

SPECIAL PREFACE

TO ON-LINE EDITION OF THE 2003-2004 PROGRESS REPORT

This document presents the second annual progress report of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project (Project), a research and education program that has been developed to catalog, analyze, and curate a remarkable collection of artifacts and archaeological samples that were excavated in downtown San José in 1985, 1986, and 1988. By posting this report on our project website, we hope to make our ongoing work on this collection accessible to both researchers and other members of the public who have an interest in the history and culture of Chinese overseas communities.

The on-line edition of the 2003-2004 Progress Report differs slightly from the hard-copy edition.

First, the research papers and theses reproduced in Appendices D and E have been omitted from this on-line edition because they are already posted on our website (see “Student Projects 2003-2004” link and “Thesis Projects” link on the website homepage, <http://www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT>).

Second, this on-line edition does not fully present Appendix F (Volume 2) of the report, “Background Research Documents.” Appendix F is a compilation of original source material related to the excavation, laboratory treatment, and curation of this collection prior to its transfer to Stanford University. These documents have not been digitized and hence are not electronically available, although the electronic version does include an annotated list of these documents. Hard copies of Appendix F, which was produced as a separate volume, are available to researchers at two locations: the Northwest Information Center of the California of the California Historical Resources Inventory, in Rohnert Park, California; and History San José, in San José, California. Researchers who have a need to view these background research documents but are not able to visit these repositories can contact Professor Voss at bvoss@stanford.edu to make other arrangements.

We hope you find this report, and the other on-line resources we have developed, of use to you regarding your interest in the archaeology of overseas Chinese communities.

VOLUME I

2003-2004 PROGRESS REPORT
MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

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SECTION 1.0

INTRODUCTION

This document presents the second annual progress report of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project (Project), a research and education program that has been developed to catalog, analyze, and curate a remarkable collection of artifacts and archaeological samples that were excavated in downtown San José in 1985, 1986, and 1988. Once located at the intersections of Market and San Fernando Streets in downtown San José, California, the Market Street Chinatown was founded in the 1860s and occupied until it was burned in an arson fire in 1887. The City of San José Redevelopment Agency funded excavations at the site in 1985 and 1986, in advance of the construction of the Fairmont Hotel and the Silicon Valley Financial Center. Additional excavations at the site occurred in 1988 to prepare the area for installation of a sculpture by the San José art museum. During this excavation, approximately half of a single feature was removed from beneath the footprint of the sculpture, and the remaining half of the feature was left *in situ*. After preliminary field analysis, the artifacts from the site were boxed and put in storage at a warehouse that was inaccessible to researchers and to the public.

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

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

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

In 1985 and 1986, the San José Redevelopment Agency sponsored archaeological excavations at the site during the early stages of these construction projects. Additional

excavations at the site occurred in 1988 when half of a single feature was excavated to prepare the area for installation of a sculpture. The other half of the feature was left *in situ*.

Archaeological Resource Services, a cultural resource management firm, was contracted to conduct these excavations. During the course of field research, the collection of artifacts from the Market Street Chinatown was described by archaeologists throughout California as one of the most significant Chinese overseas assemblages ever recovered in the American West. Members of the present-day Chinese community in San José, including some people who trace their ancestry to the Market Street Chinatown, also became involved in the project.

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

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

The first year of research (2002-2003) demonstrated that the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection has both high research and public interpretive values. In 2002-2003, we focused our research efforts on Lot 85-31, which consists of materials recovered from the southern portion of the Market Street Chinatown. Significantly, we found that the field catalog developed for the project has preserved some provenience information for each artifact – specifically, the feature from which each artifact was excavated. As outlined in our 2002-2003 Progress Report, we were able to catalog all the ceramics and some of the small finds from Lot

85-31. However, most of our efforts in 2002-2003 simply related to setting up the project: developing the artifact catalog database, identifying appropriate laboratory procedures, inventorying the collection, and developing contextual information from earlier field records, laboratory records, and reports. During this first year, we also focused on developing opportunities for public interpretation of the collection, including designing and launching a project website (www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT), holding an Open House at the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory, and identifying materials in the collection that have little research value and thus can be used for hands-on interpretation programs.

In Spring 2003, at the end of the pilot year of the Project, we assessed our accomplishments and in consultation with the Project partners, decided to extend the scope and length of the project. Specifically, we decided to extend the duration of the Project at least until the end of 2008, to allow continued cataloging and research on the collection. Additionally, we expanded the scope of the Project by including Lots 86-36 and 88-91. Lot 86-36 is the collection of artifacts from the 1986 excavations undertaken for the development of the Silicon Valley Financial Center. These excavations occurred in the northern parts of the Market Street Chinatown. Lot 88-91 is the collection of artifacts from an excavation undertaken to prepare an area for installation of a public sculpture in the northwest corner of the Market Street Chinatown site. Adding these to the scope of the project means that we will be able to do research on the whole Market Street Chinatown settlement, rather than restricting our research by artificial geographic boundaries created by the scheduling of modern development projects.

The second year of the Project thus focused extensively on the preparatory work involved in bringing the Lot 86-36 and Lot 88-91 into the research program. Major tasks included the transfer of Lots 86-36 and 88-91 to the Stanford Archaeology Center, and the necessary inspections, inventory, contextual research, and database development that accompanied this move. For cataloging and analysis activities, we refined our approach by focusing on specific types of artifacts from specific features in the assemblage. These include glass, ceramic, and metal artifacts from Lot 85-31 Features 18 and 20, and ceramics from Lot 86-38 Feature 5. Additionally, we continued to emphasize the importance of public interpretation, working closely with History San José to develop a traveling artifact exhibit based on our research, and continuing to use our website as a vehicle for disseminating information about the project.

1.2 PROGRESS REPORT SCOPE, ORGANIZATION, AND AUTHORSHIP

A vital component of the Project is the production of regular, thorough reports on the research and teaching activities related to the collection. This report is the second of these and documents the progress made in the second year of research conducted from September 2003 – May 2004. This report focuses on the activities undertaken by Stanford University in cooperation

with the other partner organizations. It does not attempt to fully represent the work that has been completed in support of this Project by the other partner organizations.

Research conducted during this second year of the project continued to focus on assessing the contents and research potential of the archaeological collections from the Market Street Chinatown, and continuing the contextual research and cataloging activities that began in 2002. This report documents the activities taken towards these goals. It is too early in this research to make any definitive interpretations or analyses of the Market Street Chinatown collection. The work conducted in 2003-2004 does, however, establish a baseline of information about the collection that provides a foundation for research to be conducted in later phases of the project. Additionally, the growing body of specific research projects undertaken by undergraduate and graduate students is provides preliminary indications of the research potential of the collection as a whole.

This report is organized into five sections and five appendices. It builds on the material presented in the 2002-2003 annual progress report. The report was primarily authored and edited by Principal Investigator Barbara Voss and Project Research Assistants Bryn Williams, Liz Clevenger, and Stacey Camp. The report was copy edited and produced by Liz Clevenger.

The body of the report (Sections 1.0 – 5.0) summarizes the methods and findings of research and educational activities undertaken during 2003-2004. Section 1.0, contributed by Barbara Voss, provides an introduction to the Project's scope, organization, and schedule, and outlines the tasks completed during this project year. Section 2.0, contributed by Liz Clevenger, outlines the history of the archaeological collection and presents the methods and findings of the most current contextual research undertaken in 2003-2004. Section 3.0, contributed by Bryn Williams, discusses the collaborative and public interpretive activities undertaken during the past year. The heart of the report, Section 4.0, presents the methods and findings of research on the collection during 2003-2004. It emphasizes the expansion of the Project to include Lots 86-36 and 88-91 and the cataloging and analysis activities undertaken in Winter 2004, and is authored together by all members of the Project team. Section 5.0, contributed by Barbara Voss, outlines our plans for continued study of the Market Street Collection.

The report appendices present information that will be of use to collection managers and to researchers interested in studying the collection. Appendix A is an electronic copy of the catalog database listing all artifacts that have been inventoried and cataloged to date through our research. Appendix B consists of the updated laboratory manual used by student participants in the project. Appendix C presents four research papers about the collection that were completed by students who enrolled in CASA 103/203 during the Winter 2004 academic quarter. Appendix D presents additional thesis, publications, and conference presentations related to the Project.

Appendix E, printed in a separate binder, is a compilation of primary documents related to the history of the collection's excavation and management as well as some historical documents related to the Market Street Chinatown. A similar appendix presented in the 2002-2003 Progress Report focused on the excavation and collection history of Lot 85-31. This year, Appendix E emphasizes documents related to Lots 86-36 and 88-91, but also includes newly-discovered documentation of Lot 85-31. This massive collection of primary documentation was the result of a concerted effort by the Project team to build a context that will support future analysis and interpretation of the collection.

1.3 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND PERSONNEL

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

Stanford University participates in this project as a research and educational partner under the direction of Professor Barbara Voss, who serves as Principal Investigator. At Stanford, graduate students Bryn Williams and Liz Clevenger served as project Research Assistants during the 2003-2004 academic year. Additional student participants – Erica Simmons, Cameron Matthews, Beverly Chang, and Stacey Camp – joined the project through their participation in the course, "Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology" (CASA 103/203) offered in the Winter 2004 academic quarter. Stacey Camp continued her participation on the project through the Spring 2003 academic quarter, and will serve as the project Research Assistant in 2004-2005. Our project website (www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT) was designed by Claudia Engel, the Academic Technology Specialist for the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology. Ellen Christensen, Administrator for the Department of Cultural and Social Anthropology, managed the project account and assisted us in many other ways.

This report focuses primarily on the activities undertaken by Stanford University during the 2003-2004 year of the Project. However we would like to acknowledge the critical role played by members of the partnering organizations: Alida Bray, Paula Jabloner, Elaine Kauffman, Monica Tucker, and Sarah Puckitt of History San José; Rebecca Allen and Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc.; and Lillian Gong-Guy, Anita Kwock, Connie Young Yu, and Ken Jue of Chinese Historical Cultural Project. They and others in their organizations provide a key infrastructure to support the educational and research activities being conducted by Stanford University.

We are also grateful to many archaeologists who shared their time and expertise with us in the 2003-2004 pilot year, including Bill Roop and Katherine Flynn of Archaeological

Resource Services; Donna Garaventa of Basin Archaeological Research; Mary Maniery of PAR Environmental Services; Roberta Greenwood of Greenwood and Associates; and Mike Meyers and other staff at the Archaeological Study Center at Sonoma State University.

1.4 PROJECT FUNDING

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

1.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE

Major tasks and events during the 2003-2004 year of the Project included the following:

1.5.1 Fall Quarter 2003

The beginning months of the 2003-2004 project year focused on two primary tasks: first, completing the 2002-2003 annual progress report, and second, initiating the expansion of the Project to include the study of artifact lots 86-36 and 88-91. This latter task included not only the physical transfer of these collections to Stanford and initial inspection and inventory of the materials, but also contextual research on these materials. As part of this process, we also worked to establish priorities for cataloging during the Winter Quarter Laboratory Methods course. Additional tasks undertaken by the project team included supporting History San José in developing a portable artifact exhibit, working with History San José curatorial staff to develop materials and packing standards for re-housing the collection, supporting student research projects on the collection, and developing a procedure to track short-term transfers of collection materials to off-site researchers.

Specific tasks for Fall Quarter 2003 included:

- We completed and distributed the 2002-2003 Progress Report, including developing an electronic, downloadable version that is posted on the Project website.
- On October 13, 2003, we met at the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory with History San José staff Alida Bray and Monica Tucker to select artifacts for the portable exhibit case.
- On October 22, 2003, artifact lots 86-36 and 88-91 (about 150 file-sized boxes) were transferred from History San José to the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory.
- We initiated contextual research on Lots 86-36 and 88-91, a project task that continued throughout 2003-2004. On November 20, 2003, Bryn Williams traveled to the Archaeological Resource Services, Inc., headquarters in Petaluma, where he worked with

Katherine Flynn and Bill Roop to identify relevant field records and other archival materials related to the 85-31, 86-36, and 88-91 collections.

- In conjunction with History San José staff, we developed a re-housing protocol specifying appropriate materials and procedures to be used in preparing elements of the collection for long-term curation and storage.
- We digitized hand-written field catalog records from Features 1 through 5 of collection lot 86-36 – over 2,600 individual records!
- We prepared for student cataloging activities associated with the Winter Quarter Laboratory Methods course, including selecting specific batches of artifacts for cataloging.
- We updated our Laboratory Manual to reflect specific processes related to the 86-36 and 88-91 collections, and to identify best practices for cataloging glass and metal artifacts.
- We developed a procedure to track short-term transfers of collection materials to off-site researchers.
- We reviewed and approved research designs for two student thesis projects based on analysis of materials from the collection: Liz Clevenger (Stanford University) – analysis of Feature 20; and Jun Frank (UC Berkeley) – XRF analysis of ceramic chemical composition.

1.5.2 Winter Quarter 2004

During this quarter, Professor Voss taught the course, “Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology,” in which students learned how to catalog materials in the collection and developed their own research projects analyzing materials in the collection. Cataloging activities during the course focused on glass and metals from Lot 85-31 Feature 18 and Feature 20, and on ceramics from Lot 86-36 Feature 5. Student projects included research on historic foodways, gaming, stoneware storage vessels, and drinking vessels (see Appendix D).

The course was highly successful. Specific events during the course included:

- A class field trip to History San José and the Ng Shing Gung temple museum.
- Visits to the class and the laboratory by Connie Young Yu, Rebecca Allen, Sarah Puckitt, and Cheryl Smith. These visits provided important opportunities for collaboration with project partners.
- A meeting at the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory with Katherine Flynn and Bill Roop. This meeting in particular provided new information about the excavation and context of specific features and about general excavation procedures at the site.

In Winter Quarter, we also began to “re-house” ceramics from Lot 85-31. These ceramics had been cataloged in 2002-2003. Re-housing is a process of preparing materials for long-term curation. The re-housing effort involved sorting the ceramics by feature and by waretype, verifying inventory and catalog data, and physically organizing them into labeled archival-quality boxes.

In January, Bryn Williams visited History San José. During that visit, he was able to locate a copy of the original handwritten ARS catalog for Lot 86-36.

Finally, in March, Liz Clevenger presented a talk on her master’s thesis research at the Society for California Archaeology Annual Meetings in Riverside, California.

1.5.3 Spring Quarter 2004

In Spring, our initial efforts focused on completing some of the cataloging work that was initiated in Winter Quarter, and performing quality-control checks on student cataloging work, and in trouble-shooting “problem” artifacts whose catalog information is ambiguous or missing. We completed the re-housing of ceramics from Lot 85-31. We also made revisions to the catalog database to allow us to track information about the storage location of individual artifacts. Jun Frank and Liz Clevenger completed their thesis research, further enriching our knowledge of the collection (Appendix D).

We also continued our contextual research by developing and implementing a file system for indexing field notes, reports, and other materials related to the initial discovery and excavation of the Market Street Chinatown. This system will allow researchers on the collection to quickly access relevant documents. We inventoried and entered 116 documents into this new file system. Additionally, we developed and submitted a new Human Subjects Research Protocol that will allow us to better integrate oral history and other consultations into the research program for the collection.

On May 17, 2004, we met with Alida Bray of History San José to discuss plans for future Project research and activities. On May 23, 2004, we participated in the History San José Family Sunday program.

Finally, we wrote, printed, and distributed this 2003-2004 Progress Report, including developing an electronic, downloadable version that is posted on the Project website.

SECTION 2.0

PRIOR RESEARCH ON THE COLLECTION AND RECONTEXTUALIZATION

One of the main goals of the Project is to learn as much about the context of the collection as possible. As a result, a large effort has been made to compile as much of the original documentation about the collection as possible. This includes field and laboratory notes from the ARS excavations, project proposals and reports produced about the collection, and a variety of communication between the original project partners. Efforts to compile these documents began last year, and have continued throughout the 2003-2004 academic year. Appendix F contains reproductions of the majority of these documents; additional documents can be found in Appendix D of the 2002-2003 report.

This section of the report presents the methods and findings of this documentary research, as well as a timeline of major events in the history of the collection. It also presents analyses undertaken since 2002 that are aimed at reconstructing the archaeological context of the collection. This section is intended to present the scope of contextual information currently available to researchers.

2.1 HISTORY OF PRIOR RESEARCH: METHODS AND FINDINGS

Continuing the effort begun during the 2002-2003 year, project members compiled contextual information about the archaeological collections in 2003-2004. Documentary research continued, as did discussions with the excavators and other individuals involved with the project during the 1980s and 1990s. This research focused on boxes of documents provided to Stanford by ARS in Spring 2003; these include materials related to the 85-31, 86-36, and 88-91 excavations as well as others.

Documentary researched focused on the 86-36 and 88-91 collections this year. On November 20, 2003, Bryn Williams visited ARS offices in Petaluma to pick up the missing half of the 86-36 catalog. Unfortunately, it was not there, but Flynn and Roop generously gave the Market Street project other miscellaneous documents related to the Market Street excavations. On January 23, 2003, Williams obtained the missing second half of the 86-36 artifact catalog at History San José.

A systematic filing system was developed by Liz Clevenger in April 2004, including a unique document numbering system, standardized forms to record information about documents, and a physical and computerized (EndNote) filing system for documents. EndNote is a computer program designed to create and manage bibliographic information. Project members screened documents during the Spring of 2004. Documents unrelated to 85-31, 86-36 or 88-91 were set aside. Relevant documents were cataloged using the new forms. Data from the forms were entered into the EndNote program to create an electronic bibliography. Most of these documents have been included in Appendix F of this report. Included documents contain new primary data and information and contextual evidence that the current research team thinks will be of greatest use to future researchers. Due to publishing constraints, we were not able to reproduce photographs, slides, and other media.

A number of particularly significant findings were made during this documentary research. The most significant find may be sketches of deposit profiles from the 85-31 excavation. These give us information about the archaeological site that is far beyond that thought to exist two years ago. Also, a large number of photographs of the 86-36 excavation site were found; these are on file at the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory. Numerous business correspondences, project proposals, and preliminary reports relating to the 86-36 collection were also discovered (see Appendix F).

Another means of acquiring contextual information was continued contact with the excavators. Katherine Flynn and William Roop visited Stanford University on February 7, 2004, and shared with us a number of recollections about the excavations, mostly for project 85-31. We learned that artifacts from 85-31 Features 1-9 lack integrity. After these features were discovered by the archaeological team – but before they could be excavated – they were bulldozed during construction activity outside of the excavators' control. As a result, extant artifacts are mostly those collected during the initial identification of the feature. 85-31 Feature 3 was intersected by earlier backhoe test trenches during exploration of the cultural deposits. This feature may be referred to in early reports as Theodoratus Feature 1, and some artifacts from this assemblage may be in a collection from an earlier project. 85-31 Feature 10 is the first feature with good integrity; it contained a brick footing for a known livery stable (visible on contemporary

Sanborn maps) in the upper level, but materials from the lower level were associated with the Chinese community. 85-31 Feature 4 contained large quantities of printing type and lead solder. 85-31 Feature 13 was not a pit feature but rather a small wooden structure with an intact clay floor surface. 85-31 Feature 27 was also not a pit feature, but instead a linear feature that had been an *acequía* during the Mexican period. It was filled with trash some time in the mid to late 1800s. The large 85-31 Feature 18 was actually two-wood lined cells adjacent to each other. Artifacts cataloged as Feature 18 are from one of these cells, and those cataloged as 18B are from the other cell. According to Flynn, the cells were adjacent but not continuous, although the wood lining separating them was bulging. We also learned that Jeff Parsons may have photos of this feature.

One of Flynn and Roop's recollections about 86-36 was the immense size of Feature 5. During excavation six people could fit inside the feature at one time. Flynn and Roop interpret Feature 5 as a site where debris from major communal activities was deposited, particularly those relating to communal food preparation and consumption, as it was located near to known historic pig roasting ovens.

2.2 CHRONOLOGY OF MAJOR EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COLLECTION

The following chronology represents major events in the history of the Market Street collection. This timeline builds upon that presented in the 2002-2003 annual report.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 1980-1981 | Dorothea Theodoratus authors "Historical Resources Overviews for the San Antonio Plaza Redevelopment Area" and "The Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1 San Antonio Plaza Project San Jose, California: Verification and Clarification of the Location of Cultural Resources on Block 1 According to the Documentary Historical Record." These reports indicate the presence of cultural materials at the proposed construction site. |
| 1985 | Archaeological Resource Services conducts monitoring for the City of San José Redevelopment Agency. |

- 1985 September: Archaeological Resource Services begins excavating project area 85-31, the southern half of the site, and begins preliminary artifact processing and cataloging off-site.
- 1986 Archaeological Resource Services excavates project areas 86-36 and begins preliminary artifact processing and cataloging.
- 1987 Archaeological Resource Services continues cataloging and analyzing the Market Street Chinatown collection.
- 1988 Archaeological Resource Services excavates project area 88-91 and begins processing this assemblage.
- 1988 Artist's interpretation of the artifact "Boy on a Peach" is drawn.
- 1989 Artifacts are transferred to the City of San José Redevelopment Agency, and placed in a warehouse for storage.
- 1991 Archaeological Resource Management conducts an evaluation of the collection and produces a box inventory and report on their findings.
- 1993 Archaeological Resource Services produces descriptions of the 85-31 features for Basin Research Associates.
- 1993-1994 Basin Research Associates produces the reports "The Early Chinatowns of San José," shortly followed by a revised version, as well as "Lot Histories For The Block 1 Chinatown San José, California."
- 2000 The San José Redevelopment Agency transfers the collection to History San José.
- 2002 Alida Bray of History San José and Rebecca Allen of Past Forward, Inc. contact Barbara Voss of Stanford University about cataloging and analyzing the materials from the Market Street Collection.
- 2002-2003 Pilot year of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project.
- 2002 November 5: Lot 85-31 collection is transferred from History San José to Stanford University.
- 2003 January-June: Stanford University students catalog and analyze materials from the 85-31 collection. Cataloging of ceramics is completed.
- 2003 March 29: members of the project present papers at a symposium dedicated to the Market Street Chinatown during the annual SCA meetings in Sacramento, CA.

- | | |
|-----------|---|
| 2003-2004 | Second year of Stanford's involvement in the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project. |
| 2003 | October 29: Lot 86-36 and 88-91 collections are transferred from History San José to Stanford University. |
| 2004 | January-March: Stanford University students catalog and analyze materials from the 86-36 collection. |
| 2004 | March 20: paper on 85-31 Feature 20 collection presented by Liz Clevenger in a general session at the annual SCA meetings in Riverside, CA. |

2.3 CONTEXTUAL RECONSTRUCTION

Two additional projects have been aimed at reconstructing contextual information about the archaeological site. One was a historical research project that focused on connecting archaeological field notes and maps with historic maps of the site. The other was an analysis of intra-feature stratigraphy, aimed at understanding the stratigraphic notations used during the 1985 excavation.

During the 2002-2003 academic year, Gina Michaels conducted research attempting to merge archaeological site maps (produced during and after excavation) of the 85-31 project area with historical Sanborn maps of the Market Street Chinatown. Because features were not precisely plotted during excavation in the 1980s, Michaels was only able to link features to what she called “zones”: for example, tenement zone versus store zone.

During the 2003-2004 academic year, Liz Clevenger analyzed the stratigraphy of Feature 20 from 85-31, and concluded that significant stratigraphic provenience was recorded during the 1985 excavation. Pending more extensive analysis of materials, intra-site depositional patterns may be revealed. Discussions with Flynn and Roop brought to light a general stratigraphic pattern of pit features at the site: a lower “cess” layer, often wet and with a noticeable odor; an upper layer that was dry; and a top layer that was disturbed (whether this was a portion of the dry upper layer that was disturbed by 1985 construction activities, or a distinctly different deposit with earlier (pre-1985) post-depositional disturbance is unclear). After this stratigraphic analysis had been

completed, field notes with rough profile sketches were uncovered during documentary research. Linking these drawings with known stratigraphic notations should contribute greatly to our understanding of stratigraphy at the site.

Our knowledge of contextual information about the Market Street site and the history of the collection has increased greatly since last year. However, it is still incomplete, and efforts to remedy this – particularly documentary research – will continue during the 2004-2005 academic year. Additionally, individuals and groups who were involved in the original project in the 1980s and 1990s continue to be valuable resources in increasing our understanding of the site and the collection. Contextual research to date has indicated that the research potential of the site is very good.

SECTION 3.0

COLLABORATION AND PUBLIC INTERPRETATION

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

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

3.1 SUMMARY OF 2002-2003 COLLABORATION AND PUBLIC INTERPRETATION

In the 2002-2003 project year we participated in a number of significant and successful collaborations. In this section I will highlight a few of these projects. These are excerpted from the 2002-2003 guide, for a full review of collaborative activities from the 02-04 year see the 2002-2003 Progress Report.

In Fall Quarter 2002, we began our collaborative relationship with many of the organizations interested in this collection. We met with History San José, the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, Archaeological Resource Service, and Past Forward, Inc.

During this quarter we also developed the project website (<http://www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT>) to serve as a means of communicating information about the collection and project our findings to a wider audience.

In Winter Quarter 2003, Dr. Voss taught a course at Stanford University, CASA 103/203, that focused on the cataloguing and analysis of material from the Market Street Chinatown. The class was attended by graduate and undergraduate students, and the collaborative nature of the project was highlighted, and a number of invited guests from interested organizations spoke during class. Another significant event that occurred in Winter 2003 was our well-attended lab open house. For this open house we prepared displays of representative artifacts as well as unique items from the collection. Visitors to the lab included members of news organizations, History San José, the CHCP, Stanford students and staff, and many members of the public.

Between Winter and Spring Quarters 2003, a panel on the Market Street Chinatown was organized and presented at the Society for California Archaeology annual meeting. The panel included presentations by interested members from Stanford University, Past Forward, Inc., and the CHCP.

In Spring Quarter 2003 work continued on the web site, and there were further visits by members of the Bay Area archaeological community.

3.2 2003-2004 INTRODUCTION

During the 2003-2004 project year we have continued to participate in projects and events that highlight the collaborative and public interpretive aspects of this project. During 2003 and 2004 we have invited speakers to Stanford, have visited with members of partner organizations, and have attended public events. In this next section of the report, we highlight some of these collaborations and interpretations. Before moving into that section, I would like to extend the gratitude of all of us at Stanford to all of our partner organizations for both their assistance and leadership with this project.

3.3 FALL 2003 – PREPARING 86-36

In summer 2003 we were contacted by Jun Frank, a Berkeley undergraduate student. He was interested in analyzing part of the Market Street collection for his senior honors thesis. We met with him in Fall 2003, and agreed that he would use an x-ray fluorescence (XRF) machine at UC Berkeley in an attempt to identify the origin of some of the ceramics present in the collection. We discussed some of the historical research he would conduct before transferring the artifacts. On February 10, 2004, Jun transferred the artifact needed for his project from the

Stanford Archaeology Lab to the East Asian Archaeology Lab at UC Berkeley. This transfer was recorded in the newly created “record of artifact transfer” sheets (Appendix C). On May 3, 2004, Jun returned the artifacts to Stanford University. This collaboration allowed Jun to write an interesting paper (which can be read at www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT/), for which he was awarded the Kroeber anthropology prize, a yearly award given to the best undergraduate thesis at UC Berkeley!

After communicating with Alida Bray and Matt Isble from History San José, on October 29, 2003 boxes from Lots 86-36 and 88-91 were transferred to the archaeology laboratory at Stanford University. The collection was then initially sorted and classified by material type by Bryn Williams and Liz Clevenger.

On October 23, 2002, Monica Tucker from History San José visited the Stanford Archaeology Lab in order to collect artifacts for a display case. This is a portable case that has since been taken to public events around the San José area. The artifacts that were included in the display case were photographed and recorded, and a record was kept of their removal.

On November 20 2003, Bryn Williams drove to the Archaeological Resource Service offices Petaluma in order to locate the original 86-36 excavation catalog. While he was not able to locate the catalog, he did meet with Katherine Flynn and Bill Roop to discuss the collection. He learned about the excavation of 88-91, and the existence of an extant portion of that feature which remains on the site. He was also provided with a number of documents and maps, including excavation records and project reports.

On December 13th, in preparation for next quarter’s course we began regularly updating the project web page. In this update Liz Clevenger highlighted the 2002-2003 project report and introduced the project staff. She also continued the “featured artifact” section by posting a description about a ceramic artifact we think may be a soap dish or food steamer. These updates continued throughout the year.

Another continuing collaborative aspect of this project which we began in the 2002-2003 year has been the use of the ‘histarch’ mailing list. This is an e-mail used by historical archaeologists to communicate with one another about their findings, ask questions, and generally discuss issues of importance in historical archaeology. Members of this project from Stanford University have used this mailing list to ask questions about unknown artifacts and to find difficult to locate references. Following is an example of a post to the mailing list.

Date: Tue, 9 Mar 2004 00:11:03 -0800

From: Liz Clevenger <>

To: <HISTARCH@asu.edu>

Subject: octagonal cup ID help

Hi all --

I'm doing research on a pit feature from the Market Street Chinatown (San Jose, CA, 1872-1877), and could use help identifying the following unusual sherd/vessel:

It's a small (probably ~6 cm diameter), octagonal cup. It's porcelain with a white body and clear glaze; just barely visible at the edges of the sherd are some enameled overglaze decorations (green and orange/red), but it isn't possible to make out the design. The extant sherd is quite small, representing about 1.5 panels of the original 8; it's got rim but no footring/base is represented.

I've found one reference to an octagonal cup in Praetzellis and Praetzellis, "Historical Archaeology of an Overseas Chinese community in Sacramento, California," but not much information otherwise. Am particular interested in origin (China?), use (presumably tea?), any significant differences from similar sized round "tea" cups, or any other information you might have. I can provide photos off-list if you want.

Thanks in advance for your help!

Best

~liz clevenger

3.4 WINTER 2004 – CASA 103/203

In winter quarter 2004, Dr. Voss again offered CASA 103/203, "Laboratory Methods in Historical Archaeology." The course had a mixed undergraduate/graduate enrollment of five students with backgrounds from archaeology, economics, geology and cultural anthropology among other disciplines. During the course the collaborative nature of the project was stressed, and there was a great emphasis placed on contact between the students and members of the partner organizations of the project.

As was done during the 2002-2003 school year, a number of speakers from partner organizations were invited to lecture the class. These speakers included Rebecca Allen from Past

Forward, Inc., who spoke on January 20 about the archaeology of the Chinatowns of San José. Historian Connie Young Yu came to the class on January 27 and discussed the history of these Chinatowns, the topic of oral history, and brought some artifacts to share with the class. Cheryl Smith, a Berkeley graduate student spoke to the class on February 24 about faunal analysis (the archaeological analysis of animal bone). Sara Puckett of History San José spoke to the class on March 2 about photography techniques, and the integration of photographic technology into the a laboratory setting. These guest lectures allowed the students to learn about the interests and priorities of members of the partner organization, and allowed the students, who do the bulk of the cataloging, to ask questions to the members of the partner organizations.

Another collaborative aspect of the class was a January 31 visit to the site of the Market Street Chinatown, the collections at History San José, and the Ng Shing Gung museum in the San José History Park. During this visit, students from the class met with members of the partner organizations, who discussed their interest in the collection and were available for questioning by students about their projects.

As in 2002-2003, members of the class made weekly updates to the Market Street website. These updates included a section of text of the student's choosing accompanied by two pictures. We also continued the "Featured Artifact" section of the web site, allowing the public to comment upon, and suggest answers to questions we posed about specific artifacts.

We have maintained our open lab policy from the 2002-2003 year. This means that any researcher or member of the public can contact Dr. Voss and be shown the laboratory and the collection while students are working. On February 27, 2004, Katherine Flynn and Bill Roop visited the laboratory while students were cataloging. This was a wonderful opportunity for us to ask them questions about the original excavation as well as to share information about the progress of our research. From this visit we learned quite a bit about individual features in the contexts in which they were excavated.

In 2003-2004 we also continued to disseminate our findings to a professional audience (see Appendix E). Liz Clevenger presented a paper based on her thesis research on the Market Street site during the March 2004 annual meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, and Stacy Camp and Bryn Williams both attended the conference and discussed their research with meeting participants. Gina Michaels presented a lecture on her research on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project through the White Rock Leisure Services "Archaeological Buffet" lecture series in Burnaby, British Columbia, where she is now undertaking doctoral

studies. Research team members Barbara Voss, Bryn Williams, R. Scott Baxter and Rebecca Allen also submitted three papers for publications in the forthcoming *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Volume 17.

3.5 SPRING 2004 – TYING UP LOOSE ENDS

In Spring quarter 2004 Liz Clevenger and continued to work on the project as research assistants. Stacey Camp was also brought in to help with the preparation and completion of the year end report to our project partners.

On May 17, 2004, Alida Bray met with Barbara Voss and Bryn Williams at the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory. We had initial discussions about plans and priorities for project work in 2004-2005.

On May 23, 2004, Liz Clevenger, Bryn Williams, and Stacey Camp attended History San José's Archaeology Family Day. The Family Day was well attended, and many of our project partners were in attendance. During Family Day we brought down artifacts from the Market Street site and allowed visitors to examine them. We answered interesting questions about the site and the individual artifacts.

SECTION 4.0

PROGRESS REPORT ON COMPLETED RESEARCH

The core activity of the 2003-2004 project year was to integrate the study of Lots 86-36 and 88-91 into the research program. (In 2002-2003 our work centered on the artifacts in Lot 85-31, which consisted of objects and samples that had been recovered from the southern area of the Market Street Chinatown.) This involved developing new procedures and modifying others; and then turning to the time-consuming work of stabilizing and re-cataloging the collections. This section presents the methods, decisions, and progress made to date on this goal. Although much remains to be done, our accomplishments were significant. We digitized approximately 2,600 handwritten catalog records from the original excavation of Features 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of Lot 86-36. We focused our cataloging efforts on ceramics from Lot 86-36 Feature 5 and on glass and metal from Lot 85-31 Features 18 and 20. Additionally we cataloged several small finds from throughout the collection. Since this work began in 2002, we have re-cataloged 2,700 records, representing more than 12,000 individual artifacts. This work will continue in 2004-2005 and beyond. An electronic copy of the catalog-in-process is provided in Appendix A.

4.1 LOT 86-36 AND LOT 88-91

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

In the course of the 2002-2003 pilot year, it became clear that any meaningful analysis of the Market Street Chinatown site would need to incorporate Lot 86-36 and Lot 88-91. Lot 86-36 contains materials that were excavated during the construction of the Silicon Valley Financial Center; the project area covers most of the northern part of the Market Street Chinatown site. Lot 88-91 appears to be a group of artifacts excavated from a single feature. This excavation

occurred in the northwest part of the Market Street Chinatown site and was undertaken to prepare the area for installation of a sculpture. Lot 86-36 consisted of 87 boxes of artifacts, and Lot 88-91 consisted of 16 boxes, effectively doubling the scope of the project to a total of 199 boxes.

4.2 ARTIFACT BOX INSPECTION

During Fall quarter 2003 Liz Clevenger and Bryn Williams examined the contents of the newly arrived Lot 86-36 and Lot 88-91 boxes. The boxes were briefly examined, and their box number, material type, feature numbers were recorded along with a brief description of the contents on an inventory sheet designed by Liz Clevenger. The artifact boxes were then physically sorted by material type and stacked in a storage room at the Stanford University Archaeology Center Laboratory. We primarily followed the same sorting procedures as those used in the 2002-2003 project year, sorting boxes into the following categories: organic materials (primarily bone and shell), glass, ceramics, metal, soil samples, and unsorted matrix. The boxes were sorted in order to place ceramic materials from Feature 5 (the materials that were to be cataloged in CASA 103/203, the laboratory methods course) and other materials that we hoped to analyze in an easily accessible location (near the front of the storage room).

Once the boxes were inventoried and sorted, a map was made of their locations and the data from the inventory sheets were typed into the laboratory computer on an Excel spreadsheet.

4.3 COMPUTERS AND DIGITIZATION

This section briefly outlines the computer hardware and software we have been using in our laboratory. We discuss our computer protocol and the backup procedures we employed to ensure the integrity of our data.

We primarily worked on the same two computers we had in our lab during the 2002-2003 project year: a Dell Dimension XPS T550 (XPS) running Windows 2000 and a Dell Optiplex GX 260 (GX) also running Windows 2000.

The majority of our catalog sheet data entry was conducted on the XPS. The more powerful GX was used to upload photographs, make web updates, produce reports, send e-mails, and print documents. All backups were also performed from the GX, not the XPS. The two computers are connected through the internet via an Ethernet connection. On occasion, the XPS

was being used for other purposes (primarily internet use) when changes to the catalog were needed. On those occasions we made sure the catalogs on the computers were the same version, and proceeded with cataloging on the GX.

We made backups of the catalog at regular intervals. During Winter Quarter 2004 when we were actively cataloging, backups of the catalog were made once a week. During other times backups were made as needed. The following procedures were followed when making a backup:

- 1) The catalog was transferred from the XPS to the GX via the internet.
- 2) A copy of the old catalog on the GX was created, dated, and placed into an “old catalog” folder.
- 3) The newly updated catalog was placed into the “catalog” folder.
- 4) Both the “old catalog” and the “catalog” folders were copied onto a CD ROM

On occasion (once in the middle of winter quarter, at the end of cataloging, and at the end of the school year) multiple backups were made to take off site. In these cases, two copies of the catalog were made, one copy was taken off campus by Barb Voss, and another by . They were then stored in secure areas

4.4 RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR 2003-2004

This section outlines our research priorities for the 2003-2004 project year. During the 2002-2003 project year, Stanford University focused on cataloging household ceramics from Lot 85-31. We were able to complete this goal by cataloging all of the household ceramics from Lot 85-31 during the 2002-2003 year. During the 2003-2004 year we updated our research priorities in order to account for the new material arriving at Stanford and to expand our knowledge about both the research potential of the collection and life in the Market Street Chinatown.

A decision we made after receiving Lots 86-36 and 88-91 was to focus on Lot 86-36. Although we plan to catalog and analyze Lot 88-91 in the future, for the 2003-2004 project year we decided to focus on Lot 86-36 due to the superior documentation of its excavation and broader range of artifacts it seemed to contain at first glance.

Our first major research goal of the 2003-2004 project year was to determine the material composition and excavation history of Lot 86-36. We wanted to determine if 86-36 had been excavated in a similar manner to Lot 85-35, if the features were organized in a similar way, and if similar material was recovered from the lot.

The second priority for 2003-2004 after the initial sorting of the incoming collections was to identify the materials to be cataloged by students in CASA 103/203. This class provides the bulk cataloging labor for the project, so this decision guided and was guided by our judgment of the interpretative potential of the material to be cataloged. We decided to focus on household ceramics from Lot 86-36 as well as glass and metal from Lot 85-31 Features 18 and 20. During the course of the year individual students also cataloged some small finds and other materials (e.g. marbles, gaming pieces, dominoes) related to their individual research projects. We chose to these priorities for the following reasons:

We cataloged the household ceramics from Lot 86-36 Feature 5 in order to compare and contrast the types of ceramics and the amount recovered in two lots. Knowing any similarities or differences between the two lots could help us to reconstruct the excavation techniques of the corresponding areas of the Market Street Chinatown. Knowing about similarities and differences could also help us understand if there are intra-site differences in period of occupation or economic activity, or domestic organization at the site.

We decided to catalog the glass and ceramic materials from Lot 85-35 Features 18 and 20 for two primary reasons. First, we wanted to move beyond the analysis of household ceramics and determine if the glass and metal artifacts were identifiable and could be subjected to a more fruitful analysis in the future. We also wanted to determine if links could be made between the glass and metal items found in a given feature with the ceramics.

We used the findings of this research to evaluate our research priorities for the coming year (2004-2005). In particular, we are examining whether we should focus on just one feature from within a site, and intensively analyze that material, or alternatively, catalog all of the artifacts of a certain type of material (e.g. ceramics or glass) and conduct intra-site analysis.

4.5 DEVELOPMENT AND REFINEMENT OF CATALOGING PROCEDURES

This section outlines our cataloging procedures and explains the changes in those procedures from the 2002-2003 project year.

We decided to use the same database and cataloging procedures as in the 2002-2003 year with a few slight modifications. There is currently a substantial amount of information in our database, and any changes to the underlying architecture of the database would be a time consuming process and would make that data difficult to utilize.

The first major change we made in our cataloging procedures was the introduction of a new database for the Lot 86-36 artifact record sheets. We decided to create a new database (using the same database management program – Microsoft Access) because it would allow us to easily create queries for specific features and would provide a smaller and thus more manageable and easily navigable data set for students to work with. We only moved forward with this option because the two databases (86-36 and 85-31) are mutually intelligible (they have identical architecture).

Once the 86-36 database was created we entered data from the Archaeological Research Services field catalog (for Features 1-5) into the database. The data entered include the three-part catalog number, the field location where the artifact was recovered, the depth when available, and the association of the artifact with other materials or features. We then printed out a paper copy of each record and stored these copies in the lab where they could be easily accessed by students completing the cataloging process. These data field were entered to ensure that all possible information regarding the context and provenience of each artifact were preserved as the objects were re-cataloged and rehoused.

The bulk of the cataloging was completed by students in CASA 103/203 during Winter Quarter 2004. The specific procedures of this cataloging are described in Appendix B, the “Laboratory Handbook.” During the beginning of the quarter, the students cataloged the material provided to them by Dr. Voss. After the students had developed their research proposals, the focus of their cataloging shifted to items that would contribute to their final reports. All of the catalog data entered by the students were checked by and Liz Clevenger to ensure completeness and consistency and to resolve any typographic errors from data entry.

We also refined some specific cataloging procedures. All of these changes are provided in Appendix B. For example, we standardized the language to use when describing the design that has been known as both “four flowers” and “four seasons.” Four flowers is now the term used consistently in the catalog. Another substantial change to the cataloging procedures was the reconfiguration of our glass categories. In order to simplify and expedite cataloging, the “olive” and “green” glass categories were condensed into “Glass-green”. In light of concerns brought up by Jun Frank and other researchers (see Frank 2004, Appendix E), we changed the origin of many of the Asian ceramic wares from “China” to “Asia”.

We also made a few small changes to the architecture of the database. The most significant change is the removal of the “ARS BOX No.” field and its replacement with a “Current Artifact Location” field. This field allows us to keep track of the location of artifacts loaned out to other organizations, artifacts on display, and artifacts that have been rehoused (see Section 4.7, below). This switch was made seamless as the ARS box number field had never been used, and a check of the Lot 86-36 and Lot 88-91 boxes has shown that it would never have been used.

After the end of the quarter, we sorted the paper catalog record sheets into file folders. We sorted the documents by Lot number, feature number, and artifact number. These documents are being kept in the Stanford Archaeology Lab, and will be available to corroborate the computer database, and provide an additional backup should it become necessary to return to the paper catalog sheets.

4.6 CATALOGING AND ANALYSIS OUTCOMES

During the 2003-2004 project year, some household ceramics from Feature 5 of Lot 86-36 were cataloged and some of the glass, metal, and special finds in Lot 85-31 were cataloged. Over the year, a total of 682 catalog records were completed, documenting more than 5,000 individual artifacts. Regular updates charting our progress in cataloging the artifacts, including photographs of some specimens, are posted on our website at <http://www.Stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT/>.

An electronic copy of the current database is provided in Appendix A. Researchers using this database should be aware that cataloging is not yet complete, and that further analysis may result in changes to some of the fields in the catalog database. As the database is updated through future work, new editions will be included in subsequent progress reports.

At the end of this section we have included some tables which illustrate some of the cataloging outcomes. All of this information was generated from the catalog database. Table 4-1 is a list of all of the artifacts cataloged during the 2004-2005 project year from Lot 85-31. They are arranged by the date they were cataloged. Table 4-2 is a list of all of the artifacts cataloged during the 2003-2004 project year from Lot 86-36. As with Table 4-1, they are arranged by date of cataloging.

Table 4-3 presents the counts and weights of ceramics cataloged to date from Feature 5, 83-36. This table is provided to show, at a glance, the general waretype makeup of ceramics from Feature 5 and the waretype's relative frequency. In reading this table, researchers should consider the following factors. The field "SumofMNI" lists the total minimum number of vessels in the feature. During cataloging, minimum number of vessels was determined within each batch of cataloged sherds. Cross-mending across catalog numbers has not yet occurred, so these MNI counts are likely inflated. The field "Sum Of Weight" is the total weight, in grams, for each category.

In addition to rehousing and re-cataloging materials from Lots 85-31 and 86-36, students enrolled in the Winter Quarter laboratory methods course designed and implemented independent research projects that analyzed materials from the Market Street Chinatown collection. These five pieces of original scholarship on the collection are available on the project website and are included in this report in Appendix D. The creative and original research topics pursued by student participations demonstrate the high research potential of the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection.

4.7 REHOUSING THE 85-31 CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

At the end of the 2002-2003 school year, the entire ceramic assemblage from 85-31 had been recataloged and was ready to move from its location in storage trays into long-term curation boxes. In January 2004, Bryn Williams and Liz Clevenger sorted all of the ceramics from 85-31 by feature number and moved them from the storage bays into temporary boxes. These boxes were then moved to a temporary holding location in the research cubicle in the Stanford lab while rehousing was occurring. Non-ceramic items were not removed from the storage bays at this point, as they are not yet being rehoused.

In February 2004, Liz Clevenger consulted staff at History San José and designed a protocol for packaging household ceramics such that they would be easily accessible to future researchers and also archivally stable. This protocol is included in Appendix C. Working with one feature at a time, any immediate curation needs were noted and addressed (including oversized or oddly shaped artifacts). The remaining ceramics were then sorted by material type and by decorative type (when applicable), following the main classificatory scheme of the project (see Appendix B, Laboratory Handbook). All non-domestic ceramics were removed at

this point, as they are not yet being rehoused. These groupings were checked against a print out of the catalog entries, also allowing us to double check that all ceramics from each feature are accounted for. Following this, the sub-groupings of ceramics were placed in bags labeled with the project number, feature number, waretype, and decorative type (if applicable). Bagged artifacts, along with the printed catalog information, were placed in new, archivally stable boxes, labeled starting at 001.

Upon completion of the rehousing, the entire 85-31 ceramic collection had been condensed into 16 boxes. These boxes are now stored in the Stanford laboratory, and their contents are readily available to future researchers.

4.8 SPECIFIC ANALYSIS CONCERNS

While our work during the 2003-2004 project year was successful in expanding our knowledge about the research potential of the Market Street collection and helped students to develop interesting papers and theses, there are additional steps that need to be taken before a final analysis and interpretation of this collection is begun:

The database MNI vessel count needs to be corrected. They are currently artificially inflated because MNV counts have been calculated for each catalog batch and not by archaeological context. This would best be accomplished feature by feature. Ceramics from each feature could be aggregated by ware type, decoration, etc., and then checked for cross-mends, and for overall feature MNVs. This will help to correct the gross MNV errors that we know currently exist in the database.

Data entry remains to be conducted for the 86-36 catalog. During the 2003-2004 project year we only entered information from the original field catalog for Features 1-5 in the database. At the earliest opportunity, the remaining information from the field catalog should be entered into the database.

We need to conduct a fine sort of the paper catalog record sheets. Currently, all of the finished 85-31 record sheets are sorted and stored in files at the Stanford Archaeology lab. The 86-36 records are rough-sorted and stored. These records should all be sorted, and a plan for their final storage should be created.

Curation remains an issue for both processed and unprocessed artifacts. Some organic artifacts – in particular leather, textiles, and basketry – are decomposing given their current state

of storage. Where appropriate, measures should be taken to slow or halt this decay. Fragile artifacts of all materials are in need of special packaging during rehousing. We suggest that a protocol be designed to treat artifacts in need of special curation attention above that granted by the usual cataloging and rehousing protocols.

Table 4-1
85-31 Artifacts Cataloged 2003-2004
Page 1 of 3

Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI	Date Entered
13	301	Indefinite	Copper	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Dec-08
6	116	Indefinite	Metal	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Dec-08
18B	35	Indefinite	Ferrous	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Dec-08
20	376	Domestic	Copper Alloy	Furnishings	Decorative Item	Strip - Metal	1	27-Apr-08
20	350	Indefinite	Unidentified	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	27-Apr-08
20	151	Industrial	Ferrous	Machinery	Machinery	Machinery	1	27-Apr-08
20	384	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Nail	2	27-Apr-08
20	149	Indefinite	Copper Alloy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Metal Strapping	1	27-Apr-08
20	205	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1	27-Apr-08
20	118	Indefinite	Ferrous	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	27-Apr-08
20	117	Domestic	Copper Alloy	Furnishings	Furnishings	Handle	1	27-Apr-08
20	105	Domestic	Copper Alloy	Furnishings	Furnishings	Handle	1	27-Apr-08
20	378	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Animal	Bone	1	27-Apr-08
20	368	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Animal	Animal Tooth	1	27-Apr-08
20	357	Indefinite	Wood	Indefinite	Indefinite	Dowel	1	27-Apr-08
20	369	Personal	Composite	Footwear	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	1	27-Apr-08
20	383	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Cut Nail	5	27-Apr-08
20	382	Floral	Seed	Botanicals	Botanicals	Seed	1	27-Apr-08
20	380	Floral	Wood	Botanicals	Botanicals	Wood	1	27-Apr-08
20	380	Indefinite	Ceramic	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	27-Apr-08
20	379	Indefinite	Composite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Non-diagnostic scrap	1	27-Apr-08
20	375	Indefinite	Copper Alloy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	27-Apr-08
20	372	Indefinite	Ferrous	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	27-Apr-08
20	374	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Animal	Bone	1	27-Apr-08
20	365	Indefinite	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	27-Apr-08
20	373	Domestic	Copper Alloy	Furnishings	Furnishings	Handle	1	27-Apr-08
20	355	Personal	Copper Alloy	Social Drugs - Opium		Opium Tin	1	27-Apr-08
20	377	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Cut Nail	1	27-Apr-08
20	371	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Nail/Tack	1	27-Apr-08
20	370	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Nail	1	27-Apr-08
20	364	Floral	Charcoal	Botanicals	Botanicals	Charcoal	1	27-Apr-08
20	97	Domestic	Whiteware	Food Container	Tableware	Hollowware	1	26-Apr-08
20	240	Personal	Ceramic	Social Drugs - Opium		Pipe	1	26-Apr-08
20	87	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1	26-Apr-08
19(20)	302	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Animal bone	0	26-Apr-08
20	305	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone		0	26-Apr-08
20	166	Domestic	Porcelaneous	Food Container	Tableware	Teapot lid	1	26-Apr-08
20	323	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Fish Bone	0	26-Apr-08
20	322	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Animal bone	0	26-Apr-08
19(20)	303	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Fish bone	1	26-Apr-08
20	309	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Fish bone	0	26-Apr-08
20	307	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Fish bone	0	26-Apr-08
20	304	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Bone	0	26-Apr-08
20	308	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Animal bone	0	26-Apr-08
20	306	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Bone	Animal bone	0	26-Apr-08
20	246	Personal	copper-alloy	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	95	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	17	Indefinite	Composite	Misc. Containers	Container	basket	1	20-Apr-08
20	18	Indefinite	Composite	Misc. Containers	Container	basket	1	20-Apr-08
20	19	Domestic	Textile	Textile	Textile	Cloth	1	20-Apr-08
20	20	Domestic	Textile	Textile	Textile	Cloth	1	20-Apr-08
20	131	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	170	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	132	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	39	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	140	Domestic	Textile	Textile	Textile	Cloth	1	20-Apr-08
20	172	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	171	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	150	Domestic	Composite	Footwear	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	1	20-Apr-08
20	189	Domestic	Composite	Footwear	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	1	20-Apr-08
20	169	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	168	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	167	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	38	Domestic	Ceramic	Clothing	Clothing	Button	1	20-Apr-08
20	361	Structural	Plaster	building material	building material	Plaster	1	20-Apr-08
20	352	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol		Bottle	1	20-Apr-08
20	349	Structural	Brick	building material	building material	Brick	1	20-Apr-08
20	353	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	20-Apr-08
20	354	Indefinite	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	20-Apr-08

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Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI	Date Entered
20	351	Floral	Wood	Botanicals	Botanicals	Charcoal	1	20-Apr-08
20	362	Indefinite	Leather	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	20-Apr-08
20	363	Structural	ferrous metal	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Nail	1	20-Apr-08
20	366	Indefinite	Composite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	20-Apr-08
20	367	Floral	Wood	Botanicals	Botanicals	Wood	1	20-Apr-08
20	187	Domestic	Composite	Footwear	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	1	20-Apr-08
20	190	Domestic	Composite	Footwear	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	1	20-Apr-08
20	359	Structural	Composite	building material	building material	Hinge	1	20-Apr-08
20	188	Domestic	Composite	Footwear	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	1	20-Apr-08
20	232	Domestic	Textile	Textile	Textile	Cloth	1	20-Apr-08
20	348	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Large Bowl	1	10-Mar-08
20	347	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Small Bowl	1	10-Mar-08
20	21	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Food Container	Tableware	Large Bowl	1	10-Mar-08
20	22	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Small Plate	1	10-Mar-08
20	173	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	244	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	175	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	174	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1	05-Mar-08
20	176	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium		Opium Lamp Cover	1	05-Mar-08
20	4	Indefinite	Lead	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	234	Personal	Glass-black	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	178	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium		Opium Lamp Cover	1	05-Mar-08
20	179	Domestic	Glass-colorless	Drinking Vessel	Drinking Vessel	Tumbler	1	05-Mar-08
20	180	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	203	Personal	Glass-colorless	Social Drugs - Opium		Opium Lamp Cover	1	05-Mar-08
20	185	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	177	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1	05-Mar-08
20	327	Indefinite	Ferrous Metal	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	84	Indefinite	Glass-blue	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	85	Personal	Glass-amber	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	345	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	311	Structural	Glass-colorless	Building Material	Building Material	Window	1	05-Mar-08
19(20)	312	Structural	Glass-colorless	Building Materials	Building Materials	Window	1	05-Mar-08
20	324	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	310	Structural	Glass-colorless	Building Material	Building Material	Window	1	05-Mar-08
20	313	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	88	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1	05-Mar-08
20	330	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Cut Nail	1	05-Mar-08
20	148	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	332	Indefinite	Ferrous	Indefinite	Indefinite	Ferrous metal non-	1	05-Mar-08
20	328	Domestic	Bone	Bone	Animal	bone	1	05-Mar-08
20	144	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	147	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	146	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	331	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Cut Nail	1	05-Mar-08
20	145	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	86	Personal	Glass-amber	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	143	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	05-Mar-08
20	106	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	92	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	2	05-Mar-08
20	91	Indefinite	Glass-green	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1	05-Mar-08
20	90	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	05-Mar-08
20	89	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Misc. Containers	Container	Bottle	1	05-Mar-08
20	248	Structural	Copper Alloy	Hardware	Indefinite	Washer	1	28-Feb-08
27	169	Structural	Ferrous	Misc. Fasteners	Fastener	Nail	1	28-Feb-08
3	253	Indefinite	Composite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
19	78	Indefinite	Metal	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
13	95	Personal	Composite	Clothing	Closure	Button	1	24-Feb-08
18	516	Indefinite	Metal	Hardware	Indefinite	Wire	1	24-Feb-08
13	106	Indefinite	Metal	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
0	992	Structural	Ferrous	Hardware	Fastener	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
13	16	Indefinite	Metal	Hardware	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
28	106	Faunal	Eggshell	Shell		Eggshell	1	24-Feb-08
28	107	Indefinite	Charcoal	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
28	108	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
28	109	Faunal	Bone	Bone	Fish	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
13	295	Indefinite	Metal	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	24-Feb-08
0	514	Personal	Metal	Indefinite	Jewelry	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
20	42	Personal	Copper Alloy	Accoutrement		Pendant	1	21-Feb-08

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20	325	Floral	Charcoal	Botanicals	Botanicals	Charcoal	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	329	Structural	Ferrous	Hardware	Indefinite	Strapping-Metal	1	21-Feb-08
20	59	Indefinite	Ferrous	Indefinite	Indefinite	Metal Strapping	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	326	Domestic	Ferrous	Food Storage	Container	Can	1	21-Feb-08
20	181	Indefinite	Copper Alloy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	344	Indefinite	Coal	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
13	226	Indefinite	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
18	92	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	21-Feb-08
13	181	Indefinite	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
13	107	Personal	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Jewelry	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
18B	280	Personal	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Jewelry	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
18	380	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	336	Indefinite	Ferrous	Misc. Metal Items	Indefinite	Ferrous Metal - Non-	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	337	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	335	Structural	Ferrous	Hardware	Fastener	Nail	14	21-Feb-08
2	44	Personal	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Jewelry	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
20	61	Structural	Ferrous	Hardware	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	338	Indefinite	Composite	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
34	13	Personal	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
18	494	Personal	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Jewelry	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
20	183	Personal	Composite	Footwear	Footwear	Shoe/Boot	1	21-Feb-08
18B	279	Indefinite	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
20	60	Indefinite	Ferrous	Indefinite	Indefinite	Metal Strapping	1	21-Feb-08
20	184	Domestic	Copper Alloy	Food Storage	Container	Can	1	21-Feb-08
18	483	Personal	copper-alloy	Indefinite	Jewelry	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	342	Indefinite	Bone	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	340	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	341	Indefinite	Wood	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
19(20)	339	Domestic	Shell	Shell	Shell	Clam	1	21-Feb-08
18B	281	Personal	Copper-alloy	Indefinite	Jewelry	Indefinite	1	21-Feb-08
18	91	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	14-Feb-08
18	246	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	245	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	538	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	269	Personal	Glass-amber	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	14-Feb-08
18	381	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	270	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	14-Feb-08
18	383	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	14-Feb-08
18	186	Personal	Glass-amber	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	14-Feb-08
18	375	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	125	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	14-Feb-08
18	95	Personal	Glass-amber	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	14-Feb-08
18	378	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	2	14-Feb-08
18	379	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	532	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Champagne Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	202	Personal	Glass-colorless	Health	Container	Medicine Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	536	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	529	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	187	Personal	Glass-black	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	14-Feb-08
18	281	Personal	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Bottle	1	14-Feb-08
18	382	Indefinite	Glass-colorless	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	14-Feb-08
18	456	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Container	Container	Jar	1	14-Feb-08
18	194	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	178	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	13-Feb-08
18	177	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Alcoholic-beverage	1	13-Feb-08
18	205	Personal	Glass-aqua	Health	Container	Medicine Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	237	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	89	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	204	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-08
18	203	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-08
18	90	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	132	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	87	Personal	Glass-green	Social Drugs - Alcohol	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	94	Indefinite	Glass-green	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08
18	99	Indefinite	Glass-aqua	Indefinite	Container	Bottle	1	13-Feb-08

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Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI	Date Entered
4	67	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1	23-Apr-04
5	1440	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	705	Activities	Glass-green	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	2	09-Mar-04
5	706	Activities	Glass-black	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1429	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1430	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1431	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1432	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1433	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1434	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1436	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1437	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	703	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	21	09-Mar-04
5	1439	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1443	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1441	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1442	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1444	Activities	Plastic	Games	Indefinite	Button	1	09-Mar-04
5	1446	Activities	Glass-black	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1447	Activities	Glass-black	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1448	Activities	Glass-black	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1478	Activities	Wood	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1482	Activities	Wood	Games	Indefinite	Dice	1	09-Mar-04
5	808	Activities	Bone	Games	Indefinite	Dice	1	09-Mar-04
5	1438	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	33	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	35	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	1445	Activities	Glass-black	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	32	Activities	Glass-white	Games	Indefinite	Game Piece	1	09-Mar-04
5	475	Domestic	Porcelaineous Stoneware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	484	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	483	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	482	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	480	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	476	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	481	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	474	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	473	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Flatware	1	13-Feb-04
5	472	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Flatware	1	13-Feb-04
5	471	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	468	Domestic	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware	Bowl	1	13-Feb-04
5	467	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Bowl	1	13-Feb-04
5	466	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	13-Feb-04
5	478	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	13-Feb-04
5	1638	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	1819	Indefinite	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	06-Feb-04
5	573	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Large Plate	1	06-Feb-04
5	577	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	590	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	578	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	579	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1	06-Feb-04
5	580	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1	06-Feb-04
5	1815	Structural	Plaster	Indefinite	Indefinite	Plaster	1	06-Feb-04
5	581	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Spoon	1	06-Feb-04
5	582	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	06-Feb-04
5	1643	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	585	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	584	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Bowl	1	06-Feb-04
5	587	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	588	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	589	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	1817	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	06-Feb-04
5	1808	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	1818	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	1614	Domestic	Earthenware	Food Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	1611	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	233	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	1816	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	234	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	583	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Bowl	1	06-Feb-04
5	599	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	593	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	586	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	1644	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	594	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	595	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	596	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	598	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Small Bowl	1	06-Feb-04
5	1412	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	06-Feb-04

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5	600	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	06-Feb-04
Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI	Date Entered
5	1814	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	592	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	597	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	591	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	245	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	619	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	06-Feb-04
5	1820	Indefinite	Porcelain-Asian	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	06-Feb-04
5	1645	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	621	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	06-Feb-04
5	618	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1	06-Feb-04
5	1813	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Storage	Container	Hollowware	1	06-Feb-04
5	199	Domestic	Stoneware	Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	1	30-Jan-04
5	197	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Hollow	1	30-Jan-04
5	196	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	195	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	30-Jan-04
5	1809	Indefinite	Porcelain	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	1801	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Storage Vessel	1	30-Jan-04
5	1810	Indefinite	Earthenware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	1811	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Storage Vessel	1	30-Jan-04
5	1807	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	224	Domestic	Redware	Storage	Container	Hollow	1	30-Jan-04
5	190	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	1401	Domestic	Glass-other	Tableware	Tableware	Flatware	1	30-Jan-04
5	1803	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	1805	Domestic	Yellowware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	222	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	223	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	1812	Domestic	Earthenware	Furnishings	Lamp	Oil Lamp	1	30-Jan-04
5	176	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Large Bowl	1	30-Jan-04
5	536	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	180	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	479	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	477	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	535	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	534	Domestic	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	532	Domestic	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	182	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	175	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Large Bowl	1	30-Jan-04
5	189	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Large Bowl	1	30-Jan-04
5	177	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Large Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	179	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	181	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Large Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	184	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Bowl	1	30-Jan-04
5	185	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Hollow	1	30-Jan-04
5	186	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	30-Jan-04
5	187	Domestic	Whiteware-Improved	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	30-Jan-04
5	188	Domestic	Pearlware	Tableware	Tableware	Hollow	1	30-Jan-04
5	533	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Plate	1	30-Jan-04
5	1641	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	1806	Domestic	Whiteware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	1802	Domestic	Porcelaneous Stoneware	Tableware	Tableware	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	1804	Domestic	Stoneware	Indefinite	Indefinite	Indefinite	1	30-Jan-04
5	1640	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Jar	1	30-Jan-04
5	1642	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Storage Vessel	1	30-Jan-04
5	1554	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	23-Jan-04
5	1552	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	23-Jan-04
5	1550	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	601	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	1549	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	1548	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	1547	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	1546	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	1543	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	2	23-Jan-04
5	36	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Teaset	Teapot	1	23-Jan-04
5	1542	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	23-Jan-04
5	1060	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	1	23-Jan-04
5	1062	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	1	23-Jan-04
5	1063	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Food Storage	Container	Large Storage Vessel	1	23-Jan-04
5	691	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Unknown	Lamp	Oil Lamp	1	23-Jan-04
5	571	Domestic	Ceramic	Indefinite	Indefinite	Undefined	2	23-Jan-04
5	565	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Teaset	Teapot	1	23-Jan-04
5	279	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	2	23-Jan-04
5	1622	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Unknown	Lamp	Oil Lamp	1	23-Jan-04
5	171	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	170	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	164	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	569	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	624	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Plate	1	23-Jan-04

Table 4-2
86-36 Artifacts Cataloged 2003-2004
Page 3 of 3

5	627	Domestic	Porcelain	Tableware	Tableware	Undefined	1	23-Jan-04
5	1540	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	23-Jan-04
Feature	Artifact #	Artifact Group	Material	Artifact Category	Artifact Type	Description	MNI	Date Entered
5	56	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	55	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	614	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	622	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Plate	1	23-Jan-04
5	508	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	617	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Bowl	1	23-Jan-04
5	1561	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	616	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	615	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1	23-Jan-04
5	1061	Domestic	Stoneware-Asian	Storage	Kitchen	Large Storage Vessel	1	16-Jan-04
5	50	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Plate	1	16-Jan-04
5	623	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Plate	1	16-Jan-04
5	605	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Medium Plate	1	16-Jan-04
5	166	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Small Plate	1	16-Jan-04
5	603	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Small Plate	1	16-Jan-04
5	613	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Small Plate	1	16-Jan-04
5	47	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Large Plate	1	16-Jan-04
5	602	Domestic	Porcelain-Asian	Tableware	Tableware	Tiny Cup	1	09-Jan-04

Figure 4-3
Counts and Weights of Ceramics Cataloged from Feature 5, 86-36

Page 1 of 1

Feature	Waretype	Sum Of MNI	Sum Of Whole Ct	Sum Of Frag Ct	Sum Of Weight
5	Ceramic	2	0	10	29.00
5	Earthenware	4	0	6	28.00
5	Pearlware	4	0	4	26.40
5	Plaster	1	0	1	1.50
5	Plastic	1	1	0	1.30
5	Porcelain	11	0	22	96.60
5	Porcelain-Asian	73	3	147	2698.90
5	Porcelaineous Stoneware	2	0	2	1.20
5	Redware	1	0	1	8.00
5	Stoneware	3	0	3	21.60
5	Stoneware-Asian	18	0	677	7621.80
5	Whiteware	26	0	39	139.60
5	Whiteware-Improved	10	0	16	151.00
5	Wood	2	2	0	0.80
5	Yellowware	1	0	2	3.00
TOTAL		159	6	930	10828.70

SECTION 5.0

WORK PLAN FOR CONTINUED STUDY OF THE COLLECTION

The second year of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project – 2003-2004 – met and exceeded the goals we had established. Our first priority was to expand the scope of the project and extend its duration. We successfully expanded the project to include Lot 86-36 and Lot 88-91 (in addition to Lot 85-31), so that the entire archaeological collection from the Market Street Chinatown site can now be studied in an integrated manner. In agreement with our project partners, we have extended the project beyond its pilot year (2002-2003) to allow sufficient time for complete cataloging, contextual analysis, and research on the collection.

Our second priority coming into 2003-2004 was simply to continue to foster research and education about the Market Street Chinatown. We continued our cataloging and analysis efforts, focusing on specific features and material types to better assess the research potential of the collection. Student involvement in this work continues to be a key element of this program, leading to the development of term papers, honors and masters theses, and a doctoral dissertation proposal. We collaborated with History San José and Chinese Historical Cultural Project in continuing to develop new ways of bringing the collection to the public, including contributing to a new portable exhibit of artifacts from the site and participating in a “Family Sunday” event hosted by History San José. We continued to use our website as a way of disseminating our findings to a broad audience of specialists and other interested members of the public.

The achievements of the first two years of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project have demonstrated the high value and research potential of the collection – a potential that can only be realized through a long-term, collaborative effort. In this section, we outline our work plan and priorities for the coming year.

5.1 A SHIFT IN PROJECT EMPHASIS

Because of departmental teaching requirements and other professional obligations, Dr. Voss will not be able to teach the “Laboratory Methods” course in 2004-2005 or 2005-2006. (It is hoped that the course will be offered in 2006-2007.) In the past, most of our energies and resources have been oriented towards the Project activities that occur in conjunction with this class. This change in Dr. Voss’s teaching schedule gives us an opportunity to focus on Project activities that best occur outside the classroom.

Student involvement is a core element of the Project. In the absence of structured classroom activities, we plan to continue student involvement through two means: 1) student research assistant positions and internships, which provide students an opportunity to gain valuable work experience through their participation in this project; and 2) thesis research. With

regard to the latter, the most successful research activities associated with the Project to date have been conducted as part of student honors and masters theses. Beginning in Spring 2004, this has been expanded further as Project team member Bryn Williams has indicated his intent to focus his Ph.D. dissertation research on the collection.

5.2 KEY TASKS FOR 2004-2005

5.2.1 Obtaining Financial Support for Continued Research

To date, Project funding has been provided in part through gift monies from the City of San José Redevelopment Agency. This funding is no longer available and so a significant focus of our activities in 2004-2005 will be to secure continued funding for the Project. In Fall 2004, we are planning to apply for internal funds at Stanford University. These internal programs are small “seed money” grants and will help us meet our immediate needs but will not secure the long-term viability of the Project. We also plan to meet with other Project partner organizations to develop strategies for attracting donations and applying for larger external grants.

5.2.2 Setting Clear Priorities for Cataloging and Analysis

Because of the sheer size of the Market Street Chinatown collection, we have to set clear priorities for continued cataloging and analysis activities in order to be effective. A key goal for 2004-2005 is to work with Project partners to develop a protocol that will guide our decisions about where to concentrate our resources in managing the collection.

In thinking about this, one consideration is how to maximize research value. In the past two years we have learned that research on the collection seems to be most productive when one of two approaches are used.

The first approach is to take a single type of artifact and study all of the artifacts of those types that appear in the entire collection. Examples of this approach include Gina Michael’s study of peck-marked ceramic vessels, Bryn William’s study of opium pipe bowls, and Stacey Camp’s research on gaming-related vessels. Even within the short time the Project has been underway, these types of studies have made significant original contributions to the archaeology of Overseas Chinese communities.

The second approach is to analyze together all the materials recovered from a specific archaeological context, such as an individual feature. This allows the researcher to investigate questions related to specific locations in the Market Street Chinatown, and to examine how diverse artifacts can be used to reconstruct broader patterns of cultural activity. An example of this type of study is Liz Clevenger’s master’s thesis on the analysis of Feature 85-31:20.

Eventually, when enough of the collection has been cataloged and analyzed, a third approach will likely also prove to be highly productive, namely, comparing the archaeological data from the Market Street Chinatown site to that from other Overseas Chinese sites.

However, research values are not the only values that are pertinent. Other values include the potential use of objects or group of objects in exhibits, displays, or other educational programs. Another important factor in establishing priorities is the social and emotional significance of a particular object or type of object to people who have a heritage connection with the Market Street Chinatown site. These and other considerations will be central to developing a protocol for continued cataloging and analysis.

In 2004-2005, we plan to research and draft this protocol in Fall and early Winter, and then circulate it to Project partners for their review and commentary. The protocol will be revised and if adopted will be included in next year's progress report.

5.2.3 Cataloging and Re-Housing

A key priority for 2004-2005 is to continue cataloging and re-housing the collection so that it can be used for research and educational projects. Stacey Camp, who will work in 2004-2005 as the Project research assistant, will coordinate this aspect of our activities. Some key tasks for 2004-2005 include:

- 1) finishing digitizing the hand-written catalog records for Lot 86-36 (only Features 1 through 5 have been digitized to date);
- 2) identifying and cataloging unique or unusual objects in the collection that will expand our sense of the research potential of the collection; and
- 3) cataloging glass bottles from specific features.

This latter task is particularly important because glass bottles are perhaps the most chronologically sensitive type of artifact in the collection. Cataloging a larger sample of the glass bottles will allow us to begin to estimate dates during which specific features were created and filled.

5.2.4 Public Education and Outreach

Throughout 2004-2005, we will continue to use our website as a way to communicate our activities and findings to Project partners and the general public. Additionally, we would like to

continue our involvement in events such as the History San José Family Days and contribute to other public education initiatives being undertaken by Project partners.

5.2.5 Reporting

A vital component of the Project is the production of regular, thorough reports on the research and teaching activities related to the collection. In Spring 2005 we will prepare an annual progress report documenting the activities undertaken during the third year of research on the collection.

Throughout the coming year we look forward to working with History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, the City of San José Redevelopment Agency, and Past Forward, Inc., to develop new ways of collaborating in the ongoing management and interpretation of this important collection.

APPENDIX A

CATALOG DATABASE

Appendix A presents an electronic copy of our current catalog database for Lots 85-31 and 86-36 of artifacts recovered from the Market Street Chinatown. This copy was created on May 26, 2004; it is the most current catalog database as of the publication of this document. The database is presented in Microsoft Access 2000 and was designed by Scott Baxter of Past Forward, Inc.

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

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

APPENDIX B

LABORATORY HANDBOOK

This handbook was developed by the project team to ensure consistency in the cataloging of materials from the Market Street Chinatown. It explains the procedures being used to catalog and analyze the collection along with definitions of terms used to classify artifacts. In addition to this handbook, reference materials were available to students and other project participants to aid in consistent artifact identification. This handbook is a living document and is continually being updated and modified as the project develops. This appendix presents the updated laboratory handbook as of May 2004.

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

MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

LABORATORY HANDBOOK

Last updated May 25, 2004

The primary goal of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project is to catalog, analyze, and curate a collection of artifacts that were excavated in 1985, 1986, and 1988 from the site of the first overseas Chinese settlement in San Jose, California. This handbook has been developed to help you in your participation in this project. It doesn't – and can't possibly – cover all situations that might arise, so it is important to discuss decisions you may make about treatment and cataloging of an artifact with one of the course instructors, Professor Barbara Voss or Teaching Assistant Bryn Williams.

WINTER QUARTER LAB SCHEDULE AND CONTACT INFO

The lab will be open on Fridays at a time agreed upon by all course participants. An additional lab day will held at the end of the semester on Monday, March 15.

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

Lab instructors include:

Barb Voss bvoss@stanford.edu 650-725-6884
Bryn Williams bryn@stanford.edu

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

WORKING IN THE LAB

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

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

- All food and drink (other than bottled water) must be stored and consumed in the kitchen area only.
- The security of the lab is paramount. Please help us maintain security by making sure that doors are closed and locked when the last person leaves. If you prop open the hallway door to access the restroom, be sure to close it again when you return.
- Please take good care of the equipment and facilities, and if you don't know how to operate a piece of equipment, please ask for a demonstration before using it.
- Each project participant will be assigned a tray in which to store their supplies, paperwork, and the artifacts they are working with. At the end of your workday, or if you are going to be away for more than ½ hour, put away all your materials into your tray so that others can use your workspace while you are gone.

AN OVERVIEW OF THE PROCESS

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

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

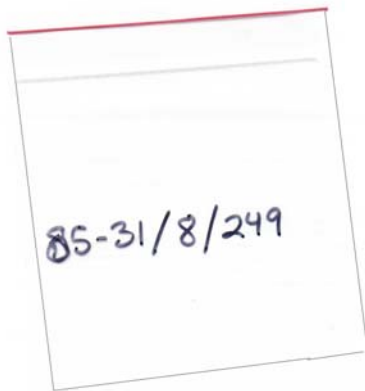
7. Continue this process until you are finished with the artifacts assigned to you – then get another batch to work on!

REHOUSING ARTIFACTS

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

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

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



Where to place the label on a plastic bag.

In addition to the catalog number on the plastic bag, the artifact itself should be labeled. If the artifact is not already labeled, or if the label is unclear, then be especially careful not to separate the artifact from the labeled bag. Eventually, we will label unmarked artifacts by printing a tag on acid free paper and affixing it to the artifact with two coats of clear Acryloid B-72 lacquer

(one layer underneath and one layer on top of the paper tag). This is a reversible process that protects the artifact from any ink and from the pressure that can result from writing on the artifact.

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

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

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

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

CATALOGING AND ANALYZING ARTIFACTS, AND WORKING WITH THE PROJECT DATABASE

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

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

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

1. Understanding the Catalog Number System

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

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

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

- The first part – 85-31 – refers to the ARS project number. In this example, the number means that it is the 31st project that ARS began work on in 1985. The Market Street Chinatown Project includes work on ARS projects 85-31, 86-36, and 88-91.
- The second part – in this example, 24 – is the feature number, and tells us the archaeological context of the artifact.
- The third part – in this example, 412 – is the artifact number, and tells us that that this artifact is the 412th artifact that ARS cataloged from feature 24.
- Special circumstances: at times, there may be a decimal in the artifact number. As long as all the decimals refer to the same main artifact number, you may ignore them. If they do not, then sort the artifacts by the main artifact number (the number before the decimal) and catalog them separately or assign an appropriate MNI number. See Barb or Bryn for help in this situation.

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

2. Completing the Catalog Form

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

ID

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

ARS Field 1, ARS Field 2, ARS Field 3

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

Deaccessioned?

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

ARS Location

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

ARS Depth

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

ARS Association

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

Box Location

This Box Location refers to the permanent or current location of the artifact. It, for instance, is used to note where an artifact has been rehoused or to track artifacts on loan.

Stockton Box No.

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

Block No.

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

Feature

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

Excav Level

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

Date Recov

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

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

Artifact Group

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

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

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

Special Note on Cataloguing Glass:

- Glass that clearly contained alcohol = Personal
- Glass that clearly contained food = Domestic
- Glass for Patent Medicine = Personal
- Other Glass = Indefinite

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

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

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

Material

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

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

Artifact Category

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

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

Artifact Type

This field is yet another list of categories that describe the artifact you are cataloging. Select from the following terms, which are available in the pull down menu; if none of these terms fits the artifact you are working with, suggest one that would be a better fit.

Advertising	Egg
Animal	Fastener
Automotive	Fish
Bean	Footwear
Bird	Furniture
Bone	Furnishings
Botanicals	Indefinite
Building Material	Jewelry
Closure	Kitchen
Clothing	Lamp
Container	Machinery
Cycle	Music
Decorative Item	Poultry
Drinking Vessel	Print

Seed
Serving
Shell
Shellfish
Tableware
Teaset
Textile
Toiletry

Tool
Toy
Newspaper
Telephone
Indefinite
Sewing
Knitting
Crocheting

Description

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

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

Botanicals
Bottle
Bottle/Jar
Bowl
Box
Bracelet
Bracket
Brandy Bottle
Brick
Bromo-Seltzer Bottle
Brooch
Broom
Brush
Bucket
Buckle
Bullet
Burner
Button
Cable
Can
Can Opener
Canning Jar
Canvas
Cap
Carboy
Carpenter
Carriage Bolt
Carriage Spring
Cartridge
Casing
Caster
Certo
Chain
Chamberpot
Champagne Bottle
Charcoal
Chemical Bottle
Chimney
Chisel

Chopstick
 Cider
 Cinder Block
 Clam
 Clasp
 Clock
 Clorox Bottle
 Cloth
 Clothes Hook
 Clothespin
 Club-sauce Stopper
 Cod-liver-oil Bottle
 Coffee Pot
 Coil
 Coin
 Coin Purse
 Collar
 Collar Button
 Comb
 Compote Dish
 Condiment Bottle
 Cordial Bottle
 Cork Screw
 Corset
 Cosmetic Jar
 Cover
 Crank
 Cream/Creme Jar
 Creamer
 Crock
 Cross/Crucifix
 Crown Cap
 Crucible
 Cruet
 Crystal
 Cuff Link
 Cup (5 -8cm diameter)
 Cupboard
 Cure
 Curtain Ring
 Curtain Rod
 Cuspidor
 Cut Nail
 Cutlery Handle
 Darning Egg
 Decanter
 Dice
 Disc
 Dish
 Dish Strainer
 Doll
 Domino
 Door Striker
 Doorknob
 Drawer Pull
 Drill Bit

Dropper
 Earring
 Egg Cup
 Elixir
 Escutcheon
 Expectorant Bottle
 Extra Large Bowl (>25 cm diameter)
 Extract Bottle
 Eye
 Eye Screw
 Eyeglass
 Eyehook
 Eyelet
 Fabric
 Fan
 Feeding Bottle
 Ferrous Metal – Non-diagnostic
 Figurine
 File
 Finishing Nail
 Firebrick
 Fish Hook
 Fitting
 Fixture
 Flange
 Flashing
 Flask
 Flat
 Flatware
 Floor Tile
 Florida-water Bottle
 Flowerpot
 Foil
 Font
 Food
 Fork
 Frame
 Fuel
 Fuse
 Game Piece
 Garter Buckle
 Gas Jet
 Gasket
 Gears
 Gin Bottle
 Globe
 Glue Bottle
 Goblet
 Grape
 Gravitating Stopper
 Griddle
 Grommet
 Gun Shell
 Hair Accessory
 Hair Comb
 Hair-coloring Bottle

Hair-tonic Bottle	Marble
Hairpin	Marker
Hammer	Match
Handle	Matchbox
Handle Bar	Medicine Bottle
Harmonica	Medium Bowl (10-15 cm diameter)
Harness	Medium Plate (10-15 cm diameter)
Harness Ring	Mesh
Harness Snap	Milk Bottle
Hasp	Mineral-water Bottle
Hat Pin	Mirror
Hatchet	Miscellaneous
Hay Fork	Mortar
Headlight	Mount
Hinge	Mouth Harp
Hollowware	Mouthpiece
Hone	Mug
Hook	Music Box
Horseshoe	Mussel
Hose	Mustard Bottle
Illuminator	Nail
Indefinite	Nappie
Ink Bottle	Necklace
Inkwell	Needle
Insulator	Negative
Jack	Newspaper
Jamaica-ginger Bottle	Nozzle
Jar	Nut
Jar Lid	Oil Bottle
Jelly Jar	Oil Lamp
Jug	Ointment Bottle
Ketchup Bottle	Olive-oil Bottle
Kettle	Olla
Key	Opium Lamp
Kiln Furniture	Opium Tin
Knife	Oval Dish
Knob	Oyster
Ladle	Padlock
Lantern	Pain-killer Bottle
Large Bowl (15-25 cm diameter)	Paint Brush
Large Plate (>15 cm diameter)	Paint Can
Large Storage Vessel	Pan
Latch	Paperweight
Lens	Part
Lid	Peach/Nectarine
Lid Liner	Peanut
Lid Stopper	Peddle
Light Bulb	Pen
Lightning Stopper	Pencil
Lime	Perfume Bottle
Liniment Bottle	Peroxide Bottle
Liquor Bottle	Pharmaceutical Bottle
Lock	Pickle Bottle
Machinery	Pills Bottle
Magnesia Bottle	Pin
Magnet	Pipe

Pitcher
 Plaster
 Plate
 Platter
 Plug
 Poison Bottle
 Poker Chip
 Polish Bottle
 Pot
 Pothook
 Preserves
 Pressing Iron
 Pull
 Pulley
 Pumpkin
 Purgative Bottle
 Purse
 Putty Knife
 Quarter
 Rake
 Relish Bottle
 Remedy Bottle
 Ring
 Rivet
 Rod
 Root-beer Bottle
 Rope
 Rouge
 Ruler
 Saddle
 Safety Pin
 Saltcellar
 Sardine Can
 Sarsaparilla Bottle
 Sauce Bottle
 Saucer
 Scale
 Scissors
 Screen
 Screw
 Screwdriver
 Seal
 Sewer Pipe
 Shade
 Shear
 Sheet Metal
 Shell Casing
 Shoe-polish Bottle
 Shoe/Boot
 Shot
 Shovel
 Sign
 Skate
 Skillet
 Slag
 Slate

Slop Bowl
 Slop Jar
 Small Bowl (8-10 cm diameter)
 Small Plate (<10 cm diameter)
 Small Storage Vessel
 Snap
 Snuff Bottle
 Soap Dish
 Soda-pop Bottle
 Soda-water Bottle
 Solder
 Soup Plate
 Spacer
 Spice Bottle
 Spike
 Spittoon
 Spool
 Spoon
 Spring
 Staple
 Stemware
 Stock Lock
 Stopper
 Stove
 Strainer
 Strap
 Strapping-metal
 Striker
 Strip-metal
 Stud
 Sugar Bowl
 Suspender
 Swivel
 Syringe
 Syrup Bottle
 Tablet
 Tack
 Tar Paper
 Teapot
 Teaspoon
 Telephone
 Thermometer
 Thimble
 Tile
 Tinkler
 Tiny cup (<5 cm diameter)
 Token
 Tonic Bottle
 Toothbrush
 Toothpaste Jar
 Track
 Train Wheel
 Tricycle Frame
 Trivet
 Trunk Latch
 Tub

Tube
Tumbler
Tureen
Umbrella
Undefined
Vase
Vaseline Bottle
Vegetable-compound Bottle
Vial
Wagon
Wagon Wheel
Walnut
Washer
Washstand
Waste
Watch

Water
Wax Seal
Wedge
Weight
Wheel
Whetstone
Whiskey Bottle
Whiskey Flask
Window
Wine Bottle
Wine/Champagne Bottle
Wire
Wire Nail
Wood
Wood Screw
Worcestershire Bottle

Decoration

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

Mark

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

Chinese marks served a different purpose than European or Euroamerican marks, and usually help archaeologists identify the time period during which the ceramic was made rather than the its specific manufacturer. Please note Chinese marks even if they do not identify a specific maker. Use the abbreviation cf. (compares favorably) to refer to a mark that is similar to a known type of mark (example: cf. Chang mark). If Chinese characters or marks are present elsewhere than on the base, please note them under remarks and/or decoration, as appropriate.

Maker

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

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

Origin

This field allows you to enter the place that the object was manufactured. Only enter the place of origin if you have specific evidence to that effect – for example, a marker’s mark or pattern reference. In this field enter the country of origin first, in capital letters. Be sure to include reference information. If you can identify a specific city or region that the object was made in, enter that following the country. If you can’t securely identify the area of origin, leave the field blank.

Begin Date and End Date

These two fields ask you to enter the range of dates within which this object was manufactured. (Note that these dates pertain not to the use of the object – which can far exceed its manufacturing range – but to the dates within which the object was fabricated.) Sometimes you will be able to pinpoint a specific year when manufacture began or ended – e.g., 1897. If the year cannot be precisely determined, use the beginning date of the decade you think the begin or end manufacture date corresponds to, and enter “ca.” after the date – e.g. 1890 ca. If either the beginning or ending date cannot be determined, then leave that field blank. Be sure to enter any references used to define the date range of the object in the ***References*** field.

Dating Criteria

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

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

References

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

Condition

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

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

Completeness

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

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

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

Whole Ct.

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

Frag Ct.

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

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

MNI

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

Weight

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

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

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

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

Remarks

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Originally part of #_____.”

For original batch:

“Item(s) from this catalogue number have been reassigned to: #_____, #_____, etc.”

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

Date Entered

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

Photograph

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

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

Sample Catalog Form

Context	ID	ARS Field 1	ARS Field 2	ARS Field 3	Deaccessioned?
	186-36	0	1		
	ARS Location	ARS Depth	ARS Assoc		
	Behind Museum of Art	General Surface			
Analysis ↓ Decoration ↑ Condition ↓ Quan.	Current Location	Stockton Box No	Block	Feature	
	0				
	Excav Level	Date Recov			1/8/1987
	Artifact Group				
	Material				
	Artifact Category				
	Artifact Type				
	Description				
	Mark	Maker	Origin		
	Begin Date	End Date			
Dating Criteria					
References					
Condition					
% complete					
Whole ct Frag ct MNI Weight Remarks					
0 0 0 0 0					
Decoration		Date Entere	Photograph		

Put your name here:
Jane A. Student
Start: Jan. 6, 2003
End:

APPENDIX C

FORMS AND PROTOCOLS FOR ARTIFACT PROCESSING

This appendix includes various forms and protocols that have been designed to address specific processing needs, such as re-housing, documentary research, and cataloging. Master copies of these documents are provided specifically to aid future research assistants in laboratory processing.

- “Packing Protocol for Market Street Chinatown Ceramics”
- “Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Research Activity on the Collection”
- “Record of Artifact Transfer”
- “Primary Document Filing Instructions”
- Primary Document Filing Form
- “Cataloging Sign-out”
- New Catalog Number Sign-out Sheet (for uncataloged artifacts)
- Blank Catalog Form (for uncataloged artifacts)

MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Primary Document Filing Instructions

Use with Primary Document Filing Forms. Information is to be maintained in hard copy form (Forms) and also in an electronic bibliography (EndNote file).

Filing Codes:

- unique trinomial number (beginning at 001) followed by trinomial letter code
- separate by dash
- All CAPS
- eg. 001-RPT, 002-OTH, and so on....

Letter code key:

- RPT – report
- PCM – personal communication
- NEW – newspaper article
- MST – manuscript
- BOK – book
- GEN – generic
- MAP – map
- FIG – figure
- ART – artwork
- CHT – chart
- ELC – electronic source
- JNL – journal article
- MAG – magazine article
- CON – conference proceedings
- THS - thesis
- OTH – other (list type; examples include *Correspondence*, *Field Notes*, and *Inventory*)

Keywords:

- enter the ARS project numbers to which the document corresponds
- leave blank if above information is unknown

Packing Protocol for Market Street Chinatown Ceramics

1. Separate food-related ceramics (storage containers and tablewares and cooking vessels) from other material categories.
2. Separate ceramics by feature number.
3. Note any items in need of curation treatment (i.e., removal of non-archival tape, etc.). Make sure this information is noted in the electronic catalog.
4. Identify any exhibit quality items; remove and package separately.
5. Identify any oversize objects and set aside; provide dimensions to History San Jose for special-order storage container.
6. Identify any fragile objects requiring sub-boxing or other packaging.
7. Subdivide each feature by waretype (material – i.e. porcelain, stoneware, earthenware...). Use catalog records for this purpose (groupings should match data available in catalog).
8. As relevant, subdivide waretype by decoration (i.e. celadon, four flowers; transfer print, flow blue; undecorated...).
9. Bag like items together at this stage.
10. Label bags as follows:

-----		(i.e.	-----)
project number			85-31	
Feature # ____			Feature 20	
waretype			porcelain	
decoration type			celadon	
bag # __ of ____			bag 1 of 2	

11. Box bags by feature number. Number new boxes sequentially, following storage location register; starting at 001, 002...
12. Record storage box location for each catalog number. Enter this information into the database.
13. If a single feature requires more than one box of storage space: fill each box 3/4 full. If there are SEQUENTIAL features which require less than one box of storage space, combine features together in one box; document as necessary. Fill each box no more than 3/4 full.

MARKET STREET CHINATOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

Memorandum of Agreement

Regarding Research Activity on the Collection

The Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project (Project) is a program developed to catalog, analyze, and curate a remarkable collection of artifacts that were excavated in 1985-1988. The Project is a partnership between Stanford University, History San José, Past Forward, Inc., the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, and the City of San José Redevelopment Agency (Project partners). The primary goal of this project is to catalog and analyze the collection and curate the materials in a way that they can once again be used for research and educational programs.

We enthusiastically welcome your interest in this collection and look forward to working with you. We established this Memorandum of Agreement to ensure that all researchers working on the collection understand and agree to the principles and practices that guide our work on this project.

Principles and Practices

1. Research Design. All work conducted on the collection should be guided by a research design. A copy of the research design for the work to be undertaken should be approved by the Stanford Principal Investigator (Barbara Voss) prior to the beginning of work and attached to this memorandum. Research designs are flexible plans that guide decision making in the course of research activities. It's understood that some minor changes in these plans are inevitable, but any substantive revision that alters the methods, goals, and/or schedule of the research should be approved in writing by the Stanford Principal Investigator. A copy of the approved revisions should be attached to this document.

2. Collaboration. The Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project is a collaborative undertaking.

- Researchers should realize that their work is of interest to all the Project partners, and agree to maintain good communication with all involved. Depending on the proposed project, the Stanford Principal Investigator may require the researcher to consult with other Project partners before and during the proposed research.
- This agreement does not grant exclusive access to any part of the collection. Other researchers and Project partners may be engaged in research on similar topics and or may need access to material you are working on. In case there should be a conflict, the dispute will be referred to the Stanford Principal Investigator for a final, binding decision.
- All conference papers, public lectures, reports, thesis, publications, and any other dissemination of the research must include the following acknowledgement: This research was conducted as part of the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project at Stanford University. This project is funded in part by History San José and the City of San José Redevelopment Agency in cooperation with the Chinese Historical and Cultural Project and Past Forward, Inc.

3. Personal Responsibility.

- Researchers are responsible for all costs related to their research, including costs related to the production and distribution of reports and publications (see #5, below).
- Researchers certify that they are qualified to conduct the proposed research activities. Researchers must provide a current resume or CV that will be appended to this document.
- Researchers are responsible for their own conduct and safety and agree to indemnify, defend, and hold Stanford University, History San José, Chinese Historical and Cultural Project, Past Forward, Inc., and the

City of San José Redevelopment Agency harmless from any claims, damages, losses, liabilities, and costs relating in any manner to research activities on this project.

4. Curation and Conservation. A primary goal of this project is to catalog and curate the materials in a way that preserves their research and educational value.

- Researchers agree to use materials (bags, boxes, labeling, adhesives, etc) that have been approved by History San José for long-term curation of the collection.
- Researchers agree to handle and care for materials in a manner that preserves their long-term research value, and to alert the Stanford Principal Investigator of any conservation needs.
- Researchers agree not to remove any artifacts, documentation, reference materials, equipment, supplies, or other project-related materials from the Stanford Archaeology Laboratory, unless authorized by a written agreement signed by the Stanford Principal Investigator.
- Researchers agree that no destructive analyses will be conducted on any materials, unless explicit written authorization has been obtained from the Stanford Principal Investigator *and* History San José.
- Researchers agree that at the conclusion of their research, they will provide a complete copy of their notes, databases, images, and other materials generated through their research. These materials will be curated with the collection.

5. Dissemination. We are committed to timely, regular dissemination of research conducted on this collection. Every research design should include a plan for dissemination of research. All researchers agree to do the following:

- Prepare a final report detailing the goals, methods, findings, and outcomes of their research. This report can be in the form of a thesis, research paper, memo report, etc. The scope of the report should be commensurate with the scope of the research project.
- Distribute hard copies of this report to the following project partners and repositories:
 - Stanford University (c/o Barbara Voss) – 2 copies
 - History San José – 1 copy
 - Chinese Historical and Cultural Project – 1 copy
 - Past Forward, Inc. – 1 copy
 - Northwest Information Center of the California Historic Resources Inventory – 1 copy
- Provide one complete digital copy of the report, in PDF format, to the Stanford Principal Investigator for posting on the Project website (www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT). (Note: researchers may request that electronic posting be delayed for an agreed-upon period of time to accommodate publication plans.)
- For research projects lasting more than twelve months, the researcher agrees to submit an annual letter report to the Stanford Principal Investigator outlining the progress that has been made and the findings of the research to date.
- Researchers are strongly encouraged to present their research in conference papers, public lectures, and other oral presentations. Researchers agree to notify the Stanford Principal Investigator of the title, organization, place, and date of any presentation related to research on the collection. This information is printed in our annual Project reports.
- Researchers are strongly encouraged to disseminate their research findings through publications. Researchers agree to provide hard copies of such publications to the Project partners, following the same distribution list used for reports.

6. Public Education and Access. We are committed to promoting and supporting public access to this collection and the research conducted on it. Researchers agree to:

- Prepare at least one update per year on their research for posting on the project website (www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT). This update consists of three paragraphs of text and three digital images. Please see the website for examples.
- Cooperate with Stanford and other Project partners in public outreach and education activities related to the Project.

7. Right of Suspension and/or Termination.

- The Stanford Principal Investigator and the Project partners have the right to terminate or suspend this agreement if in their sole opinion the researcher is not fulfilling the letter or spirit of the agreement.
- Researchers should not undertake a study that they do not reasonably believe they can complete. However, researchers have the responsibility to suspend and/or terminate their research activities if circumstances change such that they will be unable to complete the research design and attendant responsibilities. In this case, the researcher should immediately notify the Stanford Principal Investigator, turn over all research notes, databases, images, and other research materials, and make a good-faith effort to complete a report of the research they have conducted to date.
- The Stanford Principal Investigator will not approve a research project that she does not reasonably believe can be accommodated. However, circumstances could arise that would require the Stanford Principal Investigator or the Project partners to suspend or terminate this agreement at any point. In such cases, the Stanford Principal Investigator will make a good-faith effort to coordinate suspension or termination of this agreement in a way that minimizes negative impact on the research program.

Attachments

- 1) Research Design (approved by Principal Investigator: Signature _____ Date _____)
2) CV or Resume of Researcher
Other attachments:

Researcher Contact Information (please print clearly)

Name: _____ Affiliation: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Home phone: _____ Mobile phone: _____

Email: _____

Signatures

In signing below, the researcher indicates that he/she has read and understood this Memorandum of Agreement, agrees to fulfill the responsibilities outlined above, and consents to both the letter and spirit of these principles and practices.

Researcher _____ Date: _____

Stanford Principal Investigator: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX D

STUDENT RESEARCH PAPERS

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

Papers presented here include:

- Stacey Lynn Camp: “An Examination of Gaming Pieces in the Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Assemblage.”
- Beverly Chang: “Gambling and Gaming Pieces in the Market Street Chinatown Community.”
- Liz Clevenger: “Market Street Chinatown Feature 20: Ceramics and Glass.”
- Cameron Matthews: “Foodways of the Market Street Chinese: A Look at Chinese Stoneware Storage Vessels.”
- Erica Simmons: “Drinking Practices in San Jose’s Market Street Chinatown: A Study of Cups.”

APPENDIX E

THESES, PRESENTATIONS, AND PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the student papers presented in Appendix D, there were several additional research theses, presentations, and publications generated from the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project in 2003-2004.

D.1 THESES

Two students completed research theses based on analyses of materials from the Market Street Chinatown archaeological collection. These included:

- Liz Clevenger, Master's Thesis, Stanford University: "Reconstructing Context and Assessing Research Potential: Feature 20 from the San José Market Street Chinatown"
- Jun Frank, Undergraduate Honors Thesis, University of California, Berkeley: "Change and Stasis: a study of Asian style tableware recovered from the Market Street Chinatown site, San Jose"

Copies of these theses are being deposited at the NWIC and History San José, and are also available on the Project website (<http://www.stanford.edu/~cengel/SJCT/>).

D.2 PRESENTATIONS

Project team members also presented the findings of the Project to various audiences:

- Gina Michaels presented a lecture on her research on the Market Street Chinatown Archaeology Project through the White Rock Leisure Services "Archaeological Buffet" lecture series in Burnaby, British Columbia, where she is now undertaking doctoral studies.
- Liz Clevenger presented a talk, titled "Reconstructing Context and Assessing Research Potential: Preliminary Findings from Feature 20 of the Market Street Chinatown" at the 2004 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology in Riverside, California.

D.3 PUBLICATIONS

Research team members submitted three papers for publications in the forthcoming *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, Volume 17:

- Barbara Voss: “The Market Street Chinatown Archaeological Project.”
- R. Scott Baxter and Rebecca Allen: “The Overseas Chinese Experience and San Jose’s Chinatowns.”
- Bryn Williams, “Opium Pipe Tops at the Market Street Chinese Community in San Jose.”

APPENDIX F

PRIMARY DOCUMENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

This appendix includes new primary documents, additional to those found in Appendix E of the 2002-2003 annual report. We believe these documents can serve as an important source of information for researchers interested in both the Market Street Chinatown collection as well as in the history of archaeological research on overseas Chinese sites more generally. The documents are organized by author; a brief bibliography (below) provides a summary of these documents. Additional notes about these documents are maintained in an EndNote document and in paper files, which are available at the Stanford laboratory.

As our research on this collection continues, further documents related to the collection’s history will likely come to our attention. These will continue to be presented in subsequent progress reports.

F.1 LIST OF DOCUMENTS

This bibliography summarizes the documents presented below. Where available, information includes the author or authoring company of the document, the document’s title or a brief description of its contents, and its date. Information given in the brackets behind each entry is the document’s unique Stanford filing code. The first three digits are the unique filing number assigned to the document (beginning at 001); the second three are a code for the type of document represented. After the colon, the specific document

type is listed. A more complete explanation of the filing process can be found in section 2.1 of this report.

1. Author Unknown. Report on site potential. (087-RPT: Report)
2. Author Unknown. Comments on 85-31 Feature Report and list of ARS projects. (086-RPT: Report)
3. Author Unknown. Reign Marks. (024-FIG: Figure)
4. Author Unknown. Major Misunderstandings of Current Redevelopment Program as indicated in General Information Statement. (092-RPT: Report)
5. Author Unknown. Summary Notes on the [Ceramic] Categories: Chinese. (067-OTH: Notes)
6. Author Unknown. Suggested Text for an Exhibit of Artifacts from San Jose's First Chinese Community. (113-MST: Manuscript)
7. Author Unknown. Notes on the Artifacts from 86-36. (112-OTH: Notes)
8. Author Unknown. Artifacts for Display During "From Legacy to Reality". (111-OTH: Exhibition List)
9. Author Unknown. Box Inventory of ARS Redevelopment Project Contracts. (101-OTH: Inventory)
10. Author Unknown. Report Detailing ARS Laboratory Methodology. (082-RPT: Report)
11. Author Unknown. (1987) Partial Inventory of Boxes from 86-36 Excavation. March 1987. (107-OTH: Inventory)
12. City of San José Redevelopment Agency. (1991) Request for Qualifications Information for Analysis of Artifacts Collections. October 1991. (021-OTH: Correspondence)
13. ARS. 86-36 Feature List and Monitoring Records. (115-MST: Manuscript)
14. ARS. ARS 86-36 Cataloged Artifact Summary. (109-OTH: Catalog Summary)
15. ARS. Cataloged Artifact Summary for 86-36 Features 1-24. (114-OTH: Catalog Summary)
16. ARS. Sketch Map of 86-36 Project Site, Features 1-5. (108-MAP: Map)

17. ARS. (1985) 85-31 field notes with details of stratigraphy, by feature. (088-OTH: Field Notes)
18. ARS and Basin Research Associates. (1986-1988) Correspondence between ARS and San Jose Redevelopment Agency regarding contract and payment issues. September 22, 1986 - July 7, 1988. (064-OTH: Correspondence)
19. ARS. (1987) Photo Logs from 86-36 Excavations. January 1987. (106-OTH: Field Notes)
20. ARS. (1987) 86-36 Analysis (Fine Sort) Forms, Feature 5. January 9, 1987. (023-OTH: Analysis Forms)
21. ARS. (1988) Sort Sheets for 86-36 Features. May 12 1988. (022-OTH: Sort Sheets)
22. ARS. (1991) Material to Accompany a Proposal to Analyze Artifact Collections from Redevelopment Agency Projects in Downtown San Jose. November 1991. (079-OTH: Proposal)
23. ARS. (1991) Reuquest for Qualifications Information for Analysis of Artifact Collections. October 1991. (084-OTH: Correspondence)
24. Basin Research Associates. (1993) Comments, Queries, Etc. on report entitled "Maps and Descriptions of Earth Materials and Cultural Features Recovered During ARS Redevelopment Agency Projects in Down San Jose during 1985 through 1986". June 1993. (019-OTH: Correspondence)
25. C. Busby. (1993) RE: Redevelopment Agency of the City of San Jose Archaeological Collections Project. August 17, 1993. (018-OTH: Correspondence)
26. Sanborn Insurance Co. (1884) 1884 Sanborn Map of Plaza Chinatown in downtown San José. (044-MAP: Map)
27. Sanborn Insurance Co. (1884?) Map showing San José blocks. (045-MAP: Map)
28. Katherine Flynn. (1987) Field Notes on 86-36 Feature 1. January 2, 1987. (105-OTH: Field Notes)
29. Katherine Flynn. (1993) Letter to Donna Garaventa RE: ARS Project 93-17, Interpretation of Materials from Various San Jose Redevelopment Projects. July 30, 1993. (059-OTH: Correspondence)

30. D. Garaventa. (1993) RE: The Redevelopment Agency of the City fo San José Archaeological Collections Project. March 11, 1983. (081-OTH: Correspondence)
31. Roberta Greenwood. (1985) Letter from R. Greenwood to Flynn and Roop. October 12, 1985. (085-PCM: Personal Communication)
32. Doris Liu. (1985) Notes Concerning the Find of Chinese Artifacts at the Fairmont Hotel Construction Site. October 15, 1985. (102-OTH: Meeting Notes)
33. R. MacNeil. (1987) Summary Observation Forms form 86-36 Block 1, North. April 1, 1987. (061-OTH: Field Notes)
34. Mueller. (1988) Historical photographs of Market Street site from "San Jose - City with a Past". (110-FIG: Figure)
35. J. A. Parsons. (1985) Field Report for Monitoring Activities at the Fairmont Site, Block 1, San Antonio Plaza Redevelopment Area, City of San Jose, CA. October 9, 1985. (116-RPT: Report)
36. J. A. Parsons. (1985) 85-31 Field Notes of Monitoring Sub-surface (Construction) Excavation. November 1985. (078-OTH: Field Notes)
37. J. A. Parsons. (1985) Field Notes: Various ARS Projects and Dates. (041-OTH: Field Notes)
38. J. A. Parsons. (1987) "North Wall Profile - 1/29/87, Job #86-36". January 29, 1987. (011-FIG: Figure)
39. J. A. Parsons and R. MacNeil. (1987) Summary Observation form for 86-36 Block 1. March 1987. (062-OTH: Field Notes)
40. J. A. Parsons. (1993) Maps and Description of Earth Materials and Cultural Features Recovered During ARS Redevelopment Agency Projects in Downtown San Jose During 1985 through 1987. July 20, 1993. (004-RPT: Report)
41. Theodoratus Cultural Research. (1980) Land Modification - San Antonio Plaza Study Area. (029-MAP: Map)
42. Theodoratus Cultural Research. (1980) Proposed Archaeological Test Sites - San Antonio Plaza. (028-MAP: Map)
43. William Roop. Proposal to Conduct Archaeological Services for San Antonio Plaza Block 1 (Office/Garage/Museum) and Block 2 (Retail Plaza). (100-MST: Manuscript)

44. William Roop. (1986) Proposal to conduct archaeological consultant services for the City of San José on various projects in fiscal year 1986-1987. April 1986. (077-MST: Manuscript)
45. William Roop. (1986) Letter to D. Kent Dewell, Director of Public Works, RE: Responses to RFP for archaeological consultation services connected with various capital improvement projects of the City of San Jose. April 28, 1986. (083-OTH: Correspondence)
46. William Roop. (1988) Monitoring and Recovery of Archaeological Features within the Silicon Valley Financial Center Parcel. December 1988. (014-RPT: Report)
47. William Roop. (1990) "Re: Storage of Archaeological Collections from Redevelopment Agency Projects". October 30, 1990. (093-OTH: Correspondence)
48. William Roop and Katherine Flynn. (1991) An Outline for the Analysis of Artifact Collections from San Jose's First Chinatown. November 1991. (060-MST: Manuscript)
49. William Roop. (1993) Letter to Donna Garaventa RE: ARS Project 93-17, A Proposal to Assist in the Completion of Work on the San Jose Redevelopment Agency Artifact Collections. March 25 or August 3, 1993. (058-OTH: Correspondence)