



MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

2012-2013 PROGRESS REPORT



Submitted in August 2013 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

2012-2013 PROGRESS REPORT

MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

September 2012 marked the beginning of the 10th year of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project (Project). In all respects, it has been a banner year for our collaborative endeavor, reaching new heights in public interpretation, archaeological research, and collections management. This progress report, like the eight others before it, documents the cataloging activity, teaching, public outreach, and research initiatives undertaken during the past year. But more than this, the document presented here marks a turning point in the history of this Project. Begun as a three-month cataloging effort in Fall 2002, the Project has continuously expanded as each year we have uncovered new and unexpected research potential and educational opportunities. This past year, in Fall 2012, we officially gathered to commemorate our ten years of collaboration and began to chart a path forward for the *next* ten years of the Project. The work undertaken in 2012-2013 is thus more than a continuation of previous endeavors: it marks the start of a new chapter characterized by joint long-term planning and prioritization.

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 an opera theater. During the height of the anti-Chinese movement, the Market Street Chinatown was destroyed by an arson fire. Undeterred, San Jose's Chinese residents rebuilt, founding two new communities: the Woolen Mills Chinatown, and the Heinlenville Chinatown, which today continues as San Jose's Nihonmachi (Japantown).

The archaeological remains of the Market Street Chinatown were unearthed during urban redevelopment in 1980-1988. Sadly, the resulting collections were never completely cataloged, analyzed, or curated. The Project was founded in 2002 as a collaborative, community-based research and education program among Stanford University, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, History San José, and Environmental Science Associates. Our collective aim is to study and properly curate the collection and engage the public with this important history.

Collections management has always been at the center of the Project, and 2012-2013 achieved two important milestones. First, we have now completed cataloging the Asian porcelain assemblage and the wood assemblage. Second, in the past twelve months we increased the percentage of the collection that has been cataloged from 58% to 73%, by volume. This dramatic increase was

achieved under the leadership of Megan Kane, Collections Manager and Public Service Coordinator for the Project, and through the painstaking efforts of student research assistants, thesis writers, and service-learners.

We continued our public outreach programs, holding six Public Archaeology Events at History Park and the Peralta Adobe. We also brought Rene Yung's art installation, *City Beneath the City*, to the Stanford Archaeology Center, where it received a warm reception and constant viewership. We initiated a new multi-media web-based public interpretive project to make the collection more accessible to the public, both to visitors at the Chinese American Historical Museum and remotely. Notably, this year marked the first systematic evaluation of our public outreach efforts through Meghan Gewerth's ethnographic honors thesis, "Events and Exhibits: Ethnographic Observations of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project."

We also reached out to the professional archaeological community, organizing a day-long symposia series on Overseas Chinese archaeology at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, which included presentations by several Project researchers. At the same meeting, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project was awarded the Helen C. Smith Avocational Society Award by the Society for California Archaeology. We also continued to present our research through invited talks and publications, including a multi-authored article on the first ten years of the Project that is currently in press at the Chinese Historical Society of America.

2012-2013 marked the continued expansion of our research partnerships. We have continued our collaborations with PaleoResearch Institute in Golden, Colorado, Indiana University, and the University of Idaho, and added new partnerships with Columbia University, the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, Alden Identification Services, and the Fiske Center at University of Massachusetts Boston. These partnerships enabled the continued expansion of our research on plant remains and animal bone in the collection. Notably, in 2012-2013 we partnered with the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory and Alden Identification Services to complete a comprehensive analysis of wood artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection. We also began an innovative study with Dr. Ray von Wandruszka at the University of Idaho to conduct chemical analyses of residues on the interior of glass bottles.

At the Historical Archaeology Laboratory at the Stanford Archaeology Center, research on material culture continued through three projects focused on ceramics. We began a multi-year effort to analyze the Chinese brown-glazed stoneware in the collection, a category of artifacts that were used for transporting and storing foods, beverages, and condiments. Stephanie Chan completed her innovative MA thesis, "Worth a Thousand Words: A Study of Transfer-Printed Wares from the Market Street Chinatown Collection," which presents a sensitive analysis of British-produced decorated ceramics in the

collection. John Molenda, a doctoral student at Columbia University, also began analysis of transfer-printed ceramics for his comparative research on aesthetics and culture in Overseas Chinese communities.

Along with these material-specific research initiatives, 2012-2013 also marked the beginning of two new research projects focused on multiple material types. The first is a county-wide review of other archaeological excavation reports to develop a regional context for interpreting artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection. As an initial step, Megan Kane conducted a comprehensive records search at several archives to identify contemporary archaeological deposits and obtain copies of these reports. Analysis on this data set will continue into the coming year. The second new research initiative is the “Burn Layer” project, intended to address the historical and archaeological significance of the 1887 arson fire that destroyed the Market Street Chinatown. Preliminary steps completed in 2012-2013 on this initiative included archival research conducted by Bonnie Montgomery; a coordinated effort to identify and catalog heat-affected ceramics in the collection; and an experimental forensic study of the effect of prolonged heat exposure to ceramic sherds.

This Progress Report provides an account of all these developments, and more. Copies of the report distributed to Project partner organizations and permanent archives also contain a CD attachment of the current cataloging handbook and catalog database, as well as copies of other project documents and analysis forms. Readers may request a copy of the CD by contacting Dr. Voss or by 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.

In closing, we express deepest 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 grateful to several Stanford programs that provided key financial and logistical support for the Project over the past twelve months, including the Department of Anthropology, the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Lang Fund for Environmental Anthropology, the Haas Center for Public Service, the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, the UPS Endowment Fund, and the Office for Community Engagement. A special thanks is due to the many programs that contributed additional support to bring the *City Beneath the City* contemporary art installation to Stanford: the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Department of Anthropology, the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education's curricular initiative, “Engaging the Arts,” the Program on Asian American Studies, the Center for Comparative Studies of Race and Ethnicity, 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.

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

This document presents the ninth 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 2012 – July 2013. Our purpose in issuing this interim report is two-fold: first, to maximize transparency by releasing a public record of our research, teaching, and interpretive activities; and second, to make the *preliminary* findings of our research available to 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 73%, 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 eight progress reports, as well as student research papers and theses, technical reports, a list of publications, and dozens of blog updates that chronicle research and public outreach activities.

The 2012-2013 progress report is presented in five sections. In each section, figures are included in the text, while data tables are presented at the end of each section. A CD attachment of digital files, including the current catalog database, the cataloging handbook, the Project condition form, and the Chinese brown-glazed stoneware analysis form, is included in report copies distributed to Project partner organizations and permanent archives. Copies of the CD attachments are available on request by contacting Dr. Barbara Voss or by 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.

This introductory section includes a general overview of current and forthcoming Project initiatives. Section 2.0 discusses current teaching and public outreach activities. Section 3.0 documents an important meeting held in September 2012 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Project. Section 4.0 describes the ongoing development of the *City Beneath the City* contemporary art installation and its run in the Stanford Archaeology Center this year. Section 5.0 outlines the cataloging initiatives undertaken in 2012-2013.

The progress report concludes with Section 6.0, which presents status reports on specific research initiatives associated with the Project. Section 6.1 documents current collections-based research, including studies of transfer-printed ceramics, heat-affected artifacts, residue on glass bottles, and wood specimens. Section 6.2 presents the findings of contextual research, including a research assessment of the Theodoratus Cultural Resource Collection, and the results of a county-wide search for reports of other archaeological research on 1860-1890 Santa Clara County. Section 6.3 summarizes ethnographic research conducted on visitor interactions with artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown.

Like the previous eight progress reports, this ninth report brings together work conducted by faculty, staff, students, and affiliated researchers. Dr. Barbara Voss and Megan Kane authored Sections 1.0 – 5.0, with contributions from Guido Pezzarossi in Section 2.4. Contributions to Section 6.0 were authored by Stephanie Chan, Megan Gewerth, Megan Kane, John Molenda, Meredith

Reifschneider, Jane Seiter, Ray Von Wandruszka, Barbara Voss, and Michael Worthington. 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
Collections Manager and Public Service Coordinator:	Megan S. Kane, Social Science Research Assistant
Website coordinator:	Guido Pezzarossi
Student researchers:	Stephanie Chan, Marguerite Deloney, Meghan Gewerth, Siliang Kang, Kyle Lee- Crossett, Allison Mickel, Courtney Montgomery, Meredith Reifschneider
Student analysts:	Marissa Ferrante, Meghan Gewerth, Kyle Lee Crossett, Guido Pezzarossi, Kate Rose
Student service-learning:	Darren Chen, Asia Chiao, Inseong Cho, Huy Dao, James Huynh, Siliang Kang, Ziren Lin, Vivian Martins, Allison Mickel, Courtney Montgomery, Meredith Reifschneider
Student volunteers:	Mandy Au Yeung, Stefanie Bautista, Thea DeArmond, Natalie Gonzales, Justine Issavi, Youjia Li, Luis Moro, Adam Nilsen, Stephanie Webb
Community volunteers:	Meritxell Ferrer Martin, Gustavo Flores, Andres Laguens, Chris Lowman, John Molenda, Russell StarLack, Hannah Van Vlack, Megan Watson

City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center

Artistic Director: Rene Yung
Archaeologists: Barbara L. Voss, Megan Kane
Historical Consultants: Connie Young Yu, Anita Kwock, Lillian Gong Guy
Preparator: Lisa Newble
Facilities Coordinators: Laura Rossi, Julie Hitchcock
Graphic Designer: Dorothy Mak
Project Administration: Jen Kidwell
Volunteer Coordinator: Meredith Reifschneider
Student Volunteers: Annalisa Bolin, Stephanie Chan, Kyle Lee-Crossett,
Meghan Gewerth, Cherkea Howery, Elizabeth Rosen

Affiliated Researchers

Harry A. Alden, Alden Identification Service
Phil Choy, Chinese American Historical Society
Linda Scott Cummings, PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.
Peter Kováčik, PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.
Ryan Kennedy, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University
John Molenda, Columbia University
Virginia Popper, Fiske Center, University of Massachusetts, Boston
Kathryn Puseman, PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.
Jane I. Seiter, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory
Ray von Wandruszka, University of Idaho
R. A. Varney, PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.
Mark Warner, Department of Anthropology, University of Idaho
Michael J. Worthington, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory
Chad Yost, PaleoResearch Institute, Inc.

1.3 Project Funding

During 2012-2013, 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, the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, the UPS Endowment Fund, and the Office for Community Engagement.

Additional support for bringing the *City Beneath the City* contemporary art installation to the Stanford Archaeology Center was provided by the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Department of Anthropology, the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education's curricular initiative, "Engaging the Arts," the

Program on Asian American Studies, the Center for Comparative Studies of Race and Ethnicity, 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.

1.4 Overview of Current and Forthcoming Project Initiatives

2012-2013 has continued the expansion of research and interpretation 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 10th anniversary celebration

On September 15, 2013, the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project celebrated its 10th Anniversary with a day-long event held at the Stanford Archaeology Center. The event was organized by Project leaders at Stanford, CHCP, and HSJ to share the current findings of the Project research with members of the Project partner organizations, and to work together to identify priorities for the next ten years of collaborative research. The lively event included research presentations, demonstration stations, and an all-hands discussion forum. Key priorities identified during discussion included strengthening and expanding Project partnerships, public education and outreach, collections-based research, and funding. The 10th Anniversary Celebration is discussed at greater length in Section 3.0.

1.4.2 Service-learning and public archaeology

Service-learning and public archaeology were very much at the center of the Project's activities in 2012-2013. We continued offering the 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 six Public Archaeology Events held at History Park and the Peralta Adobe in San Jose. As an outcome of the 10th Anniversary Celebration, we also began a new digital heritage initiative to develop an interactive website that interprets artifacts on display at the Chinese American Historical Museum at History Park. These and other public outreach programs, presentations, and publications are described in detail in Section 2.0. We also continued our partnership with artist Rene

Yung, bringing the *City Beneath the City* art exhibition to the Stanford Archaeology Center. The exhibition was on display from January 11 – June 30, 2013 as described in Section 4.0 of this report.

This year also marked the first effort to study the effectiveness of our outreach programs. Meghan Gewerth conducted ethnographic research on visitor engagement with artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection through observations and interviews at four settings: the Chinese American Historical Museum; the Public Archaeology Events at History Park; grade school educational programs at History Park; and the *City Beneath the City* art installation at the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art. A summary of the study findings are presented in Section 6.3.

1.4.3 Collections management

In 2012-2013, Megan Kane led collections management initiatives that greatly increased the volume of cataloged artifacts, ecofacts, and archaeological samples in the Market Street Chinatown collection. While in August 2012, only 58% of the collection, by volume, had been cataloged, as of July 2013, over 73% of the collection is now cataloged and housed in archival-quality bags and boxes. The collections management initiatives are discussed in Section 5.0.

1.4.4 Collections-based research

Collections-based research is reported in Section 6.1. The study of foodways through plant remains, animal bones, and food-related artifacts is emerging as a key research direction in the archaeology of the Market Street Chinatown. In 2012-2013, Ryan Kennedy at Indiana University continued preliminary research for his dissertation project analyzing animal and plant remains to study the relationship between food and identity at the Market Street Chinatown. Research on wood specimens began in partnership with the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, and we continued our collaboration in macro- and micro-botanical analysis with PaleoResearch Institute, and conducted a preliminary assessment of screen matrix samples in preparation for analysis at the Fiske Center of the University of Massachusetts, Boston.

Ceramics received particular attention through continued research on 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.

To complement the analysis of food storage containers, new research is being conducted on tableware ceramics used in everyday meals. Stephanie Chan, a Stanford co-terminal BA/MA student, concluded a two-year research program on transfer-print whiteware ceramics in the Market Street Chinatown collection. 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 day-to-day meals. John Molenda from Columbia University is also analyzing the transfer-print whiteware ceramics as part of a comparative study of Chinese immigrant aesthetics.

Alongside this research on foodways and associated artifacts, Ray von Wandruszka at the University of Idaho has been conducting cutting-edge chemical analyses of residues in glass bottles used for medicines, ointments, and beverages. We have also begun an assessment of heat-affected artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection, with the aim of assessing the effects of the 1887 fire on the archaeological collection.

1.4.5 Contextual research

In 2012-2013 we undertook two contextual research projects, both of which are presented in Section 6.2. The first was an evaluation of the research potential of the Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR) Collection, an assemblage of artifacts excavated from Block 1 in San Jose during 1981 and 1983. In brief, from the available information, it appears that the artifacts in the TCR collection primarily represent the Spanish-colonial/Mexican era history of Block 1. For this reason, we have decided not to incorporate the TCR collection into the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.

The second contextual project is 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 archival 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 better understand the broader trends in consumer culture in 19th century Santa Clara County.

1.5 Looking Ahead

2012-2013 was unquestionably a turning point for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. As 2013-2014 approaches, we look forward to

continuing our public education and outreach activities, not only through continuation of the Public Archaeology Events but also through expansion of the new website providing interpretation of artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection.

In 2013-2014, we particularly look forward to deepening our research on the collection itself to address questions that were articulated at the September 2012 10th Anniversary Celebration. Four core focal points have emerged: 1) the 1887 fire; 2) foodways; 3) medicinal practices; 4) regional context. Each of these requires close collaboration among Stanford University archaeologists, History San José collections managers, CHCP historical consultants, and research specialists at other universities and research centers, and promises to contribute ground-breaking new information about daily life in San Jose's historic Chinatowns.

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 Chinatown 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 Project has continued to be a major focus during the past year. The “Public Archaeology” course at Stanford (Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112) continued for its second year, along with the related public archaeology events developed in conjunction with History San José and Chinese Historical and Cultural Project.

2.1.1 Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112: “Public Archaeology: Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project” & Anthro 112B: “Advanced Study in Public Archaeology”

Dr. Barbara Voss continued teaching Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112: “Public Archaeology: The Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project” in the 2012-2013 academic year, with the addition of Stanford PhD student Guido Pezzarossi as an instructor in Winter Quarter. Megan Kane, the social science research assistant on the Project, serves as course assistant and public service coordinator 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, the Program on Asian American Studies, 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 also fulfills two General Education Requirements (GERs): GER-DB – Social Sciences, and GER-EC – American Cultures.

During 2012-2013, Dr. Voss taught the “Public Archaeology” course in two quarters: Autumn 2012 and Spring 2013. PhD Candidate Guido Pezzarossi taught the undergraduate section of the course in Winter 2013. The course was offered at five units all three quarters, with the addition of a four unit option in Winter and Spring Quarters.

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

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 Historical 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 2.1). Students fulfill 24 hours (3 hours per week) for the five unit option and 16 hours (2 hours per week) for the four unit option of collections management service at the Historical Archaeology Laboratory at the Stanford Archaeology Center.



Figure 2.1 “Public Archaeology” course assistant and public service coordinator Megan Kane (right) shows student Meghan Gewerth (left) how to catalog and rehouse a small Asian stoneware vessel 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 are discussed in the next section (Section 2.1.2).

In addition to Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112, an advanced course in public archaeology was offered this year, Anthro 112B “Advanced Study in Public Archaeology.” Also a service-learning course, Anthro 112B is open to students who have completed Anthro 112/AsnAmSt 112 and are interested in deepening their involvement in the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project through additional study of public archaeology scholarship or the artifacts of the Market Street Chinatown collection. Two students enrolled in Anthro 112B during the 2012-2013 academic year, Anthropology coterminal MA student Stephanie Chan and East Asian Studies MA student Siliang Kang.

2.1.2 Public archaeology events

In 2011 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 Historical 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 2.2 Student participants and volunteers receive an orientation before the January 27, 2013 Public Archaeology Event.



Figure 2.3 Public Archaeology student Meredith Reifschneider works with a visitor at the excavation station.

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 2.3), screening, artifact reconstruction, and artifact illustration. This year saw the addition of a history activity during the events at History Park, where the children were tasked with exploring the Chinese American Historical Museum and answering questions about the history of the Chinese American community in Santa Clara County. 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 2.4). Children earn a sticker for completing each activity and can become a “Junior Archaeologist” at the end of the event.



Figure 2.4 The Archaeology Passport used during Public Archaeology Events.

In the 2012-2013 academic year, we held a total of six public events in conjunction with History San José and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project. The events on October 13, 2011, November 4, 2012, April 20, 2012, and May 19, 2012 were held at History Park, and those on January 27, 2013 and February 24, 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 six events held this year had solid attendance:

Event month	# of children in attendance
October 13, 2012	28
November 4, 2012	156
January 27, 2013	82
February 24, 2013	41
April 20, 2013	54
May 19, 2013	45

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.

2.2 Presentations

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

During 2012-2013, Project affiliates presented the following lectures related to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project:

Chan, S. K. 2013. Worth a Thousand Words: Transfer Prints from the Market Street Chinatown Collection. Undergraduate Honors & Graduate Masters Paper Presentations, Department of Anthropology, Stanford University, CA. June 3, 2013.

Gewerth, M.E. 2012. Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project: Visitor Interaction Study: Poster Presentation. Symposium on Undergraduate Research and Public Service, Stanford University, CA. October 4, 2012

Gewerth, M.E. 2012. Events and Exhibits: Ethnographic Observation of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project. Community Based Research Fellow Program Luncheon, Haas Center for the Public Service, Stanford University, CA. October 23, 2012.

Gewerth, M.E. 2013. Events and Exhibits: Ethnographic Observation of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project. Research with a Public Purpose, Haas Center for the Public Service, Stanford University, CA. May 22, 2013.

Kennedy, R. 2013. From Agave to Winter Melon: A Paleoethnobotanical Study of the Market Street Chinatown. Symposium: Not Every Meal is a Banquet: On the Multivocality of Food. Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Honolulu, HI.

Voss, B. L. 2013. Burn Layer: the Archaeology of Anti-Immigrant Violence. Symposium: Immigration Past and Present: Archaeology in Action. Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco.

Voss, B. L. 2013. Burn Layer: the Longue Durée of Anti-Immigrant Violence. Plenary Session: The Past is Our Present: California Archaeology for a Modern World. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.

2.2.1 Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project symposium at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting

As a part of the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology in Berkeley, California, we organized a special symposium entitled “Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: Ten Years of Community Based Research on an Overseas Chinese Collection,” featuring the research and community engagement work of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. This symposium mirrored a symposium at the SCA meeting in 2003 that served to kick-off the Project. Our goal with the symposium was to update the community of archaeologists in California with the progress and developments over the first ten years of this community-based research project, at the same time eliciting feedback about possible directions for the next ten years of research on the project. Our symposium took place during the morning session on Saturday, March 9, 2013.



Figure 2.5 Presenters in the Society for California Archaeology symposium, “Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: Ten Years of Community Based Research on an Overseas Chinese Collection.”

Below is the list of the presentations from the symposium:

Voss, B. L. 2013. Introduction: Reflections on Ten Years of Collaborative Research, Education, and Public Archaeology Programs on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.

Kwock, A. W. and L. Gong-Guy. 2013. The Chinese Community in Santa Clara Valley – Chinese Historical & Cultural Project (CHCP) of Santa Clara County, Inc. (1987). Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.

Pezzarossi, G. 2013. The Public Archaeology Events of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.

Yung, R. 2013. City Beneath the City: Market Street Chinatown San Jose Art Installation — Giving Public Voice and Visibility to A Buried History. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.

- Lee-Crossett, K. 2013. Art/facts: Challenging Archaeological Presentation in the City Beneath the City. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.
- Gewerth, M. E. 2013. Exhibits and Events: Ethnographic Observations of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.
- Kane, M. S. 2013. Reconstructing the Context of an Orphaned Collection: A Case Study of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.
- Chan, S. K. 2013. Worth a Thousand Words: Transfer Prints from the Market Street Chinatown Collection. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.
- Kennedy, R. 2013. Fan and Tsai: Food, Identity, and Global Connections in the Market Street Chinatown. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.
- Becks, F. and S. Bestel. 2013. Starch and Residues on Market Street Chinatown Artifacts. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.
- Cummings, L. S., K. Puseman, C. Yost, and P. Kováčik. 2013. Food, Diet, and Health in Market Street Chinatown, San Jose: Microscopic and Macroscopic Evidence. Society for California Archaeology Annual Meeting, Berkeley, CA.

The Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project was followed by an afternoon symposium featuring the current state of Overseas Chinese archaeology in California.

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 2012-2013 several articles were authored by members of MSCAP and submitted for publication.

Cummings, L. S., B. L. Voss, C. Young Yu, P. Kováčik, K. Puseman, C. Yost, R. Kennedy, and M. S. Kane. In review. *Fan and Tsai: Intra-community Variation in Plant-based Food Consumption at the Market Street Chinatown, San Jose, California*. Submitted to *Historical Archaeology*

- Voss, B. L. 2012. Curation as research: a case study in orphaned and underreported archaeological collections. *Archaeological Dialogues* 19(2) 145–169.
- Voss, B. L., A. W. Kwock, C. Young Yu, L. Gong-Guy, A. Bray, M. S. Kane, and R. Allen. In press. Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: Ten Years of Community-Based, Collaborative Research on San Jose’s Historic Chinese Community. *Chinese America: History & Perspectives—The Journal of the Chinese Historical Society of America*.
- Voss, B. L. and M. S. Kane. 2012. 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* 8(2):87-112.

2.4 Online Presence and Project Website

Contributed by Guido Pezzarossi

2.4.1 Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project website

Over the course of the 2012-2013 academic year the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project’s internet presence has expanded in order to better cover the various activities, events and developments that have become part of the Project in the last year.

The most prominent addition to the website this year is a page within the MSCAP page devoted entirely to the *City Beneath the City* exhibit at the Stanford Archaeology Center (this exhibition is discussed in Section 4.0 of this report). This page contains various material and content related to the exhibits run at the Stanford Archaeology Center, including: 1) photo galleries of the installation, the opening reception, and exhibit elements, 2) digital copies of literature associated with the exhibit, 3) links to media coverage of the CBC@SAC and 4) a video of artist Rene Yung’s Stanford Archaeology Center Workshop Series lecture and presentation about CBC@SAC (see Figure 2.6).

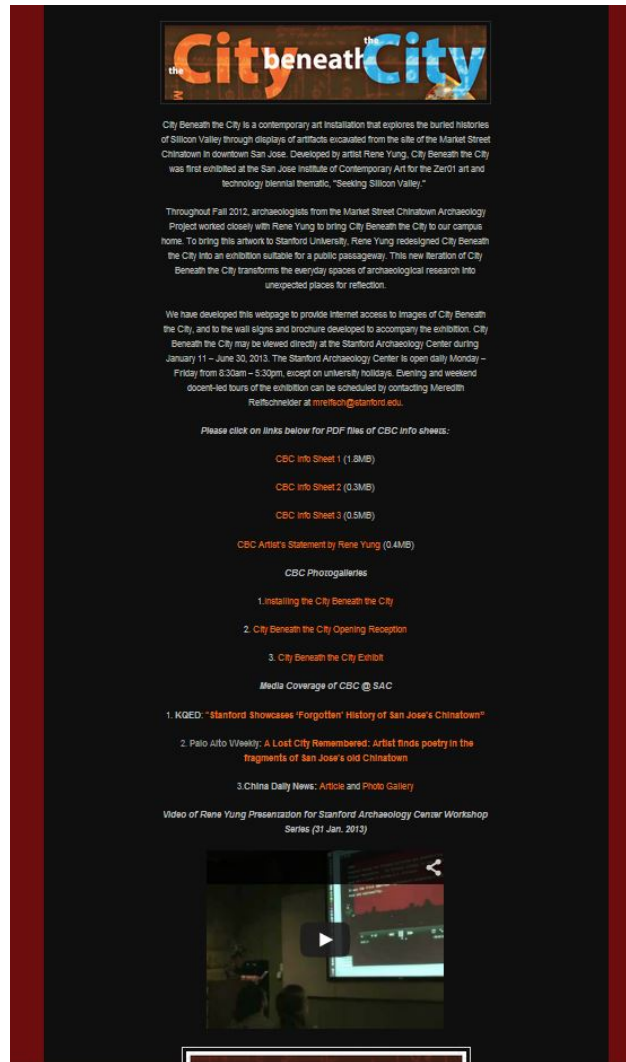


Figure 2.6 *City Beneath the City* @ Stanford Archaeology Center webpage.

In addition, the MSCAP website has continued to provide updates on various facets of the Project through the project blog. Regular updates are posted after Public Events at History San José, as well as after important events such as the “Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: Ten Years of Community Based Research on an Overseas Chinese Collection” symposium held at the 2013 Meetings of the Society for California Archaeology. Research updates are also a frequent topic of blog posts, as updates on the in-progress bottle residue study and a pilot GIS and 3D SketchUp mapping project have been posted. Also added to the website in the last year are digital copies of the 2011-2012 MSCAP Progress Report and three previous technical reports: 1) Ni Chi Le Ma: Have You Eaten Yet, 2) Archaeology of the Urban Environment and 3) Microbotanical Plant Residues.

2.4.2 Digital Education Initiative: “There was a Chinatown Here” virtual artifact gallery and exhibit

In addition to the website and blog, the MSCAP is currently involved in the development of a new website as part of the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project’s (CHCP) Digital Education Initiative (DEI). As part of the Project’s 10th anniversary (discussed in Section 3.0 of this report), CHCP, History San José, and Stanford applied for a Stanford University Community Engagement Grant to develop a small pilot project that augments the Chinese American History Museum through QR codes linked to a website profiling artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown.

The Market Street Chinatown exhibit case at the Chinese American Historical Museum at History San José contains the first artifacts that will be featured as part of the new website: a stoneware spouted soy sauce pot, two bone toothbrushes, a porcelain celadon pattern spoon, a porcelain bamboo pattern bowl, and a clay ornament in the shape of a peach. Signs placed around the case will contain QR codes that visitors can scan with their phones for more information about each of the five featured artifacts. Each artifact will have their own unique QR code, that once scanned will direct visitors to the artifact’s unique webpage.

The artifact pages are currently under development; however some preliminary “test” pages have been completed at this time (see Figure 2.7). The structure of each page has been agreed upon, and will consist of one object per page, with 4-6 “headlines” relating to various aspects of the object (decoration, symbolism, manufacture, use, archaeological provenience, video of interviews with CHCP members discussing the object, etc.). When clicked upon, the headlines will “accordion fold” down and expand to show text, images, video and sound clips for users that will provide more information and context on the object in front of them in the museum. The website will also operate independently of the QR codes and museum exhibit and will be accessible at home through a welcome screen and virtual artifact gallery page that will lead visitors to the same artifact webpages that the museum QR codes point to. The content for these webpages is currently under development and will be online by end of summer 2013.

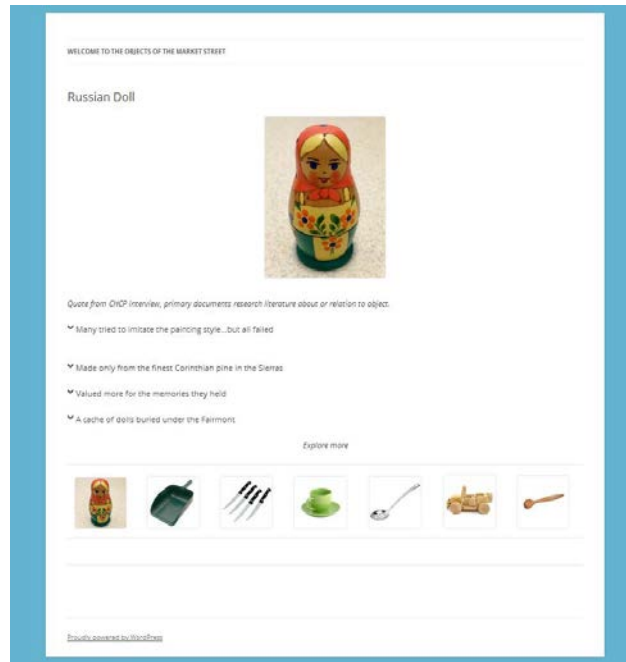


Figure 2.7 Mock-up of artifact webpages for DEI Exhibit.

SECTION 3.0

10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

On September 15, 2012, the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project celebrated its 10th Anniversary with a day-long event held at the Stanford Archaeology Center. Open to all members of the Project's partner organizations, as well as to archaeologists and historians with an interest in Overseas Chinese archaeology, the anniversary celebration was attended by more than 40 people.

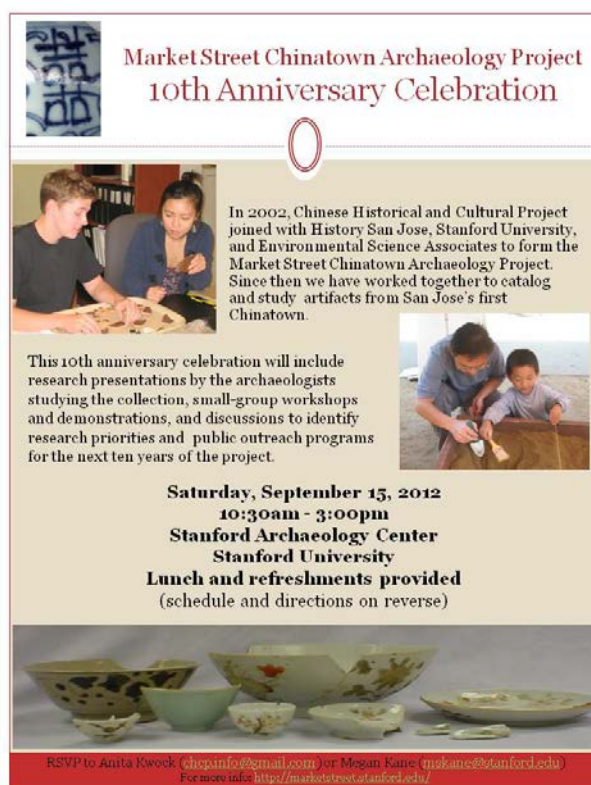


Figure 3.1 Invitation to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project 10th Anniversary Celebration.

Along with general celebration, the event was organized by leaders at Stanford, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and History San José to share the current findings of the Project's research programs with their membership and to work together to identify priorities for the next ten years of collaborative research.

3.1 Opening Presentations

After a welcome reception, celebration attendees gathered in the conference room of the Stanford Archaeology Center for a series of introductory presentations. Anita Kwock, Alida Bray, and Barb Voss welcomed the attendees on behalf of Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, History San José, and Stanford University, and introduced Megan Kane, the Project collections manager, Ryan Kennedy, an affiliated researcher from Indiana University, and Rene Yung, artistic director of *City Beneath the City*. The introductions were followed by research presentations by Connie Young Yu and Barb Voss, including a robust question-and-answer period.



Figure 3.2 Opening remarks by Anita Wong Kwock (top left), Alida Bray (top right), Barb Voss (middle left), and introduction of Megan Kane (middle right), Ryan Kennedy (bottom left), and Rene Yung (bottom right).



Figure 3.3 Connie Young Yu presenting a history of archaeological and historical research on San Jose's historic Chinatowns.

3.2 Demonstration and Discussion Stations

After a picnic lunch in the lawn in front of the Stanford Archaeology Center, celebration attendees were invited to explore the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project through five stations set up throughout the Stanford Archaeology Center. Each station provided hands-on opportunities to engage with artifact-based research and to discuss research and public interpretation issues with Project investigators.



Figure 3.4 Station 1, “Curation and Collections Management,” opened the artifact storage room to attendees, who were invited to explore the boxes of cataloged and uncataloged artifacts and learn about collections management systems used on the Project.



Figure 3.5 Station 2, “Artifacts,” was held in the Historical Archaeology Laboratory and featured displays of typical artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown collection.



Figure 3.6 Station 3, “Zooarchaeology,” featured Ryan Kennedy of Indiana University, discussing current zooarchaeological research on animal bones in the Market Street Chinatown collection. The zooarchaeology station generated a number of focused research questions, especially about the cultural importance of certain foods such as bear paws and chicken feet.



Figure 3.7 Station 4, “Public Archaeology,” allowed celebration attendees to learn about the different activities that children can participate in during Public Archaeology Events at History Park and the Peralta Adobe.



Figure 3.8 Station 5, “Reports and Publications,” was set up in the Stanford Archaeology Center lounge, where copies of reports and publications from the last ten years were available to read and browse.

3.3 Discussion – the Next Ten Years

The afternoon closed with an all-hands discussion co-facilitated by Barb Voss, Anita Wong Kwock, and Alida Bray. Attendees were asked to share their impressions of the day and discuss directions and goals for the Project to follow over the next ten years. Megan Kane served as recorder and helped to organize the suggestions and ideas.



Figure 3.9 Afternoon discussion concluded the 10th anniversary celebration. Left: celebration attendees participating in discussion. Right: Discussion facilitators Alida Bray (History San José), Barbara Voss (Stanford University), and Anita Wong Kwock (Chinese Historical and Cultural Project).

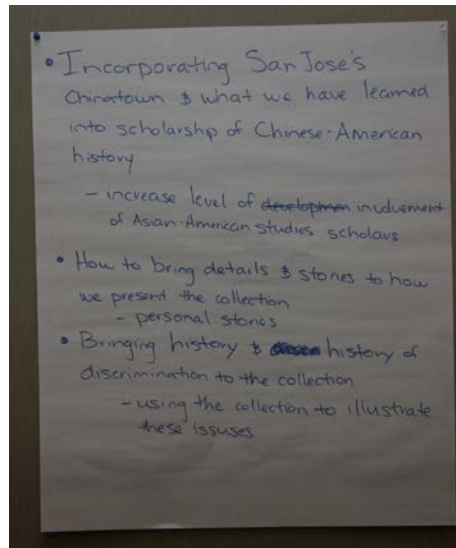


Figure 3.10 Discussion points were recorded on large oversized sheets of note paper tacked to the conference room walls. About 16 sheets were filled with suggestions for Project development.

Topics raised in the afternoon discussion revolved around four key themes.

Theme A. Strengthening and Expanding our Partnerships

Overall the attendees emphasized that the partnership-based approach has been one of the key reasons for the success of the Project to date.

Specific questions:

- How can CHCP and History San José members stay informed about Project developments and become more involved in Project research and public education activities?
- How can we incorporate what we are learning about San José's Chinatowns into the scholarship of Chinese-American history? Can we increase the level of involvement of Asian-American Studies scholars?
- Can we identify other partner organizations and individuals that can support development of educational materials and programming?
- Could the story of the destruction of the Market Street Chinatown archaeological site be used to help prevent other similar destructions of important historic and archaeological sites?

Theme B. Public Education and Outreach

Public education and outreach was the primary priority voiced by members and staff of both Chinese Historical and Cultural Project (CHCP) and History San José (HSJ). There was a strong emphasis on using digital media to expand outreach,

particularly to reach multiple audiences. In particular a multi-scalar model of public outreach was proposed, in which current site-based programming at History Park and the site of the Market Street Chinatown might be complemented by in-school programming in Santa Clara County; state-wide programming through travelling exhibits, loans to other museums, and curricular development; and national and international audiences through web-based media.

Attendees shared a lot of excitement about the potential of digital media (3-D scans, interactive websites, and social media) but also emphasized the importance of maintaining a focus on the physical objects in the collection and the sense of place engendered by site-based research. The power of seeing and touching artifacts, and of being in historic places, should be enhanced by new initiatives rather than replaced by digital media. Continuing to develop meaningful content through new research was also stressed. It's also important to share the archaeological process (including collections management) so people understand how historical knowledge is developed and the work that goes into caring for collections.

The power of story-telling also emerged as an important approach for engaging the public. Attendees felt that the data gathered through archaeology will be best communicated through personal stories that spark a connection between people today and those who lived in the historic Market Street Chinatown. Attendees suggested that interpreters develop stories centered on a small number of interesting artifacts. To the extent possible, it would be powerful if these stories could be paired with stories about individuals who lived at the Market Street Chinatown. This approach would incorporate artifact analysis with studies of written texts, legal documents, family histories, deeds, etc. In particular, some CHCP members shared that they are researching their own or others' ancestry and were interested in connecting their family history with interpretation of archaeological research.

Specific questions:

- How can the Market Street Chinatown collection be used to illustrate the history of discrimination and the problems faced by more recent immigrant populations?
- Could CHCP and HSJ members help to strengthen existing public education programs by sharing information with the schools and programs that their children and grandchildren attend?
- Can we revise content in the Chinese American Historical Museum, and the existing grade-school programs that attend the museum at History Park, to reflect new archaeological discoveries?
- Could History Park develop a new grade-school education program that focuses on archaeology?

- How can we bring the collection “home” to the Fairmont Hotel? Could we develop lobby exhibits, public art in outdoor areas, exhibits in the adjacent San Jose Museum of Art, walking tours, audio tours, historic markers and plaques?
- Because of such great public interest in food these days (“foodies”) can we use a focus on historic foods to spark public interest in archaeological research on animal bones and plant remains?

Theme C. Collections-based Research

Overall there was a broad discussion supporting continued and intensified research on artifacts and materials in the Market Street Chinatown collection. Celebration attendees asked archaeologists to push forward in using the most current disciplinary techniques and theories.

General research topics put forward by attendees included:

- Can the collection be studied to better understand the history of discrimination in Santa Clara County?
- What was the class position of Chinese residents relative to non-Chinese residents of 19th century San Jose?
- Can we reconstruct trade and economic distribution networks throughout the Pacific Rim using historical archives and archaeology?
- Pharmaceuticals and the interaction between Traditional Chinese Medicine and Western medicine.
- Legal history of land ownership/tenancy, deed covenants, etc.
- Would it be possible to investigate the histories of either specific individuals or family groups?
- Trade relations and economic exchange between Chinese and non-Chinese in San Jose.
- Understanding the impact of the 1887 fire on the community.
- Comparisons between Market Street, Woolen Mills, and Heinlenville Chinatowns.

Many questions focused on specific artifact types:

- Why are there no mah jong tiles in the collection?
- Are the shoes in the collection the size that would fit a Chinese foot, and are the shoes men’s or women’s shoes?
- What pharmaceuticals were held in specific bottles?
- What foods were shipped in specific ceramic vessels?

Specifically regarding ceramic and glass artifacts, attendees raised the question of the value of physically reconstructing broken artifacts so the whole vessel or bottle can be viewed. The requests for reconstruction was tied to discussions of public interpretation (above), because people tend to respond more to whole

artifacts than broken ones, and because non-archaeologists have more difficulty interpreting broken pieces of artifacts.

The most specific discussions, however, revolved around the research potential of animal bone and plant remains to reconstruct diet and culinary practices. Attendees had powerful memory responses to viewing the animal bones, and discussed at length how they had seen particular animal parts used, for example describing how their grandparents cooked with particular ingredients, and talking about interesting dishes they had eaten when travelling in China. Attendees especially asked archaeologists to not only identify ingredients, but also try to determine, as much as possible, how particular foods were used and prepared, both in daily meals and in feasts and celebrations. They particularly asked that researchers try to examine how culinary practices changed for immigrants who left China to come to San Jose, and how food remains in the collection relate to food practices today in China and in the United States.

Other discussion about animal bone and plant remains focused on unexpected surprises. The bears' paw in the collection generated lots of particular interest and sparked a discussion of the relationship between culinary vs. medical uses of ingredients and the symbolic value of specific foods. Attendees expressed surprise at the relative lack of duck bones and abalone shell and the high presence of beef bones. This generated substantial discussion about possible economic reasons and market forces that could account for why beef, a food less widely eaten in China, would have been so prevalent at the Market Street Chinatown; and the question of how the beef was prepared and consumed was also a topic of great curiosity. Attendees were also interested in whether animal bone and plant remains can be used to learn whether Chinese residents of San Jose were hunting and gathering wild plants, and the interactions that Market Street Chinatown residents had with the Guadalupe River.

Theme D. Funding

Although this was not an intended topic of the discussion, the issue of funding for current and future Project initiatives arose frequently. With cutbacks in local and state programs, reductions in research funding grants, and increased community need, attendees stressed the importance of creativity in securing funds and in-kind support for the Project. In particular, attendees suggested that our location in Silicon Valley might open new avenues for corporate support, especially for multi-media and web-based outreach projects. Additionally, Wells Fargo's positive historic relationship with early Chinese immigrant communities might support relationship-building with that company.

3.4 Into Action

On October 3, 2012, Project leaders from Stanford (Barb Voss and Megan Kane), CHCP (Anita Kwock, Lillian Gong-Guy, and Connie Young Yu), and HSJ (Ken Middlebrook) met to review and discuss the new perspectives gained from discussions at the 10th Anniversary Celebration. Reviewing priorities identified by attendees in relationship to available resources, we selected three concrete initiatives to work together on for the remainder of 2012-2013.

Digital Heritage Project. Building on the momentum for use of multi-media and web-based technologies, we decided to undertake a pilot project using mobile devices and web-based media to enhance interpretation of artifacts in the Chinese American Historical Museum and to provide off-site access to museum information. With funding from Stanford's Office of Community Engagement and in-kind support from Stanford, CHCP, and HSJ, the new website will feature photographs, archaeology facts, cultural information, and video interviews about five artifacts in the Chinese American Historical Museum. Visitors to the Chinese American Historical Museum will be able to readily access the website through QR codes posted on museum display cases. This initiative is well underway and is scheduled for completion on August 31, 2013. This initiative is described in more detail in Section 2.4 of this report.

Co-Publication. To foster stronger partnerships with scholars in Asian American Studies, we decided to co-author a journal article for *History & Perspectives*, the journal of the Chinese Historical Society of America. The article manuscript, "Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: Ten Years of Community-Based, Collaborative Research on San Jose's Historic Chinese Community," was co-authored by Barbara L. Voss, Anita Wong Kwock, Connie Young Yu, Lillian Gong-Guy, Alida Bray, Megan S. Kane, and Rebecca Allen. The manuscript was accepted for publication in May 2013 and will appear in the next issue of *History & Perspectives*.

Conference Symposium. To foster stronger partnerships with other archaeologists, and to share the principles and practices of our collaborative work together, we elected to organize a symposium for the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology. Titled, "Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: Ten Years of Community-Based Research on an Overseas Chinese Collection," the symposium featured presentations by Barbara L. Voss, Anita Wong Kwock, Lillian Gong-Guy, Guido Pezzarossi, Rene Yung, Kyle Lee-Crossett, Meghan E. Gewerth, Megan S. Kane, Stephanie K. Chan, Ryan Kennedy, Sheahan Bestel, Fanya Becks, Linda Scott Cummings, Kathryn Puseman, Chad Yost, and Peter Kováčik. Rebecca Allen served as discussant. See Section 2.2 of this report for a full list of the presentations included in the symposium. The symposium was coordinated with other annual meeting events to build a full day of conference programming devoted to the

archaeology of Overseas Chinese communities, including a forum on new directions in archaeological research and a meeting of the Archaeology Network of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project.

In addition to these three concrete projects, there were many other steps taken in 2012-2013 to realize the visions articulated by attendees of the 10th Anniversary Celebration. Notably, collections research on food – a theme of great interest among attendees – has continued through prioritization of new research on archaeobotanical specimens and food-related artifacts such as Chinese Brown-Glazed Stoneware vessels. The specific interest in the relationship between traditional Chinese medicine and EuroAmerican pharmaceuticals is under investigation at the University of Idaho, through Dr. Ray von Wandruszka study of residues in glass bottles. The question of trade relations between Chinese and non-Chinese residents of San Jose became a focal point of Stephanie Chan's MA thesis on British-produced transfer printed ceramics.

As we look ahead to 2013-2014, the discussions from the 10th Anniversary Celebration will continue to be a touchstone for setting Project priorities and building public outreach programs.

SECTION 4.0

CITY BENEATH THE CITY

@ STANFORD ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER

City Beneath the City is a contemporary art exhibition that focuses on artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown to evoke both historical and aesthetic responses from viewers. First developed by artist Rene Yung for the Zer01 art biennial, “Seeking Silicon Valley,” *City Beneath the City* was first exhibited at the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art during May 26 – September 16, 2012.

In Fall 2012, the Stanford Archaeology Center proposed bringing the exhibition for display in the exhibit cases and hallways of the Stanford Archaeology Center. Rene Yung worked closely with Barbara Voss, Megan Kane, and Lisa Newble to redesign the exhibit for display in a public hallway. The setting required modification of the overall exhibition design concept from an open floor plan to one in which artifacts were displayed in cases. Ms. Yung also met with Stanford Archaeology Center students, faculty, and staff to consider how to adapt the exhibition to the education- and research-centered environment. The resulting exhibition drew heavily on tropes and visual metaphors referencing field research and museum practices.

City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center opened on January 11, 2013 with an expected closure date of April 30, 2013. However because of the high visitorship and community interest in the exhibition, the closing date was extended to June 30, 2013.

With Rene Yung as Artistic Director, Barbara L. Voss and Megan Kane served as archaeological advisors and Connie Young Yu, Anita Kwock, and Lillian Gong Guy served as historical consultants. Lisa Newble served as preparator, with assistance from Megan Kane and Dorothy Mak. Laura Rossi and Julie Hitchcock coordinated facilities issues involved in installing an art exhibition in a public hallway, and Jen Kidwell provided project administration. Dorothy Mak was the exhibition graphic designer. Students were heavily involved in exhibition design, installation, and on-going tours and interpretation, including Annalisa Bolin, Stephanie Chan, Kyle Lee-Crossett, Meghan Gewerth, Cherkea Howery, Meredith Reifschneider, and Elizabeth Rosen.

Funding and support for *City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center* was generously provided by several Stanford University programs, including the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Department of Anthropology, the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education's curricular initiative, “Engaging the Arts,” the Program on Asian American Studies, the Center for Comparative Studies of

Race and Ethnicity, 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.

With *City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center* now completed, the artifacts used in the exhibition have been packed and stored in a manner that they can be easily accessed for future exhibitions at other locations.



Figure 4.1 Project partner leadership for *City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center*. Top row (left to right): Barbara Voss, Alida Bray, Ken Middlebrook, and Megan Kane. Bottom row (left to right): Lillian Gong-Guy, Rene Yung, and Anita Kwock.



Figure 4.2 Rene Yung (center) discussing design concepts for *City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center* with students in the "Public Archaeology" seminar.



Figure 4.3 Lisa Newble (left) and Megan Kane (right) installing and inventorying artifacts for *City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center*.



Figure 4.4 The January 11, 2013 opening reception drew over eighty attendees from throughout campus and the surrounding communities.



Figure 4.5 Media coverage of *City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center* included National Public Radio, local community newspapers, and several Chinese-language news organizations.



Figure 4.6 *City Beneath the City @ Stanford Archaeology Center* opens with three wall panels telling the story of San Jose's historic Chinatowns, a description of the original exhibition at Institute for Contemporary Arts, and statements by Anita Kwock, Jordana Saggese, and Barbara Voss.



Figure 4.7 The artifacts in the exhibition are displayed in three cases in the ground floor of the Stanford Archaeology Center. Rene Yung's design used distinctive colors on the cases and walls to set the exhibition area apart from other day-to-day spaces in the Stanford Archaeology Center. Photo courtesy of Keith Baker and Rene Yung.



Figure 4.8 Artifacts displayed in the cases were complemented by words and phrases excerpted from archaeological reports and Connie Young Yu's book, *Chinatown, San Jose, U.S.A.* Individual words were placed on the display cases themselves (upper image), while tags next to artifacts contained distinctive phrases evocative of daily life in the Market Street Chinatown (lower image).



Figure 4.9 Around the corner from the display cases, the rear exit hall of the Stanford Archaeology Center was used for interactive aspects of the exhibition, including a wall-sized mural of the 1884 Sanborn map of the Market Street Chinatown (upper image) and a community wall where visitors could post their own comments and reflections.

SECTION 5.0

CATALOGING AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Cataloging was a continued priority throughout 2012-2013. A major accomplishment of this year was to expand our cataloging efforts to the artifacts of the third, and smallest, of the ARS projects, ARS Project 88-91. We focused primarily on cataloging two categories of ceramics this year: Asian porcelains and Asian stonewares (also called Chinese brown-glazed stonewares). We also turned our attention to the analysis of several material categories, including the Chinese brown-glazed stonewares and the matrix samples. These materials were selected in order to facilitate the new research initiatives that are described in later sections of this report.

As of July 2013, the Market Street Chinatown collection contained a total of 426 file-size boxes of artifacts. Of these, 309 boxes have been cataloged, while 117 remain to be cataloged. In other words, approximately 73%, 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.



Figure 5.1 Students from Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 cataloging Market Street Chinatown artifacts in the Historical Archaeology Lab.

The current catalog database includes 4096 completed records from ARS Project 85-31, 3440 records from ARS Project 86-36, and 172 records from ARS Project 88-91. Together

these records represent 34,929 specimens representing an estimated 8,329 objects (excluding animal bone, botanicals, and some building materials, which have not been counted by specimen). The sum total of cataloged materials weighs 1648 kilograms. A digital copy of the current cataloging database is included on the CD attachment in report copies distributed to Project partner organizations and permanent archives. Copies of the CD attachment are available on request by contacting Dr. Barbara Voss or by 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.

Tables 5.5 and 5.6 provide a detailed account of the distribution and relative frequency of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of July 2013. These tables 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 5.2, the distribution of catalog records 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.

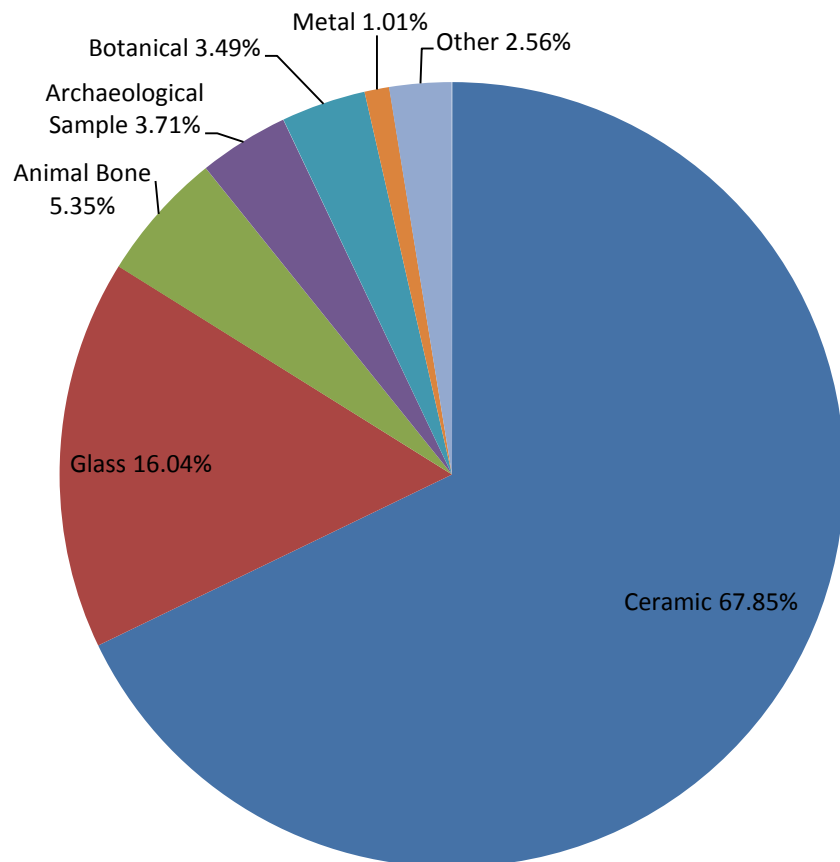


Figure 5.2 Frequency of catalog records by material type. (All material types less than 0.50% are included in Other.)

5.1 New Cataloging and Analysis Initiatives for 2012-2013

During the 2012-2013 academic year, we started several new cataloging and analysis initiatives. These initiatives included cataloging the artifacts from the third ARS project, ARS Project 88-91; the completion of the Asian porcelains in the collection; the creation of an analysis protocol for the Chinese brown-glazed stonewares; and a pilot study sorting the matrix samples collected by ARS. The methods used to catalog these materials are summarized here and are outlined in detail in the Laboratory Handbook, a digital copy of which is included on the CD accompanying this report.

5.1.1 ARS project 88-91 artifacts

With the increased pace of artifact cataloging over the last few years, there were few ceramic specimens remaining to be cataloged from ARS Projects 85-31 and 86-36. In early 2013 we began to prepare the artifacts of ARS Project 88-91 for cataloging.

The first step was to create a Microsoft Access database to serve as the catalog for ARS Project 88-91 artifacts. The structure of ARS Project 86-36 cataloging database was copied and the entries for the 1005 catalog numbers assigned by ARS were created in the new ARS Project 88-91 database. Blank catalog forms for the 1005 catalog numbers were printed and stored in the Historical Archaeology Lab in three-ring binders alongside the blank catalog forms for ARS Projects 85-31 and 86-36.

Beginning in Spring Quarter 2013, students in Anthro 112/212 started cataloging the Asian porcelains and Chinese brown-glazed stonewares from ARS Project 88-91. Significant progress was made in cataloging these material categories. As of July 2013, 172 catalog entries were completed.

The inclusion of the artifacts from ARS Project 88-91 in the cataloging activities is a particularly important step forward for the Project, as it will now be possible to analyze and to compare the full assemblage excavated from the Market Street Chinatown by ARS.

5.1.2 Asian porcelains

The 2012-2013 academic year saw a very important and exciting milestone for the MSCAP. In Spring 2013, the last of the Asian porcelains in the collection was cataloged! This is the first of the ceramic categories to be cataloged in full, and as one of the largest material categories in the collection this is a very significant milestone.

As of July 2013, a total of 1735 catalog records were cataloged as "Porcelain-Asian" (662 for ARS Project 85-31, 966 for ARS Project 86-36 and 107 for ARS Project 88-91). The

majority of these objects are cataloged as “Tableware,” which includes bowls, plates, cups, and other vessels used during meals.

Now that an initial inventory and basic catalog information has been completed for the entire assemblage of Asian porcelains in the collection, we will turn to the systematic analysis of these materials. During the 2013-2014 academic year we hope to develop a protocol for the analysis of these materials.

5.1.3 Chinese brown-glazed stonewares analysis

The Chinese brown-glazed stoneware (CBGS), also known as Asian stonewares, is the first material category in the Market Street Chinatown collection to be the focus of systematic analysis. During the 2012-2013 academic year, we developed an analysis protocol, piloted the analysis, and moved forward with the systematic analysis of these vessels. CBGS vessels are used for transporting food stuffs. We are analyzing the CBGS with three primary goals in mind: first, a comprehensive, descriptive analysis of this material category in its entirety; second, an analysis of the distribution and frequency of the CBGS across the entire site; and third, the proper housing and ultimate curation of the CBGS assemblage.

The full protocol for the analysis of CBGS can be found in Appendix G of the Laboratory Handbook. Below is a summary of several of the important aspects of the CBGS analysis protocols.

All CBGS specimens will be analyzed, including both cataloged and uncataloged specimens. The analysis of previously cataloged materials includes a step where the original catalog entry is reviewed and corrected, if need be, to be consistent with our latest cataloging procedures and standardized terminology.

As part of the development of the analysis protocol, we developed systematic terminology for the numerous vessel forms of the CBGS. This terminology is used throughout both the cataloging and the analysis process. Below is the list of standardized terms that are being used for CBGS:

Bottle – Liquor	Jar – Globular – Large – Lid
Jar – Straight-sided	Jar – Open-mouth
Jar – Straight-sided – Lid	Jar – Recessed Rim
Jar – Spouted	Jar – Lug-handled
Jar – Wide-mouthed	Jar – Rectangular
Jar – Wide-mouthed – Lid	Jar – Pan-like Lid
Jar – Wide-mouthed – Large	Jar – Indefinite – Small
Jar – Bowl-shaped	Jar – Indefinite – Spout/Wide
Jar – Barrel	Jar – Indefinite – Medium
Jar – Barrel – Lid	Jar – Indefinite – Large
Jar – Globular – Small	Jar – Indefinite
Jar – Globular – Large	

The form that was developed for the analysis of the CBGS assemblage can be found on the CD attachment accompanying this report. A copy of this analysis form is completed for each catalog number, and the data is entered into an Access database that was developed for the CBGS analysis. The analysis forms were designed to guide our analysts/researchers through the analysis process. They record a wide variety of data about each specimen, including vessel form/type; the vessel elements present; the completeness of the overall vessel and the vessel elements present; the size of the vessel and its components; the presence, location and method of any marks; and the condition of the specimen.

As of July 2013, 246 specimens of CBGS have been analyzed, filling 21 file-sized boxes. To put this in perspective, a total of 1589 CBGS specimens have been cataloged to date (624 in ARS Project 85-31, 906 in ARS Project 86-36, and 59 in ARS Project 88-91), and several boxes of CBGS are still waiting to be cataloged. Our initial 246 specimens is both a small start and a huge step forward. The fact that we are moving from basic inventorying to analysis is an important step for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. With the beginning of the analysis of the CBGS, we are not only analyzing one of the largest material categories in the collection, we are working to develop a system for analyzing the collection as a whole.

5.1.4 Sorting matrix samples collected by ARS

During excavation, ARS not only collected soil samples; they also collected “matrix samples,” which appear to be the screen contents from their wet screening of the soils excavated at the Market Street Chinatown site. A total of 77 matrix samples have been cataloged in the collection to date; 13 in ARS Project 85-31 and 64 in ARS Project 86-36. These samples appear to be of mixed material, including everything from rocks to wood/charcoal fragments to faunal material. While these samples may appear to be simply a jumble of tiny fragments (or “kibble” as we sometimes call them), there is the potential that these samples may fill in gaps in the archaeological record from the Market Street Chinatown; for example, they may contain the remains of small animals underrepresented in the faunal remains of the collection, or the small seeds unrecovered during screening. Sorting these matrix samples, some of which are more than two kilograms in weight, is extraordinarily time consuming. We developed a pilot study to help determine the research potential of the matrix samples and whether sorting all of these samples in full would be an effective research avenue for the Project.

In Spring Quarter 2013, Stanford senior and Anthro 112 student Courtney Montgomery was enlisted to fraction and to sort two matrix samples. Two samples were selected (86-36/5-1893 and 86-36/5-1836) from Feature 86-36/5, Level 6, a context that was included in the pilot study of soil samples from the Market Street Chinatown collection (see MSCAP Technical Report 3). By choosing samples from a context whose soil sample had been analyzed, we could compare the contents of the soil to the matrix to determine whether these samples contained different materials.

Each of two samples were fractioned using #5, #10 and #35 screens, and each fraction, as well as the remainder, were weighed and bagged separately.

Table 5.1 Weight (g) of Fractioned Matrix Sample 86-36/5-1893

Catalog Number	86-36/5-1893
Feature	86-36/5
Level	6
Total Weight (g)	634 g

	#5 Fraction	#10 Fraction	#35 Fraction	Remainder	Measuring Error
Weight by fraction (g)	339 g	196 g	82 g	11 g	6 g

Table 5.2 Weight (g) of Fractioned Matrix Sample 86-36/5-1836

Catalog Number	86-36/5-1836
Feature	86-36/5
Level	6
Total Weight (g)	1869 g

	#5 Fraction	#10 Fraction	#35 Fraction	Remainder	Measuring Error
Weight by fraction (g)	715 g	888 g	221 g	41 g	4 g

The next step was to sort the #5 fraction by material type, bag each of the materials separately, and weigh them. The #5 fraction of matrix sample 86-36/5-1893 was completely sorted. Only 50% by weight of the #5 fraction of matrix sample 86-36/5-1836 was sorted, both because of the large size of this fraction and because of time constraints.

Table 5.3 Constituents of #5 fraction, by weight, for matrix sample 86-36/5-1893

Catalog Number	86-36/5-1893
Feature	86-36 F 5
Level	6
Total weight of #5 fraction (g)	339 g

Material Category in #5 fraction	Weight (g)	Frequency (by weight)
Rock	138.37	40.8%
Ferrous metal	107.38	31.7%
Faunal	38.92	11.5%
Charcoal/coal	27.11	8.0%
Ceramic - Earthenware	6.15	1.8%
Lead	6.09	1.8%
Other	5.58	1.6%
Cuprous metal	3.92	1.2%
Wood	1.85	0.5%
Glass	0.82	0.2%
Shell	0.79	0.2%
Feather	0.12	0.0%
Floral	0.08	0.0%
Felt	<0.01	0.0%

Table 5.4 Constituents of 50 % sample of #5 fraction, by weight, for matrix sample 86-36/5-1836

Catalog Number	86-36/5-1836
Feature	86-36 F 5
Level	6
Total weight of #5 fraction (g)	715 g

Material Category in #5 fraction (50% sample)	Weight (g)	Frequency (by weight)
Rock	195.58	27.4%
Faunal	58.93	8.2%
Ferrous metal	54.43	7.6%
Charcoal/coal	35.67	5.0%
Other (plaster)	3.91	0.5%
Ceramic - Earthenware	2.41	0.3%
Shell	2.26	0.3%
Wood	2.09	0.3%
Glass	0.26	0.0%
Cuttlefish bone	0.03	0.0%
Cordage	<0.01	0.00%

The results of this pilot study were quite interesting, and somewhat unexpected. Despite the fact that these matrix samples came from the same archaeological context, different material categories are present in each of them and are present in different proportions. This suggests that when multiple samples were collected from a single context, each individual sample may not be considered to be representative of the context as a whole. If this pattern is consistent, then each sample must be analyzed rather than selecting only one sample for analysis from each context.

A cursory look at the sorted materials also confirmed that our initial instinct that these samples do contain several material categories that are underrepresented in the rest of the collection. Included in the faunal material were several fish, amphibian, and small mammal bones that could likely be identified by a faunal expert. Because these bone fragments are so small, they are generally not found in the faunal materials that were packaged separately by ARS. Additionally, several small seeds were observed in sample 86-36/5-1893, some of which do not appear to have been observed in the soil samples analyzed as part of our pilot study.

Based on this small pilot study, it is clear that there is real research potential in the matrix sample assemblage of the Market Street Chinatown collection. There are clearly

some material categories in these samples that are underrepresented in the collection as a whole. While it is exciting to think that we can fill in even some of the gaps in the archaeological record of the Market Street Chinatown, a system for analyzing these samples in an efficient and time-affective manner will need to be developed.

5.2 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 primary collections management focus is 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.

We continue to build upon the interim storage process developed in 2011-2012 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 ARS Projects 85-31, 86-36 and 88-91 were kept separate. Within each ARS project, 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. Additionally, several Project specific box series were created in 2012-2013 to provide for better and more rapid access to materials currently undergoing analysis. These projects include the Chinese brown-glazed stoneware analysis initiative and the Burn Layer Project.

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
Fall 2012 cataloging	WG to WJ
Winter 2013 cataloging	VA to VU
Spring 2013 cataloging	UA to UQ
Chinese brown-glazed stonewares - ANALYZED	ST-1 to ST-21
Burn Layer Project – CATALOGED	BL-1 to BL-7

Packing lists, listing all of the artifacts housed in each box, were placed in the storage room and a copy of the list is enclosed in each box.



Figure 5.4 Boxes of cataloged and rehoused artifacts in the Stanford Archaeology Center artifact storage room.

With the creation of a system for tracking the location of the artifacts in the collection as they are being cataloged and analyzed, 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 5.5 Distribution of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of July 12, 2013

Material Type	# Catalog Records	NISP	MNI	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	412	not recorded	not recorded	280,843.33
Archaeological Sample	286	not recorded	not recorded	616,017.20
Botanical	269	not recorded	not recorded	17,548.30
Building Material	22	11	6	17,152.34
Cellulose	4	4	4	3.20
Ceramic	5,230	27,079	6,681	604,161.58
Coal	4	3	3	27.00
Composite	31	254	32	1,669.30
Glass	1,236	5,120	1,329	102,992.27
Graphite	3	3	3	12.60
Indefinite	3	2	not recorded	1.00
Ivory	1	2	1	100.00
Jade	2	2	2	18.00
Leather	6	7	3	270.06
Metal	78	773	85	5,120.70
Plastic	1	1	1	1.30
Shell	29	24	4	125.44
Stone	7	10	7	153.50
Textile	7	4	4	4.60
Other	77	1,630	164	1,664.45
TOTAL	7,708	34,929	8,329	1,647,886.17

Table 5.6 Frequency of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of July 12, 2013

Material Type	# Catalog Records	NISP	MNI	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	5.35%	not recorded	not recorded	17.04%
Archaeological Sample	3.71%	not recorded	not recorded	37.38%
Botanical	3.49%	not recorded	not recorded	1.06%
Building Material	0.29%	0.03%	0.07%	1.04%
Cellulose	0.05%	0.01%	0.05%	0.00%
Ceramic	67.85%	77.53%	80.21%	36.66%
Coal	0.05%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%
Composite	0.40%	0.73%	0.38%	0.10%
Glass	16.04%	14.66%	15.96%	6.25%
Graphite	0.04%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%
Indefinite	0.04%	0.01%	not recorded	0.00%
Ivory	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Jade	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%
Leather	0.08%	0.02%	0.04%	0.02%
Metal	1.01%	2.21%	1.02%	0.31%
Plastic	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
Shell	0.38%	0.07%	0.05%	0.01%
Stone	0.09%	0.03%	0.08%	0.01%
Textile	0.09%	0.01%	0.05%	0.00%
Other	1.00%	4.67%	1.97%	0.10%
TOTAL	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

SECTION 6.0

RESEARCH STATUS REPORTS

This section presents status reports of current research initiatives related to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. In 2012-2013, Project research centered on three primary topics: collections-based research, contextual research, and ethnographic research.

6.1 Collections-Based Research

With cataloging of the collection still underway (see Section 5.0), 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 daily lives of the residents of the Market Street Chinatown.

In this section, researchers report on the current status of five initiatives. The first 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, completed this research for her master's thesis. In the second initiative John Molenda, a PhD student at Columbia University, also examined the transfer-printed ceramics in the collection, looking at the aesthetics of the patterns represented in the assemblage and comparing them to historical Chinese aesthetic preferences. The third initiative relates to the Burn Layer Project and consists of an experimental archaeology project conducted by Meredith Reifschneider and Allison Mickel that was designed to evaluate the effects of heat on the various ceramic types found in the collection. The next initiative is an ongoing partnership with Ray von Wandruszka, a Professor of Chemistry at the University of Idaho, to analyze the residues on glass bottles from the collection. The final collections-based research initiative relates to the analysis of the wood fragments in the collection by Jane Seiter and Michael Worthington of the Oxford Tree Ring Laboratory.

6.1.1 Analysis of transfer-print ceramics

Contributed by Stephanie Chan, Stanford University

In 2012-2013, I completed research on the British-manufactured transfer-printed wares from the Market Street Chinatown collection and developed a paper based on research and analysis of the collection, which I submitted in May 2013 as my Master's paper. Through a study of the collection's 282 transfer-printed wares' spatial distribution, decorative patterns, ceramic quality, vessel form, and production dates, I addressed the question of how Chinatown residents were socially and economically integrated into the greater American consumer culture; and how that is a different question from how Chinatown residents valued American aesthetic culture.



Figure 6.1 Example of transfer-printed ceramic sherd in the Market Street Chinatown collection.

I found that transfer-printed wares, which were laden with symbolic gentility in contemporaneous Victorian culture, were catalogued from throughout the Market Street Chinatown site, but that hardly meant that the majority of Chinatown residents aspired to or practiced middle-class, Victorian ideals. A much higher proportion of transfer-printed flatwares to transfer-printed hollowwares were catalogued than would be expected originating from a traditional Chinese ceramic assemblage, leading me to argue that Chinese residents were primarily integrating transfer-printed wares into their tableware

as communal serving vessels, and this decorative style was infrequently selected to take the place of perhaps more meaningful traditional Chinese vessels, such as the rice bowl or tea cup. Many of the vessels were likely acquired secondhand and not in a matched set, showing that Chinese residents did not prioritize transfer-printed ware acquisition for status reasons, as Euro American Victorians might have. Further, I found that blue transfer-printed wares and floral pattern transfer-printed wares were significant in the overall collection, indicating a Chinese sensibility in integrating these specific wares into their tableware assemblages. I had the privilege of presenting a progress report at the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology in a session organized by Professor Barbara Voss and Megan Kane (see Section 2.2.1 for more information about this symposium). I am deeply indebted to Professor Voss and Megan Kane for their support and feedback throughout this thesis project.

6.1.2 Analysis of spatial depictions on transfer-prints with possible Overseas Chinese association

Contributed by John Molenda, Columbia University

This project builds on Stephanie Chan's analysis of transfer-print whitewares from the Market Street Chinatown collection by analyzing the spatiality of landscape depictions on transfer-print whitewares found in contexts with possible associations with the Market Street Chinatown community. The researcher expected that three-dimensional landscape depictions would be absent or very rare in Chinese contexts, and that these would constitute a small percentage of the total amount of transfer-prints associated with the Chinese. While the fragmentary condition of Market Street Chinatown transfer-prints made establishing definite presence or absence of landscape depictions impossible for most sherds, the analysis revealed a sufficiently large number of landscape depictions to cast doubt on the hypothesis.

Using the database Chan created for the transfer-print collection, the researcher has identified the depiction of spatial depth (or three-dimensionality) for 123 separate artifact records in 29 features with possible Chinese association, including specific landscape motifs such as 'Cyrene' and 'Damascus'. This observation would not have been possible without Chan's work identifying particular transfer-print patterns in the assemblage.

Additional analysis of transfer-prints from the non-Chinese collection at the Cypress Project collection at Sonoma State will take place the week of May 27th, 2013, and will provide a comparative baseline for spatiality in landscape depictions. Results from the Market Street Chinatown will also be compared with reference to the documentary records on transfer-prints from the San Bernardino, Sacramento, and Woolen Mills Chinatowns. Presence of spatial

depth on transfer-prints in other Overseas Chinese contexts would establish an unexpected pattern of a nascent aesthetic shift in landscape depictions within Chinese communities. This would undercut the argument that, at Overseas Chinese sites, pervasive and coherent aesthetic preferences will be visible across multiple spheres of material practice.

6.1.3 Burn Layer Project

Contributed by Meredith Reifschneider, Stanford University

We have recently become interested in evaluating the extent and the effects of the arson fire that destroyed the Market Street Chinatown site in 1887. Given the relatively fragmentary nature of the original excavation records, our understanding of the fire relies heavily on the artifacts recovered from burned contexts from the site. We have since begun preliminary analyses of the burned ceramics from the site, documenting the wares, vessel types, as well as the presence or absence of indicators of burning or high heat exposure. It is this last issue that has been of particular concern to this analysis of the burned artifacts, as we do not clearly understand the effects of high heat on specific paste, temper, and glaze types at this time. Additionally, we are trying to determine if these heat-affected artifacts were damaged during the 1887 fire, or if they were burned during trash disposal or other daily activities. To date, we have not been able to find reliable forensic literature or previous archaeological studies that address these concerns, and the idiosyncratic nature of 19th century ceramics make it difficult to make productive comparisons between these and contemporary ceramics.

In order to better understand the possible impacts of high heat exposure to the ceramics, a current PhD student, Allison Mickel, and I have initiated a preliminary experimental project aimed at better understanding the impacts of high heat to different glazes, tempers, and paste types. We have used a small sample of four basic ceramic types (Asian Stoneware, Four Seasons, and Blue Underglaze Porcelain (Bamboo), and White Improved Earthenware) that were recovered from the Market Street Chinatown site. We have used ceramic fragments from Feature "0" from the collection, which are unprovenienced and thus have no potential research value. We used 3-4 gram pieces and subjected each fragment to 1500, 1750, and 2000 degrees Fahrenheit for 0.5 and 2 hours at each temperature, in order to gauge the effects of both temperature and time on each of the different wares. We have chosen the above temperatures because an open fire burns at 1652 F close to the base and the average house fire burns at 1832 F. We wished to bracket these two temperatures in order to determine possible effects of heat on both the low and high end of the spectrum from an open flame to a more intense house fire.

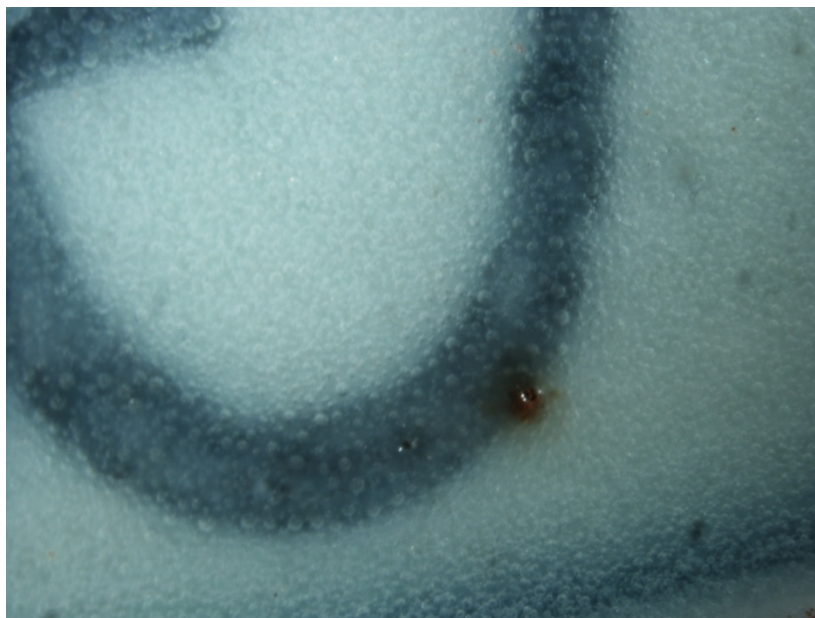


Figure 6.2 Microscope-enabled photograph showing in-glaze bubbling on a ceramic sherd as a result of intense heat.

Our preliminary results indicate little to no morphological changes to the shape or size of the sherds, but significant increases in the hardness of paste in all the ceramic types was noted. The most striking changes in the porcelain ceramics after heat exposure are fluctuations in the texture and color of the glazes. The glazes on all of the Asian porcelains exhibited bubbling and flaking as a result of intense heat. In the case of the Four Seasons wares, all of the decoration was affected in each of the trials. The Four Seasons wares are decorated post-firing with a series of lead-based enamel floral motifs. In all of the cases, the designs suffered from either cracking or bubbling or both. We hope that this experiment will not only help us understand the nature of the fire(s) at Market Street Chinatown and the effects on the artifacts, but will also provide future researchers with the tools to analyze ceramics from other collections and build upon this research to conduct further useful experiments.

6.1.4 Glass bottle residue

Contributed by Ray von Wandruszka, University of Idaho

Our work with samples from the Market Street Chinatown site has focused on a number of glass bottles with interesting-looking contents. These included everyday items, ranging from perfume to cooking oil to cosmetic cream. The most fascinating artifacts, however, were the vials containing traditional Chinese medicines.

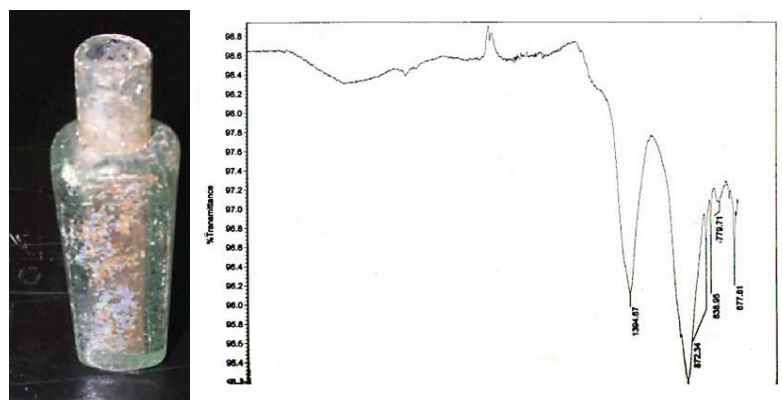


Figure 6.3 Traditional Chinese Medicine glass vial and associated infrared spectrum analysis chart of glass vial contents.

So far we analyzed two of these, and in doing so we learned about the ancient practice of using “stone drugs”. These medications, which are still for sale today, consist of ground-up minerals that are either ingested or applied topically. In some instances they are quite toxic, although this may be mitigated by their low solubility. We had, for instance, a typical single-dose medicine vial filled with an orange-red solid that we found to be mostly cinnabar. This is the mineral form of mercuric sulfide, a common mercury ore. Having low solubility in stomach acid, it could be taken internally without causing acute poisoning in the patient. It may, however, be just right for fighting intestinal infections. Mind you, prolonged use could easily lead to mercury poisoning. Another medicine that we received consisted of a mixture of charcoal and the oxides of iron, magnesium, and copper. This was a compounded stone drug, with char added as an intestinal purifier. It could be thought of as a solid elixir. There are still many samples, medicines and otherwise, awaiting analysis. So the chemistry continues!

6.1.4 Wood and charcoal analysis

Contributed by Jane Seiter and Michael Worthington, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory

In October 2012, the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory of Baltimore, Maryland, was asked to conduct an assessment of the wood and charcoal assemblage recovered during the 1980s excavation. Damaged and partial *ex-situ* wood specimens are notoriously difficult to analyze, particularly with regard to their placement and function within the original wooden structure or object. The Market Street Chinatown assemblage faced additional hurdles in the extensive burning and destruction that took place before the wood samples entered the ground; the lack of rigorous recording of the structures during the original excavation; the removal and subsequent loss of many of the largest pieces of

timber found during excavation; the abrasion of original surfaces that occurred during deposition, excavation, and archaeological processing, including the extremely destructive process of wet screening; and the ensuing deterioration that has taken place over the more than twenty-five years that have elapsed since the excavation.

Nevertheless, it was recognized that the Market Street Chinatown material provided a rare opportunity to study what is, for wood, a remarkably well-preserved archaeological assemblage. Wood rarely survives in the archaeological record unless it is protected by waterlogged or hyper-arid conditions. In the case of the Market Street Chinatown collection, wood and charcoal specimens survived in 35 of the 63 features. After examining these specimens, it was determined that archaeological research potential did exist for the collection in spite of the fragmentary nature of much of the assemblage.



Figure 6.4 Connie Young Yu and Jane Seiter consult about the analysis priorities for analysis of the wood assemblage.

The initial steps of the analysis involved the recording and photographing of the entire wood and charcoal assemblage. Each individual specimen in the collection was subjected to species identification, functional analysis, and further interpretation with the aim of shedding light on specific construction techniques as well as on larger questions of urban development and human-environmental interactions at the Chinatown site. Harry A. Alden of Alden Identification Service assisted with species identification of rare taxa, and Ray Van Wandruszka and Anton Shapovalov at the University of Idaho Department of Chemistry performed analysis of residues on select wood samples.

One of the key questions arising from this project was whether a detailed analysis of the wood and charcoal assemblage could reveal any differences between the features associated with the occupation of Block 1 before the 1887 fire and the “burn layers” associated with the 1887 fire and subsequent leveling of the site. A cursory examination of the wood found in each feature shows that different kinds of wood occur in different types of features. What is less obvious is that the composition of the charcoal assemblage actually varies greatly between features as well, and even between layers in certain features. When taken together, the diversity of species in both the wood and charcoal assemblages seems to be one indicator for deposits that might be pre-fire occupation layers.

The hardwood charcoals found during excavation were probably reflective of charcoal produced off site and used for cooking, heating, smelting, blacksmithing, and other domestic and industrial processes in the Market Street Chinatown. Together with the different types of non-structural wood specimens made from a variety of species found alongside them, they represented the usual lost, discarded, and broken artifacts and waste products found in middens associated with day-to-day occupation of a site. On the other hand, the redwood structural timbers and charcoal found as the primary deposits of other features probably represent the remains of burned buildings and thus are most probably associated with either the 1870 or 1887 fires.

The diversity of species found within the features also emphasizes the role of trade within the Chinatown community. The presence of ebony, red sandalwood, palisander, coconuts, camphor, palm and bamboo testifies to the commercial connections that linked not only California and China but also the communities of the wider Chinese diaspora across North America, the West Indies, and Southeast Asia.

6.2 Contextual Research

In an effort to better understand the context of the Market Street Chinatown, two initiatives were undertaken to provide us with additional information about Santa Clara County during the period of the Market Street Chinatown. The first of these initiatives to gather data comparable to the Market Street Chinatown collection involved an assessment of the materials excavated from Block 1 of San Jose prior to the ARS excavations in 1985-1988 that resulted in the MSCAP collection. The second initiative was a concerted effort to collect all of the available archaeological reports from sites in Santa Clara County roughly contemporaneous with the Market Street Chinatown.

6.2.1 Theodoratus Collection research assessment

Contributed by Barbara L. Voss, Stanford University

In Summer 2012, Ken Middlebrook and Meghan Gewerth re-discovered a collection of artifacts excavated from Block 1, the site of the Market Street Chinatown. These artifacts had been excavated by Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR) during test excavations in 1981 and during Phase III data recovery excavations in 1983. We had first learned of this collection from Ron May, a ceramics specialist, who had retained a box of ceramics from the TCR excavations and sent them to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project in 2007, for eventual return to History San Jose. Initial efforts to track down the rest of the TCR collection met with no success. It was a very exciting moment when the TCR collection was relocated in a warehouse this past summer.

The TCR collection was transferred to the Historical Archaeology Lab at the Stanford Archaeology Center in Fall 2012 for evaluation. This section reports the process and result of the evaluation. In brief, from the available information, it appears that the artifacts in the TCR collection primarily represent the Spanish-colonial/Mexican era history of Block 1. For this reason, we have decided not to incorporate the TCR collection into the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. However, there are a few isolated artifacts, mostly recovered during 1981 test trenching, that are likely affiliated with the Market Street Chinatown and that have a high interpretive potential.

6.2.1.1 History of archaeological research on Block 1

There were at least three prior archaeological investigations of the Market Street Chinatown site (Block 1) prior to the salvage excavations carried out by ARS in 1985-1988. First, during 1978-1979, Archaeological Resource Management (ARM) conducted historical research and preliminary archaeological excavations on several blocks slated for redevelopment, including Block 1. The reports of these investigations are referenced in subsequent reports by other archaeological consultants (e.g., Theodoratus, Hurtado et al. 1980) but neither the original reports nor the associated collections have been located as of this writing.

The second set of archaeological investigations on Block 1 was conducted during 1980-1983 by Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR) Inc. These investigations resulted in four reports (Theodoratus, Hurtado et al. 1980; Benté 1981; Theodoratus, Johnson et al. 1981; Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR) Inc. 1985) presenting a historic resources overview, a cultural resources description, the results of a test excavation program, and a Phase III (mitigation/data recovery) excavation program. In Summer 2012, Ken Middlebrook (History San José Collections Manager) and Meghan Gewerth, a summer intern at History San José, relocated the Theodoratus Collection from

Block 1 in a warehouse managed by History San José. These materials were then transferred on indefinite loan to the Historical Archaeology Lab at Stanford University for assessment and evaluation by the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.

The third set of investigations consisted of archaeological testing of the northernmost area of Block 1 and was conducted in 1980-1981 in the midst of the Theodoratus investigations by Basin Research Associates (Fee, Kobori et al. 1981). This collection has not been located as of this writing.

The salvage excavations carried out by Archaeological Resource Services during 1985-1988 were the final investigations on Block 1, and generated the collection currently under analysis by the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.

The 1980-1983 TCR investigations are significant for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project for two reasons. First, the TCR investigations and resulting reports established the basis for approving the redevelopment of Block 1 without further excavations. In the preface to the final (Phase III) report, the investigators state:

Through these intensive research activities, TCR and the SSUAP¹ have completed the final stage of work for Block 1. At this time both historical and archaeological data on the features within the perimeter of the Block have been recovered and analyzed. TCR therefore recommends that no further research be conducted on Block 1, and that upon concurrence with these findings by various reviewing agencies, development of Block 1 will have no adverse effect on cultural resources. (Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR) Inc. 1985:ii)

¹ The Anthropological Study Center through Sonoma State University Academic Foundation

In retrospect, TCR's pronouncements were evidently premature and misguided, as salvage excavations conducted by ARS during redevelopment construction resulted in the identification of 63 additional discrete archaeological features. The disjuncture between TCR's assessment, and the actual archaeological resource base, can be largely attributed to two interrelated factors. First, TCR focused its investigations on deposits and features associated with the Spanish-colonial/Mexican period Pueblo of San Jose, largely neglecting the later occupations of the block such as those associated with the Market Street Chinatown. Second, TCR deployed mechanical trenching as a mechanism for detecting archaeological deposits. Mechanical trenching is generally a useful sampling method for detecting the large middens, borrow pits, stone foundations, architectural collapse, and other broad-scale features typically found on Spanish-colonial/Mexican sites. However, trenching is statistically less likely to detect point-specific features, such as architectural piers, privy pits,

and trash pits that are more typical of post-1850 archaeological sites in California.

The second reason why the TCR investigations are significant is that, unlike the ARS 1985-1988 salvage excavations, the TCR excavations were conducted under controlled conditions. Both horizontal and vertical control of excavations, as well as careful documentation of stratigraphic context, was employed. Soils from controlled excavations were screened on site using 1/8" mesh, and artifacts were not only cataloged but also subject to expert analysis within a short period of excavations. The TCR investigations thus hold the potential to provide a controlled sample of artifacts from Block 1 and thus may ameliorate the shortcomings of ARS investigations.

6.2.1.2 Assessing the potential research contributions of the Theodoratus Collections for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project

Upon receipt of the Theodoratus Collection from History San José, Dr. Barbara Voss and Megan Kane undertook an assessment of the potential research contributions of the collection for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. The assessment followed three stages:

1. Review of the four reports generated during the TCR investigations of Block 1
2. Assessment of documentation accompanying the collection
3. Visual inspection of the collection

Our assessment began by first assessing which materials in the Theodoratus Collection are attributable to the Market Street Chinatown period on Block 1 (ca 1862-1887). For these materials, we asked the following questions:

1. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period provide archaeological evidence from a more controlled context than those already present in the ARS collection?
2. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period provide evidence from different geographic areas than those already present in the ARS collection?
3. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period provide evidence from different temporal associations than those already present in the ARS collection?
4. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period add evidence of unique or non-typical material culture types that are not present in the ARS collection?

Report review

The Theodoratus investigations resulted in four reports presenting a historic resources overview (Theodoratus, Hurtado et al. 1980), the location of cultural resources on Block 1 (Theodoratus, Johnson et al. 1981), the results of a test

excavation program (Benté 1981), and a Phase III (mitigation/data recovery) excavation program (Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR) Inc. 1985).

Historic Resources Overview (Theodoratus, Hurtado et al. 1980). The historical resources overview is a summary document synthesizing prior historical and archaeological research in the eight-block redevelopment area, and identifying recommendations for further cultural resource work. San Jose's Chinese populations, including the Market Street Chinatown, are addressed in the subsection "Nineteenth Century Period of Urban Development" (Theodoratus, Hurtado et al. 1980:76-88). In this analysis, the Market Street Chinatown on Block 1 is identified as a potentially significant archaeological resource. The report recommends study of property records, censuses, probate records, and tax records, as well as oral histories and police mug books. A recommended testing program for Block 1, designated Test Area A, was suggested to ensure that deposits associated with the Market Street Chinatown were located, and predicted discovery of a large number of features.

Location of Cultural Resources (Theodoratus, Johnson et al. 1981). The location of cultural resources report identifies the potential for specific archaeological resources to be present on Block 1, and presents refined recommendations for archaeological testing.

Testing Excavation Program (Benté 1981). The findings of test excavations conducted in 1981 are presented in a letter report written by archaeologist Vance Benté to the Community Development Agency of San Jose. Perhaps one-third of the materials in the TCR collection were recovered during these test excavations. Unfortunately, we have not been able to locate a copy of the report. It is not available at History San José, the San Jose city archives, or the Information Center. We also contacted Dorothea Theodoratus and Vance Benté and neither of them have a copy in their files.

Phase III (mitigation/data recovery) excavation. This report presents the results of excavation of a single archaeological feature located in the southwestern area of the block, as well as longitudinal backhoe trenching at the conclusions of excavations to ensure that the extent of the archaeological feature had been fully cleared. The comprehensive report fully documents excavation and laboratory methods and contains detailed appendices presenting the results of artifact and ecofact analysis.

Documentation review

The only documentation accompanying the collection consists of an artifact catalog handwritten on index cards stored in a single box. The cards are not in sequential order, with cards from the 1981 test excavations and 1983 Phase III excavations mixed throughout. Each card typically represents several artifacts of the same material, although some cards represent only one artifact. The writing on each card links the artifact catalogue number with the artifacts' provenience. There are some small artifacts interspersed among the catalog cards.



Figure 6.6 TCR collection artifact catalog (left); sample artifact catalog card (center); and small ceramic sherd found among the catalog cards (right).

Our review of the artifact catalog indicates that, while there would be considerable labor involved in re-ordering and perhaps digitizing the TCR collection artifact collection, the artifacts in the collection can be reassociated with their context of excavation. This is especially true for the well-documented 1983 Phase III excavations. For the 1981 test excavations, the artifacts can be regrouped according to the trench they were recovered from; however, because the test excavation letter report has not been found, it is not yet possible to associate those artifacts with specific locations on Block 1.

Visual Inspection

Comprehensive visual inspection of the TCR collection was completed on April 3, 2013 by Dr. Voss and Megan Kane. Overall the collection consists of 15 boxes of artifacts, 14 of which are file-sized cardboard boxes that were found by History San José in Summer 2012 and one of which is an oversize rectangular cardboard box that was delivered to Stanford by Ron May in 2007.

Visual inspection of the box contents indicates that the artifacts were processed and organized in different ways depending on how they were excavated and the degree of analysis. Overall, most artifacts within the boxes are stored in folded paper bags with the provenience and/or catalog number written on the bag's exterior. Most of the bags contain multiple material types

(e.g., ceramic, glass, metal, and bone artifacts mixed together), especially those bags from the 1981 test excavations. These bags are beginning to deteriorate, and rehousing and reorganization of the collection would be necessary prior to any research activities. Many of the artifacts have not been washed, or were only minimally washed, which could indicate a high potential for residue analysis but poses difficulties for other kinds of research. There is some sorting of material type, as follows:

- 7 boxes of mixed artifacts
- 1 box of Spanish-colonial/Mexican ceramics
- 4 boxes of animal bone
- 2 boxes of unprocessed column samples
- 1 box consisting primarily of lithic artifacts, which also includes a metal artifact.

Visual inspection confirmed that the vast majority of materials in the TCR collection represent the Spanish-colonial/Mexican period occupation of Block 1. However, there are three large, intact, distinctive artifacts that are likely associated with the Market Street Chinatown and that have high interpretive potential:

- A complete, green-glazed oil lamp stand used in Chinese household religious practices,
- A complete stoneware ale bottle that most likely dates to the Market Street Chinatown period, and
- A large copper vessel with a handle.

6.2.1.3 Assessment and resolution

Artifacts likely associated with the Chinatown period on Block 1 constitute an estimated 5-10% of the TCR collection. Those artifacts include Chinese porcelains typically associated with tableware use in Chinese immigrant communities (four seasons, celadon, and bamboo patterns), Chinese brown-glazed stonewares used primarily for food shipment and storage, and glass gaming pieces. The TCR collection also includes four rare objects – an oil lamp stand, complete stoneware ale bottle, copper vessel, and a cleaver fragment – that are not represented in the ARS collection. (The cleaver fragment is known through report documentation only, and has not yet been relocated in the TCR collection.)

For these materials, the following assessments were conducted:

Question 1. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period provide archaeological evidence from a more controlled context than those already present in the ARS collection?

- Unfortunately, the lack of a report from the 1981 test excavation makes this impossible to assess for the artifacts recovered during that period of work.

- For the 1983 phase III excavations, the Chinatown-associated artifacts come from a disturbed layer that lacks archaeological integrity.

Question 2. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period provide evidence from different geographic areas than those already present in the ARS collection?

- Again, the lack of a report from the 1981 test excavation makes this impossible to assess for the artifacts recovered during that period of work.
- The Chinatown period artifacts recovered during 1983 excavations come from an area where several well-defined features (85-31/23, 85-31/24, 85-31/26, 85-31/30, and 85-31/33) were later excavated by ARS.

Question 3. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period provide evidence from different temporal associations than those already present in the ARS collection?

- Again, the lack of a report from the 1981 test excavation makes this impossible to assess for the artifacts recovered during that period of work.
- For the Phase III excavations, the materials cannot be temporally associated because of the lack of integrity of Layer 1.

Question 4. Do the materials associated with the Chinatown period add evidence of unique or non-typical material culture types that are not present in the ARS collection?

- The cleaver fragment and copper vessel are artifact types that have not yet been identified in the ARS collections from the Market Street Chinatown site.
- The oil lamp stand and stoneware ale bottle are unique because they are whole (intact) rather than fragmented, and thus have meaningful interpretive potential.
- All other Chinatown-associated artifacts described in the report are typical of those already present in large numbers in the ARS collections.

The overall results of the assessment indicate that the TCR collection will be most valuable for study of the Spanish-colonial/Mexican period and would likely contribute very little to the current archaeological research on the Market Street Chinatown period of Block 1. At this point, we recommend that the TCR collections should not be incorporated into the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, and the collection will be returned to History San José.

6.2.1.4 Reports cited

Benté, V. G. (1981). Letter report of archaeological test findings. Submitted to Community Development Agency, San Jose.

Fee, D. J., L. S. Kobori, et al. (1981). Historic Archaeological Testing Program, San Antonio Plaza Redevelopment Project, San Jose, California. Prepared by Basin Research Associates, Inc., Hayward, California, for City of San Jose, California. December 1981.

Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR) Inc. (1985). Report of Phase III Reserach for Block 1, San Antonio Plaza, San Jose. Submitted by Theodoratus Cultural Research (TCR), Inc., Fair Oaks, california to the Redevelopment Agency, City of San Jose, California. July 15, 1985.

Theodoratus, D. J., A. L. Hurtado, et al. (1980). Historical Resources Overview for the San Antonio Plaza Redevelopment Area. Submitted to the Redevelopment Agency, City of San Jose, August 15, 1980. Fair Oaks, California, Theodoratus Cultural Research.

Theodoratus, D. J., A. H. Johnson, et al. (1981). The Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1 San Jose Plaza Project, San Jose California: Verification and Clarification of the Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1 According to the Documentary Historical Record. Fair Oaks, California, Theodoratus Cultural Research.

6.2.2 Report gathering expedition

Contributed by Megan S. Kane and Barbara L. Voss, Stanford University

In 2012 the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project began a research initiative to examine social identity and consumer practices within 19th century Santa Clara County in order to provide a regional context for the consumer practices observed within the Market Street Chinatown. These research activities are funded by the UPS Endowment Fund and the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences of Stanford University.

6.2.2.1 Background

There are two systemic flaws in the majority of archaeological research focusing on negotiated social identity through material practices. The first is methodological and concerns scale: most archaeological research on consumption practices and identity focuses on the micro-scale of the household. This focus has generated literally thousands of unconnected particularistic studies and has largely neglected the influence of market availability and regional aesthetics that constrain and influence consumer preferences.

The second flaw concerns racial and ethnic biases in the archaeological interpretation of consumer choices. Typically, white middle- and upper-class households are assumed to be the standard bearers of taste and performative consumption. Lower-class, immigrant, and non-white households are assumed to make consumer choices that emulate their social and economic superiors. For example, a standard practice in the analysis of Chinese immigrant sites is to

calculate simple ratios of European produced to Asian-produced ceramics as a measure of immigrant “acculturation” to Euro-American society. More recently, counter-narratives to acculturation analyses have championed subaltern consumption patterns as evidence of resistance to dominant ideologies. Both acculturation and resistance studies reinforce, rather than investigate, preconceptions about elite and non-elite consumers. For example, an Asian-produced porcelain bowl that is typically interpreted as evidence of insularity when found in the context of a Chinese immigrant household, is paradoxically interpreted as evidence of cosmopolitanism when recovered from a neighboring Anglo-American household.

This project seeks to transform the archaeology of social identity and consumer practice, moving away from static acculturation/resistance models towards a more dynamic consideration of the multiple meanings of material culture and the plurality of inter-cultural dynamics. To do so requires development of a multi-scalar and multi-dimensional model for analysis of material culture that takes into account the complexity of social identity – not only race and ethnicity, but also gender, class, education, occupation, and rural/urban relations. It also requires an approach to the analysis of material culture that focuses not only on location of manufacture but also aesthetic qualities and context of use.

Nineteenth century Chinatowns have often been characterized as insular, bounded, ethnic “islands” in seas of urban life. Contrary to this notion, our research on the Market Street Chinatown indicates that the Market Street Chinatown was integral to the commercial and agricultural development of Santa Clara County and served as a central node of inter-ethnic economic and cultural exchange. Interpreting this rich archaeological collection requires attention to the historic context of the Chinatown community, especially the polyracial, multiethnic regional demography of Santa Clara County. The 1880 census shows the pluralistic composition of Santa Clara County: 57% of residents were foreign-born, having emigrated from countries throughout Asia, Europe, and Latin America (Chinese immigrants, comprising 8% of the county’s population, were the largest national immigrant group). Native-born residents included Euro-Americans, African Americans, Native Americans, and Latinos.

To analyze and interpret the consumer goods in the Market Street Chinatown collection, it is necessary to first understand the regional context within which those goods were obtained and used. Ethnic distinctions and racial discrimination were undoubtedly influential in shaping consumer practices, but these aspects of social identity cannot have been the only factors. Macro-scale considerations such as market availability and distribution systems undoubtedly constrained consumer practices. Regional trends and aesthetics may have developed that influenced merchant marketing strategies and consumer preferences. Other aspects of social identity (e.g. class, occupation,

education, language, and gender), along with differences between urban and rural consumers, likely also influenced consumer practices.

6.2.2.2 Research activities in Summer 2012

The summer of 2012 saw the beginning of the pilot phase of this project. During this initial phase of the project, Megan Kane spent several weeks seeking out archaeological reports for historical sites in Santa Clara County dating to the same period as the Market Street Chinatown. In order to ease the search we decided to round the timeframe for our search to the half-century during which the Market Street Chinatown occupied Block 1 of downtown San Jose, 1850 to 1900.

The first step in this search was to reach out to local historical archaeologists who work or have worked in Santa Clara County to acquire copies of their reports. We contacted archaeologists from local cultural resource management companies, from local universities and colleges, and from local historical museums and organizations. This produced several reports.

In order to expand our search, Ms. Kane also visited organizations and offices that collect and house archaeological reports from the region. These organizations included the Northwest Information Center located in Rohnert Park, CA, the library of the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University, and the archive of our project partner History San José.

The Northwest Information Center (NWIC) is a regional center of the Historical Resources Information System affiliated with the State of California Office of Historical Preservation and is located at Sonoma State University. The NWIC manages and provides access to historical records, reports, and maps, including archaeological reports. While the NWIC does not have copies of every archaeological gray literature report produced for northern California, theirs is by far one of the largest collections. An initial search of their database revealed 205 sites in Santa Clara County with a known historical component, and a total of 552 reports or records for archaeological sites in Santa Clara County. These lists were cross-referenced to create a list of reports for archaeological sites with an historical component. This list was then prioritized according to the activity/activities that were described in the report: excavation (48 reports), survey and monitoring (12 reports), and other historical archaeology reports (27 reports). In addition to these reports, 15 reports were identified for the archaeological site number, Site 43-000058, which was the number for Block 1 of downtown San Jose, the block where the Market Street Chinatown was located.

Ms. Kane reviewed each of these 102 reports during a four day research visit to the NWIC. This review process consisted of evaluating whether the report detailed the historical component of the site, determining if that historical component fell within the targeted period of 1850 to 1900, and assessing the

archaeological activities described in the report. Extensive notes were taken on the reports during this process. At this time of this writing, these notes and the bibliographic information for these reports is being compiled into an Endnote bibliography.

In addition to notes, copies of 15 select reports were made. These reports were deemed to be the most comparable to the Market Street Chinatown. They were primarily reports detailing excavation activities or extensive surveying. These reports all contained site component(s) dating to the 1850 to 1900 target period. Also, these reports contained full artifact catalogs or detailed inventories of the artifacts recovered/recorded at the site. These reports will likely form the core of the next phase of this project, to examine county-wide or regional information about consumer habits.

During the summer of 2012, the library of the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University and the archive of History San José were also visited. Ms. Kane searched for additional reports on historical archaeological sites in Santa Clara County, however, no additional reports were obtained from these sources.

The next steps in this project are scheduled to begin late in the summer of 2013 and continue into the 2013-2014 academic year. The first step is to compile all of the reports collected into the previously mentioned Endnote bibliography, complete with notes on the various reports, and PDF versions of the reports where possible. Following this, the individual reports will be analyzed and an Access database of the excavated deposits and their contents will be developed to allow for a regional comparison of the consumer practices in 19th century Santa Clara County.

6.3 Ethnographic Research

As our public archaeology programs expanded (Section 2.1), there was 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, submitting her honors thesis in May 2013.

6.3.1 The ethnography of public archaeology

Contributed by Meghan Gewerth, Stanford University

My thesis “Events and Exhibits: Ethnographic Observations of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project” collects and analyzes ethnographic data about

events and exhibits that contain artifacts from San Jose, California's Market Street Chinatown that burned down in 1887. I undertook ethnographic research at three distinct contexts in San Jose in order to examine these questions. These include public archaeology events run by the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, the Chinese American Historical Museum (including both general visitors and school children), and the *City Beneath the City* museum exhibit at the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art. Such ethnographic research has never been done before in the ten years of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. At various stages of the research process, I worked with community partners including History San José, the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, the San Jose Institute of Contemporary Art, Environmental Science Associates, and Rene Yung, developer of the *City Beneath the City* exhibit. I examined the reasons that visitors engage with specific public archaeology events, programs, and situations; their expectations and what they hope to learn. In addition to answering research questions about public archaeology and the role of authority, I analyze the existing state of the programs in place with the MSCAP and suggest areas for improvement and future directions.

Overall, the way in which the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project's artifacts are displayed and presented to the public has a large effect on the way in which the public interprets the objects, history of the Market Street Chinatown and the story of Chinese immigrants in the area. Central to this is the level of accessibility between the artifacts and the public. The more removed the artifacts are from the audience – if they are behind glass cases or not the main focus of the event or exhibit - the less time visitors will spend looking at or discussing the artifacts, and the less engaged they will be.