

TO: HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

THROUGH: Lisa Anderson-Ogilvie, AICP, Deputy Community Development Director and Planning Administrator

FROM: Kimberli Fitzgerald, AICP, Historic Preservation Officer

SUBJECT: Oregon State Hospital North Campus History Articles

ISSUE:

Oregon State Hospital National Register District History Articles.

RECOMMENDATION:

Information Only.

SUMMARY AND BACKGROUND:

The Oregon State Hospital National Register Historic District was listed in 2008. Subsequently a number of buildings were demolished within the district, both north and south of Center Street NE. Overall, the total number of resources have been reduced from 67 to 40, contributing resources have been revised from 61 to 36 and non-contributing resources have been lowered from 6 to 4. The Oregon State Hospital Replacement project in 2012 resulted in a significant change to the building configuration on the south side of Center Street NE. Further demolition in 2017 of all four of the buildings east of 25th Street NE further compromised the integrity of this portion of the historic district.

In addition, the North Campus has been identified as an archaeological site, and the redevelopment of the eastern portion of the Campus has resulted in an adverse effect to this site requiring mitigation and a Memorandum of Agreement between the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and Neighborly Ventures has been negotiated, with stipulations including the development of educational materials about the history of the campus.

As the City of Salem is a Certified Local Government, and the district is within our jurisdiction, the Oregon SHPO has requested that Neighborly Ventures, and their consultant, AINW, invite comments from the Salem HLC regarding the draft history articles they have written about the North Campus of the Oregon State Hospital.

FACTS AND FINDINGS:

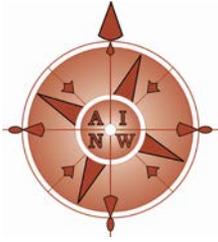
1. **Archaeological Site and Determination of Adverse Effect.**

The area bounded by 23rd Street NE on the west, Park Ave NE on the east, D Street on the north and Center Street on the south is identified as an archaeological site by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office. In 2020, the Oregon SHPO determined that the redevelopment of the eastern portion of the site by Neighborly Ventures would constitute an adverse effect requiring mitigation. Stipulations include public education about the history and significance of the Oregon State Hospital, in particular the North Campus.

2. Evaluation Worksheet

AINW (on behalf of Neighborly Ventures) and the Oregon SHPO have invited the Salem HLC to comment on the draft history articles within (4) areas: 1) Concise History; 2) Significance and Context; 3) Facts and Sources and 4) Supporting Material. Each HLC member is invited to review the article(s) and comment, noting where the document is acceptable as submitted, or where there are concerns. These comments will be provided to both the author as well as the SHPO as part of their evaluation of materials created to satisfy the stipulations of the MOA.

Attachments: (A) AINW draft Oregon Encyclopedia Article
(B) AINW draft CAHO Article
(C) CLG Review and Comment Worksheet



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MEMO

Date: June 2, 2023

From: Carmen Sarjeant, Ph.D., R.P.A.

Re: Oregon State Hospital North Campus
 Salem, Marion County, Oregon
 Oregon Encyclopedia Entry

OREGON STATE HOSPITAL NORTH CAMPUS

The Oregon State Hospital (originally the Oregon State Insane Asylum) in Salem was built from 1881 to 1883, after land had been purchased next to the state penitentiary in 1880. The hospital is Oregon's oldest institution for the treatment of mental health, and continues to operate today. The Oregon State Hospital (OSH) Campus is a historic district that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2008.

OSH is significant for its association with mental health care developments in Oregon and concentration of distinctive architectural styles and institutional buildings designed by various prominent architects in Oregon, including Wilbur Boothby, Walter Pugh, Edgar Lazarus, William Knighton, Lyle Bartholomew, Albert Sutton, and Pietro Belluschi. The OSH Campus is on two parcels that are bisected by Center Street NE (formerly Asylum Avenue), called the North Campus and South Campus.

OSH was initially constructed on the South Campus by state prisoners. The earliest main asylum building, the "J Building" or Cascade Hall, was on the south side of Center Street NE, and was originally designed in the Kirkbride institutional style. The administration facilities were placed at the center of the building with patient wards on either side. Routine, occupational therapy and medical treatments were provided in a hospital with light, ventilation, tranquil surroundings, and separation between the wards. The designed landscapes of the hospital campus have a park-like quality with curved pathways, lawns, trees, and shrubs. Once opened, patients were transferred from the Oregon State Insane and Idiotic Asylum (also known as the Hawthorne Asylum) in East Portland to Salem. The hospital staff and their families initially lived on-site in the J Building. An Asylum Cemetery was established by the end of 1883. Recent archival research identified the location of the Asylum Cemetery as directly east of the Lee Mission Cemetery, south of D Street NE and west of 23rd Street NE, to the west of the OSH North Campus.

The entire OSH North Campus is an archaeological site (35MA397) eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The OSH North Campus was the location of public services including children's and mental health care from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries at the Glen Oaks Orphans' Home, Salem Hospital, and OSH. The site has provided significant information from intact archaeological features related to these historic uses of the OSH North Campus. The OSH South Campus

was the main location for the mental health facilities and the OSH North Campus was predominantly agricultural lands in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. However, archaeological work conducted by Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., at the OSH North Campus has provided significant information about the historic uses beyond mental health care from the Glen Oaks Orphans' Home and the second Salem Hospital built on the grounds.

The earliest building on the OSH North Campus was the Glen Oaks Orphans' Home near the corner of NE 23rd Street NE and Center Street NE. Mrs. Parrish, whose family had acquired the Donation Land Claim, donated the land to the Children's Aid Society for the orphanage in 1869. The facilities were eventually outgrown, and the original two-story building was replaced circa 1887. The children at the home ranged in age from infancy to 13 years old, including those who were sick. The orphanage closed due to lack of funding, and the house was transferred to the Salem (City) Hospital in 1899. One contingency of its sale was that children in need of medical treatment would have beds reserved at the hospital. Once renovated, the Salem Hospital facilities moved from their first location at 204 12th Street NE to the former orphans' home and began admitting patients in 1900. The hospital operated in the home until circa 1916-1919, and the new Salem Hospital (later the Salem General Hospital) opened in 1923, immediately west of 23rd Street NE. The former Glen Oaks Orphans' Home was used as OSH employee housing by 1926 and was removed around 1956.

The west side of the North Campus was developed further in the early twentieth century for OSH facilities. The Dome Building (the Receiving Hospital) was built starting in 1912, and still stands today on the north side of Center Street NE. The Griffith Nurses' Home, northwest of the Dome Building, opened in 1929 to house female nurses and attendants. The Dome Building was connected to other buildings at OSH, such as the J Building on the south side of Center Street NE, by tunnels. The eastern portion of the OSH North Campus was home to an orchard by 1888; three residences were on the north side of Center Street NE for asylum staff by 1895; and a poultry yard with laying houses were to the north and east of these houses.

With the expansion of the OSH after World War II, the structures associated with the poultry yard and the three houses for asylum staff were also demolished. One building, Yaquina Hall, which housed dorms and classrooms for training nurses, was added to the north of the Dome Building on the western portion of the North Campus in 1947. Four buildings were built on the eastern portion of the campus from 1948 to 1956: Breitenbush Hall (1948), a modern treatment hospital building; McKenzie Hall (1948), a hospital ward; Santiam Hall (1950), a tuberculosis ward; and Eola Hall (1954 to 1956), the largest building, a geriatrics ward. The Eola Hall later housed forensic patients.

A historic-period debris pit found in 2021 during the archaeological work on 23rd Street NE at the OSH North Campus by Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., was associated with the 1890s period of occupation. The pit likely represents local discard practices employed by those residing in the Glen Oaks Orphans' Home, which would have been to the east of the pit. Given the depth, size, and shape of the pit, it may have been an abandoned unlined privy that was filled rapidly sometime after 1890 with discarded items and food waste. This deposit is associated with the latter period of the orphans' home and may have been filled as the home was closed and transferred to Salem Hospital in 1899. The artifacts in the pit dated from the 1870s to the 1890s. The toys, slate tablets, and nursing bottles within the artifact assemblage from the feature supported the presence of children; and medical bottles indicated the treatment of ailments at the home.

Three historic-period pits found to the north of the former orphans' home on 23rd Street NE contained materials that were burned when deposited. These pit features were associated with the medical facilities at the Salem Hospital from 1899 to the 1920s, and contained medical-related waste from the early Salem Hospital as the facilities were moved to the Salem General Hospital to the west of 23rd Street NE. Salem Hospital-branded medicinal glasses and thermometers, numerous glass test tubes, and other medicinal bottles tied the features to the hospital setting. The presence of institutional ceramic tableware, clothing items (perhaps from staff uniforms or patient garments), and numerous safety pins also supports its association with the early Salem Hospital. The treatment of children at the hospital was likely, as suggested by the marbles, porcelain doll fragments, and jars for malted milk which was used as a nutritional supplement for infants and patients.

Few details are available about the patients and type of care provided at the early Salem Hospital as historic records focus primarily on the relocation of hospital facilities in 1899, the delay in establishing a new hospital during World War I, and the influenza pandemic of the late 1910s. Salem Hospital operated at the former orphans' home in the 1900s and 1910s, although its use during the 1920s is less clear. The new Salem General Hospital building to the west of the OSH North Campus opened in 1923 and the building was removed in 2017.

Lithic flakes from making stone tools have been found throughout the OSH North and South Campus, confirming the presence of Native American people in the area since time immemorial. OSH is within the traditional territory of the Kalapuya, who occupied the Salem area at the time when non-indigenous groups arrived in the region. Native American people continue to maintain connections to their homelands and culturally significant locations in the Willamette Valley.

The OSH North Campus now has a multifamily housing development on the east side of the block, and the Dome Building and Yaquina Hall still stand in the southwestern portion of the block. Landscaped features, including entry gate pillars on the north side of Center Street NE, associated with the OSH facilities from the early twentieth century are present in this southwestern portion and are similar to the landscaping still visible at the OSH South Campus. The J Building may be one of the best surviving examples of a Kirkbride-style hospital on the West Coast of the United States, and is the oldest intact public building in Salem.

FURTHER READING

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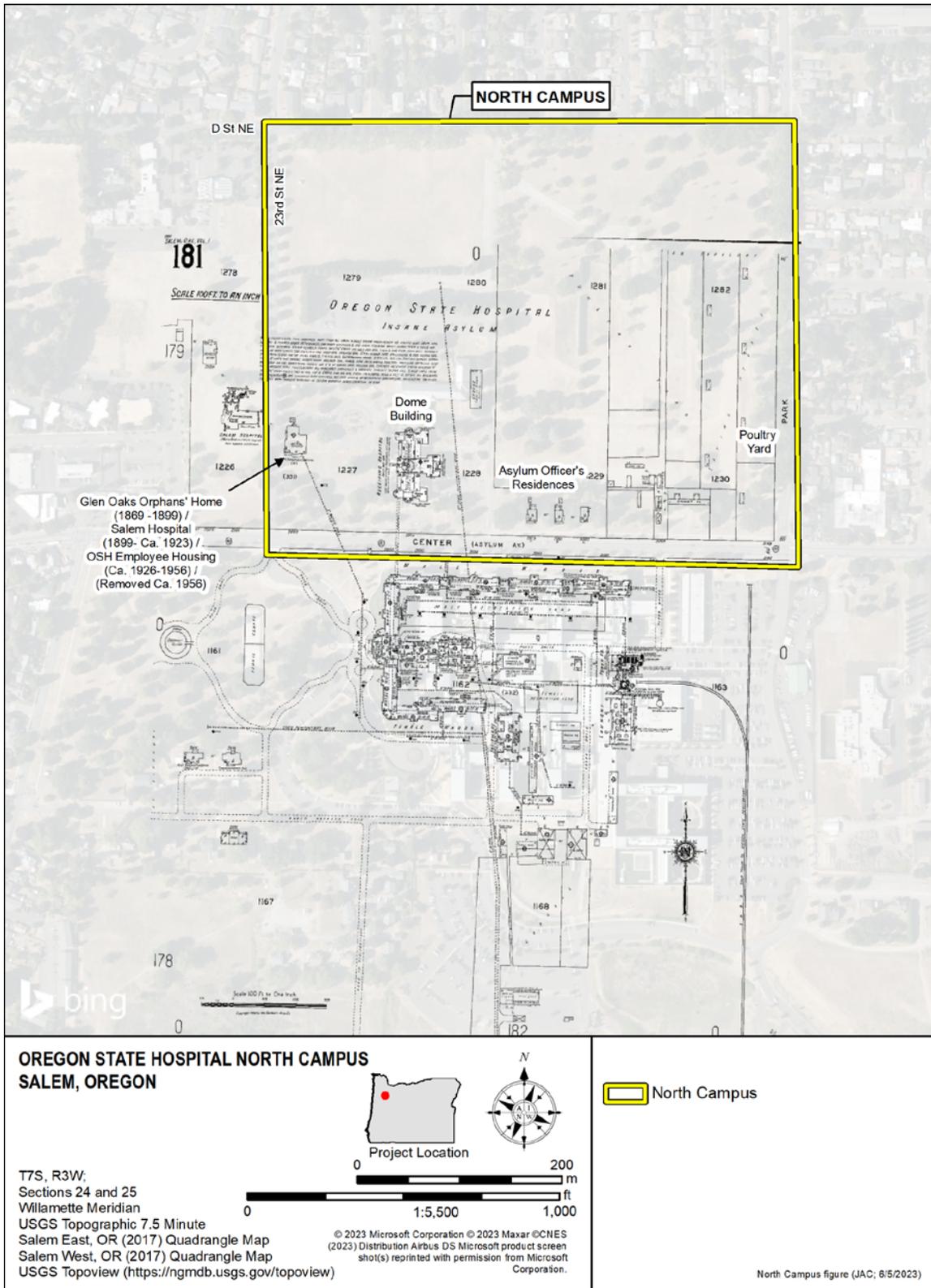
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TIMELINE OF THE OREGON STATE HOSPITAL

Before circa 1840	Indigenous use of the area.
1850	Salem declared the capital of Oregon Territory.
1852	Savage Donation Land Claim (DLC) and Parrish DLC mapped within later Oregon State Hospital grounds.
1864	State of Oregon purchased portions of the Savage and Parrish DLCs for a state mental hospital and the Oregon State Penitentiary to the south of the hospital.
1869	Glen Oaks Orphans' Home opened to the north of Center Street NE on the former Parrish DLC.
1881	Oregon State Hospital (Oregon State Insane Asylum) construction begins on the former Savage DLC to south of Center Street NE, starting with the Kirkbride-style J Building with female and male wards and recreation grounds, a chapel, kitchen, laundry, and sheds.
1883	State facilities for mental health treatment shifted from the Oregon Hospital for the Insane in Portland (1861-1883) to Salem. The landscaped grounds on the OSH South Campus are developed. The Asylum Cemetery is established near the eastern limit of the Lee Mission Cemetery.
1890	The Cottage Farm, 3.5 miles to the southeast, is purchased, and provided "cottage system" and occupational therapy treatments and the farm supplied produce for the hospital.
By 1895	Three Asylum Officers' Dwellings were built to the north of Center Street NE. An orchard was also on the OSH North Campus. The infirmary, bath house, morgue, barn, hen and hog houses, and additions to the Kirkbride Building were also constructed on the OSH South Campus.
1899	Glen Oaks Orphans' Home closed, and Salem Hospital moved into the house.
1909-1954	Staff residences built in southern portion of OSH South Campus. Additional expansions and buildings were constructed on OSH South Campus, and included utility and storage buildings, an administrative building, a crematorium, sheds, barns, greenhouses, and garages.
1912-1918	The Dome Building, the OSH Receiving Building, was constructed. Tunnel systems were constructed to link the J Building and the Dome Building under Center Street NE, and included a rail trolley.
1912	Landscaped grounds around The Dome Building Stone and entry gates are constructed on both OSH North and South Campuses.
1913	Renamed Oregon State Hospital. Some patients transferred to the new Eastern Oregon State Hospital in Pendleton to reduce overcrowding at OSH. Reportedly, 1600 patients buried in the Asylum Cemetery were exhumed and cremated.
1928	Griffith Nurses' Home on OSH North Campus opened.
1947-1956	The hospital facilities are expanded on the OSH North Campus. Yaquina Hall (1947), Breitenbush Hall (1948), McKenzie Hall (1948), Santiam Hall (1950), and Eola Hall (1954-1956) are constructed. Tunnel systems were expanded to link buildings on the North and South Campuses.
1959-1961	Overcrowding at the hospital led to new facilities, Columbia Park Hospital (1959) in The Dalles and the Dammasch State Hospital in Wilsonville (1961).
Circa 1956	Former Glen Oaks Orphans' Home removed.
1973	Griffith Nurses' Home removed.
1975	<i>One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest</i> filmed at OSH.

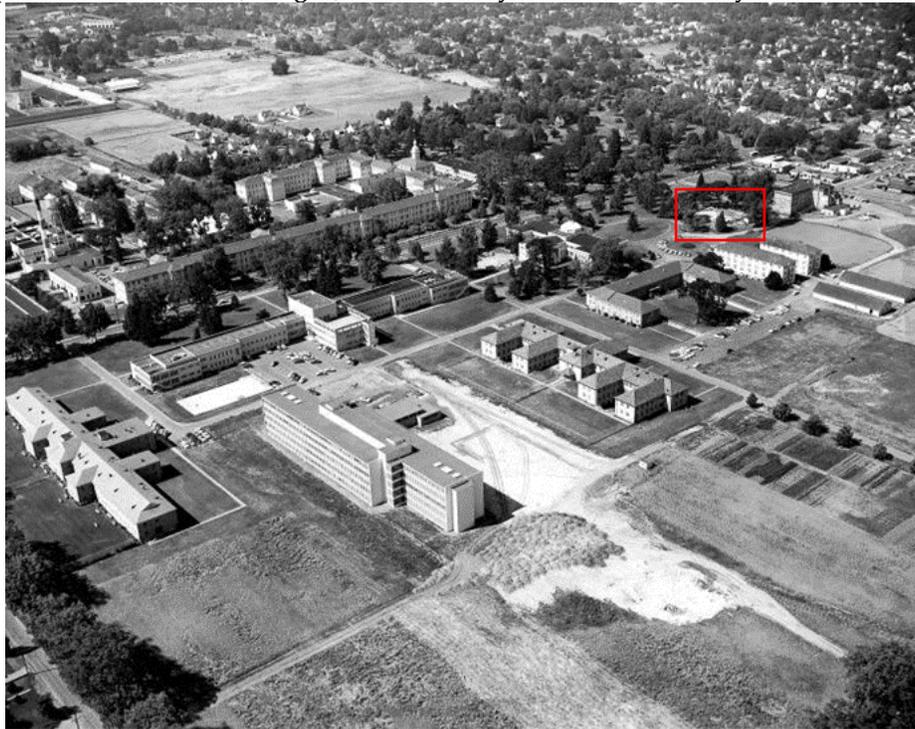
1976	Over 5,000 urns of cremains were relocated to underground storage chambers in a memorial at the southwest corner of the hospital property. These were moved once again to the Cremains Room, next to the crematorium, when water damage was discovered at the storage location.
2004	The Cremains Room, the "Room of Forgotten Souls," is rediscovered with the individuals cremated between 1914 and 1971 from OSH, the Oregon State Tuberculosis Hospital, Mid-Columbia Hospital, Dammasch State Hospital, Oregon State Penitentiary, Deaconess Hospital, and Fairview Training Center never claimed by their families.
2005	<i>The Oregonian</i> publishes the Pulitzer Prize-winning series Oregon's Forgotten Hospital, about life at the hospital and the cremains story.
2008	OSH is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District.
2012	Oregon State Hospital Museum of Mental Health opens.
2017	Breitenbush Hall, McKenzie Hall, Santiam Hall, Eola Hall removed for selling of state lands for development. The Historic District was decreased in 2019 after the removal of these buildings. The tunnels were infilled.
2019	The OSH Memorial is opened to honor the over 3400 individuals who were cremated at OSH and not claimed by their family members.
2020-2021	Development of multifamily housing and road improvements on the OSH North Campus. The Dome Building and Yaquina Hall remain on the OSH North Campus.
2021	As of September 2021, 894 urns with ashes have been reunited with families of the deceased.



The 1926-1927 Sanborn Map of the Oregon State Hospital, showing the North Campus boundary and buildings. The Kirkbride-style J Building is on the South Campus, south Center Steet NE.



Glen Oaks Orphans' Home in Salem, Oregon, 1892. Courtesy Salem Public Library (OAE0011).



Circa 1956 aerial photo of Oregon State Hospital after the buildings in the eastern portion of the North Campus were constructed. The building that once was the Glen Oaks Orphan's Home appears to have been recently removed in this photograph (the red rectangle). The view is towards the southwest. Courtesy Salem Public Library (scc248).



An Empire nursing glass bottle fragment found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Slate tablet fragments (left); pencil fragments (top center); a thimble (bottom center); and an ink bottle (right) found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



A doll leg fragment (top left); marble (bottom left); children's tea set saucer fragments (center); children's tea set cup fragment (top right); and children's tea set jug fragment (bottom right) found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



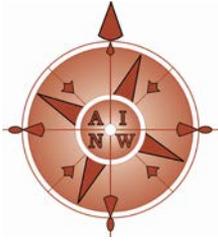
Institutional tableware and creamer found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Glass test tube fragments found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Salem Hospital thermometers (left) and metal thermometer case fragments (right) found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



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MEMO

Date: May 23, 2023

From: Carmen Sarjeant, Ph.D., R.P.A.

Re: Oregon State Hospital North Campus
 Salem, Marion County, Oregon
 Association of Oregon Archaeologists Current Archaeological Happenings in Oregon Submission

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE OREGON STATE HOSPITAL NORTH CAMPUS, SALEM, OREGON

Recent archaeological investigations at the Oregon State Hospital (OSH) North Campus in Salem, Marion County, have revealed significant evidence about the late nineteenth and early twentieth century developments at the North Campus beyond that of mental health care. The Oregon State Hospital (originally the Oregon State Insane Asylum) was built from 1881 to 1883 (Bell 1991:3-4; Patton et al. 2008). The OSH Campus is on two parcels that are bisected by Center Street NE (formerly Asylum Avenue); the North Campus is on the north parcel, and the South Campus is on the south parcel (Patton et al. 2008; Blaser 2019) (Figure 1). The OSH Campus is a historic district that was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 2008, and archaeological site 35MA397 at the North Campus is eligible for listing in the NRHP.

The earliest main asylum building, the “J Building,” was on the south side of Center Street NE (Goeres-Gardner 2013:41-42). The earliest building on the OSH North Campus was the Glen Oaks Orphans’ Home near the corner of NE 23rd Street NE and Center Street NE (Photo 1). Mrs. Parrish, whose family had acquired the Donation Land Claim, donated the land to the Children’s Aid Society for the orphanage in 1869. The facilities were eventually outgrown, and the original two-story building was replaced circa 1887 (Bell 2005; *The Oregon Weekly Statesman* 1887). The orphanage closed due to lack of funding, and the house was transferred to the Salem (City) Hospital in 1899. One contingency of its sale was that children in need of medical treatment would have beds reserved at the hospital (Bell 2005; *The Albany Register* 1869; *The Daily Journal* 1899; Van Heukelem 2019).

Once renovated, the Salem Hospital facilities moved from their first location at 204 12th Street NE to the former orphans’ home, and it began admitting patients in 1900 (Salem History Matters 2016; *The Oregon Statesman* 1899). The hospital operated in the home until circa 1916-1919. The new Salem Hospital (later the Salem General Hospital) opened in 1923, immediately west of 23rd Street NE, and was demolished in 2017. The former Glen Oaks Orphans’ Home was used as OSH employee housing by 1926 and was removed circa 1956 (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1926-1927, 1926-1950; USGS 1955, 1967) (Photo 2).

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The OSH facilities on the North Campus included an orchard by 1888, three residences for asylum staff by 1895, and a poultry yard (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1888, 1895, 1926-1927). The OSH North Campus is also the location of the Dome Building (the Receiving Hospital) that was built starting in 1912 and the Griffith Nurses' Home, which opened in 1929 to house female nurses and attendants working at OSH (Figure 1).

Site 35MA397 at the OSH North Campus is a multicomponent site with historic-period refuse and a pre-contact lithic component. Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc. (AINW), identified five historic-period features at inadvertent discoveries encountered during archaeological monitoring on 23rd Street NE in 2021 that are representative of the multiple developments at the OSH North Campus since 1869 (Figure 1) (Sarjeant et al. 2022). Two of the features (IAD-2 and IAD-5) were associated with the Glen Oaks Orphans' Home (1869-1899), and represent the discard of refuse in the 1890s, likely as the home was closed, or shortly beforehand. The most informative feature (IAD-2) associated with the orphans' home was possibly an unlined privy that was filled with historic-period materials in the 1890s.

The historic-period artifacts at feature IAD-2 were primarily architecture and domestic items, with some personal, industry, miscellaneous and unidentifiable items. Machine-cut nails comprised most of the architectural artifacts. Among the domestic artifacts were canning jar fragments; mixing bowl and crock vessel fragments; alcohol bottles and flasks; and Acme and The Empire Nursing bottle fragments, which date from circa 1880s to 1909 (Photo 3). These bottles used a rubber tube and were shaped in such a way that made them difficult to clean, resulting in the formation of bacteria that could cause illness and death in infants (Tomanek 2009). The ceramic vessels were not decorated with patterns, and they demonstrated the range of functional tableware suitable for the home. The ceramics were from English manufacturers, Johnson Brothers, Edward Clarke, Charles Meakin, and Cookson & Chetwynd, produced between circa 1866 and 1891. Personal items included clothing buttons, patent medicine bottles, and an 1890 coin. Reading and writing materials were an ink bottle, slate tablet fragments, and pencils (Photo 4). The association with the orphans' home is clearly indicated by the children's toys represented: a child's ceramic tea set, marbles, and a porcelain doll fragment (Photo 5). This deposit was found with many *Rubus* sp. seeds, and a range of beef and mutton cuts which would have been the foods that were consumed at the orphans' home.

The other three features (IAD-3, IAD-4A, and IAD-4B) were associated with Salem Hospital that was in the former orphans' home building from 1899 to at least the 1910s. These three features contained similar materials to those found in the feature excavated 2019 by Bowden et al. 2020. This demonstrates there is a concentration of features associated with the disposal of medical waste and other hospital-related refuse in this western portion of the site. These features were likely deposited in the 1920s as the new Salem General Hospital to the west of 23rd Street NE was opened.

The historic-period artifacts at features IAD-3, IAD-4A, and IAD-4B represented primarily architecture, domestic and personal functions, with some arms and ammunition, industry, miscellaneous, and unidentifiable items. Salem Hospital-branded thermometers and medicinal glasses, numerous glass test tubes, large batteries, and other medicinal bottles support the features' associations with the hospital (Photos 6 and 7). In addition, other items reflect a hospital setting, such as institutional ceramic tableware, possible clothing items from staff uniforms or patient garments, and numerous safety pins (Photo 8). The presence of toys such as marbles and porcelain doll fragments also indicate that children

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were treated at the hospital. Beef, mutton, and chicken remains indicated the consumption of stewed meats at the hospital.

Data recovery excavations were previously conducted by AINW at three artifact concentrations in the eastern portion of the OSH North Campus (Sarjeant et al. 2018). One concentration included fragments of agricultural terracotta drain tile in the eastern portion of the grounds which was previously the OSH poultry yard, and another concentration in the southeastern corner of the block contained fragmentary architectural debris and faunal remains. The third concentration was in the location of the former “Insane Asylum Officers Dwellings,” and contained architectural, industrial, domestic, and personal refuse, and fragmentary faunal remains that together represent demolition debris from removing the houses. The historic-period debris dated from 1890 to the mid-twentieth century and were disturbed during the mid-twentieth century land clearing, landscaping, demolition, and construction activities at the OSH North Campus. These archaeological deposits were recommended to not contribute to the eligibility of site 35MA397 (Sarjeant et al. 2018).

The pre-contact component at the site includes lithic flakes found mixed with historic-period refuse and one lithic tool fragment found on the surface. Though these lithic artifacts were found in disturbed contexts, their presence is tangible evidence of Native American occupation and use of this area over thousands of years. OSH is within the traditional territory of the Kalapuya, who occupied the Salem area at the time when non-indigenous groups arrived in the region. Native American people continue to maintain connections to their homelands and culturally significant locations in the Willamette Valley. Anecdotal evidence from tribal members in Oregon demonstrates there is a strong connection between Tribes and the Oregon State Hospital.

The archaeological investigations at the features found under 23rd Street NE demonstrate the significance of the OSH North Campus. Collectively, the intact features on 23rd Street NE retained significant information about patterns of discard practices in association with the Glen Oaks Orphans’ Home in the 1890s and the Salem Hospital in the 1920s. This contributes to the knowledge of OSH North Campus as the location of Salem public services including children’s and mental health care at the Glen Oaks Orphans’ Home, Salem Hospital, and OSH from the mid-nineteenth to early twentieth centuries.

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Oregon State Hospital North Campus
Current Archaeological Happenings in Oregon Submission

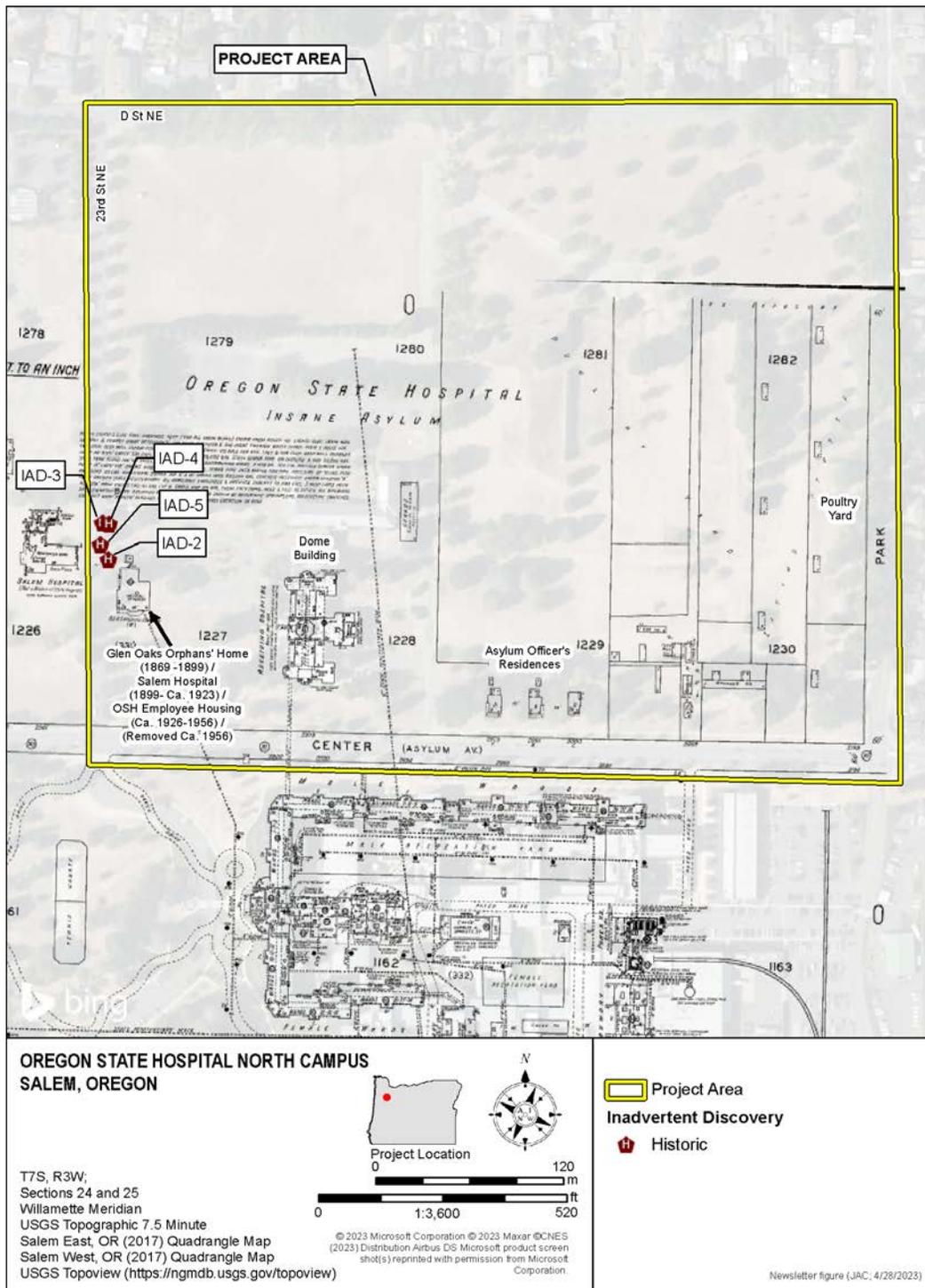


Figure 1. The 1926-1927 Sanborn Map and locations of the historic features (inadvertent discoveries) in relation to the Glen Oaks Orphans' Home (the Salem Hospital from 1899) and the 1923 Salem (General) Hospital to the west of the OSH North Campus project area (Sanborn Map & Publishing Company 1926-1927). The features were under pavement on 23rd Street NE.



Photo 1. Glen Oaks Orphans' Home in Salem, Oregon, 1892. Photo courtesy of Salem Public Library (OAE0011).

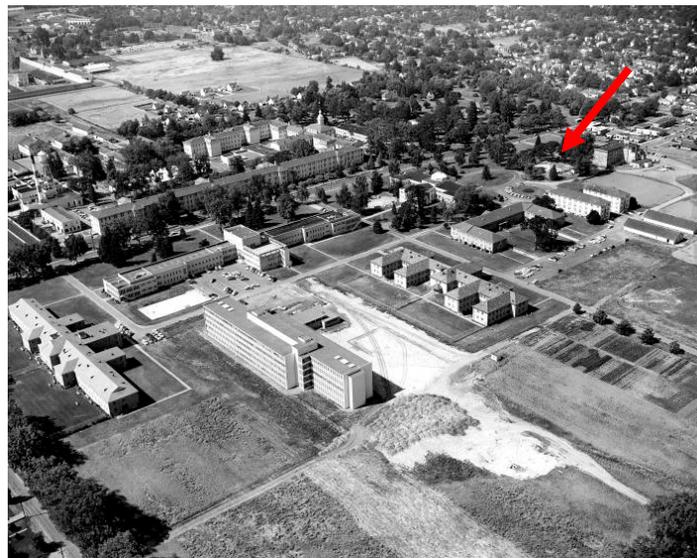


Photo 2. Circa 1956 aerial photo of Oregon State Hospital after the buildings in the eastern portion of the North Campus were constructed. The building that once was the Glen Oaks Orphan's Home appears to have been recently removed in this photograph (where the arrow points). The view is towards the southwest. Photo courtesy of Salem Public Library (scc248).

Oregon State Hospital North Campus
Current Archaeological Happenings in Oregon Submission



Photo 3. An Empire nursing glass bottle fragment found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Photo 6. Salem Hospital thermometers (left) and metal thermometer case fragments (right) found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Photo 4. Slate tablet fragments (left); pencil fragments (top center); a thimble (bottom center); and an ink bottle (right) found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Photo 7. Glass test tube fragments found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Photo 5. A doll leg fragment (top left); marble (bottom left); children's tea set saucer fragments (center); children's tea set cup fragment (top right); and children's tea set jug fragment (bottom right) found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.



Photo 8. Institutional tableware and creamer found during the 2020-2021 archaeological investigations at the OSH North Campus. Courtesy Archaeological Investigations Northwest, Inc., and Neighborly Ventures.

City of Salem - Historic Landmarks Commission(er) Historical Article Comment

Please comment on the submitted OE and CAHO Article(s) for 2600 Center Street NE within the four (4) areas below. Please use a separate form for each article if warranted. These comments are submitted to the preparer, and then be provided to the Oregon SHPO to be reviewed as part of mitigation stipulations agreed upon between Neighborly Ventures and SHPO as agreed under the MOA.

1. Concise History: Does the draft article convey the historical development of the site in an easy-to-read manner?
2. Significance and Context: Does the draft article outline the historical context of the site and highlight this sites historical significance within this context?
3. Facts and Sources: Is the draft article appropriately sourced with easily verifiable facts?
4. Supporting Material: Does the draft article include appropriate supporting materials (ie maps, photos)?

Other General Comments or Concerns for the author or reviewer(s) to consider?

Commissioner Name:

Date:

RETURN THE WORKSHEET TO YOUR CITY STAFF: NO LATER than JUNE 16, 2023

City Staff -Please consolidate Comments and return TO Carmen Sargent at carmen@ainw.com by JUNE 17, 2023