

Chinese Disinterment Documents: Creating a Online Exhibit

Natalia M Fernández Oregon Multicultural Archives

> Northwest Archivists Conference April 27, 2012



A Collaborative Effort



The Documents



Digitization and Preservation



Online Exhibit



Custodians of the Original Documents





Collection Contents



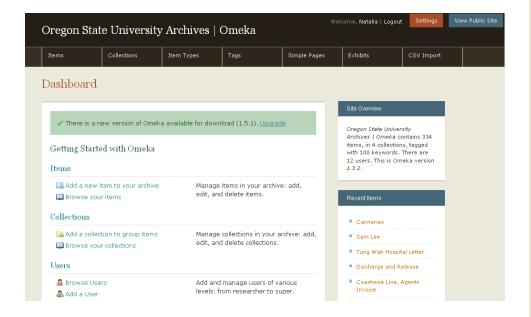


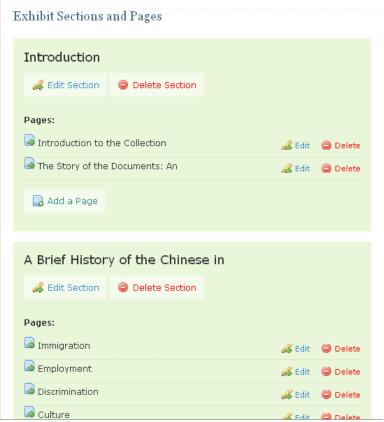






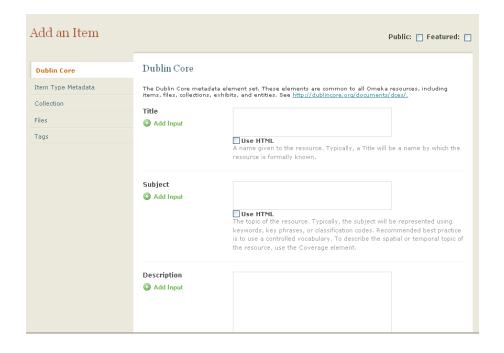








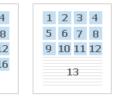




Layouts

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1	5	6		5	6
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2	9	10		9	10











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The Online Exhibit

Introduction

A Brief History of the Chinese in Oregon, 1850-1950

Disinterment: Traditions and Practices

The Documents

Remembering the Past

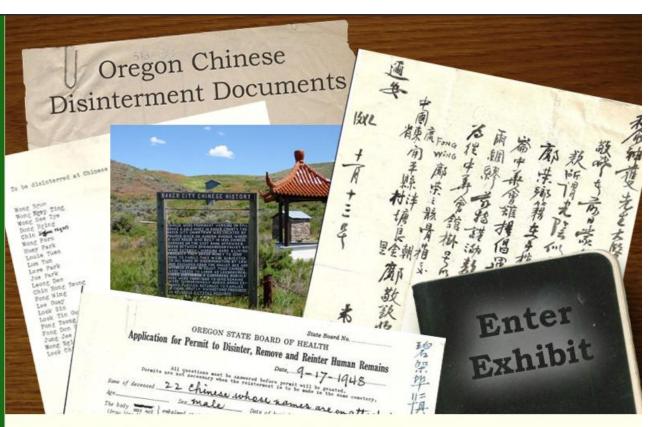
A New Tradition

Resources for Further Research

Acknowledgments: A Collaborative Effort

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The Oregon Chinese Disinterment Documents digital collection provides access to documents pertaining to the 1948-1949 disinterment of hundreds of Chinese immigrants' remains from cemeteries throughout Oregon.

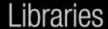




The Documents

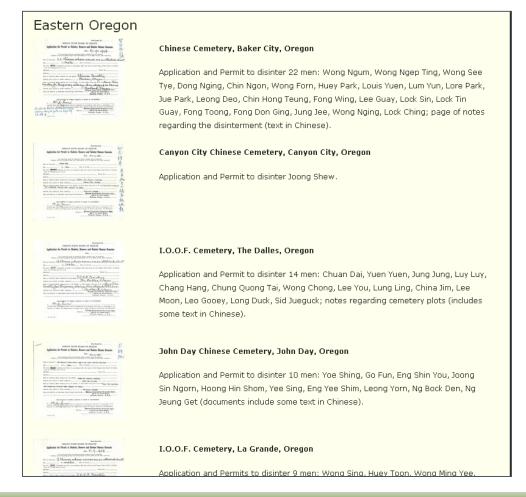


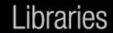






The Documents Applications, Permits, and Notes





Oregon State



The Documents Applications, Permits, and Notes

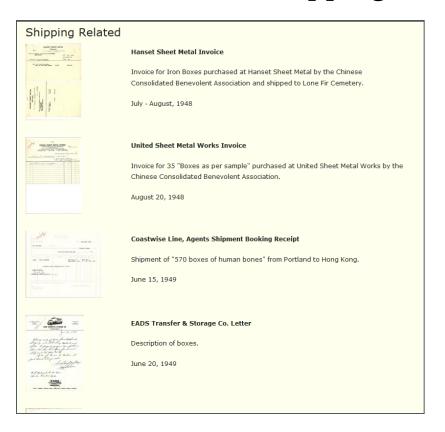
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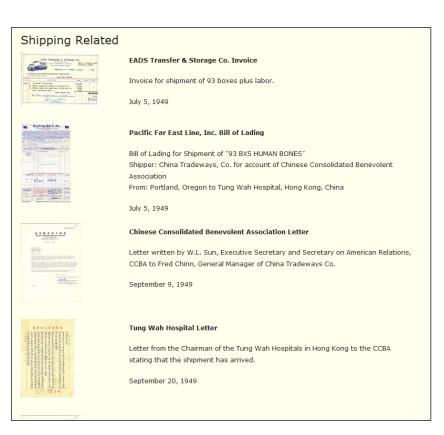
Chinese Cemetery Baker City, OR Application and Permit to Disinter 22 Men





The Documents Shipping Related Documents





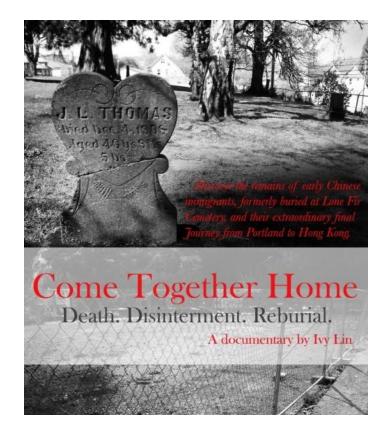




Remembering the Past



Lone Fir Cemetery Bock 14 Memorial



Ivy Lin Documentary



A New Tradition and Further Resources

Bringing Ancestors to the United States

Many of the Chinese who first immigrated to the United States during the middle 19th and early 20th centuries expected their stay to be temporary. In the event that they did not return to their homeland alive, they made arrangements for their remains to be in the United States only temporarily. Although some chose to remain buried in their new home, for almost a century the practice to be disinterred and returned to China was most common.

However, in the 1930s and 1940s, the shipment of human remains was discouraged due to political instability within China after the Japanese invasion in 1937 and establishment of the People's Republic in 1949. Then, just a few decades later, a new trend emerged. As the historic record proves, though diplomatic relations between China and the United States have been tumultuous, beginning in the 1970s a more stabilized political relationship encouraged Chinese immigration and permanent residence in the U.S. With each decade more and more immigrants achieved citizenship and established themselves and their families in the United States. Since the purpose of disinterment is to move remains into the care of a living descendent, the shipment of remains has reversed directions. In the 1970s there has been a steady increase in the number of remains shipped from China to the United States.

It is customary for the oldest living relative to decide to rebury the ancestors in the United States and, ideally, a family member travels to China to personally accompany the remains. If this is not possible,



The Old Tradition

Tung Wah Hospital Coffin Hall in Hong Kong Photo Credit: Ivy Lin, 2009

Tung Wah Hospital, established in 1869, was the destination of the shipment of bones from Portland in 1949. This photograph is representative of how the Chinese remains were stored.

The Coffin Hall serves as temporary location to house the remains before being picked up by relatives or shipped to their final destinations within China.



List of Resources



Oregon State Parks curator Christina Sweet reviews records donated to public radio with reporter Tom

Photo Credit: Northwest News Network

Museums and Archives

The State of Oregon

Located in John Day, Oregon, the Kam Wah Chung State Heritage Site serves as a time capsule of Oregon's early Chinese immigrants. In the late 1880's Chinese businessman Lung On and herbal doctor Ing Hay immigrated to Oregon and became business partners. The structure from which they worked and lived is preserved just as they left it and contains the tools, herbs, artifacts and more that bring to light the legacy of the Chinese workforce in Oregon. In 2010 Lung On's and Ing Hay's stories were highlighted in an episode of Oregon Experience: Kam Wah Chung Oregon Experience Episode

The <u>Oregon Historical Society</u> located in Portland, Oregon, and established in the early 20th century contains thousands of artifacts, photographs, maps, and documents. The research library's photograph collection contains numerous images of Chinese immigrants from the late 19th and early 20th centuries.





Next Steps

