



# MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

## 2013-2014 PROGRESS REPORT



ORIGINAL ARTWORK, "CELEDON & JADE," COURTESY OF HELINA CHIN

Submitted in September 2014 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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Dr. Barbara L. Voss and Megan S. Kane

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## IN MEMORIUM: LILLIAN GONG-GUY

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As this Progress Report was going to press, we learned of the unexpected and untimely passing of Lillian Gong-Guy. Among many other accomplishments, Lillian was co-founder of Chinese Historical and Cultural Project and a co-founder and leader of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project.



*Left: Anita Wong Kwock, Barbara L. Voss, and Lillian Gong-Guy at the 2003 Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project Open House.*

*Right: Lillian Gong-Guy at a 2014 consultation meeting for the digital exhibit, "There Was a Chinatown Here."*

As shown in the photos above, Lillian was a frequent presence in the Historical Archaeology Laboratory at Stanford University, where she attended project meetings, consulted with student researchers, and co-hosted public gatherings. She regularly attended Public Archaeology Events at History Park, where she always made sure that our students were warmly welcomed.

Throughout the past twelve years, she provided a steady guiding hand to the Project, inspiring us to work harder and do better. It is hard to imagine the coming year without her encouraging presence and warm smile.

On behalf of all the students, volunteers, and affiliated researchers on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, we extend our deepest condolences to Lillian's family and to members of Chinese Historical and Cultural Project. Lillian was a sage mentor and a kind friend. We miss her far more than these words can express.

With heavy hearts,



Barbara L. Voss, Principal Investigator



Megan S. Kane, Collections Manager

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 2013-2014 PROGRESS REPORT

### MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

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September 2013 marked the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> year of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project (Project). In all respects, it has been a remarkable year for our collaborative endeavor. This progress report, like the nine others before it, documents the cataloging activity, teaching, public outreach, and research initiatives undertaken during the past year. Significantly, it reports on substantial progress that has been made on the research, education, and public outreach priorities that were identified during the Project's 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration in September 2012. The activities described here begin to show the fruit of the long-term planning and prioritization undertaken by Project partners and associated researchers.

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 2013-2014 achieved several important milestones. First, we have increased the percentage of the collection that has been cataloged to 77%, by volume. Second, we have now completed cataloging several new assemblages: Asian stoneware (Chinese brown-glazed stoneware), buttons, opium pipe tops, tobacco pipes, and glass medicine bottles.

We continued our public outreach programs, holding four Public Archaeology Events at History Park and one at the San Jose Museum of Art. We launched a new digital exhibit, "There Was a Chinatown Here,"

(<http://www.chinesemuseum.historysanjose.org/>) which enhances interpretation of the artifacts on display at the Chinese American Historical Museum. Through our ongoing collaboration with Rene Yung, artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown were featured in a site-specific multi-media art installation at the San Jose Museum of Art. We also presented our research through invited talks and publications, including two multi-authored peer reviewed journal articles.

We continued to deepen our research partnerships, through on-going collaborations with scholars at Indiana University, the University of Idaho, Columbia University, the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory, Alden Identification Services, and the Fiske Center at University of Massachusetts Boston.

At the Historical Archaeology Laboratory at the Stanford Archaeology Center, research on material culture continued through studies of Chinese brown-glazed stoneware, British and American whiteware ceramics, and bottle glass. We also made important progress on two multi-year research initiatives: the comparative analysis of mid- and late 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeological deposits in Santa Clara County; and the “Burn Layer” project, which investigates the historical and archaeological significance of the 1887 arson fire that destroyed the Market Street Chinatown.

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 catalog database and cataloging handbook, 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 Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, the Office of the Dean of Humanities and Sciences, the Department of Anthropology, the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Program on Asian American Studies, Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity, Stanford Summer Session, 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. Project research is also supported by a Post-Ph.D. Research Grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc.

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Compact Disc Attachment (provided to Project partners and permanent archives):  
Cataloging Handbook, Catalog Database, Condition Report Form, Chinese Brown-Glazed  
Stoneware Analysis Form, and Whiteware Ceramics Analysis Form.

## SECTION 1.0

### INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

---

This document presents the tenth 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 August 2013 – August 2014. 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 77%, 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 nine 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 2013-2014 progress report is presented in four 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 condition report form, the Chinese brown-glazed stoneware analysis form, and the whiteware ceramic 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 public outreach activities and teaching. Section 3.0 documents our new digital exhibit, “There Was a Chinatown Here,” and associated curriculum developments. Section 4.0 outlines the collections management and cataloging initiatives undertaken in 2013-2014.

This Progress Report was co-authored by Dr. Barbara Voss and Megan Kane, 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  
Graduate Instructors:  
Guido Pezzarossi, Adam Nilsen  
Graduate Teaching Assistant:  
Justine Issavi  
Student researchers: Nathan Acebo, Pearle Lun  
Student analysts: Nathan Acebo, Ethan Aines, Willa Brock, Nicholas Brown, Marissa Ferrante, Laura Marsh, Annie Parker, Molly Vorwerck, David Wintermeyer  
Student service-learning: Nathan Acebo, Kaz Adewuyi, Michael Anderson, Jennifer Archuleta, Brenda Benavides, Thien Che, Nathan Cheung, Sonya Crocker, Zhiyuan Dai, Marissa Ferrante, Noelle Herring, Ariana Johnson, Madeline Jones, Keiko Kanno, Robert Latz, Zachary Lim, Benjamin Lokshin, Alyssa Lorenzo, Pearle Lun, Sara Ouenes, Seyma Ozel, Liang Peng, Christian Sanders, Shui Shen, Nick Su, Molly Vorwerck, Renjie Wong, John Wu  
Student volunteers: Nathan Acebo, Nicholas Brown, Thea DeArmond, Maria Escallon, Ziren Lin, Pearle Lun, Meredith Reifschneider  
Community volunteers: Ryan Kennedy, Heather Law, Christopher Lowman, Scott McGaughey

#### Affiliated Researchers

Harry A. Alden, Alden Identification Service  
Phil Choy, Chinese American Historical Society  
Ryan Kennedy, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University  
John Molenda, Columbia University  
Virginia Popper, Fiske Center, University of Massachusetts, Boston  
Jane I. Seiter, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory  
Ray von Wandruszka, University of Idaho  
Mark Warner, Department of Anthropology, University of Idaho  
Michael J. Worthington, Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory

### **1.3 Project Funding**

During 2013-2014, 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 Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, the Office of the Dean of Humanities and Sciences, the Department of Anthropology, the Stanford Archaeology Center, the Program on Asian American Studies, Comparative Studies in Race and Ethnicity, Stanford Summer Session, 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 research funding was provided by a Post-Ph.D. Research Grant from the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research, Inc.

### **1.4 Overview of Current and Forthcoming Project Initiatives**

2013-2014 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 Service-learning and public archaeology**

Service-learning and public archaeology were very much at the center of the Project's activities in 2013-2014, and are discussed in Sections 2.0 and 3.0 of this report.

As an outcome of the 2012 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration, we developed and launched an interactive digital exhibit, "There Was a Chinatown Here" (<http://www.chinesemuseum.historysanjose.org/>), which interprets artifacts on display at the Chinese American Historical Museum at History Park. We also continued our partnership with artist Rene Yung, whose site-specific multi-media art installation at the San Jose Museum of Art, "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," featured artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection.

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 four Public Archaeology Events at History Park and an artifact display at the San Jose Museum of Art. We expanded our service-learning curriculum to include a new course, “Digital Heritage: Bringing the Past Online with the Chinese American Historical Museum,” which involved students in developing new materials for the digital exhibit, “There Was a Chinatown Here.”

#### **1.4.2 Collections management**

In 2013-2014, collections management initiatives continued to increase the volume of cataloged artifacts, ecofacts, and archaeological samples in the Market Street Chinatown collection. As of August 2014, over 77% of the collection, by volume, is now cataloged and housed in archival-quality bags and boxes. The collections management initiatives and related analysis projects are discussed in Section 4.0.

#### **1.4.3 Collections-based research**

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 2013-2014, Ryan Kennedy at Indiana University continued research for his dissertation project analyzing animal and plant remains to study the relationship between food and identity at the Market Street Chinatown. We entered a new partnership in archaeobotanical research with Dr. Virginia Popper at the Fiske Center of the University of Massachusetts, Boston. Research on wood specimens continued in partnership with the Oxford Tree-Ring Laboratory.

Ceramics received particular attention through continued research on Asian stoneware vessels – also called Chinese brown-glazed stoneware – 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. We also extended ceramics analysis into a new category of materials: food-related whiteware ceramics produced in Great Britain and the United States. These ceramics were primarily used for table service and provide information about how foods were prepared, served, and consumed, as well as about commercial relationships between merchants and consumers in the Market Street Chinatown.

Alongside this research on foodways and associated artifacts, Ray von Wandruszka at the University of Idaho has continued his cutting-edge chemical

analyses of residues in glass bottles used for medicines, ointments, and beverages. Dr. Wandruszka's research is complemented by a new research program led by Pearle Lun, a MA student in Anthropology at Stanford. Ms. Lun is analyzing health-related glass bottles for her MA thesis research on the politics of health and race in 19<sup>th</sup> century San Jose.

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.

#### **1.4.4 Contextual research**

In 2013-2014 we continued our research on a multi-year study aiming to develop a regional context for analysis of consumer goods in the Market Street Chinatown. We are analyzing data from archaeological research studying deposits in Santa Clara County and Alameda County that are 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 19<sup>th</sup> century Santa Clara County.

### **1.5 Looking Ahead**

2013-2014 was a critical year for the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, as we continued to make substantial progress on the research and public outreach priorities identified at the 2012 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration.

2014-2015 will bring a substantive change of pace, as Principal Investigator Barbara L. Voss has been awarded a one-year sabbatical fellowship at the Stanford Humanities Center. In the coming year, the teaching activities associated with the Project will be temporarily suspended to allow Dr. Voss and Ms. Kane to focus on Project research initiatives. Our research will focus on regional comparative studies and investigations of the 1887 fire that destroyed the Market Street Chinatown. During the same period, our research partners in zooarchaeology and archaeobotany will bring some of their analyses to completion. We eagerly look forward to being able to report the findings of these research programs, and to sharing the insights that these studies will provide into the daily lives of the Market Street Chinatown's historic residents.

## SECTION 2.0

### PUBLIC OUTREACH, TEACHING, AND DISSEMINATION

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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 Outreach

##### 2.1.1 Public archaeology events at History San José

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 below.



Figure 2.1 Student participants and volunteers participating in the May 18, 2014 Public Archaeology Event.



Figure 2.2 “Public Archaeology” student Nathan Acebo works with visitors 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 2.2), screening, artifact identification, and artifact reconstruction (Figure 2.3). At History Park, children are also tasked with exploring the Chinese American Historical Museum and answering questions about the history of Chinese American communities in Santa Clara County. Children are given an “Archaeology Passport” which helps to guide the visiting child through the activities at the event and provides background information about archaeology and the Market Street Chinatown. Children earn a sticker for completing each activity and can become a “Junior Archaeologist” at the end of the event.



Figure 2.3 “Public Archaeology” student Liang Peng works at the reconstruction station with two visitors.

In the 2013-2014 academic year, we held a total of four public events in conjunction with History San José and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project. The four events were held at History Park on October 18, 2013, November 9, 2013, May 18, 2014, and August 3, 2014. These events provided family-oriented, no-cost, educational programming to local residents of Santa Clara County. The four events held this year had solid attendance:

Event month	# of children in attendance
October 19, 2013	55
November 9, 2013	113
May 18, 2014	38
August 3, 2014	37

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



### **2.1.2 “Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread” exhibit at the San Jose Museum of Art**

After the closing of the “City Beneath the City” exhibition at the Stanford Archaeology Center in July 2013, the partnership between local artist Rene Yung and the Project continued with her site-specific, multi-media art installation at the San Jose Museum of Art. Yung’s installation featured objects and historic photographs from the Market Street Chinatown. The meaning of this installation is deepened by the history of place: the San Jose Museum of Art is located on Block 1 in downtown San Jose, atop the very site of the former Market Street Chinatown. This display of Market Street Chinatown artifacts in the San Jose Museum of Art was the first time that artifacts from the collection were exhibited on the actual site since the original excavations in the 1980s. In many ways, this was a homecoming for the artifacts. For a few months, the Market Street Chinatown was present in Block 1 of downtown San Jose once again.

Entitled “Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread,” Yung’s art installation was an invited contribution to the exhibition, “Around the Table,” curated by the San Jose Museum of Art in partnership with over 30 different community organizations. This exhibition was designed to explore the various roles that food plays in our lives. Spanning a variety of mediums, the exhibition also included performances, lectures, and other activities for an interactive experience.

Yung’s “Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread” featured porcelain rice bowls and bowl fragments from the Market Street Chinatown collection in conjunction with an oversized drawing of a bowl of rice by Ms. Yung (as can be viewed in Figure 2.4). The installation also included transparencies produced from a photo of the aftermath of the 1887 fire that destroyed the Market Street Chinatown. These transparencies were placed over the windows in the exhibit gallery so that museum visitors “saw” the destroyed Market Street Chinatown outside the museum. The installation featured an interactive component on the gallery wall where visitors were able to write their own thoughts about the exhibit, about the role of rice or bread in their lives, and about the notion of sustenance.





Figure 2.4 Rene Yung's installation, "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread," at the San Jose Museum of Art.



Figure 2.5 Annie Parker (left) and Maria Escallon (right) view the display of rice bowl fragments in the installation. The interactive component of the installation can be seen on the gallery wall in the background.

### 2.1.3 "Around the Table" closing event at the San Jose Museum of Art

As a community partner of the "Around the Table" exhibition at the San Jose Museum of Art, the Project was invited to participate in the closing event for

this exhibition on the evening of Thursday, April 17<sup>th</sup>. We took this opportunity to bring even more artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown collection to display in the San Jose Museum of Art. Given the focus on food in this exhibition, our display focused on food remains and artifacts related to food preparation and consumption. Our artifact display was located just outside the gallery where Rene Yung's "Give Us This Day Our Daily Bread" was installed. The artifact display was staffed by students from the Spring Quarter session of Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 "Public Archaeology." This event was the first of the two public events that these students participated in during the quarter.



Figure 2.6 "Public Archaeology" students set up display of artifacts for the "Around the Table" closing event at San Jose Museum of Art.

The event was held on a Thursday evening, and drew a different crowd than typically attends our public events at History Park. Rather than young children and their parents, as is typical of our other events, this event saw more adults, particularly adults over 50 and even a few young adults. Several people stopped by our display to view the artifacts and to ask questions about the Market Street Chinatown. Many of them were somewhat familiar with the history of the Market Street Chinatown and had remembered hearing about the excavations or about the work of the Project. Other visitors were hearing about the Chinatown for the first time and were amazed to hear that there was once a Chinatown in San Jose, and that it was located right where they were standing.



Figure 2.7 MSCAP artifact display at the San Jose Museum of Art.

## 2.2 Teaching

During 2013-2014 academic year, the Project had a full schedule of teaching, offering courses in every quarter, including Summer Session for the first time. This full schedule of teaching brought 27 new students into the Project, many of whom were new to archaeology.

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

Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112: “Public Archaeology: The Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project” introduces students to the growing field of public archaeology through involvement with the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. 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, the Vice Provost for Undergraduate Education, and Stanford Summer Session.

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, as well as the newly instituted WAYS – Engaging Diversity requirement.

During 2013-2014, Guido Pezzarossi taught the undergraduate section of the course in Fall Quarter 2013, Barbara Voss taught the course in Spring Quarter 2014, and Megan Kane and Dr. Voss co-taught the course in Summer Quarter 2014. Megan Kane also served as Course Assistant during Fall 2013 and Spring 2014. The course was offered at four or five units all three 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: “center stage” public archaeology events and “behind the scenes” collections management. Students are prepared for these service learning experiences through readings, seminar discussion, guest speakers, and a day-long service orientation at our community partners’ facilities, History Park and the Chinese American Historical Museum.

In “center stage” public archaeology events, students staff one or two public archaeology events per quarter, held at History San José’s public facilities, as well as a special event at the San Jose Museum of Art (Sections 2.1.1 and 2.1.3).

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 at the Historical Archaeology Laboratory at the Stanford Archaeology Center (Figure 2.8). Students fulfill 24 hours (3 hours per week) of collections management service for the five unit option and 16 hours (2 hours per week) for the four unit option.

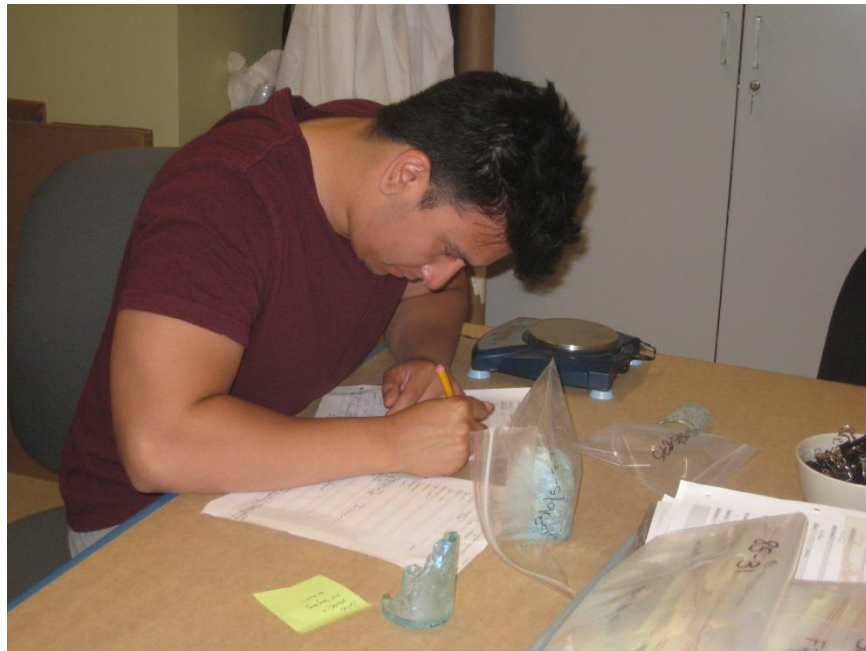


Figure 2.8 Nathan Acebo, a “Public Archaeology” student, analyzes glass tableware as part of “behind the scenes” collections management service.

During the new Summer Session of “Public Archaeology,” the “behind the scenes” aspect of the course was redesigned to introduce the students to the analysis of historical artifacts and to the Market Street Chinatown collection through a series of structured laboratory exercises. Alongside exercises introducing general concepts in archaeology, students worked with ceramic and glass artifacts in the collection. In addition to these lab-based activities, a campus tour and a tour of the Cantor Center for Visual Arts were also added to the course to engage the students with a variety of different contexts in which the public encounters archaeology and archaeological artifacts.





Figure 2.9 Zachary Lim and Shui Shen, “Public Archaeology” students in Summer Session 2014, work on lab-based exercises with MSCAP artifacts.

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.

### **2.2.2 Anthro 118A/AsnAmSt 118A: “Digital Heritage: Bringing the Past Online with the Chinese American Historical Museum”**

In addition to the “Public Archaeology” course that has been taught for the last three years, a new course based on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project was taught in Winter Quarter 2014. This course, Anthro 118A/AsnAmSt 118A: “Digital Heritage: Bringing the Past Online with the Chinese American Historical Museum,” was taught by Adam Nilsen, School of Education PhD student, with Justine Issavi, Anthropology PhD student, as Teaching Assistant and Megan Kane as Course Assistant. A more detailed description of this course can be found in Section 3.2 of this report.

## 2.3 Presentations

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

During 2013-2014, Project affiliates presented the following lectures related to the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project:

Kennedy, Ryan

- 2014 Fan and T'sai: The Archaeology of Food in the Market Street Chinatown. Anthropology Colloquium Speaker Series, Indiana University, February 10, 2014.
- 2013 Food, Taste, and Connections at the Market Street Chinatown. Theoretical Archaeology Group Conference, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, May 25, 2013.
- 2013 Beyond San Francisco: An overview of zooarchaeological research related to Chinese people in the United States. Archaeology Network Workshop of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project, Stanford University, October 12, 2013.
- 2013 From agave to ginkgo: an ethnobotanical study of the Market Street Chinatown. Presented in the symposium "Not every meal's a banquet: on the multivocality of food," organized by Claudine Vallieres. Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Honolulu, HI, April 3-7, 2013.

Voss, Barbara L.

- 2014 Burn layer: The archaeology of anti-immigrant violence. Chinese Historical and Cultural Project and History San José, San Jose, CA, August 3, 2014.
- 2014 Burn layer: The archaeology of anti-immigrant violence. Department of Anthropology, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA, February 19, 2014.
- 2014 Using digital heritage to solve the "space-time-body" problem. Annual membership dinner, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, Santa Clara, CA, February 10, 2014.
- 2014 Postcolonial and queer perspectives on the archaeology of empire. Program on Feminist, Gender, and Sexuality Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, February 5, 2014.
- 2013 Postcolonial and queer perspectives on the archaeology of sexuality. Department of Anthropology, Mills College, Oakland, December 5, 2013.

- 2013 Before and after the Transcontinental: reflections from San Jose's Chinatowns. Archaeology Network Workshop of the Chinese Railroad Workers in North America Project, Stanford, CA, October 12, 2013.

## 2.4 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 2013-2014, two articles authored by members of MSCAP were published:

- Cummings, L. S., B. L. Voss, B. L., C. Y. Yu, P. Kováčik, K. Puseman, C. Yost, R. Kennedy, and M.S. Kane. 2014. *Fan and Tsai: Intra-community variation in plant-based food consumption at the Market Street Chinatown, San Jose, California. Historical Archaeology* 48(2):143-172.
- Voss, B. L., A. W. Kwock, C. Y. Yu, L. Gong-Guy, A. Bray, M. S. Kane, and R. Allen. 2013. Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project: Ten years of community-based, collaborative research on San Jose's historic Chinese community. *Chinese America: History and Perspectives – The Journal of the Chinese Historical Society of America* 2013: 63-74.

## 2.5 Online Presence and Project Website

Over the course of the 2013-2014 academic year, the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project's internet presence has continued to cover the various activities, events, and developments that have become part of the Project in recent years.

The MSCAP website (<http://marketstreet.stanford.edu/>) has continued to provide updates on various facets of the Project through the Project blog. The website also provides downloadable digital copies of Project Progress Reports and Technical Reports. During 2013-2014, the following reports were uploaded to the website:

- the 2012-2013 MSCAP Progress Report;
- an amended and updated version of Technical Report #3: Archaeology of the Urban Environment;
- Technical Report #4: Microbotanical Plant Residues;
- Technical Report #5: Worth a Thousand Words; and
- Technical Report #6: Wood and Charcoal Specimen Analysis.



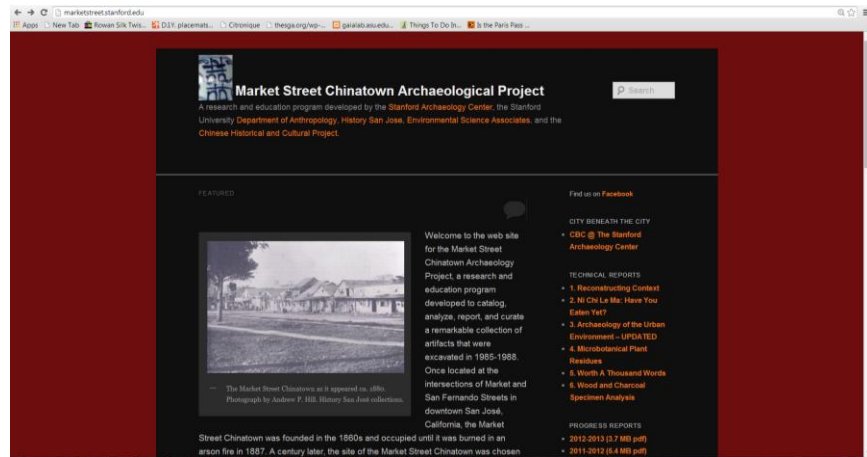


Figure 2.10 The home page of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project website.

The Project also developed a new web-based digital exhibit with History San José and the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, titled “There Was a Chinatown Here” (<http://www.chinesemuseum.historysanjose.org/>). More information about this website is provided in Section 3.0.

## SECTION 3.0

### DIGITAL EXHIBIT: “THERE WAS A CHINATOWN HERE”

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The idea of creating a new web-based digital exhibit originated from discussions at the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project. This section discusses the development and launch of that digital exhibit, “There Was a Chinatown Here,” along with the development of a new related course, “Digital Heritage,” offered in Winter Quarter 2014.

#### 3.1 “There Was a Chinatown Here”

As part of the Project’s 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Celebration in 2012, CHCP, History San José, and Stanford University Project members discussed the need for a flexible exhibit space that could communicate Project findings to the public in an interactive way. A pilot digital exhibit, featuring five artifacts, was developed during 2013 with support from the Stanford University Office of Community Engagement. The digital exhibit is intended to augment the Chinese American Historical Museum by using QR codes to link brick-and-mortar display cases to the web-based digital exhibit. The exhibit launched in November 2013.

Five objects were selected from the Market Street Chinatown exhibit case at the Chinese American Historical Museum at History San José: 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. These five objects were the focus of the pilot digital exhibit. In the Chinese American Historical Museum, a sign placed next to the case contains QR codes, which are two-dimensional bar codes that can be scanned by a smart phone or tablet (Figures 3.1 and 3.2). Each artifact has its own unique QR code, which when scanned directs the visitors’ web browsers to that artifact’s unique webpage.



Figure 3.1 Museum case at the Chinese American Historical Museum, displaying artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown. Small logos (marked in the picture by arrows) have been added to the case to indicate which artifacts are featured in the digital exhibition. The information stand located to the left of the display case provides the QR codes for each object.

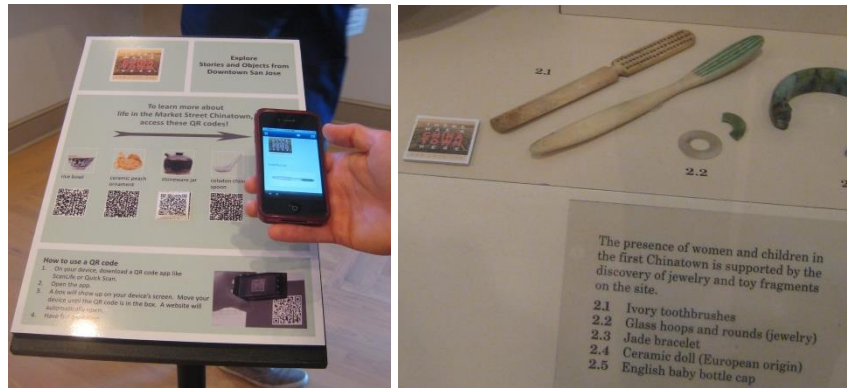


Figure 3.2 Close-up of the QR code display in the Chinese American Historical Museum (left) and the corresponding artifacts in the Market Street Chinatown display case (right).

The content for the website was developed by Stanford Project researchers Dr. Barbara L. Voss (Principal Investigator), Megan Kane (Collections Manager and Public Service Coordinator), Adam Nilsen (PhD student, School of Education), and Guido Pezzarossi (PhD student, Anthropology); CHCP members Brenda Hee Wong (President), Anita Wong Kwock (Past President), and Lillian Gong-Guy (Board of Directors); and History San José staff Alida Bray (President and CEO), Ken Middlebrook (Curator of Collections), and Catherine Mills (Curator of Library and Archives). They worked with each other and with additional members of CHCP to research the historical, cultural, and archaeological significance of each of the artifacts and recorded short videos of CHCP members sharing personal stories about the artifacts (Figure 3.3).



Figure 3.3 Adam Nilsen (left) interviews CHCP member Anita Wong Kwock about the celadon spoon included in the website.

The home page or Welcome Page for the website includes a slide show of historical photographs illustrating the history of the Market Street Chinatown and its “re”-discovery by archaeologists (Figure 3.4).

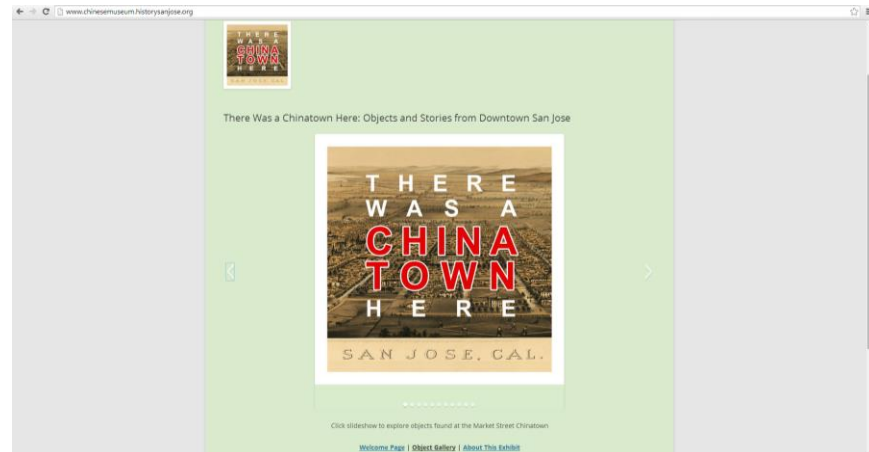


Figure 3.4 Screen shot of the Welcome Page of “There Was a Chinatown Here” website.

From the Welcome Page, digital exhibit visitors enter an Object Gallery (Figure 3.5) showing the five artifacts featured in the exhibits. Visitors can then select one of the artifacts to learn more about.

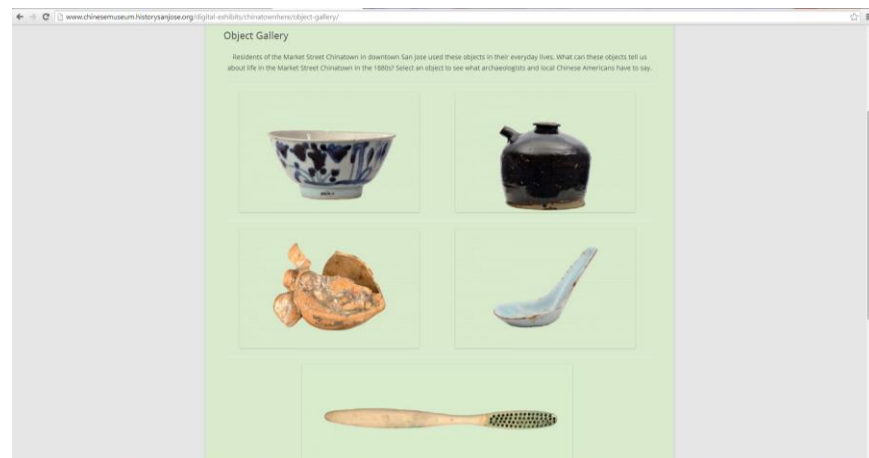


Figure 3.5 The Object Gallery.

From the Object Gallery, digital exhibit visitors enter specific Artifact Pages. (Visitors accessing the digital exhibit through QR codes at the Chinese American Historical Museum are taken directly to the Artifact Page of their choice.) Each Artifact Page (Figures 3.6 and 3.7) consists of a single artifact 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 fold down like an accordion, expanding to show text, images, videos, and sound clips that provide more information about the object.

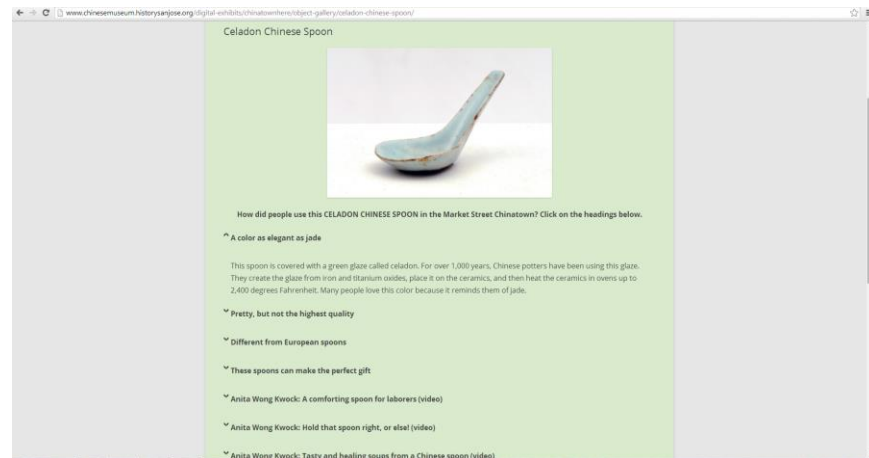


Figure 3.6 Artifact Page for the celadon spoon.

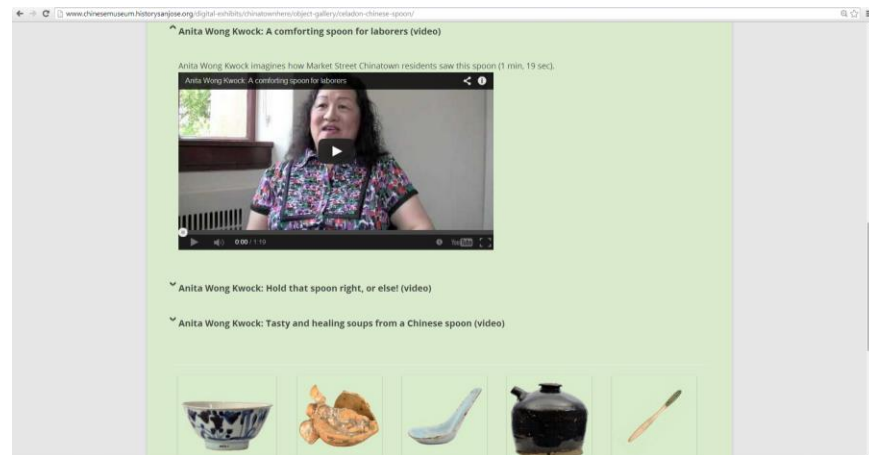


Figure 3.7 A video about the celadon spoon.

For visitors to the Chinese American Historical Museum, the digital exhibit allows them to directly access information about the objects in front of them, and to hear community perspectives about the history and culture of San Jose’s earliest Chinese residents. The digital exhibit also allows access to the artifacts for people who are not able to visit the Chinese American Historical Museum in person.

### **3.2 Anthro 118A/AsnAmSt 118A: “Digital Heritage: Bringing the Past Online with the Chinese American Historical Museum”**

Anthro 118A/AsnAmSt 118A: “Digital Heritage: Bringing the Past Online with the Chinese American Historical Museum” was offered in Winter Quarter 2014. The course was designed not only as a way of engaging students with the Market Street Chinatown collection and developing additional content for the “There Was a Chinatown Here” website, but also to introduce students to the increasing role that the internet and other digital media play in heritage, museums, and archaeology. As described in the course abstract:

Interpreting the past is no longer just for people like historians and archaeologists, and it’s no longer confined to the pages of books. More and more, community-based organizations are gathering stories and perspectives from everyday people, and they’re putting them out for the world to see online. With these big changes, what will be the future of thinking about the past? In this course, students will work through the dynamics of digital heritage through readings, discussion, and original research. The course centers around artifacts unearthed at the Market Street Chinatown in San Jose. Each student will analyze and gather stories relating to a single artifact in order to contribute to a multimedia exhibit for the Chinese American Historical Museum in San Jose. Class time will be devoted both to discussion and to work on artifact-based projects, and will also include a fieldtrip to the museum and collaboration time with members of the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project.

The course was offered in Winter Quarter 2014 with Adam Nilsen as Instructor, Justine Issavi as Teaching Assistant, and Megan Kane as Course Assistant. As a final project for the course, the students were tasked with selecting an artifact from a pre-approved list of artifacts in the collection and developing content that could be used on the website. This involved researching the historical, cultural, and archaeological significance of the object, writing seven to ten headlines and accompanying text about the object, interviewing CHCP members, and editing videos that could appear on the website.

Three students enrolled in the course. Marrisa Ferrante, a senior Archaeology major, selected the traditional Chinese medicine vial containing cinnabar to profile and was paired with CHCP member Lee Liu Chin. Molly Vorwerck, a senior in American Studies, selected the “Frozen Charlotte” doll to profile and was paired with CHCP member Sylvia Eng. Renjie Wong, a sophomore in Anthropology, chose the bear paw to profile and was paired with CHCP member Roger Eng.





Figure 3.8 Digital Heritage students are introduced to the Market Street Chinatown collection, and the artifacts to be included in the website. From left to right: Marissa Ferrante, Megan Kane (Course Assistant), Molly Vorwerck, and Renjie Wong.



Figure 3.9 Digital Heritage students and instructors visit the Chinese American Historical Museum. From left to right: Lillian Gong-Guy (CHCP Board Member), Megan Kane (Course Assistant), Justine Issavi (Teaching Assistant), Adam Nilsen (Instructor), Marissa Ferrante, Molly Vorwerck, Renjie Wong, and Anita Wong Kwock (CHCP Past President).





Figure 3.10 The three objects selected by the Digital Heritage students. From left to right: bear paw (Renjie Wong), Frozen Charlotte doll (Molly Vorwerck), and traditional Chinese medicine vial containing cinnabar (Marissa Ferrante).



Figure 3.11 Renjie Wong (left) interviews CHCP member Roger Eng (right).



Figure 3.12 Marissa Ferrante (right) interviews CHCP member Lee Liu Chin (left).

## SECTION 4.0

### CATALOGING AND COLLECTIONS MANAGEMENT

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Cataloging and analysis was a continued priority throughout 2013-2014. We focused primarily on cataloging two categories of ceramics this year: Asian stonewares (also called Chinese brown-glazed stonewares) and British whitewares. We continued the analysis of the Chinese brown-glazed stonewares and developed new analysis protocols for the British whitewares, glass bottles, and glass tablewares in the collection. In addition we completed cataloging several categories of small finds as part of the Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 collections management service-learning, including buttons, opium and tobacco pipes.

As of August 2014, the Market Street Chinatown collection contained a total of 456 file-size boxes of artifacts. Of these, 352 boxes have been cataloged, while 104 remain to be cataloged. In other words, approximately 77%, 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 4.1 Students from Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 cataloging Market Street Chinatown artifacts in the Historical Archaeology Lab.

The current catalog database includes 4,231 completed records from ARS Project 85-31, 4,533 records from ARS Project 86-36, and 712 records from ARS Project 88-91. Together these records represent 52,205 specimens representing an estimated 10,093 objects (excluding animal bone, botanicals, and some building materials, which have not been counted by specimen). The sum total of cataloged materials weighs more than 1,775 kilograms. A digital copy of the current catalog 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 4.1 and 4.2 provide a detailed account of the distribution and relative frequency of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of August 2014. 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 4.2, 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.

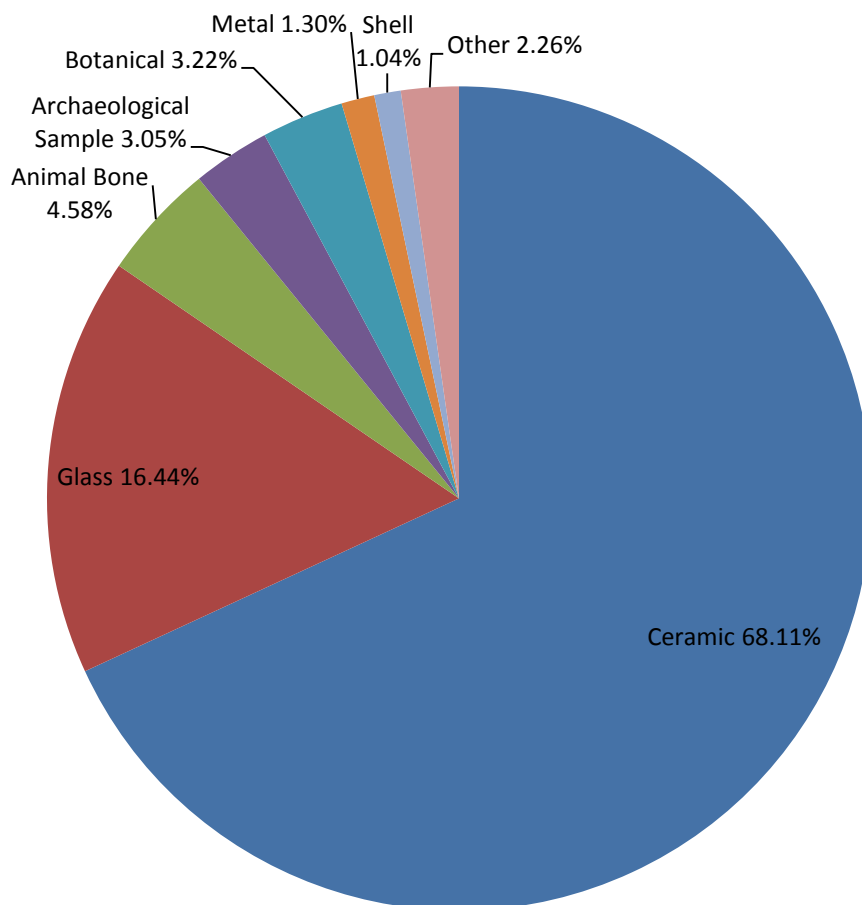


Figure 4.2 Frequency of catalog records by material type. (All material types less than 1.00% are included in Other.)

## 4.1 New Cataloging and Analysis Initiatives for 2013-2014

During the 2013-2014 academic year, we started several new cataloging and analysis initiatives, and continued several initiatives already in progress. 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.

### 4.1.1 Chinese brown-glazed stonewares

The Chinese brown-glazed stoneware (CBGS), also known as Asian stonewares, was 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. 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 a Microsoft 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 August 2014, 1033 specimens of CBGS have been analyzed, filling 41 file-sized boxes. In 2013-2014, we completed the cataloging and analysis of all previously uncataloged CBGS, and turned to the analysis of previously cataloged specimens. As of the writing of this report, analysis and re-cataloging of the CBGS from ARS Project 85-31 is underway and has been completed for Features 85-31/1 to 85-31/13.

#### **4.1.2 Food-related whiteware ceramics**

The second ceramic category to be systematically analyzed is food-related whiteware ceramics. Whiteware ceramics are white-bodied, industrially produced ceramics that were manufactured primarily in Great Britain and Ohio during the period of the Market Street Chinatown. During the 2013-2014 academic year we developed an analysis protocol for these ceramics and began analyzing the previously uncataloged whiteware ceramics from ARS Projects 86-36 and 88-91. The whitewares that are included in this phase of analysis are only those related to food preparation, service, and consumption. Other categories of whitewares, including decorative items, toiletry accessories, and household objects, are not included in this phase of analysis. The food-related whitewares are being analyzed 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 whitewares across the entire site; and third, the proper housing and ultimate curation of the whiteware assemblage.

The full protocol for the analysis of food-related whitewares can be found in Appendix H of the Laboratory Handbook. The form that was developed for the analysis of the whiteware 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 a Microsoft Access database that was developed for the whiteware analysis. A wide

variety of data is recorded about each specimen, including vessel form/type; the vessel elements present; the completeness of the overall vessel and of the vessel elements present; the size of the vessel and its components; the presence, location and method of any marks; all decoration present on the specimen, including object shape, relief decoration, and pigment decoration; and the condition of the specimen.

As of August 2014, 156 food-related whiteware specimens have been analyzed and entered into the Access database. In the coming academic year, we will continue to analyze and catalog the previously uncataloged whitewares in the collection. When those are complete, we will expand the analysis to those whitewares which are already cataloged.

#### **4.1.3 Buttons**

During the Spring Quarter section of Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 “Public Archaeology,” we focused the cataloging efforts of the students on two categories of small finds, the first of which was buttons. The uncataloged buttons in the collection were identified from the boxes of uncataloged small finds. Two elements of analysis were included in the basic cataloging procedure and recorded in the Remarks field: button size (diameter measured in millimeters) and fastening method.

A total of 437 buttons (132 from ARS Project 85-31, 268 from ARS Project 86-36, and 37 from ARS Project 88-91) were identified and cataloged from the Market Street Chinatown collection as of August 2014. A systematic analysis of the assemblage and the spatial distribution of the buttons of the collection can now be attempted, which may reveal information about the dress and clothing traditions of the Market Street Chinatown inhabitants.

#### **4.1.4 Opium pipe tops and tobacco pipes**

The second small finds category to be cataloged by the Spring Quarter 2014 students of Anthro 112-212/AsnAmSt 112 was ceramic opium pipe tops and tobacco pipes. Basic cataloging was completed on both the opium pipe tops and the tobacco pipes, following the procedures outlined in the MSCAP Laboratory Handbook.

As of August 2014 a total of 232 opium pipe tops (95 from ARS Project 85-31, 115 from ARS Project 86-36, and 22 from ARS Project 88-91) have been cataloged and a total of 37 tobacco pipes (17 from ARS Project 85-31, 19 from ARS Project 86-36, and 1 from ARS Project 88-91). Systematic analysis of these two assemblages and their spatial distributions within the site can now be completed.

#### **4.1.5 Pane or flat glass**

During spring 2014, the pane or flat glass in the collection was also systematically cataloged. This glass was likely used in construction/building settings, such as windows, tiles, etc. These materials were batch cataloged. Multiple bags from the same feature, excavation level, sub-context, and excavation date were consolidated when possible and assigned a single catalog number, if a catalog number was not previously assigned by ARS. In order to minimize the handling of the glass fragments, only batches under 50 fragments were counted. For those larger than 50 fragments, >50 was indicated in the Fragment Count field of the cataloging form. When these batches of flat glass were rehoused, they were rehoused in double bags of 4mm thickness in order to prevent cuts and scratches to those handling this material in the future.

As of August 2014, a total of 77 batches of pane or flat glass (55 batches from ARS Project 85-31 and 22 from ARS Project 86-36) have been cataloged. This accounts for a total of nearly 42 kilograms of pane or flat glass in the Market Street Chinatown collection.

#### **4.1.6 Glass medicine bottles**

Pearle Lun, a co-terminal BA/MA Anthropology student, began assembling, cataloging, and analyzing the glass medicine bottles in the Market Street Chinatown in spring 2014. This assemblage of glass medicine bottles will form the study collection for her thesis research into the medicinal practices of the Market Street Chinatown and the politics of medicine and race in 19<sup>th</sup> century San Jose.

The entire Market Street Chinatown collection was searched for glass medicine bottles, and likely candidates were pulled, those both cataloged and uncataloged. The glass cataloging/analysis protocol described in Appendix A of the Laboratory Handbook was augmented and adapted for this material category (these adaptations are described in full in Appendix A of the Laboratory Handbook). As a part of the cataloging process certain points of analysis are recorded for all glass bottles in the Remarks field of the cataloging form. These points include vessel elements present, manufacture process, bottle shape, finish style, and base profile.

As of August 2014, Ms. Lun had identified and cataloged a total of 194 glass medicine bottles and likely candidates in the collection.

### **4.2 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 an academic quarter, all artifacts cataloged during that quarter are boxed up and put into storage in the Stanford Archaeology Center artifact storage room (Figure 4.3). Artifacts from ARS Projects 85-31, 86-36 and 88-91 are kept separate. Within each ARS project, the artifacts are 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, the food-related whiteware ceramics analysis initiative, and the Burn Layer Project.

<b>Material type</b>	<b>Temporary Box Labels</b>
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
Spring 2014 cataloging	UR to UZ
Chinese brown-glazed stonewares - ANALYZED	ST-1 to ST-41
Burn Layer Project – CATALOGED	BL-1 to BL-10
British Whitewares – ANALYZED	WW-1 to WW-3

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



Figure 4.3 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 of the collection and use of the collection in public education programs.

#### **4.2.1 ARS Project 88-91 Bottle Glass Assemblage**

While assembling the study collection for Pearle Lun's analysis of the glass medicine bottles in the collection, it was discovered that a large portion of the glass artifacts recorded by Archaeological Resource Service (ARS) in their original catalog for ARS Project 88-91 are missing from the collection transferred to Stanford. Approximately 500 catalog numbers referencing glass artifacts recovered in ARS Project 88-91 were recorded by ARS. Only a few of these catalog numbers were found in two "small finds" boxes, and no boxes labeled as ARS Project 88-91 glass were found in the collection transferred to Stanford.

In an effort to track down the missing glass catalog numbers, Dr. Barbara Voss contacted ARS co-owners William Roop and Kathryn Flynn to see if any material from the Market Street Chinatown collection was still in their possession. Roop and Flynn indicated that they did not have any additional glass materials from the collection.

Additionally, Megan Kane worked with Ken Middlebrook, the Collections Manager for History San José, to search for the missing material in HSJ's storage facilities. As a part of this search, a 1997 inventory of the Stockton Street warehouse, where all of the Redevelopment Agency collections were held, was consulted. According to this inventory, as of 1997, there were only 15 boxes of material from ARS Project 88-91 in storage at the warehouse. All 15 of these boxes appear to have been transferred to Stanford, as this is the approximate number of boxes containing ARS Project 88-91 material in the Stanford collection. Our best conclusion based on this information is that at some point prior to 1997, a portion of the glass from ARS Project 88-91 was separated from the rest of the ARS Project 88-91 collection.

In order to document the absence of these artifacts in the collection, a notation is being entered into the catalog record for each missing glass artifact.

The discovery that some of the artifacts originally excavated from the Market Street Chinatown site are now missing is disappointing, but not unexpected. In the many years that passed between the original excavation of the collection and the start of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, the artifacts were repeatedly transferred without comprehensive inventory control. The significance of the artifacts may not have been understood, leading to accidental discard. Possibly some artifacts may have been taken by collectors or souvenir-seekers. As more of the collection is cataloged and analyzed, we are better able to evaluate the differences between the hand-written catalogs compiled by ARS archaeologists and the artifacts that are present in the Market Street Chinatown collection today. This enables us to better understand what the collection actually represents, leading to responsible interpretation of the remaining artifacts.

**Table 4.1 Distribution of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of August 21, 2014**

Material Type	No. of Cat.			Weight (g)
	Records	NISP	MNI	
Animal Bone	434	not recorded	not recorded	284,998.00
Archaeological Sample	289	not recorded	not recorded	617,104.20
Botanical	305	not recorded	not recorded	18,029.80
Building Material	9	30	9	16,203.30
Cellulose	4	4	4	3.20
Ceramic	6,454	43,451	7,968	681,931.80
Coal	4	3	3	27.00
Composite	68	294	71	2,020.20
Glass	1,558	5,824	1,628	146,750.80
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	270.10
Metal	123	838	130	5,159.10
Plastic	2	2	2	1.40
Shell	99	79	72	153.80
Stone	9	12	9	164.90
Textile	7	4	4	4.60
Other	96	1,648	184	2,341.90
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,476</b>	<b>52,205</b>	<b>10,093</b>	<b>1,775,295.70</b>

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**Table 4.2 Frequency of cataloged artifacts, by material type, as of August 21, 2014**

Material Type	No. of Cat. Records	NISP	MNI	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	4.58%	not recorded	not recorded	16.05%
Archaeological Sample	3.05%	not recorded	not recorded	34.76%
Botanical	3.22%	not recorded	not recorded	1.02%
Building Material	0.09%	0.06%	0.09%	0.91%
Cellulose	0.04%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%
Ceramic	68.11%	83.23%	78.95%	38.41%
Coal	0.04%	0.01%	0.03%	0.00%
Composite	0.72%	0.56%	0.70%	0.11%
Glass	16.44%	11.16%	16.13%	8.27%
Graphite	0.03%	0.01%	0.03%	0.00%
Indefinite	0.03%	0.00%	not recorded	0.00%
Ivory	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%
Jade	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%
Leather	0.06%	0.01%	0.03%	0.02%
Metal	1.30%	1.61%	1.29%	0.29%
Plastic	0.02%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%
Shell	1.04%	0.15%	0.71%	0.01%
Stone	0.09%	0.02%	0.09%	0.01%
Textile	0.07%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%
Other	1.01%	3.16%	1.82%	0.13%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project, 2013-2014 Progress Report