

2002-2003 PROGRESS REPORT
MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

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SPECIAL PREFACE

TO ON-LINE EDITION OF THE 2002-2003 PROGRESS REPORT

This document presents the first annual progress report of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project (Project), a research and education program that has been developed to catalog, analyze, and curate a remarkable collection of artifacts and archaeological samples that were excavated in downtown San José in 1985 and 1986. By posting this report on our project website, we hope to make our ongoing work on this collection accessible to both researchers and other members of the public who have an interest in the history and culture of Chinese overseas communities.

The on-line edition of the 2002-2003 Progress Report differs slightly from the hard-copy edition.

First, the student research papers reproduced in Appendix C have been omitted from this on-line edition because they are already posted on our website (see “Student Projects” link on the website homepage, <http://www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT>).

Second, this on-line edition does not fully present Appendix D of the report, “Background Research Documents.” Appendix D is a compilation of original source material related to the excavation, laboratory treatment, and curation of this collection prior to its transfer to Stanford University in Fall 2002. These documents have not been digitized and hence are not electronically available, although the electronic version does include an annotated list of these documents. Hard copies of Appendix D, which was produced as a separate volume, are available to researchers at two locations: the Northwest Information Center of the California of the California Historical Resources Inventory, in Rohernt Park, California; and History San José, in San José, California. Researchers who have a need to view these background research documents but are not able to visit these repositories can contact Professor Voss at bvoss@stanford.edu to make other arrangements.

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the first annual progress report of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project (Project), a research and education program that has been developed to catalog, analyze, and curate a remarkable collection of artifacts and archaeological samples that were excavated in downtown San José in 1985 and 1986. Once located at the intersections of Market and San Fernando Streets in downtown San José, California, the Market Street Chinatown was founded in the 1860s and occupied until it was burned in an arson fire in 1887. The City of San José Redevelopment Agency funded excavations at the site in 1985 and 1986, in advance of the construction of the Fairmont Hotel and the Silicon Valley Financial Center. After preliminary field analysis, the artifacts from the site were boxed and put in storage at a warehouse that was inaccessible to researchers and to the public.

The primary goal of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project is to catalog and analyze the collection and curate the materials in a way that they can once again be used for research and educational programs. The Project is a joint research and educational program developed by five organizations: the Stanford University Archaeology Center; two non-profit organizations, History San José and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project; a private cultural resource management consulting firm, Past Forward, Inc.; and a government agency, the City of San José Redevelopment Agency.

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Market Street Chinatown was the heart of the Chinese Overseas community in the greater southern San Francisco Bay Area from its founding in the late 1860s until its destruction by an arson fire on May 4, 1887. The archaeological site of this important community began to be investigated in the early 1980s as part of environmental studies conducted in preparation for a vast redevelopment of downtown San José. The site of the former Market Street Chinatown site was selected for construction of two key complexes: the Fairmont Hotel and the Silicon Valley Financial Center.

In 1985 and 1986, the San José Redevelopment Agency sponsored archaeological excavations at the site during the early stages of these construction projects. Archaeological Resource Services, a cultural resource management firm, was contracted to conduct these excavations. During the course of field research, the collection of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown was described by archaeologists throughout California as one of the most significant Chinese overseas assemblages ever recovered in the American West. Members of the present-

day Chinese community in San José, including some people who trace their ancestry to the Market Street Chinatown, also became involved in the project.

Despite the importance of this collection, full analysis of the artifacts and materials excavated from the Market Street collection never occurred. In the year following the excavations, Archaeological Resource Services cleaned and sorted the artifacts and completed an initial hand-written catalog of the collection. In the late 1980s, the collection was transferred back to the City of San José Redevelopment Agency and was put in storage at the Stockton-Julian Street Warehouse. In the 1990s, two firms – Archaeological Resource Management and Basin Research Associates, Inc. – were contracted by the City of San José and the San José Historical Museum to inventory the Market Street Chinatown collection along with other archaeological collections produced during the redevelopment projects of the mid 1980s. While these projects were important in maintaining current inventory of the collection, they were not sufficiently scoped to permit comprehensive curation and analysis of the artifacts.

Our primary goal in undertaking this Project is to catalog and analyze the collection and curate the materials in a way that they can once again be used for research and educational programs. This new program was initiated by Alida Bray of History San José and Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. in cooperation with Chinese Historical Cultural Project and with financial support from the City of San José Redevelopment Agency. In Spring 2002, Rebecca Allen invited Barbara Voss of Stanford University to join the Project as an educational and research partner. A portion of the collections from the Market Street Chinatown collections was transferred to Stanford University in Fall 2003, and research on the collection began immediately in conjunction with a course on laboratory methods in archaeology taught by Professor Voss.

This first year of research has demonstrated that the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection has both high research and public interpretive values. The term of the Project has now been extended beyond the 2002-2003 pilot year and further research is planned through 2008.

1.2 PROGRESS REPORT SCOPE, ORGANIZATION, AND AUTHORSHIP

A vital component of the Project is the production of regular, thorough reports on the research and teaching activities related to the collection. This report is the first of these and documents the progress made in the first nine months of research conducted from September 2002 – May 2003. This report focuses on the activities undertaken by Stanford University in cooperation with the other partner organizations. It does not attempt to fully represent the work that has been completed in support of this Project by the other partner organizations.

Research conducted during this pilot year of the project was oriented towards assessing the research and educational potential of the collection and starting the process of cataloging and

curating objects in the collection. This report documents the activities taken towards these goals. It is too early in this research to make any definitive interpretations or analyses of the Market Street Chinatown collection. This report does, however, establish a baseline of information about the collection that provides a foundation for research to be conducted in later phases of the project.

This report is organized into six sections and four appendices. The report was primarily authored and edited by Principal Investigator Barbara Voss with contributions from Scott Baxter, Ezra Erb, Gina Michaels, and Bryn Williams.

The body of the report (Sections 1.0 – 6.0 and References) summarizes the methods and findings of research and educational activities undertaken during 2002-2003. Section 1.0 provides an introduction to the Project's scope, organization, and schedule. Section 2.0, contributed by Rebecca Allen and R. Scott Baxter, presents a brief overview of the history of Chinese Overseas communities in San José and provides a context for the interpretation and study of the Market Street collection. Section 3.0, contributed by Gina Michaels, outlines the history of the archaeological collection. Section 4.0, contributed by Ezra Erb, discusses the collaborative and public interpretive aspects of the Project. The heart of the report, Section 5.0, presents the methods and findings of research on the collection during 2002-2003. The final section, Section 6.0, outlines the work plan for continued study of the Market Street Collection.

The report appendices present information that will be of use to collection managers and to researchers interested in studying the collection. Appendix A is an electronic copy of the catalog database listing all artifacts that have been inventoried and cataloged to date through our research. Appendix B consists of the laboratory manual used by student participants in the project. Appendix C presents four research papers about the collection that were completed by students who enrolled in CASA 103/203 during the Winter 2003 academic quarter.

Appendix D, printed in a separate binder, is a compilation of primary documents related to the history of the collection's excavation and management as well as some historical documents related to the Market Street Chinatown. This massive collection of primary documentation was the result of a concerted effort by the Project team to build a context that will support future analysis and interpretation of the collection.

1.3 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

The Project is a joint research and educational program developed by five organizations: Stanford University's Archaeology Center; two non-profit organizations, History San José and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project; a private cultural resource management consulting firm, Past Forward, Inc.; and a government agency, the City of San José Redevelopment Agency.

Stanford University participates in this project as a research and educational partner under the direction of Professor Barbara Voss, who serves as Principal Investigator. At Stanford, graduate students Ezra Erb and Gina Michaels served as project Research Assistants during the 2002-2003 academic year. Additional student participants – Louise Elinoff, Lysie Ishimaru, Gina Michaels, Stephanie Selover, and Bryn Williams – joined the project through their participation in the course, “Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology” (CASA 103/203) offered in the Winter 2003 academic quarter. Stephanie Selover, Lysie Ishimaru, and Bryn Williams continued their participation on the project through the Spring 2003 academic quarter as paid work-study student researchers. Our project website (www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT) was designed by Claudia Engel, the Academic Technology Specialist for the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology. Ellen Christensen, Administrator for the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology, managed the project account and assisted us in many other ways.

This report focuses primarily on the activities undertaken by Stanford University during the 2002-2003 pilot year of the Project. However we would like to acknowledge the critical role played by members of the partnering organizations: Alida Bray, Paula Jabloner, and Sarah Puckitt of History San José; Rebecca Allen and Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc.; and Lillian Gong-Guy, Anita Kwock, and Ken Jue of Chinese Historical Cultural Project. They and others in their organizations provide a key infrastructure to support the educational and research activities being conducted by Stanford University.

We are also grateful to many archaeologists who shared their time and expertise with us in the 2002-2003 pilot year, including Bill Roop and Kathryn Flynn of Archaeological Resource Services; Donna Garaventa of Basin Archaeological Research; Mary Maniery of PAR Environmental Services; Roberta Greenwood of Greenwood and Associates; and Mike Meyers and other staff at the Archaeological Study Center at Sonoma State University.

1.4 PROJECT FUNDING

Grant funding for Stanford University’s participation in this Project was provided by History San José through a consultancy agreement with the City of San José Redevelopment Agency.

1.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE

Major tasks and events during the 2002-2003 pilot year of the Project included the following:

1.5.1 Fall Quarter 2002

The beginning months of the project focused on preparing the collection for student cataloging and developing contextual information for interpretation of the collection:

- Contextual research on the history of the Market Street Chinatown and of the history of the excavation was initiated, culminating with visit to the offices of the excavation directors, Bill Roop and Katherine Flynn. Roop and Flynn loaned over 3 file boxes of documentation related to the collection to Stanford University for our research; many of these materials have been copied or scanned and are included in this year-end progress report.
- We selected Lot 85-31 (about 100 file-sized boxes of artifacts) as a starting point for research on the collection. The 85-31 collection was moved to Stanford from History San José in November 2003.
- We inspected the collection and identified immediate conservation needs and set priorities for analysis. We decided in consultation with History San José and Past Forward, Inc. to focus our initial efforts on cataloging the household ceramics in the assemblage.
- We met with Chinese Historical and Cultural Project to discuss the project with them and solicit their input.
- We developed a database system to manage the catalog of the collection.
- From records provided by the original excavators, we entered baseline catalog data into this database – digitizing **5,217 records** of artifacts and artifact lots.
- We developed a laboratory manual describing appropriate cataloging procedures for the collection and developed a reference library to aid in artifact identification and description and analysis.
- We developed our Project website to provide real-time project updates to History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and to members of the interested public. The website URL is: <http://www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT/>.

1.5.2 Winter Quarter 2003

During this quarter, Professor Voss taught the course, “Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology,” in which students learned how to catalog materials in the collection and developed their own research projects analyzing materials in the collection. The course was highly successful. Specific events during the course included:

- A class field trip to History San José and the Ng Shing Gung temple museum.

- A project open house that invited History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and members of the public to view the collection.
- A symposium at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting in Sacramento, in which members of the project team presented information about the project and students presented the results of their research.

1.5.3 Spring Quarter 2003

In spring, we hired several of the students who had successfully completed the laboratory methods class to continue cataloging the materials. We are delighted to report that we cataloged all the ceramics in the collection as well as a large number of the “small finds” (personal objects like toothbrushes, marbles, etc). In total we:

- Completed **2018 catalog records**, representing about 40% of the catalog records in the 85-31 collection.
- These records represent more than **7000 individual artifacts**, which probably represent approximately **2000 objects**. An electronic copy of the catalog is appended to this report as Appendix A.

During spring, we also continued our contextual research by meeting with several archaeologists who have worked at other Chinese overseas sites in California, and began to compile this contextual data for inclusion in our year-end progress report.

We also prepared a collection of artifacts for use by History San José in educational programs. This collection of materials was drawn from the “surface finds” recovered by archaeological monitors during the construction of the Fairmont Hotel; they do not have any contextual information accompanying them and therefore lack research potential. This educational collection was returned to History San José on June 4, 2003.

Our final task in Spring 2003 was to request the continuation of the Project beyond its pilot year, and to request the expansion of the program to include other lots of artifacts – notably Lot 86-36 – that were excavated from the Market Street Chinatown. This expansion of the Project was granted by History San José and work on the second year of the Project is already underway.

SECTION 2.0

THE OVERSEAS CHINESE EXPERIENCE AND SAN JOSE'S CHINATOWNS

Contributed by R. Scott Baxter and Rebecca Allen

2.1 THE CHINESE IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE

During the mid-19th century China was a land in turmoil. The 1840 defeat of China in the Opium War led to the concentration of land ownership, inflation in the value of silver, and increased importation of foreign goods. All this resulted in severe economic problems. Simultaneously, China was experiencing widespread floods, droughts, and famine. When combined, these factors led to widespread starvation and civil unrest, including the Taiping Rebellion in 1851.

Hardest hit were residents of the “Kwangtung” Province. The residents of “Kwangtung” were known to westerners as Cantonese, named after the port city of Canton. Until China’s 1840 defeat in the Opium War, Canton was the only Chinese port open to foreign trade. In contrast to the rest of China, the Cantonese were exposed to many western ideas and goods, and news of the outside world. Facing starvation and depredation by predatory landlords and widespread banditry, many impoverished villagers emigrated out of the province. In 1848, rumors of a gold discovery in a rich new land reached Canton. Soon the myth of riches in California, known as “Gum San” or Golden Mountain, began to spread, supported by the return of sojourners with gold nuggets in their pockets.

Many Chinese men quickly arranged to leave for his mystical new land. Leaving the village was a serious and risky decision. As such, it was generally only the poor who were desperate enough to make the trip. Most borrowed money from relatives or signed on as indentured servants to pay for the trip to “Gum San.” The voyage quickly gave the Chinese a taste of the struggles ahead of them. The voyage usually lasted about eight weeks, during which time they were packed into the holds of ships, in conditions little better than the infamous slave ships of the Atlantic. To maximize profits, captains frequently exceeded passenger limits, squeezing 400-500 people into one ship. In unsanitary conditions, with poor provisions, and exposed to a host of diseases many lost their lives en route, never having seen “Gum San.”

Those that did make it to California generally disembarked in San Francisco. There they were met by a Chinese labor agent or representative of one of the District Associations. This contact would arrange a job and transportation to the work place. The new arrival would then generally be quickly shuttled off onto a steamer or sailing ship up river to the mines in the interior of California.

In 1849, along with many other argonauts, the first of these ships arrived in California. There were only about 50 Chinese living in California in 1848, but there were 25,000 by 1852, and 40,000 by 1854. Like their non-Asian counterparts, hopes ran high for quick and easy riches. Tradition bound women to the home, and because it was expected to be a quick trip, most of the Chinese that came here were single men who planned to return home with new found wealth. Like their non-Asian counterparts, most were sadly disappointed. Great quantities of gold were not easily found, and most Chinese were pushed to marginal areas. Many soon turned to other pursuits including several famous railroad projects, reclamation projects, factory work, and agriculture.

2.1.1 Anti-Chinese Activities

The Chinese were at first welcomed as clean, industrious workers in the labor hungry American West. Due in part to a lack of familiarity of whites with Chinese culture, the initial acceptance began to change rapidly. In 1854, a legal decision found Chinese unable to testify against whites in a court of law. As the productivity of many mining districts began to decline, so did the economy. Chinese were singled out as contributing to the situation because of their willingness to work for low wages. It soon became popular to exclude Chinese from staking or

holding mining claims. In addition, laws were passed limiting their freedom of movement, and special taxes such as the Foreign Miner's Tax were levied against their wages. Anti-Chinese sentiment reached a crescendo in the 1870s as the state entered into a severe economic depression. Anti-Chinese sentiment finally reached such a pitch that in 1882 President Hayes signed the Chinese Exclusion Act, blocking the further immigration of Chinese into the U.S. The Geary Act, passed in 1892, required those Chinese residing here to carry Certificates of Residence.

2.2 Chinese Response to Hostilities

The Chinese did not take all of this lying down. Resistance and counter measures took a variety of forms. In some instances it was simply impromptu banding together. For instance, Robert Peckham, the owner of the San Jose Woolen Mills, noted that if you pick on one the "...the whole lot will stand up for each other..." Spite also worked, as in 1885, when San Jose laundrymen responded to an anti-Chinese laundry ordinance by cutting off the buttons of their patron's shirts.

Perhaps the most well known, and effective measures were the "hui guin" or District Associations. Most of the Chinese who emigrated into California came from either the Sze Yup, Heungsan, or Sam Yup districts within the Kwangtung Province. Transplants from these districts gradually coalesced into regionalized District Associations. These Associations helped Chinese adjust and survive in the rough world that was California in the 19th century. When a new arrival stepped off the boat, a representative from his respective district would meet him on the dock, provide him with a place to stay, and arrange for employment. Once settled, the new arrival could look to his District Association for continued employment, physical and legal protection, social interaction and comfort from fellow countrymen, and ultimately the return of his remains to China should he have not made that final journey during life. As outside harassment increased, both legal and illegal, the role of the District Associations became more important. They often hired prominent white attorneys to represent members in legal matters. Already by the 1850s, the stakes were so high that the frequently competing associations banded together to form the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association, known to whites as the Chinese Six Companies. This organization systematically opposed all anti-Chinese legislation, and generally sought to protect the well-being of all Chinese through representation. They went so far as to challenge the Supreme Court after the passing of the Geary Act.

The most visible form of protection against antagonism was the Chinatown. The formation of ethnic enclaves is a natural phenomenon, as persons of similar background group together. This grouping protects ethnic boundaries and provides comfort in sharing space and time with like minded people. This activity was not exclusive to the Chinese. Ethnic neighborhoods were quite common throughout the U.S., generally being composed of first or second generation immigrants. For the Chinese they seem to have been exceptionally important, for few immigrant populations were also as visually distinct. They were so distinct from other neighborhoods that they warranted notice both officially and unofficially. It seems that every community in the west from Virginia City Nevada, to San Francisco, to Los Angeles had a designated "Chinatown." These communities served several purposes. They were social centers where immigrants could gather in the comfort of their countrymen. They served to promote and perpetuate Chinese culture by propagating group participation in traditional events and ceremonies. They provided employment centers. Chinatowns also served to protect their residents through grouping and organizing the community, and at times by even providing a physical barrier against their hostile neighbors.

2.2 SAN JOSÉ'S CHINATOWNS

By the time of the Gold Rush in 1849, San Jose had a population of almost 3000 people and was a major urban center in California. It was also home to a small community of Chinese who worked as cooks, servants, laborers, and even at a few houses of prostitution on Market Street. By 1860, there were 16 Chinese persons noted

in the census including servants, laundrymen, and day laborers. Over time San Jose's Chinese population grew, and as was common among many immigrant groups, they took up residence near each other. San Jose would eventually be home to no less than five different Chinatowns.

2.1 Market Street Chinatown

By 1866, local Euroamerican officials noted the beginning of San Jose's first Chinatown. At this time, three merchants were assessed for property at the southwest corner of Market and San Fernando Streets. By 1869, the Chinatown had expanded to at least eight buildings, including a hotel and four merchants. The following year two Chinese operated employment offices were noted at the northeast corner of Market and San Fernando Streets. Prominent in the community at this time was a labor broker known as "Sam Long Charley." He was among the first San Jose Chinese who leased land on which to cultivate strawberries, setting a trend in horticultural patterns that continued throughout the 19th century. The town grew to include a grocery, laundry, and more merchants. By January 1870, local citizens were expressing concerns about the congregation of Chinese in the vicinity at City Council meetings. A couple of weeks later, the Chinese quarter was hit by fire and burned to the ground. Although noted as a nuisance by the *San Jose Mercury News*, the paper also chastised the fire department for their lack of effort in vanquishing the blaze.

2.2 Vine Street Chinatown

After the fire at Market Street, the Chinese population quickly began construction of a new Chinatown. Within weeks a group of seven Chinese known as the *New Chinatown Land Association* leased four acres on Vine Street near the Guadalupe River, and began building what has become known as the Vine Street Chinatown. Initial construction included at least a dozen wooden buildings. In a stroke of ingenuity, they hired a Caucasian carpenter to build them a single structure. They observed his work on a daily basis, until the building was completed. At this time he was paid for his services and dismissed. Then, to the dismay of many local onlookers, they proceeded to build a series of exact replicas of his product. By March, 45 structures had been erected, and by July the number had increased to at least 88. The census that year noted 454 persons residing in the Vine Street Chinatown. The town grew to include grocers, merchants, and San Jose's first known temple or "Joss House." The town proved to be short lived. Severe flooding of the adjacent Guadalupe River during the winter of 1871-72, combined with pressure from surrounding residents, led to the relocation of the Chinese community back to Market Street.

2.2 Second Market Street Chinatown

In March 1870, not long after the original Market Street Chinatown burned, Li Po Tai, a wealthy San Francisco businessman, leased the land of this first Chinatown on Market. Ah Fook, also known as Ng Fook, arranged the 10-year lease. Ah Fook was rapidly gaining status within the Chinese population in California. An initial contract was undertaken for four brick buildings valued at \$10,000. Li Po Tai began to lease additional land in the area, and the town quickly expanded. Even before its inundation by flooding, residents at the Vine Street Chinatown began returning to Market Street. Li Po Tai's hold on the revived community slackened as others, including Ah Fook, began leasing and building their own structures on and around Market Street. By 1884, the Market Street Chinatown encompassed almost the entire area facing Market Plaza between San Fernando and San Antonio Streets. Within the town, a division gradually appeared. The area at the corner of Market and San Fernando Streets came to be dominated by brick structures, and was known as "Brick Town." The remainder of the Chinatown was dominated by wooden structures and became known as "Wood Town" was comprised of older brick, adobe, and wood buildings scattered throughout this area. By 1880, 614 persons lived at this new Market

Street Chinatown according to the Federal Census, although researchers generally feel this number is far too low. Census takers routinely undercounted minority populations. In any case, the community had become quite well established and diverse enough to include a wide variety of merchants and services.

Anti-Chinese sentiment was reaching an all time high at the same time Market Street Chinatown was reaching its apex. Anti-Chinese arsonists burned the local Chinese Mission School that was operated by Methodists. The City of San Jose saw fit to exclude much of the Chinatown from the fire district. An ordinance was passed blocking the discharge of the fireworks, which held a key role in many Chinese ceremonies. The carrying of baskets suspended on poles from the shoulder was banned. Even flying kites on public streets was banned. The harassment increased as the value of the land occupied by the Chinese increased. To a point, the Chinese had been tolerated because they had occupied the older Spanish part of town. By the 1880s, San Jose's business district was expanding south along First Street, and the land on which the Market Street Chinatown was situated was becoming increasingly desirable. In 1887, plans were being laid to construct a new City Hall on the Plaza, directly across from the Market Street Chinatown. On May 4, 1887, the day before a bill was to be passed to fund the new City Hall, fire broke out in the Chinatown. The circumstances surrounding the fire were suspicious, and few doubted that arson was the cause. The non-Chinese fire department did little to quell the blaze until the Chinatown was mostly destroyed. The few buildings that survived were struck by a second fire in July. The *San Jose Daily Herald* gleefully declared that "Chinatown is dead. It is gone forever."

2.4 Woolen Mills Chinatown

After the Market Street Chinatown burned for the second time, the Chinese population split, and two new Chinatowns were established in San Jose. One was the Woolen Mills Chinatown, located at the northwest corner of Taylor and First Streets. The town was located on land leased from a white land owner, L.M. Hoeffler. Woolen Mills Chinatown borrowed its name from the nearby San Jose Woolen Mills, shown here, where a number of its residents were ultimately employed. This community was also known as Ah Fook's or Chin Shin's (also known as Big Jim) Chinatown, derived from the town's two primary Chinese backers. Harassment of the Chinese continued, as white residents of San Jose sought to block the construction of the town by demanding they hook up to the town's new state of the art sewer. It was expected that the Chinese would not be able to overcome the estimated cost of \$10,000. Ah Fook and Chin Shin met this challenge and moved forward with the construction of the town. Ah Fook had long been recognized as the leader of San Jose's Chinese community, and it was expected that most local Chinese residents would relocate to his new community. His death in February, 1888 put these expectations in doubt. Despite Ah Fook's death, the town's surviving benefactor, Chin Shin, managed to move forward with construction and settlement.

At its peak, Woolen Mills Chinatown encompassed 15 blocks. The town included several blocks of wooden "tenements" or residential structures, brick mercantile stores and shops, a temple or "Joss House," a cook house, and a cannery. While the town was home to a number of merchants, it seems to have housed mostly laborers who worked in nearby industries and farms. Archaeology conducted at the Woolen Mills indicates that it was never really an affluent community. Woolen Mills peaked early in its life and began a slow, steady decline. By 1901, the cannery closed, and the buildings were converted into a laundry, and two and a half blocks of the "tenements" and shops had been abandoned, probably due to a fire in that section of town. In 1902, what remained of Woolen Mills burned and was leveled. Chin Shin returned to China and many of the remaining residents moved to the Heinlerville Chinatown.

2.5 Heinlerville

When the Second Market Street Chinatown burned, a portion of San Jose's Chinese population relocated to a Chinatown known as Heinlerville that was constructed at the same time as the Woolen Mills Chinatown. Located at Sixth and Taylor Streets, this town was named for John Heinlen, the German land owner who leased the land to 11 Chinese merchants and associations. Heinlerville was to soon surpass Woolen Mills in size and affluence. Heinlen hired prominent architect Theodore Lenzen to design and construct 13 one-story brick buildings to be used as dwellings, four one-story buildings to be used as stores, and two two-story buildings to be used as a restaurant, stores, and dwellings. While Lenzen constructed his buildings, the Chinese built a two-story temple on the corner of Sixth and Taylor Streets. Taking into consideration the previous treatment of the Chinese in San Jose, a fence, topped by barbed wire, was constructed around the Heinlerville to protect its residents.

At its peak, Heinlerville was home to 4000 people, and was the largest Chinese community outside San Francisco. The town flourished, and assimilated many of Woolen Mills residents over the years as the competing community declined. Despite, or perhaps because of, the town's affluence, a series of bloody "tong wars" rocked the community until 1923 when the armed gangs were finally brought into check. After John Heinlen's death the family continued to manage the town until 1931, when the land was finally sold to and cleared by, the City for a Corporation Yard. This concluded the final chapter in the complex story of San Jose's Chinatowns.

2.3 CONTINUANCE OF SAN JOSE'S CHINESE COMMUNITY

As Heinlerville dwindled, some residents moved to California's other Chinatowns, including those in San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento, and Watsonville. Many Chinese families remained in the San Jose area, although they were without a local community center. Today, Chinese descendants have a strong presence, and this has been bolstered by the arrival of new Chinese immigrants. The Chinese Historical and Cultural Project was formed to recognize, celebrate, and preserve this heritage. A temple has been rebuilt in what are now the grounds of History San Jose, and a Chinese community festival is held on the Museum's grounds about every other year.

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SECTION 3.0

HISTORY OF PRIOR RESEARCH ON THE COLLECTION

Contributed by Gina Michaels

One of the primary goals of this report is to compile as much of the historical and contextual documentation surrounding this excavation as possible. Appendix D of this report presents a compilation of original documents that detail the excavation of the Market Street Chinatown and other related research. This aspect of our research is still very much a work in progress, as we are currently still piecing together documents and personal accounts that may in the future help to further the study of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown. When documentary research first began, we were unsure whether enough had been recorded about this excavation to say anything about provenience or the spatial context of any of the artifacts. The documents that we were initially aware of were largely incomplete. As more research was done and we had the opportunity to talk with people who were involved with this excavation, we gained a clearer picture of what went on during the 1985 and 1986 excavations of the San José Market Street Chinatown, and treatment of these artifacts following excavation.

This section is not a complete analysis of the historical documents and archaeological reports related to this site. Instead, this section documents the steps that we went through in gathering these materials, and to note what is available for research purposes at present time.

3.1 RESEARCH METHODS AND FINDINGS

In early October, Paula Jabloner of History San José sent copies of all the records present in the History San José archives that she knew were connected with the Lot 85-31 collection. These consisted of a large stack of hand written field notes prepared by Archaeological Resource Services, a proposal from Archaeological Resource Services for the analysis of this collection (Flynn and Roop 1986), a report discussing an individual artifact (“Boy on a Peach”) from this collection (Nardo 1988), a late 19th century Sanborn insurance map (Sanborn-Perris Map Company date unknown), correspondence between Archaeological Resource Services and Priscilla Wegars (Wegars 1987) and between Archaeological Resource Services and Basin Research Associates, an archaeological firm that later did some analysis on the collection during 1992-1994 (Basin Research, 1994), as well as a soil report prepared by Jeff Parsons (formerly of Archaeological Resource Services) during the excavation (Parsons 1993).

On November 5, 2002, the artifacts in Lot 85-31 were transferred from History San José to Stanford University. Upon inspection of the artifacts, we realized that much more contextual information had been recorded than we had previously believed. The vast majority of the artifacts were marked with catalog numbers that indicate the archaeological feature from which the artifact was recovered. This allowed us to regroup the artifacts by feature while we re-cataloged them and we were able to examine the artifacts in the context of the other artifacts that they were found with.

On November 7, 2002, Ezra Erb and Gina Michaels visited History San José and, with the help of archivist Paula Jabloner, searched for additional records related to this project. We located copies of reports prepared for Basin Research Associates, Inc. in 1993 and 1994 on the early Chinatowns of San José, California (Laffey 1993), and lot histories from the Market Street Chinatown (Laffey, 1994). Additionally, we acquired a copy of a hand written catalog of the materials prepared by Archaeological Resource Services in 1987.

On December 9, 2002, Barbara Voss and Gina Michaels visited the Archaeological Resource Services office in Petaluma to talk to William Roop and Katherine Flynn about their experiences working on the original excavation of the collection, and to obtain copies of any records that they could provide us with. They provided us with copies of several of the reports that we were previously aware of. We were kindly given permission to copy

numerous field notes, maps, newspaper articles, photographs and slides of the excavation and artifacts. Archaeological Resource Services also provided us with copies of their correspondence with the City of San José Redevelopment Agency and with other archaeologists working on overseas Chinese collections. The information they provided also included documentation of how some artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown were previously displayed for Chinese Historical and Cultural Project functions, and information about the design of the display at the Ng Shing Gung Museum at the History San José History Park.

Perhaps most importantly, during our visit, Roop and Flynn explained some of the circumstances of the excavation. According to Roop and Flynn, Archaeological Resource Services was hired by the San José Redevelopment Agency in 1985 to monitor the digging of the foundation for what is now the Fairmont Hotel in downtown San José. When historic and prehistoric artifacts were discovered, Archaeological Resource Services was hired to excavate any features found on the site. The conditions of the excavation were far from ideal. At about 6 AM each day, construction would begin; the Archaeological Resource Services crew would follow and monitor the construction crew excavating the foundation. When features were discovered, the archaeologists flagged the locations of the features and construction would move on to a different portion of the site. The construction crew finished their workday at 2 PM, and the Archaeological Resource Services crew then had the remainder of the day to quickly excavate any features identified that morning. To expedite this process, bags of unscreened dirt were brought back to the Archaeological Resource Services lab (then located in Novato, California), and screened there rather than onsite.

We also learned about the relationship between the project numbers that ARS assigned to parts of the collection and geographic zones of the Market Street Chinatown. Most of the site was excavated in two projects, 85-31 (Archaeological Resource Services' 31st project in 1985) and 86-36 (Archaeological Resource Services' 36th project in 1986), with a later and smaller excavation conducted as 88-91 (Archaeological Resource Services' 91st project in 1988). Generally, project 85-31 involved excavations in the south half of the Market Street Chinatown, and project 86-26 involved excavations in the north half. According to William Roop, some features were split because of this division, with portions of some features falling into both of the two project areas.

During our visit, Roop and Flynn also described some of the features and artifacts in greater detail. Feature 18 was one of the largest features, and contained the greatest number of artifacts. Roop claims that the three-diamond pattern pecked onto two of the whiteware plates in this collection signify that they were owned by a local restaurant, and used as loaner plates. He also believes that many of the soy pots on this site had their spouts chopped off to expedite pouring while cooking for large groups of people.

Roop and Flynn also went through their photographs and slides of the site with Barbara Voss. There was not a formal photo log kept during the excavation, and the majority of the pictures were unlabeled; however, wherever possible Roop and Flynn explained what was recorded in many of the pictures while Voss took notes.

Roop and Flynn graciously allowed us to borrow a box filled with these documents, photographs, and a video of a lecture given by William Roop, to Stanford for replication. I then made photocopies of all of the paper documents. It was decided that the only photographs that would be copied were those of the excavation and of artifacts that are not currently present in the collection. I then scanned these photographs and slides using the computer in the Stanford archaeological laboratory. Captions were made for as many of the pictures as possible. Copies of any materials relating to project area 86-36 were given to History San José to be stored with that collection and to be used when it is cataloged and analyzed at a future date.

On March 29, 2003, members of the Project gave presentations in a symposium at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting. Following this symposium, Barbara Voss was contacted by Basin

Research Associates regarding additional reports that they had produced for this collection. Copies of these reports are provided in Appendix D.

3.2 CHONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION

From the materials that we have collected to date, a rough timeline of the events surrounding the excavation and analysis of the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection has been made:

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1980-1981 | Dorothea Theodoratus authored “Historical Resources Overviews for the San Antonio Plaza Redevelopment Area” and “The Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1 San Antonio Plaza Project San Jose, California: Verification and Clarification of the Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1 According to the Documentary Historical Record.” |
| 1985 | Archaeological Resource Services conducted monitoring for City of San José Redevelopment Agency. |
| 1985-1986 | Archaeological Resource Services excavated project areas 85-31 and 86-36 and began preliminary artifact analysis. |
| 1987 | Archaeological Resource Services continued cataloging and analyzing the Market Street Chinatown collection. |
| 1988 | The artist’s interpretation of the artifact “Boy on a Peach” was drawn. |
| 1989 | Artifacts were transferred to the City of San José Redevelopment Agency, and placed in a warehouse for storage. |
| 1991 | Archaeological Resource Management conducted an evaluation of the collection and produced a box inventory and report on their findings. |
| 1993 | Archaeological Resource Services produced archaeological feature descriptions for Basin Research Associates. |
| 1993-1994 | Basin Research Associates produced the reports “The Early Chinatowns of San José,” shortly followed by a revised version, as well as “Lot Histories For The Block 1 Chinatown San José, California.” |
| 2000 | The San José Redevelopment Agency transferred the collection to History San José. |
| 2002 | Alida Bray of History San José and Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. contacted Barbara Voss of Stanford University about cataloging and analyzing the materials from the Market Street Collection. |

2002-2003 Pilot year of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project; Stanford University students began the process of cataloging and analyzing the artifacts from this collection.

3.3 CONTEXTUAL RECONSTRUCTION

Additional historical research to date has focused on connecting archaeological records with historic maps (Michaels 2002). In particular we have endeavored to identify the specific locations of excavated features and relate these locations to historic buildings shown on early maps of the Market Street Chinatown. Because the locations of excavated features were not precisely recorded during field research, we are not able to tie specific features to individual buildings. However, we have been successful in connecting features with “zones” or districts of the Market Street Chinatown – for example, determining that a given feature was located in a “boarding house zone” of the community. Table 3-1 presents the current findings of this contextual research.

Although there are certainly still many gaps in the context for this excavation, we have been able to locate many of the original documents from the Market Street Chinatown and use those to reconstruct some of the context surrounding the excavation. Our knowledge of individuals and groups who were involved in this project continues to grow, and as they share with us more details regarding the excavation, so does the range of research questions that can be asked of this collection.

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SECTION 4.0

COLLABORATION AND PUBLIC INTERPRETATION

Contributed by Ezra Erb

This project expressly began as a collaborative enterprise. This aspect of the project is important, in that there are multiple communities with interests in this collection – whether as heritage, a resource for study and research, or a significant aspect of the history of the City of San José. We at Stanford University were invited to participate in this project following discussions between History San José, which currently manages the collection, the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and Dr. Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. The financial support of the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San José makes this agency an important partner in this endeavor also. Additionally, Stanford University participation in this project has taken place under the aegis of both the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology and the Archaeology Center, thereby affording our part in this project an additional collaborative aspect.

This report is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of the interests and goals of each of the constituent organizations who have been involved with the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project, nor of all activities thus far undertaken, but rather as an account of some of the most salient interdisciplinary features of this project. At the outset, it must be stated that work has so far centered on cataloging of the collection, and that there are a great many aspects of this project that will require and benefit from communication and collaboration in the future.

This report is written from my perspective as a graduate student at Stanford University working with this collection, and does not necessarily reflect the opinions of our partner organizations in this endeavor. Before moving on to the substantive portion of this report, I would like to extend gratitude on behalf of all of us at Stanford to all of our partners for the chance to work together, and for the opportunity to work with this impressive and important collection.

4.1 FALL QUARTER: MOVING THE COLLECTION AND GETTING STARTED

Alida Bray of History San José, Dr. Barbara Voss, and Dr. Rebecca Allen met in September in order to discuss budgeting, the Winter Quarter course syllabus, and the transfer of the Fairmont Hotel Site collection (Lot 85-31) to Stanford University. In October, further contact between History San José and the primary Stanford University personnel was established (Dr. Barbara Voss, R. Ezra Erb, and Gina Michaels). On October 30, 2002, Voss, Erb, and Michaels went to the main History San José building, where we met with Alida Bray, Sarah Puckitt, Elaine Kauffman, and Paula Jabloner of History San José. We discussed our individual and collective long-term interests in the collection, which included utilizing materials from this collection for educational purposes, curation needs, and uncovering as much information as possible about the history of the excavation that resulted in this collection. At this meeting, we received an overview of History San José as an institution, and also first saw the collection, reboxed and in storage on the History San José grounds after being stored in deteriorating boxes in a leaky warehouse for the better part of a decade.

After this meeting, History San José and Stanford University personnel made a selection of boxes that would be transported to Stanford University for cataloging. This list consisted of all Lot 85-31 boxes containing materials from the historic period. These boxes were cursorily inspected in order to ensure that their contents matched the descriptions/box inventories made in 1991, and the marked and set aside for shipment to Stanford University. On November 5, the collection was transferred to the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory, on the Stanford

campus. The collection was temporarily stored in the lab, where it awaited initial sorting and classification according to general material type.

On November 7, 2002, Erb and Michaels returned to History San José and met with the archivist, Paula Jabloner, who allowed us access to the records held there. We spent the afternoon identifying and copying any documentation that we did not yet possess (quite a bit of documentation was sent to us by Paula Jabloner earlier in October). We also visited the display designed for the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project in the Ng Shing Gung museum in the History Park of History San José. There, Erb and Michaels recorded the artifacts on display, which originated from Lot 85-31.

By November 11, pre-sorting of the collection was accomplished, and boxes to be returned to History San José (because they held material from another lot number or that was inappropriate for us to process as a part of this project) were identified. These few boxes were returned after a November 20 meeting held at Stanford University attended by Allen, Bray, Voss, and Erb. At this meeting, the preliminary completed up until that point was presented, and the conditions of collections storage at Stanford University and plans for processing during the next quarter's class were discussed.

Up through this meeting, the collaboration involved in this project primarily concerned the necessary details of where work would be done, moving the collection, and establishing an understanding between Dr. Allen, History San José, and Stanford University personnel about how work was proceeding and would proceed in the future. At about this time, Voss and Erb began to meet with Claudia Engel, the Academic Technology Specialist for the Stanford University Departments of Cultural and Social Anthropology and Anthropological Sciences. Claudia Engel helped us to develop a website (<http://www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT>) that could serve as a means of communicating information about the collection and project to a wider audience (this website will be discussed further below).

Our direct interaction with the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project began on December 5, 2002. Members of the board of the CHCP, representatives from History San José, and we at Stanford University met on the grounds of the History San José History Park. This meeting was very productive. We were given the names of important contacts for information about the collection by members of the CHCP, and they told us about their interests in the collection. These interests included:

- Seeing this collection cataloged and curated.
- Utilizing this collection as a means to generate connections among the dispersed members of the Chinese-American community in the Bay Area, as this collection has formerly done. (The Chinese Historical and Cultural Project was formed around this collection, from the existing Chinese-American Women's Club.)
- Questions about the collection, including questions about the interaction of Chinese and non-Chinese people in San José, culture change in overseas Chinese communities and the rate at which it occurred, family life, the relationship of the Market Street Chinatown to the wider Bay Area Chinese community, and archaeological methodology.
- Specific research questions, including questions about the use of ceramic vessels with pecked characters on them, the class and educational backgrounds of the people who lived at the Market Street Chinatown, the way that these people dressed (was it traditionally Chinese or not?), the ethnicity of the people at the site as well as the regions from which they came, merchant life, and evidence of Chinese mutual assistance organizations, such as fire fighters.

- The goal of increasing awareness of the contribution of people of Chinese origin in the Santa Clara valley.

History San José discussed their need for cataloging and curation that would facilitate the long term care of this collection. Two concerns they articulated in particular were the creation of an easy-to-use database for collections management and research purposes, and systematic imaging of the collection. We also discussed the eventual repackaging of the collection according to History San José standards.

The Stanford University goals that were articulated concerned the use of this collection for pedagogical purpose at the university level, as well as the chance for us and the Winter Quarter students to benefit from this opportunity to become more familiar with overseas Chinese archaeology.

All three organizations agreed on the importance of this collection being used for educational purposes. For those parts of the collection for which little provenience and contextual information is available, the creation of “excavation boxes” which could be used at History San José or within public schools was discussed. The CHCP also discussed developing curriculum enrichment materials from this collection that could be use in conjunction with their successful Golden Legacy program, which focuses on the later Heintlerville Chinatown. We agreed upon the need to publicize the existence of this collection more widely, and decided to do this through a combination of hosting and participating in public events, the project website, and other forms of publication. Last, we all agreed upon the importance of demonstrating the research potential of this collection even at this early cataloging phase.

Also in early December, Voss and Michaels visited the original excavators of this collection, Archaeological Resource Service. As discussed above in Section 3.0, the principals of this archaeological firm kindly loaned us their original documentation concerning this collection, which form a very important resource.

Within the lab, preprocessing of artifacts continued, and artifacts lacking provenience information were segregated from those with contextual information, and material classes that would not be cataloged during the course (such as soil samples, leather, botanical, and animal bone material) were inventoried and stored separately in the Stanford University Archaeology Lab facility. Further preparatory work was undertaken in advance of the class that would begin in January, in particular communication between Past Forward, Inc. and Stanford University personnel in order to design a database that would suit the needs of the project (Scott Baxter was responsible for the form which the database ultimately took, and kindly provided us with the knowledge necessary for making alterations to it as we found necessary). With the end of the Autumn Quarter, the pre-cataloging phase of work with this collection ended, and all of the partner organizations in this project looked forward to the commencement of the Winter Quarter Stanford University course that would focus on this collection.

4.2 WINTER QUARTER: THE COURSE AND CATALOGING

The course, CASA 103/203 Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology, had a mixed undergraduate/graduate enrollment of five students. During the course, the collaborative nature of the project was stressed several times, and there was a great deal of contact between the students and members of the partner organizations in this project.

One way in which this contact and cooperation was facilitated was through having members of these organizations visit as guest speakers in the lecture portion of the class. These guest discussions included: Dr. Allen presenting an overview of the history and archaeology of the Chinatowns of San José on January 9, the historian Connie Young Yu discussing the history of these Chinatowns in depth and providing some information about oral historical work with the Chinese-American community in San José on January 28, and Sarah Puckitt of History San José speaking about the making of a visual record of artifactual collections. Through these lectures, students were

exposed to the interests of the Bay Area archaeological community, the CHCP, and History San José. These forums provided excellent opportunities for the students who were doing the bulk of the cataloging to discuss their work in relation to the interests of the various partner organizations.

During the course lab sessions, there were additional opportunities for interaction between partner organizations and the Stanford University team. We maintained an “open door” lab policy, in which interested people could contact us and arrange to visit during the lab time, in order to see the collection and the work being done with it. Several members of the Bay Area archaeological community took advantage of this opportunity, and we had at least three visits from local archaeologists, including Archaeological Resource Service personnel. We were also visited by Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc. very early in the project, and he helped to answer questions about the database that he had modified for us. This provided an opportunity to share feedback about the database and to make some adaptations for our project. We also presented our work at a lunchtime discussion series hosted by the department of Cultural and Social Anthropology in order to introduce the project to the Stanford University archaeology and anthropology communities.

Throughout the course, a course website was maintained (URL provided above). This website, designed by Claudia Engel and maintained by Voss and Erb, featured a general introduction to the project, links to the websites of the project partner organizations, and a weekly posting about the work accomplished that week. This posting included two photographs illustrating the work, and was followed by an “Artifact of the Week”, intended to provoke interest in the collection, facilitate the exchange of information (particularly regarding artifacts we had difficulty identifying), and to serve as an alternative means of publicizing this collection. All of the weekly updates were archived on the website as well, allowing people to read earlier entries. The website also provided a discussion forum, where comments could be posted by visitors to the website. Finally, student project papers were also posted on this site. While we did not receive the number of postings that we wished for, we were told by many archaeologists and visitors to the open house (discussed below) that they frequently visited the site, so the site did help serve to publicize the collection and the work being done with it.

There were two other significant collaborative events that took place during the Winter Quarter. The first of these was a February 1 class visit to San José. First, we visited the Fairmont Hotel site, where the Market Street Chinatown formerly stood. Next, we visited the History San José facility, where Sarah Puckitt and Paula Jabloner gave the class a tour of the HSJ facilities and discussed the mission of the organization. This was very helpful, in terms of allowing the students to be able to see the conditions under which the artifacts would eventually be curated. We finished our visit to San José with a meeting with Anita Kwock and Lillian Gong Guy of the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project at the Ng Shing Gung museum in the History Park. They were kind enough to take time during the Chinese New Year to show us and discuss the artifacts on display, to discuss the five gods in the upper part of the museum, and view and discuss a documentary film made about the San José Chinatowns and Heintlerville in particular. This part of the visit was very stimulating for everyone visiting from Stanford, and again provided an opportunity for us to hear about CHCP interests in the collection.

One week later, on February 8, we hosted an Open House at the Stanford University Archaeology lab. This was an event that we looked forward to with anticipation, as it provided us a chance to try to repay a little bit of the hospitality and generosity that we have received throughout this project. At the Open House, we prepared displays of representative artifacts as well as unique items from the collection. We also set up the database for viewing, and small signs explaining the process of cataloging that we were following in the lab. The Open House was preceded by an article in the San José Mercury News that ran on February 7. Through the website, this article, and the Open House, we sought to address one of the primary overall project goals outlined above: increasing awareness of the presence of Chinese in the history of San José and of this collection and site in particular. The Open House was

very well attended. We estimated about 50 people visited, including members of History San José, the CHCP, Stanford University students and staff, and many members of the public who were interested by the newspaper article or website announcement. This event was one of the highlights of the Quarter, in that it demonstrated the high degree of interest there is in this collection and in the history of the Chinese in the Bay Area.

As the Quarter drew to a close, students continued to catalog, making a substantial degree of progress in working through the collection, but also began to turn their attention to their individual research projects. Each student was required to design and complete a project that utilized artifacts from this collection. After these were completed, they were posted on the course website. This addressed another goal that had been articulated at the December 5, 2002 meeting and subsequently: demonstrating the research potential of the collection. Student projects utilized ceramic and glass artifacts from the collection, and concerned quality of life issues, medicinal practices, the social contexts of opium use, and placing ceramic vessels with pecked characters into spatial and social context. This last project in particular was important in addressing a specific research question that had been articulated by the CHCP. While the catalog is not yet completely cataloged, and therefore all of the projects were to a certain degree preliminary, they succeeded in demonstrating and communicating that this collection indeed has a high research potential, and in so doing helped to achieve overall project goals.

Shortly after the completion of the Winter Quarter, some of these student papers (by Gina Michaels and Bryn Williams) were presented during a panel on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project presented at the annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology on March 29 in Sacramento. The panel also included presentations by Voss and Erb on the history of the excavation, class pedagogy, and collaborative work among project partners, by Scott Baxter and Dr. Rebecca Allen from Past Forward, Inc. on the history of Chinese settlement in the Bay Area and the importance of working with “orphaned” collections, and Anita Kwock of the CHCP about this organization’s interests in and work with presenting the history of the Chinese community. Lillian Gong Guy was also in attendance. This was an excellent opportunity for us to again come together as cooperating partners and to present our collective work to the California archaeological community. We were very pleased with the high degree of interest expressed following the panel presentation, which convinced us once more that there is indeed a great deal of interest in this collection.

4.3 SPRING QUARTER: CONTINUING THE CATALOGING PROCESS

Work with the collection continued after the Winter Quarter course was completed. Three of the students from the course were hired with funds generously provided by the Redevelopment Agency of the City of San José to continue cataloging work, with a focus on the completion of the cataloging of lot 85-31 ceramics. There have been further visits by members of the Bay Area archaeological community to view the collection during this process, but cataloging at this stage was primarily undertaken by us at Stanford University in order to be able to present the CHCP and History San José with a substantial amount of completed work by the end of the academic career. We have continued to make web postings, one per month, and to maintain contact with our partner organizations. Now that we have completed part of the initial phase of this project, we look forward to continuing to work with our partners in the future.

SECTION 5.0

PROGRESS REPORT ON COMPLETED RESEARCH

Stabilizing and re-cataloging the collections was the core activity of this pilot year of the Project. This section presents the methods, decisions, and progress made to date on this goal. Our work centered on the artifacts in Lot 85-31, which consisted of objects and samples that had been recovered from the southern area of the Market Street Chinatown. Although much remains to be done, our accomplishments were significant. We developed a catalog database system and digitized 5,217 handwritten catalog records from the original excavation; and of these, we re-cataloged 2018 records, representing more than 7000 individual artifacts. This work continues in 2003-2004 and beyond. An electronic copy of the catalog-in-process is provided in Appendix A.

5.1 SELECTION OF LOT 85-31

The overall collection of archaeological materials recovered by Archaeological Resource Services during redevelopment activities in downtown San José encompasses dozens of individual projects and includes over 500 boxes of archaeological material. Our first task for the 2002-2003 pilot year was to choose a starting point for re-cataloging and analysis. After discussion with Alida Bray and Rebecca Allen, Dr. Voss selected Lot 85-31 for the pilot program. Lot 85-31 consisted of 96 file-sized boxes of artifacts. All of these materials were confidently known to have been recovered from the Market Street Chinatown site and were excavated during construction of the Fairmont Hotel.

Prior to the transfer of the collection, Dr. Voss reviewed box inventory sheets that were prepared in 1999 by Archaeological Resource Management. Generally, Archaeological Resource Management thoroughly inventoried the contents of 10% of the collection boxes and inspected the contents of the remaining 90%. On the basis of the box inventory sheets, the collection was divided into four groups:

- Group 1 (37 boxes) Appear to contain diagnostic glass, ceramic, or metal artifacts
- Group 2 (25 boxes) Appear to contain primarily faunal remains
- Group 3 (26 boxes) Appear to contain primarily soil samples
- Group 4 (8 boxes) Appear to include organic artifacts that may need conservation attention or prehistoric artifacts

While initially we had planned to pre-sort the artifact boxes at History San José based on this analysis of the 1999 box inventory sheets, our initial efforts in this regard proved that more

in-depth inspection of the collection would be required. In the end we decided to transfer the entire assemblage to Stanford University.

5.2 TRANSFER OF THE COLLECTION FROM HISTORY SAN JOSÉ TO STANFORD

Contributed by Ezra Erb

The transfer of the collection was planned on October 30, 2002, at a meeting held at History San José between Alida Bray, Sarah Puckitt, Elaine Kauffman, and Paula Jobloner (History San José) and Barbara Voss, Gina Michaels, and R. Ezra Erb (Stanford). During this meeting, a delivery date was chosen (November 5), and Sarah Puckitt committed to accompanying the collection to Stanford. After the meeting, Barb Voss, Gina Michaels, R. Ezra Erb, Alida Bray, and Sarah Puckitt visited History San José where the collection was being held in temporary storage. Using a list of box numbers generated from the 1999 Archaeological Resource Management inventory, we separated the Lot 85-31 artifacts from the other artifacts in the larger downtown redevelopment collection. The Lot 85-31 artifacts were set to the side to await their transport to Stanford.

On November 5, the collection was professionally moved by employees of Graebel Van Lines, a firm that is regularly hired by History San José for moving items. Sarah Puckitt accompanied the collection on the move from San José to Stanford. Barb Voss, Gina Michaels, and R. Ezra Erb assisted the movers with carrying the boxes into the laboratory. After the boxes were checked against the inventory list used to identify them, Sarah Puckitt and the Graebel employees left. Voss, Michaels, and Erb then roughly organized the boxes containing the collection into the four categories listed above to facilitate the next stage of inspection.

5.3 ARTIFACT BOX INSPECTION

Contributed by Ezra Erb

During November and December, Gina Michaels and Ezra Erb examined the contents of the boxes in greater detail, referencing the 1999 box inventory sheets developed by Archaeological Resource Management. Each box was opened and its contents generally examined. A simple inventory sheet was filled out for each box, and the boxes were segregated by material type and placed in a storage room at the Stanford University Archaeology Center Laboratory. The divisions made at this time were: organic materials (primarily bone and shell), glass, ceramics, metal, macrobotanicals, organic artifacts needing conservation treatment, and soil samples. A small number of artifacts in the collection were identified as indigenous (Native Californian) in origin and were returned to Alida Bray of History San José on November 20, as their analysis would not contribute to the study of the Market Street Chinatown.

After this initial sort, Michaels and Erb reopened each box of glass, metal, and ceramic artifacts and removed bags of artifacts without provenience information. These included objects labeled with feature number “0.” These had been referred erroneously to in previous reports as “surface collections”; we learned through our research on the excavation that these objects were artifacts that had been collected during archaeological monitoring of soil removal and were either isolated or disturbed finds with no contextual information. Other objects with limited provenience information included those labeled with feature designation “BH,” an abbreviation for borehole. These were artifacts recovered during drilling for the construction of the foundation of the Fairmont Hotel and as with the “surface” artifacts had little or no contextual information. To the extent practical, unprovenienced artifacts were segregated from the remainder of the collection. This was done primarily for glass, metal, and ceramic artifacts. As will be discussed below in Section 5.8, these artifacts lack interpretive potential because of their lack of association and context; however they do have value for use in teaching collections and education programs and have been set aside for those purposes.

In December, Michaels and Erb also identified boxes of ceramic artifacts that would be appropriate for cataloging during the winter quarter course in archaeological laboratory methods that would be taught by Dr. Voss. This concluded the initial phase of box inspection, and the artifacts were now ready for cataloging to begin.

5.4 RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR WINTER AND SPRING 2003

Our initial expectation was that the primary research potential of this collection would be located in its comparative potential with other overseas Chinese sites. Prior to beginning our research, it seemed likely that intra-site provenience of the collected artifacts had been lost. We were delighted to discover, however, that the method used by Archaeological Resource Services to catalog artifacts as they were found in the field fortuitously preserved some of this contextual information. Artifacts were assigned a three-part catalog number: Part 1 referenced the project number (in this case, 85-31); Part 2 was a number referencing the feature in which the artifact was found; and Part 3 was an arbitrary catalog number assigned sequentially to artifacts with each feature. Artifact 85-31:7-3 was, for example, the third artifact cataloged from Feature 7 in Project 85-31. The hand-written artifact catalog provided to us by Archaeological Resource Services contained, in some cases, even greater contextual information, such as excavation levels or other observations.

The realization that we would be able to undertake intra-site analysis of the collection radically shifted our strategy in analysis of this collection. We had planned to severely cull the collection, selecting only the most complete, representative, and unusual artifacts for cataloging and permanent curation. We now realized that this strategy would be misguided and that it would

be worthwhile and valuable to study most of the artifacts in the collection. What had initially been envisioned as a one-year study necessarily expanded into a multi-year effort.

In discussion with Past Forward, Inc., Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and History San José, we decided to focus our efforts in the 2002-2003 pilot year on the household ceramics in the collection. Ceramics are a significant part of the collection and seemed likely to provide good information about chronology, economic status, trade patterns, foodways, and site integrity. All of the household ceramics in Lot 85-31 were cataloged during the 2002-2003 pilot year. Our research also included cataloging “small finds” (personal objects such as pipes, buttons, toys, etc.) and some of the glass assemblage.

5.5 CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURES

The most important decision made regarding the cataloging procedures was that whenever possible, we would continue to use the field catalog numbers assigned by Archaeological Resource Services in their 1987 inventory of the collection. This allows the treatment of specific objects to be traced through all relevant documents related to the history of the collection.

The first step in beginning cataloging of the collection was to develop a database that could integrate existing artifact catalog information with new data, and compile information about the collection in a manner that facilitated both inter- and intra-site analysis. Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc. developed the catalog database system in Microsoft Access and provided valuable technical support in our continued use of the program. An electronic copy of this database is provided in Appendix A.

Next, we digitized the existing hand-written artifact catalog for Lot 85-31. Research assistant Emily Erler undertook the painstaking task of entering data from the Archaeological Research Services field catalog into Access. We chose to focus on those aspects of the field catalog that provided contextual information about the artifacts in question: the three-part catalog number, the field location where the artifact was recovered, the depth when available, the association of the artifact with other materials or features, the box number in which the artifact was stored immediately following the field excavation, and the date the artifact was recovered. We also entered the box number from the artifact’s storage location at the Stockton Street Warehouse, the feature the artifact was recovered from, and the excavation level (when available). These data fields were entered to ensure that all possible information regarding the context and provenience of each artifact were preserved as the objects were re-cataloged and rehoused.

The actual cataloging and re-housing was completed by the students and research assistants involved in the Project in Winter and Spring 2003. Specific procedures used are

described in detail in Appendix B, “Laboratory Handbook.” Participants both re-housed the objects by transferring them to new, archival-quality self-closing plastic bags, and completed new catalog information. Catalog information was hand-written on pre-printed forms; after an instructor had checked the form to make sure all information was correct, the participant entered their catalog data into the database. On a weekly basis, Ezra Erb and Gina Michaels ran quality control protocols on the electronic database to catch any data entry errors and to ensure consistency in artifact identification, categorization, and description.

5.6 CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS OUTCOMES

All household ceramics and some of the glass, metal, and special finds in Lot 85-31 were cataloged during Winter and Spring 2003. A total of 2018 catalog records were completed, documenting more than 7000 individual artifacts that together likely represent an estimated 2000 objects. Regular updates charting our progress in cataloging the artifacts, including photographs of some specimens, are posted on our website at <http://www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT/>.

An electronic copy of the current database is provided in Appendix A. Researchers using this database should be aware that cataloging is not yet complete, and that further analysis may result in changes to some of the fields in the catalog database. As would be expected, the most complete data is available for ceramics in the collection. Researchers should be cautioned that glass, metal, bone, and other non-ceramic artifacts in the catalog database do not represent the full range and quantity present in the collection. As the database is updated through future work, new editions will be included in subsequent progress reports.

Tables 5-1 through 5-32 present aggregate totals of the types of ceramics present, by feature, in the cataloged assemblage. These tables are provided for comparative purposes and to help researchers decide what parts of the completed catalog may be of use to them. Each table presents the counts and weights of the ceramics by material type, a catalog field most equivalent to “waretype” in archaeological usage (see Appendix B for a full discussion of this field). In reading these tables, researchers should consider the following factors. The first quantitative field is “SumOfMNI” and lists the total minimum number of vessels in the feature. During cataloging, minimum number of vessels was determined within each batch of cataloged sherds. Cross-mending across catalog numbers has not yet occurred, so this number is likely to be high. The second field, “SumOfWholeCt,” is the number of whole vessels recovered from that feature. The third field, “SumOfFragCt,” is the number of vessel fragments recovered for that material type in the given feature. Finally, “SumOfWeight” is the total weight, in grams, for each category. Because MNI, whole vessel, and fragment counts are affected by depositional processes, sherd weigh provides an independent line of measurement that is not as subject to these biases. Sherd

weigh is, however, biased positively towards large utilitarian vessels such as storage jars and cooking pots.

In addition to rehousing and re-cataloging materials from Lot 85-31, students enrolled in the Winter Quarter laboratory methods course designed and implemented independent research projects that analyzed materials from the Market Street Chinatown collection. One of these research papers was subsequently developed into a master's paper in Spring 2003. These four pieces of original scholarship on the collection are available on the project website and are included in this report in Appendix C. The creative and original research topics pursued by student participations demonstrates the high research potential of the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection.

5.7 FURTHER ANALYSIS NEEDED FOR 85-31 CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Contributed by Ezra Erb

The cataloging completed during Winter and Spring 2003 was an important first step in analysis of the ceramics from Lot 85-31. As our work progressed, we became aware of additional steps that should be taken before final analysis and interpretation of the collection:

- Minimum Number of Vessel counts need to be corrected. They are currently artificially inflated because MNV counts have been calculated for each catalog batch and not by archaeological context. This would best be accomplished feature by feature. Ceramics from each feature could be aggregated by ware type, decoration, etc. and then checked for cross-mends, and for overall feature MNVs. This will help to correct the gross MNV errors that we know currently obtain in the database.
- At the same time, Asian porcelain decorations should be examined more closely, in order to better identify them. We know from discussions with Mary Maniery of PAR that we have been using an outdated version of Priscilla Wegar's brief information sheet on Asian ceramics, and that there are distinctions within what we have been calling Bamboo and Four Flowers. These should be identifiable during the fine sorts required during MNV correction, and additionally they will be grouped together under "Bamboo," "Four Flowers," etc. so this should not be very difficult to address.
- Also through discussions with Mary Maniery, we have learned that a particular form of rather "flat" ceramic object we have been cataloging as a dish is in fact a teapot lid. All such instances of cataloging need to be corrected. This may be done through the database or at the time of the MNV correction.

- Finally, another item that we learned about were “grater” bowls, which are unglazed stoneware vessels with ridges inside. We may have encountered these but simply recorded them as Stoneware-Asian hollowware. These should be watched for during the MNV corrections.

5.8 TREATMENT OF ARTIFACTS LABELED AS SURFACE/BORE HOLE FINDS

Contributed by Ezra Erb

As noted above in Section 5.3, objects labeled with feature numbers “0” and “BH” did not have good contextual or provenience information. They were objects that had been recovered on the surface of construction excavations during archaeological monitoring and from drilling associated with the construction of the foundation for the Fairmont Hotel. These artifacts lack interpretive potential because of their lack of association and context; however they do have value for use in teaching collections and education programs and have been set aside for those purposes.

Gina Michaels and Ezra Erb examined all boxes of ceramic, glass, and metal artifacts, and separated artifacts without provenience information from the remainder of the collection. Some of these were already sorted into “surface collection” boxes by Archaeological Resource Surfaces. It is important to note that due to the nature of this site and its excavation, the surface that these artifacts were collected from was a constantly changing surface opened up by construction activities, and was not an undisturbed ground surface. “Bore hole” artifacts were recovered during the preparation of the site for supporting columns to be sunk into the earth for supporting the Fairmont Hotel. Due to the vertical nature of these excavations, provenience information was not recorded, and we have worked under the assumption that these artifacts were recovered from soil after it had been removed from the ground (i.e. “backdirt”).

Many surface and bore hole artifacts were encountered by students while cataloging the collection itself. These artifacts were identified through the numbers that they had been labeled with by ARS (either 85-31/0-xxx or 85-31/BH-xxx). During cataloging, we placed all of these artifacts in a separate box. We also added to this box all artifacts with no provenience information whatsoever (no number on the artifact, bag, or accompanying documentation).

In spring (2003), Michaels and Erb went through all of the collected unprovenienced or low-context artifacts and grouped them in minimal descriptive categories (see the list of control numbers which follows). Our goal in doing this was to ready the low-provenience “surface” and “bore hole” ceramics for return to History San José for use in displays or for educational purposes. Because they have little or no contextual/provenience information, these artifacts are of rather low potential research value, but may be quite valuable for other purposes. For those artifacts that have research value despite their lack of context, such as tableware with pecked

characters, digital images were recorded so that this information would be retained in our database.

The unprovenienced low-context artifacts were batch-cataloged by Michaels and Erb under the numbers listed in this report section, and these bags were reboxed for return to History San José, with a copy of this report section and of the batch catalog forms included in each of the three boxes. One of these boxes contains material which Michaels and Erb thought particularly well suited for educational or display contexts, but the other two are also potentially useful. Not all “surface” and “bore hole” material was returned at this point. Retained at the Stanford University archaeological laboratory were:

- A small number of “surface” and “bore hole” artifacts which are being used in instructional exercises for students who will be working with the Market Street Chinatown collection.
- All “surface” and “bore hole” glass, metal, and structural artifacts. These are being retained because cataloging is not yet complete for these material types, and Michaels and Erb therefore did not feel that they could adequately determine what should be further cataloged as an important data source.
- Faunal remains. These have not yet been cataloged or examined, apart from superficial sorting undertaken during preliminary inventory and collections management at the Stanford University archaeological laboratory.

We cannot be sure that all “surface” and “bore hole” artifacts have been segregated from the rest of the collection at this point, as some materials may be mixed in some of the boxes, but the bulk of the ceramic “surface” and “bore hole” artifacts have been reboxed for return to History San José.

5.8.1 Recommendation

It is our recommendation that all of the unprovenienced ceramic artifacts are suitable for use in educational contexts or displays, or may alternatively be deaccessioned according to History San José protocols. They have little explicit research value, and need not be stored long-term with the remainder of the collection.

5.8.2 List of “surface” and “bore hole” ceramic artifact boxes returned to History San José

- 1 Box of Asian Ceramics, including bags labeled 85-31/ED-1 through 85-31/ED-6.
- 1 Box of European/U.S.-manufactured ceramics, including bags labeled 85-31/ED-7 through 85-31/ED-20.
- 1 Box of artifacts that we felt were potentially useful for display/educational purposes, including bags labeled 85-31/ED-21 through 85-31/ED-29.

5.8.3 List of batch catalog numbers

(ED is an arbitrary designation assigned by us. It is intended simply to provide a means for organizing the artifacts, and does not carry any contextual or interpretive value in itself.)

Asian Ceramics Box:

ED-1: Bamboo tableware

ED-2: Celadon tableware

ED-3: Four Flowers tableware

ED-4: Sweet Pea tableware

ED-5: Asian porcelain with various decorative motifs

ED-6: Asian stoneware vessels (storage jars, soy pots, etc.)

European/U.S. ceramics Box:

ED-7: Various whiteware tablewares

ED-8: Various whiteware-improved tablewares

ED-9: Various European/U.S. porcelain artifacts

ED-10: Decal-decorated whiteware

ED-11: Transfer-printed whiteware

ED-12: Annular ware

ED-13: Hand-painted whiteware

ED-14: Sponge-painted whiteware

ED-15: Transfer-print/painted whiteware

ED-16: Whiteware with various glazes

ED-17: Yellowware

ED-18: Stoneware

ED-19: Earthenware

ED-20: Various

Recommended display/educational artifacts Box:

- ED-21: Bamboo tableware
- ED-22: Four Flowers tableware
- ED-23: Celadon tableware
- ED-24: Sweet Pea tableware
- ED-25: Blue-painted Asian tableware
- ED-26: Whiteware
- ED-27: Unidentified artifacts
- ED-28: Earthenware
- ED-29: Asian stoneware vessels
- ED-30: "Special Finds" (Individually labeled and listed here under their catalog

numbers):

- 85-31/BH-1 Four Flowers Asian porcelain tableware small plate with part of a pecked mark.
- 85-31/0-3 Opium pipe bowl: ceramic, intact. Note Chinese characters stamped on side of pipe.
- 85-31/0-4 Whiteware plate with a pecked mark translating "Official rank, quality, grade" or "To rank."
- 85-31/0-7 Small medicinal bottle: glass, largely intact.
- 85-31/0-90 Sweet Pea Asian porcelain decanter. Used for serving alcohol.
- 85-31/0-175 Four Flowers Asian porcelain tableware large bowl with a family name, "Zhang", pecked into it. There is also a painted mark on the base.
- 85-31/0-188 Four Flowers Asian porcelain tableware with a mark pecked into it. The character may translate as "half" or "partly", but because it is fragmented this is unsure.
- 85-31/0-335 Four Flowers Asian porcelain tableware bowl, with part of a pecked mark.
- 85-31/0-380 Porcelaneous stoneware opium pipe bowl fragment.
- 85-31/0-472 Ceramic opium pipe bowl with Chinese characters (fragmentary).
- 85-31/0-473 Ceramic opium pipe bowl fragment.
- 85-31/0-474 Ceramic opium pipe bowl fragment.
- 85-31/0-475 Ceramic opium pipe bowl fragment.
- 95-31/0-476 Porcelaneous stoneware opium pipe bowl fragment.
- 85-31/0-492 Ceramic pipe stem, most likely used for smoking tobacco.
- 85-31/0-496 Fragment of a bone handle, most likely for a toothbrush.
- 85-31/0-952 Neck of a small (medicinal?) bottle with metal cap.
- 85-31/0-987 Wooden domino.

- 85-31/0-995 Bone toothbrush handle. This is an Asian design, as European and Euroamerican toothbrushes did not have holes for bristles all the way through the handle. This is an unusual, hexagonal (in profile) shape.
- 85-31/0-997 Ceramic opium pipe bowl fragment.

SECTION 6.0

WORK PLAN FOR CONTINUED STUDY OF THE COLLECTION

The 2002-2003 pilot year of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project met and exceeded its initial goals. We established collaborative relationships with partner organizations, members of the archaeological research team that initially excavated the collection, and other archaeologists and historians with expertise in the study of Overseas Chinese communities in the American West. We assessed the condition of the collection, established priorities for cataloging and analysis, and transported the materials to Stanford for further study. Through archival research and interviews we reconstructed significant contextual information that will support intra- and inter-site interpretation of the collection. We developed a database system to house and track catalog information for the collection, and succeeded in cataloging about 40% of Lot 85-31. Perhaps most importantly, the research projects undertaken by students working with the collection have demonstrated the extraordinary research potential of this collection.

If the achievements of this pilot year demonstrate the high value and research potential of this collection, our experiences during the last twelve months also reveal that the archaeological study of the Market Street Chinatown will necessarily be a long-term, collaborative effort. We have proposed that the Project be expanded and extended so that this important assemblage can be studied and treated in a manner commensurate with its value.

6.1 PROJECT EXPANSION

Two other lots of artifacts, Lot 86-36 and Lot 88-91, were excavated from the site of the Market Street Chinatown. We propose that Lots 85-31, Lot 86-26, and 88-91 should be analyzed together in order to obtain the fullest understanding of daily life at the Market Street Chinatown. We anticipate that these collections will be transferred to Stanford University in Fall 2003.

6.2 PROJECT EXTENSION

We recommend that most of the collection from these three lots of artifacts be retained for cataloging and analysis. The first phase of this study simply involves continuing to re-house and re-catalog the collection so that it is accessible and available to researchers for further analysis. Accompanying this cataloging phase is ongoing contextual research to evaluate the significance and integrity and affiliation of individual archaeological features.

Cataloging and contextual research are labor intensive processes that, in the absence of sufficient funding to hire a full-time project staff, will be completed incrementally by part-time research assistants, by students enrolled in CASA 103/203, Laboratory Methods in Historic

Archaeology, and by other student participants. I anticipate that this initial phase of cataloging and contextual research will likely take 4-6 years.

During the cataloging phase, students will continue to undertake individual and group research projects at the undergraduate, masters, and doctoral level. These projects will serve to productively explore the different research questions that can be addressed through study of the collection as a whole. Once the collection has been fully cataloged and is ready for permanent curation, it will be possible to undertake a holistic analysis of the collection, a process that I anticipate will take 2-3 additional years. This level of detailed analysis will allow a level of interpretation of the collection that would not otherwise be possible. Many of the specimens in the collection are museum quality, and I would anticipate that the end result of this project could include preparation of a museum exhibit as well as a several publications communicating our findings to public and academic audiences.

Throughout this process we will continue to communicate the results of our findings through our project website, through annual progress reports such as this one, and through publications in archaeological research journals. We also look forward to working with History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, the City of San José Redevelopment Agency, and Past Forward, Inc. to develop new ways of collaborating in the ongoing interpretations of this important collection.

TABLE 3-1
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES INCLUDED IN LOT 85-31

<u>Feature</u>	<u>Feature Type</u> ¹	<u>Historic Context</u> ²
1	trash lens, American	tenement houses
2	wood lined pit, Chinese	tenement houses
3	trash lens, Chinese	tenement houses
4	bone roasting pit, Chinese	tenement houses/ restaurant
6	trash lens, Chinese	stores
7	bone roasting pit, Chinese	stores/ adobe
8	bone roasting pit, Chinese	stores/ adobe
9	bone roasting pit, Chinese	tenement houses/ storage shed
10	trash lens, Chinese	stores
11	bone roasting pit, Chinese	stores/ adobe
12	trash lens, Chinese	stores
13	wood lined pit, Chinese	stores
14	bone roasting pit, Chinese	tenement houses/ restaurant
15	bone roasting pit, Chinese	tenement houses
16	bone roasting pit, Chinese	tenement houses/ restaurant
17	trash lens, Chinese	stores
18	wood lined pit, Chinese	stores
19	bone roasting pit, Chinese	stores
20	wood lined pit, Chinese	stores
21	wood lined pit, Chinese	stores
22	wood lined pit, Chinese	stores
24	wood lined pit, American	tenement houses
25	trash lens, Chinese	Market Street
26	brick feature	tenement houses
27	unknown	stores
28	unknown	stores
29	unknown	stores
30	brick feature	storage shed
31	wood lined pit, American	storage shed
33	brick feature	tenement houses
35	wood lined pit, American	stores/ storage shed
36	bone roasting pit, Chinese	storage shed

¹ Feature descriptions are derived from material reported by Archaeological Resource Services (1993); the designation of “Chinese” or “American” appears to refer to the prevalence of either Asian or British/American ceramic wares in the deposit and may or may not refer to the feature’s time period (pre/post 1887) or to the ethnic group contributing to the deposit.

² Districts or zones were determined by overlaying the feature map on a 19th century Sanborn map of the Market Street Chinatown. See Michaels (2002), included in Appendix C, for further discussion of the methods used.

Table 5-1

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 0

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
0	Ceramic	7	1	11	107.70
0	Porcelain-Asian	8	0	8	300.90
0	Porcelaneous Stoneware	3	0	3	31.80
0	Whiteware	1	0	1	16.50

Table 5-2

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 1

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
1	Ceramic	3	1	4	17.60
1	Earthenware	6	1	12	470.20
1	Porcelain	4	0	6	27.00
1	Porcelain-Asian	48	0	121	1007.10
1	Porcelaneous Stoneware	5	2	3	62.60
1	Redware	1	0	1	9.00
1	Stoneware	8	0	32	522.80
1	Whiteware	8	0	22	468.80
1	Whiteware-Improved	4	0	39	265.80

Table 5-3
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 2

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
2	Ceramic	5	2	8	20.50
2	Earthenware	3	0	7	120.30
2	Pearlware	2	0	7	10.70
2	Porcelain	2	0	3	587.00
2	Porcelain-Asian	38	2	108	1642.50
2	Porcelaneous Stoneware	2	0	2	11.10
2	Redware	1	0	4	161.70
2	Stoneware	12	0	112	2399.60
2	Stoneware-Asian	16	0	173	4468.60
2	Whiteware	14	0	23	129.10
2	Whiteware-Improved	12	0	17	384.10

Table 5-4

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 2B

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
2B	Stoneware-Asian	1	1	0	99.30

Table 5-5

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 3

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
3	Ceramic	5	1	4	157.50
3	Pearlware	2	0	2	32.40
3	Porcelain	3	0	4	57.80
3	Porcelain-Asian	44	1	88	3001.10
3	Porcelaneous Stoneware	2	0	4	46.30
3	Stoneware	14	0	109	4609.30
3	Stoneware-Asian	1	0	1	58.90
3	Whiteware	24	0	47	525.50
3	Whiteware-Improved	17	0	31	631.60

Table 5-6

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 6

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
6	Bone	2	0	2	7.91
6	Earthenware	1	0	23	67.30
6	Pearlware	1	0	1	29.80
6	Porcelain-Asian	29	0	65	916.40
6	Porcelaneous Stoneware	1	0	3	88.20
6	Stoneware	3	0	19	183.50
6	Stoneware-Asian	21	0	348	3840.70
6	Whiteware	5	0	6	79.60
6	Whiteware-Improved	6	0	30	511.50

Table 5-7
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 7

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
7	Ceramic	10	0	23	196.40
7	Earthenware	3	0	7	335.60
7	Porcelain	3	0	8	47.20
7	Porcelain-Asian	31	0	96	756.10
7	Porcelaneous Stoneware	2	0	2	13.00
7	Stoneware	5	0	13	175.50
7	Stoneware-Asian	13	0	40	726.10
7	Whiteware	11	0	16	167.00
7	Whiteware-Improved	5	0	11	177.40
7	Yellowware	2	0	12	246.60

Table 5-8

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 9

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
9	Earthenware	3	0	6	28.80
9	Pearlware	2	0	2	8.80
9	Porcelain	1	0	1	6.30
9	Porcelain-Asian	17	0	55	484.70
9	Porcelaneous Stoneware	1	0	4	150.40
9	Stoneware	2	0	2	46.90
9	Stoneware-Asian	5	0	47	55.20
9	Whiteware	9	0	10	81.40
9	Whiteware-Improved	2	0	4	25.00

Table 5-9

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 10

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
10	Earthenware	2	0	5	26.50
10	Porcelain	2	0	2	2.70
10	Porcelain-Asian	9	0	15	119.80
10	Stoneware-Asian	8	0	13	148.20
10	Whiteware	1	0	1	2.60
10	Whiteware-Improved	1	0	12	409.60

Table 5-10

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 11

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
11	Earthenware	1	0	1	1.30

Table 5-11

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 12

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
12	Porcelain-Asian	5	0	5	5.90
12	Stoneware-Asian	1	0	6	296.40
12	Whiteware	1	0	1	0.50

Table 5-12
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 13

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
13	Ceramic	33	3	35	247.90
13	Porcelain	1	0	1	1.60
13	Porcelain-Asian	47	1	100	1196.60
13	Porcelaneous Stoneware	1	0	3	35.70
13	Stoneware	6	0	7	30.40
13	Stoneware-Asian	23	0	84	731.30
13	Whiteware	29	0	30	217.30
13	Whiteware-Improved	11	0	27	229.30
13	Yellowware	1	0	1	1.70

Table 5-13

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 14

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
14	Porcelain	1	0	1	14.00
14	Porcelain-Asian	10	1	33	344.50
14	Stoneware-Asian	8	0	97	3377.20
14	Whiteware	1	0	1	14.10
14	Whiteware-Improved	1	0	1	41.00

Table 5-14

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 14.5

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
14.5	Earthenware	1	0	1	137.70
14.5	Porcelain	1	0	1	19.40
14.5	Porcelain-Asian	1	0	1	9.30
14.5	Whiteware	1	0	1	1.50

Table 5-15

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 17

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
17	Ceramic	1	0	1	1.40
17	Porcelain-Asian	2	0	10	62.70
17	Stoneware-Asian	1	0	1	6.20
17	Whiteware	1	0	58	549.90

Table 5-16
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 18

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
18	Ceramic	22	5	41	243.30
18	Earthenware	25	0	28	656.50
18	Pearlware	4	0	7	46.20
18	Porcelain	5	0	6	27.90
18	Porcelain-Asian	95	3	321	4697.60
18	Porcelaneous Stoneware	2	0	2	11.70
18	Stoneware	19	0	22	337.50
18	Stoneware-Asian	142	6	859	27021.30
18	Whiteware	43	0	62	331.80
18	Whiteware-Improved	13	0	15	263.70
18	Yellowware	2	0	11	342.70

Table 5-17
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 18B

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
18B	Ceramic	11	0	21	80.90
18B	Earthenware	4	0	4	24.80
18B	Pearlware	1	0	2	35.60
18B	Porcelain	5	0	5	7.90
18B	Porcelain-Asian	42	0	102	928.90
18B	Porcelaneous Stoneware	1	0	2	30.30
18B	Redware	2	0	2	32.40
18B	Stoneware	20	0	22	772.30
18B	Stoneware-Asian	51	0	375	5202.10
18B	Whiteware	11	0	12	119.00
18B	Whiteware-Improved	9	0	13	617.90

Table 5-18

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 19

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
19	Ceramic	1	0	1	5.40
19	Porcelain-Asian	19	0	35	297.60
19	Stoneware	3	0	7	207.20
19	Stoneware-Asian	14	0	121	970.80
19	Whiteware	5	0	7	124.10

Table 5-19
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 20

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
20	Ceramic	17	3	15	200.00
20	Earthenware	3	0	5	150.20
20	Porcelain	1	0	1	3.60
20	Porcelain-Asian	69	0	136	2885.82
20	Porcelaneous Stoneware	3	0	8	48.80
20	Redware	1	0	1	0.90
20	Stoneware	2	0	3	25.10
20	Stoneware-Asian	34	1	93	2747.10
20	Whiteware	9	0	9	53.60
20	Whiteware-Improved	6	0	6	142.70

Table 5-20

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 22

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
22	Earthenware	4	0	4	115.20
22	Porcelain	1	0	12	63.80
22	Porcelain-Asian	22	0	56	323.50
22	Porcelaneous Stoneware	2	0	3	12.20
22	Redware	1	0	1	1.70
22	Stoneware-Asian	12	0	85	2103.20
22	Whiteware	10	0	21	79.50
22	Whiteware-Improved	6	0	14	96.30

Table 5-21
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 23

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
23	Ceramic	3	0	8	96.30
23	Earthenware	1	0	1	0.60
23	Pearlware	1	0	43	76.40
23	Porcelain-Asian	7	0	10	50.60
23	Porcelaneous Stoneware	3	0	65	460.60
23	Stoneware	3	0	5	53.20
23	Stoneware-Asian	5	0	25	435.10
23	Whiteware	25	0	97	385.90
23	Yellowware	1	0	3	22.20

Table 5-22

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 24

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
24	Ceramic	10	6	4	98.70
24	Earthenware	9	0	19	790.80
24	Pearlware	3	0	5	159.40
24	Porcelain	2	0	2	3.90
24	Porcelain-Asian	1	0	2	14.50
24	Porcelaneous Stoneware	3	0	5	221.60
24	Whiteware	34	0	79	2683.80
24	Whiteware-Improved	50	0	148	3237.90

Table 5-23

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 25

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
25	Porcelain-Asian	11	0	43	596.80
25	Stoneware	1	0	1	83.90
25	Stoneware-Asian	12	0	74	732.30
25	Whiteware	4	0	5	90.20
25	Yellowware	1	0	2	14.70

Table 5-24

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 26

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
26	Whiteware	13	0	22	62.10

Table 5-25
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 27

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
27	Ceramic	1	0	1	7.00
27	Earthenware	4	0	6	195.90
27	Porcelain	1	0	2	6.90
27	Porcelain-Asian	5	0	16	109.80
27	Porcelaneous Stoneware	1	0	1	14.90
27	Stoneware	5	0	8	2337.30
27	Stoneware-Asian	4	0	48	502.30
27	Whiteware	16	0	16	197.10
27	Whiteware-Improved	14	1	34	984.80
27	Yellowware	1	0	1	104.80

Table 5-26

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 28

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
28	Ceramic	4	2	4	29.20
28	Porcelain-Asian	32	0	60	850.93
28	Porcelaneous Stoneware	2	0	2	39.90
28	Stoneware	2	0	9	676.40
28	Stoneware-Asian	14	1	24	899.60
28	Whiteware	2	0	2	6.90
28	Whiteware-Improved	2	0	4	105.60

Table 5-27
Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 29

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
29	Ceramic	1	0	1	6.50
29	Earthenware	3	0	6	80.40
29	Pearlware	1	0	1	13.10
29	Porcelain-Asian	1	0	4	10.50
29	Porcelaneous Stoneware	1	0	1	14.20
29	Whiteware	2	0	4	17.20
29	Whiteware-Improved	3	0	16	122.40

Table 5-29

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 31

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
31	Stoneware	2	1	2	140.80
31	Whiteware	4	0	6	91.00

Table 5-29

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 31

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
31	Stoneware	2	1	2	140.80
31	Whiteware	4	0	6	91.00

Table 5-30

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 33

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
33	Ceramic	2	0	2	4.10
33	Earthenware	1	0	1	8.60
33	Porcelain	2	0	2	10.80
33	Porcelain-Asian	14	0	35	286.90
33	Stoneware	6	0	6	21.90
33	Stoneware-Asian	17	0	398	3495.80
33	Whiteware	11	0	19	522.70
33	Whiteware-Improved	6	0	7	182.70
33	Yellowware	1	0	1	55.60

Table 5-31

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 34

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
34	Porcelain	1	0	3	49.20
34	Porcelain-Asian	5	0	25	321.60
34	Porcelaneous Stoneware	2	0	5	14.00
34	Stoneware	1	0	9	93.30
34	Stoneware-Asian	8	0	66	831.20

Table 5-32

Counts and Weights of Ceramics From Feature 35

Feature	Material	SumOfMNI	SumOfWhole ct	SumOfFrag ct	SumOfWeight
35	Earthenware	2	0	2	136.40
35	Porcelaneous Stoneware	1	0	2	16.70

APPENDIX A

CATALOG DATABASE

Appendix A presents an electronic copy of our current catalog database for Lot 85-31 of artifacts recovered from the Market Street Chinatown. The database is presented in Microsoft Access 2000 and was designed by Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc.

Cataloging is still in process and consequently the database includes both blank catalog records (for which only data digitized from the hand-written field catalog is entered) and completed catalog records. Researchers using this catalog database for comparative or analytical purposes should bear in mind that full analysis of the collection is still pending. Generally, catalog records for household ceramics in the collection are most complete. As cataloging proceeds, newly updated databases will be included in subsequent progress reports.

The definitions and standards of terms used in each database field are provided in Appendix B in the Laboratory Manual.

APPENDIX B

LABORATORY HANDBOOK

This handbook was developed by the project team to ensure consistency in the cataloging of materials from the Market Street Chinatown. It explains the procedures being used to catalog and analyze the collection along with definitions of terms used to classify the artifacts. In addition to this handbook, reference materials were available to students and other project participants to aid in consistent artifact identification. This handbook is a living document and is continually being updated and modified as the project develops.

Readers of this report who are using the catalog database provided in Appendix A will find this handbook to be particularly useful in interpreting the catalog data.

MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

LABORATORY HANDBOOK

Last updated May 2003

The primary goal of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project is to catalog, analyze, and curate a collection of artifacts that were excavated in 1985 and 1986 from the site of the first overseas Chinese settlement in San Jose, California. This handbook has been developed to help you in your participation in this project. It doesn't – and can't possibly – cover all situations that might arise, so it is important to discuss decisions you may make about treatment and cataloging of an artifact with one of the course instructors, Professor Barbara Voss or Teaching Assistant Ezra Erb.

WINTER QUARTER LAB HOURS AND CONTACT INFO

The lab will be open on Fridays from 9am – 4pm throughout the quarter. An additional lab day will held on Tuesday, March 18 from 9am – 4pm.

The **lab phone** is 650-723-8797.

Lab instructors include:

Barb Voss	bvoss@stanford.edu	650-725-6884
Ezra Erb	erb@stanford.edu	

Gina Michaels is also working as a research assistant on the project and may also be able to answer your questions about lab procedures. Her email is ginamichaels@stanford.edu.

WORKING IN THE LAB

We are working on the project in the Archaeology Center laboratory, in the Wilbur C module. There are only a few guidelines to working in the lab but they are very important:

- Professor Wilcox and Professor Trimble's laboratory rooms, and the cubicles being used by graduate student researchers, are strictly off-limits.
- In Professor Voss's laboratory room, do not disturb materials or use supplies that are related to projects other than this one. The computer in Professor Voss's laboratory room is not set up for student use; please ask Barb or Ezra if you have a reason to use the computer or its peripherals.
- Artifacts, catalog forms, books, reference materials, supplies, or anything else should *never* be taken out of the lab, even for just a few hours.

- All food and drink (other than bottled water) must be stored and consumed in the kitchen area only.
- The security of the lab is paramount. Please help us maintain security by not propping open doors unless authorized to do so.
- Please take good care of the equipment and facilities, and if you don't know how to operate a piece of equipment, please ask for a demonstration before using it.
- Each project participant will be assigned a tray (or two or three, if needed) in which to store their supplies, paperwork, and the artifacts they are working with. At the end of your workday, or if you are going to be away for more than _ hour, put away all your materials into your tray so that others can use your workspace while you are gone.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

Generally, these are the steps that will occur as you catalog and analyze materials:

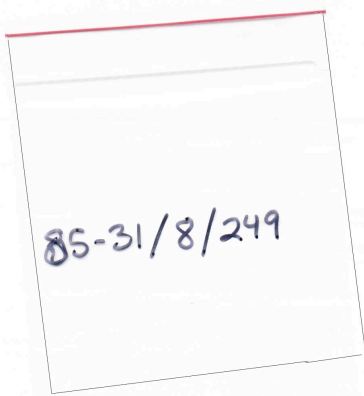
1. A box of artifacts is checked out to you. Please sign your name on the box signout list.
2. Inspect the artifacts in the box and make a list of the field catalog numbers for all the artifacts or batches of artifacts in the box. (If there are more than 10-20 items in the box, it won't be practical to do this all at once – start with a few artifacts at a time, maybe only five or ten). As you are doing this, take care to make note of any unusual situations that should be addressed – for example, an artifact that needs immediate conservation treatment, or is dirty and needs to be cleaned, or that does not have a catalog number. Bring these situations to Barb or Ezra's attention.
3. For each artifact, pull the appropriate catalog form from the catalog form binders in the cabinet near the sink.
4. Working one artifact at a time, complete the catalog forms. As you complete the catalog form for each object, you should also rehouse the object (see below). Once you have completed cataloging a five or ten artifacts, have Ezra or Barb check your work.
5. Enter the information on the catalog form into the project's computerized database. You should be sure to enter your data every 10 or 20 forms you complete, so that the most current information is in the database as soon as possible and we avoid data entry bottlenecks.
6. When you are done, transfer the artifact and the catalog form into the "finished" area. The project staff will review your entered data and let you know if they have any questions or if more work needs to be done on the artifact. If the artifact is completely cataloged it will be transferred to the appropriate "feature" collection.
7. Continue this process until your box is empty – then get another box!

REHOUSING ARTIFACTS

“Rehousing” is the term used to describe the process of updating and improving the conditions under which an artifact is stored. For older collections, this usually means replacing old packaging materials with new materials that are archivally-sound, updating the labeling of the artifact, and identifying any conservation steps that need to be taken to stabilize the object. The best practices of artifact conservation are always improving, and so any artifact collection will need to be rehoused from time to time.

One challenge in any rehousing project is to minimize the amount of handling and exposure the artifact receives, by only reversing those old treatments that are actively harming the object. For this reason we are not at this stage going to be undoing old mends, or removing yellowing cataloging numbers from the artifacts. At the end of the project, after the materials have been cataloged, a professional conservator is going to inspect the collection and determine which, if any, older treatments need to be reversed. However, if you see an artifact that is obviously being actively damaged by its current storage conditions please alert Barb or Ezra to the situation.

As you catalog each artifact, you will also be completing the first stage of the rehousing process. Each artifact (or batch of artifacts) should be given a new polyethylene plastic bag. Polyethylene is identified as a stable polymer; gasses from the plastic will not harm the objects and the bag should not disintegrate. Before throwing out the old bag, be sure that all information written on the old bag has been transferred onto the catalog form. The new bag should have the catalog number clearly written in the middle left of the bag with a permanent Sharpie marker (see diagram below). This is so the movement of fingers opening and closing the bag does not, over time, rub off the catalog number.



Where to place the label on a plastic bag.

In addition to the catalog number on the plastic bag, the artifact itself should be labeled. If the artifact is not already labeled, or if the label is unclear, then be especially careful not to separate the artifact from the labeled bag. Eventually, we will label unmarked artifacts by printing a tag on acid free paper and affixing it to the artifact with two coats of clear Acryloid B-72 lacquer (one layer underneath and one layer on top of the paper tag). This is a reversible process that protects the artifact from any ink and from the pressure that can result from writing on the artifact.

If for some reason the artifact cannot be labeled, then a catalog number tag on acid-free paper should be put into the bag with the artifact.

In some cases the catalog number will refer to a batch of objects, such as a large number of ceramic sherds that all came from the same vessel. In that case there is no need to label every sherd in the batch, but an artifact tag should be put into the bag.

Note: in some cases an object is too large to be bagged or might be damaged from the pressure of the bag on its surface. In these cases talk with Ezra or Barb about how to proceed.

Sometimes an artifact will have paper documentation accompanying it – for example, field notes documenting the provenience of the artifact or other information. Paper documentation should be kept with the artifact by putting it into a separate plastic bag with the same catalog number, and then putting that bag inside the main artifact bag.

CATALOGING AND ANALYZING ARTIFACTS, AND WORKING WITH THE PROJECT DATABASE

For each artifact or batch of artifacts, you will complete a catalog form (see last page) and enter the data from that form into the project database. The forms have already been generated for all the artifacts in the collection and are in labeled binders, indexed by catalog number. When you begin working with an artifact, the first thing to do is to get the appropriate sheet from the binder. Immediately write your name on the upper right hand corner of the sheet and the start date of your work on the artifact. Each time someone adds or reviews the catalog information they will add their name and date to this list, providing a way for us to track all the people who have been involved in analyzing the artifact in question.

Always write in pencil on the catalog forms. Always use Sharpie markers to label bags and boxes.

While you are analyzing the artifact, the catalog sheet should be stored near the artifact in a folder.

1. Understanding the Catalog Number System

Most of the artifacts excavated from the Market Street Chinatown site were recorded in a field catalog shortly after being recovered. Whenever possible we are going to continue using this field catalog number. The field catalog number on the bag that the artifact is in, and in most cases has also been marked onto the artifact itself.

Note: if the artifact is not labeled with the catalog number, or if several of the pieces of the artifact are not labeled, consult Barb or Ezra to see if you should add catalog labels before proceeding. If the artifact doesn't have a catalog number – again, consult Barb or Ezra.

Archaeological Resource Service, Inc. (ARS) used a three-part catalog number. A typical catalog number might read, “85-31/24/412.” Sometimes dashes are used: “85-31/24-412.

- The first part – 85-31 – refers to the ARS project number. This should be the same for all the artifacts in the collection. The number means that it is the 31st project that ARS began

work on in 1985. As this project continues, we may also work on artifacts from ARS project number 86-36.

- The second part – in this example, 24 – is the feature number, and tells us the archaeological context of the artifact.
- The third part – in this example, 412 – is the artifact number, and tells us that that this artifact is the 412th artifact that ARS cataloged from feature 24.
- Special circumstances: at times, there may be a decimal in the artifact number. As long as all the decimals refer to the same main artifact number, you may ignore them. If they do not, then sort the artifacts by the main artifact number (the number before the decimal) and catalog them separately or assign an appropriate MNI number. See Barb or Ezra for help in this situation.

On your catalog form, this three-part catalog number is already entered on the first line of the form as ARS Field 1, ARS Field 2, and ARS Field 3. If you need to modify these fields for some reason, talk to Barb or Ezra before doing so.

2. Completing the Catalog Form

Fields in the first four lines of the catalog form provide the archaeological context of the artifact. Some of this information has already been entered.

ID

This field is an arbitrary number assigned by the computer database program. It will be helpful later on when you are entering your data and need to find the appropriate data record.

ARS Field 1, ARS Field 2, ARS Field 3

These three fields correspond to the three parts of the field catalog number, described above. These fields should already be completed.

Deaccessioned?

Deaccessioning is the process of identifying materials that will not be permanently accessioned as part of a museum's collection, and then determining the appropriate disposition of those materials (usually such objects are donated to educational programs or to other museums). For this collection, deaccessioning decisions will not be made until the collection has been fully cataloged. For now leave this box blank.

ARS Location

This field refers to the horizontal provenience, or location, where the artifact was found. For example, there could be a map coordinate or a distance from a known point noted in association with an artifact. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to horizontal provenience, enter it here.

ARS Depth

This field refers to the vertical provenience, or location, where the artifact was found.

For example, this could have information about the excavation level the artifact was found in, or the depth in feet or meters from a known elevation. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to horizontal provenience, enter it here.

ARS Association

This field refers to any information recorded by ARS regarding the association of an artifact – for example, the artifact might have been found next to another artifact, or could have been found in a context associated with a specific historic event, such as the burn layer from the 1887 arson fire. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to horizontal provenience, enter it here.

ARS Box No.

The ARS Box No. is the original box that the artifact was stored in during the field excavation and the post-field laboratory work. If this box number is present (it usually isn't) enter it here.

Stockton Box No.

This field refers to the number of the box that the material was stored in most recently, at the Stockton St. Warehouse before it was transferred to Stanford. It is usually written on the outside of the box you were assigned. (Note that this number is not the number on the box tag, but is written on the box itself). Ask Ezra or Barb if you can't find it.

Block No.

Block numbers are another provenience indicator and correspond to block areas designated during the field project. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that indicates a block number, enter it here.

Feature

This is the feature the artifact was recovered from. It should already be entered. If it isn't entered, or if the entered feature number is not correct, alert Barb or Ezra to the situation.

Excav Level

If there is any information about the excavation level the artifact was recovered from, enter it here. (Example: Level 1, or 10-20 cm, or lower stratum). This information will usually be found on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact. This may duplicate information in the field ***ARS Depth*** – that's ok, just reenter the information.

Date Recov

This field indicates the date the artifact was recovered or excavated. There may already be information entered into this field. If there is information on the box or bag or tag associated with your artifact that pertains to the date of recovery, enter it here. The date the artifact was recovered helps us identify field records that might provide information about the artifact's context or conditions of recovery.

Most of the remaining fields on the catalog form ask you to analyze or describe an attribute of the artifact in some way.

Artifact Group

The artifacts are being cataloged using a system that emphasizes the artifacts' functions; this facilitates comparisons with results from other urban archaeological sites. This classification method is based on a model that was initially developed by Stanley South in 1977, and has been refined for use in urban sites throughout the western United States. The strength of this classification scheme is that it helps researchers identify broad patterns in artifact use. Its drawback is that it asks the analyst to identify the primary function of an artifact that might have been used for more than one artifact. For this reason we have added an additional category, "Multiple Use," but please use this category sparingly.

When you enter the artifact group into this field, use the "drop-down" menu tab on the right hand side of the form. Choose from one of the nine listed fields:

- activities,
- domestic,
- faunal,
- floral,
- indefinite,
- industria,
- multiple use,
- personal, or
- structural.

The table on the following page may help you in deciding which category is most appropriate for the artifact you are cataloging:

Group	Class	Subclass Examples
Activities	Collecting	stalactites, coral
	Commerce	coins, banks, scale pans
	Communication	newspapers, telephones
	Entertainment	musical instruments
	Firearms	guns, ammunition
	Games	checker pieces, dominos, dice
	Painting	paint brushes and containers
	Pets	bird feeders, dog collars
	Tools	axes, files, rulers
	Transportation	carriage parts, horse shoes, harness parts
	Writing	pens, pencils, ink bottles
Domestic	Clothing Maintenance (sewing)	needles, darning eggs, bluing balls
	Food Preparation & Consumption	kitchen (e.g., baking pans, skillet), serving (e.g., platters, teapots), tableware (e.g., plates, forks), drinking vessels (e.g., tumblers, stemware)
	Food Refuse	bone, edible seeds/nuts, edible shellfish
	Food/Food Storage	canning jars, crocks, retail food containers
	Furnishings	furniture, flower pots
	Furnishings - Decorative	figurines, vases, pictures
	Heating	stoves, coal
	Lighting	lamps, light bulbs, candles
Indefinite Use (items with more than one potential original use)	--	identified items with more than one potential original use
	Bead	beads with more than one potential original use
	Bottles & Jars	bottles, jars, cans with unidentified contents
	Closure	closures associated with contents of indefinite use
	Metal items	hardware metal artifacts (e.g. wire, sheet metal, tubes), items with more than one potential original use (bells)
Industrial Use	Machinery	spark plugs, gears
Personal	Accouterment	purses, eyeglasses, jewelry
	Clothing & Footwear	garments, shoes
	Grooming	toiletry items (e.g., perfume, brushes, chamber pots)
	Health	medicine bottles (e.g., patent/proprietary, pharmacy, bitters, vials), syringes
	Social Drugs	retail alcohol beverage containers and closures (e.g., wine, beer, champagne, distilled beverages), spittoons, pipes, opium lamps
	Toys (see also games above)	dolls, tea sets, marbles
Structural	Building Material	window glass, brick
	Fixture	sinks, toilets
	Hardware	door knobs, hinges, brackets
	Nails	all nails

The next four fields all have pull-down menus from which you should select the most precise answer for the artifact you are analyzing. In some cases you might not find a listing that is appropriate for the artifact. In that case talk with Barb or Ezra and we can add additional terms to each pull down menu as warranted.

Material

The “Material” field simply records what the object is made of. Choose from the list below. Again, use the drop-down menu when entering this field into the computer database.

Aluminum	Leather
Ball clay	Lime
Bone	Linen
Brass	Marble
Brick	Metal
Canvas	Mica
Cellulose	Mortar
Ceramic	Mother-of-Pearl
Charcoal	Paper
Chemical	Pearlware
Cinder	Plaster
Coal	Plastic
Coke	Porcelain
Composite	Porcelain-Asian
Copper	Porcelain-Japanese
Cork	Porcelaineous Stoneware
Cotton	Redware
Earthenware	Rubber
Eggshell	Seed
Ferrous	Shell
Ferrous-cast iron	Silk
Glass-amber	Silver
Glass-amethyst	Slag
Glass-aqua	Slate
Glass-black	Stone
Glass-blue	Stoneware
Glass-colorless	Stoneware-Asian
Glass-green	Textile
Glass-olive	Tin
Glass-other	Unidentified
Glass-teal	Vegetable Ivory
Glass-white	Vegetal
Gold	Whiteware
Graphite	Whiteware-Improved
Ivory	Wood
Jade	Yellowware
Lead	

Artifact Category

Artifact category is a more specific classification of an artifact's form and function than was done in the ***Artifact Group*** field. Select from the following terms, which are available in the pull down menu; if none of these terms fits the artifact you are working with, suggest one that would be a better fit.

Ammunition	Indefinite
Bone	Kitchenware
Cleaning	Materials
Clothing	Misc. Closures
Clothing Maintenance	Misc. Containers
Collecting	Misc. Fasteners
Commerce	Misc. Metal Items
Communication	Painting
Drinking Vessel	Pets
Electrical	Plumbing
Entertainment	Political
Firearms	Religious
Fishing	Seed
Flatware	Shell
Food Container	Social Drugs - Alcohol
Food Storage	Social Drugs - Opium
Footwear	Social Drugs - Tobacco
Furnishings	Storage
Games	Tableware
Grooming	Tools
Hardware	Toys
Health	Transportation
Heating	Unknown
Hunting	Writing

Artifact Type

This field is yet another list of categories that describe the artifact you are cataloging. Select from the following terms, which are available in the pull down menu; if none of these terms fits the artifact you are working with, suggest one that would be a better fit. Only fill in this field when it enhances artifact identification. Otherwise leave it blank, so that it is not redundant with the Artifact Category field.

Advertising	Jewelry
Animal	Kitchen
Automotive	Lamp
Bean	Music
Bird	Poultry
Closure	Print
Container	Serving
Cycle	Shell
Decorative Item	Shellfish
Drinking Vessel	Tableware
Egg	Teaset
Fastener	Toiletry
Fish	Tool
Furniture	Toy

Newspaper
Telephone
Indefinite

Sewing
Knitting
Crocheting

Description

This field is simply what the object “is” – in other words, how it would be briefly described in vernacular English. Select from the following terms, which are available in the pull down menu; if none of these terms fits the artifact you are working with, suggest one that would be a better fit.

Album
Alcoholic-beverage Bottle
Ale/Beer Bottle
Almond
Ammonia Bottle
Amorphous
Animal
Arc-lamp Rod
Artist Brush
Asphalt
Awl
Ax
Baking Dish
Baking-powder Can
Ball
Balsam Bottle
Bar
Barbed Wire
Barrette
Barrel
Barrel Jar
Basin
Battery Rod
Battery/Arc-lamp Rod
Bead
Bed Pan
Beer Bottle
Bell
Belt
Bicycle Frame
Bit
Bitters Bottle
Blacking Bottle
Blade
Bleach Bottle
Blueing Ball
Bolt
Bottle
Bottle/Jar
Bowl
Box
Bracelet
Bracket
Brandy Bottle

Brick
Bromo-Seltzer Bottle
Brooch
Broom
Brush
Bucket
Buckle
Bullet
Burner
Button
Cable
Can
Can Opener
Canning Jar
Canvas
Cap
Carboy
Carpenter
Carriage Bolt
Carriage Spring
Cartridge
Casing
Caster
Certo
Chain
Chamberpot
Champagne Bottle
Chemical Bottle
Chimney
Chisel
Cider
Cinder Block
Clam
Clasp
Clock
Clorox Bottle
Cloth
Clothes Hook
Clothespin
Club-sauce Stopper
Cod-liver-oil Bottle
Coffee Pot
Coil
Coin

Coin Purse
Collar
Collar Button
Comb
Compote Dish
Condiment Bottle
Cordial Bottle
Cork Screw
Corset
Cosmetic Jar
Cover
Crank
Cream/Creme Jar
Creamer
Crock
Cross/Crucifix
Crown Cap
Crucible
Cruet
Crystal
Cuff Link
Cup (Small bowl <8cm diameter)
Cupboard
Cure
Curtain Ring
Curtain Rod
Cupidor
Cut Nail
Cutlery Handle
Darning Egg
Decanter
Dice
Disc
Dish
Dish Strainer
Doll
Domino
Door Striker
Doorknob
Drawer Pull
Drill Bit
Dropper
Earring
Egg Cup
Elixir
Escutcheon
Expectorant Bottle
Extra Large Bowl (>25 cm diameter)
Extract Bottle
Eye
Eye Screw
Eyeglass
Eyehook
Eyelet
Fabric
Fan

Feeding Bottle
Figurine
File
Finishing Nail
Firebrick
Fish Hook
Fitting
Fixture
Flange
Flashing
Flask
Flat
Floor Tile
Florida-water Bottle
Flowerpot
Foil
Font
Food
Fork
Frame
Fuel
Fuse
Game Piece
Garter Buckle
Gas Jet
Gasket
Gears
Gin Bottle
Globe
Glue Bottle
Goblet
Grape
Gravitating Stopper
Griddle
Grommet
Gun Shell
Hair Accessory
Hair Comb
Hair-coloring Bottle
Hair-tonic Bottle
Hairpin
Hammer
Handle
Handle Bar
Harmonica
Harness
Harness Ring
Harness Snap
Hasp
Hat Pin
Hatchet
Hay Fork
Headlight
Hinge
Hollowware
Hone

Hook	Mussel
Horseshoe	Mustard Bottle
Hose	Nail
Illuminator	Nappie
Indefinite	Necklace
Ink Bottle	Needle
Inkwell	Negative
Insulator	Newspaper
Jack	Nozzle
Jamaica-ginger Bottle	Nut
Jar	Oil Bottle
Jar Lid	Oil Lamp
Jelly Jar	Ointment Bottle
Jug	Olive-oil Bottle
Ketchup Bottle	Olla
Kettle	Opium Lamp
Key	Oval Dish
Kiln Furniture	Oyster
Knife	Padlock
Knob	Pain-killer Bottle
Ladle	Paint Brush
Lantern	Paint Can
Large Bowl (15-25 cm diameter)	Pan
Large Plate (>15 cm diameter)	Paperweight
Large Storage Vessel	Part
Latch	Peach/Nectarine
Lens	Peanut
Lid	Peddle
Lid Liner	Pen
Lid Stopper	Pencil
Light Bulb	Perfume Bottle
Lightning Stopper	Peroxide Bottle
Lime	Pharmaceutical Bottle
Liniment Bottle	Pickle Bottle
Liquor Bottle	Pills Bottle
Lock	Pin
Magnesia Bottle	Pipe
Magnet	Pitcher
Marble	Plaster
Marker	Plate
Match	Platter
Matchbox	Plug
Medicine Bottle	Poison Bottle
Medium Bowl (10-15 cm diameter)	Poker Chip
Medium Plate (10-15 cm diameter)	Polish Bottle
Mesh	Pot
Milk Bottle	Pothook
Mineral-water Bottle	Preserves
Mirror	Pressing Iron
Miscellaneous	Pull
Mortar	Pulley
Mount	Pumpkin
Mouth Harp	Purgative Bottle
Mouthpiece	Purse
Mug	Putty Knife
Music Box	Quarter

Rake	Staple
Relish Bottle	Stemware
Remedy Bottle	Stock Lock
Ring	Stopper
Rivet	Stove
Rod	Strainer
Root-beer Bottle	Strap
Rope	Striker
Rouge	Stud
Ruler	Sugar Bowl
Saddle	Suspender
Safety Pin	Swivel
Saltcellar	Syringe
Sardine Can	Syrup Bottle
Sarsparilla Bottle	Tablet
Sauce Bottle	Tack
Saucer	Tar Paper
Scale	Teapot
Scissors	Teaspoon
Screen	Telephone
Screw	Thermometer
Screwdriver	Thimble
Seal	Tile
Sewer Pipe	Tinkler
Shade	Tiny cup (<5 cm diameter)
Shear	Token
Sheet Metal	Tonic Bottle
Shell Casing	Toothbrush
Shoe-polish Bottle	Toothpaste Jar
Shoe/Boot	Track
Shot	Train Wheel
Shovel	Tricycle Frame
Sign	Trivet
Skate	Trunk Latch
Skillet	Tub
Slag	Tube
Slate	Tumbler
Slop Bowl	Tureen
Slop Jar	Umbrella
Small Bowl (8-10 cm diameter)	Undefined
Small Plate (<10 cm diameter)	Vase
Small Storage Vessel	Vaseline Bottle
Snap	Vegetable-compound Bottle
Snuff Bottle	Vial
Soap Dish	Wagon
Soda-pop Bottle	Wagon Wheel
Soda-water Bottle	Walnut
Solder	Washer
Soup Plate	Washstand
Spacer	Waste
Spice Bottle	Watch
Spike	Water
Spittoon	Wax Seal
Spool	Wedge
Spoon	Weight
Spring	Wheel

Whetstone
Whiskey Bottle
Whiskey Flask
Window
Wine Bottle
Wine/Champagne Bottle
Wire
Wire Nail
Wood
Wood Screw
Worcestershire Bottle

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Decoration

This field is located on the bottom left hand corner of the form, but is discussed here because it is part of the analysis of the material attributes of the object. Not all objects will have a decoration, but if it does, you should describe it here. As much as possible use standardized names for common decorative patterns or motifs. Be sure to enter any references used to define the decoration in the ***References*** field. Detailed remarks should go in the ***Remarks*** field.

Mark

This field and the next two fields refer to the manufacture history of the item. The ***mark*** is a symbol or words that can be used to trace the person or company who manufactured the item (it does not refer to any marks which might have been made by the item's owner or user, like an ownership symbol scratched into a rice bowl). In this field transcribe the wording on the mark as exactly as possible. Use "/" to indicate where there is a line break in the mark. Briefly describe any graphic imagery used in the mark. If no mark is present, leave this field blank.

Chinese marks are not identical with European or Euroamerican marks. Please note Chinese marks even if they do not identify a specific maker. Use the abbreviation cf. (compares favorably) to refer to a mark that is similar to a known type of mark (example: cf. Chang mark). If Chinese characters or marks are present elsewhere than on the base, please note them under remarks and/or decoration, as appropriate.

Maker

Whenever possible, identify the maker of the object; this is usually done by doing research on the mark to see which manufacturer produced the item. If the maker cannot be determined, leave the field blank. Be sure to enter any references used to identify the maker in the ***References*** field.

When entering the name of the maker, enter it last name first in capitals, followed by the first name or other information. Example: WILLIAMS, Edward & Sons.

Origin

This field allows you to enter the place that the object was manufactured. In many cases you will be able to identify the country of manufacture even if there is no maker's mark – for example, from specific ware types, manufacturing, or decoration technologies. In this field enter the country of origin first, in capital letters. If you can identify a specific city or region that the object was made in, enter that following the country. If you can't securely identify the area of origin, leave the field blank.

Begin Date and ***End Date***

These two fields ask you to enter the range of dates within which this object was manufactured. (Note that these dates pertain not to the use of the object – which can far exceed its manufacturing range – but to the dates within which the object was fabricated.) Sometimes you will be able to pinpoint a specific year when manufacture began or ended – e.g., 1897. If the year cannot be precisely determined, use the beginning date of the decade you think the begin or end manufacture date corresponds to, and enter "ca." after the date – e.g. 1890 ca. If either the

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beginning or ending date cannot be determined, then leave that field blank. Be sure to enter any references used to define the date range of the object in the *References* field.

Dating Criteria

This field requires you to specify how you arrived at the begin and end dates listed above. Use the pull-down menu to enter this field. Possible responses are:

- Mark (based on analysis of maker's mark)
- Manufacture Method (based on introduction and/or end of a specific manufacturing technology or technique – e.g., decal printing on ceramics)
- Material (based on introduction or end of use of a specific material)
- Advertisement (based on appearance of object in a dated ad in a catalog or newspaper)
- None (no dates were determined)

References

This is a very important field. Enter the full bibliographic information (including page numbers) of any source of data used to analyze the object, utilizing the drop-down menu in the database. If you would like to add a reference to this menu, please inform Barb or Ezra.

Condition

This field and the next ask you to assess whether the object is whole or broken, and is used by curators in managing collections. Use the pull down menu to choose from one of the three options:

- Whole – object is complete or very nearly so (minimum 75% but usually 90-100% complete)
- Fragment – only fragment(s) of the object are present
- Reconstructable/Frag – the object is fragmented but may be able to be reconstructed to a whole or nearly whole state (minimum 75%).

Completeness

In this field you quantify the completeness of the vessel (whether intact or reconstructable). Use the pull-down menu to choose from one of 5 completeness ranges. Usually you will be able to readily assess this just by looking at the object. If you can't decide between two ranges, err on the side of the smaller range (e.g., if a ceramic vessel is more or less half complete, but you can't tell precisely whether it is greater or less than 50%, choose the 25-50% range).

- <25%
- 25%-50%
- 50%-75%
- 75%-100%
- Complete

<p>The next four fields ask you to quantify the object. We will be discussing quantification methods more extensively during the 3rd week of the quarter; the following briefly describe each of the fields.</p>

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Whole Ct.

How many whole objects are represented by this catalog number? Enter that number here.

Frag Ct.

How many object fragments are represented by this catalog number? Enter that number here.

Note that the whole count and fragment count fields are mutually exclusive – an object should not be “double counted” in both fields.

MNI

What is the minimum number of individual objects represented by this catalog number? For example, a batch of objects that includes 1 whole bottle and 29 bottle shards could represent as few as two minimum individual objects. If MNI >1, please include the method that you used to reach your MNI count in the remarks field. (Example: MNI from rim count).

Weight

All objects are weighed in grams. The number entered here should be the aggregate weight of all the items represented by the catalog number.

When you weigh materials, select the appropriate balance. There are four balances in the lab, each with different maximum loads and resolutions:

BALANCE	MAX LOAD	RESOLUTION
Spring scale	20 kilograms	50 grams
Ohaus CS 2000	2 kilograms (2000g)	1 gram
Ohaus LS 200	200 grams	0.1 gram
Denver Instrument	60 grams	0.0001 gram

If you are not sure what balance to use, start with the balance with the higher maximum load and only use the next more delicate balance if you do not get sufficient resolution. Although the Denver Instrument balance can technically hold 60 grams, do not use it for any object weighing over a gram. Always use a clean weighing tray when using the Denver Instrument balance; even small scratches to the balance plate can damage its accuracy.

Remarks

This field is a place where you can add any additional comments about the object. Remarks should cover the following:

- 1) additional provenience information not entered into the above fields
- 2) conservation information – is the object in need of conservation attention?
- 3) unique attributes of the object not entered into the above fields

The remarks field is a good place to document changes in the way that objects are cataloged and stored.

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For example, sometimes sherds from the same vessel were originally cataloged separately but then mended together. In this case, the objects should all be cataloged and curated under the earliest (smallest) catalog number. In the records for the catalog numbers that are no longer being used, most fields should be left blank and the following text should be used in the Remarks field:

“This artifact is now cataloged as part of # _____. Reason: part of a single object”

Other times, artifacts that were assigned to a single number should be recorded separately. After new catalog numbers are assigned, use the remarks field to note:

“Originally part of #_____.”

Use the remarks field for any other information that you want to include!

Date Entered

This date is the **most recent** date that any new information was entered into this form. This date should be changed every time you change an entry or add new information.

Photograph

If the object has been photographed or scanned as part of the collection photodocumentation (not just casually), check this box.

Once you have filled in all these fields to the best of your ability, consult Barb or Ezra about any questions or problems you might have and to have your work checked. This checking stage is important so that we can ensure that all the project participants are filling out the form in a consistent manner. Then enter your catalog data into the computerized project catalog, and begin again!

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Sample Catalog Form

PUT YOUR NAME HERE! ↓

JANE A. STUDENT
START: JAN 7, 2003
END:

CONTEXT

ID	ARS Field 1	ARS Field 2	ARS Field 3	Deaccessioned?	
	2285-31	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	
ARS Location	ARS Depth	ARS Assoc			
ARS Box No	Stockton Box No	Block	Feature		
			0		
Excav Level	Date Recov				
Artifact Group					
Material					
Artifact Category					
Artifact Type					
Description					
Mark	Maker	Origin			
Begin Date	End Date				
Dating Criteria					
References					
Condition					
% complete					
QUANT.	Whole ct	Frag ct	MNI	Weight	Remarks
	0	0	0	0	0
Decoration		Date Entere	Photograph		

ANALYSIS
↓
DESCRIPTION
↑

CONDITION

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APPENDIX C STUDENT RESEARCH PAPERS

Appendix C presents the research papers completed by students who enrolled in CASA 103/203, “Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology.” These papers demonstrate the high research potential of the Market Street Chinatown collection.

Papers presented here include:

- Lysie Ishimaru – “Medicine and Meaning: A Look at Medicine Practices in the Market Street Chinatown.”
- Gina Michaels – “A Mark of Meaning: Archaeological Interpretations of Peck Marked Vessels from a 19th Century Chinatown.”
- Stephanie Selover – “Immigration, Acculturation, and Quality of Life: A Study of the Chinatowns of San José, California.”
- Bryn Williams – “Opium Pipe Tops at the Market Street Chinese Community in San José.”

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APPENDIX D

BACKGROUND RESEARCH DOCUMENTS

Perhaps the biggest challenge in our research on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project is that the primary documents related to the planning, field research, laboratory research, and subsequent treatment of the collection were not systematically filed in any central repository. Significant research during 2002-2003 focused on reassembling the “paper trail” of the history of the collection. With the assistance of the project partners and others who have graciously shared their files and reports with us, we have been able to compile a collection of documents related to the history of the Market Street Chinatown collection.

This appendix presents this collection of documents, which we believe can serve as an important source of information for researchers interested in both the Market Street Chinatown collection as well as in the history of archaeological research on overseas Chinese sites more generally. The documents are organized roughly in chronological order. A brief annotated bibliography (below) provides short summaries of the contents of each document.

As our research on this collection continues, it is likely other documents related to the collection’s history will come to our attention. As they surface, we will include them in subsequent progress reports.

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. Field Notes Field notes from the ARS excavations. Includes observations made at the San Jose field site during excavation and other documents from 1985.
2. Paper Laffey, Glory Anne. The Chinatowns of San Jose. July 19, 1979 – A history of the San Jose Chinatowns prepared for a social science course at San Jose State University.
3. Report Theodoratus, Dorothea et. al. Historical Resources Overview for the San Antonio Plaza Redevelopment Area. Aug 15, 1980. A document prepared by Theodoratus Cultural Research. This document contains an overview of the historical resources of the San Antonio Plaza area as well as recommendations for cultural resource work covering all historic periods and a bibliography.
4. Report Theodoratus, Dorothea et. al. The Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1, San Antonio Plaza Project, San Jose, California: Verification and Clarification of the Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1 According to the Documentary Historical Record. September 1, 1981 – A document prepared by Theodoratus Cultural Research. An overview of the location of cultural resources on Block 1. Includes maps and a bibliography
5. Letter From Garland Gordan of the National Register to Gary Reiners of the San Jose Redevelopment Agency dated September 25, 1985. A letter regarding suggestions for the curation and analysis of the San Antonio Plaza archaeological materials.
6. Newspaper Newspaper article from *Asian Week* titled *Chinese Artifacts Found in San Jose*. This article is from October 25, 1985. This article is an outline of the work being done at the Market Street site.
7. Letter From William Roop of ARS to Gary Reiners of the San Jose Redevelopment Agency dated September 30, 1985. A letter regarding [5] the September 25th letter from Garland Gordan of Interagency Archaeology Services (IAS) to Gary Reiners. Letter outlines a response to Gordan’s recommendations.

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8. Letter From Roberta Greenwood of Greenwood and Associates to William Roop of ARS dated October 11, 1985. A letter containing Greenwood's suggestions for the analysis of the Market Street Chinese Material.
9. Letter From Gloria Hom to Mayor Tom McHenry and the City Council of San Jose dated October 16, 1985. A letter containing an overview of an October 15th 1985 meeting of members of the local Chinese community regarding the archaeological material from the Market Street excavation.
10. Letter From William Roop to Gary Reiners dated November 13, 1986. A letter regarding disagreement between ARS and the San Jose Redevelopment Agency over the analysis of archaeological materials. Also includes an ARS proposal to analyze the material.
11. Documents Documents from ARS with unknown date. Includes preliminary map location of archaeological features in block 1, and a list with locations and brief descriptions of said features.
12. Document Document from ARS with unknown date. List of coins ARS has prepared for conservation.
13. Document Document from ARS with unknown date. List of Researchers who have visited or examined the San Jose Chinatown collection from 1985-1986.
14. Document Document from unknown source, probably ARS, and unknown date. Document is an overview of the condition of faunal remains from the Redevelopment Agency excavation. Also includes suggestions for further curatorial analysis.
15. Report Report titled San Jose's First Chinese from an unknown source and unknown date. This report is a short 2-page outline of the history of the Chinese in San Jose.
16. Brochure Brochure titled Century of Chinese-American Settlement in California. RS presented this brochure to the Chinese Historical Society of America. Brochure has an unknown date. This brochure seems to be a list of artifacts for display, and may have been tied to an exhibit.
17. Document Document titled *A Proposal to Analyze Historic Artifact Collections Gathered During Redevelopment Agency Sponsored or Associated Projects in Downtown San Jose By Archaeological Resource Service in the Period Between Spring 1984-Spring 1986*. This document is dated August 1986, and is a proposal and cost estimate for ARS to analyze the Redevelopment Agency collection.
18. Document Document from ARS with an unknown date. Document includes a depiction and explanation of a watercolor painting of an artifact (An earthenware vessel depicting a "boy on a peach"). This watercolor was produced to raise funds for the reconstruction of the Ng Shing Gung Temple.
19. Newspaper Newspaper article titled *S.J. Antiquities Still Stored* from an unknown date. Newspaper article is about the status and location of the San Jose collection.
20. Letter From William Roop to Diana Whitecar of the Redevelopment Agency of San Jose, dated January 15, 1990. Letter outlines the conflict between ARS and the Redevelopment Agency over the curation of the archaeological materials.
21. Letter From Diana Whitecar to William Roop, dated May 17, 1990. Letter is regarding the transfer of artifacts from ARS to the Redevelopment Agency.
22. Letter From William Roop to Huang Yi-Bing, Project Officer of the World Bank Loan Office, dated September 19, 1990. Letter is a request for financial assistance from the World Bank.

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23. Report Report titled Assessment of the ARS Archaeological Collection at the Stockton-Julian Street Warehouse. Report was prepared for the Redevelopment Agency by Archaeological Resource Management, dated August 14, 1991. This report is an overview of the archaeological collections that had previously been housed at ARS.
24. Document Document from ARS dated November 1991. Document is a proposal for the “Analysis of Artifact Collections from San Jose’s First Chinatown.”
25. Document Document from Basin Research Associates titled Redevelopment Agency of the City Can Jose Archaeological Collections – Scope of Service. Document is dated April 14, 1992. This document appears to be an outline of services that Basin Research was to provide for the Redevelopment Agency
26. Letter From Basin Research to ARS dated March 11, 1993. Includes list of tasks requested of ARS by Basin Research.
27. Letter From William Roop to Donna Garaventa of Basin dated March 29, 1993. Letter is a response to March 11th correspondence [26].
28. Report Report titled Summary of Observations on Soils and Cultural Features Recovered in Downtown San Jose. Dated June 1993. Jeff Parsons prepared this report. This report outlines the soils present at the site of the Redevelopment Agency project. Includes maps.
29. Letter From Glory Laffey, a historical consultant to William Roop. Dated August 23, 1993. Letter requests assistance in finding out about two individuals connected with the historic San Jose Chinese Communities; Li Po Tai and Ung (Ng) Fook. Letter includes obituaries from local newspapers regarding Fook’s death.
30. Report Report titled Archaeological Features in the Fairmont Hotel Parcel, San Jose, California dated November 09 1993. ARS prepared this report for Basin. This report includes a feature-by-feature description of the archaeological material recovered by ARS. Report also includes maps.
31. Report Report titled The Early Chinatowns of San Jose, California dated November 30, 1993. Glory Anne Laffey, a historian with Archives and Architecture, prepared this Report for Basin. It includes historiography research into the Chinatowns of San Jose. Includes bibliography.
32. Letter Letter from Basin to ARS dated December 10, 1993 requesting clarifications and comments relating to the San Jose project.
33. Map Map of feature locations dated August 11, 1994.
34. Report Report titled Lot Histories for the Block 1 Chinatown San Jose, California dated December 1994. Archives and Architecture prepared this report for Basin. It outlines the histories of the individual lots in the project area.
35. Document Document consisting of project outlining the Redevelopment Agency’s priorities for their archaeological collections. Unknown date.