

The Lone Fir Cemetery and the Asylum Patients of Dr. James C. Hawthorne

D R A F T

A Brief History on the Origins of Mental Health Care in Oregon

The history of mental illness cases in Oregon begins with some of the first white settlers to arrive in the region. Likely due to the hardships encountered on the trail west, the first settlers of Oregon seemed beset by psychiatric destabilization. The first recorded case, Archibald Pelton, was a member of the American Fur Company trading post established near Three Forks of the Missouri river.¹ The lone survivor of a massacre, Pelton was found wandering by Native Americans in the Snake River country. Cared for by the Natives until he was turned over to John Jacob Astor's Overland Party in 1811, Pelton managed a degree of recovery which enabled him to travel to Astoria, Oregon.

Even John Day, a member of Astor's 1811 party and the namesake to several geographical features in Oregon, is said to have succumbed to dementia, the violence of which ultimately led to his death. As such, the establishment of the Oregon Territorial government in 1843 outlined arrangements for the care of the mentally ill.² At that time, a trio of guardians was assigned to the "insane" to dispose of personal property and maintain care. By 1844, a law was passed which specified that a mentally ill person should be "let out publicly... to the lowest bidder, to be boarded and clothed for one year."³

It was not until Dr. James C. Hawthorne, originally of Pennsylvanian but a recent resident of California, arrived in Portland in 1857 that the mentally ill of Oregon began to receive a modicum of distinguished municipal care. Dr. Hawthorne began his career in Oregon by assuming the responsibility of the mentally ill at Multnomah County Hospital in 1858, followed by a temporary facility on Taylor Street, between First and Second Avenues, opened in 1859.⁴ In the fall of 1862, Dr. Hawthorne was the only respondent to Governor A.C. Gibbs' call to contract



Figure 1: Dr. James C. Hawthorne was born on March 12, 1819 in Mercer County, Pennsylvania, and became the first Doctor of Psychiatry in Oregon. Image courtesy of Dr. David Cutler.

¹ Bob Nikkel, "A Short History of the Public Mental Health System in Oregon," Oregon DHS, February 2000. Accessed via the internet on July 11, 2008, at www.oregon.gov/DHS/mentalhealth/tools-policy-makers/short_history.shtml.

² O. Larsell, "History of Care of Insane in the State of Oregon," Oregon Historical Quarterly, Vol. 44, no. 4, December 1945. pg. 296.

³ Ibid. pg. 297.

⁴ Ibid, pg. 299.

suitable persons to medically care for those afflicted with mental illness. As such, Dr. Hawthorne and his partner Dr. A.M. Loryea received a contract with the state, and were able to build a more permanent facility.

The Oregon Insane Hospital (1862 – 1883) was built on a west sloping hillside on what is now S.E. 12th and Hawthorne in Portland, Oregon, and initially provided care for 12 patients. The hospital was constructed on land donated by James P. Stephens, who donated a portion of the property for the Lone Fir Cemetery and who was also father-in-law to Dr. Loryea. The patient rosters of the Oregon Insane Hospital more than doubled within the first year, and by 1877 approximately 230 patients received care from Dr. Hawthorne's asylum, at a cost of \$70,000 to the State of Oregon.⁵



Figure 2: The Oregon Insane Hospital, also known as the Oregon Asylum, opened in 1862 on land donated by James P. Stephens. The original site was located between 9th and 12th Avenues and O & U Streets, which are now known as SE Belmont and Hawthorne. Image courtesy of Dr. David Cutler.

Dr. Hawthorne was consistently scrutinized by the government that stipend his patients, questioned as to methods, costs, quality of care and duration of patient stays. Though he underwent many reviews throughout his tenure at the Oregon Insane Hospital, he was consistently found to give excellent and beneficial care. Even Dorthea Dix of New York, the famous mental health reformer of the late 19th Century, visited Dr. Hawthorne's facilities in

⁵ Ibid, pg. 309.

1869.⁶ Her recommendation to maintain the state’s contract with Dr. Hawthorne was testament to the excellence of his hospital.

Dr. Hawthorne presided over the care of the mentally ill until his death in 1881, and is himself buried in the Lone Fir Cemetery (Lot 44, Block 8m – see Figure 4: Cemetery Map). Only two years later, 1883, the Oregon State Hospital opened in Salem under the direction of Dr. Hawthorne’s second partner, Dr. Simeon E. Josephi. Dr. Josephi transferred 370 persons with mental illness from the Portland facility to the new hospital in Salem. By the turn of the century, over 1500 persons with mental illnesses would crowd the halls of the Oregon State Hospital.



Figure 3: Images like these, published in the *Medical Times and Gazette: A Journal of Medical Science, Literature, Criticism and News* in London in 1858, depict the “physiognomy of insanity.” (From a photograph by Dr. Diamond, drawn on stone by W. Bagg, printed by Hultmandel & Walton, and courtesy of the OHSU School of Psychiatry)

⁶ David L. Cutler, “History of Psychiatry in Oregon: Moral Treatment at the End of the Oregon Trail,” May 3, 2002.

The Patients of Dr. Hawthorne Interred at Lone Fir Cemetery

“It is a fact which the experience of all engaged in the treatment of this class of patient shows, that judicious treatment in the early stages of the disease is, in a majority of cases, attended with success, while but a small portion are restored to reason where a considerable period of time has elapsed before the patient has been put under systematic hospital treatment.”

- Dr. James C. Hawthorne
Report to the Governor of Oregon, 1878

Though excellent care was given to the patients of Dr. Hawthorne during their various stays at the Oregon Insane Hospital, to all death is unavoidable. Five deaths occurred at the asylum in 1866, including one case of acute mania resulting in exhaustion, three cases of “softening of the brain,” and one death resulting from epilepsy.⁷ Documents from the 1870s include reports of death due to attacks of intermittent fever, lung affections, and rheumatism.

The Oregon Insane Hospital, which opened in 1862, contracted with the Portland Lone Fir Cemetery Company in 1867, a logical association given its proximity to the asylum and the previously existing ties of Dr. Hawthorne to James P. Stephens. Patients who passed away while in the care of the hospital, but whom were not claimed by relatives, were interred at Lone Fir for a fee of five dollars, a standard grave-digging fee.⁸ This fee for burial did not, seemingly, include an allowance for a grave marker or headstone.

A brief look at cemetery history reveals that, prior to 1880, daily records of burials were not required. In addition, perpetual care of plots was nonexistent at Lone Fir during this time, with plots under the assumed care of the families of the interred. Though fiscal records exist for *some* of the patients of Dr. Hawthorne and include the name of the deceased, date of death, and fee for burial, the physical locations of the majority of patients’ graves are unknown.⁹

There are a few exceptions. The following table lists the eleven known individuals whose records are maintained within the Metro online database. With the exception of John Allen, these individuals received headstones, likely through the generosity of their families.

⁷ O. Larsell, “History of Care of Insane in the State of Oregon,” *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Volume 44, number 4, December, 1945. page 304.

⁸ Connie Lenzen, C.G.R.S., “Lone Fir Cemetery, Portland, OR: Names of Persons Buried in Lone Fir Cemetery Who Were Sent over from Dr. Hawthorne’s Insane Asylum,” 25 January 1989.

⁹ A complete list was compiled by Connie Lenzen in 1989 from records housed at the University of Oregon Special Collections. The records are hand-written accounting records of patients and the fee paid to Lone Fir by the “Oregon Asylum.” The records are for the years 1867 – 1869 and 1874 – 1879.

Name	Date of Death	Location
Charles Frederick Aberly	03 September 1877	1N Lot 76 Sect 10
John Allen	06 August 1876	Unknown
William H. Cliff	23 November 1874	Lot 74 Sect 10 (Metro) N. end of 202-11 (Goodwin)
James Chichester	04 June 1868	2N Lot 48 Sect W
Capt George N Fisher	30 July 1879	1N Lot 10 Sec 1
William Fulton	06 May 1877	4 from S End Lot 76 Sect 10 (not listed in Metro online Database)
John Gentle	25 March 1879	Lot 78 Sect 10
Louisa Hastings	11 January 1876	1N Lot 81 Sect 9
Sarah Ann McClincy	07 December 1878	1S (2S) Lot 23 Sect 11
James H Peoples	28 November 1874	Lot 74 Sect 10
William G Wallace	09 January 1879	Lot 56 Sect 10

Records housed at the Oregon Historical Society in Portland make specific note that Sarah Ann McClincy was removed from “Asylum Ground” on August 19, 1882 to So. ½ lot 23 - B11. As such, she has the dubious distinction of being listed in the Metro database twice, once with her death date and again with her removal to her existing resting place. Her headstone, carved of soft white marble and inscribed with the word “Mother” still stands in that location, one of the few vertical markers in the area.

Mr. Chichester, whose headstone is clearly visible along the western edge of the Lone Fir grounds, is interred in an area of the cemetery that is not platted. This area contains other grave markers, some as recent as the 1980s. Its proximity to commercial and residential development is likely why it was never technically platted to receive burials, although it is obvious that many have occurred here. It is unknown if other asylum patients were interred in this area, known by some today as the West Bank.

There are other indications of Asylum burials found in the records at the Oregon Historical Society, including the following:¹⁰

May 23, 1881: Asylum to Levi Anderson dr for grave of a child buried in the 7th space from No. end of Alleway Row -B10. 3rd Alleway Row.

April 17, 1882: Asylum to 1 grave dr buried in 4th Ave., Row, 11th space from No. end B10, West Side.

July 8, 1882: Asylum to 1 grave Dr for Cow Dung, Chinaman, 16th space from No. end, West end of Blk 10. 4th Ave. Row.

¹⁰ Excerpts from the sexton records, Oregon Historical Society Collection MSS 2010: Lone Fir Cemetery.

August 9, 1883: Asylum to 1 grave Dr for Nettie Howard buried in 2nd Ave. Row, 8th space from No. end.

October 15, 1883: Asylum to 1 grave Dr. for _____ buried in 2nd Ave. Row, 11th space from No. end.

Of these, three clearly indicate burial in Block 10, one in “Alleyway Road” and two in the “West” end or side. It is possible that this is the same area to the far west in which James Chichester is buried, although it is equally likely that these individuals were laid to rest in the platted alleys of Block 10.

The other two records, that of Nettie Howard and an unnamed individual, indicate burial in “2nd Ave,” which at this time is an unknown location. There is no record of Nettie Howard in the Metro database. While it is possible that the alleys and streets within the cemetery may have at one point been independently named and numbered, no record exists of this pattern.

In addition to the sexton records and those maintained by Metro, J.J. Goodwin recorded the owners of the various lots, the records of which are housed at the Oregon Historical Society.¹¹ Dr. Hawthorne is noted as having been the owner of Lot 71 in Block 6. The entry directly below Dr. Hawthorne’s is listed simply as “Hospital,” which is recorded as being the owner of Lot 73 in Block 6. It is likely that the Hospital listed here refers to the Oregon Insane Hospital operated by Dr. Hawthorne.

Mr. Goodwin also itemized each Lot and Section in numerical order, and noted the names of the individuals buried there.¹² It is important to note that, in spite of the fact that Mr. Goodwin also made note of the names of four previously mentioned asylum patients and their associated Lot and Section numbers, they are conspicuously absent from these lists. In the list for Block 10, the names associated with the following sections are left blank:

S. ½ of 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, S. ½ of 74, 75, 76, 77, 78

It is known that patients of Dr. Hawthorne are buried in Sections 74, 76, and 78 of Block 10. They may not be listed within these records since they did not technically “own” the associated lot of their burial. The remaining sections listed here, therefore, may be an excellent place to begin looking when searching for the physical locations for other patient burials.

Since Dr. Hawthorne himself is buried in Block 8M, it is also logical to assume that he purchased Block 6, sections 71 and 73, for the use of his asylum. From 1867 – 1879, over 130 patients were buried at Lone Fir, averaging about one individual a month. Patients were

¹¹ J.J. Goodwin, “Owners of Lots,” Oregon Historical Society Collection MSS 2010: Lone Fir Cemetery, Box 1, Folder 12.

¹² J.J. Goodwin, “Owners of Lots,” Oregon Historical Society Collection MSS 2010: Lone Fir Cemetery, Box 1, Folder 13.

buried at Lone Fir up until the removal of the hospital's function to Salem in 1883, which would likely constitute some additional 50 individuals interred.

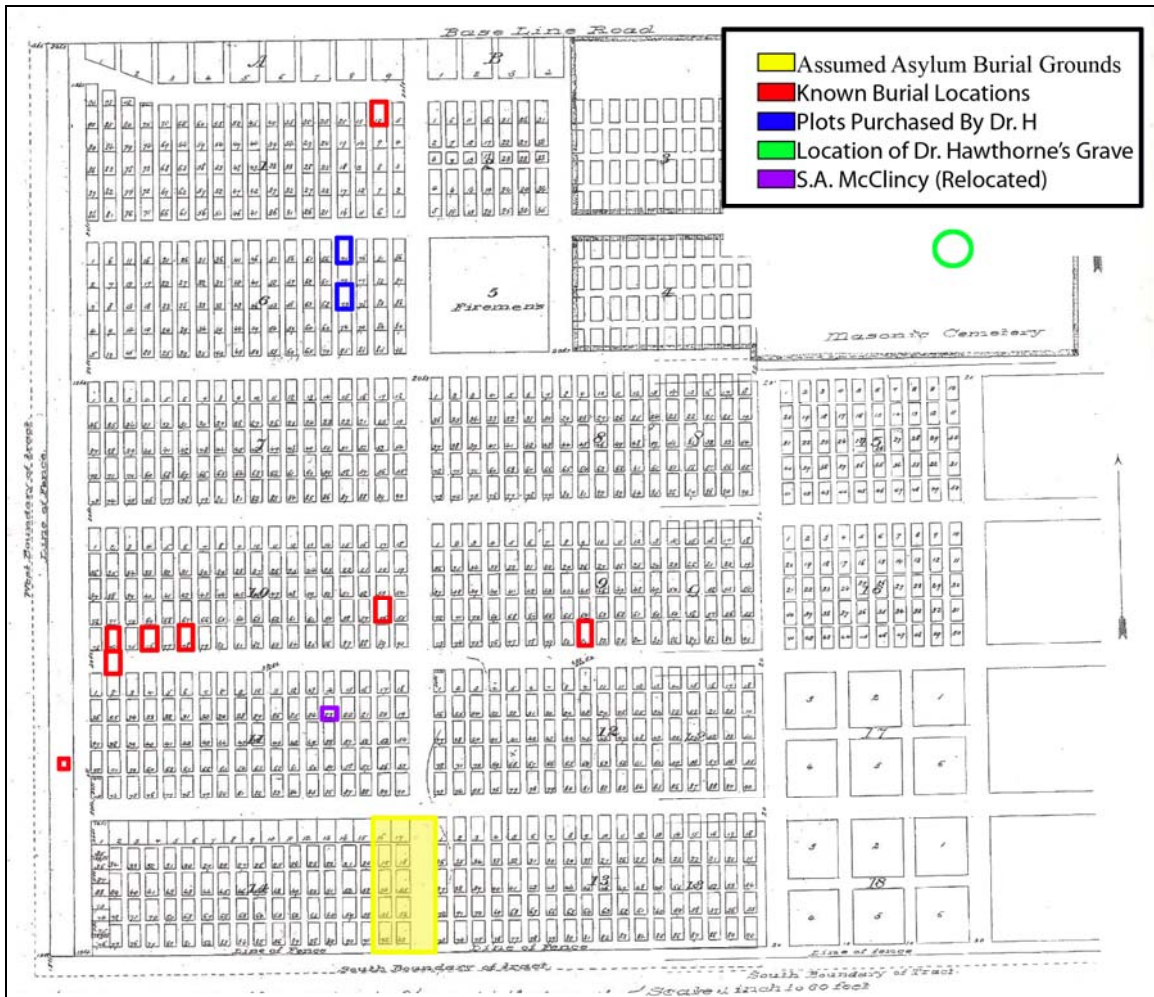


Figure 4: The 1866 plot map of Lone Fir with color overlays indicating the locations of various graves. Plot map courtesy of Metro with overlay by HRA.

Brief History of Plots at the Lone Fir Cemetery

Lone Fir Cemetery began with the interment of Emmor Stephens, father of pioneer settler James B. Stephens, in 1846. When J.B. Stephens sold the portion of his farm which housed his father's grave to Colburn Barrel in 1854, Barrel agreed to maintain the gravesite. In 1854, an unfortunate accident on the Willamette River aboard the steamship Gazelle took the lives of several people, including Barrel's business partner Crawford Dobbins. Mr. Barrel buried Mr. Dobbins near the grave of Emmor Stephens, and set aside ten acres to be used as a cemetery (what is now the northwest section of the cemetery). In August, 1855, the land was

officially platted and filed by County Surveyor A.B. Hallock, under the name Mt. Crawford in honor of Barrel's friend and partner.

By 1866, twenty acres had been added to the original Mt. Crawford Cemetery. The site was sold to private investors and incorporated under the name Portland Lone Fir Cemetery Company, named for the solitary Douglas fir tree standing on the site. The company operated as a private business venture until 1928, when Multnomah County assumed ownership. At various times in the cemetery's history, lots were sold to private citizens, organizations such as the Mason's, and nearby churches. Other lots were donated to organizations like the local Fireman's organization. Due to neglect and poor record keeping throughout the history of the cemetery, METRO, the current owner as of 1997 (Block 14 included in 2005), estimates 10,000 unknown or unidentified graves lie within the "city of the dead", with an estimated total of 25,000 individuals interred.¹³

The historical expansion of the Lone Fir Cemetery included the initial plotting of Blocks 1 – 14 and Blocks A and B in June, 1874, followed by Block 15 – 18 in 1882. Blocks 19 – 29, along with Block C on the northern edge of the cemetery property line were added in 1892. Blocks 30 – 34 and Block D were plotted in November, 1894. The final expansion, incorporating Blocks 35 – 39 and Block E, was plotted on 16 March, 1901. These blocks were laid out with alley and roadways running throughout (See Figure 4).

In the current configuration, Lone Fir is carved into 39 numbered Blocks, as well as five lettered Blocks (A – E) that make up the northern property line running along Stark Street. Of the 44 Blocks, each contains a number of plots. Block 1 and Blocks 6 – 13 contained 90 originally platted plots while Block 14 contained 93, with each plot having space for many individual burials. Each lot was initially approximately 10 feet by 20 feet, surrounded by alleyways which were approximately 5½ – 6 feet wide. The Blocks were initially bounded on all sides by roadways 20 feet in width.

A plot map filed in 1944 depicts the infill that converted platted alleys and roadways into burial sites. Roadways platted to be 20- foot wide between Blocks 6, 7, 10, and 11, were in-filled with 18 new plots each, for a total of 54 new lots between these Blocks alone. Lots were in-filled between other Blocks throughout the cemetery, including in the Roadway between Block 13 and 14 (see Figure 5). Ten new lots were added here, labeled Block 13, Lots 201 – 210.

Though the date on the plot map is 1944, it is unclear when these additional lots were specifically incorporated. Previous known plot maps do not depict the in-filled lots. Records of J.J. Goodwin, compiled sometime after 1946, directly reference in-filled plots. A later plot map dated 1958 does depict some in-filled plots, but not the infill in the Roadway that would become the main entry to the cemetery off Morrison.

¹³ Metro Lone Fir Pioneer Cemetery accessed via the internet on August 4, 2008, and found at the website <http://www.oregonmetro.gov/index.cfm/go/by.web/id=12696>.



Figure 5: The 1944 Plot map, filed with Multnomah County, indicates the in-fill of burial lots that had traditionally been roadways or alleyways (depicted by the red square). This plot map also indicates only 90 lots in Block 14, when 93 were initially indicated in the 1874 plot map. Image courtesy of Multnomah County.



At least one known Oregon Insane Hospital burial occurred in the in-fill between Blocks 10 and 11, that of William H. Cliff (d.1873), who is interred in the north end of Lot 202, Block 11 according to records compiled by J.J. Goodwin.¹⁴ Metro’s online database has Cliff’s gravesite as being located in Lot 74, Block 10, which is the lot immediately to the north. Cliff is buried in the adjacent plot south of James Peoples (see Figure 6), another known asylum patient, who is also listed in Metro’s online database as being interred in Lot 74, Block 10. Given the proximity of the two graves, it is equally possible that both are buried in Lot 202, Block 11, or that this marks the dividing line between Lot 202, Block 11 and Lot 74, Block 10.

Figure 6: This photo facing approximately west, taken in 2008, references five graves of patients from the Oregon Insane Hospital, located in or around Block 10. Photo courtesy of HRA.

¹⁴ J.J. Goodwin, “Burials 1845 – 1946,” Oregon Historical Society Collection MSS 2010: Lone Fir Cemetery, Box 7, Folder 5.

The Asylum Grounds

There is much speculation as to the location of the lost Asylum Grounds, specifically referenced in the removal of Sarah Ann McClincy. On Sunday, May 1, 1877, *The Oregonian* printed a lengthy front page article entitled “East Side Cemeteries: A Visit to Lone Fir and Saint Mary’s Hallowed Grounds.” Within the article, which discusses the history and condition of the cemetery, is the following passage:

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.” 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.¹⁵

This direct reference to the Asylum Grounds as being close to the south side, and east of the Chinese cemetery seems to reference Block 13. However, no records indicate asylum burials in that lot. It is instead probable that this references the eastern most section of Block 14, and the roadway that bisected Blocks 13 and 14 which was depicted as having been in-filled with burial plots in the 1944 plot map.

Initially laid out in the cemetery plat of 1855, Block 14 has seen numerous alterations through the years. By 1909, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps note the area as being the location of the “Chinese Cemetery.” The construction and subsequent demolition of Multnomah County’s Morrison Building (1953 – 2005) also occurred in this location. Block 14 is currently a vacant lot surrounded by a chain link fence, with parking on the eastern side along the entry drive that now bisects Blocks 13 and 14.

At the time of construction of the Morrison Building it was assumed that all of the Chinese remains had been exhumed for shipment back to China, for re-internment in accordance with Chinese burial customs. However, the State of Oregon Cultural Resource Site Record indicates that an archaeological survey, conducted by Archaeological Investigations Northwest (AINW) in 2005 during the removal of the Morrison building, revealed at least two extant burials in the eastern portion of Block 14.¹⁶ Given this fact, there is some speculation that Dr. Hawthorne’s patients remain interred under the driveway and parking area constructed for the Morrison building, which now serves as the primary entrance to the Lone Fir Cemetery located off Morrison Street.¹⁷ This assumption should be tested with an archaeological investigation.

¹⁵ *The Oregonian*, May 1, 1877, page 1.

¹⁶ State of Oregon Cultural Resource Site Record: Chinese Section of Lone Fir Cemetery. On file with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office, dated March 9, 2005.

¹⁷ Phone Conversation with Mary Glenn, author of the National Register Nomination for the Lone Fir Cemetery, July 14, 2008.

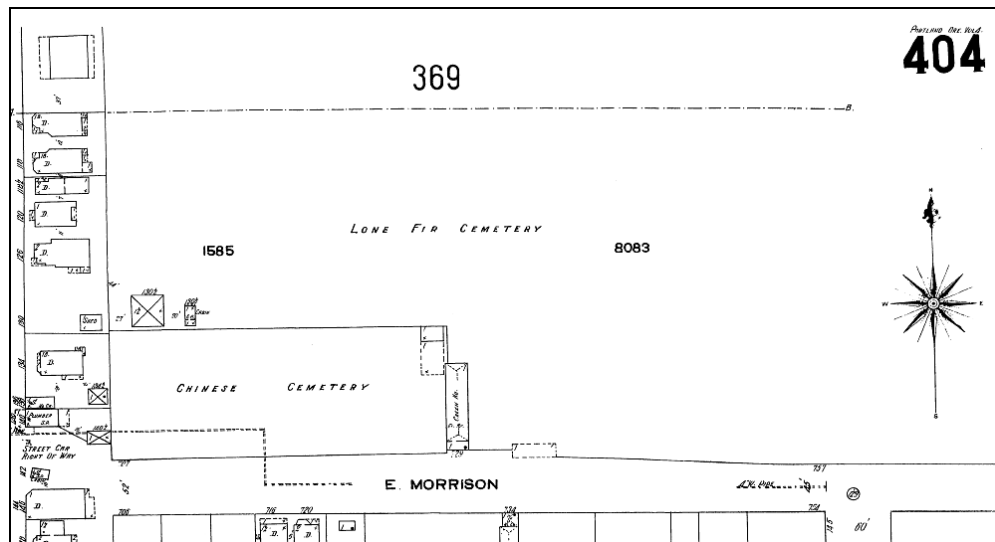


Figure 7: The 1909 Sanborn Map depicts the southwest corner of the Lone Fir Cemetery, also known as Block 14, as the “Chinese Cemetery.” Image courtesy of Multnomah County Library.

Wilson Benefiel, who was caretaker of Lone Fir from 1888-1928, shed some light on how graves could be lost within the cemetery. In an interview recorded by Fred Lockley in his book *History of the Columbia River Valley: From The Dalles to the Sea*, Mr. Benefiel is quoted as having said, “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.” Lockley also interviewed A. N. Wills, who at the time was the superintendent of the Lone Fir Memorial Park. Mr. Wills noted,

“...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...When the owners grew short of lots they buried them 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 the potter’s field for most of the old wooden headboards have long ago rotted away.”¹⁸

¹⁸ Fred Lockley, *History of the Columbia River Valley: From the Dalles to the Sea*, Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1928. pg. 650.



Figure 8: This close-up of Block 14 depicts the original plat map overlaid with current surveyed conditions. Highlighted is the double row of plots, 10 in all, that are assumed to be the Asylum Burial Grounds based on documentation provided in the 1877 *Oregonian* article (see Figure 4). These plots are now beneath the existing drive and parking lot, which was cut and paved for the Morrison building. Survey image courtesy of Metro with alterations by HRA.

Conclusion

It is logical that the patients of the Oregon Insane Hospital are located throughout the Lone Fir Cemetery, including but not exclusive to Blocks 6, 10, 11, 14, and the West Bank. Likely the locations were chosen based on the cemetery’s expansion at first, with specific sections purchased as needed.

It is unfortunate that patients who received such excellence in care while alive should have been forgotten so completely in death. A quote by Wilson Benefiel describes the situation most efficiently:

“There is no line of social cleavage among the dead. For forty years I have sold lots here and I never inquire as the character or lack of it of those who buy the lots. If you come to me, I will show you the graves of several men who were hanged and whose relatives and friends had them buried here. I can show you graves of prominent early day saloonkeepers and gamblers, and scores of graves of girls from the ‘North End’ ... A man may consider himself of much finer clay when he is alive, but when he dies, the general does not

outrank the private, nor the judge the prisoner upon which he passed sentence. We all find oblivion and equality in the grave.”¹⁹

Perhaps Mr. Benefiel could have led a passerby to the exact location of the patients of Dr. Hawthorne interred at Lone Fir. Most have, indeed, found oblivion in death.

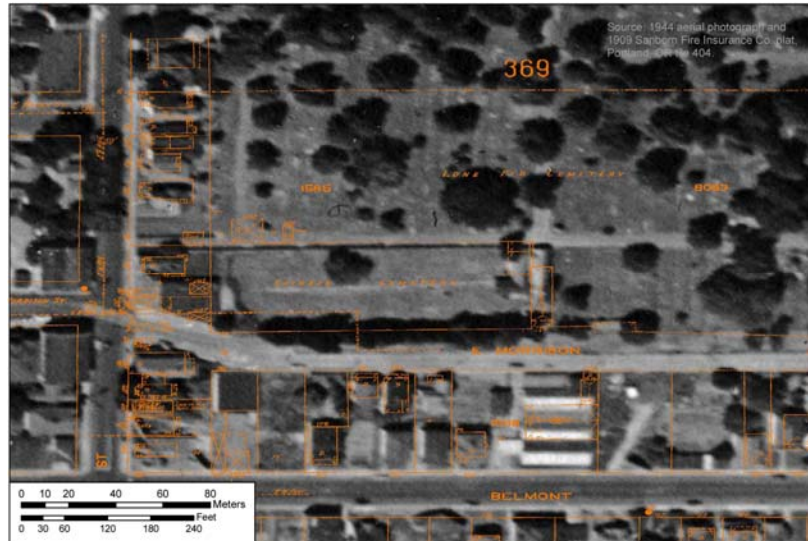


Figure 9: The 1909 Sanborn Map overlaid with a 1944 aerial photo depicts the site conditions of Block 15 (center – labeled Chinese Cemetery) prior to the construction of the Morrison Building. Image courtesy of HRA.

At this time the physical locations of the burial sites for the majority of the patients of the Oregon Insane Hospital is indeterminate. Historical Research Associates, Inc. (HRA) has employed GIS resources to overlay current and past conditions. Sanborn maps, plat maps and aerial photos were used to determine the configuration of the original cemetery plat with its alterations over time.

This, along with recent land survey results commissioned by Metro, clearly indicates that the current access road and parking area off Morrison Street does overlay original burial plots. It is possible these plots are the Asylum Grounds specifically referenced in the 1887 *Oregonian* article, where a portion of Dr. Hawthorne’s patients are believed to be buried. It is recommended that archaeological testing be conducted beneath the current paved areas off of SE Morrison to determine if the burials are, in fact, beneath driveways or parking lots that have been in-filled since the time of Dr. Hawthorne’s hospital.

¹⁹ Fred Lockley, *History of the Columbia River Valley: From the Dalles to the Sea*, Vol. 1, Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1928. pg. 649.

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The Sunday Oregonian, Vol. 6, No. 20. Portland, Oregon. Sunday Morning, May 1, 1887.

Maps

1909 San Born Fire Insurance Maps. Portland, Oregon. Vol. 4, Page 404.

1924 San Born Fire Insurance Maps. Portland, Oregon. Vol. 7, Page 719.

1950 San Born Fire Insurance Maps. Portland, Oregon. Vol. 7, Page 719.

1866 Map of the Portland Lone Fir Cemetery, Portland, Oregon. Book 2, Page 27.

1866 Map of the City of Portland, Oregon. Surveyed and drawn by order of the Common Council by C.W. Burrase, City Surveyor. Recorded March 6, 1869.

Phone Conversations

Russell Aldridge Cemetery Program Coordinator
Metro Pioneer Cemeteries

1. Thursday, July 10, 2008, at 3 pm: Mr. Aldridge indicated that there were no specific records on patients of Dr. Hawthorne, though some say they are under the road, perhaps some around his grave. Mr. Aldridge agreed to search for the records he does have of Dr. Hawthorne's burials.

Jason Renaud Mental Health Association of Portland

1. Thursday, July 10, 2008: Phoned requesting "portion of sexton's records for Lone Fir and Dr. Hawthorne's graveyard" referenced in an email from Mr. Renaud to Janet Bebb dated July 3, 2008. Mr. Renaud forwarded an electronic copy of report compiled by Connie Lenzen on the patients interred at Lone Fir. Natalie Perrin (researcher with HRA) also requested comments via email from Mr. Renaud regarding his opinions, as a medical health professional, on how best to represent the patients of Dr. Hawthorne.

James Hawthorne Beck Great-Grandson to Dr. James C. Hawthorne

1. Thursday, July 10, 2008 at 3:30 pm: Spoke with Mr. Beck regarding existing records he has compiled. Indicated he possessed hand-written records with names, where they were from, perhaps conditions and dates of patients. Indicated Natalie Perrin (researcher with HRA) could come by his home in SW Portland to look at what he has, but he is traveling out of town with family and will return on Tuesday, July 15, 2008. Natalie should call if gaps still exist in research.

Mary Glenn Treasurer, Friends of Lone Fir Cemetery

1. Monday, July 14, 2008: Spoke with Ms. Glenn regarding the reference in the national register nomination that asserts that the patients of Dr. Hawthorne were buried in Block 14. Ms. Glenn informed about cemetery policies prior to 1880, indicating that grave markers were intended to serve as the record and no other record of burial location was kept. The Chinese burial site, also on Block 14 at Lone Fir, was intended to be temporary prior to exhumation and return of bones to China. It is unclear where Dr. H's patients were located, maybe under what is now the driveway on Morrison Street which bisects where Blocks 13 & 14 were

connected when the original entrance was on Stark Street. Ms. Glenn also referenced an article in the SE Examiner from August, 1992 entitled “Hawthorne’s Mad World.” Natalie Perrin was unable to find said article online.

Mary Calls OHSU Department of Psychiatry

1. Spoke with Ms. Calls regarding access to the Hawthorne Library at OHSU. Access was granted on Friday, July 11, 2008 at 11am. The library contains an original oil painting of the Oregon Asylum constructed by Dr. Hawthorne, on loan from the Oregon Historical Society, as well as the bell that was at the asylum and oil paintings of both DR. Hawthorne and his wife. In addition, the Medical Times and Gazette was found on one of the shelves. OHSU graciously agreed to allow copies of the “physiognomy of insanity” to be made, dated 1858. This is important as it is contemporary to Dr. Hawthorne’s practice.