

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

## **JENNE BUTTE BRIEF HISTORY**

Lemuel Jenne was born in New York in 1821, and was granted 320 acres as part of the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act in 1852. Claim maps show the land in the vicinity of what is now commonly known as Jenne Butte. The Jenne name was also once used as a stop for the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company electric trolley.

Jenne Butte has been referred by that name in City documents since 1980, including: Volume 1, Findings, of the Gresham Community Development Plan (1980); the Inventory of Significant Natural Resources and Open Spaces (1988), and the Gresham Trails Master Plan (1997). Books such as Gresham: Stories of our Past (published 1993) refer to the feature as Jenne Butte.

## **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*

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### *Action Requested:*

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

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*Recommended Name:*

*State :*

*County:*

*Administrative Area:*

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### *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.*):

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

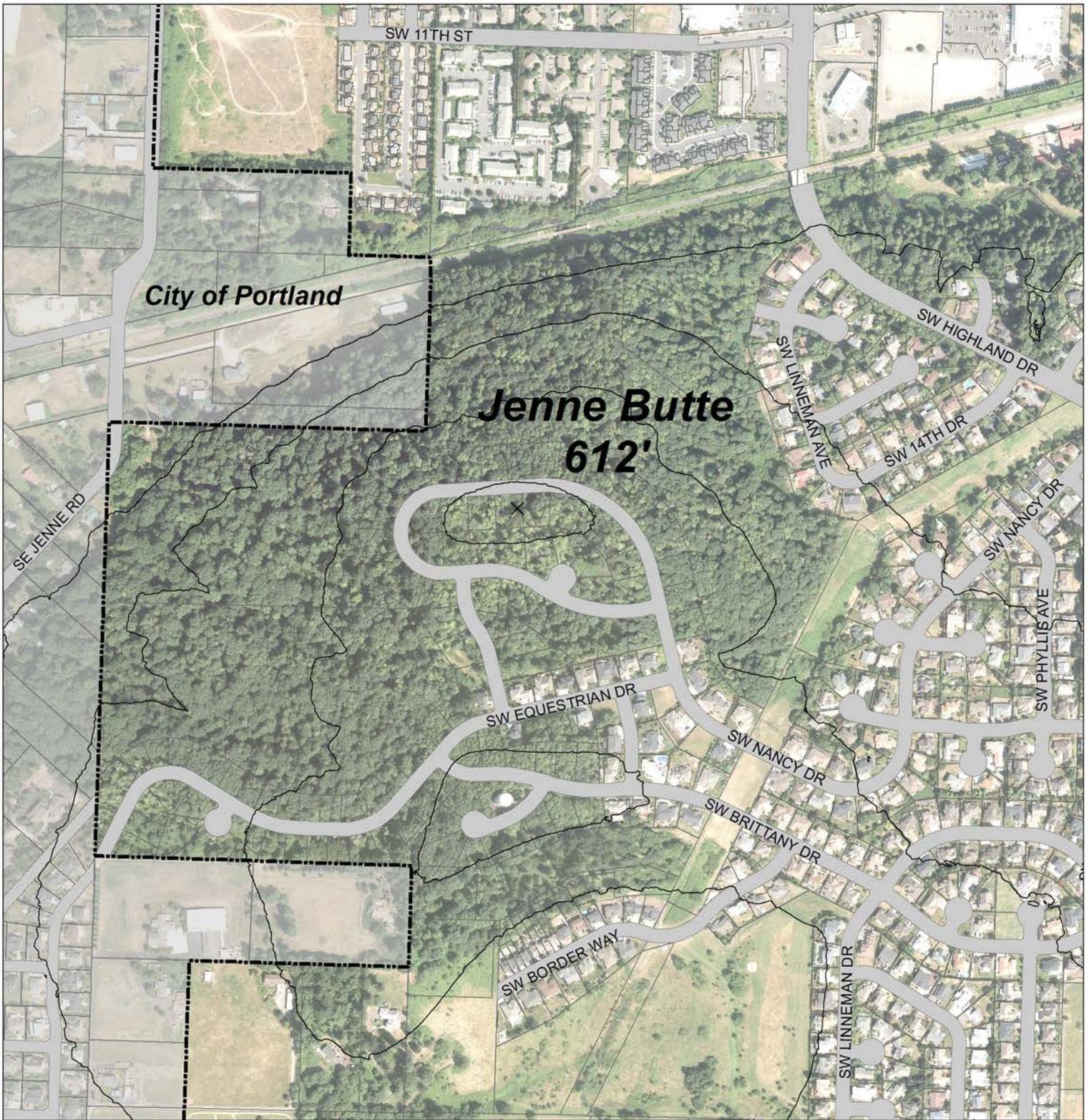
***Authority for Recommended Name:***

*Mailing Address:*

*Telephone:*

*Occupation:*

*Years in Area:*



# Jenne Butte

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

**DISCLAIMER AND NOTICE:**  
 The information on this map has been gathered from a variety of sources. Every attempt has been made to offer the most current, correct, and complete information available. However, errors may occur or there may be a time delay between changes in information and updates. The information contained herein is subject to change at any time and without notice.

CITY OF GRESHAM 



**Looking west to Jenne Butte**



**View from Jenne Butte**



# NEWS ARTICLE

# Gresham pursues officially naming four city summits

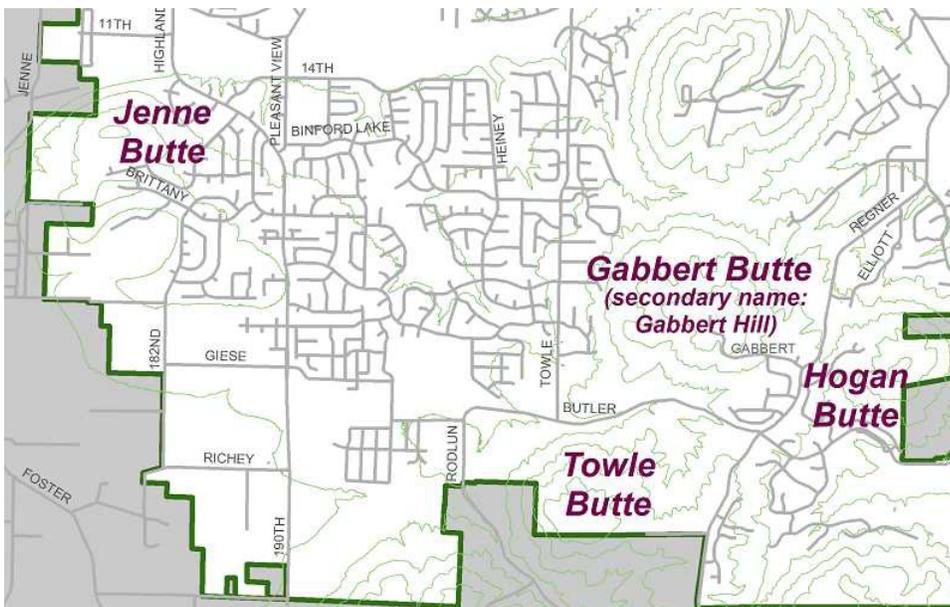
Created on Friday, 19 February 2016 00:00 | Written by [Jodi Weinberger](#) | 

[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



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,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Daniel G.S. Newberry". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Daniel Newberry  
Executive Director

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

**From:** Carolyn Graf [mailto:Carolyn.Graf@comcast.net]  
**Sent:** Monday, February 08, 2016 4:15 PM  
**To:** Humphrey, Stacy <Stacy.Humphrey@greshamoregon.gov>  
**Cc:** Carolyn Graf <Carolyn.Graf@comcast.net>  
**Subject:** Jenne Butte

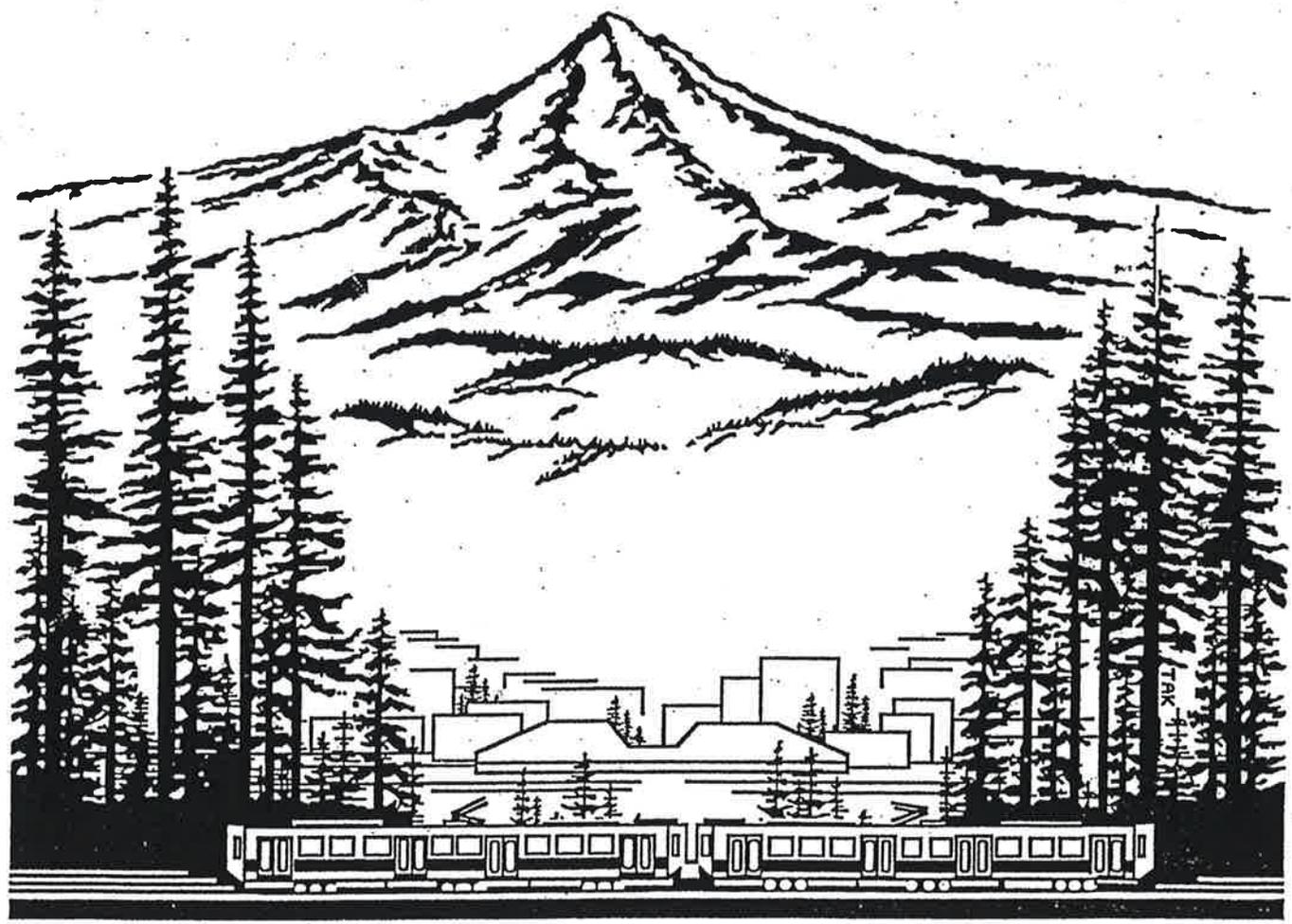
I received your letter or 2-2-16 regarding the names for Buttes. I have been living on the west side of Jenne Butte since the spring of 1970. Since that time, I have only known this Butte as Jenne Butte.

Carolyn Graf  
5516 SE Jenne Road  
Portland, OR 97236-1637  
1S3E18C 02200

# BACKGROUND

Jenne

# VOLUME 1 FINDINGS



## GRESHAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

*originally prepared 1980*      *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.

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### 2.330 Upland Areas

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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

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**INVENTORY  
OF SIGNIFICANT NATURAL  
RESOURCES  
AND OPEN SPACES**

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**City of Gresham**

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**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 interspersion.

## **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**

*City of Gresham  
Parks & Recreation Division  
Department of Environmental Services*

# G R E S H A M T R A I L S M A S T E R P L A N

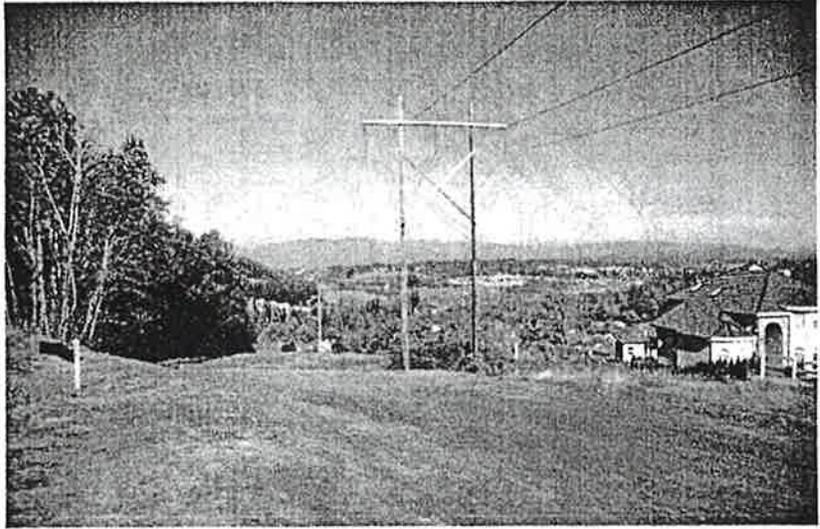
*Prepared by:*

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P.O. Box 112  
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5540 SW Vermont Street  
Portland, Oregon

*August 1997*



*View from Jenne Butte looking north*

### **Jenne Butte Trails**

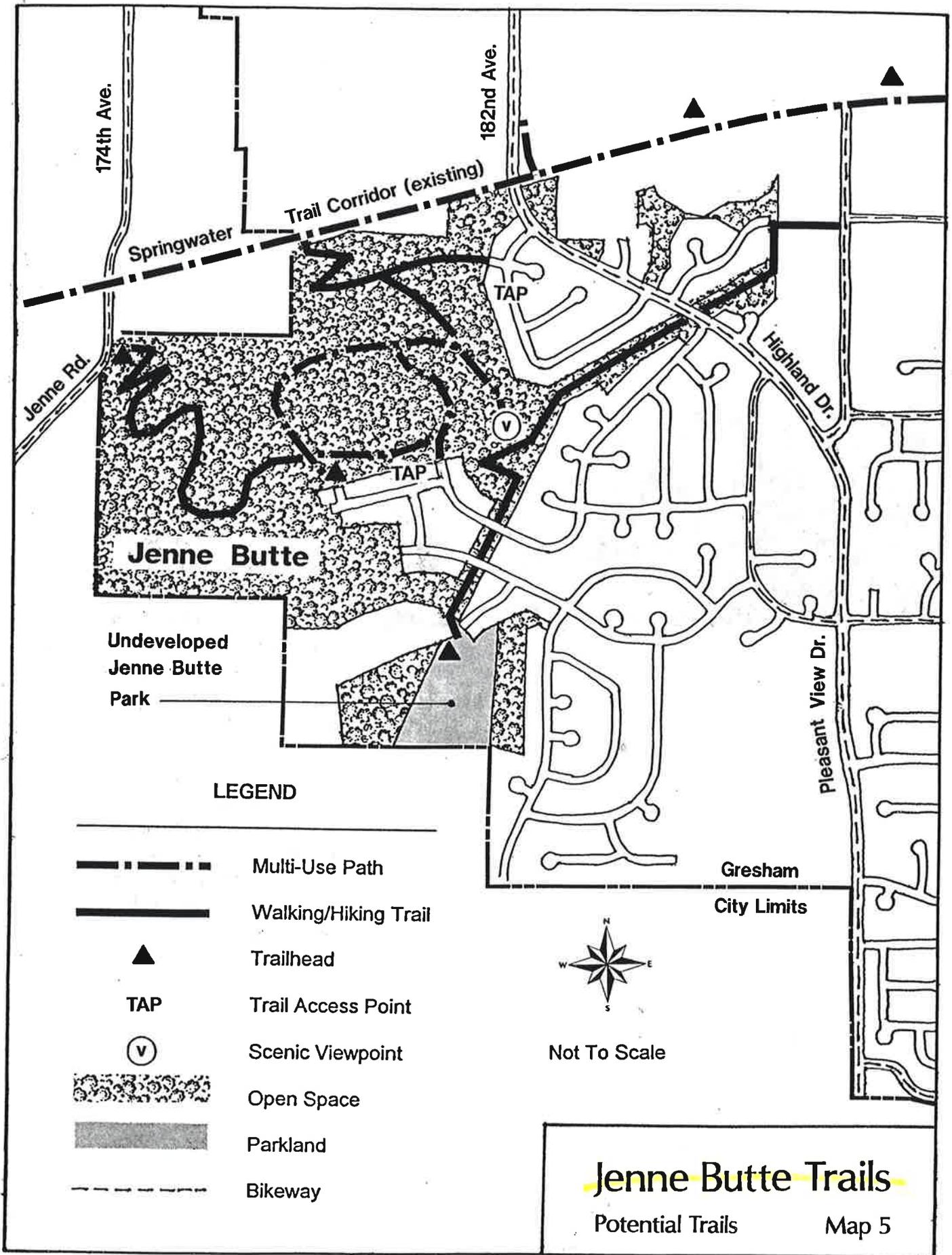
*Climb the mountains and  
get their good tidings.  
Nature's peace will flow into  
you as sunshine flows into  
trees. The winds will blow  
their freshness into you, and  
the storms their energy,  
while cares will drop off like  
autumn leaves.*

*-John Muir, Naturalist*

Jenne Butte will be the location of a paved handicap accessible loop trail and scenic viewpoint. A larger walking/hiking trail loop within the existing power-line corridor will allow hikers to connect with the Springwater Trail Corridor and to Jenne Butte Neighborhood Park. Trail users will be able to stroll through an upland forest of red alders and an understory of native swordferns, a unique landscape which is unlike that found on Gresham or Grant Butte.

As shown on Map 4, the multi-use path proposed on the north face of Jenne Butte will be a loop trail designed to accommodate all users including the disabled and the elderly. Walking/hiking loop trails will connect to the

Springwater Trail Corridor and to Jenne Butte Neighborhood Park. Plantings will be provided to buffer neighboring homes from these public paths and trails. Trailheads are recommended at three locations to distribute vehicular parking for trail users. The trailhead off Jenne Road will also serve users of the Springwater Trail Corridor. A scenic viewpoint will also provide an opportunity to view the downtown Gresham business district and beyond to the scenic Columbia River Gorge.



174th Ave.

182nd Ave.

Jenne Rd.

Springwater

Trail Corridor (existing)

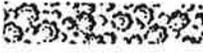
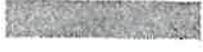
Highland Dr.

Pleasant View Dr.

**Jenne Butte**

Undeveloped  
Jenne Butte  
Park

**LEGEND**

-  Multi-Use Path
-  Walking/Hiking Trail
-  Trailhead
- TAP** Trail Access Point
-  Scenic Viewpoint
-  Open Space
-  Parkland
-  Bikeway



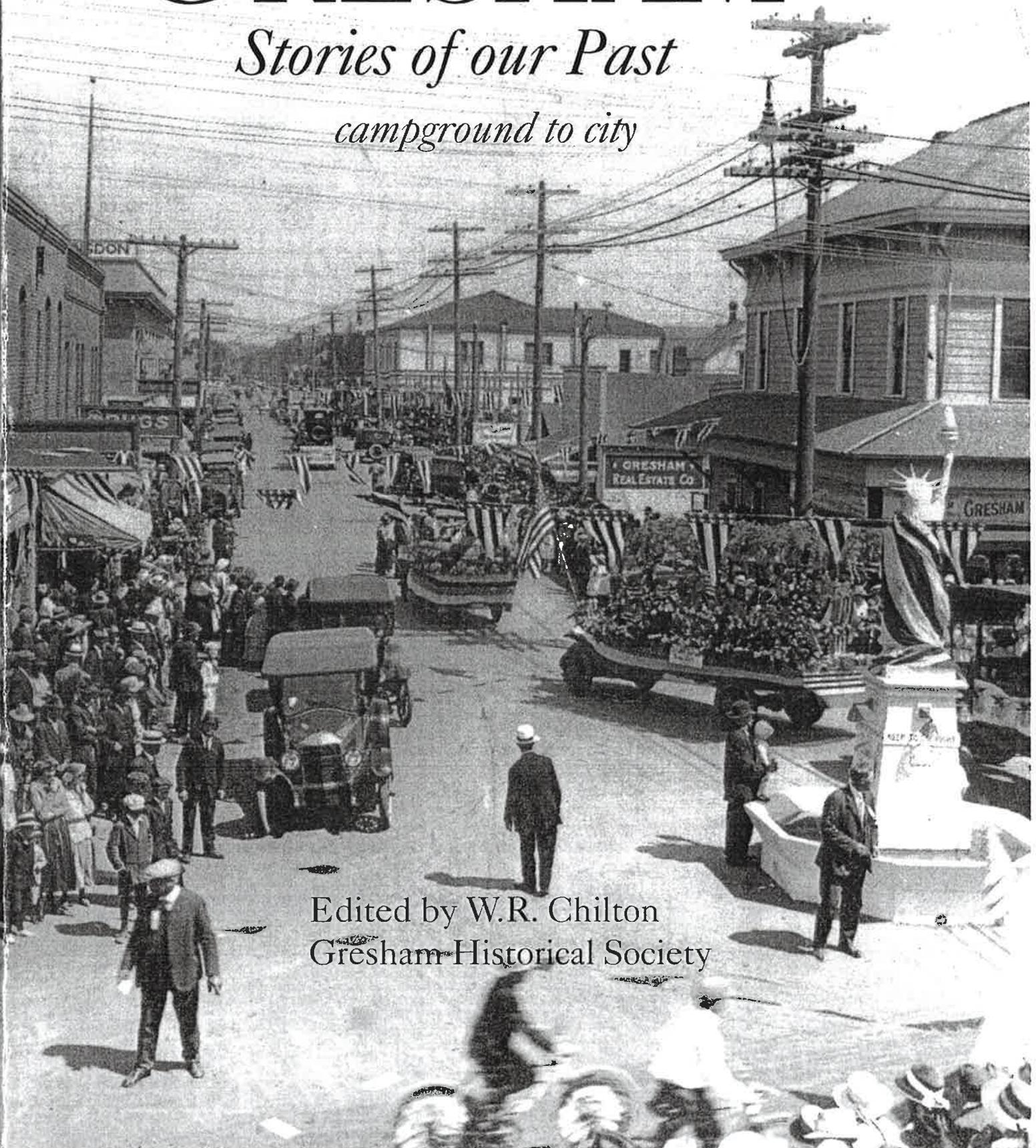
Not To Scale

Gresham  
City Limits

# GRESHAM

*Stories of our Past*

*campground to city*



Edited by W.R. Chilton  
Gresham Historical Society

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sold for administrative costs; the Malloys played no part in the history of the Twelve-mile corner that developed on the property. The Reynolds family members were significant early settlers who bought a DLC claim from Fletcher Royal whose history is unknown to this research. David Powell traded land with neighbor Wilmot; Boone Johnson bought DLC land to enlarge his own holdings for a team of oxen. Land was cheap and sometimes changed hands frequently. Nevertheless, the legal processes that record land sales—as well as BLM records—faithfully trace the history of land that was a claim back to the original claimant, as we do in the following pages.

### Partial List of the Donation Land Claimants

Township 1 South, Range 3 East, Willamette Meridian

Claimant	DLC #	Claimant#	Section	Acres
Akins, Orphans		3576	29,30	146.00
Albright, Edward	61	3071	20	159.72
Barnes, John	78	4333	4,5	161.68
Billups, Charles	—	5099	24	320.00
Brigman, Isaac	73	3899	23,24,25,26	320.10
Cathey, William	77	4625	16,17	321.95
Cock, Henry	—	4362	4,5,9	317.14
Cornutt, Alfred	—	1681	8,9	319.40
Culbertson, Andrew	74	5092	13,14,23,24	320.70
Duvall, Davis (d) Priscilla	—	3795	15	320.00
Giese, Ernest	71	4040	8,17,18-20	316.36
Hale, Lewis	62	4836	11,12	160.17
Hamlin, Nathaniel	79	4592	7,8,17,18	642.90
Hicks, Laban	52	4041	17	161.80
Jenne, Lemuel	56	4167	18,19	320.00
Jones, William	50	5023	1,12	298.33
Kelly, Arthur	—	3858	11,14	320.00
Kelly, Gilmer	—	4200	12, (4E) 7	320.17
Lambert, J. H.	65	1404	2,3,10,11	272.85
Lent, Oliver	63	4663	19, (2E)24	321.64
Lewellyn, John	60	4084	1,2	315.29
Linnemann, Gerhard	51	4186	8,17	320.43
Malloy, Nathan	75,55	2833	3(also 1N)	321.36
Mitchell, William C.	52,68	3854	2(also 1N)	322.69
Moore, Jacob J.	—	1387	10,15	320.00
Morgan, Luther	49	5215	1,12	150.26
Noble, Moses	70	3062	30	160.07
Powell, Jackson	53	4548	2,3	323.38
Powell, James	58	3164	3,10	320.12
Powell, John P.	54	5003	3,4,9,10	322.39
Richey, Caleb	69	4287	19,20,29,30	321.57
Richey, Stuart	64	2966	19,30	161.13
Royal, Charles	—	4767	13	320.00
Royal, Charles F.	—	5139	11,14	154.56
Royal, James S.	—	4761	13,14	160.00
Stanley, Harris M.	—	4661	5,8	323.86
Stanley, Jeremiah	67	3150	4	159.97
Stanley, Page	76	1534	3,4(also 1N)	321.29
Storey, James G.	63	4159	16,17,20,21	160.00
Rogers, John	54, 57	4227	34,35and 1N	159.74
Taylor, William M.	59	3761	1,2,11,12	322.65
Thomas, Benjamin	72	4626	17,20	161.30
Welch, Samuel	69	4569	13,14and 4E	159.87



Kate, the daughter of Harry and Luane 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

*general insight - roads are often named for pioneers*

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.

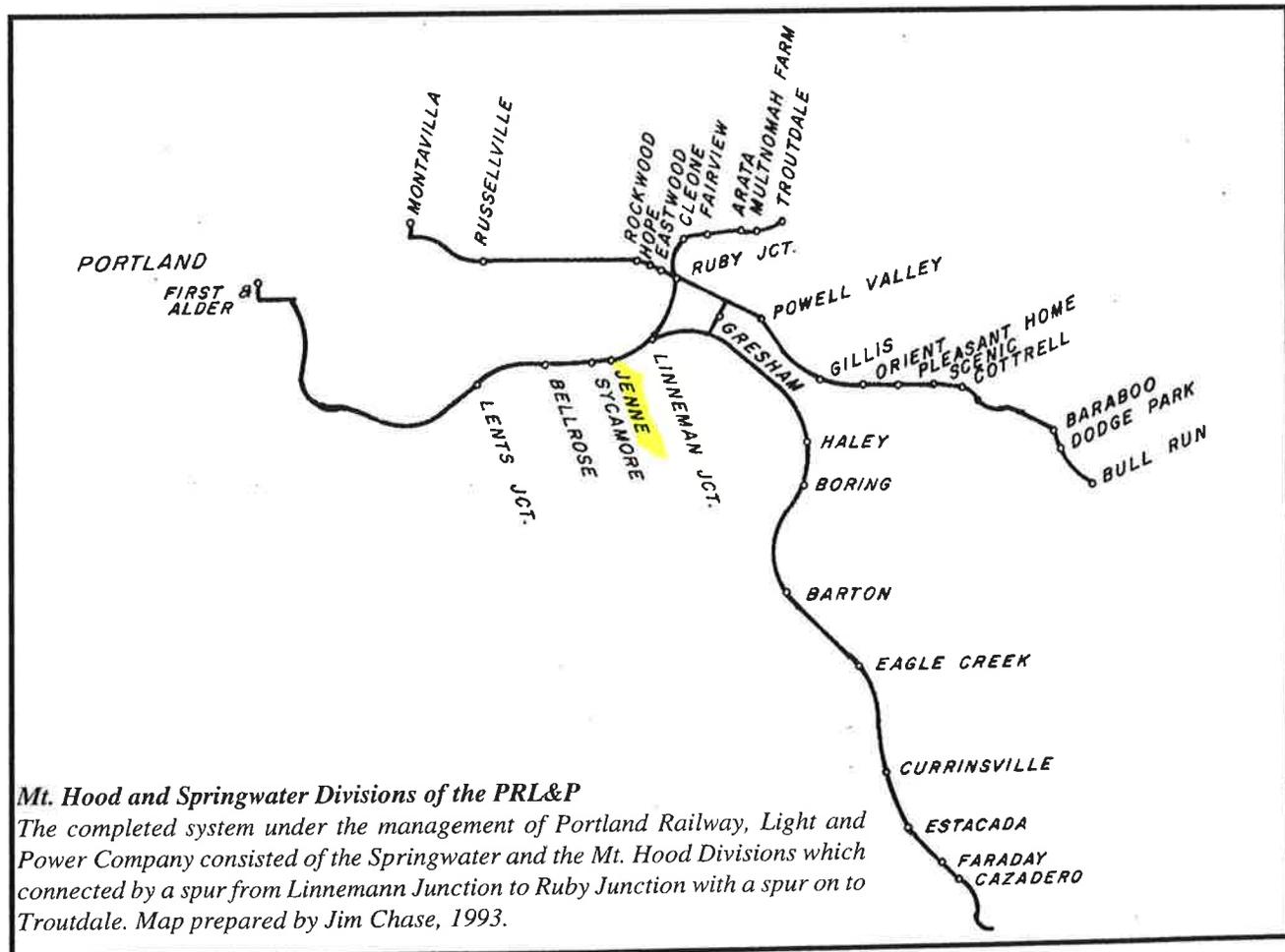
his home and the homes and businesses of nine others.” Almost simultaneously the Multnomah and Clackamas County Mutual Telephone Company was organized. A switchboard arrived in April; there were forty subscribers to this service — all forty could hear the same ring. Each customer had his own combination of rings (two longs and two shorts, for example). As subscribers grew in number, the company moved into the Howitt Building.

By 1929 there was automatic equipment in a special building on Main Street belonging to the newly formed (1928) West Coast Telephone Company. (*Gresham Outlook, March 6, 1936.*)

The Gresham exchange grew to 1244 telephones in 1944, 4236 in 1954, 7372 in 1960, and 10, 907 in 1964.

In 1964 West Coast Telephone Company merged with General System which served almost seven million telephones in thirty-four states.

The electric trolley brought people to the town of Gresham, brought the convenience of electricity and telephones, brought access to Portland and the mountains and streams to the east that they had not had before. The leap from riding horseback or in horse-drawn vehicles to the ease of riding into the big city in less than one hour must have been a great pleasure to farmers and small town folks. It opened many new business ventures; new markets and new products from the rest of the world were now more accessible. It was timely in that thousands of tourists came to the Lewis and Clark Exposition within two years and some came as far as Gresham and some of these stayed. It was probably equally unexpected that in forty years the rails would begin to be taken up because of a new way to travel.



**Traveling on the Trolley.** The street car line that ran along Johnson Creek from Portland to Gresham was the only mode of transportation in the early 1900s and, even later, was our principal way to travel. There were two stations near where we lived: Linnemann Station and Jenne Station (on 174th). When our parents wished to visit our grandparents in Castle Rock, Washington, which was once or twice a year, they had to walk one-half mile to the station carrying suitcases and one or more of us four children. We would be at Linnemann Station by 5:30 a. m., arrive in Portland at First and Alder in time to board the sternwheeler to Castle Rock. On one occasion, the boat was stuck on a sand bar near Kelso and the passengers had to be taken off and put on a log raft while the boat was freed. Even on normal days, the trip was a full day's adventure.

Mr. Fred Deveraux, a widower, was the caretaker at Linnemann Station and lived in a part of the building. He kept the station clean, knew the schedule of the street cars, and sold a few items of bulk candy — white round mints and lemon drops — from a counter in the middle of the waiting room. We became good friends of Mr. Deveraux and once or twice a week, he would walk to our place to play cards in the evening. He also took care of Cedarville Park and occasionally prepared a full course dinner for a group who rented the dance hall. The ladies in the neighborhood would help serve and clean the dishes. He would always pay us for our work, but it was just a lot of fun for us to be together.

For several years when she was a young girl, Mildred Kummel walked to the Linnemann Station every Saturday morning and took the street car to the Gresham Station, located in the hollow just below present Main City Park. From there she walked a board walk, north, up the hill, past where a Japanese family, named Hasagawa, raised beautiful vegetables for the market. She then walked to Powell, beyond Roberts Avenue to her piano lesson given by Frieda Bratzel. After an hour of lessons she made the return trip home to 182nd and Powell.

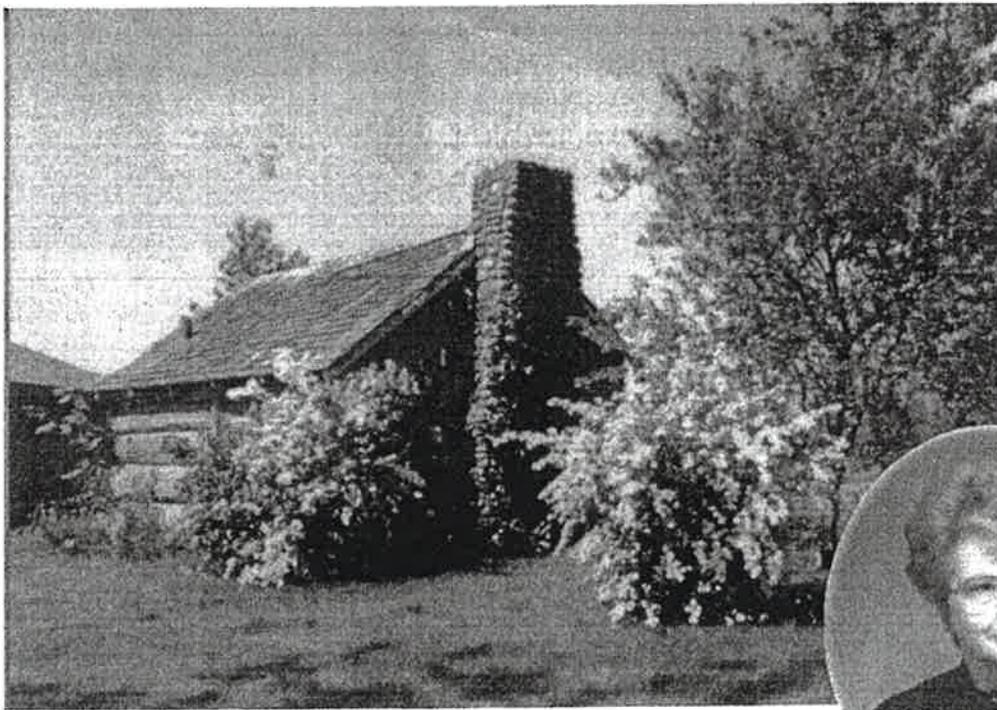
**Some Changes:** Many years later, another street car stop, called Meadowbrook, allowed us to take a shorter way home. We would pass and admire a summer home in a big grove of stately fir trees owned by E. B. McDaniel. (S. W. Highland on 11th Street). This historic house and its beautiful grove of trees



*Henry Kummel family home at N. W. 182nd. Grandpa Adolph Kummel standing by the single horse. Lena Kummel standing with her son, Quinton Kummel and daughter Irene Kummel. Henry Kummel standing by his team of horses.*

Of the many round-shaped hills elevated above the fertile sedimentary plains and terraces, geologists and common usage have developed these names: "Heights" are usually higher parts of town with houses; Sunderland Heights and Wallula Heights. Heights give the advantage of looking out over with no problems of steep roads and supplying water. These are usually premiere building sites. Buttes are higher in elevation and the Gresham area has many of these. Gresham Butte, Gabbert Butte just behind it; Jenne Butte, Powell Butte, Rocky Butte, Kelly Butte — Butte is a more refined name than hill. Mounts are higher and grander than all the others: Mount (Mt.) Scott, Mount Tabor. Gresham doesn't have any "mounts." Except Mt. Hood. We have magnificent Mt. Hood. No one would ever call it a butte, or a hill or a height.

The City of Gresham has recently purchased land for parks on Gresham Butte and Jenne Butte and the McRoberts have donated land for the same purpose. It seems an admirable use for land and wooded areas that have been places for recreation.



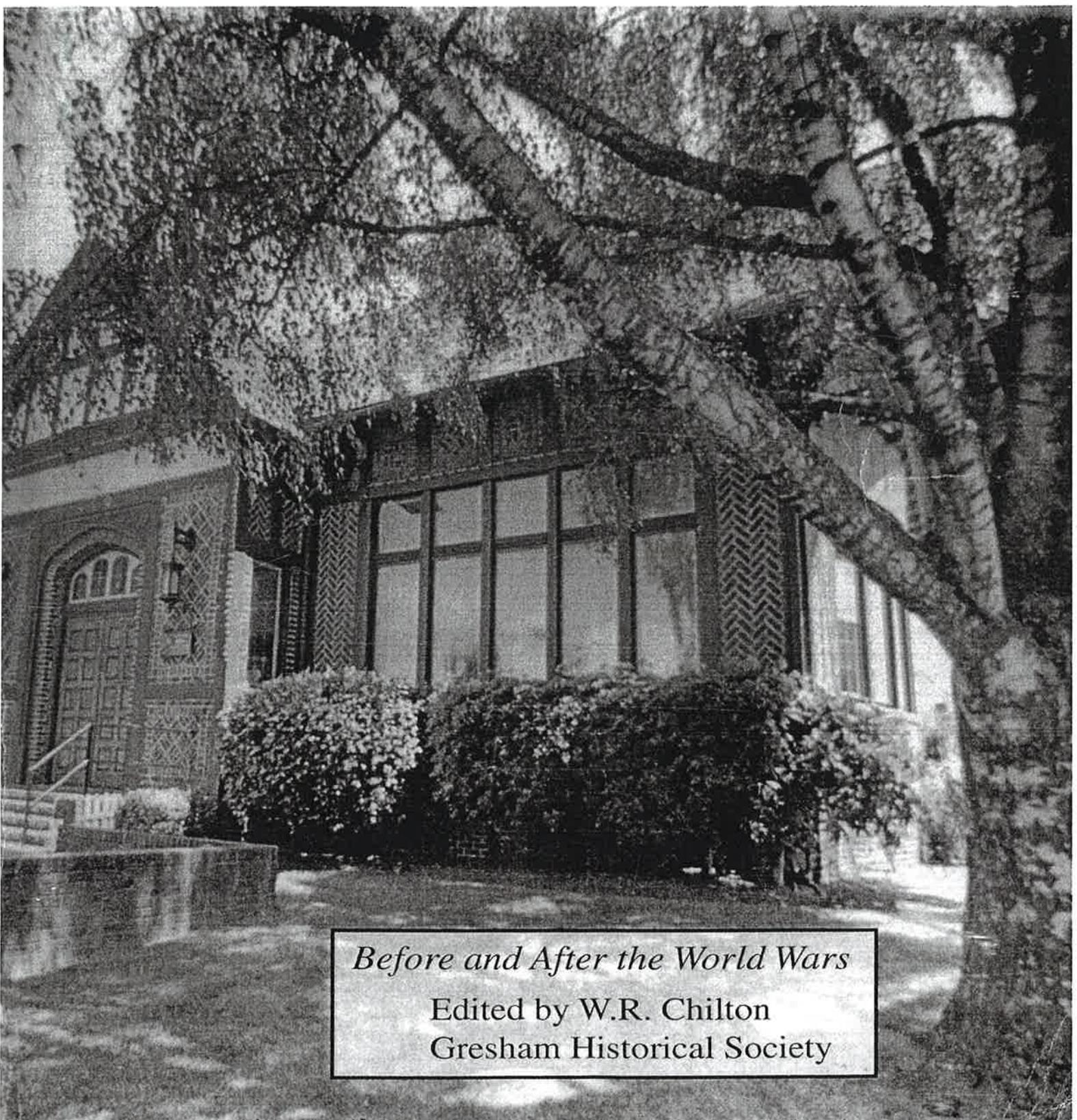
*This cabin, which now stands on the Kerr property was a part of the Walters' farm.*



Utahna Kerr lives on Gresham Butte and wrote most of this chapter. She can look from her living room window over the valleys below. "There are times," she said, "when the fog covers everything except the tops of other high points and it looks as though there was a lake with islands." There are other times when there is ice on the steep roads when it is not so easy living on a butte.

Utahna goes once a year to the fourth grades of the grade schools in the district to show slides of early Gresham and collections of artifacts from those times. She repeats the program as many as twenty-seven times and even though it is tiring, she thinks it is worth it for the "kids" to see and hear what it was like years ago. This program, started by Arlie Harris in 1986, is sponsored by the Gresham Historical Society.

*Stories of our Past*  
**GRESHAM**



*Before and After the World Wars*

Edited by W.R. Chilton

Gresham Historical Society

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they had to walk about two miles, but when I started in 1924, we rode a bus. I carried my lunch in a lard pail. My teacher was Mrs. Hoyt. She taught many years in the Gresham area.

"We attended St. Joseph Church on Powell across from the Meadowland Dairy. We drove to church in a horse and buggy and later went in our Model-T. On February 19, 1939, Lloyd Holt and I were married in that lovely little church.

"On December 4, 1925, we had a huge auction sale on the farm and left the Linnemann farm after living there for ten years. My parents returned to Belgium but lived there only six months before returning to Oregon. We bought a forty-acre farm on Lusted Road and farmed for thirty-one years. It is now (1996) Surface Nursery.

"Lloyd Holt and I owned and operated Holt's General Store in the Kelso-Boring area for thirty years. We had four children: Bob, Ed, Barbara and Carol."

Reeve E. Erickson wrote a letter to June Enebo in 1993 in which he recalled living in Cedarville in the 1920s and 1930s. He remembered that during the early 1930s the hill on which Ernest Giese had his farm and house was logged off. The operation was one of the first times that the logs were taken off with trucks rather than by rail. The corduroy road built for the trucks to cross Johnson Creek was at 183d Avenue. The road was visible for several decades following the timber harvest.

For many years, Erickson recalled, Johnson Creek was well known for its salmon and steelhead runs. In 1932 upwards of twenty Chinook Salmon could be seen at one time from the bridge at 190th Avenue. On occasion, a sturgeon could be seen from the same place.

At this time (1996) the old Linnemann house is gone as is the old Forbes house; the Enebos' modern house is a few hundred yards from where the sagging Linnemann Junction station stood for years. In the winter of 1996, a fire burned the old structure beyond repair. (See a later chapter for a more complete story.) The electric trolley rails have been replaced with a surface for walking and riding bicycles. The "Friends of Johnson Creek" are trying to coax salmon back to the ecologically damaged creek. The Sons of Norway, the Swedish society and other ethnic groups still use the buildings in Cedarville (now called Paesano) Park in the summer time. Cora Giese's trim white house sits at the foot of the logged over butte which has a thick growth of alder. Cedarville is well inside the city limits of Gresham and the butte, now called Jenne Butte, has houses almost as thick as the alder they replaced.

above a two-car garage in back. These new dwellings are expected to attract couples whose children have moved from home ("empty nesters") and young professional people who haven't started a family.

Tiffany O'Dell wrote in the *Gresham Outlook*, April 27, 1996, that Gresham "is undergoing a metamorphosis, as huge apartment complexes seem to be sprouting up along the [downtown] streets. The change," she writes, "coincides with the number of new jobs from the expansion of Fujitsu's plant ... and the upcoming LSI Logic plant near Hogan and Glisan.... Fujitsu and LSI will each add 500 people." These apartments also provide easy access to the light rail for those who work in Portland. Larry Draper describes the new Courtyard Village built for seniors (over 55): The six acre site on 223rd just north of Burnside Road located on the former wrecking yard. The first of the 300-unit facility is scheduled to be completed in May. The one and two bedroom apartments offer a range of amenities from meals to beauty and barber shops. Security is stressed in a social setting that provides organized activities for those who like to do things with other people.

The 60-million dollar Fairview Village is described as "neo-traditional" and will provide small shops, houses on 6,000 square foot lots and the amenities of a small village. Although bus service will connect with the light rail and Portland destinations, many of the services — including a post office — to which a person might drive — will be in the village.

For those who are used to more spacious living accommodations, — old homes on tree-lined streets and large back yards — there is an initial disapproval. Shetterly said that the choice was either the high density living or more farmland to be used for houses. O'Dell also pointed out that Oregon state law requires that 50% of new housing must be in multi-family dwellings.

### Open Spaces and Trails

Gresham voters passed a \$10 million bond in 1990 for the purchase of open space and construction of trails through the open space. Most of the money was set aside for buying land (\$8 to \$8.5 million) and trail development, (about \$1.0 million for trails), the rest in negotiations. At first, it would appear that "open spaces" concept is contradictory to higher population density but the planners say that the tranquility of the natural areas will bring "psychic relief" to the stresses of urban living. The advocates of open spaces argue that residents can have an outdoor experience without having to drive hours to get there. The implication is that residents won't mind a higher density living with open spaces as escape valves.

The Gresham Park and Recreation Master Plan called for 500 acres of open space; the city owned 164 acres before the bond measure was passed. Since that time purchases have been made on Gresham Butte, Jenne Butte, Gabbert Hill, and along Johnson Creek and Kelly Creek. In the instance on Jenne Butte, the purchase preserved seven acres of alder woods that will be the site of public trails; the site had been scheduled for upscale housing. An independent appraisal is made for property under consideration and the city then negotiates the price. The city has shied away from using condemnation procedures and seeks to offer a fair price. However, watchdog citizen committees consider that the City has done well with the appropriated money and should end with more open space than anticipated.

Marianne Zarkin, a Gresham city planner, and a group of consultants have been soliciting ideas for use of the open spaces from Gresham citizens; the group visited the Gresham Historical Society's history writing class in the winter of 1996. They were seeking points of natural and historical interest in planning trails that would crisscross Gresham linking open spaces and creating routes that hikers and bikers could use without being on city streets. They aim to create a north-south version of the Springwater Trail. They hope to provide trails for those of different hiking abilities: the nearly flat top of Jenne Butte will be used for handicapped accessible trails; the treacherous slopes of Grant Butte for hearty hikers. Gresham Butte