

Korean Settlement, Pachappa Camp
Application Attachment
Applicant
Carol Park
YOK Center, UC Riverside
October 31, 2016

Pachappa Camp Community Additional Information & Corrections to the Original Application

In the early 1900s Koreans migrated to Riverside, CA in search of job opportunities and because they had heard of Dosan Ahn Chang Ho's Pachappa Camp. They settled at 1508 Pachappa Avenue which today is 3096 Cottage Street.

Dosan obtained a \$1,500 loan from Cornelius E. Rumsey, owner of Alta Cresta Groves in Riverside and used the funds to create the Korean Labor Bureau at 1532 Pachappa Avenue. That bureau attracted numerous Koreans to Riverside. Prior to the establishment of the Korean Labor Bureau and the community at Pachappa, there were just a few Koreans living in the city. Dosan himself was encouraged to come to Riverside by a friend, Chae Kwan Chung.

Dosan left San Francisco in 1904 and traveled to Riverside. Ahn left San Francisco because of the lack of jobs and the anti-Asian sentiment. Koreans living in San Francisco had no organized community of their own. While the Korean United Methodist Church served as a gathering place for Koreans living San Francisco's Chinatown, there was no formal Koreatown. The church was constructed in 1904 but did not constitute a settlement or community location. Also, it is important to note that Koreans passed through the bustling port city of San Francisco and used it only as a temporary "station" before moving on to places like Riverside. Koreans did not linger in San Francisco in the early 1900s because of anti-Asian sentiment and the lack of employment opportunities. The area was already dominated by the Chinese community.

"Between 1905 and 1907, before the passage of the Oriental Exclusion Act of 1924, about 1,000 Korean plantation workers entered San Francisco. San Francisco was a temporary station for Koreans from Hawaii, where they could obtain job information to settle in the mainland. From San Francisco, they dispersed along the west coast to Sacramento and Riverside and became farm workers in California."¹

Dosan's Korean Labor Bureau in Riverside established the necessary means for Koreans to find jobs. Rumsey recommended that Dosan and other Koreans work for him at his groves in Riverside. Thus, many Koreans flocked to the citrus-rich city and moved into the barracks/structures at Pachappa Camp.

The camp was home to men, women, and children. The community established cultural capital at the site: they held weddings, church services, English classes, hosted independence activities, and more. The community was also large enough that the Korean National Association (KNA) established a Riverside Chapter at Pachappa. The camp even had a community hall that was later

¹ Chey, Youn-Cha S. (2002, September 25). 100 Year History of Korean Immigration to America. *A Historical Profile of San Francisco's Korean Community Development*.
<http://www.iic.edu/Main/AboutUs/ImmigrationHistoryYChey.htm#ft5>

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used during the 1911 KNA meeting held at the site. The meeting was touted as the most successful KNA gathering at that time because all the KNA delegates – excluding Mexico – attended the meeting. Delegates stayed in Riverside for two weeks. Below is a picture of the KNA meeting in 1911.

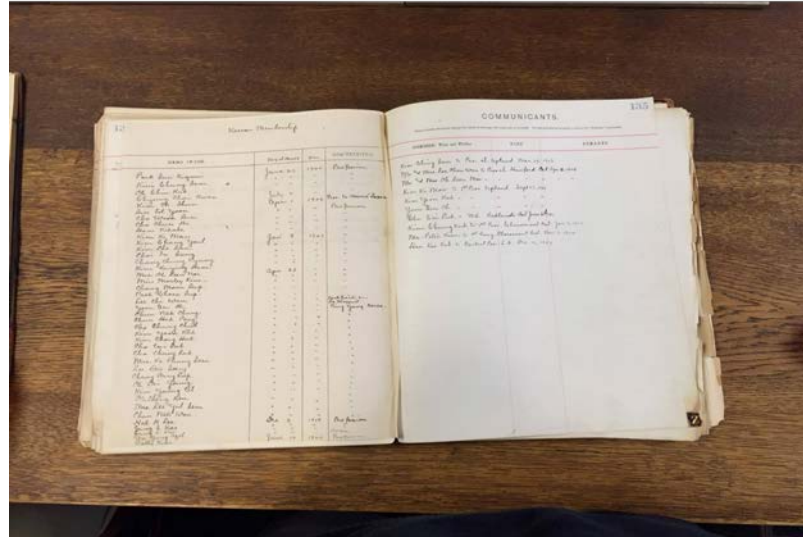


The men and women who called Pachappa Camp their home often went to work on other farms in other cities. Dosan Ahn Chang Ho also traveled frequently for his independence work and for job opportunities. However, his family continued to reside in Riverside until they left in 1914.

Since this application was filed in 2015, we have discovered new research that supports our evidence that Pachappa Camp was a large settlement with about sixty residents. Records at the Calvary Presbyterian Church in Riverside clearly state the support the parish gave to the growing Korean community at Pachappa Camp by establishing a mission at the site and assisting with classes, sermons, and donations.

Church records also indicate a Korean Membership list with 41 names listed! The church was originally located at Ninth and Lime Streets. (Today, it is located at 4495 Magnolia Avenue). Korean members could easily walk to the church and join its membership. Throughout church records, Koreans are listed by name, ethnicity, and year they joined. Below is a picture of the Korean Membership list in the Calvary Presbyterian church records.

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Also, newly discovered newspaper articles from the Korean-language paper the *Sinhan Minbo* also clearly documents Pachappa Camp's existence, activities, and location. The articles keep track of the activities of the Riverside Chapter of the KNA, Pachappa's residents and their activities. The paper even identifies S.H. Kim, who was the pastor of the Korean Mission which was at the camp.

Another new discovery made in the last year is the Lady's Society Session of Minutes from Calvary Presbyterian Church. The minutes reference to a letter from "Mr. Ann" who came to Riverside the previous year and talks about the Korean Mission at Pachappa Camp and their work with the women there. The entry is marked 1906. The Mr. Ann referred to is Dosan Ahn Chang Ho. (Note, the spelling is different likely due to the clerk's error). The minutes even talk about how Korean women came to one of their meetings and recited Bible verses.

In yet another church record dated October 3, 1905, the clerk mentions that there was "a large number of Korean boys." This record supports the fact that there was a large number of Koreans living and working in Riverside.

The newly discovered materials – church records and newspaper articles – support the fact that Pachappa Camp flourished and existed from 1905 -1918.

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Corrections to the Original Application:

Page 6, Lines 3-4 “...and developed the foundation for the Korean Provisional Government in exile while living in Riverside.” It would be best to just delete this line to avoid confusion.

Page 6, Lines 12,13 – In the sentence: “A handful of Koreans already lived in Riverside when Ahn moved to the city, including his good friends Chang Kyeong and Yi Kang.” The name Chang Kyeong should be changed to Chae Kwan Chung.²

² Lee, Sun Joo. “Dosan’s Activities in Riverside (1904-1914). *The Independence Movement and Its Outgrowth by Korean Americans*. Centennial Committee of Korean Immigration to the U.S. 2003: 138.