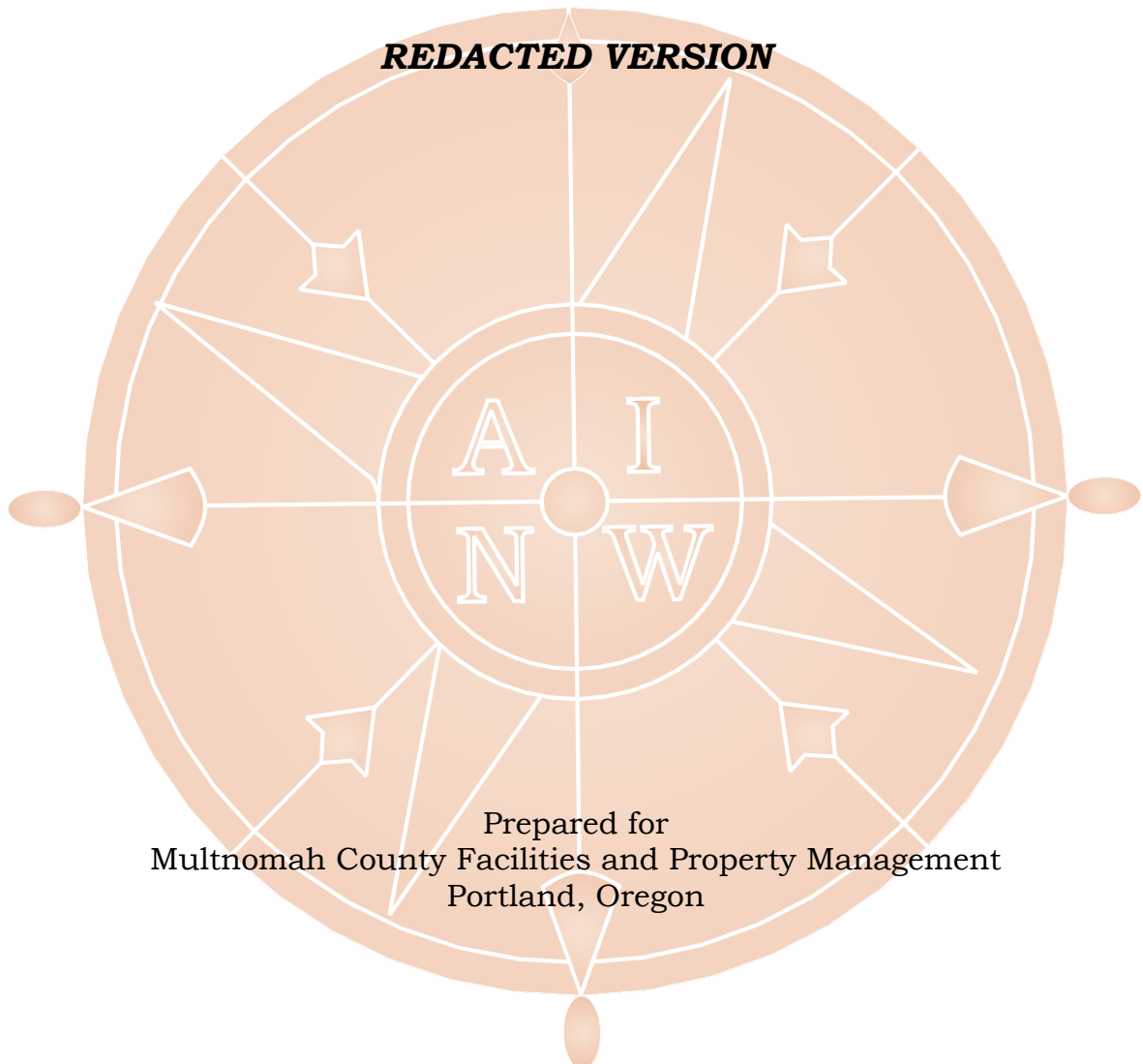


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF
MULTNOMAH COUNTY'S MORRISON PROPERTY AT
SE 20th AND MORRISON, PORTLAND, OREGON**

REDACTED VERSION



Prepared for
Multnomah County Facilities and Property Management
Portland, Oregon

March 8, 2005

REPORT NO. 1443

Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc.

2632 SE 162nd Ave. • Portland, OR • 97236

Phone 503 761-6605 • Fax 503 761-6620



Buddhist Master Hsin-Tien Shi (center) of the World Buddhist Preaching Association conducts a blessing of the site prior to the archaeological work. In background are Lynn Dingler, Multnomah County Facilities and Property Management (left) and Multnomah County Commissioner Maria Rojo de Steffey. Many of the dishes and vessels found during the archaeological work may have been for funerary offerings, similar to how the plants and food offerings were used during this ceremony. (Photograph courtesy of photojournalist Josephine Bridges and *The Asian Reporter* newspaper, www.asianreporter.com.)

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF
MULTNOMAH COUNTY'S MORRISON PROPERTY AT
SE 20th AND MORRISON, PORTLAND, OREGON**

PROJECT SITE: Morrison Property

LOCATION: NE ¼ of Section 2, Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian

QUADRANGLE: *Portland, OR-WA.*

COUNTY: Multnomah

CITY: Portland

PROJECT: Morrison Property, 1.088 acres; <0.01 acre examined

FINDINGS: (+) Survey

- Historic-period archaeological site and human remains found
- Recommend archaeological site be considered significant
- Archaeological monitoring is recommended during any further ground disturbance.

PERMIT #: Archaeological Permit Number AP-725

CURATION LOCATION: Multnomah County will coordinate final curation with the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology.

FIELD NOTES LOCATION: AINW

PREPARERS: Nicholas J. Smits, M.A., R.P.A., and Jo Reese, M.A., R.P.A.

INTRODUCTION

In January of 2005, Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. (AINW), conducted archaeological exploration work beneath portions of the Morrison property parking lot in southeast Portland, Multnomah County (Figure 1). During assessment of disposition options for the Morrison property, Multnomah County contracted AINW to confirm the presence or absence of human remains beneath certain areas of the parking lot, as the property had been part of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery prior to construction of the Morrison Building and parking lot in 1953. The project is within the City of Portland, on property owned by Multnomah County, and is no longer part of the Lone Fir Cemetery which is managed by Metro. The Morrison property is located at the northeast corner of the intersection between Morrison Street and 20th Avenue in Section 2 of Township 1 South, Range 1 East, Willamette Meridian.

Archaeological exploration of the Morrison property was conducted under Archaeological Permit Number AP-725 issued by the State Historic Preservation Office. Professional archaeologists directed a backhoe to remove the asphalt and skim the soil in

layers beneath the parking lot in five locations on the property (Figure 2). Historic-period and mid-twentieth century artifacts were encountered in all five locations, although a concentration of artifacts was found in one area. Artifacts included late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century bottle glass and Chinese and Euroamerican ceramics, headstones with Chinese and Euroamerican inscriptions, and coffin hardware. Human remains, consisting of an ulna, a radius, a pisiform, and a lunate, all of one individual, were found in association with the remains of two coffins and appear to represent at least one intact burial.

The archaeological deposits, human remains and associated coffin features were recorded as archaeological site 04/1137-1 (Appendix B). Historic records, in conjunction with the stratigraphic profiles observed during the excavations, indicate that much of the site beneath the parking lot had been very disturbed during disinterment of burials in 1928 and 1948 and during construction of the Morrison Building and parking lot in 1953. The majority of recovered artifacts are associated with funerals and funerary offerings, and although these items were found throughout the site, their concentration in one area suggests that they had been gathered and redeposited either during the disinterment of burials with a backhoe in 1948 or during the construction in 1953. Based on historical research, the land fronting SE 20th Avenue was not part of the cemetery and was used for commercial and residential purposes.

The vertical and horizontal spatial context of the site has been compromised. Much of the eastern portion of the site was probably removed during construction of the Morrison Building's basement and foundation. However, the major period of historic use of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery, during the mid- to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century, by Portland's Chinese immigrant community, was identifiable through diagnostic Chinese artifacts and an intact burial in the western portion of the site. Based on the results of the archaeological work, AINW recommends that site 04/1137-1 be considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) because of its ability to contribute significant information about local and regional history. AINW recommends that an archaeological monitor be present during any future ground-disturbing activity. A copy of the site inventory form is attached to this report and will be sent to the State Historic Preservation Office.

This report summarizes the setting of the Morrison Property, provides an overview of the historical development of the project area, details the archaeological work, and provides information about the artifacts. The summary and recommendations section provides guidance on further archaeological work at the site as well as on management decisions. Several maps follow the text, including Sanborn maps that show historical changes in the use of the property. Photos 1 through 8 provide an overview of the Morrison property and archaeological site boundaries. Photos 9 through 16 show the archaeological excavations in progress. Photos 17 through 28 show the artifacts recovered. Multnomah County, owner of the Morrison property, will, in cooperation with the appropriate agencies, identify the most suitable curation facility for the artifacts, as the majority of the artifacts are related to the former cemetery. A catalog of all artifacts collected is in Appendix A.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

Lone Fir Cemetery (Figure 1) is located approximately 1.6 kilometers (km) (1 mile [mi]) east of the Willamette River and 9 km (5.5 mi) south of the Columbia River within an area known as the Portland Basin, which is situated at the northern end of the Willamette Valley physiographic province (Franklin and Dyrness 1988). The current geomorphic setting of the Portland Basin can be attributed to three main geologic events: deposition of Troutdale Formation sediments between 14 and 2 million years ago; a period of Boring Lava volcanic

activity between 2.6 million and 260,000 years ago; and a series of catastrophic floods (Lake Missoula Floods) between 15,300 and 12,700 years ago, which cut through the Columbia Gorge and back-flooded most of the Willamette Valley, depositing a thick layer of silt in the Portland Basin (Beeson et al. 1991; Franklin and Dyrness 1988:12-13; Pratt et al. 2001:639). The nearest vestige of Boring Lava activity is Mount Tabor, which lies approximately 3 km (2 mi) east of the project area.

The project area itself consists of a rectangular 1.088-acre parcel of land located near the northeast corner of SE Morrison Street and 20th Avenue (Figures 2 and 3; Photos 1 through 8). The parcel, known as the Morrison property, occupies a former corner of the Lone Fir Cemetery and adjoining lots that front SE 20th Avenue. The property is situated on gently sloping southwest-trending terrain on a terrace well above the Willamette River. The current elevation of the study area ranges between 38 and 39.5 meters (m) (125 and 130 feet [ft]) above mean sea level. Soils within the project area belong to the Urban Land-Latourell complex, characterized by well-drained soils on broad terraces that have been graded, cut, filled, or otherwise disturbed (Green 1983).

The project area has been void of vegetation since construction of the reinforced concrete building and asphalt parking lot in 1953. Aside from the manicured lawns and Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, oak, and other trees of Lone Fir Cemetery to the north and east, most of the vegetation in the vicinity of the project area has been cleared for residential and commercial development. Historically, the project area was within the Interior Valley vegetational zone, characterized by Douglas-fir, pine, bigleaf maple, western redcedar, western hemlock, and oak trees and a variety of grasses and shrubs (Franklin and Dyrness 1988).

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Based on ethnographic accounts, oral histories, and the results of archaeological investigations, the region surrounding the confluence of the Lower Columbia and Willamette rivers is known to have been inhabited and intensively used by Native Americans in prehistoric times. The area now known as Lone Fir Cemetery would have been near the boundary between the territories inhabited by the Multnomah and Clackamas divisions of the Chinookans, whose villages were located along the Columbia and Willamette rivers and their tributaries (Silverstein 1990:534). Chinookans traded extensively with Euroamericans following the 1825 establishment of Fort Vancouver on the north shore of the Columbia. By the early 1830s, Euroamerican diseases had decimated the area's native populations, particularly the Multnomah and Clackamas Chinookans. Many of the survivors intermarried with Kalapuya and Molala survivors and ultimately ended up residing on the Grand Ronde Reservation and in the towns along the Lower Willamette (Silverstein 1990: 535).

When Portland was founded on the west bank of the Willamette River in the early 1840s, most of the area's native population was gone, leaving it open to Euroamerican settlement. In 1845, James and Elizabeth Stephens purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Willamette River, and subsequently filed a 640-acre Donation Land Claim (DLC) (No. 53), bringing their total holdings to nearly 2,000 acres—which includes the current project area (Zisman et al. 1989:4). In 1850, James Stephens laid-out the townsite of East Portland, which was officially platted in 1861 (Zisman et al. 1989:4).

In 1854, Stephens sold his farm to Colburn Barrell. As part of the transaction, Barrell agreed to maintain the grave site of Stephen's father, Emmor, who had died in 1846. Following the death of Barrell's business partner, Crawford Dobbins, in 1854, Barrell set aside ten acres of his property as a cemetery, which he named Mount Crawford. In 1863, Barrell bought the

adjacent Seldon Murray DLC (No. 54) and organized the Mount Crawford Cemetery. The cemetery was renamed Lone Fir Cemetery in 1866, when it was sold to the Lone Fir Cemetery Company, comprised of a group of Portland investors. By that time, several hundred burials had been made, and two city blocks were filled with graves. The Masonic order owned two other blocks, and the Firemen's Association owned a smaller area in what is now the northwest corner of the cemetery (Lockley 1928; Maddux 1952; Scott 1924). Early on, the Suburban Railroad Company purchased Block 14, in the southwest corner of the cemetery, for burying immigrant Chinese railroad workers, most of whom would be disinterred and sent to China for reburial according to Chinese custom (Rebecca Liu, personal communication 2005; Maddux 1952:87).

In the late-nineteenth century, Portland's Chinese community was second in size only to San Francisco's (Wong 2004). Between 1870 and 1890, Multnomah County's Chinese population grew from 508 to 5,184 people (United States Bureau of the Census 1890). Young Chinese men, primarily from the Guangdong province (also known as the Kwangtung or Canton province) of southern China, were recruited to work in the western United States as miners, as workers in fish canneries and textile mills, and as laborers building railroads, bridges, and tunnels. The majority of these men hoped to save money and eventually return to China to support their families (Edson 1974; Lee 1960; Wong 2004).

As Portland's Chinese community grew in size, its members faced increasingly hostile discrimination on local, regional, and national levels. Oregon's constitution, established in 1852, barred Chinese from buying or owning property. In 1865, an article in *The Oregonian* criticized Chinese-owned laundries as fire hazards and distributors of contagious diseases (Wong 2004:37), and the City of Portland regularly passed anti-Chinese ordinances in the 1860s and 1870s (Clark 1978; Ho 1978). Federal legislation in the form of the Chinese Exclusion Act greatly limited further Chinese immigration into the United States after 1882. In an 1886 editorial in the *Portland Daily News*, Reverend E. Trumbull Lee discussed "Why the Chinese Must Go." Later that year, Mayor John Gates activated city militias and doubled Portland's police force in response to public threats of a forceful expulsion of the city's Chinese residents (Erickson 1990). As late as 1920, the Oregon legislature petitioned the U.S. Congress to amend the constitution to deny the rights of citizenship to American-born children of Asian parents. It was not until 1943 that the Chinese Exclusion Act was repealed and Chinese were permitted to become American citizens.

Today, the Morrison property encompasses all of Block 14, which comprised the entire Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery. (The Morrison property also includes neighboring lots to the west.) In the mid- to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, cemetery records were not meticulously kept, particularly for the Chinese section. The Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA), however, kept its own records for burials in Block 14. The following timeline is a brief list of events pertaining to Lone Fir Cemetery, Block 14 (the Morrison property).

- 1867- The Oregon Hospital for the Insane contracted with Lone Fir Cemetery to bury
- 1879 the bodies of patients not claimed by relatives. The burial records indicate that at least 132 patients were buried at Lone Fir (Portland, Lone Fir Cemetery, Collection Number B147, Special Collections Division, University of Oregon Library, Eugene, Oregon). The list of names includes a "Linn" and a "Mow," both with "Chinaman" listed after their names, and a "John Smith" with "Indian" after his name. According to Susie Boushá, the Pioneer Cemeteries Supervisor for Metro, many of these patients were buried at the east end of Block 14, either in the area where the building is now located or beneath the access road immediately east of the building (personal communication 2005).

- 1886 “An example of one of Portland’s Chinese funerals is that of King Gok on January 28, 1886. The coffin was placed on trestles under a canopy on Second Street with the mourners at the foot of it until the hearse and other carriages for the procession arrived. They ferried across the Willamette and reassembled on the east side of the river. Then the procession was able to proceed without difficulty or interruption, the female mourners in the front of the carriage, the hearse followed by barefooted men with bowed heads. . . . Upon the arrival at the cemetery, fireworks were exploded and the coffin was placed beside the grave, while candles were lighted and incense was made to waft its perfume on the air. The effects of the deceased were then gathered up to be burned. . . . When the effects of the deceased were consumed by the flames, firecrackers were exploded, prayers were offered, and the coffin was lowered into the grave. Then the marker was fitted into place, rice was sprinkled about for the spirits that hovered around the tombs, and the procession returned to town” (Maddux 1952:87).
- 1887 “Who these dead people were will never in all probability be discovered, for the record of internments does not indicate where these bodies were buried. The first graves [of Lone Fir Cemetery] are in the northwest corner, near East Twentieth and East Stark Streets, and along the west end, paralleling East Twentieth Street. A section for Chinese was set in the southwest corner, near East Twentieth and East Morrison Streets” (*The Oregonian* 1887).
- 1888 Wilson Benefiel became superintendent of Lone Fir Cemetery, replacing a man known as “Old Man Kiernan.”
- “ ‘For eighteen years,’ said Mr. Benefiel, ‘we lived in Lone Fir Cemetery. Both of our sons, Francis and John, were born in the city of the dead. 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. . . . The western portion of the cemetery, particularly the Chinese and Japanese sections, had become a “regular jungle.” 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’ ” (Lockley 1928:649-650).
- The Portland City directories (R. L. Polk & Co. 1892, 1907, 1920) indicate that Mr. Benefiel and his family lived at 714 E. Stark Street, across the road from the cemetery (north of the Morrison property), between 1892 and 1906. In 1907, Benefiel and his family moved to 110 E. 20th Street, near the corner of Stark and 20th streets, where they lived until 1920.
- 1899 The right-of-way at the southwest corner of Lone Fir Cemetery was sold to the City and Suburban Railway Company.
- 1910 Wilson Benefiel retired. The Lone Fir Lot Owners’ Association was organized in response to a movement to remove all bodies and turn the entire cemetery into a public park. The association made plans to improve walkways, remove fences from around the lots, and remove and add vegetation.

“Next to the East Morrison street side of Lone Fir Cemetery is the Chinese section. Here the dead are buried to remain from three to fourteen years. If this part of the cemetery remains in its present condition, it will be the eye-sore that it is at present, so that any plan looking to the general improvement of the cemetery must take this into consideration. We propose to have this section also in a park-like condition by having the grave markers consist of cement stones sunk even with the turf. All the graves will be level and the grass kept mowed with the lawn mower” (Lone Fir Cemetery Lot Owners’ Association 1910).

- 1912 The Lone Fir Cemetery Lot Owners’ Association finished improvements to the cemetery. “Tangled shrubbery was removed and roses were planted. Lawns were laid out. Much of the debris that had collected through the years was burned. The remainder was carted away. So many bottles were found that wheelbarrow load after wheelbarrow load was taken off” (Maddux 1952:197).
- 1928 Multnomah County assumed ownership of Lone Fir Cemetery. According to the CCBA’s records (Rebecca Liu, personal communication 2005), many Chinese burials were disinterred at this time and sent to China for reburial.
- 1948 Multnomah County contracted the CCBA to remove all burials from Block 14. A letter dated July 27, 1948, from H. J. Syverson (Superintendent) to the Board of County Commissioners states that: “The remains of the deceased Chinese were removed from Lone Fir Cemetery as of July 21st, 1948, in accordance with the terms of the agreement entered into by Multnomah County and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association. A total of 265 deceased persons were removed exclusive of children where no remains could be found.”
- 1952 “The area in which the [Morrison] building is desired by the County . . . is now being used to house equipment and facilities of the County so employed, with below standard buildings which have been located on this site for many years” (Ordinance No. 96712).
- 1953 The Morrison Building was constructed and the parking lot was paved.
- 1976 By Ordinance No. 142469, the Portland City Council designated Lone Fir Cemetery (including the Morrison property) a Portland historical landmark.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Records from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) indicate that no archaeological surveys have been conducted and no archaeological sites have been recorded within 1.6 km (1 mi) of the Morrison property. General Land Office (GLO) maps were reviewed to determine if historic-period structures or features were present within the project area. Historical maps and published secondary sources, on file at AINW and the Oregon Historical Society (OHS), were also reviewed, as were census records and Portland city directories. The National Register of Historic Places was reviewed to determine if any listed historic properties are present in the area, and the results indicated that no historic properties are present on the Morrison property.

The 1852 GLO map of Township 1 South, Range 1 East shows James B. Stephens’ DLC (No. 53) in the western portion of Section 2 and his residence on the east bank of the Willamette River, approximately 2 km (1.2 mi) southwest of the current project area. Seldon

Murray's residence and plowed fields on his DLC (No. 54) are shown in the southwest corner of Section 1, approximately 1.1 km (0.7 mi) south of the project area. The "Road to Sandy River" is shown running northeast/southwest approximately 183 m (600 ft) to the south of the project area, and a creek is shown running east/west approximately 201 m (660 ft) to the south. The 1860 GLO map of the same township shows no structures or features near the project area, and Lone Fir Cemetery is not depicted.

The 1905 *Portland, Oregon-Washington* 15-minute USGS quadrangle, surveyed in 1896, shows Lone Fir Cemetery in its current location. A dashed line divides the western boundary of the cemetery from the adjacent private lots that are along the east side of 20th Avenue, known as Garrison's Subdivision. This map was reprinted in 1914, 1921, and 1928, and the project area is shown identically on all three maps. The 1940 *Portland, Oregon-Washington* 15-minute quadrangle produced by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers used the USGS topographic quadrangle as a base map, and no differences in the depiction of the project area are evident between these two versions.

The 1961 *Portland, Oregon-Washington* 15-minute USGS quadrangle shows Lone Fir Cemetery much as it looks today, including the paved roads within the cemetery's boundaries, and shows Garrison's Subdivision as a residential area on the west. This map also shows the Morrison Building and indicates that the Morrison property was no longer considered part of the cemetery by this date. On the 1961 *Portland, Oregon-Washington* 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle (photorevised in 1970), a dashed line separates Garrison's Subdivision and the Morrison property from Lone Fir Cemetery to the east (Figure 1). The Morrison Building is also shown on this map, although the residential and commercial buildings within the Garrison Subdivision are shown as part of the developed, urban area.

In an effort to understand the changes that have occurred on the Morrison property, a series of Sanborn fire insurance maps were reviewed. Sanborn maps illustrate detailed property boundaries and the sizes and shapes of buildings and their construction materials. The construction and demolition of buildings on and near the Morrison property since 1901 are described below with references to building addresses and lot numbers. The building addresses are listed along 20th Street (now Avenue) on the Sanborn maps. Block 7 of Garrison's Subdivision, located immediately west of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery on the Sanborn maps, is divided into six lots (Figure 3 shows the present-day lot lines). Today's Morrison property encompasses, from south to north, Lots 5, 4, and the southern 20 feet of Lot 3. The northern 30 feet of Lot 3, along with Lots 2 and 1, are outside of the Morrison property to the north.

Lone Fir Cemetery and Garrison's Subdivision first appear on Sanborn fire insurance maps in 1901 (Figure 4). On the 1901 map, there is a clear boundary between the western edge of Lone Fir Cemetery and Lots 3, 4, and 5 of Block 7 of Garrison's Subdivision. The area within the boundaries of Lone Fir Cemetery is depicted without detail, aside from a 4-inch water pipe running diagonally through the southwest corner. The Chinese section of the cemetery is not labeled or indicated as separate in any way from the rest of the cemetery. In 1901, East Morrison Street did not continue east past East 20th Street, although the City and Suburban Railway Company owned the streetcar right-of-way by that time. The street south of Lone Fir Cemetery, today's Morrison Street, is labeled "Street No Name." As for Garrison's Subdivision, a one-story frame stable and adjacent storage barn are shown immediately west of the cemetery in the eastern part of Lot 5 (near the southwest corner of the block). The addresses of the buildings are listed along 20th Street. In the northwest corner of Lot 5 along 20th Street was a store (138). Adjacent to the north, in Lot 4, was a narrow residential building (136), and in the center of the lot was a larger one-story house (134) with a basement, a porch, and a brick chimney. A grocery storage building (132) and shed were located within Lot 3.

Farther north, a large house (126) was located in Lot 2 and other houses are north of it. The 1901 Portland city directory indicates that William E. Newsome (sometimes spelled Newsom or Newson) resided at 126 E. 20th St. with his brother, Albert, in that year. An engineer with the Portland Electric Power and Railroad Company, William Newsome began living at 126 E. 20th St. in 1892.

The 1907 *Portland Block Book* lists the owners of the lots within Block 7 of Garrison's Subdivision. Lot 6 was owned by the Portland Railway Company. George P. Lent owned lots 4 and 5, although the Portland city directories indicate that he never lived there. Lent was an attorney by trade, and he apparently rented his lots while living in a house on Cleveland Avenue. Lots 2 and 3 were owned by Mary W. Newsome, wife of William Newsome. The city directories do not mention Mary Newsome aside from her association with her husband.

On the 1909 Sanborn map (Figure 5), the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery is labeled separately from the rest of the cemetery. By this time, Morrison Street followed the southern edge of the cemetery, and the street car right-of-way continued past East 20th Street. At the east end of the Chinese cemetery were a greenhouse and two unlabeled frame buildings. The water pipe had been moved and no longer ran diagonally through the corner of the cemetery; rather, it ran at right angles parallel to Morrison Street. Within Garrison's subdivision, the stable shown in Block 5 in 1901 was still there in 1909, but the adjacent barn was gone. The store (138) had become a plumber's store. The 1909 *Portland City Directory* indicates that Benjamin F. Miller ran a plumbing business out of the building, although he lived in a house on Taylor Street. In 1909, the adjacent building (136) was no longer a residence but a store. By this date, another stable had been built in Block 4. The house (134) in Block 4 was still there in 1909, but the tenant remains unknown. The grocery storage building (132) had been torn down, although a new shed (130) had been constructed immediately to the east. Approximately 9 m (30 ft) east of this shed was located a stable and small cabin, just north of the Chinese cemetery. These two structures may have existed in 1901 (and perhaps earlier), but the interior of Lone Fir Cemetery was not shown in detail on the 1901 Sanborn map. The 1909 city directory indicates that Ira Newsome, a student, lived with William and Mary Newsome at their home (126).

The 1923 Sanborn map (Figure 6) shows the greenhouse and frame structures still standing at the east end of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery. The stable in Lot 5 had been removed, but the stable in Lot 4 remained, although it was being used as a storage shed by this time. The plumber's store (138) on Lot 5 had also been demolished, but the adjacent store (136) on Lot 4 remained. The shed (130) on Lot 3 was also still standing, but the stable and cabin within the cemetery had been removed. According to the Portland city directories, William Newsome had passed away by 1923, but Mary Newsome still resided at her house (126) with Ira Newsome as a boarder.

The 1924 Sanborn map (Figure 7) does not show the greenhouse at the east end of the Chinese section of the cemetery, but the two frame buildings are depicted. A 9x4.5 m (30x15 ft) addition had been added to the south side of the structures by 1923, and the northernmost one is labeled a "Garbage Furnace." Along 20th Street, the shed in Lot 4 had been demolished, but the store (136) was still there. Beginning in 1924, the residence (134) belonged to Meyer and Sophia Melzer, who also ran a shoe repair shop out of the building. In 1924, Lot 3 stood empty except for the shed (130), which had been converted to a private garage. Mary and Ira Newsome remained in the house on Lot 3 at 126 East 20th Street.

The 1933 Sanborn map (Figure 8) exhibits somewhat dramatic changes in Lots 3, 4, and 5 of Garrison's Subdivision, although the structures within the Chinese cemetery remained the same as they had been in 1924. It was around this time that streets and

addresses were changed throughout Portland, and although Morrison and 20th streets retained their names, all buildings' addresses were re-numbered. A large, irregular-shaped building (where previously 138 had stood, now was 744) is shown on Lots 4 and 5 and is labeled "Plating Works." The Portland city directory for 1933 indicates that the Portland Plating Works building was constructed in 1930 and operated on the premises until the mid-1940s. The 1933 Sanborn map does not show the store (136), residence (134) and shed (130) that had been in Lots 3 and 4 in 1924; however, a new store (previously 136, now 732) had been constructed for Meyer Melzer Shoe Repair. Mary Newsome occupied her home (previously 126, now 716) until her death in 1938. Ira Newsome lived in the house until 1939, after which it was rented and owned by a series of different people.

The 1950 Sanborn map (Figure 9) and an aerial photograph taken between 1933 and 1948 (Metro Pioneer Cemeteries, Portland, Oregon, Lone Fir Cemetery, Aerial Photograph) (Figure 10) show the three structures including the garbage furnace, still standing at the east end of Block 14 within Lone Fir Cemetery. The aerial photo also shows grave markers and an east-west walkway through the center of the Chinese cemetery. By the time the 1950 Sanborn was drawn, however, the CCBA had removed burials within the Chinese cemetery per the request of the county, and two of the three structures (excluding the garbage furnace) were being used by Multnomah County to store equipment. On the 1950 Sanborn map, the Portland Plating Works building (744) is labeled a radiator repair shop, and according to the 1950 city directory it was owned and operated by Chester J. Wettle between the mid-1940s and 1952. Two adjacent structures to the north, built in 1947, are shown in Lot 3 and, according to the city directory of 1950, contained Oscar S. Lee's Variety (728), Watter's Shoe Repair (726), and the Lone Fir Cemetery's City Office (724); the cemetery's office may have been upstairs. A new access into the cemetery from 20th Avenue is shown between Lot 3 and combined Lots 4 and 5. The residence on Lot 2 (716) to the north, was inhabited by John Ewing in 1950.

The 1955 Sanborn map (Figure 11) shows the Morrison Building at the east end of Block 14, which by that time was no longer considered part of Lone Fir Cemetery. The area immediately west of the Morrison Building was paved by 1953. The radiator repair shop (744) at the street corner remained in 1955, as did the buildings within Lot 3 to the north, including the former Newsome house at 716. Lee's Variety Store (728) was still in operation in 1955, but the remainder of the building sat vacant. The Lone Fir Cemetery office disappeared from the City directory.

Today, Lots 1 and 2, and the northern 9 m (30 ft) of Lot 3, are privately owned and used for commercial purposes. The Newsome house is gone. The deed for the southern 6 m (20 ft) of Lot 3 is from the probated estate of Mary Newsome, and tax lot records indicate that the parcel was paved in 1953. Lots 4 and 5 were partitioned in 1997 and are vacant.

The topographic quadrangles, Sanborn fire insurance maps, Portland city directories, aerial photographs, and tax lot records suggest that Lone Fir Cemetery never extended west to 20th Avenue. Rather, Garrison's Subdivision, comprised of privately-owned lots, has been used for residential and commercial purposes as far back as 1901, and probably earlier. These historical sources suggest that it is unlikely that these lots were used for burials prior to 1901, and in fact may never have been owned or used by the cemetery. The caretaker's residence thought to have occupied the corner of the Morrison property at the SE 20th Avenue and Morrison Street intersection was north along Stark Street, although a cemetery office briefly occupied a building at 724 SE 20th Avenue circa 1950.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

On January 11, 12, and 19, 2005, AINW archaeologists conducted subsurface exploration of the Morrison Building parking lot in an effort to confirm the presence or absence of human remains on the Morrison property. The fieldwork was done by AINW archaeologists Jo Reese, M.A., R.P.A, Nicholas J. Smits, M.A., R.P.A., R. Todd Baker, M.A., and Dave Cox, B.A. Ms. Reese directed the fieldwork and project. Mr. Smits analyzed the artifacts and conducted the historical research. Mr. Baker was responsible for the identification of all faunal and osteological remains found during the excavation. Mr. Cox prepared the maps and drawings of the project area. AINW Senior Archaeologists John L. Fagan, Ph.D., R.P.A., and Judy Chapman, M.A., assisted with artifact identification during the laboratory phase of the study.

AINW's work followed a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the parking lot conducted in the autumn of 2004, which resulted in the discovery of nine anomalies (AN-1 through AN-9); the locations of the anomalies had been painted onto the paving lot pavement (Figures 2 and 3). AINW's subsurface exploration was conducted under Archaeological Permit Number AP-725 issued by the State Historic Preservation Office.

In January of 2005, AINW began subsurface exploration adjacent to AN-1 and planned to systematically explore the portion of the parking lot west of the chain-link fence and east of Garrison's Subdivision, moving east to west and north to south. The professional archaeologists directed a backhoe operator and assistant from Multnomah County, Cliff Shatterfield and Will Muller, to remove the asphalt and skim the soil in layers while monitoring the excavation for evidence of human remains, changes in the soil (indicating possible features), and historic-period artifacts. The trenches were numbered in the sequence of excavation. Two large trenches, denoted as Locations #1, #2 and #3, were excavated in the western portion of the paved parking lot, in and near six anomalies. An area of three anomalies located under the buildings' overhang was explored by excavation in Locations #4 and #5. It was during excavations at Locations #4 and #5 that the remains of two coffins, one with human remains, were encountered. As noted previously, a dense deposit of artifacts and headstones was found in abundance in Location #1. All trenches were backfilled immediately upon completion.

Below is a description of the context and findings at each excavation location. Funerary items, headstone pieces, and artifacts thought to assist in determining the age and nature of the deposit were collected. The analysis of the collected artifacts is presented in a later section.

Location #1

On January 11, 2005, subsurface exploration commenced at Location #1 (Photo 9). The backhoe excavation in this location measured 4.5x2.4 m (15x8 ft) and extended to a depth of 3.6 m (11.8 ft) below the ground surface. The closest anomaly was 1.5 m (5 ft) west of the western end of the trench. The base of a pole was found in the eastern part of the trench in the upper 30 centimeters (cm) (12 inches [in]). The asphalt was 10 cm (4 in) thick. Beneath the asphalt was a layer of gravel fill between 10 and 23 cm (4 and 9 in) deep, underlain by approximately 50 cm (20 in) of imported dark gray clay, which was mottled with dark brown fill and contained a high gravel content, including large chunks of concrete. Beneath the clay was a medium brown fill, extending between 0.75 and 1.9 m (2.5 and 6.2 ft) below the surface. Large chunks of concrete were found throughout these layers of fill to a depth of 1.9 m (6.2 ft) below the surface. A 15-cm (6-in) thick lens of charcoal, burned soil, and historic-period artifacts was encountered at approximately 1.9 m (6.2 ft) below the surface (Photo 10), beneath which appeared to be native soil, albeit disturbed. A light brown/orange silty subsoil was encountered at a depth of 3.6 m (11.8 ft), at which point the excavation was terminated.

Chinese and Euroamerican artifacts were unexpectedly encountered throughout the excavation. Initially, AINW had not planned to collect artifacts; however, as the excavation progressed, it became clear that the sheer number of nineteenth-century and early-twentieth-century items warranted at least temporary collection of diagnostic artifacts. Considering that local television cameras were recording the excavation, the decision was made to collect headstones, diagnostic items, and complete bottles to prevent the site from becoming a target of looting.

Relatively modern, colorless window glass was found within the first 23 cm (9 in) of excavation. A sandstone/quartzite headstone, inscribed with the letters “C. M.,” was encountered at 59 cm (23 in) below the surface, and a second headstone, inscribed with the letters “J. C.,” was encountered at 62 cm (24 in) below the surface. At about 60 cm (24 in) below the surface were a Euroamerican red transferware fragment, a fragment of a Chinese “Bamboo” pattern rice bowl, two colorless condiment bottle fragments, and a colorless Kerr canning jar fragment. Lying beneath the second headstone were several fragments of a colorless paneled medicine bottle, mid-twentieth-century window glass, Euroamerican and Chinese ceramics, and a cow bone that had been cut during butchering. Broken slabs of a concrete sidewalk and curb were found at a depth of 0.9 m (2.95 ft) below the surface.

The following artifacts were recovered from depths between 0.9 and 2.8 m (2.95 and 9.2 ft) below the surface: 83 fragments of Chinese ceramics (Minimum Vessel Count [MVC]=38); 51 fragments of Euroamerican ceramics (MVC=24); three fragments of milled lumber painted red; one aqua glass vial (Chinese) and 20 glass bottle fragments (MVC=13); one large concrete decorative marker; 46 grave marker fragments representing a minimum of 15 grave markers; one coffin handle and five coffin handle fragments; and one brass Chinese lock. Three fragments of red-painted milled lumber and two large construction nails were recovered at 3.0 m (9.8 ft) below the surface.

Mid-twentieth century and non-diagnostic artifacts were encountered throughout the excavation at Location #1 and were not collected. The majority of artifacts recovered from Location #1 date between the 1880s and 1920s, although some artifacts may have been manufactured as late as the early 1950s. Many of the Chinese ceramic artifacts and other items were in association with the charcoal layer 1.9 m (6.2 ft) below the surface, although what that represents is unclear. This burned layer extended north and south beyond the area excavated. None of the headstones recovered had Chinese writing, despite the abundance of Chinese artifacts.

Because of the lack of stratigraphy and the presence of mid-twentieth century materials throughout the excavation, Location #1 was determined to represent a disturbed context to a depth of 3.6 m (11.8 ft) below the surface. The large quantity of chunks of concrete sidewalk and curb are probably related to the location of this trench near a sidewalk (Figure 10).

Location #2

On January 12, 2005, AINW commenced work in Location #2 located approximately 9 m (30 ft) south of Location #1 at its southern end. The backhoe excavation, positioned at AN-4 and AN-5, measured 4x2 m (13.1x6.6 ft) and was excavated to a depth of 3.2 m (10.5 ft) below the surface. The asphalt extended to 10 cm (4 in) below the surface and was underlain by a layer of gravel fill between 10 and 24 cm (4 and 9 in). A dark gray layer of clay was encountered between 24 and 68 cm (9 and 27 in) below the surface. The same sequence as in Location #1.

A large chunk of concrete was encountered at approximately 0.8 m (2.6 ft), and another chunk of concrete sidewalk curb was encountered at approximately 1.3 m (4.3 ft) below the surface. It seems likely that these two concrete chunks registered the anomalies that were discovered with the GPR. The medium brown soil encountered between 0.68 and 3.2 m (2.2 and 10.5 ft) below the surface appeared to be disturbed native soil. The disturbance was indicated by the occasional historic-period artifact and medium-sized concrete chunks recovered from throughout the excavation to a depth of 3.2 m (10.5 ft) below the surface.

Five headstone fragments with Chinese inscriptions were recovered from Location #2. A single headstone fragment was recovered from a depth of 30 cm (12 in), two were recovered from a depth of 1 m (3.3 ft), another was recovered from a depth of 1.4 m (4.6 ft), and another from 1.7 m (5.6 ft) below the surface. Artifacts found between the ground surface and a depth of 1.4 m (4.6 ft) included four fragments of Chinese bowls (MVC=2), two Euroamerican whiteware fragments (MVC=2), one iron railroad spike, one tarnished brass coffin handle fragment, one silver-plated lead and wood coffin handle fragment, two pieces of silver-plated lead coffin hardware, and the base of a colorless condiment bottle.

Artifacts recovered between 1.4 and 2.0 m (4.6 and 6.6 ft) included a complete amethyst soda bottle, three fragments of another amethyst bottle (MVC=1), two colorless bottle fragments (MVC=1), two amber beer bottle fragments (MVC=2), one lead coffin hardware fragment, and a sherd of Chinese celadon-glazed ceramic. Artifacts recovered between 2.0 and 2.6 m (6.6 and 8.5 ft) included three Chinese rice bowl fragments (MVC=1), eight fragments of undecorated whiteware (MVC=3), a terra cotta flower pot fragment, a single fragment of window glass, one colorless bottle fragment, one amber beer bottle fragment, one frosted glass vase fragment, one milk glass canning jar lid liner, several fragments of milled wood that had been painted red, a cow metatarsal fragment, two pieces of a light bulb base, two silver-plated lead coffin hardware fragments, and a piece of iron from a coffin handle. Artifacts recovered between 2.6 and 3.2 m (8.5 and 10.5 ft) included two pieces of milled lumber, a cow femur fragment and another burned bone fragment from a large mammal, one Euroamerican transferware plate fragment, and one olive bottle glass fragment.

Mid-twentieth-century artifacts and temporally non-diagnostic artifacts were also encountered throughout the excavation at Location #2 and were not collected. The majority of artifacts recovered from Location #2 date between the 1880s and 1920s, although some artifacts may have been manufactured as late as the early 1950s. Because of the lack of stratigraphy and the presence of mid-twentieth century materials throughout the excavation, Location #2 was determined to represent a disturbed context to a depth of 3.2 m (10.5 ft) below the surface.

Location #3

The backhoe excavation at Location #2 was extended another 3.5 m (11.5 ft) to the north, and this extension comprised Location #3. Location #3 measured 3.5x2 m (11.5x6.6 ft) and was excavated to a depth of 3.2 m (10.5 ft). The soil profile observed within Location #3 was similar to that of Location #2.

At approximately 80 cm (32 in) below the surface, a rusted, hollow, folded (crushed) iron tank was encountered at the north end of the excavation (Photo 11). The tank was approximately 80 cm (32 in) wide and extended between 0.8 and 1.25 m (2.6 and 4.1 ft) below the surface. Artifacts encountered in the top 80 cm (32 in) of excavation included four fragments representing two unmarked headstones, several fragments of Chinese and Euroamerican ceramics, olive and amber-colored bottle glass fragments, silver-plated lead coffin handles, several chunks of concrete, wood debris, and three red bricks. A leather shoe

was recovered from approximately 2.0 m (6.6 ft) below the surface, and one scapula and one calcaneus fragment from a cow was found at 2.75 m (9.0 ft). Diagnostic artifacts recovered between the ground surface and a depth of 3.2 m (10.5 ft) included four Chinese bowl fragments (MVC=4), one “Tiger Whiskey” bottle fragment, one Chinese celadon sake cup fragment, five fragments of Euroamerican ceramics (MVC=5); one green glass bottle fragment, one colorless bottle fragment, and one silver-plated lead coffin hardware fragment.

As was the case in Location #2, mid-twentieth-century artifacts and non-diagnostic artifacts were also encountered throughout the excavation at Location #3 and were not collected. The majority of artifacts recovered from Location #3 date between the 1880s and 1920s, although some artifacts may have been manufactured as late as the early 1950s. Because of the lack of stratigraphy and the presence of mid-twentieth century materials throughout the excavation, Location #3 was determined to represent a disturbed context to a depth of 3.2 m (10.5 ft) below the surface.

Location #4

Exploration work at Location #4, underneath the Morrison Building overhang, was conducted on January 19, 2005 (Figure 12; Photo 12). The backhoe excavation in this location consisted of an east-west trench measuring 3.7x1.2 m (12x4 ft) situated at AN-7, AN-8, and AN-9. The asphalt extended to approximately 10 cm (4 in) below the surface, and was underlain by a gravel fill layer extending to a depth of 30 cm (12 in). A dark gray layer of clay with light brown sand inclusions was encountered between 30 and 45 cm (12 and 18 in) below the surface, the same sequence seen in the earlier excavations. A 1-inch diameter metal pipe, running east-west lengthwise down the middle of the trench, was encountered at approximately 45 cm (18 in) below the surface. It is possible that the pipe registered the three anomalies (AN-7, AN-8, AN-9) identified in this area during the GPR survey. The soil encountered below 40 cm (16 in) in depth consisted of disturbed native soil that was generally a light brown silty soil.

The gravel fill layer contained large chunks of concrete and several small fragments of grave markers. Four stone fragments representing two grave markers were recovered between 30 and 40 cm (12 and 16 in). More concrete chunks were encountered at 65 cm (26 in) below the surface, and tree roots were encountered at approximately 90 cm (35 in) below the surface. Three decorative, silver-plated lead coffin handles and one Chinese ceramic bowl fragment were recovered from a depth of 70 cm (28 in) below the surface. Artifacts recovered between 0.7 and 1.0 m (2.3 and 3.3 ft) included one whiteware bowl fragment, two black glass alcohol bottle fragments, and one olive-colored glass bottle fragment.

A dark stain in the soil in the northwest corner of the trench was recorded as Feature 2 (F-2). The stain (Photo 13), which measured approximately 50 cm (20 in) in diameter and 25 cm (10 in) in thickness, was encountered at about 1.1 m (3.6 ft) below the surface. The boundary of the feature was discreet, and the stain contained several decaying roots. Aerial photos taken prior to construction of the Morrison Building indicate that a large tree stood in this approximate spot until the mid-twentieth century. However, the depth at which this dark soil was encountered was approximately the same as a coffin in feature (F-1) in the same trench, described below, and F-2 may have been a removed grave; no evidence of a coffin was found in it when it was skim-shoveled and hand-troweled, though.

At 1.15 m (3.9 ft) below the surface at the southern edge of the excavation, coffin hardware was found in association with decaying wood fragments in the outline of a coffin oriented east-west (Figure 13; Photo 14). Once the first trace of the coffin was found, mechanical excavation ceased and the full outline of the coffin was revealed by hand troweling.

The coffin measured approximately 2.0 m (6.6 ft) long, and the nails in the coffin pointed south, indicating that only the northern half of the coffin (F-1) was exposed by the excavation at Location #4. The southern portion of F-1 continued into the south wall of the excavation trench. After the outline of the coffin feature was exposed in Location #4, it was covered with a tarp for protection, and excavation commenced in Location #5 to further expose the southern half of F-1. The eastern half of the trench was not excavated further.

Although fewer in number, the artifacts recovered from Location #4 were similar in age to those encountered in Locations #1 through #3. Because of the lack of stratigraphy and the presence of mid-twentieth century materials throughout the excavation, Location #4 was determined to represent a disturbed context to a depth of 1.15 m (3.8 ft) below the surface.

Location #5

To further explore the intact coffin found in the southwestern portion of Location #4, the area to the south was excavated. The backhoe excavation at Location #5 was placed immediately south of Location #4 and measured approximately 2.7x2 m (9x7 ft). The soil profile encountered in Location #5 was similar to that of Location #4. A Chinese grave marker was recovered from a depth of 48 cm (19 in), and a Chinese soy sauce jar fragment was found at 50 cm (20 in) below the surface. A Chinese rice bowl fragment was found at a depth of 70 cm (28 in). A copper wheat penny was recovered from a depth of 90 cm (35 in) below the surface, and a small headstone fragment, two olive-colored bottle glass fragments, two Chinese crockery fragments, one celadon sake cup fragment, and one Chinese bowl fragment were found between 90 and 100 cm (35 and 39 in) below the surface.

All excavation below 100 cm (39 in) was conducted by hand with shovels and trowels to carefully expose F-1. The deepest excavation in Location #5 was 100 cm (39 in), which was above the base (115 cm [45 in]) of the adjacent trench location. The complete outline of the coffin in the adjacent excavation was revealed, and the partial outline of a second coffin just to the south of it was also seen. During the hand excavations, human remains were found within the second coffin. These two coffins were recorded as F-1, and are described below. Due to the lack of stratigraphy and the presence of mid-twentieth-century materials throughout the excavation, Location #5 was determined to represent a disturbed context.

Feature 1 (F-1)

Feature F-1, situated within Location #4 and Location #5, was originally encountered at 1.15 m (3.8 ft) below the surface during excavation in Location #4 (Figure 13). The backhoe excavation was extended into Location #5 to expose the southern portion of F-1. Excavation of F-1 was conducted by hand using square shovels and hand trowels to expose the outline of the feature. As the feature was exposed, it became clear that F-1 consisted of two side-by-side coffins rather than a single coffin (Photo 15). Coffin #1 measured approximately 2.0 m (6.6 ft) long and 0.6 m (2 ft) wide. Only the northern edge of Coffin #2 was confirmed, and it measured approximately 1.8 m (6.0 ft) in length. The soil within Coffin #2 was darker in color and more loosely packed than the soil within Coffin #1. The soil between the coffins was brown in color and densely packed, as was the soil in Coffin #1. Coffin hardware and nails were found along the edges of both coffins, and both coffins appeared to be intact. Neither were completely excavated, although the full dimensions of Coffin #1 were revealed.

Artifacts recovered from F-1 between about 1.10 and 1.24 m (3.6 and 4.1 ft) deep included 10 silver-plated lead coffin handles; 1 decorative, silver-plated lead coffin hardware fragment; 3 lead coffin hardware fragments; 1 olive-colored glass bottle fragment; 1 iron coffin

hardware fragment; 1 aluminum clothing fastener; several pieces of coffin lumber fragments, 3 square nails; 13 wire nails; and 2 iron fragments.

Human bones, including an ulna, a radius, a pisiform, and a lunate, were encountered at approximately 1.24 m (4.1 ft) below the surface along the edge of Coffin #2 (Photo 16). The bones were articulated, and judging from the fusion of the epiphyses on the radius and ulna, they represent the remains of a teenaged individual. The bones were considered to represent an intact burial, and excavation ceased. No other human remains were encountered. The bones and coffins were covered with a tarp and dirt was shoveled onto the feature for protection. The Location #4 and #5 excavations were then backfilled using the backhoe, and the area has since been re-paved.

Although the burial was determined to be intact, the approximately 1.10 m (3.6 ft) of overlying soil was disturbed. Artifacts were recovered to a depth of 1.24 m (4.1 ft), and no vertical shaft feature was encountered. Had the soil been undisturbed, a shaft feature would be expected. Rather, it appears that the overlying soil had been disturbed during disinterment of burials prior to 1953, and that this particular burial was left intact.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS

A total of 403 historic-period artifacts were recovered during exploration work on the Morrison property (Table 1; Appendix A). The artifacts collected from the site represent a relatively narrow range of mainly domestic and personal items, the majority of which can be attributed to use of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery by Portland's Chinese immigrant community. As described above in the funeral of King Gok, Chinese funerary practices in late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century America involved ritualized burning of the deceased's possessions as well as paper and cardboard facsimiles of money, clothing, houses, and other items to serve the deceased in the afterlife (Abraham 2005; Maddux 1952). Traditionally, a feast was held as part of the funeral, and several days' worth of food was left at the gravesite. Necessary supplies for funerals included roast pork, candles, paper effigies and money, wine and chicken (Lee 1960:259). The majority of ceramic and glass bottle artifacts and cow bones are likely associated with such offerings.

Some of the recovered artifacts, especially those recovered from the excavations at the western edge of the cemetery (Locations #1 - #3) however, may represent trash associated with Euroamerican residential and commercial use of the lots comprising Garrison's Subdivision immediately west of the site. In addition to the documentation of the disinterment of burials using heavy equipment in 1928 and 1948, the lack of stratigraphy and presence of mid-twentieth-century artifacts throughout the excavation locations indicate that the horizontal and vertical spatial context of the site has been compromised. Unfortunately, the disturbed context in which the artifacts were found provides little information about the ethnicity of the people who used the items. Many of the artifacts are of Chinese manufacture and were undoubtedly used by Chinese people in this section of Lone Fir Cemetery. However, Chinese immigrants also purchased and used American- and European-made goods. Therefore, because of the disturbed contexts within the site, the overall context of a Chinese cemetery is important in interpreting the artifact assemblage. It is also important that the period of historic use of the site was identifiable through association with diagnostic artifacts, despite the depositional disturbance.

Architectural

A total of three architectural artifacts were recovered from the site, including one window glass fragment and two light bulb base fragments. Three red brick fragments were encountered during the excavations but were not recovered. The paucity of architectural artifacts indicates that almost none of the debris encountered in Location #1 is related to the demolition of buildings near the site.

Domestic

A total of 174 ceramic artifacts, 110 of which were of Chinese manufacture (MVC=57), were recovered from the site. An additional 64 ceramic artifacts recovered were of Euroamerican manufacture (MVC=34). The artifacts' places of manufacture do not represent the ethnicity of the people who used them, however, since Chinese immigrants commonly purchased and used items manufactured in Europe and America as well as goods manufactured in China.

Chinese-manufactured domestic artifacts included a relatively narrow range of ceramic vessels. A total of 64 fragments (MVC=29) were grayish, coarse stoneware sherds of rice bowls exhibiting a brushed, underglaze slate-blue or green decoration known as "Bamboo" (Photo 17). Alternate terms for this pattern include "Three Circles and Dragonfly," "Longevity," "Swatow," and "Blue Flower Ware." "Bamboo" rice bowls for individual use were common among Chinese laborers throughout the American West between about 1870 and 1910 (Costello and Maniery 1988; Fagan 1993; Hattori et al. 1979; Lister and Lister 1989; Roulette et al. 1994; Sando and Felton 1993).

Relatively expensive ceramics were also present at the site, reflecting the importance placed on funerary offerings. Celadon, also known as "Winter Green," is porcelainous and exhibits an exterior light-bluish-green glaze. Celadon cost about twice as much per vessel as "Bamboo" and was common between the 1870s and 1920s (Lister and Lister 1989; Sando and Felton 1993). A total of 14 celadon fragments were recovered, representing a minimum of eight vessels, including two bowls and six cups. Chinese base marks were observed on several of the artifacts (Photo 18). Unlike the "Bamboo" rice bowls intended for individual use, the more expensive celadon was frequently used for serving vessels and wine and tea cups (Sando and Felton 1993).

Another type of mass-produced, moderately expensive tableware, "Four Seasons," was also present at the site. Sometimes called "Four Flowers," "Four Seasons" ware is named for the engraved, overglaze floral patterns on a white background symbolizing the four seasons of the year (Lister and Lister 1989). "Four Seasons" bowls, plates, saucers, wine cups, soup spoons, and other individual and serving dishes have been recovered from Chinese contexts across the American West and date between 1860 and 1925 (Costello and Maniery 1988; Lister and Lister 1989; Roulette et al. 1994; Sando and Felton 1993). A total of 18 sherds, representing at least 11 bowls, were recovered from the excavations on the Morrison property (Photo 19).

Other Chinese ceramics recovered from the site included four soy sauce jar fragments (MVC=3), five dry food storage vessel fragments (MVC=2), three Tiger Whiskey bottle fragments (MVC=2), and two stoneware vessel fragments with a semi-translucent glaze (MVC=2). These types of artifacts are commonly found in Chinese contexts throughout the West (Costello and Maniery 1988; Fagan 1993; Lister and Lister 1989; Roulette et al. 1994).

Ceramics manufactured in America and Europe were also prevalent at the site. Interestingly, some of these ceramics exhibited European patterns derived from older Chinese patterns. One porcelain saucer rim fragment had an embossed and hand-painted green rim (Photo 20). This pattern was derived from the older Chinese “Willow” pattern and was popular around the turn of the twentieth century. Two fragments of a brown Staffordshire transferware plate were recovered that date to the late nineteenth century. The pattern dates from the Aesthetic Movement, which employed both “Oriental” (Middle Eastern and Asian) and nationalistic design motifs. Two fragments of a single porcelain saucer were of the “Blue Onion” pattern, which was first made in Germany in 1739 and is still made today (AA Czech Glass 2005). Although one of the “Blue Onion” sherds was recovered from Location #1 at a depth of 2.1 m (6.9 ft) and the other was recovered from Location #3 at a depth of 0.8 m (2.6 ft), the pieces cross-mend, providing further evidence that the site has been disturbed.

One gilded and embossed rim-edge fragment of a cake plate or tea-related serving piece was recovered. The hand-painted “Fuchsia” pattern was popular between about 1900 and 1910. Another embossed and slightly scalloped rim fragment of a porcelainous plate exhibited a decalcomania floral pattern that was popular circa 1920. Two fragments of a small, brown transferware plate were embossed around the edge with the letters of the English alphabet. This was probably a children’s plate manufactured in the 1890s. A small, red transferware fragment from an unknown vessel also dates from the 1890s.

In total, 42 of the recovered ceramic artifacts were undecorated whiteware, and many more undecorated whiteware fragments were not collected during the excavations. A minimum of 20 vessels was represented, including bowls, cups, and plates. A maker’s mark was observed on one ironstone fragment that indicated the piece was made by J&G Meakin, Ltd., after 1895. Another J&G Meakin maker’s mark was observed on another piece, indicating that vessel was manufactured after 1897. J&G Meakin was affiliated with Eagle Pottery and Eastwood Works, which manufactured a variety of earthenware in Hanley, England. The company’s maker’s marks are easily distinguished by their use of the Royal Arms (Godden 1964:427). One stoneware artifact was recovered with a maker’s mark of R. Cochran and Company indicating that the piece was made in Glasgow, Scotland, between 1846 and 1918 (Godden 1964).

A total of 39 glass bottle fragments and one whole bottle (MVC=28) were recovered from the site. The majority were alcohol and beverage bottles; only four fragments (MVC=4) represent condiment bottles. These four artifacts, along with one canning jar fragment and a canning jar lid liner fragment, are the only artifacts that were undoubtedly manufactured after 1920. All of the artifacts manufactured after 1920 were recovered from the upper 0.6 m (2 ft) of excavation in Location #1 and the upper 1.2 m (3.9 ft) of excavation in Location #2. The rest of the glass bottle artifacts were likely manufactured between 1860 and 1920. These artifacts include: four amber bottle fragments (MVC=4), ten green bottle fragments (MVC=6), five olive-colored bottle fragments (MVC=5), seven black glass fragments (MVC=3), four amethyst glass fragments and one whole amethyst bottle (MVC=5), and five colorless bottle fragments (MVC=4). The whole bottle is an amethyst soda bottle embossed with the words “SHASTA WATER CO,” indicating it was manufactured between 1889 and 1917.

Personal

One aqua glass fragment and one amethyst glass fragment represent two medicine bottles, one of which was manufactured between the 1860s and 1880s and the other between about 1880 and 1917. In addition, one small, aqua-colored glass vial was also recovered (Photo 21). Chinese medicine vials were made as glass tubes, then dipped into molten glass and flattened on a hard surface. The neck was then snapped off, producing a sheared lip. The

bottles, which were sealed with small corks, probably contained liniments, nose and ear drops, and other liquid medicines (Lister and Lister 1989:70).

One brass Chinese padlock was also recovered (Photo 22). Similar padlocks have been found on Chinese sites in other parts of the West, and the locks were manufactured by molding brass over a wooden frame (Lister and Lister 1989). The lock is of a style typically used to seal dowry trunks (Lister and Lister 1989).

One copper “wheat” penny was recovered from Location #5, 15 cm (6 in) above the burials in Feature #1. “Wheat” pennies were manufactured between 1909 and 1958 and were first minted to mark the one hundredth anniversary of Abraham Lincoln’s birth. The date on this coin was not readable.

Two clothing-related artifacts were recovered. One shoe was recovered from Location #2. Although relatively well-preserved, little can be said about the shoe other than it was a man’s size 9 and was made in the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. According to *The 1902 edition of the Sears, Roebuck Catalogue*, the shape of the sole indicates that it may have been a work boot. However, the soles of dress shoes at the time were similarly made. One small clothing clasp was recovered from Feature #1 and may be associated with the burial. The aluminum clasp was stamped with a decorative diamond shape.

One terra cotta flower pot, two fragments of a hand-painted earthenware vase, one colorless glass vase fragment, and one concrete decorative grave marker piece were recovered from the excavations. These artifacts would have been used to decorate graves with flowers. A total of 61 grave marker and headstone fragments, representing at least 27 grave markers, were also recovered from the excavations. Nearly all of the grave markers were made of a sandstone/quartzite material. Six of the headstones were inscribed with English letters, and eight of the headstones were inscribed with Chinese characters.

Two of the headstones with Chinese characters found in Location 2 were relatively complete and could be correlated with the historical record. According the CCBA’s record books, one of the Chinese headstones marked the grave of a man named Lee Goon Fook (Photos 25 and 26). Mr. Fook was born in China in 1859 in the village of Sar Tae Sar Kock in Sun Hui County, Guangdong Province, China. He died in America on December 1, 1914, at the age of 55. He was buried on January 15, 1915.

The other relatively complete headstone at one time marked the grave of Chin Moon Ting (Photos 27 and 28). Mr. Ting was born in 1865 and was from the village of Chung Ling in Sun Ning County, Guangdong Province, China. Mr. Ting died in America on April 25, 1913, and was buried three days later. He was 48 years old. The record books indicate that although their grave markers were left behind, the remains of Mr. Fook and Mr. Ting were disinterred in 1928 and sent back to China for reburial, according to Chinese custom.

A total of 20 coffin handle fragments and 14 pieces of coffin hardware (Photo 23) were recovered, and although nine of the handles and six pieces of hardware were recovered from Feature #1, the rest were recovered from throughout the other excavation locations. Two of the hardware pieces were made of iron, but the remaining coffin hardware and handles were made of silver-plated lead. At the time they were recovered, most of the metal artifacts were in an advanced state of decay. Three of the hardware pieces were decorated with an acorn and leaf motif (Photo 24).

Milled lumber, some of which was painted red, was recovered from Location #1, Location #2, and Feature #1. A total of 18 nails were recovered during the excavations. Three

of the nails were square, indicating they were manufactured in the nineteenth century. Fourteen of the nails were associated with the coffins in Feature #1, and the remaining two nails were found near fragments of red-painted coffin fragments. From these artifacts, and the numerous other disintegrating pieces seen during the excavations, it appears that when burials were disinterred in 1928 and 1948, the coffins were left behind.

Transportation

One railroad spike was recovered during the excavations. The spike is likely associated with the Suburban Railroad streetcar line that passed just south of the site.

Summary

A total of 403 historic-period artifacts were recovered during excavations on the Morrison property. The vast majority of these artifacts are domestic and personal items that can be directly attributed to Chinese funerary practices and burials in the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery. Artifacts included late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century Chinese and Euroamerican ceramics, glass bottles, Chinese and Euroamerican grave markers, and coffin handles and hardware. Six pieces of cow bone were also recovered, all from Locations #2 and #3.

Some of the coffin-related materials were recovered from Feature #1 and represent at least one intact burial. However, other coffin handles, hardware, and wood were found throughout the other excavation locations, indicating that the coffins were left behind after bodies were disinterred in 1928 and 1948. Artifacts were also found throughout the excavation locations to a depth of 3.6 m (11.8 ft), indicating the extensive site disturbance caused by heavy equipment used during the disinterments. It appears that the funerary items and other materials, including chunks of sidewalk curb and concrete, that had been on the surface before 1948 were collected and dumped into a hole at Location #1 prior to the site being paved in 1953. Aside from the intact burial at Feature #1, all of the recovered artifacts were found in disturbed contexts.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

AINW has completed archaeological subsurface exploration of Multnomah County's Morrison property. A backhoe was directed by professional archaeologists to remove the asphalt and skim the soil in layers beneath the parking lot in five locations on the Morrison property. One historic-period archaeological site, temporary number 04/1137-1 (Appendix B), was recorded. Site 04/1137-1, which contains scattered and re-deposited historic-period Chinese and Euroamerican artifacts, represents the site of a Chinese cemetery dating between the mid-nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries. Although major disinterment of burials occurred in 1928 and 1948, the site contains at least one intact human burial.

Site 04/1137-1 measures approximately 94.5x43 m (310x141 ft) and is bounded on the north by Block 11 of Lone Fir Cemetery, on the east by Block 13 of the cemetery, on the south by Morrison Street, and on the west by Lots 3, 4, and 5 of Block 7 of Garrison's Subdivision. Historic maps and documents indicate that Lots 3, 4, and 5 were likely never used for burials; rather, they were used for residential and commercial purposes as far back as 1901 and probably earlier. The basement of the Morrison building, which encompasses the southern half of the building, was dug to a depth of 3 to 3.3 m (10 to 11 ft) (Alan Proffitt, personal communication 2005) in 1953. Had any human burials remained in that location following the CCBA's disinterment in 1948, excavation of the Morrison Building's basement would probably

have removed them as this is deeper than the depth where coffins and the human remains were found. It is therefore unlikely that any human burials remain beneath the Morrison Building's basement. The presence of an intact burial beneath the building's west overhang, however, indicates the possibility of other intact burials at the site on all four sides of the building's footprint and under the northern half of the building's footprint.

The vertical and horizontal spatial context of the site has been compromised; however, the major period of historic use of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery by Portland's Chinese immigrant population from the mid- to late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century was identifiable through diagnostic Chinese artifacts and a possible intact burial. Based on the results of the archaeological work, AINW recommends that site 04/1137-1 be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP based on its ability to contribute significant information about local and regional history. The site may also contribute information about burial practices related to the early immigrant Chinese community and provide insight into the cultural continuity of these largely southern Chinese people.

The objective of AINW's investigation was to verify whether there were human remains within the former Chinese cemetery grounds, focusing on the areas of the anomalies identified by the ground-penetrating radar. AINW has recorded the Chinese cemetery as an archaeological site based on the artifacts and features found during the archaeological excavations. There have been impacts to the depositional integrity of the archaeological deposits, caused by the earlier disinterment work and the construction of the building and parking lot. However, the clearing and dumping of headstones and funerary offerings into the northwest corner of the Chinese section of the cemetery sometime at the close of its use as a cemetery probably created the artifact concentration found while excavating Location #1. In addition, we now know that intact coffins and the remains of at least one individual are present within the site. This suggests that there may be areas within the site that can provide information important to our understanding of the historic period.

Although AINW's study is not a formal significance evaluation of the archaeological site, it is recommended the site be treated as significant under the state laws and local ordinances that currently address archaeological sites. State law (ORS 359.905 – 358.955) protects significant archaeological sites, and although this does not prohibit impacts, the law states that "archaeological sites and their contents located on public land are under the stewardship of the people of Oregon to be protected and managed in perpetuity by the state as a public trust" (ORS 358.910). Additional work would need to be done under an archaeological permit granted by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office under state law (ORS 390.235).

Also, because human remains are present, additional protections and respect should be afforded. However, the state laws described under ORS 97.740 – 97.760, the "Indian Graves and Protected Objects" law, does not afford protection as it addresses graves and human remains of Native Americans. It is recommended that the CCBA be consulted with regards to possible human remains on the site if ground disturbance may be done, as this organization retains those cemetery records that exist for this area, and the CCBA represents the Chinese community in Portland.

Currently, the site is paved and is therefore protected. If the County intends to do ground disturbance work within the boundaries of the archaeological site, it is recommended that an archaeological monitor be present and it is advisable that the work be done under an archaeological permit from the state. Major work, which may include removal of the pavement or building, should be done under a monitoring plan, which can be designed for the specific impacts that may occur. The plan should outline procedures that would take place if archaeological deposits, such as artifacts or human remains (disarticulated or articulated) are

encountered. The plan may be appropriate to use as a scope of work under the permit application.

The area along SE 20th Avenue was a set of lots where residences and commercial buildings were constructed during the historic period. AINW's research of this area indicates that no privies or wells were constructed. It seems that modern plumbing was available at the time the area was platted, sold, and developed. This reduces the possibility that significant archaeological deposits associated with the use of these lots will be found. However, given the relatively early period of initial use of the western portion of the Morrison property, it is advisable that the area be monitored by an archaeologist if the pavement is removed or excavations are done in this area. It is possible that the land clearing done prior to construction in the early 1950s may have deposited artifacts that provide historical information.

Finally, at this time, no federal land, money, or permits appear to be involved in the Morrison property plans. Therefore, federal laws protecting significant archaeological sites are not applicable. The City of Portland has listed the Lone Fir Cemetery as a landmark. This usually means that it is listed as a resource under Goal 5. Protections may be afforded the resource under this listing, and this means that the state laws outlined above need to be addressed.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank the many individuals and organizations who generously provided their assistance during the course of this project. First, we wish to thank Multnomah County Commissioner Maria Rojo de Steffey. Along with her interest in the history of the Morrison property, her concern for its future made this project possible. Lynn Dinger of the Facilities and Property Management Division of Multnomah County worked closely with AINW to coordinate the archaeological work, and he shared a wealth of historical information. Matthew Lashua, the community relations liaison for the Commissioner, also helped coordinate the work and shared the results of the historical research he had conducted.

Rebecca Liu of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association generously volunteered her time and extensive knowledge of the history of Portland's Chinese community, and her interpretation of the CCBA's record books has proven invaluable in understanding the historical context of the site. Stephen Ying, President of the CCBA, and other individuals in the organization, have provided interest throughout the project. The many Friends of Lone Fir Cemetery Association have also provided valuable historical information on the history of the cemetery. We thank them for their time, effort, and generosity.

Susie Boushá of Metro Pioneer Cemeteries provided a number of historical maps and aerial photos, and she and Mirra Meyer of the Heritage Conservation Division of State Parks and Recreation shared their expertise in historic cemeteries. Richard Engeman and the staff at the Oregon Historical Society research library assisted in our research efforts. Jody Lim and Josephine Bridges of The Asian Reporter allowed us to use their photograph of the Buddhist ceremony. Throughout the course of the project, AINW consulted with the SHPO to coordinate the archaeological work and we appreciate the time that Susan de Frietas, representing the SHPO, has spent to assist with coordination of the project. The excavations were done with the exceptionally capable work of Multnomah County employees, Cliff Shatterfield and Will Muller, who operated and coordinated the backhoe work. Finally, we wish to thank all of the individuals who have shown interest and involvement in the history and future of the Morrison property.

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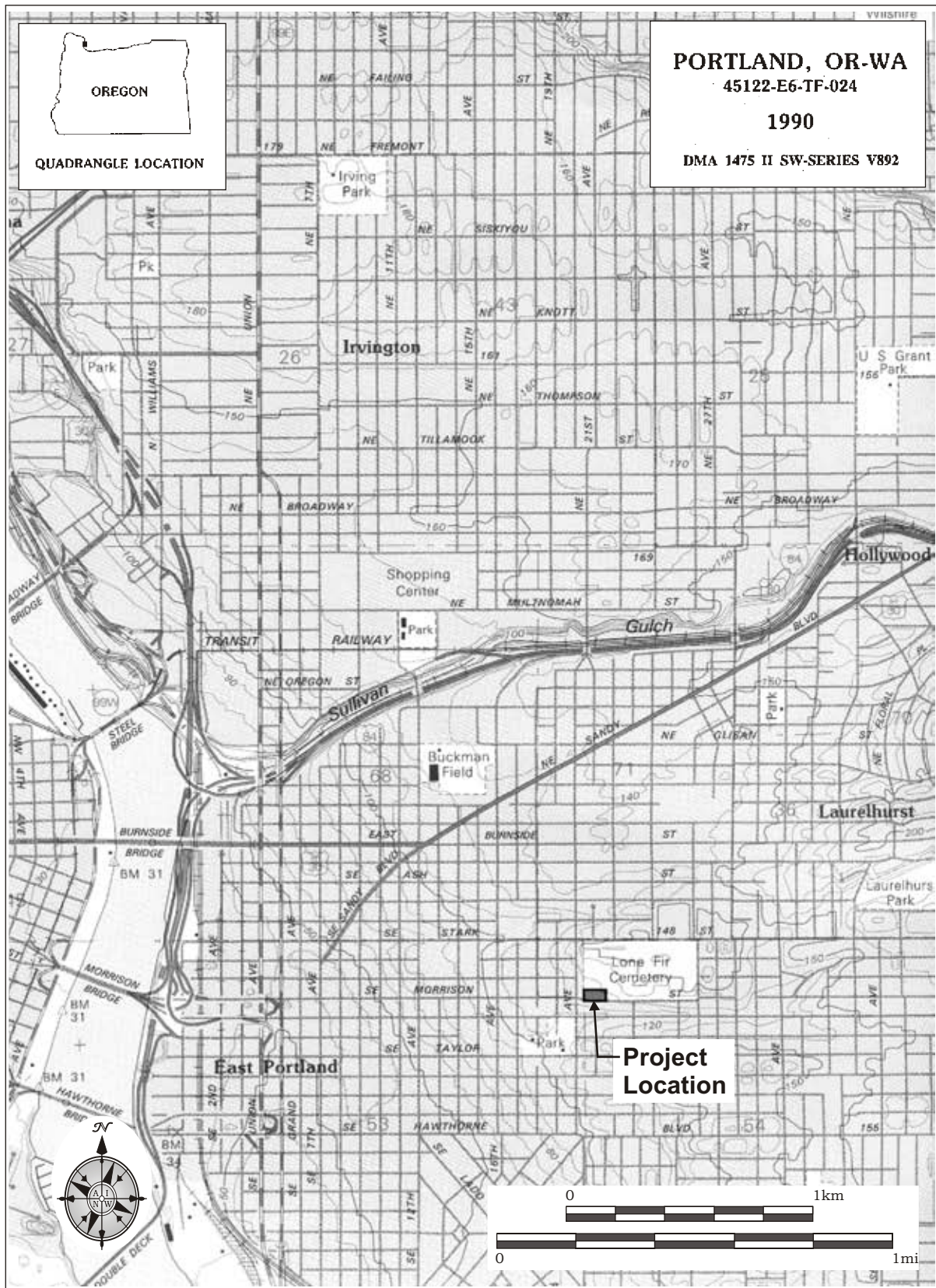


Figure 1. Project location in the southwest corner of Lone Fir Cemetery.

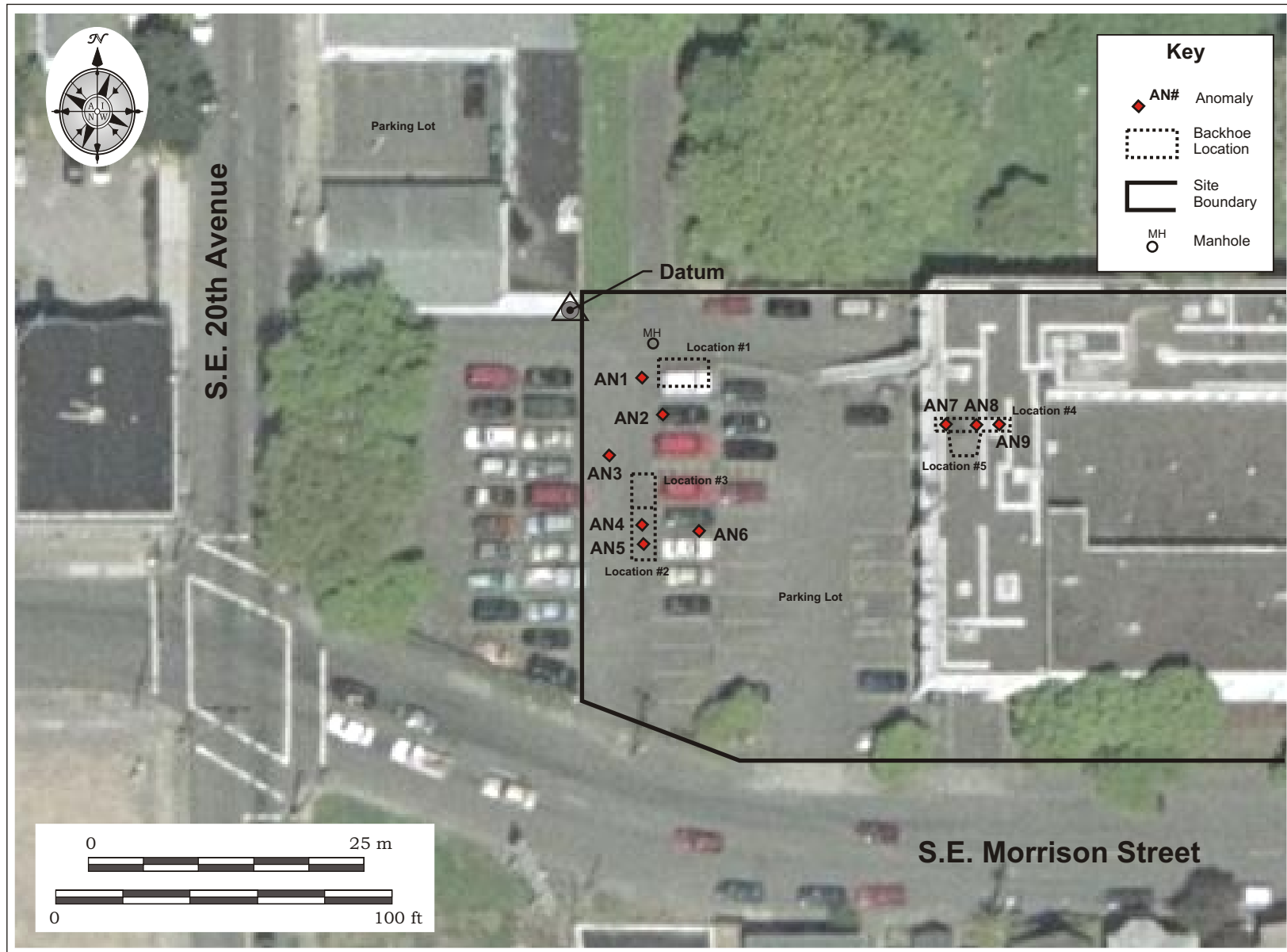


Figure 2. Western portion of the Morrison property. The anomalies (AN) are discussed in the text. The “Locations” are areas where trenching was done as part of this project.

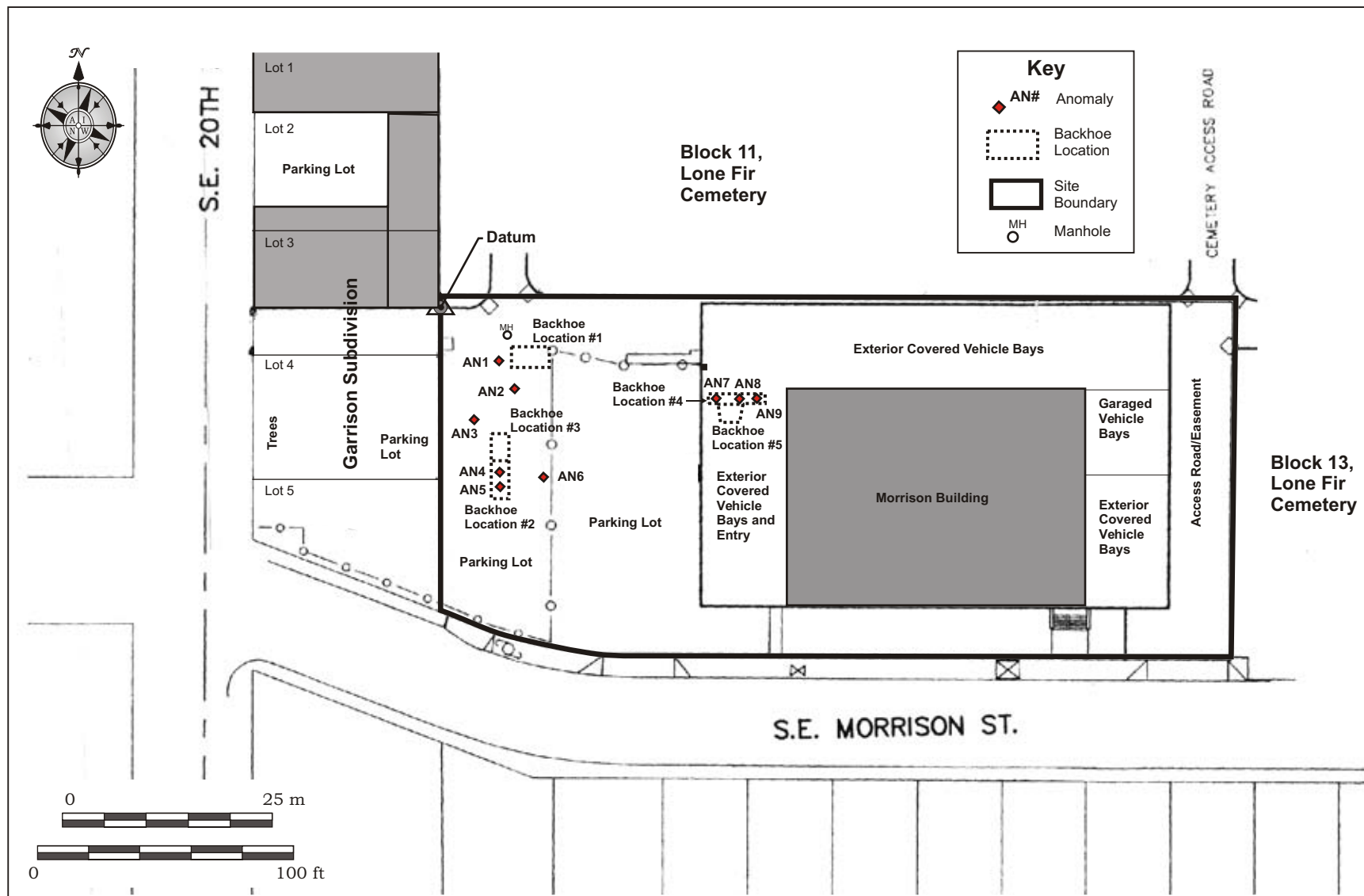


Figure 3. Current parcel conditions. The boundaries of the archaeological site and the locations of the archaeological backhoe excavations and anomalies found during ground-penetrating radar are shown. Areas shown in gray represent buildings.

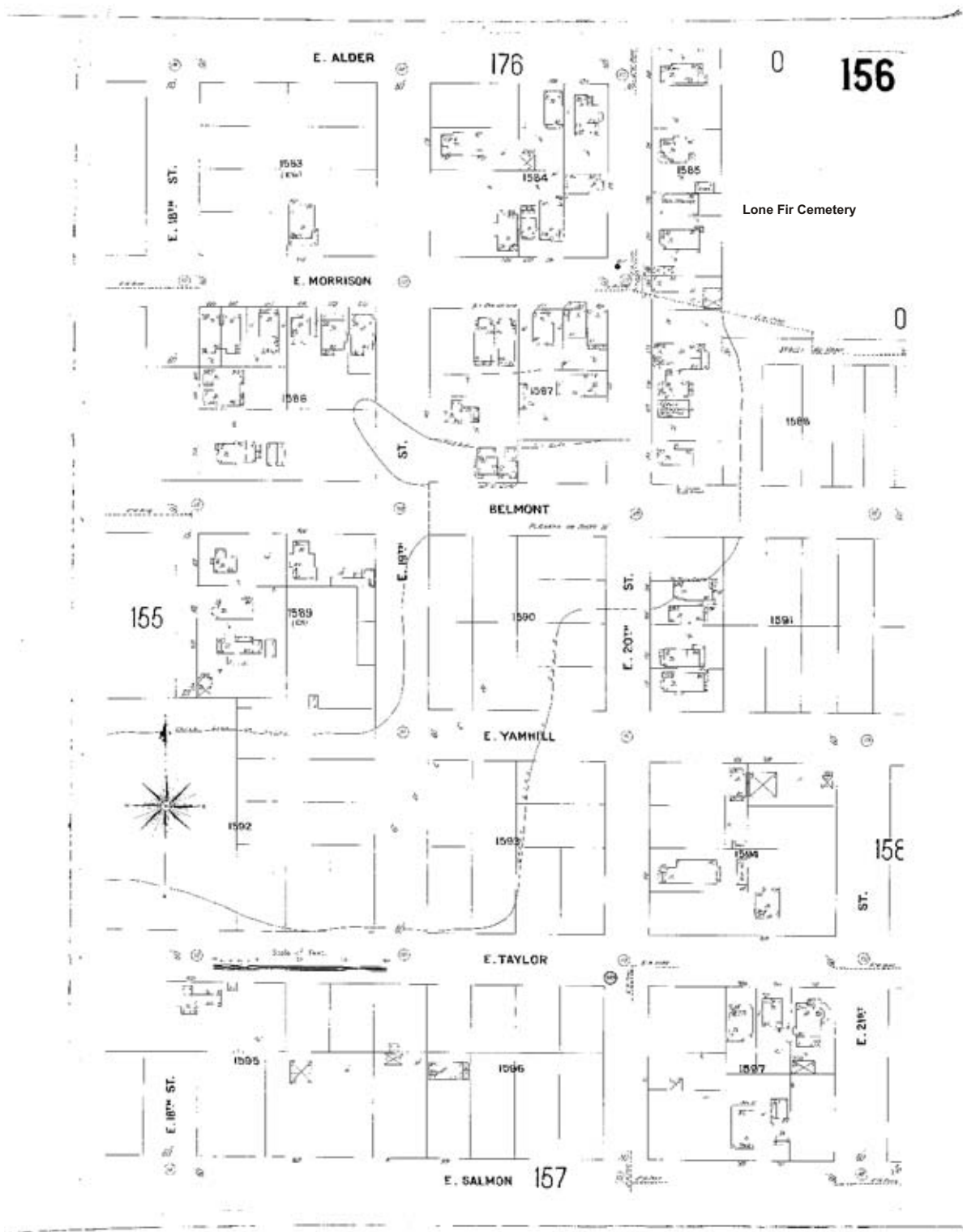


Figure 4. 1901 Sanborn map. The southwestern corner of the Lone Fir Cemetery is at the upper right.

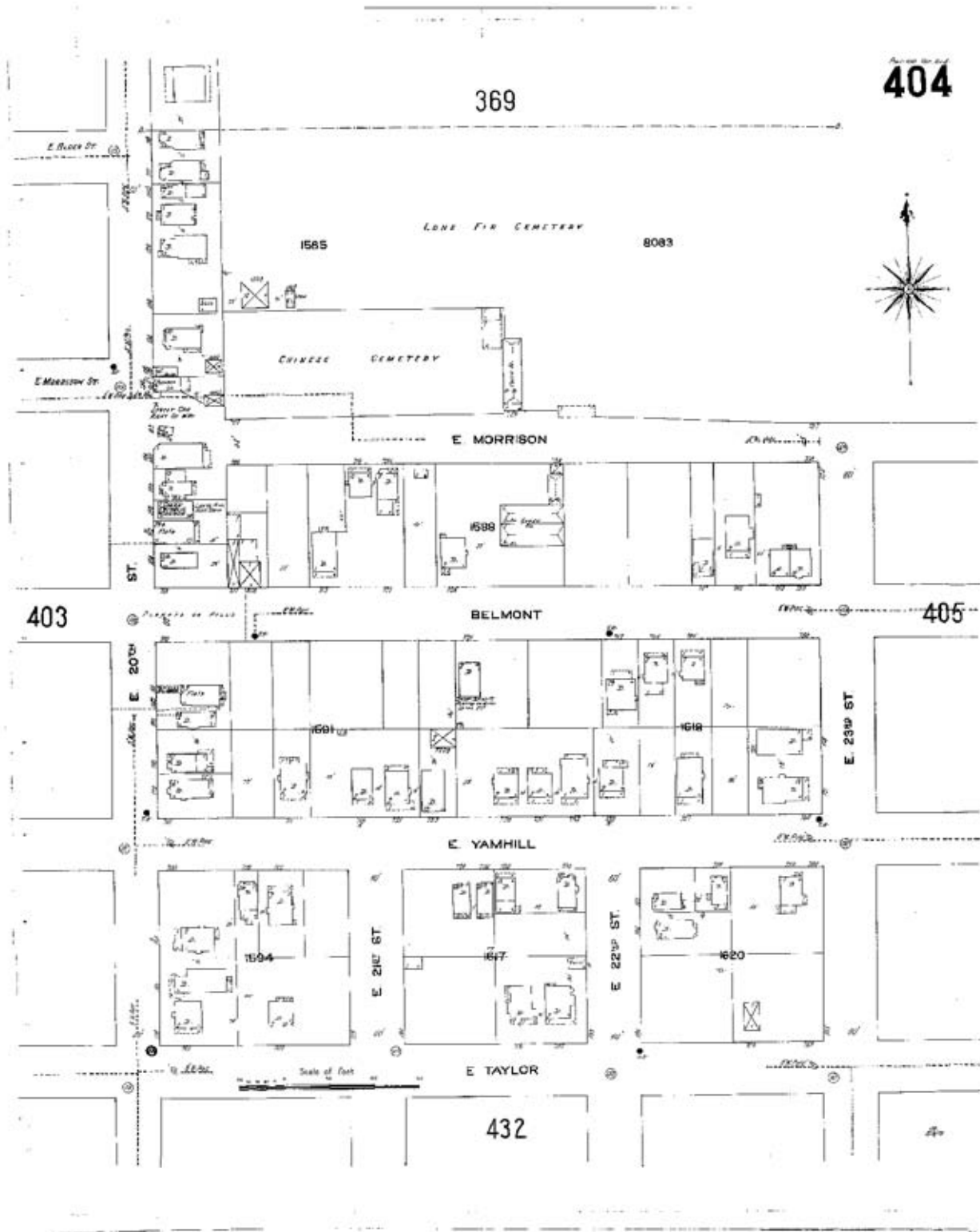


Figure 5. 1909 Sanborn map.

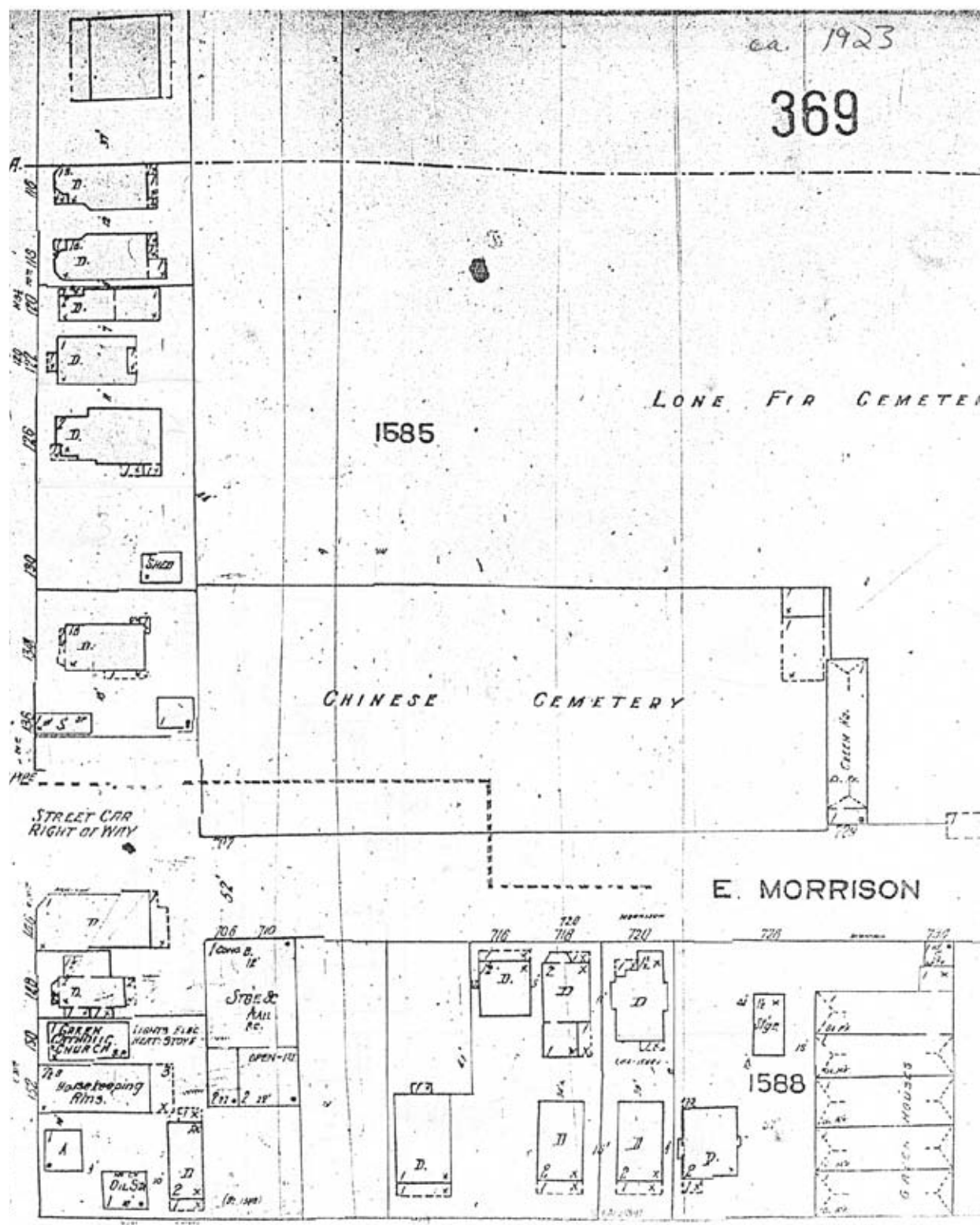


Figure 6. Circa 1923 Sanborn map.

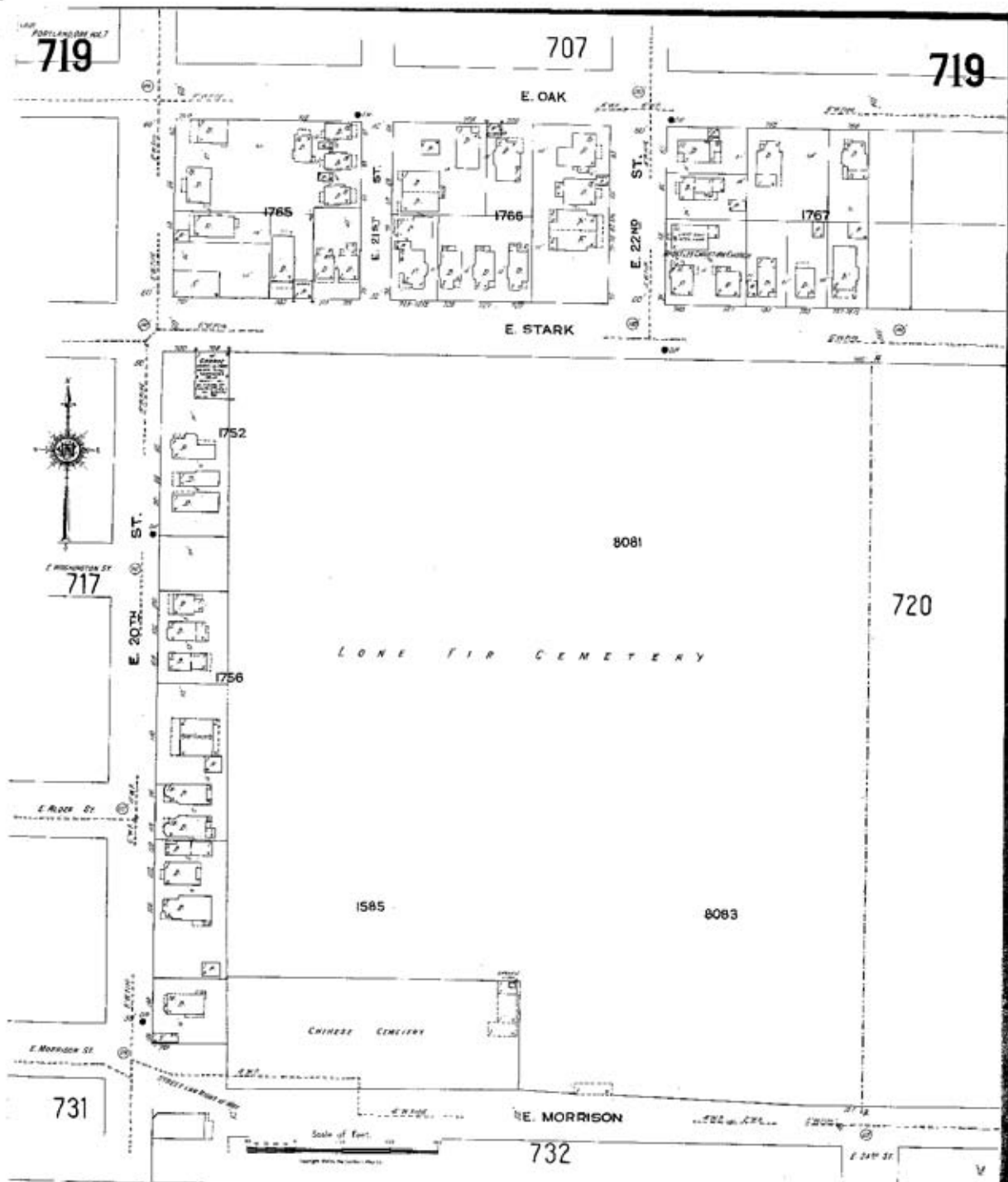


Figure 7. 1924 Sanborn map.

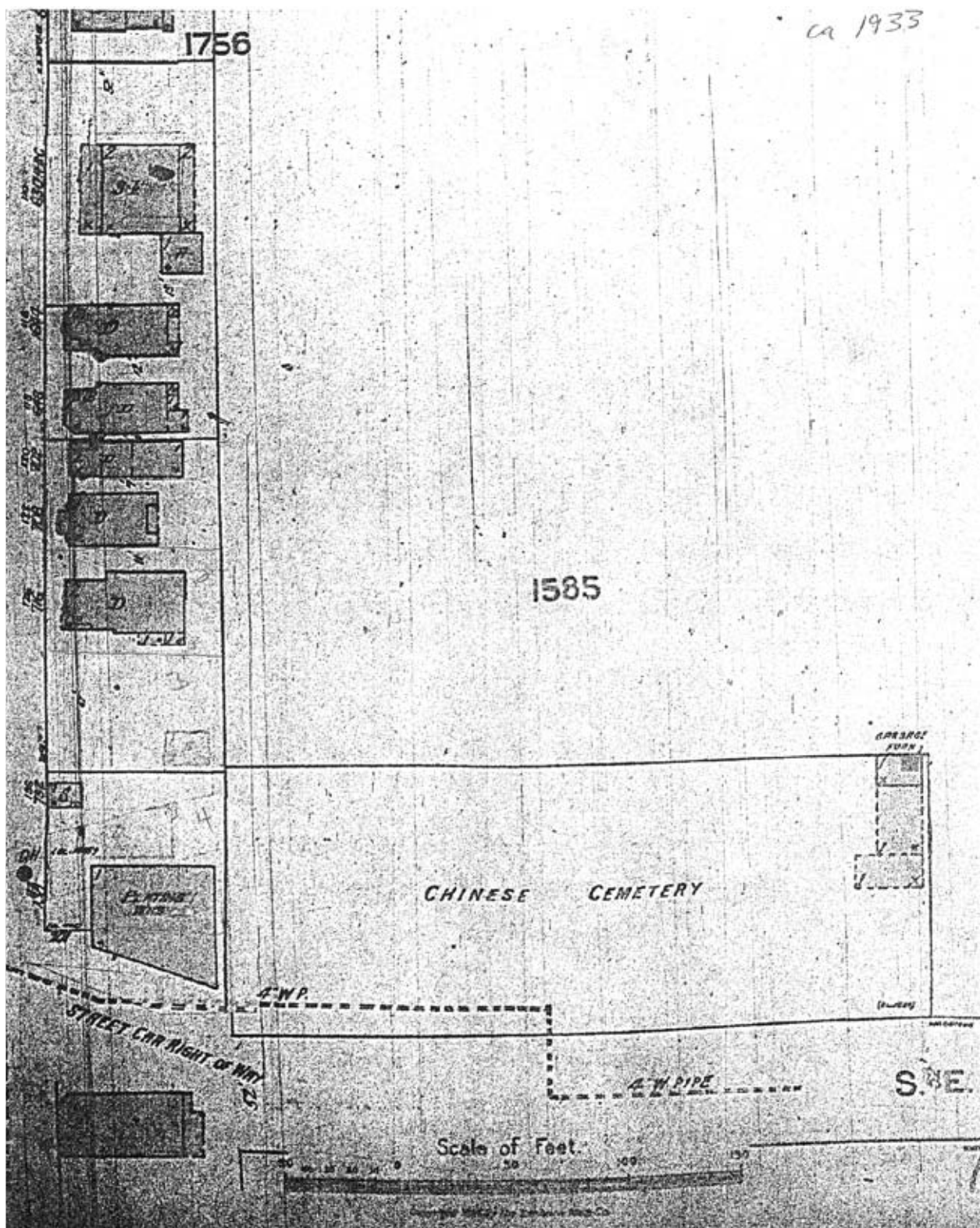


Figure 8. Circa 1933 Sanborn map. Note that the new and earlier address numbers are shown.

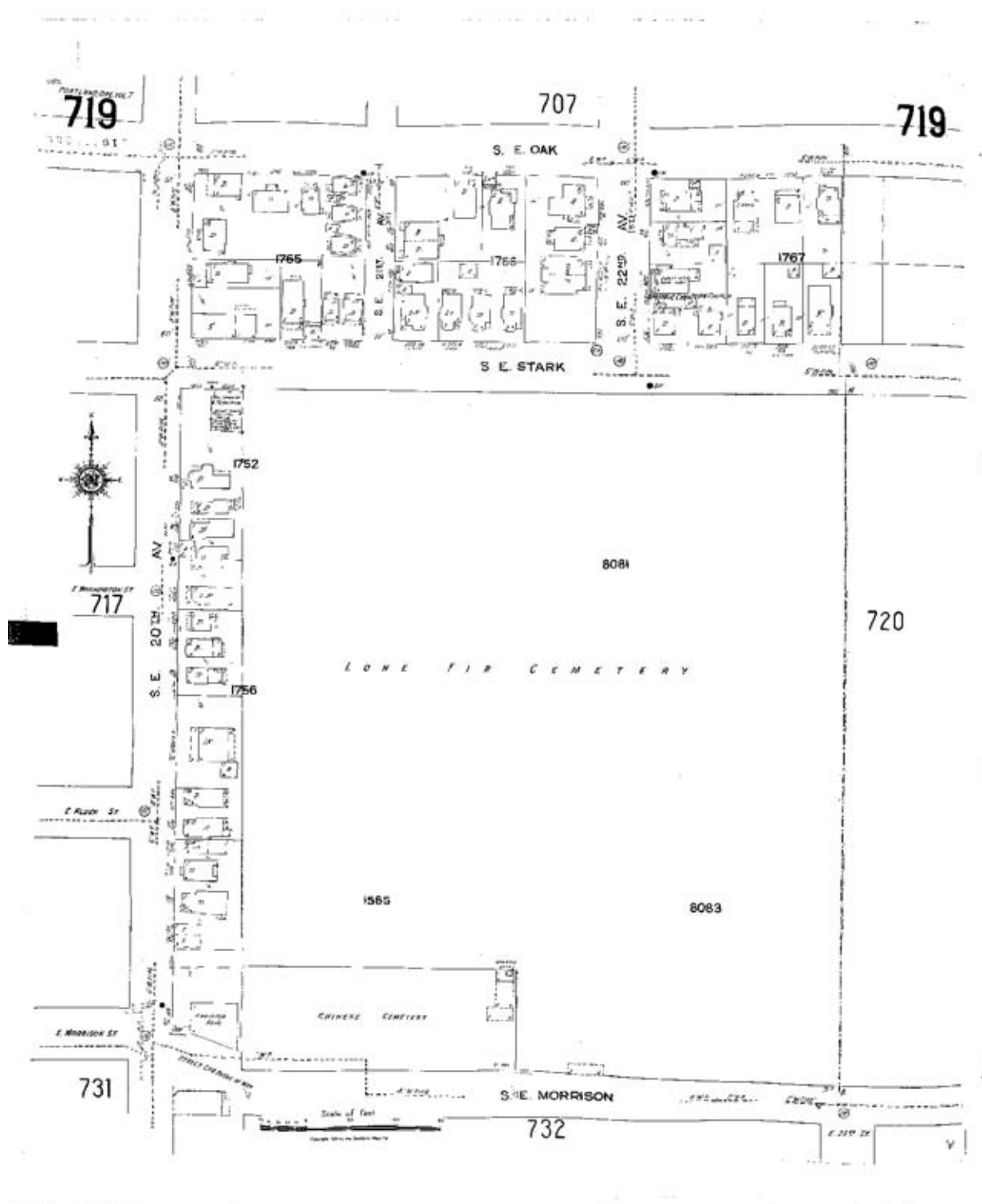


Figure 9. 1950 Sanborn map.



Figure 10. Current parcel conditions overlayed on photograph taken between 1933 and 1948.

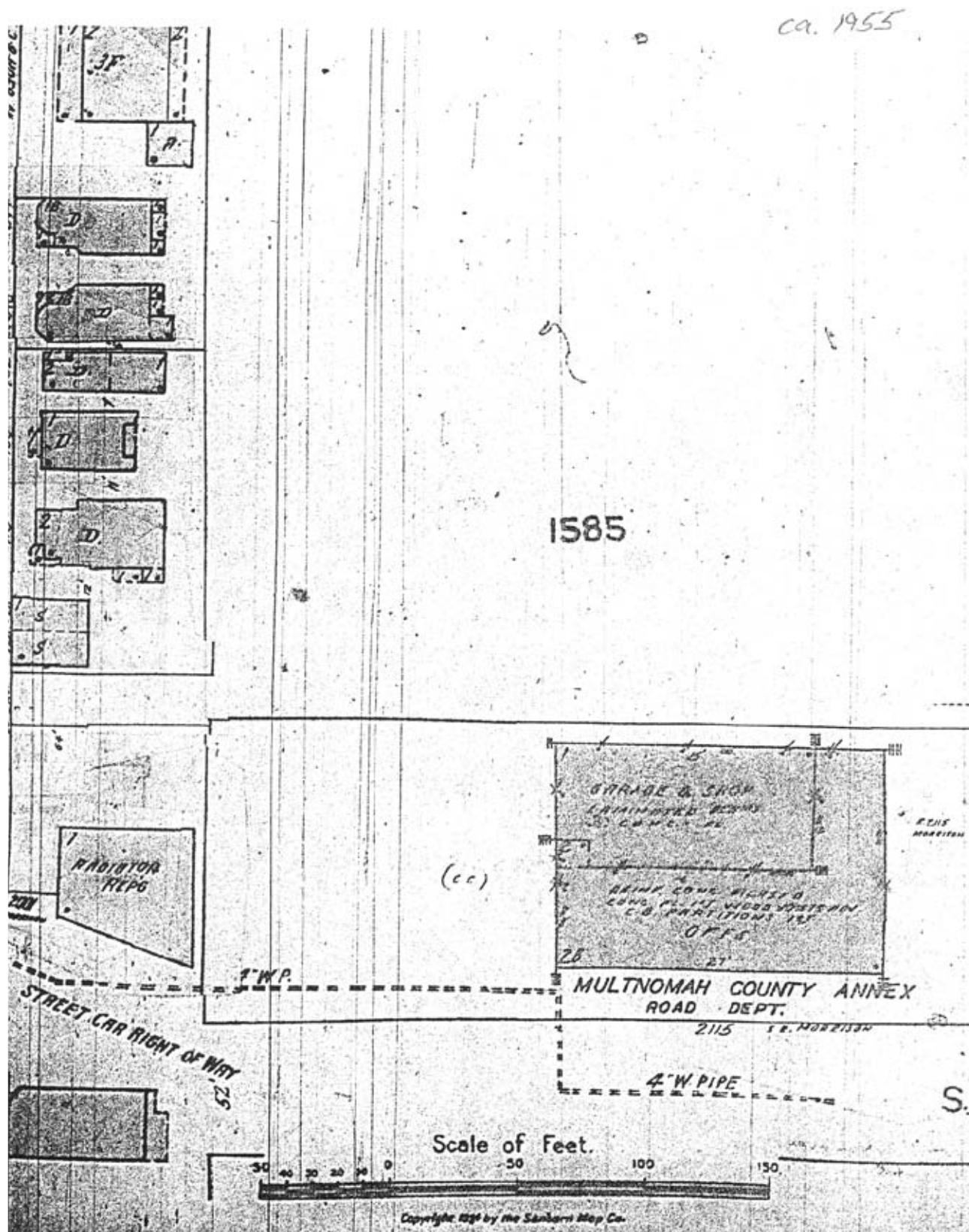


Figure 11. Circa 1955 Sanborn map.

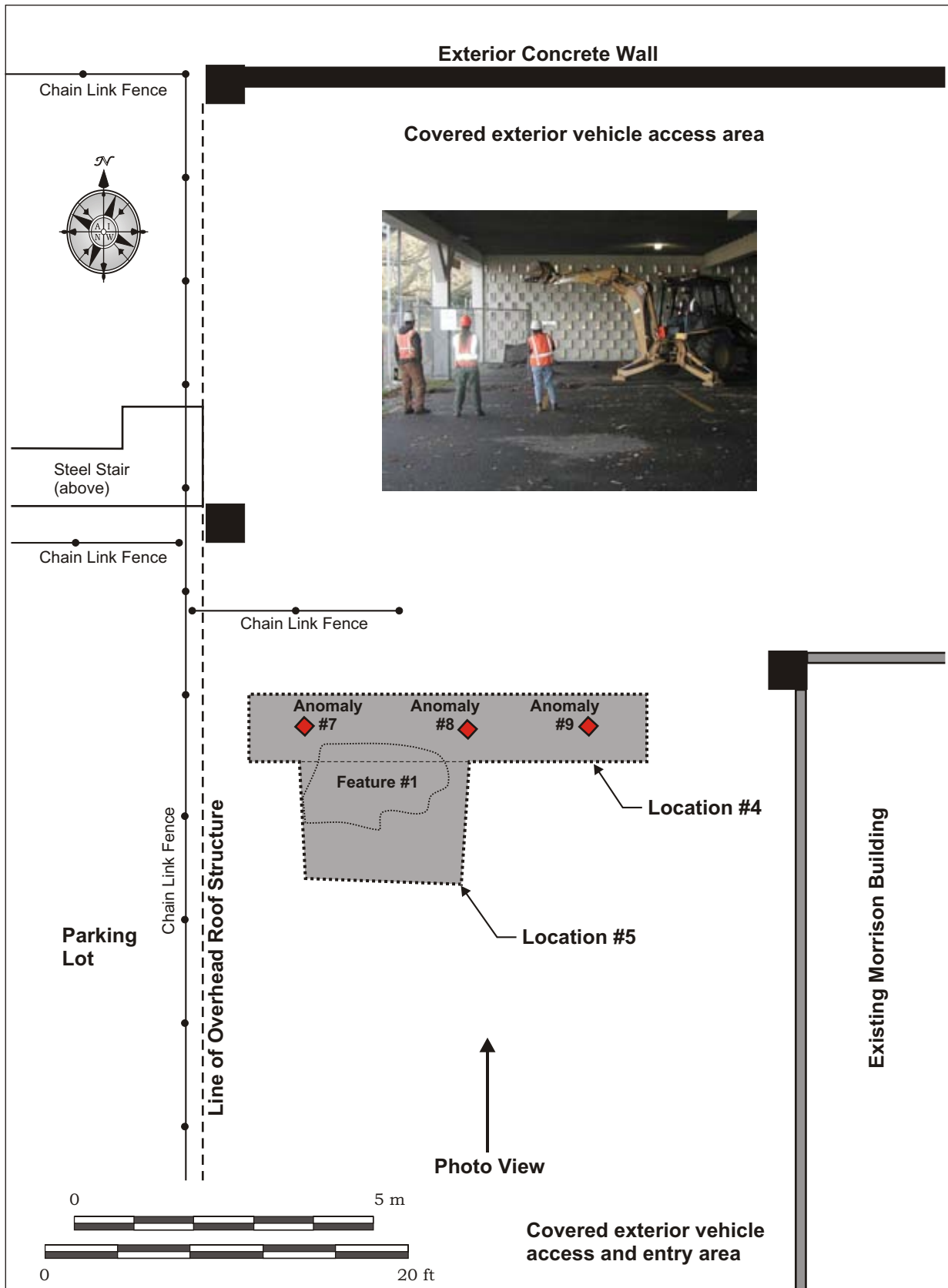


Figure 12. Anomalies 7, 8, 9, and backhoe exploration location plan.

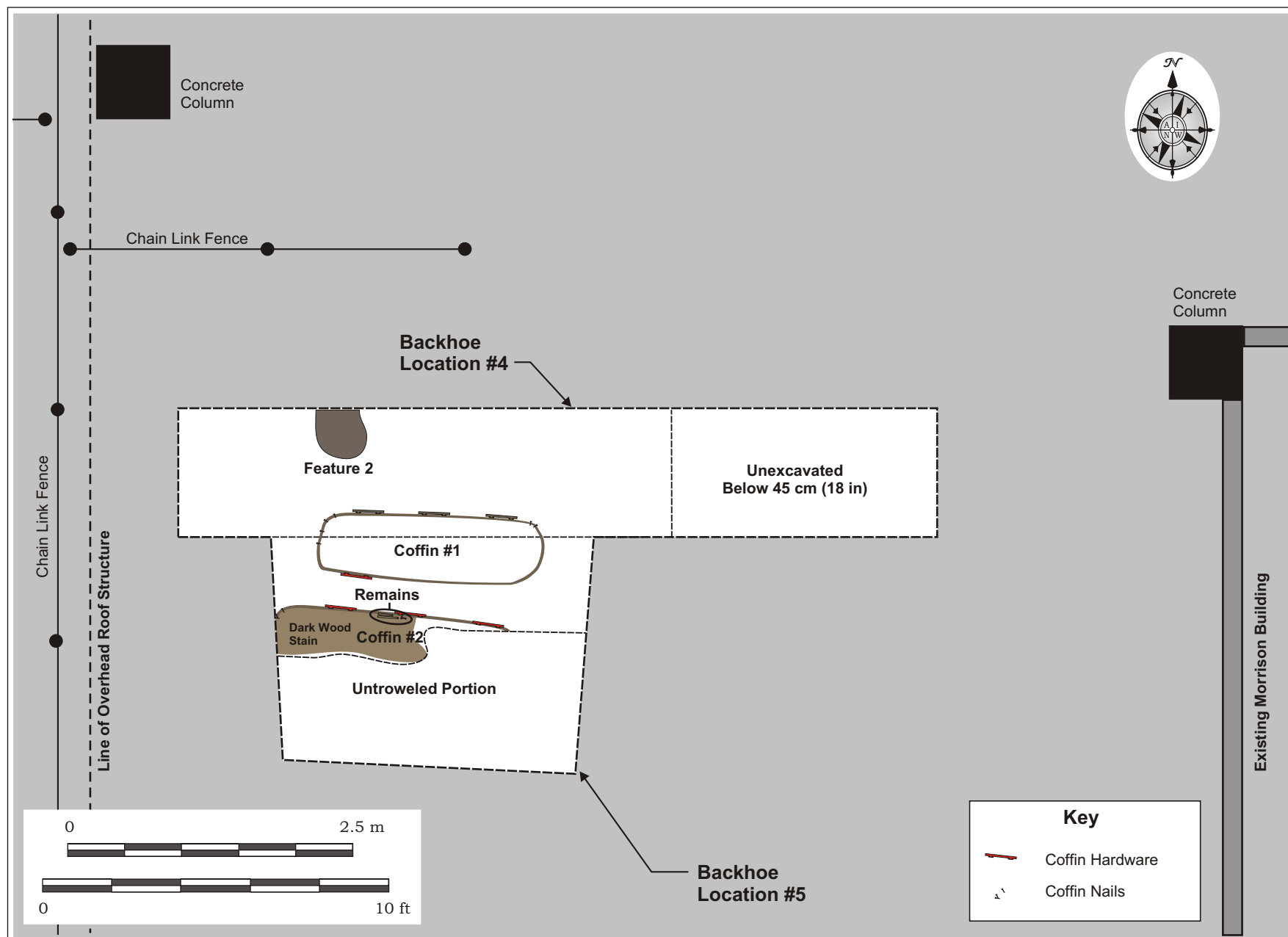


Figure 13. Backhoe excavation Locations #4 and #5 at approximately 1.10 to 1.15 m (3.6 to 3.8 ft) below the surface.



Photo 1. Oblique view of the west end of the Morrison property and Garrison's Subdivision. The view is to the west. The intersection of Morrison Street and 20th Avenue is at the upper left. The rectangular patches of new asphalt mark the locations of backhoe excavations. Location #1 is near the center of the photograph. Locations #2 and #3 are to the left.



Photo 2. View to the east, showing the west facade of the Morrison Building. Photo 1 was taken from the top of the metal staircase. The black asphalt patch in the right of the photograph marks the backhoe excavation Location #1. Lone Fir Cemetery is at the left. Locations #4 and #5 are under overhang behind stairs.



Photo 3. View to the south along the line between Lone Fir Cemetery and Garrison's Subdivision. The line comprises the western boundary of site 04/1137-1. Morrison Street passes through the center of the photograph.



Photo 4. View to the north along the line between Lone Fir Cemetery and Garrison's Subdivision. The white building to the left is situated on Lot 3. Lone Fir Cemetery is at the upper right.



Photo 5. View south along the access road located east of the Morrison Building. The eastern edge of the road provides the eastern boundary of site 04/1137-1.



Photo 6. View of the northeast corner of the Morrison Building. The view is to the west. Note the proximity of the headstones in relation to the building.



Photo 7. View of the overhang at the southeast corner of the Morrison Building. The view is to the northwest.



Photo 8. View of the southwest corner of the Morrison Building. The view is to the east. Morrison Street is at the right of the photograph.



Photo 9. View of the south wall profile of the excavation in Location #1. Note the large chunks of concrete beneath the gravel fill and clay layers.



Photo 10. View of the north wall profile (at top) and floor of the excavation in Location #1. The dark lens of charcoal, burned soil, and historic-period artifacts were encountered at 1.9 m (6.2 ft) below the surface.



Photo 11. View of the north and west wall profiles of the excavation at Locations #2 and #3. Note the rusted, folded iron tank in the center of the photo.



Photo 12. View of the south wall profile of the excavation of Location #4. The white measuring tape is at the bottom of the excavation at a depth of 1.15 m (3.8 ft) below the surface. Note the outline of a coffin and hardware (Feature #1) at the bottom of the photograph.



Photo 13. View of Feature #2. Note the distinct boundaries of the dark stain in the soil. The trowel points to the north.



Photo 14. Feature #1. The trowel points to the north. Note the outline of the coffin, which extends into the south wall of Location #4 at the bottom of the photo.



Photo 15. Feature #1 in Locations #4 and #5 near close of excavation. The trowel points to the north. Note the outline of the two coffins, the coffin handles, and hardware; the human remains are in the center of the photo.

Withheld due to the sensitive nature of the photograph.

Photo 16. Human remains and coffin hardware in Feature #1. The trowel points to the north.



Photo 17. “Bamboo” rice bowl fragments (2.01.7).



Photo 18. Right: Celadon sake cup fragment with Chinese basemark (24.01.8). Left: “Tiger Whiskey” bottle neck (24.01.9).



Photo 19. “Four Seasons” bowl fragments (3.01.6).

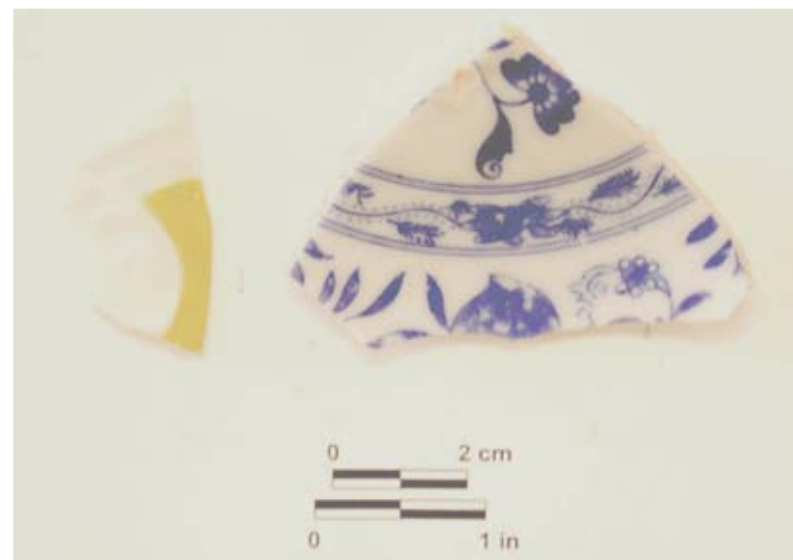


Photo 20. Euro-American ceramics patterned after Chinese styles. Left: Rim fragment exhibiting a derivative of the “Willow” pattern (3.01.9). Right: “Blue Onion” saucer fragment (24.01.1).



Photo 21. Chinese Vial (3.02.3).



Photo 22. Chinese padlock (11.01.2).



Photo 23. Coffin handles (11.01.1).

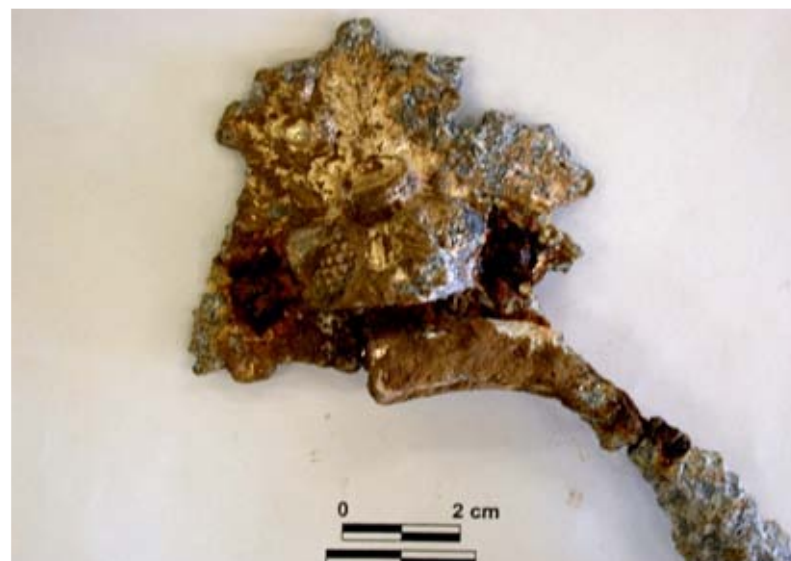


Photo 24. Decorative coffin hardware (12.02.3).

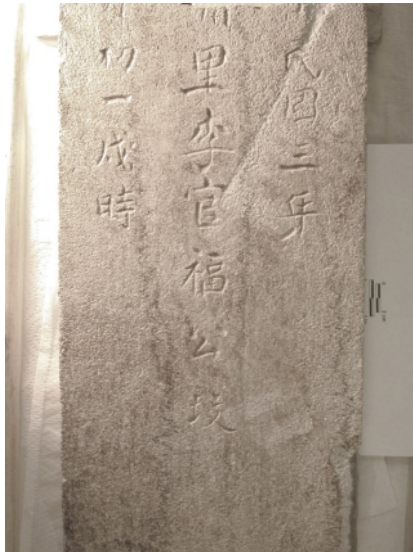


Photo 25. Headstone of Lee Goon Fook (21.01.1).



Photo 26. Photograph of the CCBA's record book indicating Lee Goon Fook's disinterment in 1928.



Photo 27. Headstone of Chin Moon Ting (22.01.1).



Photo 28. Photograph of the CCBA's record book indicating Chin Moon Ting's disinterment in 1928.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

CATALOG

HISTORIC ARTIFACT CATALOG FOR THE MORRISON PROPERTY (TEMPORARY SITE NO. 04/1137-1)

LOT SUB	SPEC/ LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC TYPE	FRAG- MENT	COM- PLETE	MVC ALT	HEAT ALT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK/ PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
1 01 1	LOCATION 1	60	CER	EAR	UND	TRN	WHI/ RED		1	1			DOM	TBL		CA. 1890S	
1 01 2	LOCATION 1	60	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU		1	1			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
1 01 3	LOCATION 1	60	GLA		JAR	CND	COL		1	1			DOM	CONS	HAZEL-ATLAS GLASS CO.	1920-1964	
1 01 4	LOCATION 1	60	GLA		BOT	CND	COL		1	1			DOM	CONS	"MALTERED/LUN CH TABLE/ RACINE-WISC- USA/HAZEL ATLAS	1920-1969	
1 01 5	LOCATION 1	60	GLA		JAR	FRU	COL		1	1			DOM	FP	"KERR GLASS/ PORTLAND	1930S-1940S	
2 01 1	LOCATION 1	200	CER	STO	CRO	SL-G	BRO		4	1			DOM	FP			2 FRAGMENTS HAVE INTERIOR GLAZE
2 01 2	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU		6	1			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
2 01 3	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU		7	1			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
2 01 4	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU		3	1			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
2 01 5	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU/ GRE		3	1			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
2 01 6	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	GRE		2	1			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
2 01 7	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU/ BRE		11	6			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
2 01 8	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	SAKE CUP	CHI	CEL		3	1			DOM	TEA	CHINESE BASE MARK	1870-1920S	
2 01 9	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	BOW	E-D			1	1			DOM	TBL			BLUE RIM FRAGMENT
2 02 1	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	PLA	UNC	WHI		1	1			DOM	TBL	J&G MEAKIN	POST 1897	

LOT SUB	SPEC/ LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC TYPE	FRAG- MENT	PLATE	COM-MVC HEAT	ALT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK/ PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
2 02 2	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	BOW	CHI	PCH		8	3			DOM	TBL	"FOUR SEASONS"	1860-1925	
2 03 1	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	PLA	TRA/E-D	BRO		2	1			DOM	TBL	"CDEFGHI"; "SA"	CA. 1890S	CHILDRENS' ALPHABET PLATE
2 03 2	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	BOT	CHI	BRO		2	1			DOM	CONS			"TIGER WHISKEY" BOTTLE
2 04 1	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	VAS	H-P	GRE		2	1			PERS	RIT		EARLY 20TH CENTURY	FLOWER VASE
2 05 1	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	BOW	UNC	WHI		5	2			DOM	TBL			
2 05 2	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	CUP	UNC	WHI		1	1			DOM	TBL			
2 05 3	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	UND	UNC	WHI		7	4			DOM	TBL			
2 05 4	LOCATION 1	200	CER	EAR	BOW	UNC	WHI		3	1	X		DOM	TBL			
2 05 5	LOCATION 1	200	CER	POR	MUG	UNC	WHI		4	1			DOM	TBL			
2 06 1	LOCATION 1	200	GLA		BOT	ALC	GRE		4	2			DOM	CONS		LATE 19TH TO EARLY 20TH CENTURY	
2 06 2	LOCATION 1	200	GLA		BOT	ALC	GRE		4	2			DOM	CONS		1880-1910	TURN-MOLD
2 07 1	LOCATION 1	200	GLA		UND				1	1	X		UND			POST 1917	
2 07 2	LOCATION 1	200	GLA		BOT	ALC	BLA		4	1			DOM	CONS		1840-1880	
2 07 3	LOCATION 1	200	GLA		BOT	ALC	GRE		1	1			DOM	CONS		1860-1920	
2 07 4	LOCATION 1	200	GLA		BOT	ALC	AME		1	1			DOM	CONS			
2 07 5	LOCATION 1	200	GLA		BOT	MED	AQU		1	1			PERS	MED		1860S-1880S	APPLIED PATENT FINISH
3 01 1	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	CEL		6	2			DOM	TBL	BLUE CHINESE BASE MARK	1870-1920	
3 01 2	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	SAKE CUP	CHI	CEL		1	1			DOM	TEA		1870-1920S	TINY VESSEL
3 01 3	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU/ GRE		22	12			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
3 01 4	LOCATION 1	210	CER	STO	CRO	UND	WHI		1	1	X		DOM	FP	R. COCHRAN & CO.	1846-1918	

LOT	SPEC/	LOCATION	LEVEL	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC	FRAG- MENT	PLETE	COM-MVC	HEAT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK / PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
	SUB		CMBS															
3	01	5	LOCATION 1	210	CER	STO	HAN	CHI	WHI/ BLU/ GRE	1	1	1	1	DOM	TBL			CHINESE TEAPOT HANDLE; WHITE SLIP EXTERIOR; BLUE-GREEN; SEMI-TRANSLUCENT GLAZE
3	01	6	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	BOW	CHI	PCH	5	3	3	3	DOM	TBL	"FOUR SEASONS"	1860-1925	
3	01	7	LOCATION 1	210	CER	EAR	JAR	CHI	BRO	1	1	1	1	DOM	FP			POSSIBLE SOY SAUCE JAR BASE; GLAZED INTERIOR
3	01	8	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	SAU		BLU	1	1	1	1	DOM	TEA	"BLUE ONION"	1739-PRESENT	CROSS-MENDS W/ 24-01.2
3	01	9	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	SAU	E-D	WHI/ GRE	1	1	1	1	DOM	TEA	DERIVATIVE OF "WILLOW" PATTERN	CA. 1900	HAND-PAINTED; EMBOSSED RIM FRAGMENT
3	01	10	LOCATION 1	210	CER	EAR	PLA	UNC	WHI	6	1	1	1	DOM	TBL			
3	01	11	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	PLA	E-D	GRE/ PINK	1	1	1	1	DOM	TEA	FUSCHIA PATTERN	CA. 1900	
3	01	12	LOCATION 1	210	CER	EAR	BOW	UNC	WHI	7	3	X	3	DOM	TBL			2 BASE FRAGMENTS; 1 HOLLOW SPOUT FRAGMENT
3	01	13	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	TPT	UNC	WHI	3	1	1	1	DOM	TBL			
3	01	14	LOCATION 1	210	CER	POR	LID	UNC	WHI	1	1	1	1	DOM	TBL			POSSIBLE LID FOR 3-01-13
3	01	15	LOCATION 1	210	CER	STO	JAR	CHI	WHI/ GRE	1	1	1	1	DOM	TBL			FOOD STORAGE JAR; WHITE SLIP EXTERIOR; GREEN SEMI- TRANSLUCENT GLAZE
3	02	1	LOCATION 1	210	GLA	BOT	BEV		COL	1	1	1	1	DOM	CONS	"NO. 75/PAT. IN U.S./DEC. 22 1903/JULY 17 1906/	POST 1917	
3	02	2	LOCATION 1	210	GLA	BOT	MED		AME	1	1	1	1	PERS	MED		PRE 1917	
3	02	3	LOCATION 1	210	GLA	VIA	MED		AQU		1	1	1	PERS	MED		19TH CENTURY	
3	02	4	LOCATION 1	210	GLA	BOT	ALC		BLA	1	1	1	1	DOM	CONS		1840-1880	
3	02	5	LOCATION 1	210	GLA	BOT	ALC		AMB	1	1	1	1	DOM	CONS		1970-1920	TOOLED DOUBLE OIL FINISH

LOT SUB	SPEC/ LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC TYPE	FRAG- MENT	COM-MVC PLETE	HEAT ALT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK/ PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
4 01 1	LOCATION 1	280	CER	POR	SAKE CUP	CHI	CEL		1	1	1	DOM	TEA		1870-1920S	
5 01 1	LOCATION 1	280	FLO	WOO	MILLED PAINTED LUMBER		RED		3			PERS	RIT			PROBABLE COFFIN FRAGMENTS
6 01 1	LOCATION 1	300	FLO	WOO	MILLED PAINTED LUMBER		RED		3			PERS	RIT			PROBABLE COFFIN FRAGMENTS
6 01 2	LOCATION 1	300	MET	FER	NAI	UND			2			ARCH	CH			LARGE CONSTRUCTION NAILS
7 01 1	LOCATION 1	59	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	"C. M."		
8 01 1	LOCATION 1	62	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	"J. C."		
9 01 1	LOCATION 1	90	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				2	1	1	PERS	RIT			
9 02 1	LOCATION 1	90	MISC	CNC	GM				1			PERS	RIT			HEADSTONE LARGE FOUNDATION
10 01 1	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	"J. R. E"		
10 01 2	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				2	1	1	PERS	RIT	"JU"		
10 01 3	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				14	1	1	PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		
10 01 4	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				5	1	1	PERS	RIT			
10 01 5	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	GRA	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT			
10 01 6	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ	GM				3	1	1	PERS	RIT	"IS STEALING"; "JUST"		
10 01 7	LOCATION 1	100-190	CER		UND				1	1	1	MISC		FIRE; BRICK- LIKE		
10 01 8	LOCATION 1	100-190	MISC	CNS	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT			DECORATIVE PIECE
10 01 9	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ	DISC				1			PERS	RIT			DECORATIVE DISC
10 02 1	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				9	3	3	PERS	RIT			

LOT SUB	SPEC/ SUB	LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC TYPE	FRAG- MENT	COM- PLETE	MVC ALT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK/ PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
10	03	1	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	PERS	RIT			
10	03	2	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	PERS	RIT	"MOTHER/LE"		
10	04	1	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				3	2	PERS	RIT			
10	04	2	LOCATION 1	100-190	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	PERS	RIT			
11	01	1	LOCATION 1	90-280	MET	AGP/LED/BRA	HAN				5	1	PERS	RIT			COFFIN HANDLES
11	01	2	LOCATION 1	90-280	MET	BRA	LOCK				1		PERS				
11	01	3	LOCATION 1	90-280	MET	FER	UND				1		UND				
11	01	4	LOCATION 1	90-280	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1		PERS	RIT			DECORATIVE KNOB
12	01	1	LOCATION 2	0-140	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	BLU	CHI		3	1	DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
12	01	2	LOCATION 2	0-140	CER	POR	BOW	PCH	CHI		1	1	DOM	TBL	"FOUR SEASONS"	1860-1925	
12	01	3	LOCATION 2	0-140	CER	EAR	PLA	WHI	UNC		1	1	DOM	TBL	J&G MEAKIN	POST 1895	
12	01	4	LOCATION 2	0-140	CER	EAR	BOW	WHI	UNC		1	1	DOM	TBL			
12	01	5	LOCATION 2	0-140	GLA		BOT	COL	CND		1	1	DOM	CONS	"D-2/87-50" ONE PINT	1920-1964	
12	01	6	LOCATION 2	0-140	MET	AGP/LED	HAR				1		PERS	RIT			COFFIN HARDWARE
12	01	7	LOCATION 2	0-140	MET	BRA	HAN				1		PERS	RIT			COFFIN HANDLE
12	02	1	LOCATION 2	0-140	MET	FER	SPK		RRS		1		TRAN				COFFIN HANDLE
12	02	2	LOCATION 2	0-140	MET/	AGP/LED/ FLO WOO	HAN				1		PERS	RIT			COFFIN HARDWARE
12	02	3	LOCATION 2	0-140	MET	AGP/LED	HAR				1		PERS	RIT			DECORATED W/LEAF AND ACORN MOTIF
13	01	1	LOCATION 2	140-200	GLA		BOT	AME	BEV		1	1	DOM	CONS	"SHASTA WATER CO." "151-B"	1889-1917	CUP-BOTTOM MOLD

LOT SUB	SPEC/ SUB	LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC TYPE	FRAG- MENT	MVC PLETE	HEAT ALT	GROUP CLASS	MARK/ PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
13 01 2	LOCATION 2	140-200	GLA			BOT	BEV	AME		3	1		DOM	CONS	1880-1910	TURN-MOLD
13 01 3	LOCATION 2	140-200	GLA			BOT	UND	COL		2	1		DOM	CONS	POST 1917	
13 01 4	LOCATION 2	140-200	GLA			BOT	BEE	AMB		1	1		DOM	CONS	1903-1964	
13 01 5	LOCATION 2	140-200	GLA			BOT	BEE	AMB		1	1		DOM	CONS	1915-1920	CUP-BOTTOM MOLD; OBEAR-NESTER GLASS CO.
13 01 6	LOCATION 2	140-200	CER	POR	SAKE CUP		CHI	CEL		1	1		DOM	TEA	1870-1920S	
13 01 7	LOCATION 2	140-200	MET	LED	HAR					1		X	PERS	RIT		COFFIN HARDWARE
14 01 1	LOCATION 2	200-260	CER	EAR	BOW		UNC	WHI		8	3	X	DOM	TBL		
14 01 2	LOCATION 2	200-260	CER	TER	FLW					1	1		PERS	RIT		
14 01 3	LOCATION 2	200-260	CER	POR	RICE BOWL		CHI	BLU		3	1		DOM	TBL	1870-1910	"BAMBOO"
14 01 4	LOCATION 2	200-260	GLA		FLA		WIN	LIGHT AQU		1			ARCH	CM		
14 01 5	LOCATION 2	200-260	GLA		BOT		BEV	COL		1	1		DOM	CONS	POST 1917	FROSTED; DECORATIVE HANDLE
14 01 6	LOCATION 2	200-260	GLA		HAN		VAS	TRN		1	1		PERS	RIT		
14 01 7	LOCATION 2	200-260	GLA		BOT		BEE	AMB		1			DOM	CONS	1903-1964	PROBABLE CROSS-MEND W/13-01-4
14 01 8	LOCATION 2	200-260	GLA		LDL			WHI		1	1		DOM	FP	POST 1869	POSSIBLE COFFIN WOOD
14 02 1	LOCATION 2	200-260	FLO	WOO	LUM					1			PERS	RIT		LIGHT BULB BASE
14 02 2	LOCATION 2	200-260	MET	ALU						2	1		ARCH	UTIL		COFFIN HARDWARE
14 02 3	LOCATION 2	200-260	MET	AGP/LED	HAR					2			PERS	RIT		COFFIN HARDWARE
14 02 4	LOCATION 2	200-260	MET	FER	HAN					1			PERS	RIT		UNIDENTIFIED LARGE MAMMAL BONE
15 01	LOCATION 2	260-320	BON	LARGE MAMMAL	UND					1						FRAGMENT; BURNED
16 01 1	LOCATION 2	260-320	GLA		BOT		ALC	OLI		1	1		DOM	CONS	POST 1860	
16 01 2	LOCATION 2	260-320	CER	EAR	BOW		UNC	WHI		1	1		DOM	TBL		

LOT SUB	SPEC/ SUB	LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC TYPE	FRAG- MENT	PLETE	COM-MVC	HEAT ALT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK/ PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
16	01	3	LOCATION 2	260-320	CER	EAR	PLA	TRN	BRO		1	1	1	DOM	TBL		LATE 19TH CENTURY	PROBABLE ENGLISH STAFFORDSHIRE; CROSS- MENDS W/24-01-1
17	01	LOCATION 2	200-260	BONBOS TAURUS META TARSAL							1							DOMESTIC COW (IMMATURE); EPIPHYSIS NOT FUSED; RIGHT SIDE; PROXIMAL PART OF BONE
18	01	LOCATION 2	260-320	BONBOS TAURUS FEMUR							1							DOMESTIC COW (ADULT); RIGHT SIDE; PROXIMAL PART OF BONE
19	01	1	LOCATION 2	30	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		LIGHTLY INSCRIBED
20	01	1	LOCATION 2	100	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		
21	01	1	LOCATION 2	100	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		
22	01	1	LOCATION 2	140	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		
23	01	1	LOCATION 2	170	LIT	QTZ/ SANDSTONE	GM				1	1	1	PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		
24	01	1	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	EAR	PLA	TRN	BRO		1			DOM	TBL		LATE 19TH CENTURY	PROBABLE ENGLISH STAFFORDSHIRE; CROSS- MENDS W/16-01-3
24	01	2	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	POR	SAU		BLU		1			DOM	TEA	"BLUE ONION"	1739-PRESENT	CROSS-MENDS W/3-01-8
24	01	3	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	EAR	PLA	DEC	PCH		1	1	1	DOM	TBL		CA. 1920	SCALLOPPED AND EMBOSSED RIM; FLORAL PATTERN
24	01	4	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	EAR	PLA	UNC	WHI		1	1	1	DOM	TBL			TEACUP HANDLE
24	01	5	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	EAR	CUP	MOL	WHI		1	1	1	DOM	TEA			
24	01	6	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU		2	2	2	DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
24	01	7	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	POR	BOW	CHI	PCH		2	2	2	DOM	TBL	"FOUR SEASONS"	1860-1925	
24	01	8	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	POR	SAKE CUP	CHI	CEL		1	1	1	DOM	TEA	CHINESE BASE MARK	1870-1920S	

LOT SUB	SPEC/ LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC TYPE	FRAG- MENT	COM- PLETE	MVC ALT	HEAT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK / PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
24 01 9	LOCATION 3	0-320	CER	EAR	BOT	CHI	BLU		1	1	1		DOM	CONS			"TIGER" WHISKEY BOTTLE
24 01 10	LOCATION 3	0-320	MET	AGP/LED	HAR				2				PERS	RIT			DECORATED COFFIN HARDWARE
24 01 11	LOCATION 3	0-320	GLA		BOT	UND	COL		1	1	1		DOM	CONS		POST 1939	SCREW THREADS
24 01 12	LOCATION 3	0-320	GLA		BOT	ALC	GRE		1	1	1		DOM	CONS		1870-1900	TURN-MOLD
25 01	LOCATION 3	275	BONBOS	TAURUS	SCAP ULA				1								DOMESTIC COW; RIDE SIDE; ANTERIOR PART OF BONE
26 01	LOCATION 3	270-300	BONBOS	TAURUS	CALCA NEUS				1								DOMESTIC COW (ADULT); RIGHT SIDE
27 01 1	LOCATION 3	200	FAU	LEA	SHO				1				PERS	CLO			~ SIZE 9 SHOE
28 01 1	LOCATION 3	80-275	LIT	QTZ/	GM				4	2			PERS	RIT			
29 01 1	LOCATION 4	30	LIT	QTZ/	GM				1	1			PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		LIGHTLY INSCRIBED
30 01 1	LOCATION 4	30-40	LIT	QTZ/	GM				3	1			PERS	RIT			
31 01 1	LOCATION 4	70	MET	AGP/LED	HAN				3				PERS	RIT			DECORATIVE COFFIN HANDLES
32 01 1	LOCATION 4	70	CER	POR	BOW	CHI	PCH		1	1			DOM	TBL	"FOUR SEASONS"	1860-1925	
33 01 1	LOCATION 4	100	CER	EAR	BOW	UNC	WHI		1	1			DOM	TBL			
33 01 2	LOCATION 4	100	GLA		BOT	ALC	BLA		2	1			DOM	CONS		1840-1880	
33 01 3	LOCATION 4	100	GLA		BOT	ALC	OLI		1	1			DOM	CONS		POST 1860	
34 01 1	LOCATION 5	48	LIT	QTZ/	GM				1	1			PERS	RIT	CHINESE CHARACTERS		
35 01 1	LOCATION 5	50	CER	EAR	JAR	CHI	BRO		1	1			DOM	CONS			POSSIBLE SOY SAUCE JAR
36 01 1	LOCATION 5	70	CER	POR	RICE BOWL	CHI	BLU		1	1			DOM	TBL	"BAMBOO"	1870-1910	
37 01 1	LOCATION 5	90	MET	CU	COIN	PENNY			1				PERS	C&T	"ONE/CENT/UN ITED STATES OF AMERICA"		WHEAT PENNY

LOT	SPEC/	LOCATION	LEVEL	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC	FRAG- MENT	COM- PLETE	MVC	HEAT	ALT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK / PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
	SUB			CMBS															
38	01	1	LOCATION 5	95	CER	POR	SAKE CUP	CHI	CEL	1	1	1	DOM	TEA				1870-1920S	
39	01	1	LOCATION 5	100	CER	EAR	JAR	CHI	BRO	2	1	1	DOM	CONS					POSSIBLE SOY SAUCE JAR
39	01	2	LOCATION 5	100	CER	EAR	JAR	CHI/UNG		1	1	1	DOM	FP					FOOD STORAGE JAR
39	01	3	LOCATION 5	100	CER	POR	BOW	CHI	PCH	1	1	1	DOM	TBL			"FOUR SEASONS"	1860-1925	
39	01	4	LOCATION 5	100	GLA		BOT	ALC	OLI	2	2	2	DOM	CONS				1880-1910	TURN-MOLD
40	01	1	FEATURE 1	115	MET	FER	NAI	WRN		6d	1		ARCH	CH				20TH CENTURY FINISHING NAIL	
40	01	2	FEATURE 1	115	FLO	WOO	MILLED LUMBER			20			PERS	RIT					COFFIN FRAGMENTS
41	01	1	FEATURE 1	115	MET	FER	NAI	SQU		1			ARCH	CH				19TH CENTURY FINISHING NAIL	
42	01	1	FEATURE 1	115	MET	AGP/LED	HAN			3			PERS	RIT					COFFIN HANDLE
43	01	1	FEATURE 1	115	MET	AGP/LED	HAR			1			PERS	RIT					COFFIN HARDWARE DECORATED W/LEAF AND ACORN MOTIF
44	01	1	FEATURE 1	115	FLO	WOO	MILLED LUMBER			20			PERS	RIT					COFFIN FRAGMENTS
45	01	1	FEATURE 1	116	MET	AGP/LED	HAN			3			PERS	RIT					COFFIN HANDLES
46	01	1	FEATURE 1	116	MET	AGP/LED	HAN			1			PERS	RIT					COFFIN HARDWARE DECORATED W/LEAF AND ACORN MOTIF
47	01	1	FEATURE 1	106	MET	AGP/LED	HAN			3			PERS	RIT					DECORATIVE COFFIN HANDLES
48	01	1	FEATURE 1	106	MET	FER	NAI	WRN		6d	2	4	ARCH	CH					FINISHING NAILS
49	01	1	FEATURE 1	122	MET	FER	NAI	SQU			1		ARCH	CH				19TH CENTURY	
50	01	1	FEATURE 1	119	MET	FER	NAI	WRN			1		ARCH	CH				20TH CENTURY LARGE CONSTRUCTION	
51	01	1	FEATURE 1	114	MET	FER	UND			1			UND						
52	01	1	FEATURE 1	114	MET	FER	NAI	SQU		1			ARCH	CH				19TH CENTURY MEDIUM CONSTRUCTION	
53	01	1	FEATURE 1	112	MET	LED	HAR			3			PERS	RIT					COFFIN HARDWARE FRAGMENTS
53	01	2	FEATURE 1	112	MET	FER	UND			1			UND						

LOT SUB	SPEC/ LOCATION	LEVEL CMBS	MAT	COMP	FORM	TYPE	SUB- TYPE	METRIC	FRAG- MENT	COM-MVC PLETE	HEAT ALT	GROUP	CLASS	MARK/ PATTERN	DATE RANGE	NOTES
54 01 1	FEATURE 1	120	MET	FER	NAI	UND			1	4		ARCH	CH			
55 01 1	FEATURE 1	114	GLA		BOT	ALC	OLI		1	1		DOM	CONS		1880-1910	TURN-MOLD
56 01 1	FEATURE 1	124	MET	ALU	CLS	STA				1		PERS	CLO			DECORATIVE
57 01 1	FEATURE 1	117	MET	FER	HAR				1			PERS	RIT			COFFIN HARDWARE
TOTALS FOR SITE:																
							FRAGS		386	COMP	16	MVC	157			

ABBREVIATIONS FOR HISTORICAL ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATIONS

#1	CAN	BAS	BASALT	CIG	CIGARETTE BUTT
#2	CAN	BAT	BATTERY CORE	CIR	CIRCULAR
#2½	CAN	BCK	BUCKLE	CLA	CLAMP
#3	CAN	BEA	BEAD	CLC	CLOCK
#3½	CAN	BEE	BEER	CLD	CELLULOID
#10	CAN	BEN	BENNINGTON	CLE	CLEAT
No. 1½	HARDWARE	BET	BETTLEWARE	CLI	CLINKERS
No. 2	HARDWARE	BEV	BEVELED	CLL	COLLAR PIECE
No. 2½	HARDWARE	BIT	BIT	CLO	CLOTHING
No. 8	HARDWARE	BKL	BAKELITE	CLP	CELLOPHANE
No. 9	HARDWARE	BKP	BAKING POWDER	CLR	CLOROX
No. 10	HARDWARE	BLA	BLACK	CLS	CLASP
No. 12	HARDWARE	BLU	BLUE	CLT	CLOUT
No. 14	HARDWARE	BOL	BOLT	CM	CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
No. 16	HARDWARE	BON	BONE	CMP	COMPOSITION
No. 18	HARDWARE	BOO	BOOK	CNC	CONCRETE
No. 20	HARDWARE	BOT	BOTTLE	CND	CONDIMENT
2d	NAIL	BOW	BOWL	CNG	CONGLOMERATE ROCK
3d	NAIL	BOX	BOX	CNT	CONTAINER
4d	NAIL	BRA	BRASS	COA	COAL
5d	NAIL	BRAD	BRAD	COB	COBALT
6d	NAIL	BRB	BARBED	COC	COCOA
7d	NAIL	BRI	BRICK	COF	COFFEE
8d	NAIL	BRN	BRANDY	COI	COIN
9d	NAIL	BRO	BROWN	COL	COLORLESS
10d	NAIL	BRT	BRISTOL	COM	COMB
12d	NAIL	BRU	BRUSH	COMM	COMMUNICATION
16d	NAIL	BRZ	BRONZE	CONS	CONSUMPTION
20d	NAIL	BSN	BASIN	CON	CONICAL
30d	NAIL	BTM	BITUMINOUS	COO	COOKING OIL
40d	NAIL	BTR	BITTERS	COP	COPPER
50d	NAIL	BTT	BUTT	COS	COSMETIC
60d	NAIL	BUC	BUCKET	CPR	CUPRIC
AA	ARMS/AMMUNITION	BUL	BULLET	CRA	CRACKLE
ACR	ACRYLIC	BUR	BURNER	CRE	CREAM
ADOR	ADORNMENT	BUT	BUTTON	CRM	CREAMCOLOR
AG	SILVER	C&T	COINS AND TOKENS	CRO	CROCK
AGP	SILVERPLATE	CAL	CALIBER	CRP	CRIMPED
AGRI	AGRICULTURE	CAN	CAN	CRR	CARRIAGE
ALC	ALCOHOL	CAP	CAP	CRT	CARTRIDGE
ALE	ALE	CAR	CARDBOARD	CRU	CRUET
ALU	ALUMINUM	CAS	CASE	CRW	CROWN
AMB	AMBER	CAT	CATALIN	C-S	CORK-STAMPED
AME	AMETHYST	CAU	CAULK	CSN	CASEIN
ANT	ANTLER	CBG	COKE BOTTLE GREEN	CTS	CATSUP
APP	APPLIANCE	CCB	COCOBOLO	CU	COPPER
AQU	AQUA	CCS	CCS	CUF	CUFF LINK
ARCH	ARCHITECTURE	CEL	CELADON	CUL	CULINARY
ASB	ASBESTOS	CER	CERAMIC	CUP	CUP
ASH	ASHTRAY	C-F	CENTER-FIRE	CUT	CUT
ASP	ASPHALT	CFF	COFFEEPOT	CYL	CYLINDRICAL
AU	GOLD	CH	CONSTRUCTION HARDWARE	CYR	CYLINDER RECORD
AUT	AUTO PART	CHA	CHALK	DAR	DARK
AUTO	AUTOMOBILE	CHC	CHARCOAL	DAU	DAUB
AXE	AXE	CHE	CHEMICAL	DEC	DECALCOMANIA
BAG	BAG	CHI	CHINESE	DEP	DEPRESSION
BAI	BAIL	CHM	CHAMPAGNE	DIS	DISINFECTANT
BAK	BAKER	CHN	CHINKING	DOL	DOLL
BAN	BANDED	CHR	CHROMIUM	DOM	DOMESTIC
BAR	BARREL	CHS	CHESTNUT	DOO	DOORKNOB

ABBREVIATIONS FOR HISTORICAL ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATIONS

DRA	DRAWN	GRNT	GRANITEWARE	LIN	LINK
DRI	DRILL	GRE	GREEN	LIQ	LIQUOR
EAR	EARTHENWARE	GRI	GRIDDLE	LIT	LITHIC
E-D	EDGE-DECORATED	GRM	GROOMING	LOC	LOCK
ELE	ELECTRICAL	GRN	GRINDER	LUM	LUMBER
ELI	ELECTRICAL INSULATION	GROM	GROMMET	LUS	LUSTERWARE
EMB	EMBOSSSED	GRA	GRAPHITE	M/D	MOCHA/DIPPED
ENA	ENAMELED	GRY	GRAY	MAC	MACHINED
ENM	ENAMELWARE	GUN	GUNFLINT	MACH	MACHINERY
ESS	ESSENCE	HAL	HALTER	MAR	MARBLE
EXR	EXTRACT	HAN	HANDLE	MEA	MEAT
EXT	EXTERNAL	HAR	HARDWARE	MED	MEDICINAL/MEDICINE
EYE	EYELET	HEX	HEXAGONAL	MEL	MELAMINE
EYG	EYE GLASSES	HIC	HOLE-IN-CAP	MET	METAL
FAB	FABRIC	HIN	HINGE	MIC	MICA
FAC	FACETED	HIT	HOLE-IN-TOP	MIL	MILK
FAS	FASTENER	HM	HOME MAINTENANCE	MIN	MINERAL WATER
FAU	FAUNAL	H-NAIL	HORSESHOE NAIL	MINE	MINING
FBK	FLOW BLACK	HOB	HOB	MIR	MIRROR
FBL	FLOW BLUE	HOL	HOLLOWWARE	MISC	MISC
FBR	FIBERLOID	HON	HONEY	MLK	"MILK"
FEM	FEMUR	HOO	HOOK	MOL	MOLDED
FEN	FENCE	HOR	HORN	MOR	MORTAR
FER	FERROUS	H-P	HAND-PAINTED	MOT	MOTOR OIL
FIB	FIBERGLASS	HRN	HARNESS	MUG	MUG
FIG	FIGURINE	HRS	HORSESHOE	MUL	MULBERRY
FILE	FILE	IMP	IMPLEMENTS	NAI	NAIL
FIR	FIREBRICK	IND	INDUSTRY	NAP	NAPPIE
FIS	FISH	INDL	INDULGENCES	NCK	NICKEL PLATE
FIX	FIXTURE	INK	INK	NEE	NEEDLE
FLA	FLAT	INL	INSULATION	NI	NICKEL
FLG	FLAT GLASS	INS	INSULATOR	NUT	NUT
FLN	FLINT	INT	INTERNAL	NYL	NYLON
FLO	FLORAL	IRI	IRIDESCENT	OBJ	OBJECT
FLP	FLOWPRINTED	IVO	IVORY	OBS	OBSIDIAN
FLS	FLASK	JPN	JAPANESE	OLI	OLIVE
FLT	FLATWARE	JAR	JAR	OPA	OPAL
FLW	FLOWERPOT	JET	JET	OPB	OPAQUE BEIGE
FOR	FORGED	JEW	JEWELRY	OPQ	OPAQUE
FOU	FOUNDATION	JPD	JAPANNED	ORA	ORANGE
FP	FOOD PREPARATION	JUG	JUG	PAI	PAIL
FRA	FRAME	JUI	JUICE	PAN	PAN
FRI	FRICTION	KET	KETTLE	PAP	PAPER
FRK	FORK	KEY	KEY	PAS	PASTE TUBE
FRU	FRUIT	KNI	KNIFE	PCH	POLYCHROME
FUR	FUR	KNO	KNOB	PEA	PEACH
FURN	FURNISHINGS	KYW	KEY WOUND	PEG	PEG
FUS	FUSE	LAB	LABEL	PEN	PENCIL
FW	FOOTWEAR	LAC	LACQUER	PER	PEARL
GAL	GALLON	LAM	LAMP CHIMNEY	PERS	PERSONAL
GAS	GASKET	LAN	LANTERN GLASS	PET	POLYETHYLENE
GAU	GAUGE	LAND	LANDSCAPING	PEW	PEWTER
GEM	GEMSTONE	LAR	LARD	PIN	PIN
GIL	GILDED	LAS	LASTING	PIP	PIPE
GLA	GLASS	LDL	LID LINER	PIT	PITCHER
GLD	GOLD	LEA	LEATHER	PLA	PLATE
GLO	GLOVE	LED	LEAD	PLR	PLASTER
GLV	GALVANIZED	LGH	LIGHTING	PLS	PLASTIC
GLZ	GLAZED	LID	LID	PLT	PLATTER
GNS	GUNSHELL	LIG	LIGHT BULB	PLU	PLUG

ABBREVIATIONS FOR HISTORICAL ARTIFACT CLASSIFICATIONS

PNK	PINK	SLO	SLOTTED	TOY	TOY
PNL	PANELED	S/M	SEWING/MENDING	TPT	TEAPOT
PNT	PAINT	SMK	SMOKED GRAY	TRA	TRANSFERPRINT
POC	POCKET	SMO	SMOOTH	TRAN	TRANSPORTATION
POP	POPCORN	SNA	SNAP	TRN	TRANSPARENT
POR	PORCELAIN	SNU	SNUFF	TUB	TUB
POS	POST	SOC	SOCKET	TUF	TUFF
POT	POT	SOD	SODA	TUM	TUMBLER
PPR	POLYPROPYLENE	SOL	SOLE	TUP	TUPPERWARE
PRE	PRESSED	SOU	SOUP PLATE	TUR	TURQUOISE
PRI	PRIMER	S-P	SEMI-PORCELAIN	TWI	TWINE
PRX	PUREX	SPA	SPATTERWARE	UN	UNIDENTIFIABLE
PST	POLYSTYRENE	SPI	SPICE	UNC	UNDECORATED
PUR	PURPLE	SPEC	SPECTACLES	UND	UNDETERMINED
PYR	PYRALIN	SPK	SPIKE	UNG	UNGLAZED
R&W	READING & WRITING	SPN	SPONGEWARE	UNK	UNKNOWN
RAD	RADIO	SPO	SPOON	UTIL	UTILITIES
RAZ	RAZOR	SPR	SPRING	VAN	VANITY ITEM
RCR	RECORD	SQ	SQUARE	VAS	VASE
RDC	RED CLAY	SRP	STRAP	VEG	VEGETABLE IVORY
RDW	REDWARE	SST	STAINLESS STEEL	VEN	VENT
REC	RECREATION	S-T	SEW-THROUGH	VES	VESSEL
RECT	RECTANGULAR	STA	STAMPED	VIA	VIAL
RED	RED	STE	STEEL	VIN	VINYL
REI	REIN	STG	STRING	VIO	VIOLET
R-F	RIM-FIRE	STM	STEMWARE	WAGN	WAGON
RIT	RITUAL	STN	STENCILED	WAS	WASHER
RIV	RIVET	STO	STONEWARE	WBC	WHITE BALL-CLAY
ROA	ROASTER	STP	STAPLE	WD	WASTE DISPOSAL
ROD	ROD	STR	STOPPER	WDS	WOOD (SCREW)
ROS	ROSETTE	STV	STOVE	WHI	WHITE
ROU	ROUND	STY	STYRFOAM	WHT	WHITE GRANITE
R-P	RING-PULL	SUS	SUSPENDER	WIN	WINDOW
RRS	RR (SPIKE)	SWI	SWITCH	WIR	WIRE
RUB	RUBBER	SYN	SYNTHETIC	WIS	WHISKEY
SAF	SAFETY	SYR	SYRUP	WNE	WINE
SA-G	SALT-GLAZE	T&H	TOOLS & HARDWARE	WOO	WOOD
SAL	SALT CELLAR	TAB	TABLET	WRG	WROUGHT IRON
SAN	SANITARY	TAC	TACK	WRN	WIRE (NAIL)
SAR	SARDINE	TAG	TAG, TOBACCO	WRO	WROUGHT
SAU	SAUCER	TAP	TAR PAPER	YEL	YELLOW
SAV	SALVER	TAR	TARGET	YLL	YELLOWWARE
SAW	SAW	TBE	TUBE	ZIP	ZIPPER
S-C	SHINGLE-COMPOSITE	TBL	TABLEWARE	ZN	ZINC
SCI	SCISSORS	TEA	TEA		
SCR	SCREEN	TEAW	TEA WARE		
SCW	SCREW	TEL	TELEPHONE		
SHA	SHAKE	TER	TERRACOTTA		
SHE	SHELL	TFS	TIN FREE STEEL		
SHL	SHELLAC	THE	THERMOS		
SHN	SHANK LOOP	THR	THREADED		
SHO	SHOE	TIL	TILE		
SHOT	SHOT	TIN	TIN		
SHR	SHORTENING	TIP	TINPLATE		
SIL	SILVER	TKT	TEAKETTLE		
SKI	SKILLET	TOB	TOBACCO		
SKR	SHAKER	TOI	TOILETRY		
SLA	SLATE	TOK	TOKEN		
SLG	SLAG	TOO	TOOTH		
SL-G	SLIP-GLAZE	TOR	TORTOISESHELL		

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE INVENTORY FORM

STATE of OREGON
Cultural Resource Site Record

Administrative Data

Smithsonian Number: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	Primary Number: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="9"/>
Alternate ID Numbers: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="04/1137-1"/>	
Site Name: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Chinese Section of Lone Fir Cemetery"/>	County: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="Multnomah"/>
Management Location: <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>	
National Register Status: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible	
Site Type(s): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Burial/Grave/Cemetery <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scatter	Owner(s): <input style="width: 100%;" type="text" value="CNTY County"/>
Features: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other	Cultural Period(s): <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early 20th Century (1900-1930) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depression/WWII (1929-1950)

Locational Data

Legal Description: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SE 1/4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NE 1/4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NE 1/4, Section: <input type="text" value="2"/> T.: <input type="text" value="1"/> N/S: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S R.: <input type="text" value="1"/>
E/W of Willamette Meridian: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E UTM Zone: <input type="text" value="10"/> Easting: <input type="text" value="527860"/> Northing: <input type="text" value="5040280"/> DLC: <input type="text" value="54"/>

USGS Quad Series	Quad Name	Quad Date
<input type="text" value="7.5"/>	<input type="text" value="PORTLAND"/>	<input type="text" value="1990"/>

GPS? ☒ UTM Datum:

Describe access to site from permanent feature and how to find primary datum:

The site is located at the northeast corner of the intersection between SE Morrison Street and SE 20th Avenue in southeast Portland. The site datum is at the southeast corner of the northern half of Lot 3 of Block 7 of Garrison's Subdivision.

STATE of OREGON

Cultural Resource Site Record

Environmental Data

Province: <input type="text" value="WV"/> Willamette Valley Basin: <input type="text" value="WM"/> Willamette River Subbasin: <input type="text" value="118"/> LOWER WILLAMETTE - 17090012	Drainage: <input type="text" value="Willamette River"/> Elevation: <input type="text" value="125"/> FT Aspect: <input type="text" value="SW"/>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Depositional Environment: Environments in which sediments are transported and deposited by flowing water.

Soil Description:

Culturally Significant Vegetation:

Culturally Significant Vegetation Description:

WATER SOURCES				FROM DATUM	
Name	Type	Status	Class	Distance	Bearing
<input type="text" value="Willamette River"/>	<input type="text" value="16"/> River	<input type="text" value="Perennial"/>	<input type="text" value=""/>	<input type="text" value="1762"/> meters	<input type="text" value="270"/> degrees

Site Setting (Discuss environmental setting of site relevant to site location, including on-site vegetation, topography, dated landforms and formation processes):

Lone Fir Cemetery is located approximately 1.6 kilometers (km) (1 mile [mi]) east of the Willamette River in Portland. The site consists of a rectangular 1.088-acre parcel of land located near the northeast corner of S.E. Morrison Street and 20th Avenue. The street borders the site to the south. On the west, lots, now vacant form the site boundary. Lone Fir Cemetery is to the north, and to the east. The property is situated on gently southwest-trending terrain on a terrace well above the Willamette River. The current elevation ranges between 38 and 39.5 meters (m) (125 and 130 feet [ft]) above mean sea level.

With the exception of a small tree, the site has been void of vegetation since construction of the reinforced concrete building and asphalt parking lot in 1953. Aside from the manicured lawns and Douglas-fir, bigleaf maple, oak, and other trees of Lone Fir Cemetery to the north and east, most of the vegetation in the vicinity of the site has been cleared for residential and commercial development.

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Physical Data

Site Length: Site Width: Site Area:
Depth of Cultural Deposits: centimeters

Date(s) of Use (as specific as possible)

How Date(s) Determined

Beginning Date: Ending Date: Historic Record
Beginning Date: Ending Date: Historic Artifact

Site Visit Information

Visit Date: Were artifacts and other materials collected?
(If yes, complete and attach supplemental Collection/Curation Form)

Site Condition: Site damage > 60% and < 95%.

Impact Agent: Other

The Following Were Observed:(check the appropriate boxes and include details or other artifacts in the site description below).

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bone Tool | <input type="checkbox"/> Wood Tool | <input type="checkbox"/> Knapped Stone Tool | <input type="checkbox"/> Ground Stone Tool |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shell Tool | <input type="checkbox"/> Floral Remains | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Faunal Remains | <input type="checkbox"/> Cobble Tool |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Cracked Rock | <input type="checkbox"/> Shell | <input type="checkbox"/> Dart | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Skeletal Remains |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ceramics | <input type="checkbox"/> Textiles | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bottles | <input type="checkbox"/> Arrowhead |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Tool | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Glass | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wood Other | <input type="checkbox"/> Cans |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Other | <input type="checkbox"/> Brick | <input type="checkbox"/> Debitage | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other |

Site Description (Include discussion of site condition, found artifacts and other relevant information):

Subsurface exploration work was performed to confirm the presence or absence of human remains beneath the parking lot, as the property had been part of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery prior to construction of the Morrison Building and parking lot in 1953. A backhoe was directed by professional archaeologists to remove the asphalt and skim the soil in layers beneath the parking lot in five locations. Historic-period and modern artifacts were encountered in all five locations and included late nineteenth and early twentieth century bottle glass and Chinese and Euro-American ceramics, headstones with Chinese and Euro-American inscriptions, and coffin hardware. Some cow bones were also found. Human remains, consisting of an ulna, a radius, a pisiform, and a lunule of one individual, were found in association with two coffin features and appear to represent at least one intact burial. The human remains were found 1.24 m (3.9 ft) below the pavement.

Site 04/1137-1 measures approximately 94.5x43 m (310x140 ft) and is bounded on the north by Block 11 of Lone Fir Cemetery, on the east by Block 13 of the cemetery, on the south by Morrison Street, and on the west by Lots 3, 4, and 5 of Block 7 of Garrison's Subdivision. Historic maps and documents indicate that Lots 3, 4, and 5 (along SE 20th Avenue) were likely never used for burials; rather, they were used for residential and commercial purposes as far back as 1901 and probably earlier, and that area is not included as part of this site. The basement of the Morrison building under the southern half of the building was dug to a depth of 3 to 3.3 m (10 to 11 ft) in 1953. Had any human burials remained in that location following the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association's disinterment in 1948, excavation of the Morrison Building's basement would probably have removed them. It is therefore unlikely that any human burials remain beneath the Morrison Building's basement. The presence of an intact burial beneath the building's west overhang, however, indicates the possibility of intact burials immediately north, east, and south of the building's basement.

The archaeological deposits, human remains, and associated coffin features were recorded as archaeological site 04/1137-1. Historic records, in conjunction with the stratigraphic profiles observed during the excavations, indicate that much of the site beneath the parking lot had been heavily disturbed during disinterment of burials in 1928 and 1948 and during construction of the Morrison Building and parking lot in 1953. The majority of observed or recovered artifacts are associated with funerals and funerary offerings. Although these items were found throughout the site, their concentration in one area ("Location1") suggests that they were gathered and deposited either

STATE of OREGON
Cultural Resource Site Record

in one area during the disinterment of burials with a backhoe in 1948 or during clearing for the parking lot a few years later. The major period of historic use of the Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery in the mid- to late nineteenth and early-twentieth century by Portland's Chinese immigrant community, was identifiable through diagnostic Chinese artifacts and an intact burial in the western portion of the site.

Site Function

99 Other

Interpretation of Site Function

Chinese section of Lone Fir Cemetery

Present Use and Expected Impacts:

Presently a surplus building and parking lot. The Morrison building may be demolished at a later date.

Report Information

Report Title:

Archaeological Exploration of Multnomah County's Morrison Property at SE 20th and Morrison, Portland, Oregon.

Enter Author(s) name: first, middle initial, last

Nicholas

J.

Smits

Jo

Reese

Primary Report: ☒

Publication Year: 2005

Recorder Name (first, middle initial, last)

Nicholas

J.

Smits

Title

Supervising Archaeologist

**Date Site Record
Entered or Modified**

2/18/2005

Organization/Company Name:

Archaeological Investigations
Northwest, Inc.

Address:(Street, City, State, Zip)

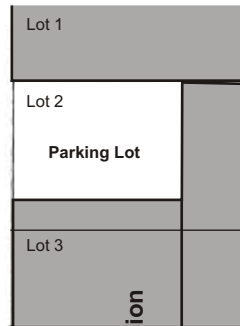
2632 SE 162nd Ave., Portland, OR 97236

Phone:

(503) 761-6605 ext.



S.E. 20TH



Garrison Subdivision

Parking Lot

Lot 4

Lot 5

Datum

Backhoe Location #1

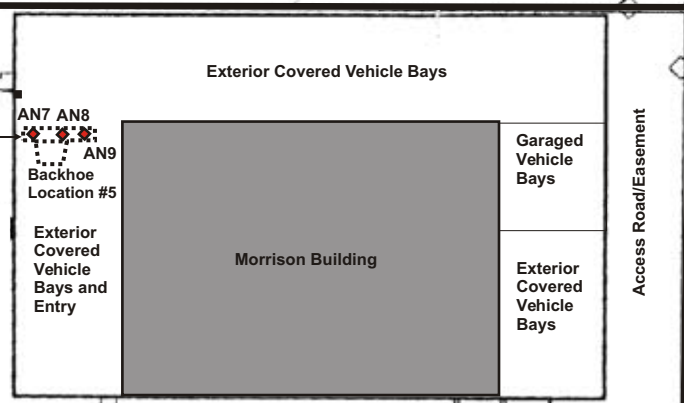
Backhoe Location #3

Backhoe Location #2

Parking Lot

Parking Lot

Block 11,
Lone Fir
Cemetery



S.E. MORRISON ST.

CEMETERY ACCESS ROAD

Access Road/Easement

Block 13,
Lone Fir
Cemetery

Key

- AN# Anomaly
- Backhoe Location
- Site Boundary
- MH Manhole

