

熊坂



Dedicated to Kin and Sataro Kumasaka

熊坂



## Early Family History



Sataro's parents: Satoji Sashichi and Iki Kumasaka.

Early family history dates back to the seventh century when Fujiwara Kamatari (614-669) was a member of Emperor Tenchi's (626-671) court, during the Asuka period. The next historically recognized figure was Fujiwara Hidehara (1122-1187) who helped Shogun Yoshitsune Minamoto in a battle, which had been dramatized in Kabuki theater over the years.

In the fifteenth century, Zenchiku Ujinobu (1414-1499?) wrote the Noh (classical dance) play, *Kumasaka*. The title character, Kumasaka no Chohan, the infamous bandit, may have been an ancestor in name but not in blood. According to history, Kumasaka Chohan was killed by the hand of Ushiwaka Maru, at that time a youth of 15 or 16. Ushiwaka Maru later would be known as Yoshitsune Minamoto. Ironically, Fujiwara Hidehara, whose descendants would become Kumasaka's, befriended and helped Shogun Yoshitsune Minamoto in battle.

Descendants of Fujiwara Hidehara were Sato Shoji Motohara and his two sons, Sato Saburo Tsubunobu and Sato Shiro Tadanobu. A childless couple by the name of Kumasaka persuaded Sato Sazaemon, the son of Sato Shiro Tadanobu, to be adopted to preserve their family name. To honor him for sacrificing the Sato name, it became the practice of the Kumasaka's to include the Japanese character "Sa" in the first name of the first born son of each generation. Thus today, the heir to the Kumasaka family estate is named Satoshi. With the new adopted name, Kumasaka, Sato Sazaemon was identified as the first generation.

Following the rules of primogeniture, history records Kumasaka Sazaemon as the seventh generation and Kumasaka Satoji as the eighth. Satoji's children, comprising the ninth generation, included Sashichi Satoji, the eldest son; Saroku, the second son, and Sahei, the third son.

Sashichi's offspring were his only son, Sataro, and four daughters; Toma, Kiyo, Sen and Mase. Sataro (1863-1954), to whom this booklet is dedicated, was the visionary force behind the Kumasaka family's immigration to the United States. It was his dream and desire for members of his family to set-up permanent residence in the United States, contrasting the dreams of the sojourner, characteristic of most of the other Issei immigrants. The other line of Kumasaka's in Seattle resulted from the immigration of Satoru and Yuji Kumasaka, Saroku's two oldest sons.

As a young man, Sataro was sent to Tokyo to study the silk-worm trade, sericulture. He then returned to his village in Fukushima-ken as a teacher and local expert. The family house still stands in Kubouchi, Omori-mura, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima-ken. During his years in Tokyo, he was introduced and converted to the Christian faith.

Utilizing his amazing foresight and planning ability, Sataro organized work parties to develop and complete many village-oriented projects. They included constructing schools and a church, and establishing a day care center which served both children and the elderly; this enabled husbands and wives to work, providing for their financial security. One winter, he organized a work group to convert an abandoned gold mine into an ice storage facility. This supplied a reserve of ice for summer use. On another occasion, Sataro bought a nearby mountain for its vast forest. With a small down payment and a 25-year loan, the villagers were allowed to participate in the ownership, thereby assuring themselves of a constant supply of wood. Quiet and soft-spoken, his accomplishments spoke for themselves.



The Immigrants; left to right, front row: Katsu Senda, Akira, Sataro, Tosa, Mayko, Shoji. Back row: Toshihiko Senda, Shichiro, Tasuku, Jiuji.

Because of his diligent work for the welfare of the village, Sataro received the great admiration and respect of his fellow villagers despite the unpopularity of being a Christian. In later years, he was honored by the Japanese government as a prominent community leader and by the National Christian Council as an outstanding layman. Embodying his strong sense of family and compassion for his fellow man, his deep religious commitment was a motivating force behind his dreams and plans, both in Japan and in the United States.

In 1880, Sataro married Kin Sasaki (1864-1932). As his wife, Kin shared his dreams and plans. Where as Sataro was quiet and reserved, she was a jovial, cheerful woman. It was apparent Shichiro (SK) inherited his hearty laugh and fun-loving, good-natured personality from his mother, Kin. Born into a wealthy family who made their fortune in sake and miso production, Kin was a unique woman. It was probably her wealth which gave her such a generous disposition. She never turned an uninvited relative or stranger away; with eleven children and several live-in servants, this made dinner time very "isogashi". During the holidays, such as New Year's and Obon, it was customary to present servants with gifts. Often, Kin would give "tanmono" to her servants. Tanmono is specially woven clothing material used to make kimonos.

On a particular day when all the men had gone to town to attend a meeting, the neighbor's house had caught fire, spreading towards the Kumasaka home. After Kin found a safe place for her invalid mother-in-law, she returned to fight the threatening fire. At the time, wandering on a nearby hill, a group of beggars saw the heavy smoke. Realizing the Kumasaka house was in danger of burning, they ran down to help. Thanks to them, the house was saved. Their assistance was no accident; in the past, whenever beggars appeared at her door, they were never turned away.

After becoming a widow, Sataro's younger sister, Mrs. Kiyo Ogata, came to live at Kubouchi with her children. Kin lovingly cared for the children as if they were her own. Kiyo's two boys, Tadajiro and Hiroji, were about the same age as Jiuji and Shichiro. Tadajiro and Shichiro would later become partners in a transfer company in Seattle. Because the house was so close to the school, nieces and nephews often spent the night during inclement weather. The children walked to school from there the next day.

Kin never came to the United States to visit her immigrant family. When she passed away in 1936, at the age of 68, some beggars came to pay their last respects. They walked to the house with incense in their hands; as they were poor and ostracized, this was an act unheard of in those days. They had returned, mourning for the woman whose large hands had always given them generous handfuls of rice.





The ancestral house located in Kubouchi, Omori-mura, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima-ken.

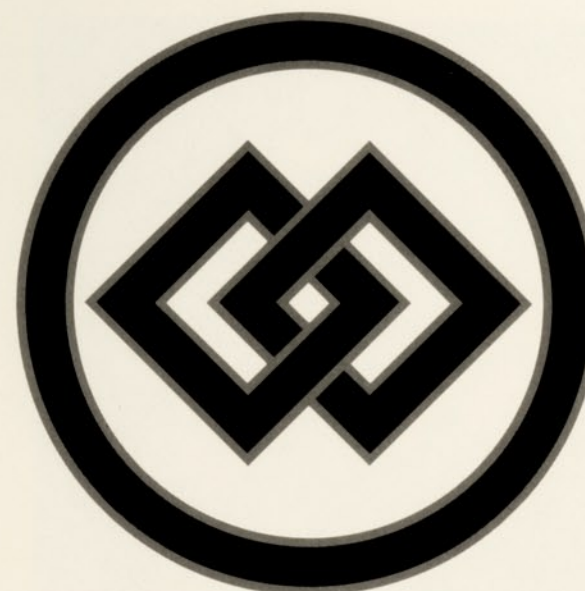
In 1907, the initial year of the Gentlemen's Agreement between Japan and the United States, Sataro and Kin's second son, Shoji (1884-1950), immigrated to the United States. He was the first in a succession of seven of Sataro and Kin's offspring who would come to the United States, five taking-up permanent residence. Following Shoji, Katsu (1895), his younger sister and the sixth child, immigrated in 1915; Tosa (1897-1974), the youngest daughter and seventh child, in 1919; Jiuji (1900), the sixth son and ninth child in 1919; and Shichiro (1902-1974), the seventh son and youngest child in 1920. The oldest son, Tasuku, visited the United States, staying temporarily from 1916 to 1926. He returned to Japan to assume his responsibilities as the eldest son which included taking care of the ancestral home. Tosaburo, the third son, came to the United States in 1915. He married and settled in Fresno, California. There, he worked as a Presbyterian minister. Because of fragile health, he moved up to Seattle to be near his family. Later, he returned to Japan and due to his ill health, died at the early age of 40. Following in his footsteps, his son, Nobuo, became a minister also.

The first time Sataro visited his immigrant family was in 1918, to survey the progress of those (Tasaku, Shoji, Katsu and Tosa) who already had arrived, making arrangements for his two youngest sons, Jiuji and Shichiro. He returned to the United States in 1927 and 1930.

He was proud of his American family and the progress they had achieved. Believing there was always strength in numbers, Sataro expressed his hope to his family that they would always remain close, helping each other in times of need. Shoji, the eldest of the family in the United States, seeing this as his personal responsibility, periodically organized picnics and dinners. On each occasion, photographs were taken and sent to Japan. After World War II, because of the dislocations caused by internment, the family became scattered throughout the country. In the summer of 1953, by chance, relatives from the east, midwest and California planned their vacations in Seattle. Hastily, a family reunion was planned, and a picnic was held at Lincoln Park.

The deep concern for close family ties, as taught by Sataro to his children, has been passed down from generation to generation. The altruistic bond shared between the cousins is the finest legacy Sataro and Kin could have bequeathed.

## Kumasaka Mon and Camellia



"The family's crest is called chigai-bushi-mon, or combined diamond (the shape, not the jewel) crest. It is a variant of the hishi-mon, or diamond crest. The diamond, or rhombus, shape is called hishi-gata in Japanese because it resembles the nut of the water chestnut (hishi). Hishi crests are especially well-known as the crest of the Takeda family. The Takeda were a military family who began their rise in the Kamakura period (1192-1333) and had great power in the Warring States Period (1470-1570). The Takeda first adapted the hishi-mon for use of their armor and only later began to use it more generally as a family crest. Branch families of the Takeda also used the hishi-mon, but of a different design from that of the main family. According to an historical record dated 1393, the Lord of Izu Province (a post which carried no real power at that time) Takeda Nobuaki wore the same crest as the Kumasaka's, embroidered on his formal attire when he had an audience with officials of the shogunate. There are varied kinds of hishi-mon. In the Edo period (1603-1867) the crest was adopted by many families, such as daimyo families in Nanbu, Yanagisawa, Goto, Yamaguchi and Matsumae domains, as well as more than 450 direct retainers of the shogun. Hishi-mon are among the most widely-used crests in Japan."

The Kumasaka Camellia (*Camellia, Japanica*) is named for the hero in the Kabuki Dance, Kumasaka, a Great Thief. It was brought from Nagao Sosei-en, Koai, Niizu-shi, Nigata Prefecture (ken) to the Taketa Kyoto Herbal Gardens. The flower was first described in writing in 1685:

"Flower of Peony type, deep rose petals broadly imarginated at the apex, the inner petals being smaller and irregular are often divided into staminal groups. The leaves are rather small, broadly elliptical or narrowly obovate-elliptical, sharp acuminate on the shiny upper surface, often plicated along the mid-vein, veinlets slightly impressed and minutely serrated at the margins."

It blooms from early April to early May.



## Sataro's Scroll



Sataro, sitting with a scroll, inscribed with one of his favorite biblical passages (translated below). This passage was also included in his will. The Kumasaka Mon can be seen on his right sleeve.

"See that none of you repays evil for evil, but always seek to do good to one another and to all. Rejoice always, pray constantly, give thanks in all circumstances; for this is the will of God in Christ Jesus for you."

—1 Thessalonians 5:15-18.

"After a succession of failures in my work, I started to worry and came to hate the world. Who could save me?! I realized the only thing that could save me was the teaching of Christ on the cross. I was baptized in November of 1886 at the age of 24. Since then, I have had four major crises in my life, but the Lord has been my refuge. I have prayed and prayed ceaselessly, trusting the Lord, and so by His grace, I survive today. I will continue to pray, living with the hope of eternal life."

Excerpted from a letter Sataro Kumasaka wrote to his daughter, Katsu, on May 8, 1935.

## Shoji



Left to right, front row: Matsumi, Mariko, Shozo (being carried), Shoji, Mitsuko. Back row: Mayko, Akira, Haruo.

Shoji Kumasaka (1884-1950) came to Seattle in 1907 and worked in greenhouses with other immigrants. He acquired the lease of a greenhouse at North 85 and Latona in 1911 at which time he sent for and married Matsumi (1887-1954), the eldest daughter of Tanematsu and Masa Ishii of Fukushima. Four children were born at this home: Akira (1912-1952), Mitsuko (1914), Mayko (1916), and Haruo (1918). It was during this time that many of Shoji's brothers and sisters came to Seattle. The family visited Japan for a few months in 1918 and returned in time for Akira to start grade school. Mitsuko remained in Japan at the Ishii home for 10 years and returned to Seattle at the age of 14.

In 1919 the family moved to North 100 and Meridian where three children were born: Mariko (1921), Mutsuko (1923-1923) and Roland (1930). The greenhouses were so rundown an arrangement was made with the landlord in 1923 to rebuild three of them. This property was purchased in 1928 and named Green Lake Gardens. Additional greenhouses and structures were built in 1931, 1936 and 1938.

As the patriarch, Shoji had the respect and trust of the Kumasaka families. His leadership was evident when he served as an elder of the Japanese Presbyterian Church, an officer of the Japanese Community Club and president of the Furuya Company.

During the family's internment in Puyallup and Minidoka, Shoji was interned in Montana and New Mexico. By the time he was reunited with his wife and youngest son in Minidoka in 1943, the older children had relocated to Sugar City, Idaho, and Chicago, Illinois. Shoji, Matsumi and Roland moved to Vale, Oregon, to live and work with Mitsuko's family in 1945. They returned to Seattle in 1946 to help Akira and his family at Green Lake Gardens. The infliction of internment did not diminish Shoji's faith that the children would have the opportunity to live in freedom and to remain as a family.

He went to Japan for two months in 1949 to make sure that his father, brother, sisters and the Ishii family were all well. The circle of responsibility and concern was complete.

Shoji and Matsumi survived the hardships of immigrants because of their Christian beliefs and values. Their moments of sadness and joy, their guidance with strength and understanding, these are their legacy to the family.



## Katsu Senda



Left to right, front row: Toshihiko, Margaret, Katsu, Toki. Back row: Miyo, Kane, Toshi.

As the sixth child, second daughter, of Sataro and Kin Kumasaka, Katsu Kumasaka (1895) was fortunate enough to attend the Presbyterian Mission School in Sendai, Japan. This was made possible because, at the time, her brother was going into Ministry and her father was a very active member of the church. This education proved to be invaluable when she immigrated to the United States in 1915. Her mission school background directed her to seek out other Christians; she joined the Catherine Blaine Home for women. This was the first step in life-long devotion to the Methodist Church. Throughout her life, Katsu was characterized as being sincere and honest, Christian qualities which were obviously nurtured by her early education and the Christian influence of her father. Her human compassion and sensitivity attracted others to confide easily in her.

While he was visiting the United States in 1918, Sataro gave Katsu in marriage to Toshihiko Senda (1889-1951) in a ceremony at the Seattle's United Methodist Church. Over the years, they had five children; Toshiko (1919), Kane (1921), Miyo (1922), Toki (1926) and Margaret (1934-1959).

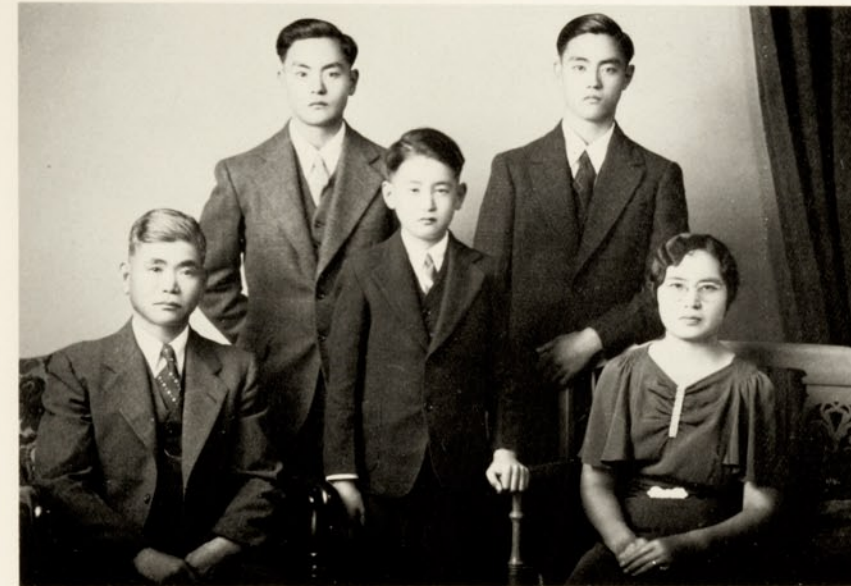
Toshihiko Senda, the third son of Tokusaburo and Nobu Senda of Aichi-ken, Japan, was born on April 9, 1889, the seventh of nine children. Although he was born under wealthy circumstances, the family met with a series of misfortunes during his childhood. The most devastating was a great flood which ruined their vast land holdings and washed away their sake brewing business.

After completing middle school, Toshihiko and his older brother, Masutoki, ventured into Tokyo to attend Keio High School. While in Tokyo, he made arrangements with the Furuya Company to work at their Seattle store. He was about twenty years old when he journeyed across the Pacific to the United States in 1909.

At the time, the Furuya Company was the largest importer and seller of Japanese goods in the northwest. In due time, Toshihiko and four other men, venturing out on their own, started the Asia Trading Company, 512 Maynard Avenue. They traveled to farms, sawmills and other outlying rural areas, offering easy access to Japanese consumer products and other daily needs. It was not uncommon for the men to spend three weeks of the month on the road. Their business prospered so well, that in 1930, two of the partners, with their families and fortune, moved back to Japan. The remaining partners, Toshihiko, Mr. Seiki, and Mr. Hayashi, continued the business until wartime evacuation forced them to close down in 1942.

As with many Issei parents, Toshihiko and Katsu watched the war and evacuation slowly separate their family. One by one, their older children left to assume lives of their own. Upon release from the camps, the Senda's returned to their home on Charles Street in Seattle. In October, 1951, Toshihiko suffered a heart attack and passed away at the age of 62. With the passage of the 1952 McCarran-Walters bill, Katsu acquired her United States Citizenship in 1953.

## Tosa and Yuji



Left to right, sitting: Yuji, Tosa. Standing: Ryo, Yukio, George.

Yuji Kumasaka (1888-1961) was born the second son of Saroku and Matsu Kumasaka on November 11, 1888. Following the immigration route many of the first Issei pioneers travelled when coming to the United States, Yuji stayed briefly in Hawaii, working in the sugar cane fields. His first mainland employment was working in the California fruit orchards. He headed up to the Pacific Northwest, working in the railroad gangs and sawmills, spending his leisure hours sumo wrestling and playing baseball.

Returning to Japan, he married Tosa Kumasaka (1897-1974) in November, 1918. When Tosa emigrated from Japan in 1919, she was 21-years old. Yuji and Tosa worked alongside each other in the greenhouse business; first, at Green Lake; then later, in the Angle Lake area. While living in the Green Lake area, Yuji coached its first Japanese baseball team in the 1920's and 1930's.

Yuji was an avid reader, and possessed an eloquent speaking ability and a grand sense of humor. These qualities helped him as a leader in the Japanese community. He was on the Sunnydale Language School Board and President of the Sunnydale Japanese Association.

Yuji and Tosa had three boys; Ryo (1919), George (1920) and Yukio (1927). Interestingly, each member of the family was born in the month of November. Along with education, Yuji emphasized the importance of sports in the upbringing of his children.

Proficient and self-sufficient, Tosa was a pioneer, persevering through a hard life. Her daily routine consisted of doing housework, raising three boys, and spending most of her spare time in the greenhouses. Her duties as family barber must have seemed like a vacation from her rigorous routine. As well as the family picnics and get-togethers, her interests included playing the shamisen, singing, English lessons, flowers and plants, church, movies, playing cards and sports. And like her husband, she especially loved baseball, coming to know the game very well. She was sensitive, devoted and courageous, with her spirit and enthusiasm overcoming her life's share of up's and down's.



## Jiuji



Left to right, front row: Kuniko, Hiroshi, Glen, Reiko, Mrs. Isono Takaki. Back row: Jiuji, Ruby.

Jiuji Kumasaka (1900), the sixth son of Sataro and Kin, making the long journey from Fukushima-ken, arrived in Seattle on May 16, 1919. Eagerly awaiting him were his father and brother, Shoji. During his brief stay in Seattle, he worked two months at the Asia Trading Company, an importing business which was started by Toshihiko Senda and four others. Soon after, he moved to Tacoma where he obtained employment with the St. Paul Lumber Company. Tacoma was to be his home for the next 23 years.

From the beginning, Jiuji was diligent, working days to send money back home (as did his brother, Shichiro) and attending English classes at night to learn the language of his new country. In 1923, investing in first of two local hotels, Jiuji purchased the Modern Apartment for \$500. Three years later, he bought the Massasoit Hotel. He married Kuniko Takaki (1904) in 1926; she had arrived two years earlier to join her parents. Over the years, they had four children: Ruby (1927), Glenn (1929), Reiko (1933) and Hiroshi (1938).

In 1928, venturing seven miles south of Tacoma, he leased a gas station. Because of poor business, he began to sell fresh produce on the site. This was the beginning of the Liberty Market on South Tacoma Way. Prior to the outbreak of World War II, he was leasing two additional sites for his floral business. His businesses were sold, succumbing to the results of evacuation.

Jiuji was forced into a life of transition, both voluntary and involuntary. Evacuation took his family to the Pinedale, California, Assembly Center. Eventual internment occurred in the Tule Lake Relocation Center, California. In 1945, together with his parents-in-law, Jiuji moved to Rochester, New York, working as a storekeeper at the Seneca Hotel. In 1954, he moved back to the west coast, settling in sunny, smoggy Los Angeles. He worked for the Sealright Company, a plastic food carton company.

Throughout his life Jiuji has maintained strong family ties in Sataro's tradition. His vivid memory has allowed him to captivate audiences with many humorous anecdotes.

## Shichiro



Left to right, sitting: Fusano, Henry Akio, Shichiro. Standing: Kazuo, Junko, Tatsuo.

Shichiro Kumasaka (1902-1974), also known as SK, the seventh son of Sataro and Kin, arrived in the United States in 1920. Before settling in Seattle permanently, he worked at a Tacoma sawmill. That same year with his cousin, Tadajiro Ogata, he started an express transfer company, which was located in the North Coast building.

In April, 1926, he married Fusano Toshima (1904) of Fukushima-ken. He started a wholesale produce business on Western Avenue with Motosuke Hayasaka, buying from the local farmers in South Park and Fife areas. As residents in Military Area Number One, Shichiro and his family were forced to evacuate to Camp Harmony in Puyallup, Washington. Their permanent relocation assignment was at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho. After the war, in 1945, Shichiro worked on farms in Ontario and Nyssa, Oregon. In December 1946, the family moved back to Seattle, staying with the Senda's. For a while he worked for the railroad, later becoming a gardener.

Shichiro and Fusano raised four children: Kazuo (1927), Tatsuo (1928), Junko (1931) and Henry Akio (1934).

Enjoying the outdoors, SK took advantage of what the Pacific Northwest had to offer. An avid fisherman, he derived pleasure from dock fishing with hand lines for shiners and sea perch, searching for rock cod holes, and locating sea cucumber beds. He was also an ardent mushroom hunter, but in different seasons, his excursions into the woods might yield warabi (fern shoots) or wild fuki, both of which he relished.

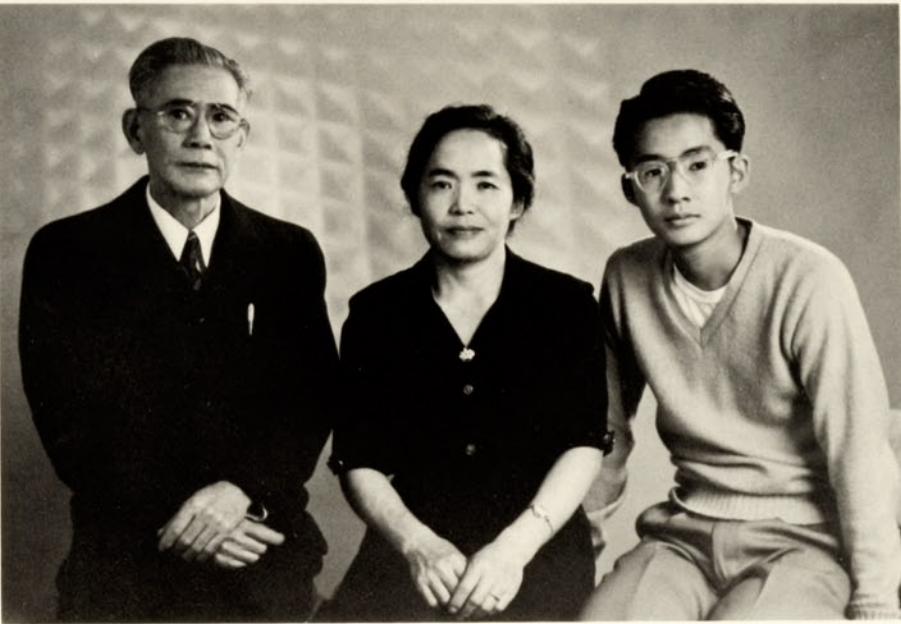
In addition to the free food provided by nature, SK and Fusano enjoyed the annual harvest of their garden, which produced a variety of common vegetables, herbs, and flowers. From this garden—still maintained by Fusano—comes chiso which provides the distinctive flavor in her celebrated fukujinzuke.

An interesting fact about Shichiro's life, as the youngest in a family with a wide age difference between the siblings, he was at birth the uncle of a nephew older than himself.

A friend to everyone, SK will be remembered for his punning sense of humor; yet, in times of seriousness, his strong sense of family would take precedent. Fond of ox-tail soup and Olympia beer, his "It's da watah" forever echoes.



Satoru



Left to right: Satoru, Masami, Henry Matsuo. Not pictured: Roy, Haruko.

In March 1887, Satoru Kumasaka (1887-1968), the first son of Saroku (Sataro's uncle) and Matsu Kumasaka, was born at Kubouchi, Omori-mura, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima-ken. At the age of nineteen, he emigrated from Japan to the United States in the winter of 1906. His first job was with a labor contractor in Montana, shoveling snow off the railroad tracks. Labor was cheap at ten cents an hour, ten hours a day, less the cost of meals. There was no money for winter clothes.

Following his return to Seattle in the spring of 1907, he worked as a greenhouseman on Vashon Island. He later moved to Green Lake, where Shoji lived, and leased a greenhouse. He operated the greenhouse for ten years.

He went to Japan in 1917 to visit his ailing father and returned to Green Lake after his father's funeral. He went back to Japan in 1921, when his mother became ill. Before returning to Seattle, he married Masami Sato (1900) in January 1922. Masami was born on February 25, 1900 at Takenouchi, Noda-mura, Shinobu-gun, Fukushima-ken. She was 22 when she immigrated to the United States with her new husband in May, 1922.

After an accidental fire burned his house in 1922, Satoru quit the greenhouse business and became a licensed journeyman plumber. He quit plumbing during the Depression and began operating the Yesler Apartments, 1932-36; and the Ohio Hotel, 1936-1942. During this time, Satoru and Masami had three children; Roy (1923), Haruko (1928) and Henry Matsuo (1931-1981).

In the spring of 1942, Satoru and Masami were interned at the Puyallup Assembly Center. They spent the remaining duration of the war at the Minidoka War Relocation Authority Camp. In Minidoka, Satoru worked as a boilerman while his wife, Masami, washed dishes.

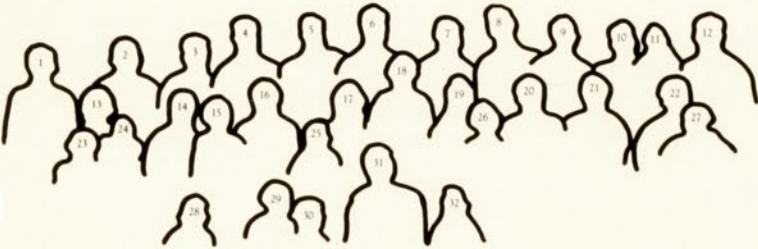
Following their release from internment, Satoru and his family returned to Seattle. He worked as a janitor and boilerman at the Seattle YWCA. He then operated the Beck Hotel from 1950 until his retirement in 1968.

An avid reader, Satoru was an intellectual man, a quiet scholar.

Green Lake 1926



Prior to his return to Japan, a picnic was held for Tasuku, Sataro's eldest son, at Green Lake in 1926.



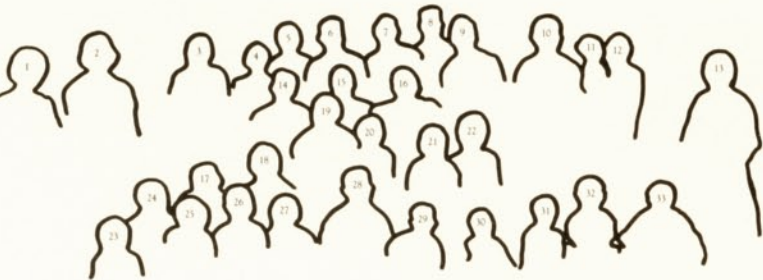
- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Akira Kumasaka    | 17. Masami Kumasaka  |
| 2. Toshihiko Senda   | 18. Mayko Kumasaka   |
| 3. Satoru Kumasaka   | 19. Matsumi Kumasaka |
| 4. Shichiro Kumasaka | 20. Isono Takaki     |
| 5. Shoji Kumasaka    | 21. Kuniko Kumasaka  |
| 6. Kazuhiko Hayashi  | 22. Hatsu Kumasaka   |
| 7. Tamotsu Toshima   | 23. Miyo Senda       |
| 8. Jiuji Kumasaka    | 24. Toki Senda       |
| 9. Junjiro Takaki    | 25. Roy Kumasaka     |
| 10. Tadajiro Ogata   | 26. Mariko Kumasaka  |
| 11. Tomio Ogata      | 27. Natsuko Ogata    |
| 12. Yuji Kumasaka    | 28. George Kumasaka  |
| 13. Katsu Senda      | 29. Haruo Kumasaka   |
| 14. Tosa Kumasaka    | 30. Kane Senda       |
| 15. Toshi Senda      | 31. Tasuku Kumasaka  |
| 16. Fusano Kumasaka  | 32. Ryo Kumasaka     |



Green Lake 1930



1930 picnic at Green Lake, celebrating Sataro's visit.



- |                      |                     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Tosa Kumasaka     | 18. Fusano Kumasaka |
| 2. Katsu Senda       | 19. Mayko Kumasaka  |
| 3. Mitsuko Kumasaka  | 20. Miyo Senda      |
| 4. Masami Kumasaka   | 21. Mariko Kumasaka |
| 5. Shichiro Kumasaka | 22. Toshi Kumasaka  |
| 6. Jiuji Kumasaka    | 23. Tatsuo Kumasaka |
| 7. Shoji Kumasaka    | 24. Masami Kumasaka |
| 8. Kazuhiko Hayashi  | 25. Haruko Kumasaka |
| 9. Tadajiro Ogata    | 26. Roy Kumasaka    |
| 10. Tamotsu Toshima  | 27. Kaz Kumasaka    |
| 11. Glenn Kumasaka   | 28. Kane Senda      |
| 12. Kuniko Kumasaka  | 29. Yukio Kumasaka  |
| 13. Isono Takaki     | 30. Ruby Kumasaka   |
| 14. Yuji Kumasaka    | 31. Toki Senda      |
| 15. Sataro Kumasaka  | 32. George Kumasaka |
| 16. Toshihiko Senda  | 33. Ryo Kumasaka    |
| 17. Haruo Kumasaka   |                     |

Kin Ka Low 1934



A memorial service for Kin, in 1934 a dinner was held at Kin Ka Low restaurant (6th and Main).



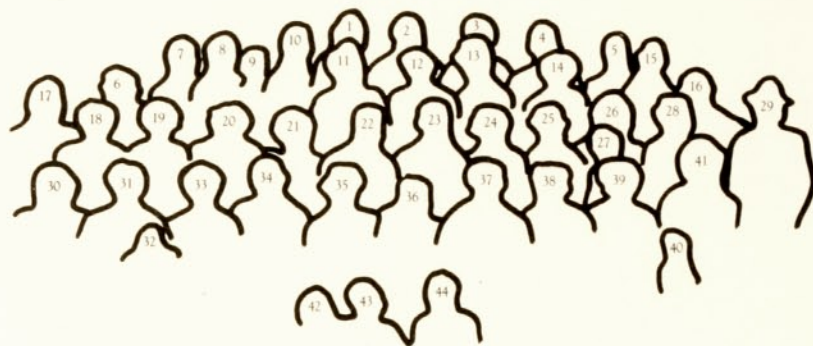
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|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. George Kumasaka    | 22. Yoshiji Wakamatsu   |
| 2. Ryo Kumasaka       | 23. Mayko Kumasaka      |
| 3. Miyo Senda         | 24. Ruby Kumasaka       |
| 4. Toshi Senda        | 25. Kuniko Kumasaka     |
| 5. Jiuji Kumasaka     | 26. Reiko Kumasaka      |
| 6. Shichiro Kumasaka  | 27. Roland Kumasaka     |
| 7. Shoji Kumasaka     | 28. Matsumi Kumasaka    |
| 8. Akira Kumasaka     | 29. Henry Akio Kumasaka |
| 9. Mikiye Wakamatsu   | 30. Katsu Senda         |
| 10. Haruo Kumasaka    | 31. Margaret Senda      |
| 11. Kane Senda        | 32. Toki Senda          |
| 12. Mariko Kumasaka   | 33. Fusano Kumasaka     |
| 13. Toshihiko Senda   | 34. June Kumasaka       |
| 14. Satoru Kumasaka   | 35. Glenn Kumasaka      |
| 15. Roy Kumasaka      | 36. Yukio Kumasaka      |
| 16. Tadajiro Ogata    | 37. Tatsuo Kumasaka     |
| 17. Kaz Kumasaka      | 38. Tosa Kumasaka       |
| 18. Kinshiro Furuyama | 39. Haruko Kumasaka     |
| 19. George Furuyama   | 40. Mrs. Kumasaka       |
| 20. Fred Furuyama     | 41. Mr. Kumasaka        |
| 21. Yuji Kumasaka     |                         |



## Lincoln Park 1953



First post-war family reunion held at Lincoln Park in 1953.



- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kane Senda         | 23. Henry A. Kumasaka |
| 2. Haruo Kumasaka     | 24. Reiko Kumasaka    |
| 3. Tatsuo Kumasaka    | 25. Margaret Senda    |
| 4. Ky Fujioka         | 26. Miyo Senda        |
| 5. Minnie Kumasaka    | 27. Dale Yamamoto     |
| 6. Glenn Kumasaka     | 28. Amy Kumasaka      |
| 7. Toki Sekijima      | 29. Yuji Kumasaka     |
| 8. Harpo Sekijima     | 30. Shinayo Ota       |
| 9. Margaret Sekijima  | 31. Katsu Senda       |
| 10. George Kumasaka   | 32. Janet Sekijima    |
| 11. Noreen Kumasaka   | 33. Tsuruyo Kato      |
| 12. Beatrice Kumasaka | 34. Chosaburo Kato    |
| 13. June Kumasaka     | 35. Matsumi Kumasaka  |
| 14. Mayko Fujioka     | 36. Isono Takaki      |
| 15. Bruce Yamamoto    | 37. Jiuji Kumasaka    |
| 16. George Yamamoto   | 38. Fusano Kumasaka   |
| 17. Kay Takeoka       | 39. Tosa Kumasaka     |
| 18. Toshi Takeoka     | 40. Gary Kumasaka     |
| 19. Rose Senda        | 41. Sayo Kumasaka     |
| 20. Kuniko Kumasaka   | 42. Linda Tsukuno     |
| 21. Ruby Noji         | 43. Steven Tsukuno    |
| 22. Hiroshi Kumasaka  | 44. Stuart Kumasaka   |



At Kubouchi, June 17, 1926; left to right, front row: Kane Senda, Katsu Senda, Miyo Senda, Kin Kumasaka, Toshi Senda, Masu Kumasaka, Tsugio Kumasaka (being held), Hiroshi Kumasaka, Aiko Kumasaka. Back row: Kanou Kumasaka, Shigeru Kumasaka, Sataro Kumasaka, Saki Kumasaka, Same Kumasaka.



Early greenhouses, located in the north Green Lake area.



Tacoma Japanese Baseball team in early 20's: Jiuji Kumasaka is the third from the left, standing; Shichiro Kumasaka is the farthest right, standing.