



MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

2011-2012 PROGRESS REPORT



Submitted in September 2012 to History San José, 1650 Senter Rd., San Jose, CA, 95112
Prepared at the Historical Archaeology Laboratory, Stanford Archaeology Center
Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2011-2012 PROGRESS REPORT

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The Market Street Chinatown was San Jose's first Chinese neighborhood, housing upwards of 1,000 people in addition to dozens of businesses, a temple, and a theater. After a catastrophic fire destroyed the urban neighborhood in 1887, Chinese residents resettled into two nearby communities, Heinlenville and Woolen Mills. The archaeological remains of the Market Street Chinatown were unearthed during urban redevelopment in 1980-1983 and 1985-1988.

The Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project (Project) is a research and education program that aims to catalog and analyze the archaeological collection generated by these excavations. The Project is a collaboration between Stanford University, History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and Environmental Science Associates.

This progress report documents cataloging activity, teaching, public outreach, and research initiatives undertaken during July 2011 – July 2012 by Stanford faculty, staff, and students and by other researchers associated with the Project. Archaeological information presented here must be understood as *preliminary* findings, as only 58% (by volume) of the collection has been cataloged to date.

2011-2012 was a milestone year for the Project. Collections management has always been at the center of the Project, and the past twelve months we more than doubled the volume of cataloged materials. This collections management milestone was achieved through the efforts of students enrolled in the new service-learning course, "Public Archaeology," and through several additional cataloging initiatives led by Megan Kane.

We also expanded our public outreach programs, holding five Public Archaeology Events at History Park and the Peralta Adobe. Project researchers were also invited as speakers at several regional, national, and international conferences. The number of publications related to the Project continues to grow with new scholarly articles by Dr. Barbara Voss and Megan Kane.

2011-2012 also witnessed a dramatic expansion of our research partnerships. Collaborations with PaleoResearch Institute in Golden, Colorado, and Professor Li Liu's archaeobotany lab at Stanford University, ushered in the first studies of plant remains from the Market Street Chinatown collection. Additionally, partnerships with Mark Warner and Shea Henry of University of Idaho, and Ryan Kennedy of Indiana University, led to continued new research on animal

bone in the collection. Shea Henry's MA thesis, "Ni Che Le Ma, Have You Eaten Yet," presents the first comprehensive analysis of animal bone from a single feature in the collection, Feature 86-36/5. Together, these studies of animal bones and plant remains provide tantalizing clues to the meals eaten at the Market Street Chinatown, from humble fare to elaborate banquets.

At Stanford, research on material culture continued through the beginning of Stephanie Chan's innovative two-year study of British-produced transfer-print ceramics. For 2012-2013, we plan additional material culture research initiatives focused on Asian stoneware ceramic vessels used for transporting foodstuffs.

The 2011-2012 year ended with the opening of *City Beneath the City*, an art installation developed at the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA) under the artistic directorship of Rene Yung. Using artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection, Rene Yung and the ICA team assembled a new approach to interpretation of the Market Street Chinatown, one which received considerable media attention as well as critical acclaim.

This Progress Report provides an account of all these developments. It also contains a CD attachment of the current cataloging handbook, catalog database, and condition report. On-line readers may request a copy of the CD by contacting Dr. Voss or accessing copies of the report on file at the Northwest Information Center of the California Historical Resources Inventory, in Rohnert Park, California; and at History San José, in San Jose, California.

As of this writing, the tenth anniversary of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project is rapidly approaching. It is amazing to reflect on everything that has been accomplished since the collection was first brought to Stanford University in late fall 2002, and even more astounding to consider the immense research potential and public value that has been unlocked through the collaborative partnership that has developed over the past ten years.

It seems only fitting, then, to end this Executive Summary by extending our thanks to our community partners – History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and Environmental Science Associates – who each year have granted us the privilege of continuing to participate in this remarkable project. We are especially grateful to the City of San Jose Redevelopment Agency, which provided seed funding for the Project in 2002-2004, and to the many Stanford programs that have provided key financial and logistical support for the Project over the past ten years: the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Department of Anthropology, the UPS Fund for Urban Studies, the Lang Fund for Environmental Anthropology, the Haas Center for Public Service, the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, the Office of the Senior Associate Dean of the Social Sciences, the Program on Asian American Studies, the

Program on Urban Studies, and the Stanford Institute for Creativity and the Arts.

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This document presents the eighth progress report of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project (Project), a research and education program that has been developed to catalog, analyze, curate, and publish a remarkable collection of artifacts and archaeological samples that were excavated in downtown San Jose in the 1980s. Once located at the intersections of Market and San Fernando Streets in downtown San Jose, California, the Market Street Chinatown was founded in the 1860s and occupied until it was burned in an arson fire in 1887. After preliminary field analysis, the artifacts from the site were boxed and stored at a warehouse that was inaccessible to researchers and to the public.

The primary goal of the 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 community-based research and educational program developed through a partnership among Stanford University, History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and Environmental Science Associates.

1.1 Report Purpose, Organization, and Authorship

This report discusses Project activity undertaken by Stanford faculty, staff, and students and by associated researchers during the one-year period of July 2011 – July 2012. Our purpose in issuing this interim report is two-fold: first, to maximize transparency of research by releasing a public record of our research, teaching, and interpretive activities; and second, to make the *preliminary* findings of our research available to our community partner organizations as well as to archaeologists, historians, interpreters, and members of the public.

The word *preliminary* is emphasized for a reason. To date, we estimate that we have only cataloged 58%, by volume, of the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection. Moreover, many of the cataloged materials, such as faunal bone and botanicals, have been cataloged in batches according to provenience, with only minimal descriptive analysis. Comprehensive analysis and interpretation of the collection cannot be undertaken until more cataloging is complete. Nonetheless, we feel that the materials presented in this report may be of interest to researchers and to the public, both as an

indicator of the research potential of the collection and as a potential comparative point for the interpretation of other archaeological sites.

Readers interested in the history of the Project, or in the broader scope of research that has been conducted to date, will find the Project website (<http://marketstreet.stanford.edu>) to be an important resource. The website includes downloadable files of all previous seven progress reports, as well as student research papers and theses, a list of publications, and dozens of blog updates that chronicle research and public outreach activities.

The 2011-2012 progress report is presented in five sections. This introductory section includes a general overview of current and forthcoming Project initiatives. Section 2.0 discusses current teaching and public outreach activities, while Section 3.0 presents a report on a special initiative, the development of the *City Beneath the City* contemporary art installation. Section 4.0 provides a general update on the cataloging effort. Section 5.0 presents status reports on specific research initiatives associated with the Project, including artifact analysis of glass medicine vials and transfer-print ceramics, archaeobotanical and zooarchaeological research on the biological assemblages in the collection, and research on the public reception of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection. In each section, figures are included in the text, while data tables are presented at the end of each section. An attached CD provides digital files of the current catalog database and the cataloging handbook.

Like the previous seven progress reports, this eighth report brings together work conducted by faculty, staff, students, and affiliated researchers. Dr. Barbara Voss and Megan Kane contributed Sections 1.0, 2.0, and 4.0. Section 3.0 was authored by Kyle Lee-Crossett. Section 5.0 includes sections authored by Fanya Becks, Sheahan Bestel, Stephanie Chan, Linda Scott Cummings, Shea Henry, Ryan Kennedy, Kathryn Puseman, Mark Warner, and Chad Yost. Dr. Voss and Ms. Kane co-edited the report, and Ms. Kane directed report production and distribution.

1.2 Project Personnel

The Project continues to benefit from the expertise and hard work of many talented researchers. This section documents current Project personnel who are Stanford faculty, staff, and students, or who are affiliated with the Project through Stanford University. We especially thank Professor Lynn Meskell, Director of the Stanford Archaeology Center, for continuing to facilitate use of laboratory and collections storage facilities that are so essential to the project. We also thank the administrative staff of both the Stanford Archaeology Center and the Department of Anthropology. We gratefully acknowledge all the

contributions of the staff and members of our partner organizations: History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and Environmental Science Associates.

Stanford University Personnel

Principal Investigator: Dr. Barbara L. Voss, Associate Professor
Staff: Megan Kane, Social Science Research Assistant
Archaeobotanists: Dr. Li Liu, Sheahan Bestel
Student researchers: Fanya Becks, Stephanie Chan, Meghan Gewerth, and Kyle Lee- Crossett
Student service-learning: Jordan Ashe, Julie Baleriaux, Fanya Becks, Amy Dao, Thea DeArmond, Marguerite Deloney, Meghan Gewerth, Healy Ko, Kyle Lee-Crossett, Youjia Li, Rita Lomio, Andrea Milly, Thanh Nguyen, Elizabeth Rosen, Van Anh Tran, Tim Wilcox, Mandy Au Yeung
Student volunteers: Lindsay Der, Maria Escallon, Lindsay Montgomery, Kate Rose, Ian Simpson, Sadie Weber
Community volunteers: Chris Lowman, Chris Watkins

Affiliated Researchers

Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute
Shea Henry, Department of Anthropology, University of Idaho
Peter Kováčik, PaleoResearch Institute
Ryan Kennedy, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University
Kathryn Puseman, PaleoResearch Institute
R. A. Varney, PaleoResearch Institute
Mark Warner, Department of Anthropology, University of Idaho
Chad Yost, PaleoResearch Institute

1.3 Project Funding

During 2011-2012, funding for teaching, research, and public archaeology activities related to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project was provided by several Stanford University programs, including the Department of Anthropology, the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Lang Fund for Environmental Anthropology, the Haas Center for Public Service, and the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences.

Additional support for Stanford's role in the *City Beneath the City* contemporary art installation at the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) was provided by the Department of Anthropology, the Office of the Senior Associate Dean of the Social Sciences, the Program on Asian American Studies, the Program on Urban Studies, the Stanford Archaeology Center, and the Stanford Institute for Creativity and the Arts.

1.4 Overview of Current and Forthcoming Project Initiatives

2011-2012 has been the most intensive period of research and interpretation to date on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. This section briefly describes these undertakings and their current status, and directs the reader to sections of the progress report where these initiatives are discussed at greater length.

1.4.1 Service-learning and public archaeology

In 2011-2012, Dr. Voss began offering a new service-learning course, "Public Archaeology: the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project," which gives students academic training and practical experience in archaeological collections management, artifact analysis, and public archaeology. Students in the "Public Archaeology" course staffed five Public Archaeology Events held at History Park and the Peralta Adobe in San Jose. These and other public outreach programs, presentations, and publications are described in detail in Section 2.0.

With the expansion of the Project's public archaeology programs, 2011-2012 also saw the beginning of student research to assess the effectiveness of these programs. Section 5.3 details the research activities conducted to date by Meghan Gewerth, a Stanford undergraduate who is studying public engagement with artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection.

In 2012-2013, Dr. Voss will teach three quarters of the "Public Archaeology" course with assistance from Megan Kane and Guido Pezzarossi, enabling Stanford to continue to partner with History San José and Chinese Historical and Cultural Project to offer Public Archaeology Events to the public.

1.4.2 *City Beneath the City* contemporary art installation

One of the highlights of 2011-2012 was a new collaboration with the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Arts (ICA) and Artistic Director Rene Yung to create a

contemporary art installation using artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection. Kyle Lee-Crossett, a Stanford student who participated in the installation's development throughout Winter 2012 and Spring 2012, reports on this remarkable installation in Section 3.0. In the coming year, we plan to continue to work closely with Rene Yung to explore new avenues of artistic collaboration.

1.4.3 Collections management

In 2011-2012, Megan Kane led collections management initiatives that more than doubled the volume of cataloged artifacts, ecofacts, and archaeological samples in the Market Street Chinatown collection. While in June 2011, only 27% of the collection, by volume, had been cataloged, as of August 2012, approximately 58% of the collection, by volume, is now cataloged and housed in archival-quality bags and boxes.

The collections management initiatives are discussed in Section 4.0, and include increased cataloging of ceramic artifacts by students in the "Public Archaeology" course, comprehensive cataloging of archaeological samples such as soil samples and matrix samples, and initial efforts to assess and catalog botanical specimens in the collection. Additionally, Ms. Kane developed procedures for cataloging materials and residues isolated during archaeological analyses, and developed a system for temporary inventory control for those artifacts currently undergoing cataloging and analysis.

In 2012-2013, we plan to continue cataloging efforts with a focus on Asian stoneware ceramics, glass artifacts, and botanical specimens. We also plan to develop a pilot study in the analysis of Asian stoneware vessels, the most numerous ceramic artifact type in the Market Street Chinatown collection.

1.4.4 Zooarchaeology

The study of animal bones is emerging as a key research direction in the archaeology of the Market Street Chinatown. Shea Henry at University of Idaho completed her two-year research project and MA thesis studying animal bones from Feature 86-36/5 (Section 5.2.1). Key findings include discovery of evidence of feasting through bones representing delicacies such as bear paws and chicken feet, and an analysis of pork bones suggesting that pigs were likely raised and butchered on-site at the Market Street Chinatown.

Concurrently, Ryan Kennedy at Indiana University continued his preliminary research for his dissertation project analyzing animal and plant remains to study the relationship between food and identity at the Market Street

Chinatown (Section 5.2.2). Ryan Kennedy's research will continue throughout 2012-2013.

1.4.5 Archaeobotany

In 2011-2012, the Project partnered with Professor Li Liu's archaeobotany laboratory and the researchers at PaleoResearch Institute in Golden, Colorado to conduct two pilot studies aimed at evaluating the research potential of studies of plant remains in the Market Street Chinatown collection.

At Stanford, Sheahan Bestel and Fanya Becks developed and implemented a new methodology for recovering starch residues from glazed pottery. Their research, summarized in Section 5.2.3, represents a methodological breakthrough in archaeobotany and opens up new possibilities for using residue analysis to learn the contents of storage vessels in the Market Street Chinatown collection.

Concurrently, at PaleoResearch Institute, an archaeobotany team led by Linda Scott Cummings conducted a pilot study on 10 soil samples from the Market Street Chinatown collection (Section 5.2.4). The primary goal of this study was to assess whether pollen, starches, parasites, phytoliths, and macrofloral remains could be recovered from the soil samples, and if so, whether this evidence could contribute new understandings to the health, diet, and environment of the residents of the Market Street Chinatown. The richly textured findings of this study revealed that Market Street Chinatown residents ate a wide range of fresh fruits, vegetables, grains, and beans, as well as preserved plant foods from Asia.

In 2012-2013, we plan to expand archaeobotanical analysis to include research on wood specimens in the collection through a partnership with the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory.

1.4.6 Material Culture Research

Research on material culture artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection continued in 2011-2012. Mark Warner and his colleagues at the University of Idaho completed their study of chemical analysis of glass vials from early Chinese settlements in the U.S. west, concluding that no distinct chemical signature related to the glass vials' location of manufacture could be identified (Section 5.1.1).

Stephanie Chan, a Stanford co-terminal BA/MA student, began a two-year research program on transfer-print whiteware ceramics in the Market Street Chinatown collection (Section 5.1.2). These mass-manufactured decorated

ceramics were produced in England and shipped to communities throughout the United States. Stephanie Chan's study promises to provide new insights into the ways that Chinese immigrants and Chinese Americans used European goods in their everyday lives.

In 2012-2013, we plan to continue this material culture research through a pilot study in the analysis of Asian stoneware vessels, the most numerous ceramic artifact type in the Market Street Chinatown collection. Asian stoneware vessels were primarily used to ship bulk foodstuffs from China to settlements in the United States, and analysis of these ceramics may provide new information about the economic relationships that developed between Market Street Chinatown residents and their home country.

Additionally, in 2012-2013 we have begun the first phase of a multi-year study aiming to develop a regional context for analysis of consumer goods in the Market Street Chinatown. In Summer 2012, Megan Kane visited archaeological repositories to identify other archaeological research contemporary with the Market Street Chinatown. Data from these studies will be analyzed for later use in comparative studies to understand better the broader trends in consumer culture in 19th century Santa Clara County.

SECTION 2.0

TEACHING, PUBLIC OUTREACH, AND DISSEMINATION

Educational activities and public dissemination of research have been central to the mission of the Market Street Archaeology Project since its beginning. This report section documents the teaching, public outreach, and dissemination activities of Stanford researchers and our research partners.

2.1 Public Archaeology

The public archaeology aspect of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project has been a major focus during the past year. Our initiatives in this area include the creation of a new “Public Archaeology” course at Stanford (Anth 112-212/AsnAmSt 112); the continuation of public outreach events in conjunction with History San José and Chinese Historical and Cultural Project; and our participation in an international conference at the Stanford Archaeology Center.

2.1.1 Anth112-212/AsnAmSt 112: “Public Archaeology: Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project”

In the 2011-2012 academic year, Dr. Barbara Voss began teaching a new course, Anth 112-212/AsnAmSt 112: “Public Archaeology: The Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.” Megan Kane, the social science research assistant on the Project, serves as course assistant for this course. The “Public Archaeology” course uses the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project to introduce students to the growing field of public archaeology. The course is what is known as a service-learning course, meaning that students receive academic credit both for traditional classroom work (readings, seminar discussion, and writing assignments) and for hands-on service activities. The “Public Archaeology” course is sponsored in part by Stanford University’s Haas Center for Public Service as well as by the Department of Anthropology, the Stanford Archaeology Center, and the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education.

Dr. Voss designed the course to appeal to an interdisciplinary and multi-level classroom, ranging from first-year college students with no prior exposure to

Asian American history or archaeology, to doctoral students who plan to conduct their dissertation research in public archaeology. The seminar fulfills requirements in several degree programs, including Anthropology, Archaeology, Asian American Studies, Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity, and Urban Studies. The “Public Archaeology” course has also been recently approved to fulfill two General Education Requirements (GERs): GER-DB – Social Sciences, and GER-EC – American Cultures.

During 2011-2012, Dr. Voss taught the “Public Archaeology” course in two quarters: Autumn 2011 and Spring 2012. The enrollment for the course was solid for both quarters, with eight students in Autumn Quarter and nine enrolled in Spring Quarter.

Readings and seminar discussions in the course encourage the students to engage with the archaeology and history of the Market Street Chinatown (Figure 2.1), exploring the themes of immigration, urbanization, material culture, landscape, transnational identities, race and ethnicity, gender, cultural resource management, public history, and heritage politics.



Figure 2.1 Dr. Voss leads a seminar discussion in Anth 112-212/AsnAmSt 112.

As a part of the course, students engage in two interrelated aspects of service learning: “behind the scenes” collections management and “center stage” public archaeology events. Students are prepared for these service learning experiences through readings, seminar discussion, guest speakers, and a day-long service orientation at our community partner’s facilities, History Park and the Chinese American History Museum.

In “behind the scenes” collections management, students contribute their time and skills by participating in the inventory, cataloging, and rehousing of artifacts in the collection (Figure 2.2). Students fulfill 27 hours (3 hours per week) of collections management service at the Historical Archaeology Laboratory at the Stanford Archaeology Center.



Figure 2.2 Anth 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 students Kyle Lee-Crossett and Stephanie Chan cataloging objects from the Market Street Chinatown collection.

In “center stage” public archaeology events, students staff two public archaeology events per quarter, held at History San José’s public facilities, which will be discussed in the next section (Section 2.1.2).

2.1.2 Public Archaeology Events

History San José and Chinese Historical and Cultural Project requested Stanford’s participation in developing events to better serve the communities that visit History Park and the Chinese American History Museum. As a result we developed the public archaeology program that is currently a feature of both the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project and the “Public Archaeology” course described above.



Figure 2.3 Student participants in the October 15, 2011 Public Archaeology Event at History Park.



Figure 2.4 Stephanie Chan works with a visitor during excavation.

The public archaeology events take the form of a “mock excavation” in which members of the public, primarily children ages 4-12, are invited to learn about the archaeological process and San Jose’s history through hands-on activities such as excavation (Figure 2.4), screening, artifact reconstruction, and artifact illustration. Children are given an “Archaeology Passport” which helps to guide the visiting child through the activities at the event and provide background

information about archaeology and the Market Street Chinatown (Figure 2.5). Children earn a sticker for completing each activity and can become a “Junior Archaeologist” at the end of the event.



Figure 2.5 The Archaeology Passport used during Public Archaeology Events.

In the 2011-2012 academic year, we held a total of five public events in conjunction with History San José. The events on October 16, 2011, April 29, 2012, and May 20, 2012 were held at History Park, and those on November 13, 2011 and February 26, 2012 were held at the Peralta Adobe site. These events provided family-oriented, no-cost, educational programming to local residents of Santa Clara County. The five events held this year had remarkable attendance:

Event month	# of children in attendance
October 16, 2011	67
November 13, 2011	30
February 26, 2012	115
April 24, 2012	140
May 20, 2012	75

While we only have head counts for children who attended the event, each child was typically accompanied by one or two guardians (parent, older sibling, or grandparent) as well as other kin and family friends. These teenage and adult visitors were also engaged through printed materials, conversation, and activities designed for adult-child cooperation.

2.1.3 Stanford International Symposium

In April 2012, Dr. Li Liu, Professor of East Asian Languages and Cultures, hosted a conference at the Stanford Archaeology Center entitled “The Origins of Sedentism and Agriculture in Early China.” The conference was attended by over twenty archaeologists from China as well as by scholars from throughout the United States, Canada, Europe, and Australia. The conference generated a focused three-day discussion of new advancements in Chinese archaeology. Dr. Liu invited the Project to share our research with the conference delegates. Dr. Voss gave a brief talk about the Project during the opening session of the conference. On the final day of the conference, conference delegates viewed a temporary exhibit of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown (Figure 2.6). This provided an incredible opportunity to discuss artifacts and share research from the Market Street Chinatown with archaeologists from around the world.



Figure 2.6 Dr. Voss presents artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection to conference attendees.

2.2 Presentations

Presentations to professional and public groups continue to be an important means for disseminating information about the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.

During 2011-2012, Project affiliates presented the following lectures related to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project:

- Chan, S. 2012. Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: transfer print analysis. Stanford Archaeology Center, Stanford, CA. June 6, 2012.
- Chan, S. 2012. Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: transfer print analysis. Mono Mills Archaeological Field School, Lee Vining, CA. July 20, 2012.
- Henry, C. S. 2012. Bear's Paw Soup: resistance and additions from Market Street Chinatown to the Melting Pot. 65th Annual Northwest Anthropological Conference, Pendleton, OR
- Henry, C. S. 2012. Ni chi le ma 你吃了, Have You Eaten Yet?: analysis of foodways from Market Street Chinatown San Jose, California. Society for Historical Archaeology Conference, Baltimore, MD.
- Kane, M. and B. L. Voss. 2012. Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: public archaeology program. Stanford Archaeology Center, May 16, 2012
- Kennedy, R. 2012. Approaching Food in Overseas Chinese Archaeology. 77th Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Memphis, TN.
- Voss, B. L. 2012. Service-learning and community based research on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. Board of Directors Annual Meeting, Haas Center for Public Service, Stanford University, May 2, 2012.
- Voss, B. L. 2012. Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: local communities, transnational archaeology. Stanford International Symposium: The Origins of Sedentism and Agriculture in Early China, Stanford.
- Voss, B. L. 2012. The politics of evidence and theory in California Archaeology. Invited plenary speaker, Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, San Diego.

2.3 Publications

Publications ensure that the research conducted on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project is widely disseminated and available as a resource for scholars and heritage advocates throughout the world. In 2011-2012, Dr. Voss and Ms. Kane wrote two articles on the archaeological and historic context of the Market Street Chinatown archaeology collection, both of

which were accepted for publication and which will be published this fall. Dr. Voss also wrote and published an essay on theories of ethnogenesis in California archaeology, which included examples from research on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.

Voss, B. L. In press. Curation as research: a case study in orphaned and underreported archaeological collections. *Archaeological Dialogues*.

Voss, B. L. 2012. A land of ethnogenesis: material culture, power, and identity. In *Contemporary Issues in California Archaeology*, edited by T. L. Jones and J. E. Perry, pp. 303-318. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek CA.

Voss, B. L. and M. S. Kane. In press. Re-establishing context for orphaned collections: a case study from the Market Street Chinatown, San Jose, California. *Collections: A Journal for Museum and Archives Professionals*.

SECTION 3.0

CITY BENEATH THE CITY CONTEMPORARY ART INSTALLATION

CONTRIBUTED BY KYLE LEE-CROSSETT

This report details the development and preparation of the exhibit *City Beneath the City* by artist Rene Yung at the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA). *City Beneath the City* displays selections from the Market Street Chinatown collection as compelling historical artifacts but also as art objects with aesthetic and emotional appeal. Using fragments of the past, the exhibit hopes to present the viewer with a dialog between the layers of absent and visible histories in San Jose.

The exhibit was presented in partnership with the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project and History San José, and was funded in part by Stanford University, including the Department of Anthropology, the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Program on Asian American Studies, the Program on Urban Studies, the Office of the Senior Associate Dean of the Social Sciences, and the Stanford Institute for Creativity and the Arts. I, Kyle Lee-Crossett, have been involved with the Project since September 2011, first as part of the “Public Archaeology” course (described in Section 2.1.1), and then through directed internship work.

In September 2011, ICA curator Susan O’Malley contacted Barbara Voss about displaying artifacts from History San José in parallel with *Chico + Chang*, an ICA exhibition addressing the impact of Latino and Asian cultures on contemporary art in California. *Chico + Chang* is also associated with the larger context of ZERO1, the biennial Silicon Valley art and technology festival. The 2012 theme of ZERO1, “Seeking Silicon Valley,” prompted ICA to investigate stories about Silicon Valley that have been overlooked. The Market Street Chinatown collection makes visible a history of the region before it had that name, raising issues such as immigration, class, and racial prejudice that are often excluded from the narrative of opportunity and technological progress.

Following an initial collection visit by the ICA team at the end of October, an exhibit focusing entirely on Market Street Chinatown was proposed. Student involvement was planned out soon after this point, and I was invited to prepare and to execute the loan of the artifacts with Megan Kane, and then to assist in the installation at ICA. Coterminal BA/MA student Stephanie Chan also assisted in assembling and presenting the artifacts to the ICA team. Stanford undergraduate Meghan Gewerth has also been involved with the exhibition

process as part of her research for a senior thesis studying how members of the public approach archaeological artifacts in different contexts.

Ms. Kane and I undertook the process of identifying what kinds of artifacts might be interesting for the ICA team to make their exhibit selections from. We prepared a cross-section of different kinds of artifacts from the collection. These were represented broadly by the following categories: Asian porcelains, Asian stonewares, European stonewares, European whitewares, earthenwares, glass, “small finds” (i.e., small personal objects), botanicals, and structural materials. Where possible, we chose artifacts from Feature 0 – the designation for artifacts that cannot be associated with any specific feature – and from features that did not appear to have a significant research potential, as determined by Ms. Kane’s August 2011 context report.



Figure 3.1 Kyle Lee-Crossett demonstrates how a cup is reconstructed to David Pace of the ICA.

In the course of two meetings at Dr. Voss’s laboratory in February and March of 2012, approximately 60 lots, some representing individual objects and others containing multiple objects, were selected for the exhibit. A full list of all of the artifacts transferred to ICA for the exhibit is included at the end of this section as Table 3.1. The ICA team contributed a new perspective on the artifacts that collections’ management staff and students ordinarily see in bags, boxes, and on laboratory trays (Figure 3.1). We anticipated interest in porcelains instead of their excitement about the textures of building materials. Fragmented and “ugly” or poorly reconstructed objects were valued as much as whole ones because they evoked a sense of the archaeological process and fragmented histories. Artifacts were also selected for a variety of other qualities. Some, like

the Bamboo-pattern rice bowls, were selected for their primacy in everyday life. Other artifacts, like the single porcelain doll leg, challenged assumptions that the Chinatown community was made up uniformly of male laborers. Bricks, pane glass, burned wood, and a bagged soil sample with “smells” written on its label all helped to conjure the physical, sensory experience of the structural environment, both before and after its destruction. A ceramic doorknob with an almost flawless faux-wood patina was selected from the small finds because of its agreed-upon beauty.

The second meeting included Rene Yung, who joined the San Jose ICA team as the artistic director for the exhibit (Figure 3.2). Ms. Yung is an installation artist who has produced other notable projects on social and cultural history, including one called *Chinese Whispers*, which gathers contemporary memories of the Chinese who helped build the Transcontinental Railroad and settle the West. CHCP and History San José were also consulted during the artifact selection process.



Figure 3.2 Megan Kane, center, displays a soil sample to Susan O'Malley, left, and Rene Yung, right.

After artifacts were selected, previously uncataloged artifacts were cataloged, and then a condition report was filled out for each artifact. The condition report records the current condition of the artifact prior to its transfer for a loan. This way any damage that might occur during transfer or display can be documented fully. A copy of the condition form is included on the CD accompanying this report. Preliminary artifact photos were also taken at this point so that Ms. Yung would have time to plan her display during the multiple weeks it took to prepare the artifacts for transfer.

Having the exhibition in a contemporary art space meant that there were display methods that might not have otherwise been considered. In order to distance the exhibit from a museum context, there was tremendous interest by the ICA team in not having artifacts under glass hoods or vitrines. This was possible for many of the ceramics, but not for more fragile items like leather shoe fragments. Many of the organic materials were kept inside their bags, although some Feature 0 material or other contexts of low research value was not.

Next, official artifact photos were taken, and then artifacts were securely packed into boxes for transfer. Packing lists were created for each box with copies of the condition report for each item inside. A total of eleven boxes of material were transferred to History San José for final approval of use before being sent to ICA.

I assisted with the installation of the exhibit at ICA for the two days before the exhibit opened (Figure 3.3). Because of my familiarity with the artifacts, my primary task was to make an “artifact map” that would guide visitors around the gallery. The text of the artifact map was another attempt to combine the approach of the archaeologist with that of the artist. Information about materials and historical context was integrated with an approach more in line with Ms. Yung’s “found poem” of collection report words that decorated the pedestals (e.g., “thriving,” “traces,” “daily,” and “discarded”).



Figure 3.3 Image of the gallery during the installation of the *City Beneath the City* exhibit.

Ms. Yung designed the exhibit to reference the arrangement of traditional Chinese houses and towns. Its essentially minimalist composition creates space for the artifacts rather than overshadowing them with elaborate reconstruction or artists’ works. As a visitor comes into the gallery, they pass through an

entryway suggested by a series of pedestals on either side that hold the fragments of building material: glass, wood, bricks. Next they encounter the leather shoe fragments almost at ground level, placed in front of a small pedestal whose sole object, the doorknob, acts as a portal to artifacts that form other intimate spaces of the home. The Bamboo-pattern rice bowls are displayed stacked on an uncovered shelf in the center of the exhibit's back wall. They rest above hidden speakers from which emanate a soundtrack of the traditional Southern Chinese greeting, "Have you eaten rice yet?" – Or, in other words, "Are you well?" The un-translated auditory component is only one way in which the exhibit differs significantly from traditional anthropology or history museum conventions. For the size of the gallery space there are a small number of artifacts, many of which are not under glass, at an accustomed height, or in traditional cases (Figure 3.4). The exhibit contains no cases with large series of comparative examples, and some pedestals play with other conventions of arrangement, like placing artifacts in a ring rather than a rectilinear grid.



Figure 3.4 Display of Market Street Chinatown artifacts in the *City Beneath the City* exhibit.

The opening reception for the project partners of *City Beneath the City* was held on May 26, 2012 (Figures 3.5 and 3.6). Following the opening, the Project has experienced some exciting media attention. As of June 2012, stories about the exhibit have been written up for the front page of the San Jose *Mercury News*, the *Stanford Report*, and for the Haas Center for Public Service. ABC's Bay Area news channel KGO-7 filmed footage for a short news segment about the exhibit both at Dr. Voss's laboratory and at ICA. *City Beneath the City* will remain at ICA through September 16, 2012, introducing the history and archaeology of the Market Street Chinatown to new audiences and promoting new ways of understanding the collection.



Figure 3.5 Anita Kwock (CHCP President), Jordana Moore Saggese (ICA), Rene Yung (Artistic Director), Lillian Gong-Guy (CHCP founding member), and Megan Kane (Stanford University) at the *City Beneath the City* opening reception.



Figure 3.6 Students in the “Public Archaeology” course explore *City Beneath the City* during the preview reception on May 26, 2012.

Table 3.1. List of artifacts transferred to ICA for the *City Beneath the City* exhibit, May 2012

Catalog #	Object Description	Notes	Box #
86-36/5-15	Bamboo bowl	whole	1 of 11
86-36/5-49	Four Seasons dish		1 of 11
86-36/5-538	Bamboo bowl	whole	1 of 11
86-36/5-1271	Four Seasons tiny cup		1 of 11
86-36/5-1273	Four Seasons tiny cup		1 of 11
86-36/5-1274	Four Seasons tiny cup		1 of 11
86-36/5-1275	Four Seasons tiny cup		1 of 11
86-36/5-1292	Four Seasons dish		1 of 11
86-36/5-1293	Four Seasons dish		1 of 11
86-36/5-1297	Four Seasons dish		1 of 11
86-36/5-1298	Four Seasons bowl		1 of 11
86-36/5-1299	Four Seasons bowl		1 of 11
86-36/5-1301	Bamboo bowl	whole	1 of 11
86-36/5-1526	Four Seasons spoon		1 of 11
86-36/5-1527	Four Seasons spoon		1 of 11
86-36/5-1531	Four Seasons spoon		1 of 11
86-36/5-1532	Four Seasons spoon		1 of 11
86-36/5-1586	Bamboo bowl	whole	1 of 11
86-36/7-383	Four Seasons bowl		1 of 11
86-36/13-86	Four Seasons bowl		1 of 11
86-36/18-53	Four Seasons large bowl		1 of 11
86-36/20-4	Double Happiness bowl	fragmented, tape reconstruction	1 of 11
85-31/18-560	large Asian stoneware vessel		2 of 11
86-36/2-26	mustard jar		2 of 11
86-36/5-17	spouted jar	also known as "soy pot"	2 of 11
86-36/5-509	whiteware mug/cup	broken, but reconstructable	2 of 11
86-36/5-1505	shouldered jar	also known as "ginger jar"; reconstructed with tape	2 of 11
86-36/7-591	transfer-print vessel	Chinoiserie print with bad tape	2 of 11
86-36/7-593	whiteware tea/coffee pot spout		2 of 11
86-36/13-269	transfer-print basin	fake marble transfer print pattern	2 of 11
86-36/18-400	whiteware plate	whole, small plate	2 of 11

Catalog #	Object Description	Notes	Box #
multiple #s Feature 85-31/0	Bamboo bowl	fragments	3 of 11
85-31/3-1	peck-marked whiteware plate		3 of 11
85-31/3-6	bangle fragment (glass)		3 of 11
85-31/3-234	door knob		3 of 11
85-31/13-29	buttons	loop of pink buttons	3 of 11
85-31/18-12	tobacco pipe		3 of 11
85-31/20-5	toothbrush handle	1 whole, Chinese-style	3 of 11
85-31/20-7	opium pipe bowl		3 of 11
85-31/20-34	toothbrush handle	fragments; tapered head	3 of 11
85-31/24-148	toothbrush handle	1 American-style, fragment	3 of 11
85-31/24-162	hair ornament		3 of 11
85-31/24-163	hair ornament		3 of 11
86-36/5-465	porcelain doll leg		3 of 11
86-36/5-1291	peck-marked Four Seasons bowl		3 of 11
86-36/18B-297	leather shoe fragments		3 of 11
86-36/19-76	peck-marked Four Seasons bowl		3 of 11
85-31/0-12	glass bottle	beer bottle (brown with San Jose etched at shoulder)	4 of 11
85-31/0-861	Chinese medicine vial		4 of 11
85-31/3-145	glass cup		4 of 11
85-31/21-2	hair tonic bottle	"Lyon's Kathairon"	4 of 11
85-31/24-28	Florida water bottle		4 of 11
86-36/7-767	small medicine bottle	labeled "PILLS"	4 of 11
86-36/12-01	glass bottle	black glass	4 of 11
85-31/0-985	seeds		5 of 11
85-31/0-1101	seeds		5 of 11
85-31/0-1102	large wood fragment		5 of 11
86-36/5-1822	Fish bone	bag of fish vertebrae for loan	5 of 11
86-36/19-5	burned wood fragments	Bag 1 of 4 (gallon sized) for loan	5 of 11
85-31/30-7	brick	3 whole bricks	6 of 11
85-31/2-349	brick fragments	3 bags of mixed building material, including brick fragments	7 of 11
85-31/0-1104	bone	2 large bags of animal bone	8 of 11

Catalog #	Object Description	Notes	Box #
85-31/18-915	soil sample	large soil sample	9 of 11
86-36/5-1906	pane-glass fragments	5 large plastic bags, in 2 boxes	10 of 11 & 11 of 11

SECTION 4.0

CATALOGING AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Cataloging was a continued priority throughout 2011-2012. We focused primarily on cataloging three categories of cultural material: ceramics, archaeological samples, and botanicals. These materials were selected in order to facilitate the new research initiatives that are described in later sections of this report.

As of August 2012, the Market Street Chinatown collection contained a total of 390 file-size boxes of artifacts. Of these, 228 boxes have been cataloged, while 162 remain to be cataloged. In other words, approximately 58%, by volume, of the Market Street Chinatown collection has been cataloged. This statistic is not a good indication of the level of effort still required to complete cataloging. For example, one box could contain a single large artifact, or literally hundreds of smaller artifacts. Similarly, some artifacts, such as ceramics, are cataloged individually with a great level of detail, while others, such as animal bone and botanicals, are batch cataloged with minimal analysis. During 2011-2012, we focused especially on cataloging one of the bulkiest material types, archaeological samples, thereby significantly increasing the volume of cataloged material in the collection.



Figure 4.1 Students from Anth 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 cataloging Market Street Chinatown artifacts in the Historical Archaeology Lab.

The current catalog database includes 4010 completed records from Lot 85-31, and 2478 records from Lot 86-36. Together these records represent 26,535 specimens representing an estimated 7,008 objects (excluding animal bone, botanicals, and some

building materials, which have not been counted by specimen). The sum total of cataloged materials weighs 1,381 kilograms. A digital copy of the current cataloging database is included on the CD accompanying this report.

Tables 4.1 and 4.2 provide a detailed account of the distribution and relative frequency of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of August 2012. These figures reflect only what has been cataloged to date and cannot be taken as representative of the contents of the entire collection. As shown in Figure 4.2, the distribution of cataloged materials reflects the Project's priorities to date: ceramics, glass, animal bone, archaeological samples, and botanicals have been cataloged extensively, while only limited amounts of other materials have been cataloged.

We plan to continue our emphasis on cataloging ceramics with the goal of completely cataloging this material type. During the 2012-2013 academic year, we plan to pilot the analysis of the Asian stonewares in the collection. Asian stonewares, most of which were used as containers for transporting bulk foods shipped from China to the United States, are the largest category of ceramics by volume and by weight in the collection. In 2012-2013, we also plan to catalog glass artifacts during the Public Archaeology course.

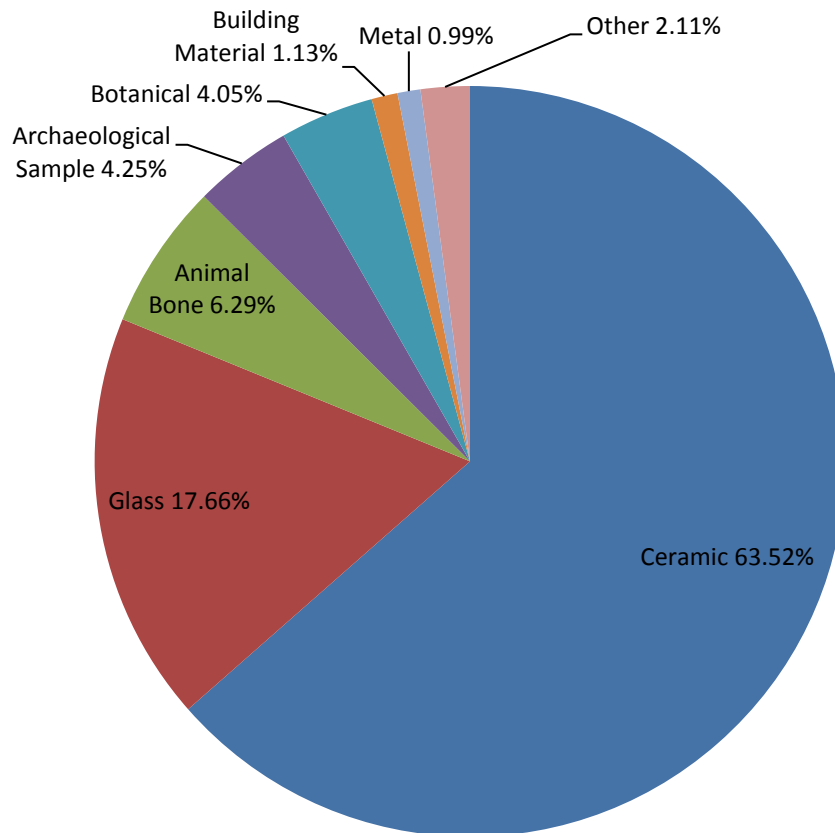


Figure 4.2 Frequency of catalog records by material type. (All material types less than 0.50% are included in Other.)

4.1 New Cataloging Initiatives for 2011-2012

During the 2011-2012 academic year, we started several new cataloging initiatives, cataloging several new material types. These new material types included archaeological samples, botanicals, and the residues and materials recovered during various scientific analyses. The methods used to catalog these materials are summarized here and are outlined in detail in the Lab Handbook, a digital copy of which is included on the CD accompanying this report.

4.1.1 Archaeological samples

During excavation of the Market Street Chinatown site, ARS took a series of samples of soils and other site constituents for future analysis. These samples included bulk soil samples from features; general samples of various soil types present in the site; soil that remained after screening procedures; soil found within vessels; and matrix materials. In 2011-2012 we began a full-scale cataloging effort designed to prepare these materials for a series of pilot studies to assess the potential of the agricultural, culinary, and environmental data collected during excavation. The cataloging and rehousing process for the archaeological samples was designed to record the basic characteristics and provenience information about the samples, as well as to facilitate scientific analyses. A full description of the cataloging and rehousing process can be found in Appendix D of the Lab Handbook.

A total of 276 archaeological samples were cataloged. Of these, 135 are soil samples, 68 are matrix samples (residues remaining in the archaeological screen after artifacts have been removed), 32 are soil samples from vessels, 17 are soil samples taken as examples of soil types, 16 are residues from soil sample analysis, 2 are rock samples, and 2 are general plant samples.

As a result of these cataloging efforts, two pilot analysis programs were completed during 2011-2012, both of which will be discussed further below (see Sections 5.2.3 Starch Residue Analysis Pilot Study, and 5.2.4 Pollen, Phytolith, Starch, Parasite, and Macrofloral Analysis of Soil Samples). We are currently in the beginning stages of planning further analyses on the soil samples in the collection.

4.1.2 Botanicals

During excavation of the Market Street Chinatown site, several different types of botanicals were collected by ARS. These botanicals included seeds, both carbonized and not carbonized; miscellaneous vegetal material, including stalks, stems or other plant parts; samples of plant material mixed with soil; and fragments of wood and charcoal.

Because the term “botanicals” encompasses such a wide variety of materials, a standard method for cataloging these materials had to be developed. Analysis was not conducted at this stage; rather, cataloging was carried out at a very basic level, recording a basic description of the item and all of the provenience information for the materials. The goal at this stage was prepare the materials for more in-depth and expert analysis in the future. The full description of the cataloging and rehousing process for the botanicals can be found in Appendix E of the Lab Handbook.

The cataloging of the botanicals was carried out throughout the 2011-2012 academic year and will continue in 2012-2013. Given the fact that much of the botanical material in the collection is mislabeled or poorly labeled, it is difficult to estimate the proportion of the botanicals that have been cataloged to this point. The following is a preliminary summary of the cataloging that has been completed thus far. As of August 2012, a total of 178 botanicals have been cataloged from the 85-31 project year, of which 93 are seeds, 81 are wood/charcoal, and four are vegetal, but could not be further identified. A total of 72 botanicals from the 86-36 project year have been cataloged, of which 71 are wood/charcoal and one is vegetal, but could not be further identified.

During the process of cataloging the botanicals in the collection, it became clear that this material category represents a rich body of information within the collection. We will continue cataloging this material type in the 2012-2013 year.

4.1.3 Materials and residues recovered during analyses

During the various archaeobotanical analyses performed by researchers at Stanford University and at PaleoResearch Institute, several different materials were separated from the soil samples being analyzed. These materials included by-products of the analysis process (such as heavy and light fractions produced during flotation and residues from chemical analyses) and specimens identified through the analysis, including identified seeds and plant fragments as well as nonbotanical artifacts. A standard method needed to be developed to re-integrate these materials into the Market Street Chinatown collection.

Two factors were considered when developing the procedure for reintegrating analyzed specimens and by-products back into the collection. First, the materials need to be organized in a manner that they can be related back to the original soil sample from which they came. Second, the materials need to be stored so that they are accessible for analysis in the future. The process that we developed is outlined in this section and described in detail in Appendix F of the Lab Handbook.

Flotation fractions and other materials separated through archaeological analysis that are not artifacts or ecofacts were reunited with the original soil sample. A note was added to the remarks field in the original catalog entry to document the analysis and the resulting by-products now included under the original catalog number.

Identified seeds and plant fragments recovered during soil analyses were batch cataloged for each soil sample. In other words, all botanical materials recovered from each soil sample were cataloged together under a single, new catalog number. This new catalog number was cross-referenced with the original catalog number of the soil sample.

The residues and other by-products produced by chemical analyses were cataloged in batches from each soil sample or vessel. All of the residues were assigned a single catalog number and housed together. Again the new cataloged number assigned to the residues was cross-referenced with the original catalog number of the soil sample or object being tested in the catalog database.

The nonbotanical materials retrieved during soil sample analyses conducted thus far have included fragments of animal bone, shell, ceramic, glass, metal, textile, and even hair. These materials were grouped by material type, assigned a new catalog number and cataloged together in a batch. For instance, all animal bone, regardless of species or element, were cataloged in a single batch under a single catalog number. These batches can be analyzed further at a later date. As with the other materials, all new catalog numbers were cross-referenced with the catalog number of the original soil sample.

All materials recovered during the analyses conducted by Fanya Becks and Sheahan Bestel of the Stanford Archaeobotany Lab (Section 5.2.3) and by PaleoResearch Institute (Section 5.2.4) have been processed, cataloged, and put into storage. The methodology developed for processing these materials, and outlined here and in the Lab Handbook, will serve as a guide for those materials recovered during future analyses conducted on the collection.

4.2 Reuniting the Market Street Chinatown collection

The ARS excavations of 1985-1988 were not the only archaeological excavations to take place on Block 1 of San Jose. In 1980-1983, testing and excavations were conducted by another cultural resource management company, Theodoratus Cultural Research, Inc. (TCR). These excavations focused primarily on the Spanish-colonial and early American occupations on Block 1, but artifacts dating to the Market Street Chinatown were recovered as well.

The Project has long sought to reunite the artifacts recovered during the TCR excavations with the rest of the artifact collection excavated from Block 1 so that a full analysis of all of the material recovered from this block could be conducted. Previous attempts to trace the archaeological collection generated by the TCR excavations revealed that the materials recovered during these earlier excavations were analyzed by TCR, and then at some later point in the 1980s, were delivered to the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University for storage/curation. Anthropological Studies

Center records show that the TCR collection was then transferred to History San José in 2001.



Figure 4.3 A box of artifacts from the TCR collection containing an oil lamp holder.

In July 2011, Megan Kane and Meghan Gewerth of Stanford University and Ken Middlebrook, the Collections Manager for History San José, identified and located 14 file-sized boxes of the TCR collection (Figure 4.3). The 14 boxes contained the excavated artifacts, and one box also included the original card catalog of the collection enclosed in a shoe box. Like the objects of the Market Street Chinatown collection excavated by ARS, the vast majority of these artifacts are labeled with a unique catalog number that includes provenience information.

Arrangements with History San José have been made to transfer the 14 boxes of the TCR collection to Stanford, where they will be inventoried and analyzed in conjunction with the 1985-1988 ARS collection. We hope that reuniting these collections of artifacts will make it possible to gain a fuller understanding of the Market Street Chinatown and of the history of Block 1 as a whole.

4.3 Collections management initiatives

In addition to the focus on inventorying and cataloging the Market Street Chinatown collection, the overall care and organization of the collection continued to be a central priority. A series of ongoing collection management initiatives were begun this year designed to allow us to maintain inventory control by tracking artifact locations as artifacts are cataloged and studied. This is necessary to facilitate ongoing and future analysis on the collection.

With the rapid increase in the volume of cataloged materials over the last year, a system for tracking the location of artifacts became a necessity. In previous years, cataloged materials were grouped by material type and then by feature number and housed in archivally-sound boxes. Each box was assigned a unique permanent tracking number, with boxes containing artifacts from the 85-31 project year assigned to the 1000 series, and boxes from the 86-36 project year, to the 2000 series. However, this system did not allow for newly cataloged material to be constantly incorporated as it was cataloged.

In 2011-2012, we added an interim storage process that allows the location of newly cataloged artifacts to be tracked until a permanent storage location can be assigned. At the end of each academic quarter, all artifacts cataloged during that quarter were boxed up and put into storage in the Stanford Archaeology Center artifact storage room (Figure 4.4). Artifacts from project years 85-31 and 86-36 were kept separate. Within each project year, the artifacts were grouped by material type and then organized by feature number. The cataloged artifacts are housed in polypropylene boxes lined with ethafoam. A temporary box labeling system consisting of two letters (AA, AB, etc.) was developed to distinguish these temporary box labels from what will be the final box numbers.

Material type	Temporary Box Labels
85-31 soil samples	AA to AZ & BA to BS
86-36 soil samples	CA to CZ & DA to DG
Fall 2011 cataloging	ZA to ZQ
Winter 2012 cataloging	YA to YG
Spring 2012 cataloging	XA to XU
Summer 2012 cataloging	XV to XZ & WA to WE

Packing lists, listing all of the artifacts housed in each box, were placed in the storage room and a copy of the list enclosed in each box. The box numbers will also be entered into the cataloging database so that the current location of all cataloged objects can be electronically traced.



Figure 4.4 Boxes of cataloged and rehoused artifacts in the Stanford Archaeology Center artifact storage room. This year we more than doubled the volume of the collection that is cataloged and stored in archivally-sound materials.

In addition to assigning temporary box numbers to artifacts currently being cataloged and analyzed, we also inventoried artifacts that are being used for display and teaching in the Historical Archaeology Lab at Stanford University and those on display at the Chinese American Historical Museum and the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art. These locations were entered into the catalog database.

With the creation of a system for tracking the location of the artifacts in the collection as they are being cataloged, we are now able to locate cataloged objects more quickly and maintain more precise inventory control of the collection. This facilitates analysis and public education programs.

Table 4.1 Distribution of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of August 2012

Material Type	No. of Cat. Records	NISP	MNI	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	408	not recorded	not recorded	280,829.28
Archaeological Sample	276	not recorded	not recorded	615,120.20
Botanical	263	not recorded	not recorded	17,242.33
Building Material	73	155	74	19,411.03
Cellulose	4	4	4	3.20
Ceramic	4,121	19,046	5,445	341,080.46
Coal	4	3	3	27.00
Composite	28	251	31	1,625.60
Glass	1,146	4,284	1,206	98,957.53
Graphite	3	3	3	12.60
Indefinite	3	2	not recorded	1.00
Ivory	1	2	1	100.00
Jade	1	1	1	18.00
Leather	6	8	3	270.06
Metal	64	731	58	5,055.69
Plastic	1	1	1	1.30
Shell	20	25	4	94.34
Stone	7	10	7	153.50
Textile	7	5	5	4.60
Other	52	2,004	162	1,714.28
TOTAL	6,488	26,535	7,008	1,381,722.00

Table 4.2 Frequency of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of August 2012

Material Type	No. of Cat. Records	NISP	MNI	Weight (kg)
Animal Bone	6.29%	not recorded	not recorded	20.32%
Archaeological Sample	4.25%	not recorded	not recorded	44.52%
Botanical	4.05%	not recorded	not recorded	1.25%
Building Material	1.13%	0.58%	1.06%	1.40%
Cellulose	0.06%	0.02%	0.06%	0.00%
Ceramic	63.52%	71.78%	77.70%	24.69%
Coal	0.06%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%
Composite	0.43%	0.95%	0.44%	0.12%
Glass	17.66%	16.14%	17.21%	7.16%
Graphite	0.05%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%
Indefinite	0.05%	0.01%	not recorded	0.00%
Ivory	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Jade	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
Leather	0.09%	0.03%	0.04%	0.02%
Metal	0.99%	2.75%	0.83%	0.37%
Plastic	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
Shell	0.31%	0.09%	0.06%	0.01%
Stone	0.11%	0.04%	0.10%	0.01%
Textile	0.11%	0.02%	0.07%	0.00%
Other	0.80%	7.55%	2.31%	0.12%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

SECTION 5.0

RESEARCH STATUS REPORTS

This section presents status reports of current research initiatives related to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. In 2011-2012, research on the Market Street Chinatown collection centered on three topics: analysis of material culture (artifacts); analysis of biological plant and animal remains (ecofacts); and the study of public responses to our public programs.

5.1 Artifact-focused Research

With cataloging of the collection still underway (see Section 4.0), comprehensive analysis of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown is still many years away. However, as in years past, focused analyses of specific artifacts is already providing substantial research results on the material culture of the residents of the Market Street Chinatown.

In this section, researchers report on the current status of two initiatives. The first initiative, “Glass Medicine Vial Chemical Sourcing,” is a regional research project at the University of Idaho. The overall goal of this project is to use the analysis of glass containers to understand how materials from China moved between Chinese communities in the United States. The second initiative is a study of transfer-print ceramic artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection. Stephanie Chan, a M.A. student in the Department of Anthropology at Stanford University, is conducting this research for her master’s thesis.

5.1.1 Glass Medicine Vial Chemical Sourcing

Contributed by Dr. Mark Warner, University of Idaho

In 2010 I initiated a collaboration with Dr. Ray von Wandruszka, Chair, Department of Chemistry, University of Idaho to test the chemical content of the glass used to make medicine vials that are commonly recovered on archaeological sites occupied by Chinese immigrants. The idea behind the project was to possibly identify distinct chemical signatures in the glass and through the identification of those signatures possibly trace the movement of goods between Chinese communities in the west. I solicited samples from several sites in Idaho as well as from California. The work was being undertaken

by a graduate student in chemistry, Eddie Jordan, for his Masters degree under the direction of Dr. von Wandruszka.

The research began by testing vials from sites in Idaho. As the research progressed it was determined that it was going to be highly improbable that any distinct chemical signature was going to be identified that was going to differentiate vials in a meaningful way. In short, it did not appear that what we were hoping to accomplish was going to be possible. Given that the process was destructive to the artifacts the study was truncated. This also meant that we did not test the artifacts that were sent to us from the Market Street Chinatown project. The artifacts will be returned later this fall.

The results of the project are presented in the following thesis:

Nance, E. 2012. Chemical Analysis of Glass Vials Recovered From Early Chinese Settlements in the Pacific Northwest. MA thesis, Department of Chemistry, University of Idaho.

5.1.2 Analysis of Transfer-print Ceramics

Contributed by Stephanie Chan, Stanford University

My project analyzes transfer-print whitewares, a type of British-produced whiteware ceramic, from the Market Street Chinatown collection (Figures 5.1 and 5.2). My research focuses on two major questions: who was using transfer-print ceramics in Market Street Chinatown and how do the patterns associated with immigrant Chinese reflect status and style of an excluded ethnic group? The presence of transfer-print ceramics, which are high-cost, high-status Euro American products, in an Overseas Chinese site reveals otherwise inaccessible information about the relative importance that Chinese living at the Market Street Chinatown placed on these American symbols of status. Additionally, it can offer an indication of the degree to which Overseas Chinese were integrated into the national consumer economy. Transfer-print ceramics depict a countless array of themes that endow each ceramic vessel with unique narrative power, making them excellent subjects for the analysis of style and aesthetic preference among the residents of the Market Street Chinatown.



Figures 5.1 and 5.2 Transfer-print ceramics from the Market Street Chinatown collection.

In the 2011-2012 academic year, I went through the Market Street Chinatown collection and gathered all whiteware ceramics containing transfer-print decorations and moved them into a central location in the Historical Archaeology Lab for analysis. In total, I identified 287 transfer-print ceramics, of which 200 have been catalogued and 24 have been identified to pattern by June 2012. I completed a literature review on ceramic analysis in Overseas Chinese archaeology sites and contemporaneous historical sites. My study will build upon current Overseas Chinese archaeology scholarship that has been moving away from the traditional emphasis on interpreting material culture as ethnic markers or as signs of acculturation (Praetzellis 1997; Voss 2005).

In the coming year, I will complete cataloging the remaining transfer-print ceramics, and continue to make progress on pattern identification as I refine my research methodology. Presently, I plan to employ a mix of quantitative and qualitative methods to answer the central questions of my paper. Quantitative methods may include spatial and statistical analysis of the distribution of transfer-print ceramics across the Market Street site to more meaningfully associate transfer prints with the households and businesses that owned them. Qualitative analysis involves relating patterns found on the site to historical context through primary documents pertaining to the Market Street Chinatown and comparative site analysis.

Praetzellis, M. and A. Praetzellis. "Historical Archaeology of an Overseas Chinese Community in Sacramento, California." Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University Academic Foundation, 1997.

Voss, B. L. "The Archaeology of Overseas Chinese Communities." *World Archaeology*, Vol. 37, No. 3, Historical Archaeology (Sep., 2005), pp. 424-439.

5.2 Ecofact-focused Research

The study of plant and animal remains is central to archaeological studies of foodways, health, and the environment. 2011-2012 marked a substantial expansion of our research in this area. As reported in Section 5.2.1, Shea Henry at the University of Idaho completed her M.A. thesis research on terrestrial animal bone from Feature 86-36/5. Ryan Kennedy at Indiana University continued preliminary work on the collection in preparation for his dissertation research in zooarchaeology (Section 5.2.2). In collaboration with Professor Li Liu's archaeobotany laboratory, Fanya Becks and Sheahan Bestel conducted a pilot study to evaluate the research potential of plant residue analysis on ceramic vessels in the collection (Section 5.2.3). In partnership with PaleoResearch Institute, we also conducted a pilot study to evaluate the archaeobotanical research potential of soil samples in the Market Street Chinatown collection (Section 5.2.4).

In each case, these studies demonstrated the high research potential of plant and animal remains, soil samples, and microscopic residues in the collection. Each of the studies reported below will be fully documented in a thesis or technical report. Meanwhile, the preliminary results and summaries of findings, presented below, provide key indications that ecofact-focused research should be an area of continued emphasis in research on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.

5.2.1 Zooarchaeological Analysis of Feature 86-36/5

Contributed by Shea Henry, University of Idaho

For my masters degree research I was fortunate enough to be able to study the faunal remains from Feature 86-36/5 from the Market Street Chinatown site (Figure 5.3). In analyzing, identifying, and interpreting the faunal remains I was able to ask questions regarding food consumption, animal husbandry on site, and continuing and new food traditions and cultures at the site. During the 2011-2012 school year I completed the identification of the faunal remains, presented my findings at the Society for Historical Archaeology and Northwest Anthropological annual conferences. Additionally, I completed my master's thesis ("Ni Chi Le Ma, Have you Eaten Yet?: Analysis of Foodways from Market Street Chinatown San Jose, California") and defended the project to my department and committee.



Figure 5.3 Shea Henry and Mark Warner analyzing faunal material from Feature 86-36/5.

The faunal remains from Feature 86-36/5 of the Market Street Chinatown tell several stories. There is the story of continuing food practices despite being so far from home. Large quantities of meat including pork, chicken, and the identification of Chinese specific species like cuttlefish and certain species of fish suggest a continuation of food traditions begun in China. It tells the story of the connection to the Euro-American community through beef (and perhaps pork) purchasing. Evidence of Euro-American meat cuts alongside traditional foods most likely acquired outside of Chinatown suggests previously unacknowledged or unexplored interactions between the Chinese and Euro-Americans. Prosperous food production in the form of large quantities of meat, particularly pork, challenges the idea that Chinatowns were places of poverty and strife. And finally, the presence of feasting foods in the trash pile suggests the reinvention of the imperial feasting tradition among supposedly poor workers and middle class merchants. Two bear paws (Figure 5.4) and other feasting foods like goose, duck, mussels, crab, and many others tell of the occurrence of feasts. More historical research on the individuals at the site could shed light on who served these feasts and why.



Figure 5.4 Bear paw.

Future research on the faunal remains from this feature and other features from the Market Street Chinatown site may shed light on not only what the people of Market Street ate, but how they lived. Trade routes from China to California are evident in the fish and marine species from Asia that are prevalent in the collection. The poverty and social strife that are common in the historical record of San Jose's first Chinatown can be both confirmed and challenged by the identification of certain meats and meat cuts. When all of the faunal remains from the site are identified, a larger and more complete picture of the food culture from Market Street will become clear.

5.2.2 Preliminary Dissertation Research on Food and Identity

Contributed by Ryan Kennedy, Indiana University

Ryan Kennedy has made two trips to California in the last year to work with the Market Street Chinatown collection, which he hopes will form the basis of his dissertation research at Indiana University (IU). As currently proposed, his project will examine the interplay of food and identity within the community primarily through the study of faunal (animal) and botanical (plant) remains recovered from the site, though he will also incorporate other food-related

data as available. The first trip, in October of 2011, allowed Ryan to familiarize himself with the large number of faunal remains in the collection, an assemblage which will play an integral role in understanding food use at the site. His work with the Market Street Chinatown collection and discussions with project partners during this trip also provided the foundation for a research grant proposal for his second trip to the Bay Area.

Ryan ultimately received funding from an IU Anthropology Department Skomp Summer Dissertation Research Grant that covered two additional weeks of research, which he undertook in May of 2012. During this trip, he identified the portions of the faunal collection most suitable for examining historic food use at the site, and he further discussed his preliminary research ideas with several project partners. Additionally, Ryan had the opportunity to examine historic San José store ledgers contemporary to the Market Street Chinatown that may contain references to food purchases by Market Street Chinatown residents. Ryan also began collecting skeletal specimens of local California fish species to supplement the existing comparative skeletal collection in IU's William R. Adams Zooarchaeology Laboratory, which will be used to help with the identification of faunal remains from the Market Street Chinatown collection.

In addition to his research trips, Ryan also presented a paper entitled "Approaching Food in Overseas Chinese Archaeology" at the 2012 Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting, which used the Market Street Chinatown as a case study. Ryan is currently working on revising his dissertation research proposal to submit to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project partners, as well as working with Dr. Voss and others on several research articles based on botanical data from the site.

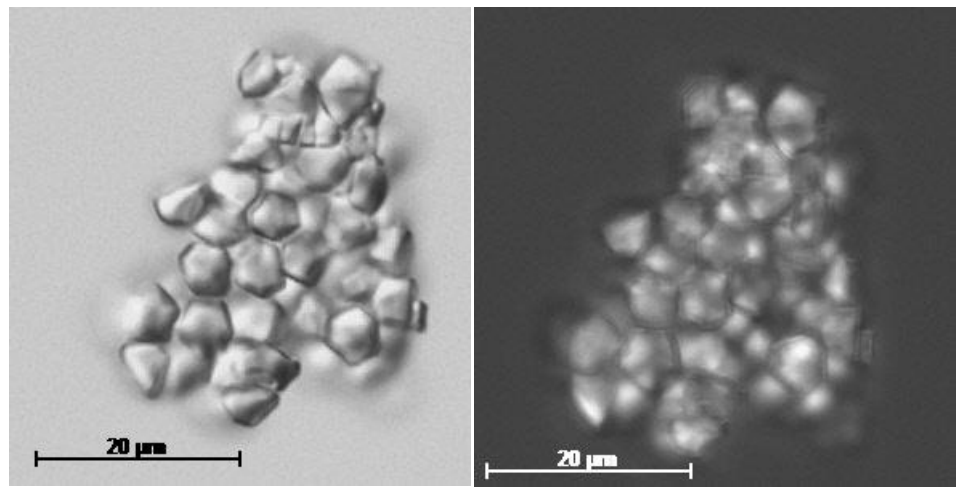
5.2.3 Starch Residue Analysis Pilot Study

Contributed by Sheahan Bestel and Fanya Becks, Stanford University

Sixteen vessels from the Market Street Chinatown assemblage were sampled for residues including plant remains. The aims of the pilot study were to establish whether residues were present on these historic period artifacts, and to determine whether the residues were identifiable. Research also aimed to determine whether the sediment recovered from inside some of the vessels was associated with the use of the vessels themselves, or was related to post-depositional events including the burning of the Market Street Chinatown precinct. Thus both residues associated with the surface of vessels, and sediments taken from inside the vessel, were examined for macroscopic and microscopic remains. The vessels sampled included stoneware spouted jars ("soy sauce pots") and storage jars ("ginger jars"), as well as other ceramic bowls.

To determine what food residues remaining on the vessels might look like, PhD student Fanya Becks cooked rice and examined starch from cooked rice grains under a microscope. She also looked at several other food remains including pickled ginger and soy sauce, as these were thought to have been possible ingredients in some of the bowls. Soy sauce did not have identifiable starch residues; however pickled ginger did exhibit diagnostic starch grains.

Results from the pilot study recovered starch grains, including starch consistent with cooked rice, from several vessels (Figures 5.5 and 5.6). This is the first time that starch grains have been recovered from the ceramic vessels of an historic Chinatown assemblage. No pickled ginger or soy sauce remains were recovered although future research using different residue collection techniques may find them in other samples.



Figures 5.5 and 5.6 Images of starch grains consistent with rice found on vessel 85-31/18-395, a Bamboo bowl.

Artifacts and microscopic fragments found in sediment samples from inside the vessels included items associated with food and other refuse from Market Street Chinatown. Macroscopic remains in some of the sediment samples included metal nails, charcoal, fish bones, and small stones. As not all of these items are edible, this suggests that the sediments are not directly associated with the use of the food vessels. Microscopic remains from these bulk sediment samples concurs with this, as numerous fragments of charcoal, and burnt pollen and phytoliths were recovered from the sediments (these probably attest to the burning down of the site). Small fragments of fibers and other microscopically identifiable items such as bird feather fragments were also recovered from these sediments and may relate to refuse near the vessels. Many of these items, such as numerous charcoal and feather fragments, were not recovered from residues taken from the vessels, indicating that there was little to no contamination of residues from the sediments surrounding or infilling the artifact.

A publication on the residues from this study, and the difference between the residues taken from the vessel surfaces, and the sediment that filled in the vessels after their deposition, is currently underway.

5.2.4. Pollen, Phytolith, Starch, Parasite, and Macrofloral Analysis of Soil Samples

Contributed by Kathryn Puseman, Linda Scott Cummings, and Chad Yost, PaleoResearch Institute

For the pilot study, “Archaeology of the Urban Environment in 19th Century San Jose,” ten soil samples were selected from a collection of 145 soil samples recovered during archaeological salvage excavations of the Market Street Chinatown site in downtown San Jose, California, from 1985-1986. These ten samples were analyzed for pollen, starches, parasites, phytoliths, and macrofloral remains. The ten samples submitted for analysis represent two wood-lined trash pits or possible privies, three unlined trash pits, a wood-lined cistern, and an unlined pit containing pig bones. Pollen, starch, phytolith, and macrofloral analyses provide information concerning plant resources utilized by the Market Street Chinatown occupants, as well as trash deposited in the features and plants growing in the area during the time period represented. Of particular interest for this project is the degree to which the Chinese immigrants relied on Asian imports or adapted diet and medicinal practices to incorporate locally-available resources. Did the Chinese introduce Asian species to the San Jose region, and what were the environmental consequences? Were edible and medicinal plants grown in the urban neighborhood, or were resources obtained from external sources? Parasite analysis provides some insight into the intestinal health of the Chinatown residents.

Pollen, starch, phytolith, and macrofloral analyses indicate that a variety of foods were eaten by the Chinatown occupants, including both foods obtained locally and Asian imports. The Chinatown occupants appear to have eaten a variety of fruits and vegetables (Figures 5.7.A-5.7.N). Fruits appear to have included watermelon, figs, strawberries, raspberries/blackberries, elderberries, grapes, jujubes, possibly prickly pear fruits, possibly persimmon fruits, and possibly a member of the soapberry family such as lychee or longan fruits. Arecaceae phytoliths might reflect consumption of dates or coconuts. Plants typically considered to be vegetables include Chinese winter melon, winter squash, bitter melon, other members of the squash family, several types of beans, peas, tomatoes, and eggplant. Brassicaceae pollen might reflect consumption of vegetables such as broccoli or cauliflower or possibly greens collected during or after flowering. A variety of cereal grains were eaten at the Market Street Chinatown including rice, corn, barley, wheat, sorghum, and possibly millet. Nuts included walnuts and almonds.

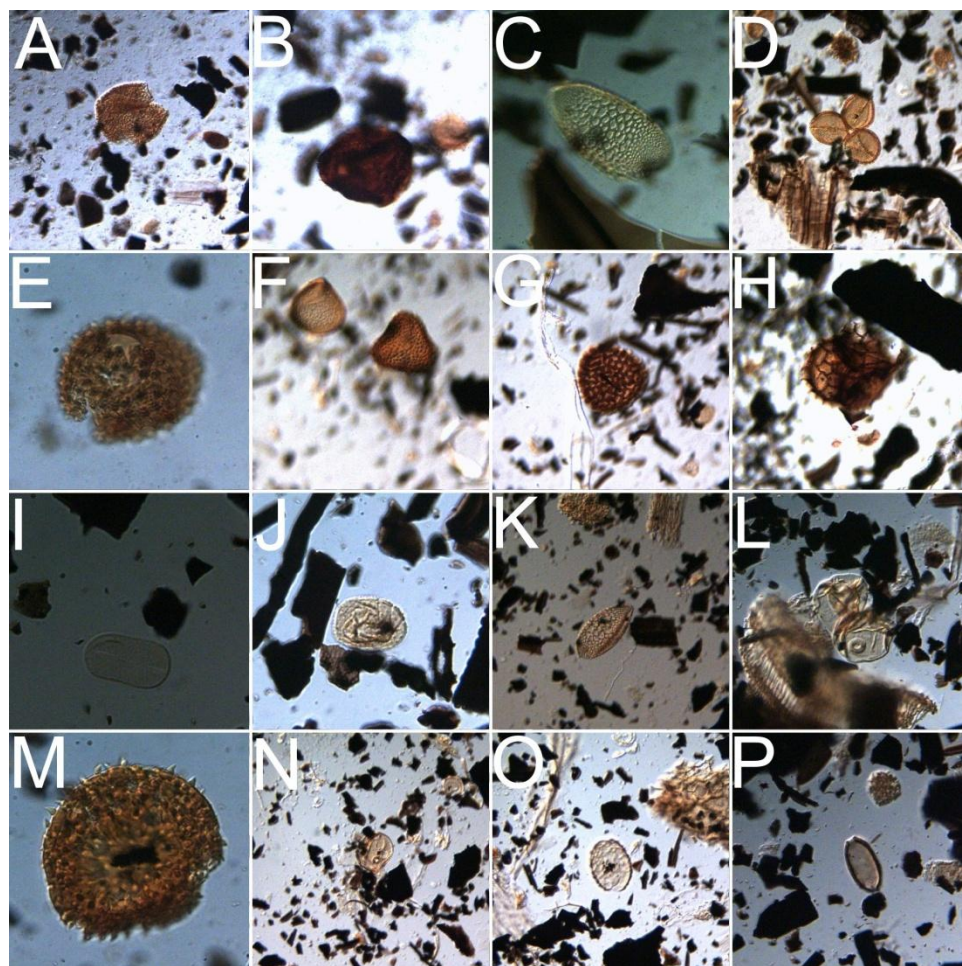


Figure 5.7 Selected pollen and parasites recovered in feature samples from the Market Street Chinatown site, San Jose, California. All micrographs taken at 500x magnification. A) Unidentified regulate pollen from Feature 86-36/5, Layer 4. B) Unidentified triporate pollen from Feature 86-36/5, layer 4. C) Agave-type pollen in Feature 86-36/5. D) Momordica pollen in feature 86-36/5, Layer 6. E) Unidentified spiny triporate pollen in Feature 86-36/5. F) Trilete bumpy and G) Trilete reticulate spores in Feature 86-36/5. H) Tetrad pollen in Feature 86-36/5. I) Phoenix-type arecaceae pollen in Feature 86-36/7. J) Unidentified microspinule pericarpate pollen in Feature 86-36/6. K) Agave-type pollen in Feature 85-31/18. L) Cerealia pollen. M) Malvaceae pollen in Feature 85-31/18. N) Zea mays pollen. O) Ascaris (roundworm) parasite egg. P) Trichuris (whipworm) parasite egg. Images courtesy of PaleoResearch Institute.

Plants such as jujube, Chinese winter melon, bitter melon, jackbean, horse bean, and the possible lychee/longan fruit typically are not seen in western diets, suggesting that these remains reflect foods that the Chinese occupants were importing or were growing for their own local market. In addition, the *Agave*-type pollen represents something that was unique to the diets of the people living in Chinatown, since neither lilies nor members of the agave family such as agave are typical in the diets or medicinal cabinets of Anglos. The very high abundance of rice glume phytoliths indicates the presence of brown rice

(Figure 5.8.A). There was a very high abundance of rice phytoliths derived from leaf and stem material in many of the samples, which could suggest local production of rice, or alternatively may represent use of rice straw for packaging or other uses.

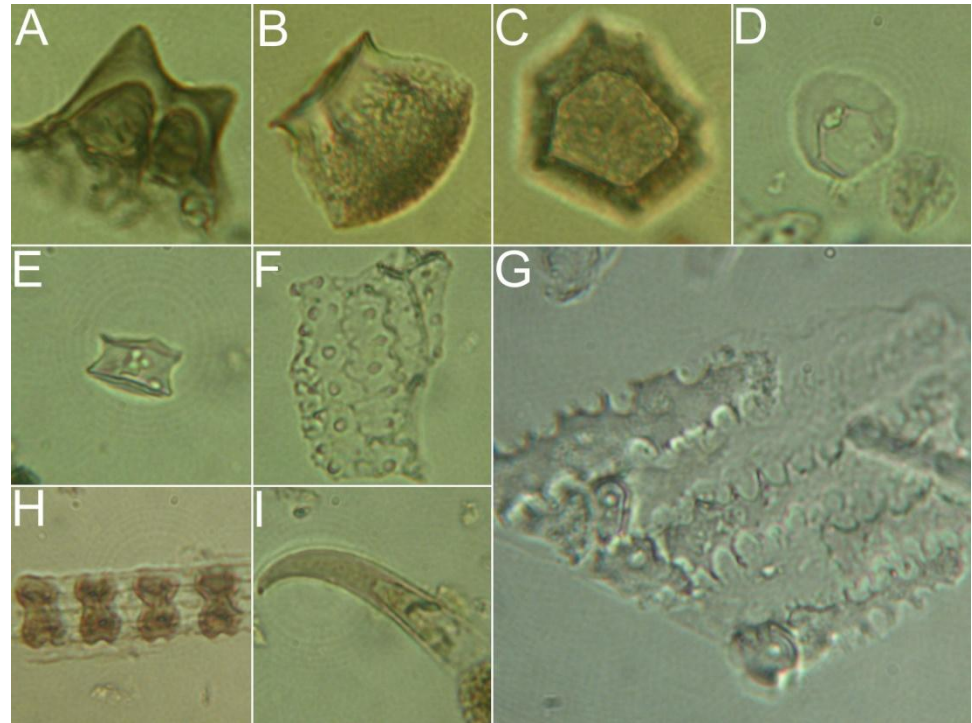


Figure 5.8 Selected phytoliths recovered in feature samples from the Market Street Chinatown site, San Jose, California. All micrographs taken at 500x magnification. A) Double peaked phytolith diagnostic of white rice (*Oryza sativa*) glume (husk) material. B) Seed phytolith diagnostic of dayflower (*Commelina diffusa*) in side view, and D) in top view. D) Rondel phytolith in top view with an angular keel or raised ridge along its upper surface. This phytolith is not diagnostic of maygrass (*Phalaris* spp.); however, maygrass is a prolific producer of these rondels, and is the likely source for them here. E) Wavy-top rondel phytolith diagnostic of corn (*Zea mays*) glume material. F) papillate epidermal sheet element diagnostic of oryzae leaf material. G) Dendritic sheet element diagnostic of wheat (*Triticum* spp.) spikelet (husk) material. H) Sequence of articulated bilobate phytoliths diagnostic of oryzae leaf material. I) Hooked hair phytolith most likely derived from bean (*Phaseolus* spp.) pods. Images courtesy of PaleoResearch Institute.

Recovery of pollen from a variety of edible plants suggests a thriving market where fresh produce was purchased. Pollen is not expected to be transported on beans unless they are fresh from the garden. The same can be said of strawberries. Recovery of pollen that appears to represent a member of the soapberry family, such as lychee or longan, suggests either local growth for market or import of fresh or dried fruits, rather than import of canned fruits. At present, lychee or longan is considered to be the most likely identification of the Sapindaceae pollen recovered in several samples. Work continues on this

identification. Although people living in Chinatown appear to have pursued a traditional diet, there is no evidence in either the pollen or phytolith record that long-term changes were introduced into the local vegetation communities as a result of local cultivation of plants. The Chinese living in this area might have had an intensive impact on the neighborhood or local landscape, but their footprint does not appear to have had a lasting effect with environmental consequences that changed the landscape over the long term.

Parasite analysis noted the presence of whipworm eggs in the lowest level of Feature 5, in Feature 7, and in the upper sample from Feature 18 (Figure 5.7.P). The upper sample from Feature 18 also yielded roundworm eggs (Figure 5.7.O). Recovery of parasite eggs indicates the presence of fecal material and likely reflects use of the features as privies (Features 5 and 18) or to dispose of night soil (Feature 7). If night soil was discarded in any of the other features examined, the users appear not to have been infected with parasites.

The ten Market Street Chinatown soil samples examined in this pilot study contained an abundance of remains. Further analysis of additional samples from this collection also are expected to yield a rich record of foods eaten and trash deposited by the Chinese occupants of this area in the 19th century, as well as insight into plants growing in the area.

5.3 Ethnographic Research

As our public archaeology programs expand (Section 2.1), there is an increasing need to study the effectiveness and impacts of these programs. In 2011-2012, Meghan Gewerth, an honors student in the Archaeology Major, began her honors thesis research on public interactions with artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection.

5.3.1 The Ethnography of Public Archaeology

Contributed by Meghan Gewerth, Stanford University

My project collects and analyzes ethnographic data about public archaeology events and museum exhibits that contain artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. I am interested in the reasons visitors engage with these situations, what they're hoping to learn, what their assumptions are, and if their expectations are met. Ethnographic observations and interviews take place in three distinct contexts - public archaeology days at the Peralta Adobe and Chinese American Historical Museum located in History Park, San Jose, CA (aimed towards school children and families who want to learn more

about archaeology and Chinese history in the San Jose area); visitors to the *City Beneath the City* exhibit at San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art (ICA); and visitors and school groups to the Chinese American History Museum. I anticipate the data collected will aid in the analysis and evaluation of the programs currently in place with the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project, help community partners in self-reflection, and explore the role of authority within public archaeology.

So far, I have conducted ethnographic observations at two public archaeology days, an event at the Chinese American Historical Museum, and multiple days at the *City Beneath the City* exhibit at the ICA, including a “First Friday” downtown art festival (Figure 5.9). I have conducted about twenty interviews. Preliminary analysis of the ethnographic observations and interviews reveals that context such as the setting (museum vs. event) and provided background information shapes the nature of visitor interactions, including the way in which people interpret the artifact, the aesthetic vs. historical importance they place on the artifacts, the time they spend observing or touching the artifacts, and how they interact with other visitors.



Figure 5.9 Meghan Gewerth, sitting in chair on left, observing visitors in the *City Beneath the City* gallery at the ICA. Photo courtesy of San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art.

Continued research into the fall quarter includes observations and interviews at another public archaeology day, ZERO1 (a weeklong art festival in San Jose, CA), and school groups touring the Chinese American Historical Museum. At this point I will begin full analysis and writing.