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Archeological Investigations at the Manzanar Relocation Center Cemetery, Manzanar National Historic Site, California

Jeffery F. Burton
Jeremy D. Haines
Mary M. Farrell

with a contribution by
Kari Coughlin

Western Archeological and Conservation Center
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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IREI TO
Every year since 1969, Japanese American pilgrims have journeyed to the former campsite that was Manzanar. They gather at the Manzanar Cemetery monument, a squat obelisk. On one of its sides, three Japanese characters proclaim, “Soul Consoling Tower.” These Pilgrims clean and dress the modest graveyard, conduct a ceremony, and listen to speeches. They return each year as through their entrance to America, the land of the free, keeps being denied. It is almost as if the graves they care for are more than graves of the infants and elderly, who while living in this desolate enclave so terrified the rest of America. It is as through they were the graves of the pilgrims’ civil and constitutional rights.

William Minoru Hohri, *Repairing America* 1984
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PROJECT SUMMARY

WACC Project Number: MANZ 1999 D.
Type of Project: Archeological Testing and Monitoring.
Field Director: Jeff Burton.
Project Archeologists: Pat Baird, Ron Beckwith, Leah Bonstead, Laura Bergstresser,
                        Jim Burton, Nikole Christenson, Karen Heaney, Michelle Martz, and Shirley Shirley
Person Days in Field: 200.
Project Location: Manzanar Relocation Center Cemetery.
Project Scope: 19 surface features were investigated; 104 square meters and 210 linear meters
               of trench were excavated and a total of 575 square meters was scraped to depths up to 10 cm.
National Register Status: Manzanar Relocation Center listed July 30, 1979.
Photograph Accession Number: WACC 01:05.
Collections Accession Number: MANZ-0031, WACC-01330.
Abstract

Between December 1999 and March 2001 the Western Archeological and Conservation Center of the National Park Service conducted archeological investigations at the relocation center cemetery in Manzanar National Historic Site. A total of 19 surface features were investigated; 104 square meters and 210 linear meters of trench were excavated. In addition an area of 575 square meters was scraped to depths of up to 10 cm. This work discovered that many of the rock outlines and grave markers present at the start of the project bore little correspondence to historical records or actual cemetery conditions. It was determined that there had been no more than 15 burials in the cemetery originally and of these, only six remain. As a part of this project, graves with human remains were marked with rock outlines and mounded with earth; former graves were marked with rock outlines. Post markers, a returned headstone, and a small plot fence were also replaced. The concrete cemetery monument built by the internees was cleaned and repainted.

Vases that once held floral arrangements that adorned the graves and cemetery monument during the relocation center occupation, as well as the abundant remains of hand-made artificial flowers, were found during the excavations. As part of the cemetery clean-up when the relocation center closed in 1946, the vases and flower remains apparently had been removed from individual graves and the monument and buried. The archeological work also identified the location of the original internee-constructed fence, so that it could be accurately reconstructed. The location of a 1970s fence refurbished by the Manzanar Committee and clues about the location of a 1946 fence built by the War Relocation Authority were likewise uncovered. Traces of occupations prior to the relocation center were found as well. A concrete pipeline, an earthen ditch, and buried tree stumps from an orchard planted by the residents of the 1910-1930s town of Manzanar were encountered within the cemetery, and a small roasting pit and a few scattered artifacts indicate use of the immediate area by Native American Indians possibly as early as A.D. 600.

慰霊塔

カリフォルニア州マンザナ国定史跡
マンザナ強制収容所内墓地における考古学調査

1999年12月から2001年3月にかけて、マンザナ国定史跡日系人強制収容所内の墓地における発掘調査が、国立公園局の西部考古学研究・史跡保存センターによって実施されました。本プロジェクトでは、合計19ヶ所が調査の対象とされ、575㎡における10cmまでの掘り下げられた他、手作業による104㎡の発掘、及び、バックホーによる長さ210mの溝の発掘が行われました。これらにより、廃活的な墓標や境界石が移動または除去されていることがわかり、記録に残されている墓地の状態と、現在の墓標とが対応していないケースも多いことが明らかとなりました。もとは15か所あった墓も、現在では6つしか残っておりません。今回のプロジェクトの一環として、これらの墓には境界石でかこい、盛り土をしました。また、もとあった墓にも境界石を配し、さらには墓標、失われていた墓石、小型区画フェンスも復元されました。

この考古学調査により、墓地の本来のフェンス位置もわかり、正確に再現することが可能になりました。マンザナ委員会が1977年に設置したフェンスに加え、戦時居住者と1946年に立てたフェンスの位置についても、手がかりが解明されました。強制収容所が建設される以前、当地に居住者がいた痕跡も見つかっています。果樹園で使われていたコンクリートのパイプライン、灌漑溝、1910〜1930年代に植えられたとみられる樹木の切り株などが、墓地の敷地内で見つかりました。また、西暦600年頃にまでさかのぼるパイユート族の去来も、地に掘った調理用の穴や散在する生活用品によりしのばれます。
Acknowledgments

Our work at the cemetery was initiated by former Manzanar National Historic Site superintendent Ross Hopkins. Ross’s dedication to accuracy and truth, as well as his appreciation of archeology’s ability to provide clues to the past, has inspired all of my archeological work at Manzanar. Ross’s presence at Manzanar will surely be missed. Education specialist Kari Coughlin’s intensive research at the Inyo County Courthouse provided much of the background and context for the archeological investigations and informed and aided the interpretations. The Manzanar Advisory Commission, Rose Ochi, Bill Michael, Keith Bright, Martha Davis, Sue Embrey, Gann Matsuda, Vernon Miller, Mas Okui, Glenn Singley, and Richard Stewart, supported and provided direction for this project. Richard Stewart served as the Commission’s onsite advisor during the burial excavations.

Field work was performed by archeologists Pat Baird, Ron Beckwith, Leah Bonstead, Laura Bergstresser, Jim Burton, Nikole Christenson, Karen Heaney, Michelle Martz, and Shirley Shirley. Their professionalism and good spirits, even in the face of bitter cold and sand-blasting winds, is much appreciated. Scott Heany (MANZ) and Tom Dews (South County Construction) skilfully operated the backhoe. Jeremy Haines conducted the infield osteological analysis and contributed sections of the report. His energy, commitment, and willingness to volunteer his own time twice to the project helped overcome several bureaucratic obstacles. At WACC George Teague, Sue Wells, Angela Nava, Nancy Wilcox, and Kelly Shields provided technical and logistical support. Ron Beckwith drafted the AutoCAD® figures.

Continuing their generous and much appreciated dedication to discovering and recording the history of the Japanese American internment camps, volunteers Dick and Flo Lord took most of the field photographs, all of the artifact photographs, and produced prints for this report. The Lords also found additional information at the Eastern California Museum in Independence and the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power office in Bishop. Paula Hubbard at the LADWP and Bill Michael at the Eastern California Museum gave much-needed archival assistance. Archie Miyatake provided access to his father’s Manzanar photographs, provided prints, and allowed their use in this report. Sue Embrey shared her early Manzanar Pilgrimage photographs and memories. Japanese translations were furnished by Shoko Fujita-Ehrlich. The support, comments, editing, and writing of Mary Farrell once again insured a readable product.

To all, many thanks.

J. Burton
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Introduction

Over the course of the last two years the Western Archeological and Conservation Center of the National Park Service conducted archeological investigations at the relocation center cemetery in Manzanar National Historic Site, located in east-central California. This report describes the results of those investigations.

Established by Congress on March 3, 1992, Manzanar National Historic Site is administered by the National Park Service. Manzanar was one of ten camps at which Japanese-American citizens and Japanese immigrants were interned during World War II. Construction of the camp at Manzanar began in March 1942; it remained in operation until late 1945. At its peak, Manzanar held a population of about 10,000. The Manzanar War Relocation Center was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 30, 1979, for its association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, specifically the internment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. Manzanar was less than 50 years old at the time it was listed on the National Register, but it was deemed to be of exceptional importance. The cemetery serves as a poignant reminder that some of the 10,000 Japanese Americans interned at Manzanar never saw their homes again.

In 1999 Manzanar National Historic Site was awarded a “Save America’s Treasures Planning Fund” grant which included funding to reconstruct the original internee-built fence at the relocation center cemetery. The fence is visible in the background of historical photographs taken by Ansel Adams and Toyo Miyatake. However, archeological excavations were necessary to locate the post holes and other evidence of the original fence for its accurate reconstruction. Another aspect of the archeological work was the verification of the location, number, and extent of the graves present, necessary for the future management of the cemetery. Also investigated were an adjacent series of graves known as the “pet cemetery.” The archeological work is an agency responsibility under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The California Health and Safety Code requirements concerning cemeteries is not applicable since no human remains were to be moved.

Historical Background

The Manzanar Relocation Center was located in the Owens Valley, in east-central California, 220 miles north of Los Angeles and 250 miles south of Reno, Nevada. On the western edge of the Basin and Range province, the topography of the area is dramatic, with the steep Sierra Nevada range to the west and the White-Inyo Mountains to the east (Figure 1). At about 3900 feet elevation, summers are hot and winters are cold, and the natural vegetation in the vicinity is desert scrub.

When the region was first explored by Euro-americans in the early nineteenth century, Owens Valley was occupied by the Owens Valley Paiute, whose diverse economy included irrigation of native plants, collection of other plant foods, hunting, and long-distance trade. Archeological sites in the valley indicate the occupation extends back thousands of years, but with the growing
dominance of the Euro-american economy, by the end of the nineteenth century many of the Native American settlements were displaced by ranches, farms, and small American-style towns.

The relocation center was located at the former farm and orchard community of Manzanar. Founded in 1910, the town was abandoned when the city of Los Angeles purchased the land in the late 1920s for its water rights. Most of the town's buildings were moved or burned, and the fruit and other non-native trees, originally planted with state-of-the-art irrigation systems, were left abandoned.

The relocation center was begun as an assembly center, the “Owens Valley Reception Center,” in March of 1942. It later became the first relocation center operated by the War Relocation Authority (WRA). By July of 1942, Manzanar's population was nearly 10,000. As at other relocation centers, the population included Japanese Americans of all ages, citizens and resident aliens alike.

The central developed portion of the relocation center, which included barracks, mess halls, administration buildings, warehouses, factories, and other support facilities, covered an area of approximately 540 acres. Eight watchtowers were completed on the perimeter by August 1942, and a five-strand barbed wire security fence around the central area was completed by the end of the year.
The relocation center cemetery was located along the western perimeter of the residential area, just outside the security fence (Figure 2). The area selected for the relocation center cemetery lay within an old peach orchard that had been planted by the small farming community of Manzanar. Apple trees grew to the east (LADWP 1929 plat maps, Burton 1996). Many of the orchard trees in the cemetery vicinity were still alive into the 1940s, and were tended by the internees. Relocation center blueprints show the cemetery subdivided into six equal-sized units of approximately one-half acre each. Apparently only one of these units was used.
Figure 3. Christian funeral service for Chiyo Toyama (28-11-3), November 13, 1942 (County of Inyo, Eastern California Museum).

Figure 4. Buddhist funeral service for Francis Fujino (16-7-1), December 4, 1942 (County of Inyo, Eastern California Museum).
A total of 146 internees died at Manzanar during its operation as a relocation center (WRA 1946:145). Most were cremated or sent to their home towns or elsewhere for burial (Figures 3-5). One person, Giichi Matsumura, was buried on Mt. Williamson (Manzanar Free Press, September 8, 1945). He had died of exposure after he got lost during a sketching and painting tour in the Sierra Nevada; his body was found a month later by local townspeople and a group of internees made an expedition to the mountain to bury him (Mary DeDecker, personal communication 1996).

Only some of the internees who died at the relocation center were buried in the cemetery. The first person buried there was Matsunosuke Murakami, a 62-year-old Issei who died on May 16, 1942 (Figure 6). Six more were buried in the cemetery during 1942. Historical accounts suggest that over the course of the relocation center occupation, as few as 15 or as many as 80 people may have been buried at the cemetery (Unrau 1996:279, 802). Dates of death for the known cemetery burials ranged from May 16, 1942, to December 19, 1944.

The issue of who was responsible for digging the graves was discussed during at least two Block Managers Association meetings. In December of 1942, it was noted that there was a lack of maintenance workers for the “unpleasant but necessary task of digging graves and burying the deceased.” A month later it was decided that Block Managers would enlist friends and neighbors...
In 1943 the Manzanar internees decided to erect a monument to honor the dead. Skilled stonemason Ryozo Kado was recruited to supervise the work. Mr. Kado, who before internment had been a landscaper and stonemason for the Los Angeles Catholic diocese, had also designed and supervised the construction of the sentry and police posts which still stand at the main entrance to the relocation center. Mr. Kado agreed to build the memorial only if all internees approved; he must have obtained their consent, because it has been recorded that each family contributed $0.15 to purchase cement for the memorial (Manzanar Committee 1998:28).
Construction of the monument was completed by Block 9 residents and members of the Buddhist Young People’s organization, under the direction of Mr. Kado. The monument was dedicated in August 1943 (Figure 7, Manzanar Free Press, cited in Unrau 1996:279) and cost about $1,000 (Appendix A, Wentner 1945).

Although Unrau reports that some accounts suggest as many as 80 of the 146 Japanese Americans who died at Manzanar were buried in the Manzanar Cemetery (Unrau 1996:802), most evidence points to fewer. Historic photographs depicting the cemetery show only a small area immediately around the monument. The WRA’s numbering system used only two rows and a total of 15 plot numbers, suggesting that most of the plots set aside at the cemetery were not used. Of the 142 death records in the Inyo County archives for Manzanar between 1942 and 1946, only 10 individuals are listed as being buried at the cemetery. The 142 death records found include those of four Caucasians, two Native American Indians, and one African American (Appendix B). Interestingly, the first death at the relocation center was that of Andrew Mayfield, an African American military policeman who died of an accidental gunshot wound on April 30, 1942.

When the relocation center closed, long-term care of the cemetery was not considered possible. The Washington Office of the WRA suggested that all the burials should be exhumed and reburied elsewhere, where the burials could be properly cared for. However, Manzanar assistant project director Lyle G. Wentner argued that the construction of the monument indicated that the internees considered the cemetery a permanent burial ground, and that there was “no reason whatsoever why these people could not stay where they are” (Appendix A, Wentner 1945). In June 1945 there were only 15 burials listed for the cemetery, four of whom had no relatives in the United States, three who had relatives still living at Manzanar, and eight who had relatives who had already left Manzanar (Appendix A, D’Ille 1945).

Most of the relocation center burials were exhumed and transported to other cemeteries chosen by relatives for re-burial. Historic documents suggest that the bodies of at least six people were still left at the cemetery in January 1946: three were bachelors in their 60s who had no relatives in the U.S., two were babies whose parents were sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center before the internment ended, and one was an unidentified stillborn baby whose record was confidential. Relocation center director Ralph Merritt ordered these remaining plots fenced so they would be protected (Appendix A, Merritt 1946). A three-wire fence with 4-ft-high posts was constructed around the smallest area necessary to enclose the remaining six graves. A pet cemetery to the north was intentionally left unfenced. The ground where bodies had been dug up and removed was smoothed out. Markers were to be left only on the six graves. By 1947, reportedly only five graves remained (Unrau 1996:803).

The Manzanar Committee, a non-profit education organization composed of former internees, friends, relatives, and other volunteers, began making annual pilgrimages to Manzanar in 1969. In the late 1970s the Manzanar Committee repaired the cemetery fence, and over the years conducted other maintenance and clean-up (Figures 8-10). At the Manzanar Committee’s request, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power erected a fence around the cemetery in the 1980s (Sue Embrey, personal communication 1999).

By the time the Manzanar National Historic Site was established in 1992, it was not clear how many graves remained at the cemetery, or exactly where they were located (Figures 11 and 12).
A Pilgrimage to Manzanar—
Lest We Forget

Over 200 Californians (Issei, Nisei,

Figure 8. Clean-up at the Manzanar
cemetery (Little Tokyo Magazine 1972).

Figure 9. Manzanar cemetery in 1973 (Sue
Embrey photograph).

Figure 10. Manzanar Pilgrimage 2000.

Figure 11. Manzanar cemetery ca. 1970 (County of Inyo, Eastern
California Museum).
Grave markers had been lost or moved over the years. In some areas, it was not known whether clusters of rocks indicated graves or some other feature. It was also possible that the fence built by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power to protect the cemetery might have inadvertently excluded some of the grave sites or included non-grave rock features.

Site Description

Shortly after the National Historic Site was established, the cemetery was recorded as site MANZ 1993 A-33 (CA-INY-4893) (Burton 1996). In the summer of 1994, the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the National Park Service produced a site plan for the cemetery and elevations and drawings of the cemetery monument.

The monument is a large concrete obelisk with Japanese characters on the east and west sides (Figure 13). The three characters on the front (east side) of the cemetery monument literally translate as “soul consoling tower” (IREITO). More liberal translations include “memorial to the dead,” “monument to console the souls of the dead,” and “this is the place of consolation for the spirit of all mankind.” On the back (west side) the left-hand column reads “Erected by the Manzanar Japanese,” the right-hand column “August 1943.” Around the monument there is a concrete slab and nine concrete posts shaped and stained to resemble wood.

Within the fenced cemetery area there were 14 rock-outlined plots, two with cut stone markers with inscriptions, two with wood posts, and one with a small sign constructed of a wooden post and weathered board. No lettering is visible on the wood posts or sign. Also within the fenced
Figure 13. Cemetery monument (HABS 1994).
area six small rock clusters were recorded. It was not clear, at the time of the recording, whether the existing rock-outlined plots denoted historical locations: as described above, only five or six burials were reportedly remaining in the cemetery, and the plots where burials were exhumed were supposedly left unmarked. In addition, historic photographs show a rock ring only around the first grave, and not around other gravesites. At least one of the two cut stone markers at the cemetery is a replacement: a photograph in Girdner and Loftis (1969:275) shows a rectangular concrete marker rather than the carved granite marker now present. Photographs also show the marker was moved to the east between 1968 and 1969, and a rock grave outline added (Figures 14-16).

East of the cemetery there is a large graded parking lot. Across a dirt road north of the fenced cemetery enclosure there are three rock-outlined graves commonly known as the “pet cemetery.” The pet cemetery was specifically left unfenced after the relocation center closure (Appendix A, Merritt 1946).

The cemetery fence present at the beginning of this project, a barbed wire range fence for excluding cattle, was built by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (the previous land owner) in the 1980s. This fence enclosed an area 200 ft north-south by 100 ft east-west. Within the fenced cemetery there are a few exposed concrete foundations for posts, several with inscriptions. If these posts were fence supports, it was not clear for which of the earlier fences. Elsewhere in the relocation center, archaeological excavations indicated that the 1940s ground surface was partially buried by sediments up to 6 inches thick (Burton 2000), and it seemed likely sediments also covered much of the original cemetery surface.

The cemetery is the focus of the annual Manzanar Pilgrimage, and there is much interest in its care and preservation. Many artifacts have been placed on the cemetery monument and graves by visitors. Most appear to be from a nearby relocation center-era disposal pit (MANZ 1993 B-9; Burton 1996), but also include historical artifacts from other areas, prehistoric artifacts, coins, flowers, origami, and other mementoes.

**Methods**

As discussed above, the apparent graves as physically marked when the National Historic Site was established did not correspond to the number or location of graves as indicated by the historical records. Further, the fence constructed in the 1980s by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) to protect the cemetery did not apparently correspond to the historic fence location, as inferred from photographs, and might have inadvertently excluded graves from protection or included non-burial rock features. Thus, there were three primary research problems to be addressed so the National Park Service could properly manage the cemetery and reconstruct the original fence accurately. First, which graves are still present? And second, where are they located? Third, what was the precise location of the original cemetery fence? Other related questions included the verification of the pet cemetery, and the locations of the 1946 and 1970s fences.
Figure 14. Baby Jerry Ogata's grave in 1968 (Girdner and Loftis 1969).

Figure 15. Baby Jerry Ogata's grave in 1969 (Uyeda 1995).

Figure 16. Baby Jerry Ogata's grave ca. 1970 (County of Inyo, Eastern California Museum).

Figure 17. Baby Jerry Ogata's grave in 1999.
Figure 18. Manzanar Relocation Center Cemetery.

Manzanar National Historic Site
Relocation Center Cemetery
MANZ 1999 D

- Excavation unit and designation
  - Box
  - Box with coffin and human remains
  - Concrete or granite monument
  - Concrete post
  - Upright concrete pipe
  - Rock
  - Tree stump
  - Grid pole
  - Projectile point
- Backhoe trench
- Hand stripped area

13
Burial records indicated that graves were placed in rows designated either H or I, with numbers ranging from 31 to 42 for the “H” row and 2 to 5 for the “I” row. However, no map could be found that indicated where the rows were, or how these gravesites were arranged in relation to each other or to the cemetery as a whole. The current rock-outlined or marked graves did not fit any presumed pattern or order that could be made to correspond to the WRA designation system.

Background research included a review of already compiled records, photographs, and locational data. Additional information was retrieved from relocation center director Ralph Merritt’s office files housed at the University of California, Los Angeles, Special Collections. In addition, copies of Toyo Miyatake’s photographs of the cemetery were obtained from his son’s studio in San Gabriel. Detailed copies of a 1944 aerial photograph of the relocation center were obtained from the LADWP district office in Bishop, California (Appendix C).

The fieldwork was conducted in three phases so that the results of each season of fieldwork could be used in additional archival research, and so that the future work phases could be planned to proceed with the minimum amount of ground disturbance. In addition, the last phase of investigations required removal of the existing fence, so it was scheduled immediately prior to the historic fence reconstruction so that the graves would not remain unfenced for long. In December 1999, a crew of four archeologists and volunteers from the Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC) mapped the area within the 1980s fence, removed brush, and identified the 1970s Manzanar Committee fence location. During the mapping some discrepancies were discovered in the locations of graves and other features on the HABS map, and these were corrected in the map produced for this report (Figure 18).

The second phase was conducted by a crew of eight from WACC and a contractor in April 2000. This work involved mechanical scraping outside of the cemetery fence, hand excavation of features within the fence, the identification and marking of one row of graves, test excavation in the pet cemetery, brush removal, and the scraping and painting of the cemetery monument (Figure 19).

The third phase, undertaken by a WACC crew of six in March 2001 with the aid of a Park backhoe operator, entailed the removal of the LADWP cemetery fence, identification and marking of the internee-constructed fence location, more brush removal, identification and marking of the second row of graves, verification of a pet grave, and monitoring the reconstruction of the historic fence.

A total of 19 surface features were investigated; 575 square meters were scraped to a depth of 5 to 10 cm, 104 square meters were excavated, and 210 linear meters of trench were excavated. Below, the fieldwork is described in more detail according to the research question addressed.

**Definition of Graves and Grave Sites**

It seemed most likely that the five rock outlines marked by posts or other markers were five of the five or six remaining burials at the cemetery. However, their locations did not match historical photographs and some disturbance of the rock alignments and possibly the markers was evident. The locations of the alignments and markers vis-a-vis the burial records required the assumption that the WRA’s designations for grave sites was completely random, which seemed unlikely.
Once the five remaining graves with bodies had been identified and located, mechanical trenching was conducted in other areas of the cemetery to locate former grave sites. Fourteen 2-foot-wide trenches, totaling 690 feet in length, were excavated in generally east-west alignments to the east of the "H" row (Figure 23). Where the trenching encountered evidence of a former burial pit, the pit was excavated by hand (Figure 24). Pit dimensions and artifacts were recorded. Two of these pits held remains of artificial flowers and vases and jars that had once been placed on the surface of the graves.

Suspected grave sites and unidentified rock features were first photographed and mapped to scale. Rocks or other markers were removed and set aside so they could be replaced when the work was completed. Excavation units were established, and soil was hand-excavated in 10- to 20-cm levels until evidence of a grave was encountered, or, until it was evident that no burial had ever been present (Figures 20-22). The first level of each unit was screened through 1/4" hardware cloth to retrieve any offerings or artifacts present, so they could be set aside and replaced. If a burial pit outline was definable by a difference in soil color or texture, the outline was photographed and mapped.

Each burial encountered was exposed and photographed without moving any human remains. Skeletal elements were examined in place to determine age, sex, race, and stature to the extent possible without moving the bodies. No human bone or any associated funerary object was collected. Human remains were covered by a cotton sheet and backfilled the same day they were exposed. After backfilling, graves were marked with rock outlines and the grave mounded with earth to match historical photographs. Mounding the graves also partially buried the rock outlines, to help anchor them in place. Sterile fill was brought in from off-site to provide material for the low mounds.

considering the row and number system employed. Even more troubling was the possibility that some of the other rock outlines contained undocumented burials.

Figure 19. Ron Beckwith repainting the cemetery monument in April 2000.
Figure 20. Exploratory excavation within the cemetery.

Figure 21. Burial excavation.

Figure 22. Burial excavation.

Figure 23. Backhoe trenching.

Figure 24. Excavation of burial pit discovered by backhoe trenching.

Figure 25. Excavation of pet grave.
Former graves were marked with rock outlines, but the grave was not mounded with earth. Rock alignments that never marked a grave and that post-date the relocation center were recorded, mapped, photographed, and removed after investigation.

One grave with a stone marker (that of Matsunosuke Murakami, the first Manzanar burial) was not investigated. The location and condition of this burial matches historical photographs sufficiently well, so that it was not considered necessary to verify its location. Work at this grave site was limited to bringing in sterile fill to mound over the grave.

Verification of Pet Cemetery
Excavation of the pet cemetery generally followed the same procedures as that within the fenced cemetery, the only exception being that pets were not covered with a cotton sheet before reburial (Figure 25). Excavation included the three marked graves and areas adjacent to the east and west.

Identifying Fence Locations
The 1944 aerial photograph and the 1945 blueprint indicate discrepancies between the location of the internee-constructed fence and the fence constructed in the 1980s by LADWP. Historic photographs indicate the internee-built fence, constructed in 1943, was of a cross-rail design, constructed of tree limbs likely fastened with nails since no binding wire is visible in the photographs. The WRA’s 1946 fence was described as a three-wire fence with 4-ft-high posts. Since the director specified that it be constructed around the smallest area necessary to enclose the remaining six graves (see Appendix A, Merritt 1946), it likely encompassed a smaller area than the internee-built fence.

Evidence of the earlier fences was expected to be indicated by post holes, remnants of the original posts, and probably rocks used to help anchor the posts into place, as were encountered in archaeological excavations of the perimeter security fence (Burton 2000). The WRA fence post holes or fence alignment might also contain staples and nails that held the barbed wire. These kinds of clues were not visible on the ground surface, but previous work in the area indicated that the relocation center-era ground surface is covered by recent sediments up to 6 inches deep. Therefore, outside the current cemetery fence, excavation to locate remains of the original cemetery fence entailed making wide, shallow exposures with a front loader/backhoe. However, within the existing fenced cemetery area, the fence alignment and post holes were searched for with hand tools rather than heavy equipment to minimize disturbance to the cemetery (Figure 26).

Discovered post remnants and post holes were mapped, photographed, and marked with pin flagging. For each post hole location, spacing, depth, and details of construction were recorded. The presence of nails, screws, wire, and other artifacts encountered during the work were noted, to provide clues to construction. However, no artifacts were collected. Remains of the 1946 WRA and 1970s Manzanar Committee fences were mapped so they could be relocated, but were not marked in the field. All excavated areas were backfilled to restore the contour of the current ground surface.
Stratigraphy
The cemetery is located on the lower edge of the Sierran bajada. Sediments consist of alternating strata of fine and coarse sands and gravels, derived from the granitic mountains to the west and probably deposited by sheetwash or alluvial processes. All the sediments are unconsolidated, although some lenses were slightly compacted (Figure 27, Table 1). A channel of coarse sands and gravels was found in excavation units 27, 49, 43, 44, 46, and 54, between 1 and 2 ft below the surface. This appears to represent an old stream channel, which flowed west to east across the bajada and through the southern portion of the area that is now the cemetery.

Burials
The archeological investigations allowed the original layout of the cemetery to be reconstructed. The “H” row is furthest west, about 25 feet from the western cemetery fence. The “I” row lay between the obelisk and the “H” row, roughly 50 feet east of the western cemetery fence. Individual plots were numbered from south to north, although the “H” row started with plot number 31 and the “I” row started with plot number 2, so that I-3 and I-4 are east of plot H-31. The results indicated that only the 15 people listed in Margaret D’Ille’s 1945 memo had been buried in the cemetery, counting an undocumented stillborn. No other former graves were discovered in the extensive trenching and hand excavation (Table 2).

Four of the five remaining burials were located and marked (the fifth is that of Matsunosuke Murakami). The nine burial sites that had been exhumed were also found and marked. The undocumented grave site of the stillborn baby with confidential records was not located, but is presumed still present. Neither the current nor former grave sites correspond to the ostensible
Figure 27. Excavation unit profiles.
Table 1. Soil Strata Identified in Excavation Units at the Manzanar Relocation Center Cemetery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strata No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Compactness</th>
<th>Color</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coarse sandy gravel</td>
<td>very loose</td>
<td>brown 10 YR 5/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>sand</td>
<td>loose</td>
<td>very dark gray 10 YR 3/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>sand with gravel</td>
<td>loose</td>
<td>dark grayish brown to very dark grayish brown 10 YR 4/2-3/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>coarse sand</td>
<td>slightly compact</td>
<td>brown 10 YR 4/3-5/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coarse sand</td>
<td>slightly compact</td>
<td>light brownish gray to light gray 10 YR 6/2-7/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>fine sand</td>
<td>loose</td>
<td>very dark gray to light brownish gray 10 YR 3/1-6/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>silty sand</td>
<td>loose</td>
<td>brown 10 YR 5/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>silty sand</td>
<td>loose</td>
<td>pale brown 10 YR 6/3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coarse sand</td>
<td>slightly compact</td>
<td>grayish brown 10 YR 5/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sand</td>
<td>slightly compact</td>
<td>black to light brownish gray 10 YR 2/1, 6/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sand</td>
<td>loose</td>
<td>grayish brown to brownish yellow 10 YR 5/2-6/6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grave markers: eight had no rock outline or marker, and seven rock outlines (two with a marker [Feature 1] and one with a small sign post [Feature 10]) contained no current or former grave. Four of these had evidence of a former tree (Features 2, 11, 12, and 14) and three had no evidence of ever having been previously disturbed below the ground surface (Features 1, 4, and 10).

The names, ages, dates and causes of death listed in the following burial descriptions are from Inyo County Death Certificates (see Appendix B). Information regarding relatives of the deceased comes from Manzanar correspondence between Margaret D'Ille, Relocation Center Counselor, and Lyle Wentner, Assistant Project Director (Appendix A, D'Ille 1945).
Table 2. Graves at the Manzanar Relocation Center Cemetery.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grave Number</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Cause of Death</th>
<th>Feature/Unit Number</th>
<th>Excavation Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H-31</td>
<td>Murakami, Matsunosuke</td>
<td>5/16/42</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>myocardial failure, broncho pneumonia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>not excavated (present)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-32</td>
<td>Sawamura, Sachiko</td>
<td>11/26/42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>meningitis, tuberculosis</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>empty box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-33</td>
<td>Takayama, Midori</td>
<td>11/21/42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>acute cardiac failure, pulmonary edema</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>empty box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-34</td>
<td>Nozawa, Toshiro</td>
<td>1/16/43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>died at birth</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>empty box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-35</td>
<td>Kihara, Minoru</td>
<td>11/27/42</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>shock, massive hemorrhage, gastric ulcer</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>grave location never used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-37</td>
<td>Muraoka, Edna Hitowi</td>
<td>8/16/42</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>empty box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-38</td>
<td>Sakamoto baby</td>
<td>2/27/43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>died at birth</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>empty box</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-39</td>
<td>Arasuna, Noriyuki</td>
<td>7/20/43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>premature birth</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-40</td>
<td>Furuya, Midori Susan</td>
<td>8/14/43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>F</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>grave location never used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-42</td>
<td>Fukumoto, Shinnojo</td>
<td>12/19/44</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>uremia</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38, 41</td>
<td>grave location never used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H-44</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39, 40</td>
<td>grave location never used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-1</td>
<td>Stillborn baby (?)</td>
<td>12/30/42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td>unmarked grave – confidential record</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>possible location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-2</td>
<td>Hasegawa, Roy</td>
<td>9/4/42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>atelectasis, premature birth</td>
<td>62A, 63</td>
<td>artifacts in pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-3</td>
<td>Kusaba, Tetsuo</td>
<td>4/25/43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58, 63A</td>
<td>artifacts in pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-4</td>
<td>Ogata, Toshiro Gerald</td>
<td>10/15/43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>congenital heart</td>
<td>64A</td>
<td>empty pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-5</td>
<td>Takeuchi, George Kaechi</td>
<td>1/31/44</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>volvulus of sigmoid, Parkinson’s disease</td>
<td>57A, 65</td>
<td>burned wood in pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>65A</td>
<td>grave location never used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51, 52, 65A</td>
<td>grave location never used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Grave Number H-31
This grave has been referred to as the “first grave at Manzanar” (Spicer et al. 1969:206). It is the grave of Matsunosuke Murakami, the first evacuee to die at Manzanar. A widower and a former farm laborer, Mr. Murakami was 62 years old when he died of myocardial failure resulting from pneumonia on May 16, 1942. He had been at Manzanar 54 days before his death. Without any known relatives in the United States, his body remained in the cemetery after the close of the relocation center. This grave was not excavated, because its marked headstone and rock outline closely match historical photographs (Figures 28 and 29, cf. Figure 6). However, as excavation in other areas has shown, the headstone and rock outline may not be exactly over the grave. For this project, sterile fill was brought in to mound the grave (Figure 30). The front of the headstone reads:

6/15/42
YAMGUCHI-KEN
OSHIMA-GUN
AGENO-SHO MACHI
MATSUNOSUKE MURAKAMI

The first line is the date of death, followed by the prefecture, county, and town where he was from, and his name (Figure 31). The back (west side) of the headstone has Japanese characters reading “Matsunosuke Murakami Sixty Three Years Old” (Figure 32).

Figure 28. Matsunosuke Murakami’s grave ca. 1970 (County of Inyo, Eastern California Museum).

Figure 29. Matsunosuke Murakami’s grave in 1999.

Grave Number H-32
This is the former grave of Sachiko Sawamura, a baby girl who died at the age of 6 months of tuberculosis-related meningitis on November 26, 1942. No marker or rock outline was present on the surface prior to excavation. An empty wooden rectangular box or crate was found at a depth of 42 inches at this gravesite. The box measures 48 inches in length, 18 inches in width, and 14 inches in height, which is consistent in size with the burial of a child or infant. At the time of Manzanar’s closure, the parents of this individual had moved to Denver, Colorado. Perhaps the remains were moved to the parents’ location.
Figure 30. Matsunosuke Murakami's grave today.

Figure 31. Matsunosuke Murakami's headstone.

Figure 32. Matsunosuke Murakami's headstone (see text for translation).

Figure 33. Sachiko Sawamura's headstone (see text for translation).
Grave Number H-33
This was once the grave of Midori Takayama, a 22-year-old woman, who died of acute cardiac failure resulting from pulmonary edema (fluid accumulation in the lungs) on November 21, 1942. A married housewife, Mrs. Takayama was at Manzanar 5 months, two of which were spent in the hospital, before she died. There was no surface indication of this grave prior to excavation. The grave as revealed consists of a large inhumation pit, approximately 8 ft long by 6 ft wide in plan view, and two wooden boxes. At a depth between 47 and 53 inches were the fragmented remains of a large rectangular wooden box. The box measures 72 by 34 inches, and contains the remains of a slightly smaller box, too fragmentary to measure. The box size is consistent with containing adult human remains. The wood of both boxes is very fragmented and friable. During excavation several cloth fragments, nails, and dozens of wood fragments were found before reaching the box. These items were reinterred with the remains of the box prior to backfilling. Mrs. Takayama’s husband was transferred to the Gila Relocation Center in 1944. He later relocated to Michigan. He may have had the remains sent to either of these locations.

The cut stone marker for this grave was anonymously returned during this project; it reads “Passed away November 21, 1942, Grave of Midori Takayama, 22 years old” (Figure 33). We set the stone in concrete, outlined the grave site with rocks, and built a small wood fence around the grave to replicate the original, partially visible in a 1940s Toyo Miyatake photograph (Figure 34).

Grave Number H-34
This is the former grave of Toshiro Nozawa, who died at birth on January 16, 1943. No marker or rock outline existed on the surface prior to excavation. The grave contains an open wooden crate-like box, filled with dirt, at 50 inches depth below the surface (Figures 35 and 36). The box measures 33½ inches by 17 inches by 14 inches deep. The lid to the box is slightly smaller, measuring 27 by 17 inches. The box is in fair condition. During excavation, several peach-pits
were discovered at various depths below the surface. These pits were reinterred during backfilling, but considering the large amount of agriculture practiced historically in the area, it is likely that these peach pits are related to farming rather than the burial. The newborn’s mother lived at Manzanar until its closure. Cemetery records offer no further information.

**Grave Number H-35**

This grave contains the remains of Minoru Kihara, a 63-year-old male who died of shock from hemorrhage of a gastric ulcer on November 27, 1942. A laborer, he was at Manzanar eight
months prior to his death. There was no surface indication of this grave prior to excavation. At a depth of 3½ ft a large box or crate, approximately 82 inches long by 30 inches wide, was encountered. Within this box is a formal coffin containing the remains of Mr. Kihara (Figure 37).

The coffin lid consists of wood panels affixed together lengthwise. On the center of the coffin lid is a chrome-plated coffin plate (Figures 38 and 39). Coffin plates are usually engraved with a common epitaph such as “rest in peace” or the deceased’s name (Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984). Because this example has no engraving, it probably came as part of the standard coffin hardware. An epitaph, now obliterated may have been written or painted on. On the back of the plate it reads “SCH CO.” in gothic script and “8-723,” likely the manufacturer’s abbreviated name and a model/part number. Small remnants of fabric adhere to the inner rim of the plate, suggesting that the simple wood construction of the coffin was covered in cloth, which has since deteriorated. The plate lies loosely on the coffin now; the two screws, one at each end, that affixed it to the coffin have rusted through. Other than the coffin plate, the coffin is undecorated and remains fairly intact.

The human remains from this burial are in a good state of preservation. Although all soft tissue from the feet and hands has decomposed, some scalp tissue and hair have been preserved through dry mummification. The body wears a dark blue to black colored suit, which is buttoned up snugly to a black bow tie at the neck. The pants are unpleated, and have large cuffs at the feet.

The teeth reveal a history of dental troubles. Among the maxillary teeth, the right first premolar, left first and second molar are missing. A gold filling has been affixed to the left canine, and the left first premolar is a gold false crown attached to the canine. The left second premolar has only its mesial half, which has caries. The mandibular teeth show problems as well. The left second premolar, right second premolar, and right first and second molar are all absent. The distal, buccal portion of the right first molar is missing, and the left first premolar has caries. All four third molars (wisdom teeth) are removed, and all missing teeth (top and bottom) show healing at the gum. The dental crown work may have been done at the relocation center, which opened its hospital, complete with a dental office, in July 1942. Dental casts were recovered during testing of the relocation center hospital landfill (Burton 1996:80).
Besides poor dental health, the face has a slight anomaly. The right zygomatic (cracked post-mortem) and brow-ridge are slightly recessed, creating a three dimensionally uneven or slightly caved-in face. This abnormality appears to be a slight birth defect unrelated to pathology. Since this anomaly is apparent only in a profile or partial profile, portrait photographs of Mr. Kihara would not likely reveal it.

With the exception of the post mortem fracture to the right zygomatic, the few other skeletal elements that were examined were undamaged. Field analysis of the human remains confirms that this individual was a male of Mongoloid ancestry, over 50 years of age, who likely stood between 5 ft 4 inches and 5 ft 8 inches tall. At the time of the Manzanar’s closure, Mr. Kihara had no known relatives living in the United States. After this grave was backfilled, we mounded earth over it and outlined it with rocks. We moved the wood post marker from Feature 1, and set it at the head of the grave (Figure 40).

**Grave Number H-36**

This plot contained the headstone for (Baby) Gerry Ogata’s grave and a rock outline. However, the burial records indicate no use of this grave number, and nothing was found at this location during excavation. The headstone of the grave was apparently moved to this location from elsewhere. When the former grave of Baby Jerry Ogata was identified (see I-4, below), the headstone and rocks were moved to that location.
Figure 40. Minoru Kihara's grave today.

Figure 41. Empty box at Grave Number H-37.

Figure 42. Empty boxes at Grave Numbers H-37 and H-38.

Figure 43. Empty box at Grave Number H-38.

Figure 44. Grave H-39 prior to excavation.
Grave Number H-37
This is the previous grave of Edna Hitomi Muraoka, an infant who died on August 16, 1942, of unspecified causes. On the surface there is an informal, oval-shaped rock outline. Outside the south side of the rock outline at approximately 1½ ft depth there is a small, empty box, measuring 33½ by 17½ inches by 15½ inches deep (Figures 41 and 42). Each side of the box is constructed of four wooden slats. The size of the box is consistent with containing an infant. Four peach pits, five bottle glass fragments, and numerous (recent) coins were encountered while excavating this grave and reburied in the backfill. After the grave site was backfilled, we replaced the rock outline directly over the grave.

Grave Number H-38
This is the former grave of an unnamed baby who died at birth on February 27, 1943. The parents were Mr. and Mrs. Wataru Sakamoto. This grave was marked by a rectangular rock outline. Slightly off-set from the rock outline an empty wooden box, identical to that at H-37, was found at 15½ inches depth (Figure 43). However, the condition of the box is relatively poor. Recent coins and plastic flower fragments were unearthed during excavation and reburied within the backfill. The newborn's parents lived at Manzanar until its closure. Cemetery records offer no other information. After the grave site was backfilled, the rock outline was replaced directly over the former grave.
Grave Number H-39

This grave contains the remains of Noriyuki Arasuna, a premature male baby who died on July 20, 1943. A wooden post and an informal rock outline mark the grave (Figure 44). Beneath the post at a depth of 33 inches below ground surface is a deteriorating wooden box measuring 33½ inches by 16½ inches by 14½ inches deep. Within this box is a smaller, well-constructed, hardwood box, measuring 27 by 11 inches, and 7 inches deep (Figure 45). This inner box has metal hinges, a locking latch on its front, and is in fairly good condition.

Within the hardwood box are the fetal skeletal remains of Noriyuki Arasuna. The small remains are located in the far end of the box, in an east-west orientation with the body extended and prone and the head to the west. Stringy material from the lining of the box interior is matted to
the bottom of the box, both beneath and on top of the human remains. The remains are solely skeletal and very small. A 31.5 millimeter measurement taken from the diaphysis of the femur confirms that these are the remains of a fetus (Bass 1971). Records show that the parents were transferred to the Tule Lake Relocation Center. After the grave was backfilled, earth was mounded over it and the post and rock outline were replaced (Figure 46).

**Grave Number H-40**

This grave contains the remains of Susan Midori Furuya, a premature birth who died on August 14, 1943. Her parents were later transferred to the Tule Lake Segregation Center. On the ground surface an oval-shaped rock outline signifies the grave (Figure 47). At a depth of 24 inches is a rectangular wooden crate or box measuring 33 1/2 inches in length, and 17 1/2 inches wide (Figure 48). Within this box is a well-constructed hardwood box with a metal hinge and latch type opening. The inner box measures 28 inches in length by 10 3/4 inches wide, and is in good condition (Figure 49). The remains of this individual are within this inner box. The body lies prone and extended, with its head to the west, and measures approximately 10 to 12 inches long. Soft tissue and hair have been preserved through dry mummification: an abundance of stringy straw-like lining surrounds the remains, and likely absorbed moisture away from the remains. Long bone measurements indicate a state of fetal development. After the grave was backfilled, earth was mounded over it and the rock outline replaced. Because historic photographs show a post marking this grave similar to the one on the grave of Noriyuki Arasuna, a new post was placed here (Figure 50).

**Grave Number H-41**

This grave number was never used and no evidence of a former pit was found during excavation.

**Grave Number H-42**

This grave contains the remains of Shinnojio Fukumoto. Mr. Fukumoto was a 62-year-old man who died of kidney failure on December 19, 1944. A cook, he was at Manzanar 2 1/2 years before
his death. On the surface there is an oval-shaped rock outline (Figure 51). At 2 ft 9 inches depth there is a large wooden box, partially collapsed, measuring 88 inches long by 29 inches wide (Figure 52). The wooden slats of this outer box were assembled using tongue-and-groove construction. Within this box is another wooden box and, within that, a formal wooden coffin. The collapse of the outer box has somewhat crushed and jumbled the middle box and coffin, making accurate measurements of these two boxes impossible.

Despite the damage to the boxes and coffin, the human remains are well intact. The body is dressed in a well-preserved black wool suit that has dried flower petals pressed onto the chest. All of the seam threads of the suit, however, have disintegrated. The body is prone and extended with the head to the west. He was buried without shoes.

The remains have some dried tissue and hair adhering to the cranium but are otherwise completely skeletal. The hair is very short and dark brown, seemingly dyed. The dentition of this individual is notably lacking. Among the maxillary teeth only the right second incisor and the left second incisor remain. Of the mandibular teeth, only the right first incisor and canine are left. All other teeth are missing pre-mortem. The absence of dentures or dental bridges suggests that this individual would have had considerable difficulty in consuming solid food. Field inspection indicates that these are the remains of a mongoloid male over 50 years of age, who stood about 5 feet tall. Mr. Fukumoto had no known relatives living in the United States at the close of the relocation center. After the grave was backfilled, we mounded dirt over it and replaced the rock outline. We also marked the grave with a wooden post (Figure 53). No historic photographs have been found of this grave, but it is assumed it was marked similarly to other graves nearby.

Grave Numbers H-43 and H-44
These grave numbers were never used and no evidence of any former pit was found during excavation of the areas.
Grave Number H-42

WRA records do not indicate use of this grave plot, which would have been south of grave number H-2. No evidence of a former pit was found during trench excavation in the vicinity. Nevertheless, H-1 may be the location of the burial of the anonymous stillborn baby. All other numbered burial plots in rows H and I were tested more thoroughly, and this is the only plot in those two rows where an infant’s grave could have been missed by our excavations. Trenches 59 and 62 happened to straddle the most likely plot location. That is, the investigations indicate that plots were generally spaced 10 feet apart, and not until plot H-2 was located could the location of this plot have been identified precisely. At the time, logistics and time constraints prevented further exploration of the H-1 plot location. In retrospect, if indeed H-1 was used for the anonymous stillborn, this grave was never meant to be marked, and it is probably appropriate that it remains unlocated.
This is the former grave of Roy Hasegawa, who was born prematurely and died on September 4, 1942. The cause of death is listed as atelectasis (collapse of part or all of one lung, preventing normal oxygen absorption). He was the son of U.S. Army Pvt. Sam Hasegawa and Mrs. Yoshiko Hasegawa. There was no evidence of this burial on the surface; the immediate vicinity and the area to the north consisted of undulating ground, with a series of irregular depressions 8-12 inches deep. The former burial site was discovered as an oval pit cut by Trench 63. The part of the burial pit that was hand-excavated measured 31 by 35 inches. The size and depth of the pit is consistent with the infant graves above. In the loose sandy soils, the pit was most clearly defined by an artifact concentration that occurs from 7 to 22 inches deep (Figures 54 and 55). Apparently the mechanical trench cut only the edge of the pit, since the artifacts that are so common in the pit were only sparingly represented in the dirt excavated from the trench. After the grave was backfilled a rock outline was placed to mark the grave.

This feature contained more artifacts than any other context encountered during the cemetery investigations. The most common artifact found in the infant Roy Hasegawa’s former grave are hundreds of pieces of smooth wire of various gauges (Table 3), which appear to be remnants of artificial and live flower arrangements (Figure 56). Material types include steel (n=1,926), aluminum (n=21), and copper (n=8). Some of the wires had hooks at one end (n=139); these “hook wires” are used to support live flowers, and to create the stems of artificial flowers. The longest hooked wire found was 13 inches. A total of 1,807 of the wires are straight or slightly bent, and range in size from less than 2 inches (the vast majority) to 16 inches long. These straight wires could have been used to create leaves or flowers, but many of the shorter pieces may be fragments of longer straight wires or hook wires. In 11 cases, wires were twisted together to increase their gauge and strength.
Sixty-eight of the wire artifacts recovered are more elaborate (Figures 57-59). Ten wire bunches were found, including groups of straight or hooked wires held together with a loop. Twenty-eight loose loops of various kinds to hold together flower bunches were also found. Thirty of the wire pieces still had petal or leaf remnants (pieces of cloth, paper, or tape) or thread attached. On several of these the artificial flowers themselves were found. Although greatly deteriorated, the flowers have evidence of tied fibers, glued or twisted paper or fabric, or paper-sheathed wire. Thread is often present, probably used to tie the fiber together, or attach it to the wire.

Most of the other artifacts found, including a vase, a drinking glass, and a bowl, were probably formal or de facto vases to hold the flowers. The pressed glass vase is 6 inches high with a top opening 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches in diameter and base 3\(\frac{1}{4}\) inches in diameter. In spite of its small size, it weighs 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) pounds (Figure 60a). The drinking glass is 5 inches high, 2\(\frac{1}{8}\) inches in diameter at the base, and 2\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches in diameter at the opening (Figure 60b). The glass bowl is also of pressed glass, 1\(\frac{3}{4}\) inches high, 4\(\frac{1}{8}\) inches in diameter at the top, with a 2\(\frac{3}{4}\)-inch-diameter footring (Figure 60c).

Recycled glass food containers were also apparently used as vases. These include six wide-mouth jars, two bottles, and fragments of at least six other containers (Figure 61). All are clear glass. The fragmentary containers all appear to be wide-mouth jars. Differential weathering of conjoining pieces indicates that some were apparently broken prior to burial, some are represented by only one or two pieces. Two of the jars and the bottle have label remnants. One of the jars once held plum jam and the bottle once held “Heinz” vinegar. The other jar label does not have enough information left for the identification of the contents. Two other jars have embossing on their bases indicating contents: one is a “Ben-Hur” coffee jar; the other a “Table Products Company” jar. Detailed information on the glass containers is provided in Table 4.

Manufacturing dates for most of the glass containers span the early and middle decades of the twentieth century, and include the period the Relocation Center was occupied (1942 to 1945). Those that can be more finely dated through date codes include codes for 1941 and 1943 (one of the jars with a 1943 date code also included “c1946” embossed of its side. Similar examples found in the relocation center landfill indicate the “c” numbers do not refer to years [Burton
Figure 56. Examples of wire recovered from Grave Number 1-2.
Figure 57. Examples of wire recovered from Grave Number I-2.

Figure 58. Examples of wire recovered from Grave Number I-2.
n.d.]). Four of the glass containers have the manufacturing mark of Glass Containers Inc., which began production in 1945 (Toulouse 1971).

Many of the containers are of types common in the relocation center landfill (Burton n.d.). However, four containers (with unique product codes) found at the cemetery do not appear in the landfill at all, although the companies that produced them (Glass Container Inc., and Owens-Illinois) are common in the landfill assemblage. Since the Glass Container Inc. company was not formed until 1945, it may be that the jars were placed in the cemetery toward the end of the relocation center use, or even afterwards.

Two metal sanitary seal cans, 4 inches by 4¾ inches in diameter and 4½ inches by 3½ inches in diameter, both with their lids removed, may also have been used as vases (Figure 62). Two metal jar lids, one 2¾ inches in diameter and the other 2½ inches in diameter, may have been brought to the cemetery with the glass jars described above, or may have held other grave remembrances. One tack head encountered in the artifact layer might have once been coffin or outer box
Table 3. Wire Recovered from Grave Number I-2.

| Length (inches) | Straight | | | Hooked | | | Twisted | | |
|-----------------|---------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|                 | steel   | copper| alum. | steel   | copper| alum. | steel   | copper| alum. |
| <1              | 858     |       |       | 1       |       |       | 34      |       |       |
| 1-2             | 402     | 33    | 1     |         |       |       |         |       |       |
| 2-3             | 196     | 1     | 1     | 21      | 3     |       |         |       |       |
| 3-4             | 130     | 2     | 1     | 13      | 5     |       |         |       |       |
| 4-5             | 69      | 3     | 1     | 6       | 8     | 2     |         |       |       |
| 5-6             | 48      |       |       | 3       | 2     |       |         |       |       |
| 6-7             | 27      | 1     |       | 3       | 1     | 3     |         |       |       |
| 7-8             | 18      |       | 1     | 2       |       | 3     |         |       |       |
| 8-9             | 13      |       |       |         | 1     |       |         |       |       |
| 9-10            | 14      |       |       | 1       | 1     |       |         |       |       |
| 10-11           | 9       |       |       | 1       |       |       |         |       |       |
| 11-12           | 7       |       |       | 1       |       |       |         |       |       |
| 12-13           | 2       |       |       | 1       |       |       |         |       |       |
| 13-14           | 5       |       |       |         |       |       |         |       |       |
| 14-15           | 3       |       | 5     |         |       |       |         |       |       |
| 15-16           | 1       |       |       |         |       |       |         |       |       |
| Total           | 1799    | 7     | 1     | 118     | 1     | 20    | 9       | 0     | 0     |

Figure 60. Vase (a), drinking glass (b), and bowl (c) recovered from Grave Number I-2.
Figure 61. Glass containers recovered from Grave Number I-2. a. narrow-mouth bottle, b. wide-mouth bottle, c-k. wide-mouth jars (see Table 4).
Table 4. Glass Containers from Grave Number I-2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure No.</th>
<th>Dimensions (inches)</th>
<th>Basemark</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>4</td>
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Table 4. Glass Containers from Grave Number I-2.

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<tr>
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<td>7</td>
<td>3⅓</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2½ continuous thread</td>
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Hardware, knocked off when a burial was exhumed. A 1½-inch-long piece of 1-inch-diameter pipe may have been used to hold a flower arrangement in place.

Other materials found in the I-2 burial pit include three brown-glazed ceramic fragments, a multicolor ceramic bowl fragment, newspaper (some is included with a wire flower bunch and includes a partially readable 1940s date), burned rubber hose fragments, wood fragments, charcoal bits, and plaster flakes. The charcoal and wood fragments may be from burial boxes, the other material from general clean-up of the cemetery area.

The reason for the volume and number of the artifacts in infant Roy Hasegawa’s former grave is suggested by Director Ralph Merritt’s memorandum of January 1946 to the senior engineer requesting that the cemetery be fenced and cleaned up, which also stated “have your men smooth out places where bodies have been dug and removed” (Appendix A, Merritt 1946). Since at that time there were only six burials remaining, the Hasegawa baby had probably been exhumed and taken for re-burial elsewhere by early 1946. The pit had likely been left at least partially open at the time of the memo. Workers probably removed old flowers and their containers from all the graves and the monument at this time, discarded them in the empty I-2 burial pit, and buried them as part of the work requested by the relocation center director.
Grave Number 1-3
This is the former grave site of Tetsuo Kusaba, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Torasuka Kusaba. The infant died April 25, 1943. The burial pit was approximately 28 inches wide in the wall of Trench 58, and extends to about 3 feet in diameter and 14 inches below the present ground surface. Within the pit feature there was a small 20-by-15-inch pocket of gravel, artifacts, and charcoal. Nearby in the backhoe trench were other artifacts. Most of these are probably from flowers, vases, and artificial flowers related to the Kusaba infant’s former grave or the clean-up of other grave sites, as apparently occurred at the I-2 grave.

The glass container fragments consist of five clear glass jar body fragments, a bottle neck with a rusted-on metal cap, and a 3½-inch-diameter jar base embossed with “[LOGO]/K 6532/11-43.” The mark signifies the Hazel Atlas Glass Company, which was in operation between 1920 and 1964 (Toulouse 1971); the “43” may be a date code indicating production of this jar in 1943.

Eighty-five small can fragments were all likely from the same square (or rectangular) hole-in-cap can. One portion of the can top has been bent over and the round “cap” of the hole-in-cap closure is missing. Both the can and the jars likely held flowers, well represented by pieces of wire (Figure 63, Table 5). There were 237 pieces of steel wire, four of aluminum, and two of copper. Most are straight (n=224), but 15 have hooks at one end. The four pieces of aluminum wire are 5 to 21 inches long; the two copper wires are 7 and 12 inches long. Most of the steel wire measures less than 3 inches long, but a few pieces were over 6 inches long. Three loose wire loops were also found.

A piece of lumber was found buried nearby, but outside the burial pit. Measuring 17½ inches by 1¾ inches by ¾ inch thick, it is likely a discarded remnant of an exterior burial box. Three of the intact boxes which held infant-size coffins (in grave numbers H-37, H-38, and H-40) measured 17½ inches wide.

Other items appear to be town-era artifacts encountered when the body was exhumed or during later clean-up. These include a small fragment of concrete pipe, a broken piece of concrete (30
by 13 inches in size, ½ to 2 inches thick), 21 indeterminate rusted metal fragments (likely from cans), charcoal bits, and peach pits.

**Grave Number I-4**
This is the former grave site of Toshiro Gerald Ogata ("Baby Jerry Ogata"), who died at the age of 2 months on October 15, 1943, of a congenital heart defect. The pit is indicated by an indefinite area of mottled soil and charcoal approximately 3 ft in diameter. This, the actual location of Baby Gerry’s grave site, was unmarked. Therefore, after backfilling, his stone monument was relocated here and the former grave outlined with stones (Figure 64). The headstone is a replacement for a concrete headstone removed from the cemetery in the 1980s (Sue Embrey, personal communication 1999).

No artifacts were found in the pit, suggesting that the pit was not open at the time of the cemetery clean-up work in early 1946. The baby’s parents, Mr. and Mrs. Toshiro Ogata, had been transferred to Tule Lake, and it may be that they were unable to exhume Jerry for reburial until later. The lack of wood and charcoal suggests the outer box commonly left at other exhumed graves was removed, possibly for shipment. With the abandonment of the relocation center a ready replacement box was not likely available.

**Grave Number I-5**
This is the former grave of George Kaechi Takeuchi. He died January 31, 1944, at the age of 69 of sigmoid volvulus, as a complication of Parkinson’s disease. Volvulus is a twisting of the intestine around itself, which creates an obstruction and blocks the blood vessels that serve the intestine. Married, a cook, Mr. Takeuchi had spent his entire 11 months at Manzanar in the hospital. There were no indications of this grave on the surface. The former grave was revealed only by excavation and is indicated by an indefinite area of loose mottled soil and charcoal approximately 3 ft by at least 5 ft in size. Recovered from the backhoe trench were numerous charcoal chunks and three large pieces of burned lumber. The lumber is ¾ inch thick but too fragmentary to determine any other dimensions. The charcoal and buried lumber suggest that the outer box that held the coffin was burned, not left in ground as in the H-row. After the area was backfilled, we outlined the grave with rocks.
Table 5. Wire Recovered from Grave Number I-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length (inches)</th>
<th>Straight</th>
<th>Hooked</th>
<th>Twisted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>steel</td>
<td>copper</td>
<td>alum.</td>
</tr>
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<td>&lt;1</td>
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<td>1-2</td>
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<td>2-3</td>
<td>31</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
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<td>4-5</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-7</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>7-8</td>
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<td>8-9</td>
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<td>11-12</td>
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<td>20-21</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grave Numbers I-6 and I-7
These grave numbers were never used and no evidence of a former pit was found during excavation of the area north of grave number I-5.
Other Memorials

A small circular rock ring (Feature 13) west of the “H” row contained a buried offering to those killed in the Manzanar Riot, placed by Harry Ueno in 1991. The arrest of Mr. Ueno, nominally for the beating of a WRA sympathizer but more likely because he reported WRA rationing abuses to the FBI, was a key factor in the December 6, 1942 confrontation between internees and military police. The “Manzanar Riot,” as the confrontation came to be called, resulted in the death of the two internees memorialized in the offering and the wounding of 10 others. The offering and rock ring were left in place. The offering consists of a plastic case, measuring 6 1/4 by 9 inches. The case is tied with a light blue ribbon. Inside are two wood blocks, each 2 3/4 by 6 inches. Each block is covered with paper with writing on it. To protect the paper, each block is then wrapped with plastic, then partially wrapped in more paper, and placed in the box side-by-side (Figure 65).

The paper-covered blocks have Japanese writing on one side and English on the other (Figures 66 and 67). The English side reads, in upper-case block letters written across the length of the block:

```
JAMES. ITO. AGE 17
PASS AWAY.
9.10 P.M. DEC. 6. 1942
SHOT BY M.P. 100 YARD INSIDE FROM
SENTRY BOX
```

and “Harry Y. Ueno 4/27-91” written in script across the short end to the left of the block lettering.
Figure 65. Offering found buried at Feature 13.

Figure 66. Detail of wood blocks at Feature 13.
Figure 67. Detail of wood blocks at Feature 13.

The other block is similar, with upper case block letters written across the face:

KATSUJI KANAGAWA AGE 17
PASS AWAY Dec. 9-1942
DEC. 11, 1942 MANZANAR HOSPITAL
SHOT BY M.P. NEAR POLICE STATION

Across the short end of the block, in script, to the left of the block printing, is written “Harry Y. Ueno 4/27-91.”

The information on the Japanese side of the blocks includes, from right to left, their date of death, their Buddhist name, and the names they carried for life. The Buddhist name is given after death by the temple they belonged to. Traditionally these notes are kept at a Buddhism altar (Shoko Fujita-Ehrlich, personal communication, 2001).

Wood blocks, the same or similar to the ones found, are pictured next to Mr. Ueno on the cemetery monument in a 1986 photograph (Figure 68, Embrey et al. 1986). Inyo County death records, as well as Embrey et al. (1986), indicate that Mr. Kanagawa was in fact 21 years old at the time he was killed, and that he died in the hospital on December 11, rather than December 9. The December 9th date on the block is written in different pen, and may indicate some other important event. Mr. Ueno’s name and the 1991 dates are also written in different pen, and may indicate the blocks were buried some five or six years after the photograph at the monument was taken.
Figure 68. Harry Ueno at the Manzanar Cemetery in 1986 (Embrey et al. 1986).

Figure 69. Feature 2 prior to excavation.

Figure 70. Overhead view of Feature 10 prior to excavation.
Four small rock clusters within the cemetery that were not tested (Features 15-18) may also be recent memorials or remembrances, or, like Feature 19 (see below), may have once been rings around trees. Whatever their origin, these four were left in place. Other larger rock features that were tested and determined to be of recent origin with no associated buried artifacts were removed. These include Features 1, 4, and 10. Feature 1 was a rock ring that had been placed around a grave post that had been reset in the wrong location (Figure 69). The post was likely from one of the real graves, but had been displaced or discarded from an exhumed grave. Feature 4 was the rock ring at Baby Gerry Ogata’s misplaced marker, and Feature 10 was a rock ring that had been built to incorporate a large rock that might have been mistaken for a burial marker (Figure 70).

Pet Burials

To the north of the cemetery fence is the pet cemetery. The internees were not allowed to bring any of their pets with them, but they soon acquired new pets from stray dogs and cats and animals given to them by local residents.

In the pet cemetery there are three rock-outlined graves (Figures 71 and 72). Each of these contained a dog burial. Feature 20 contains a wooden box, constructed of milled lumber boards, at 18 inches depth. The box is 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) inches by 15 inches by 5 inches in size, and within lies the body of a cocker spaniel or terrier, with long ears and a bobbed tail. Long dark brownish black hair still adheres to the skeleton. The teeth are stained reddish-orange, perhaps suggesting old age. A blanket has been wrapped around the torso and hind legs. Included in the box is a wooden grooming brush (Figure 73), some small scraps of a waxed-paper carton, and a rectangular block of button-shaped material, perhaps dog treats.
Figure 72. Composite overhead view of the pet cemetery prior to excavation.

Figure 73. Grooming brush found with Feature 20 dog burial.

Figure 74. Wood box at Feature 21 dog burial.

Figure 75. Burial of five cats (Feature 22A).
Feature 21 contains a wooden box 18 by 36 inches in size (Figure 74), at 24 inches depth, in which lie the remains of a large dog with brown fur. Feature 22 contains a 12-by-24-inch box made of fibrous bark-like material that has been compressed to conform to the skeleton. The box is at 22 inches maximum depth.

Just east of the pet dog grave between 17 and 19 inches depth below the ground surface was found the mass grave of two large and three small cats (Feature 22a, Figure 75). Unlike the dog graves, this grave was not marked. No burials were discovered to the west of the outlined graves.

**Internee-Constructed Fence**

The original cemetery fence built by the internees is visible in historical photographs taken by Toyo Miyatake and Ansel Adams (Figures 76 and 77). These photographs show the fence located behind the graves, on the west border of the cemetery near a row of town-era trees. The row of trees is visible in the 1944 aerial photograph, as is the monument, which provides a rough estimate of the fence location along the west side even though the trees are now gone. Also visible in the aerial photograph, just west of the trees, is a wide cleared area that appears to be a road. In fact, the alignment matches a town of Manzanar lot line, a common location for the town roads,
and the line of locust trees was no doubt planted by the town residents in the 1910s or 1920s as a wind break.

The north fence boundary was more problematic: the clearing on the aerial photograph extends roughly 100 feet from the monument, and it was considered possible that the fence marked the edge of the clearing. However, a photograph by Toyo Miyatake of a group posing in front of the monument provides evidence for the former fence location. To the right of the monument, in the photograph’s background, which would be the north edge of the cemetery, part of an automobile is visible just north of the fence (Figure 78). This indicates the north edge of the clearing was a road, accessible from the old town road. A break in the locust trees along the town road at this location on the 1944 aerial photograph corroborates this suggestion. The fence would therefore be at least a road’s width south of the edge of the clearing.

Archaeological confirmation of these inferences began with the search for fence post holes. In one Miyatake photograph, a riser from the buried town-era concrete pipe is visible next to a fence post along the western fence line. The riser, with a distinctively shaped broken top, is still identifiable today (Figures 79 and 80). Scraping and probing at that presumed post location failed to encounter any definite post hole or post remnants. However, the photograph still provided a valuable starting point: scraping to the north and south resulted in the discovery of seven post
holes along the indicated alignment.

Along the west side, the LADWP fence follows the original fence line very closely, but original post holes extended for a distance of only 160 feet, rather than the entire 200 foot length of the LADWP fence. Along the southernmost section of the LADWP fence, we encountered a very hard-packed surface. Here, where post holes would have been obvious and well-defined, none were encountered, indicating we had reached the diagonal road alignment visible in the 1944 aerial photograph. Just north of the hard-packed area, then, we excavated additional archaeological surface scrapes to the east and found three post holes, showing where the original fence had turned the corner and formed the southern alignment. The northern alignment was more difficult to discover. Although the Miyatake photograph suggests an approximate fence location along the northern side, the northwest corner had been disturbed. Extensive surface scraping, totaling about 50 square meters, was required to locate post holes along the northern fence alignment. A piece of wood found during excavation of Feature 10, along the alignment, was likely from a fence post as well.

No scraping was conducted to find the eastern fence alignment, because of the disturbance and compaction resulting from the area’s current use as a parking lot. Although this alignment, like the southern alignment, is not shown in historical photographs, the photographs were used to estimate its location. That is, the fact that there are photographs of the cemetery from the east that do not show the fence in the foreground indicates that the photographer was standing inside the fence. By matching the angles of view of the historical photographs in relation to the monument we determined a minimum distance (92 ft) the fence would need to be in order to be located behind the photographer. In this case, the presumed fence location would have been located near the eastern edge of the clearing shown in the aerial photograph, which also suggests a maximum distance east of the monument that the fence could have been (Figures 81 and 82).
Figure 79. Detail of Toyo Miyatake photograph showing concrete riser (Toyo Miyatake photograph©, ca. 1944).

Figure 80. Concrete riser in Toyo Miyatake photograph today.

Thirteen post holes from the internee-constructed fence were relocated (Figures 83 and 84, Table 6). As determined by the current research, the historic fence enclosed an area 160 ft square (0.59 acres). It extends approximately 68 ft west, 78 ft north, 82 ft south, and 92 ft east of the center of the monument; that is, the monument is just west and slightly north of the center of the area enclosed by the fence. The post spacing appears to have been 4½ ft.

The 1944 aerial photograph also clearly shows a linear clearing, the walkway from the relocation center, slightly south of the center of the east boundary. This is consistent with other historical photographs, which show that the gate was apparently offset to the south from the monument, which was located near the center of the cemetery (Figure 85).
A few artifacts were encountered during the archeological search for the original fence, such as an occasional glass fragment or wire nail. A nearly complete artificial flower was found near one of the post holes (Feature S2) on the south fence line (Figure 86). In one of the post holes located along the west side (Feature W6) numerous artifacts were found. This includes a toy cup and saucer made of glass. The saucer is white and the cup is green (Figure 87). Both are embossed on the bottom with an “A,” intertwined with a crow holding marbles. The design is the trademark of the Akro Agate Company of Clarksburg, West Virginia (1911-1951). The saucer also has an embossed triangle on the base. Many similar specimens were recovered during archeological testing at the relocation center landfill (Burton n.d.), and a Miyatake photograph depicts a similar tea set under a Christmas tree (Figure 88).
The Akro Agate Company’s main product was children’s marbles. The company began production of toy dishes in the late 1930s, but with little success until World War II, when low-cost Japanese imports were cut off. Akro’s children’s dishes then enjoyed great popularity until 1946, when plastic and metal toy dishes became cheaper to produce than glass. During the next three years Akro’s sales plunged dramatically. By 1949 the company decided to close and stop production, but continued selling their remaining stock until 1951 (Hardy and Hardy 1992).

The wire remains of floral arrangements were also encountered in the same post hole (Feature W6), including 315 of steel, three of copper, and one of aluminum. Most of these (n=292) were straight, 25 were hooked, and two were twisted (Figure 89, Table 7). They varied in length from less than 1 inch to 16 inches. Other wire pieces recovered included a loose hoop, a small bunch of wires held together with a wire loop, and two pieces with flower remnants. A small piece of chicken wire found with the wire was likely used to hold a sponge or other moisture-holding material in a live floral arrangement.

Other items recovered from the post hole included a 2-inch-long wire nail, a fragment of an “Antelope” soda bottle, and two small pieces of decorative paper possibly from a medicine package or incense. One of the paper pieces has Japanese characters printed on it. Three of the
characters within a diamond design translate as “Anseido,” possibly a manufacturer’s name. Below that is the Japanese character for “big” (Figure 90). The amount of artifacts found in the W6 post hole suggests that the post had already fallen down (and left an open hole) when the cemetery was cleaned up and re-fenced in 1946.
### Table 6. Postholes from the Internee-Constructed Fence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Dimensions (inches)</th>
<th>Fill</th>
<th>Excavation Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dia.</td>
<td>Depth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>location based on historical photograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W3</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td></td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W4</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W5</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W6</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>sandy gravel, wood fragments, numerous artifacts smooth wire, toy teacup and saucer, paper with Japanese character, Antelope soda bottle fragment, small piece of chicken wire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>sand gravel, decomposing wood post at about 2 inches the ground in very compact to the south of the hole (road?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>gravel, three small concrete pipe fragments 4½ ft east of W7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>sand               9 ft east of W7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>19½</td>
<td>gravel, root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>sand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
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</table>

Figure 86. Detail of artificial flower recovered during surface scraping.
### Table 7. Wire Recovered from Posthole W-6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length (inches)</th>
<th>Straight</th>
<th>Hooked</th>
<th>Twisted</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>steel</td>
<td>copper</td>
<td>alum.</td>
</tr>
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<td>&lt;1</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
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<td>15-16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>1</td>
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</table>

Figure 87. Toy cup and saucer recovered from Posthole W-6.
Figure 88. Toyo Miyatake Christmas photograph showing toy cups and saucers (Toyo Miyatake photograph©, ca. 1944).
Figure 89. Examples of wire from Posthole W-6.

Figure 90. Paper recovered from Posthole W-6.
WRA and Manzanar Committee Fences

In 1946 the WRA constructed a barbed wire fence around the smallest area necessary to enclose the remaining graves at the cemetery. In the late 1970s the Manzanar Committee repaired the dilapidated WRA fence, and over the years conducted other maintenance and clean-up. The fence was removed in the 1980s when the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power erected a new barbed wire fence around the cemetery.

A separate set of post holes (n=58) represents the fence built by the Manzanar Committee (Figures 91-95, Table 8). Unlike the original fence, many of these posts were set in concrete. In several places the concrete is inscribed with the year “1977.” Some of the initials inscribed in the concrete were identified by Sue Embrey, founding member of the Manzanar Committee, which reconstructed the fence. Mrs. Embrey suggested that “KC” may have been Kathy Chono, who was in charge of the project; “ROB” may have been Rob Narita, and “USC” was probably the University of Southern California, since a group of students from USC provided most of the labor. “SUE” might have been Mrs. Embrey herself, although she doesn’t recall writing in the concrete.

This 1977 fence is presumed to nearly follow the alignment of the WRA’s 1946 fence, with one exception. The north, west, and east alignments fit project director Merritt’s instructions that the 1946 fence enclose the smallest possible area to protect the graves (Appendix A, Merritt 1946). On these three sides, the 1977 fence also encloses a smaller area than the original fence, while including all the graves and the monument. On the south side, the 1977 fence juts out to include a rock feature (Feature 1) which was probably presumed to be a grave. As testing indicated, this feature lies outside the original cemetery and was never used as a grave. It is likely that the south alignment of the WRA fence was about 20 feet north of the original southern fence alignment, so that it would have included the remaining graves but no extra features. If so, the WRA fence would have formed a rectangle 125 ft north-south by 85 ft east-west in size.

The LADWP fence was constructed to enclose a larger area than the 1946 or 1977 fences. Los Angeles generously erred on the side of caution, including not only the southern extension of the Manzanar Committee fence, but also a rock feature on the north side. Like Feature 1, Feature 10 contained no evidence of a former burial or tree and no doubt postdates the Relocation Center occupation.

Manzanar Town-Era Remains

Two features of the irrigation system built by the Owens Valley Improvement Company for the town of Manzanar were encountered during the excavation, as well as tree stumps that once were part of the Manzanar orchards. The irrigation features consist of a concrete pipeline and an earthen ditch; both appear to have originated at a concrete weir box located about 300 ft south of the cemetery.

The concrete pipe is composed of 18-inch-long sections with an outer diameter of 10 inches. The
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Dimensions (inches)</th>
<th>Fill</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-0</td>
<td>3¾ x 3¾</td>
<td>4½&quot; high post</td>
<td>concrete 18&quot; dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-3</td>
<td>2 x 4</td>
<td>3½&quot; high post</td>
<td>concrete 12&quot; dia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-7</td>
<td>2¾ x 4¼</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 12 x 14&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-7</td>
<td>2½ x 3¾</td>
<td>½&quot; high post</td>
<td>concrete 12 x 15&quot;, shoe prints and inscription (ROB 77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-7</td>
<td>2 x 3¾</td>
<td>1¾&quot; high post</td>
<td>broken concrete 11 x 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-9</td>
<td>4¼ x 2½</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete and rock 13 x 15&quot;, impressions of two 4¼&quot; x 2¼&quot; posts placed side-by-side, inscription (5/11)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-9</td>
<td>9 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel, small piece of concrete</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-10</td>
<td>2 x 4</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 10 x 12&quot;, inscription (5 11-77, ..A, and KC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57-0</td>
<td>2 x 4</td>
<td>3¾&quot; high post</td>
<td>concrete 10 x 12&quot;, inscription (K, ROB, LT, and GI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64-9</td>
<td>9 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-3</td>
<td>3 x 3</td>
<td>post remnant, rocks, concrete fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77-5</td>
<td>9 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83-7</td>
<td>4 x 4</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td>broken concrete 10 x 13&quot;, inscription (LI SUE NC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97-0</td>
<td>3 x 6</td>
<td>sandy gravel, rocks, two ¾&quot; fencing nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112-6</td>
<td>2½ x 4¼</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 12&quot; dia</td>
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<tr>
<td>124-11</td>
<td>4 x 4¼</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 9 x 12&quot;, inscription (FN 5 14-77 KA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133-9</td>
<td>2¼ x 5</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>broken concrete, inscription (CC KA DN FN 5-14-77)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140-4</td>
<td>2¼ x 4</td>
<td>wood fragments, sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 11 x 14&quot;, inscription (5-14-77 CNC KT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>149-6</td>
<td>2¼ x 4</td>
<td>wood fragments, sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 12&quot; dia, inscription (DN FN), surrounded by concrete pipe fragments, concrete riser adjacent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157-7</td>
<td>7 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
Table 8. Postholes from the WRA and Manzanar Committee Fences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Dimensions (inches)</th>
<th>Fill</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>167-10</td>
<td>3¼ 4¾</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 12 x 16”, inscription (77 LS USC NM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>176-0</td>
<td>12 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182-10</td>
<td>2½ x 5</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>broken concrete 13 x 14”</td>
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<tr>
<td>190-3</td>
<td>9 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196-10</td>
<td>2½ x 4</td>
<td>displaced</td>
<td>broken concrete with concrete pipe fragment</td>
</tr>
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<td>213-3</td>
<td>2¼ x 4</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td>broken concrete 14 x 17” with concrete pipe fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>225-0</td>
<td>12 x 20</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
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<td>236-9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>245-3</td>
<td>2½ x 4½</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 10 x 13”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252-3</td>
<td>10 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259-9</td>
<td>unk</td>
<td>post remnant, concrete pipe fragments, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266-5</td>
<td>6 dia</td>
<td>wood fragments, concrete pipe fragments, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272-11</td>
<td>8 dia</td>
<td>concrete pipe fragment, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281-3</td>
<td>? x 3½</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td>broken concrete 9 x 11”</td>
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<tr>
<td>288-9</td>
<td>11 dia</td>
<td>wood fragments, concrete pipe fragments, sandy gravel</td>
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<td>296-0</td>
<td>unk</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>broken concrete 8 x 12”</td>
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<td>304-6</td>
<td>11 dia</td>
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<tr>
<td>311-11</td>
<td>1½ x 3½</td>
<td>post, sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 10 x 13”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>315-9</td>
<td>4 dia</td>
<td>wood fragments, rocks, two 3½” nails, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>322-5</td>
<td>4 x 5</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328-7</td>
<td>16</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335-3</td>
<td>2 x 4</td>
<td>post remnant, concrete pipe fragments, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>342-11</td>
<td>3 x 3¾</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>broken concrete 13 x 13”</td>
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</table>
Table 8. Postholes from the WRA and Manzanar Committee Fences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Dimensions (inches)</th>
<th>Fill</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>351-0</td>
<td>unk</td>
<td>wood fragments, rocks, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>361-2</td>
<td>1 3/4 x 3 1/4</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 12 x 14&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>366-8</td>
<td>unk</td>
<td>wood fragments, rocks, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>372-6</td>
<td>unk</td>
<td>wood fragments, rocks, 3 1/2&quot; nail, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382-6</td>
<td>5 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391-1</td>
<td>6 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398-4</td>
<td>8 dia</td>
<td>wood fragments, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406-2</td>
<td>5 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407-6</td>
<td>12 dia</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430-0</td>
<td>4 x 4</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>441-0</td>
<td>2 x 3 1/2</td>
<td>post remnant, sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 11 x 13&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>450-8</td>
<td>1 1/2 x 3 1/2</td>
<td>6&quot; high post</td>
<td>concrete 11 x 11&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>454-4</td>
<td>1 1/2 x 3 3/4</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 14 x 15&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476-11</td>
<td>2 x 3 1/2</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 12 x 12&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>486-0</td>
<td>1 3/4 x 3 3/4</td>
<td>sandy gravel</td>
<td>concrete 11 x 14&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pipe runs along the western edge of the cemetery for over 200 feet, although only a total of 60 feet was exposed in the surface scrapes (Figure 96). A few “risers,” short vertical sections of concrete pipe cemented into the pipeline at 25 ft intervals, were visible on the surface prior to excavation. The risers may have housed water or air valves or clean-out plugs, but all are irregularly broken off just above ground level now. The pipeline, part of the Owens Valley Improvement Company’s state-of-the-art irrigation system, was probably built in the 1910s for the orchards and fields of the town of Manzanar. The complete extent of the extant pipeline is unknown; it appears to be one of several pipes exiting the concrete weir box located to the south. It had been impacted by previous fence construction including possibly the relocation center era fences. Damage from both the Manzanar Committee and LADWP fences is evident (Figures 97 and 98).

A buried irrigation ditch was encountered in the southeast part of the cemetery. Exposed in the sidewalls of Trenches 55-60, the bottom of the ditch is up to 3 feet below the current ground surface. It had been excavated into sandy gravel and was from 20 inches to 60 inches deep and
30 to 60 inches wide. Because the ditch apparently originates at the same concrete weir box as the concrete pipeline, described above, it was probably a town-era feature. Closer to the weir box the ditch is V-shaped in profile, 48 inches wide and 60 inches deep. The ditch appears to have become shallower as it flowed, since the profiles visible in Trench 55 are half-round, and only 20 inches deep (Figure 99). Because of the porous soils, it is not likely the ditch was intended to carry water a great distance, and it may have been part of the irrigation system for the orchard.

Some sections of the ditch appear to have a homogenous fill (visible in Trenches 58 and 57), as would be expected if the ditch filled in gradually from surrounding soils. In other sections the fill was deposited in strata gradually decreasing in steepness, as might occur with natural infill from separate flood or sheet-wash events (Trenches 59 and 56). But at Trench 55 and 60, steep-walled profiles of “echo” ditches within the fill suggest the ditch sedimented in, in a few places, and was cleaned out for further use.

Twelve tree stumps were found, none of which were visible on the surface of the ground before work started. Five were discovered during excavation of rock features: four were within rock rings (Features 2, 11, 12, and 14, Figures 100 and 101), and one was next to a rock cluster (Feature 19), possibly a disturbed rock ring. Two were found during trench excavation, and five were encountered during the surface scraping.

The five located on the west side of the cemetery, adjacent to the old road, were probably locust trees, planted to form a windbreak. The other stumps were likely remnants from the peach orchard planted by the town of Manzanar in the early twentieth century. Peach pits, although not numerous, were found throughout the excavations.

Since the Japanese Americans tended some remnant orchard trees throughout the relocation center, the rock rings may have been placed by the internees, perhaps to facilitate hand watering, or by later visitors tidying up the cemetery.
Figure 97. Post foundation from Manzanar Committee fence set within the town-era pipeline.

Figure 98. LADWP fence post set through the town-era pipeline.
Figure 99. Profiles of earthen ditch.
Prehistoric Remains

During hand-excavation along the northern edge of the cemetery, a small roasting pit was discovered (designated Feature A). The pit is a 35 cm by 50 cm oval depression approximately 15 cm deep. It occurs between 12 cm and 27 cm below the present ground surface. The depression was filled with pea gravel, numerous granitic cobble fragments, and a few artifacts. Thirty-one of the cobble fragments exhibited evidence of burning, but the depression itself, while hardened, did not. Artifacts in the depression include an Owens Valley brown ware ceramic sherd, a fire-cracked mano fragment (Figure 102), four small charcoal bits, and a peach pit fragment. An obsidian Desert Side Notched projectile point (Figure 103a) was found during scraping 1 m north of the depression and another ceramic sherd was found 35 m to the west. The Owens Valley ceramics date to after A.D. 1400; Desert Side-Notched points are usually considered to date to between 1300 and 1850.

Figure 102. Mano fragment recovered from Feature A.

Figure 103. Projectile points recovered during archeological work at the relocation center cemetery (a. Desert Side Notched, b. Rose Spring Corner Notched).
Along the southern edge of the cemetery an obsidian Rose Spring Corner Notched projectile point (Figure 103b) was unearthed from a new post hole excavated during reconstruction of the historic fence. Rose Spring Corner-Notched points date to between A.D. 600 and 1300. Nearby a large Owens Valley brown ware sherd was recovered from Trench 59, located just south of the historic cemetery fence alignment (11 m east from the west end of the trench).

Figure 104. Manzanar cemetery today.

Summary

During the course of the project, 58 excavation units and 14 trenches were excavated and an area totaling 575 square meters was scraped to depths of up to 10 cm. This work determined that there had been only 15 graves in the cemetery originally and that only the six individuals mentioned in historic documents remained. Historical records indicate that at the time of Manzanar's closure, burials were only in Rows H and I (Appendix A, D'Ile 1945). This project discovered all reported graves present except for a stillborn baby who was buried in an unmarked grave with the record listed as confidential. Human remains were encountered in four grave sites, three of which were fairly accurately marked prior to the investigations. Grave number H-31 was not excavated, but is also believed to contain human remains. The locations of the nine former grave sites did not correspond well with the rock outlines and other markers. Extensive excavation indicates there were no other burials at the cemetery.

Historical records, supported by excavation, show the cemetery as burial place for the very young and the old. Since in Japanese culture the dead are usually cremated, it is reasonable that only a relatively small number of people were actually buried at the relocation center cemetery. And of those, most were exhumed and moved to other locations when the relocation center closed. Human remains still interred at the cemetery consist of premature births and individuals over 60 years old who had no relatives in the United States.
The depth of graves at the relocation center cemetery is generally quite shallow. Measuring graves from the present ground surface to the top of a box or coffin, the grave depths range from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 57 inches. Not surprisingly, the adult burials are typically 1 to 2 ft deeper than infant burials. The shallow depths of these graves may be attributed to the difficulty of digging in the sandy, easily collapsible soil, or perhaps the graves were dug with the foresight of future removal and reburial.

Nine of the graves, with and without human remains, contain a wooden box or crate evidently used to contain a formal coffin. According to Inyo County Coroner Leon Brune, this practice is common for the county today and was likely common in the 1940s as well (personal communication, 2000). Hacker-Norton and Trinkley (1984:10) note that outer boxes were commonly used in the first half of the twentieth century to provide added protection for coffins. The outer box would be placed in the bottom of the burial pit, probably before any grave-side ceremony. The coffin would be lowered into the outer box, which usually had coffin rests or small projections which would allow the coffin-lowering straps to be removed. Then the outer box’s lid would be screwed or nailed shut. In loose sandy soils such as occur at Manzanar, outer boxes would also help keep soil from collapsing back into the burial pit before the coffin was lowered.

Of the burials still remaining at Manzanar, the coffins are very simple, with none of the decorative hardware, handles, studs, or escutcheons common in coffins of the era (cf. Hacker-Norton and Trinkley 1984). Only Mr. Kihara’s coffin, with its coffin plate and suggestion of cloth covering, shows even minimal elaboration. The simplicity of the coffins may reflect cultural, religious, or social mores, or perhaps the enforced austerity of the relocation centers or wartime shortages.

The archeological investigations also identified the location of the original cemetery fence, so that it could be reconstructed accurately. Using historical photographs and archaeological evidence, in April 2001 the National Park Service built a replica of the original fence that had been built by internees (Figures 104 and 105). All of the grave locations are now outlined with rocks, and those still containing burials are also mounded with earth and marked with a wooden post or stone marker (Figures 106 and 107).
H-32. Former grave of Sachiko Sawamura, 6 months old.
H-33. Former grave of Midori Takayama, 22 years old.
H-34. Former grave of Toshiro Nozawa, died at birth.
H-35. Grave of Minoru Kihara, 63 years old.
H-37. Former grave of Edna Hitowi Muraoka, an infant.
H-38. Former grave of an unnamed baby born to Mr. & Mrs. Wataru Sakamoto.
H-42. Grave of Shinnojo Fukumoto, 62 years old.
I-2. Former grave of Roy Hasegawa, born premature.
I-3. Former grave of Tetsuo Kusaba, an infant.
I-4. Former grave of Toshiro Gerald Ogata, 2 months old.
I-5. Former grave of George Kaechi Takeuchi, 69 years old.

Figure 107. Map of the Manzanar Relocation Center cemetery today.
References Cited

Bass, William M.

Burton, Jeffery F.


D’Ille, Margaret
1945 *Burials in the Manzanar Cemetery*, memorandum to Mr. Lyle G. Wentner, Assistant Project Director, June 28, 1945. University of California, Los Angeles, Special Collections 122.

Embrey, Sue Kunitomi, Arthur A. Hansen, and Betty Kulberg Mitson

Girdner, Audrie, and Anne Loftis

Hacker-Norton, Debi, and Michael Trinkley

Hardy, Roger, and Claudia Hardy

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS)

Merritt, Ralph P.
1946 *Fence Around the Cemetery*, memorandum to Mr. A.M. Sandridge, Senior Engineer Public Works, January 7, 1945. University of California, Los Angeles, Special Collections 122.

Spicer, Edward H., Asael T. Hansen, Katherine Luomala, and Marvin K. Opler
Toulouse, Julian H.  

Unrau, Harlan  

War Relocation Authority  

Wentner, Lyle G.  
Appendix A

WRA Correspondence
Manzanar California
June 27, 1945

Mr. John R. Province
Chief Community Management Division
War Relocation Authority, Barr Building
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Province:

In your letter of June 8, 1945, you ask for information concerning the possible care and removal of those buried in our Manzanar Cemetery. Undoubtedly this was a general letter written to all the centers. As you will probably recall, the people of Manzanar erected a monument at the approximate cost of $1,000 at the entrance to their cemetery site, which they considered a permanent burial ground. As far as I know, there is no reason whatsoever why these people could not stay where they are.

At the present time, we have a total of fifteen people buried in our cemetery, four of whom are without relatives and whose remains would, by law, be put in custody of the county of their residence for disposal. When people die intestate and the county assumes custody, the remains are disposed of by cremation in all cases. Bodies which are removed from our cemetery must be shipped by state law, in a metal box, which are not obtainable at the present time. The cost of these metal containers for shipment is $50 each. The coroner stated there is a charge of $25 for making out the necessary papers incident to removal and shipment. We do not deem it advisable to request local communities to accept remains for burial.

At the present time, we have only three families living in Manzanar who are relatives of deceased persons in our cemetery. Four of the deceased people have no relatives. Eight have relatives who have relocated to various places in the United States.

My suggestion is that we write to the relatives informing them that the center is closing and that we would like to respect their wishes if they desire to have deceased relatives removed from the Manzanar Cemetery. Is the financial burden necessary to remove these people to be all or partially assumed by the War Relocation Authority or is it to be at the expense of members of the deceased’s family? We should have this information if you should decide to ask us to write to families of those buried in our cemetery.

Attached is a list of people buried in the Manzanar Cemetery, with the addresses of their relatives. We shall be waiting further word from you on the cemetery liquidation policy.

Sincerely yours,

Lyle G. Wentner
Assistant Project Director

RETPyped FACSIMILE

78
MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Lyle G. Wentner  
Assistant Project Director  

FROM: Margeret D'Ille, Counselor  

SUBJECT: Burials in the Manzanar Cemetery  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE OF DEATH</th>
<th>GRAVE NO.</th>
<th>RELATIVE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arasuna, Noriyuki</td>
<td>7/20/43</td>
<td>H-39</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Teruo Arasuna SDR 2773 Transferred Tule Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fukumoto, Shinnojio</td>
<td>12/19/44</td>
<td>H-42</td>
<td>no relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furuya, Hidori Susan</td>
<td>8/14/43</td>
<td>H-40</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Takashi Furuya SDR 2770 Trans. to Tule Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasegawa, Roy</td>
<td>9/4/42</td>
<td>I-2</td>
<td>Pvt. Sam Hasegawa (Army) Mrs. Yoshiko Hasegawa, wife TD - Mesa, Idaho 5/2/45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kihara, Minoru</td>
<td>11/27/42</td>
<td>H-33</td>
<td>no relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuzaba, Tetsuo</td>
<td>4/23/43</td>
<td>I-3</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Terasuke Kesaba 13-12-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murakami, Satsumosuka</td>
<td>5/16/42</td>
<td>H-31</td>
<td>no relatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muraoka, Edna Hitomi</td>
<td>8/16/42</td>
<td>H-37</td>
<td>Mrs. Hatsumo Muraoka, mother 14-4-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stillborn baby</td>
<td>12/30/42</td>
<td>unmarked</td>
<td>confidential record in file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nozawa, Toshio</td>
<td>1/16/43</td>
<td>H-34</td>
<td>Mrs. Tsuye Nozawa, mother 27-1-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ogata, Toshiro Gerald</td>
<td>10/15/43</td>
<td>I-4</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Toshio Ge. Ogata SDR 3000 Trans. to Tule Lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sakamoto baby</td>
<td>2/27/43</td>
<td>H-38</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Wataru Sakamoto 6-13-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawamura, Sachiko</td>
<td>11/26/42</td>
<td>H-32</td>
<td>Mr. &amp; Mrs. Kakugoro Sawamura 1842 Larimer St., Denver, Colo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takayama, Midori</td>
<td>11/21/42</td>
<td>H-33</td>
<td>Mr. George Takayama, husband trans. to Gila 6/7/44 later relocated to Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Takeuchi, George Kaechi</td>
<td>1/31/44</td>
<td>I-5</td>
<td>Mrs. Margaret Takeuchi, wife 11920 Wilmington Avenue Los Angeles, California</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. A. M. Sandridge
             Senior Engineer - Public Works
SUBJECT: Fence around Cemetery

Will you please put a three-wire fence, with posts 4 feet high, around the smallest area of the Manzanar Cemetery necessary to enclose the remaining six graves. Have your men smooth out places where bodies have been dug and removed. Leave markers only on the six graves in which there are bodies. Leave a small opening in the fence about two feet wide for people to enter. Give me a description of the land included within the fence.

The little graves to the north of the cemetery are not to be included. These are the burying places only of pets.

Ralph P. Merritt
Project Director

RPM: mh
Appendix B
Manzanar Mortuary Information
Compiled from Inyo County Death Certificates

Kari Coughlin
Statistics on Deaths at Manzanar 1942 -1946

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newborns</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Related to pregnancy</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Homicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suicide</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gunshot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accidental gunshot</td>
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<td>Airplane crash</td>
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Deaths by Age

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Deaths by Year

<table>
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<td>1945</td>
<td>31</td>
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<td>1946</td>
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Burials listed as at Manzanar

Matsunosuke Murakami
Male, age 62, 5/16/42.

Ray Hasegawa
Male, newborn, 9/4/42.

Midori Takayama
Female, age 22, 11/21/42.

Sachiko Sawamura
Female, age 1, 11/26/42.

Minoro Kihara
Male, age 63, 11/27/42.

Noriyuki Arasuna
Male, newborn, 7/20/43.

Midori Susan Furuya
Female, newborn, 8/14/43.

Toshiro Ogata
Male, newborn, 10/13/43.

Kaechi George Takeuchi
Male, age 69, 1/31/44.

Shinnojo Fukumoto
Male, age 62, 12/19/44.

Caucasian, Military Police, and
WRA Employee Deaths at Manzanar

Andrew Mayfield
MP, Black, age 22, accidental gunshot, 3/30/42.

James William Brennan
Caucasian, age 23, airplane crash, 10/9/42.

Alfred Tomasini, Jr.
Caucasian, age 19, airplane crash, 4/14/43.

Claude Gale Kiner
MP (trucker), Caucasian, age 31, accidental gunshot, 10/3/43.

Mathilda Alch
WRA Employee, Caucasian, age 54, coronary thrombosis, 1/2/45.

Burney Oliver Wilson
WRA Employee, Indian, age 49, peritonitis, 3/21/45.

Mary Ann Brazzanovich
Indian, age 79, cardiac decomposition, 1/2/46.
Deaths at Manzanar 1942-1946

3/30/42
Andrew Mayfield.
Black, male, single, age 22, Soldier U.S. Army, born in Georgia.
Manzanar - 3 months, 1 day.
Gunshot wound by Mack Parrish, internal hemorrhage, accident.
Buried at Atlanta, Georgia.

5/16/42
Matsunosuke Murakami.
Male, widow, age 62, farm laborer.
Manzanar - 54 days.
Myocardial failure, bronchopneumonia.
Buried at Manzanar.

5/18/42
Nobuzo Koura.
Male, widow, age 68, farmer.
Manzanar - 48 days; Hospital - 25 days.
Bronchopneumonia, bronchiectasis lung abscess.
Sent for cremation.

5/22/42
Sachiye Ida Naragiri.
Female, age 10 months.
Manzanar - 25 days; Hospital - 21 days.
Bronchopneumonia, turuncolosis-multiple, congenital spasticity, hairlip-post op.
Removal and cremation.

5/25/42
Toore Togami.
Male, single, age 18, student.
Manzanar - 16 days; Hospital - 17 hours.
Inanition, benal peritoneal and pulmonary tuberculosis.
Removal and cremation.

6/8/42
Kei Hachi Hashimoto.
Male, married, age 59, farmer.
Manzanar - 2 months Hospital - 1 day.
Circulatory failure, acute coronary thrombosis, generalized arteriosclerosis.
Removal and cremation.

7/7/42
Shosano Onodera.
Male, married, age 58, plumber.
Manzanar - 1½ months; Hospital - 17 days.
Cancer of the pancreas with obstructive jaundice.
Removal and cremation.

7/14/42
Yasuo Kamachi.
Male, age 14, student.
Manzanar - 2½ months; Hospital - 28 days.
Myocardial failure, uremia, chronic glomerular nephritis.
Buried at Los Angeles.

7/14/42
Kenneth Ogura (from Los Angeles).
Male, age 3.
Manzanar - 2½ months; Hospital - 3 days.
Pericardial effusion lobar pneumonia.
Removal and cremation.

7/15/42
Koma Yotsukura.
Female, married, age 51, housewife.
Manzanar - 2½ months; Hospital - 5 hours.
Cerebral hemorrhage for 6 hours.
Removal and cremation.

8/11/42
Yoshisaburo Kitada (5-11-4).
Male, married, age 62, gardener.
Manzanar - 4 months; Hospital - 3 days.
Hyperpyears, oxia, bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

8/15/42
Sachido Watanabe.
Female, newborn.
Hospital - 3 hours, 35 min.
Premature.
Removal and cremation.

8/15/42
Ruby Watanabe, (21-8-4).
Female, married, age 23, housewife.
Manzanar - 3 months; Hospital - 23 days.
Hemorrhage for 3 hours.
Removal and cremation.

8/16/42
Diane Watanabe.
Female, newborn.
Hospital - 19 hours.
Atelectasis, premature.
Removal and cremation.

8/19/42
Kisaemon Aginshi (1-11-2).
Male, single, age 54, farmer.
Manzanar - 5 months.
Died at outdoor music amphitheater of massive cerebral thrombosis.
Removal and cremation.
8/29/42
Eirodo Diane Koriga (11-12-3).
Female, newborn.
Manzanar - 1½ days.
Hypostatic pneumonia, premature birth.

9/4/42
Ray Hasegawa (15-6-4).
Male, newborn.
Manzanar - 6 hours; Hospital - 6 hours.
Atelectosis, premature birth.
Buried at Manzanar.

9/7/42
Miyano Nomura (21-15-2).
Female, widower, age 59, midwife.
Manzanar - 4 months; Hospital - 5 days.
Acute coronary thrombosis and ventricular fibrillation.
Removal and cremation.

9/25/42
Sanae Francis Onasani (35-13-1).
Female, age approx. 35, housewife.
Manzanar - 5 months.
Homicide-asphyxia, contusion of face, died at home.

9/25/42
Tetsuzo Fred Onasani (35-13-1).
Male, married, age 41, chop suey operator.
Manzanar - 5 months.
Asphyxia, stab wound chest and left wrist, suicide.
Removal and cremation.

10/1/42
Kuronawa Noboru (5-3-4).
Male, newborn.
Manzanar and Hospital - 21½ hours
Atelectasis.
Removal and cremation.

10/8/42
Daisuke Ishii (2-10-4).
Male, single, age 61, farm laborer.
Manzanar - 6 months; Hospital - 4 days.
Bronchopneumonia, cerebral thrombosis.
Removal and cremation.

10/9/42
James William Brennan.
Caucasian, male, single, age 23, flight instructor.
Airplane crash, crushed lungs and heart.
Removed to Ventura.

10/14/42
Saihachi Nozaki (from Los Angeles).
Male, married, age 63, banker.
Manzanar and Hospital - 1 day.
Broncho pneumonia and cancer of the stomach.
Removal and cremation.

10/11/42
Tomaichi Uyemura (35-6-2).
Male, married, gardener.
Manzanar - 7 months.
Probable rupture of aortic aneurism.
Removal and cremation.

10/15/42
Reiko Kawaguchi (6-4-1).
Female, age 10.
Manzanar - 6½ months; Hospital - 8 days.
Generalized military tuberculosis.
Removal and cremation.

10/25/42
Suma Izumida (35-8-5).
Female, married, age 61, housewife.
Manzanar - 7 months; Hospital - 30 days.
Myocardial failure.
Cremation.

11/11/42
Shiina Miya (28-11-3).
Female, divorced, age 69, housewife.
Manzanar - 7 months; Hospital - 7 hours.
Cardiac failure.
Cremation.

11/13/42
Isuneji Sugimoto (21-11).
Male, married, age 50, laborer.
Manzanar and Hospital - 7 months.
Acute dilatation of heart
Cremation.

11/21/42
Midori Takayama (20-2-5).
Female, married, age 22, housewife.
Manzanar - 6 months; Hospital - 61 days.
Acute cardiac failure and pulmonary edema.
Buried at Manzanar.

11/23/42
Yakuro Hachisuda (29-6-5).
Male, married, gardener.
Manzanar - 5 months; Hospital - 54 days.
Gastric learcinoma.
Cremation.

11/26/42
Sachiko Sawamura (19-7-4).
Female, age 1.
Manzanar - 6 months; Hospital - 1 months.
Meningitis, Tuberculosis.
Buried at Manzanar.

11/27/42
Minoro Kihara (2-7-1).
Male, single, age 63, laborer.
Manzanar - 8 months; Hospital - 4 days.
Shock, massive hemorrhage, gastric ulcer.
Buried at Manzanar.
12/1/42
Francis Fujino (16-7-1).
Female, single, age 23, bookkeeper.
Manzanar - 7 months; Hospital - 102 days.
Terminal bronchopenumonia, convulsions.
Cremation.

12/6/42
James Ito (4-1-2).
Male, single, age 17, day worker.
Manzanar - 8 months.
Gunshot wound in heart.
Cremation.

12/11/42
James Kanagawa (19-4-5).
Male, single, age 21, sales clerk.
Manzanar - 8½ months; Hospital - 6 days.
Pneumonitis and hemothorax bullet wound in chest, peritonitis perforation of stomach and pancreas.
Cremation.

12/11/42
Takeshi Watanabe (27-7-1).
Male, age 4.
Manzanar - 7½ months; Hospital - 45 days.
Pneumonia.
Cremation.

12/22/42
Tokuichi Yoshihiro (20-9-2).
Male, married, age 67, farmer.
Hospital - 11½ days.
Cardiac failure.
Cremation.

12/24/42
Saki Tayama (18-9-1).
Female, married, age 61, housewife.
Manzanar - 8 months; Hospital - 23 days.
Cancer pancreas and liver.
Cremation.

12/24/42
Isao Uyematsu (14-3-4).
Male, married, age 44, food manufacturer.
Manzanar - 8 months; Hospital - 5 days.
Bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

12/28/42
Yasuo Minamisaki (22-2-2).
Male, single, age 54, restaurant cook.
Manzanar - 7 months; Hospital - 2 hours.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Cremation.

12/29/42
Ura Kawakami.
Female, married, age 76.
Manzanar and Hospital - 2 days.
Bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

1/15/43
Sumiichi Toma (10-11-2).
Male, married, age 46, grocery store proprietor.
Manzanar - 10 months; Hospital - 14 hours.
Coronary thrombosis.
Cremation.

1/24/43
Sun Akinabu Hatago (20-5-2).
Male, single, age 22, student.
Manzanar - 9 months.
Acute pulmonary edema, acute heart failure, ulcer perforation, pyloric obstruction.
Cremation.

2/4/43
Chiye Anabe (32-14-3).
Female, married, age 23, housewife.
Manzanar - 10 months.
Respiratory paralyzed tuberculoma.
Cremation.

2/8/43
Shozaburo Yamamoto (23-6-3).
Male, widow, age 62, fish market owner.
Manzanar - 9½ months; Hospital - 16 days.
Acute cardiac failure, coronary thrombosis.
Cremation.

2/13/43
Shizuye Sano (25-5-4).
Female, married, age 42, housewife.
Manzanar - 9 months; Hospital - 1 day.
Toxemia of pregnancy, nephritis.
Cremation.

2/14/43
Masukei Nakagowa (4-7-3).
Male, married, age 64, laundry operator.
Manzanar - 11 months; Hospital - 7 days.
Hypertension, cerebral hemorrhage, acute pulmonary edema.
Cremation.

3/2/43
Kichiyo Hayashi (28-1-3).
Female, married, age 62, housewife.
Manzanar - 11 months; Hospital - 51 days.
Cardiac failure surgery-soft mass, left abdomen.
Cremation.
3/17/43
Fukujiro Minami (18-11-2).
Male, married, age 43, fish peddler.
Manzanar - 11 months.
Coronary occlusion.
Cremation.

3/20/43
Shin Nagao (2-11-3).
Male, single, age 48, ranch foreman.
Manzanar - 1 year; Hospital - 3 months.
Cancer of the cecum and lungs.
Cremation.

3/27/43
Yasumasa Enomoto (18-6-3).
Male, married, age 27, grocer.
Manzanar - 10 months; Hospital - 4 days.
Perforated abscess of liver, peritonitis.
Cremation.

4/8/43
Utaro Shioji (10-2-3).
Male, married, age 60, fisherman.
Manzanar - 8 months; Hospital - 7 days.
Chronic myocarditis.
Cremation.

4/12/43
Jentaro Kakoi (5-5-4).
Male, married, age 71, laborer.
Manzanar - 1 year; Hospital - 62 days.
Chronic myocarditis.
Cremation.

4/14/43
Alfred Tomasini Jr.
Caucasian, male, single, age 19.
Airplane crash.
Buried at Wilmington, California.

Torazu Sakawye.
Male, widow, age 68, farmer.
Military tuberculosis.
Cremation.

4/30/43
Kitano Marubayashi (3-3-2).
Male, single, age 64.
Manzanar - 13 months.
Coronary occlusia.
Cremation.

5/11/43
Seiji Yamaguchi (29-1-4).
Male, married, age 48, newspaper writer.
Manzanar - 6 months.
Hospital - 7 hours.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Cremation.

5/19/43
Otomatou Kinoshita (9-5-2).
Male, married, age 56, fisherman.
Hospital - 37 days.
Cholema, common duct obstruction.
Cremation.

7/20/43
Takashi Haiku (30-14-4).
Male, newborn.
Manzanar - 1 1/2 days.
Removal and cremation.

7/20/43
Noriyuki Arasuna (13-5-4).
Male, newborn.
5 1/2 months premature.
Buried at Manzanar.

7/21/43
Tasaburo Tashiro (3-5-2).
Male, divorced, age 60, dishwasher.
Manzanar - 1 year, 4 months; Hospital - 8 days.
Myelogenous leukemia.

8/1/43
Toichi Shirakawa (21-2-4).
Male, widow, age 59, candy maker.
Bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

8/5/43
Saichi Komaki.
Male, married, age 50, gardener.
Manzanar - 15 months; Hospital - 29 days.
Cachexia, cancer bronchogenic.
Cremation.

8/9/43
Fusasuke Nakahara (6-8-1).
Male, married, age 61, laborer.
Manzanar - 18 months; Hospital - 9 months.
Gastric cancer.
Removal to Los Angeles.

8/14/43
Midori Susan Furuya (35-5-1).
Female, newborn.
Manzanar - 1 1/2 days.
Buried at Manzanar.

8/30/43
Ayame Yoshii (22-5-1).
Female, married, age 52, housewife.
Hospital - 47 days.
Cholema, cancer of the gallbladder?
Cremation.
10/3/43
Claude Gale Kiner (from Los Angeles).
Caucasian, male, married, age 31, MP, truck driver.
Manzanar - 4 months; Hospital - 5 minutes.
Hemorrhage due to bullet wound, accidental, military reservation.
Buried at Riverside, California.

10/5/43
Iwakichi Hata (2-13-3).
Male, single, age 66, laborer.
Manzanar - 2½ years; Hospital - 12 days.
Terminal bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

10/13/43
Toshiro Gerald Ogata (28-8-1).
Male, newborn.
Manzanar - 2½ months; Hospital - 2 hours.
Congenital heart defect.

10/14/43
Jonosuke Handa (36-11-5).
Male, married, age 63, proprietor.
Manzanar - 17 months; Hospital - 4 days.
Coronary occlusion.
Cremation.

11/7/43
Shimetaro Nakaoka (18-3-2).
Male, married, age 71, farmer.
Manzanar - 1½ years; Hospital - 3 months.
Adenocarcinoma of stomach.
Buried at Los Angeles Calvary Cemetery.

11/23/43
Koshika Miyazaki (12-13-1).
Female, married, age 54, housewife.
Manzanar - 19 months; Hospital - 177 days.
Cancer of the stomach.
Buried at Los Angeles.

12/3/43
Shokichi Iwamoto (14-8-4).
Male, married, age 63, farmer.
Manzanar - 1 year, 18 months; Hospital - 65 days.
Lung abscess, bronchopneumonia, cancer of the aerophagus.
Cremation.

12/26/43
Hiyosaboro Ishida (8-10-3).
Male, married, age 68, restaurant employee.
Hospital - 12 days.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Cremation.

12/28/43
Tono Myose (16-7-3).
Female, married, age 50, housewife.
Manzanar - 1 year, 8 months; Hospital - 14 days.
Neuron hemiplegia, bronchopneumonia.
Removed to San Bernardino.

1/29/44
Ben Miyake (4-4-11).
Female, married, age 42, housewife.
Manzanar - 20 months; Hospital - 13 days.
Cancer of the uterus.
Cremation.

1/22/44
Fude Heishi (31-2-3).
Female, married, age 66, housewife.
Manzanar - 20 months; Hospital - 19 minutes.
Senility, bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

1/31/44
Kaechi George Takeuchi.
Male, married, age 69, cook.
Manzanar - 10 months, 21 days; Hospital - 10 months, 21 days.
Volvulus of sigmoid, Parkinsons.
Buried at Manzanar.

2/24/44
Yusaku Ho (19-4-2).
Male, married, age 45, watch repairer.
Hospital - 1 day.
Acute CHF.
Cremation.

2/25/44
Yasuko Bessie Nakano (28-9-5).
Female, married, age 25, housewife.
Manzanar - 21 months; Hospital - 1 day.
Postpartum hemorrhage.
Cremation.

2/29/44
Hisakichi Miyoshi (36-1-4).
Male, widow, age 74, housewman.
Manzanar - 21 months; Hospital - 18 days.
Terminal bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

3/3/44
Torako Kamei (35-9-2).
Female, widow, age 36.
Manzanar - 22 months; Hospital - 13 days.
Terminal uremia.
Cremation.
3/7/44
Tsuyako Tatsumi (17-6-1).
Female, newborn.
Manzanar - 49 days.
Bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

3/15/44
Ryo Naruto (28-11-2).
Female, married, age 63, housewife.
Manzanar - 1 year, 8 months; Hospital - 5 months.
Bronchopneumonia, aleuehemic leukemia.
Cremation.

4/11/44
Kunihei Tamanibuchi.
Male, widow, age 57, waiter.
Manzanar - 2 years; Hospital - 1 year, 5 months.
Tuberculosis.
Cremation.

4/27/44
Niso Mori (34-8-2).
Male, single, age 65, cook.
Manzanar - 2 years.
Spontaneous pneumothorax, tuberculosis.
Cremation.

4/29/44
Taiji Hiraoka (5-10-5).
Male, married, age 58, farmer.
Manzanar - 2 years; Hospital - 100 days.
Cancer of the stomach, starvation.
Cremation.

5/6/44
Ichiguso Matoba (31-3-2).
Male, married, age 72, farmer.
Manzanar - 2 years; Hospital - 42 days.
Cancer of the oesophagus, bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

5/9/44
Tokumatsu Hama (36-1-4).
Male, divorced, age 62, fisherman.
Manzanar - 1 year, 11 months; Hospital - 71 days.
Cancer of the oesophagus, bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

5/18/44
Fusaijiro Imanaka (4-13-3).
Male, single, age 63, farm laborer.
Manzanar - 2 years; Hospital - 58 days.
Cancer of the stomach, terminal bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

5/27/44
Sataco Sewaki (18-14-4).
Female, married, age 24, housewife.
Manzanar - 2 years.
Progressing fibrotic phthisis and heart failure.
Cremation.

6/2/44
Taka Kohigashi (10-9-2).
Female, married, age 43, housewife.
Manzanar - 2 years, 2 months; Hospital - 17 days.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Cremation.

6/13/44
Kohreki Ishisake (Hostel).
Male, single, age 77, farmer.
Manzanar - 1 year, 3½ months; Hospital - 17 days.
Terminal bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

6/14/44
Kikujiro Handa (20-4-1).
Male, married, age 86.
Manzanar - 2 years; Hospital - 26 days.
Cardiac insufficiency.
Cremation.

6/22/44
Yoshiro Kasa (20-13-3).
Male, single, age 63, fruit packer.
Manzanar - 2 years; Hospital - 1 year, 5 months.
Acute lymphatic leukemia, chronic tuberculosis.
Cremation.

7/16/44
Jisuke Geroge Matsumoto (34-11-2).
Male, widow, age 65, grocery store owner.
Manzanar - 2 years, 2½ months; Hospital - 1 hr, 15 min.
Coronary occlusion, ASHD, cancer of the stomach.
Removal to Los Angeles.

7/16/44
Noboru Yamada (4-12-3).
Male, single, age 60, valet.
Manzanar - 2 years, 3 months; Hospital - 1 year, 5 months.
Terminal bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

8/16/44
Naokichi Nojima (33-2-5).
Male, married, age 67, cook.
Manzanar - 2 years, 4 months; Hospital - 1½ years.
Terminal bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

8/23/44
Yuro Nishikawa (15-11-2).
Female, married, age 27.
Manzanar - 2 years, 4 months; Hospital - 8 days.
Pulmonary edema, arupto placenta, eclampsia.
Cremation.
9/1/44  
Naöe Okamura (12-6-2).  
Female, married, age 53, housewife.  
Manzanar - 2 years, 4½ months; Hospital - 45 min.  
Cerebral hemorrhage.  
Buried at Los Angeles.

9/11/44  
Emiko Amy Motoyama (19-10-3).  
Male, newborn.  
Manzanar - 8 hours Hospital - 3 hours.

9/18/44  
Yonekichi Uyeno (11-3-4).  
Male, single, age 75, laborer.  
Cancer of the descending colon.  
Cremation.

10/12/44  
Hanayé Arita (3-13-1).  
Female, married, age 36, housewife.  
Manzanar - 2 years, 6 months; Hospital - 4 months.  
Uterine hemorrhage, inoperable cancer of the uterus.  
Cremation.

10/15/44  
Ben Tsutoma Yoshizumi (6-13-2).  
Male, married, age 29, fruit stand owner.  
Manzanar - 2½ years; Hospital - 11 days.  
Uremia.  
Cremation.

10/25/44  
Kishin Fujihara (3-12-4).  
Female, married, age 39, chop suey waitress.  
Manzanar - 2½ years; Hospital - 8 days.  
Appendix abscess-ruptured, pelvic peritonitis, circulatory failure, bronchopneumonia.  
Cremation.

11/6/44  
Shinobu Ronald Harada (10-2-2).  
Male, age 6 months.  
Manzanar - 6 months, 23 days; Hospital - 20 minutes  
Diaphragmatic hernia.  
Cremation.

11/24/44  
Toyona Endo (12-12-2).  
Female, divorced, age 48, proprietor of restaurant.  
Manzanar - 2½ years, Hospital - 14 hours.  
Cerebral hemorrhage.  
Removed to Tule Lake.

12/5/44  
Noriaki Hamada (9-8-1).  
Male, newborn.  
Pulmonary atelectasis.  
Cremation.

12/18/44  
Kameki (Toki) Kondo (29-1-2).  
Female, married, age 76, housewife.  
Manzanar - 2 years, 1 months.  
Coronary sclerosis and occlusion.  
Buried at Los Angeles.

12/19/44  
Shinnojo Fukumoto (34-14-3).  
Male, single, age 62, cook.  
Manzanar - 2½ years; Hospital - 5 days.  
Uremia.  
Buried at Manzanar.

1/1/45  
Tamayo Watanabe (27-10-1).  
Female, widow, age 61, housewife.  
Manzanar - 2 years, 7 months; Hospital - 54 days.  
Cancer of the uterus, coronary thrombosis.  
Cremation.

1/7/45  
Otozo Shintani (21-7-4).  
Male, married, age 61, retired.  
Manzanar - 2 years, 9 months; Hospital - 82 days.  
Advanced cancer of the stomach, terminal bronchopneumonia.  
Cremation.

1/18/45  
Kiyoko Kay Imoto (26-14-5).  
Female, married, age 26, housewife.  
Manzanar - 2 years, 6 months; Hospital - 20 minutes.  
Diaphragmatic hernia.  
Cremation.

1/20/45  
Masao Shimizu (15-8-2).  
Male, age 11 months.  
Manzanar - 11 months, 27 days.  
Hospital - 15 hours.  
Circulatory failure, bronchopneumonia.
2/2/45
Yahachi Shimoda (6-14-5).
Male, married, age 67, gardener.
Manzanar - 2 years, 10 months; Hospital - 39 days.
Aneurysm of aorta.
Cremation.

2/9/45
Kiku Kimura (24-11-2).
Female, divorced, age 47, housewife.
Manzanar - 2 years, 10 months; Hospital - 36 days.
Bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

2/9/45
Kenichi Ben Yoshida (28-12-5).
Male, married, age 55, gardener.
Manzanar - 2 years, 3 months; Hospital - 4 days.
Coronary occlusion.
Cremation.

2/14/45
Buichiro (George) Abo (28-11-5).
Male, single, age 66, chiropractor.
Manzanar - 3 years.
Coronary occlusion.
Cremation.

3/21/45
Burney Oliver Wilson (from Lone Pine).
Indian, male, married, age 49, WRA procurement officer.
Peritonitis, perforation of intestines.
Buried at Chico, California.

3/26/45
Sumiko Yoshinaga (35-4-2).
Female, single, age 19.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 19 days.
Ventricular fibrillation, rheumatic heart disease.
Cremation.

4/1/45
Riichiro Imoto (4-13-3).
Male, widow, age 74, laborer.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 5 days.
Gastric ulcer.
Cremation.

4/22/45
Shiichiro Sakaguchi (11-7-3).
Male, married, age 65, farmer.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 70 days.
Cancer pharynx.
Cremation.

5/4/45
Mizu Shijo (23-3-4).
Female, married, age 61, housewife.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 7 hours.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Cremation.

5/25/45
Chiyomatsu Ryono (from Terminal Island).
Male, married, age 59, fisherman.
Manzanar - 2 years; Hospital - 13 days.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Cremation.

5/30/45
Tsuneji Yokoyama (from Roscoe, California).
Male, single, age 55, farm hand.
Manzanar - 3 years.
Coronary occlusion.
Cremation.

6/16/45
Shotaro Hayashi.
Male, divorced, age 68, tailor.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 15 months.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Buried at Los Angeles.

6/20/45
Otomatso Tanishita (from San Pedro).
Male, married, age 71, fisherman.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 12 days.
Hemorrhage into elementary canal.
Cremation.

6/28/45
Tatsuji Hashimoto (from Terminal Island).
Male, single, age 22, student.
Manzanar - 3 years, 2 months; Hospital - 21 days.
Tuberculous meningitis.
Cremation.

7/3/45
Chizue Ota (from Los Angeles).
Female, married, age 40, housewife.
Manzanar - 3 years, 3 months; Hospital - 64 days.
Lung embolism, diabetes.
Buried at Los Angeles.

7/17/45
Yasamatsu Takami (from Fresno).
Male, married, age 72, farmer.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 4 hours.
Cerebral hemorrhage.
Cremation.

7/21/45
Shigeko Fukushima.
Female, age 13.
Manzanar - 3 years, 3 months.
Acute appendicitis, acute heart failure; adiposity; probably hormonal imbalance during appendectomy in dropether anesthesia.
Cremation.
8/8/45
Torajiro Yoshiwara.
Male, married, 58, gardener.
Manzanar - 3 years, 4 months.
Terminal bronchopneumonia.
Cremation.

8/22/45
Aiziro Tabuchi (28-10-1).
Male, married, 63.
Manzanar - 3 years, 4 months; Hospital - 6 days.
Cerebral embolism.
Cremation.

8/27/45
Fujino Ido (from Terminal Island).
Female, married, age 52, housewife.
Manzanar - 3 years, 4 months.
Insanity, dehydration, voluntary refusal of food and water.
Cremation.

8/2/45
Giichi George Matsumura (18-3-2).
Male, married, age 46, gardener.
Manzanar - 3½ years.
Exhaustion, lost in mountains
Buried Williamson Basin.

9/22/45
Buntaro Uragami (from Terminal Island).
Male, married, 69, fisherman.
Manzanar - 3 years, 1 months; Hospital - 1 day.
Gastric malignancy.
Cremation.

9/28/45
Tokujiro Hirohara (from Los Angeles).
Male, 65, cook.
Manzanar - 3½ years; Hospital - 3 months.
Cancer of the stomach.
Cremation.

9/30/45
Baby Cho
Male, newborn.
Manzanar - 6 months.
Premature.
Buried at Bishop.

10/5/45
Shichitano Cochin (from Venice, California).
Male, age 66, fisherman.
Manzanar - 3 years; Hospital - 1 month.
Cancer of the stomach.
Cremation.

1/2/46
Mary Ann Brazzanovich.
Indian, widow, age 79.
Cardiac decomposition.
Buried at Benton.
Detail from Figure 7
(Toyo Miyatake®).
Appendix C
1944 and 1996
Aerial Photographs and Maps
Detail of the relocation center cemetery from a 1944 aerial photograph (LADWP Northern Field Office, Bishop).
Cemetery and environs based on 1944 aerial photograph and 1929 LADWP assessment records.
Detail of the relocation center cemetery from a 1996 aerial photograph.
Monument
Rock alignment
Ditch
Pipeline alignment
Fence
Dirt road

Contour Interval 2 Feet

Cemetery and environs 1996.