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The following report includes sensitive information. Based on guidance from experts in archaeological best practices, Metro has redacted some content in this public-facing version of the report to protect both patient names and the location of potentially sensitive cultural artifacts.

Please be advised that the content of this report includes discussion of topics that may be difficult for some to read, including mental illness, incarceration, institutionalization, suicide, homicide, and racial slurs. While sections of this report may refer to “archaeological findings,” “cultural resources” or “artifacts,” Metro acknowledges that the subjects under discussion often include family heirlooms and loved ones.

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Lone Fir Cemetery

Research Results for Burials of Patients of the Oregon Hospital for the Insane

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Executive Summary

Metro, the regional governmental body for the Portland metropolitan area, is in the planning stages of designing and constructing a cultural heritage garden in Block 14 of Lone Fir Cemetery. Lone Fir Cemetery's Block 14 is located at the corner of SE Morrison Street and SE 20th Avenue, in the Buckman Neighborhood in Southeast Portland, Oregon. Lone Fir Cemetery was established in 1846 (originally as a single grave on the Stephens family's homestead; it became Mount Crawford Cemetery in 1855 and was expanded and renamed Lone Fir Cemetery in 1866) and is known as Portland's longest continuously used cemetery (Glenn and Donovan 2006: 7-1; Lockley 1928: 647-648). The Oregon Hospital for the Insane (OHI), run by Doctor James C. Hawthorne, contracted with Lone Fir Cemetery beginning in 1867 to bury deceased patients who were not claimed by relatives in the cemetery (Lenzen 2009: 2). The purpose of this phase of the project is to use archival research to determine: 1) if the eastern edge of Block 14 was a burial location for OHI patients, 2) if there is evidence that any patients buried along the eastern edge of Block 14 are still buried there or were removed from graves there, and 3) where in the cemetery OHI patients were buried and during what timeframe did these burials occur.

To answer these questions, the Dudek research team consulted existing documentation in Metro's possession, as identified and provided by Metro, as well as a variety of records held at local, state, and federal repositories. These included the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Multnomah County Archives, Multnomah County Circuit Court Records, Multnomah County Library, historic and modern newspapers, Oregon Health and Sciences University, Oregon Historical Society, Oregon State Archives, Oregon State Library, and the National Archives at Seattle. Members of the Dudek team also visited Lone Fir Cemetery to better understand how the records correspond to the cemetery's layout and surviving 19th-century grave markers associated with OHI patients. Detailed findings are reported in Section 8 of this report.

During this process Dudek came to the following conclusions. Dudek found no evidence that the eastern edge of Block 14 was a burial location for any OHI patients. Only a single source describes the burial location of OHI patients as "a short distance east" of Block 14 (The Sunday Oregonian 1887: 1; see Appendix B). In contrast, ample evidence shows that the vast majority of recorded OHI burials were in fact in Block 10, located approximately 150 feet *north* of Block 14, which is a relatively short distance within the 28.13-acre cemetery. It is undetermined if any OHI patients are currently buried along the eastern edge of Block 14, and while there is evidence of disinterment and relocation of OHI patients in Lone Fir Cemetery records, the evidence does not confirm that any OHI patients were disinterred and relocated from the eastern edge of Block 14.

Finally, the Dudek team researched where and when OHI patients were buried in Lone Fir Cemetery. Cemetery records indicate that OHI patients were buried in at least five blocks at Lone Fir Cemetery: Block 10, Block 11, Block 18, Block 21, and Block West (see the table below). The locations of other OHI patient burials are not recorded; their graves could be in the blocks listed here, or potentially in any other portions of Lone Fir Cemetery that were in use from the 1860s through 1883, the period when the OHI was in operation (possible reburials notwithstanding).

Known and Potential OHI Burial Locations at Lone Fir Cemetery

Block	Block West	Block 10	Block 18	Block 11	Block 21
Known Burials	1	54	1	4	1
Potential Burials		53-114*			

*This range is an estimate and is based on the likely boundaries of the OHI section in Block 10, the spacing of visible 19th-century patient grave markers in Block 10, and the physical evidence for unrecorded rows of patient graves adjacent to those patient grave markers. The methods that were used to calculate this estimate are discussed in Section 7.3 of the report.

Of the 61 OHI patients whose burial block location is known at Lone Fir Cemetery, 54 were buried in Block 10. Furthermore, the cemetery's sextons referred to a portion of Block 10 as the "asylum ground" in a burial entry dating from November 1883, confirming that they considered it to be the OHI burial location, at least at that time (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 10, 146; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 10, 146). Based on the high concentration of OHI patient burials in Block 10, and its use for the vast majority of patients buried after 1880, it is clear that Block 10 was *a* – if not *the* – preferred burial location for OHI patients at Lone Fir Cemetery between 1867 and 1883. While the Dudek team did not find any records explicitly stating that the OHI ever purchased or owned any lots within Block 10 – or in any other part of Lone Fir Cemetery – the fact that patients were continually and systematically buried within the western part of Block 10 indicates that, at the very least, the cemetery granted the OHI the use of a portion of Block 10 for patient burials.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
CCBA	Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Organization
GFO	Genealogical Forum of Oregon
GPR	ground penetrating radar
IHARB	Index to the Hawthorne Asylum Record Book 1863-1895
LFLBB	Lone Fir Lot and Block Book
Metro	The Regional governmental body for the Portland metropolitan area
NARA	The National Archives at Seattle
OARRA	Oregon Archaeological Resources Remote Access (online archaeological record database administered by the Oregon SHPO)
OHI	Oregon Hospital for the Insane (also known as the Hawthorne Asylum)
OHRI	Oregon Historical Records Index
OHS	Oregon Historical Society
OHSU	Oregon Health and Sciences University
OSA	Oregon State Archives
OSH	Oregon State Hospital
OSL	Oregon State Library
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office

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1 Project Introduction

1.1 Nature of the Undertaking

Dudek was hired by Metro to conduct due diligence archival and records research to understand archaeological site conditions and historic burials at/near Block 14 in Lone Fir Cemetery. The Dudek team was given the following questions to guide this research about the Oregon Hospital for the Insane (OHI) and the Chinese burials in Lone Fir Cemetery and in Block 14.

1. Is the eastern edge of Block 14 in fact the burial location of the Oregon Hospital for the OHI?
2. If so, are the decedents still buried there? Is there evidence of relocation or disinterment?
3. Where in the cemetery are OHI patients buried? What is the period/timeframe of burials?
4. What more can we learn through archival research about the OHI patients and Chinese/Chinese American people who were buried at/near Block 14/Lone Fir Cemetery?
5. What do Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) records tell us about the people buried at Block 14 and where specifically they may have been buried?

The first phase of this project involved addressing the questions regarding OHI patient burials – specifically, clarifying the source for Block 14 being associated with the burial of patients from the OHI. To answer these questions, the Dudek team reviewed existing documentation in Metro's possession, as identified and provided by Metro, examined previous cultural resource reports obtained from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office's OARRA database, and consulted a variety of records held at local, state, and federal repositories; these included the Genealogical Forum of Oregon, Multnomah County Archives, Multnomah County Circuit Court Records, Multnomah County Library, historic and modern newspaper articles, Oregon Health and Sciences University, Oregon Historical Society, Oregon State Archives, Oregon State Library, and the National Archives at Seattle. In addition, members of the Dudek team visited Lone Fir Cemetery to better understand how the records correspond to the cemetery's layout and surviving 19th-century grave markers associated with OHI patients. Findings are reported in Section 8 of this report.

The research surrounding the Chinese/Chinese American burials is ongoing and will be addressed in a later report.

1.2 Project Area Description

Lone Fir Cemetery is located in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, in Sections 1 and 2 of Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian. The cemetery is located in the Buckman Neighborhood and is bound by SE 26th Avenue to the east, SE Morrison Street to the south, a row of residential homes to the west on SE 20th Avenue, and SE Stark Street to the north. Block 14 of the cemetery is located on the southwest corner of the cemetery and encompasses approximately 1.09 acres of the 28.13-acre cemetery. The project site further includes another 0.16 acres, formerly occupied and used for commercial and manufacturing purposes, at the project site's west end; this area is located immediately to the west of Block 14's historic boundaries.

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2 Historic Overview

The history of Lone Fir Cemetery and the history of the OHI have been presented in previous reports and articles that are easily accessible online (e.g., Appendix E of Kunowski and Perrin 2009, available on the Mental Health Association of Portland website) and will not be repeated in depth here. Instead, this section provides a timeline that shows how Lone Fir Cemetery and the OHI overlapped chronologically and were connected to one another during that time. This timeline also illustrates the variable nature of record keeping at Lone Fir Cemetery during the mid to late nineteenth century, which is the main factor that has affected (and in many instances, limited) our understanding of where individual patients from the OHI were buried within the cemetery.

- In 1846, James B. Stephens buried his father, Emmor Stephens, on his land claim, which included part of what is now Lone Fir Cemetery. Emmor Stephens' grave is the oldest marked grave at Lone Fir Cemetery (Lenzen 2003; Lockley 1928: 648).
- In 1854, Colburn Barrel purchased the Stephens land claim. In 1855, following a steamboat explosion that killed Barrel's friend and business associate, Crawford Dobbins, Barrel buried Dobbins on his property and dedicated 10 acres as the Mount Crawford Cemetery (Lenzen 2003; Lockley 1928: 647-648; Lund n.d.: 1-2).
- In 1862, physicians James C. Hawthorne and A. M. Loryea established the Oregon Hospital for the Insane (OHI). The OHI's main building was located near what is now SE Hawthorne Boulevard and SE 12th Avenue (Larsell 1945: 298-299; The Morning Oregonian 1862a: 2; The Morning Oregonian 1862b: 4; North-West News 1883: 8).
- In 1866, a group of Portlanders bought the Mount Crawford Cemetery parcel from Barrel. They renamed the cemetery Lone Fir, after a lone Douglas fir tree in the northwestern part of the cemetery. The tree is still there today (Lenzen 2003; Lockley 1928: 648; Lund n.d.: 4).
- Also in 1866, Pat Kiernan became Lone Fir Cemetery's first sexton. Kiernan did not keep detailed cemetery records. This, and the fact that most early grave markers were made of wood, resulted in the names and grave locations of many of those buried at Lone Fir Cemetery in its first few decades being forgotten over time (Lund n.d.: 5, 8; Wexler and Misok 2005: 5).
- In January 1867, OHI patient [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 149) died and was buried at Lone Fir Cemetery. He is the first OHI patient who is recorded to have been buried at Lone Fir Cemetery. The OHI had a contract with the cemetery to bury deceased patients there if their relatives did not claim their remains, and [REDACTED] was the first of 132 OHI patients who were buried under that arrangement between 1867 and 1879 (Lenzen 2003: 156; Lenzen 2009: 2, 5).
- In June 1868, OHI patient [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 28) was buried in what is Lone Fir Cemetery's Block West. [REDACTED] is the earliest patient buried at Lone Fir Cemetery who has a stone headstone that is visible today. Most other OHI patients were probably commemorated with wooden grave markers that were lost due to decay or destroyed by fires over time (Lenzen 2003: 30; Lockley 1928: 650; Lund n.d.: 5, 8).

- In February 1881, Dr. Hawthorne died and was buried at Lone Fir Cemetery; his co-founder of the OHI, Dr. Loryea, had left the OHI in 1872. Dr. Simeon Josephi took over the management of the OHI after Hawthorne's death (Larsell 1945: 308, 310-311; Lenzen 2003: 76).
- In March 1881, the cemetery's sexton, Albert Johnson, began keeping detailed records in a book that recorded the locations of most (but not all) burials at Lone Fir Cemetery – an exception was Chinese immigrants and their families, whose names and burial locations were almost never included in these records (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 1; Wexler and Misok 2005: 2). The first OHI patient to appear in these records was [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 168), who died on March 22, 1881, and was buried in Block 10 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 1).
- In June 1883, a Portland newspaper called *North-West News* published a detailed article about the OHI. The article described the hospital's history, its buildings and grounds, and its patients and the care they received. According to the article, 1,349 patients had been admitted to the OHI between 1862 and June 1883, and 283 patients had died at the hospital during that period. The article does not indicate where patients who died at the hospital were buried, but cemetery records show that 180 OHI patients were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery between January 1867 and June 1883 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; Lenzen 2003; Lenzen 2009; LFLBB #2 1879-1884; North-West News 1883: 8).
- In 1883, construction of the new Oregon State Insane Asylum in Salem was completed; the facility was later renamed the Oregon State Hospital. In October of that year, the OHI ended its operations, and the remaining 370 patients were transferred to the new Salem facility (Larsell 1945: 311). Three patients died at the OHI during its final month in operation and were buried in Block 10 at Lone Fir Cemetery. The name of the last OHI patient buried at the cemetery was not recorded, but it is believed to be [REDACTED], who died on October 13 (Appendix A: No. 21, No. 178). [REDACTED] was initially buried in an OHI burial grave, but was disinterred and reburied in a family lot less than three weeks later, in November 1883 (Find a Grave 2022; Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 138, 143; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 138, 143).
- On July 28, 1886, the former OHI building in Portland was destroyed in a fire. The building had remained in use since 1883 after the OHI closed, serving at various times as a sanatorium, a place for storing machinery and crops, and, at the time of the fire, a private residence and a fruit cannery. While it was reported that a safe containing some of the OHI's records was unharmed, it is likely that the records it held were damaged or destroyed during the fire (The Morning Oregonian 1886: 8). The only OHI record that is known to have survived is the Index to the Hawthorne Record Book 1863-1895 (IHARB 1863-1895); it survived because it was brought to the Oregon State Hospital in Salem when the OHI's patients were transferred to that facility in 1883 (Appendix D: Gorman and Lewis 2021).
- In the spring of 1887, a writer for The Oregonian visited Lone Fir Cemetery and wrote about seeing graves of OHI patients "a short distance east" of the cemetery section where Chinese immigrants and their families were buried (i.e., Block 14). According to the author,

Near [Block 14] the patients who died at the asylum were for many years buried. Rows upon rows of graves are to be found in close proximity, close to the south side, a short distance east of where [Chinese immigrants] are buried. Most of these graves are marked with the names of the departed, but there is a sense of stranger-like and

friendless exclusion about these mounds and it strikes one as being an act of charity to place them so close together. Even in death the suggestion of association and companionship affords a gleam of consolation. (The Sunday Oregonian 1887: 1).

This quote provides the only contemporary description of OHI patient burials, apart from cemetery records, and is the only reference to patient burials east of Block 14.

- In 1928, Multnomah County acquired Lone Fir Cemetery and took over its management (Walth 2004: A4).
- In 1948, Multnomah County decided to remove Block 14 from Lone Fir Cemetery. In July of that year workers exhumed the remains of 265 Chinese individuals from Block 14. During the next few years, Multnomah County constructed the Morrison Building on the site and paved over the remainder of Block 14 for use as a parking lot (Hsuan 2005: B1, B10; Walth 2004: A1, A4).
- In 1997, Metro acquired Lone Fir Cemetery from Multnomah County and took over its management. Block 14 remained under Multnomah County ownership until 2007, when Metro acquired the parcel. The circumstances that led to Metro's acquisition of Block 14 are described in Section 3.2 (Oppenheimer 2007: C2; Tannler 2004: 19).

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3 Previous Research on Block 14 and OHI Patient Burials

Records from the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), records provided by Metro, and records obtained from the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) were reviewed to gain an understanding of the archival and archaeological research that has been previously completed at Block 14 and regarding the location of OHI patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery (Table 1). Based on Dudek’s review of these records, previous research has not identified any archival or archaeological evidence of OHI burials in Block 14.

3.1 Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO) Research

In addition to cultural resource reports, published works about Lone Fir Cemetery that were produced by genealogists affiliated with the GFO were reviewed to better understand where OHI patients were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, and whether any patient burial locations could confidently be placed within or in the immediate vicinity of Block 14. The most helpful publications in this respect were Whythle F. Brown and Lloyd E. Brown’s (1981) *Records of Lone Fir Cemetery: Early Sexton Records, 1879–1898*, and Connie Lenzen’s (2003) *Lone Fir Cemetery, 1846-1880, Portland, Oregon*, both of which were published by the GFO. While these publications are secondary sources compiled from earlier records and include burial information for many individuals interred at Lone Fir Cemetery—not just OHI patients—the fact that there were digitized, searchable versions of these works available made them useful sources for creating and populating the project’s master list of OHI patient burials (Appendix A). Entries in both publications were checked against the source records and were generally found to be accurate transcriptions, though not without errors; for example, the Dudek team found that Brown and Brown (1981) omitted three entries for unnamed OHI patient burials from their transcriptions and left out relevant details about OHI patient burials in a few other instances (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 123, 132; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 123, 132). Therefore, both publications were used as a starting point for compiling information about OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, to which the Dudek team added additional information and corrections gleaned from original cemetery records and other sources.

The first publication, Brown and Brown (1981), includes transcriptions of the three oldest surviving sexton record books from Lone Fir Cemetery: *Albert Johnson Sexton Records, Book One* (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884), covering the years 1881-1884 along with several pages of entries from 1879 and 1880, and two untitled volumes covering the years 1884-1890 and 1891-1898 respectively. Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884 includes entries for OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery between March 1881 and October 1883; the Dudek team received a digital copy of Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884 from Metro, which has the original book on file, while the other two volumes did not cover the period of OHI burials and were therefore not consulted. It was possible to identify which of the burial entries recorded in Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884) were for OHI patients because the sexton used standardized language to describe burials that the OHI had conducted for its patients. This standardized language included either listing the OHI as the undertaker responsible for a particular burial (e.g., “Asylum buried [REDACTED]...” [Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 45]) or else recording a transfer or petition made by the OHI for the individual to be buried at Lone Fir Cemetery (e.g., “Asylum to Judge Anderson Dr to 1 grave [REDACTED]...”, “Asylum to 1 grave for [REDACTED]...” [Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 10, 68]).

Using Brown and Brown's (1981) transcriptions of Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884), the Dudek team was able to identify 53 OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery between March 17, 1881, and October 15, 1883. This number was later adjusted to 55 to include the three unnamed patients noted above whose entries were not transcribed by Brown and Brown (1981), and to reflect the Dudek team's determination that one patient, [REDACTED], was included in two separate entries, the first anonymously for her initial burial in an OHI grave and the second under her name for her reburial in a family lot (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 123, 132, 138, 143; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 123, 132, 138, 143) (see Appendix A: No. 21, No. 175, No. 176, No. 177, No. 178). The record entries for 52 of the 53 patients who were buried at the cemetery during that period included descriptions of their burial locations; of these, all but one burial location (that for [REDACTED] – see Appendix A: No. 153) could be identified by block number. None of the burials were identified as within Block 14 (Brown and Brown 1981; Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884). In addition, the remains of two other OHI patients ([REDACTED] and [REDACTED] – see Appendix A: No. 7 and No. 72) were removed from Lone Fir Cemetery and sent to other cemeteries for reburial during this period. Both individuals were buried before the Lone Fir sexton began keeping systematic burial records, and therefore their exact original burial locations were not recorded; the Lone Fir exhumation records only list their initial burial locations as “asylum ground” or “asylum burying ground” (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 11, 139; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 11, 139). However, it is clear that the “asylum ground” from which the two individuals had been exhumed was located within Lone Fir Cemetery, since the Lone Fir sexton conducted the exhumations and recorded them in a Lone Fir record book. Moreover, in 1881 the sexton recorded the burial of a third patient ([REDACTED] – see Appendix A: No. 42) at a grave in Block 10, and when she was removed to another part of Lone Fir two years later, the sexton recorded that she had been removed from the “asylum ground”, confirming that the term was used to describe a portion of Lone Fir Cemetery (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 10, 146; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 10, 146) (see Section 7). The second publication was compiled by Connie Lenzen (2003), a professional genealogist and longtime member of the GFO, as a companion work to Brown and Brown (1981). While Brown and Brown (1981) had the advantage of complete lot and block books to work from, there are far fewer records for Lone Fir Cemetery that predate 1881. The records that do survive typically provide less information about burials and their locations than the later lot and block books. Consequently, Lenzen's publication was an attempt to “reconstruct the early records” as much as possible (Lenzen 2003: i-ii).

The most important source for Lenzen's research was a set of records compiled by the twentieth-century Lone Fir Cemetery Superintendent J. J. Goodwin, which are now part of the Lone Fir Cemetery Manuscript Collection at the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) Research Library; the OHS reference number for this collection is Mss 2010. The Goodwin records include Goodwin's transcriptions of burial records (many of them subsequently lost) that had been kept by the family of Lone Fir Cemetery's first sexton, Pat Kiernan, who served in that position from 1866 to 1881 (Goodwin n.d.; Lenzen 2003: ii; Wexler and Misok 2005: 2). Lenzen, in turn, fact-checked Goodwin's records and expanded on them using information gleaned from other surviving records. These records included a document in the University of Oregon's Manuscript Collection listing 132 OHI patients who were sent to Lone Fir Cemetery for burial between the years 1867 and 1879, death lists that appeared in Portland city directories during the 1870s, death notices that were published in *The Oregonian* during the 1870s, undertaker account books, U.S. Census mortality schedules, and Multnomah County probate records (Lenzen 2003: iii-iv; Lenzen 2009).

Lenzen's publication includes the names of the 132 OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery between 1867 and 1879, all of whom appear on the list in the University of Oregon's Manuscript Collection (Lenzen 2003, 2009). One additional individual, [REDACTED], who died in 1877, was noted by Lenzen as buried in an OHI-owned

grave in Block 8 (Lenzen 2003: 138). However, [REDACTED] does not appear on the list of OHI patients sent to Lone Fir Cemetery for burial, and Dudek could find no corroborating evidence that [REDACTED] was either affiliated with the OHI as a patient or an employee or that the OHI owned any burial graves in Block 8; therefore, [REDACTED] was not included on Dudek's list of OHI patients buried at Lone Fir Cemetery (Appendix A) (Goodwin n.d.). Of the 132 OHI patients who are noted by Lenzen (2003), 9 patients have known burial locations at Lone Fir Cemetery, one patient ([REDACTED] – see Appendix A: No. 150) was removed for reburial at Riverview Cemetery in 1890, and 122 patients were buried in unrecorded locations in Lone Fir Cemetery (Lenzen 2003; LFLBB #3 1884-1891: 278). None of the burials were identified as within Block 14 (Lenzen 2003).

Table 1. Previously Completed Studies and Results

Author, Year	Study Title	Study Type	Work Completed	Results
Brown, Whythle F., and Lloyd E. Brown 1981	Records of Lone Fir Cemetery, From Early Sexton Records, 1879-1898	Compilation of historic records	Compiled and transcribed Lone Fir Cemetery lot and block book records, mostly covering the years 1881–1898, with limited records from 1879–1880. The original records are LFLBB #2 (1879-1884), LFLBB #3 (1884–1890), and LFLBB #4 (1891–1898) in OHS's Lone Fir Cemetery Manuscript Collection (OHS Collection Number Mss 2010).	A selected transcription of original cemetery records, with a brief history, introduction, and list of morticians (all reprinted in Lenzen 2003). The transcription is “selected” because it omits several hundred entries for Chinese burials—the authors note that these entries were omitted because they listed individuals by an ethnic description (e.g., “Chinaman”) rather than by name and because they did not include burial locations.
Lenzen, Connie 2003		Compilation of historic records	A reconstruction and compilation of transcriptions of burial records including Goodwin records University of Oregon's Manuscript Collection, death lists that appeared in Portland city directories, death notices that were published in <i>The Oregonian</i> during the 1870s, undertaker account books, U.S. Census mortality schedules, and Multnomah County probate records.	A brief history, maps, list of morticians, list of burials and biographies of notable persons. Notation made when possible to other burials. Lenzen notes that Lone Fir records only captured around 2/3 of the burials noted in the Sexton Records.
Smits, Nicolas, and Jo Reese 2005a	Archaeological Exploration of Multnomah County's Morrison Property at SE 20th and Morrison, Portland, Oregon	Archaeological Investigation at SE Morrison and 20th, the former location of the Morrison Building at Lone Fir Cemetery		
Smits, Nicolas, and Jo Reese 2005b	Memo to Patrick Jones Re: Morrison Building Demolition Archaeological Monitoring Report	Archaeological Monitoring Report	Monitoring was conducted while the Morrison Building was demolished.	No human remains or artifacts were observed during monitoring

Table 1. Previously Completed Studies and Results

Author, Year	Study Title	Study Type	Work Completed	Results
Glenn, Mary, and Sally Donovan 2006	NRHP Registration Form for Lone Fir Cemetery	NRHP Nomination	Historic and architectural research.	Lone Fir Cemetery is on the NRHP. Brief notes on the OHI patients and Chinese burials in Block 14.
Kunowski, Henry, and Natalie Perrin 2009	Lone Fir Cemetery Master Plan and Block 14 Design Cultural Landscape Review and Analysis Report	Cultural Landscape Review and Analysis	A site history was completed, existing conditions assessed, a treatment plan created, and a brief history of OHI created (Appendix E of Kunowski and Perrin 2009).	An attempt to locate and map OHI burials was made via a literature review.

Note: LFLBB = Lone Fir Lot and Block Book; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places; OHI = Oregon Hospital for the Insane.

3.2 Cultural Resource Projects

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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4 Research Methodology

The purpose of this project was to use archival research to address specific research questions about OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery (see Section 1.1). Since this required consulting and comparing numerous, at times contradictory, sources that contained different information, it was necessary to keep careful track of each source and the evidence it provided. This was achieved by using two spreadsheets: the Document Research Log and the OHI Patient Burials at Lone Fir Cemetery spreadsheet (Appendix A)—the latter was referred to as the Master List during the project.

The Document Research Log was used to record each source that was consulted, including the source's location, format, a basic description of the information it provided, and whether the source was especially helpful or had limitations that were worth noting. The Document Research Log was created as a tool for the Dudek research team to use during this specific project, but it was also intended as a research guide that other researchers could use to navigate the various documents, articles, maps, and collections of records that pertain to Lone Fir Cemetery and the OHI. As much of the data in the Document Research Log are relevant to both this portion of the project and the Task 2 portion of the project, a copy will be provided to Metro as an annotated bibliography at the time the Task 2 report is delivered to make it available for future researchers to consult.

The Dudek research team created the Master List as a tool that could help them determine, to the extent possible, (1) how many OHI patients were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery and (2) where these individuals were buried within Lone Fir Cemetery. The team compiled information about each OHI patient buried at Lone Fir Cemetery from a variety of sources, and the spreadsheet format enabled them to cross-check, correlate, and attempt to reconcile these sources to create a list that was as accurate as possible from the existing evidence. Using the Master List in this manner helped the team identify the cemetery block locations of 61 OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery. It also allowed the team to correct errors and fill in missing information that was observed in various records, and to differentiate between OHI patients and other individuals buried at Lone Fir Cemetery whom previous researchers had mistaken for OHI patients (in most cases because they had similar names).

During research visits, the Dudek research team kept meticulous notes and photographed the most relevant documents that were examined. The team also took extensive notes during the interviews that were conducted for the project and made those notes available to the interview subjects to confirm their accuracy (Appendix C). In addition, relevant email correspondence was saved and included with other project reference materials (Appendix D).

While this phase of the project did not include a formal fieldwork component, Dudek archaeologist and project principal investigator Chris Knutson made multiple visits to Lone Fir Cemetery during this project phase. These visits were intended to help him better understand the layout of the cemetery and, in particular, to understand the system that the OHI used for burying patients in Block 10 during the early 1880s; this system is described in Section 5.1 and Section 7. During these informal field visits, Mr. Knutson compared the configuration of the surviving original OHI patient headstones located in Block 10 with the burial entries compiled during archival research, and measured the distance between the patient headstones with a measuring tape. He also paced out intervals to the north and south of the patient headstones to get a sense of where specific unmarked OHI patient graves were potentially located.

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5 Historic Map Research

Historic maps were reviewed in order to better understand the historic progression of Lone Fir Cemetery and specifically the history of Block 14 and the immediate surrounding areas and blocks of the cemetery. The cemetery plat maps were provided by Metro and Lone Fir Cemetery. Additional maps of the immediate area (such as Sanborn Fire Insurance maps) were also reviewed.

5.1 Maps of Lone Fir Cemetery

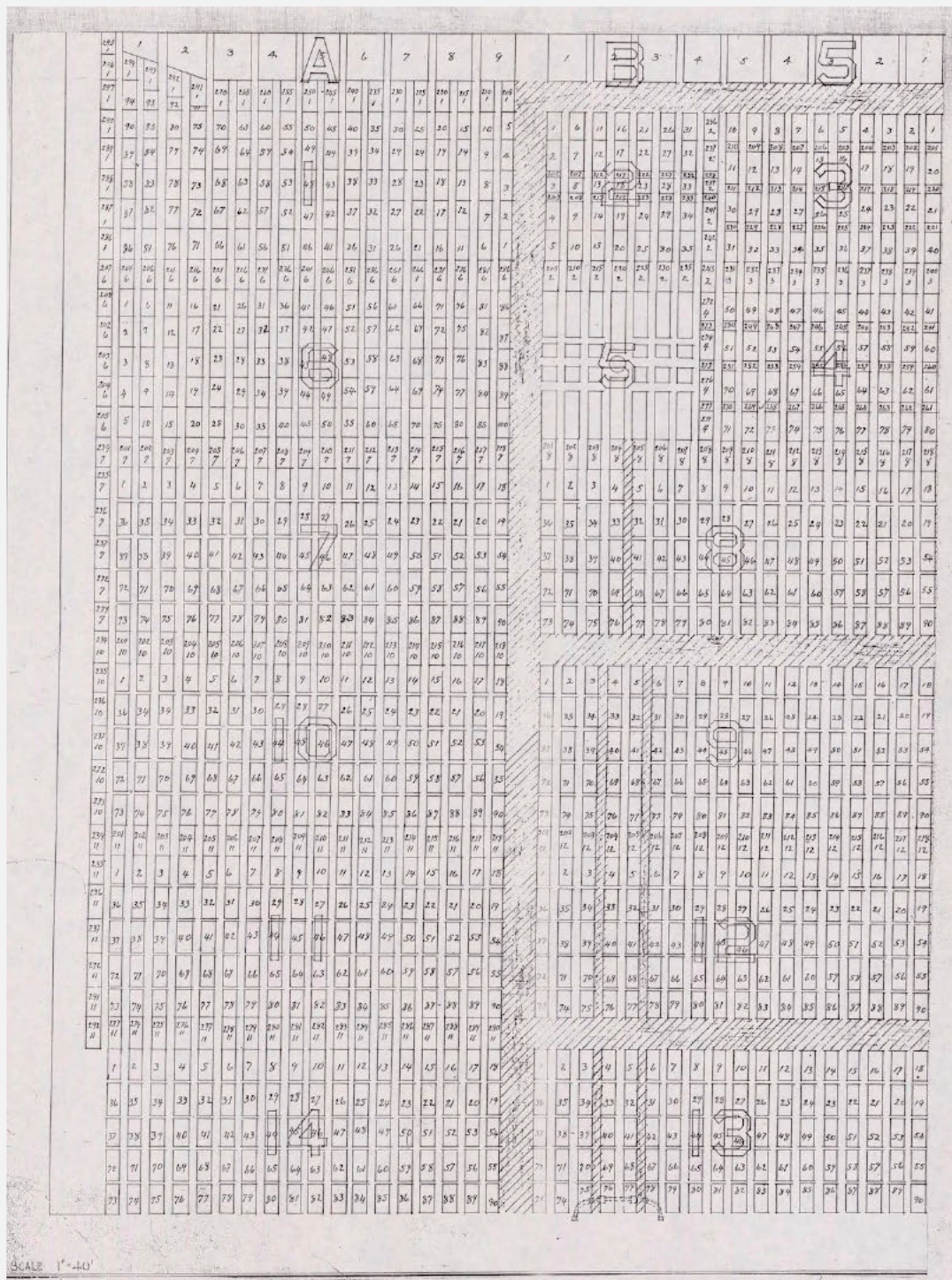
The earliest map reviewed that details Block 14 along with other blocks within Lone Fir Cemetery is the 1874 Plat map, which depicts the western 40 percent of the cemetery. Block 14 is depicted with 93 numbered lots and vaults. Vaults run along the north and west boundaries of Block 14. The map includes a section of text labeled “References” that describes the dimensions of the vaults and lots in detail. Vaults 1–17 are described as measuring 20 feet in length (north–south) and 16 feet in width (east–west). Vaults 35, 36, 37, 38, 73, 74, and 76 are noted as measuring 11 feet north–south and 15 4/10 feet east–west. Lots in Block 14 were of a standard size that was also used in most of the other cemetery blocks – these lots measured 20 feet in length (north–south) and 10 feet in width (east–west). The roadways running between the cemetery blocks are noted to be 20 feet wide, except those along the west side of Blocks A, 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 16, which are noted to be 15 feet wide. The alleys that run north–south through Blocks A, 1, 6, 7, 10, 11, and 14 are described as measuring 5 4/10 feet in width, while the alleys that run east–west in Blocks 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 are described as measuring 2 feet in width (Exhibit 1).

The 1874 Map of Lone Fir Cemetery appears to be another version of a map attributed by Kunowski and Perrin to the year 1866 (see Figure 4 in Appendix E of Kunowski and Perrin 2009). After consultation with Metro and Lone Fir Cemetery staff, it was established the maps are the same, and it is a Multnomah County survey map from 1874, representing the earliest known plat map of Lone Fir Cemetery (Multnomah County Surveyors Office 2022).

The Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Additional Plats 1874-1901 depicts 18 lots infilled between Block 14 and Block 11 (the block to the north of Block 14) in the location formerly depicted as an east–west roadway running between the two blocks; the map also depicts lots infilled in the roadways that had formerly separated the other blocks to the north of Block 14 (i.e., Blocks 1, 6, 7, 10, and 11). Furthermore, while the 1874 Plat map shows 93 numbered lots and vaults in Block 14, with the easternmost lots/vaults in Block 14 numbered as 17, 18, 55, 56, and 73 (north–south), the Additional Plats map depicts a renumbered system, with only 90 lots in Block 14, and the easternmost lots renumbered as 18, 19, 54, 55, and 90 (north–south). It appears that some of Block 14’s vaults/lots were resized. These changes to Block 14 are notable, since the nearby blocks did not undergo such changes and retained the same numbering system along their respective roadway edges (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Additional Plats 1874 -1901) (Exhibit 2).

RESEARCH RESULTS FOR BURIALS OF PATIENTS OF THE OREGON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE / LONE FIR CEMETERY

Exhibit 2. Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Additional Plots 1874-1901.



Source: Metro Archives

Of the 185 OHI patients buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, 61 patients are buried in known locations that are identified at least by the cemetery block number, and 124 individuals are buried in unknown locations. Of the 61 known burial locations associated with OHI patients, 54 burial locations are in Block 10. The remaining known burial locations for OHI patients are in Blocks 11, 18, and 21 and Block West (see Appendix A). The vast majority of these burials cannot be assigned to a lot, and 52 of the locations are described in a formulaic narrative form in the original sexton records; these descriptions do not correspond to the cemetery's current system of numbered lots, and grave spaces within each cemetery block (GFO 2017; Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884). An example of the narrative describing these locations is for the 1882 burial of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 15) and reads:

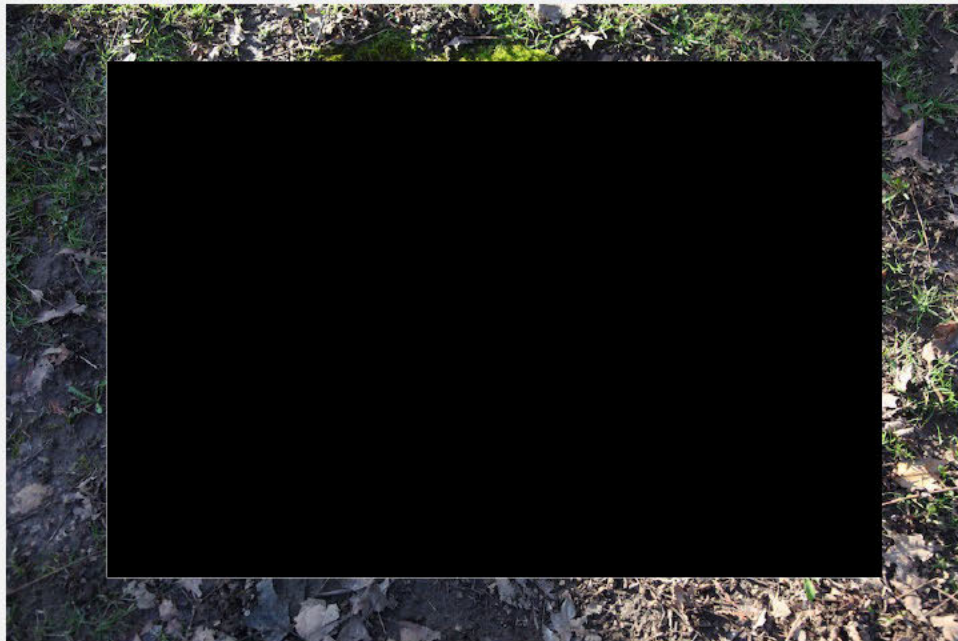
“Asylum buried [REDACTED] in 3rd avenue row, west side of Block 10, [REDACTED] space from north end of row.” (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 38)

And for that of the 1882 burial of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 137):

“Asylum buried [REDACTED] in 3[rd] avenue row from west end of Block 10, [REDACTED] space from north end” (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 39).

The known burial location of [REDACTED] as derived from GFO (2017), the Find a Grave website, and in-person visits to Lone Fir Cemetery is in Block 10, between Lots 75 and 76, Grave [REDACTED] (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 3. Headstone of [REDACTED].



Source: Chris Knutson, Dudek

No historic maps of Lone Fir Cemetery were identified that clarified how the system referenced in these burial descriptions corresponds to the cemetery's system of numbered blocks, lots, and grave spaces. Metro cemeteries staff were also unfamiliar with the system referred to in these descriptions and did not have any information to clarify how the descriptions might correspond to numbered lots. After cross-checking Lone Fir Cemetery maps with known burial locations such as the grave of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 137), the Dudek research team theorized that the "avenue rows" described in the narrative likely correspond to north-south-running alleys that appear on the 1874 map (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery 1874). The Dudek team was able to confirm that this theory was correct through field visits to Lone Fir Cemetery's Block 10, which contains original 19th-century headstones for 8 OHI patients. The Dudek team's interpretation of the OHI's burial system is presented in Section 7.

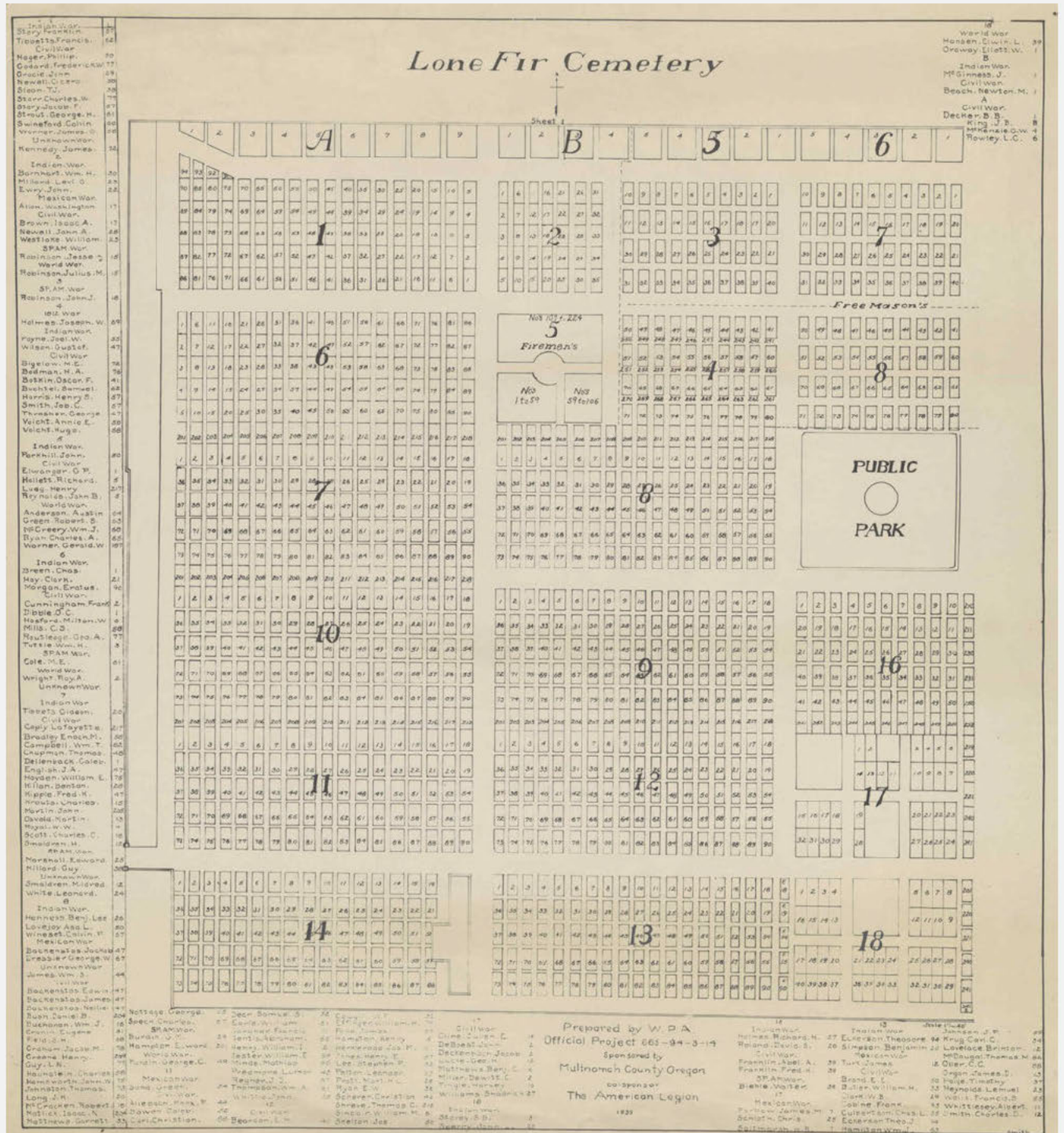
1909 is the first year that Block 14 is depicted specifically as a "Chinese Cemetery," as is shown on a Sanborn map from that year. A greenhouse (labelled as "Green Hu.") is shown along the eastern boundary of the "Chinese Cemetery," along with another unnamed structure in the northeast corner. Two structures are shown to the north, one of which is marked "cabin" (Sanborn 1909). The 1924 Sanborn map again labels Block 14 as the "Chinese Cemetery." The greenhouse is no longer depicted, although the smaller nearby structure in the northeast corner still appears and is labeled as "Garbage burn." The cabin and structure to the north are no longer depicted (Sanborn 1909, 1924). The garbage burn most likely represents the location of furnaces or burners that were used to burn papers and other possessions associated with the deceased, as described in an article published in The Sunday Oregonian in 1902:

The tract contains nearly one acre. This was cleared and leveled, while the graves were all regulated and designated with neatly-painted headboards. A house was built in one corner. It has a concrete floor, is provided with a desk containing record books, and a large furnace in which the belongings of dead Chinamen are burned. Here are also a sink and wash-stand with towels. In front is a concrete court partly sheltered, while on one side are two furnaces for burning paper. Between the furnaces is the altar, also of concrete, in which is set a marble memorial tablet suitably engraved. In front of this are places for burning punk (The Sunday Oregonian 1902: 10).

In 1939 the Works Progress Administration (WPA) created a map to honor war veterans who were buried in the western half of Lone Fir Cemetery (WPA 1939) (Exhibit 4). Unlike the Additional Plats map (1874-1901) (see Exhibit 2), the WPA map depicts the roadway running between Blocks 11 and 14 as an open roadway rather than infilled with lots; the same is true of the roadway running between Blocks 1 and 6, which had also been depicted as infilled with lots on the Additional Plats map. However, like the Additional Plats map, the WPA map depicts the respective roadways that had separated Blocks 6 and 7, Blocks 7 and 10, and Blocks 10 and 11 in the 1874 map as infilled with lots (WPA 1939). The map differs from the Additional Plats map in showing only 80 numbered lots in Block 14, with the 10 lots at the eastern end of Block 14 (Lots 17-20, 53-56, and 88-90) replaced by a building that extends along the entirety of the block's eastern edge (WPA 1939). The presence of this building (which likely corresponds to the Chinese cemetery buildings described above and depicted on the 1909 Sanborn map, though depicted here in a somewhat different configuration) would suggest that the 10 lots at the eastern end of Block 14 were not used for – nor were thought to contain – burials at the time that the building was constructed (Sanborn 1909; The Sunday Oregonian 1902: 10; WPA 1939). It is especially unlikely that members of Portland's Chinese immigrant community would have constructed cemetery buildings on top of lots with known or suspected burials, given deeply-held Chinese beliefs that “the dead were not to be trifled with” (Abraham and Wegars 2003: 60).

RESEARCH RESULTS FOR BURIALS OF PATIENTS OF THE OREGON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE / LONE FIR CEMETERY

Exhibit 4. Map of Lone Fir Cemetery, Works Progress Administration, 1939.



Source: Metro Archives

The 1944 Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat does not depict the building along the eastern edge of Block 14 that had appeared in the WPA map (1939), and instead depicts the 10 numbered lots that were missing from the 1939 map and corresponded to the building's footprint (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat 1944) (Exhibit 5). However, the 1944 map does depict 10 lots infilled for the first time in what had previously been shown as a roadway running between Block 13 and Block 14, to the east of Block 14. Like the WPA map (1939), the 1944 map does not depict the infill between Block 11 and Block 14 that is shown on the Additional Plats map (1874–1901). This infill depicted on all three maps is consistent with the information given by Wilson Benefiel, the Superintendent of Lone Fir Cemetery from 1888 to 1928, who was quoted as saying:

“The trouble is no sinking fund was set aside to maintain the cemetery after the lots had been sold. When the owners grew short of funds, they buried the dead in the roadways” (Lockley 1928: 650.)

An excerpted page from a larger Lone Fir Cemetery map dating from approximately 1950 depicts Block 14's location as the “Chinese Section” of the cemetery (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Block 14 [“Chinese Section”] c. 1950). In the northeastern corner a “Chinese Altar” is mapped at the southern end of a building complex that also includes a cemetery storage room, an office, and a shop. Hand-drawn on the map is the proposed location of the Morrison Building, which would be built in 1953. To the south of the cemetery office is an area noted as “platted to cemetery lots” however, the notation has been crossed out, and the proposed easement for a road has been hand-drawn over on the schematic. This area corresponds to the Block 13 infilled lots located between Block 13 and Block 14 that are depicted on the 1944 Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat 1944).

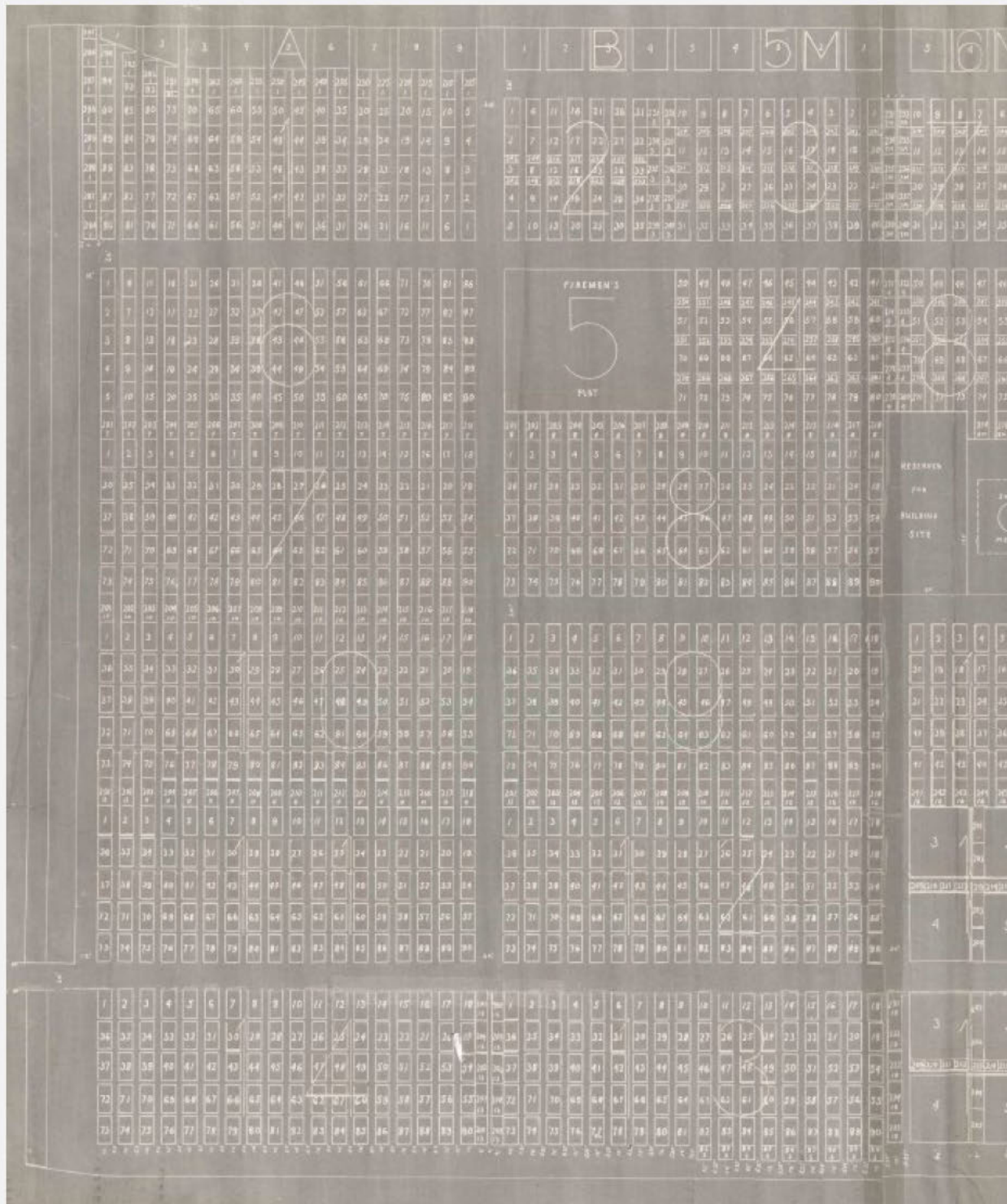
A hand-drawn schematic cemetery water system map dating from approximately 1950 also shows Block 14. However, only the portions of it and other blocks that are located along the water lines are depicted in any detail; this includes the lots along the northern edge of Block 14 and Block 13. The northernmost infill lots between Block 13 and Block 14 (Lots 201 and 202) are depicted on this map (Lone Fir Cemetery Water System Map c. 1950).

By 1958, Block 14 is no longer shown on maps of Lone Fir Cemetery (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat 1854–1958). Instead, a building, a parking lot, and a service yard are depicted in the former Block 14 location. The building, known as the Morrison Building, was constructed in 1953; another version of the 1958 map identified it as the Parks and Memorial Office. Neither the infill lots between Block 14 and Block 13 on the 1944 (Exhibit 5) map nor those earlier depicted between Block 14 and Block 11 (see Exhibit 2) are shown on the 1958 map (Exhibit 6) (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat 1944; Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Additional Plats 1874 - 1901).

In 1997, Multnomah County surveyed the area of Block 14 for subdivision; the area of Block 14 is denoted as Parcel 2 and is 1.008 acres in area (Multnomah Co Partition Plat of Lone Fir Cemetery 1997). Between 1997 and 2008, the time of the next survey map, awareness of the former location of Block 14 grew, and subsequent maps label and depict Block 14 again (Lone Fir Cemetery - Professional Survey Map 2008). The 2008 survey map overlays the survey results over the 1944 (and subsequent years) map that depicts the infill lots between Block 14 and Block 13. The infill lots between Block 11 and Block 14 depicted on the Additional Plats Map 1874–1901 (see Exhibit 2), in contrast, are not shown on this or any subsequent map reviewed, including the most recent map provided by Metro (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery - Complete 2021).

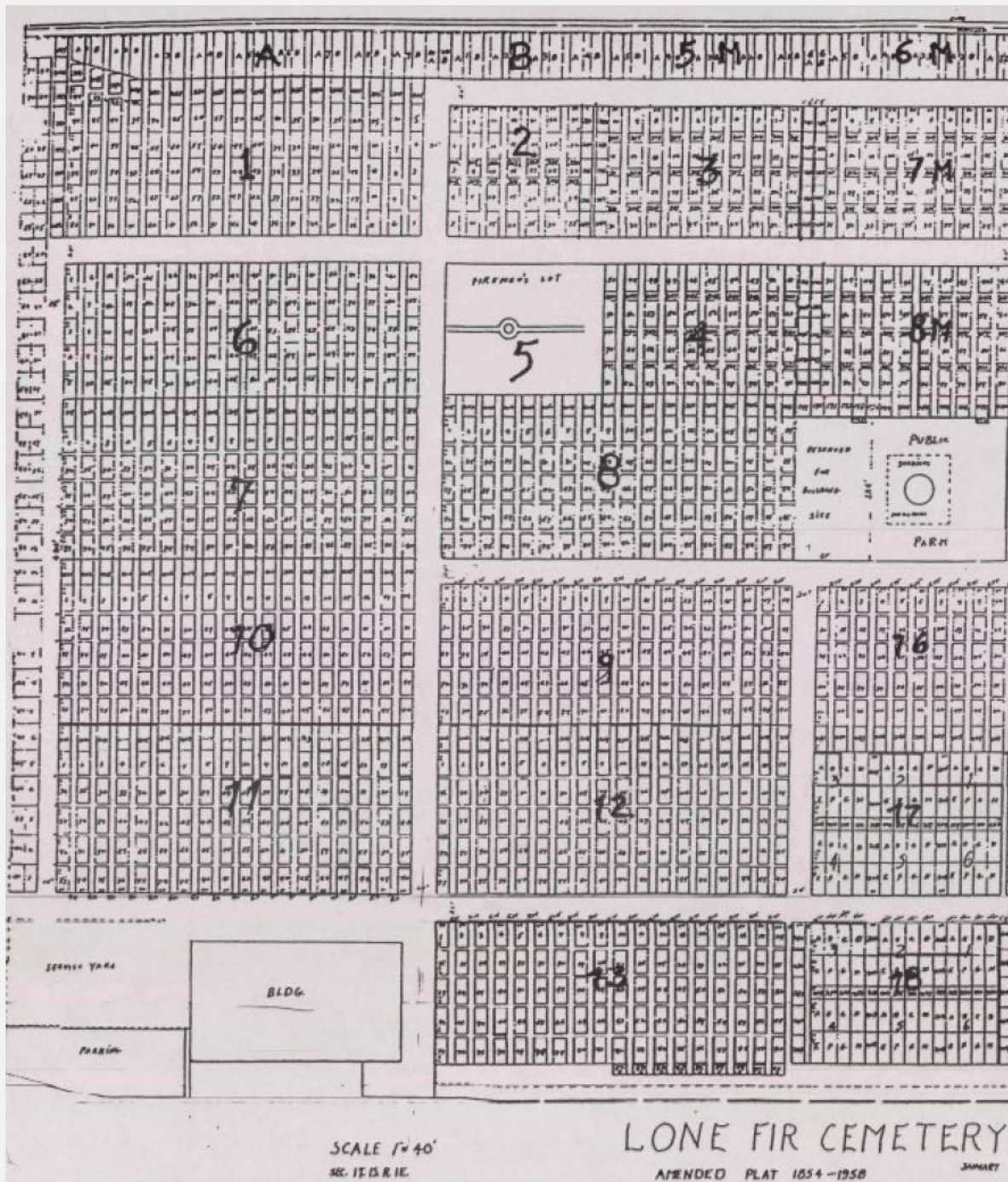
RESEARCH RESULTS FOR BURIALS OF PATIENTS OF THE OREGON HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE / LONE FIR CEMETERY

Exhibit 5. 1944 Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat.



Source: Metro Archives

Exhibit 6. 1958 Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat.



Source: Metro Archives

6 Archival Research Completed – Current Project

This section summarizes the research that the Dudek team conducted during the current project to determine if there are additional records that can help identify where OHI patients were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery. The section includes accounts of each of the repositories that were visited or consulted in the search for relevant research materials; for each repository, the nature and timeline of the research are discussed, as are the materials that the Dudek researchers consulted in their collection and whether those materials were helpful in identifying OHI patient burial locations.

6.1 Interviews and Meetings

The Dudek research team conducted interviews with Metro cemeteries coordinators Noel Seats and Emma Williams and with genealogist and researcher Connie Lenzen during the project. The interview with Ms. Seats and Ms. Williams took place on December 16, 2021, and the interview with Ms. Lenzen took place on January 7, 2022; both interviews were conducted via Zoom. Meeting notes are presented in Appendix C.

The Dudek research team's main takeaway from the interview with Ms. Seats and Ms. Williams was that both thought that the number of OHI patients that Dudek had identified who have unknown burial locations at Lone Fir Cemetery ($n = 124$) far exceeded the capacity of grave spaces located under the former roadway between Block 13 and Block 14, the area that the Oregonian article from 1887 appears to have described as the OHI burial ground (The Sunday Oregonian 1887: 1). Based on their knowledge of the location of recorded, occupied lots within the cemetery, they believed it was much more likely that the majority of OHI patients were buried in Blocks 7 and 10, due to the amount of open space without recorded graves in each, with other OHI patients likely buried in unrecorded graves in the cemetery's Block West. Block West is a narrow (i.e., two-lot-wide) strip of lots that runs along the cemetery's western edge; it extends from just north of Block 14 in the south to as far as SE Stark Street in the north. The Dudek researchers' main takeaway from the interview with Ms. Lenzen was that she thought they had looked at all the right sources for addressing the project's research questions about OHI patient burials in Lone Fir Cemetery (see Appendix C).

The Dudek research team attempted to meet with James Hawthorne Beck, but due to several limiting circumstances, this meeting did not take place.

6.2 Repositories Consulted

6.2.1 Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO)

In November 2021, as the project was getting underway, Dudek archaeologist and principal investigator Chris Knutson visited the GFO Library to examine its collection of Lone Fir Cemetery books and assess whether they contained information that was relevant to the project. While the GFO Library was officially closed to members of the public at the time due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Mr. Knutson is a member of the GFO who regularly volunteers in the library and was allowed to visit the library in that capacity.

Mr. Knutson identified two books in the library that related directly to the project and contained information about OHI patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery: Brown and Brown's (1981) *Records of Lone Fir Cemetery: Early Sexton Records, 1879–1898*, and Lenzen's *Lone Fir Cemetery, 1846-1880, Portland, Oregon* (2003). Both books have been discussed in the previous sections. As a GFO member, Mr. Knutson has access to the GFO's online digital collections and was able to download a digital copy of Lenzen (2003) for the purposes of this project. Brown and Brown (1981) was in the process of being digitized at the time, and Mr. Knutson was able to obtain a PDF of that book before it had been added to the GFO's online digital collections.

Using information provided in Lenzen (2003) and Brown and Brown (1981), Mr. Knutson identified 186 OHI patients who were buried in Lone Fir Cemetery between 1867 and 1883. The remains of four of these individuals were later moved to other cemeteries, resulting in a total of 182 OHI patients listed in the two publications who are thought to still be buried in Lone Fir Cemetery (Brown and Brown 1981; Lenzen 2003). As discussed in Section 3.1, one patient, [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 21), is believed based on her date of death (October 13, 1883, according to her headstone) to be the unnamed patient (Appendix A: No. 178) who was buried in an OHI burial grave on October 15, 1883, before being transferred to a family grave under her own name on November 2, 1883; therefore, the two record entries are counted here as pertaining to the same individual, [REDACTED] (Appendix D; Find a Grave 2022; Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 138, 143; LFLBB #2 1879–1884: 138, 143). Of the 182 OHI patients listed in Brown and Brown (1981) and Lenzen (2003) as buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, 59 patients are buried in known locations that are identified at least by the cemetery block number and 123 individuals are buried in unknown locations. None of the OHI patients in either publication were recorded as buried in Block 14. Based on additional entries that were included in the original sexton records but omitted from Brown and Brown's (1981) transcription, the Dudek team later increased the number of patients whose burials are recorded in Lone Fir Cemetery to 185 (see Section 6.2.2).

In addition, the GFO's online digital collections included another item, the Metro Cemeteries Combined List, that was also downloaded and consulted for this project (GFO 2017). The Metro Cemeteries Combined List is a compilation of burial information for 14 historic cemeteries overseen by Metro, including Lone Fir Cemetery. The list was created by GFO volunteers and combines cemetery data that was compiled by GFO volunteers with updated data that was provided by Metro; the list includes information that is not found in Metro's searchable cemeteries database (GFO 2017). The Metro Cemeteries Combined List was mainly useful for identifying which OHI patient burials were already in Metro's system, and for clarifying how much grave location information Metro has about those burials. In addition, the list provided lot numbers and grave numbers for six OHI patients whose burial locations were described in an idiosyncratic narrative form in the original lot and block book records—descriptions that do not neatly correspond to the cemetery's lot and grave space system (Brown and Brown 1981; GFO 2017). However, the Metro Cemeteries Combined List only included 51 OHI patients, it listed an incorrect lot number for one patient ([REDACTED], who is buried in Block West, Lot 5, not Lot 48 as listed), and, apart from the numbered grave locations for the six patients noted above, this source did not otherwise provide information that was not already in other sources (GFO 2017; Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-b) (Exhibit 7).

The most helpful GFO records consulted for the current project were Brown and Brown (1981) and Lenzen (2003), which together allowed Dudek to identify 186 OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, including 182 patients who are assumed to still be buried there. As noted above, Dudek's estimate includes 59 OHI patients whose burial locations are known and can be assigned to a specific cemetery block, and 123 OHI patients whose burial locations at Lone Fir Cemetery are not known. These numbers were further refined based

on information in the original sexton records (see Section 6.2.2). None of the OHI patients included in these records are listed as buried in Block 14.

Exhibit 7. Headstone of [REDACTED], 1868.



Source: Chris Knutson, Dudek

6.2.2 Metro

During the project Dudek has received research materials from Metro on several occasions. This includes items that Nicole Lewis (Senior Regional Planner at Metro), Noel Seats and Emma Williams (Metro cemetery coordinators), and Pam Welch (Metro Records and Information Analyst) provided to the Dudek research team, as well as items that Mr. Knutson obtained from Metro's Content Manager server during a January 2022 visit to Metro. These materials include maps along with digitized sexton record books and other cemetery records. The maps Dudek obtained from Metro are discussed in Section 5.1.

The digitized sexton record book that proved to be the most helpful for Dudek's research was Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884). This book is the oldest surviving volume of sexton records from Lone Fir Cemetery, and was kept by the cemetery's second sexton, Albert Johnson, and his colleague Henry Bennett; the original copy of this book is on file at Metro, and as noted in Section 3.1, it was one of the three volumes of sexton records that Brown and Brown transcribed for their 1981 publication (Brown and Brown 1981; Wexler and Misok 2005: 2). Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884) contains the original entries for OHI patient burials that were conducted between March 22, 1881, and October 15, 1883, and provides names, dates, and grave locations for nearly all of the patients listed. While Brown and Brown (1981) included most of these OHI patient burials in their publication, their work involved transcribing thousands of entries from over 17 years of sexton records, and in the process there were certain errors and omissions. The most notable error regarding OHI patient burials was the omission of three entries for OHI patient burials that appeared in the original sexton records; these burials occurred between

July 6, 1883, and September 5, 1883, and involved three patients whose names were not recorded (Brown and Brown 1981; Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 123, 132) (Appendix A: No. 175, No. 176, No. 177). After discovering these entries in the original sexton records, the Dudek research team increased the number of OHI patients whose burials are recorded in Lone Fir Cemetery to 185 (or 189 if counting four patients whose remains were later transferred to other cemeteries).

The digitized sexton records and other cemetery records include digitized versions of materials in the OHS Research Library's Lone Fir Cemetery Manuscript Collection (OHS Collection Number Mss 2010), including all seven lot and block book burial records (LFLBBs #2–7) in that collection, the corresponding index for those volumes (LFLBB #1 n.d.), a lot and block volume listing the owners of specific numbered lots (LFLBB #8), and records compiled by Goodwin (Goodwin n.d.); these items are discussed in Section 6.2.9. The digitized cemetery records also include PDFs with information about burial lots in Lone Fir Cemetery's Block 10 and Block West (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a; Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-b). The Block 10 lot sheet records were useful for determining which of the Block 10 lots located near recorded OHI patient graves are known to contain non-OHI-patient graves (i.e., locations that can help to determine the boundaries of the portion of Block 10 where OHI patients were buried) and which lots contain grave spaces that Metro cemetery staff believe to be vacant. The presence of what (on the surface) appear to be vacant grave spaces in the immediate vicinity of recorded OHI patient graves suggests that there is ample space in the western third of Block 10 where additional OHI patients whose grave locations were not recorded might also be buried (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). The Block West lot sheet records include information about Lot 5, where OHI patient [REDACTED] was buried in 1868 (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-b). [REDACTED] grave is given an incorrect lot number in other sources, and so this record enabled the Dudek researchers to correct that information in the project's Master List (GFO 2017; Goodwin n.d.; Lenzen 2003: 30). [REDACTED] is the only OHI patient whose burial is recorded in Lone Fir Cemetery's Block West (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-b).

The records that Metro provided to Dudek were especially helpful in providing first-hand information about OHI patient burials, as recorded by Lone Fir Cemetery's sexton at the time. Metro's records were also helpful for understanding Lone Fir Cemetery's development as charted in maps, for determining the possible boundaries of OHI burials within Block 10 and identifying lots where additional unrecorded OHI patient graves might be present, and for clarifying the correct lot number for OHI patient [REDACTED]'s grave. In addition, while the Dudek researchers had already examined the original cemetery lot and block books at OHS prior to receiving the digitized versions from Metro, having the digitized versions of these records made it much easier for the Dudek research team to consult those volumes without having to make a special trip to OHS.

6.2.3 Multnomah County Archives

Dudek's initial outreach to Terry Baxter, the Multnomah County Archivist, took place in December 2021, when Mr. Knutson contacted him regarding Multnomah County's collection of records. However, the records in question turned out to be held by the Multnomah County Circuit Court's Records Department rather than the Multnomah County Archives; those records are discussed in Section 6.2.4, Multnomah County Circuit Court Records. Mr. Knutson communicated further with Mr. Baxter about records in the Multnomah County Archives in January 2022 (Appendix D: Baxter and Knutson 2022). The main subject of Mr. Knutson's inquiry pertained to records involving Chinese burials and Block 14, which will be described further in the project's Task 2 report. Mr. Knutson also asked about the earliest Multnomah County poor farm admissions records. The reason for this line of inquiry was that some of the county poor farm's first residents were initially housed on the grounds of the OHI under the

supervision of Dr. Hawthorne. Ms. Lenzen had suggested during her interview with the Dudek project team that some individuals who had been patients at the OHI might have been subsequently moved to the county poor farm and died there rather than at the OHI (Appendix C: Lenzen 2022; North-West News 1883: 8). It was Mr. Knutson's hope that identifying such individuals in early county poor farm records might help to clarify the fate of approximately 40 OHI patients who were listed in the 1870 federal census but subsequently disappeared from all known records (U.S. Census 1870). However, Mr. Baxter confirmed that the earliest poor farm admissions records held by the County Archives date from the beginning of the twentieth century, making them several decades too late to be relevant to the OHI and its patients (Appendix D: Baxter and Knutson 2022).

The Multnomah County Archives is also the repository for Multnomah County deed records dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries. These records have been digitized and made available through the genealogical website FamilySearch (FamilySearch 2017). During that period, the county clerk kept a record of all real estate transactions that involved the transfer of titles to land in the county, including the purchase of cemetery lots at Lone Fir Cemetery. Mr. Knutson conducted an extensive search of the digitized county deed record indexes looking for any records indicating that the OHI or its founders, Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. Loryea, had purchased lots in Lone Fir Cemetery that could have been used for burying deceased OHI patients. Mr. Knutson did not identify any deed records that were registered under the name of the OHI, or under other names that were used to describe the facility at the time (e.g., 'Asylum' or 'Hospital') (FamilySearch 2017). While there were multiple records of land transactions involving Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. Loryea – including land purchases that corresponded to the location of the OHI – Mr. Knutson only identified a single record that noted the transfer of lots in Lone Fir Cemetery (or its pre-1866 predecessor, Mount Crawford Cemetery) to either of the two directors. That transaction, though, involved Dr. Hawthorne's purchase of two lots in the Masonic portion of Lone Fir Cemetery (present-day Block 8M); Dr. Hawthorne and several members of his family were later buried in one of those lots (FamilySearch 2017; Find a Grave 2002; Metro 2022; Multnomah County Clerk 1874-1875: 180). Based on Dudek's communication with the Multnomah County Archivist, the Multnomah County Archives do not appear to have records that are relevant to OHI patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery. Furthermore, the Dudek research team's search through historic Multnomah County deed records did not result in the identification of any records documenting the purchase of Lone Fir Cemetery lots by the OHI or by its founders, Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. Loryea, that could have been used for OHI patient burials.

6.2.4 Multnomah County Circuit Court Records

In December 2021, Mr. Knutson contacted Melinda Firestone-White, the Records Manager at the Multnomah County Circuit Court Records Department to inquire about the court's collection of records. As the records department was not open to the public at the time, the Dudek research team submitted requests for sample commitment records for 10 specific OHI patients. The court's records appear to be limited to some - but not all - OHI patients who were residents of Multnomah County at the time they were committed, and not to individuals who were committed from other Oregon counties. Of the 10 OHI patients Mr. Knutson submitted requests for five of the patients were listed as Multnomah County residents in the Hawthorne Asylum Record Book Index (see Section 6.2.10, Oregon State Archives). However, the court only had commitment records for three of the patients in question, all of them Multnomah County residents. Furthermore, the commitment records only indicated the circumstances leading to those individuals' commitment to the OHI; they did not provide any information about the patients after they were committed to the OHI, and as such they did not include any details about their deaths or about their burial locations at Lone Fir Cemetery (Appendix D: Firestone-White and Knutson 2021).

As a follow-up to Mr. Knutson's inquiry, Ms. Firestone-White reached out to her contacts at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to inquire about records held in their Seattle repository. However, NARA only has federal records and does not have any records related to the OHI (Appendix D: Firestone-White and Knutson 2021).

Based on the sample commitment records reviewed that are held in the Multnomah County Circuit Court Records, the records are of limited relevance to the burial locations of OHI patients in Lone Fir Cemetery but do contain additional information about the OHI patients themselves.

6.2.5 Multnomah County Library

Dudek researchers visited the Central Library in December to consult the book *City on the Willamette* (by Percy Maddux, 1952), which Smits and Reese (2005a) had cited as a source. The book contained a brief discussion of Chinese burials in (and removals from) Lone Fir Cemetery, which was photographed for future reference. The *Doctor in Oregon: A Medical History*, by Olaf Larsell (1947), was also reviewed. The latter book included a history of the OHI but did not contain any information about OHI patient deaths or burials.

Additional sources were accessed through the Multnomah County Library's digital research tools. Sanborn maps were accessed through ProQuest Digital Sanborn Maps 1867-1970, Oregon Historic Quarterly articles were accessed through JSTOR, historic newspaper articles were accessed through NewsBank's *The Historical Oregonian* (1861-1987) database, and U.S. Census records were accessed through the Ancestry.com Library Edition. Multnomah County Library online research tools are available to all Multnomah County Library card holders.

The U.S. Census records and other records that were accessed through Ancestry.com were helpful in confirming the identities of OHI patients who were buried in Lone Fir Cemetery. In addition, the 1880 U.S. Census helped clarify that one individual who was buried by the OHI, [REDACTED] (spelled [REDACTED] in his burial record), was in fact an OHI employee, not a patient (Brown and Brown 1981: [Book I] 25; U.S. Census 1880).

6.2.6 The National Archives and Records Administration at Seattle (NARA)

Dudek researchers inquired by email in December 2021 about any records NARA may hold for OHI patients and Chinese community burials (Appendix D: NARA and Olander 2021). NARA only holds federal records, and as the OHI records are not federal, they have no related archives. Dudek researchers also specifically inquired about disinterment records and ship records related to the Chinese community burials. NARA only holds incoming port records and no records related to the ships departing for China. NARA does hold the Chinese Exclusion Act records, which lend specific knowledge of Chinese community members and may be referenced in the forthcoming Task 2 report.

6.2.7 Newspapers

Dudek's research team reviewed historic newspapers to determine if they contained information about OHI patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery. Historic editions of *The Oregonian* were accessed through NewsBank's *The Historical Oregonian* (1861-1987) database, available to Multnomah County Library card holders through the

library's website. The Dudek researchers identified two articles on the database that were relevant to this phase of the project; relevant quotes from both articles are included in Appendix B.

The first article appeared in *The Morning Oregonian* in 1886 and describes the fire that destroyed the OHI building in July of that year. While that article does not refer to OHI patient burials, it does refer to the OHI's records, which were kept in a safe in the building after the OHI was shut down; the surviving records sustained water damage, and it is likely that other records were destroyed at the time (*The Morning Oregonian* 1886: 8; see Appendix B).

The second article appeared on the front page of *The Sunday Oregonian* in 1887 and is an atmospheric travel narrative of a visit to Lone Fir Cemetery. This article is notable in that it refers directly to OHI patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery and describes "rows upon rows [of OHI patient] graves . . . close to the south side, a short distance east" of the cemetery's Chinese section (i.e., Block 14) (*The Sunday Oregonian* 1887: 1; see Appendix B). The article appears to place a group of OHI patient burials immediately east of Block 14 and is the only historic document Dudek has identified that refers to OHI patient burials in that location. No surviving cemetery records place OHI patient burials in that portion of the cemetery.

In addition, Dudek researchers located an 1883 article about the OHI on microfilm in the OHS Research Library and reviewed it for information about OHI patient burials; the article was published in *The North-West News*, a short-lived Portland newspaper that ran during the 1880s. This article was helpful in that it noted the number of patients who had died at the OHI up through June 1883: 283 (*North-West News* 1883: 8; see Appendix B). That death count, combined with the nine OHI patients who were buried in Lone Fir Cemetery in the following months, yields a total of 290 patients who died at the OHI during its 20-year history (Brown and Brown 1981; *North-West News* 1883: 8). While the article's death count cannot be independently verified due to the subsequent loss of most OHI records, it is likely that the number came directly from Dr. Simeon Josephi, Dr. Hawthorne's successor as OHI superintendent, who was interviewed for the article (*North-West News* 1883: 8). A total of 290 patient deaths at the OHI compares well with the OHI death counts provided in visiting physicians' reports (see Section 6.2.12, Oregon State Library). Because the Dudek researchers identified 189 patients who were recorded as buried in Lone Fir Cemetery, the estimate of 290 total patient deaths indicates that more than 100 of the patients who died at the OHI were buried in as-yet unknown locations;. Some of these patients may have been buried at Lone Fir Cemetery but were either not recorded as patients in the sexton records or were not recorded at all, while other patients may have been buried at other cemeteries in Oregon or beyond. Historic newspaper research for this project has yielded important information that does not appear in any other known sources. This includes (1) the only historic reference to OHI patients being buried east of Block 14; (2) a figure for the total number of patients ($n = 283$) who had died at the OHI up through June 1883, only 5 months before the hospital closed its doors; and (3) a description of the fire that destroyed the OHI building, including a reference to the safe in which the OHI's records were kept surviving the fire. Since the information listed here only appears in these articles, it cannot be independently verified—indeed, Dudek's research team has not found any other evidence that places OHI patient burials in the location described in the 1887 article. Nevertheless, the death count presented in the 1883 article is consistent with the death counts that were included in visiting physicians' reports from the preceding 12 years, and the incomplete and damaged condition of the surviving OHI records at the Oregon State Archives (OSA) confirms that some, but not all, of the OHI's records survived the 1886 fire.

6.2.8 Oregon Health & Science University (OHSU), Historical Collections & Archives

Dudek researchers inquired via email with OHSU to request any records they may hold related to the OHI and the hospital patients. Meg Langford, the Public Services Coordinator, Historical Collections & Archives OHSU Library, responded that the collection held in their records, the James H. Beck collection (OHSU- 2000-004) is biographical in nature, and that they do not hold any records that pertain to the OHI or associated deaths or burials (Appendix D: Langford and Olander 2021).

6.2.9 Oregon Historical Society (OHS)

Research at the OHS Research Library was conducted by Mr. Knutson in December 2021 and January 2022. OHS's holdings include two sets of records that are directly relevant to Lone Fir Cemetery: its Lone Fir Cemetery Manuscript Collection (Mss 2010) and its Lone Fir Cemetery Vertical File. Both sets of records were examined for the project.

The Lone Fir Manuscript Collection includes Goodwin's compiled Lone Fir Cemetery records (including Goodwin's transcriptions of Kiernan's sexton records from the 1860s through the early 1880s) along with the cemetery's original lot and block books that recorded burials from 1881 onward (Goodwin n.d.; LFLBB #2 1879-1884; LFLBB #3 1884-1890; LFLBB #4 1891-1898; LFLBB #5 1898-1903; LFLBB #6 1904-1909; LFLBB #7 1909-1927; LFLBB #8 n.d.; Wexler and Misok 2005).

The Goodwin records in this collection were the primary sources used by Lenzen for her publication of Lone Fir Cemetery records (Lenzen 2003) (see Section 3.1, GFO Research). Therefore, Mr. Knutson used the Goodwin records to clarify and fact-check information about OHI patient burials that appeared in Lenzen's publication. In the few instances where Mr. Knutson identified errors or omissions in Lenzen's transcriptions, he made a note of the error or omission in the relevant entry in the project's Master List of OHI Patient Burials at Lone Fir Cemetery (Appendix A) and added the correct information along with a source citation.

The lot and block books that were most relevant for Dudek's research were LFLBB #2 (1879-1884), LFLBB #3 (1884-1890), and LFLBB #8 (n.d.). LFLBB #2 (1879-1884) includes entries for OHI burials that occurred between March 1881 and October 1883. This volume is a handwritten transcription of Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884) and largely provides the same information, with most corresponding entries appearing on the same page numbers in both books. The date of this transcription is not recorded, though it is likely that it was made under the direction of Wilson Benefiel, who served as Superintendent of Lone Fir Cemetery from 1888 to 1928. This is suggested by the fact that many of the entries in LFLBB #2 were abbreviated somewhat from the original entries in Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884) and follow a formula that is consistent with entries made in the other five LFLBB volumes; the latter overlap with Benefiel's 40-year term as superintendent. While most details about OHI patient burials that appear in Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884) entries are repeated in LFLBB #2 on identical page numbers, there are some instances in which LFLBB #2 provides more information about patient burial locations than included in Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884). In the case of nine entries for OHI patient burials, Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884) did not identify the cemetery block; however, in the corresponding LFLBB #2 entries the block was identified as Block 10 (LFLBB #2 1879-1884; see Appendix A). In addition, in the case of two patient burials, the original sexton entries did not include descriptions of the grave location, whereas the

corresponding entries in LFLBB #2 included grave location descriptions for both burials (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 123; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 123 – see Appendix A: No. 175, No. 176). Mr. Knutson also consulted LFLBB #3 (1884-1890), which included an entry for OHI patient [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 150), whose remains were removed from the cemetery in 1890 (LFLBB #3 1884-1890: 278).

The final lot and block volume that was consulted, LFLBB #8 (n.d.), provides an alphabetical list of individuals, as well as institutions and associations, who owned lots within the cemetery, and identifies their respective lots by block and lot number. The volume only includes one entry for a Hospital, which it identifies as the owner of Lot 73 in Block 6 (LFLBB #8 n.d.: 91). However, there are no recorded OHI patient burials in Block 6, and given that the entry does not specify that the ‘hospital’ in question was in fact the OHI, it is possible that this lot was owned by one of Portland’s other early hospitals (e.g., St. Vincent’s Hospital or Good Samaritan Hospital, both of which opened in 1875 [Morning Oregonian 1875a: 3; Morning Oregonian 1875b: 3]). Moreover, even if Lot 73 had been owned by the OHI and used for patient burials, it is unlikely that it could have held much more than 12 patient burials, since a single lot typically accommodates 12 caskets (Interview with Noel Seats and Emma Williams - see Appendix C). LFLBB #8 (n.d.) did not identify owners for any of the lots in Block 10 where OHI patient graves have been identified (see Section 7).

Apart from the single ‘Hospital’ lot, the only lots that were identified in LFLBB #8 (n.d.) that had potential relevance to the OHI were Lot 71 in Block 6 (located two lots north of Lot 73), owned by Dr. Hawthorne, and Lot 22 in Block 1, owned by his business partner Dr. Loryea (LFLBB #8 n.d.: 91, 139). It is likely, though, that these lots were intended as private lots for members of the doctors’ respective families rather than for OHI patients. Dr. Hawthorne’s first wife, Emma Hawthorne, is buried in the Hawthorne lot, while Dr. Loryea’s first wife, Elizabeth Stephens McCalla (daughter of James B. Stephens, whose land claim included what is now Lone Fir Cemetery), and William Loryea (likely a grandson) are buried in the Loryea lot (Find a Grave 2010; Find a Grave 2011; Find a Grave 2012; LFLBB #3 1884-1891: 131; LFLBB #4 1891-1898: 164; Metro 2022 Morning Oregonian 1893: 8; Morning Oregonian 1894: 6). Dr. Hawthorne is himself buried in another Hawthorne family lot: Lot 44 in Block 8M, in what was the Masonic portion of Lone Fir Cemetery (Find a Grave 2002; Lenzen 2003: 76; Map of Lone Fir Cemetery 1874; Metro 2022).

OHS’s Lone Fir Cemetery Vertical File includes various newspaper articles and manuscripts that pertain to Lone Fir Cemetery and its history. Most of the items included in the vertical file are more relevant to Chinese burials in Block 14, and only one article—a 1974 Oregon Journal article—referred to OHI patient burials in Lone Fir Cemetery; that article only mentioned them in passing and without noting their location within the cemetery (Nyden 1974).

The item in the vertical file that had the most bearing on Dudek’s research into OHI patient burials was D. A. Lund’s unpublished article about the history of Lone Fir Cemetery; according to Lenzen, the original manuscript was written for the Works Progress Administration’s Federal Writer’s Program in the early 1940s and is on file at the Oregon State Library (Lenzen 2003: I; Lund n.d.). While Lund’s article does not refer to OHI patient burials specifically, the author estimated that the identities of approximately 10,000 individuals buried at Lone Fir Cemetery were unknown due to the destruction of wooden grave markers and the limited keeping of cemetery records during the cemetery’s first two decades (Lund n.d.: 5, 8-9; see Appendix B). Lund’s estimate of 10,000 lost graves at Lone Fir Cemetery has been repeated in subsequent articles (e.g., Walth 2004: A4), but his estimate cannot be corroborated. Nevertheless, the reasons Lund cited for the lack of information about so many

of Lone Fir Cemetery's early burials—limited record keeping and the loss of wooden grave markers— would certainly explain why the burial locations of 124 OHI patients who were interred there are unknown.

Mr. Knutson also visited the OHS Research Library for the purpose of locating an 1883 article about the OHI that was published in *North-West News*, a Portland newspaper that ran briefly in the 1880s (North-West News 1883). This item was found on microfilm, and is briefly discussed in Section 6.2.7, Newspapers; it is also transcribed in Appendix B.

The records that were consulted at the OHS Research Library were mainly helpful for clarifying and correcting information about OHI patient burials that had been transcribed by Lenzen (2003), Mr. Knutson's review of the records in this collection did not result in any major changes to Dudek's list of OHI patients buried at the cemetery (i.e., the names and number of patients on the list remained the same), although he was able to confirm the block number of nine OHI patient burials in cases where that information was not included in the original sexton record entries (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2: 1879-1884). While the items in the Lone Fir Vertical File did not contain information that referred directly to OHI patient burials, they did include an article (Lund n.d.) that helped to explain why the burial locations of at least 124 OHI patients remain unaccounted for at Lone Fir Cemetery.

6.2.10 Oregon State Archives (OSA)

OSA hold in their records state death certificates, county commitment records, and the Index to the Hawthorne Asylum Record Book 1863-1895 (IHARB 1863-1895). Email correspondence between Metro staff and OSA staff (Appendix D: Gorman and Lewis 2021) identified a typed, digitized copy of the IHARB 1863-1895; OSA provided a copy of the digitized IHARB to Metro staff, who in turn provided it to Dudek researchers. The IHARB document provided by OSA is a copy of a typewritten list that was generated from the original index after the original index was severely water damaged (OSA 2022a). The original index was brought to the Oregon State Hospital in Salem after the OHI closed in October 1883 and its remaining patients were moved to the new Salem facility; in addition to listing patients from the OHI, the index also lists patients who were admitted to the State Hospital up through 1895 (Appendix D: Gorman and Lewis 2021; IHARB 1863-1895). The Dudek research team suspects that the water damage to the index likely occurred during efforts to fight a fire at the State Hospital in July 1906 (Daily Capital Journal 1906: 1). The water resulted in damage to much of the index, especially the earliest pages and years, and as such the remaining information is limited. The IHARB is the only set of records for the OHI held at OSA (Appendix D: Gorman and Lewis 2021).

The IHARB was compared to other sources that include the names, dates, and other personal details about OHI patients; these included Brown and Brown (1981), Lenzen (2003, 2009), the lists of OHI patients that were included in the 1870 and 1880 federal censuses (U.S. Census 1870, 1880), and documents and genealogical information that users have added to Ancestry.com and Find a Grave. Of the 189 patients that Dudek researchers identified in Lone Fir Cemetery records (four of whom were later moved to other cemeteries), only 32 have entries in the IHARB. While the index does provide commitment dates and personal details for many of those 32 patients, which helped the Dudek team distinguish between multiple patients with similar names in several instances – it does not provide death dates or burial locations for any of those individuals, or for other patients who died at the OHI.

The Oregon Historical Records Index (OHRI), which is a search tool of the OSA records, can be searched by an individual's name and by source material. The records returned by the OHRI related to the "Hawthorne Asylum" (another name for the OHI) provided essentially the same information as the individual listings in the IHARB but with the addition of death dates for a handful of OHI patients (e.g., of the three sample pages reviewed, two patients out of 48 had death dates listed). Like the IHARB, these records do not provide any information about the patients' burial locations.

In order to determine if other records held at OSA could contain pertinent information on OHI patients, a sample of county commitment records were ordered for three known OHI patients with known burial locations in Lone Fir Cemetery (██████████, ██████████, and ██████████). The sample county commitment records reviewed only provided information about the circumstances leading to an individuals' commitment to the Hospital; they did not provide any information about the patients after they were committed, and as such they do not include any details about their deaths or about their burial locations at Lone Fir Cemetery.

OSA also holds Oregon death records. The earliest such records held by OSA are City of Portland death records, which date back as early as 1862 (OSA 2022b). However, death records were not reviewed for the project, as the records from the period when the OHI was in operation have not been digitized, and Oregon death records do not contain specific burial information beyond the cemetery name.

OSA is the repository that holds the only records that are known to have survived from the OHI. Due to the incomplete state of those records, they only contain information about 32 OHI patients who are recorded as buried at Lone Fir Cemetery; 151 other patients who are known to have been buried at Lone Fir Cemetery are missing from the surviving OHI records, while six other patients were buried without their names recorded (IHARB 1863-1895; Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; Lenzen 2003; Lenzen 2009; LFLBB #2 1879-1884) (see Appendix A). Furthermore, the information in the surviving OHI records is limited, and does not include the death dates or burial locations for the 32 patients buried at Lone Fir Cemetery. The same is true of the county commitment records kept at OSA—they provide information about the individuals before they arrived at the OHI, but do not include their death dates or burial locations. Consequently, the records about OHI patients held by OSA have limited relevance to the burial locations of OHI patients in Lone Fir Cemetery and are mainly useful for confirming the identities of patients who are listed in other sources as buried at the cemetery, and for providing limited information about the patients' lives up to the time of their commitment to the OHI.

6.2.11 Oregon State Hospital (OSH) Museum of Mental Health

Dudek researchers inquired by email and phone to the OSH Museum about any records they may hold for the OHI and its patients. OSH did not respond to the inquiries.

6.2.12 Oregon State Library (OSL)

Dudek's consultation of Oregon State Library records consisted of examination of visiting physicians' reports, which are available in digital form on the library's website. Beginning in 1866, the Oregon Legislature required that a physician visit the OHI every two years and provide a report of conditions there. While the details in these reports varied, they typically provided figures such as the total number of patients treated at the OHI during the period in question, how many new patients were admitted, how many patients were discharged, and how many patients had died at the OHI during that two-year period. The visiting physicians' reports provide only a partial

picture of patient mortality at the OHI, as report coverage began in August of 1866 and ended in August 1882, and an actual patient death count was not provided until the 1872 report (Ellis 1872, 1874; Giltner 1868, 1870; Rafferty 1880, 1882; Strong 1876, 1878). Nevertheless, the reports that did include patient death counts provided a useful data set that could be compared to the number of recorded OHI patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery during the same period.

According to the visiting physicians' reports that covered the period from September 1, 1870, through August 31, 1882, a total of 237 patients are recorded as having died at the OHI during that time (Ellis 1872, 1874; Rafferty 1880, 1882; Strong 1876, 1878). In contrast, the records Dudek obtained from the GFO only listed 116 OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery during the same 12-year period, which is less than half the total number of recorded OHI patient deaths (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; Lenzen 2003). While the visiting physicians' reports do not indicate where the patients who died at the OHI were ultimately buried, they do indicate that the number of patient deaths at the OHI significantly exceeded the number of OHI patients who were recorded as buried at Lone Fir Cemetery. It is unclear how much of this difference is due to gaps in the surviving Lone Fir Cemetery records and how much is due to family members of deceased OHI patients claiming their relatives' remains and making private burial arrangements without the OHI's involvement, either at Lone Fir Cemetery or at other cemeteries (Lenzen 2009: 2). In either case, it is likely that at least some of the additional 121 patients who died at the OHI during this period were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, because (1) the largest number of OHI patients were admitted from Multnomah County and (2) Lone Fir Cemetery was the largest and closest cemetery in the vicinity of the OHI (North-West News 1883: 8; Strong 1876: 6; Strong 1878: 7).

The Oregon State Library's digitized visiting physicians' reports were helpful for the project in providing precise OHI patient death counts for 12 of the years that the OHI was in operation. Although the reports do not provide burial information for any of the patients who died at the OHI, their death counts would have included the OHI patients who are recorded elsewhere as buried at Lone Fir Cemetery. Moreover, it is likely that at least some of the other OHI patients included in the death counts were also buried in Lone Fir Cemetery, though the exact number and their identities cannot be determined due to gaps in the surviving cemetery and OHI records. This suggests that the total number of OHI patients who are buried in Lone Fir Cemetery is almost certainly greater than the 185 individuals who have been identified in other records.

6.2.13 University of Oregon Special Collections

The University of Oregon Special Collections and University Archives hold two records that were previously determined to be relevant to the project: a set of records documenting the removal of deceased patients from the OHI for burial at Lone Fir Cemetery between the years 1867 and 1879, and an account book kept by Ewry & Cook, an early Portland undertaking firm. Dudek did not examine the original versions of these records at the University of Oregon due to COVID restrictions that were in place at the time and the fact that Lenzen has transcribed and published the information from both records that most directly addresses the research questions for the current phase of the project. Metro provided Dudek with digitized versions of both Lenzen publications (Lenzen 2009; Lenzen n.d.).

According to Lenzen's (2009) publication about the OHI removal records, those records include documentation of a contract between the OHI and Lone Fir Cemetery that was in effect between 1867 and 1879 and concerned the removal of deceased patients for burial at Lone Fir, along with a list of 132 OHI patients who were removed and buried under that contract (Lenzen 2009). Lenzen (2009) does not include a transcription of the actual

contract document, but describes some of its provisions. Under the contract, patients who died at the OHI were to be removed from the hospital and buried at Lone Fir Cemetery unless relatives claimed their remains; the fee for burying patients under this contract was \$5.00 per patient (Lenzen 2009: 2).

The list of 132 OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir cemetery during the 12 years that the contract was in effect has been noted in previous sections of this report; while the list identifies the OHI patients by name and by their date of death, it does not record their burial locations within Lone Fir Cemetery (Lenzen 2009). However, the burial locations of 10 of the 132 OHI patients are known from other records: eight of the patients have surviving headstones, one patient is recorded elsewhere as buried in Block 18, and one patient was removed for reburial at Portland's Riverview Cemetery in 1890 (Lenzen 2003: 10; LFLBB #3 1884-1891: 278).

The Ewry & Cook records provide an indirect reference to OHI burials, in that they list Dr. James C. Hawthorne as the customer for seven burial-related services (e.g., coffins) between 1871 and 1876; one such service, a coffin commissioned in October of 1873, was specifically for a "lady in asylum" (Lenzen n.d.: 26). The other six ledger entries do not specify that the services were for OHI-related burials, but based on Dr. Hawthorne's management of the OHI, it is likely that they were also commissioned for OHI patient burials. None of the seven ledger entries indicate the cemetery where the burial was to take place, and none of the entries have dates that clearly correspond to the death dates of individuals who were on the list of 132 OHI patients (Lenzen 2009; Lenzen n.d.: 26). Therefore, it appears that these services were likely commissioned for OHI patients who were not included on the list, either because they were buried at other cemeteries or because the list may be incomplete and thus would thus not reflect the actual number of OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery at the time. It is also possible that some of these services were commissioned for deceased OHI employees rather than patients and were omitted from the list for that reason.

Although Dudek did not consult the University of Oregon Special Collections records in person, these records provided useful information on OHI patient burials through Lenzen's research and transcriptions. This collection has yielded the largest single list of OHI patients buried at Lone Fir Cemetery (n = 132). While the list does not record the patients' burial locations within the cemetery, the burial locations of 10 patients are known from other sources; the remaining 122 patients on the list are buried in unknown locations at Lone Fir Cemetery. The Ewry & Cook undertaker records provide indirect evidence of seven additional OHI burials, though the names of the individuals are unknown and there is no indication that the individuals were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery.

7 Field Research at Lone Fir Cemetery

This phase of the project did not include a formal fieldwork component, but Dudek archaeologist and project principal investigator Chris Knutson made multiple visits to Lone Fir Cemetery between conducting archival research. The purpose of these visits was to better understand the layout of the cemetery and, in particular, to make sense of the system that the OHI used for burying patients in Block 10 during the early 1880s. This section presents the Dudek team's findings on how that OHI burial system at Lone Fir Cemetery appears to have worked.

It should first be stated that although the Dudek research team found more direct evidence (in the form of sexton records and visible grave markers) for OHI burials in Block 10 than in any other part of Lone Fir Cemetery (n = 54), the Dudek researchers did not identify a single document in any archive that explicitly stated that the OHI or its original directors owned any lots in Block 10. LFLBB #8 (n.d.), the volume that lists the owners of specific cemetery lots, only identifies one lot that was associated with a hospital; as previously noted, that lot was located in Block 6, not in Block 10, and the record does not specify if the 'hospital' was in fact the OHI or another hospital (LFLBB #8 n.d.: 91) (see Section 6.2.9). The OHI's founders and original directors, Dr. Hawthorne and Dr. Loryea, each owned lots for their respective families, but none of those lots were in Block 10 (Lenzen 2003: 76; LFLBB #8 n.d.: 91, 139; Metro 2022). In addition, Mr. Knutson searched through digitized Multnomah County deed record indexes (available on the genealogical website FamilySearch) looking for any deeds that recorded the transfer of lots in Block 10 to the OHI or its directors (FamilySearch 2017) (see Section 6.2.3). While Mr. Knutson identified numerous deed records that involved either the OHI's directors or Lone Fir Cemetery, he only found a single record that noted the transfer of lots in Lone Fir Cemetery to one of the OHI's directors. That record, however, involved the transfer of two lots in the Masonic portion of the cemetery (present-day Block 8M) to Dr. Hawthorne, and included the lot where Dr. Hawthorne and several members of his family were later buried (FamilySearch 2017; Find a Grave 2002; Metro 2022; Multnomah County Clerk 1874-1875: 180). Even though no document was identified confirming that lots in Block 10 were legally transferred to the OHI, the sexton record evidence presented in this section indicates that, at the very least, Lone Fir Cemetery granted the OHI the use of a portion of Block 10 for burying patients.

7.1 The OHI Burial System

The system that the OHI used for burying patients in Block 10 during the early 1880s is evident in sexton record entries dating between March 1881 and October 1883 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884). There is evidence that the OHI used a similar system for burying patients prior to that time, as will be discussed below, but the earliest clear record of this system in use is in the burial entry for [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 168), who was buried on March 22, 1881 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 1; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 1).

The OHI burial system, as previously described in Section 5.1, involved the burial of patients along numbered 'avenue rows' (sometimes called 'alleyway rows'), and in grave spaces that were numbered based on their distance from an unidentified boundary line at the north end of the area within Block 10 identified here as OHI's cemetery section. For example, this is the burial entry for patient [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 148), who was buried on August 16, 1881:

"Asylum to [REDACTED] D for Grave of [REDACTED], 10[th] space from north end of alleyway row in B[lock] 10, 3rd alleyway row from west end of Block 10." (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 16)

Like other blocks at Lone Fir Cemetery, Block 10 was divided into rectangular lots that were separated from each other by a grid of wider alleys that ran north-south (the numbered 'avenue rows' in the sexton records) and narrower alleys that ran east-west (see Section 5.1). As described in 1874, the lots in Block 10 measured 20 feet north-south by 10 feet east-west, the north-south alleys (i.e., the avenue rows) measured 5 ⁴/₁₀ feet in width, and the east-west alleys measured 2 feet in width (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery 1874) (see Exhibit 2). While sexton record entries for non-patient burials entries would typically identify grave locations by listing the block number as well as the lot number – making it easier to find individual graves within a block – none of the record entries for patients who were buried according to the OHI burial system list lot numbers for their graves. The omission of the lot number makes sense in this case, since the patients recorded in those entries were buried along numbered avenue rows that ran between lots rather than in actual lots; however, the lack of a lot number in the OHI burial descriptions makes it more difficult to identify the specific grave location of most OHI patients who were buried in Block 10 between 1881 and 1883.

Of the patient burials that took place during those years, three patients have surviving original headstones, which allows us to pinpoint the actual locations of their graves as well as the numbered avenue rows that they were buried along (Exhibit 8). [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 54) and [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 137) were buried in the [REDACTED], which runs north between Lots [REDACTED], while [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 5) was buried in the [REDACTED] row, which runs between Lots [REDACTED]. There are no surviving patient headstones in the [REDACTED] avenue row, but based on the spacing between the graves of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], it is likely that it ran north between Lots [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. These avenue rows correspond to the alleys that run north-south between lots in Block 10, and as is explicitly stated in the entry for [REDACTED] quoted above, are numbered according to their order from Block 10's west end (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 16).

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According to the sexton records, 44 OHI patients were buried in Block 10 between March 22, 1881, and October 15, 1883 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884) (Appendix A). In addition, direct evidence (i.e., a surviving headstone) and circumstantial evidence (i.e., burial entries that include numbered avenue rows and grave spaces that correspond to locations cited elsewhere as in Block 10) indicate that eight additional patients were buried in Block 10 during this period. Therefore, it appears that there were at least 52 patients who were buried in Block 10 using the OHI's system of numbered avenue rows and grave spaces.

While the sexton's burial entry for [REDACTED] identifies the block number as Block 7, not as Block 10, this appears to be a clerical error, since Block 7 is located north of Block 10 and [REDACTED] headstone is located near the southern end of Block 10 (i.e., on the opposite side of the block from Block 7) (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 44). This error is repeated in LFLBB #2 (LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 44). The entry for [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 113), who was buried on the same day as [REDACTED] and in the next grave to the south of him, also misidentifies Block 7 as the block number; [REDACTED] grave is unmarked, but its location next to [REDACTED] grave clearly places it in Block 10 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 44; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 44). The next four entries for OHI patient burials following [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] also list Block 7 as the block where those patients were buried, rather than Block 10 (Appendix A: No. 95, No. 19, No. 127, No. 187). While all four of these graves are unmarked and are thus harder to pinpoint with certainty, the block identification appears to be an error in these four cases as well, since other patient graves that were located in either the same avenue row or in the same number of spaces from the OHI section's north end were all identified as located in Block 10 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 44, 45, 47, 48; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 44, 45, 47, 48). Two other entries from this period (Appendix A: No. 178, No. 186) do not list the block number, but their respective avenue row and grave space numbers indicate that they were also located in Block 10 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 93, 138).

If we arrange the burial locations of the 52 OHI patients who were recorded as buried in Block 10 between March 1881 and October 1883 according to their avenue row and grave space number (as counted from the north end of the OHI section), we can see that the patients were buried chronologically from north to south, starting in the [REDACTED] avenue row, followed by the [REDACTED] avenue row, and finally, along the [REDACTED] avenue row (Table 2). The OHI closed in October 1883, so burials were discontinued partway along the [REDACTED] avenue row.

Table 2. OHI Burials in Block 10: 3/22/1881 - 10/15/1883

[illegible]

Note: the dates in parentheses indicate burial dates. Asterisks (*) indicate patients with surviving original headstones.

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Since the first patient recorded in Johnson and Bennett (1879-1884), [REDACTED], was buried in the [REDACTED] space from the north end of the [REDACTED] avenue row, it is probable that there were five patients buried immediately to the north of him (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 1; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 1). One of these five patients was likely [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 7), who was buried on March 3, 1881 (prior to the first sexton record entry on March 17th) and was removed in October 1883 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 139; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 139). The names of the other four patients who might have been buried at the north end of the [REDACTED] avenue row are not known, as there is a 15-month gap in the records of OHI patients buried at the cemetery between December 1879 and March 1881 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; Lenzen 2003; Lenzen 2009; LFLBB #2 1879-1884). Since there is no record of these hypothetical patients or of their burials in these grave spaces, they are not counted among the 185 OHI patients who likely remain buried in Lone fir Cemetery.

The headstones for [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are helpful in giving us a sense of how closely the patient graves were spaced along the avenue rows. Looking at the cemetery records, we see that [REDACTED] was in the [REDACTED] space from the north end and [REDACTED] was in the [REDACTED] space, and that there is an unmarked grave – that of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 170) – located between [REDACTED]'s and [REDACTED]'s headstones (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 39, 40, 44; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 39, 40, 44). If we measure the distance between the major (i.e., the east-west) axes of [REDACTED]'s and [REDACTED]'s headstones, then that distance is 6 feet. Since [REDACTED]'s grave is located between [REDACTED]'s and [REDACTED]'s graves, the major axis of his grave would have been 3 feet from the major axes of [REDACTED]'s and [REDACTED]'s graves. If each of these patients' caskets measured about 2 feet in width (a reasonable estimate, according to Noel Seats – personal communication, March 4, 2022), then the distance between each casket would have been about 1 foot. According to Ms. Seats and Ms. Williams, a distance of 1 foot between caskets is not excessively close for burials at Lone Fir Cemetery, especially since modern graves at the cemetery are sometimes dug within inches of each other (Noel Seats and Emma Williams – personal communication, March 4, 2022).

7.2 The OHI Section

If we assume that the spacing of patient graves was consistent along the 3rd avenue row – and the systematic nature of the OHI burial entries certainly suggests that this was likely the case – then the north end of the OHI cemetery section would have been located approximately 60 feet north of [REDACTED]'s headstone (see Exhibit 3 and Exhibit 8). That hypothetical boundary location appears to correspond to the alley that runs east-west across Block 10 and separates Lots 39 and 40 to the south from Lots 34 and 33 to the north; the alley runs just south of the two cedar trees at the south end of Lot 33.

Cemetery records from the late 19th century provide additional evidence that this alley formed, or was at least close to, the OHI section's northern boundary. While the lot ownership records in LFLBB #8 (n.d.) and Multnomah County deed records do not identify the OHI as the owner of any lots in Block 10 (or anywhere in Lone Fir Cemetery, with the possible exception of Lot 73 in Block 6 – see Section 6.2.9), LFLBB #8 (n.d.) does list owners for six of the lots located immediately north of this alley (Lots 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36) (LFLBB #8 n.d.: 81, 150, 183, 256). Furthermore, between 1876 and 1880, four individuals – all of them Chinese immigrants – were buried in lots located north of the alley (Lots 34, 35, and 36) (Goodwin n.d.; Lenzen 2003: 184). None of these individuals were recorded as OHI patients or buried by the OHI, which is consistent with Lots 34, 35, and 36 being outside the OHI section.

On March 7, 1895, a man named [REDACTED] was buried in the alley just north of Lot 41 (LFLBB #4 1891-1898: 201). Two years later, on June 6, 1897, the records indicate that a man named [REDACTED] and an unnamed [REDACTED] (presumably an infant) were buried 20 feet south of [REDACTED] in what was still described as the "Asylum ground", almost 14 years after the OHI had closed (LFLBB #4: 1881-1898: 291). This would place the [REDACTED] grave within, or close to, the alley that runs east-west between Lots 41 and 68. Since the cemetery records indicate that the [REDACTED] grave was within the OHI section and that [REDACTED]'s grave was not, that suggests that the OHI section's northern boundary was located between these two graves.

There is one headstone for an OHI patient, [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 58), that is located north of the alley that likely corresponded to the OHI section's northern boundary; [REDACTED]'s headstone is located more than 40 feet north of the alley in Block 10, Lot [REDACTED]. According to [REDACTED]'s burial entry, he was buried in the [REDACTED] avenue row in the [REDACTED] space from the north end, which, based on the Dudek team's calculations, would place his grave approximately 25 feet north of [REDACTED] grave, or between Lots [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 64, 93). [REDACTED]'s headstone is a modern marker of a type used to honor military veterans; Metro records indicate that it was placed there in 2006 (Appendix D: Donovan-Boyd, Knutson, Seats, and Williams 2022). Since there is no record of [REDACTED]'s remains ever being removed from his grave in the OHI section, it appears that his headstone was erroneously placed approximately 80 feet north-northwest from what is likely his actual grave location (Appendix A: No. 58).

Turning to the western part of the OHI section, it appears that the section's western boundary was located east of Lots 72 and 73, and likely Lot 37 as well (i.e., corresponding to the 1st avenue row), rather than extending all the way to the west end of Block 10. This is indicated by the lot ownership records, which identify the undertaker Edward Holman as the owner of Lots 72 and 73 (LFLBB #8 n.d.: 96). Early sexton records indicate that there was a non-patient burial in Lot 73 in 1873 – the year of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 31) and [REDACTED]' (Appendix A: No. 138) burials in Lot [REDACTED] the next lot to the east – which further suggests that the OHI section's western boundary lay between Lots 73 and 74 (i.e., along the 1st avenue row) and was established by that time (Goodwin n.d.; Lenzen 2003: 63) (see Exhibit 8).

The southern boundary of the OHI section likely corresponded to the southern edges of Lots 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78. This is indicated most clearly by the location of the grave markers for OHI patients [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] between Lots 75 and 76, the grave marker for [REDACTED] between Lots 76 and 77, and the grave space numbering along the 3rd and 4th avenue rows as described in the sexton records (see Exhibit 8 and Table 2). Since both the 3rd and 4th avenue rows appear to have had 23 numbered spaces running from north to south, and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were buried respectively in the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] spaces from the north in their respective avenue rows, their space numbers suggest that they were buried toward the southern end of the section used for OHI patient burials. No patient graves are visible or were recorded immediately south of the southern edge of Lots 74-78 – and indeed, the 1874 cemetery map shows that a roadway ran along the southern edge of those five lots at the time, separating Block 10 and Block 11 – making it a logical southern boundary for the OHI section (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery 1874) (see Section 5.1, Exhibit 1). The lots numbered 201 through 218, which today run along the southern edge of Block 10, are the result of infill in the former roadway; based on map evidence, this infill appears to have occurred between 1874 and 1901 (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Additional Plats 1874 -1901) (see Exhibit 2). The eastern boundary of the OHI section was probably located west of Lots 43, 66, and 79, since all three lots have owners listed in LFLBB #8 (n.d.) and were used for non-patient burials in 1882 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 59, 64, 71, 73; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 59, 64, 71, 73; LFLBB #8 n.d.:

10, 93, 190, 214). This boundary likely corresponded to the 6th avenue row, which separated Lots 42, 67 and 78 to the west from Lots 43, 66, and 79 from the east (see Exhibit 8).

Based on the evidence for the OHI section's boundaries presented here, it is likely that the OHI section included up to 15 lots and portions of four avenue rows in the western third of Block 10. The lots would have likely included Lots 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, and 78; of the 15 lots, three lots (Lots 74, 76, and 78) contain visible grave markers for OHI patients (see Exhibit 8). The avenue rows where OHI patients were buried included the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th avenue rows, and may have also included the 5th avenue row; of these, two avenue rows (the 3rd and 4th avenue rows) contain visible grave markers for OHI patients, while the graves in the 2nd avenue row are known only from sexton records (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884). As stated at the beginning of this section, the Dudek research team did not find a single record indicating that the OHI owned any specific lots in Block 10, and that includes the lots listed here. Furthermore, the lot ownership records in LFLBB #8 (n.d.) do not identify owners for any of the lots included here. This suggests that the lots were not officially owned by the OHI – or by any other individuals or organizations – and that Lone Fir Cemetery retained ownership of the lots but granted the OHI the use of that portion of Block 10 for burying patients. If Lone Fir Cemetery retained ownership of these 15 lots, then that would explain why there is no record of the OHI ever purchasing the title to the lots in Multnomah County deed records (FamilySearch 2017).

Metro's modern lot sheet records can also help clarify which lots in Block 10 were available to the OHI for burying patients during the 1870s and early 1880s (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). Of the 15 lots in Block 10 listed above, only one lot – Lot [REDACTED] – is noted in the Block 10 lot sheet records as containing a non-patient burial from the period when the OHI was burying patients in Block 10; that burial is for an individual named [REDACTED] [sic], who was buried on October 16, 1882 (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). However, the placement of this burial in Block 10 appears to be due to a transcription error, as the original sexton entry for the burial states that [REDACTED] (as the name is spelled there) was buried in Lot [REDACTED] in Block 13, not in Block 10, and that the grave was in a lot owned by "E & G" (i.e., Ewry and Gornold, an undertaking firm) (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 85). The entry was later rewritten in LFLBB #2 (1879-1884), and at that time the block location was mistranscribed as Block 10 rather than Block 13; it is likely that this mistranscription of the original entry is where the incorrect block number in Metro's records originated (LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 85; Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). The lot ownership records in LFLBB #8 (n.d.) clarify that Ewry and Gornold owned Lot [REDACTED] in Block 13 but not Lot [REDACTED] in Block 10 – further evidence that [REDACTED] was in fact buried in Block 13 (LFLBB #8: 59). Therefore, the Block 10 lot sheet records indicate that none of the 15 lots listed above were used for non-patient burials during the time when the OHI was burying patients in that part of Block 10; this is also corroborated by the sexton records kept at the time (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; Goodwin n.d.; Lenzen 2003; LFLBB #2 1879-1884; Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a).

In addition, the Block 10 lot sheet records show which of the lots have been used for burials after the OHI stopped burying patients there in the early 1880s and on up to the present. It is probable that undertakers burying individuals in the first few decades after the OHI stopped burying patients in Block 10 would have avoided locations where there were visible patient graves; thus, the locations of burials from the 1890s and 1900s can help us identify which lots were at least partially vacant at the time. Of the lots that were likely part of the OHI section, the lot sheet records indicate that three lots (Lots 40, 42, and 76) and the portion of the 3rd avenue row between Lots 75 and 76 contain burials dating from the 1890s and 1900s (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). The locations of five of the burials (the two burials in Lot 40 and the three burials in Lot 42) were recorded in sexton records at the time, while the burial that is reportedly in Lot 76 (south of patient [REDACTED]'s [Appendix

A: No. 57] grave) and the burial reportedly between Lot 75 and 76 (north of patient [REDACTED]'s grave) do not appear in sexton records at the time and their locations cannot be corroborated (LFLBB #4 1891-1898: 201, 218, 220; LFLBB #5 1898-1903: 88; LFLBB #6 1904-1909: 156; Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a).

The record for Lot [REDACTED] is missing patient [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 60), whose headstone is in that lot, but includes the grave of an infant who was buried in the northern half of the lot in 1915; the infant's grave does not have a marker, and so its exact position in relation to [REDACTED]'s grave is uncertain (LFLBB #7 1909-1927: 133; Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). The other grave spaces in Lot [REDACTED] including [REDACTED]'s, are marked as 'unavailable' Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a).

Four other lots (Lots 38, 68, 69, and 71) contain relatively recent burials that date from the 1990s through the early 2020s (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). Each of these lots is only partly occupied by modern burials. Lot [REDACTED] contains one recent burial and five grave spaces marked unavailable (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). Lot [REDACTED] has two recent burials and five spaces marked vacant (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). Lot [REDACTED] has two recent burials, two spaces reserved for future use, one space marked vacant, and as previously noted, one space erroneously associated with [REDACTED] (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). Lastly, Lot 71 contains one recent burial and five spaces marked 'vacant' (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a).

The remaining six lots that were likely in the OHI section (Lots 41, 67, 70, 74, 75, and 77) are either listed in the lot sheet records as vacant or else are recorded as containing patient graves and are otherwise listed as vacant (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a). It should be noted that the lot sheet record for Lot [REDACTED] lists all of its grave spaces as vacant, though patients [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have visible headstones in that lot (Metro Historic Cemeteries n.d.-a).

7.3 Additional Rows of OHI Patient Graves in Block 10

Thus far our discussion of the OHI burial system that was used within Block 10 focused on the three numbered avenue rows where patient burials were recorded between March 1881 and October 1883 (see Section 7.1). However, there is evidence for at least four other rows of OHI patient graves in Block 10, with space for additional rows of patient graves (see Exhibit 8).

To begin with, the southwestern quadrant of Block 10 contains five other original patient headstones, all of them dating from the 1870s. Two of these headstones – those of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 31) and [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 138) – date from 1873 and are located at the south end of Lot [REDACTED]. Like the graves of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 137), [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 170), and [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 54) in the [REDACTED] avenue row, the major axes of [REDACTED]'s and [REDACTED]' graves are spaced 3 feet apart. This spacing suggests that these two graves might be at the south end of a fourth row of OHI patients buried systematically like those from the early 1880s.

Similarly, there are two patient headstones near the south end of Lot [REDACTED] those of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 57) and [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 2), both dating from 1877. The major axes of these headstones are

spaced slightly further apart, at 3 feet 6 inches, but that measurement is still relatively close to the spacing that was observed in the other two rows. These graves might be at the south end of a fifth row of patient burials.

While the north-south arrangement and spacing of the 1870s headstones is consistent with what was observed at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]'s headstones in the 3rd avenue row, there is one notable difference with the configuration of the 1870s headstones: in the early 1880s, the OHI buried patients chronologically from north to south, while the dates on the headstones from 1873 and 1877 indicate that those patients were buried chronologically from south to north. It is unclear if this pattern would have applied to other patient graves during that period, as any patient graves that are located along the same rows as the surviving 1873 and 1877 headstones are now unmarked.

The fifth patient headstone that survives from the 1870s marks the grave of [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 60), which dates from 1879 and is located at the south end of Lot [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] headstone is the only surviving patient headstone in Lot [REDACTED] but it may represent the south end of a sixth row of patient graves that are otherwise unmarked.

The five patient headstones from the 1870s likely represent three additional rows of patient graves, but there is also evidence for an additional row of unmarked patient graves extending north from Lot [REDACTED] (see Exhibit 8). If one stands in that lot and looks north, there appears to be a slight berm running parallel to the three known and three proposed rows of patient graves. While there are no OHI patient headstones visible along this berm, it is possible that it represents a seventh row of patient graves.

It should be noted that the distance between [REDACTED] headstone and the next documented row of patient burials to the west – the 4th avenue row – is 24 feet. The distance between the 1873 headstones (i.e., those of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in Lot [REDACTED] and the 3rd avenue row is also 24 feet, but there is at least one row of unmarked graves (the 2nd avenue row) and possibly a second such row (the possible row running north from Lot 75) within that area (see Exhibit 8). Therefore, there is plenty of space between [REDACTED]'s headstone in Lot [REDACTED] and the 4th avenue row for at least one more row of patient graves, and possibly two more rows. It is unlikely that there was an additional row of patient graves to the east of [REDACTED]'s headstone, however, as the OHI cemetery section's eastern boundary likely ran along the eastern edge of Lot 78.

Based on the Dudek team's research that has been presented here, there is evidence that the OHI buried patients in at least six – and possibly in seven or more – rows of graves in Block 10. Using the three well documented rows of graves as a frame of reference, it is possible to estimate the total number of patients who might have been buried in Block 10, including patients in recorded grave locations as well as those in unrecorded and unmarked grave locations.

First, there are 52 patients who are known to have been buried in Block 10 between March 22, 1881, and October 15, 1883, along with five patients with surviving headstones who were buried in Block 10 in the 1870s, resulting in 57 patients who are known to have been buried in Block 10. Three of the patients were initially buried in Block 10 but were later removed for reburial in other locations, leaving 54 patients who probably remain buried in Block 10. In addition, it is likely that five other patients were buried in the five grave spaces at the northern end of the 3rd avenue row, though only [REDACTED] (who was later removed for reburial – see Appendix A: No. 7) is known from sexton records; since the other four possible patients do not appear in any surviving cemetery records, they remain hypothetical and are not included among the 189 OHI patients who are known to

have been buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, but will be included in the following estimates of possible additional graves in Block 10.

Next, if we assume that the three additional rows of patient graves that are suggested by the 1870s headstones each contained 23 numbered graves, as was true of the 3rd and 4th avenue rows, then those rows would account for 64 additional patient graves (not counting the five patients in those rows with visible headstones), bringing the total number of patients potentially buried in Block 10 to 122 (including the four hypothetical patients at the northern end of the 3rd avenue row). If the possible row extending north from Lot 75 (i.e., the slight berm that may represent a row of unrecorded graves) is also included as a row with 23 additional graves, then that would increase the estimated number of patients buried in Block 10 to 145 (including the four additional patients in the 3rd avenue row). However, the spacing of the 1877 headstones indicates that the graves in that row may not have been as closely spaced as those in the 3rd avenue row, which suggests that there could have been fewer patients in at least some of the rows. If there were an average of 20 graves to a row, then three additional rows would add 55 graves (again, not counting the five with visible headstones) to the 54 patient graves recorded in Block 10, for a total of 113 patient graves; if the possible fourth row running north from Lot 75 is included, then that would add 75 graves, for an estimated total of 133 patient graves in Block 10. Even if the rows from the 1870s only contained 18 graves apiece, then three such rows would add 49 patients, for a total of 107 graves, while four such rows would add 67 patients, for an estimated total of 125 patient graves in Block 10.

On the other hand, if there was an additional unmarked row of patient graves located between the 4th avenue row and ██████'s headstone (in Lot 78), then that would further increase the total number of patients buried in Block 10. An average of 18 graves per row for the five unrecorded rows (i.e., 85 additional patient graves) would bring the estimated number of patient graves in Block 10 to 143, while an average of 23 graves per row (i.e., 110 additional patient graves) would bring the total to 168.

Based on the above calculations, the Dudek research team suggests that the number of unrecorded OHI patient graves in Block 10 may range from 53 to 114; these numbers include the four hypothetical, but unrecorded, patients buried at the northern end of the third avenue row. It is important to note that these numbers are simply estimates, and that at present we can only confidently place 54 OHI patients in Block 10 based on existing cemetery records. These estimates are useful, however, for demonstrating that the known and inferred rows of OHI patient graves in Block 10 would have provided more than enough space for most of the patient burials that are known to have occurred at Lone Fir Cemetery. Since we have records of 185 patients having been buried in Lone Fir (not including the four patients who were later removed to other locations for reburial), any of the estimates presented here would account for the majority of known patients' graves, ranging from 58 percent to over 90 percent of OHI patient burials recorded at Lone Fir Cemetery (see Appendix A).

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8 Results and Recommendations

The archival research Dudek has conducted for this project has focused on answering three questions. The research surrounding the Chinese/Chinese American burials is ongoing and will be addressed in an upcoming report.

1. Is the eastern edge of Block 14 in fact the burial location of the OHI?
2. If so, are the decedents still buried there? Is there evidence of relocation or disinterment?
3. Where in the cemetery are OHI patients buried? What is the period/timeframe of burials?

Based on the records the Dudek researchers identified during their research, it is possible to answer the first and third questions at least in part; however, it does not appear to be possible to answer the second question through archival research.

In order to answer Question 1, the Dudek team examined historic maps of Lone Fir Cemetery, historic cemetery records, and historic published accounts of the OHI and Lone Fir Cemetery. Of all the sources consulted, only one source—a description in an 1887 newspaper article—identifies an area east of Block 14 as a burial location for OHI patients (The Sunday Oregonian 1887: 1; see Appendix B). However, there are no maps of the cemetery that identify that area, or any other portions of the cemetery, as a location used for OHI burials. While a 1944 map of Lone Fir Cemetery does show burial lots placed in what had previously been a roadway running along the eastern edge of Block 14 separating the latter from Block 13 (Map of Lone Fir Cemetery Amended Plat 1944 [see Exhibit 5]), the infill of the roadway depicted on the map appears to have been a relatively late development (i.e., after 1939 – more than 55 years after the last OHI patient was buried at Lone Fir Cemetery) (WPA 1939 – see Exhibit 4). Unlike other cemetery roadways that were depicted as infilled by the early 1900s, this roadway was consistently depicted as an open, functioning roadway throughout the first four decades of the 20th century (see Section 5.1). Furthermore, while filling in roadways was a logical solution as lots became increasingly scarce and expensive over time, it would have made little sense to fill in this roadway with patient graves during the early years of the cemetery, a time when space for burials in established lots would have been more readily available.

Historic cemetery records can answer where at least some OHI patients were buried in Lone Fir Cemetery. Of the 185 OHI patients that Dudek identified as buried in Lone Fir Cemetery (not including four patients who were removed from Lone Fir and reburied at other cemeteries), 61 patients were buried in locations that can be identified by the block number. None of those 61 patients were buried in a location that corresponds to Block 14 or to the infill lots that ran along its eastern edge.

Cemetery records do not provide any information about the grave locations of 123 of the OHI patients who were buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, all but one of whom (a patient whose name was name was not recorded – see Appendix A: No. 177) were buried prior to March 23, 1881, the first date that an OHI patient appears in an official sexton record book entry (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 1; Lenzen 2003; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 1). In addition to the 123 patients whose burial locations are unrecorded, the burial location of OHI patient [REDACTED] (Appendix A: No. 153) is described in a sexton record entry, though the entry does not list the cemetery block number, and it is not clear from the location description where the grave was located in relation to the known locations of other OHI patient graves. Unlike most other OHI patients who were buried between March 1881 and October 1883, [REDACTED] was not buried in the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th avenue rows in the western part of Block 10; however,

based on the similar phrasing of the grave location description, it is possible that the avenue row where he was buried was also located in Block 10 (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 91; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 91).

While it remains possible that some of the 124 OHI patients with unknown burial locations were buried along the eastern edge of Block 14, the Dudek research team found no evidence to suggest that this was in fact the case. The Dudek researchers did not identify any archival evidence that placed OHI patient graves in Block 14, in Block 13 (located immediately to the east of Block 14), or in the roadway area that ran between the two blocks. The evidence against the roadway as a possible OHI burial location has been cited above. It is also unlikely that patients were buried in the eastern part of Block 14 itself, given that members of Portland's Chinese immigrant community constructed cemetery buildings on the block's easternmost lots that were in place at least by the early 1900s, if not before (Sanborn 1909; The Sunday Oregonian 1902: 10). It is probable that the Chinese cemetery's caretakers would have known about such graves had they been present, and as noted in Section 5.1, traditional Chinese beliefs about how to interact with the dead would have almost certainly prohibited construction upon known or suspected patient grave locations (Abraham and Wegars 2003: 60). As for Block 13, Lone Fir sexton records indicate that the lots along the block's western edge were used for dozens of non-patient burials during the early 1880s (Goodwin n.d.; Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; Lenzen 2003; LFLBB #2 1879-1884). It is unlikely that these lots could have accommodated so many burials if that portion of Block 13 had already contained "rows upon rows" of patient graves, to quote the 1887 article from The Sunday Oregonian (The Sunday Oregonian 1887: 1; see Appendix B).

Of the 61 OHI patients whose burial block location is known, 54 were buried in Block 10 (Exhibit 8). Two additional patients, [REDACTED] and (presumably) [REDACTED], were initially buried in Block 10 before being removed for reburial in family graves, in Block 21 and Block 11 respectively (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 10, 138, 143, 146; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 10, 138, 143, 146). Based on the high concentration of OHI patient burials in Block 10, and its use for the vast majority of patients buried after 1880, it is clear that Block 10 was *a* – if not *the* – burial location of the OHI. Furthermore, the cemetery's record keepers referred to a portion of Block 10 as the "asylum ground" in their notes for [REDACTED]'s removal and reburial in November 1883, confirming that they considered it to be the OHI burial location, at least at that time (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 10, 146; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 10, 146). While the Dudek research team did not find any documents explicitly stating that the OHI held title to any lots in Block 10 – or in any other part of Lone Fir Cemetery – the fact that patients were continually buried within a specific part of Block 10 indicates that, at the very least, the cemetery granted the OHI the use of that part of Block 10 for patient burials.

The OHI burial location within Block 10 appears to have been concentrated in the western third of the block, as all of the surviving headstones of OHI patients are located in that area, and all of the grave location descriptions dating from the early 1880s that are clearly for burials in that block place the graves along the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th avenue rows, which were counted from the western edge of Block 10 (Exhibit 9) (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884; see Section 7 and Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 9. View north of Block 10, with OHI patient headstones visible in foreground.



Source: Chris Knutson, Dudek

Therefore, based on the information provided above, the short answer to Question 1 is no, the eastern edge of Block 14 was not the sole burial location of the OHI (Exhibit 10). On the contrary, the Dudek research team found no evidence indicating that any OHI patients were buried along the eastern edge of Block 14. The one source that refers to OHI patient graves located to the east of Block 14 – the 1887 article from *The Sunday Oregonian* – describes them as “a short distance east” rather than buried along the block’s eastern edge (*The Sunday Oregonian* 1887: 1; see Appendix B). However, given the ample evidence for OHI patient burials in Block 10, it is quite possible that the article writer erred in writing “east”, and in fact intended to write that the OHI section lay “a short distance north,” a statement that would have accurately described Block 10.

Exhibit 10. View west of Block 14.



Source: Zach Windler, Dudek

Just as the Dudek research team was unable to confirm if OHI patients were buried along the eastern edge of Block 14, it was also unable to answer if any OHI patients are still buried in that location. While there is evidence of disinterment and relocation of OHI patients in Lone Fir Cemetery records—eight patients were removed from OHI burial lots between 1881 and 1890, including four patients who were reburied in other parts of Lone Fir Cemetery and four patients who were moved to other cemeteries (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884; LFLBB #3 1884-1890)—there is no evidence that the OHI burial lots they were removed from were located along the eastern edge of Block 14. In one case, the patient who was disinterred and relocated, [REDACTED] was moved from a grave that was clearly in Block 10, and this was almost certainly true of [REDACTED] as well (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 10, 138, 143, 146; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 10, 138, 143, 146). In the remaining six cases, the records do not indicate which cemetery block the patients were removed from; the location was simply described as “asylum ground” or “asylum burying ground” (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884; LFLBB #3 1884-1890).

Therefore, the short answer to Question 2 is it is undetermined if any OHI patients are currently buried along the eastern edge of Block 14, and while there is evidence of disinterment and relocation of OHI patients in Lone Fir Cemetery records, the evidence does not confirm that any OHI patients were disinterred and relocated from the eastern edge of Block 14. Additional research methods, such as GPR, might be used to determine if individuals were buried in that specific location, but such methods would not be able to confirm whether those individuals were OHI patients.

We have addressed Question 3 in part in our responses to Questions 1 and 2; for a more detailed answer the reader is referred to Appendix A. To summarize, cemetery records indicate that OHI patients were buried in at least five blocks at Lone Fir Cemetery: Block 10, Block 11, Block 18, Block 21, and Block West. The locations of

other OHI patient burials are not recorded; their graves could be in the blocks listed here, or potentially in any other portions of Lone Fir Cemetery that were in use from the 1860s through 1883, the period when the OHI was in operation (possible reburials notwithstanding). The following table shows the number of OHI burials recorded at Lone Fir, organized by block and year (Table 3).

Table 3. OHI Burials by Year

Year	Number of Burials	Block West	Block 10	Block 18	Block 11	Block 21	Unknown Location
1867	5						5
1868	15	1					14
1869	8						8
1870	0						
1871	0						
1872	0						
1873	1		1				
1874	16		1				15
1875	11						11
1876	17			1			16
1877	16		2				14
1878	16				1		15
1879	26		1		1		24
1880	0						
1881	11		10			1	0
1882	30		28		1		1
1883	13		11		1		1
Totals	185	1	54	1	4	1	124

Note: this table does not include patients who were removed from Lone Fir and reburied at other cemeteries.

Of the blocks that are known to contain OHI patient burials, Block 10 has by far the most known patient burials, with 54. Block 11 contains four known patient burials, while Block 18, Block 21, and Block West each contain one known patient burial. Of the 61 OHI patients with recorded block locations, 13 patients have headstones that are visible today. Nine of the visible headstones are in Block 10, with eight of the headstones clustered relatively close together in the southwestern part of the block. This cluster of headstones is the only visible reminder of the at least three – and possibly seven or more – rows of OHI patient graves that extend north–south across the western portion of Block 10. It is likely that the majority of the original markers were made of wood and disappeared long ago, though there may be additional stone markers that have been obscured by grass (Exhibit 11 and Exhibit 12). The ninth headstone in Block 10, that of [REDACTED] is a modern marker of a type used to honor military veterans and was placed in 2006; according to the Dudek team’s research, this headstone was placed approximately 80 feet north-northwest from what is likely [REDACTED]’s actual grave location (Appendix A: No. 58; Appendix D: Donovan-Boyd, Knutson, Seats, and Williams 2022) (see Section 7).

The period/timeframe of OHI patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery is answered in part by OHI patient removal records and cemetery sexton records; together, these sets of records document the first patient burial in January 1867 and the last patient burial in October 1883, shortly before the OHI closed (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884: 138; Lenzen 2003: 157; Lenzen 2009: 5; LFLBB #2 1879-1884: 138) (see Appendix A). However, there were at least 290 patients who died at the OHI during the hospital's 20 years in operation, in contrast to the 189 patients who were recorded as buried at Lone Fir Cemetery (including the four patients who were later reburied at other cemeteries), and it is possible that at least some of those patients were buried at the cemetery in the five years before the first OHI patient burials recorded there (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884; North-West News 1883: 8).

Exhibit 11. View east of Block 10, with OHI patient headstones visible in middle ground.

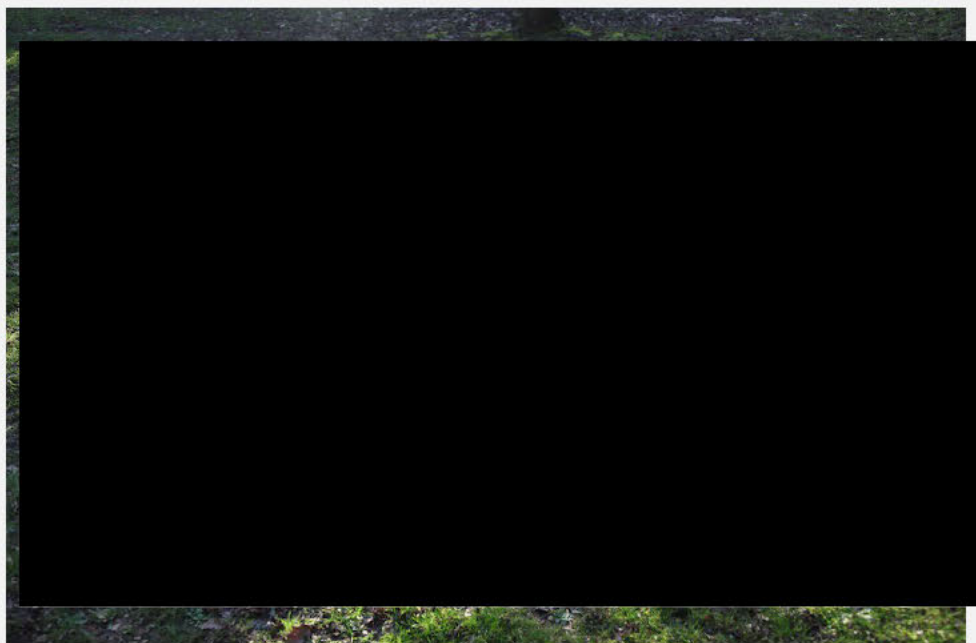


Source: Chris Knutson, Dudek

The discrepancy between OHI patient deaths and recorded patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery also leaves open the possibility that there are dozens of additional OHI patients who are buried in unknown locations at the cemetery and are not identified in the records. While the remains of some of the patients who died at the OHI were presumably claimed by relatives and buried at other cemeteries, this is also probably true of patients whose relatives (and not the OHI) arranged for their burials at Lone Fir Cemetery; such individuals would not have been identified as OHI patients in cemetery records, since the OHI was not responsible for their burials (Lenzen 2009: 2). Other OHI patients may also be buried at Lone Fir Cemetery and are missing from the records altogether due to gaps in early record keeping and the loss of wooden grave markers (Lockley 1928: 649-650; Lund n.d.: 5, 8-9).

To answer Question 3 regarding the burial locations and dates of specific OHI patients buried at Lone Fir Cemetery, see Appendix A.

Exhibit 12. View southwest in Block 10, showing five OHI patient (and one non-patient) headstones.



Source: Chris Knutson, Dudek

The current project's Scope of Work included the option of conducting a GPR survey in Block 14 for the purpose of identifying anomalies in the ground that might indicate the presence of unidentified burials there. While such a survey may still be appropriate for identifying individuals of Chinese ancestry whose remains were left behind following Multnomah County's 1948 exhumations of Chinese burials from Block 14, given the results of the archival research Dudek conducted, Dudek recommends that it is unlikely that a GPR survey in Block 14 would be directly relevant to OHI patients buried at Lone Fir Cemetery.

Even if GPR efforts were to focus on identifying burials within the former roadway area (currently covered by a paved walkway) that runs along the eastern edge of Block 14 and separates the latter from Block 13 to its east, it is unlikely that the area could accommodate more than a few dozen individuals, let alone the 124 OHI patients whose burial locations at the cemetery are currently unknown. Furthermore, it would be difficult to confirm that any individuals found to be buried within that area were in fact OHI patients without finding further written evidence that could corroborate the directional information (i.e., "a short distance east") suggested by the 1887 Oregonian article (The Sunday Oregonian 1887: 1; see Appendix B)..

As an alternative that would have more direct relevance to OHI patients, Dudek recommends that Metro consider conducting a GPR survey across portions of the southwestern quadrant of Block 10 where grave markers are not

currently visible. The Dudek team's research indicates that at least 46 OHI patients remain buried in graves in Block 10 that are either unmarked or no longer have visible headstones. Conducting a GPR survey within Block 10 would help confirm the locations of these 46 unmarked or overgrown graves and might reveal additional unmarked grave locations that could also potentially be associated with OHI patients whose burial locations within Lone Fir Cemetery were not recorded.

The best evidence to suggest that any anomalies identified during a potential GPR survey in Block 10 were in fact unidentified graves associated with the OHI would be if the anomalies were all aligned in rows of 10 or more similarly shaped anomalies that were spaced at a regular interval along the entire row. That was the system that was described for OHI burials in the original sexton records from the early 1880s (see Section 5.1 and Section 7), in contrast to the standard grid system of numbered lots that was in use across most of the rest of Lone Fir Cemetery at the time, and the two systems would presumably appear differently in GPR survey results (Johnson and Bennett 1879-1884; LFLBB #2 1879-1884).

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Appendix A

OHI Patient Burials at Lone Fir Cemetery

Appendix B

Extracts from Historic Newspapers,
Books, and Manuscripts

OHI and Unknown persons burial descriptions - Extracted from historic newspapers, books, and manuscripts

“The Insane: A Visit to the Institution for the Mentally Deaseisd [sic].” *The North-West News*, June 4, 1883: p. 8:

There are at present 341 State patients in the asylum, and fourteen private ones. Since the institution was first started, in 1862, 1,349 patients have been received; 515 have been discharged, cured; 283 patients have died from various causes, and number have been in the place since its commencement, being pronounced incurable.

[Note: This article does not refer to OHI burials directly, but it is included here because it gives the total number of patients who had died at the OHI up through June 1883: 283. According to cemetery records from 1883, an additional seven patients died at the OHI and were buried at Lone Fir between the date that the article was published and October of that year (when the remaining OHI patients were transferred to the new Oregon State Insane Asylum in Salem), bringing the total number of known OHI patient deaths to 290. Of the 290 patients, we have records of 187 of them having been buried at Lone Fir (four were subsequently exhumed and transferred to other cemeteries), including 60 with known burial locations within the cemetery (one was later transferred to another cemetery) and 126 with unknown burial locations (including three who were later transferred to other cemeteries). It is unknown how many of the remaining 103 patients were buried at Lone Fir – however, it is likely that the majority of them were based on the cemetery’s proximity to the OHI and the fact that certain cemetery plots were owned by the OHI. As such, the number of OHI patients who are currently known to be buried in unknown locations at Lone Fir is 123, though that number could be as high as 200 or more).]

“Historic Building Burned: The Old Insane Asylum in East Portland Entirely Consumed.” *The Morning Oregonian*, July 29, 1886: p. 8:

About 9:15 yesterday morning the old insane asylum, located on Twelfth and Asylum streets, East Portland, was discovered to be in flames. There was some delay in turning in an alarm, and for this reason the fire department did not arrive upon the scene until nearly 10 o’clock. When an OREGONIAN reporter reached the grounds at 9:30, the fire was confined entirely to the upper floors of the main building, running east and west, and the flames were just beginning to lap the cupola. By the time water was obtained, however, the entire structure, north and south, was a mass of seething, roaring flames. The steam engine was connected with a hydrant on the corner of Eleventh and U streets, but owing to mismanagement in firing, behaved badly, scarcely throwing a stream to the top of the building. The gauge in the water company’s engine house near by indicated a pressure of 145 lbs. On account of this drawback it was impossible to save any part of the building, and by 11 o’clock the entire structure, together with all the sheds and outhouses immediately

surrounding it, was in ashes...A large iron safe containing the records and papers of the old asylum, the property of Mrs. Hawthorne, was in the second story of the east wing. It is apparently uninjured.

[Note: The article quoted from above does not refer to OHI burials specifically, but is included here because it describes the fire that destroyed the OHI building and refers directly to the iron safe that held the OHI's records. Although the article indicates that the safe itself was undamaged, it does not clarify if the records inside the safe were damaged during the fire. We suspect that OHI records were in fact damaged or destroyed during the fire (possibly from water used to fight the fire) based on the limited number of surviving OHI records and the highly incomplete nature of the transcribed Index to the Hawthorne Record Book 1863-1895 (IHARB). None of the surviving OHI records include burial information about OHI patients, and it is unknown if such records once existed but were later lost or destroyed.]

"East Side Cemeteries. A Visit to Lone Fir and Saint Mary's Hallowed Grounds." *The Sunday Oregonian*, May 1, 1887: p. 1:

That portion of the cemetery set apart for the burial of Chinamen is the southwestern part, and in that corner a great many celestials "sleep the sleep which knows no waking."

"East Side Cemeteries. A Visit to Lone Fir and Saint Mary's Hallowed Grounds." *The Sunday Oregonian*, May 1, 1887: p. 1:

Near that part of the grounds the patients who died at the asylum were for many years buried. Rows upon rows of graves are to be found in close proximity, close to the south side, a short distance east of where the dead celestials are buried. Most of these graves are marked with the names of the departed, but there is a sense of stranger-like and friendless exclusion about these mounds and it strikes one as being an act of charity to place them so close together. Even in death the suggestion of association and companionship affords a gleam of consolation.

[Note: This passage comes immediately after the sentence about Chinese burials quoted above. This passage is the only 19th-century reference to OHI patients being buried east of the Chinese burials in Block 14 that we have identified to date. It is very likely the source for all later information about OHI burials having occurred within or east of Block 14.

Fred Lockley (1928), *History of the Columbia River Valley From The Dalles to the Sea*, Volume I. The S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago; p. 648:

Recently I talked to Wilson Benefiel, who... became superintendent of Lone Fir Cemetery in 1888, and for forty years he has been connected with Lone Fir Cemetery...

p. 649:

[Benefiel told the author:] **"The records for the first seventeen years were not turned over to me, so there are hundreds of graves whose headboards are gone and whose occupants belong to the great army of the unknown."** [Bold added for emphasis] ...

"One day I was cutting brush, to make the cemetery look more ship-shape for memorial day. I came across a stone which had fallen on its face. Out of curiosity I scraped the moss from the stone and found on it the inscription: 'To Annie.' 'Old Man' Kiernan, who had been the sexton in the early days, was with me. He said, 'How that brings back the past. I dug that grave in the early '60s. Two old time California '49ers came to Portland on their way to the Fraser River mines in British Columbia. They took a room in a small hotel on Front Street. Both of them took the smallpox. One of them was so sick that the doctor gave him up to die, but Annie the chambermaid stayed with him day and night and nursed him back to health. She herself took the smallpox and died The two miners hired me to dig this grave and put up that stone.'" [Note: this passage is included because it describes a burial that would have remained unrecorded were it not for this anecdote.] ...

"I can show you the grave of prominent early day saloonkeepers and gamblers, and scores of graves of girls from the 'North End,' the land of the living dead, **the wooden headboards** of which **have long ago rotted away**, but which bore such names as Lillith, Gladys, Imogene, Evelyn, Irene and Sheila." [Bold added for emphasis] ...

p. 650:

[A. N. Wills, the superintendent of Lone Fir Cemetery (1928-1930) immediately after Benefiel, said to the author:] "Come with me and see where in places the hazel brush and briars have not been disturbed for years, and have formed a regular jungle. This is especially the case in the western part of the cemetery where the Japanese are buried, and also in the southeastern part. The trouble is no sinking fund was set aside to maintain the cemetery after the lots had all been sold. **When the owners grew short of lots, they buried the dead in the roadways. Grass fires have burned many of the wooden monuments so there are hundreds of graves of unknown dead. We are going to level up these old unknown graves and plant them to lawn. We are also going to fill in and grade up the potter's field for most of the wooden headboards have long ago rotted away.**" [Bold added for emphasis.] ...

D. A. Lund (n.d): p. 5:

There were few stone markers before the 1870s, and those of a simple kind. The early pioneers had neither the money nor the inclination for showy gravestones. Their monuments, and those over the dead removed from the first Portland cemetery located where Multnomah Hotel now stands, were simple headboards. This is largely the reason for the nearly 10,000 unknown graves, for decay, the weather and grass fires destroyed the markers. While the buried had living friends or relatives, these kept the memory of their dead green; but in time all passed away and with them the names of those who lay under the sod. Now clean, fresh grass lawns cover them. When the county took over Lone Fir and cleared the neglected plots of brush and brambles, such monuments

that still stood and could be deciphered, were saved and replaced with care and reverence where they belonged, flush with the sod.

D. A. Lund (n.d): p. 8:

A contributing reason why there are such a great number of nameless graves is the fact that no records of any significance exist for the first 17 years of the cemetery. Later records were made in part with pencil in odd notebooks, the names often phonetically spelled and almost undecipherable. Wilson Benefiel, caretaker from 1888 until 1928, did not inherit any early records at all. Many people came from great distances and tried to locate long-buried friends or relatives and had to give it up. Brush had grown with grass to make over crumbled wooden headboards a jungle that was all but impenetrable.

Originally Lone Fir was platted to accommodate 19,000 dead. However, there have been removals and re-interments and double and even triple interments in one grave, by special request and permit of the same family in their own plot; also burials in one-time roadways, so that 25,000 graves are perhaps a close estimate...

D. A. Lund (n.d): p. 9:

...Of the 25,000 estimated dead, records are extant for only 14,700.

...Lone Fir is now a lovely place. The county's steady care has worked miracles in its appearance. Mr. Lundberg's pride in the place is pardonable and compared to conditions of ten years ago too much cannot be said in praise. Lone Fir is more like a well kept park than a graveyard. Dead trees have been cut down, brush tangles removed and the ground spaded and sowed to grass which forms a lustrous green carpet.

Untitled article that appears on pages 42-47 of the City Auditor's office compilation of Lone Fir materials (original author, date, and publication not cited): pp. 43-44:

Many years ago the [Lone Fir Cemetery] caretaker's home was in the northwest corner of the cemetery. The house burned and all records were lost. A new list of burials was made from grave markers but several hundred names and grave locations are missing from the list because of unmarked graves.

Evangeline Nyden (1974), "Lone Fir Cemetery – A Bit of Oregon History At Rest." The Oregon Journal, May 22, 1974: p. 3:

There were few markers before 1870, as there was neither money nor inclination for such purposes, but later most plots were marked.

Nyden (1974): p. 3:

In the early days when the insane asylum was located between 11th and 12th Streets at Hawthorne, many of the inmates were laid to rest in Lone Fir.

Appendix C

Meeting and Interview Notes

Meeting/Interview Notes

The following are notes from meetings conducted by Dudek as part of the research into Oregon Hospital for the Insane (OHI) patient burials at Lone Fir Cemetery. Meeting 1 took place in December 2021, and Meeting 2 took place in January 2022.

Meeting 1: Meeting between Metro Cemetery Coordinators and Dudek

Metro Cemetery Coordinators (Noel Seats and Emma Williams) and the Dudek Team (Adrienne Donovan-Boyd, Chris Knutson, and Jen Olander), December 16, 2021.

Adrienne does introductions and describes where we are in the process.

Chris gives an update as to what resources we have looked at thus far including the sexton records, Oregon Historical Society, Lenzen documents, Goodwin documents, etc...

Noel and Emma talk a little about the work they do and the documents they have been looking at.

Emma notes she has been scanning death records and has access to the content manager, which gives access to Metro's digital files. The Dudek team responds that it might be good to look through the content manager to see what is there. Emma and Noel are taking content manager training and will ask about access.

Emma said that Christoph Miller (an avocational researcher, now deceased, who was active with local genealogical and 'friends of cemetery' groups) always maintained that the OHI burials were all in Block 10 and Block 7. Emma thought his theory seemed plausible, since she was doubtful that the OHI could've buried so many people in the walkway at the east end of Block 14. Chris mentioned the figure of 123 burials with unknown locations. Noel agreed that Block 10 seemed a likely possibility for many of the OHI burials.

Chris asked about the section along the western edge of the cemetery where OHI patient [REDACTED] has a headstone (an area Perrin referred to as 'the West Bank'). Emma and Noel mentioned that this area has also been called 'the Potter's Field', 'the Welfare Section', or (unofficially) 'the Chicken Strip', and they both thought this was a likely location for additional OHI burials.

We had a lengthy conversation about how many burials could fit in each section and how many burials could potentially fit in a walkway, which there is some lore around there being burials there. Nicole and Emma answered a lot of questions about how many burials they have seen listed in one lot, and we talked about how many burials seem likely given the available space. We asked about how many people could fit in a cemetery lot. Their answer: each lot contains 6 spaces, but can typically accommodate 12 caskets (i.e., two caskets per space). However, lots with babies could contain more than 12 caskets.

Emma and Noel mentioned that they had been uploading Chinese death certificates they've come across – none of these noted the burial location within Lone Fir, and a handful say "removed to China".

Emma mentions a documentary about Block 14 (called 'Come Together Home') that would be worth seeing. The Dudek team suggests they would love to see the film, which was produced by Ivy Lin. Dudek ask if there is any way to have access to the documentary.

Jen asks about where the source of the information about OHI burials being buried in Block 14. We have seen this in several references in other reports, but only one newspaper article mentions this and none of the burials we have found so far mention block 14. No one knows of the source of this information, but it seems likely that the newspaper article is it. We asked them about any paper records for Block 14, and they confirmed that they haven't come across any that are specific to Block 14, or any records that refer to that section of the cemetery by its number.

The team had a conversation about local funeral homes and their consolidation over the years. Several are now under the control of Holman's and Wilhelm's. Emma has a paper that shows where records when from several funeral homes in the area. She will send that to the Dudek team.

Additional comments about Chinese burials:

- The disinterment for Chinese burials was done by the County contracting with the CCBA.
- The mortician firm Holman & Lutz did a lot of the Chinese burials; their records are kept at the Lincoln Funeral Home. [Note: these records probably wouldn't be helpful for our purposes, since the mortician records (at least the ones we've seen thus far) rarely contain any names or locational information for Chinese burials.]

We also asked them if they knew of any photographs that had been taken of Chinese disinterments, or any photos of the southwestern portion of the cemetery. They weren't aware of any, but they suggested that members of the Japanese community might have taken historic photos in that part of the cemetery, since a portion of Block 10 was used for Japanese burials.

Meeting ended after a little more than an hour.

Meeting 2: Meeting with Connie Lenzen and the Dudek Team.

In attendance, Connie Lenzen (CL), Adrienne Donovan Boyd (ADB), Chris Knutson (CK) and Jen Olander (JO), January 7, 2022.

Everyone introduces themselves.

Chris asks Mrs. Lenzen about the 1887 article that associates Block 14 with OHI burials and wonders if she has seen any other references to OHI burials in Block 14. She is not sure about this. She looked through things yesterday.

Mrs. Lenzen mentions the Lone Fir Cemetery Records manuscript collection at the Oregon Historical Society (OHS) Research Library, which contains boxes and files for Lone Fir [CK note: the accession number for this manuscript collection is Mss 2010; we looked at this collection in December 2021, prior to our meeting with Mrs. Lenzen.] Some of the files are copies of sexton records that were kept by the daughter of one of the cemetery's early superintendents [CK note: she is referring to a Mrs. Cason, who was the daughter of Lone Fir's first sexton, Pat Kiernan, who worked there between 1866-1881. J.J. Goodwin made copies of these records ca. the 1930s and 1940s, and the original records Mrs. Cason had kept were subsequently lost – the history of these records is included in the Orbis finding aid for OHS's Lone Fir records, which we have a copy of in the project's Research folder.] Mrs. Lenzen went through these sexton records. The Sexton arranged things by block. There is a finding aid available on Archives West for OHS.org that describes the contents of Mss 2010 in greater detail [CK note: see above re: the finding aid.] Mrs. Lenzen noticed when she looked back at the finding aid that there is a folder on Chinese burials and Block 14 [CK note: I mentioned to her that this was likely the Volume 3 index (Mss 2010-1), which explicitly lists Chinese burials in Block 14 by grave number.] Also, in the OHS catalog. CCBA has some information other than the burial book. [CK note: I didn't address this during our meeting, but the Research Librarian at OHS, Scott Daniels, had previously told me that to his knowledge the CCBA records at OHS don't include information about Chinese burials – such records were retained by the CCBA.]

Burial records from CCBA. Mrs. Lenzen asks if we have seen those. Chris says we have seen the sample pages posted on the website. The website example appears to be records from the 1920s and they all followed a similar formula. They had burial location, home village and name. Of the six entries, five were crossed out. The one that was not crossed out had a more permanent location number, which suggests five may have been exhumed. Mrs. Lenzen agrees that this hypothesis sounds reasonable.

Connie Lenzen suggests looking at digitized newspapers from the time-period for more information about Chinese burials at Lone Fir. All are available on the Multnomah County Library Website. Mrs. Lenzen has looked through digitized newspaper databases using various search terms. She specifically recommends that we search the databases for "Chinaman" and/or "Chinawoman" and "Lone Fir", noting that she found a potentially helpful article using that combination of key words; the article described a man whose job it was to periodically remove the remains of deceased Chinese individuals from their graves at Lone Fir and send those remains to China for reburial. [CK note: she is probably referring to an article entitled "Feeding Their Dead", which appeared in the *Oregonian* on September 2, 1892. A copy of this article was subsequently added to the Newspapers Research folder.]

Chris mentions that he had looked at an index at OHS for cemetery record books that have disappeared; the index listed 14 individuals who were buried within Block 14 and gave individual grave numbers for those burials. [CK note: this is the Volume 3 index (Mss 2010-1), referred to above. The records cited in the index are in fact all at OHS (Metro has digitized copies), but they are numbered differently than how they are listed in the index.]

GFO RESOURCE: Beginning in March of 1881, in Portland all deaths are recorded by the city—the GFO has copies of these death registers on microfilm. There was a place to put down the name of the cemetery. Such records include the individual's name, the cause of death, and the cemetery. These records have not been digitized and are not yet available on the FamilySearch website, so our best option for viewing these records at present is to look at them at the GFO.

Mrs. Lenzen suggests looking at funeral home records: Finley's is still in business and did many of the downtown Portland burials. Funeral home records prior to 1916 generally give the most information about the person who paid for the burial, not about the person being buried. Finley's current location is on Highway 26. It might be good to check their records.

Chris explains our findings so far regarding OHI patient burials – that using Mrs. Lenzen's publications and Brown & Brown, we have been able to identify approximately 190 OHI patients who are known to have been buried in Lone Fir. Of these, 47 patients can be traced to Block 10, 123 patients cannot be traced to a specific cemetery block, and others are scattered around the cemetery.

Adrienne pulls up the master list.

We talk a little about the various types of records we have consulted in putting together the master list, and also about OHI patient burials that are missing from the records as well as Chris's research in the census records.

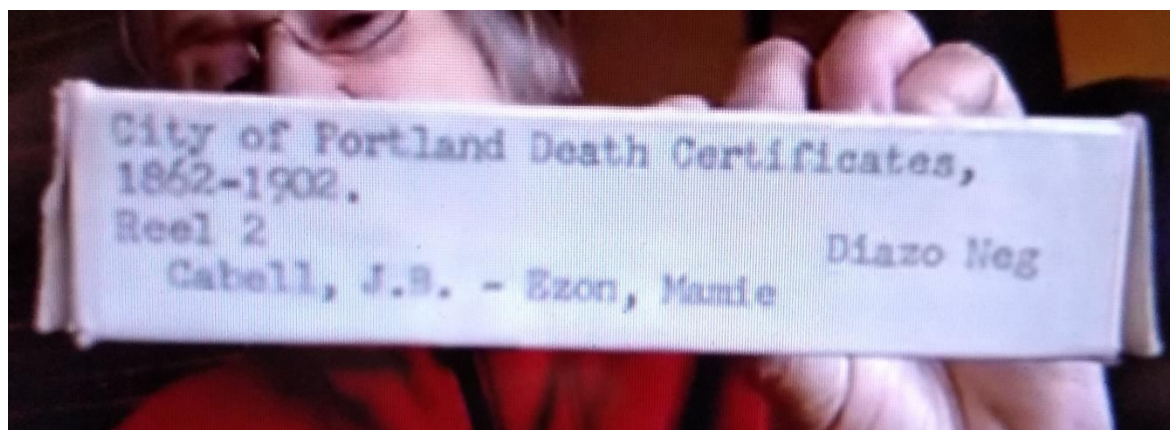
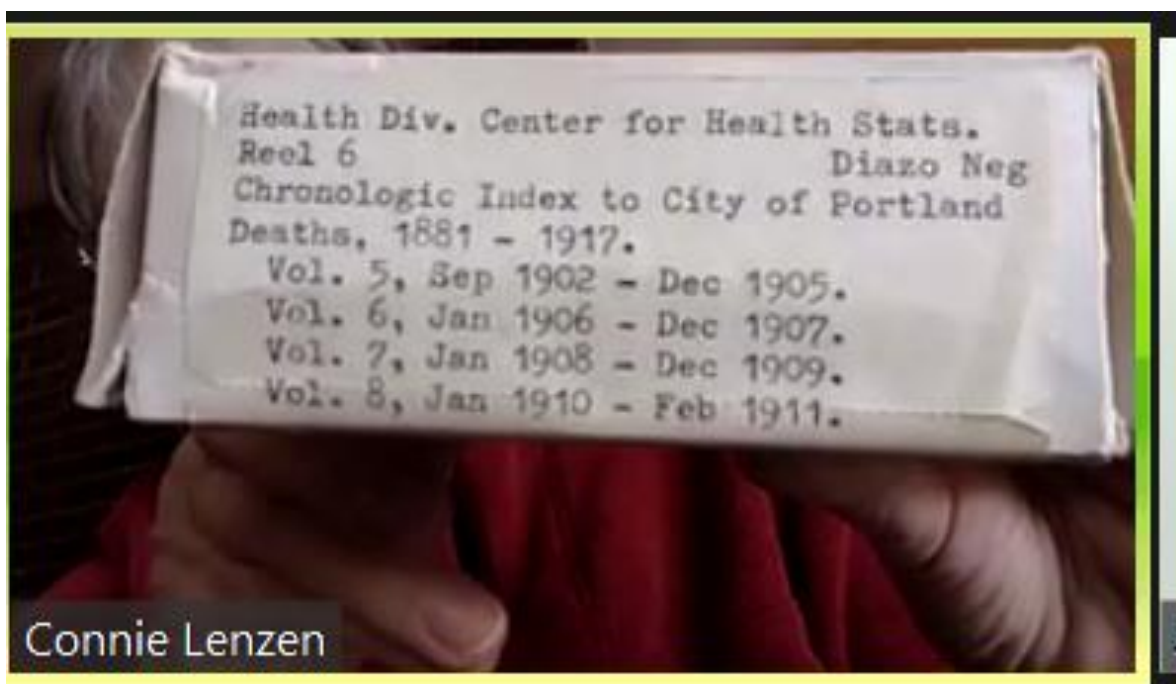
Chris asks if there are records that Mrs. Lenzen would recommend that we haven't used. She refers back to the City of Portland death registers on microfilm, beginning in 1881. Since those records list the location of death, we could look through those records to see if any individuals have the OHI listed as their place of death – that might give us some names of additional patients who died at the OHI, at least for the 2.5-year period between March 1881 and the OHI's closure in the fall of 1883, when its remaining patients were transferred to the new Oregon State Hospital in Salem.

Jen has a question about the GFO records if they are the same as the county. Connie says no, they are different jurisdictions. It is worth checking these. Jen talks about who she has contacted. Emailed email national archives. Chinese exclusion records in Salem. Jen said they don't have any burial records.

Mrs. Lenzen wonders if some Chinese individuals who came over early on might be listed on exclusion records, which we could then compare to burial records. Those records are on microfilm and have also been digitized and are available on FamilySearch. Chris wonders if they can be accessed by anyone and suggests he will check. [CK note: my question was specifically whether these are records that anyone with a FamilySearch account can access from home, or if they are special records that can only be accessed at a Family History Center (these are typically located in an LDS church) or at a FamilySearch Affiliate Library (e.g., the GFO). Connie wasn't sure during the meeting, but after the meeting I logged into FamilySearch and found that these records are in fact available for anyone with a FamilySearch account to access from home.]

Mrs. Lenzen suggests the Multnomah County Coroner would be a good cross-reference with the CCBA's cemetery records. The County Coroner records give full names of Chinese people and other potentially useful info, though they unfortunately do not list their burial locations. These records have been digitized and are available on FamilySearch. [CK note: these records begin in 1894 and can be accessed by anyone with a FamilySearch account.]

Mrs. Lenzen suggests two sets of late-19th-century Portland death records to search that are on microfilm and located at the GFO: City of Portland death index and City of Portland death certificates. She has copies of both sets of microfilm at her home (see the photos below). She notes that the label on the death certificates microfilm says that it starts in 1862, but it really starts in 1881.



She also suggests the Portland city directories that had a separate census at the back specifically for Chinese people in Portland during the 1870s and 1880s. [CK note: I found several examples of this after the meeting – these have been added to the Research folder and are in a folder named Historic Portland City Directories. These directories list Chinese professionals, entrepreneurs, and business owners, but not laborers, who comprised the majority of Portland’s Chinese residents during the 1870s and 1880s (according to US Census records) and who likely accounted for the majority of Chinese individuals buried at Lone Fir (Marie Wong, 2004. *Sweet Cakes, Long Journey: the Chinatowns of Portland*. University of Washington Press, Seattle: pp. 170, 271).]

Mrs. Lenzen suggests we attend the upcoming webinar on Chinese women in Portland. Chris will send the info to Adrienne and Jen to attend. That might be interesting. Early Chinese women in Portland.

Mrs. Lenzen speaks highly of Multnomah County Archivist Terry Baxter and suggests that we should check with him. He may know of other records that would be helpful for our research. It would be worth calling him and asking him some questions.

Chris wonders if Mrs. Lenzen thinks a minimum estimate of 40 OHI patients missing from the cemetery is accurate – this is the baseline estimate we came up with using the OHI patients listed in the 1870 census and other records. Mrs. Lenzen says she wouldn’t put a number on it – there are just too many variables. However, she seems to agree that a minimum of 40 patients missing from the burial records seems reasonable.

Mrs. Lenzen mentions some of the people from the OHI might have been discharged from the OHI to the county poor farm. She also discusses some of the kinds of people who were sent to the OHI, such as the homeless and those who couldn’t take care of themselves – in other words, some of the people who were sent to the OHI were not necessarily ‘insane’ per se.

In 1880 there was a DDD (“Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes”) schedule – all the people who were in prisons as well as those who were in hospitals due to mental illnesses. The GFO has a copy of this schedule. Mrs. Lenzen didn’t think it was on Ancestry.com – at least not all of it – though Chris mentions that he found the portion of it that includes OHI patients on Ancestry.com; this may have been uploaded to the site relatively recently.

Mrs. Lenzen thinks these are all the resources she would check moving forward.

Meeting ended after an hour.

Appendix D

Email Correspondence

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From: [Amsbury, Gwen](#)
To: [Nicole Lewis](#)
Subject: [External sender]RE: Historic death records
Date: Friday, October 15, 2021 12:58:16 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Hi Nicole,

We do have some death certificates from that time period on microfilm. I'm not certain the overlap of what we have with the State Vital Records Office, but I can check on a name for you to see if we have it.

For court orders it's better to go to the court they originated from. What we do have are materials like in the following search: <https://efiles.portlandoregon.gov/Record?q=recAnyWord%3Acourt+order&sortBy=recCreatedOn&pagesize=100>. If you want to see what records we have from 1881, you can look through this search: [Efiles - Search Results \(portlandoregon.gov\)https://efiles.portlandoregon.gov/Record?q=all+And+recCreatedOn%3A1881&pagesize=100&sortBy=recCreatedOn](https://efiles.portlandoregon.gov/Record?q=all+And+recCreatedOn%3A1881&pagesize=100&sortBy=recCreatedOn). For any other vital statistics records: <https://efiles.portlandoregon.gov/Record?q=recAnyWord%3A vital+statistics&sortBy=recCreatedOn&pagesize=100>.

If you see anything in the searches of interest we can chat about how you can get access while our office is closed.

Gwen Amsbury
Archives and Records Management Specialist
City of Portland Archives and Records Center
1800 SW 6th Ave, Suite 550
Portland, OR 97201
E-mail: Gwen.Amsbury@portlandoregon.gov
Tel: (503) 865-4105

From: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 1, 2021 7:55 AM
To: PARC, Portland Archives and Records Center <PARC@portlandoregon.gov>
Subject: Historic death records

Greetings!

I see on the [County's website](#) that your office has microfilm with deaths recorded in the City of Portland between 1862 and 1902.

- Is that correct?

Are those same records also available from Oregon State Archives?

A local researcher shared that the City didn't begin recording deaths until March 1881. Is that accurate? What records do you have for the period prior to 1881 (vitals as well as court orders, commitment records for individuals, etc)?

Thank you!

Nicole Lewis

Jennifer Olander

From: Terry Baxter <terry.d.baxter@multco.us>
Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2022 11:09 AM
To: Chris Knutson
Subject: Re: County records re: Lone Fir Cemetery

Hi Chris.

Here's what I've come up with on a quick pass.

The first records I'm curious about are documents relating to the removal of the last Chinese burials from Block 14 in 1948. I'm especially wondering about a letter written by H. J. Syverson (the county's cemetery supervisor) to county commissioners, which discussed the removal of the remains of 265 individuals from Block 14; the letter was dated July 27, 1948. I searched through the digitized portion of the archives for relevant documents, but the only item I could find was the 'Chinese Reburial Contract' (posted on the County Archives website). Are there any other county records relating to removals of Chinese burials from Lone Fir that you know of that are in the County Archives – whether from 1948 or earlier?

The reburial contract was located in a strange series of records related to county clerk recordings. They are not indexed, but are arranged by year. It would require just digging around in the target years. We also have microfilmed commissioner correspondence under subjects cemeteries (1940-1955), cemetery (1931), and Lone Fir Cemetery (1914-1944).

The second group of records I'm interested in are any reports or other documentation from the ground-penetrating radar (GPR) investigations that the county commissioned at Block 14 in 2004. My colleagues and I have a copy of the report for the archaeological excavations that were conducted in Block 14 several months after the GPR investigations, but neither the firm that completed those excavations (Archaeological Investigations Northwest) nor the Oregon SHPO have copies of a GPR report. We don't actually know if a report was ever written about the GPR survey, but since the county was the agency that requested the GPR work, we're hoping that if there was a report then it would be in the County Archives.

This report could be in the archives, or it could be in the originating agency, or it could just not exist. Do you have information about which county department commissioned the GPR?

My last question relates to county poor farm records. Connie suggested that some individuals who had been patients at the Hawthorne Asylum might have later been relocated to the county poor farm – however, the earliest digitized county poor farm records I saw online began in 1900 (17 years after the asylum was closed in Portland). I'm curious if there are earlier records for the poor farm's West Hills location – particularly any records from the 1870s - 1880s that might specify if any individuals had previously been asylum patients.

Those records are the earliest records we have of the poor farm. I'm guessing we have the 1900-1911 ones because the admissions register they are in covers both the last years of the west hills location and the first years of the troutdale location. The admissions register is the only record we have from the west hills location.

I will continue to look around to see if we might have other information useful to you. Would you like to make a research appointment to see the correspondence?

terry baxter, archivist



This email was encrypted for your privacy and security

From: jim.s.clayton@multco.us <jim.s.clayton@multco.us> **On Behalf Of** Survey Records
Sent: Wednesday, February 2, 2022 2:51 PM
To: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>
Subject: Re: Lone Fir Cemetery

These are the only ones we are aware of.

Multnomah County Survey Records

1600 SE 190th Ave
Portland, OR 97233
503.988.3600

On Wed, Feb 2, 2022 at 2:40 PM Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com> wrote:

External -



External Sender - Be Suspicious of Attachments, Links, and Requests for Payment or Login Information.

Thanks! This shows maps from 1874, which is awesome. Is this the first plat of the cemetery? Maybe there are not plat maps like this from 1866?

Do you know if these are the first?

Thanks SO much!

Adrienne

Adrienne Donovan-Boyd, MSHP

Architectural Historian (she/her)

DUDEK

1 SW Columbia Street, Portland OR 97204

C 503-956-8685 E adonovanboyd@Dudek.com

www.dudek.com

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From: jim.s.clayton@multco.us <jim.s.clayton@multco.us> **On Behalf Of** Survey Records

Sent: Wednesday, February 2, 2022 2:32 PM

To: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>

Subject: Re: Lone Fir Cemetery

Hello Adrienne,

You can view the plat maps for Lone Fir Cemetery on our website at sail.multco.us. If you type "lone fir" into the search bar at the upper right of the screen, you will get several results under "Subdivision Plat". There are six different plats (including Book 2, Page 27) for the cemetery.

Thanks, and let us know if you have more questions.

Multnomah County Survey Records

1600 SE 190th Ave

Portland, OR 97233

503.988.3600

On Wed, Feb 2, 2022 at 12:48 PM Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com> wrote:

External -



External Sender - Be Suspicious of Attachments, Links, and Requests for Payment or Login Information.

Hi,

I am doing some research at the Lone Fir Cemetery. I was wondering if you had plat maps from 1866 of the cemetery. The cemetery is located on the SW corner of 26TH & SE STARK ST PORTLAND, OR 97214, Property ID: R239889.

I have seen a citation for a 1866 cemetery map as "Book 2, Page 27", but the author failed to cite what book and where it is located.

Thanks in advance for any help you may be able to offer.

Best,
Adrienne

Adrienne Donovan-Boyd, MSHP

Architectural Historian (she/her)

DUDEK

1 SW Columbia Street, Portland OR 97204

C 503-956-8685 E adonovanboyd@Dudek.com

www.dudek.com

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Chris Knutson

From: Chris Knutson
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 9:55 PM
To: Emma Williams; Noel Seats; Adrienne Donovan-Boyd
Subject: RE: Block 10 lot records

Thanks Emma – that’s an excellent discovery! Yes, it looks like it was installed on July 19, 2006? Which suggests that it was installed at the request of the relatives who’d contacted Metro in April of that year. It’s still mysterious that they placed it where they did, but this at least answers one major question about the headstone.

I wonder if his relatives who contacted Metro are still alive – if so, they’d probably be interested in our findings about his burial location.

From: Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 23, 2022 6:50 PM
To: Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>; Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>; Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Block 10 lot records

Sorry, it’s kind of impossible to see, but this headstone was installed in 2006 – sadly just 2 years before I started, so I have no info to add! There isn’t anything else in the file.

From: Noel Seats
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2022 1:27 PM
To: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>; Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>; Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Block 10 lot records

PlotBox only has information that we have put in there. It’s a new cemetery records system that we’ve been using about 3 years. The only information that we had was already in the file. There may be more information in the file about when the headstone was installed. Sorry, I don’t remember!

I don’t know how lot 204 was determined to be the burial location. As you’ve seen, the “west half of the north end…” type information can be confusing. :D

From: Chris Knutson [<mailto:cknutson@dudek.com>]
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2022 11:38 AM
To: Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>; Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>; Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>
Subject: [External sender]RE: Block 10 lot records

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Thanks Emma! Out of curiosity, does his PlotBox record include any info about when his headstone was installed, or why it was placed where it was? I’m wondering if it might’ve been done after [REDACTED]’s relative contacted Metro in the 2006 email Noel forwarded to us (though that still doesn’t explain the placement in Lot 204...).

Best,

Chris

From: Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>

Sent: Sunday, March 20, 2022 5:21 PM

To: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>; Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>; Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>

Subject: RE: Block 10 lot records

Just FYI, I added all of this to his PlotBox record.

From: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd [<mailto:adonovanboyd@dudek.com>]

Sent: Wednesday, March 16, 2022 9:51 AM

To: Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>; Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>; Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>

Subject: [External sender]RE: Block 10 lot records

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Hi,

I tend to search for information in old newspapers when I can't sleep or I have a break. [REDACTED] is such a mystery to me. He was arrested for assault with the intent to kill in 1879, committed to the asylum in 1880, died in 1882. His death went totally unnoticed, I guess, as his daughter sought his pension in 1914. Then in 1920 the bureau of pensions in Washington said no record of his death could be found and they had no family contacts.

Chris, these are all in the project folder. Mostly just interesting. I am not sure it will go anywhere, but it was fun to look. I'll be interested to hear if we can pinpoint when [REDACTED]'s headstone was placed, since it is one of our "out of order" mysteries.

Happy Wednesday!

Best,
Adrienne

Eugene City Guard, October 18, 1879 page 5

Circuit Court Docket.

The following is the docket of the Circuit Court for Lane county, which convenes November 3, 1879:

State of Oregon vs John Harbin; larceny.

State of Oregon vs John L. Wilson; larceny.

State of Oregon vs James Connelly; selling liquor without license.

State of Oregon vs [REDACTED] assault with intent to kill.

C E Chrisman vs E W Rhea et al; confir-

Eugene City Guard, September 18, 1880 Page 5.

has been appointed guardian of the person of [REDACTED]
INSANE. — [REDACTED] of Cottage Grove precinct, was examined last Monday by physicians, charged with being insane. The testimony sustaining the charge, an order committing him to the asylum was made, and on Tuesday he was taken to East Portland in charge of Deputy Sheriff McCosack.

February 13, 1914 Morning Oregonian Page 11.

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ADMINISTRATOR IS ASKED

Daughter of [REDACTED] Dead 32
Years, Files Petition.

Nearly 32 years after the death of her father, [REDACTED] his daughter, Mrs. [REDACTED], has filed a petition that an administrator of his estate be appointed. Her father was entitled to an additional soldier's claim of 80 acres of land, and at his death, she says, the right descended to his heirs. Now she would assign the right and be administratrix of the estate. The claim, Mrs. [REDACTED] says, is worth approximately \$500.

Petition was filed by J. Richard Johnson that he be appointed administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of Lee A. Johnson, who died January 5, leaving an estate valued at approximately \$4500.

The estate of Byron P. Reynolds is worth \$117,201.97, according to the report of the appraisers filed yesterday. The estate consists of real estate near Reynolds Station valued at \$50,000 and notes valued at \$86,380 and miscellaneous stocks, bonds and personal property. The appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Fidella Powell showed the asset to be worth \$16,631.49.

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From: Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, March 9, 2022 8:09 AM
To: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>; Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>
Cc: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Block 10 lot records

Hi Chris,
Thanks for the reminder about [REDACTED] We have super busy this so I haven't had a chance to take a look-not sure if Emma has but she has been really busy too. I'll block out some time next week to go into the office and take a look. Emma, maybe we can go in together and tackle it?

From: Chris Knutson [<mailto:cknutson@dudek.com>]
Sent: Tuesday, March 08, 2022 11:11 AM
To: Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>; Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>
Cc: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>
Subject: [External sender]Block 10 lot records

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Hi Emma and Noel,

I don't know if you already started looking into the Block 10 lot records, but I wanted to make sure that the lot with [REDACTED]'s marker is also on the list. His marker is in Lot 204, though as I mentioned on Friday, his actual burial location is probably between Lots 68 and 69.

Let me know if you have any questions - I'll be interested to hear what you find in those records!

Best,

Chris

Jennifer Olander

From: Melinda M. Firestone-White <Melinda.M.Firestone-White@ojd.state.or.us>
Sent: Wednesday, December 15, 2021 2:17 PM
To: Chris Knutson
Subject: ALSO FW: Question about accessing records in the Towne Storage Building
Attachments: 2021_12_15_14_06_56.pdf

Hi Chris,

SEE BELOW.....Also, I had emailed The National Archives at Seattle to see if they would have insane records and they do not have any insane records.

Thank you
Melinda
Records Dept

From: MUL Records
Sent: Wednesday, December 15, 2021 2:09 PM
To: 'Chris Knutson' <cknutson@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Question about accessing records in the Towne Storage Building

Hi Chris,

We did locate 3 documents which I have attached for you to view, some of the documents can be difficult to read so a 2 of them I also attached a version where the lettering is in white (I CAN MAIL THEM TO YOU IF YOU LIKE. Please call the phone number listed below to pay the **\$3.00 fee due**, when you call in to pay give them the **REFERENCE # R134629**.

-To make credit card payment, call 971-274-0570 and select option 3 during open phone hours, every weekday 8:30am - 10:30am, 1:30pm - 4:00pm

-To make check payment, mail payment (including reference information provided above) to:

Multnomah County Courthouse
Attn: CAS
PO Box 114
Portland, OR 97207

- To make in-person payment, visit our customer service counter any weekday between 8am - 12pm, 1pm - 4pm at 1200 SW 1st Avenue, Room 03315 (on the third floor).

This email is to acknowledge that the Records unit of the Multnomah Circuit Court has recently received a records request from you. We are the custodian of the requested record and we are working to complete your request.

Thank you,
Melinda, Records Dept

From: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>
Sent: Wednesday, December 15, 2021 10:46 AM

To: MUL Records <mul.records@ojd.state.or.us>

Subject: RE: Question about accessing records in the Towne Storage Building

Hi Melinda,

Thank you for writing back to me so quickly, and for searching for those five individuals in your records. I was surprised that none of their names appeared in the record book, but I appreciate your offer to search for more names. If it's no trouble, here are five other names to look for:

- [REDACTED], committed September 29, 1892; died October 1892
- [REDACTED], committed May 1, 1879; died November 1882
- [REDACTED], committed (I believe) in the 1860s; died September 1879
- [REDACTED], committed in the 1860s; died June 1868
- [REDACTED], committed July 26, 1879; died July 30, 1879

Hopefully some of those patients will appear in the your records. [REDACTED] was involved in a murder case, so I'm guessing she might be the most likely to appear in the records.

I also appreciate your suggestion about contacting the National Archives. They hadn't been on our list of places to contact, but my colleagues and I are definitely planning to get in touch with them now.

Best,

Chris

From: MUL Records <mul.records@ojd.state.or.us>

Sent: Tuesday, December 14, 2021 3:39 PM

To: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>

Subject: RE: Question about accessing records in the Towne Storage Building

Hi Chris,

I checked in the earlier insane record book we have and was unable to locate any of the names you listed below. Do you have other names for me to search? I also wanted to let you know you can reach out to THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT SEATTLE and see if they would have any insane records, there information is below:

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES AT SEATTLE
6125 SAND POINT WAY NE
SEATTLE WA 98115
EMAIL: SEATTLE.ARCHIVES@NARA.GOV
PHONE: 206-336-5115

Thank you
Melinda
Records Dept

From: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 14, 2021 1:24 PM
To: MUL Records <mul.records@ojd.state.or.us>
Subject: RE: Question about accessing records in the Towne Storage Building

You don't often get email from cknutson@dudek.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Thank you for responding to my message from earlier today. The years I am searching are from the 1860s through the 1880s, so they are all well before the cut-off year. The individuals we are interested in were all patients at the original Hawthorne Asylum – we actually have a fairly long list of patients, but I can give you a few sample names to search for just to see what sort of information you have. Here are five I am especially curious about:

- [REDACTED] committed April 10, 1878; died July 1883
- [REDACTED], committed in or before 1870; died September 1879
- [REDACTED] committed January 24, 1879; died March 1879
- [REDACTED]r, committed in or before June 1877; died June 1877
- [REDACTED], committed in or before September 1882; died September 1882

Thanks again for writing back to me so quickly, and I'll be very interested to see what kind of information is in your records.

Best,

Chris

From: MUL Records <mul.records@ojd.state.or.us>
Sent: Tuesday, December 14, 2021 12:39 PM
To: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Question about accessing records in the Towne Storage Building

Hi Chris,

What years are you searching for, we do have insane records, 75 years need to pass to access the insane records and that would be the year 1946. Also in order to search our insane records we would need a person's name, we cannot search by a business.

This email is to acknowledge that the Records unit of the Multnomah Circuit Court has recently received a records request from you. At this time we have not been able to ascertain if the court is the custodian of the requested record and we are working to determine this.

Thank you
Melinda
Records Dept

From: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>
Sent: Tuesday, December 14, 2021 10:15 AM
To: MUL Records <mul.records@ojd.state.or.us>
Subject: Question about accessing records in the Towne Storage Building

You don't often get email from cknutson@dudek.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

I am conducting historical research for a Metro project involving Lone Fir Cemetery, and I am writing to ask how I might gain access to a specific set of records that are kept in the Towne Storage Building's Multnomah County Circuit Court Records Area.

The records I am interested in reviewing are Insane Commitment Records, more specifically the Insane Index and the Insane Records on microfilm. My colleagues and I are hoping to determine if the early records from that collection provide any new information into where patients at the Hawthorne Asylum for the Insane were buried within Lone Fir Cemetery.

If these records are currently accessible for research purposes, would I need to schedule an appointment to see them?

In any case, I appreciate your help with my inquiry, and hope that you have a great day.

Yours sincerely,

Chris Knutson

From: [Reference Archives * SOS](#)
To: [Nicole Lewis](#)
Subject: Re: [External sender]Re: Order Copies from the Oregon State Archives - Nicole Lewis
Date: Tuesday, October 5, 2021 9:08:49 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Dear Nicole,

I spoke with our volunteer, and she was able to provide some further information about the Hawthorne Asylum.

Apparently in 1883 the hospital transferred all the *public* patients to the newly opened Oregon State Hospital, but it continued to operate as a private mental health facility.

There was an informative article about the Hawthorne Asylum in the Oregon Historical Quarterly, listed in the index as volume 101/69 pg 72-3, but I was unable to locate that article. It is supposed to be available on JSTOR or through the [Oregon State Library](#).

As far as Hawthorne records are concerned, you may wish to contact the [Oregon Historical Society \(OHS\)](#) as they may have some in their holdings. You could also get in touch with them to obtain a copy of that journal article. They may be contacted at the following:

[Oregon Historical Society](#)

Research Library
1200 SW Park Ave
Portland, OR 97205
Phone: 503-306-5240
Email: libreference@ohs.org

Additionally, our volunteer suggested that you might contact the Oregon Health Sciences University Archives to see if they have any records from Hawthorne. Their contact information is as follows:

[OHSU Historical Collections & Archives](#)

3181 SW Sam Jackson Park Rd.
Mail code: LIB
Portland, OR 97239
Phone: 503 494-5587
Email: hcaref@ohsu.edu

I hope that this information will be helpful for you. Please let us know if we may be of further

assistance.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Gorman
Oregon State Archives

From: Reference Archives * SOS <Reference.Archives@oregon.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 1, 2021 15:09
To: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>
Subject: Re: [External sender]Re: Order Copies from the Oregon State Archives - Nicole Lewis

Dear Nicole,

I have attached a copy of the Hawthorne index. The original physical index was severely water-damaged and so the Archives made this typewritten copy.

It is possible that the Oregon State Hospital continued making entries in this index after the 1883 transfer of patients. One of our volunteers may be able to shed light on this record, but she is out today. When she returns, I can check with her to see if she has further details.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Gorman
Oregon State Archives

From: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>
Sent: Friday, October 1, 2021 14:06
To: Reference Archives * SOS <Reference.Archives@oregon.gov>
Subject: Re: [External sender]Re: Order Copies from the Oregon State Archives - Nicole Lewis

Thanks so much Kimberly. What would be the best way to get a copy of the whole index?

Any thoughts on Hawthorne asylum records dated after 1883 generally, knowing/believing that the hospital closed after 1883? Could these entries be for Oregon State Hospital?

Sent from my iPhone

On Oct 1, 2021, at 9:04 AM, Reference Archives * SOS
<Reference.Archives@oregon.gov> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Dear Nicole,

We have no other records for the Hawthorne hospital, other than that index. I think contacting Baker or Multnomah County for any commitment records would be your best bet.

I did check our index for patients at the Oregon State Hospital (OSH), and there were 7 or 8 persons with the name [REDACTED] who were admitted in October 1883. I found a one-page entry for [REDACTED] (or [REDACTED] from Baker County and one for [REDACTED] (aka [REDACTED] from Coos County. There are additional index entries for [REDACTED], [REDACTED], [REDACTED] (or [REDACTED]), [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] for October 1883. We have very few OSH records from that time period, and they are contained in large volumes.

If you are interested in obtaining copies of the OSH records, please let me know. Our charge for copies is \$5.00 per record, and we accept Visa, Mastercard, and American Express. Please call us at (503) 373-0701, option 1, during the hours of 8 a.m. – 12 p.m. or 1 p.m. – 4:30 p.m. Pacific time, Monday through Friday (except State holidays), to provide your payment information.

Unfortunately, we are currently closed to the public.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Gorman
Oregon State Archives

From: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>

Sent: Thursday, September 30, 2021 15:29

To: Reference Archives * SOS <Reference.Archives@oregon.gov>

Subject: RE: Order Copies from the Oregon State Archives - Nicole Lewis

Thanks Kimberly. My specific request was somewhat random, to get a sense of what the records entailed. Do you mind clarifying if the index you shared is the extent of available information for each individual? Or are there specific records for each of these entries that provide more information and are available to review?

I'm also curious about the dates for Hawthorne entries. To our knowledge, the last Hawthorne patients were moved to the state hospital in 1883 – so what do the records from 1883/4-1895 mean? How/do they change our understanding of hospital/state system operations?

A colleague of mine (Emma Williams) may be emailing with you/a colleague

of yours about death certificates, so I don't want to duplicate efforts too much. But I am deeply curious about this particular series. We may schedule an in person visit soon so it's great to get a sense of how much more we might learn by coming down compared to what is available online.

Thanks so much!

Nicole

Nicole Lewis
Senior Regional Planner
My pronouns: she/her/hers
503-381-5127 (cell)
Metro | oregonmetro.gov

From: Reference Archives * SOS [mailto:Reference.Archives@oregon.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, September 28, 2021 10:03 AM
To: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>
Subject: [External sender]Re: Order Copies from the Oregon State Archives - Nicole Lewis

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

Dear Nicole,

Thank you for contacting the Oregon State Archives. We have received your request for information regarding commitment records for [REDACTED]

I have attached a copy from the Index to the Hawthorne Asylum Record Book, 1863-1895. We have no other records from that institution during the time period you are looking for.

However, Baker County may have relevant records. Below is a summary of some of the records they hold.

Records at the Baker County Courthouse, Clerk's Lower Vault, Back Room:
Insane Commitments [Case Files-title varies], ca.1878-1962 (6.50 cu.ft.).

Records at the Baker County Courthouse, Clerk's Upper Vault:
Adoption and Mental Health Records [Case Files], 1968-1979 (9 reels of microfilm);
Index to Commissioners Records [indexes county court administrative, judicial, probate, and insane commitment actions], vol. A, 1862-1941 (1 volume).

Records at the Baker County Courthouse, Circuit Court Conference Room, Vault:

Mental Book F [Record of Civil Proceedings], vol. F, 1965-1968 (17 sheets of microfilm jackets);
Mental Files [Commitment], no. M1-M380, 1962-1990 (3 cu.ft.);
Mental Index Register, vol. 1, [no. M134-M369], 1968-1987 (4 sheets of microfilm jackets);
Record of Civil Proceedings [Mental Miscellaneous-with index], vol. F, 1965-1968 (1 volume);
Register of Actions Civil Proceedings Mental Proceedings, vol. 1, 1968-1987 (1 volume).

The Baker County Clerk's Office can be reached at the following:

Baker County Clerk
1995 Third Street Suite 150
Baker City, OR 97814
Phone: (541) 523-8207

Additionally, it is possible that the Multnomah County Clerk's Office has some relevant records. They can be contacted via an online form at <https://www.multco.us/records/webform/contact-records-management-and-archives>. This web page also has other contact information for that office.

I hope that this information will be helpful for you. Best of luck in your research.

Sincerely,
Kimberly Gorman
Oregon State Archives

From: Nicole Lewis <notifications@cognitofrms.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 28, 2021 9:39
To: Reference Archives * SOS <Reference.Archives@oregon.gov>
Subject: Order Copies from the Oregon State Archives - Nicole Lewis

Nicole Lewis

Order Copies from the Oregon State Archives

Entry Details

YOUR NAME Nicole Lewis

EMAIL nicole.lewis@oregonmetro.gov

ADDRESS 5205 NE Multnomah St, Portland, OR 97213, United States

PHONE 503-381-5127

Your Request

TYPE OF RECORD (SELECT FROM DROP DOWN MENU) All Other Records

REQUESTING Commitment record

DATE OF RECORD (OR DATE RANGE/APPROXIMATE DATE) 02/25/1885

NAME OF PERSON ASSOCIATED WITH RECORD: [REDACTED] #969

COUNTY (IF KNOWN) Baker

OTHER INFORMATION Hawthorne Asylum Records?

DO YOU HAVE AN ADDITIONAL REQUEST? Yes

REQUESTING (SELECT FROM DROP DOWN MENU) Commitment

DATE OF RECORD (OR DATE RANGE/APPROXIMATE DATE) 01/06/1882

NAME OF PERSON
ASSOCIATED WITH RECORD:

■ #549

COUNTY (IF KNOWN)

Multnomah County

OTHER INFORMATION

Hawthorne Asylum Records?

Jennifer Olander

From: Chris Knutson
Sent: Tuesday, December 21, 2021 2:20 PM
To: Emma Williams; Noel Seats; Adrienne Donovan-Boyd
Cc: Jennifer Olander
Subject: RE: Great meeting

Hi Emma,

Thanks for the helpful information about the funeral homes and their records. We're also grateful for your getting in touch with Ivy Lin – it would be wonderful to be able to see her film in its entirety!

And thanks for looking into CM access for us. I'm not really surprised that there's that kind of restriction, so we appreciate your kind offer to let us look at it at your office sometime. We'll let you know when we get to that stage in our research.

Yes, I would've been happy to have chatted for another hour too! I hope your next meeting was just as entertaining.

Thanks, Happy Holidays to you too – and Happy Solstice!

Best,

Chris

From: Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, December 21, 2021 11:10 AM
To: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>; Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>; Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>
Cc: Jennifer Olander <jolander@dudek.com>
Subject: RE: Great meeting

Hi there,

Here is the list of the funeral homes in the area and where their records went.

Also, I talked to Ivy Lin and she said she does not have a link to the whole film online, but she is going to send me a couple of copies of the DVD. So, I'm hopeful that we can either get a copy to you all or maybe get her permission to upload it ourselves and share the link.

And lastly – CM. Unfortunately it is apparently next to impossible to get access to anyone who does not have a Metro ID (i.e., work here). However, if you come in at some point to look at our paper records, we can log in and let you take a look around. Not as convenient as we would have hoped, but not a total loss, either 😊

Thanks again for all of your work on this project! It was so nice talking to you all last week – I think we could have spent another hour on that call!

Happy Holidays!

Emma Russac Williams
Cemetery Program Coordinator
Metro Historic Cemeteries

tel 503.797.1709
fax 503.813.7527
emma.williams@oregonmetro.gov

www.oregonmetro.gov

My gender pronouns: she, her, hers.

[Why include this?](#)



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From: Chris Knutson [<mailto:cknutson@dudek.com>]
Sent: Friday, December 17, 2021 9:11 AM
To: Noel Seats; Adrienne Donovan-Boyd; Emma Williams
Cc: Jennifer Olander
Subject: [External sender]RE: Great meeting

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Hi Noel,

It was great to meet you and Emma yesterday! I really enjoyed our conversation, and thanks for sending the information about the Westside burials and the sample record book pages.

It's very interesting that there is such a big gap in time between the burial of [REDACTED] (1868) and the individuals buried closest to him (the 1980s). It makes me wonder if people tried to avoid placing graves over there because they suspected (or knew) there were other early burials in that block that no longer had headstones. It's also intriguing that the spaces on either side of [REDACTED] had been marked "vacant", but that the word was crossed out.

The sample record book pages you included are similar to the records I've been finding at OHS from a decade earlier – just listing a date and "Chinaman" for Chinese burials – but it's interesting to see a similar treatment for a Japanese burial on page 40. I haven't come across many Japanese burials in the records I've looked at, and those that I have seen seemed to treat them slightly more respectfully (e.g., with names and grave locations). It makes me wonder if that reflects shifting Euroamerican attitudes toward Japanese vs. Chinese immigrants over time, or maybe the examples I saw before were just special cases (similar to the occasional Chinese burials I've seen with names and exact burial locations).

Thanks, if you're able to arrange for us to access Content Manager we'd be very grateful for it! And we appreciate the information on Ivy Lin's documentary – I managed to find a trailer for it on Vimeo, but not the full video unfortunately.

Anyway, thanks again for all the helpful information, and I hope you and Emma have a great day!

Best,

Chris

From: Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>

Sent: Thursday, December 16, 2021 2:30 PM

To: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd <adonovanboyd@dudek.com>; Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>

Cc: Chris Knutson <cknutson@dudek.com>; Jennifer Olander <jolander@dudek.com>

Subject: RE: Great meeting

Hi there,

That was a great meeting! It seems like you all have started to find some really good information! I've attached a few examples of our lots sheets for the Westside graves. You'll see two of the files I pulled include "welfare" burials. The last two pages are for lot 10. I included notes someone wrote about the "oriental" headstones. I seem to remember seeing a lot of Japanese headstones in that block as well as in block 10. Emma, does that sound right to you?

I also included a few pages from the old record books that you'll find in Content Manager.

We'll talk to Pam about getting you access to CM when we meet tomorrow. I think Emma has the list of old funeral homes and we can look into finding Ivy Lin's documentary. It's called Come Together Home.

Thanks,

Noel Seats

She/Her

Cemetery Program Coordinator

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From: Adrienne Donovan-Boyd [<mailto:adonovanboyd@dudek.com>]

Sent: Thursday, December 16, 2021 1:07 PM

To: Emma Williams; Noel Seats

Cc: Chris Knutson; Jennifer Olander

Subject: [External sender]Great meeting

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Hi,

Thanks so much for meeting with us today. There were lots of interesting tidbits shared. It has been so interesting to work on this project. We feel really fortunate to be able to do this work.

Here are the things on my list that we would love to have moving forward:

- We would love to look through the content manager files. That seems like a good cross check for us, so if you can get us access that would be amazing.
- We would to see the film by Ivy Lin. If there is any way to have access to the documentary, that would be fantastic.
- If you could send the list of funeral homes and their successors that would be great.

Let us know if anything else comes up in your research. It sounds like you both have found many interesting things in your work!

Thanks so much for everything,
Adrienne

Adrienne Donovan-Boyd, MSHP

Architectural Historian (she/her)



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Jennifer Olander

From: Meg Langford <langform@ohsu.edu>
Sent: Friday, December 10, 2021 9:34 AM
To: Jennifer Olander
Subject: Re: Historic Records Research

Hello Jennifer, and thanks for contacting OHSU Historical Collections & Archives:

You're correct that the Beck collection consists of biographical information collected for a project, rather than original source materials or any record related to the Hawthorne Asylum. Unfortunately, as you surmised, we do not have any records from the Hawthorne facility – we generally do not have original records from that far back, particularly from unaffiliated institutions. I wish I had better information for you – I imagine you have already contacted any of the institutions I would suggest as next steps (Oregon State Archives, Multnomah County Archives, OHS).

I am glad to hear this project is happening – best wishes with your research.

Best,
Meg

Meg Langford (*she/her*)
Public Services Coordinator, [Historical Collections & Archives](#)
OHSU Library

langform@ohsu.edu | 503 494-5587
[Schedule a consultation with me](#)

From: Jennifer Olander <jolander@dudek.com>
Date: Thursday, December 9, 2021 at 1:52 PM
To: HCA Reference <hcaref@ohsu.edu>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Historic Records Research

Hello,

I am part of a research team that has been contracted by Metro Regional Government to continue work on the Lone Fir Cemetery and the Hawthorne Asylum burials within. I'm reach out to you to inquire if you hold any records from the Hawthorne Asylum, which housed patients in Portland prior to the construction of the Oregon State Hospital. The Hawthorne Asylum was in use between 1858-1859 and October of 1883 when at least all the state patients were transferred to Salem. You do have collection 2000-004, the James H. Beck collection on Drs. Hawthorne and Josephi, but it appears that the Beck collection is primarily biographical in nature and does not contain any records from the actual facility. Please let me know if you have any other records that pertain the death and burial records of the Asylum patients.

Thank you for your assistance,

Jennifer

Jennifer Olander

Archaeologist



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From: [Connie Lenzen](#)
To: [Nicole Lewis](#)
Subject: [External sender]Re: Lone Fir historic burials research
Date: Tuesday, September 28, 2021 5:59:23 PM
Attachments: [asylumburials.doc](#)

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Nicole,
Thanks for the timeline.

Attached is the document I believe you asked about.

I've been searching my computer files, and I came across a Microsoft Works file of my notes for Ewry & Cook. The file didn't translate nicely into MSWord. However, the snippet below will provide an idea of the type of information in the files.

DEC 24, 1875 CASKET, ICE, PACKING CORPSE - 3CHINAMAN
DEC 15, 1873 BURIAL ON THIS SIDE - 3CHINAMAN
DEC 15, 1873; BURIAL ON THIS SIDE – A CHINAMAN
DEC 22, 1873; COFFIN & HEARSE GRAVE ON EAST SIDE – 9 CHINAMAN
NOV 21, 1873; BURYING CHILD ON THIS SIDE – A CHINAMAN
NOV 24, 1873; COFFIN & HEARSEGRAVE ON EAST SIDE - CHINAMAN
NOV 3, 1873; BURYING CHINAMAN ON THIS SIDE
NOV 6, 1873; COFFIN & HEARSE FUNERAL ON EAST SIDE - CHINAMAN
OCT 17, 1873; FUNERAL EXPENSES ON THIS SIDE - CHINAMAN
OCT 27, 1873; COFFIN & GRAVE ON THE EAST SIDE - MCHINAMAN
OCT 3, 1873; BURIAL EXPENSES OF CHINA WOMAN ON THE EAST SIDE
SEP 15, 1873; COFFIN & HEARSE GRAVE ON THE EAST SIDE - <CHINAMAN
SEP 21, 1873; COFFIN GRAVE ON THE EAST SIDE - CHINAMAN
SEP 28, 1873; COFFIN & HEARSE FUNERAL ON EAST SIDE – 3 CHINAMAN
APR 30, 1874; BURIAL ON EAST SIDE – A CHINAMAN
AUG 12, 1874; COFFIN & HEARSE GRAVE ON EAST SIDE - CHINAMAN
AUG 3, 1874; COFFIN & HEARSE FUNERAL ON EAST SIDE – A CHINAMAN

Names were not given for Chinese burials. Burials on the "East Side" refer to Lone Fir. I'm not sure where the "This Side" burials were made.

The December 24, 1875 burial is clearly for someone who had enough money to have his body shipped to China.

I wish you well with this endeavor.

On Tue, Sep 28, 2021 at 11:12 AM Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov> wrote:

Thanks so much, Connie.

Attached is something I put together a while back to ground myself in the site history and historical context, using what I found easily in Metro files. You'll see multiple references to your work.

If you are open to sharing related reports I would ask our archaeologist team to read as background. And they would be a foundation for further archival research.

A key objective right now is focusing on archives and records to find all possible evidence that folks (people from the hospital and/or others) are buried on the eastern edge of Block 14/under the previous Morrison Building driveway and present pedestrian walkway. At present I believe we have an Oregonian article that references the location generally and one plot map from 1944 showing infill lots that disappear thereafter...(?)

We are trying to better understand site conditions/constraints to inform design and construction. The vision for the project stands no matter the findings as far as staff are concerned.

-N

From: Connie Lenzen [mailto:connielenzen@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, September 27, 2021 8:45 PM

To: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>

Subject: [External sender]Re: Lone Fir historic burials research

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Nicole,

I'm not sure which Lone Fir report you mean, but I'll look for it. I am willing to share anything.

Your questions:

Where you think the available research endeavors of the past around Block 14 and Hawthorne hospital patients at Lone Fir stopped short?

Identifying the people who were buried in Block 14 is an exhausting project. If anything, research stopped when energy (time, resources) ran short. There are so many sources that need to be reviewed and then correlated.

You mentioned Ewry and Cook – where do those records live today?

They are in the Special Collections Department at the Knight Library at the University of Oregon.

Do you have experience with the “Hawthorne Asylum” records and “Commitment” records at [Oregon State Archives](https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/pages/records.aspx)? I’ve just started perusing the online index and of course the list of records only creates more questions. (We are talking about a visit to the archives and are working on getting organized to make best use of time/energy...)

Yes, I do. In fact, I just completed a research project for a client that involved those records. You can review the commitment records online.

The entries that could be discerned from the Hawthorne Asylum Commitment book have been placed in the Oregon State Archives’ Oregon Historical Records Index. See <https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/pages/records.aspx> for the link to the index.

By selecting “Commitment” as the record type and then “Search,” a list of 12,434 hits appears. You can find names of the Chinese who were committed.

Hope this helps.

Connie

On Mon, Sep 27, 2021 at 3:58 PM Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov> wrote:

Hi Connie, I hope you are well. I have numerous references to a 2009 report you wrote. I know it was in our files b/c I reviewed it some years ago. But for the life of me I cannot now find it. Are you willing to share a copy?

I have a general question about “unturned stones” and am so curious, from your perspective, where you think the available research endeavors of the past around Block 14 and Hawthorne hospital patients at Lone Fir stopped short?

Other questions –

You mentioned Ewry and Cook – where do those records live today?

Do you have experience with the “Hawthorne Asylum” records and “Commitment” records at [Oregon State Archives](#)? I’ve just started perusing the online index and of course the list of records only creates more questions. (We are talking about a visit to the archives and are working on getting organized to make best use of time/energy...)

Thanks again for your openness to corresponding.

Nicole

From: Connie Lenzen [mailto:connielenzen@gmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, September 8, 2021 11:30 AM
To: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>
Subject: [External sender]Re: Lone Fir historic burials research

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Nicole,

Wonderful news about the visit. Yes, translating the pages would be helpful.

Connie

On Wed, Sep 8, 2021 at 7:34 AM Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov> wrote:

Yes! Thank you. Rebecca Liu from the CCBA was just at Lone Fir the other day and met one of our park staff members – she spoke about the CCBA’s burial records and the team got quite excited. I’ve long been interested in seeing if we can have the book/portions translated...

From: Connie Lenzen [mailto:connielenzen@gmail.com]
Sent: Thursday, September 2, 2021 10:19 PM
To: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>
Subject: Re: [External sender]Re: Lone Fir historic burials research

CAUTION: This email originated from an **External source**. Do not open links or attachments unless you know the content is safe.

You are welcome.

Connie

I expect you have contacted the Chinese Benevolent Association and the Portland Oregon Chinese Museum to see what they have. Marcus Lee has been working on the Chinese burials in Lone Fir for a long time. One treasure is the burial book for the Chinese Cemetery in Lone Fir. See <https://www.oregonccba.org/museum/gallery/>

Connie

On Thu, Sep 2, 2021 at 5:09 PM Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov> wrote:

Hi Connie, please forgive my delay in replying. I appreciate you getting back to us so quickly, and for the notes you've shared. I am getting up to speed with the matrix of records out there and will likely follow up once I've been able to connect with Noel and Emma to help guide next steps.

Thanks for being willing to share your expertise!

Nicole

From: Connie Lenzen [mailto:connielenzen@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, August 30, 2021 8:48 PM
To: Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov>
Cc: Noel Seats <Noel.Seats@oregonmetro.gov>; Emma Williams <Emma.Williams@oregonmetro.gov>
Subject: [External sender]Re: Lone Fir historic burials research

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Nicole,

Thank you for your email.

I've been thinking about your project. It's wonderful to think that the memorial is coming closer to being a reality.

Sure, we can communicate. You have my email. The following notes may help, though.

You probably don't have the list of Lone Fir burials made by the undertakers Ewry & Cook. They buried Chinese people in the 1870s. However, their records only say "Chinaman" or Chinawoman."

It's not until 1881 that records give the Chinese burials a name. In March of 1881, the City of Portland started recording deaths. The information includes the burial place as well as name, age, parents when known, death place, undertaker, cause of death. Those records are on microfilm and appear to not be digitized. (I checked Ancestry, FamilySearch, and the Genealogical Forum of Oregon.)

It is possible to create a name list by year of the Portland deaths by using the Oregon State Archives' Historical Record Index.

I have a copy of the microfilm -- as does the Genealogical Forum of Oregon (GFO).

The GFO library is currently closed, but volunteers are going in to work on projects. One project is the digitization of everything in the library. (Check out the GFO website -- www.gfo.org.) Members can access the digitized records, and it's possible a request could be made to digitize the death register. While the death register does not identify the burial location, it will give names of Chinese who were buried in Lone Fir.

The GFO has digitized copies of the 1903 to 1905 Oregon death certificates, and members can view them. Again, no burial location in Lone Fir. I've attached screenshots of a few certificates. One of the deceased men wasn't buried at Lone Fir - his burial place was Hong Kong.

Best,

Connie Lenzen

On Mon, Aug 30, 2021 at 8:27 AM Nicole Lewis <Nicole.Lewis@oregonmetro.gov> wrote:

Hi Connie, good morning.

I work with Noel Seats and Emma Williams at Metro. I'm managing first steps of the long-awaited project to create a memorial garden at Block 14. Due diligence to understand all that we can about Block 14 burials, including the people themselves, specific locations, and what existing records can tell us, is part of our current focus.

I would love to connect to better understand the depth and breadth of the research you have done for the site over the years. I've seen numerous references to your work and yet I get the feeling we may not have all of your reports on file!

Please let me know if there is a good time to connect. I'm also happy to correspond via email if that is easiest for you.

Thanks in advance

Nicole

Nicole Lewis

Senior Regional Planner

My pronouns: she/her/hers

503-381-5127 (cell)

Metro | oregonmetro.gov

I generally work Mon-Wed and Fri during the school year.

Jennifer Olander

From: Seattle Archives <seattle.archives@nara.gov>
Sent: Thursday, December 16, 2021 2:35 PM
To: Seattle Archives
Cc: Jennifer Olander
Subject: Re: Records Research Assistance
Attachments: portland.xlsx

Dear Jennifer Olander,

Thank you for contacting the National Archives at Seattle. We are currently closed to the public. Our staff is still working remotely, though we do have staff in the facility on a limited basis. At this time we are working on our reference backlog as well as new incoming requests.

For part one of your question, the records do not appear to be covered by the Federal government. The records should be specific to an individual if looking for death or burial records at the asylum, if the facility is run by the county, and or the individuals who owned the Hawthorne Asylum. If the Asylum was owned by Dr. Hawthorne, do his private papers survive along with documentation of the inmates in an archives or collection in Oregon? Multnomah County does have Insane Commit Records as early as 1859. This information is on their county guide (<https://sos.oregon.gov/archives/records/county/Pages/multnomah-inventory.aspx>). You may want to look at the land records at the county level for Dr. Hawthorne and his wife plus a probate record for additional information.

Part two can also have records in reference to the Hawthorne asylum as they reference Lone Fir Cemetery. Does the Cemetery have an interment register? In reference to Chinese Community and ship records for individuals disinterred, we do not have records of ships leaving the country, we only have arrivals. About the only thing we can provide is our Chinese Exclusion database. At this time we are providing you with our database for Portland arrivals. Let us know if you want any additional ports. The difficulty is what is the timeframe for the interments. If an interment is prior to 1882 than it is unlikely we would have documentation outside the Federal Census and possible passenger arrivals. Did the religions practiced by the Chinese keep track of their congregants at their local place of worship? Was their a Chinese newspaper in Portland that tracked local deaths?

We hope the Chinese exclusion database helps.

We will continue to monitor this email address and respond to requests if we can offer some assistance. You can find additional information about our status at <https://archives.gov/seattle>. You can access a portion of our digitized records online via <https://catalog.archives.gov/>.

We regret any inconvenience this may cause our researchers. Thank you for your patience and understanding during this time.

The National Archives at Seattle

206-336-5156 (When staff has access to the facility)

On Wednesday, December 15, 2021 at 1:22:29 PM UTC-8 Jennifer Olander wrote:

Hello,

I am part of a research team that has been contracted by Metro Regional Government in Portland Oregon to continue work on identifying missing burial records for the historic Lone Fir Cemetery in Portland .

Our research is two-fold. Our project includes identifying the people and the locations of the burials within the cemetery of the patients that were committed in the Hawthorne Asylum, which housed patients in Portland prior to the construction of the Oregon State Hospital. The Hawthorne Asylum was in use between 1858-1859 and October of 1883 when at least the state patients were transferred to Salem. We are specifically looking for death and burial records.

The second concentration is to identify the people and the locations of the burials of the Chinese community that were interred in the Lone Fir Cemetery. Many of these burials were disinterred and the remains returned to China, but many were not and may still be buried in a specific portion of the cemetery that was paved over. Records related to this seemed like they may be in your holdings, at least the ship records.

I am reaching out to inquire if you hold any records that may relate to either or both of these groups. I looked through the finding indices and records and did not see anything related (except the NRHP nomination forms) but I wanted to check with you.

Thank you for your assistance,

Jennifer

Jennifer Olander

Archaeologist

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