

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

TOWLE BUTTE BRIEF HISTORY

Dave E. Towle, working with other community businessmen, helped to transform the Gresham Fruit Growers organization (established in 1914) into the Gresham Co-op, or Gresham Cooperative Berry Growers in 1919. Mr. Towle served as its general manager until his death in 1936. Cash turnover from the cooperative increased from \$29,000 in 1919 to \$800,000 in 1934, and the cooperative was one of the city's principal economic assets. His management of the Gresham Co-op was so appreciated by the community that Cathey Road was renamed to Towle Road. Towle Road runs north-south immediately to the north of the natural feature known as Towle 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

Action Requested:

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

Recommended Name:

State :

County:

Administrative Area:

Specific Area Covered

- Mouth*
- End*
- Center*

Latitude: $\frac{\text{ }^\circ \text{ ' } \text{ '' N}}{\text{_____}}$

Longitude: $\frac{\text{ }^\circ \text{ ' } \text{ '' W}}{\text{_____}}$

- Heading*
- End*

Latitude: $\frac{\text{ }^\circ \text{ ' } \text{ '' N}}{\text{_____}}$

Longitude: $\frac{\text{ }^\circ \text{ ' } \text{ '' W}}{\text{_____}}$

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:



Towle 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.



Looking East to Towle Butte



NEWS ARTICLE

Gresham pursues officially naming four city summits

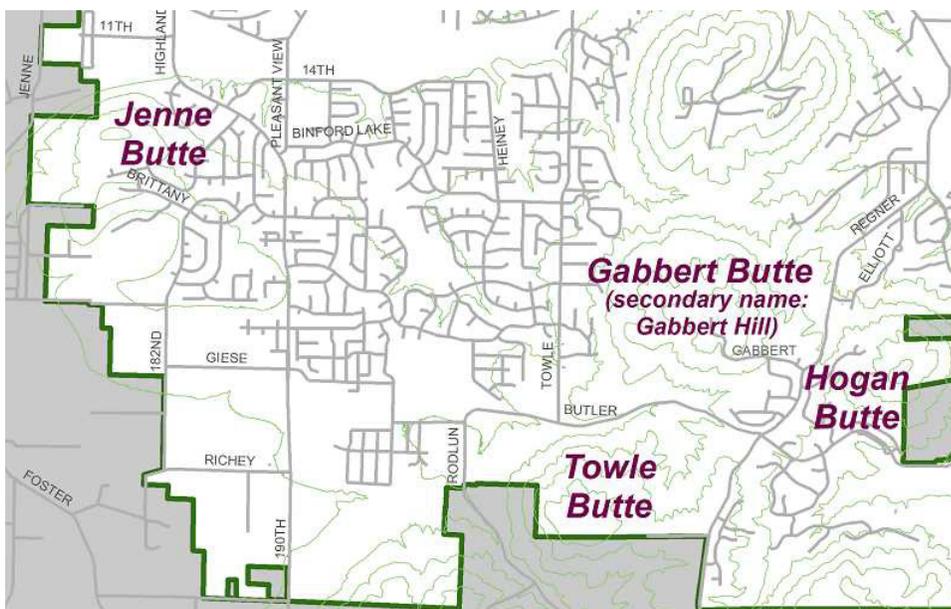
Created on Friday, 19 February 2016 00:00 | Written by [Jodi Weinberger](#) | 

[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.”

0 Comments Pamplin Media  Login ▾

 Recommend  Share Sort by Best ▾

Start the discussion...

Be the first to comment.

 Subscribe  Add Disqus to your site [Add Disqus](#) [Add](#)  Privacy

[JW DISQUS BACK TO TOP](#)

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

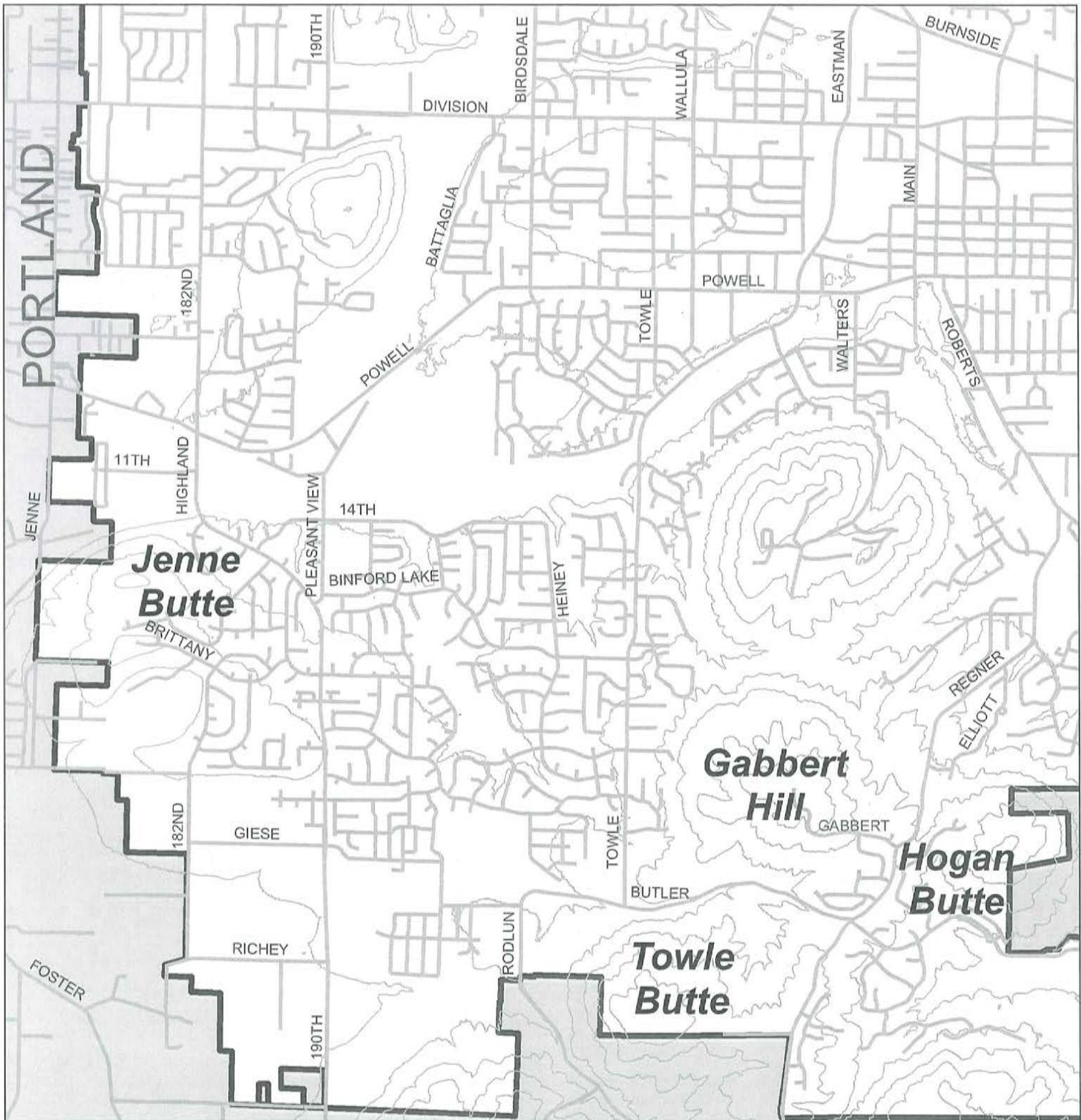
President Nesbit and Members of the Oregon Geographic Names Board:

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

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.





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

Humphrey, Stacy

From: Dave Plant <dave@moshplant.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 10, 2016 10:04 AM
To: Stacy Humphrey
Subject: "Towle Butte"?

Dear Stacy:

I received your letter dated February 2, 2016, requesting information on the names of the buttes south of the City of Gresham. I now live on the western slope of the hill located south of Butler Road and between Rodlun Road and Regner Road. As a boy, I also lived nearby on my mother's property, now owned by Metro. My mother and father bought property in the area in 1940, the year I was born. I'm very familiar with the local hills, having roamed all over them when I was young.

Until several years ago, I never heard a name for that hill. The USGS topographical map for the area (Damascus Quadrangle) doesn't name it, either). But on a hike on Powell Butte, I observed a directional star pointing out landmark features that labelled it "Water Hill" (not to be confused with "Walter's Hill," an alternate name for Gresham Butte). During recent construction on Powell Butte, that directional star was removed.

Then for a hearing on future trail development in this area, a map drawn up by City of Gresham planners designated the hill as "Towle Butte," possibly because that hill lies south of the junction of Towle Road with Butler Road. It should be noted that Towle Road is a fairly recent re-naming of what was for many decades "Cathey Road," named for early homesteaders on the west slope of Gresham Butte. Presumably the re-naming came about after the City of Gresham's boundaries extended south because Cathey Road more or less lined up with the existing Towle Road north of Powell Boulevard in Gresham. Insofar as I know, the Towle name never previously had been associated with that particular hill or any property in the immediate area.

Much of the west slope of the hill in question (including much of my mother's property) was in the Butler homestead. About a dozen homes located along Butler Road and Rodlun Road got their water from a spring high up on the hill because all properties in the original Butler homestead had water rights (city water now supplies most of those homes). In the 1950's, the property on the summit and the surrounding area was owned by a family named Campbell, who for a time raised raspberries in the open meadow on the summit, where the Higgins home now stands. My sister and I used to climb the hill to pick raspberries. Except for a three acre parcel owned by Higgins, Metro now owns that property as part of their Greenspace program.

I don't particularly object to calling the hill "Towle Butte," since even locals like myself never knew it had a name. I do, however, think that name is kind of ahistorical.

Sincerely,

David A. Plant
8282 SW Rodlun Road
Gresham, OR 97080-9405
(503)666-2565

From: Dave Plant [mailto:dave@moshplant.com]
Sent: Monday, February 22, 2016 10:35 AM
To: Humphrey, Stacy <Stacy.Humphrey@greshamoregon.gov>
Subject: Re: Towle Butte

Stacy:

I checked my photo file but unfortunately don't have a picture of the directional star.

I knew that Dave Towle was associated with the Gresham Berry Growers. I have a copy of the history of Gresham book edited by W.R. Chilton, who happened to be one of my high school teachers. That history also contains a couple of items written by my mother, Margaret M. Baker. My parents were members of the Berry Growers coop in the 1940's and 1950's, when they had several acres of blackberries. My mother worked at the coop seasonally for a number of years. I briefly worked there in the summer of 1956.

I assume that the original segment of Towle Road, running north from Powell, was the street was initially named for Dave Towle. It lines up on the map with what was formerly Cathey Road south of Powell. Eastman Parkway, which now intersects Towle Road near Johnson Creek, was constructed about the time Cathey Road was renamed, three or four decades after Towle's death in 1936.

The historic Craftsman-style Heiney House is at the junction of Towle and Butler. Like the Catheys, the Heineys were early settlers in the area, involved in the logging business. A segment of Heiney Road, which formerly ran from Pleasant View Avenue to Cathey Road, still exists, although the east-west segments are now numbered streets in the City of Gresham grid.

As I said previously, it is OK with me if the hill is named after the road running to the north. But until I saw it named "Towle Butte" on a map prepared by the City of Gresham planners a couple of years ago, I never knew of anyone referring to it by that name.

On Feb 22, 2016, at 8:15 AM, Humphrey, Stacy <Stacy.Humphrey@greshamoregon.gov> wrote:

Good morning Dave,

Thank you for your note. I have messages in with the City of Portland, Parks and Recreation Department and the Friends of Powell Butte Nature Park to learn more about the directional star you referenced since it was located on the top of Powell Butte in Portland. I haven't heard back yet, but am eager to learn more. You don't have a photo of the star, by any chance?

As for the Towle name, much of my research is from the book "Gresham: Stories of our Past: Campground to City" edited by W.R. Chilton and published by the Gresham Historical Society. A man by the name of Dave E. Towle, working with other community businessmen, helped to transform the Gresham Fruit Growers organization (established in 1914) into the Gresham Co-op, or Gresham Cooperative Berry Growers in 1919. Mr. Towle served as its general manager until his death in 1936. Cash turnover from the cooperative increased from \$29,000 in 1919 to \$800,000 in 1934, and the

cooperative was one of the city's principal economic assets. His management of the Gresham Co-op was so appreciated by the community that Cathey Road was renamed to Towle Road. Towle Road runs north-south immediately to the north of the natural feature known as Towle Butte.

Best,

Stacy Humphrey, AICP | City of Gresham Senior Planner
503-618-2202 | stacy.humphrey@greshamoregon.gov | greshamoregon.gov
1333 N.W. Eastman Parkway | Gresham, OR 97030

From: Dave Plant [<mailto:dave@moshplant.com>]
Sent: Friday, February 19, 2016 9:53 PM
To: Humphrey, Stacy <Stacy.Humphrey@greshamoregon.gov>
Subject: Towle Butte

Dear Stacy:

I read the article in today's Gresham Outlook about the project to officially name four of the hills in southern Gresham, including the one on the western slope of which my property is located. As I told you recently, several years ago, a directional star located on Powell Butte identified this hill as "Water Hill." I have located in my photo files a picture I took on July 5, 2010, showing the view of the hill from the location of that directional star, which I'm attaching to this email. The top of Mt. Hood is barely visible peaking above the summit in the center of the photo.

I'd be interested in learning the basis for the proposed naming of the hill as "Towle Butte." Were there ever any landowners in the immediate area named Towle? Or is my assumption correct that the name was chosen because it lies south of the junction of Towle Road (formerly Cathey Road) with Butler Road? I know the proposed names for the other hills (Jenne, Gabbert, and Hogan) were early settlers in those respective areas.

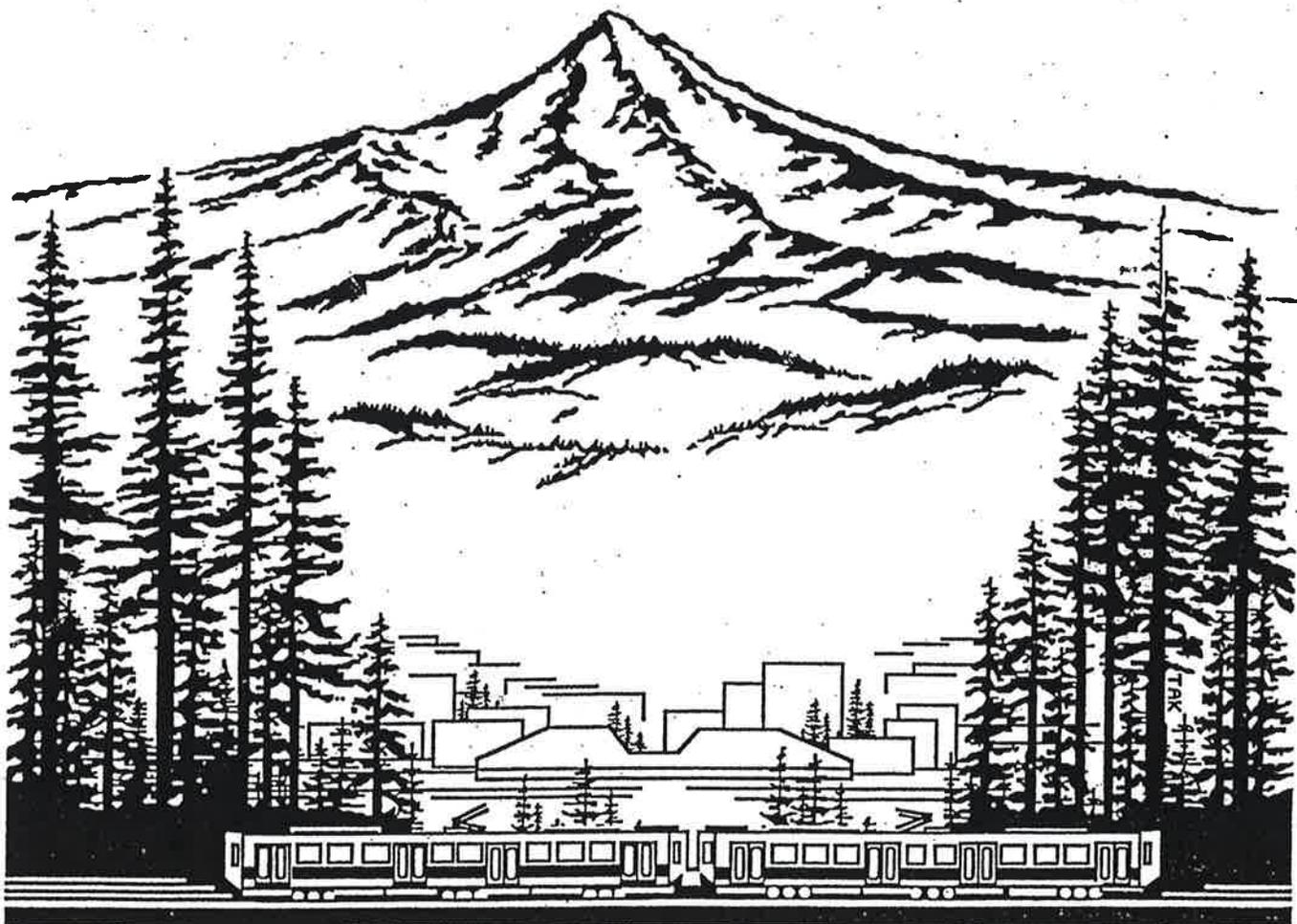
Dave



BACKGROUND

Towle

VOLUME 1 FINDINGS



GRESHAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

MAP 2
GRESHAM COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

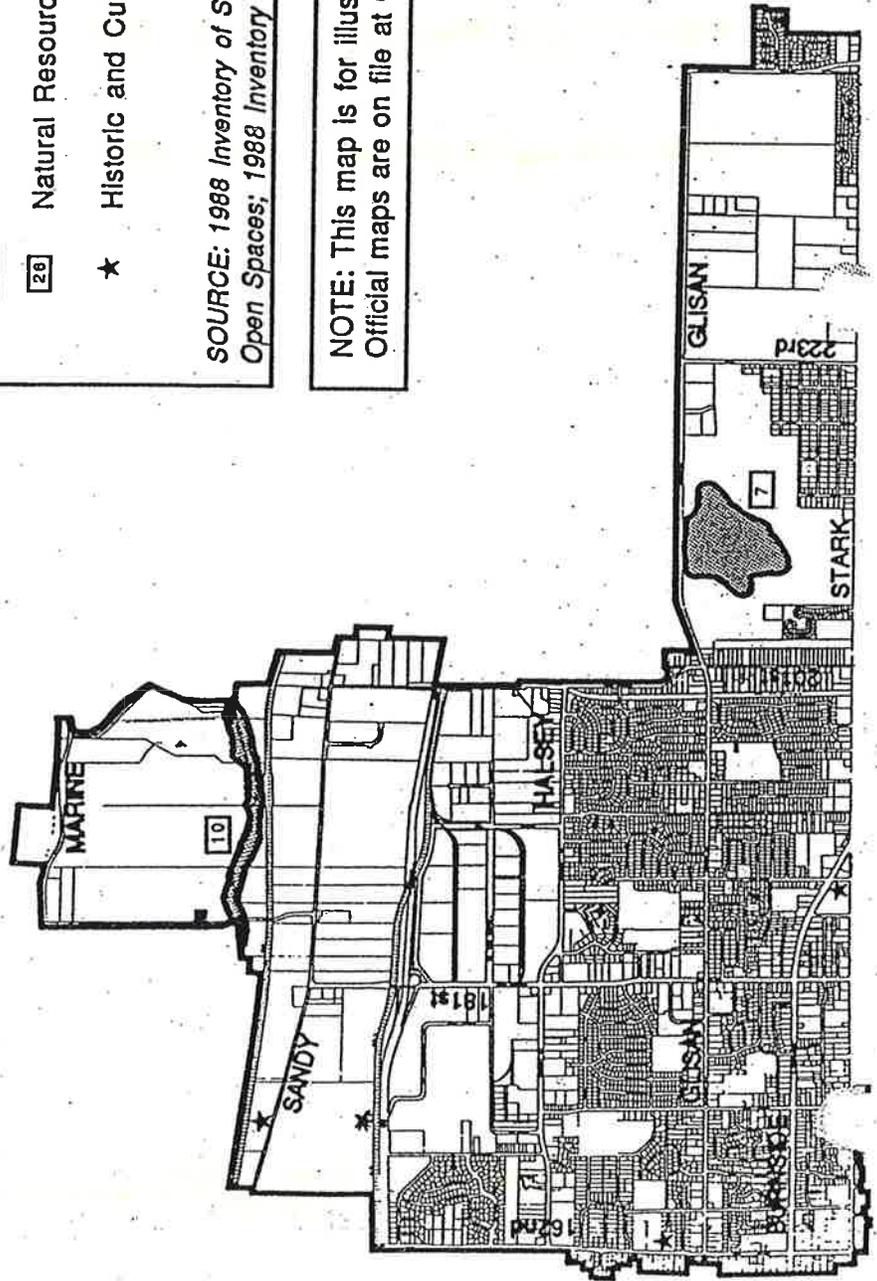
**NATURAL RESOURCES
 AND HISTORIC
 LANDMARKS**

Areas north of Interstate-84 have been designated an Historic Landmark due to the possibility of archeological discovery.

 Natural Resource sites
 Natural Resource site inventory numbers
 ★ Historic and Cultural Landmarks

SOURCE: 1988 Inventory of Significant Natural Resources and Open Spaces; 1988 Inventory of Historic and Cultural Landmarks

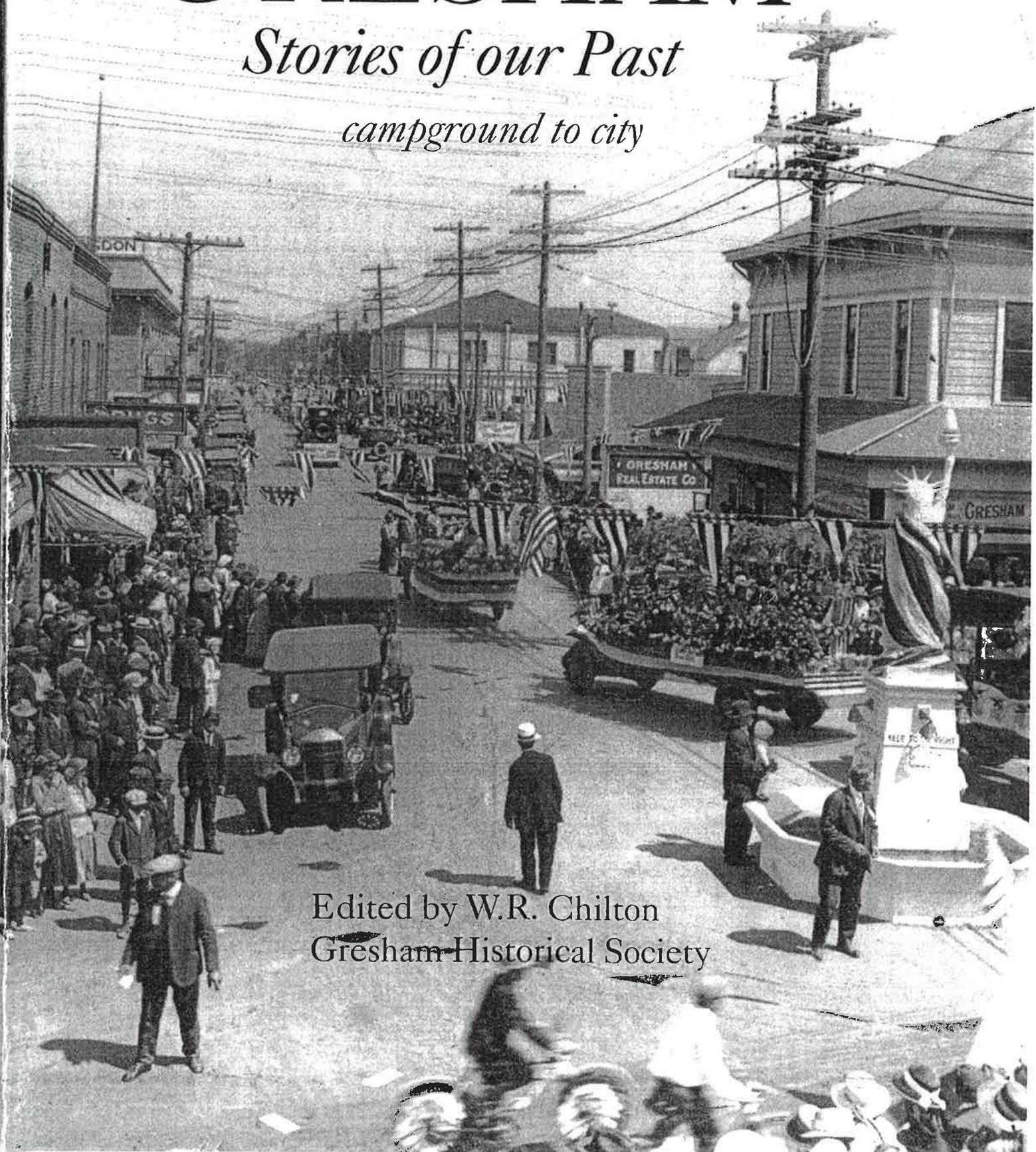
NOTE: This map is for illustrative purposes only. Official maps are on file at Gresham City Hall



GRESHAM

Stories of our Past

campground to city



Edited by W.R. Chilton
Gresham Historical Society

© 1993 Gresham Historical Society

This book may not be reproduced in whole, in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system now known or hereafter invented, without written permission of the Gresham Historical Society.

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

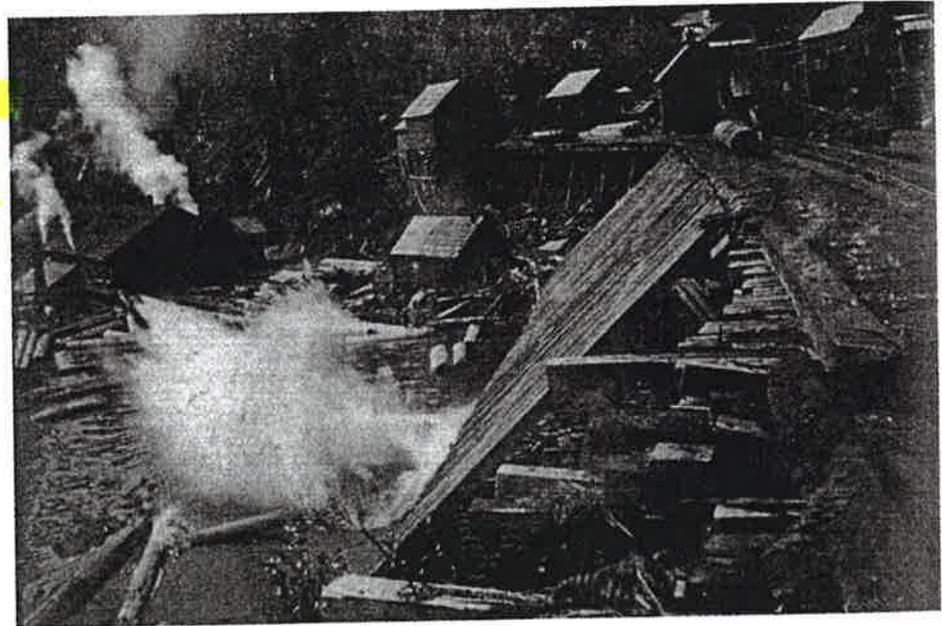
general insight - roads are often named after pioneers

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.

James Hillyard had a sawmill in the Ruby Farms area in 1888 and he and his brother William Hillyard built a sawmill in 1890 on two hundred acres of timber owned by Mose Lewelling, James Hillyard's father-in-law. It was located on Johnson Creek, Telford Road, north of Boring. Pictures taken in 1892 showed several teams of oxen pulling a large log with approximately twenty mill hands watching. John G. Hillyard, son of James Hillyard, in a 1993 interview, described the operation as a "steam sawmill with two circular saws that cut railroad ties and hauled them with horse and wagon to the nearest train depot at Troutdale along Troutdale road." Besides ties they cut some dimension lumber and had a planer. Long sections of the trees were hauled to the mills, bucked on the landing and rolled into a millpond that was supplied by Johnson Creek. Twenty-five thousand board feet was a "big day's cutting. The mill burned in 1900 and was not rebuilt.

In a 1912 photograph logs are seen splashing into the millpond of the Heiney Mill near Butler and Towle roads. (formerly Heiney Road). Viola (Forsyth) Yonkers, remembers the sawmill of Beers: "A small creek was dammed and logs were hauled to the log dam [pond] from out of the hills by oxen. Some of these trees were from eight to ten feet through at the base." (Mallet, p. 85) Also, "the Heiney boys and their Paw dammed the stream below Maw's milk house and ... sawed their own logs and soon other farmers were



Heiney's mill and pond in 1912 located south of Gresham. Logs have rolled down the ramp into the pond where they can be maneuvered into the mill, the building in the background from which the smoke is rising. Although the Heineys logged with oxen in the 1890s, they were using steam donkeys and trucks by this time. Photograph is property of Gresham Historical Society.

bringing logs to be sawed for their home building. They did a thriving business until the rains came along and washed out their dam." Viola also named a Regner mill on Regner Road and Will Proctor's mill near the Clackamas county line toward Pleasant Home

In the *East Multnomah County Gazette*, April 22, 1905 appeared this bit of sawmill news: "Frank Beers and W. A. Proctor started a [saw]mill in 1898 and a second mill one year latter [in the vicinity of Cottrell — between Sandy and Gresham. Currently the sawmill cuts 25,000 [board feet] per day and employs 25 men. A planer is also operated. Soon after the Oregon Power and Railway Company completed the trolley line to Estacada in the fall of 1903, railroad logging went into effect in the area."

Another item in the same newspaper reported that the Rodlun brothers had bought 70 acres of good timber near Sycamore (west of Linnemann's) and were moving their mill to that site.

"These mills really flourished and were a boon to families of the pioneers who were growing up with the little log cabins bulging. It was now reasonable to buy lumber from these mills and haul it to their own building plots. Most families had sons who could use a saw and hammer and with all the family helping, a new house went up in a few days." (Viola Yonkers)

Frank Heiney came to the Gresham area from Kansas by train to San Francisco and from there to

CHAPTER THIRTY-TWO GRESHAM BERRY GROWERS

BY ELSIE CHIDO

Although there is a record of Al Durschmidt raising Cuthbert raspberries in Montavilla in 1890, the introduction of the “a bit out-of-usual fruit” to the Gresham area is credited to H. E. Davis who was the manager of the large farm of Judge W. W. Cotton. His farm on west Powell’s Valley Road was expecting eighty tons of the “sweet juicy berries” from twenty-three acres according to the 1915 *Gresham Outlook*. It was soon evident that the soil and the climate in the Gresham area was ideal for raspberries, and other farmers began to plant and harvest “bountious” crops — far beyond the demand of the local fresh market.

The growing and processing of berries in a commercial way began in 1914 when the Gresham Fruit Growers was organized under the direction of James Sterling and struggled to meet its debts during its first year.

→ (*Gresham Outlook, March 6, 1936*) D. E. Towle, James Elkington, and Dr. R. H. Todd joined the enterprise in 1916 contributing money and much unpaid effort. They paid one and one-half cents per pound to growers on receipt of their crop, promising three cents more in November when the processed berries were to be sold. The cannery burned in November of that year (1916) but the insurance paid the remainder of the berry debt, the outstanding loan, and the price of a new building —

but was not enough to buy equipment. Judge Cotton came to the rescue by offering cash for the upcoming berry crop. Cotton died before the crop was sold but his estate took the necessary steps to insure the payment, which was made by the A. Rupert Company. The new cooperative board resisted the efforts of the A. Rupert Company to take over the growers’ contracts and by March 1919, twenty berry growers signed with the Gresham Cooperative Berry Growers (locally called the Gresham Co-op or Gresham Berry Growers) with D. E. Towle continuing as general manager. In addition to a general manager, there was a president, a vice president, a secretary, and a nine-member board.

→ Among the very early growers were Ed Spath, Ernest and Henry Kummel, John Kallman, J. G. Chiodo, Gene Chiodo, R. D. Mickey, Dave Tillstrom, Ernest Johnson, E. P. Schedeen, Ed Wedin, George Schaeffer, A. Ekstrom, M. Lennartz, John Dreyer, Melvin Magnuson, P. Packard, H. C. Compton and John Campbell. Upon joining, each grower was given a membership number which appeared on every delivery invoice. These numbers would reach into the 500’s.



A highlight of the early years was the large mid-winter growers' meeting. It was well attended as the affair consisted of a sit-down catered dinner prepared by the high school cafeteria staff. Dave Tillstrom tells that they were entertained by Felix Chiodo's accordion. The increasing membership made the dinner impractical but the good desserts and the hope of the announcement of an added one half-cent on last year's crop insured a large mid-winter meeting.

Although strawberries had been grown and processed since the beginning of the Gresham Co-op, a strawberry council was formed and many growers planted big fields of this fruit. The growers voted to have an annual Raspberry Festival in the 1940s similar to the Rose Festival. It included a parade with many floats, marching bands, sidewalk booths — one with chocolate covered strawberries. This was possible because in the same year the two berry seasons overlapped. A queen was selected and it was very festive. However, it occurred at the busiest time of the year for farmers and business men and was discontinued after three or four years.

The "cash turnover" in the first year of operation for the Co-op was \$29,000, in 1934 the total for the year was approximately \$800,000 and the total for the seventeen years of operation was \$6,357,000, according to D. E. Towle who had been the general manager since its beginning. At this time there was a large cannery plant, a large store, a warehouse for fertilizers, and a vegetable warehouse. A rotary box factory just across the electric trolley line manufactured crates and berry boxes. A cold-storage plant was built in the late 1930s to store much of the barrelled and packaged crop until it was sold. This plant also had two sizes of food storage lockers — six and ten cubic feet — to rent for family use (before home freezers.)

D. E. Towle managed the Gresham Co-op for seventeen years and was so much appreciated by the community that they named a road after him. (Cathey Road renamed Towle). Managers that followed Towle were J. J. Fisher, H. Junichen, Bob Ward, F. J. Becker, W. E. Linfoot, Harold Bushue, and Glenn Schaeffer.

New varieties of raspberries replaced the original Cuthberts as more disease-resistant, larger fruited plants were developed. Growers, processors and pickers could name the Washingtons, Willamettes, Fairviews and the Canbys by sight as they appeared in the fields. Successful growers expanded their acreages into large farms and large work forces — Larry Aylsworth had fifty acres and employed hundreds of pickers in the summer. Finding ways to harvest the crop began to be a problem. (See sidebar story, "Picking Berries")

With expansion of equipment, the board decided to include the processing of products other than berries. These included beans, broccoli, corn and cauliflower. This extended the season and provided more employment. The products of the Gresham Berry Growers were shipped nation-wide as well as

to the far East, England and Hawaii. Gresham was known as the "Raspberry Capital of the World." About one-half of the products was produced in the Gresham area, the balance came from Canby, Estacada, Sandy and Beaver Creek. The cannery season now extended from June through November. To finance expansions the Co-op paid growers a small percentage of their crop in stock certificates instead of cash. These certificates were



Model-T truck and trailer loaded with raspberries. Photo: Gresham Historical Soc.