

DOWN TO THE LAST GRAIN OF RICE

Japantown Senior Apartments San José Archaeological Investigations Final Technical Report



Prepared for First Community Housing

April 2013

Cover. Lum family portrait, ca. 1921. From left to right: Chew (John),
Chin Shee, Sen, Bing Tsud, Foon. *Courtesy of Paul Lum.*

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Prepared for

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April 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Japantown Senior Apartments Project is the planned redevelopment of 0.55 acres on the west side of Sixth Street in San José, close to its intersection with Taylor Street. The Project site consists of the former City parking lot on the opposite side of Sixth Street from the former City Corporation Yard. The Senior Apartments Project site is within the boundaries of CA-SCL-742H (P-43-001102). This archaeological site is recorded by the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) as encompassing resources associated with historic-era Nihonmachi (or Japantown) and the Heinlerville Chinatown between Fourth, Seventh, Empire and Taylor streets.

In 2007, the City of San José issued a Draft Environmental Impact Report (DEIR, LSA 2007) for the planned redevelopment of the City's former Corporation Yard. The study area for that project included the current Project site. Archaeological testing and evaluation studies carried out in 2008 and 2009 identified two cultural deposits within the Project site that were determined to be eligible to the California Register of Historical Resources.

This report summarizes the 2008 and 2009 archaeological testing and evaluation studies as relevant to the current Project site; presents the findings of those studies including type of deposit, location, and a description of artifacts recovered; provides a historical overview and association for the deposits; and presents interpretation of the findings. This report satisfies the requirements of mitigation measures CULT-2a and CULT-2b of the Japantown Senior Apartments Project Environmental Assessment (ESA 2010).

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I. INTRODUCTION

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

This report presents important archaeological data recovered through excavation and archival research carried out at the Japantown Senior Apartments Project site. It provides a brief history of previous research regarding the site; summarizes the research design and methods of archaeological testing and evaluation studies; presents findings including type of deposits, locations, and a description of artifacts recovered during excavation; provides a historical overview and association for the cultural deposits based on documentary research and oral history interviews; evaluates the deposits for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources; and presents the archaeological findings.

This report satisfies mitigation measures CULT-2a and 2b of the Japantown Senior Housing Project (aka the Parking Lot site) Environmental Assessment (ESA 2010). These mitigation measures require creating an Archaeological Research Design, Testing, and Evaluation Plan (ARDTEP) and an Archaeological Treatment Plan (ATP), and carrying the plans. CULT-2b also requires that a technical report be produced to document the important archaeological discoveries made at the Senior Housing Project (the Parking Lot site). The current document satisfies both CULT-2a and 2b: it supplements the ARDTEP and ATP created for the adjacent City Corporation Yard site (ASC 2008a and 2008b), which included the current Project location, and provides a technical report on the discoveries.

PROJECT LOCATION AND SETTING

The Japantown Senior Apartments Project site is located in the historic core of San José, Santa Clara County, California. It is situated on the west side of Sixth Street, close to its intersection with Taylor Street (Figure 1). The site is currently paved and used as a parking lot. The Project site is within the boundaries of historical resource CA-SCL-742H (P-43-001102) recorded by the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) as encompassing historical resources associated with historic-era Nihonmachi (or Japantown) and the Heinlenville Chinatown between Fourth, Seventh, Empire and Taylor streets. Today, the Project site is at the northeast boundary of San José's contemporary Japantown, which has the distinction of being one of only three remaining historic Japantown communities in the United States.

The Project area is located in northern Santa Clara Valley, several miles south of the San Francisco Bay. It is situated on a generally level alluvial floodplain, approximately 0.6 miles east of the Guadalupe River and 1 mile west of Coyote Creek. Geologically, the Project area is underlain by Holocene-age alluvial sediments that were deposited after initial prehistoric human occupation of the region, likely within the past few thousand years.

PROJECT HISTORY

The City of San José issued a Draft Environmental Impact Report in 2007 (DEIR, LSA 2007) for the planned redevelopment of the former Corporation Yard in the city's Japantown district. The scale of the redevelopment project was anticipated in the DEIR to result in potentially significant impacts to Native American human remains that might exist in the Project area, and to historical resources (California Register of Historical Resources-eligible archaeological resources). This would constitute a substantial adverse change under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) if not mitigated. The DEIR proposed that certain



Figure 1. Project location, San José, California

measures be carried out to mitigate potential adverse effects on important archaeological resources that may be present on the Project site. In fulfillment of the requirements of the DEIR, the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC) produced a Research Design and Treatment Plan for prehistoric and historical archaeology, and carried out archaeological testing and evaluation at the Corporation Yard redevelopment project site.

The area of investigation for that program of archaeological testing and evaluation covered 6.35 acres and consisted of two areas; the Corporation Yard itself, covering an entire city block bounded by Jackson, Taylor, Sixth, and Seventh street; and the current Project site, which was at the time in use as a paved parking lot (Figure 2).

In March 2008, a multi-disciplinary team consisting of archaeologists from ASC and consultant Julia Costello and consulting historians Connie Young Yu and Charlene Duval carried out archaeological test investigations within the Project area. The excavation activities were documented for the public through a blog written by members of the excavation crew. Community representatives Rod Lum and Leslie Masunaga also participated in the field work and wrote about their experiences on the project blog. Seven trenches were opened by backhoe, and archaeological features uncovered and excavated by hand.

In April 2009, the team returned to the site for the data recovery phase of fieldwork. Six trenches designed to expand upon archaeological resources discovered during the testing phase were opened by backhoe, and newly discovered features were uncovered and excavated by hand. Two of the trenches excavated during the 2008 and 2009 fieldwork were located within the current Project area: Trench 1 and Trench 12 (Figure 3).

The current Project site was determined through geoarchaeological testing to have a low potential for prehistoric remains (Kajankoski 2007). No prehistoric remains were identified within the Project site during the course of the testing and evaluation studies.

METHODS

Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Fieldwork

Test excavations within the Project site began with mechanical trenching. A backhoe was used to remove soil from the trench a few inches at a time, directed by an archaeologist. Cultural layers identified within Trench 12 during mechanical clearing were exposed and excavated by hand; the excavation of cultural layers identified within Trench 1 continued mechanically under supervision of an archaeologist. After exposure, cultural features and layers were photographed, and mapped in relation to a permanent datum.

The hollow filled feature (Pit 170/171) identified through test trenching in Trench 12 was cross-sectioned and excavated stratigraphically. This method of excavation allowed archaeologists to examine the feature's structure and stratigraphic integrity, its approximate date of deposition, and the range and quantity of artifacts, in order to make a preliminary determination of its CRHR eligibility. The feature was documented through plan view and section drawings during and after excavation. Excavated soil was passed through a 1/4-inch screen to recover artifacts. Artifacts were also collected fortuitously during mechanical excavation in both trenches. Artifacts collected from the Project site were taken to the ASC lab for processing.



Figure 2. Testing and Evaluation Project Areas, 2008–2009



Figure 3. Japantown Senior Apartments Project Site with excavated archaeological trenches

Archaeological Lab Work

Cleaning and Labeling

Artifacts were cleaned and sorted by material type during the evaluation phase. Next, each artifact was labeled with a catalog number in a provenience-based system. Labeling was done in an inconspicuous area and as small and legibly as possible with white or black ink, depending on the color of the item to be marked. Paper tags were attached with 100 percent cotton string or monofilament to metal artifacts that could not be labeled. Items that cannot be labeled or tagged were bagged with paper tags, containing the catalog number. Every effort was made to keep the provenience information with the artifact.

Cataloging

Working with one material class (ceramics, glass, metal, etc.) at a time, labeled artifacts were spread out and sorted. Ceramics were sorted first by material (porcelain, white improved earthenware, Chinese brown-glazed stoneware, yellowware, etc.), form (plate, saucer, pitcher, etc.), and decoration (plain, molded, blue transfer print, etc.); glass by color (dark-olive, aqua, colorless, etc.), then form (bottle, drinking vessel, lamp chimney, etc.); metal by material (ferrous, copper-alloy, etc.) and function (nail, button, canning jar lid, etc.); and other items (buttons, bone artifacts, clay pipes, etc.) by material and function.

Faunal bone cataloging included, at minimum, scientific name, common name, number of identifiable specimens, and minimum number of individuals represented.

Artifacts were cataloged using a general functional classification loosely based on Stanley South's (1977) categories, modified and expanded for use with mid- 19th- to early-20th-century California sites. The materials are separated into broad Group divisions and then further split into Class and Subclass. Table 1 provides a list of frequently applied classifications used to define functional types.

Once the artifacts were sorted, they were physically cross-mended within the analytical unit using masking tape to temporarily mend the objects. After cross mending, the artifacts were cataloged into the ASC's cataloguing system (SHARD) and the MNI determined. MNIs are the minimum number of individual items, not the number of fragments, represented. For example, a bottle broken into ten pieces is only one bottle. Items to be discarded per the discard policy defined below were clearly defined and tabulated by count, weight, and other appropriate documentation.

Dating

Each artifact was studied to determine if it was temporally diagnostic. Makers' marks were combined with manufacturing techniques and decorative patterns, when appropriate, to assess manufacturing date. Marks were carefully documented and entered into the database exactly as they appeared so that other researchers know the basis of the assigned dates. Manufacturing techniques used for date determinations were clearly explained.

Databases and Data Entry

Once artifacts were sorted, mended, assigned functional classifications and MNIs, dated, and cataloged, they were entered in a database to generate tabulations to facilitate analysis. Table 2 lists the minimal information included in the database.

Table 1. Artifact Catalog Categories

Group	Class	Subclass Examples
Activities	Advertising	pins, signs
	Collecting	coral, stalactites, petrified wood
	Commerce	banks, coins, scale pans
	Entertainment	music (e.g., harmonicas) , games (e.g., checker pieces, dominos)
	Firearms	guns, ammunition
	Painting	paint brushes, paint cans
	Pets	bird feeders, dog collars
	Tools	axes, files, folding rulers
	Writing	pens, pencils, ink bottles
Domestic	Clothing/Footwear Maintenance	needles, bluing balls, shoe polish bottles
	Food	retail food containers (e.g., pickle bottles, Worcestershire sauce)
	Food Prep./Consumption	kitchen (e.g., baking pans, skillets), serving (e.g., platters, teapots), tableware (e.g., plates, forks), drinking vessels (e.g., tumblers, stemware, cups)
	Food Storage	canning jars, crocks
	Furnishings	furniture, decorative items (e.g., flowerpots, vases, mirrors)
	Heating/Lighting	lamps and chimneys, light bulbs, candle holders
Indefinite Use		identified items with more than one potential original use
	Misc. Beads	beads with more than one potential original use
	Misc. Closures	closures associated with contents of indefinite use
	Misc. Containers	bottles, jars, and cans with unidentified contents
	Misc. Metal Items	hardware metal artifacts (e.g., wire, sheet metal), items with more than one potential original use (e.g., bells)
Industrial		machinery, spark plugs, gears
Personal	Accoutrements	purses, eyeglass, jewelry
	Clothing	garments, buttons
	Footwear	shoes, eyelets, shoe buttons
	Grooming/Health	toiletry items (e.g., perfume bottles, brushes, chamber pots), medicine bottles (e.g., patent/proprietary, pharmacy, bitters, vials), syringes
	Social Drugs	retail alcoholic-beverage containers and closures (e.g., wine, beer, champagne, distilled beverages), spittoons, pipes, opium lamps and tins
	Toys	dolls, tea sets, marbles
Structural	Fixtures	sinks, toilets
	Hardware	hinges, brackets, nails
	Materials	bricks, window glass
Undefined Use		unidentified items (e.g., melted glass, amorphous metal), slag, coal

Table 2. Artifact Database Categories

Field	Information
Catalog Number	Individual provenience number.
Lot Number	Number assigned during cataloging.
Site	Site Trinomial.
Provenience	Feature number, layer, shovel test unit, survey area, etc.
Artifact Group	Functional Group (e.g., activities, domestic, personal).
Artifact Class	Functional Class (e.g., entertainment, food prep/consumption, grooming/health).
Artifact Type	Functional Subclass (e.g., games, kitchen, toiletry).
Artifact Description	What the artifact actually is (e.g., domino, skillet, basin).
Material	What is the artifact made of (e.g., porcelain, aqua glass, ferrous).
Makers' Mark/ Dating Information	Enter the makers' mark exactly as it is. If item is being dated by manufacturing techniques, enter the technique (e.g., two-piece mold, crown finish) as well.
Maker	Maker of item and, if needed, contents. Last name first.
Origin	Origin of items (e.g., East Liverpool, Ohio; Tunstall, England)
Beginning Date	Earliest possible date manufactured.
End Date	Latest possible date manufactured.
References	References as appropriate.
Whole Count	Number of whole/intact items.
Fragment Count	Number of fragments.
MNI	Minimum Number of Items.
Remarks	More thorough description of the item. Include fragment placement (e.g., base, rim), shape (e.g., oval), decoration (e.g., molded, painted), size (e.g., diameter, height, volume), and cross-mending information.
Percent Complete	Artifact completeness (e.g., <25%, 50-75%).

Discard Policy

Some types of materials were discarded after they had been analyzed based on lack of long-term research values, excessive quantity, poor condition, and/or health and safety risks, at the discretion of the Lab Manager. The discarded types include the following:

- Window glass
- Undiagnostic glass lamp chimney and bottle body fragments
- Nails (after being identified by type and given MNV totals)
- All leather and textiles (after being analyzed by a specialist. Leather requires treatment with potentially hazardous and flammable material in order to be preserved. Only leather artifacts with clear interpretive value would be treated in this way.)
- Metal scraps, sheets, strips, and wire
- Corroded, non-temporally diagnostic ferrous items including wire, pipes, cans and lids, bolts, tubes, pans, and straps
- Slag and amorphous metal and glass

Faunal Analysis Methods

Information on provenience, taxon, element, portion, side, epiphyseal-fusion status, butchering cuts, tool marks, taphonomic factors, and heat alteration were recorded for each faunal specimen using a computerized data-entry system (Gust 1995, 1996). The ASC's comparative collections were used for identification.

Archival and Oral History Research

Numerous secondary and primary sources were consulted to develop an understanding of the Chinese and Japanese occupation of the Project area, and the nature of material remains that might be encountered during archaeological investigations.

These resources were used to develop detailed residential and ownership histories for properties identified in this document as suitable for testing. This information has been summarized into documentary research tables (see Appendix A). Using historical sources to determine residential histories for Project area lots can be challenging. Data from different sources can be contradictory, and some secondary sources or interpretations may be out-of-date. In constructing occupation histories for urban lots, it is generally necessary to use multiple lines of evidence, such as federal census, city directories, family records and oral histories.

In the course of researching the Project area, the following repositories were consulted: map and newspaper collections at History San José (Sanborn maps); California Room of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Library (Sanborn maps, 1909 and 1924 block books, City of San José 1948 aerial photograph); San José State University; the Santa Clara County Surveyor's Office Map Archive (Map of Japantown parcels at northeast corner of Sixth and Jackson); Special Collections, King Library (Sanborn maps); and the maps located at City of San José Public Works.

Secondary Sources

Asian immigration to the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries has been the subject of considerable historical research. Scholars such as Daniels (1988) and Chan (1986)

provide contextual material for Asian settlement in California and the Asian community's role in the agricultural development of counties, including Santa Clara. The Chinese and Japanese settlement of Santa Clara County has also been the subject of detailed historical and oral-history research presented by Hom (1971), Lukes and Okihiro (1985), and Young Yu (1991). Both communities were subject to intense discrimination during the late 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. McClain (1994) and Pfaelzer (2007) provide valuable detail on this period, including the case against police harassment known as *Quen Hing Tong v. City of San José et al.* Previous cultural resource studies of San José Japantown (Carey & Co. Inc. 2004, 2006, 2007) and San José's Woolen Mills Chinatown (Allen et al. 2002) provide important contextual and comparative material.

Historic Maps

Maps provide valuable information on the development of the Project block. The Project area does not appear on the historic 1869, 1875, or ca. 1901 bird's-eye or panoramic maps of San José. The Sanborn Company insurance maps are crucial for understanding the evolving occupation of the Project area, including the locations of outbuildings, building footprints, and consistency of addresses. The maps have also provided important information on post-depositional activities that may have affected the survival of archaeological deposits.

Although there are a large number of Sanborn maps of San José in various repositories, there appear to have been only three original maps prepared for the city that are relevant to the occupation period of Heinlenville (1884, 1891, and 1915); other available maps are paste-corrected or revised versions of these. In the paste-correction process, the Sanborn Company issued to subscribers updates of small portions of its maps to reflect new or upgraded buildings. Subscribers applied these new paste-ups to the older maps to maintain their currency, until the point when the Sanborn Company issued completely new updated maps for a city or town. Sometimes it is possible to discern detail of earlier buildings under paste corrections. Other times, the pastes totally obscure the details of the earlier structures. Paste-corrected Sanborn maps are denoted in this report by both their original year and the last known year in which it was paste-corrected (e.g., 1884/1887). Such maps relevant for the Project area are 1884/1887, 1884/1889, 1884/1897, 1891/1901, 1891/1921, 1915/1929, 1915/1930, 1915/1932, 1915/1939, 1915/1950, 1915/1956, 1915/1957, 1915/61, and 1915/1969. These Sanborn maps are referenced according to the year of their last paste-correction in the References Cited section of this report.

Several memory maps that include the Project area have been prepared by previous residents of Heinlenville and Japantown, including the map created by Art Eng, born in Heinlenville in 1913, which is reproduced in Young Yu (1991:viii), a map by Dr. Tokio Ishikawa (1996), and a map by Sen Lum featured in *Images of America: Chinese in San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley* (2007:22). A map given in Lukes and Okihiro (1985:22–23) also provides valuable detail on the location of businesses and residences in Japantown, 1910–1920. Other maps relevant for the Project area include City of San José Block Books (City of San José 1909, 1924) and an aerial photograph taken in 1948 (City of San José 1948).

A significant archive of photographs is available that depicts the general layout of Heinlenville, its residents and families. These photographs provide information primarily on the settlement's Cleveland street facades. No photographs are known, however, that depict the backyard areas that were the subject of so many modifications during the settlement's history. Family-based research conducted primarily by Connie Young Yu has revealed a wealth of photographs recording Heinlenville's inhabitants (Young Yu 1991:iii, vi, 122).

Oral Histories

Transcripts of interviews taken in 1990 for the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project were reviewed. In addition, six oral histories were collected onsite during community outreach days during 2008 fieldwork. Five of the interviewees were former residents of Heinlerville and Japantown; Sharon Lum is the daughter of former Project site resident Foon Lum. Paul Lum, the son of Foon Lum's brother, John, was interviewed in 2012.

Previous Archaeological Surveys and Recorded Cultural Resources

ASC conducted a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of CHRIS for the purposes of the San José Corporation Yard Redevelopment Project in June 2007. This records search revealed that several studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project site, and a number of resources recorded including both prehistoric and historic sites. According to the NWIC records, only one investigation had been conducted which included the Project site (Banet et al. 1993). This study involved a literature review, archaeological and architectural field surveys and site evaluations. As the entire surface of the Project site was paved or covered by buildings at the time, Banet et al.'s (1993) study was unable to conduct an effective field inspection for prehistoric and historic-era archaeological resources, and as a result recorded no such resources. During archaeological monitoring for construction activities related to Banet's study, a domestic artifact filled feature was identified at 575 North First Street. As a result of this feature's discovery, the historic Japantown and Heinlerville areas were recorded at the NWIC as CA-SCL-742H, the boundaries of which encompass the current Project site (Yelding-Sloan and Garaventa 1993). The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has indicated that there are no properties listed in the Sacred Lands Files within or adjacent to the Project area.

II. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF THE SANTA CLARA VALLEY

The Santa Clara Valley was first visited by Europeans in the late 1760s. The reports of several exploratory parties, particularly that of Juan Bautista de Anza and Father Pedro Font in 1776, resulted in the establishment in 1777 of Mission Santa Clara and Pueblo San José de Guadalupe in the vicinity of what is now San José (Beck and Haase 1974:17). The Project area is located to the north and east of the Pueblo's original location. One of the settlement's economic mainstays was raising herds of cattle for the hide and tallow trade. Thus, the Project area may have been in use during the Spanish and Mexican periods for pasturing cattle.

The Gold Rush and the subsequent economic and population boom of the San Francisco Bay area led to the rapid development of livestock and grain-farming ventures—particularly wheat, oats, and barley—throughout the Santa Clara Valley. The valley was not only fertile and well watered, but close to important Bay area markets. The growth of agriculture in the valley was assisted by the development of a railroad link to San Francisco in 1864 and the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. It quickly became apparent that rather than grain crops, the Santa Clara Valley could be more profitably used for growing fruit, and acreage dedicated to fruit production began to increase from the 1870s. Successful experiments in fruit drying and canning led to the establishment of a modern fruit-drying plant, the Alden Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Company in 1874, and Dr. James Dawson's fruit cannery at 21st and Julian streets by 1872.

These experiments prompted the establishment of dozens of small-scale canneries and processors. The availability of land and subsurface water for irrigation encouraged many small-scale entrepreneurs to plant orchards. Between 1890 and 1900 the number of small farms (less than 100 acres in size) in Santa Clara County doubled, from 1,427 to 3,057 (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:15). By 1880, Santa Clara County was the preeminent California county in the value of its orchard products. Orchards, canneries, and packinghouses were among the major employers for San José's workers (Chan 1986:227).

DEVELOPMENT OF HEINLENVILLE CHINATOWN

Chinese Settlement in the Santa Clara Valley

Among San José workers were significant numbers of Chinese immigrants. The Chinese had first come to California in large numbers during the Gold Rush. Most came from the Kwangtung or Guangdong province of China, driven to immigrate by droughts, floods, and social upheaval. The majority came from impoverished, rural backgrounds. They planned to send money home and to ultimately return themselves to their villages with wealth gained from working in *Gum San*, or Gold Mountain (Young Yu 1991:4). Chinese immigrants to the Pacific Coast were generally from the Sze Yup (mostly from Toisan), Heungsan (later known as Chungsan), and Sam Yup districts of Kwangtung province. Stepping off the boat in ports such as San Francisco, they were met by representatives from their *hui quin*, or district association, who would guide them into employment opportunities. Once immigrants arrived in America, "Where they came from, their villages, their dialect, their district determined where they would live and work" (Young Yu 1991:4). Immigrants quickly transferred clan kinship and loyalties from home into family and district associations and tongs, which were to become such important organizing institutions within American Chinatowns (Young Yu 1991:4).

From the 1860s to the 1880s, Chinese workers came in large numbers to the Santa Clara Valley seeking work in orchards, strawberry fields, farms, mining, manufacturing, and as domestic help (Allen et al. 2002:12; Chan 1986:129). They became a crucial source of cheap labor to the valley's embryonic fruit-growing industry. The Chinese population in the Santa Clara Valley grew rapidly from the 1860s through the 1890s, as indicated by the biennial U.S. Census (Table 3). The actual population at any one time could vary considerably. Since many Chinese were itinerant seasonal workers in the construction or agricultural industries, it is likely that Santa Clara's population was much higher during the summer harvest season. Most of these workers were men, either single or with wives and families waiting in China for their return. They were an attractive workforce for farmers and developers, willing to work for significantly smaller wages than their Euroamerican counterparts, and with the reputation of dependability, adeptness, and efficiency (Daniels 1988:19). Many found work in the Santa Clara Valley orchards and fields: it has been estimated that in 1880, 32.8 percent of farm labor in the county was provided by Chinese (Chan 1986:306, Table 25).

Early Chinese Settlement in San José

Market Street and Vine Street Chinatowns

The first Chinatown in San José was developed at the intersection of Market and San Fernando streets by the late 1860s. When this was destroyed by fire in 1870, the Chinese community relocated to Vine Street, adjacent to the Guadalupe River. The 1870 Census revealed that this Chinatown was the home of over 500 Chinese. By 1872, however, the Vine Street Chinese community had returned to its original central location on Market Street. This reoccupied Chinatown contained an array of shops and services and served as an important civic and social center for Chinese workers in the Santa Clara Valley. San José residents from the 1870s remembered that, on weekends, Chinese employed on Alviso strawberry farms came into Chinatown to socialize and pick up supplies (Young Yu 1991:23).

Anti-Chinese Activism

Chinese immigrants had faced prejudice and hostility since their first arrival in California during the Gold Rush. Exacerbated by widespread economic depression in the 1870s, labor and political agitators stirred public feeling against Chinese workers and Chinese immigration. Nativist organizations such as the Anti-Coolie Association and the Supreme Order of the Caucasians lobbied for boycotts of Chinese labor. The Chinese workers' reputation for cheapness and dependability stood them in good stead, however, and they continued to find employment with West Coast manufacturers and farmers, who needed their low-priced labor to compete with East Coast counterparts. Heightened public emotions led to numerous riots and attacks on Chinatowns throughout the American West, including Denver, Tacoma, Eureka, Chico, and Truckee (Young Yu 1991:13). In 1882 the U.S. Government passed the Chinese Exclusion Act, which prohibited immigration of Chinese laborers, and prevented those already in the country from easily returning after visits home.

San José proved to be no exception to the rising tide of anti-Chinese sentiment. Incidents of public abuse and even stoning became commonplace, encouraging San José's Chinese residents to stick closely to the security of Chinatown. Many of San José's most prominent businesses boasted that they only employed "first class white labor" (Young Yu 1991:25, 27). The anti-coolie movement's pressure to only hire white labor made little impact on Santa Clara farmers, who not only could not afford to do without low-cost Chinese labor; many had also developed close working relationships with their long-term Chinese employees. Plans in the early 1880s by the City of San José to modernize the town led to calls to remove

Table 3. Chinese and Japanese Populations in Santa Clara County, 1860–1940

Year	Chinese	Japanese
1860	22	-
1870	1,525	-
1880	2,695	-
1890	2,723	27
1900	1,738	284
1910	1,064	2,299
1920	839	2,981
1930	761	4,320
1940	555	4,049

From Lukes and Okihiro (1985:19)

the Market Street Chinatown from its prominent downtown location, but on 4 May 1887 arson completely destroyed the quarter. The *San José Daily Herald* of the following day announced that “Chinatown is dead. It is dead forever” (cited in Young Yu 1991:30). Reports of Chinatown’s demise, however, were much exaggerated, since within 10 days prominent Chinese merchants, working with local businessman John Heinlen, were already making plans for a new Chinatown on Heinlen’s land at Fifth and Taylor streets. At the same time, some of the displaced Market Street community moved to the vicinity of the San José Woolen Mills factory, which employed large numbers of Chinese. The Woolen Mills Chinatown, buoyed by employment opportunities in nearby factories and canneries, survived until 1902 when it was destroyed by fire (Allen et al. 2002:9–11).

Establishment of Heinlenville

John Heinlen was a German immigrant who established himself in San José as a farmer and businessman. His assistance to the Chinese provoked immense public outrage. At a time when those whites who supported the Chinese were seen as race-traitors, Heinlen’s actions seemed inexplicable to many (Young Yu 1991:13). An intensely private man, neither he nor his family ever expressed the reason behind his steady support for San José’s Chinese. Despite public meetings, lawsuits, and threats, in mid-1887 Heinlen retained prominent local architect Theodore Lenzen, who was also commissioned to design San José’s new City Hall, to design what he and the Chinese merchants intended to be a permanent home for San José’s Chinese population. Aware of the history of arson attacks against San José’s Chinatowns, and seeking to avoid furnishing the public with further ammunition, Heinlen and his Chinese collaborators specified that the new Chinatown was to be built in brick, and would be supplied with both piped water and sewers. Quen Hing Tong signed the master lease with Heinlen for \$1,500 per month (Pfaelzer 2007:238).

Lenzen’s plans outlined six blocks of structures, some two-storied, with restaurants and stores lining Cleveland Street (referred to by residents as Cleveland Avenue – pers. com. Young Yu 2007), and dwellings and tenements along the secondary Clay, Dupont and Kearney streets (named after streets in San Francisco’s Chinatown). Streets were dirt with wooden boardwalks. A water tank and artesian well on Seventh Street supplied piped water. Rents were set for each of the buildings according to their size and use, with Heinlen paying the necessary property taxes. Sanborn Company fire insurance maps (1884/1887, 1884/1889, 1891, 1884/1897, 1891/1901, 1915, 1891/1921, 1915/1929, 1915/1930, 1915/1932, 1915/1939, 1915/1950,

1915/1956, 1915/1957, 1915/61, and 1915/1969) provide detailed information on the physical configuration and development of the settlement. Tenants of the new buildings included general merchandise stores, butchers, and tongs and district associations. Families lived in the back or above their stores, while headquarters of district associations such as the Sze Yup and Yeung Wo housed many of the bachelor workers (Young Yu 1991:39–40). In order to ensure both security and privacy for the residents, Heinlen requested that the new Chinatown be surrounded by a high wooden fence topped with barbed wire. Gates in the fence, located on Taylor, Sixth, and Seventh streets, were locked each night, and the area patrolled by a white guard hired by the Chinese community leaders. Signs in English were posted at each entrance announcing “No Entrance” and “Private Grounds”; under trespass common law, the Chinese, being legal tenants, could control access to Chinatown. White agitators tore down signs and parts of the fence, which were always rebuilt (Pfaelzer 2007:238). Chinese workers also constructed a large temple for the five deities, the Ng Shing Gung on Cleveland near Taylor Street, to serve all districts and dialects represented in the town. For the Chinese community of San José, it was a promising new start, at a time when anti-Chinese laws and regulations were curtailing the options of other Chinese immigrants throughout the United States.

Heinlenville (also called the “Sixth Street Chinatown,” “Cleveland Avenue,” or *San-Doy-Say Tong Yun Fow* by its Chinese residents) quickly became the center for Chinese life in San José. It contained the Ng Shing Gung temple and a variety of merchants, butchers, barbers, traditional doctors, and medicinal herb shops. By the early part of the 20th century, the main stores were Sing Chong (groceries and meat), Tuck Wo (merchandise and groceries), Kwong Wo Jan (merchandise, groceries, and some herbs; operated by Young Soong Quong, Figure 4), and Kow Kee (which sold roast pork from pigs butchered in town). Other stores included an herb and drug store operated by Wong Lo Shun; Kwong Sang Wo (fish, meat, poultry, and vegetables); and Kwong Lun Hing (dry goods). By the 1920s, three small clothing manufacturing businesses, along with at least three restaurants, operated in Heinlenville—the best known of them being the Ken Ying Low Restaurant operated by the Ng family. Many of the Heinlenville stores were associated either with a particular clan or Chinese region, such as the Sze Yup. For instance, the Ken Ying Low restaurant’s owners sponsored the immigration of many Ng clan members, who would work in the restaurant for a time to pay off the cost of their passage from the home country (Young Yu 1991:63, 65).

Ng Shing Gung Temple

The heart of the new community was the Ng Shing Gung Temple. As a Taoist temple it did not hold organized services, but was a place to pray and make offerings of food or whiskey (Chan 1990:3). The temple altar was on the second story, while community activities including a Chinese language school were located on the ground floor. The temple building also housed a caretaker (Chan 1990:4). Religion was the center of many Chinese festivities in Heinlenville, including the preeminent annual festival of *Da Jiu* that drew people from Chinese communities across northern California (Figure 5). This event, celebrated in the summer, was based on a traditional Cantonese village festival, and honored the departed; its name means ‘feeding the hungry ghosts’ (Young Yu 1991:57). The festival, which ran for four days and three nights, included Chinese opera staged with hired singers and an orchestra, as well as feasts and the parading and hanging outside of the temple of 8- to 10-foot-tall papier-mâché effigies of deities, which were later burned. Community members and businesses, particularly gambling houses, contributed the funds required to stage the festival (Eng 1990:4; Lee 1990:2).

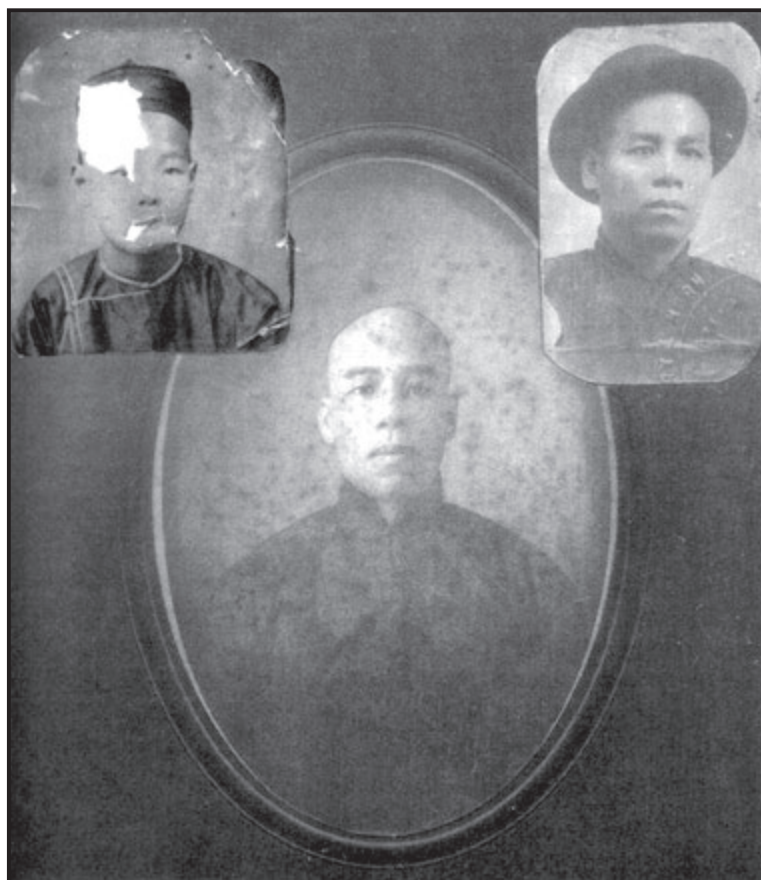


Figure 4. Passport and identification photographs of Young Soong Quong. A long term resident of Heinlerville, he came to the United States as a laborer in 1881 at the age of 11, and eventually opened the Kwong Wo Jan store at 34 Cleveland Avenue (Young Yu 1991:66-67). *Courtesy of Connie Young Yu.*

Agricultural Workers and Heinlerville

Heinlerville operated as a support center for Chinese farmers and farmworkers in Santa Clara Valley, who visited town regularly for supplies, social contact, and entertainment. Most of the actual residents of Heinlerville owned stores, restaurants, or gambling parlors. Many of the merchants were in partnership with merchants from San Francisco Chinatown (District Court of the U.S. in and for the Northern District of California 1894). People often lived behind or above their businesses rather than having a separate dwelling: “The front part is the store, the back part is the living quarters, the kitchen, the bedroom” (Wong 1990:3, 5, 7). Connie Young Yu recounts an old saying among overseas Chinese: there were three types of businesses open to them: laundries, restaurants, and gambling. Although laundries and restaurants were indeed important in Heinlerville, gambling was the economic mainstay of the community (Young Yu 1991:71). It played not only a crucial economic role, but was an important social activity. Gambling parlors provided free food and snacks, increasing their appeal to workers (Lee 1990:10). Gambling games included not only *fan-tan*, but *pai gow*, a domino game, and the lottery, also known as *baakgapbiu*, or ‘pigeon ticket.’ Although there were dedicated gambling parlors, it was not uncommon for stores such as the Sing Chong store to include a partitioned gambling section. Customers included Chinese and Asian agricultural workers, Japantown



Figure 5. The Ng Shing Gung temple hung with papier-mache' guardian effigies during *Da Jui* "Feast of Hungry Ghosts" (Young Yu 1991:56). *Courtesy of History San José.*

residents, and also white men. While gambling was illegal in San José, authorities generally turned a blind eye to the gambling in Heinlenville (Young Yu 1991:72, 75).

Many workers in the seasonal business of farm laboring paid for room and board in Heinlenville stores and businesses during their down periods: "People who work on the farms, they use that like a headquarters. When they're not working, they board, room and board there. Of course, when the season's on, then they stay at the ranches. So [Heinlenville] it's more or less like a boarding house. . . . There's no families. And . . . they just wait out the season till the next season comes around" (Lee 1990:3-4). Seasonal workers clustered around the stores and businesses that were closely associated with their district association or clan. Such stores often operated as labor contractors and offered the men small services such as lending money, pawning goods, storing possessions, and providing an address at which to receive mail: "one of the most important things in those times were receiving mail from their families in China" (Lee 1990:4; Young Yu 1991:63).

District Associations and Tongs

For many bachelor immigrants, tongs and district associations took the place of family in providing security, companionship, and a sense of identity. District associations were open to all from a particular Chinese region. They assisted in immigration and legal matters, facilitated the return of a member's remains to China in the event of death, and were local liaisons with the Chinese Six Companies, which was the group of district associations that coordinated Chinese immigrant protests against discriminatory state and federal laws. The three major district associations in Heinlerville were the Sze Yup, Sam Yup, and Yeung Wo (mostly Heungsan people). The Sze Yup had their headquarters on Clay Street, with the first floor being a boarding house for single men, and the district association rooms, located on the second floor, containing an altar (Young Yu 1991:68). Disputes in Heinlerville were customarily settled by a council of male elders made up of heads of stores, associations and tongs. Similar to the Chinese district associations was the Chee Kong Tong or Chinese Free Masons. This organization, which took members regardless of their origin region in China, was prominent not only in Heinlerville but also in the Chinatowns of Monterey, Salinas, and Watsonville (Young Yu 1991:69).

Tongs however became the most notorious manifestation of group societies in U.S. Chinatowns: former residents of Heinlerville noted that they played a substantial role in the community's life (Wong 1990:4). Tongs were essentially racketeering organizations, prominent particularly in the gambling business. There were two main tongs in San José: the Hop Sing and the Hip Sing. Each maintained a headquarters in Heinlerville; in about 1912, the Hop Sing Headquarters was located at 28 Cleveland Street. The tongs were deeply involved in the gambling business in Heinlerville, resulting in several so-called tong wars, including the most famous incident in 1923 when armed tong members drove down Cleveland Street and two men were killed. Most gambling operators would join one of the tongs for their own protection, although coercion was not involved (Eng 1996:10–11): unlike other racketeering organizations, tongs did not exhort protection money or otherwise prey on the community. In Heinlerville, tong heads and members lived as part of the community and were major contributors to community organizations and ventures (Young Yu 1991:70). Each tong would hold an annual feast in a local restaurant (Lee 1990:10–11).

Women and Families in Heinlerville

By the 1920s, the bachelor society that had characterized Heinlerville's early years was all but gone. James Chan, who was born in 1917 in Heinlerville, remembers only four or five elderly single men remaining in the town (Chan 1990:7). Chinese merchants, who were the bulk of Heinlerville's householders, had been allowed under the 1882 Exclusion Act to bring their families from China (Figure 6). The role of women and children in increasing the permanence of Chinese communities was decried by many Euroamerican commentators. Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, who presided over the case resulting from the expulsion of the Chinese community from Eureka in 1885, noted that if Chinese immigrants "never bring their women here and never multiply . . . , their presence would always be an advantage to the State. . . . When the Chinaman . . . don't bring his wife here, sooner or later he dies like a worn out steam engine, he is simply a machine, and don't leave two or three or half a dozen children to fill his place" (Sawyer, cited in Pfaelzer 2007:208). The growing presence of women and children did change the character of Heinlerville (Figure 7). Wives helped run stores, and looked after children. While many who had come from China in the early years continued to wear traditional clothing, later wives and their daughters increasingly adopted more westernized styles. The town's children, who attended Chinese language school from 5 to 8 p.m. in the temple, also attended American school during the day (Chan 1990:4). They played baseball



Figure 6. Mr. and Mrs. Young Soong Quong and their sons, Ming (George) and Jun (John). The couple was reunited after a separation of 16 years when she was permitted to immigrate to the U.S. (Young Yu 1991:68).
Courtesy of Connie Young Yu.

and other games in a small field across from the temple, and often played baseball against kids from Japantown (Eng 1990:4; Lee 1990:6).

Heinlerville and the Broader San José Community

Heinlerville flourished despite continued political and public harassment, including the federal Geary Act in 1892 that extended the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act for another 10 years, and required all Chinese residents to file for a certificate of registration—the hated *chak chee*, or photo passport, which had to be carried everywhere—or to face deportation (Young Yu 1991:45). The passage of the Geary Act, fought against ferociously by the San Francisco Six Companies, was seen as an enormous blow to the U.S. Chinese community—local San José papers recorded “Mourning in two Chinatowns” upon its passing. The community also faced local harassment. In the fall of 1891, Heinlerville merchant Quen Hing Tong sued the mayor and police commissioner of San José, accusing them of using three “Special Police Officers” to patrol Chinatown stores, and intimidate residents and customers. The plaintiffs submitted affidavits from 10 Chinese merchants who claimed that because of the constant presence of the three officers, they were two months behind in rent and owed \$2000 (Ninth Circuit Court 1894; Pfaelzer 2007:241). The case, although ultimately unsuccessful, did place anti-Chinese activists on notice that the Heinlerville community would resist any attempts to drive them from their homes and businesses.



Figure 7. Sam (Wah Leh) Lee and James (Mun Gai) Chan playing in Heinlenville, ca. 1918. Sam Lee's father owned two stores in Heinlenville, while James Chan's father worked as a cook at the Ken Ying Low Restaurant (Young Yu 1991:63). *Courtesy of Connie Young Yu.*

The Chinese community gradually expanded into the vacant land to the south of its original Heinlenville buildings, intermingling with the surrounding Japanese settlement that had begun establishing itself there in the 1890s. Relations between the two communities were cordial, even if there was little active socializing. Tuck Wo general merchandise store on the corner of Cleveland and Clay streets was popular with the Japanese, as it was the first store to extend them credit in the 1890s. Japanese families and farm workers would come into Heinlenville restaurants on the weekends for Chinese dinners (Lee 1990:7). Overall however, Heinlenville remained a true enclave within the broader San José community—it was very rare to see non-Chinese there: “You very seldom see Caucasians inside of Heinlenville. Mostly the Chinese, whole families, play with each other, talk to each other. They shop there, then they go back home—which is within Heinlenville itself” (Chan 1990:4).

Heinlenville was also surrounded by a sizable Italian neighborhood. The Italians and Chinese appear to have had relatively harmonious relations; Heinlenville children, at least, noticed little discrimination (Chan 1990:6; Lee 1990:5, 7; Wong 1990:3). The major reason for this was the integrated school system in San José, which was often not the case in other Asian communities, such as Sacramento Delta towns. Another ethnic group that settled in the vicinity of Heinlenville towards the end of the 19th century were members of San José's gradually increasing African American community. African Americans rented rooms in Chinese-run boarding houses, and some purchased property on the fringes of Heinlenville.

John Heinlen died in December 1903. His children continued as landlords for Chinatown and maintained their father's tradition of cordial and respectful dealings with the Chinese community. Two of Heinlen's children, Mary and Marion Albert, personally walked around the stores of Heinlenville to collect rents. Heinlenville suffered damage in the 1906 earthquake although it was not comparable to Chinatown in San Francisco, which was largely destroyed. Local merchants took the opportunity to remodel and expand buildings. The period following the earthquake was one of general prosperity due to the booming times in the local agricultural industries (Young Yu 1991:60).

Dissolution of Heinlenville

Despite Heinlenville's early success, its population began to dwindle during the 1920s. Young Chinese Americans who had grown up in the community saw their future in business or industry rather than the traditional jobs of keeping stores or gambling parlors. Filipino workers were beginning to flood into the Santa Clara Valley, filling the void left as the aging Chinese farm workforce retired or returned to China. The 1882 Exclusion Act and 1892 Geary Act had prevented any new immigration of Chinese laborers to take their place. Heinlenville had traditionally operated as a service center for Chinese farm laborers. As they disappeared from Santa Clara Valley, Heinlenville began to suffer (Lee 1990:9). In addition, people found that they could increasingly afford better housing outside the confines of the original, aging Heinlenville buildings, as did James Chan's family: "we moved out. . . . find a little better place to live, and as we move out nobody would move into these shacks. . . . And one by one they boarded it up, and pretty soon there's no one there at all" (Chan 1990:4). Many moved into nearby Japantown, while others left and went to San Francisco Chinatown (Wong 1990:4). By the early 1930s, Santa Clara County's Chinese population had decreased to less than 1000 people (Table 3). The Depression had a severe effect on the John Heinlen Company, which had remained Heinlenville's landlord. Suffering from the effects of a collapsing rental market, the Company declared bankruptcy in 1931. The Chinatown land was sold to cover the Company debts, and the buildings began to be razed the same year; many remaining residents moved to sections of Sixth and Jackson streets, traditionally part of Japantown (Young Yu 1991:108).

The advent of World War II devastated San José's Japantown as the entire Japanese community was evacuated and sent to the assembly center at Tanforan for assignment to internment camps. The repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943 and changing social attitudes removed much of the impetus for Chinese-Americans to gather in Chinatowns for protection and support, and the community began to slowly disperse. In 1949 the Ng Shing Gung temple, the last symbol of Heinlenville was demolished. The block bounded by Taylor, Jackson, Sixth, and Seventh streets was gradually taken over by the City of San José for use as a Corporation Yard, and the remains of Chinatown were buried under asphalt and buildings.

DEVELOPMENT OF SIXTH STREET NIHONMACHI – JAPANTOWN

Japanese Immigration to California

In 1853, after 200 years in which contact with foreign traders was strictly controlled, Japan was forced to open itself to U.S. trade and diplomatic relations by Commodore Matthew Perry. By 1868, the Meiji Restoration heralded a period of intense social and cultural upheaval in Japan that resulted in the rapid industrialization and modernization of the society, and the imposition of westernized military reforms. Many Japanese developed an enormous interest in western culture, including U.S. democratic ideals. In 1869, young Japanese men began arriving in California intent on pursuing education and cultural enrichment before returning home. These were the first Japanese immigrants to the United States. Due to social and economic upheavals wrought by the processes of modernization, however, these young men were rapidly succeeded by immigrants from Japan's traditional peasant class, who sought financial opportunities and social advance not available in their home country. From the 1880s U.S. legal barriers to Japanese immigration were relaxed, greatly encouraging the flow of immigrants to Hawaii and the West Coast (Carey & Co. 2006:3).

The Japanese in Santa Clara County Agriculture

While Chinese labor was an essential component in the early development of Santa Clara County's fruit-growing and processing industries, the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act halted the flow of new Chinese laborers into California. This shift presented a crisis for fruit growers, who initially tried to cope with the decreased availability of Chinese workers by hiring white labor, namely Portuguese and Italians. The growers found that "it was more inconvenient to obtain them [white men] than it had been to obtain the Chinese because they were not organized into groups, did not remain on the ranch year after year as the typical Chinese had done, and were not so skillful in their work" (U.S. Immigration Commission, *Reports: Immigrants in Industries XXIV* 1911:200, cited in Lukes and Okihiro 1985:20). Growers and fruit packers eventually turned to Asian immigrant groups many of whom came from agricultural backgrounds, such as those from Japan and the Philippines, to provide handwork while they retained white workers (including ethnic whites such as southern European immigrants) for supervisory and teamster roles (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:20). Japanese immigrants began to move into the valley in large numbers after 1900 (Table 3). These new workers readily found work in the seed farms, orchards, and strawberry fields of the valley, alongside members of the gradually dwindling Chinese labor force.

The Issei, or first-generation Japanese immigrants, were largely a mobile, bachelor society, whose members generally intended to work and then return to Japan, a practice that came to be called *dekasegi rodo*, from the phrase for traditional trips of country dwellers to the city in search of temporary, seasonal work (Aoki 1998:Footnote 25). California's Japanese immigrants followed the crops alongside other immigrant laborers—the Chinese, Filipinos or southern Europeans. They worked either through the Sacramento Delta and Central Valley, or south through coastal valleys to Salinas and San Luis Obispo. Workers might arrive in the Santa Clara Valley to work the strawberry crop from April through June, staying on through August for the apricot, pear, and prune harvest, and then on to Fresno in the late summer to pick grapes (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:21). Aiding the Japanese workers in their search for work in Santa Clara Valley was the traditional method of using labor contractors to obtain necessary workers. The Japanese, like the Chinese and Italians, readily participated in systems of ethnicity-based labor contracting and labor gangs (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:21).

Until about 1907, Japanese labor was welcomed in the United States as an alternative to the Chinese; in 1905 the *San José Mercury* could state that “we are learning to dissociate the Chinese and the Japanese—and to the later [sic] we now attribute many of the national characteristics that the European nations admire and possess” (*San José Mercury* 18 January 1905, cited in Lukes and Okihiro 1985:50). In the aftermath of the 1905 Russo-Sino War, however, as America began to recognize the military potential of the Japanese, many began to reevaluate their desirability as immigrants. This was exacerbated on the local level in areas such as Santa Clara Valley where Japanese farm labor became dominant, even replacing white women and children in fruit picking and packing work. Just over two years after its glowing report of Japanese labor in 1905, the *San José Mercury*, in speaking of the “Japanese problem,” claimed that: “John Chinaman, once believed to be the greatest menace that confronted the future of the Pacific coast, has become, by contrast with his Mongolian neighbors, quite a respectable citizen. The Chinaman is content to earn his living as a laborer, a cook, and is seldom in competition with white merchants . . . he has never presumed to dare the wrath of the whites as the later-arriving Jap is now doing” (*San José Mercury* 21 September 1907, cited in Lukes and Okihiro 1985:51–52). Like the Chinese, the Japanese were the subject of numerous acts of harassment and violence as they began to develop a permanent presence in the country. In response to the growth of anti-Japanese feeling throughout the western United States, in 1907–1908 Japan and the United States entered into the Gentlemen’s Agreement. Under this pact, Japan agreed to halt emigration of male laborers to America in return for the United States providing protection for existing Japanese immigrants, and for permitting the immigration of wives, children, and parents of existing U.S. Japanese residents (Daniels 1988:125).

Despite discriminatory legislation—including California’s Alien Land Laws in 1913 and 1920, which were intended to prevent Japanese ownership of land—Japanese workers managed to acquire a degree of permanence in Santa Clara agriculture. They worked not only as hand labor, but increasingly achieved a degree of autonomy by entering into tenancy or sharecropping arrangements, often by leasing land from former employers. Rather than presenting an insurmountable obstacle to Japanese farming interests, the 1913 Alien Land Law was circumvented by leasing land or by subterfuges such as purchasing it in the name of native-born children (Daniels 1988:143). Strawberries, pears, prunes, apricots, and truck-farming crops were among those sectors of the local agricultural industry increasingly identified with Japanese farmers in the early decades of the 20th century. These farmers would at times supplement their farm income by working in the winter at the canneries (Carey & Co 2006:13).

Immigration of Japanese Women between 1907 and 1924

The immigration of Japanese women was an important part of the development of permanent Japanese settlements in the United States. The 1907 Gentlemen’s Agreement prevented the immigration of any Japanese with the exception of wives, children, and parents. Many of the Issei generation had been young single men when they left for America. Under the popular “picture-bride” system, however, in which photographs were exchanged between immigrant men and women in Japan, Japanese men in the United States could marry by proxy and bring their new brides out to America. Such marriages were recognized under the 1907 Agreement and became one of the most frequent ways in which Japanese women came to the United States between 1907 and the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924, which halted all Japanese immigration.

The picture-bride system rapidly changed the demographic makeup of the American Japanese community. Whereas the immigrant community had originally been predominantly

male, by 1924, the ratio between the sexes was approaching one to one (Daniels 1988:126). The 1924 Immigration Act had a temporary shrinking effect on America's Japanese communities, as many Issei—fearing the increasing anti-Japanese sentiment—decided to return to Japan, often taking their American-born children with them. Because the rates of Japanese female immigration between 1907 and 1924 had been so high, however, and because American-born Japanese continued to be accorded American citizenship, the Japanese-American population did continue to grow, albeit more slowly than before (Daniels 1988:151). This was true of the Santa Clara Valley, whose Japanese population increased markedly in the 1920s even after the passage of the 1924 Immigration Act, from 2981 in 1920 to 4320 in 1930 (Table 3).

The Development of Nihonmachi

Early on there was no cultural center for Japanese workers in Santa Clara Valley. Migrant workers lived in bunkhouses at the farms and orchards where they were temporarily employed. Many of these workers, however, found their way to Heinlerville for food, supplies, and entertainment. By the early 1900s, a community of Issei was beginning to establish itself near Heinlerville, around the intersection of Jackson and Sixth streets, on land leased from the Heinlen Company. A collection of wood-frame buildings grew along Sixth Street between Clay and Jackson streets, containing both Japanese and Chinese homes and businesses. By 1915 the Sanborn map delineated this stretch of Sixth Street frontage as being "Japanese." Although it remained centered around the Sixth and Jackson streets intersection, Nihonmachi, or 'Japan Town,' began to expand, eventually extending from Seventh down to Third streets.

The first Japanese buildings in the Nihonmachi area may have been cheap bunkhouses that acted as centralized recruiting centers for farm labor gangs. From Nihonmachi, workers would be taken to Santa Clara's fields and orchards for work, or to the large canneries that began to develop nearby to the east of the railroad tracks (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:24). The early businesses of Nihonmachi catered largely to the needs of these itinerant, male workers. Boarding houses, pool halls, bathhouses, gambling houses, and brothels developed, a pattern that continued for the first 10 to 15 years of the settlement. As immigrant and Nihonmachi resident Masuo Akizuki noted:

When I came to San Jose the day after my arrival, everybody was working in the countryside. The boarding houses in San Jose Japantown found jobs for us. They brought us by horse carriage to the place to work. . . . Our living conditions were miserable at that time. We slept next to a horse stable on our blankets and some straw. . . . When we finished the work, we went back to the boarding house and rested there until the next job came around [Misawa 1981:12, cited in Lukes and Okihiro 1985:24].

Sixth Street included some of the earliest commercial buildings in Nihonmachi. A memory map of Nihonmachi as it existed from 1910 to 1920 showed markets, five or six gambling houses, two restaurants, several bars, a bath house (Figure 8), barbershop, rooming house, a photo studio, and a few homes belonging to both Chinese and Japanese along Sixth Street between Taylor and Jackson streets (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:22–23). These businesses included the Kani family's grocery store, Ishimaru's barber shop, Minato bath house, Sashi Shokai general merchandise store, the Ito family's restaurant with its tatami floors and shoji walls, and the Yamaguchi-ya boarding house. Also on the Heinlerville block was the Nippon Sake Company at the corner of Jackson and Seventh streets (Ishikawa 1996:3). Nihonmachi resident, Masuo Akizuki noted that, "Most of the men were single, and they played around whenever they had some money. The main entertainment was billiards and *hanafuda* [a Japanese card game] . . . the first floor of each [boarding house] had a billiard parlor" (Misawa



Figure 8. Yamato Bath House, 1911 (later known as the Minato-Yu Bath House), located on Sixth Street. The bath house included pool tables, and had rooms upstairs for boarders (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:40). *Courtesy of Kanemoto Collection, California History Center Archives.*

1981:12, 14). The Kuwabara Hospital was built in 1910 and was staffed by Japanese-educated doctors (Carey & Co. 2006:19).

New migrants to California often gravitated towards work or geographical areas in which a family member, friend, or immigrants from their same village or prefecture were already established. Thus, Japanese agricultural laborers in Santa Clara County were often from the Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Kumamoto, and Fukuoka prefectures. The prefecture or *ken* origins of immigrants could also influence which businesses in Nihonmachi an immigrant might prefer to frequent; the Nankai-ya boarding house, for instance, was run by immigrants from the Wakayama prefecture, and catered primarily to boarders from the same area (Carey & Co. 2006:5).

The increasing prominence and autonomy of Japanese immigrants in Santa Clara Valley's agriculture led to the development of smaller Japanese settlements at local farming communities, such as Alviso, Agnew, Berryessa, Milpitas, and in the Trimble Road area (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:29). Oral histories of Issei together with reports from the 1908 U.S. Immigration Commission indicate that unlike elsewhere in California, most Japanese immigrant men in the Santa Clara Valley had been married before coming to the United States. Their wives were quickly sent for, and were instrumental in not only enabling the early development of these smaller farming communities, but also in giving them the possibility of permanence through the birth of Nisei or second-generation Japanese. The labor of women and children were often crucial factors in the early years of Japanese tenant and sharecropping farms in the valley (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:56). These small farming communities were very different in tenor from the San José Nihonmachi, with the former being characterized by settled families, while Nihonmachi remained the preserve primarily of bachelor, migrant men, and stores and businesses that catered to their needs. The smaller settlements retained quite distinct identities, with residents, usually only the men, visiting Nihonmachi only occasionally (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:63). Thus, the Japanese community in the Santa Clara Valley was not homogeneous but included families and single men, farmers and merchants, tenants and itinerant workers.

Later Development of Nihonmachi Community

As the Japanese community in the Santa Clara Valley matured, Nihonmachi's layout and constituent community also evolved. In the early decades of the 20th century, the location reflected its primary function as a service center and labor reserve for Santa Clara agricultural workers, and contained associated services including bath houses, boarding houses, pool halls and stores. With the increased arrival of wives and children after 1907, individual family homes began to predominate. Reflecting its increased family-based makeup, the Kuwabara Hospital hired two midwives (Carey & Co. 2006:10, 20). Other prominent cultural institutions included the Buddhist Church (established in 1902) and the Methodist Church (built in 1913), in addition to local associations, sports groups, and festivals. Throughout its history, the community retained a very strong Japanese cultural identity. The Okida Hall, a Japanese theater located near Jackson and Sixth streets, hosted traditional *Shibai* plays; they also produced performances of historical tales called *Naniwa-bushi*, epic singing known as *Utai*, along with Japanese vaudeville acts and, later, Japanese films (Carey & Co. 2006:21). Sports included baseball and sumo wrestling held at a dual-purpose field on Sixth Street.

Visually, Nihonmachi was dominated by small, wood-frame commercial and residential structures that did not differ architecturally from other areas of San José, with little evidence that they housed an exclusively Japanese population. This was despite the fact that local Japanese American construction companies, including the Nishiura Brothers, were responsible

for most of the building in Japantown (Carey & Co. 2006:9). Instead, it has been suggested that years of anti-Japanese discrimination prompted Japanese immigrants to minimize perceived cultural differences between them and the surrounding Euroamerican community (Dubrow 2005).

Impact of World War II Internment on Nihonmachi

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 December 1941, changed the lives of all Japanese in the United States. On 19 February 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which provided the authority to remove people without trials or hearings on the basis of "military necessity." This and subsequent Executive Orders allowed for the removal of U.S. citizens and residents of Japanese heritage to internment camps. By this time, approximately 27 Japanese households were living in Nihonmachi, constituting 72 percent of the non-rural Japanese living in San José at the time (*New World-Sun Book* 1939, cited in Carey & Co. 2006:25). Most residents from San José Nihonmachi were sent to the Heart Mountain internment camp in Wyoming. As was common in Japanese communities across the United States, they were given only days to prepare for a removal of unknown duration. Many abandoned or sold their assets at a loss, or sought help from non-Japanese friends or business associates to oversee homes or businesses left behind. In their absence, anti-Japanese activists in Santa Clara County campaigned to prevent any eventual resettlement by the Japanese community. As always, the objections were not to Japanese labor on farms, but to the prospect of Japanese settlements as a permanent aspect of the County's population.

Beginning 2 January 1945, Japanese Americans were released from the internment camps, and gradually made their way back to their home communities. However, internment was a major blow to Japanese American communities, many of which never succeeded in reestablishing themselves. When Japanese families returned to Santa Clara County in 1945, they found that their financial prospects had been severely damaged, and their community decimated. During the war, the Japanese place in the local farming economy had been taken by Italian and Portuguese truck market growers, and by Filipino, Mexican, and African American hand labor. Filipino and African American workers had moved into homes within the traditional confines of Nihonmachi. Some returnees arrived home to find that their stored goods and houses had been ransacked on the assumption that the removals would become permanent. During the late 1940s and 1950s, the development of high technology industries in Santa Clara County and the growth and urbanization of its population changed the future of the county as an agricultural center. Orchards were being uprooted to make way for homes, tenant farmers were often unable to regain their leases, and the soaring land prices made it almost impossible for many Japanese farmers to recoup land that they had sold, often at reduced prices, prior to the 1942 removal. Many returnees were forced to resort to farm laboring work again. Others took a leap into the nursery and floral businesses that continued to thrive in Santa Clara and surrounding counties (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:120).

Despite the setbacks of the war years, the Japanese population of California proceeded to double during the 1950s, largely due to the high birth rate of the Nisei generation, and the return or movement of many Japanese Americans to the state. Among the reasons for the continuing survival of San José Nihonmachi during this period was that many Japanese Americans began to find work in the region's burgeoning high technology industries. The open-enrollment policy of San José State College also attracted many of the younger Nisei generation to the city. The 1950s also saw the beginning of acceptance of Japanese Americans by the broader community; in 1952 the McCarran Bill allowed for resumed immigration from Japan, and allowed the Issei generation to finally become American citizens. In 1956 California repealed its alien land laws that had long hampered the acquisition of land by

Japanese Americans. A local triumph for the San José Japanese community was the election of the hometown Norman Mineta in 1967 to San José's City Council. He later became the City's mayor, a U.S. Congressman, and the first Asian American to hold a cabinet post in the White House (Carey & Co. 2006:7, White House 2007).

San José's Nihonmachi rebuilt its cultural institutions, and maintained strong Japanese cultural traditions. It was not markedly affected by the urban-renewal projects of the 1960s and 1970s that so dramatically transformed the appearance of San Francisco and Los Angeles Japantowns. Instead, San José Nihonmachi retains much of the configuration, scale, and flavor that it possessed in its early pre-war years of development, and remains the cultural center for the Japanese American community in Santa Clara County. It is one of only three distinct historic Japantowns—Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San José—in the United States.

671-675 [655-661] NORTH SIXTH STREET (THEATER, DWELLINGS AND STORES)

Description

This location, outside of Heinlenville proper, is known to have contained a Chinese Theater from before 1891. The building was shown as "Closed" on the 1891 and 1897 Sanborn maps and removed by 1901. The "Chinese" stores on the adjoining lot first appear on the 1901 Sanborn map. At this time, three Chinese stores existed in two, two-story buildings to the north of the Theater site. Only one address (657 N. Sixth) is shown, covering the two stores nearest the former Theater. The 1900 U.S. Census however, lists residents in 657 and 659 N. Sixth. Multiple addresses also appear on the 1911 Sanborn map. The northernmost building, which faced the south end of Dupont St., is labeled 659-57½. The adjacent building to the south, which contained a store and dwelling, is labeled 657. By 1915 the street was renumbered, the northernmost address changed to 675 ½ and 675 N. Sixth with two former addresses listed above: 661 and 659. The store/dwelling became 673 and 671 with former addresses, 657 and 655, listed above respectively. A small dwelling labeled 671½ was added to the rear of the lot as well as a long open addition connecting to two small outbuildings. The buildings generally remained in this configuration until the lot was cleared sometime between 1931 and 1932. The lot was never subsequently built upon and was used by Corporation Yard staff as a parking lot.

Association

In 1900 three aging Chinese men lived at 657 N. Sixth Street each evidently married in China two decades earlier and immigrated to the U.S. between 1870 and 1885 (Figure 9). The 1900 U.S. Census lists merchant Sum Woo, then 54 years old, as owning the dwelling free of mortgage; boarder Tom Ah, age 51, is listed as a farmer; and servant Lou Fat, age 60, as a day laborer. The 1901 Sanborn map does not list an address for the building adjacent to 657. However, the 1900 U.S. Census lists several residents at 659 N. Sixth Street. Seventy-one year old Sing Leong is listed as the house owner, married for 35 years, immigrating in 1880. A second household head is listed as 35-year old Ho Chin, an unmarried Lodging House keeper who immigrated in 1881. Two unmarried boarders are listed: Chin Ng, a 51-year old day laborer and 39-year old Long Lum, a California-born fruit packer.

By 1907, Wah Yuen is listed in the City Directory as a grocer at 657 N. Sixth. In 1908/09 Wah Yuen is listed under general merchandise and as resident at 657 N. Sixth St (Figure 10). The Wah Yuen store continues to be listed in the City Directory under general merchandise until 1913. No resident bearing the name Wah Yuen appears on the 1910 U.S. Census. By that time the store may have been run by the household head, recent immigrant, "Lim Bing Sud"

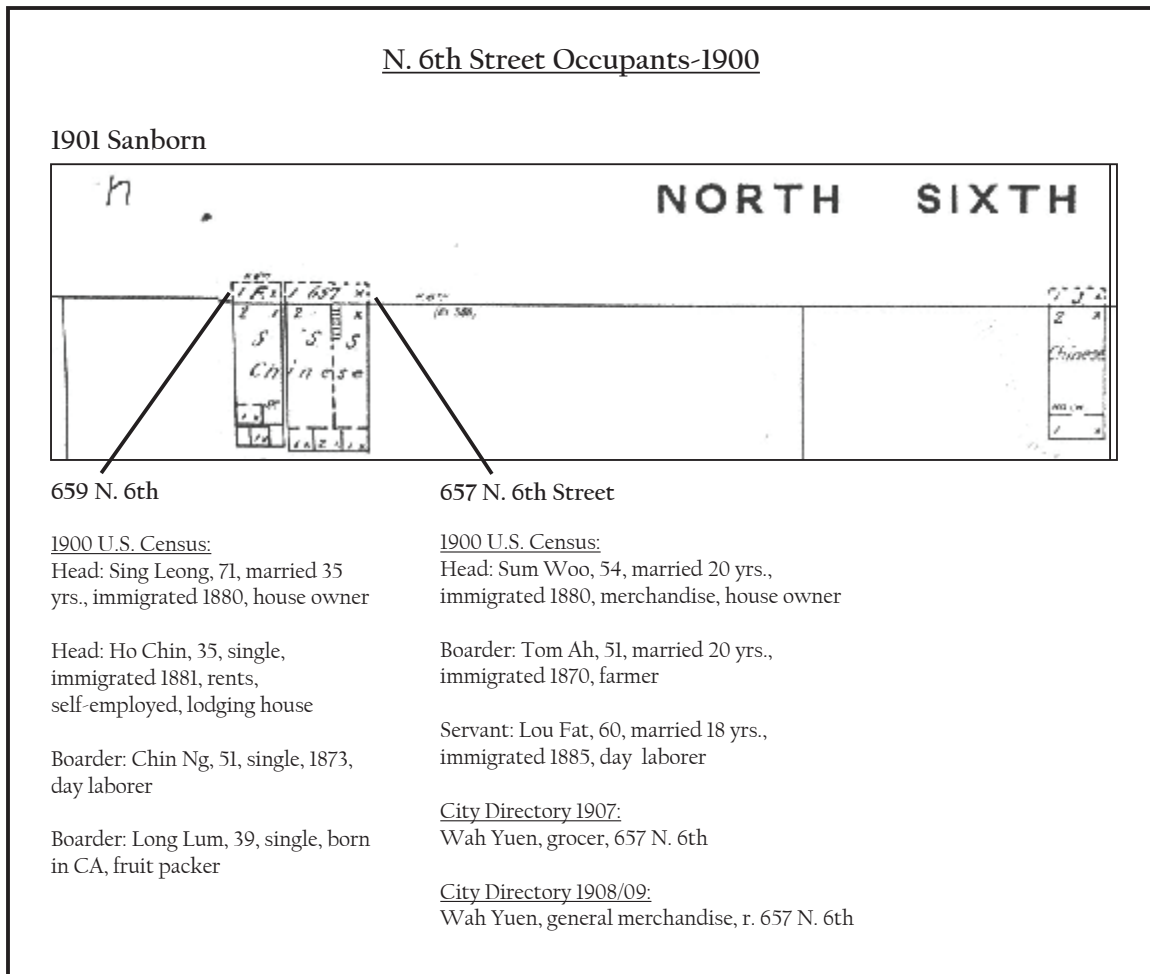


Figure 9. Summary of occupants, 1900

(Lum Bing Tsud). The 22-year old Lum Bing Tsud rented the premises and is listed as a self-employed grocery merchant. Six Chinese male lodgers ranging in age from 45 to 66, whose occupations included cook (2), grocery clerk, laborer (2), and chair repairer are also listed at the address. The 1910 U.S. Census has no listing for the adjacent two-story flat at 659 N. Sixth St. but it is probable that boarders and day laborers continued to live there.

In 1912, Lum Bing Tsud brought a wife from China, Chin Shee (Immigration Card). They had their first son, John Lum (listed as “Bing Chew Tung” on 1920 U.S. Census) in 1916. Middle son, Foon Lum (listed as “Bing Chew Foon on 1920 U.S. Census) was born in 1917 and the youngest son, Sen Lum (listed as “Bing Chew San” on 1920 U.S. Census) was born the year after (Figure 11). In 1920 the U.S. Census lists the family as living at 671 N. Sixth St., previously the southern section of 657, with two elderly boarders, Yan Waw Key and You Jung. However a memory map and informal memoir of Sen Lum indicates that the family resided in the dwelling at the back of the lot labeled 671½ on the 1915 Sanborn map. This map rennumbers the northern section of 657 N. Sixth St. as 673 but no residents or businesses are listed at that address on the 1920 U.S. Census.

The adjacent property, previously known as 659 N. Sixth St. was renumbered as 675 ½ and 675 and housed the eight-person Chin family (Figure 11). Head of the household, 55-year old Ken Chin, had immigrated 38 years earlier and was a self-employed grocery store keeper.

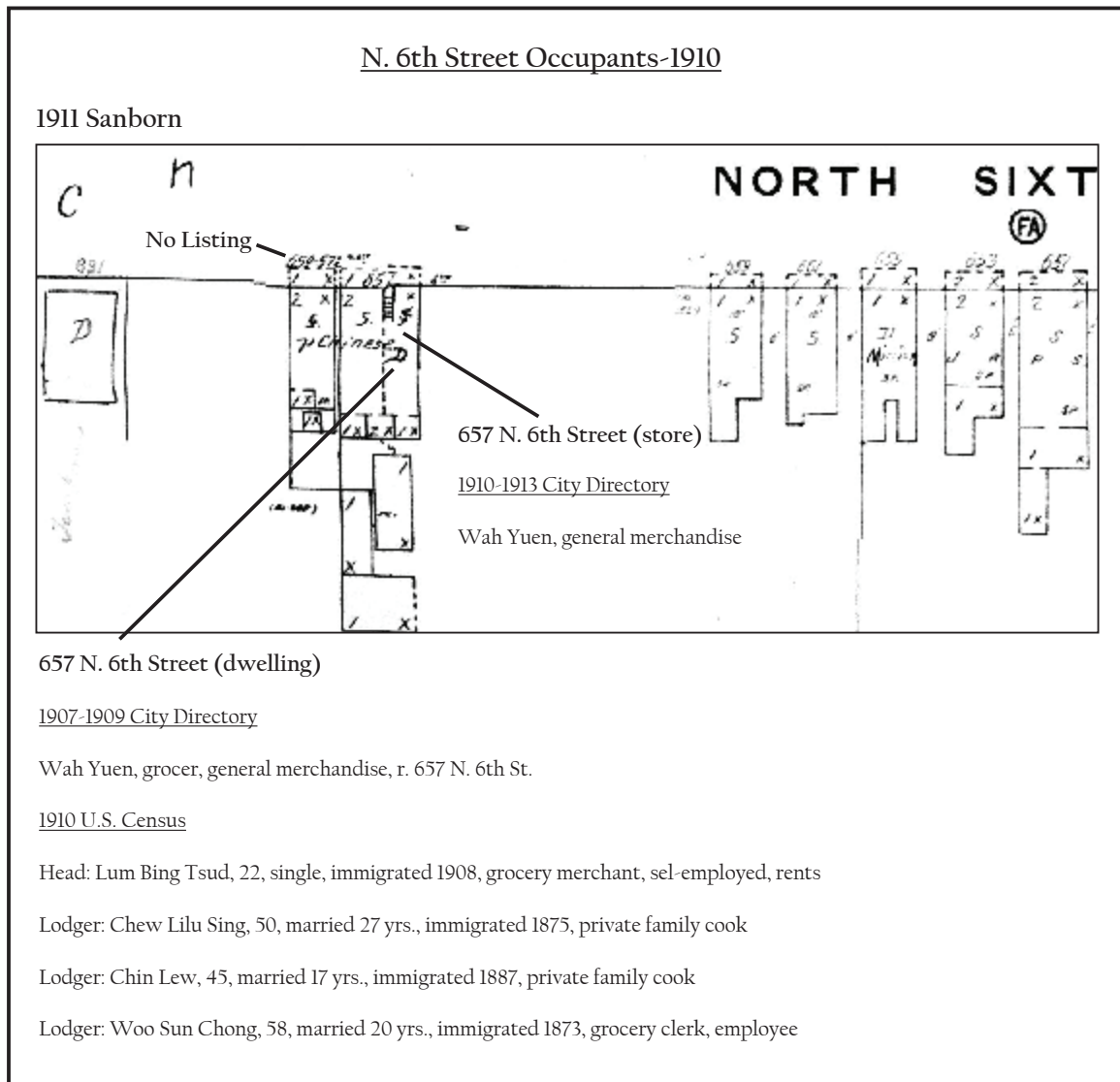


Figure 10. Summary of occupants, 1907–1910

It is likely that Chin worked at the adjacent Wah Yuen store. Though the store is not listed in the City Directories for most of the 1920s, it reappears under the address 675 N. Sixth from 1929 to 1930, suggesting that it may have operated, unlisted, throughout the 1910s and 1920s. Ken Chin’s wife, Ng Shee, and son, 13-year old Yung Ken, joined Ken in the U.S. in 1911. The couple had five more children between 1914 and 1920; three daughters (Soong Ken Chin, Yook Gee Chin, Ping Gee Chin) and two sons (Yak Ken Chin and Dik Ken Chin).

By 1930, the Chin family relocated and the Lum family (previously listed as the Bing family) was listed at 675 N. 6th (Figure 12). Chin Shee was widowed and lived at the address with her now teenage sons, “Chew” (John), Foon, and Sen. Three elderly, single Chinese men lived next door at 673 N. Sixth. They had each been in the U.S. for over 40 years and no longer listed occupations. The City Directory of 1930 and 1931 also lists Lee Sang as a resident at 673 N. Sixth St., though he is not listed on the Census. As mentioned above the Wah Yuen store reappeared in the 1929 and 1930 City Directory at 675 N. Sixth, this time as a tea and coffee retailer.

“DOWN TO THE LAST GRAIN OF RICE”: LIFE IN SAN JOSE’S LAST CHINATOWN

The Lum Family on N. 6th Street

The Lum family history in the United States began in the 1840s with the arrival of the first Lum from Guangdong. Nothing is known about this first ancestor in America except that his son, Lum Gao, was born in San Francisco in 1873. The details of Lum Gao’s life have been lost. All that is known for certain is that before his mid-twenties Lum Gao traveled to China where he had at least one son, Lum Bing Tsud. When Bing Tsud was 19 years old, he boarded the *S.S. Korea* in Hong Kong and arrived at San Francisco on 14 July 1908. Within a month Lum Bing Tsud was living in Santa Clara County, as evidenced by his immigration affidavit notarized on 6 August 1908 in Santa Clara (Figure 13).

By 1910, Bing Tsud was living in San José, working as a grocery merchant, and renting a room with several other Chinese lodgers at 657 N. Sixth Street, just across the street from Heinlenville. He may have also been working as a book keeper, as indicated on a 1911 passenger ticket to Hong Kong. On 8 March 1911 Bing Tsud returned to China on the steamer *Chiyo Maru*. A year later he returned to America with his wife, Chin Shee (Figure 14). Four years later they had their first son, John. Their second son, Foon, was born a year later and in 1918 their youngest son, Sen. Bing Tsud, Chin Shee, and their three sons lived together in a wooden bungalow behind the Wah Yuen store on N. Sixth Street (Figure 15).

To support the family, Bing Tsud worked in general merchandise sales or bookkeeping, likely filling in wherever work was to be found. In the 1920s, when his children were still young, Lum Bing Tsud experienced severe pain in his abdomen. Local hospitals refused to treat him because he was Chinese and he was forced to travel to Oakland for medical care. Lum Bing Tsud died not long after being admitted to the hospital, possibly as a result of untreated stomach cancer (Figure 16). Bing Tsud’s passing left Chin Shee to care for three young boys. Already struggling to get by, life became even more difficult without Lum Bing Tsud. Some in the Chinese community felt that when a woman lost her husband, she lost her dignity (Lum, P. 2012). These former friends turned their backs on the widowed Chin Shee and her family during their greatest time of need.

But there were other, decent people that did the exact opposite. It was the kindness of many generous friends and neighbors that made survival possible. The Lum family was fortunate to receive help from many kind and giving Heinlenville neighbors. Despite being on the other side of the fence, the Lums were fully entrenched in the Heinlenville community. The family’s meals were often leftovers from the Suey Jan Co., a dry goods store with a gambling parlor in the back. At the end of each day the cook would put all of the uneaten food into Sen’s four-layer tin container which Sen or Foon would pick up and bring home for the family to share (Lum, S. 2007; Figure 17). The Suey Jan Co. and its illicit gambling parlor was owned and operated by the head of the Hop Sing Tong, Young Quong Duck. In addition to free nightly meals, Young’s associates found other ways to help the family out. Occasionally the gambling dealers would commission Chin Shee to knit them sweaters, paying her in gold coins (Lum, S. 2007). The Lums were fortunate to be cared for and protected by this powerful community elder.

American-born Young Quong Duck was the son of Shee Chan and Sai Tai Young. He was one of the most influential figures in Heinlenville and was at one time the wealthiest man in the community (Young Yu 2001:69). As head of the Hop Sing Tong and as an owner of a gambling hall, Young Duck was highly involved in all aspects of Heinlenville. The Chinese societies, or tongs, dominated much of Heinlenville’s community activity. There were two types of tongs: political and racketeering. The Hop Sing Tong was one of the racketeering organizations,

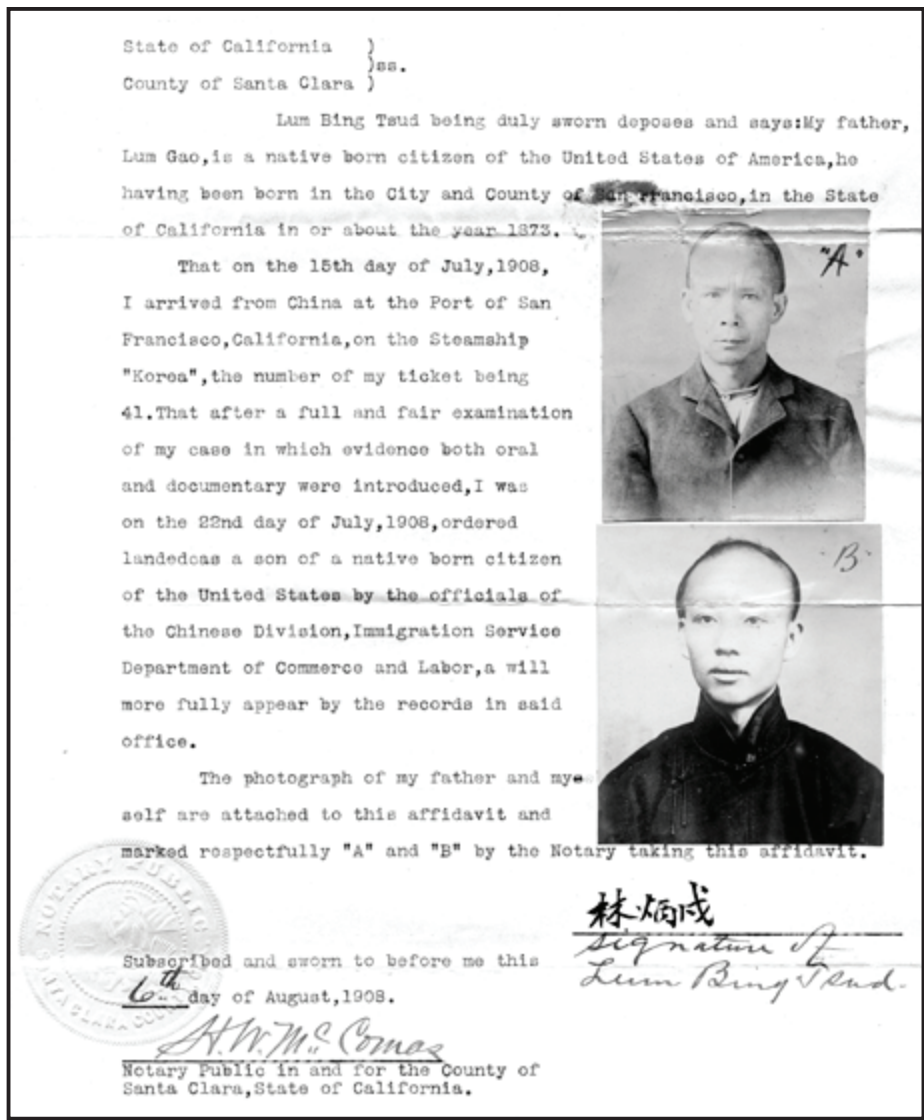


Figure 13. Lum Bing Tsud immigration affidavit, 6 August 1908. Courtesy of Paul Lum.



Figure 14. Chin Shee identity photo and Certificate of Identity, ca. 1911. Courtesy of Paul Lum.



Figure 15. Lum family portrait, ca. 1921. From left to right: Chew (John), Chin Shee, Sen, Bing Tsud, Foon. *Courtesy of Paul Lum.*

offering protection to its gambling members, running gambling games, and establishing headquarters at a gambling house (Young Yu 2001:70). Although the newspapers of the time often sensationalized the “tong wars” of Chinatown, the rivalries and violence between tongs was often very real. Disputes and quarrels between rival tongs would often be settled through targeted violence or assassinations of individuals (Young Yu 2001:73). Young Duck’s high profile required him to protect himself, his family, and other community members. Sen Lum remembers the gun that Young Duck would carry in his tan colored shoulder holster (Lum, S. 2007). He also remembers his family being escorted home by an armed hatchet man during one of the tong wars (Lum, S. 2007).

Despite the violence surrounding the tongs, tong leaders like Young Quong Duck were active in the community, often using their influence and wealth to contribute to Heinlerville’s overall wellbeing (Young Yu 2001:70). Sen Lum’s memories of Young Duck are full of praise

Copy of original

Form 5. 41111 1-13 424

California State Board of Health
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS

State Index No. _____
Local Registered No. 1077

PLACE OF DEATH
County of Alameda
City of Oakland

STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
(Not to be used for Hospital Deaths)

FULL NAME Lum Bing Tsud

(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its NAME instead of street and number and 251 use Nos. 12a and 12b.)

PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

SEX Male COLOR OR RACE Yellow SINGLE, MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED (Write the name)
Married

DATE OF BIRTH 888 (Month) (Day) (Year)

AGE 33 years _____ months _____ days or _____ years _____ months _____ days

OCCUPATION (a) Trade, profession, or particular kind of work Merchant Gen. Mdee
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)

NAME OF EMPLOYER _____

BIRTHPLACE (State or country) China
City or town _____

NAME OF FATHER Lum Park

BIRTHPLACE OF FATHER (city or town) California
(State or country) _____

MARRIAGE (Name of mother) Unknown

BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER (city or town) China
(State or country) _____

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE (At Place of Death) (Primary registration district) (If nonresident, give city, county and state)
In California 14 years _____ months _____ days
How long in U.S., if of foreign birth 14 years _____ months _____ days

THE ABOVE IS TRUE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE (Informant) Chin Shee
Address San Jose - Calif

Filed 6/9/21 by K. B. Smith
Registrar

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

DATE OF DEATH June 7th 1921
(Month) (Day) (Year)

I, Henry Corryv, Threl attended deceased from June 5-10-21 to June 7th 1921
that I last saw him alive on June 7th 1921
and that death occurred on the date stated above at 1:30 P.M.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Carcinoma of Stomach

Contributory obiterative jaundice
(Duration) _____ years _____ months _____ days

Where was disease contracted
if not at place of death? _____

Did an operation precede death? Yes Date of June 7-1921

Was there an autopsy? _____

What test confirmed diagnosis? Examination of rectum
J. Alexander M. D.
June 8/21 (Address) 1225 Wash. St.

PLACE OF BURIAL OR CREMATION (State the means of conveyance, and (3) whether (including) ACCIDENTAL, SUICIDE, or SUICIDIAL. (Use reverse side for additional space.)

PLACE OF BURIAL OR CREMATION San Mateo, Chinese Cem. DATE OF BURIAL June 10 1921

UNDERTAKER Kingsbury INSURERS LICENSE No. _____

ADDRESS 17 Breckman Place 1057

MARGIN RESERVED FOR FINDING
WRITE PLAINLY WITH UNFADING INK—THIS IS A PERMANENT RECORD
N. B.—Every item of information should be carefully supplied. AGE should be stated EXACTLY.
PHYSICIANS should state CAUSE OF DEATH in plain terms, that it may be properly classified.
Exact statement of OCCUPATION is very important. See instructions on back of certificate.

Figure 16. Lum Bing Tsud death certificate, 7 June 1921; cause of death, carcinoma of stomach. Courtesy of Paul Lum.

and descriptions of his generosity and caring. He recalled Young Duck using his City Hall connections to find housing and care for one of the town elders who could no longer care for himself. Sen went along for the ride when Young Duck drove the elderly man to an almshouse in his Cadillac, refusing to accept any money for his assistance (Lum, S. 2007). Young Duck was known for his generosity and compassion, extending credit at his store to jobless workers and frequently offering his house to those in need (CHCP 2007:32, Young Yu 2001:84).

Wong Low Git, another community elder and Hop Sing Tong leader, also protected the Lum family, looking after them during their most desperate and difficult times (Lum, S. 2007). Wong owned a gambling business and was also one of Heinlenville's wealthiest residents. His wife, Bessie Wong, was known as the kindest and most generous woman in town (Young Yu 2001:83-84). The Lum family received kindness even from those that were not the wealthiest in the community. The owner of a Chinese herb store on Cleveland Avenue was always gracious and generous to the Lum boys, letting them read his daily *San José Mercury News* and occasionally fixing a good dinner for them to take home (Lum, S. 2007).

Generosity and assistance also came from outside the Chinese community. When the family was in need of work, white employers helped out by hiring Chin Shee for domestic work or babysitting even when they did not need her services. They even found odd jobs around the house for the boys so they could earn a little money, too (Lum, P. 2012). These kind families understood how difficult it was for Chin Shee to support her family on her own and they graciously helped whenever they could (Lum, P. 2012).

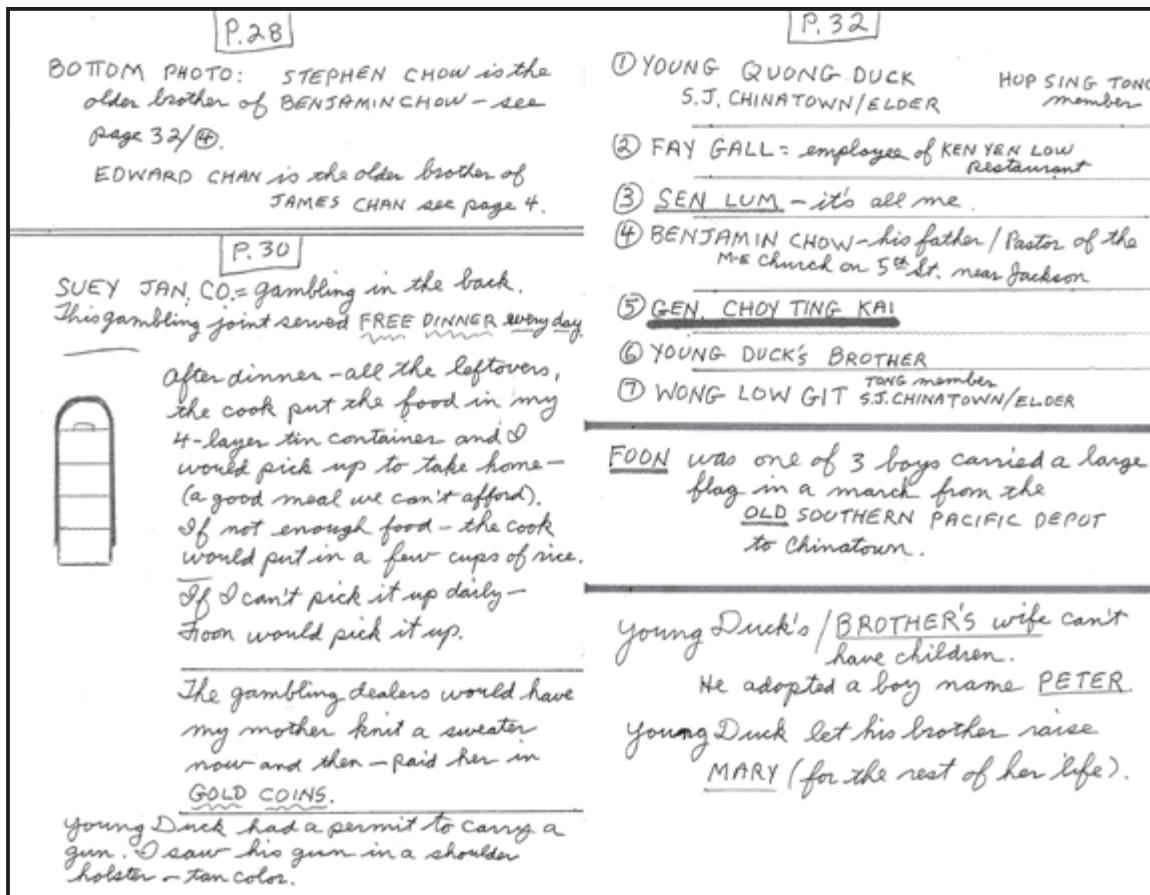


Figure 17. Sen Lum's notes referencing the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project book, *Images of America: Chinese in San José and the Santa Clara Valley*. Courtesy of Paul Lum.

Even with the generosity of friends and neighbors in and outside of Heinlenville, the Lums worked hard to survive (Figure 18). Chin Shee worked domestic jobs for white families while the boys found creative ways to make money including shoe shining or reselling firecrackers during Chinese New Year. They even dried old rice and sold it in the park as bird feed (Lum, P. 2012). They also served as “look-see” boys for the gambling houses, standing guard on the street, ready to warn the gamblers inside when police were patrolling the area (Lum, P. 2012). The Lum boys continued working hard at various jobs even after they relocated from N. Sixth Street to Fourth Street.

Heinlenville was drastically affected by the Depression and after the Heinlen Company went bankrupt in 1931 many Heinlenville residents were forced to relocate. The dismantling and destruction of San José's last Chinatown began that same year. Sen and his buddy, Frank Lee, would go through condemned units looking for “junk” they could take home, hoping for something valuable or exciting (Lum, S. 2007). Many of the displaced Chinese, including the Lums, were in as dire situations as the Oklahomans and Arkansans that flocked to California in search of work. Sen remembers the grueling work of picking French prunes on hands and knees for 10 cents per 40 pound box. The Oklahoma and Arkansas workers were prepared for the work, bringing kneepads to work. Sen suffered through the pain because he could not afford kneepads (Lum, S. 2007).

Surviving a childhood wrought with hardships and need, oral accounts emphasize that the Lum boys learned to value all they had, to not waste, and to constantly work hard.



Figure 18. Chin Shee and her three sons John, Sen, and Foon (from left to right) several years after the death of her husband, Lum Bing Tsud, ca. 1920s. *Courtesy of Paul Lum.*

Because they had so little they appreciated what they had and let nothing go to waste. Chin Shee embraced these values for the rest of her life, passing them on to her grandchildren. As she used to tell Paul, “Everything on your plate, down to the last grain of rice, must be eaten. For every one grain you waste you will starve 10,000 grains” (Lum, P. 2012). Sen’s written memories and Paul Lum’s recollections of the stories of his father and uncle of their Heinlenville youth also reflect these values. From reselling firecrackers, to repurposing old junk, to working for the tongs, the Lum boys knew how to work hard to survive. They also strove to offer kindness and generosity to others when they could, as others had shown kindness to them in times of need. After they had moved from Sixth St., Chin Shee saved the life of the State Meat Market owner’s wife by making a curing concoction, probably using Chinese herbs and other medicinal ingredients. The woman tried to repay Chin Shee by making her the godmother of her child. According to Sen Lum (2007), Chin Shee declined the honor, not wanting recognition for only trying to do what was right.

John, Foon, and Sen took the values of frugality and ingenuity with them into their lives beyond their time at Heinlenville, continuing to reuse, repurpose, and recycle materials (Lum, P. 2012). Sen could turn discarded materials and broken objects into functioning, practical things. Discarded objects and scraps of metal were skillfully turned into tables, furniture, and

other useful items (Lum, P. 2012). When Paul asked his father how his Uncle Sen learned his skills his father told him, “if you ever grew up where we grew up, in need of everything and not having a single stitch that’s yours, you can’t even afford anything—you learn” (Lum, P. 2012). These values were firmly engrained in the Lums, passing from one generation to the next, still present today. As Paul Lum taught his children, “You don’t waste anything. You have a broken dish, you save it. You can use it for something else. A pot that has a handle falling off, we either turn it into a handle-less pot or we fix the handle. We don’t throw things away” (Lum, P. 2012).

Life in and around Heinlenville was neither glamorous nor affluent. Even the wealth of the community’s most well-to-do members did not compare to that of rich non-Chinese men. Everyone worked hard to run their businesses, protect their families, and keep themselves and their children fed. This environment of struggle, community, and perseverance profoundly affected those who lived there. “You can see when you speak to them, the way they speak in Chinese, what they do and habitually do and how they carry on in daily life, there were these memories, if not scars, from the past that always lingered in them, that never, never, never left them” (Lum, P. 2012). The obstacles and hardships endured by the Lum family motivated them to get ahead. The Lum boys, their children, and grandchildren embraced the values founded in Heinlenville to overcome the past and create successful lives.

N. Sixth Street Boarders

Like most American Chinatowns, Heinlenville started out as a predominantly male community. Chinese bachelor communities made up more than 90 percent of the early Chinese immigrant population (Peffer 1999:4). Although Heinlenville eventually became a thriving community that included the wives and children of its merchants, in the early years it was a bachelor society filled with single laborers and merchants, many of whom had left wives and families in China.

According to the 1900 U.S. Census, the demographic structure of the 657 and 659 N. Sixth Street residents reflected the male dominant populations typical of the time. The Census lists eight men residing within the two addresses. Half were married, presumably to women left in China. Though the men had been married between 18 and 35 years, they remained in California and made modest wages as laborers or merchants. Being separated from their families for prolonged periods of time was standard practice for many immigrants. Many men that journeyed alone to America came with a “sojourner mentality,” believing that their temporary goals of making large sums of money would be easier achieved by traveling and working without dependents (Peffer 1999:6). Others left their wives behind because of patriarchal Chinese gender roles that expected women to serve their husband’s family and bear children. A wife who abandoned her parents-in-law would bring shame to the whole family (Peffer 1999:5; Zhao 2002:9). Though many immigrants eventually did bring their wives and families to America, many families remained in China and were content to receive money from abroad. While Chinese immigrants in America were considered cheap labor, these small wages were comparably high in China and allowed men to provide a middle class living for their families at home (Hsu 2000:31).

Without their wives and children the Chinese bachelors in America found stability, companionship, and camaraderie with other single men in Chinatown gambling halls such as the Suey Jan Co. in Heinlenville (Chang 2004:6, Lum, S 2007). Many of the Chinese bachelors were seasonal fruit pickers, returning during the off season to Heinlenville. Former Heinlenville resident Sam Lee remembers the gambling halls as the one place that the workers could mix together, socializing all day, even getting free dinners (Lee 1990). During the Qing Dynasty

gambling was also a significant part of Chinese culture, prevalent in the coastal regions of Canton from where the majority of immigrants came (Chang 2004:4). In Chinese culture, gambling involved Confucian principles of luck and fortune. In addition to its social aspects, gambling was used by the immigrant bachelors in attempts to gain fortune and control from the spirit world (Chang 2004:6).

Another pastime of the bachelor community was smoking opium. Like gambling, smoking reflected traditional Chinese customs and beliefs. Between the 18th and early 20th century in China, smoking opium was an important ritual of daily life for both the wealthy and the lower working class (Lee 2006:11, 13). This practice was strengthened following the mid-19th century Opium wars in which British troops forcibly opened China to the trade in British-produced opium. Though men and women partook in the habit, it was only socially acceptable for men to smoke outside of the home in places such as opium dens (Lee 2006: 26). In China, opium dens functioned as gathering places for men to relax, unwind, and socialize after work, before work, or before social events such as attending the theatre, in some ways serving similar purposes as pubs in England, or hashish houses in Egypt (Lee 2006:26). In America they served the same functions as in China. Chinese bachelors naturally continued opium smoking in America, relying on the habit for relaxation and socialization amongst fellow countrymen.

The bachelor laborers of Heinlenville and N. Sixth Street were no exception, as evidenced by the opium paraphernalia found during excavations. During the last few decades of Heinlenville's existence most opium smokers were probably elderly old men, who continued smoking even after its general use was restricted by U.S. law in 1909. Prior to that time, opium was freely imported, taxed by the U.S. Customs Service, and legally available in the United States. For the Chinese old timers, smoking was a habit that was not only legal for most of their lives but also an accepted and integral part of traditional life. When they first arrived in the U.S., Chinese immigrants were quickly associated with opium smoking. Opium served as one of the earliest examples of a drug linked to a "feared or rejected group within society" (Musto 1991:22). In the era of anti-Chinese sentiment and discrimination opium smoking was often used to portray the Chinese as exotic heathens in order to strengthen arguments for Chinese exclusion (Ahmad 2007:1).

Opium users in the U.S. may have also been influenced by Taoist philosophies and principles prescribed to opium smoking. Governed by Chinese philosophical principles of polarity represented by yin and yang, opium smoking was extremely yin: "cold, dark, contractive, pacifying, and feminine" (Lee 2006:13). To balance the opium's yin effects, smokers included yang foods in their diet including fatty meats, shrimp, mushrooms, pumpkin, sesame oil, garlic, and ginger (Lee 2006: 14). They also made sure to drink alcohol for its warming and medicinal attributes, oolong tea for cleansing, and herbal tonics with medicinal properties (Lee 2006:14). The ideologies surrounding opium smoking in traditional Chinese culture helped separate the treatment and practice of opium smoking from the reckless and self-destructive behavior usually associated with narcotics (Lee 2006:16). Although the intoxicating effects of the drug and its use as a means to escape cannot be ignored, the bachelor smokers of Heinlenville that followed the Tao of Opium may have been striving for balance and control in the same way they sought to conquer fate through gambling.

Many of the Chinatown's residences and boarding houses, including the property on N. Sixth Street, were situated behind and above street front stores. Sam Lee remembers these stores being used almost like a headquarters where workers would receive their mail when they were away and where they would return for room and board during the off season (Lee 1990). The Wah Yuen store at 657 N. Sixth Street may have served as this type of central

gathering place for the many bachelor laborers that stayed there over the years. The store would have provided the workers with general merchandise and Chinese goods, rooms to rent, and could have held their letters and other mail from China.

Although they ended up living most of their lives in America, the bachelors' ties to China and their distant families remained strong. Many laborers were able to make enough money to afford occasional trips home to bear children and visit family. These strong bonds were evidenced in the wishes of many elderly Chinese immigrants to die in China. As Lonnie Quon remembers of the bachelors of Heinlerville, "In those days old Chinese men all wanted to go to China to die. . . . I remember him saying goodbye and shaking my hand. You know, he wanted to be friends. He knew he wasn't coming back" (Quon 1990).

III. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH DESIGN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

ASC conducted a records search at the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System that included the Project area in June 2007. Several studies have been conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project area, and a number of resources recorded including both prehistoric and historic sites. According to the NWIC records, one investigation has been conducted which included the Project area (Banet et al. 1993). This study involved a literature review, archaeological and architectural field surveys and data evaluations. As the entire surface is paved or covered by buildings, Banet et al.'s 1993 study was unable to conduct an effective field inspection for prehistoric and historic-era cultural resources within the Project area. No archaeological resources have been recorded within the Project area. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) has indicated that there are no properties listed in the Sacred Lands Files within or adjacent to the Project area. Background information on studies within the vicinity and their implications for this project are described below.

Archaeologists have previously investigated both the Woolen Mills Chinatown, less than a mile to the west along the Guadalupe River, and the Market Street Chinatown, about 1 mile south, in the center of downtown San José. The Woolen Mills Project (Allen et al. 2002) included considerable community involvement. Although a limited number of resources were discovered and excavated, the research provides historical context for comparisons with Heinlerville. The Market Street Chinatown was excavated during construction in 1985 and 1986. The collection of artifacts was neither analyzed nor reported and was placed in storage until 2002, when Barbara Voss of Stanford University began the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project. The excavated materials are being processed as a teaching collection. Progress reports have been posted online at the project website (www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT), journal articles (Voss 2004, Williams 2004), and theses (Clevenger 2004, Michaels 2003) have also been produced. Several investigations have been conducted in blocks surrounding the Heinlerville Corporation Yard Project. The most significant in relation to Heinlerville appears to be at site CA-SCL-742H.

In 1993, archaeologists from Basin Research discovered a historic artifact-filled feature while monitoring excavation of the Japantown Parking Lot at 575 North First Street; one block to the west of the current Project area. The parking-lot project was on the block diagonally across Jackson Street to the southwest of the Heinlerville Project area. The parcel was not developed until after 1915 (Sanborn maps 1891, 1915, 1950). The feature, part of site CA-SCL-742H, was 18 × 12 ft. wide and from 2 to 10 in. below the surface (Bard 1993; Yelding-Sloan and Garaventa 1993). The feature contained a variety of materials, including more than 20 plain porcelain sake bottles, and brown-glazed stoneware. The date of deposition was estimated as probably between 1921 and 1942. The beginning date was based on a tea bowl marked "Japan," and on continuous-thread glass bottles.

Reevaluation of the dates for CA-SCL-742H indicates that the deposit may have been deposited years earlier. "Japan" and "Nippon" were used concurrently in compliance with the McKinley Tariff Act of 1891 until 1921, when "Nippon" was no longer accepted (Schiffer 1986:40–41). While continuous-thread bottles were not standardized until the 1920s, they were being produced during the last quarter of the 19th century. In addition a "COLORITE"

bottle, made by the Carpenter-Morton Company of Boston, Massachusetts, was previously not dated. The company was listed in business directories from 1892 to 1953 (Fike 1987:54). The latest beginning manufacture date for a reported artifact from the feature is 1893, from a bottle stopper's patent. The significance of the feature is the indication that open spaces within adjacent blocks were used for refuse deposits during the occupation of Heinlerville from the 1890s to the 1930s.

RESEARCH DESIGN

An archaeological research design was created for the 2008 and 2009 testing and evaluation studies for the San José Corporation Yard redevelopment project (ASC 2008). Pursuant to DEIR Mitigation Measure CR-2a (LSA 2007), the purpose of the research design was to establish the kinds of archaeological resources likely to be present, to construct appropriate research contexts within which their legal significance can be evaluated, and to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the project area. The research context, themes, and questions discussed below are drawn from the research design.

Research Context

As stated in the 2008 research design, the development of a culturally pluralistic society is one of the key themes in North American history. Historical archaeologists have studied the experience of Asian immigrants in North America, exploring their interactions with other ethnic groups and with the economically dominant Euroamerican culture. Several themes have been examined in research into the history and culture of this group, including material culture and technologies, cultural-boundary maintenance, and assimilation/acculturation and culture change.

Material Culture Studies

The distinctive material culture of Chinese immigrants has been of considerable interest to archaeologists worldwide. Dwellings and cooking features of characteristic design and structure associated with Chinese miners have been identified from New Zealand to California (Ritchie 1993), while cooking structures on urban sites have their own distinctive typology (Medin 2002). Ceramics imported from southern China to be used by immigrants are so distinctive that many archaeologists take the presence of these types to indicate Chinese occupation. The emic context of these artifacts has been investigated through research in the records of the Kwong Tai Wo store (Sando and Felton 1993) and by ethnographic interviews (Yang and Hellmann 1998). Work by Stenger (1993) has provided strong evidence that some of these ceramics were actually made in Japan. Recent studies by Stanford University's Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project have focused on a wide variety of artifact types, from gaming pieces to grooming artifacts, with the overall goal of assessing the objects' various roles in the lives of these early residents of San José (Voss 2005).

Cultural Boundary Maintenance

One of the products of the New Social History of the 1960s was the recognition that immigrant groups did not simply melt into the cultural "pot" but maintained many of their traditions and distinctiveness. The emphasis given to the conservative aspects of culture inclined historical archaeologists to investigate the processes by which immigrant Chinese maintained their cultural boundaries with that of the larger society. Many of these studies emphasized Chinese immigrant cultural conservatism to the point that the historical links between the Chinese and non-Chinese population went unrecognized. Recent work emphasizes the permeability of the boundary and how the material record is often shaped

by key individuals, such as Chinese merchants or family association agents and non-Chinese lawyers and businessmen (e.g., Ah Tye Farkas and Praetzelis 2000).

Assimilation and Culture Change

According to Barth (1964), overpopulation, war, natural disaster, and generally unstable living conditions in southeastern China prompted the migration of large numbers of Chinese men to foreign lands during the 19th century. As conditions made it increasingly difficult to support their families, men were forced to immigrate to more favorable environs. As sojourners, they planned to work hard, send their earnings home, awaiting eventual homecomings as wealthy, respected individuals.

This assimilationist model of Chinese emigration, which portrayed 19th-century Chinese immigrants as illiterate peasants fleeing desperate conditions in southeastern China, has been reinterpreted. Barbara Voss (2005:427–428) points out that many historical archaeologists have taken up this assimilationist approach, seeking to measure the degree of cultural change experienced in what was taken to be an extremely conservative culture. Other researchers, however, have come to emphasize a model of social complexity (e.g., Praetzelis 1999). Revisionists emphasize the complexity of Chinese immigration and culture: not all immigrants were from the lowest social classes, not all were illiterate, not all were men, and not all were sojourners; immigrant Chinese culture was neither static, conservative, nor backward. As constructed from the archaeological record, the culture of Chinese immigrants is seen as adaptive, sophisticated, multifaceted, and layered in meanings.

Archaeology of Japanese Immigrants

While studies of Chinese immigrant sites have proliferated in recent decades, excavations of sites occupied by Japanese are still rare. Japanese began arriving in California in the 1890s as a workforce to replace the diminishing numbers of Chinese due to restrictions of the 1882 Chinese Exclusion Act and 1892 Geary Act. This movement occurred during Japan's Meiji Period (1868–1912), characterized by the opening of the country to western manufacturing, technologies, and culture (Stitt 1974:122; Van Patten 1979:8). The first Japanese identified on the U.S. Census in Santa Clara County were 27 laborers in 1890. By 1910 this number had risen to about 2,300, and by 1930 to 4,300 (Lukes and Okihiro 1985:19).

One of the first large Japanese American sites studied archaeologically is Walnut Grove, California, a Chinese and Japanese town largely destroyed by a fire in 1915. During its rebuilding, broken ceramics were used to fill large holes in the street. These deposits provided over 7,000 artifacts from tightly dated contexts. Archaeological studies of these collections produced the first comprehensive study of ceramics used by immigrant Japanese (Costello and Maniery 1988; Maniery and Costello 1986). A contemporary collection of Japanese ceramics comes from the Home Avenue dump in San Diego, California, in use from 1908 to 1913. Excavated by Mooney and Associates in 1997, the report is still in progress, although an analysis of the Japanese ceramics by Leland Bibb (1997) is completed.

With a slightly later occupation date, the Mugu Fish Camp near Oxnard, California, was founded as early as 1910 by a Japanese American and operated as a sport-fishing community until 1941 (Schaefer and McCawley 1999). Archaeological excavations identified numerous small artifact deposits and architectural remnants associated with the Japanese staff and Euroamerican sportsmen.

Sites of rural Japanese American farmers have also been investigated. Near Bishop, California, between 1910 and 1921, the Yamasaki and Shinoda families are identified as gardeners and ranchers living on a small piece of land. Archaeological studies reported on

a surface scatter of ceramics associated with these households, while documentary evidence provided background on the families (Costello et al. 2001).

Excavations at an agricultural site near Gilroy revealed traces of the Asian workforce, but also the difficulties of identifying specific cultural communities from artifacts alone. Young Fook Lee settled in this vicinity as early as 1878 and, through his American-born son, acquired title to local lands in the 1930s. The Young family (which resided separate from the workers' residence area) employed first Chinese, then Japanese, then Filipinos, and finally, by the 1950s, Hispanic field workers. Three excavated privies, holding sparse but interesting collections, are discussed further below (Costello, Juelke Carr, and Leach-Palm 2004).

The Wade Ranch, near San José, was also an agricultural enterprise employing similar Chinese and Japanese labor forces (Bard and Busby 1985). The excavations uncovered nine artifact-filled features, all dating to the first few decades of the 20th century and reflecting both Japanese and Euroamerican residents. The largest assemblage (Feature VII) contained a predominance of Japanese ceramics and was associated with the resident workers. Most of the buried features were found in close proximity to, but to the rear of, the historic building locations.

The most comprehensive research on a Japanese American site to date was conducted on the internment camps associated with World War II. The National Park Service completed an extensive three-volume study of Manzanar, California, in Inyo County (Burton 1996). Between 1942 and 1945, over 10,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans were held in involuntary confinement in a regimented governmental setting. Although conditions in these camps were quite different from those of urban Japantowns such as in San José, some of the issues addressed in the study concerning ethnicity and daily life of these transplanted families provide useful models for future research (see also Branton 2000). In Orange County, the Iwata family was removed from their truck farm to an internment camp, leaving behind an artifact deposit documenting their pre-internment residence since the late 1930s (Van Wormer and Walter 1993).

Another potential contributor to the study of pre-WWII Japanese is the extensive collection of Japanese ceramics and other items recovered from artifact-filled pits during excavations for the reconstruction of the Royal Presidio Chapel in Santa Barbara. Deposits from the 20th-century neighborhood overlying the chapel site were filled with the household goods of interned families. These unstudied collections are archived at the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation.

Research questions for Japanese-related sites are similar to those proposed for other immigrant groups, particularly those subjected to prejudices and isolation. The research design for the study of Los Angeles's Chinatown (Costello 1999; Costello et al. 1996:41–42) explores the theoretical ground of "boundary display and maintenance" as a means for reinforcing group identification and distinguishing a community from other segments of the population. Persistence of cultural traits is also discussed in the Los Angeles study, as these may reflect relations with the dominant culture: where hostility is present, cultural traits are maintained longer and more strongly than where it is absent. Merchants are also identified as the "middlemen" of immigrant groups—those most likely chosen to represent the group to local officials and government bodies, to speak English, and to interact with individuals in the majority culture. Analysis of the history and artifacts associated with Chinese sites can provide some parallel research domains for studying the adaptations and adjustments made by the Japanese occupants of Heintlerville and its vicinity.

In addition to theoretical issues of cultural behavior and household activities similar to other immigrant groups, studies of Japanese sites must first establish classification systems and temporal associations for new artifact forms and types. Late 19th- and early-20th-century Japanese ceramics have only begun to be studied and contain a yet undefined repertoire of styles, forms, and decorative types. Besides being durable and ubiquitous, ceramics can provide insights into such topics as foodways, social and economic status, ethnicity, market and trade relations, and consumer choices. Being susceptible to changes in fashion and technology, they also frequently provide excellent temporal markers.

Differentiating Asian Groups in the Archaeological Record

A substantial literature has been generated on the archaeological evidence of historic Chinese immigrants in the western United States. By the 1890s, Japanese workers were supplementing the Chinese labor force and “Japantowns” sprang up to accommodate merchants and support other amenities from their homeland. The Anti-Chinese forces often made life uncomfortable for Japanese immigrants as well, and the newcomers to urban areas commonly settled near earlier-established Chinatowns. During the early 20th century as the Chinese population shrank and the Japanese grew, the demographic shift was a force of change to the material culture of these places.

This physical overlapping of Chinese and Japanese occupations provides a challenge for archaeologists. Ideally, we prefer isolated deposits of abundant artifacts that reflect a short period of time and a household identified by name. Alternatively, analysis can be done of artifact collections that can be associated with a particular ethnic group at a particular time. If several different Asian groups lived in the same location, our work becomes more difficult. As the archaeologists at the site near Gilroy observed:

The site was clearly occupied by Asian agricultural workers, but who and when is difficult to determine. The presence of the Chinese ceramics on site convincingly argues that some of the earliest residents were Chinese: the wares are distinctive of late 19th century types when the Chinese were known to be the major workforce. Some Chinese wares (such as the teapots, bowls, and food jars) could also have been purchased by other Asian residents as Chinese markets were by far the most common source of Asian goods in California until recent decades. The later Japanese ceramic wares suggest a Japanese workforce, although they could have been purchased by Filipinos who replaced the Japanese in the fields during WWII. The vessel styles and functions (sake bottles, for example) indicate Asian culture and the Japanese source simply that Japanese goods were most accessible [Costello, Juelke Carr, and Leach-Palm 2004:78].

Some structural features found in yards, such as wok stoves and pig-roasting ovens, are frequently found in urban Chinese settings (Costello et al. 2003; Maniery 2001; Medin 2002). They have not yet been reported for Japanese sites and we may assume they are distinctively Chinese. Assumptions such as these, however, are partly based on a lack of knowledge of the distinctive attributes of Japanese and other Asian sites.

Ceramics have long been a favorite subject of archaeological study. Durable and ubiquitous, they often constitute the largest single category of recovered domestic items. Usually associated with food storage, preparation, and serving, they provide vast information on these important, culturally distinctive practices. Food traditions have been used to measure both the tenacity and adaptability of cultural traditions over time and in process of interacting with different groups.

Most Asian ceramic types—defined by body paste, form, and decorative designs—can be identified by their country of origin. Well-studied Chinese wares have also revealed changes in some of these attributes over time, helping to more precisely date their associated deposit. Most traditional studies of Chinese ceramics have focused, however, on both ancient and elaborate porcelain creations: rare art objects or later export porcelains made for wealthy patrons in Europe and America; ceramics created after the decline of village art potteries received scant attention from scholars and collectors, and little was known of the common, mass-produced table wares used by the working classes. With help from a few invaluable sources (see *Nonyu Ware and Kitchen Ch'ing* by the Southeast Asian Ceramic Society [1981]), archaeologists have assembled a picture of the types of imported ceramics, including both utilitarian stonewares and semi-porcelains. The mass-produced wares of the Meiji period in Japan, however, are still poorly known. There has been little interest in chronicling the subsequent proliferation in stencil, decal, and appliqué decorations of the early 20th century. San José's Japantown may assist in identifying these tablewares of the first- and second-generation immigrants.

Archaeology has contributed to refining traditional ceramic typologies. Alison Stenger (1993) performed spectrographic analysis (chemical composition identification) on commonly recovered celadon wares long believed to be Chinese, and persuasively argued that virtually all had been made in Japan. The reason why 19th-century Chinese were importing a Japanese ware is still unexplained. There is wide agreement, however, on the critical importance of increasing our knowledge of other Asian ceramic sources.

As discussed above, identifying the country of origin of a ceramic type does not necessarily indicate the ethnicity of the user. Recovery of non-Asian ceramics from Chinatown contexts does not imply that "foreigners" resided in their midst. Comparison of collections of tableware ceramics from four excavated Chinatowns reveal that a low of 20 percent and a high of 53 percent of the vessels originated in the United States or Europe (Costello, Hallaran and Warren 2004). Many were likely purchased and used due to their ease of acquisition (price and accessibility). It has been argued, however, that for the culturally sensitive nature of food consumption, the presence of nontraditional wares and forms may be a strong indicator of cultural adaptations.

The most extensive collection of artifacts from a combined Chinatown/Japantown context was in Walnut Grove. Prior to 1915, the Chinese and Japanese communities were intermixed. In that year the community consisted of 101 Chinese, 46 Japanese, and 20 Caucasians (Costello and Maniery 1988:3). While the 1100 fragments of ceramic tablewares recovered generally reflect this cultural make-up (nearly 2/3 were of Chinese origin), 3,891 fragments of sake bottles were recovered, nearly half of the entire project's collection. While there could be many reasons for the dominance of this particular artifact type in the street fill after the fire, it also seems reasonable to conclude that it was an immensely popular (and available) beverage throughout the Asian community. Oral histories confirm that bottles were refilled from barrels in the local stores.

While the topic of ceramics has been emphasized as an analytical category, other types of artifacts may reflect differences between the Chinese and Japanese communities and provide a means to measure their interactions. Bones from Chinese meals typically include exotic remains of Southeast Asian fish, dried and shipped to the United States. Do Japanese sites display these same tastes? Is evidence of opium smoking also typical of Japanese sites? Are signature parasites identified in Chinese populations also present among Japanese immigrants? Was the extensive pharmacopoeia associated with Chinese sites also prevalent among the Japanese? Are gambling artifacts common on Chinese sites—such as glass gaming pieces and Chinese coins—also found in Japanese contexts?

Some of these questions concerning differences between Chinese and Japanese material culture can be addressed through documentary studies and oral histories. The archaeological record, however, contains information on these early immigrants that is not dependent on memory and the vagaries of the written record and that will contribute uniquely to understanding the history of these pioneer settlers.

Research Questions and Data Requirements

The following research questions are intended to address the various research themes.

1. What was life like in Heinlenville?
2. How was it different from life in the Woolen Mills and Market Street communities?
3. How did the reality of Heinlenville compare with historic accounts?
4. What was the relationship like between Chinese and Japanese residents?
5. How did Heinlenville evolve from Heinlen's formal plan into the lived spaces created by its residents? How did Heinlenville residents make this place their own?
6. What can archaeology tell us about the complexity of Heinlenville's population?

Overall, there is a desire to see the archaeological work enhance public understanding of the history and contributions of Heinlenville residents and their descendants.

Data required to address these questions include:

- a. cultural deposits with good integrity and sufficient number and variety of artifacts for meaningful analysis;
- b. historical association with a specific household, business and institution for the deposit; and
- c. historical documentation and oral histories describing topics such as foodways, worldview, community life, or use of space.

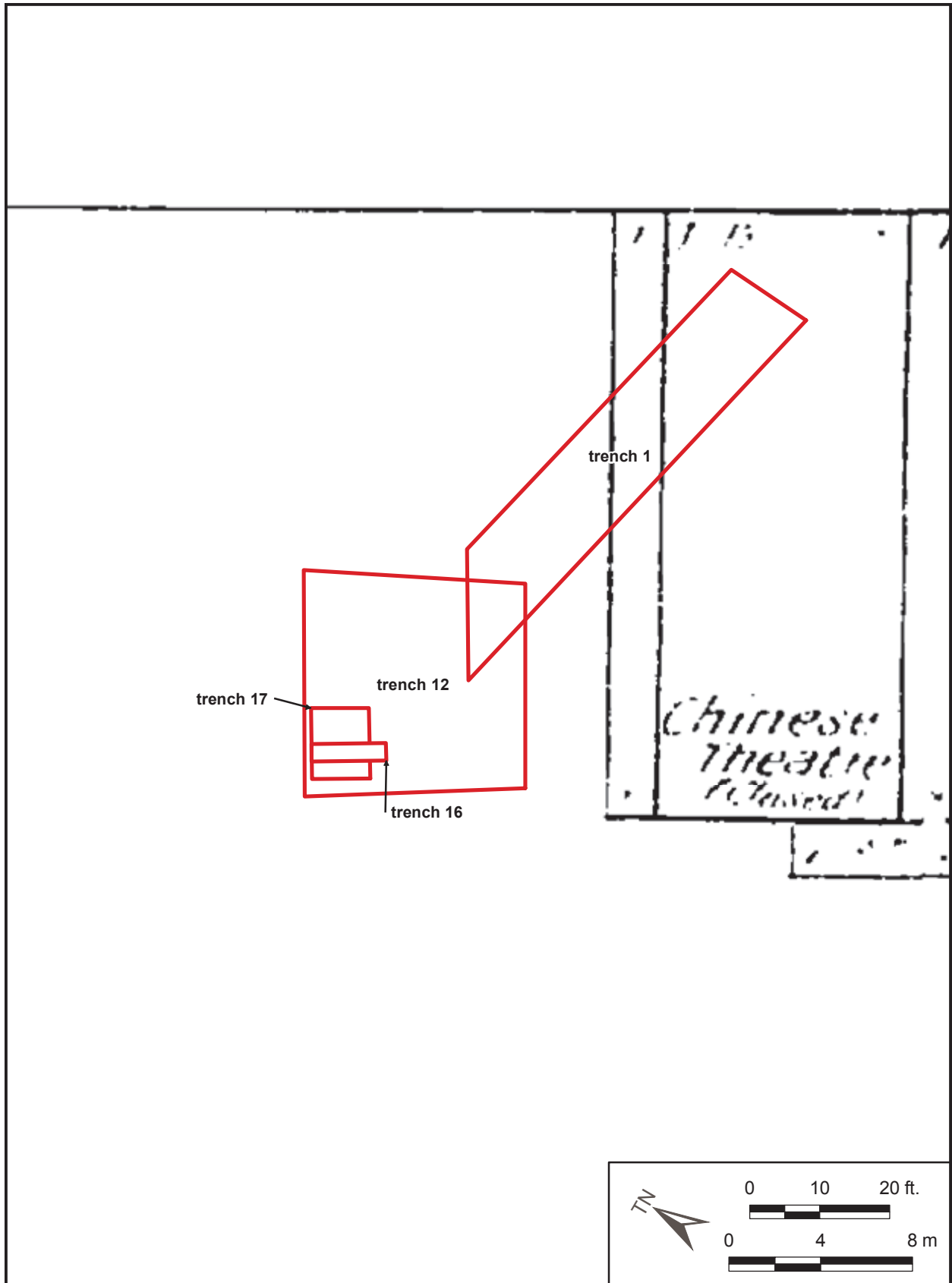


Figure 19. Trench 1 overlaid on 1890 Sanborn map

IV. ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND CRHR EVALUATIONS

Archaeological deposits identified at the Project site during testing and evaluation in 2008 and 2009 were found to possess data sufficient to address the research questions identified in the previous section. A detailed description of the archaeological layers and features and associated artifacts excavated from within the Project site is found below.

TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was placed diagonally northeast-southwest from the front of the ca. 1890s Chinese Theater or Opera House across open space into the rear of the neighboring, later buildings (Figure 19). Excavation of Trench 1 uncovered a stratigraphic sequence of asphalt paving over gravel. It was discovered that a portion of the disturbed historic ground surface had survived in the area between the building locations. This ground surface was characterized by a substantial sheet deposit up to 4 in. thick with a variety of artifacts, designated as Context 203. The area within the footprint of the buildings, including the Chinese Theater and adjacent buildings, contained no artifacts. A hole from a wooden stake that had been driven into the ground was identified as Context 101. The stake hole was vertical; its purpose was unknown.

Description of Artifacts

The Context 203 artifact assemblage is dominated by items for domestic use, predominately ceramic food preparation/consumption and food storage vessels. Food preparation/consumption articles comprise 35 percent of the total assemblage, and food/food storage 8 percent. Most of these vessels were produced in China. Chinese ceramic fabrics make up 59 percent of the total food preparation/consumption items, and 65 percent of the food/food storage vessels. Excluding structural remains, personal items such as health and grooming supplies and social drugs constitute the second most abundant group of artifacts. The materials are highly fragmented. The great majority—more than 75 percent—of the ceramic and glass artifacts recovered are less than 25 percent complete (Figure 20).

Most of the 85 food preparation and consumption items are tableware, totaling at least 60 items which account for 68 percent of the total food preparation and consumption artifacts. Of these, 39 items (48 percent of the total food preparation/consumption items) are Chinese porcelain. Another nine items (11 percent) are of a similar ceramic fabric, Chinese porcelaineous stoneware; 4 percent were identified as Japanese in origin – three Japanese porcelain items and one of Japanese stoneware. The remaining food preparation/consumption vessels are European in origin; 18 (22 percent) of the items are British-made white improved earthenware, and five (percent) are European porcelain (hereafter, “porcelain”). Most of the items of Asian manufacture are medium and small bowls, the most common tableware vessel form in the assemblage: 18 medium bowls, 10 small bowls, and two small/medium bowls make up 55 percent of the tableware vessels. A large bowl and two plates are also made of Chinese porcelain; 14 plates were identified, and four saucers. Six of the plates are Chinese porcelain; the rest of the plates and saucers are white improved earthenware (MNI 11) or porcelain (MNI 1). Four dishes—two pressed glass and two of porcelain—and a porcelain egg cup make up the remaining tableware vessels.

Serving vessels constitute 14 percent of the food preparation/consumption vessels, with a minimum of 12 items. These include a large plate, liquor warmer and lid and at least two teapots -- all made of Chinese porcelain -- as well as a pressed glass compote dish and white improved earthenware slop bowl (Figure 21). Drinking vessels consist of eight ceramic cups



Figure 20. Artifacts recovered from Trench 1 (excluding faunal remains)



Figure 21. Clockwise from top left: fragments of liquor warmer from Trench 1, fragments of tiny cups from Trench 1, and a whole liquor warmer and tiny cups from a private collection

(both Chinese porcelain and white improved earthenware), 2 Chinese porcelain 2-inch rim diameter “tiny cups” for serving alcohol, a glass tumbler, a glass commercial tumbler, a stemware glass, a Chinese porcelain tea bowl lid, and a blue-glazed earthenware cup made by San José’s Garden City Pottery (start date 1934). The only utensils found are five Chinese porcelain soup spoons, and a silver-plated knife handle from the nearby Hotel Vendome, which operated on First Street at Hobson Street in San José from 1888-1930.

Of the food preparation/consumption vessels, 72 percent bear some decoration (Figure 22). Many are decorated with Chinese or Japanese motifs, including patterns commonly found on Chinese export ceramics such as Four Flowers (also known as Four Seasons), Double Happiness, and Bamboo. Other decorations include blue, red, and polychrome handpainted and transfer prints designs. Many of the bowls and one of the plates feature a celadon glaze. The four Japanese tableware items are decorated with a blue transfer print dragon design, olive-green glaze with handpainted white dot pattern, and two examples of blue dashed line stencils. An additional Japanese porcelain fragment of indefinite use has polychrome handpainted flowers with raised white dots on a celadon body. Some white improved earthenware vessels have molded ribs or panels, and some are decaled. One white improved earthenware plate features the Sitka transferprint pattern in brown, which has sometimes been described as Japanesque; another has a blue floral transferprint. Many of the decorated items also bear base marks, many of which appear to be names of individual potteries or craftsmen; they may also represent market destinations for the product. One mark was identified stating a time period of manufacture (Nilsson, personal communication, 2012a). Both Chinese and Japanese wares were often marked with characters for Longevity, Prosperity, Happiness, and other positive messages (Hellmann and Yang 1997:155-162; Nilsson 2012b). At least one example of this is seen in the assemblage, a Four Flowers pattern bowl with the Longevity character hand painted on the base. Table 4 displays the decorations observed in the assemblage.

Most food/food storage vessels are also of Chinese manufacture: 11 vessels are Chinese brown-glazed stoneware and two are Chinese stoneware, comprising 65 percent of the total food/food storage vessels. These include four Chinese barrel jars and three barrel jar lids, two



Figure 22. Decorated tableware vessels from Trench 1

Table 4. Trench 1 – Food Preparation/Consumption Vessel Decoration

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
Porcelain	Cup	Molded - swirled rib	1	
Porcelain	Dish			2
Porcelain	Egg Cup			1
Porcelain	Plate	Overglaze decal	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Cup	Overglaze hand painted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Large Bowl	Four flowers	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Large Plate	Four flowers	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Lid			1
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Celadon	4	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Four flowers	3	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Overglaze polychrome	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Plate	Four Flowers	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Liquor Warming Pot	Sweet Pea/Flower and Vine	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Bowl	Celadon	9	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Plate	Celadon	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Plate	Four Flowers	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon	Celadon	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon	Four Flowers	4	
Chinese Porcelain	Tea Bowl Lid	Overglaze polychrome figures	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot	Underglaze blue	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot Lid	Four flowers?	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot?	Overglaze polychrome floral	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Tiny Cup	Four flowers	2	
Chinese? Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Underglaze blue	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Blue dashed line stencil	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Small/Medium Bowl	Blue dashed line stencil	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Small/Medium Bowl	Blue transfer print - Chinese dragon	1	
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Base	Underglaze blue	1	
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Medium Bowl	Bamboo	7	
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Medium Bowl	Double Happiness	1	
WIE	Cup			3
WIE	Cup	Ribbed	1	

Table 4. Trench 1 – Food Preparation/Consumption Vessel Decoration (continued)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
WIE	Cup	Ribbed, Overglaze Decal	1	
WIE	Plate			6
WIE	Plate	Brown transfer print - Sitka pattern	1	
WIE	Rim	Molded, blue floral transfer print	1	
WIE	Saucer			4
WIE	Slop Bowl			1
Earthenware	Cup	Glaze color	1	
Japanese Stoneware	Small Bowl	Greenish-olive glaze, hand painted raised white dots	1	
Ceramic Subtotal			59	18
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler			1
Colorless Glass	Dish	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Pressed - sunburst	1	
Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	Compote Dish?	Pressed - swirl	1	
Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	Dish	Pressed - fan	1	
Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	Stemware			1
Glass Subtotal			4	2
TOTAL			63	20

spouted jars, two wide-mouthed jars, and a ginger jar. Brown-glazed stoneware barrel jars and wide mouthed jars were mass-produced in China and used for the shipment and storage of preserved tofu, pickled vegetables, beans, sugar, and other products; after the original product was consumed, they may have been cleaned and reused for household storage of other foodstuffs (Hellmann and Yang:182-184). Spouted jars commonly held soy sauce, black vinegar, or thick molasses shipped from China (Praetzelis and Praetzelis 1997:154-155). Three glass canning jars, a glass condiment bottle, two stoneware crocks, and a ferrous metal can key (representing a canned food item) make up the other food/food storage vessels. Only one kitchen implement was identified: a fragment of a 13 in.-diameter grinding/milling stone of a type used for processing grain or beans (Figure 23).

As described above, small and medium-sized bowls of Asian manufacture outnumbered plates and saucers by a ratio of more than two to one. Utensils consist almost exclusively of Chinese porcelain soup spoons. The predominance of bowls over plates, and dominance of soup spoon utensils, indicates a traditionally Chinese mode of dining where each individual fills his or her own bowl from one or more serving vessels. Likewise, the majority of food/

food storage vessels are of Chinese manufacture, suggesting that food products imported from China were consumed before the vessels were either re-used or discarded. The items of non-Chinese manufacture are few, consisting mainly of canning jars and crocks, which may indicate home processing of raw foodstuffs. The kitchen grinding/milling stone suggests that the user did not rely on commercially packaged grains and meals, but may have been self-processing these types of foodstuffs. This might indicate that less commonly-available grains and meals were desired for the preparation of certain foods.



Figure 23. Stone quern fragment found in Trench 1

Social drugs are represented by alcoholic beverage containers and opium-smoking paraphernalia, and make up 11 percent of the assemblage – at least 24 individual containers. Most of these are alcohol, including beer, wine, and liquor. At least 37 percent of the containers held hard liquor. More than half of these are globular-bodied, narrow-necked Chinese brown-glazed stoneware bottles that were used to hold the strong imported Chinese spirits *ngkapy* and *mei guei lo* (Yang and Hellman 1998:61). The liquor warming pot and “tiny cups” previously described with the food preparation and consumption vessels may indicate a more formal setting for alcohol consumption. One beer bottle bears the embossed label of San José’s Eagle Brewing company, which operated from 1851 to 1920 (Van Wieren 1995:40).



Figure 24. Aqua glass homeopathic medicine vials

Opium smoking, in the fashion popular in the mid-to-late 19th/early 20th century, was a complex activity requiring specialized paraphernalia. Three refined stoneware opium pipe bowls were recovered, along with one colorless glass opium lamp chimney. Two of the pipe bowls were of a red stoneware body fabric; one was round in shape, and one sided. The third pipe bowl was of a gray body fabric. Research suggests that opium pipes of these body fabrics and shapes were of moderate price, neither the cheapest nor most expensive consumer options of such products (Wegars 1993:293).

Personal grooming and health articles make up 9 percent of the assemblage, and include at least 13 small aqua glass Chinese homeopathic medicine vials (Figure 24). Other grooming and health-related artifacts consist of a colorless glass perfume stopper, colorless glass vial, a white improved earthenware basin, glass thermometer, two bone toothbrush handles, and three opaque-white glass jars with one opaque-white glass lid (Figure 25). The lid bears the mark of “Mrs. Nettie Harrison, America’s Beauty Doctor”, a San Francisco-based manufacturer



Figure 25. Opaque white glass cold cream jar fragments and an 1890s newspaper ad for “Lola Montez Crème”

of beauty products including “Lola Montez Crème Skin Food”, facial bleach, and various hair dressings (Fike 1987:142; Fadeley 2008). The opaque-white glass jars may have held one of these products. During the 1890s, the Mrs. Nettie Harrison company advertised in various California newspapers, the San Francisco-published *Overland Monthly* magazine, and even in the pages of cookbooks and novels marketed at women.

At least one Chinese brown-glazed stoneware globular jar was identified; however, the size of the vessels could not be determined from the fragments recovered. Vessels of this form were used commercially to hold a wide variety of goods, including foods such as preserved eggs and pickled vegetables, hard liquor, oil, or medicinal ingredients (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1997:182). Large jars were used in commercial establishments such as taverns or stores, while smaller jars were used in homes.



Figure 26. Illustration of watch fob with two bulldogs (approximately 1 to 1)

Other items recovered from the deposit that relate to the activities of those living and working near the site include a 1907 Canadian silver coin, two bullet shell casings, a cycle wheel hub and axle, two drills, a file, a whetstone, and a flowerpot. A single copper alloy button and a leather shoe or boot are the only element of clothing recovered, though personal accoutrements consisting of a clutch purse frame, umbrella, watch ring, and a watch fob embossed with a pair of bulldogs were also found (Figure 26). A lone jack and porcelain saucer from a toy tea set are the

only children’s toys recovered. Various pieces of metal hardware, a porcelain toilet fragment, a porcelain doorknob, earthenware tiles, window glass, roofing slates, and porcelain electrical insulators represent the buildings that once stood at the site. A colorless glass lamp chimney and burner, coat hook, and furniture spring are remains of the theatre or nearby buildings’ furnishings.

The deposit contained 27 dateable artifacts. The latest manufacture start date identified is 1935, attributed to a cone top beer can and a glass flask (Table 5). An earthenware cup made at San José’s Garden City Pottery has a similar manufacture start date of 1934. The Garden

Table 5. Trench 1 – Marked and Dateable Items

Catalog No.	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Ceramic Items</i>								
203	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	(brown transfer print - Sitka pattern)	Hughes, Thomas	Burslem and Longport, Staffordshire	1856 - 1894	Praetzelis et al 1983 44-45, mark 144
203	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ A J WILKINSO[N]/ ENGLAND	Wilkinson, Arthur J	Burslem, Staffordshire	1882 - 1895	Praetzelis et al 1983 79-80, mark 234
203	Earthenware	Cup	1		Garden City Pottery	San Jose, CA	1934 -	Pasquali 1999 7-19
<i>Glass Items</i>								
203	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	3	(turn mold)			1870s - 1920s	Jones and Sullivan 1985 31
203	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	(inside two horizontal bands around shoulder)				
203	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	DOLPH (and) S				
203	Brown Glass	Flask	1	/// & / 40				
203	Brown Glass	Flask	1	(Owen's scar)				
203	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	(around heel) ON[E] ///			1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002 6; Lindsey 2008
203	Green Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1913 -	Lindsey 2008
203	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	(turn mold)			1870s - 1920s	Jones and Sullivan 1985 31
203	Aqua Glass	Beer Bottle	1	EAGLE [BREWERY]/(eagle)/	Eagle Brewery	San Jose	1851 - 1920	Van Wieren 1995 40
203	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	/// 129/ 12				
203	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	/// THIS B[BOTTLE]/ NEVER SOLD				
203	Opaque-white Glass	Jar	1	/// H/A (monogram)	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co		1920 - 1964	Toulouse 1971 238
203	Opaque-white Glass	Jar Lid	1	[MRS NETTIE HARRISON (upper arch)/ AMERICA'S (upper arch)/(woman's profile)/ BEAUTY DOCTOR (lower arch)/ SAN FRANCISCO (lower arch)	Harrison, Nettie	San Francisco	1891 - 1910+	Fike 1987 142; Fadeley 2008
203	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	1	CAP (upper arch)/ [MASO]N JAR (lower arch)			1869 -	Toulouse 1969 403
203	Colorless Glass	Beverage Bottle	1	(around heel) [CONTENTS 6 1/2 FLUID OUNCES]/// AP(?)				
203	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// 6 (or) 9; (Owen's scar)			1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002 6; Lindsey 2008
203	Colorless Glass	Flask	1	(around heel) HALF PINT/// D/ 54-54; (Owen's scar)			1913 -	Lindsey 2008

Table 5. Trench 1 – Marked and Dateable Items (continued)

Catalog No.	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Glass Items (continued)</i>								
203	095 Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	Flask	1	(sun-tinted amethyst glass)			1890 - 1920 ca	Lockhart 2006 54
203	096 Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(lower body) (in circle) OSE (lower arch)				
203	098 Colorless Glass	Canning Jar	1	[D]REY (script)	Schram Glass Manufacturing Co	St Louis, MO	1910 - 1925	Toulouse 1969 98-100
203	100 Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler	1	(anchor closure)			1908 - 1960	Bender 1986 77-79
203	105 Colorless Glass	Flask	1	(on shoulder) [FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE// OR REUSJE OF TH[IS BOTTLE]			1935 - 1960s	Lindsey 2008
203	107 Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	Jug	1	(sun-tinted amethyst glass)			1890 - 1920 ca	Lockhart 2006 54
203	108 Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	Bottle	3	(sun-tinted amethyst glass)			1890 - 1920 ca	Lockhart 2006 54
<i>Other Items</i>								
203	092 Colorless Glass and Plastic	Bottle and Cap	1	(on cap underside) MADE IN U S A (upper arch)/ ANCHOR/ 24 TA (lower arch)				
203	124 Porcelain	Cleat Insulator	1	G E C [O]	General Electric Co	New York and Schenectady, NY	1888 -	Tod 1988 128
203	125 Porcelain	Cleat Insulator	1	G E C / 185// 16/	General Electric Co	New York and Schenectady, NY	1888 -	Tod 1988 128
203	128 Porcelain	Knob Insulator	1	D (upper arch)/ F (lower arch)				
203	129 Copper-alloy and Glass	Fuse	1	"PYROTITE" (upper arch)/ TRADE MARK (upper arch)/ PAT 4-27-09 (lower arch)/ 20 A-BRYANT-125 V (lower arch)			1909 -	
203	140 Bone	Toothbrush	1	QUALITE FINE PARIS FRANCE		Paris, France		
203	145 Silver-plate	Knife Handle	1	HOTEL VENDOME (script)		San Jose	1888 - 1930	Vendome Neighborhood Association 2008
203	149 Ferrous	Cone Top Beer Can	1	(cone top beer)			1935	Rock 1987 67
203	150 Copper-alloy	38 shell casing	1	U M C (upper arch)/ 38 S & W (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co		1867 - 1911	Steinhauer 2002
203	151 Copper-alloy	44 shell casing	1	US/ 44 COLT	United States Cartridge Co		1864 - 1938	Steinhauer 2002
203	191 Silver	Canadian Coin	1	EDWARDVS VEE D G REX IMPERATOR (upper semi-circle)/(profile)/(crown)/ 10/ CENTS/ CANADA/ 1907/ (leaf wreath)		Canada	1907 - 1907	

City Pottery manufacturing headquarters and offices were located at 560 North Street from 1902 until 1987 (Pasquali 1999:7-19). A Chinese porcelain tea bowl lid and white improved earthenware plate both have printed marks dated to the 1880-1890s (Nilsson, personal communication, 2012; Praetzellis et al. 1983:79-80, mark 234). Most other dateable vessels have a broad range of manufacture dates, beginning in the mid-19th century and extending into the first decades of the 20th century. Table 5 presents the date and origin of marked and dateable items.

TRENCH 12

Trench 12 was designed to expand Trench 1, covering an area of backyards and outbuildings behind 655 and 657 North Sixth Street (Figures 27 and 28). A large deposit of artifacts was discovered while mechanically clearing Trench 12. Artifacts recovered during mechanical scraping were designated Context 293. Archaeological Trench 16 was cut north to south by hand to sample the deposit (Figure 29). Trench 16 measured 30 in. wide by 10 ft. 4 in. long. While excavating Trench 16, it appeared that there was a soil change at the location of the covered walkway or open shed shown on the Sanborn map, along the north side of the yard. The north side was designated Context 170, the south Context 171. Within Trench 16, the two deposits appeared to be single layers during excavation, with the fill in Pit 170 designated Context 294, and the fill in Pit 171 designated Context 295. In cross section, there appeared to be subtle stratigraphic separations.

Archaeological Trench 17 was placed over Trench 16 to excavate more of the pit deposits. A 2.5-ft. wide swath was cut to the west and an additional 5 ft. to the east, making the total exposure of Contexts 170 and 171, 8 ft. across by an arbitrary 10 ft. across the deposits. Within Trench 17, Layer 294 was split into Contexts 313 and 314, and Layer 295 was split into Contexts 315 and 316. However, the lateral interface between the layers was extremely diffuse and it was decided that the Pit 170 and Pit 171 materials should be analyzed as one unit.

Description of Pit 170/171 Artifacts

As in the Trench 1 Context 203 deposit, the artifact assemblage from Pit 170/171 is dominated by items for domestic use, predominately ceramic food preparation/consumption and food storage vessels. Excluding the structural remains group, personal items such as health and grooming supplies and social drugs make up the second most abundant group of artifacts. The materials are very fragmented. More than 60 percent of the ceramic and glass artifacts recovered are less than 25 percent complete, and an additional 28 percent are only 25-50 percent complete (Figure 30).

Artifacts related to food and its preparation, consumption, and storage make up more than 28 percent of the assemblage. The bulk of this is tableware, at least 38 individual pieces. As in the Trench 1 deposit, a large number of tableware vessels are medium bowls made of Chinese porcelain, of which there are 16. The assemblage contains 10 plates: six made of Chinese porcelain or Chinese porcelaineous stoneware, and the remainder of European porcelain (MNI 3) and white improved earthenware (MNI one). Bowls outnumber plates, by a ratio of one-and-a-half to one. Other tableware items include three large Chinese porcelain bowls, a white improved earthenware soup plate, and five Chinese porcelain soup spoons. Again, the large number of soup spoons and predominance of bowls suggests a traditionally Chinese manner of dining. Serving vessels are few and consist of a vessel lid and teapot of Chinese porcelain, and a white improved earthenware oval dish. Drinking vessels are also limited in number, consisting of four cups—two of porcelain and two of white improved earthenware, a Chinese porcelain “tiny cup”, and a colorless glass tumbler.

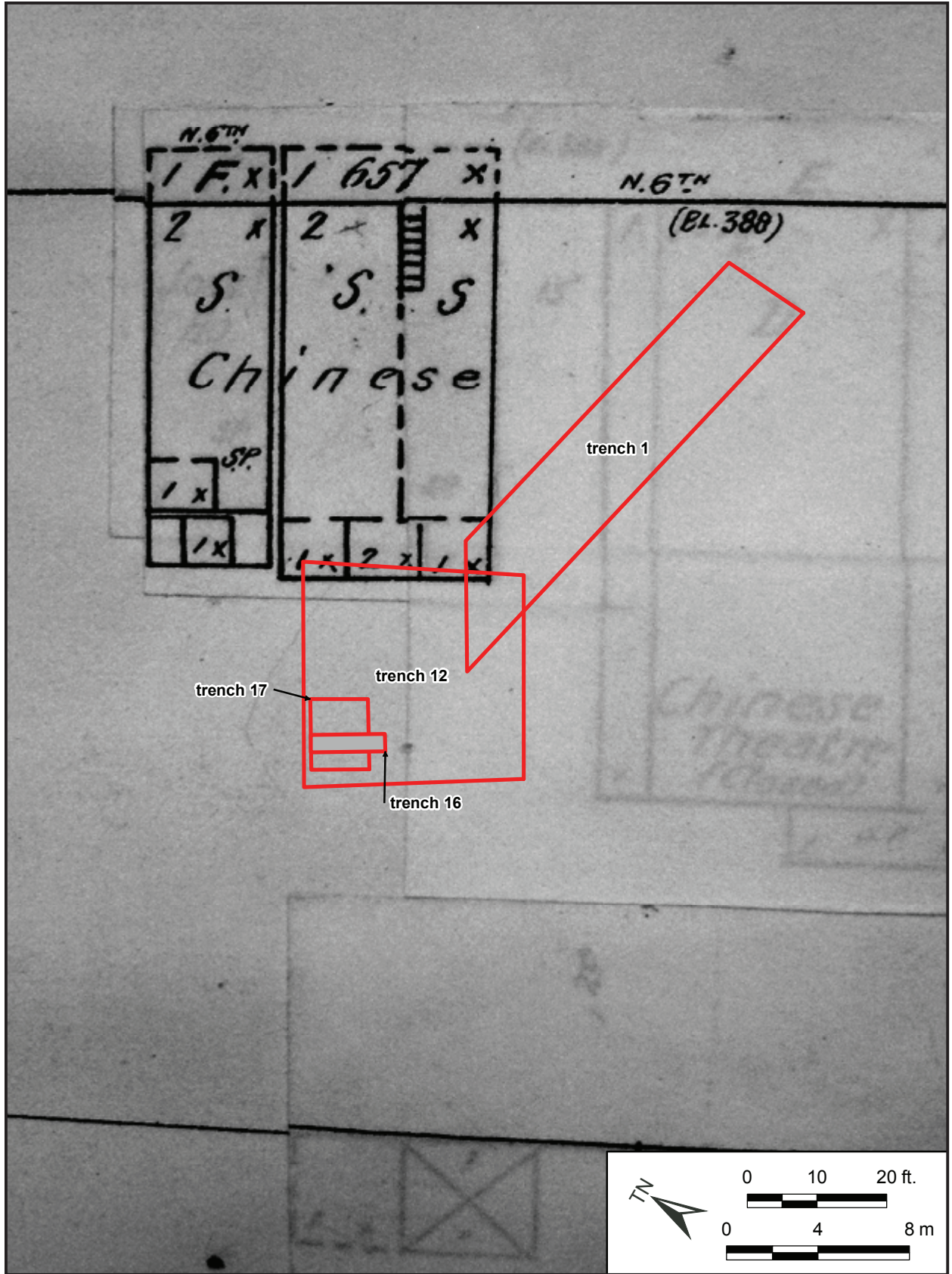


Figure 27. Location of Trench 12 on 1901 Sanborn Map

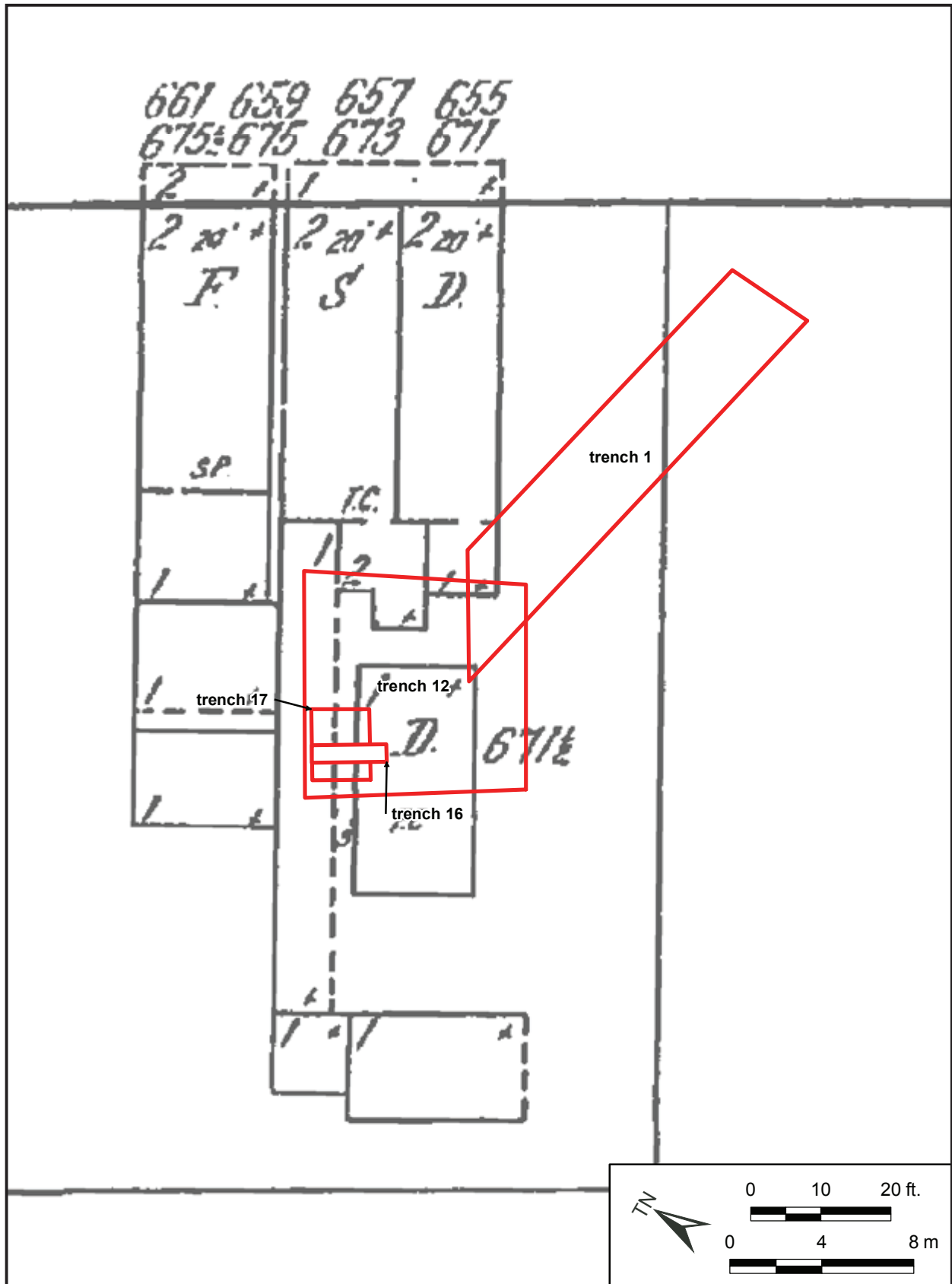


Figure 28. Location of Trench 12 on 1915 Sanborn Map

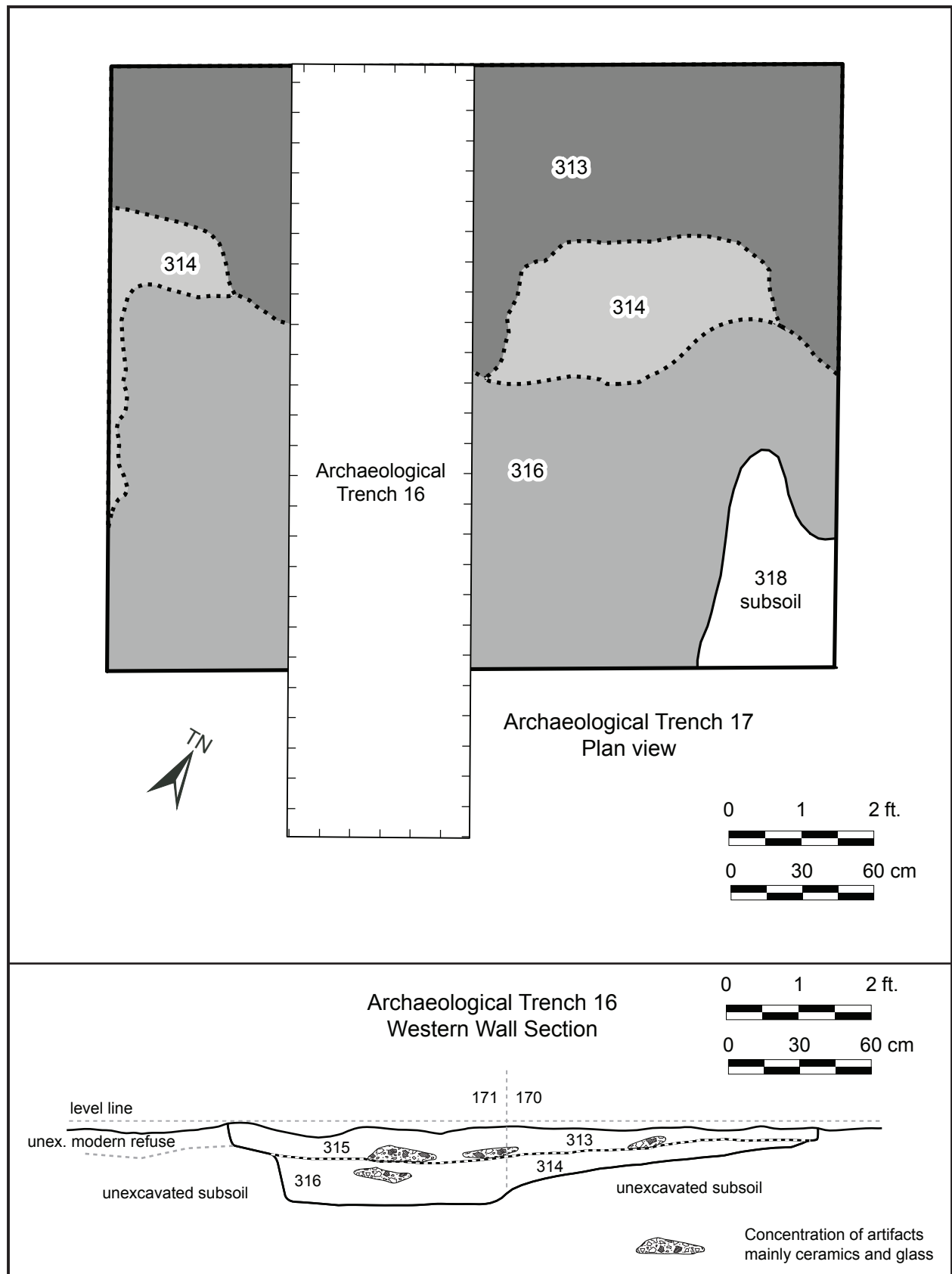


Figure 29. Trenches 16 and 17 in plan and cross-section



Figure 30. Artifacts recovered from Trench 12 (excluding faunal remains)

Table 6. Trench 12 – Food Preparation/Consumption Vessel Decoration

Fabric	Description	Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
Porcelain	Cup			1
Porcelain	Cup?			1
Porcelain	Plate			2
Porcelain	Plate?			1
Chinese Porcelain	Hollow	Overglaze hand painted floral	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Large Bowl	Four Flowers	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Large Bowl	Four Flowers	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Lid	Underglaze blue hand painting	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl			1
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Celadon	5	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Four Flowers	5	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Plate	Four Flowers	3	
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon	Celadon	4	
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon	Celadon, Overglaze Hand painted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot	Underglaze blue hand painting	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Tiny Cup	Overglaze hand painting	1	
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Medium Bowl			1
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Medium Bowl	Bamboo	3	
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Medium Bowl	Underglaze blue hand painting	1	
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Medium Plate	Underglaze blue hand painting	2	
Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	Small Plate	Underglaze blue hand painting	1	
WIE	Base			2
WIE	Cup	Overglaze decal	1	
WIE	Cup?			1
WIE	Oval Dish			1
WIE	Plate			1
WIE	Soup Plate			1
Subtotal			33	13
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Tumbler			1
TOTAL			33	14



Figure 31. Decorated tableware artifacts from Trench 12

Within the entire group of food preparation and consumption items (including soup spoons), Chinese porcelain accounts for 55 percent. Chinese porcelaineous stoneware makes up 17 percent, white improved earthenware 14 percent, and European porcelain 5 percent, along with a lone item of colorless pressed glass.

Most of these vessels (72 percent) are decorated (Figure 31, Table 6). Many bear the popular Four Flowers pattern, seen here on both bowls and small plates. A large number of vessels and all of the soup spoons have a celadon glaze. Underglaze blue handpainting in unidentified patterns appears on several vessels. Other decorative styles include overglaze handpainting in a floral motif and the popular Bamboo pattern. Only one white improved earthenware vessel is decorated -- a cup with an overglaze decal.

The second largest category of artifacts in the assemblage are vessels relating to food and food storage, of which there are at least 22. As with the tableware, the majority of items were made in China—16 vessels (72 percent) are jars made of Chinese brown glazed stoneware. These vessels, originally used to ship Chinese food products overseas, include five barrel jars, one barrel jar lid, four spouted jars, three wide-mouth jars, and three wide-mouth jar lids. There is also one barrel jar with green glaze (Figure 32). The remaining six vessels are glass: two canning jars, a soda pop bottle, a soda water bottle, and a milk bottle.

Two seeds were found: a peach or nectarine pit, and a Chinese white olive (*Canarium album*) which was likely imported from China, packed in a ceramic jar. Chinese white olive, when eaten fresh, has a sour taste, but is sweet when steamed in honey; it is also often preserved by salting. The fruit has traditionally been used not just as food, but as a medicine



Figure 32. Green-glazed barrel jar

to aid digestion, reduce inflammation/fever, ward off poison, dissolve swallowed fish bones, and treat cold sores, fever blisters, and fluxes (Hirn 1997:271). Shells from approximately 400 soft-shell clams were also recovered.

Social Drugs account for about 7 percent of the total artifacts, and consist of 15 alcoholic beverage bottles, a refined stoneware opium pipe bowl, and a copper alloy rectangular opium tin. Alcohol bottles include seven olive and amber glass wine/champagne bottles and three Chinese brown glazed stoneware *ng ka py* liquor bottles, along with five amber and olive glass bottles of unidentified content, one of which was made at the San Jose Bottling Company. The opium tin would have contained viscous opium of a molasses-like consistency, to be rolled into pea-sized balls for smoking.



Figure 33. Small Chinese brown-glazed stoneware jars

Personal Grooming/health items are relatively few, and consist of 9 aqua glass Chinese homeopathic medicine vials, a colorless glass vial and pharmaceutical bottle, a Pond's cold cream opaque white glass jar and second unlabeled opaque white glass jar, an amber glass "Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" bottle, and two bone toothbrushes.

At least eight of the Chinese brown-glazed stoneware globular jars used commercially to hold a variety of food, liquor, and health care products were identified. The jars ranged in size from 3.5 to 4.5 in. rim diameter, on vessels for which the measurement

could be discerned. This small size suggests they were likely used in private households rather than commercial establishments (Figure 33).

Personal accoutrements and clothing elements consist of a copper alloy ring with purple glass “jewel”; 12 buttons made of porcelain, shell, or ferrous metal; a bone collar button; copper alloy buckle; copper alloy sock garter; and fragments of a leather shoe or boot.

Several items related to the care and maintenance of clothing were found, including laundry bluing balls, safety pins, straight pins, a Saratoga leather dressing bottle, and at least two darning eggs. Other items recovered from the deposit representing activities of the site’s inhabitants include a ceramic abacus bead, three .22 shell casings, and a Chinese *tongbao* coin which is too corroded to offer any dating information. Six ½ inch diameter black and white glass gaming pieces, or *zhu*, were found, of the type used in *wéichí*, a strategy game for two players (Figure 34). In *wéichí*, each player takes a different color, and the object is to prevent the opponent from further play by surrounding his/her *zhu*. The *zhu* may also have been used as counters in the game *fantan* (Evans 1980:94; Hellman and Yang 1997:201). A small V-shaped piece of worked abalone shell is an interesting find, but is of unknown use (Figure 35). Only one toy was found, a small fragment of a porcelain doll.

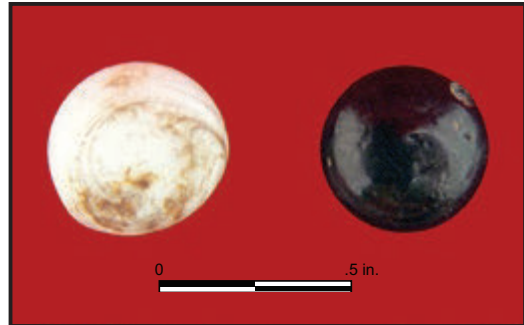


Figure 34. White and black glass *zhu*

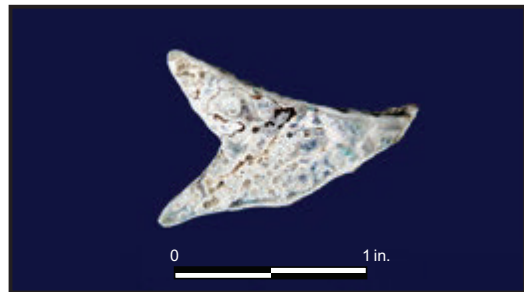


Figure 35. Worked abalone fragment

At least one Chinese stoneware oil lamp was recovered, along with the remains of two other lamps with glass fonts and copper-alloy burners, and an arc lamp rod (Figure 36). Other home furnishings include a lead figurine depicting a seated person (Figure 37).



Figure 36. Fragments of an oil lamp recovered from Trench 12 and a similar whole lamp from another site



Figure 37. Seated figurine

A large amount of structural hardware was recovered, including 973 nails (165 cut, 705 wire, and 103 cleat), which may be related to repairs made on the covered walkway or earlier structures on the site. Likewise, window glass fragments are also probably associated with nearby structures.

Only 15 dateable artifacts were recovered from the Pit 170/171 deposit (Table 7). A large portion of datable items are turn-mold bottles; the manufacture date for these ranges between the 1870s and 1920s. A colorless glass bottle base is marked with an "A" in a circle, possibly representing the Armstrong Cork Company, with a date of 1938-1969. Two health and grooming bottles have end manufacturing dates in the mid-1880s and mid-1890s, respectively. A copper-alloy bullet shell casing also dates to the 1880s-1890s.

SUMMARY

The artifacts recovered from the archaeological deposits found at 675 North 6th Street are the remains of daily household life. Most of the materials relate to the storage, preparation, and consumption of food. Most are Chinese in origin. The tableware vessel forms indicate that foods were served in a traditionally Chinese manner, with meals consisting mostly of soups or stews eaten from bowls. Stoneware containers from imported Chinese foods are plentiful. Canning jars and a kitchen grinding stone show that at least some foodstuffs were processed from a raw form within the household. Health and medicinal products consist mainly of Chinese homeopathic medicines. Within any of these food and health-related categories, very few American commercially-made products are present. Social drugs include American and/or European-made alcoholic beverages as well as Chinese wine and liquor, and opium-smoking paraphernalia. There are tools for the maintenance of household and personal goods: drills, a file, a whetstone, darning eggs, and safety pins. Toys, decorative home furnishings, and personal accoutrements are sparse.

Table 7. Trench 12 – Marked and Dateable Items

Catalog No.	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Ceramic Items</i>								
315	061	White Improved Earthenware	1	Printed mark T/[NEW] WHARF POTTERY]/ BURSLE[M]/ [E]NGLAN[D]	New Wharf Pottery	Staffordshire	1878 ca	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999 295
315	069	White Improved Earthenware	1	Printed mark / ENGL[AND]				
<i>Glass Items</i>								
293	021	Opaque-white Glass	1	// 1/2 OZ				
293	023	Opaque-white Glass	1	(down sides) POND'S (in oval) // POND'S (in oval)	Pond's Extract Co		1905	Unilever 2009
293	028	Amber Glass	1	(down side) SAN JOSE BOTTLING CO / SAN JOSE, CAL	San Jose Bottling Company	San Jose		
294	028	Aqua Glass	1	(down side) / [SA]N JOSE		San Jose, CA	1870s	Jones and Sullivan 1985 31
294	031	Olive Glass	1	(turn mold)			1920s	Jones and Sullivan 1985 31
294	032	Aqua Glass	1	SARATOGA / DRESSING	Saratoga Dressing	New York	1882	McGuire 1991
294	033	Amber Glass	1	(turn mold)			1870s	Jones and Sullivan 1985 31
294	041	Olive Glass	1	(turn mold)			1870s	Jones and Sullivan 1985 31
294	045	Colorless Glass	1	(horizontal-embossed script letter inside embossed oval) A				
295	026	Colorless Glass	1	// McC	McCully Glass Co	Pittsburgh, PA	1832	Toulouse 1971 351
295	027	Colorless Glass	1	// 8 A (in circle) 48/ U S A (lower arch); (Owen's scar)	Armstrong Cork Co , Glass Division?	Lancaster, PA?	1938	Toulouse 1971 24-25
313	011	Colorless Glass	1	O (or) O				
313	038	Amber Glass	1	(down side) DR HOSTETTER'S / [STOMA]CH BITTERS /// I G Co / 73	Ihmsen Glass Co	Pittsburgh, PA	1870	Toulouse 1971 261
314	009	Colorless Glass	1	/// (on left, inside diamond) 4				
314	014	Amber Glass	1	(embossed, around heel) 5 QU[A]RT				
315	051	Amber Glass	1	(turn mold)			1870s	Jones and Sullivan 1985 31
316	024	Aqua Glass	1	(embossed, but illegible)				

Table 7. Trench 12 – Marked and Dateable Items (*continued*)

Catalog No.	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Other Items</i>								
294	008	Copper-alloy	22 shell casing	1	P	Peters Cartridge Co	1887 1834	Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
295	003	Copper-alloy	Coin - Penny	1	1896		1896	
295	010	Copper-alloy	Burner	1	MADE IN U S A (on thumbscrew); [QU]EEN ANNE (on burner cover)			
315	012	Ferrous	Crown Cap	1	(crown cap)		1892	
315	034	Copper-alloy	22 shell casing	1	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co	1867 1911	Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83; Hogg 1982:151
316	009	Copper-alloy	Grommet	1	PATD AUG 26 188[4] (upper arch)/No 3 (lower arch)		1884	

ANALYSIS OF FAUNAL REMAINS

A total of 1,414 bones were examined and identified from Trench 1 and 12 (Table 8). The counts of dietary mammal bone are dominated by pigs and followed by cow with a NISP of 754 and 317 respectively (Table 9). The MNI's represented by the identified elements for these animals are 14 pigs and 127 cows. The unusually high MNI for cows relates to the very high contribution of meat from that animal in the form of steak cuts from the "round," which comes from the mid-shaft femur. Sheep is represented to a lesser degree with 70 pieces identified, and has an MNI of 6.

Some minor meat animals are present in the collection. The remains from one indeterminate rabbit are also included in this feature. The rabbit has an axe to break butcher mark on the innominate, confirming its contribution as a food source. Turtle also made a substantive contribution to the diet for this analytic unit. Carapace, plastron, and skeletal elements (n=51) from at least 4 animals were identified. There was at least one juvenile individual among them. There was also evidence of axe and axe to break cut marks on the shell components. In addition there are several pieces of fish bone (n=9) included though not in quantities that would characterize it as a staple item. White seabass, an indeterminate minnow, and lingcod are present in descending order. Three of the White seabass elements (all vertebrae) had butcher marks.

There are possible dietary contributions from some uncommon sources. One mature, robust, member of the family canidae and a single bobcat element are represented in the collection. While the dog is not an uncommon occurrence in historic archaeological assemblages, the presence of an axe to break mark on the ulna sets it apart. The fragment found is not sufficient to determine whether it might have been a domestic dog or a coyote. The size range could be consistent for either. The bobcat element is a fragment of maxilla that also has an oblique, coronal axe to break mark through it.

Avian elements account for about 11 percent of the total NISP (including fish). Chicken dominates the count and meat weight with an MNI of 10. A single turkey is also represented. All of the elements were mature except for several described only as indeterminate bird (aves) that were too juvenile to accurately identify, suggesting the possibility that chickens were being raised. Butcher marks were found only on elements of the chickens. All of the food birds combined comprises 19 percent of the total meat weight, and almost 1/3 of all the animals from the collection.

There are a few incidental mammals that contributed to the list of animals for this collection. The total in this category includes 28 elements from Norway rat representing 4 animals, 1 piece of bone from a domestic cat and 2 pieces of bone from an indeterminate bear species. The 2 pieces of bear bone are a 4th metacarpal and phalange. Any implications regarding the presence of bear bones in this analytic unit will be included in the discussion section of this report. None of the previously listed incidental animals showed any evidence of cooking or butchering so cannot be included as dietary sources.

Taphonomy

Data on taphonomic evidence (or the lack thereof) and its interpretation is plentiful. Gnawing factors offer some of the most revealing data. While the rates of gnawing by cats and dogs were minimal (0.2 and 0.6 percent, respectively), rodent tooth marks were seen on nearly 26 percent of the collection from Trench 1 and 12. Also under represented are the effects of heat in the form of burning and whitening. The combined rate for this kind of physical evidence is only 0.3 percent. In contrast, weathering occurred at a moderate rate. Nearly 10 percent of

Table 8. Trench 1 and Trench 12 – Animals Represented by NISP and MNI

Common Name	Scientific Name	NISP	MNI	MW
MAMMALS				
Major Meat Mammals				
cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	317	127*	377.74
sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	70	6	26.49
pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	753	14	388.88
Minor Meat Mammals				
Indeterminate rabbit	leporidae	1	1	2.00
Other Mammals				
Indeterminate bear	Ursidae	2	1	
Indeterminate dog	canidae	2	1	
Bobcat	<i>Lynx rufus</i>	1	1	
Domestic cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	1	1	
Norway rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	28	4	
Indeterminate Mammals				
Large mammal	mammalia	2		
Medium mammal	mammalia	13		
Small mammal	mammalia	4		
TOTAL MAMMALS		1194	156	795.11
Reptiles				
turtle	<i>Chelonia</i> sp.	51	4	
TOTAL REPTILES		51	4	
BIRDS				
Domestic Poultry				
chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	145	10	20.00
turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	3	2	30.00
Indeterminate Birds				
Bird	aves	12		
TOTAL BIRDS		160	12	50.00
FISH				
White seabass	<i>Atractoscion nobilis</i>	6	1	
Lingcod	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>	1	1	
Minnows	cyprinidae	2	1	
TOTAL FISH		9	3	
GRAND TOTAL		1,414	175	845.11

* The MNI for this animal is unusually high due to a very high steak count.

Table 9. Trench 1 and Trench 12 – Major Meat Mammal Element Distribution by NISP

Element	<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>Ovis aries</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Forelimb			
Scapula	3		12
Humerus	21		36
Radius	23	6	35
Ulna	11	1	46
Hindlimb			
Innominate	5	9	13
Femur	140		22
Tibia	3	9	33
Fibula			22
Patella	1	1	
longbone	1		
Axial			
Skull			32
Mandible			5
Teeth			12
Hyoid			
Cervical Vertebrae	5	4	61
Thoracic Vertebrae	10	3	20
Lumbar Vertebrae		3	27
Sacral Vertebrae		2	10
Caudal Vertebrae	1	1	
Dorsal Rib	8	1	44
Middle Rib	13	1	40
Ventral Rib	5	3	17
Costal Cartilages			1
Sternabrae			3
Feet			
Carpals	53		9
Tarsals	11	13	42
Podials	3		1
Metacarpals			17
Metatarsals		4	14
Metapodials		1	66
Phalanges		8	114
TOTAL NISP	317	70	754
TOTAL MNI	127*	6	14

the bones examined bore evidence of exposure to the elements prior to their ultimate burial. It seems likely due to the higher rates of weathering and rodent gnawing that the refuse contained in these deposits were left open and exposed for some time prior to burial. The count of Norway rat remains further supports the rates of gnawing. It is unclear what conclusions can be drawn by the fact that dog and cat remains were present in the skeletal collection but are counted so sparsely by gnawing evidence. The low numbers of heat-affected bones also suggests that little effort was made to burn dietary refuse prior to its disposal.

Meat Utilized

The total calculated meat weight for the primary meat animals (pig, cow and sheep) for this feature is 793.1 pounds. Pork comprises the majority with 49 percent of the total (388.8 lbs.), followed closely by beef with 47.6 percent (377.7 lbs.). Mutton was only a minor contributor at 26.5 pounds of represented meat weight. The low to moderate contribution of pork and the addition of a nearly equal quantity of moderately price beef places this feature's overall meat-by-cost in the medium to low range. The cuts of mutton consumed were mostly low-end followed by high cost. The meat weight from this animal is insufficient to skew the over-all character of the analytic unit.

The largest number of identifiable meat portions for pork is in the form of soup bones, with 81 percent (n=610) of the total. Most of these cuts are from the feet, shanks, neck and head, in descending order. A significant but lesser number of soup bones from the brisket/plate, shoulder, and cross rib are also present. Roasts and steaks were very poorly represented in the collection for this meat type with 0.8 percent (n=6) and 0.7 percent (n=5) of the total respectively. The most common roast comes from the round, followed by sirloin and blade while steaks were from the rib, chuck rib, rump and sirloin. Bones that could not be applied to a specific cooking method accounts for 17.5 percent of the total.

There is a clear preference for specific steak cuts from beef (47.6 percent), followed closely by an assortment of cuts appropriate for soups and stews (47 percent). These preferences define the kind and quality of meat being consumed for this animal. Most steaks came from the round (n=132) followed distantly by the rump, sirloin chuck rib, and blade. The soup/stew bones came primarily from the forefoot and fore shank (n=53 and 43, respectively) followed by much smaller quantities of hind foot, cross rib, neck, round bone, hind shank, and brisket/plate, in descending order. Bones that could not be applied to a specific cooking method account for 5.4 percent of the total.

While mutton did not contribute significantly to the total meat weight for this analysis and did not significantly influence the proportions of meat weight by price, the pattern reflected by the meat consumed for this animal is unusual. This is the only animal whose economically ranked meat weights skewed so far to the high end (52.9 percent), and unlike pork and beef had very little representation on the moderate end (7 percent). The soup/stew bones from this meat type are proportionally plentiful at 72.9 percent of the total and support the premise that this form of cut was a staple item for all meat types. The soup bones from this animal most frequently come from the feet, shanks, and neck. The high cost cuts all were a portion that could not be directly attributed to a specific preparation method but came primarily from the rump and round portion of the leg cut.

Table 10. Trench 1 and Trench 12 – Butchering Marks on Major Meat Mammal Bones

	<i>Bos taurus</i>	<i>Bos taurus</i> *	<i>Ovis aries</i>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
Ax	22	18	6	211
Cut	16	13	9	136
Handsaw	379	52	15	99
Impact fracture	42	41	6	71
Knife	70	1	0	21
TOTAL MARKS	529	125	36	538
PERCENT				
Ax	4%	14%	17%	39%
Cut	3%	10%	25%	25%
Handsaw	72%	42%	42%	18%
Impact fracture	8%	33%	17%	13%
Knife	13%	1%	0%	4%
TOTAL PERCENT	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Steak cuts filtered out

Butchering

There are abundant data on butchering patterns for the dietary bone from this analytic unit (Table 10). The proportions of tool marks by meat type and retail cut reflect the types of meat cuts that were being consumed and their frequency of purchase. The most distinct and divergent cases of this are the differences in tool marks on cuts appropriate for soups and stews (generally lower cost cuts) versus those of steaks regardless of which major meat animal is being discussed.

Ax/cleaver marks are the predominant butchering technique for pork with 39 percent, followed by 25 percent indeterminate cuts, 18 percent hand sawn, and 13 percent impact fractures. The numbers of knife scores are quite low (4 percent) which may in small part be a function of weathering. The low counts of knife scores probably also relates to the very low numbers of steaks and roasts from this animal, and the predominance of cuts appropriate for soups and stews.

In contrast to pork, the decided majority of the tool marks present on cow bones are hand-sawn (72 percent). The second most significant tool mark is the knife score with 13 percent. Marks from an impact fracture, axe, and those that could not specifically be identified are represented with 8, 4, and 3 percent of the total, respectively. The unusually high rates of hand saw and knife scores is due to a clear preference for and abundance in the collection of steak cuts from the round. To better understand the butchering techniques for this animal it is also necessary to filter out the total tool marks with steak cuts. While steak cuts are a staple item, they confuse the picture for the other cuts. Soup bones are a close second in the counts of meat cuts consumed and this is reflected in the revised numbers. While hand saw marks remain the top category in the revised tool numbers (42 percent), impact fractures now follow closely behind with 33 percent of the total, and the rate of axe cuts climbs dramatically from only 4 percent with the steak cuts to 14 percent without. The reverse of this is true for knife scores where there is a 13 percent representation on steaks and only 1 percent without. Cuts that could not be specifically identified climbs from 3 to 10 percent of the total.

The butcher pattern for mutton is more similar in character to that of beef steaks. Though there are fewer cuts from this animal than beef and pork, there are relatively more soup bones than steaks. In fact, the rate for hand saw marks is the same for both at 42 percent of the total.

Discussion

There is a marginal preference for pork within the diet (388.9 lbs.) followed closely by beef (377.7 lbs.). There seems to have been little interest in mutton since only 3.3 percent of the total meat weight for major meat animals are from this source. When all the major meat animals are summed according to cost, the feature is characterized as moderate to low. Except for the high number of beef round steaks, there is a preference for soup bones, from feet, shanks, tail, cross-rib, and brisket/plate. Paul Lum explained that the family was very poor and could not have afforded the numerous steaks recovered from the archaeological deposits. It may be that these bones were acquired for free or at a low cost from a local butcher or restaurants (Paul Lum, personal communication, 2012).

The variety and proportions of major meat animals represented is typical of collections with these associations with some supplementation from minor meat animals and more unusual sources. There is a predominance of pork, with cuts appropriate for soup and stew-style preparation. There is additional variety from rabbit, fish, chicken, and turkey. The 51 turtle fragments from at least 4 individuals also fit into this assemblage since they tend to occur in collections with a Chinese association at a higher rate than for Euro-American households. The dietary contribution from the turtle remains is confirmed by axe to break marks noted on them. The fish species present (White seabass, minnow, and Lingcod) are all types that would have been readily available at markets during the time. The minnow could include carp or a variety of "suckers" locally or regionally available that would rank as a less desirable, low-cost meat that is sometimes found at sites with an ethnic Chinese association.

The bobcat element bore evidence of butchery. Wild and domestic cat remains have been recovered from several sites with a Chinese association; the remains of an adult and juvenile bobcat were recovered during the excavations at Ninth and Amherst in Lovelock, Nevada (Hattori 1979). Three of the elements from this animal have axe/cleaver marks. Although there is a rich tradition of cats as a food or medicinal ingredient (Holmes 1948, Pope 1961), the Lovelock is a more rural setting where the wild cat might have been much more easily acquired. Excavations at Dead Cat Alley in Woodland (Reichardt 2011) and Stockton (Waghorn 2004), California both produced specimens of domestic cat that bore butchering evidence. Such faunal evidence may speak to the retention of traditional medicine or foodways for an ethnic Chinese population.

The bear elements are less definitive. Two whole elements were recovered from the archaeological deposits, a phalange and a 4th metacarpal, but neither have evidence of butchering. The remains may be dietary, medicinal, or a talisman. This type of archaeological evidence is extremely scarce. The documentary evidence does provide sources for old, traditional Chinese recipes that specifically make use of the bear paw. One such source provides a detailed recipe for the preparation of such a dish under the title "Ancient Chinese Dishes, Pt. 1 (Notecook 2012). Another describes a bear paw dish described as "Rancid Bear Paw" that was prepared at a Chinese culture and cooking exhibition in Paris, France (New York Times 2012).

It seems that there was little effort to discourage pests that were attracted to the garbage or to bury these materials. The rates for weathering are low to moderate (9.74 percent) suggesting some of the dietary bone was left in the open or on the surface for an extended

period of time prior to burial. The rate of gnawing on the faunal assemblage was moderate at 25.8 percent. There is also a very low rate for burned and calcined bone from the feature (0.3 percent combined), which could have made it more attractive to vermin. The presence of at least four Norway rats (*Rattus norvegicus*) supports this conclusion.

CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES EVALUATIONS

The Japantown Senior Apartments development Project is subject to CEQA, which requires that effects on historical resources shall be taken into consideration. According to the CEQA Guidelines (Section 15064.5), historical resources include the following:

1. A resource listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) by the State Historical Resources Commission (PRC Section 5024.1, CCR Title 14, Section 4850 et seq.);
2. A resource included in a local register of historical resources;
3. Any resource that a lead agency determines meets the criteria for listing in the CRHR (PRC Section 5024.1, CCR Title 14, Section 4852).

The current Project site was included in the 2008 evaluation for CRHR eligibility of the entire Corporation Yard Redevelopment Project area. It was determined to be eligible under CRHR criteria 1 and 4 for its historical/cultural significance and for the important information it contains.

Significance under CRHR Criterion 1

CRHR Criterion 1 recognizes sites associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.

Heinlerville and Nihonmachi represent important historical events in the settlement of San José and Santa Clara Valley by Chinese and Japanese immigrant groups. Heinlerville is very important in the history of Chinese settlement in San José. Along with the Woolen Mills site, it was the primary residence after 1887 for San José's Chinese immigrants and their families. The nature of Heinlerville's genesis, as a result of an arson fire that destroyed the Market Street Chinatown and the subsequent benevolent action of John Heinlen, illustrates the level of prejudice and violence faced by 19th-century Chinese immigrants to California. On a more positive note, Heinlerville was the home for generations of San José's Chinese community. Their stores, homes and restaurants represent a continuity of tradition, and a high level of cultural persistence in the face of strong and sustained discrimination.

Through the efforts of Connie Young Yu, Leslie Masunaga, and Rod Lum, ASC was able to assess the cultural importance of the Heinlerville and Nihonmachi site to the descendent communities. It is clear from the public interest exhibited in the site development project, as well as attendance at the testing phase open day, that the site of Heinlerville and early Nihonmachi holds enormous interest and importance for the local San José Chinese and Japanese communities. Many members of these communities have ancestors and close relatives who lived in the Project area; accounts of life in Heinlerville and Nihonmachi feature in many families' stories about their history. In addition, Heinlerville was the site of the Ng Shing Gung temple, which was the cultural and spiritual heart of the San José Chinese community into the 1930s. The continued importance of this temple for the local Chinese community

is demonstrated by its reconstruction by the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project in San José's History Park at Kelley Park.

San José's Nihonmachi developed on the southwest fringe of Heinlerville, largely because Heinlerville stores and residents extended help such as credit to early Japanese immigrants. The Japanese community grew rapidly and quickly spread beyond its Sixth Street beginnings. The location is significant for its role in ethnic history as the site of one of California's most cohesive and long-lived immigrant neighborhoods.

Significance under CRHR Criterion 4

Criterion 4 recognizes sites that have yielded, or have the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

The importance of this information is evaluated in the context of a historic context and research questions outlined in a suitably detailed research design. The ARDTEP (ASC 2008b) provides an overview of the types of questions that have been applied to similar Asian immigrant sites in the U.S. The type and extent of historic documentation and oral interviews available for the Project area, as well as the archaeological remains indicate that Heinlerville-associated remains on the Project area have the potential to contribute important information to a wide range of questions including that of immigrant adaptation and cultural conservancy.

To be eligible for listing on the CRHR an archaeological site must meet one of the four significance criteria and retain integrity, the ability of a site to convey its significance. One element of integrity is what James Deetz (1977) has called "focus," which is the level of clarity with which archaeological remains can be seen to represent a particular historical phenomenon. Archaeological testing has shown that the site has retained enough of its integrity in terms of both artifact content and structural features to contribute important information to the issues defined in the research design. It is important to note that the site's research potential also includes deepening our understanding of life in Heinlerville and early Nihonmachi by acting as a nexus for the collection, analysis and public interpretation of oral, archival, and other relevant data sources, all of which have been demonstrated to exist.

V. INTERPRETATION

THE LUM FAMILY

The Lum family lived at 655-657 N. Sixth Street during an economically difficult time. During the family's early years, when Bing Tsud and Chin Shee were newly wed and the children were small, Bing Tsud was self-employed or working various temporary jobs, supporting his household on a meager income. They lived in a rented house and sublet rooms to boarders. With Bing Tsud's death in the 1920s, the family's financial resources were stretched to the breaking point. Paul Lum's oral history recalls his uncle, Sen Lum, the family's youngest son, telling of Chin Shee's social and financial difficulties after her husband's death: if you lost your spouse, you lost your dignity and were looked down upon by many people (Lum, P. 2012). While widowed Chin Shee and her three sons struggled to survive, they relied upon their family values of frugality, resourcefulness, the importance of tradition, and strong relationships with others in their community. The artifacts left behind from the family's 18 years of residence present a picture of resourcefulness, hard work, and support from the community networks that tied them to their neighbors in Heinlenville.

Frugality and Resourcefulness

One of Paul Lum's lasting impressions of his grandmother and uncles was that frugality and resourcefulness were their greatest survival tools. Living through hard times with very little money, they made practical choices to get the most out of each penny. Most of the households' income appears to have been spent on the necessities of life: food and the dishes with which to prepare and serve it. The Lums' meals consisted mainly of traditional Chinese dishes, prepared with meat products procured from nearby butchers, fresh produce, and various condiments and preserved food items imported from China. The food-related remains found suggest that much of the Lums' foodstuffs were acquired in a raw, unprocessed state. This would have been a money-saving strategy in hard times. Rather than pay for the convenience of ready-to-eat, processed, and commercially packaged foods, much of the basic preparation of food would have been the result of time and effort from household members.

Analysis of faunal remains shows that the bulk of meat eaten was in the form of soups and stews. These are common in Chinese cuisine. Soups are always part of a Chinese meal and usually served at the end. But for the Lum household, soup may often have been the entire meal. The cuts of meat used in soups and stews are often the cheapest, due to their toughness and needing a long cooking time. Frequent consumption of soup and stew would have allowed the household to stretch its money by purchasing cheap meat cuts, while still enjoying familiar Chinese dishes.

The stone quern for grinding grains and beans may have been used to prepare flours and meals from whole grains, and legumes purchased in bulk from local retailers. Household querns were commonplace in China in the early 20th century (Hommel 1937), and freshly ground meals and flours were ingredients in many popular dishes. Whole grains and bean products have a longer shelf life than those that are pre-ground, and are generally cheaper than processed flours and meals. Purchasing and stockpiling unprocessed grains and beans to have on hand when money for food was lean would have been a good economic strategy.

Along with making money-saving consumer choices, the Lums worked hard to conserve and re-use their material possessions. Paul Lum's reminiscence emphasized that because they had so little, the family appreciated what they did have and let nothing go to waste. This value of conservation and creative re-use was passed on to Paul Lum from his father and uncles:



Figure 38. Pins, a darning egg, and Saratoga leather dressing used to repair and maintain clothing

“You don’t waste anything. You have a broken dish, you save it. You can use it for something else. A pot that has a handle falling off, we either turn it into a handle-less pot or we fix the handle. We don’t throw things away” (Lum, P. 2012).

This value is evident in the artifacts found near the Lums’ dwelling. Packaging from commercially-produced food products consists almost exclusively of the brown glazed stoneware jars and pots in which pickled and fermented foods, oils, sugars, and spices were shipped from China. After the original contents had been emptied, the jars could be re-used as multi-purpose containers. Other objects left by the Lums such as a file, drills, a whetstone, leather shoe dressing, darning eggs and safety pins show that the family spent time maintaining and repairing their tools, utensils, clothing, and other possessions (Figure 38).

Sen Lum, the family’s youngest son, recalled that the boys spent a lot of time working: as “look-see boys” who would stand outside of gambling halls and opium dens, keeping an eye out for police and warning the patrons inside. They also worked as houseboys for wealthier families in the area, shining shoes, and selling confetti and firecrackers for Chinese New Year. Sen and Paul Lums’ stories of the boys’ time spent working in exchange for food and money imply that they did not have much time to play. Only three toys were found among the artifacts gathered near their home. What few toys the children did have were probably treasured and well-cared for, rather than frequently broken, lost, or tossed aside to become part of the refuse found near the dwelling.

The ultimate expression of the Lums’ frugality was in the boys’ habit of collecting, repairing, and re-using items discarded by others. Sen Lum recalled how he and his friend would scavenge abandoned properties looking for “junk” they could take home (Lum, S.

2007). After a certain point, then, the manufactured goods used by the Lums were not selected as a matter of conventional consumer choice, but the result of availability.

The Lums' resourcefulness also included growing their own food, and buying or gathering foods from local sources. Purchased food was supplemented with fresh produce grown in the backyard garden. Some of this produce was preserved for year-round use through pickling and canning. The glass canning jars found in the deposit and re-used Chinese brown-glazed stoneware vessels may have been used for processing and storing pickled and otherwise preserved foods. Juvenile chicken bone in the faunal collection indicates that the household raised chickens on-site. A notable amount of clamshell was found in the archaeological deposit. Clams could be dug locally from the shores of the San Francisco Bay and sloughs near San José and would have been both a food source and an important dietary supplement for the Lums' backyard poultry.

Community

Many businesses thrived in Heinlerville, providing those living in and around the community with most everything needed for day-to-day life. However, its residents were never particularly prosperous. Even the wealth of the community's most well-to-do members did not compare to that of rich non-Chinese men. Everyone worked hard to run their businesses, protect their families, and keep themselves and their children fed. Community ties were strong, as the residents of Heinlerville and the surrounding area relied on one another for most services and products.

The Lum household relied on Chinese homeopathic medicines for their health care. After her husband's death in an Oakland hospital in the 1920s, Chin Shee Lum developed a deep mistrust of hospitals, viewing them only as a place to go to die. This opinion was shared by many in the Chinese community at the time who chose instead to be treated by traditional healers using homeopathic medicines. Even if Chinese individuals sought treatment from doctors of Western medicine, they were often turned away. During the 1918 flu epidemic that killed thousands in California, no fatalities were suffered by Heinlerville residents. They claimed that their good health was the result of drinking soup of winter melon (grown locally). At least one homeopathic herbalists' shop operated in Heinlerville in the 20th century. Traditional Chinese herbalist healers use combinations of various herbs (as well as fruits, fungi, animal elements, and minerals) to balance the functions of body systems, creating a mixture to address the specific needs of a patient. The 22 glass medicinal vials would have held single doses of herbal preparations, formulated by a homeopathic healer. Some of the plant and animal remains found in the deposit are also used in Chinese traditional medicine: Chinese white olive to aid digestion, reduce inflammation/fever, ward off poison, dissolve swallowed fish bones, and treat cold sores, fever blisters, and fluxes (Hirn 1997:271); and turtle shell to improve liver, heart, and kidney function and detoxify the liver and blood (Ying and Dahlen 1994:45). Lum Bing Tsud may have suffered from cancer of the stomach; the Chinese white olive and other medicinal preparations may have been used to treat his condition. Opium may have been used by members of the household to alleviate the pain of chronic ailments. Alcohol was also thought to have some medicinal qualities, and small quantities were consumed to maintain health.

Though Chin Shee Lum was shunned by some in her community after Bing Tsud's death, others were sympathetic to her situation. When the Lum family's own thrift and ingenuity could still not provide enough to get by, they relied on the generosity of friends and neighbors in Heinlerville. Often, the family's meals were leftovers from the Suey Jan Co., a dry goods store that ran a gambling parlor in the back. At the end of each day the cook would put all

of the uneaten food into Sen's four-layer tin container which Sen or Foon would pick up and bring home for the family to share. The owner of a Chinese herb store on Cleveland Avenue would also occasionally cook a good dinner for the boys to take home (Lum, S. 2007). The more expensive cuts of meat found in the faunal collection, such as the numerous bones from round steaks, may be the remains of these meals provided by others.

Tradition and Chinese Culture

The residents of the Lum household—family members and lodgers—were closely connected with many aspects of Chinese culture in their daily life. The foods they ate, the dishes they used, and the medicines on which they relied, were similar to those used for generations in China. Chin Shee did not trust the methods of Western doctors, but preferred the remedies provided by traditional herbalists. She had enough of an understanding of homeopathic principles that others in the community would come to her for minor ailments, such as a headache (Lum, P. 2012).

Certain items that the family ate in small quantities had health benefits recognized in traditional medicine: the white olive seed, turtle elements, bear paw elements, and possibly the bobcat element that were found in faunal remains may be evidence of these practices. Oral histories from other Heinlenville residents recall that turtles were sold in at least one store in town (Yu 1991:65). Bear paw is the key ingredient in the special-occasion Chinese dish Rancid Bear Paw and turtle soup has long been a delicacy in Chinese cuisine (New York Times 2012; Notecook, 2012; Ying and Dahlen 1994:45). Although oral accounts stress that the family was extremely poor, the archaeological evidence shows that on some occasions they were able to obtain these rare items.

Other products used by the family are typical of more mundane foods common in China. The pickled and fermented products, oils, sugars, and spices imported from China in brown-glazed stoneware jars would have been familiar to the older members of the household, bringing to them the flavors and textures of foods they enjoyed in China. These products were readily available from merchants in Heinlenville. The quern fragment found at the site is identical to household milling equipment that had been used in China for centuries, and was still used in rural Chinese households in the 1920s (Hommel 1937).

The Lums relied on traditional Chinese foods and medicines not only because they were familiar, but because they were practical. These goods were all available in Heinlenville, from merchants who were friends of the family and allowed barter or other forms of exchange for goods when cash was scarce. Frequent interaction with those friends also strengthened personal relationships. By keeping close ties with Chinese culture, the Lums were able to live according to the values of frugality, resourcefulness, and good community relations that guided their daily life.

The Boarders

In its early years, the Heinlenville community was dominated by male laborers and merchants, many of whom had left wives and families in China. By the 1910s, many of these men had been joined by their wives and had started families. Others either remained single or continued to live as "bachelors," separated from their wives who stayed in China. For these bachelors, the culture of male camaraderie established in the 19th century continued. Their social lives were still centered around stores and gambling halls, communal gathering places where they would take meals, gamble, drink, smoke opium, and share news—just as they had for decades. Here they found stability, companionship, and support.

These men contributed to the 671-675 North 6th Street artifact collection. They were the “bachelor” men who boarded here and who frequented the Wah Yuen store. In 1920, the boarders were Yan Waw Key, a married fruit ranch laborer who had emigrated from China in 1868 and widowed You Jung, a cannery laborer who came in 1876. They were neighbors to Woo Soon Chong, a married grocery store worker who immigrated in 1875. The three men were in their 60s or early 70s. In the 1930s, three single, unemployed men shared a house next to the Lums: Chew Chong, aged 70, Lok Roy, 78, and 65 year old Tom. These men would have spent their free time playing games such as *wéichí* or *fantan*, drinking beer, wine, or *ng ka py* liquor. Drinking was often accompanied by drinking games including finger guessing, number guessing, dice tossing, and improvised poetry, as well as smoking opium—which was perfectly legal in the United States until 1909. Of these leisure-time activities only coins, glass gaming pieces, beverage bottles, a liquor warmer and cups, opium pipe fragments, and an opium tin remain.

Life on North Sixth

The history and material culture of the Lum family and the boarders at 655-657 N. Sixth Street give a glimpse of life in Heinlenville’s final decades. Their stories reveal a complex community of wealthy and poor, powerful and vulnerable, aged and young. The remembrances of Sen and Paul Lum give the insiders’ view of how the people of Heinlenville reached out to one another, and how the shared experience of living in a minority community shaped their attitudes and interactions. Although Heinlenville was founded in an environment of hatred and prejudice, the Lums’ memories tell how some of San José’s white community acted with kindness toward their neighbors of Chinese heritage, and reached out to build relationships of goodwill.

The archaeological remains at the Lum family dwelling supplement and enlarge the written and archaeological records. They reflect how the values and ways of life that originated in China were carried on in the United States, and how the challenges of daily survival and the necessity to adapt shaped new traditions and attitudes. During their childhood in Heinlenville, John, Foon, and Sen Lum taught themselves to transform waste into worth, to work hard at every opportunity, and to see the possibilities in the world around them. These lessons were passed to their children, who embraced the family values of ingenuity and resourcefulness.

This study of the historical archaeology of 655-657 North Sixth Street raises questions for future research about the development of the Heinlenville-Nihonmachi community and the experiences of its residents.

- The Lums were a poor family and socially marginalized because of Chin Shee’s status as a widow. What values and strategies are evident in material remains from families of different socioeconomic status?
- In the early days of Heinlenville, there was a distinct separation between life “within the walls” and life outside. The Lums, living outside of Heinlenville proper, were clearly part of the community by the 1920s. What social and economic conditions led to this change in community perception? Over time, how did the socioeconomic status and cultural attitudes of those living within the walls change?
- What evidence is there of increasing interaction with the white community as the Heinlenville community expanded to include those outside its walls? Was there a change in the influence of American commercial goods on the consumer choices of Heinlenville residents? How did the degree to which residents of Heinlenville adhered to elements of traditional Chinese culture change over time?

- Paul Lum concluded that the obstacles and hardships endured by his family members motivated them toward success, and that the struggles experienced by all who lived in Heinlerville had a profound effect on their later lives. How did the experiences of those who lived in Heinlerville and early Nihonmachi affect their later lives?
- Numerous fragments of Japanese ceramic vessels were found in the Trench 1 deposit. This stimulates us to ask about the relationship between the Chinese and Japanese residents who lived side by side at Heinlerville and Nihonmachi.

Future study of the archaeological remains from the San José Corporation Yard site may contribute these questions and to deepen our understanding of the history of Heinlerville and Nihonmachi.

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APPENDIX A

Documentary Research Tables

671 [655/657] North Sixth Street

- 1887 **Sanborn Map** – Lot Vacant
- 1891 **Sanborn Map** – Lot Vacant
- 1900 **U.S. Census** – (ED 67, SH 23B, DW 539, FN 562) **657 North Sixth. Head:** Sum Woo, 54, Chinese, married for 20 years, born in China, immigrated in 1880, parents born in China, merchandise, owner house, literate; **Boarder:** Tom Ah, 51, Chinese, married for 20 years, born in China, immigrated in 1870, parents born in China, farmer, illiterate; **Servant** Lou Fat, 60, Chinese, married for 18 years, born in China, immigrated in 1885, parents born in China, day laborer (employee), illiterate.
- 1901 **Sanborn Map** – Address labeled as “657”; two-story wood-framed and partitioned into two stores; one-story awning on Cleveland frontage; a two-story wood-framed rear addition flanked on either side by two one-story wood-framed rear additions. Only numbered address on 600 block, all others are lettered.
- 1907 **City Directory** – Wah Yuen, grocer 657 N. 6th
- 1908/09 **City Directory** – Wah Yuen, general merchandise, r.657 North Sixth.
- 1910–13 **City Directory** – Wah Yuen, general merchandise, 657 N. 6th
- 1910 **U.S. Census** – (ED 97, SH 11B) **657 North Sixth. Head:** Lim Bing Sud, 22, single, no children listed, immigrated in 1908 from China, grocery merchant (self-employed), rents house, speaks English, literate; **Lodger:** Chew Lilu Sing, 50, married for 27 years, no children listed, immigrated in 1875 from China, private family cook (employee), speaks English, literate; **Lodger:** Chin Lew, 45, married for 17 years, no children listed, immigrated in 1887 from China, private family cook (employee), literate; **Lodger:** Woo Sun Chong, 58, married for 20 years, no children listed, immigrated in 1873 from China, grocery clerk (employee), speaks English, literate.
- 1911 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1901; southern portion of building now labeled as a dwelling rather than store; three detached single story wood-framed additions shown to the rear of the original building; one addition contains a patent chimney.
- 1915 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1911 with the following changes: each portion street front portion now has its own address: southern portion (dwelling) now labeled as “671” with its previous address, “655”, labeled above the current; northern addition (store) shown as “673” with its previous address, “657”, listed above the current (see 673 N. 6th St. DRT). One of the detached rear additions now labeled “671-1/2” and “dwelling”; one of the rear buildings and one of the northern single story attached additions have become part of a covered extension running along the main building’s north wall leading to two one-story wood-framed additions at rear, possibly extensions and additions to the southernmost 1915 addition; addition to rear two-story attached wood-framed enclosure.
- 1920 **U.S. Census** – (ED 166, SH 15B) **671 North Sixth. Head:** Bing Taud, 34, married (years not stated), 3 children, born in California, general store salesman (self-employed), rents house, speaks English, literate; **Wife:** Bing Chin Shee, 28, married (years not stated), 3 children, immigrated in 1915 from China, illiterate; **Son:** Bing Chew Tung, 4, born in California; **Son:** Bing Chew Foon, 3, born in California; **Son:** Bing Chew San [Sen], 1, born in California; **Roomer:** Yan Waw Key, 73, married (years not stated), no children listed, immigrated in 1868 from China, fruit ranch laborer (employee), literate; **Roomer:** You Jung, 62, widowed, no children listed, immigrated in 1876 from China, cannery laborer (employee), literate.
- 1929 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1915
- 1930 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1915

671 [655/657] North Sixth Street (continued)

1930 **U.S. Census** – No individuals listed at this address (*Chin Shee and sons listed at 675N. 6th Street*)

1932 **Sanborn Map** – Lot empty

673 [657] North Sixth Street

- 1887 **Sanborn Map** – Lot Vacant
- 1891 **Sanborn Map** – Lot Vacant
- 1900 **U.S. Census** – (ED 67, SH 23B, DW 539, FN 562) **657 North Sixth. Head:** Sum Woo, 54, Chinese, married for 20 years, born in China, immigrated in 1880, parents born in China, merchandise, owner house, literate; **Boarder:** Tom Ah, 51, Chinese, married for 20 years, born in China, immigrated in 1870, parents born in China, farmer, illiterate; **Servant** Lou Fat, 60, Chinese, married for 18 years, born in China, immigrated in 1885, parents born in China, day laborer (employee), illiterate.
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- 1908/09 **City Directory** – Wah Yuen, general merchandise, r. 657 North Sixth.
- 1910–13 **City Directory** – Wah Yuen, general merchandise, 657 N. 6th
- 1910 **U.S. Census** – (ED 97, SH 11B) **657 North Sixth. Head:** Lim Bing Sud, 22, single, no children listed, immigrated in 1908 from China, grocery merchant (self-employed), rents house, speaks English, literate; **Lodger:** Chew Lilu Sing, 50, married for 27 years, no children listed, immigrated in 1875 from China, private family cook (employee), speaks English, literate; **Lodger:** Chin Lew, 45, married for 17 years, no children listed, immigrated in 1887 from China, private family cook (employee), literate; **Lodger:** Woo Sun Chong, 58, married for 20 years, no children listed, immigrated in 1873 from China, grocery clerk (employee), speaks English, literate; **Lodger:** Chin Tung, 66, Chinese, single, born in China, immigrated in 1869, parents born in China, common laborer (employee), literate; **Lodger:** An Bing Soow, 58, Chinese, married for 35 years, born in China, immigrated in 1876, parents born in China, common laborer (employee), literate; **Lodger:** Lim Lung, 48, Chinese, married for 20 years, born in China, immigrated in 1882, parents born in China, At home Chain (?) Repairer (self-employed), speaks English, illiterate.
- 1911 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1901; southern portion of building now labeled as a dwelling rather than store; three detached single story wood-framed additions shown to the rear of the original building; one addition contains a patent chimney.
- 1915 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1911 with the following changes: each street front portion now has its own address: southern portion (dwelling) now labeled as “671” with its previous address, “655”, labeled above the current (see 671 N. 6th St. DRT); northern addition (store) shown as “673” with its previous address, “657”, listed above the current. One of the detached rear additions now labeled “671-1/2” and “dwelling”; one of the rear buildings and one of the northern single story attached additions have become part of a covered extension running along the main building’s north wall leading to two one-story wood-framed additions at rear, possibly extensions and additions to the southernmost 1911 addition; addition to rear two-story attached wood-framed enclosure.
- 1920 **U.S. Census** – No individuals listed at 673 North Sixth.
- 1929 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1915
- 1930 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1915
- 1930 **U.S. Census** – **673 North Sixth. Head:** Chew Chong, 70, single, rents house, immigrated 1879, does not work; **Boarder:** Tom, 65, single, immigrated 1880, does not work; **Boarder:** Lok Roy, 78, single, does not work.

673 [657] North Sixth Street (continued)

1930-1 **City Directory** – Lee Sang, h 673 N 6th

1932 **Sanborn Map** – Lot empty

675/675 1/2 [659/657 1/2 /661] North Sixth Street

- 1887 **Sanborn Map** – Lot Vacant
- 1891 **Sanborn Map** – Lot Vacant
- 1900 **U.S. Census** – (ED 67, SH 23B) **659 North Sixth. Head:** Sing Leong, 71, married for 35 years, no children listed, immigrated in 1880 from China, First Pie Yup?, owner house, literate (reads and writes); **Head:** Ho Chin, 35, single, no children listed, immigrated in 1881 from China, lodging house (self-employed), rented house, literate (reads and writes); **Boarder:** Chin Ng, 51, single, no children listed, immigrated in 1873 from China, day laborer, illiterate; **Boarder:** Long Lum, 39, single, no children listed, born in California, fruit packer, illiterate.
- 1901 **Sanborn Map** – Address listed as “F”; labeled “Chinese”; two-story wood-framed store; one-story awning on Cleveland frontage; a partitioned room at the rear of the first floor; a one-story wood-framed rear addition flanked on either side by two enclosed spaces; stove pipe at rear of building.
- 1910 **U.S. Census** – (ED 97, SH 11B) **659 North Sixth. Head:** Fong Tong, 55, single, no children listed, immigrated in 1870 from China, private family cook (employee), rented house, speaks English, literate (reads and writes)
- 1911 **Sanborn Map** – Address listed as **659-57 1/2**; building configuration same as 1901 with covered enclosure added at rear of building.
- 1915 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1911 with the following changes: address listed as **675 1/2** and **675** with previous addresses 661 and 659; second story added to awning; main two story building now designated as a flat; rear addition and covered enclosures replaced by three one-story additions built adjacent to each other from NE to SW; the middle addition includes a partition at its rear.
- 1920 **U.S. Census** – (ED 166, SH 15B, DW 314, FN 317) **675 N. Sixth. Head:** Chin Ken, 55, Chinese, married, born in China, immigrated in 1882, parents born in China, grocery store Keeper (self-employed), rents house, speaks English, literate; **Boarder:** Woo Soon Chong, 67, Chinese, married, born in China, immigrated in 1875, parents born in China, grocery store laborer (employee), literate; **Wife:** Chin Ng Shee, 44, Chinese, married, immigrated in 1911 from China, parents born in China, , illiterate; **Daughter:** Chin Yook Gee, 5, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China; **Daughter:** Chin Ping Gee, 4, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China; **Son:** Chin Soong Ken, 6, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China, , attended school; **Son:** Chin Dik Ken, 1/2, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China; **Son:** Chin Yung Ken, 13, Chinese, single, immigrated in 1911 from China, parents born in China, , speaks English, literate, attended school; **Son:** Chin Yak Ken, 3, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China.
- 1929-30 **City Directory** – Wah Yuen & Co., teas and coffees, 675 N. 6th
- 1929 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1915
- 1930 **Sanborn Map** – Same as 1915
- 1930 **U.S. Census** – (ED 43-44, SH 30B, DW 334, FN 334) **675 N. Sixth. Head:** Chin Shee Lum, 38, Chinese, widowed, immigrated in 1914 from China, parents born in China, rents house, rent \$7, literate; **Son:** Sen Lum, 12, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China, speaks English, literate; **Son:** Foon Lum, 13, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China, , speaks English, literate; **Son:** Chew Lum, 15, Chinese, single, born in California, parents born in China, speaks English, literate.
- 1932 **Sanborn Map** – Lot empty

Chinese Theater (North Sixth, No Address Listed)

- 1887 **Sanborn Map** – Lot vacant
- 1891 **Sanborn Map** – One-story wood-framed building with basement. No address given on map; narrow, one-story wood-framed buildings on either side; larger building labeled “Chinese Theatre (closed)”; building south of theatre has portal to a one-story wood-framed addition in rear.
- 1897 **Sanborn Map** – Address outside extent of map
- 1901 **Sanborn Map** – No building depicted
- 1915 **Sanborn Map** – No building depicted, lot remains vacant.

APPENDIX B
Concordance

Context Concordance – 655–657 North Sixth Street

Archaeological Trenches

Trench	Description
1	Area Exposure
12	Area Exposure
16	Test Trench

Historical Cuts

Context	Type	Trench
100	Posthole	1
101	Stake hole	1
170	Refuse pit	12
171	Refuse pit	12

Fills

Context	Type	Cut	Trench
203	Historic disturbed layer		1
204	Subsoil (same as Ctx. 318)		1
293	Fill over Cut 170/171		12
294	Pit fill	170	12
295	Pit fill	171	12
313	Pit fill	170	12
314	Pit fill	170	12
315	Pit fill	171	12
316	Pit fill	171	12
318	Subsoil (same as Ctx. 204)		12

APPENDIX C
Artifact Catalog

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 024	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	16	4		Four Flowers, two burned
203 025	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup	White Improved Earthenware	0	5	3		
203 026	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Liquor Warmer	Chinese Porcelain	0	4	1		Underglaze blue, Sweet Pea/Flower and Vine
203 027	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Teapot	Chinese Porcelain	0	12	1		Underglaze blue hand painting
203 028	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Teapot Lid	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		Four flowers? 3-1/4" outside rim diam
203 029	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Lid	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		Small, 2-1/2" rim diam
203 030	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Teapot?	Chinese Porcelain	0	4	1		Base and body, overglaze polychrome floral, 5" base diam
203 031	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Japanese Porcelain	0	1	1		Base, blue dashed line stencil
203 032	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small/Medium Bowl	Japanese Porcelain	0	1	1		Underglaze blue transfer print - Chinese dragon, blue "character" mark on base
203 033	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese? Porcelain	0	2	1		Plain with blue underglaze bands around foot, base is partially unglazed
203 034	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small/Medium Bowl	Japanese Porcelain	0	3	1		Blue dashed line stencil
203 035	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Asian Porcelaineous Stoneware	0	1	1		Body
203 036	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Tea Bowl Lid	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		Overglaze polychrome hand painted figures, red seal mark
203 037	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Hollow	Japanese Porcelain	0	1	1		Body; Celadon with underglaze polychrome hand painted flowers with raised white dots
203 038	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	White Improved Earthenware	0	3	1		Ceramic Brown transfer print - Sitka pattern
203 039	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Slop Bowl	White Improved Earthenware	0	3	1		Rim
203 040	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Saucer	White Improved Earthenware	0	15	4		
203 041	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		Ceramic Base
203 042	Personal	Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Basin	White Improved Earthenware	0	7	1		
203 043	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	White Improved Earthenware	0	7	5		

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (*continued*)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 044	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Indefinite	Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware	0	7	0		Misc body fragments
203 045	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup	White Improved Earthenware	0	3	1		Rim/body, ribbed, overglaze decal
203 046	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		Body, ribbed
203 047	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Dish	Porcelain	0	3	1		5" rim diam
203 048	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup	Porcelain	0	6	1		Molded swirled rib design
203 049	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Dish	Porcelain	0	1	1		Rim/body, thick, ~3-1/2" rim diam
203 050	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Egg Cup	Porcelain	0	1	1		Rim
203 051	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Rim	Porcelain	0	2	1		Rim, pressed rib (interior/exterior mirror) design
203 052	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small Bowl	Japanese Stoneware	0	2	1		Rim/base, interior/exterior greenish-olive glaze, interior underglaze hand painted raised white dots
203 053	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Rim	Porcelain	0	2	1		Pierced offset rectangles and squares, overglaze polychrome hand painted design
203 054	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Tube-like Item	Porcelain	0	1	1		Decorative, tapers toward one end, molded swirled ribs
203 055	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Rim	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		Thin, wide and flat
203 056	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	0	4	1		Overglaze floral decal with hand painted polychrome accents
203 057	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Jar	Porcelain	0	1	1		Straight-sided, recessed lip for lid, 3" base diam, 1-1/2" height
203 058	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		Rim, overglaze reddish brown hand painted geometric band
203 059	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Lid? Bowl?	Chinese Porcelain?	0	1	1		Bowl shaped, no foot, unglazed exterior
203 060	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Tiny Cup	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	2		Four flowers
203 061	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	0	1	1		Double Happiness
203 062	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Large Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		Four flowers
203 063	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	24	3		Four flowers

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 064	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Indefinite	Base	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	1	1		Exterior underglaze blue hand painting, lower exterior edge unglazed
203 065	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		Base, overglaze polychrome hand painting, remnants of seal on base
203 066	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Brown Glass	0	12	3	Glass	Double ring finish, turn mold
203 067	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Brown Glass	0	2	1	Glass	Body
203 068	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Brown Glass	0	2	1		Base, 3" diam
203 069	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Brown Glass	0	1	1	Glass	
203 070	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Flask	Brown Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Oval
203 071	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Brown Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Machine-made, stippled base, ~2-1/2" base diam
203 072	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine Bottle	Olive Glass	0	27	3		Two will applied double ring finish
203 073	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Green Glass	0	3	1	Glass	Base and body, turn mold, 2-1/2" base diam
203 001	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Lid	Chinese Stoneware	0	1	1		Unglazed
203 002	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	1		Base, body and rim
203 003	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Barrel Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	3		Rim
203 004	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	12	4		Base, body and rim
203 005	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Pan	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	8	4		Rim/body
203 006	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	63	5		Base, body and rim
203 007	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	2		Body and rim
203 008	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	1		Rim/body
203 009	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Hollow	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	101	0		Miscellaneous base and body fragments, unlabeled
203 010	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Small Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	1		Base and body, 2" base diam
203 011	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	8	1		Rim and body, recurved rim, 3-1/2" outside rim diam, 2-1/2" inside rim diam
203 012	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Jar	Chinese Stoneware	0	11	9		Very small, refined stoneware, 3 bases = 1 globular, 2 rounded; 3 bodies = circular, 1 recessed lip rim

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 013	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers and Closures	-	Straight-sided Jar and Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	1		Small
203 014	Indefinite Use	Misc Closures	-	Straight-sided Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	1		Thin walled
203 015	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	49	7		Bamboo
203 016	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	25	9		Celadon
203 017	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small Plate	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	2		Celadon, 1 with underglaze blue character on base
203 018	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	23	4		Celadon
203 019	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small/Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	16	0		Misc body, Celadon
203 020	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Plate	Chinese Porcelain	0	11	2		Four Flowers
203 021	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small Plate	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	2		Four Flowers
203 022	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Large Plate	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	1		Four flowers
203 023	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		Celadon
203 074	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Olive Glass	0	3	2	Glass	Base and body, turn mold, 1 = 2-1/2" base diam
203 075	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Ale/Beer Bottle	Olive Glass	0	6	4		Base, body and two double ring finish
203 076	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Brown Glass	0	8	0		Miscellaneous body and finish fragments, 1 double ring, 1 ring, 1 continuous thread
203 077	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Beer Bottle	Aqua Glass	0	2	1	Glass	Body
203 078	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Canning Jar	Aqua Glass	0	1	1		Rim
203 079	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Aqua Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Base, circular, 1-3/8" diam
203 080	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Aqua Glass	0	2	1	Glass	Circular, flat shoulder, double bead finish, -2-1/2" base diam
203 081	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Aqua Glass	0	2	2		Base, >2-1/2" diam
203 082	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Jar	Opaque-white Glass	0	2	1		1-3/8" base diam, 3/4" height
203 083	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Jar	Opaque-white Glass	0	2	1	Glass	2-1/4" diam, >1-3/4" height
203 084	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Jar Lid	Opaque-white Glass	0	2	1	Glass	3-1/2" diam, 5/8" height
203 085	Domestic	Food Storage	Closure	Canning Jar Lid Liner	Opaque-white Glass	0	1	1	Glass	

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 086	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Hollow	Opaque-white Glass	0	1	1		Body, circular, rounded stepped sides, band of short vertical ridges Lamp?
203 087	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Rim	Opaque-white Glass	0	1	1		~1-1/2" diam
203 088	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Jar	Opaque-white Glass	0	2	1		Body, square, rounded corners, vertically ridged sides
203 089	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Hollow	Opaque-white Glass	0	1	1		Body, thin-walled Lamp? Vase?
203 090	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Jar	Opaque-white Glass	0	12	2		Threaded finish, straight-sided, 4-1/2" height, 3-5/8" base diam
203 091	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Beverage Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Base/body, ~3" diam
203 092	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers and Closures	-	Bottle and Cap	Colorless Glass and Plastic	1	1	1	Other	Oval bottle, continuous thread finish with side band below, embossed triangle-like band around shoulder above "1/4"
203 093	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Base, oval, ~2-1/2 x 3" base
203 094	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Flask	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Oval, Owen's scar, 1-1/2 x >2-1/2" base
203 095	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Flask	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Base, flattened hexagon, 1-5/8 x >2-3/4"
203 096	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Base/body
203 097	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	8	0		Miscellaneous body and finish fragments 2 = continuous thread finish with wide band below, 1 with ferrous cap; 1 = double bead finish
203 098	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Canning Jar	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Body
203 099	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		Body, circular, arched panels
203 100	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Commercial Tumbler	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Rim, anchor closure
203 101	Domestic	Food	Container	Condiment Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		Finish/body, straight-sided, pry-off finish, recessed interior seat, short panels around neck
203 102	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Hollow	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		Rim, rectangular/square, chamfered corners, >1-1/4 x >2-1/2"
203 103	Domestic	Food	Drinking Vessel	Stemware	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	0	1	1		Stem
203 104	Personal	Toys	Tea set	Saucer	Porcelain	0	1	1		Molded ribbon and flower design
203 105	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Flask	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Shoulder, oval, continuous thread finish with wide band below
203 106	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Hollow	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	0	3	1		Body, thick, multisided with horizontal ridges at one end
203 107	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Jug	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	0	1	1	Glass	Applied ring finish, very large, ~1-1/2" diam

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 108	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	0	3	3	Glass	Finish/neck, 1 brandy, 1 patent with ball neck, 1 Perry Davis
203 109	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Compote Dish?	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	0	1	1		Stem, pressed swirl design
203 110	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Dish	Colorless Glass	0	2	1		Base, pressed sunburst base, body with pressed circles with stars inside
203 111	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Dish	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	0	1	1		Body, pressed fan design
203 112	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Tumbler	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		Base/body, pressed sunburst design
203 113	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Chinese Homeopathic Medicine Vial	Aqua Glass	9	11	13		
203 114	Personal	Grooming/Health	Closure	Perfume Bottle Stopper	Colorless Glass	1	0	1		
203 115	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Vial	Colorless Glass	1	0	1		Cylindrical, 1/2" diam, 3" length
203 116	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative Item	Vase	Glass	0	3	1		Base and body, pink overlaying opaque-white glaze, hand painted floral design
203 117	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle and Lightning Stopper	Colorless Glass	0	4	1		Finish with stopper attached
203 118	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		Rim, beaded
203 119	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup	Earthenware	0	5	1	Ceramic	Opaque blue glaze
203 120	Structural	Plumbing	-	Toilet	Porcelain	0	2	1		
203 121	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Indefinite	Rim	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		Molded, blue floral transfer print
203 122	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Crock	Stoneware	0	1	1		Body, gray salt-glaze, interior brown slip
203 123	Domestic	Indefinite	-	Flowerpot	Common-pottery	0	1	1		Body
203 124	Structural	Materials	Electric	Cleat Insulator	Porcelain	0	1	1	Other	3/4 x >1-1/2 x 5/8"
203 125	Structural	Materials	Electric	Cleat Insulator	Porcelain	0	2	1	Other	Nailed together, 3/4 x >2-1/2 x 5/8"
203 126	Structural	Materials	Electric	Cleat Fuse	Porcelain	0	1	1		
203 127	Structural	Materials	Electric	Knob Insulator	Porcelain	0	1	1		
203 128	Structural	Materials	Electric	Knob Insulator	Porcelain	0	1	1	Other	
203 129	Structural	Materials	Electric	Fuse	Copper-alloy and Glass	1	0	1	Other	
203 130	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Hollow	Porcelain	0	1	1		Base, rounded pedestal feet, blue glazed body, unglazed base
203 131	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Jar?	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	1		Base, small, unglazed base, interior glaze
203 132	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Crock	Stoneware	0	1	1		Body, red-bodied, interior glaze Bean pot?

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 133	Personal	Social Drugs - Opium	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Glass	0	2	1		
203 134	Structural	Materials	-	Tile	Earthenware	0	1	1		One side with mottled green and white glaze, 1-1/2 x >3 x 3/8"
203 135	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Jar?	Japanese? Stoneware	0	1	1		Body, interior/exterior glaze
203 136	Structural	Materials	Electric	Tube Insulator	Porcelain	0	1	1		
203 137	Structural	Materials	-	Tile	Earthenware	0	2	1		Unglazed flat back, molded handle-like scrolls on white glazed front
203 138	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Ginger Jar	Chinese Stoneware	0	2	1		Body, green glaze
203 139	Personal	Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone	0	1	1		Head, small, non-sew-through bristles
203 140	Personal	Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone	0	2	1	Other	Non-sew-through bristles
203 141	Activities	Tools	-	Whetstone	Stone	0	1	1		Well-used, snapped in center, 1-1/8" width, >1-1/4" length, tapers from 1/4 - 1/16" thick
203 142	Personal	Grooming/Health	-	Thermometer	Glass	0	1	1		
203 143	Personal	Social Drugs - Opium	-	Bowl	Refined Stoneware	0	5	3		2 red - 1 sided, 1 round, 1 gray
203 144	Personal	Accoutrements	-	Purse	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		Frame
203 145	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Knife Handle	Silver-plate	0	1	1	Other	
203 146	Personal	Toys	-	Jack	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		Missing
203 147	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Burner	Copper-alloy	0	2	1		
203 148	Personal	Accoutrements	-	Umbrella	Ferrous and Copper-alloy	0	2	1		Spoke and hub
203 149	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Cone Top Beer Can	Ferrous	1	0	1	Other	
203 150	Activities	Firearms	Ammunition	38 shell casing	Copper-alloy	1	0	1	Other	
203 151	Activities	Firearms	Ammunition	44 shell casing	Copper-alloy	1	0	1	Other	
203 152	Personal	Accoutrements	-	Watch Fob	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		5-sided, pair of bulldogs, both looking left, 1-1/4 x 1-7/16"
203 153	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		4-hole, sew-through, two-piece, sunken panel, 27 lines
203 154	Personal	Accoutrements	-	Watch Ring	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		
203 155	Structural	Hardware	-	Bar Latch	Ferrous	0	1	1		Square rod with cup-like end, 5-1/2" length
203 156	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Flat Wire	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		Twisted and looped Decorative basket?
203 157	Activities	Transportation	Cycle	Wheel Hub	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		
203 158	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Flattened Rod	Ferrous	0	1	1		One end spatulate, other end abruptly thins, 4-1/2" length, 1/4 x 1/2" body Latch part?
203 159	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Tube-like Item	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		Thin, center portion is 1/2 tube, small flange at one end, 3/8" diam, 2-1/4" length
203 160	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Leather	0	4	1		

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 161	Activities	Tools	-	Flat File	Ferrous	1	0	1		8" length
203 162	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Fastener	Safety Pin	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		Missing ends
203 163	Domestic	Furnishings	-	Coat Hook	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		
203 164	Activities	Tools	-	Drill Bit	Ferrous	0	1	1		3/8" diam
203 165	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Eye screw	Ferrous	2	0	2		1-5/8" and 1-3/4"
203 166	Domestic	Food	Closure	Can Key	Ferrous	0	1	1		
203 167	Undefined Use	-	-	Amorphous	Lead	0	3	1		Melted
203 168	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Hook	Ferrous	0	1	1		
203 169	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Sheet Metal	Ferrous	0	1	1		
203 170	Domestic	Furnishings	-	Furniture Spring	Ferrous	0	3	1		
203 171	Structural	Plumbing	-	Grate	Ferrous	1	0	1		Heavy duty, 4-3/4" diam
203 172	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Rod	Ferrous	1	0	1		Square cross-section, 3/8 x 3/8", 16" length
203 173	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strap	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		Rounded ends, hole at either end, 1-3/8 x 5-1/4"
203 174	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strap	Ferrous	0	2	1		5/8 x >3-1/8" Handle?
203 175	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Ring	Ferrous	1	1	2		1 flat wire = 1-1/8" inside diam, 1-3/8" outside diam ; 1 round wire = 1-3/8" inside diam, 1-5/8" outside diam
203 176	Structural	Hardware	-	Doorknob	Porcelain	1	0	1		With ferrous shaft
203 177	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Rod	Ferrous	0	1	1		Bent, 1/4" diam, ~7" length
203 178	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire	Ferrous	0	2	2		1/8" diam
203 179	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Triangular Plate	Ferrous	0	1	1		Bent, 3-1/2" height, 7" length Stove leg?
203 180	Structural	Materials	-	Roofing Slate	Slate	0	2	1		
203 181	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strap	Copper-alloy	0	3	2		Flat, 1/2" and 5/8" widths
203 182	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Collar	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		Flattened, 11/16" height
203 183	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Disk	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		Stepped, 3/8" inside diam, 7/8" outside diam
203 184	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Flat	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		1/4" thick
203 185	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Rod/Nail	Ferrous	1	0	1		Bent at nearly right angle at center, both ends pointed, one end bent back on itself to form loop, 1/4" diam, ~4" length
203 186	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Bolt	Ferrous	1	0	1		Square nut end, other end threaded, 3-3/4" length
203 187	Activities	Tools	-	Bit	Ferrous	0	1	1		Missing tool end
203 188	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Screw	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		Flat head, slotted, 1" length
203 189	Structural	Materials	-	Window	Glass	0	6	0		
203 190	Undefined Use	-	-	Amorphous	Glass	0	3	0		Melted
203 191	Activities	Commerce	-	Canadian Coin	Silver	1	0	1		Other
203 192	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Machine Screw	Ferrous	1	0	1		Slotted, 1-1/8"

Trench 1 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Remarks
203 193	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	60	19	73		2 = 4-1/2", 1 = 4", 1 = 3-1/2", 18 = 3", 18 = 2-1/2", 2 = 2-1/4", 5 = 2", 1 = 1-3/4", 11 = 1-1/2", 1 = 1" 4 = 2-1/2", 1 = 2"
203 194	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous	5	6	9		
203 195	Faunal	Shell	-	Oyster	-	1	0	1		
203 196	Faunal	Shell	-	Abalone	-	0	4	1		
203 197	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	0	22	4		
203 198	Floral	Seed	-	Peach/Nectarine	-	0	1	1		
203 199	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Kitchen	Grinding Stone	Stone	0	1	1		

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
293 001	Domestic	Furnishings	Furniture	Spring	Ferrous	0	5	0		170/171	
293 002	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Sewing	Darning Egg	Opaque-white Glass	0	3	1		170/171	1-3/4" diam
293 003	Activities	Tools	-	Hose	Rubber	0	1	1		170/171	3/4" diam
293 004	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire	Ferrous	0	2	0		170/171	1/16" diam
293 005	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Folded Strip	Chrome?	0	2	1		170/171	Flat, 3/16" width, >3-1/4" length
293 006	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Porcelain	1	0	1		170/171	4-hole, sew-through, dish tupe, 23 lines
293 007	Structural	Plumbing	-	Gas Bracket	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		170/171	From T or Hall Pendant, 5/16" diam
293 008	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Rod	Ferrous	0	1	1		170/171	1/16" diam, >4-1/2" length
293 009	Activities	Games	-	Game Piece	Opaque-white Glass	1	0	1		170/171	7/16" diam
293 010	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cleat Nail	Ferrous	4	0	4		170/171	2 = 1-1/2", 2 = 2"
293 011	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	7	0	7		170/171	5 = 1-1/2 - 1-3/4", 2 = 2-1/4 - 2-1/2"
293 012	Structural	Materials	-	Window	Glass	0	5	0		170/171	
293 013	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Associated with 294-30
293 014	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Mends with 294-33
293 015	Undefined Use	-	-	Amorphous	Aqua Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Melted
293 016	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	4	0		170/171	Associated with 315-41
293 017	Domestic	Food	Container	Milk Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Associated with 313-11
293 018	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Mends with 314-9
293 019	Structural	Plumbing	-	Gas Burner Component	Ferrous	0	1	1		170/171	Post in center of burner?, 4-1/2" length, 5/8" max diam
293 020	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Associated with 315-44
293 021	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Cosmetic Jar	Opaque-white Glass	1	0	1	Glass	170/171	Threaded finish, circular base 1-1/4" height, 1-1/2" diam
293 022	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Jar	Opaque-white Glass	0	2	1		170/171	Base, 1-1/2" diam
293 023	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Pond's Cold Cream Jar	Opaque-white Glass	0	1	1	Glass	170/171	Square with rounded corners, threaded finish, 2-3/8" base, 2-1/8" finish diam
293 024	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	4	0		170/171	Misc body fragments
293 025	Domestic	Food	Container	Soda-pop Bottle	Bright-green Glass	0	1	1		170/171	Body
293 026	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	6	0		170/171	Misc body fragments
293 027	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Misc finish/neck fragment

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
293 028	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	10	1	Glass	170/171	2-piece cup mold, sloped shoulder, 3" base diam, >9" height
293 029	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Misc body fragments
293 030	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	0	6	3		170/171	
293 031	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Associated with 314-14
293 032	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Font	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170/171	Associated with 315-56
293 033	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Bitters Bottle	Amber Glass	0	4	0		170/171	Associated with 313-38
293 034	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Chinese Homeopathic-medicine Vial	Aqua Glass	1	0	1		170/171	2-9/16" height, 1/2 x 5/8" base
293 035	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Soup Plate	White Improved Earthenware	0	2	1		170/171	Base
293 036	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		170/171	Celadon
293 037	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	0		170/171	Misc body fragments, Four Flowers
293 038	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		170/171	Base/body, Four Flowers, red character on base
293 039	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	0		170/171	Mends with 315-64
293 040	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		170/171	Handle, Celadon
293 041	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Large Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		170/171	Base, Four Flowers
293 042	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Plate	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		170/171	Kim/base
293 043	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Hollow	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		170/171	Body, overglaze hand painted floral Associated with 315-71
293 044	Domestic	Food	Serving	Oval Dish	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		170/171	Kim
293 045	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Toilet/Sink?	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		170/171	Kim
293 046	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	0	1	1		170/171	Kim
293 047	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		170/171	Celadon Mends with 294-53
293 048	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		170/171	Misc rim fragment, Celadon

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
293 049	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth/ Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170/171	Misc body fragment
293 050	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		170/171	Mends with 315-85
293 051	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 294-74
293 052	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 315-91
293 053	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 315-92
293 054	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 294-43
293 055	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Green Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 294-79
293 056	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 294-80
293 057	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 295-59
293 058	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 315-93
293 059	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	7	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 294-84
293 060	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	17	0		170/171	Mends/associated with 313-58
293 061	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Barrel/Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		170/171	Misc fragments
294 001	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Porcelain	1	0	1		170	4-hole, sew-through, dish type, 25 lines
294 002	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Ferrous	4	0	4		170	2-piece, 4-hole, sew-through, sunken panel, 25 lines
294 003	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Pants Rivet	Ferrous	3	0	3		170	~1/2 - 5/8" diam
294 004	Indefinite Use	Misc Closures	-	Cap	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		170	Stamped edge, non-screw, 1- 1/16" diam
294 005	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative Item	Figurine	Lead	0	1	0		170	Mends with 315-10
294 006	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Washer	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		170	1/2" inside diam , 7/8" outside diam
294 007	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Sheet Metal	Lead	0	1	1		170	
294 008	Activities	Firearms	Ammunition	22 shell casing	Copper-alloy	1	0	1	Other	170	Rimfire
294 009	Indefinite Use	Misc Fasteners	-	Tack?	Copper-alloy	0	2	2		170	3/16" and 3/8" diam Upholstery?

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
294 010	Activities	Commerce	-	Abacus bead	Ceramic	1	0	1		170	1/2" diam
294 011	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Buckle	Copper-alloy	0	2	1		170	Stamped, oval, center bar, scalloped edge, 1/2" strap width, 1 x 1-1/2"
294 012	Activities	Games	-	Game Piece	Opaque-white Glass	1	0	1		170	
294 013	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Beaded Rod	Lead	0	1	1		170	Rod made of more than 6 small balls, ends broken off, 3/16" diam, >3/4" length
294 014	Personal	Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone	0	1	0		170	Mends with 295-5
294 015	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		170	1/16" diam
294 016	Indefinite Use	Misc Fasteners	-	Staple	Ferrous	2	0	2		170	13/16" and 7/8"
294 017	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Eye screw	Ferrous	1	0	1		170	1-3/4" length
294 018	Domestic	Furnishings	Furniture	Spring	Ferrous	0	1	0		170	3/16" wire diam
294 019	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire Handle	Ferrous	1	0	1		170	Oval, 1/8" diam, 3-1/2" length
294 020	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wheel?	Cast-iron	0	1	1		170	Heavy duty, 7/8" width, ~4" diam Dolly?
294 021	Indefinite Use	Misc Fasteners	-	Rivet	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		170	3/4" length, 1/2" head diam, 1/8" post diam
294 022	Personal	Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone	0	1	0		170	Slotted back
294 023	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	108	39	147		170	68 = 1-3/4 - 2"; 21 = 1 - 1-1/2"; 17 = <1"
294 024	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous	10	3	13		170	1 = 2-3/4", 2 = 2", 3 = 1-3/4", 3 = 1-1/2", 1 = 1"
294 025	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire	Ferrous	0	7	1		170	
294 026	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cleat Nail	Ferrous	14	3	17		170	12 = 1-3/4", 2 = 1"
294 027	Structural	Materials	-	Window	Glass	0	59	0		170	
294 028	Domestic	Food	Container	Soda-water Bottle	Aqua Glass	0	12	1	Glass	170	Blob-top, hutchinson stopper Associated with 295-21 and 316-22
294 029	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Glass	0	15	1		170	Beaded rim Associated with 313-7
294 030	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	8	1		170	Body, sloped shoulder Associated with 293-13, 314-7, 316-23, and 313-8
294 031	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	9	1	Glass	170	Body and champagne finish, sloped-down shoulder, turn mold Mends with 313-9

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
294 032	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Container	Leather Dressing Bottle	Aqua Glass	1	0	1	Glass	170	French square, sloped shoulder, bead finish, 2-piece post mold, 1-1/2" base, 4-7/8" height
294 033	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	5	1	Glass	170	Sloped shoulder, applied double ring finish, turn mold. Mends with 293-14 and 313-10
294 034	Undefined Use	-	-	Amorphous	Aqua Glass	0	1	0		170	Melted
294 035	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	7	0		170	Associated with 315-40
294 036	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle?	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		170	Optic-molded interior
294 037	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170	Associated with 315-44
294 038	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170	Associated with 295-26
294 039	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	7	85	46		170	
294 040	Faunal	Shell	-	Crab	-	0	1	1		170	Claw
294 041	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Olive Glass	1	0	1	Glass	170	Turn mold, straight brandy finish, sloped shoulder, 10-7/8" height, 3-1/4" diam
294 042	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170	Associated with 295-27
294 043	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	19	1		170	Mends/associated with 293-54, 295-56, 313-45, 315-22, and 316-55
294 044	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	7	0		170	Misc body fragments
294 045	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	170	Body
294 046	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170	Neck and finish. Mends with 315-51
294 047	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Font	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170	Associated with 315-56
294 048	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Bitters Bottle	Amber Glass	0	8	0		170	Associated with 313-38
294 049	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Chinese Homeopathic-medicine Vial	Aqua Glass	1	9	5		170	1 = 1-1/4" height, 1/2" base; 1 = 1-7/8" height, 1/2 x 5/8" base; 1 = 2-1/4" height, 3/8 x 1/2" base; 1 = 2-5/8" height, 1/2 x 5/8" base
294 050	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	3	0		170	Associated with 295-37
294 051	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	-	Oil Lamp	Chinese Stoneware	0	4	1		170	Lamp and saucer. Associated with 316-33
294 052	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	3	1		170	Bamboo

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
294 053	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		170	Mends with 293-47
294 054	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	23	0		170	Misc fragments, Four Flowers
294 055	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	2		170	Four Flowers
294 056	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	1		170	Four Flowers
294 057	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Tiny Cup	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		170	Rim, overglaze hand painted
294 058	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small Plate	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		170	Four Flowers, red character on base
294 059	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Dish? Lid?	Porcelain	0	1	0		170	Mends with 313-25
294 060	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		170	Misc rim, Celadon
294 061	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	Indefinite	Pan	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Mends/associated with 314-23
294 062	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Associated with 315-78
294 063	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Associated with 314-25
294 064	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Wide-mouth Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	1		170	
294 065	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Straight-sided Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	1		170	~2" rim diam , ~3" body diam Mends with 314-27 Associated with 313-29
294 066	Indefinite Use	Misc Closures	-	Jar Lid	Chinese Stoneware	0	1	1		170	Glazed Ginger jar?
294 067	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth/ Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	46	0		170	Misc fragments
294 068	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	1		170	Finish Associated with 314-30
294 069	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	16	0		170	Mends with 295-50 and 313-32
294 070	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	1		170	Mends with 295-51, 313-33, 314-32, and 315-82
294 071	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	9	1		170	
294 072	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Mends with 315-84

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
294 073	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	33	0		170	
294 074	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	22	1		170	Kim = 4-1/2" diam, base = 5" diam Mends/associated with 293-51, 295-53, 313-47, 314-34, 315-86, and 316-27
294 075	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends/associated with 313-51
294 076	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	1		170	Mends/associated with 295-54, 313-52, 314-38, 315-87, and 316-45
294 077	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Barrel Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	8	1		170	Mends/associated with 295-55, 313-53, 314-39, 315-88, and 316-46
294 078	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		170	Mends/associated with 315-91
294 079	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Green Glazed Stoneware	0	6	1		170	Incised lines radiate around upper body, center cartouche, 9" diam base Mends/associated with 293-55, 295-57, 313-49, 315-89, 316-48
294 080	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	27	1		170	Body Mends/associated with 293-56, 295-58, 313-50, 314-36, 315-90
294 081	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	33	0		170	Mends/associated with 295-59
294 082	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	10	0		170	Mends/associated with 315-92
294 083	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	0		170	Mends/associated with 315-93
294 084	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	49	1		170	Mends/associated with 293-59, 295-63, 313-57, 314-41, 315-94, and 316-51
294 085	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	20	0		170	Mends/associated with 313-58
294 086	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Barrel/Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	15	0		170	Misc fragments

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
294 087	Floral	Seed	-	Chinese White Olive	-	0	1	1		170	Both food and medicinal uses (digestion, reduce inflammation/fever, ward off poison, dissolve swallowed fish bones, treatment of cold sores, fever blisters, fluxes)
295 001	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Sock Garter	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		171	9/16"
295 002	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Sewing	Safety Pin	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		171	1-7/8" length
295 003	Activities	Commerce	-	Coin - Penny	Copper-alloy	1	0	1	Other	171	Wheat-type
295 004	Activities	Firearms	Ammunition	22 shell casing	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		171	Rimfire
295 005	Personal	Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone	0	1	1		171	Slotted back Mends with 294-14
295 006	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire and Casing	Ferrous and Ceramic	0	1	1		171	Wire with looped end, white ceramic casing, 1/16" wire diam, 3/16" ceramic casing diam, 3/4" loop diam, >3-9/16" length Electrical?
295 007	Activities	Commerce	-	Coin - Tong Bao	Copper-alloy	0	2	2		171	
295 008	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Shell	0	1	1		171	4-hole, sew-through, sunken panel, 20 lines, center missing
295 009	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	-	Light Socket	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		171	Sheath that fits around cardboard tube
295 010	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Burner	Copper-alloy	2	0	1	Other	171	
295 011	Domestic	Furnishings	Furniture	Spring	Ferrous	0	4	1		171	
295 012	Structural	Hardware	-	Butt Hinge	Ferrous	0	1	1		171	One end sealed, one with threaded opening, screw hole in one corner, 1-5/8 x 2", 7/16" diam hinge butt
295 013	Personal	Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Toothbrush	Bone	0	1	1		171	Slotted back
295 014	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strap	Ferrous	0	3	1		171	1-1/2" width
295 015	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire	Ferrous	0	1	0		171	1/16" diam
295 016	Indefinite Use	Misc Fasteners	-	Staple	Ferrous	1	0	1		171	7/8" length
295 017	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	51	0	51		171	1 = 4", 3 = 2-1/2 - 3", 26 = 1-1/2 - 2-1/2", 15 = 1 - 1-1/2", 6 = <1"
295 018	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous	1	0	1		171	1-1/4"
295 019	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cleat Nail	Ferrous	0	2	2		171	
295 020	Structural	Materials	-	Window	Glass	0	11	0		171	
295 021	Domestic	Food	Container	Soda-water Bottle	Aqua Glass	0	1	0		171	Associated with 294-28 and 316-

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
295 022	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	4	0		171	Associated with 315-40
295 023	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	1	0		171	Associated with 315-41
295 024	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		171	Base Mends with 313-12
295 025	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		171	Associated with 315-44
295 026	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	3	1	Glass	171	Philadelphia oval, 1-1/4 x 2" base. Associated with 294-38, 313-20, and 315-45
295 027	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	2	1	Glass	171	Rectangular, two chamfered corners, two rounded corners, short horizontal ridges along rounded edges, Owen's scar, 1-1/2 x 2" base. Associated with 294-42
295 028	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	1	0		171	Misc body fragment
295 029	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	29	137	83		171	
295 030	Faunal	Shell	-	Marine? Snail	-	0	1	1		171	
295 031	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Font	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		171	Base
295 032	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		171	Misc body fragment
295 033	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Amber Glass	0	3	0		171	Misc body fragments
295 034	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Base	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		171	Footed base. Serving vessel? Vase?
295 035	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Font	Colorless Glass	0	3	0		171	Associated with 315-56
295 036	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Chinese Homeopathic-medicine Vial	Aqua Glass	0	1	1		171	Chinese apothecary vial shoulder and neck
295 037	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	3	2		171	Bamboo. Associated with 294-50, 314015, 315-54 and 316-32
295 038	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	7	0		171	Misc fragments, Four Flowers
295 039	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Small Plate	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		171	Four Flowers
295 040	Domestic	Food	Drinking Vessel	Cup	White Improved Earthenware	0	3	1		171	Kim/body, overglaze fish? decal
295 041	Domestic	Food	Drinking Vessel	Cup?	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1		171	Body

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
295 042	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small Plate	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	1	1		171	171 Kim, underglaze blue hand painted
295 043	Personal	Social Drugs - Opium	-	Bowl	Refined Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Associated with 313-39
295 044	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	Indefinite	Pan	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends/associated with 314-23
295 045	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Associated with 315-78
295 046	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Associated with 314-25
295 047	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Wide-mouth Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	1		171	
295 048	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Straight-sided Jar	Chinese Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Associated with 316-43
295 049	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth/ Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	8	0		171	Misc fragments
295 050	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends with 294-69
295 051	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Mends with 294-70
295 052	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	0		171	Mends with 315-84
295 053	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-74
295 054	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-76
295 055	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Barrel Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-77
295 056	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-43
295 057	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Green Glazed Stoneware	0	4	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-79
295 058	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-80
295 059	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	32	1		171	~11" body diam Mends/associated with 293-57, 294-81, 313-46, 314-33, 315-83, and 316-56
295 060	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends/associated with 315-91
295 061	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		171	Mends/associated with 315-92

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
295 062	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	0		171	Mends/associated with 315-93
295 063	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	8	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-84
295 064	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	10	0		171	Mends/associated with 313-58
295 065	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Barrel/Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	0		171	Misc fragments
313 001	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Burner	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		170	Deflector
313 002	Activities	Games	-	Game Piece	Opaque-white Glass	1	0	1		170	7/16" diam
313 003	Structural	Materials	-	Window	Glass	0	25	0		170	
313 004	Domestic	Furnishings	Furniture	Spring	Ferrous	0	3	0		170	
313 005	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	32	26	58		170	2 = 3", 3 = 2-3/4", 2 = 2-1/4", 12 = 1-3/4", 8 = 1-1/2", 1 = 1-1/4", 6 = 1"
313 006	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cleat Nail	Ferrous	3	0	3		170	One each at 1-3/4", 1-1/2", 1-1/4"
313 007	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Chimney	Colorless Glass	0	2	0		170	Associated with 294-29
313 008	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	2	0		170	Associated with 294-30
313 009	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	1	0		170	Mends with 294-31
313 010	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170	Mends with 294-33
313 011	Domestic	Food	Container	Milk Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1	Glass	170	Body Associated with 293-17
313 012	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		170	Mends with 295-24
313 013	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Handle	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		170	Rope-like exterior design, 1/8" diam, ~2" length
313 014	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Disk	Ferrous	1	0	1		170	Very small, 1/4" diam
313 015	Indefinite Use	Misc Fasteners	-	Rivet	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		170	3/4" length, 1/2" head diam, 1/8" post diam
313 016	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strip	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		170	1/4" width, >1-7/8" length
313 017	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Pocketknife/Scissors Blade?	Ferrous	0	1	1		170	One blunt end, 3/8" width, >1-1/2" length
313 018	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Sewing	Safety Pin	Copper-alloy	0	2	2		170	
313 019	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170	Associated with 315-44
313 020	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	2	0		170	Associated with 295-26
313 021	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Vial	Colorless Glass	0	2	1		170	Neck and finish

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
313 022	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	6	0		170	Misc body fragments
313 023	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	0		170	Misc body fragment
313 024	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Vase?	Porcelain	0	1	1		170	Body, overglaze floral hand painting
313 025	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Dish? Lid?	Porcelain	0	1	1		170	Kim, edge and upper inside unglazed Mends with 294-59
313 026	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		170	Base
313 027	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	Indefinite	Pan	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Mends/associated with 314-23
313 028	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Associated with 314-25
313 029	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Straight-sided Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Associated with 294-65
313 030	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Small Jar Base	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	1		170	Very thin
313 031	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth/Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	9	0		170	Misc fragments
313 032	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Mends with 294-69
313 033	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends with 294-70
313 034	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	0	10	5		170	
313 035	Faunal	Shell	-	Abalone	-	0	1	1		170	
313 036	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Handle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		170	Lid? Associated with 314-13
313 037	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Font	Colorless Glass	0	5	0		170	Associated with 315-56
313 038	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Bitters Bottle	Amber Glass	0	18	1	Glass	170	Two-piece cup mold, French square, >7" height, 2-1/2" base Associated with 293-33, 294-48, and 315-57
313 039	Personal	Social Drugs - Opium	-	Bowl	Refined Stoneware	0	1	1		170	Gray-bodied, stamped mark Associated with 295-43
313 040	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	1		170	Celadon, blue mark on base
313 041	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	4	0		170	Misc fragments, Celadon
313 042	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	4	0		170	Misc fragments, Four Flowers

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
313 043	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Large Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		170	Base, Four Flowers
313 044	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		170	Celadon
313 045	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-43
313 046	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	10	0		170	Mends/associated with 295-59
313 047	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	29	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-74
313 048	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire	Ferrous	0	1	0		170	3/8" diam
313 049	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Green Glazed Stoneware	0	9	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-79
313 050	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	13	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-80
313 051	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	17	1		170	Rim and body, 4" rim diam Mends/associated with 294-75 and 314-37
313 052	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-76
313 053	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Barrel Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-77
313 054	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Mends/associated with 315-91
313 055	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends/associated with 315-92
313 056	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		170	Mends/associated with 315-93
313 057	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	0	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-84
313 058	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	54	1		170	Mends/associated with 293-60, 294-85, 295-64, 315-95, and 316- 52
313 059	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Barrel/Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	0		170	Misc fragments
314 001	Personal	Social Drugs - Opium	Container	Opium Tin	Copper-alloy	0	3	1		170	Rectangular, sides consist of double layer metal strip, stamped Chinese character on lid, 1-3/4 x 2-1/2", 1/2" height Mends with 315144

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
314 002	Indefinite Use	Misc Fasteners	-	Tack	Ferrous	0	1	1		170	Head, 3/8" diam
314 003	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	-	Arc-lamp Rod	Graphite	0	1	1		170	One end rounded, 3/8" diam, >1" length
314 004	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	24	14	38		170	4 = >2", 9 each at 1-1/2 - 2" and 1 - 1-1/2", 2 = <2"
314 005	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous	6	1	7		170	3 each at 1 - 1-1/2" and 2"
314 006	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strap	Ferrous	0	1	1		170	Folded over, 1-1/16" width
314 007	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	2	0		170	Associated with 294-30
314 008	Undefined Use	-	-	Amorphous	Aqua Glass	0	1	0		170	Melted
314 009	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	6	1	Glass	170	Rectangular, chamfered corner base 1-1/2 x 2" base diam Mends with 293-18 and 316-26 Associated with 315-43
314 010	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Olive Glass	0	2	0		170	Misc body fragments
314 011	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Finial?	Yellow-orange Glass	0	1	1		170	Decorative fish or flower?
314 012	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	0	16	8		170	
314 013	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Handle	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		170	Associated with 313-36
314 014	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	4	1	Glass	170	Body/base Associated with 293-31
314 015	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Associated with 295-37
314 016	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	0	1	1		170	Base
314 017	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	3	3		170	Rims, Celadon
314 018	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	4	0		170	Misc fragments, Four Flowers
314 019	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Misc fragments, Bamboo
314 020	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		170	Misc handle fragment, Celadon
314 021	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	-	Oil Lamp?	Chinese Stoneware	0	1	1		170	White and blue glaze, burned?
314 022	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup	Porcelain	0	1	1		170	Handle, molded
314 023	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	Indefinite	Pan	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	2		170	Mends/associated with 294-61, 295-44, 313-27, 315-4 and 316-40

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
314 024	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Associated with 315-78
314 025	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	1		170	Associated with 294-63, 295-46, 313-28 and 316-41
314 026	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Wide-mouth Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Misc fragment
314 027	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Straight-sided Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends with 294-65
314 028	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth/Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	31	0		170	Misc fragments
314 029	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	2		170	Finish
314 030	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Associated with 294-68
314 031	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	1		170	Finish
314 032	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends with 294-70
314 033	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		170	Mends/associated with 295-59
314 034	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-74
314 035	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Straight-sided Jar	Chinese Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Associated with 316-43
314 036	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-80
314 037	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends/associated with 313-51
314 038	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-76
314 039	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Barrel Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-77
314 040	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		170	Mends/associated with 315-93
314 041	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	16	0		170	Mends/associated with 294-84
314 042	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Barrel/Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		170	Misc fragments
315 001	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Disk	Bone	0	1	1		171	Center hole, 1-1/8" diam Sewing basket decoration?

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
315 002	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Porcelain	2	0	2		171	4-hole, sew-through, dish type, 23 and 24 lines 1/2" diam
315 003	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Collar Button	Bone	1	0	1		171	
315 004	Activities	Games	-	Game Piece	Black Glass and Opaque-white Glass	2	0	2		171	
315 005	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Sewing	Darning Egg	Opaque-white Glass	0	1	1		171	1-3/4" length
315 006	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Sewing	Safety Pin	Copper-alloy	1	0	1		171	1/2" diam
315 007	Indefinite Use	Misc Closures	-	Ball Stopper	Clay	1	0	1		171	1/4" diam, >5/8" length
315 008	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Tube	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		171	Leg/arm/body? fragment
315 009	Personal	Toys	-	Doll	Porcelain	0	1	1		171	Male, seated, missing head and one arm, hollow May have been astride horse? Mends with 294-5
315 010	Domestic	Furnishings	Decorative Item	Figurine	Lead	0	2	1		171	
315 011	Personal	Accoutrements	Jewelry	Ring	Copper-alloy and Purple Glass	0	1	1		171	
315 012	Indefinite Use	Misc Closures	-	Crown Cap	Ferrous	0	1	1	Other	171	
315 013	Indefinite Use	Misc Fasteners	-	Staple	Ferrous	3	1	4		171	3/4" length
315 014	Personal	Social Drugs - Opium	Container	Opium Tin	Copper-alloy	0	1	0		171	Mends with 314-1
315 015	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Washer	Ferrous	1	0	1		171	3/4" diam
315 016	Indefinite Use	Misc Closures	-	Key	Ferrous	1	0	1		171	1-7/8" length Padlock?
315 017	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Foil	Zinc?	0	2	1		171	
315 018	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire Bundle	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		171	Coiled bundle of several strands tied in knot, ~1/16" strand diam
315 019	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Coil Spring	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		171	1/4" diam, 7/8" length
315 020	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Cloth	Wool?	0	1	1		171	Finely woven knit
315 021	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Sewing	Straight Pin	Copper-alloy	1	1	2		171	1-1/8" and >1-1/4"
315 022	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-43
315 023	Domestic	Furnishings	Furniture	Spring	Ferrous	0	1	0		171	
315 024	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Plate	Zinc	0	1	1		171	>3 x >5-3/4"
315 025	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire	Ferrous	0	1	0		171	1/8" diam
315 026	Personal	Footwear	-	Shoe/Boot	Leather	0	2	1		171	Left, 9" length
315 027	Structural	Hardware	-	Pipe	Ferrous	0	3	1		171	7/8" diam, >15" length
315 028	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strap Handle	Ferrous	0	2	1		171	1" width, >4" length
315 029	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Strap Hinge	Ferrous	0	1	1		171	1-1/4" width, 4" length
315 030	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strap	Copper-alloy	0	2	1		171	1/2" width Folded at corners Opium tin?

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
315 031	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Tube	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		171	Fitting at one end, hollow, flattened, 1/4" diam, >2-1/4" length
315 032	Activities	Commerce	-	Coin - Tong Bao	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		171	
315 033	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Cylinder	Ferrous	1	0	1		171	3/4" diam, 1/2" thick, small center bore
315 034	Activities	Firearms	Ammunition	22 shell casing	Copper-alloy	1	0	1	Other	171	Rimfire
315 035	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strip	Ferrous	0	1	1		171	Tapered at one end, 1/8" width, >1-1/8" length
315 036	Indefinite Use	Misc Closures	-	Cap and Collar	Ferrous and Copper-alloy	0	2	1		171	~1" diam cap, 2" diam collar
315 037	Structural	Materials	-	Window	Glass	0	39	0		171	
315 038	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle/jar	Aqua Glass	0	1	0		171	Misc body fragment
315 039	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Canning jar	Aqua Glass	0	1	1		171	Threaded finish, unidentifiable seal type
315 040	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	7	2		171	Sloped down shoulder Associated with 294-35 and 295-22
315 041	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	12	1		171	Round base, sloped shoulder, double bead finish, small push-up, 11-3/16" height, 3" base diam Associated with 293-16, 295-23, and 316-25
315 042	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	Indefinite	Pan	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	0		171	Mends/associated with 314-23
315 043	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	2	0		171	Associated with 314-9
315 044	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Amber Glass	0	25	1		171	Ring finish, ladies leg neck, rounded shoulder, 11-3/4" height, 3" base diam Mends with 293-20, 294-37, 295-25, and 313-19
315 045	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Pharmaceutical Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	6	0		171	Associated with 295-26
315 046	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Amber Glass	0	2	1		171	Body Square/rectangular
315 047	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Olive Glass	0	4	0		171	Misc body and grooved ring finish fragments
315 048	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Indefinite	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		171	Body/base? One side ribbed
315 049	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Vial	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		171	Melted
315 050	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	5	0		171	Misc body fragments

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
315 051	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine Bottle	Amber Glass	0	1	1	Glass	171	Neck/body, turn mold Mends with 294-46
315 052	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	36	468	252		171	
315 053	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Jar	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		171	Finish, ground bore 2" inside diameter, 2-3/4" outside diam
315 054	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Amber Glass	0	2	0		171	Misc body fragments
315 055	Domestic	Food Storage	Closure	Canning Jar Lid	Colorless Glass	0	2	1		171	Lightning-type
315 056	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	Lamp	Font	Colorless Glass	0	7	1		171	Shoulder and body Associated with 293-32, 294-47, 295-35, and 313-37
315 057	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Bitters Bottle	Amber Glass	0	4	0		171	Associated with 313-38
315 058	Personal	Grooming/Health	Container	Chinese Homeopathic-medicine Vial	Aqua Glass	0	5	2		171	1 = 2-3/4" height, 3/8 x 1/2" base
315 059	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Associated with 295-37
315 060	Domestic	Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	6	0		171	Misc fragments, Four Flowers
315 061	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Base	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1	Ceramic	171	
315 062	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Shaped Stone	Stone	0	1	1		171	Grinding? Flowerpot?
315 063	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Large Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	4	1		171	Base and body, Four Flowers
315 064	Domestic	Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	7	1		171	Kim and body, Four Flowers
315 065	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelaineous Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends with 293-39
315 066	Domestic	Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		171	Misc fragment, Bamboo
315 067	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		171	Misc fragment, Celadon
315 068	Domestic	Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Small Plate	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		171	Handle, Celadon, overglaze hand painted
315 069	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Base	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	1	Ceramic	171	Kim, Four Flowers
315 070	Domestic	Food	Serving	Teapot	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		171	Body, underglaze blue hand painted
315 071	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Hollow	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		171	Associated with 293-43

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
315 072	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Indefinite	Body	White Improved Earthenware	0	1	0		171	Misc fragment
315 073	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Drinking Vessel	Cup?	Porcelain	0	1	1		171	Base
315 074	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	1	1		171	Rim, underglaze blue hand painted
315 075	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	2	1		171	Celadon
315 076	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Lid	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	1		171	Saucer-shaped, unglazed convex side, underglaze blue hand painted concave side
315 077	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Medium Plate	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	2	2		171	Biscuit band around center medallion, underglaze blue hand painted
315 078	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	1		171	Finish and body Associated with 294-62, 295-45, and 314-24
315 079	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	1		171	Finish
315 080	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Misc fragments
315 081	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth/ Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	18	0		171	Misc fragments
315 082	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends with 294-70
315 083	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	10	0		171	Mends/associated with 295-59
315 084	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	22	1		171	Mends with 294-72 and 295-52
315 085	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	10	1		171	4-1/2" rim diam, 5" base diam Mends with 293-50
315 086	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	4	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-74
315 087	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	8	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-76
315 088	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Barrel Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-77
315 089	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Green Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-79
315 090	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	6	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-80

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
315 091	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	15	1		171	4" rim diam Mends/associated with 293-53, 294-78, 295-60, 313-54, and 316-47
315 092	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	27	1		171	3-1/2" rim diam Mends/associated with 293-53, 294-82, 295-61, 313-55, and 316-49
315 093	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	7	1		171	Rim/body Mends/associated with 293-58, 294-83, 295-62, 313-56, 314-40, and 316-50
315 094	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	21	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-84
315 095	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	23	0		171	Mends/associated with 313-58
315 096	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Barrel/Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	15	0		171	Misc fragments
315 097	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Shell	0	1	1		171	2-hole, sew-through, ~24 lines
315 098	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	203	304	507		171	2 = 3", 15 = 2-1/2", 1 = 2-1/4", 40 = 2", 130 = 1-3/4", 15 = 1-1/2"
315 099	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Screw	Ferrous	1	0	1		171	1-1/4" length
315 100	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous	64	76	138		171	9 = 2-1/2", 29 = 2", 26 = 1-3/4"
315 101	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cleat Nail	Ferrous	43	31	74		171	1-3/4" length
316 001	Structural	Hardware	-	Butt Hinge	Ferrous	1	0	1		171	Screw hole in each corner, 1-5/8 x 2"
316 002	Activities	Tools	-	Scissors	Ferrous	0	1	1		171	Missing points
316 003	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire Loop	Ferrous	0	1	1		171	Oval, 3/16" wire diam, 1-1/2 x 2-1/4" Handle?
316 004	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Disc	Ferrous	0	1	1		171	13/16" diam
316 005	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Plate and Screw	Ferrous	0	1	1		171	Plate, washer, and screw
316 006	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Sewing	Safety Pin	Copper-alloy	0	3	2		171	
316 007	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Shell	1	0	1		171	Self-shank, 29 lines
316 008	Personal	Clothing	Fastener	Button	Porcelain	1	0	1		171	Four-hole, sew-through, dish type, 17 lines
316 009	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Grommet	Copper-alloy	1	0	1	Other	171	7/8" outside diam, 3/8" inside diam
316 010	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Ring	Stoneware	0	2	1		171	Flat back, rounded front, 1" diam
316 011	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Arc-lamp Rod/Battery Core	Graphite	0	1	1		171	Ends broken, 7/16" diam

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
316 012	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Strip	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		171	Bent over, 9/16" width
316 013	Activities	Games	-	Game Piece	Opaque-white Glass	1	0	1		171	7/16" diam
316 014	Indefinite Use	Misc Metal Items	-	Wire Clump	Copper-alloy	0	1	1		171	Very thin gauge
316 015	Domestic	Clothing Maintenance	Laundry	Blueing Ball	-	0	2	1		171	
316 016	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Fabric	Cotton?	0	4	1		171	Finely woven
316 017	Undefined Use	-	-	Waste	Coke	0	1	1		171	
316 018	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Wire Nail	Ferrous	28	16	44		171	4 = 2-1/2", 8 = 1-3/4 - 2", 15 = 1-1/2", 11 = 1 - 1-1/4"
316 019	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cut Nail	Ferrous	3	3	6		171	2 = 2", 1 = 1-1/2"
316 020	Structural	Hardware	Fastener	Cleat Nail	Ferrous	3	0	3		171	1-3/4"
316 021	Structural	Materials	-	Window	Glass	0	3	0		171	
316 022	Domestic	Food	Container	Soda-water Bottle	Aqua Glass	0	1	0		171	Associated with 294-28 and 295-21
316 023	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	2	0		171	Associated with 294-30
316 024	Domestic	Food Storage	Container	Canning Jar?	Aqua Glass	0	1	1	glass	171	Body
316 025	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Wine/Champagne Bottle	Olive Glass	0	2	1		171	Associated with 315-41
316 026	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		171	Mends with 314-9
316 027	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-74
316 028	Faunal	Shell	-	Clam	-	6	47	22		171	
316 029	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	Olive Glass	0	5	0		171	Misc body fragments
316 030	Domestic	Food	Drinking Vessel	Tumbler	Colorless Glass	0	1	1		171	Base
316 031	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Bottle	Colorless Glass	0	1	0		171	Misc body fragment
316 032	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelainous Stoneware	0	2	0		171	Associated with 295-37
316 033	Domestic	Heating/Lighting	-	Oil Lamp	Chinese Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Associated with 294-51
316 034	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		171	Misc fragment, Celadon
316 035	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Medium Bowl	Chinese Porcelain	0	4	0		171	Misc fragments, Four Flowers
316 036	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	-	Worked Abalone	-	0	1	1		171	
316 037	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Spoon	Chinese Porcelain	0	1	0		171	Misc fragment, Celadon
316 038	Domestic	Food	Tableware	Plate	Porcelain	0	1	1		171	Base

Trench 12 – Artifact Catalog (continued)

Catalog No.	Group	Category	Type	Description	Material	Whole	Frag	MNI	Mark?	Cut/Feature	Remarks
316 039	Domestic	Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Plate?	Porcelain	0	1	1		171	Rim, thin Saucer?
316 040	Indefinite Use	Indefinite	Indefinite	Pan	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	
316 041	Personal	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Liquor Bottle	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Associated with 314-25
316 042	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Wide-mouth Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	1		171	
316 043	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Straight-sided Jar	Chinese Stoneware	0	1	1		171	Rim and base, blue and white glaze Associated with 295-48 and 314-35
316 044	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Wide-mouth/Spouted Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	9	0		171	Misc fragments
316 045	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-76
316 046	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Closure	Barrel Jar Lid	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-77
316 047	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Mends/associated with 315-91
316 048	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Green Glazed Stoneware	0	2	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-79
316 049	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	7	0		171	Mends/associated with 315-92
316 050	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends/associated with 315-93
316 051	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	16	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-84
316 052	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	1	0		171	Mends/associated with 313-58
316 053	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Barrel/Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Misc fragments
316 054	Floral	Seed	-	Peach/Nectarine	-	1	0	1		171	
316 055	Indefinite Use	Misc Containers	-	Globular Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	3	0		171	Mends/associated with 294-43
316 056	Domestic	Food/Food Storage	Container	Barrel Jar	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware	0	5	0		171	Mends/associated with 295-59