

Washington State Cemetery Association

http://www.rootsweb.com/~wapsgs/

Issue 3 Number 1, January 2002

P.O. Box 103, Port Orchard WA 98366, email andimac@charter.net

Starting a Successful Cemetery Association

by Jeanne Robinson

[Editor's Note: Jeanne Robinson has worked in various capacities on the Board of Directors of the Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association before accepting the position as Executive Director. This article was first published in the OHCA Ledger, Vol 10, Issue 3, and is reprinted here with permission.]

As the Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association celebrates its 10th anniversary, I am flooded with memories of the events of January 1992 when Mary Tryon (then Mary T. Howard) took the initiative to invite about thirty avid cemerterians to a meeting to explore the possibility of forming a statewide cemetery association. Beginning with her own desire to see an improved future for Oregon's cemeteries, Mary added the two key ingredients necessary to the formation of any successful society: a group of people she knew to share her concern for our cemeteries, and a copy of Robert's Rules of Order.

Over our ten-year history, we have been able to assist in the formation of several individual cemetery associations, offering as our best advice the proper organization of such a society. That advice has been followed, and we have been pleased to see the results of the efforts of these dedicated groups manifest themselves in noticeable improvements in the cemeteries they represent. Notable among them are the Old Town Oakland Cemetery Association of Douglas County and, the recipient of this year's Award for Outstanding Achievement in Cemetery Preservation, the Friends of Lone Fir Cemetery of Multnomah County.

We have also seen the less than successful groups whose leaders felt they had a better way than that offered

by Henry Robert back in 1915 and whose founders didn't want to be confined by the "formality" of the rules of parliamentary procedure.

This article is addressed to any group of individuals considering the formation of a cemetery association. If you have the notion that you do not need a parliamentary authority, please consider the following principles underlying parliamentary law as outlined in Robert's Rules:

"The rules of parliamentary law found in this book (Robert's Rules of Order) will, on analysis, be seen to be constructed upon a careful balance of the rights of persons or of subgroups within an organization's or an assembly's total membership. That is, these rules are based on a regard for the rights:

- of the majority,
- of the minority, especially a strong minority -- greater than one third,
- of individual members,
- of absentees, and
- of all of these together.

"Fundamentally, under the rules of parliamentary law, a deliberative body is a free agent -- free to do what it wants to do with the greatest measure of protection to itself and of consideration for the rights of its members.

"The application of parliamentary law is the best method yet devised to enable assemblies of any size, with due regard for every member's opinion, to arrive at the general will on the maximum number of questions of varying complexity in a minimum time and under all kinds of internal climate ranging from total harmony to hardened or impassioned division of opinion."

Where there is no law, but every man does what is right in his own eyes, there is the least of real liberty.

- Henry M. Robert

Inside

Email	Page 4
McMurray Cemetery	Page 5
Washington State Volunteers	Page 6
The Law	Page 7

continued to page 2

Steps...

1. Mail a letter to those interested in the cemetery.

Include:

*Cover letter with concept and meeting date, time and place.

*Proposal to form association

*Agenda for first meeting

*Goals of the association

2. First organizational meeting

*Call meeting to order

*Elect chair pro tem

*Chair pro tem takes chair

*Secretary pro tem is elected

*Background information provided

*Opinions given

*Resolution to form association

*Assign bylaws committee

*Fix date, time, place of next meeting

*Motion to reimburse expenses

*Name of association

*State incorporated?

*Federal nonprofit?

*Proposed aims and structure of association

3. Bylaws committee meets as often as necessary to draft bylaws

*Double spaced draft mailed to everyone who attended first meeting.

4. Second organizational meeting

*Present draft of bylaws

*Request input

*Make changes

*Motion to adopt bylaws

*Break to sign up new members

*Chair pro tem calls meeting back to order

*Request nominations from floor for permanent officers

*Elect permanent officers.

*Schedule date, time, and place of first association meeting.

Calling for an organizational meeting

Robert's suggests that while an association is being formed, you should limit those invited to those whose interest in the cemetery is known as opposed to making a public announcement. As it will become a permanent document regarding your association, the invitation needs to be typewritten and mailed rather than a telephone call, word of mouth, or email. Be certain that your invitation is clear in that the purpose of the meeting is to discuss the possibility of forming a cemetery association.

Back in 1992, Mary Tryon mailed out a cover letter explaining her concept and included a proposal to form the association, an agenda for the first organizational meeting, and possible goals of the association.

Election of temporary officers and discussion

The individual who called for the meeting should call the meeting to order and begin the process of electing a chair pro tem. Nominations would come from the floor and be voted on by voice. When the chair pro tem has taken the chair, a secretary is elected. The chair then calls on the member most interested in the formation of the association to give background information, and others can be asked to give opinions on the subject.

Adoption of a resolution to form the cemetery association

The meeting organizer should prepare in advance a suitable resolution to present following discussion. An example might be "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that an association for Pioneer Cemetery now be formed."

Other business relating to the formation of the association

Once voted on by those in attendance, the group can begin formalizing the type of association they envision. Generally, the steps involved are:

- a committee is assigned to prepare draft bylaws

- a motion is made to fix the date, hour, and place of the next meeting at which the draft bylaws will be presented

- a motion is made to reimburse committee expenses once fees or dues have been collected (this cannot be done until the association is officially formed)

This meeting is where you will want to talk about the name of the association and whether it will be incorporated with the State. Also, for the benefit of the bylaws committee, there should be a group discussion of the proposed aims and structure of the association.

The Bylaws Committee

Robert's Rules is an invaluable aid in the preparation of draft bylaws, as it offers a standardized outline of all of the essential elements. It is also very helpful if the committee obtain copies of the bylaws of similar association. When the committee has agreed upon a draft, it is advisable to prepare double-spaced copies and that the draft be mailed to everyone who attended the first meeting.

The second organizational meeting

As one who served on the bylaws committee of our association, I was amazed at how many changes were made to what the committee felt was a really good document. Don't get me wrong -- the changed bylaws were far better than what we created!

Remember that a principle of parliamentary law is that it is based on regard for the rights of the majority; the more people working together to achieve a common goal, the better the outcome will be.

Even in very cohesive and like-minded groups, there is likely to be much discussion about the various elements of the bylaws. The group that came together to adopt our bylaws spent a full day making sure that every "i" was dotted and every "t" crossed. If you are a member of the bylaws committee, remember that a change in "your" document is not a personal attack.

Once all suggested changes are approved, a motion is made to adopt the proposed bylaws. There is a step-by-step process for this outlined in *Robert's*. Once adopted (voted upon), the bylaws take effect immediately.

Now you can enroll members!

The bylaws only apply to members, so now you need to get them enrolled. The meeting will be recessed, and those wishing to be members will need to sign a permanent record sheet provided in advance by the secretary pro tem. The signature signifies agreement to abide by the bylaws and to pay whatever fees or dues are assigned for the first year. Those signing this document are the "charter members." The secretary will record dues or fees collected at this time until a treasurer is elected and takes office.

Who will be in charge?

The chair pro tem will call the meeting back to order, have the roll of members read, and call for nominations and election of permanent officers of the association. Your bylaws will have described the officers, their duties, and their terms of office, as well as a procedure for elections.

In small associations, officers are often those who volunteer for the position. Your association needs to very carefully consider their choice for a chair or president. This person needs to be knowledgeable about the cemetery and the issues it faces, able to effectively lead a meeting without being either too controlling or too wishy-washy, able to draw out and support the will of the majority as opposed to forcing their choices upon the members, and an effective and professional representative of the group when dealing with others in the community.

What now?

You will have now built a solid foundation upon which to perform the work of your association. A good start would be to look at the goals of the association that were developed at your first organizational meeting, add to them if necessary, and prioritize

them. Even the biggest task is easy when broken into smaller pieces and spread out over a period of time. Much of the work of cemetery associations focuses on maintenance, and volunteers accomplish most of that, so you can begin planning a clean up day. What sort of resources do your members have to offer the group? Perhaps you have a landscaper, mason, or fence installer in your midst. You may be interested in improvements such as installation of lighting, vandalism repairs, or new fencing. Discuss ways for the group to raise funds. Consider applying for grants, but remember that most are for matching funds. What would you do if you had unlimited funds?

Maximize your success

My final piece of advice is to do your homework before beginning any improvement project. By that I mean contacting experts. I do NOT include most monument dealers, funeral homes, or operating cemeteries in my definition of experts. This is because most of you are forming association's related to older, often nonoperating cemeteries (or those with just a few annual burials), and you need the assistance of people specializing in their needs.

For general assistance, we recommend visiting the web sites of either the Association for Gravestone Studies (www.gravestonestudies.org) or our web site, Oregon Historic Cemeteries Association (www.oregoncemeteries.org). [Editor's note: Washington State Cemetery Association can be contacted by those in Washington for specific state information.] For more specific information and assistance, please contact either of these groups, as we will be able to offer referrals or detailed instructions on how to ensure that your cemetery project is a success.

Good luck, and please let us know if you are interested in forming a cemetery association. We have names of person interested in specific cemeteries in the OHCA archives -- potential members for your new cemetery association!

*Important addresses for
Washington Corporations*

General information

<http://www.secstate.wa.gov/>

Forms

<http://www.wa.gov/dol/forms/700028.htm>

Active cemeteries

(conducting burials)

<http://www.wa.gov/dol/bpd/cemfront.htm>

Federal Non-Profit Status

<http://www.irs.ustreas.gov/search/on/nonprofit>

*In Washington State you
MUST be a corporation
registered with the state in
order to "...engage in or
transact any of the
businesses of a cem-
etry...". See page 7, The
Law, RCW 78.20.010,
Incorporation required.*



E-mail

From: Michael Gallagher

Subject: Obtaining gravestone writing

I tried taking photos of some stones in an Eastern PA cemetery, and the writing did not come out on all of them, even on those that were only a little over a century old. What do you suggest if I shant do rubbings?

From: Andi MacDonald

Lynette Strangstad's book, *A Graveyard Preservation Primer* [ISBN: 0761991301] has a section on this with a couple of diagrams to aid.

To take better photos and ensure the carvings come out, use a full length mirror available at WalMart for \$5. Capture the sun with the mirror and rake it across the face of the stone. You may have to move your camera angle and you may have to rake at more of an angle or less, just keep moving things around until you get the best shadow. Even here in the northwest, where sunlight is minimal from overcast days, we get good results. We also use a strong flashlight and rake it across the carvings at a tight angle (the flashlight is practically touching the headstone). I also use a digital camera and use software to enhance sunlight/shadow ratio. I get some amazing results.

After you get used to taking photographs, you'll never want to go back to the old methods (chalk or other products to bring out the carving) because taking a photograph is far quicker and easier and best of all it doesn't harm the stone. It just takes a short learning period to become an expert at it. You could start by taking a 12 picture roll of film, trying out some different things with your camera and the sun, or a flashlight, to see what works best for you.

From: Debby Beheler

Subject: Chalk

I hope someone will enlighten us to the damage chalk causes. I am an advocate of using chalk to bring out the inscription, esp. when all else fails. It seems to me that if it is the only way to read the stone, at least we have preserved the information contained there when there may be no way to read it in a few years. I have been carrying a spray bottle of plain water with me to rinse the chalk off afterwards. I am, however, willing to listen to the reasons not to use chalk.

From: William Spurlock

[Editor's Note: See this and other information at Bill Spurlock's web site, <http://www.savinggraves.com>]

The issue of the use of chalk to bring out lettering on a stone can be a touchy one, sometimes just as much as the use of shaving cream. And just like shaving cream, there is a lot of just plain wrong information on the internet and in other resources.

So before I said anything one way or the other, I did some research on the question to find out what true experts on the subject had to say, and followed up with some experiments to confirm. I figured that the best place to start was by contacting Crayola® and asking them if they felt that the use of chalk on stones was safe for the stone itself. Here's what they had to say:

"Crayola® sidewalk chalk contains plaster of paris which has a gritty texture. Plaster of paris is not considered to be biodegradable, nor are most of the pigments contained in Crayola® sidewalk chalk. Also, product packaging warns of colorants that may stain. This could be a good factor depending on the exact nature of what you are trying to do. While packaging does warn of colorants that may stain, chalk used outside generally washes away because of extreme weather conditions and excessive rain. Again, this could vary depending on the surface it is applied to."

If you look on their website, you can find the following additional information:

"Molded chalk, such as Crayola® colored chalk, is a softer chalk, made of plaster of Paris, which is defined as quick-setting gypsum plaster consisting of a fine, white powder, calcium sulfate hemihydrate, which hardens when moistened and allowed to dry. Sidewalk chalk is much harder than regular chalk; in fact, will actually scratch a typical chalkboard."

I decided to test that last statement out so I went out and bought 6 different brands of sidewalk chalk, and 4 brands of regular. I took them up to our Church where they had some old slate blackboards that they were no longer using and conducted a test. Sure enough, all 6 brands of sidewalk chalk left scratch marks on the board. As did 2 of the regular type chalks.

From what I've seen, most people that use chalk tend to use the sidewalk type because it's much larger than regular.

As mentioned above from the Crayola® website, chalk is made from plaster of Paris. According to A Dictionary of Science, Oxford University Press©, Market House Books Ltd 1999, "The hemihydrate of calcium sulphate, $2\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, prepared by heating the mineral gypsum. When ground to a fine powder and mixed with water, plaster of Paris sets hard, forming interlocking crystals of gypsum. The setting results in an increase in volume and so the plaster fits tightly into a mould. It is used in pottery making, as a cast for setting broken bones, and as a constituent of the plaster used in the building industry." So according to that statement, chalk if left on a stone could set and harden into something that could cause damage to the stone, by seeping into and filling up and expanding, and causing the potential to crack or break the stone.

McMurray Cemetery (aka Lake McMurray Cemetery)

On January 24, 2002, an article titled "Logging a cemetery?" appeared in the Skagit Valley Herald. James Geluso wrote about the logging going on in the cemetery that damaged headstones.

Andrea Xaver and a group of individuals (many with family buried at the site) hired an attorney to save the cemetery from further desecrations. In addition they began collecting information on the cemetery. They found the cemetery property, which is square, was actually two separate triangles that had somehow been joined as one piece of property by the county. In the book, *McMurray -- Gone With The Trees*, it states that one triangle was originally owned by the Ladies Aid Society of McMurray. They transferred their deed to the Maccabees. The other triangle was originally owned by J. H. Hayman and he deeded it jointly to the Mason's Lodge #36 and International Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF), Lodge #292, to be used for free burials for members of the lodges and their families.

Theresa Trebon of Continuum History and Research in Sedro-Woolley took an interest in the old cemetery and conducted several hours of research at the Skagit County Auditor's Office. As a thorough researcher, Theresa always heads to the original documents for proof.

In her research, Theresa found that on May 28, 1901, Mabel Bloxham and Alice Bergen, trustees of the Ladies Aid Society of McMurray, purchased land from George and Lizzie Thomas of Seattle for the purpose of forming the McMurray Cemetery, for the price of \$70 gold coin. The deed was filed with Skagit County on June 1, 1901. On June 11, 1912, the IOOF #292 and Masonic Lodge #56, Mt. Baker Lodge, purchased their deed to their triangle of the cemetery from Johnson H. Hayman. And, on March 14, 1919, Macabee Lodge, Skagit Tent #53, purchased their deed from the Ladies Aid Society, McMurray. In addition to these deeds, Theresa located several burial plot deeds (legally, these only entitle someone to be buried in a

cemetery, not to own a part of the cemetery, King County v John Dickinson). While these burial plot deeds do not prove someone was buried in the cemetery, it does prove there was an intention to be buried and supports the theory that bodies are located in the cemetery, until proven otherwise.

The news article states the Masons' triangle of vacant land neighbors the McMurray Cemetery. It is highly questionable that the property is vacant and records of the Masons and the IOOF must be researched to make that determination.

The Masons (what happened to IOOF co-ownership?) claim ownership of the triangle and are attempting to sell the property. However, since they cannot prove clear title, the property is sitting in escrow. The prospective owners asked for permission to log the triangle and the Masons granted permission.

Somewhere along the line, there was a miscommunication and the loggers entered the Macabee triangle of land to conduct their logging damaging headstones and taking trees from that side also. This is in clear violation of our state's laws on desecration of cemetery property (RCW's 68.56 & 68.60)

A public outcry arose. Skagit County officials claimed they could do nothing, as so many counties have done in the past. But continued public concern caused at least a site visit from the County's Prosecuting Attorney. It is unknown what the result of that visit is.

Andrea says she now has a list of 97 burials on the property, and they are still looking through records for more.

Our records show a 1983 transcription of the cemetery printed in the Whatcom County Genealogy Society newsletter, volume 14, number 1, pages 26-27. If you know of another more complete transcription, please let us know at wsca@charter.net, or mail it to WSCA, PO Box 103, Port Orchard, WA 98366. If you are interested in helping to preserve this cemetery, let us know and we will forward your name to Andrea.

What to do if you see any abuse of a cemetery

Emergency...

If you witness desecration of a cemetery (headstones being damaged, bodies being dug up, trash being dumped, etc) call 911 and file a complaint. Police MUST take a complaint whether or not they act upon it. If the police refuse to accept a complaint, call 911 again and request a sergeant's presence.

For other problems, which are not an emergency...

Contact the Washington state Cemetery Association either by email (wsca@charter.net) or by phone (360-871-5694).

*If an active cemetery -- contact the State Cemetery Board
Email: Funerals@dol.wa.gov
(360) 586-4905*

*If an inactive, old, or abandoned cemetery, the Department of Archeology and Historic Preservation
Email: allysonb@cted.wa.gov
(360) 407-0752*

*Your local legislator
<http://dfind.leg.wa.gov/>*

*Attorney General's office
Email: emailago@atg.wa.gov
(360) 664-0988*

*Governor's office
Email (through web site):
<http://www.governor.wa.gov/contact/govemail.htm>
(360) 902-4111*

Need furniture or office machines and don't have a lot of money?

Did you know that in Washington state, if you are a 501(c)3 organization, you are entitled to receive surplus office equipment and furniture from the state at very low prices?

A two-drawer lateral file cabinet can be as low as \$25. A desk-\$40. Other available items include drafting desks, computers and peripherals, and more.

Municipal cemeteries (those run by a city, county, or state agency (including cemetery districts) also qualify for Federal surplus. The price is...free! Federal surplus provides a greater amount and more diverse kind of surplus items. Anything the Federal government uses or used can be found at the surplus warehouse.

To be eligible for both state and Federal surplus, one application is submitted. Contact Sherry Olson at (253) 333-4905 for the application. Be sure to have a copy of your 501(c)3 award letter from the IRS, bylaws, articles, and state corporation certificate to send back with your application.

Washington state volunteers

by Andi MacDonald

Many individuals around the state volunteer hundreds of thousands of hours each year working on cemeteries. We don't often hear about them because they work quietly not wanting much attention, just the satisfaction that the cemetery they have chosen to spend their time on is being saved. The individuals should be commended...highly...but there isn't any one agency that offers the public acknowledgment each deserves.

Andrea Xaver of Mt. Vernon, WA, began a campaign to save the Lake McMurray (McMurray) Cemetery. When she found logging had been done at the site, and headstones had been damaged, she began gathering information and contacting individuals. Arnold Stewart wrote to say the Skagit Valley Genealogical Society wants to support any person attempting to save Lake McMurray Cemetery. Glen Tatanka of Snohomish has also become involved (Glen is known for his advocacy of the Snohomish City Cemetery). Theresa Trebon, owner of Continuum History and Research, has volunteered to do some needed research. Together these individuals/groups are making a difference in the survival of the cemetery.

Theresa also works on other cemeteries around the state, researching them, and assisting boards however she can. Theresa is an Inquiring Minds lecturer, scheduled to present "There is Sorrow Among Us Again: A Century of Mourning

and Burial Customs in Washington State" on the afternoon of Sunday, April 14 at 2:00 p.m. in Fort Steilacoom Quarters 2. The lecture will provide a walking tour of historic Ft. Steilacoom Cemetery beforehand.

Terry and Sharon Mills of Klickitat County live on property the Six Prong Cemetery was donated from. Sharon and Terry have gone in to do some cleaning and recording and want to ensure the cemetery is there for many more generations. They watch over the cemetery on a daily basis to protect against vandals. They have also forwarded a collection of records to several sources along with a burial listing.

East Wenatchee cemeteries have a friend in Fred Pflugrath. He has donated thousands of hours each year to assist several cemeteries in his area. Not only does Fred do hands-on work at the cemeteries, he also ensures their records are given the widest possible dissemination.

These wonderful individuals give tirelessly and are usually unpaid. They are to be commended for all their hard work. And, in addition to these wonderful people, there are hundreds of others working hard across our state to preserve our cemeteries and their records. If you know of anyone deserving of public recognition, please let us know. You can send information via email to wsc@charter.net, or by snail mail to WSCA, P. O. Box 103, Port Orchard, WA 98366.

Cemetery Preservation

California Historic Cemetery

Alliance

WEB SITE:

<http://www.califhisticemeteries.org/>

EMAIL:

chca@inreach.com

CONTACT:

CHCA

P. O. Box 255345

Sacramento, CA 95865-5345

Oregon Historic Cemeteries

Association

WEB SITE:

<http://www.oregoncemeteries.com>

EMAIL:

ohca@oregoncemeteries.org

CONTACT:

OHCA

P. O. Box 802

Boring, OR 97009-0802

Oregon Pioneer Cemetery

Commission

WEB SITE:

none

EMAIL:

Mirra.Meyer@state.or.us

CONTACT:

OPCC

1115 Commercial St. NE, Ste 2

Salem, OR 97301-1012

Washington State Cemetery

Association

Web Site:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wapsgs>

Email:

wsc@charter.net

Contact:

WSCA

P. O. Box 103

Port Orchard, WA 98366-5764

Old Cemeteries Society of

Victoria

WEB SITE:

<http://www.oldcem.bc.ca>

EMAIL:

oldcem@pinc.com

CONTACT:

OCSV

Box 50004, #15-1594 Fairfield Rd.

Victoria, BC, V8S 1G1

Canada

The Law

RCW 68.20 deals with Private Cemeteries (not municipally or government owned). *Note: Be sure you legally own a private cemetery before you attempt to enforce any rules you make for the cemetery.*

RCW 68.20.010, Incorporation required.

It is unlawful for any corporation, copartnership, firm, trust, association, or individual to engage in or transact any of the businesses of a cemetery within this state except by means of a corporation duly organized for that purpose.

RCW 68.20.050, General powers of cemetery corporations.

Unless otherwise limited by the law under which created[,] cemetery authorities shall in the conduct of their business have the same powers granted by law to corporations in general, including the right to contract such pecuniary obligations within the limitation of general law as may be required, and may secure them by mortgage, deed of trust, or otherwise upon their property.

RCW 68.20.060, Specific powers — Rule making and enforcement.

A cemetery authority may make, adopt, amend, add to, revise, or modify, and enforce rules and regulations for the use, care, control, management, restriction and protection of all or any part of its cemetery and for the other purposes specified in RCW [68.20.061](#) through [68.20.067](#), [68.20.070](#) and [*68.48.080](#).

RCW 68.20.061, Specific powers — Control of property. It may restrict and limit the use of all property within its cemetery.

RCW 68.20.062, Specific powers — Regulation as to type of markers, monuments, etc. It may regulate the uniformity, class, and kind of all markers, monuments, and other structures within the cemetery and its subdivisions.

RCW 68.20.063, Specific powers — Regulation or prohibition as to the erection of monuments, effigies, etc. It may regulate or prohibit the erection of monuments, markers, effigies, and structures within any portion of the cemetery.

RCW 68.20.064, Specific powers — Regulation of plants and shrubs. It may regulate or prevent the introduction or care of plants or shrubs within the cemetery.

New laws affecting cemeteries..

Cemetery Districts

Substitute House Bill 1418, New Section 21, signed into law in 2001, affects 68.52 RCW as follows:

“In addition to other authority that a cemetery district possesses, a cemetery district may provide any public improvement as defined under section 2 of this act, but this additional authority is limited to participating in the financing of the public improvements as provided under section 5 of this act.

This section does not limit the authority of a cemetery district to otherwise participate in the public improvements if that authority exists elsewhere.”

Historic Cemeteries

Substitute House Bill 1189, signed into law.

This bill provides new penalties for desecrations of historic sites (historic cemeteries are those with burials prior to 1880).

Filing cemetery plats

Substitute Senate Bill 5936 and House Bill 2556, currently in the House and Senate for consideration.

To view these and other bills in their entirety, visit <http://www.leg.wa.gov/wsladm/bills.cfm>.

Washington State Cemetery Association
PO Box 103
Port Orchard, WA 9836

Mission Statement

The mission of the Washington State Cemetery Association (WSCA) is to research, protect, restore, and preserve old and abandoned cemeteries in Washington state, to maintain their history, and to provide education and awareness of old and abandoned cemeteries and their care to the public.

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~wapsgs/>

Washington State Cemetery Association

Membership Form

Name	
Address	
City, State, Zip	
Home phone	email address
Membership Type <input type="checkbox"/> Individual: \$12.00 per year	<input type="checkbox"/> Student: \$6.00 per year
Cemetery(ies) you are interested in and their location:	Mail completed application and check or money order to Treasurer Washington State Cemetery Association PO Box 103 Port Orchard WA 98366