



SURVEY & ASSESSMENT

LAKE VIEW CEMETERY SURVEY

ALEXIS LORENZ, CORRIE ADAMS, EVELYN CONRADO, AND ZHIYANG 'RAINIE' XU

TEAM OVERVIEW

We are a group of students from the University of Washington composed of three undergraduate students majoring in Community, Environment, and Planning and one graduate student in Applied Geosciences. We are a unique group in the sense that we vary in our interests and background. Furthermore, we are excited to be a part of this research team, which offers a great experience in cataloging pieces of Seattle's rich history. Our team's skills include: GIS, graphics, research writing, organizational skills, and professional communication.

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- **Corrie Adams:** Senior in Community, Environment, and Planning with a minor in Urban Development and Planning - focus in Transportation Planning.
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PROJECT SCOPE

The project is Lake View Cemetery Historic Survey & Assessment. The purpose of this project is to highlight Asian Pacific descents and highlight their untold and forgotten history in hopes to understand the pivotal role they played in shaping the Seattle region. We located clusters of headstones associated with Asian Pacific families and record their location, date of birth, date of death, headstone type, headstone condition,

and any applicable historical content. Our end product consists of maps and spreadsheets containing our findings. This information will be used by the Wing Luke Museum for their Asian Pacific American Heritage Sites web-page.

The cemetery is situated atop Capitol Hill, east of Interstate 5 and north of Volunteer Park. Figure 1 shows where Lake View cemetery is located in relation to the University of Washington, Queen Anne, and Downtown Seattle. Figure 2 shows a zoomed in version of the Cemetery (north is up).

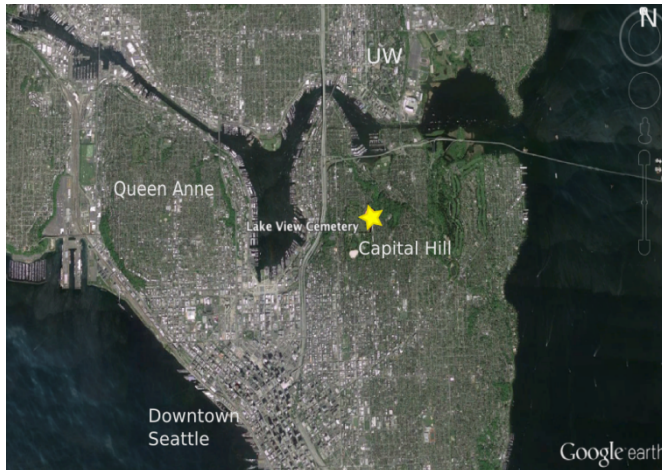


Figure 1



Figure 2

1. Develop Project Proposal -- *group effort with the assistance of Michael Houser and Cassie Chen*
2. Delegation of Tasks: who will be in charge of what aspects of the project, assign who will work on which areas at the cemetery, who will research which stories -- *group effort*
3. Scope of Work assignment -- *group effort*
4. Conduct Field Research: photograph gravestones, document deceased's information, identify historic events that relate to the Asian Pacific history
 - a. Section 1: *Corrie Adams*
 - b. Section 2: Gravestones with death date three months apart -- *Alexis Lorenz*
 - c. Section 3: "Jimmy" Mar gravestones -- *Rainie Xu*
 - d. Section 4: Buddha Temple and WWII Monument -- *Evelyn Conrado*
5. Midterm Presentation -- *group effort*
6. Draft Summary Report & Grave Markers: initial data compiled into a new database that correlates to the Lake View Cemetery plot map -- *group effort*
7. Final Class Presentation: also present to Michael Houser and Cassie Chen -- *group effort*
8. Final Written Product Due: with the feedback from Michael Houser implemented -- *group effort*

PROJECT TIMELINE

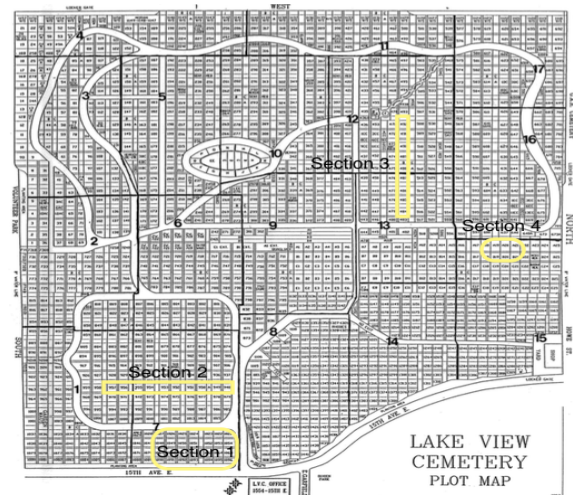
	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11
	10/8/2014	10/13-10/17	10/20-10/24	10/27-10/31	11/3-11/7	11/10-11/14	11/17-11/21	11/24-11/26	12/1-12/5
Develop project proposal									
Delegate tasks									
Scope of Work Due									
Conduct Field Research									
Scope of Work - Redo									
Midterm Presentation - October 27th									
Draft Summary Report & Gravemarkers									
Check-in Meeting with Michael & Cassie									
Complete Field Research									
Draft Research Portfolio									
Final Meeting with Michael Houser									
Final Class Presentation									
Final Written Product Due									

CEMETERY SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Supplies

- Individual grave marker survey forms
- Clipboard for securing forms
- Notepad for any notes you need to write down (or voice recorder)
- Pens and pencils
- Camera
- Backpack
- Water bottle for you to stay hydrated!! :)
- Charged cell phone...

When conducting our survey at Lake View Cemetery, our team has decided to document each headstone marker in our designated section by tackling one row at a time. This will help keep potential family members together in order to preserve any relationships. We will start in the northeastern most encampment, and proceed southward along each row, till we reach the end of the section. At that point, we will return to the northernmost gravestone in that row, and continue onto the grave markers in the next row, found directly to the west of our starting point. We will continue collecting research on the gravesite until we reach the end of our identified section. Sketching out the layout and numbers of the graves will help us assign numbers to each grave that coincide with the feature identification number on the individual survey data table.



We understand that all rows are not always going to be straight line and therefore it is possible to miss markers if we accidentally drift from our designated row. If this happens, we will get back on track and

make a note of the occurrence in the notes column. We believe that if this situation happened to us, than others who may venture to the gravesite may experience this issue as well.

Data Collection

This information will be at the top of each spreadsheet.

- Cemetery Name and Location
- Section Number
- Name of Person Recording Data
- Date Recorded

You will want to record the following for each marker:

- Name(s) on headstone
- Date of Birth
- Date of Death
- Age at Death
- Husband/Wife Of
- Son/Daughter Of
- Location Where Born
- Other Facts Listed
- Inscription and/or Epitaph on Headstone

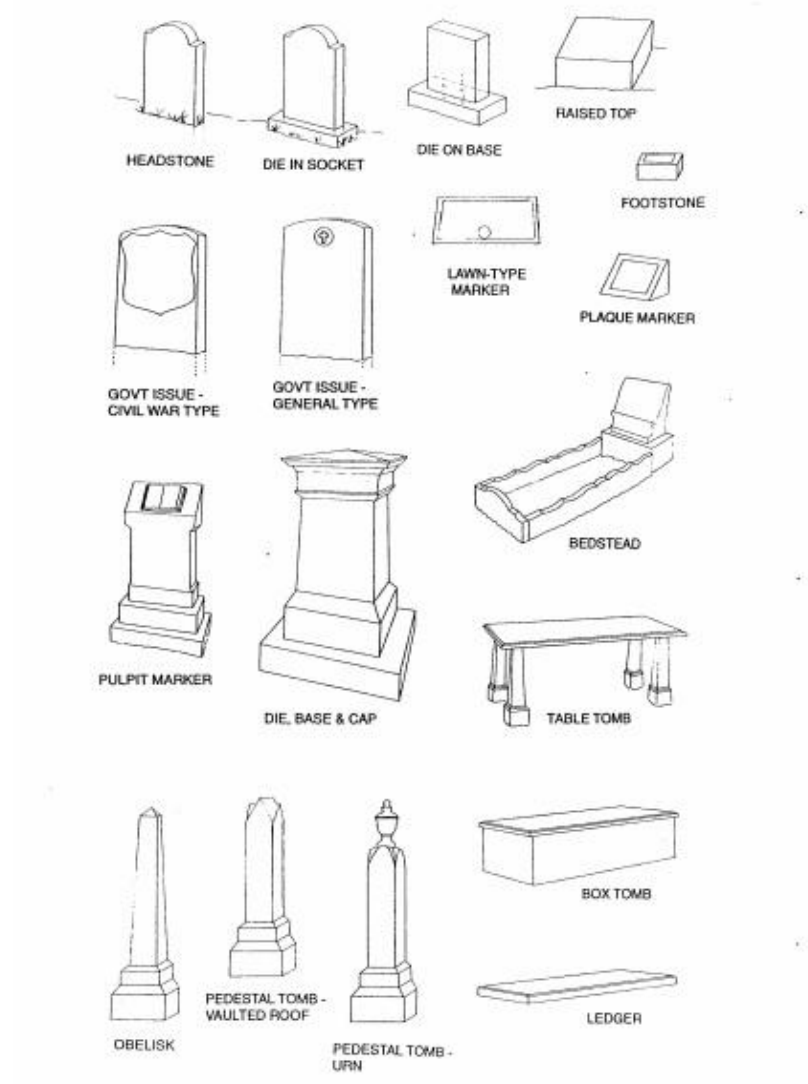


Gravestone Photographs

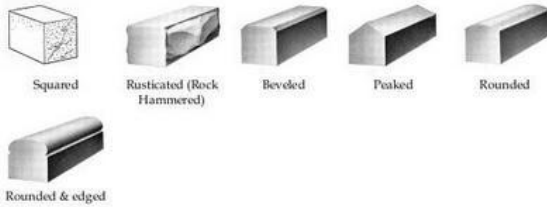
It is very important to create a photographic record of each marker. It will not only provide visuals of the marker, but will be a good indicator of how the marker stands up over time.

- Photograph of Overall Family Plot (if part of a family plot)
- Photograph of Separate Foot Markers, Military Plaques (that are separate from the primary headstone)
- Note Total Number of Photographs Taken in Set for Current Marker
- Starting and Ending Number of Image in Set for Current Marker

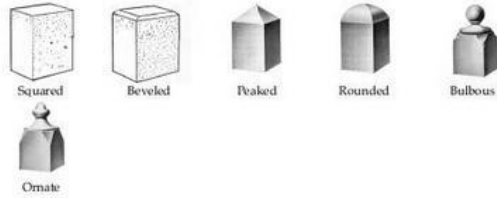
QUICK FIELD GUIDE TO MONUMENT TYPES



Coping



Coping Posts



Vases



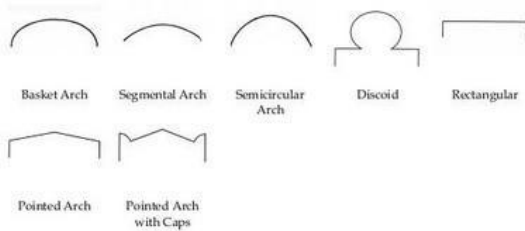
Granite Finishes



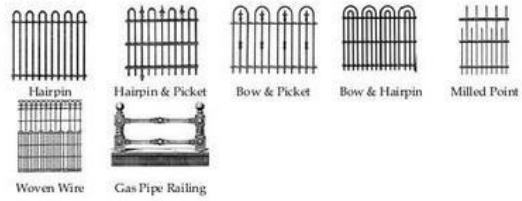
Ornate 18th Century Tombstone Terms



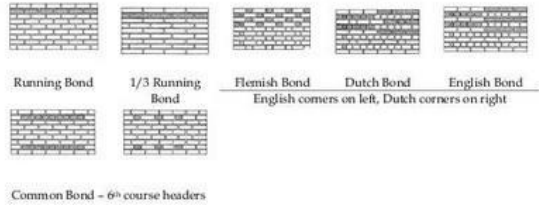
Tombstone Arch Forms



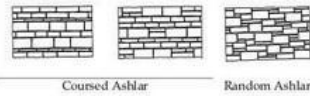
Fences



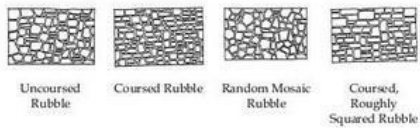
Brick Work



Ashlar Masonry



Stone Rubble



Monument Forms



Lake View Cemetery History

1554 15th Ave. E
Seattle, Wa 98112

The Lake View Cemetery is located on Capitol Hill and looks down towards Lake Union, Portage Bay, and Lake Washington. The property was incorporated on October 16, 1872 under the name of Seattle's Masonic Cemetery, but was renamed in 1890 to Lake View Cemetery. Initially, the cemetery included present day Volunteer Park, but editor and publisher, Leigh Hunt claimed that, that area should be available to the enjoyment of the living and therefore the graves were moved next door to present day Lake View Cemetery. Since this was one of the first burial grounds in the Seattle area, it became the resting place for many of Seattle's founding fathers, such as the Borens, Dennys, Terrys, and Maynards.

During this era, Seattle also attracted immigrants from Asia, who traveled here in order to provide a better life for their family. We credit much of Seattle development upon these individuals, yet there is not an abundance of knowledge about these groups of people. Because of this, there are notable characteristics threaded throughout the cemetery that tell a unique story of the some of the lesser known "founding fathers". Over the 20th century, many of the Asian-Pacific burials were overseen by James



"Jimmy" Mar, a longtime businessmen and part time funeral director for the Asian population. Our group has been tasked with identifying some of these key areas in order dig a bit deeper into the Asian-Pacific American past that often not highlighted in Washington State history.

Lake View Cemetery's forty-acre property offers a scenic array of interment options for traditional grave spaces, including side-by-side graves and double-depth graves, with upright or lawn-level memorial choices. The general layout of the cemetery is in an east/west orientation, which is the most common orientation in other

parts of the country as well. This was common because the earliest settlers had their feet pointing toward the east and the head of the coffin toward the west, ready to rise up and face the "new day" (the sun) when "the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised" or when Christ would appear and they would be reborn. If the body was positioned between the headstone and the footstone, with the inscriptions facing outward, the footstone might actually be facing east and the decorated face of the headstone facing west. If the headstone inscription faces east, the body would most commonly be buried to the east of it.

During our exploration, our team did come across this concept, but another unique quality about Lake View Cemetery is that there is not segregated sections of the cemetery where different nationalities, and the burials are more haphazardly spread throughout all 40 acres. This is the one of the reasons as to

why the Wing-Luke Museum and Seattle's historic Chinatown International District were interested in how the changing multi-ethnic immigration patterns provide the case through which these issues are examined.

Section 1: Informative Essay

During my initial survey of Section 1 at Lake View Cemetery, I was astonished as to the wide array of different styles of head stones. This area was chosen by Michael Houser to study because of Lake View Cemetery's lack of segregated sections of the cemetery. For example, it is customary to have an area of the cemetery where many English families are clustered, a section of the cemetery where many Chinese families are clustered, Irish, German, Japanese, etc. Due to this blending of cultures, it is slightly more difficult to glean crucial information as to the history of these notable families through their groupings of headstones. I could immediately see what he was talking about because I found surnames like Mar, Chinn, and Goon right along side of names like

Swancy, Elliot, and Wilson. Some of the other general observations that I noted was that more European based names cluster in the south section, while as I moved north, there was predominately more Asian-Pacific names. This may be representative of the tradition to use the north side of the cemetery, which is considered less desirable and is often the last part of the burying ground to be used may be set aside for slaves, servants, su
vidence that the edgeds of the cemetery were parceled out first, while until approximately 1980's though ther



pecific section

sites in my sec

One of the larger family grave stones that caught my attention was the Goon family. Goon Dip was one of the most prominent and influential Chinese figures in the Pacific Northwest and his business entrepreneur skills took him all over the coast from Washington down to California. During this time, he married Chin Yook-Nui who was related to Ghin Gee-Hee, a labor contractor and business man who assisted in Goon Dip's success. Some of Goon Dip's businesses included opening department stores, dried good stores, and sewing shops in Portland. This was called the G.D Young & Company. This allowed him to begin a partnership with Moy in the Hotel industry in order to help bring visitors to the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition. After he started a name for himself in Portland, he expanded his business ventures to Seattle, where he was chosen as the honorary consul for held at the University of Washington campus. This fair was a Washington Pacific Exposition, which was first world's fair and it attracted more than three million fairgoers from across the state and a was also one of the key players in moving round the world. Goo Chinatown away from the Elliott Bay tidelands 1st Avenue and Jackson Street. Goon Dip hoped o the current location of Seattle's International District at 2

to repeat his successful Portland Hotel in Seattle and therefore built the Milwaukee Hotel at 668 King
 Existence today in currently still stands today and has recently been renovated into new apartments. In treet. Goon resided i
 section 1, the Goon family members, Lillian, Ella, Goon Chin Yoo are interments there as well.

Section 2: Nisei War Memorial Monument

In the 1880s, a significant number of Japanese immigrants first arrived to the region. Due to the exclusion acts aimed at the Chinese many jobs opened up in the Northwest for Japanese laborers who were willing to endure the backbreaking toil required on railroad-construction crews or in area sawmills, coalmines and salmon canneries. Many Japanese eventually built a successful stake in the Northwest.

After the attacks on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese residence became targets of suspicion and abuse. At this time, the city of Kent had the area's largest Japanese American population so the mayor activated home-defense units to combat sabotage. In Seattle, a curfew was imposed on Japanese. Prominent Japanese citizens publicly expressed dismay of the Japanese government for their actions by crowding into the Buddhist Temple to pledge allegiance to the United States. Also Japanese men, some in their 60s, registered for military service.

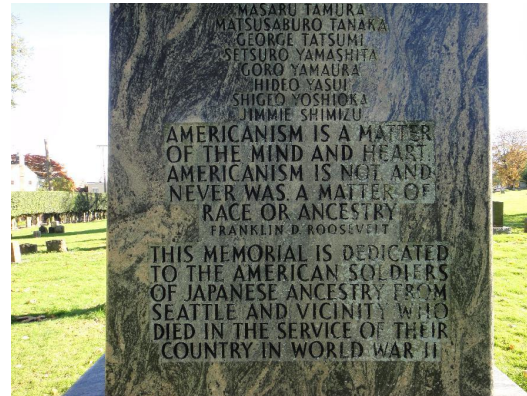
By the end of March 1942, 300 Japanese Americans were removed from Bainbridge Island. Then in April, 2,000 more Japanese Americans were removed from the Seattle area. Initially, most of them were sent to Camp Harmony, which was a temporary detention center at the fairground in Puyallup. The detention center poor food and lack of privacy gave its internees a bitter taste of what life would be like. In Washington State, about 13



About the Monument

The Nisei War Memorial Monument is located in the northeast corner of the Lake View Cemetery. Nisei stands for second generation Japanese American. The monument is an imposing twenty-one foot column of rainbow granite quarried from Cold Spring, Minnesota. Forming its crown is an American shield with the outline of breadfruit and pomegranates, symbolic of South Pacific and Italy. Carved into the column are the names of 56 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from Seattle and vicinity who gave their lives during WWII. Etched above are the names of their major campaigns: Rome, Arno, North Apennines, Po Valley, Rhineland, Naples, Foggia, Ryukyus, Leyte, India, Burma, the Aleutian Islands and Guadalcanal.

Beneath the soldier's names is an inscription of Franklin D. Roosevelt's ode to Americanism:



"Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry"

This monument was dedicated on Memorial Day 1949 to the Japanese American who volunteered to fight in WWII as a way to escape internment camps. In January 1984, under the leadership of Yoshito Fujii and the involvement of the Nisei Veterans Committee (NVC), the Nisei War Memorial Committee was formed to raise the necessary funds and to organize a suitable memorial service for the returning war dead. In March 1984, a door-to-door campaign to raise \$5,000 was launched with volunteer solicitors covering the Japanese communities in Seattle, Thomas-Kent, Auburn, Sumner, Tacoma, Bellevue, Vashon and Bainbridge Island. A total of 1,565 individuals totaled a donation of \$10,040. A year later, Lake View Cemetery donated the plot where the monument now stands. Today, the names of additional 9 Japanese American soldiers have been added to the memorial's base, for those who gave their lives in Korea, Vietnam and Granada.

Section 3: The First Generation Of Chinese American In Seattle And James "Uncle Jimmy" Mar

As it is probably often forgotten, the Lake View Cemetery has actually been the final resting place for many individuals of Asian Pacific descendants. Among those Asian Pacific descendants, Chinese is definitely a large subgroup, as you can tell by the large number of burials with Chinese names in the cemetery. An internationally well-known Chinese burial in the Lake View Cemetery is the martial arts master Bruce Lee.

At the northwest of the cemetery, there is a file of Chinese burials that are of similar style and type. Many of them even have a unifying monument. Labeled as section 3 in this project, the gravestones there mostly have the "Tab in Socket" monument type, the "Polished & Dull-Finish Steeled" granite finish, and the "segmental arch" tombstone arch form. In addition, the majority of them are in a color close to vermilion. If you can read the Chinese characters on these gravestones, you will notice that the Chinese who were buried in section 3 were all born in the same time period that is between late 1800s and early 1900s. And it is even more interesting that almost all of them

came from Taishan, Guangdong, China. A few of them were from Kaiping, Guangdong, China and Xinhui, Guangdong, China. There is only one exception that was from Haicheng, Fujian, China. Regardless of the exception, Guangdong is a large province on the southeast coast of mainland China. In the 1800s, as a result of the harsh political, social, and physical conditions in the villages of Guangdong, it was very difficult to survive economically there. As a result, lots of young men from villages in Guangdong, which includes Taishan, Kaiping, and Xinhui, left their home and set out as laborers to many parts of the world to earn



livings. And many of them have come to the United States, including Seattle. According to above, these Chinese buried at section 3 are of the first generation of Chinese American in Seattle.

Speaking of the first generation of Chinese American in Seattle, these similar burials at section 3 were overseen by a Chinese American name James “Jimmy” Mar who was the first Chinese American to be drafted from Seattle in 1941 when the United States entered World War II. James was born in Seattle on July 11, 1914. He studied abroad in China and learned how to read and write in Chinese there, before graduating from High School. During World War II, James served in Medical Battalion and was commissioned an officer in North Africa in 1942. After 27 years of active and reserve duty, he retired as a Lieutenant Colonel of the United States Army Reserve. After that, James returned home in Seattle to continue his father’s business, which is Yick Fung Company, one of the oldest Chinese business in Seattle now. Besides, because of James’s fluency in both English and Chinese, he also became the funeral director for the Chinese community, where he devotedly served for 65 years until he passed away in 2012.

According to James, it was not easy to be the funeral director because Chinese people did not like to participate in this kind of industry. James had to

do everything for them. Chinese people generally got afraid of dying soon once they started talking about funeral. Many Chinese thought they would not come back, when they went to a hospital or a nursing home. This still happens for Chinese people contemporarily. It has been conventional since ancient times for Chinese to avoid talking about death, especially their own. “I think it is only within the last 10 or 12 years that Chinese would actually come and talk to me of dying and what has to be done. They know the plots are getting scarce now.”, James said during the interview for the International District Oral History Project in 1993.



James has been a prominent community leader in Seattle. In addition to the funeral director, he has also served as president of the Jackson Street Community Center, the Mar Family Association, and the Chinatown Chamber of Commerce. Moreover, he was a commander and charter member of Cathay Post 185, a staff officer of the American Legion, and a member of Chong Wa Benevolent Association and the Nisei Veterans. Due to his diverse experiences and commitment to helping others, James has become an integral part of many families. As a result, he was also fondly known as “Uncle Jimmy” in the community.

Section 4: A Glimpse Into The Past: A Tale Of Koshima

Death is a funny thing. It takes people at the most inopportune times. When you die you miss out on concerts, galas, birthday parties, and many other important events. Unfortunately, once you die, your story often gets lost with you. People are unaware of the challenges you endured or the laughs you shared. People regard cemeteries with animosity. The thought brings sorrow and fear. Yet cemeteries also hold stories. They document history. Lake View Cemetery in Seattle Washington is 40 acres of these untold stories.



Four University of Washington students set out to learn about the cemetery, and try to unearth some of history that was buried there. One of the sections examined by the students was filled with single plots of people from the early 1900's. This section contained a majority of lawn-type monuments with simple inscriptions stating the name, death date, and age of the deceased. This marker was the generic style of the times and was often purchased by middle to lower class families. Looking at the people buried in this location, you are able to learn a great deal about Seattle. Immigration was obviously very common during the early 1900's. This can be seen by the diverse background of the people buried in this area like immigrants from Russia and Japan.

There is one particular grave in the section examined that tells a very interesting story. The grave marker of K. Koshima stood out to the University of Washington students because of it's unusual style in this particular section. Instead of the typical lawn-type, Koshima's grave is a ledger, with an lengthy inscription. The inscription states "Lost on S.S. Valencia". The S.S. Valencia was a passenger boat that was temporarily transporting passengers from San Francisco to Seattle. Unfortunately, the weather on the voyage turned harsh and the boat was unfit for the conditions. The wreck of the S.S. Valencia is considered one of the most tragic maritime disasters in Pacific Northwest history. A total of 136 lives were recorded as lost. But records were not well kept in this time, and some immigrants had snuck on board the ship, without being traced. It is speculated that over 189 lives were lost on the tragic night that the S.S. Valencia sank. Koshima was one of the undocumented aboard the ship. His name cannot be found on the official documents outlining the people aboard the ship.

It is fascinating how you can learn so much about a person, without ever meeting them. Koshima lived in a time very different than our own. He enriched the lives of others and has been missed by many since his passing. We might never know what caused Koshima to board the ship, or why his name was not on the list of passengers or crew. However, with research we are able to glimpse into his life, to understand some of his story. He is just one of the many people that can be found at the Lake View Cemetery. Just one story in the book of life.



Additional Resources

4.01.04: Sam Thomas Agoff ... Born 1885 - Died Jan. 6, 1940 ... Russian Federation ... born in the Caucasus region of Russia. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Agoff&GSfn=Sam&GSbyrel=all&GSdy=1940&GSdyrel=in&GSob=n&GRid=61339900&df=all&>

4.01.05: Mrs. Yaye Kimura ... Birth Date Unknown - Died Feb. 17, 1906 ... Age 32 <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Kimura&GSbyrel=all&GSdy=1906&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GSctry=4&GSob=c&GRid=113018902&df=all&>

- 4.02.03: Yoshimasa Tsuyama ... Birth Date Unknown - Died Jul. 15, 1906 ... Age 39 ... "an Artist" <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Tsuyama&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GScntry=4&GSob=c&GRid=133609891&df=all&>
- 4.02.04: Sei Tanaka ... Birth Date Unknown - Died May 28, 1905 ... Age 21 <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Tanaka&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GScntry=4&GSob=c&GRid=113415902&df=all&>
- 4.02.12: Gonshiro Inouye ... Birth Date Unknown - Died Apr. 15, 1905 ... Age 22 ... Born in Japan. Single Japanese male, student <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Inouye&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GScntry=4&GSob=c&GRid=131928587&df=all&>
- 4.04.03: K. Koshima ... Born 1861 - Died Jan. 22, 1906 ... Age 45 ... British Columbia, Canada. He died during the wreck of the S.S.Valencia off the coast of Vancouver Island, B.C. <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Koshima&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GScntry=4&GSob=c&GRid=61340083&df=all&>
- 4.04.04: Eihachi Masui ... Born 1851 - Died Feb. 23, 1906 ... Age 55 <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Masui&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GScntry=4&GSob=c&GRid=61340214&df=all&>
- 4.04.08: Toyokichi Miyabara ... Born Date Unknown - Died Aug. 20, 1905 ... Age 48 lived at 202 Washington Street South Prairie, Wa <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Miyabara&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GScntry=4&GSob=c&GRid=98450558&df=all&>
- 4.04.10: K. Tanaka ... Born 1882 - Died Apr. 27, 1905 ... Age 23 <http://www.findagrave.com/cgi-bin/fg.cgi?page=gr&GSln=Tanaka&GSbyrel=all&GSdyrel=in&GSst=50&GScntry=4&GSob=c&GRid=113415840&df=all&>

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<<http://www.legacy.com/obituaries/seattletimes/obituary.aspx?pid=158533956>>.

King County. *Historic Cemetery Resources*. Technical Paper No. 11. Historic Preservation Program, Department of Natural Resources & Parks, 201 S. Jackson Street, Suite 700, Seattle, WA 98104.

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Tony Tsuboi, "Nisei War Memorial Monument," NVC Foundation Newsletter, May 2013, accessed November 4, 2014, <http://www.seattlenc.org/newsletter/2013/5/Nisei-War-Memorial-Monument>.

William G. Jue and Silas G. Jue, "Goon Dip: Entrepreneur, Diplomat, and Community Leader" http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=9026