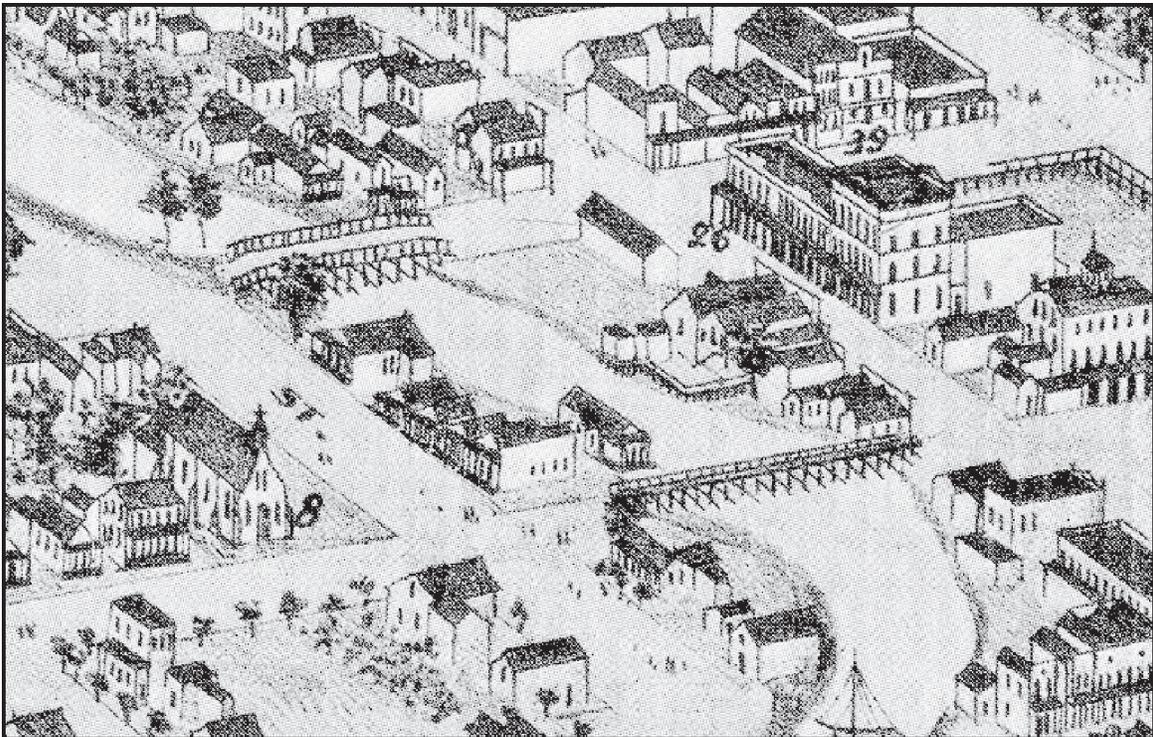


**HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
CITY CENTER CINEMAS BLOCK BOUNDED BY MINER AVENUE AND
HUNTER, EL DORADO, AND CHANNEL STREETS, STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA**



Prepared for the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Stockton

Cover: Detail of Stockton City Center Cinemas Block from the 1870 bird's-eye view (Koch 1870).

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Prepared for

The Redevelopment Agency of the City of Stockton
Stockton, California

December 2004

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors, who are responsible for the facts and accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the City of Stockton. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the summer of 2000, archaeologists from the Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, tested and excavated lots on the Stockton city block bounded by Channel, El Dorado, and Hunter streets, and Miner Avenue. The project block had been slated for the construction of a cineplex as part of the redevelopment of the Stockton downtown directed by the City of Stockton. Archaeological excavations were undertaken on the project block on behalf of the City of Stockton, in order to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). An archaeological sensitivity study and treatment plan (Costello and Marvin 1999) had been prepared that identified portions of the project block as having the potential to contain archaeological deposits eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

Fieldwork for the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project was conducted over a period of 16 days from 21 August until 9 September 2000. Intact historical archaeological deposits were identified on two lots corresponding to three ca. 1895 addresses: Lot 6 (117-123 Channel Street) and Lot 5 (118-120 Miner Avenue and 122 Miner Avenue). No prehistoric sites were identified.

A DPR 523 site form was completed (Appendix B), recording these deposits as the Stockton City Center Cinemas Site (CA-SJO-295H). The artifact collection is curated at the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, under the accession number 2003-10. This report was prepared to present the technical findings of the project. An interpretive Web site, designed for third-grade elementary-school students, was prepared to present the project's findings to a wider audience.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Many thanks to all who contributed to the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project. Particular thanks are owed to the following people for their advice and assistance:

- Kitty Walker, Janice Miller, and Thomas Truskowski, City of Stockton, provided invaluable supervision and support for the project.
- Carolyn Cook, Raeann Cycenas, and Kathy Tomura, City of Stockton, searched the City archives for documents relating to Miner Channel.
- Susan Benedetti and Kimberly D. Bowden, The Haggin Museum, Stockton, assisted in researching the project block's history and provided access to the museum's collection of historic photographs, documents, and Ralph Yardley drawings.
- Kristen Grieser, archivist for the Bank of Stockton Photo Collection, provided access to the Bank's collection of historic images.
- Sylvia Sun Minnick, Stockton, participated in an interview on Stockton's Chinese heritage for use on the project's Web site.
- Dr. Brian Chee C. Loh, L.Ac., O.M.D., of the Pacific Complementary Medicine Center, Stockton, examined Chinese medicinal items from the 117-123 Channel Street collection and provided valuable insights into their use.
- Jeannie Yang translated many of the Chinese characters written or printed on bowls, bottles, and vials found in the 117-123 Channel Street collection.

Annita Waghorn
December 2004

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

This report outlines the findings of an excavation in the summer of 2000, by archaeologists from the Anthropological Studies Center (ASC), Sonoma State University, of the city block bounded by Channel, El Dorado and Hunter streets, and Miner Avenue (the project block), Stockton, California (Figures 1 and 2). In 1999, Foothill Resources, Ltd., prepared a report called the *Stockton Waterfront Projects Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan* (RDTP) for three areas within the Stockton downtown that were proposed for redevelopment including the project block (Costello and Marvin 1999). The project block was slated for the construction of a cineplex as part of the redevelopment of the Stockton downtown directed by the City of Stockton. The RDTP had identified several lots on the project block as having the potential to contain archaeological deposits eligible for inclusion on the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The excavations by the ASC in 2000 were undertaken on behalf of the City of Stockton, in order to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This project is known as the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project (the project). Following the completion of archaeological field investigations, remaining buildings on the block were removed in preparation for the construction of the Stockton City Center Cinemas. Subsequent earthmoving activities relating to the cinema construction resulted in the destruction of remaining archaeological deposits on the block. As part of the cinema development, Channel Street between Hunter and El Dorado streets was closed off to form a pedestrian walkway.

Due to time constraints for the Stockton City Center Cinemas project, a consolidated approach to CEQA compliance was adopted, wherein identification, evaluation, and data-recovery phases were collapsed into a single operation. Fieldwork for the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project was conducted over a period of 16 days, from 21 August until 9 September 2000, by a crew ranging from 3 to 10 people, representing a total of 117 person days. The ASC field team used a backhoe to investigate five lots on the project block. Intact historic archaeological deposits were identified on two lots corresponding to three ca. 1895 addresses: Lot 6 (117-123 Channel Street), and Lot 5 (118-120 Miner Avenue and 122 Miner Avenue). The configuration of lots and lot numbers used throughout this report are those used by the Stockton City Tax Assessor's Plat books. Unless noted elsewhere, the addresses given for each lot are those used on the 1895 Sanborn map. No prehistoric sites were identified.

A large deposit of sheet refuse dating from the late 1860s to the 1930s was found on Lot 6 at 117-123 Channel Street. This was divided into Analytical Units A and B. Analytical Unit B is associated with the Sing Lee Laundry, which operated on the site from ca. 1894 to ca. 1937. The laundry's workers were primarily Chinese immigrants. This deposit also included wooden posts and a brick boiler base that are thought to be associated with the



Figure 1. Project vicinity, Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

laundry activities. Analytical Unit B was evaluated as eligible to the CRHR. Analytical Unit A consisted of nine artifact-bearing fill layers below the Chinese laundry deposit that appear to have been associated with inhabitants of Lot 6 prior to the laundry operations; they were deposited ca. 1870. No association for the analytical unit was identified, and it was found to be ineligible to the CRHR. Also on Lot 6 was one layer, probably a secondary deposition associated with the Willows Brewery Depot, located ca. 1900 at 125-131 Channel Street that was found to be builder's trench fill for a later foundation at 117-123 Channel Street. Information about this deposit is presented in this report, although the deposit was not formally evaluated.

A deposit of sheet refuse was found along the rear lot line of Lot 5, 118-120 Miner Avenue, dating from ca. 1870 to the 1910s. This deposit was divided into Analytical Units A and B. Analytical Unit A is associated with the Tretheway family's occupation of 118-120 Miner Avenue during the late 1860s and 1870s. Analytical Unit B is associated with filling episodes along Miner Channel in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Both Analytical Units A and B were found to be potentially eligible to the CRHR. A small deposit of sheet refuse was found along the rear lot line of Lot 5, 122 Miner Avenue, dating to ca. 1884. The specific household responsible for this deposit was not identified, although it is thought to have been the residents of 122 Miner Avenue. Due to its poor association, this deposit was evaluated as ineligible to the CRHR.

A DPR 523 site form was completed (Appendix B), recording these deposits as the Stockton City Center Cinemas site (CA-SJO-295H). The artifact collection is curated at the Archaeological Collections Facility, Sonoma State University, under the accession number 2003-10. This report was prepared to present the technical findings of the project. The technical and historical data, and associated discussions presented in this report have been used to develop an interpretive Web site. This Web site, although accessible to all, is designed for the third-grade elementary-school student level; it introduces archaeological methods, the project's findings, and aspects of Stockton's history to a young audience.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

The project was conducted by staff of the ASC. Principal Investigator for the project was the ASC's director, Adrian Praetzellis, Ph.D. Project management was undertaken by the ASC's operations manager, Mary Praetzellis. Field-director responsibilities were carried out by ASC staff archaeologists Jack Mc Ilroy, and Mike Meyer, M.A., as well as Adrian Praetzellis. Post-field analysis and report preparation was overseen by Annita Waghorn, M.A. Laboratory processing and cataloging were supervised by Erica Gibson, M.A. Faunal analysis was undertaken by Mike Stoyka and Chris Ward. Analysis of the site's fish bone was conducted by Peter Schulz, Ph.D. Historical research was undertaken by Elaine-Maryse Solari, J.D., M.A. The names and qualifications of all who worked on the field, laboratory, report, and Web-site components of the project are presented in Appendix A.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report presents technical data relating to archaeological deposits identified on the project block. The report includes all the information that another archaeologist would need in order to reconstruct the conduct of the investigation, to assess the accuracy of the ASC's interpretations, and to use the raw data for comparison with other sites. The report is organized into five chapters. The current chapter provides an introduction to the project and a summary of its findings. Chapter 2 gives an overview of Stockton's historical development to provide context for the discussion of the project's findings. Chapter 3 outlines the research, field investigation, and laboratory methods used on the project. Chapter 4 presents the project's technical findings, giving an overview of the historical development of the project block, followed by information, discussions on the site structure and artifact contents for each archaeological deposit together with details of their evaluation for the CRHR. Chapter 5 provides a discussion of the project's findings.

Appendix A lists the duties and qualifications of personnel employed on the project. Appendixes B through D are contained on the compact disc enclosed with this report. Appendix B contains the DPR 523 site form for the Stockton City Center Cinemas site. Appendix C is a concordance of context numbers assigned to record the stratigraphy of archaeological deposits on the project block. Appendix D is the artifact catalog, divided into sections for each of the analytical units identified on the project block.

CHAPTER 2

HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND RESEARCH DESIGN

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

(Adapted from Costello and Marvin 1999:8-34)

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Stockton is located in San Joaquin County, within California's Central Valley. The valley is bounded by the Coast Range on the west and the Sierra Nevada on the east. The area is known for its hot, humid summers and cool winters, ranging from 105° to 34° Fahrenheit. Dense fogs—locally called tule fog after the tules, or bulrushes, that grow along waterways in the area—form during the winter.

Stockton is located at the confluence of two rivers, the Calaveras and the San Joaquin. The San Joaquin River, which drains the southern half of the Central Valley and is fed by numerous rivers that cascade west from the Sierra Nevada range and its foothills. In historic times, the spring snowmelt cascading down these rivers annually inundated much of the Central Valley. Other significant watercourses that pass through Stockton include Mormon Slough, Miner Channel, and the Stockton Channel of the San Joaquin River. Given its location, the city was particularly prone to flooding. Flood control, and the resulting land and watercourse modifications, has been a major theme in the history of Stockton's development.

Prior to large-scale Euroamerican land and waterway modification, most of the land in the Stockton area and indeed much of the Central Valley would have been seasonal marshlands and sloughs, with earthen mounds rising above the marshes in some places. An overstory of valley oaks with an understory of bunchgrasses and tules would have characterized much of the landscape. John C. Fremont, in his *Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the Year 1842, and to Oregon and North California in the Years 1843-1844*, described the Central Valley as a lush land marked by massive oaks growing together in groves, and supporting large populations of deer, pronghorn, and elk that in turn supported grizzly bears (Davis-King 1998:2.9-3).

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Prehistoric and Hispanic Periods

Archaeological research indicates that the San Joaquin Valley was settled by at least 10,000 years ago. Tools belonging to the Farmington complex, dating from 7,000 – 9,000 years before present, have been recovered from CA-STA-44 on Littlejohns Creek and other local sites. Although some important contributions were made by local avocationalists from the 1890s into the 1920s, relatively little archaeological research has since been conducted into Native American occupation of the Stockton area prior to European contact.

Immediately prior to and during the period of contact with Europeans, the Stockton vicinity was occupied by the *Yatchicumne*, a Northern Valley Yokuts group whose territory was centered along the Calaveras River. Their settlements were located on low mounds that were noted by the first Spanish explorers to the area; more than 100 mounds had been occupied at some time by Native Americans within San Joaquin County, several in the vicinity of modern-day Stockton. The Pescadero Mound was located near Bethany on Union Island, the Pool Mound was located 9 miles southwest of Stockton, and the Ott Mound was located southeast of Stockton and north of French Camp Slough. Within the area of Stockton itself, the Stockton Channel Mound, or *Pasasimas* village, was located between Edison and Harrison streets. This village was probably the same one described in detail by Padre Duran in 1817.

In common with other tribes in California, contact with the Spanish settlers beginning in the mid-1700s began the dissolution of Valley Yokuts cultures. Yokuts were removed to Spain's California coastal missions. The impact of mission life, together with severe mortality rates due to diseases, decimated Indian communities. The impact of Spanish colonization and the vast rancho system of the Mexican period was compounded by the influx of people into California beginning with the Gold Rush.

European Settlement

The first Europeans in the Stockton area were a group of French-Canadian trappers, employed by the Hudson Bay Company, who settled at French Camp in 1832. This settlement was in use from 1832 until 1845 as the terminus of the Oregon Trail. One of the visitors to this camp in the fall of 1841 was Captain Charles M. Weber, who was traveling to California with the Bidwell-Bartleson Party and was impressed by the land in the San Joaquin Valley. Weber first took up residence in the Pueblo de San José, and soon after developed a partnership with William Gulnac, a naturalized Mexican citizen. In the spring of 1843, they founded a colony at Campo de los Frances (French Camp). Gulnac petitioned for a land grant in the area, and in January 1844, he was granted a large area of land that included both French Camp and the future site of Stockton. Weber later purchased the grant for \$60 from the ailing Gulnac.

Initially Weber continued to reside at Pueblo de San José, employing vaqueros to run cattle on his San Joaquin Valley grant. Keen to establish a settlement on the land, he began offering free town lots and country acreage to those who agreed to settle his proposed town site. In 1847 Weber hired Jasper O'Farrell and Walter Herron to lay out the town of Tuleburg, as Stockton was initially called. The town was focused on the head of the Stockton Channel, and on the blocks bounded by Weber Avenue, Center, Main, and Commerce streets. Houses began to spring up in 1848, and the incipient town began to develop as a stopping point for travelers between Sacramento and Pueblo de San José. The town was also increasingly supported by agriculture, as settlers—often using seeds, horses, and equipment provided by Weber—began to plant wheat on the surrounding land.

Gold Discovery and Early Development

The discovery of gold on the American River on 24 January 1848 resulted in the transformation of Stockton from small settlement to thriving commercial center. In the

years following the announcement of gold's discovery, the population of California soared, as people rushed in from every corner of the globe to seek their fortune. Weber was one of many local entrepreneurs who recognized that fortunes were to be made not in seeking gold but in supplying those who did. He settled in Stockton, as he renamed Tuleburg in 1849 in honor of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and began to heavily advertise the settlement in the San Francisco *Alta California* as the natural de-embarkation and stocking point for those on route to the southern mines. By late 1849, a steamboat was running a weekly trip through the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta between San Francisco and Stockton, and the nascent city's population had expanded to over 1,000 people. Roads led from Stockton to the goldfields of Mariposa, Sonora, and Mokelumne Hill. As a port city, Stockton quickly began to develop a commercial district that catered to the needs of travelers, and that included dry-goods stores, mining suppliers, liverys, stables, hotels and lodging houses, and restaurants and saloons.

Although the early Gold Rush-related development of Stockton was concentrated around Commodore's Levee and the head of the Stockton Channel, the town quickly outgrew the bounds of the original city map prepared by O'Farrell and Herron. In the spring of 1849, Weber commissioned a new map from Major Richard P. Hammond, who surveyed out an area measuring 16 by 18 blocks. Each block was divided into 16 lots, with 2 on the block's western and eastern frontages and 6 each along its northern and southern frontages.

Fire destroyed this city of cloth tents and wooden houses in December 1849. Stockton was rebuilt, largely with wooden structures, by the spring of 1850, giving it a greater air of substance and permanence. The population continued to grow, reaching 5,000 in 1850. The burgeoning town was incorporated in 1850 and became the county seat. Other large fires destroyed much of the city in 1850, 1851, 1856, and 1862. Following each of these fires, more and more buildings were resurrected in brick and stone, particularly those in the city's commercial district around Hunter Square and the Court House. The settlement began to acquire the infrastructure and facilities of a large city; by 1859 it was equipped with two daily newspapers, four public and four private schools, and a fire department, together with churches of at least six Christian denominations and a synagogue.

Residential development in Stockton was initially haphazard, resulting in the development of mixed neighborhoods where houses stood side by side with shops, factories, and businesses. By the mid-1860s, however, the Weber family began to sell off more of its land around the Stockton downtown, leading to the development of distinct residential neighborhoods. Koch's 1870 bird's-eye illustration of Stockton gives a detailed view of the relationship between newer residential neighborhoods, the business and administrative center along the southern side of Weber Avenue, and the mixed-commercial character of the downtown (Figure 3).

The city's program of civic improvements commenced early in its history, and by 1867 Stockton had 10 schools, 14 churches, and—not surprising, given its history of conflagrations—3 volunteer fire companies. From the mid-1880s through the 1890s, the City embarked on civic improvements that included graveling streets and the development of sewer lines that resulted in the elimination of privies and earth closets in the city.

The Development of an Industrial City and Transportation Hub

Stockton, being located in the Central Valley at the head of the Stockton Channel and within easy reach of the Sierra, was positioned to become the transportation hub of the San Joaquin Valley. Initially the city grew as the most logical staging point for cargo traveling from San Francisco to the mines. For 15 years during the 1850s and 1860s, it was the major transshipping point for goods flowing from San Francisco to the counties of Calaveras, Tuolumne, Merced, Mariposa, and Fresno. Industries and businesses related to travel and freight—including freight companies, carriage makers, blacksmiths, and warehouses—began to cluster around the head of the Stockton Channel.

The city's role as a transportation hub was also reflected in the growth of industries relating to the San Joaquin Valley's expanding agricultural sector. By the early 1870s, much of the 600 square miles of land between Stockton and Merced was planted in wheat, and by the 1880s, Stockton was the center of California's wheat production. Although the initial industrial development of the city during the 1850s had been around the head of the Stockton Channel, by the 1860s the industrial heart of the city was shifting to Weber Avenue, south of the Stockton Channel. Industries related to the processing and shipment of agricultural goods, such as wheat and woolen mills, began to line the Stockton Embarcadero, including the Sperry Flour Mill, the largest mill in the state. Other mills, including the Crown Mills, were clustered around the Embarcadero, close to the shipping and loading facilities. Nearby were the houses of workers in the grain and woolen mills. Industry in the city during the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s included the Stockton Woolen Mills and California Paper Company, in addition to iron works, foundries, tanneries, lumber mills, and numerous breweries (Figure 4). Sprinkled across the city were numerous windmills, drawing on the high water table to produce a plentiful supply of fresh water. They continued to be a prominent part of the city skyline into the 1890s, earning the sobriquet, "The Windmill City."

Stockton continued to cement its role as a Central Valley transportation hub with the arrival of the Central Pacific/Southern Pacific Railway in 1869. The Central Pacific was soon joined by other railroads as Stockton became one of the major rail centers in California. During the early 20th century, as automobiles began to assume a growing importance for freight and touring, Stockton industry and businesses adjusted. For instance, the Hotel Stockton, a five-story building on El Dorado Street in the vicinity of the project block, was built in 1910 to take advantage not only of the river traffic and nearby railroad facilities, but also included garage facilities for guests traveling by car. The result of Stockton's centrality in the transportation networks of the state was the steady growth of a vibrant and ethnically diverse community.

The Channel Street Chinese Community

The Chinese community was among the earliest groups to establish distinct ethnic enclaves within Stockton. Very early in the Gold Rush, Chinese settled the area of Channel Street between El Dorado and Hunter streets, as well as the small Bridge Place alley between El Dorado and Hunter. By 1850 there were 53 Chinese living in San Joaquin County, including traders, stewards, and cooks. These numbers increased in winter, as miners, including Chinese, took refuge from the high-country snows in valley cities such as Stockton and Sacramento. Stockton's Chinese quarter included two restaurants that

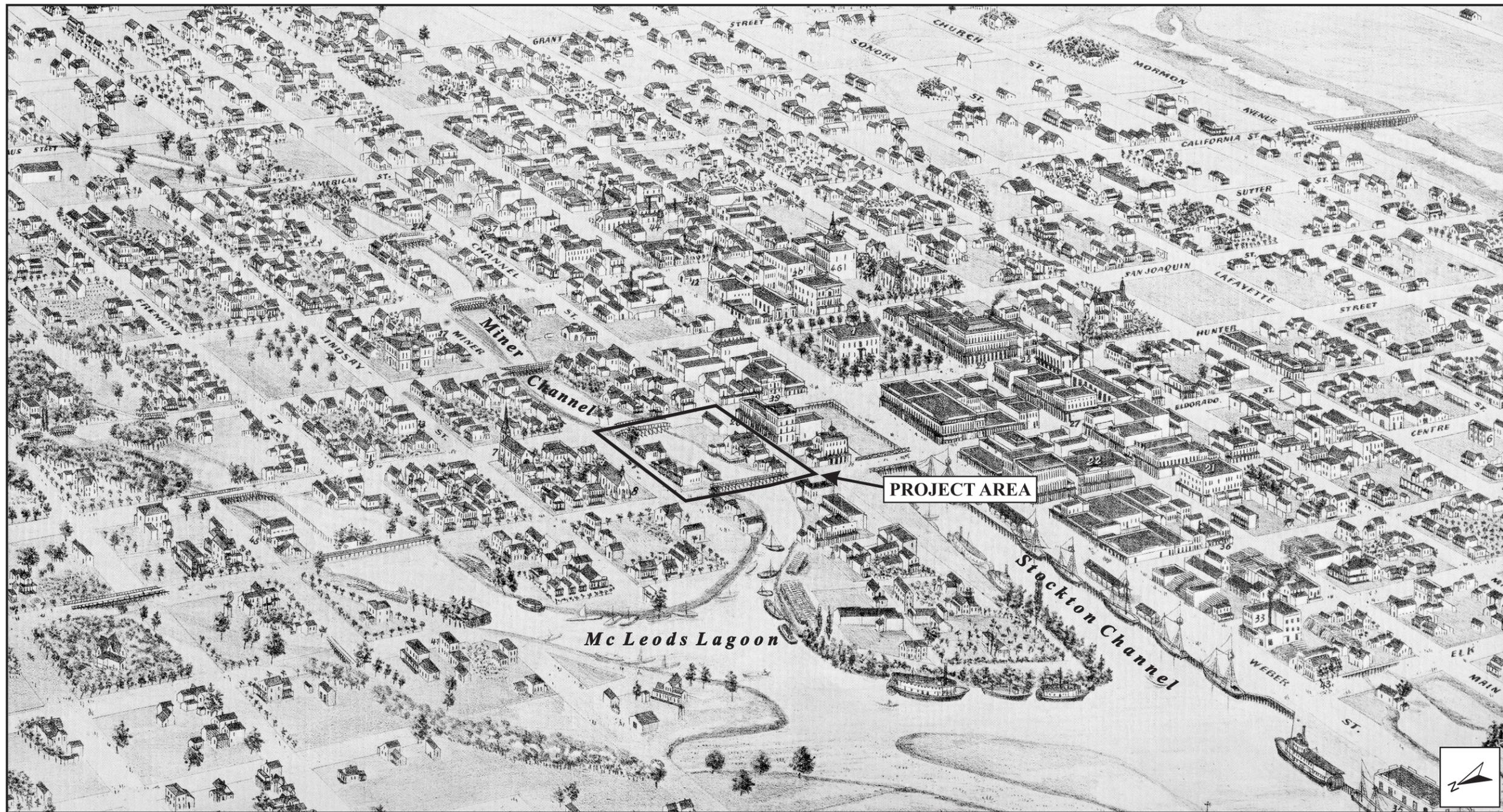


Figure 3. Portion of Koch's 1870 bird's-eye view, showing the Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

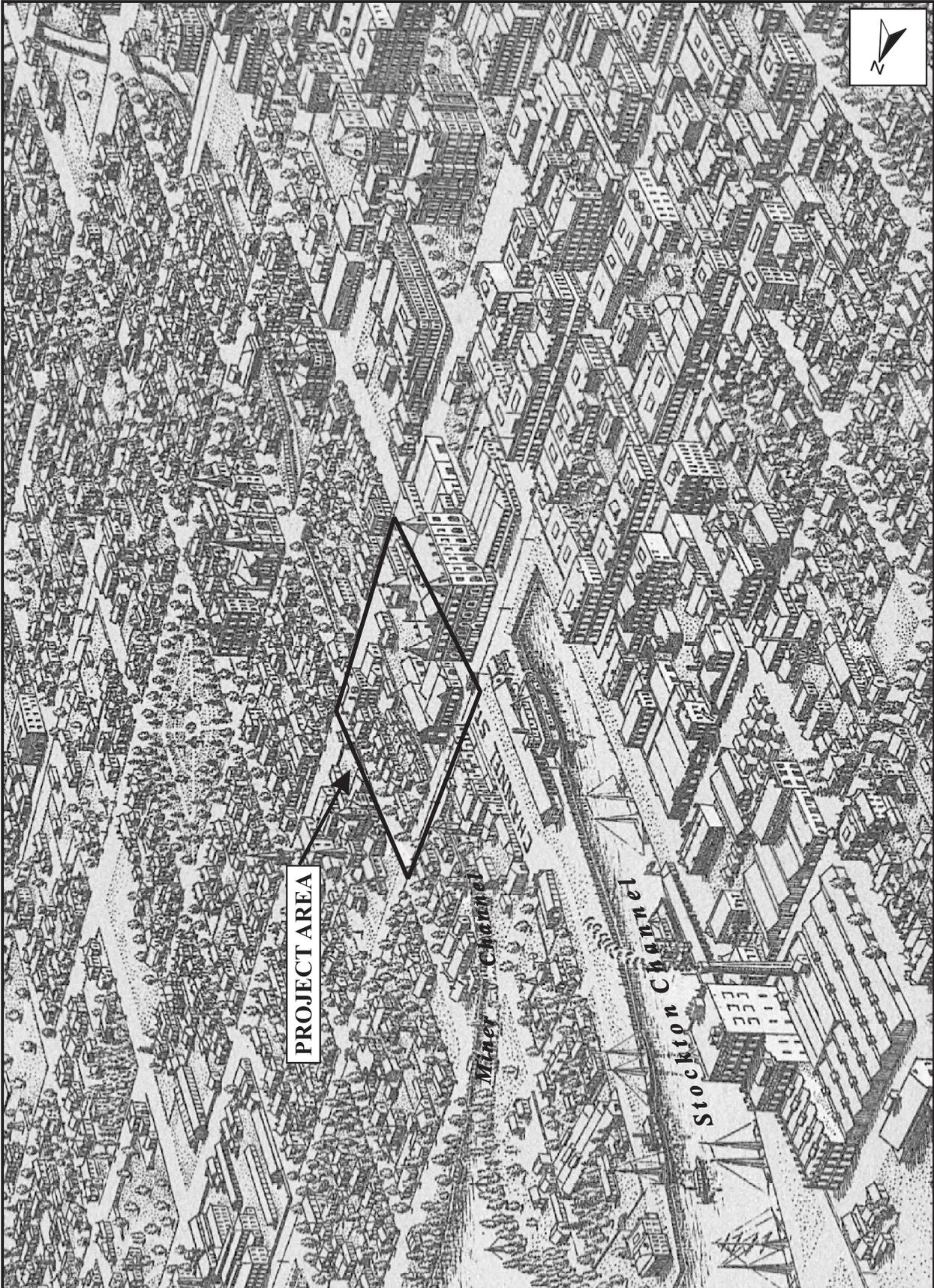


Figure 4. Portion of Mitchell's 1895 bird's-eye view of Stockton

served both white and Chinese customers, a former French hotel, small shacks, and a hotel on the corner of Hunter and Channel streets. The area became even more closely associated with Stockton's nascent Chinese community in the 1850s, when the Heungshan District Association established a temple at 120 North Hunter Street, facing Bridge Place. This modest wood-frame building quickly became the one of the foci of cultural life for Stockton's Chinese inhabitants. The wooden building was ultimately replaced by a two-story brick structure in 1882, the upper story of which continued to serve as the Heungshan temple (Figure 5; Minnick 1988:36-37, 42). This area was ethnically diverse and included natives of the U.S., England, Ireland, Italy, and Germany. German immigrants in 1856 built the Turnverein Hall on Hunter Street, just south of the Heungshan temple.

From the beginning, the activities of the Chinese community in the vicinity of the project block were harshly judged by the broader community. Objections were made concerning reportedly filthy conditions and noise from gambling and carousing. In 1854, in response to an inflammatory editorial in the *San Joaquin Republican*, a mob tried to use a fire-engine pump and water to "clean" the Chinese quarter (Minnick 1988:37).

The Channel Street Chinese community was hurt by many of the fires that frequently raged through the linen tent cities and frame buildings of early Stockton. The fire of 1862 took a heavy toll on the community, although the area was not completely destroyed by fire. Up until this time, the Channel Street Chinese community had included both the Heungshan and Sze Yup groups, although they customarily occupied different buildings. These groups were separated by geographical origin in China and by dialect; they had separate cooperative systems and engaged in a mild rivalry. Following the 1862 fire, the Sze Yup undertook to move from the Channel Street community, which was dominated by the activities surrounding the Heungshan temple, and relocate several blocks to the south, to East Washington Street (Minnick 1988:40).

In common with Chinese communities across the U.S., Stockton's Chinese residents experienced a rise in anti-Chinese feeling during the 1880s. On a national level, anti-Chinese antagonism culminated in the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which severely restricted immigration from China. Many towns and cities throughout America also attempted to enact their own restrictions and ordinances on Chinese businesses. Laundries were one of the most popular business opportunities for Chinese immigrants in the U.S., and Stockton was no exception. For instance, by 1885, Stockton had 24 laundries, 22 of which were operated by Chinese. These laundries were highly visible elements of the Chinese community, as most laundries were located outside Chinatown and catered to the broader community. During the 1880s, these laundries became the focus of anti-Chinese sentiment. The Stockton City Council attempted in 1885 to ban all Chinese laundries from the city, and relocate them to the Mormon Slough area. The ordinance was overturned by U.S. Circuit Judge Lorenzo Sawyer as unconstitutional. Local newspapers however, continued to rail against the Chinese presence.

By the 1890s Stockton's Chinese inhabitants were clustered in three distinct communities: to the south of Channel Street between Hunter and El Dorado streets, on East Washington Street between Hunter and El Dorado, and along the western bank of Mormon Slough between Butler Street and Scotts Avenue (Figure 6). During the 20th century, the East Washington Street area gradually became the center of the Chinese

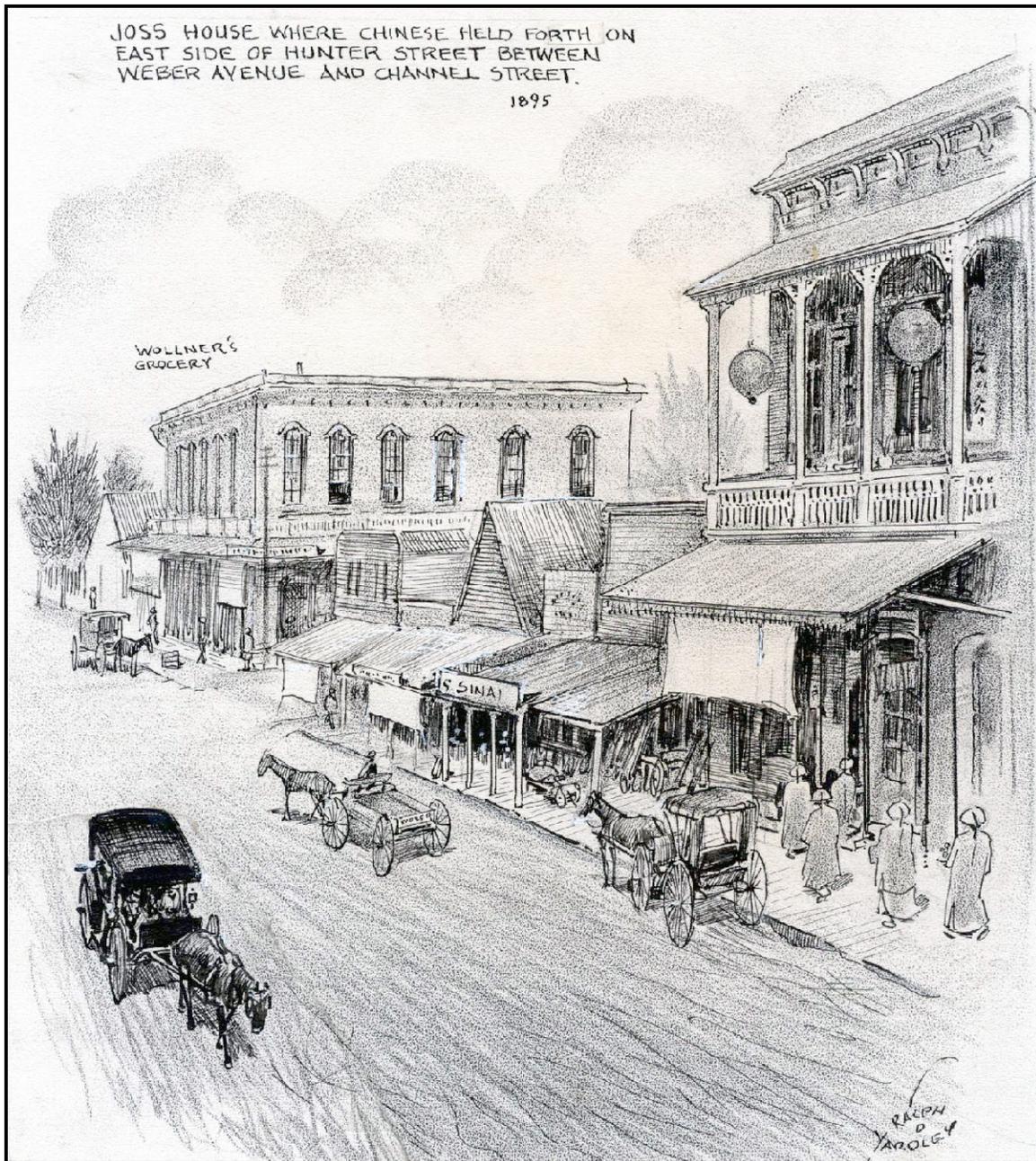


Figure 5. The 1882 Heungshan Temple, illustration by Ralph Yardley.
(Courtesy of The Haggin Museum, Stockton)

community. By 1920 only two laundries and the Heungshan temple represented the Chinese presence in the area of their former thriving community around Channel Street. In 1923 in the wake of a subsidence of tensions between the Sze Yup and the Heungshan, the Yeong Wo Association (as the Heungshan District company was known) relocated the Hunter Street temple to 134-1/2 East Washington Street. In the 1960s, the concentration of the Chinese community in the East Washington area was destroyed: Chinatown was demolished to make way for the construction of the Crosstown Freeway and redevelopment of the downtown. Although the Chinese community remains vibrant in Stockton, it is no longer concentrated within a geographically distinct Chinatown.

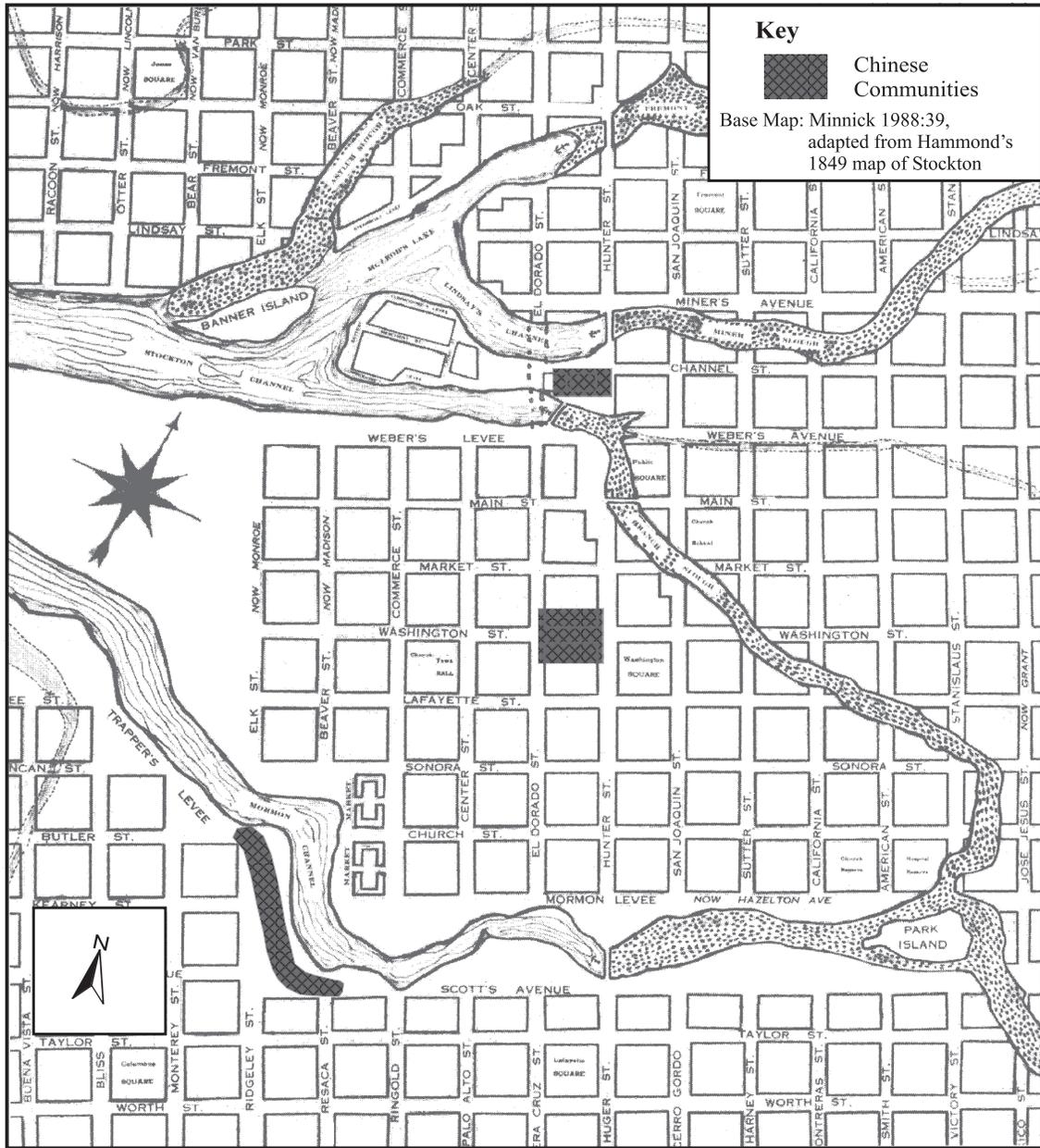


Figure 6. Location of Stockton's Chinese communities prior to the 1890s (from Minnick 1988:39)

Inner-City Decline and Redevelopment

Just as Stockton was the gateway to the southern mines in the 1850s, during the 20th century the city continued to function as a hub for the burgeoning agricultural development of the Central Valley. Stockton became a destination for people seeking work in the fields and canneries of the area. It also became one of the hubs of the road transportation and auto tourism network of the Central Valley, leading to a boom in automotive sales and repair facilities in areas of the city. Educational facilities such as the University of the Pacific, California's first chartered institution of higher education in 1851, reinforced the city's appeal to prospective residents.

During this time of growth, however, much of the downtown area of Stockton entered a period of decline and decay. Attempts to reinvigorate the area during the 1960s resulted in the demolition of the majority of the historic-period buildings within the nine blocks bordered by Weber Avenue, and Hunter, Washington, and Commerce streets, and the reconstruction of the area with modern office buildings and parking lots. Today, the area is once again undergoing redevelopment, in an attempt to bring people back into the downtown for shopping and recreation. The redevelopment of the project block for the Stockton City Center Cinemas is part of this effort at urban renewal.

RESEARCH DESIGN

(Adapted from M. Praetzellis, ed. 2004: 60-63, 71)

The project RDTP (Costello and Marvin 1999) was based on those developed for the cities of San Francisco (Praetzellis and Praetzellis, eds. 1993), Sacramento (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1993), and Oakland (Praetzellis, ed. 1994). Since its initial development, this research design has been further revised for the cities of San Francisco (Mc Ilroy and Praetzellis 1997; Praetzellis and Ziesing 1998; Van Bueren et al. 2003; Walker and Ziesing, eds. 2002; Ziesing, ed. 1998, 2000), Sacramento (Ziesing 1999), Santa Rosa (Stewart, ed. 2002), and Los Angeles (Costello et al. 1996). Archaeologists outside the ASC (in addition to Costello and Marvin 1999) have adapted the research design for other areas. As the research design is widely available, it will only be outlined here.

The research design follows a contextual approach. Contextual archaeology emphasizes the specific historical, social, and cultural contexts of behavior rather than the supposed universal influences sought by the practitioners of processual archaeology. This approach parallels the trend in the social sciences in general toward problems of “contextuality, the meaning of social life to those who enact it, and the explanation of exception and indeterminants rather than the regularities in phenomena observed” (Marcus and Fischer 1986:8). Structuralism, symbolism, critical theory, and “meaning” (Leone 1986) are stressed in interpretation. Contextualists also recognize the active role of both material culture and the archaeologist in the (re)creation of the past.

This research emphasizes something some historical archaeologists have known for years: our most effective work is often done at the small-scale, emphasizing the commonplace and bringing the lives of the disenfranchised and often poorly documented into focus. It is this very characteristic of the data—their placement in the realm of the small-scale, mundane, and personal—that puts household-level historical archaeology in a position to undermine and offer an alternative to universal interpretive models. According to theorist Matthew Johnson (1999:34), the result of processual archaeologists’ insistence on finding coherence and pattern in human history through large-scale and normative analyses is masking and homogenizing a diversity of past human experience that can only emerge through small-scale analyses. Historical archaeology, he claims, has access to “a space between often very powerful master narratives of cultural and social identity and much smaller, stranger and potentially subversive narratives of archaeological material” (Johnson 1999:34).

Guiding the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project research is a question of longstanding importance to social historians: the processes by which people from traditional, premodern cultures—both immigrant and native-born—adapted to life in an industrial society (Gutman 1977). The RDTP focuses on three main issues: modernization, Victorianism, and working-class culture, each of which has discernible archaeological correlates and relates, on various levels, to the principal research questions.

RESOURCE TYPES

The Stockton City Center Cinemas Project followed a consolidated approach to CEQA compliance, in which archaeological resources were identified and then immediately evaluated for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). For this reason it was necessary for the RDTP to identify all resource types that might conceivably be identified in the project area and require evaluation. Some rarely encountered or generally nonsignificant property types were developed in the RDTP, as much in anticipation of ineligibility as eligibility, since it could not be ruled out that extraordinary examples of a given resource type might be discovered. This was felt to be a prudent step in order to avoid having to create a framework for evaluation after fieldwork was under way, which would have been necessary if an unexpected landfill or dump had been encountered in the absence of an evaluative framework.

It is important to note that merely identifying a resource type does not, in itself, render examples of the type significant under CEQA. Once a resource is identified, it must be evaluated by the criteria and data requirements defined in the RDTP. Historical research for the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project suggested that examples of five historic-period archaeological property types might be present within the project block.

The resource types identified in the RDTP are listed below; an indication of findings is given where it helps to clarify the categories.

- 1. Domestic occupation sites.** Historical research indicated that examples of these resource types were located on all of the project block's four street frontages. All of the CRHR-eligible deposits identified during the archaeological investigations of the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project block contained a domestic occupation component.
- 2. Commercial sites.** Historical resources identified the following commercial sites on the project block: the Chinese laundries on Channel and Hunter streets, a store and a creamery on Hunter Street, livery stables, one saloon, and a hotel. The Chinese laundry on Channel Street was the only CRHR-eligible feature containing a commercial component that was identified during the archaeological investigations.
- 3. Domestic and commercial architecture.** No CRHR-eligible architectural features were discovered.

4. **Industrial sites.** Only one industrial site was identified on the project block: the Willows Brewery at 125-131 Channel Street. No archaeological features were identified on the site of the brewery, although a deposit of bottles (Context Number 381) that was probably associated with the brewery was identified in a builders' trench for 117-121 Channel Street. The feature was not evaluated for the CRHR.
5. **Landfill.** Landfill activities were suspected along Miner Channel, as historic documents suggest that the channel had undergone extensive modification during the historic period. CRHR-eligible resources related to landfill activities along Miner Channel were located at 118-120 Miner Avenue.

RESEARCH THEMES AND QUESTIONS

From the historical issues and approaches mentioned above, the archaeologists constructed research themes, along with a set of research questions associated with each theme. The interested reader is referred to the project RDTP (Costello and Marvin 1999:36-57) for the complete list of themes and associated research questions.

Due to the use of the consolidated approach, wherein archaeological features were identified, evaluated, and treated in one process, the initial goal of the questions as they were phrased in the project RDTP was to assess each feature's content and structure to determine if it qualified for evaluation. When these preliminary issues were resolved, the data requirements came into play. In the RDTP, each question was coupled with associated data requirements that were deemed essential if the features/strata being evaluated were to realize their research potential. The archaeological data requirements specified discrete features and/or layer interfaces in broad exposures. More complex questions involving comparative studies required period interfaces, composed of feature and layer interfaces connected with two or more households. Historical data requirements included historical associations for features/strata, as well as documentary exploration of the historical contexts involved. Besides stratigraphic integrity, artifact and faunal studies required sufficient variety and quantity to be reflective of the behaviors under study.

Most of the research questions in the treatment plan required finding refuse deposits with good integrity that could be associated with specific households or businesses. The deposits needed to have a sufficient quantity and variety of artifacts that were not disturbed or mixed beyond salvage by later intrusive events, such as the construction of new buildings. A simple mnemonic was found useful in assisting with the field assessment of these features: AIMS-R. Any feature showing good Association, Integrity, Materials, Stratigraphy, and relative Rarity was a candidate for review of its potential California Register eligibility. The RDTP also mentioned the public interpretive potential of remains to remind field archaeologists of the value of isolated artifacts or collections that may be used later for public outreach or developed into teaching collections for schools. This characteristic, however, did not contribute to the assessment of the resources' CRHR eligibility.

The research themes relevant to the CRHR-eligible deposits' property types are listed below. These themes are further explored in Chapter 5.

Identified Property Types and Associated Research Themes

Property Type for which Archaeological Features were Identified	Associated Research Theme
Domestic Occupation Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Behavior/Strategies • Ethnicity/Urban Subcultures • Urban Geography • Interpretive Potential
Commercial Sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Behavior/Strategies • Ethnicity/Urban Subcultures • Interpretive Potential
Landfill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Geography • Interpretive Potential

CHAPTER 3

LABORATORY AND RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH METHODS

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

As noted above, the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project employed the consolidated approach to CEQA compliance, which requires that adequate historical contextual information be available during fieldwork to enable the evaluation of the significance of an archaeological feature once it is partially excavated in the field. During fieldwork on the project block, this historical context was provided by the RDTP, which combined data from Hammond's 1849 map of Stockton, Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (1883/94, 1895, 1917, 1917/1948, 1950, 1972), Koch's 1870 bird's-eye map of Stockton, various Stockton city directories, and the City of Stockton Tax Assessment Plat maps to develop brief occupation histories for lots on the project block (see Costello and Marvin 1999:60-61, Figure 15, and Appendix B). During archaeological fieldwork in 2000, these historical contextual data were used to associate archaeological deposits with specific households and businesses.

To provide additional historical contextual data, and to pursue questions raised during postfield analysis, project historians conducted further research following the completion of fieldwork. The following archives and resources were used during postfield historical research for the project:

- Stockton Public Library (historical photographs; historical maps; Stockton newspapers; Stockton city directories, Great Registers of Voters)
- The Haggin Museum (Ralph Yardley drawings; historical photographs; historical maps; Stockton city directories; City of Stockton and San Joaquin County Tax Assessor's Plat books, Great Registers of Voters)
- Bank of Stockton Photo Collection (Ralph Yardley drawings; historical photographs)
- University of the Pacific, Holt-Atherton Pacific Center for Western Studies (historical photographs; Stockton city directories)
- City of Stockton (City Council minutes; public works records; Stockton Clerk's Office Records - ordinances)
- San Joaquin Historical Museum, Lodi (San Joaquin County Tax Assessor's Plat books)
- Bancroft Library (photographic collection)
- Sonoma County Public Library (U.S. population census schedules; Stockton city directories)

- National Archive – Pacific Region, San Bruno (Chinese partnership case files, 1894-1944)
- On-line Databases (U.S. population census schedules; Stockton city directories; Sanborn maps; bird’s-eye maps)

These resources were used to develop detailed residential and ownership histories, summarized in a documentary research table (DRT) for each lot containing archaeological deposits excavated during the 2000 fieldwork. Using these resources to determine residential histories for lots dating from the 1850s through the 1880s can be challenging. Data from different sources can be contradictory, or may contain out-of-date information. For instance, the Great Registers of Voters often continued to list people as living at the address they were at when they first registered to vote, rather than giving the current address they resided at for the year in question. Thus, in constructing occupation histories for urban lots, it is generally necessary to use multiple lines of evidence, such as federal census, city directories, Great Registers of Voters, tax assessment rolls, and tap records that record when and who first connected the lot to the city’s water system.

Historical Maps

Historical maps provided information on the development of the project block. The earliest map showing the location of the project block was the city plan prepared in 1849 by Major Richard P. Hammond at the request of Stockton’s founder, Captain Charles M. Weber (Hammond 1849). The first map to actually depict structures on the block was Augustus Koch’s 1870 “Bird’s-eye or Panoramic” of Stockton. The Koch map shows details of buildings and larger outbuildings on the project block, together with details of the configuration of Miner Channel. Several bird’s-eye maps of Stockton were published in 1895, including those by Mitchell (1895) and the Dakin Publishing Co. (1895). The latter map appears to be the less-detailed and more unreliable of the two bird’s eyes. Mitchell’s map, however, is invaluable, as its detailed depiction can be used to corroborate and illustrate developments on the project block that were also recorded on the 1895 Sanborn map. Unfortunately, the angle of Mitchell’s map obscures the view of the lots on the Channel Street side of the project block.

The Sanborn Insurance maps of 1883/94, 1895, 1917, and 1917/48 are crucial for determining the evolving land use on the project block, including the locations of outbuildings, lot boundaries, building footprints, and changes to addresses. These maps also provided important information on postdepositional activities that may have affected the survival of the block’s archaeological deposits. The Sanborn maps for 1883/94 and 1917/48 were paste-corrected. In this process the Sanborn Company issued updates of small portions of its maps to reflect new or upgraded buildings. New paste-ups were then applied to the older maps to maintain their currency, until the point when the Company issued completely new updated versions of the maps for a city or town. Sometimes it is possible to discern detail of earlier buildings under paste corrections. Other times, the pastes totally obscure the details of the earlier structures.

Photographs and Drawings

Early photographic documentation of the project block was sparse. Although numerous photographs of downtown Stockton dating from the late 19th and early 20th

centuries are available, very few of these include the project block. Those that do often include the block only on the image's periphery, providing partial indications of the appearance of buildings. With the exception of a ca. 1870s image taken across Miner Channel into the backyards of houses along the block's Miner Avenue frontage, no images were found that depicted the appearance or layout of the backyards of the project block during the period of deposition of the archaeological deposits. Several photographs, however, were found in local Stockton repositories, including The Haggin Museum and the Bank of Stockton Photo Collection, that give views of the surrounding neighborhood, particularly the condition of Miner Channel to the east and west of the project block. These photographs provide valuable contextual information for the study of the urban geography of the project block and the history of Miner Channel.

Special mention should be made of The Haggin Museum's extensive collection of drawings by Ralph Yardley, the noted Stockton illustrator during the 1920s and 1930s. Yardley made extensive drawings of Stockton that were featured in the *Stockton Record's* "Do You Remember?" series. These detailed drawings of 19th- and early-20th-century Stockton were frequently based on historical photographs. The Yardley drawings have provided valuable information about the modification of Miner Channel, the Chinese Heungshan temple on Hunter Street, the general appearance and character of downtown Stockton during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and even detailed pictures of Chinese laundry workers and their activities in a laundry on Hunter Street around the corner from the Channel Street Chinese laundry.

Government Records

Historical research concentrating on archaeological deposits was conducted as needed to associate them with specific individuals or businesses, since identifying who created an archaeological deposit is an important part of its interpretation. In order to establish these associations, the federal population census schedules for 1870, 1880, 1900, 1910, 1920, and 1930 were examined (Santa Rosa Public Library, microfilm). Addresses for enumerated individuals and families were only given in the censuses for 1880 onwards. Census information was cross-referenced against the San Joaquin County and City of Stockton Tax Assessor's Plat books in order to identify who owned and who rented a particular lot at a particular time.

Individuals identified in the censuses were then tracked using city directories to determine their period of residence at a particular address, and to gather information relating to their employment. Other sources investigated to narrow down periods of occupation, or provide additional information about an individual, family, or business were the Great Registers of Voters, death records, deed books, and newspapers.

The City of Stockton's archives provided information on improvements to Miner Channel during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and on 19th-century ordinances relating to the restrictions placed on Chinese laundries.

FIELD PROCEDURES

IDENTIFYING TEST LOCATIONS

The RDTP identified two areas on the project block, designated Test Areas A and B, as most likely to contain significant intact archaeological deposits (Figure 7). Test Area A, north of Miner Channel, encompassed the rear of Lots 1, 3, 5, and 7, while Test Area B encompassed the rear of Lots 6, 8, and 16 on Hunter and Channel streets. As noted above, the lot numbers used throughout this report are those used by the Stockton City Tax Assessor's Plat books. Unless noted elsewhere, the addresses given for each lot are those used on the 1895 Sanborn map. Test Areas A and B were those parts of the project block thought most likely to contain historic backyard deposits, sheet refuse and hollow, artifact-filled features, such as wells and privies. They were also areas that had most likely not been the location of later buildings, which would have affected the survival of archaeological deposits and, in some cases, would have resulted in high levels of soil contamination. Targeted properties known from historical research conducted for the RDTP to have existed on these lots included households along Miner Avenue on Lots 1, 3, 5 and 7, Chinese laundries on Lots 6 and 16, and a brewery on Lot 8.

Existing structures prevented access to Lots 1, and 3. Portions of Lots 5, 6, 7, and 16, as depicted by Costello and Marvin (1999: Figure 15; see Figure 7), were tested. At the commencement of fieldwork, accessible areas of Test Areas A and B were covered by asphalt parking lots.

PREFIELD RESEARCH

Before fieldwork began, a series of eight soil borings were drilled to determine whether contaminated soils existed on the project block—a possibility given its history of automotive industries, and the presence of historic-period underground fuel tanks in Hunter, El Dorado, and Channel streets. Two soil bores each were placed on the block close to Hunter and Channel streets, three near Miner Avenue and one near El Dorado Street. No significant levels of soil contamination were detected (Kloberdanz & Assoc. 2000:9, Figures 2 and 3). In addition, surveyors from the City of Stockton, using the Sanborn Company 1895 map, identified and marked the corners of those historic-period lots that fell within Test Areas A and B.

FIELD METHODS, FEATURE IDENTIFICATION, AND EVALUATION

by Michael D. Meyer

The field methods, like many of the treatment options recommended by the RDTP (Costello and Marvin 1999), were based upon procedures developed by the ASC for the Cypress Freeway Replacement Project in Oakland, California. This approach has also been used on other large urban historic archaeological projects in Los Angeles, Sacramento, and San Francisco. In this approach, archaeological testing in urban residential areas focuses on the backyards of house lots as those areas were likely to contain sheet refuse and artifact-filled features, such as privies, wells and refuse pits. In the case of the project

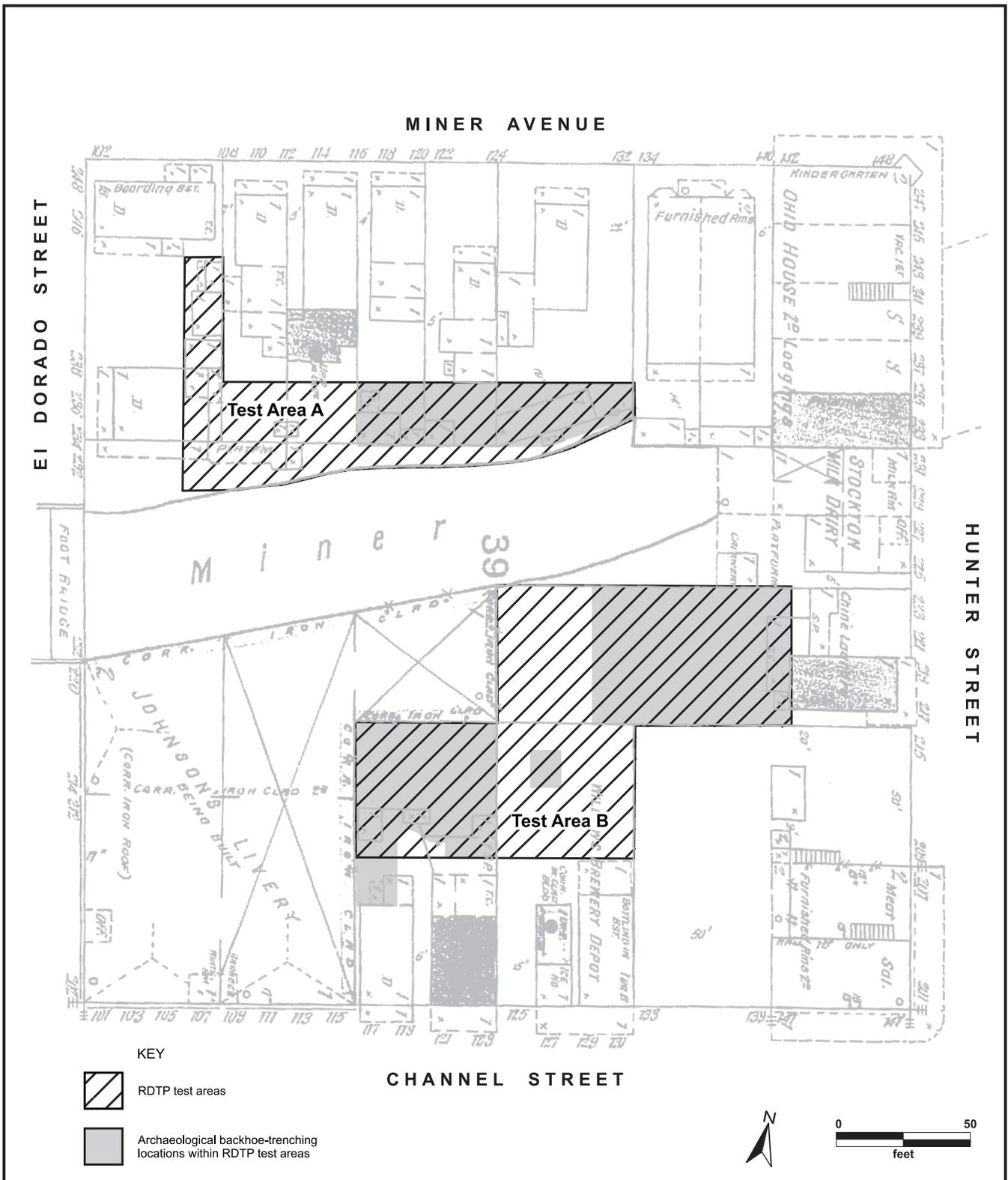


Figure 7. Stockton City Center Cinemas Block, showing RDTP Archaeological Test Areas and archaeological backhoe-trenching areas (Costello and Marvin 1999:Figure 15; Sanborn Insurance Company Map 1895)

block, discrete layers of sheet refuse were the only type of deposit identified. Deposits of sheet refuse at 118-120 Miner and at 117-123 Channel Street were both subsequently divided into two analytical units. These are groupings of layers within an archaeological feature or deposit that were created during a similar time period or by a similar process. The division of layers into analytical units is an aid to post-field analysis.

For reasons discussed above, the discovery, evaluation, and treatment of archaeological deposits on the project block were condensed into a single field operation. To locate historic deposits, later fill and disturbed historic-era ground surface layers were mechanically stripped down to intact historic surfaces (Figure 7). In some cases test trenches were excavated to identify the target refuse layers. Initial clearing was done using hydraulic backhoe-loaders with a 3-foot-wide bucket and, in some cases, an articulated loader with a 6-foot-wide bucket; all backhoe work was directed by archaeologists. This approach is far superior to discovery through monitoring of construction excavation; the latter usually results in collecting the bits from a disturbed deposit while attempting to reconstruct rather than excavate the stratigraphic context, and often results in expensive delays for the construction project.

Prior to archaeological excavation, the project block's asphalt (Context 300), gravel base (Context 301) and disturbed historic-period surface remnant (Context 305) were removed from all proposed testing locations by backhoe. On Lot 5, Miner Avenue, an early 20th-century concrete floor (Context 302) was also removed. Once cleared of these layers, it was apparent that several lots had perimeter concrete foundations dating from the 20th century (Context 303 on Lot 5, 118-122 Miner Avenue, and Context 333 on Lot 6, 117-123 Channel Street). After the lots had been cleared and historic surfaces exposed, historic-period lot lines were laid out over the surface. Lots with intact archaeological deposits were then cleared by hand, using shovels and trowels to better define deposit boundaries. The identified archaeological deposits were then individually tested, photographed, and drawn.

Backhoe excavation of the Chinese laundry on Hunter Street (Lot 16) found that the area had been severely impacted by later building, and that no intact archaeological deposits remained. Consequently, the area was abandoned and later used for wet-screening. Backhoe excavations on Lot 7, the site of a 19th century dwelling, found no intact archaeological deposits. A test trench dug using a backhoe within Lot 8, 125-131 Channel Street, on the site of a ca. 1900 brewery, revealed that this deposit had been disturbed by later construction activities, and the area was also abandoned. A deposit of bottles (Context 381) associated with the brewery was found next door in the builders' trench for the 20th-century concrete footing on the Channel Street Chinese Laundry (Lot 6). Existing buildings prevented access to lots 1 and 3.

Identified features and deposits are typically tested by stratigraphic hand excavation of half of the deposit. In the case of the sheet-refuse deposits identified on the project block, trenches were cut by hand or by backhoe to allow for further definition of the deposit (Figure 8). At the Sing Lee Laundry on Channel Street, the lot was cleared down to the historic ground surface by backhoe. The remaining intact deposit was cross-sectioned north-south (Trench 1) and east-west (Trench 2) by backhoe in order to allow for clearer visual assessment of the deposit. An extension to Trench 1 was then cut by hand in order to provide a controlled sample.



Figure 8. Field crew collage, Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

Every stratigraphic unit was given a context number and recorded using the Harris Matrix (Harris 1979; Harris et al. 1993). Cuts were given context numbers 1-299, and layers were given context numbers 300-499 (Appendix C - Concordance). Information regarding each cut, and each deposit or layer, was entered onto context record sheets (see Figures 9 and 10). The context sheet for this project is adapted from a form developed by the Museum of London's Department of Urban Archaeology (Schofield, ed. 1980). The ASC redesigned the sheet to reflect the archaeological properties and conditions likely to be encountered on a 19th-century California historic archaeological site. All excavated soils were passed through 1/4-inch mesh. If small artifacts (such as fish bone) were noted, 1/8-inch or 1/16-inch mesh was used. Soil samples were taken of sample contexts. All cross sections of important tested deposits were drawn and photographed. The recovered artifacts were laid out in screens and marked items were dated from the field-library references. The field director then evaluated the apparent research potential of the feature. Archaeological deposits are generally evaluated for the CRHR based on their ability to address important research questions identified in the project's RDTP.

In order to be judged in the field as a candidate for review of its potential CRHR eligibility an archaeological deposit should have certain attributes: (1) high quantity of artifacts, (2) archaeological integrity, (3) variety of types of artifacts, and (4) good association with historical individuals, households, businesses or institutions. When a deposit was found that possessed these attributes, it was excavated to the extent allowable by the time constraints of the project, and packed for shipment to the lab for further study and evaluation.

Conducting evaluations of potential CRHR-eligibility in the field requires that detailed information on the lot's previous occupants be available to field staff during fieldwork. In the case of the Stockton project, the level of research provided in the RDTP was limited to that required to identify the former occupants of the block and those project block lots most likely to yield intact archaeological deposits. Full research for each lot prior to excavation would have been cost-prohibitive. In cases where there was inadequate information to determine potential eligibility to the CRHR in the field, materials were sent to the lab for further study, with the feature reevaluated after additional research. In the case of the Lot 6, 117-123 Channel Street, Analytical Unit B – the Sing Lee Chinese Laundry deposit—the structure of the deposit, the variety and richness of its artifact content, and its clear historical association easily allowed it to be evaluated as potentially eligible to the CRHR. Determining the structure and relationship of the deposits found on Lot 5 on Miner Avenue was more complicated due to the history of modification of Miner Channel and the related construction of multiple retaining walls along the channel bank. The eligibility of Analytical Unit A of 121-123 Channel Street was also unclear because of the lack of occupation records for Lot 6 prior to the 1890s. It was thus more efficient to excavate these deposits and continue the historical research and analysis of artifacts back at the lab rather than attempt a final evaluation in the field. Following the completion of fieldwork, further artifact and historical research was directed towards answering specific questions about the fill episodes evident within the Lot 5 deposits and the early occupation of Lot 6. Subsequent historical research located historic photos and drawings that provided valuable information about the historic appearance of the channel bank and allowed for more accurate interpretation of the Miner Avenue fill episodes.

STOCKTON WATERFRONT

ARCHAEOLOGY

Site 1	Block 70 2/3	Type Post Cut	In Privy / Well / Pit	TPQ	Context 8
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1895 Sanborn Address **118-120 E. Miner**

① CONTEXT DESCRIPTION Color: Composition: Inclusions: Thickness & extent: Compaction: Other comments: Arbitrary Y/N Reason: Method trowel/pick/shovel/nx	② CUT DESCRIPTION Plan shape: <i>elliptical</i> Size: <i>8-10 inches</i> Depth: <i>12 inches</i> Sides: <i>sloped</i> Lining type: <i>none</i> Siltation? Y/N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Half ex <input type="checkbox"/> Full ex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not excavated <input type="checkbox"/>
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③ MATRIX

<input type="checkbox"/>					
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THIS CONTEXT IS **8**

<input type="checkbox"/>					
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⑥ MISCELLANEOUS

Screened: 1/4 1/8
 wet not

Samples: none
 privy float
 seed pollen

other:

④ CONTEXT ID

pit
 privy
 well
 trench
 pit fill
 privy fill
 well fill
 trench fill
 post
 postmold
 wood lining
 BTF
 wall
 floor
 sheet refuse
 1906 fire
 1906 demo
 landfill
 prehistoric
 original ground
 other:

⑤ ARTIFACTS

Ceramics
 WIE
 porcelain
 Asian
 decal (1880s)
 earthenware
 stoneware

Glass
 bottles
 crown top (1892)
 discolored amethyst (1880-1915 ca)
 lamp glass
 flat glass

Metal
 tools
 cut nails
 wire nails

Misc:
 Maker's marks listed on back No marks
 Field discards:

Quantity (H, M, L, N)	C	G	F/E	A

Faunal/Eco
 mammal
 bird
 fish
 marine shell
 seeds
 egg shell

Other
 toys
 leather
 textiles
 buttons
 clay pipe
 sewer pipe
 architectural

Industrial
 tools
 slag

NO ARTIFACTS

Prehistoric other: lithic shell bone

⑦ YOUR INTERPRETATION—how was this context formed?

Disturbed: Y/N
 bioturbation
 pot hunted
 other:

Photos (roll # only)

Section # S

Plan # P

Excavator: *Stoyka/Hosner*

Date: *9/7* 2000

Checked by:
 Date: 2000

Video Counter #
 Name:
 Date: 2000

⑦ YOUR INTERPRETATION—how was this context formed?

Due to time constraints, this context was removed (excavated) very quickly. The post cut was made through TX 326, however, it did not cut into 385. The cut appeared conical. The post, TX 374, rested against the N. wall of the cut.

(continued on back)

Context same as:

Possible association: *374, 375*

⑧ Context kept **Discarded**
 Reason:

Anthropological Studies Center

enthsit.p65

Figure 9. Example of cut context sheet used for archaeological excavations at the Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

STOCKTON WATERFRONT				ARCHAEOLOGY			
Site 1	Block 70 2/3	Type Layer	In Privy / Well / Pit Trench 4	TPQ	Context 309		
1895 Sanborn Address 118-120 Miner							
① CONTEXT DESCRIPTION			② CUT DESCRIPTION				
Color: md greyish brown			Plan shape:				
Composition: fine-md silty sand			Size:				
Inclusions:			Depth:				
Thickness & extent: max 4-5 1/2" to north, fades out to nothing to south			Sides:				
Compaction: semi-compact			Lining type:				
Other comments:			Siltation? Y/N				
Arbitrary Y/N Reason: Natural Contours			Half ex <input type="checkbox"/> Full ex <input type="checkbox"/>				
Method: crowl/pick/shovel/nx			Not excavated <input type="checkbox"/>				
③ MATRIX			⑥ MISCELLANEOUS		Fills		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center;">308</div> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">THIS CONTEXT IS 309</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px;"></div> </div>			Screened: 1/4 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1/8 <input type="checkbox"/> wet <input type="checkbox"/> not <input type="checkbox"/>				
			Samples: none <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> privy <input type="checkbox"/> float <input type="checkbox"/> seed <input type="checkbox"/> pollen <input type="checkbox"/>				
			other:				
④ CONTEXT ID			⑤ ARTIFACTS				
pit <input type="checkbox"/> privy <input type="checkbox"/> well <input type="checkbox"/> trench <input type="checkbox"/> pit fill <input type="checkbox"/> ? privy fill <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> well fill <input type="checkbox"/> trench fill <input type="checkbox"/> post <input type="checkbox"/> postmold <input type="checkbox"/> wood lining <input type="checkbox"/> BTF <input type="checkbox"/> wall <input type="checkbox"/> floor <input type="checkbox"/> sheet refuse <input type="checkbox"/> 1906 fire <input type="checkbox"/> 1906 demo <input type="checkbox"/> landfill <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> original ground <input type="checkbox"/> other:			Ceramics WIE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> porcelain <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Asian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> decal (1880s) <input type="checkbox"/> earthenware <input type="checkbox"/> stoneware <input type="checkbox"/> Glass bottles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> crown top (1892) <input type="checkbox"/> discolored amethyst (1880-1915 ca) <input type="checkbox"/> lamp glass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flat glass <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal tools <input type="checkbox"/> cut nails <input type="checkbox"/> wire nails <input type="checkbox"/> Misc: Maker's marks listed on back <input type="checkbox"/> Field discards:		Faunal/Eco mammal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bird <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fish <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> marine shell <input type="checkbox"/> seeds <input type="checkbox"/> egg shell <input type="checkbox"/> Other toys <input type="checkbox"/> leather <input type="checkbox"/> textiles <input type="checkbox"/> buttons <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clay pipe <input type="checkbox"/> sewer pipe <input type="checkbox"/> architectural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial tools <input type="checkbox"/> slag <input type="checkbox"/> NO ARTIFACTS <input type="checkbox"/> No marks <input type="checkbox"/>		
			Prehistoric lithic <input type="checkbox"/> shell <input type="checkbox"/> bone <input type="checkbox"/> other:				
			Section # S Plan # P Excavator: Stopka Date: 8/25+26 2000 Checked by: Date: 2000 Video <input type="checkbox"/> Counter # Name: Date: 2000				
			Disturbed: Y / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bioturbation <input type="checkbox"/> pot hunted <input type="checkbox"/> other: Photos (roll # only) Section # S Plan # P Excavator: Stopka Date: 8/25+26 2000 Checked by: Date: 2000 Video <input type="checkbox"/> Counter # Name: Date: 2000				
			Disturbed: Y / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> bioturbation <input type="checkbox"/> pot hunted <input type="checkbox"/> other: Photos (roll # only) Section # S Plan # P Excavator: Stopka Date: 8/25+26 2000 Checked by: Date: 2000 Video <input type="checkbox"/> Counter # Name: Date: 2000				
⑦ YOUR INTERPRETATION—how was this context formed?					REVS.		
event. First layer that may be separated from RIF for building to south layer about an apparent vertical cut and associated wood lining to the north. Distinct boundaries between this and layers above and below. A narrow wedge of sterile sand with some clay also blankets this layer for about 1 ft on the north side (see section). Cluster of whole bottles in NE corner. (continued on back <input type="checkbox"/>)							
Context same as:			⑧ Context kept <input type="checkbox"/> Discarded <input type="checkbox"/>				
Possible association:			Reason:				
Anthropological Studies Center							

Figure 10. Example of fill context sheet used for archaeological excavations at the Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

LABORATORY METHODS

The laboratory methods for the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project were developed for use on late-19th- to early-20th-century stratified urban deposits. The sections below describe the methods used to process and catalog the collections. The ASC has been using these methods for over a decade on dozens of sites, resulting in a suite of archaeological databases that are truly comparative.

All artifacts and other recovered cultural materials remain the property of City of Stockton; the collection will be permanently curated at the Archaeological Collections Facility at Sonoma State University, under the accession number 2003-10. In addition to the artifacts and the faunal and floral remains, the facility will also archive copies of the field notes and drawings and the final report.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

For each context (numbered field stratum) from a potential CRHR-eligible feature, all recovered materials were taken to the laboratory facilities of the ASC where they were cleaned, sorted by material type, permanently labeled with a number, and cataloged. A provenience-based numbering system that includes two elements was used: the main catalog number represents the context, or layer, from which the artifact was recovered, while the subcatalog number is an assigned sequential number, beginning with 1 for each artifact or lot (group of like artifacts) within a context.

Once labeled, the artifacts were grouped by feature and cataloged. As each material class (ceramic, glass, metal, and other) was laid out, artifacts were first crossmended within contexts and then throughout the feature. Information on crossmends between contexts and analytical units was subsequently used, in conjunction with stratigraphic data, to interpret the history of the deposit. Ceramics were grouped by fabric and then sorted by form, function, and decoration. Makers' marks and identifiable patterns were researched to ascertain origin and date range.

Glass artifacts were initially sorted by color and then by form: tableware/serving/drinking use, bottles, or windowpane. Tableware/serving/drinking items were cataloged by color, form, function, and decoration. Bottles were cataloged by color and function, where bottle shape, finish type, or embossment was used to determine original bottle contents. Temporally diagnostic manufacturing techniques were noted where applicable. Embossed and marked items were researched to identify manufacturer, contents, origin, and date range. Window glass was counted, weighed, and discarded.

Metal artifacts were identified by material and function. Complete nails were counted and measured, while fragments were sorted, nail heads counted, and the lot weighed before being discarded. Marked items were researched, identified, and dated where possible. Nondiagnostic items were counted, weighed, and discarded. Other artifacts—such as buttons, slate pencils, tobacco pipes, and game pieces—were identified by material and function. Marked items were researched to identify manufacturer, origin, and date.

Once the collection was processed, photography began. Artifacts from each analytical unit were laid out and photographed as a group, and close-up vignettes were taken of selected artifact groupings. Both were photographed using 35-mm black-and-white-print and color-slide film.

FUNCTIONAL CATEGORIES

The artifacts are presented in the artifact catalogs and summary tables according to a general functional classification based on Stanley South's (1977) categories, which have been modified and expanded for use with mid-19th- to early-20th-century sites in the western United States. The materials are separated into broad group divisions (e.g., Personal) and then further split into category (e.g., Grooming/Health) and description (e.g., hard-rubber comb). For the purposes of analytical research and intrasite comparison, the category is the most versatile level, allowing a comprehensive range of functions while maintaining a manageable aggregate of groupings.

Most group and category names have been used by the ASC for nearly two decades, while some have been slightly altered over time. A new label, Social Drugs, was chosen to replace Indulgences—an outmoded and somewhat ambiguous term. A group division of Laundry was created for the Stockton City Center Cinemas Project to allow for the easy identification of artifacts that were thought to relate to commercial washing activities at the laundry that occupied the lot at 117-123 Channel Street for many years. For instance, as buttons were found in such large numbers, they were classified as relating to the laundry rather than being derived from the personal clothing of the lot's inhabitants. In addition, several bitters bottles were identified that had been reused to store liquid bluing dye. In these cases, such bottles were classified under Laundry rather than Health and Grooming.

MINIMUM NUMBER OF ITEMS (MNI)

When artifacts are quantified in a standard analytical manner, they can be used for intrasite and intersite comparison and analysis. MNIs are the minimum number of individual items (not the number of fragments) represented in an artifact collection (e.g., a bottle broken into 10 fragments is still only 1 item). The kind of artifact-dense deposits encountered on the project lend themselves particularly well to determining item counts, as so many objects were discarded intact.

After crossmending was completed, the artifacts were cataloged and the MNI was determined. Each intact object (e.g., complete unbroken bottle) received an MNI of 1. Items that crossmended and were reconstructable, with no missing pieces, were also given an MNI of 1. The remaining artifacts were carefully studied to ascertain whether non-crossmending items could be from the same item. For example, saucer rim sherds that did not physically mend but were of the same material, curvature, thickness, glaze, and decoration were considered associated and an MNI of 1 was given to the lot. Similarly, fragments representing unique decorative patterns or forms would each be given an MNI of 1. When it was determined that items conceivably could be from the same object, an MNI of 1 was assigned to the group. All items with markers' marks that could not be

Artifact Classifications

Group	Category	Description (examples)
<i>Activities</i>	Advertising	pins, signs
	Animal Husbandry	horseshoes
	Collecting	stalactites, coral
	Commerce	coins, banks, scale pans
	Communication	mailboxes
	Entertainment	music (e.g., harmonicas)
	Firearms	guns, ammunition
	Games	checker pieces, dominos
	License	badges
	Painting	paint brushes, paint cans
	Pets	bird feeders, dog collars
	Photography	film, cameras
	Reading	newspapers, books
	Religious	crosses, pendants, pins
	Tools	axes, files, folding rulers
	Transportation	carriage parts, harness parts
	Writing	pens, pencils, ink bottles
<i>Domestic</i>	Clothing/Footwear	needles, bluing balls, shoe polish bottles
	Maintenance	
	Food Prep/ Consumption	kitchen (e.g., baking pans, skillets), serving (e.g., platters, teapots), tableware (e.g., plates, forks), drinking vessels (e.g., tumblers, stemware, cups)
	Food/Food Storage	canning jars, crocks, retail food containers (e.g., pickle bottles, Worcestershire sauce bottles)
	Furnishings	furniture, flower pots, vases, pictures
Heating/Lighting	lamps and chimneys, light bulbs, candle holders	
<i>Indefinite Use</i>	-	identified items with more than one potential original use
	Misc. Beads	beads with more than one potential original use
	Misc. Closures	closures associated with contents of indefinite use
	Misc. Containers	bottles, jars, and cans with unidentified contents
	Misc. Fasteners	grommets, rivets, nuts, tack
	Misc. Metal Items	hardware metal artifacts (e.g., wire, sheet metal) items with more than one potential original use (e.g., bells)
<i>Industrial</i>	Machinery	spark plugs, gears
<i>Laundry</i>	Advertising	pins, buttons
	Clothing	buttons, buckles, hooks and eyes, rivets, cuff links
	Clothing	safety pins, straight pins, bluing bottles, clothespins
	Maintenance	
	Hardware	boiler grates, irons
<i>Personal</i>	Accoutrements	purses, eyeglasses, jewelry
	Clothing	garments, buttons, clothing buckles
	Footwear	shoes, shoe eyelets
	Grooming/Health	toiletry items (e.g., perfume bottles, brushes, chamber pots), medicine bottles (e.g., patent/ proprietary, pharmacy, bitters, vials), syringes
	Social Drugs	retail alcoholic-beverage containers and closures (e.g., wine, beer, champagne, distilled beverages), spittoons, pipes, opium lamps
	Toys	dolls, tea sets, marbles

Artifact Classifications (*continued*)

Group	Category	Description (examples)
<i>Structural</i>	Electrical	connectors, clamps, insulators
	Hardware	hinges, brackets, nails
	Materials	window glass, brick
<i>Undefined Use</i>	-	unidentified items (e.g., melted glass, amorphous metal), slag, coal

associated with other items in the feature received an MNI count. Unmarked/nondiagnostic fragments that conceivably could be associated with marked/diagnostic items did not receive an MNI. Artifact fragments that exhibited form, color, material, or function unique to an analytical unit were assigned an MNI of 1 (e.g., a single cobalt-blue glass bottle-body fragment where there was no other cobalt-blue glass in the analytical unit).

Artifacts that always would have been used together also received a MNI of 1 (e.g., teapot and lid; lid with drainer and dish of a soap-dish drainer). Using this criterion, objects of different materials could be combined and given an MNI of 1 (e.g., a glass nursing bottle with its associated ceramic cap, a glass beer bottle and its associated ferrous crown cap). Items that are often considered a set but not always used or even purchased together, such as a cup and saucer or a washbasin and pitcher, were each given a separate MNI. Shoes were given MNIs based on pairs (e.g., 3 shoes of the same size, 2 left and 1 right, were given an MNI of 2); shoe-related paraphernalia, such as eyelets, were not given an MNI when located in contexts with shoes. Since eyelets were used with items other than shoes, they were each given an MNI when not found in a context with shoes. Similarly, individual buttons were given MNIs, as it was not feasible to assign button counts to separate items of clothing. Another artifact type for which it is difficult to determine MNI counts is beads: for example, a single lamp whimsy could contain hundreds of beads of various styles and colors. When a function could not be determined, each bead received an MNI of 1.

Building material was sampled in the field and, unless marked or of architectural interest, was not brought back for cataloging. Nails were also sampled in the field. Without knowing the original window size, it is difficult to establish an MNI for window glass; therefore, fragments were counted but not assigned an MNI. Finally, amorphous items (e.g., melted glass, rusted metal lumps) were not assigned MNIs. The proportion of Undefined items varies due to differential preservation within features; since they cannot be identified, they were not given MNI counts.

DATING METHODS

All artifacts were studied to determine if they were temporally diagnostic. When present, ceramic makers' marks were noted and researched to ascertain manufacturer's dates of operation; named decorative patterns were also investigated and dated where possible. Where relevant, decorative techniques with known dates of production were noted (e.g., decalomania became popular in the 1890s). As a result of the McKinley Tariff Act in 1891, all foreign-made items, including ceramics, were required to bear the name of the country of origin. Marks without country of origin must date before this act and

were assigned an end date of 1891 or earlier. Ceramic Registry marks—assigned to ceramic patterns and shapes that were registered with the Patent Office in London—functioned as a form of patent protection and were good for a period of three years from date of issue. For dating purposes, when a Registry mark was present on a ceramic artifact, the date range assigned was three years from the date of Registry mark issue. Thus a Registry mark of August 22, 1856, would have a date range of 22 August 1856-1859. When makers' mark end dates were later than the date that the lot address was open for deposition, the date of lot closure was used as the end date. For example, if an item with a ceramic mark utilized between 1885 and 1946 was found in a feature on a lot that was paved over in 1938, the date range would be 1885-1938.

Glass artifacts with embossments and/or makers' marks were noted and researched to determine place of origin, contents, and production date ranges. Date ranges were based on when the company was formed, when it changed ownership or moved to a new address as listed in the embossment, and when the product was patented. By using both the bottle manufacturer and the bottle contents manufacturer, date ranges were refined. Temporally diagnostic manufacturing techniques were also used for dating. For instance, the crown cap was introduced in 1892; if a bottle company was in business from 1880 through 1920 and the bottle had a crown finish, a beginning date of 1892 would be assigned. Pressed-glass patterns were studied and identified where possible. Occasionally patterns could be dated or assigned a probable manufacturer. Finally, some glass items retain patent dates (e.g., glass illuminators), which were recorded.

ARTIFACT TABLES

The artifacts from each analytical unit (either a single context or a group of related contexts) are described in several types of tables that focus on different descriptive attributes, such as function, decoration, and dating information, while specific functional types are presented in their own tables where appropriate. Some artifact types—such as building material, window glass, buttons, beads, and amorphous items—are not included in the artifact group summary tables, although they are mentioned in the MNI section. These types of items may help understand the circumstances of deposition, but are often otherwise meaningless and tend to skew comparisons between deposits. Likewise, each food-refuse subdivision (seeds, shell, and bones) is summarized in its own individual table. Inclusion of counts from even relatively small assemblages of these remains can potentially multiply total counts manifold, reducing all other artifact types to a small percentage of the total. Further, the presence or absence of small ecofacts, such as fish bone or seeds, can be a function of differing preservation or varied sampling strategies among features, greatly reducing the comparative research value of this information.

FOOD-REFUSE ANALYSIS: FAUNAL REMAINS

The methods used for processing and analyzing faunal material from the project were developed from those used on the Cypress Archaeological Project. Both were based on the BABAS system (Bone and Butchering Analysis System) developed by Sherri Gust (2001). The technology has been improved in the form of new and more useful software

standards, while the specific recording methods also evolved, with changes in the measuring, quantifying, and application of meat data. The development of the system resulted in a change in both the appearance and content of the faunal tables and worksheets from those used originally on the Cypress Project. Detailed below are the methods of identification and analysis.

Two of the primary goals of the analyses were the calculation of meat weight and the determination of the price range of the meat cuts represented. Arriving at these determinations, which became the basis for the meat-weight analysis system, required a great deal of research. The source material needed to quantify meat type and retail cut was assembled by Sherri Gust from United States Department of Agriculture diagrams (e.g., Anonymous 1929b; Dowell and Bjorka 1941; Edinger 1933; Hall 1912; U.S. Agriculture Adjustment Administration [USAAA] 1940), supplemented by information from analysis of butchering patterns. Weights of wholesale and retail cuts of major meat animals were obtained from a variety of sources (Anonymous 1929b; Ashbrook 1955; Dowell and Bjorka 1941; Edinger 1933; Hall 1912; USAAA 1940).

Other information had to be acquired on a project-specific basis, including regional and temporal factors that must be taken into account when ranking meat weights by price. In this case, prices were obtained from 19th-century Oakland and San Francisco butchers. Sherri Gust garnered the information from numerous Oakland repositories and local newspapers for the late 19th century. Based on this information, various retail cuts from each major meat animal were ranked High, Moderate, and Low.

For animals that were usually purchased whole, such as small mammals and birds, meat weights were calculated as the mean number of individuals (MNI) multiplied by the net quantity of usable meat for the particular species. These values were obtained from a variety of sources (Eschmeyer and Herald 1983; White 1953). Meat weights for these animals and for the major meat animals are estimates only, based on market-weight averages for the meat type and retail cut.

The faunal specimens were received by the faunal lab in clean condition, labeled and sorted by context. Items that could not be labeled because of small size or poor condition were contained in bags labeled with the appropriate provenience information. All faunal materials were processed by analytical unit number. As a statistical standard, 100 was chosen as the minimum number of identifiable specimens required for analysis. In the first step of the process, all the labeled faunal material was removed from its packaging and spread out on a table. The initial sort involved grouping by general animal categories (avian elements, small and very small mammal, medium and large mammal, fish, shellfish). The medium to large dietary animals (cow, sheep, pig, and occasionally cervid) were further divided by element during the first sort. All fish remains were separated from the collection at this time and rough-sorted.

Information on provenience (analytical unit and address), taxon (cow, sheep, etc.), element (humerus, femur, rib, etc.), portion (part of an element), side, epiphyseal-fusion status (degree of bone-suture closure, to determine age at death), butchering cuts, tool marks (saw, knife, ax, etc.), taphonomic factors (burning, weathering, and gnawing), and cultural modification (shaping, polishing, etc.) were recorded for each specimen within the computerized BABAS data-entry form. In addition, specifics on meat type (beef,

mutton, pork, etc.), retail cut (porterhouse, sirloin, brisket, etc.), and chunk (cuts appropriate for roasts, steaks, soups and stews, or indeterminate) and steak equivalents were recorded. The MNI was determined during the hands-on identification and data-entry process. The MNI is based on the number of a particular element or portion of an element, by side, while taking the age and size of the specimen into consideration. The comparative collections of the ASC and the California Academy of the Sciences, Department of Ornithology and Mammology in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, were used for identification. Whenever possible, identifications were made to at least class or family level. None of the specimens was weighed.

Once all the bone from a given analytical unit had been identified and all pertinent data had been entered, the number of identified specimens (NISP) was calculated, and taphonomic data, butchering information, actual meat weights, and price distribution were recorded. Access database software was used to provide the data-entry form and the database environment. This program is merely a means to an end: to generate the numbers needed to plug into a meat-weight worksheet.

In order to accurately assess the portions of meat being consumed and their associated price-ranking, it was necessary to discontinue the use of the standard Minimum Butchering Unit method and change the way meat was calculated. The most useful information from urban sites is how many pounds of meat the specific bones of various animals represent. The usefulness of the system also depends on a measure of consistency that crosses all three major meat animals. Sherri Gust developed the Steak Equivalents method to improve accuracy and to address research questions more pertinent to mid- to late-19th-century urban sites. In developing and using this method, the historical data gathered on meat weights, retail cuts, and butchering patterns mentioned above was used to determine the usual number of steaks in each portion of a major-meat animal's carcass. The resulting number of steaks for each cut was then divided into the meat weight for that particular cut to get real meat weights in pounds for each steak. While specimens were being processed, each bone was measured perpendicular to the normal plane of butchering and given a number of steak equivalents. The standard used for beef is about 1 inch for a steak, and a measurement of 1/2 inch is used for the medium meat animals (sheep and pig).

To address the consistency of retail cuts across all major meat animals, the terminology for each retail cut was changed to match those for beef. In most cases the translation is quite logical, and the boundaries for the transition from one retail-cut to another is the same. In this way, specific status issues and statistical analysis across meat type are more straightforward. The analyst is comparing apples and apples instead of apples and oranges. In features with a high percentage of steaks, this change in method also made the data easier to understand and use in the interpretation. It is also important to recognize cuts of meat specific to a certain animal; for example, if the faunal data reflect the consumption of a large number of hams or legs of mutton, this needs to be noted and discussed. The extrapolation of chunk percentages becomes a greater part of the analytic discussion as well. Many cuts of meat around the vertebrae and ribs are not clearly identifiable in terms of the type of cut they may have come from, or the method in which they may have been prepared. In most cases, the cut bone from these elements may be attributed to noncommercial traditional preparation and use. Even in assemblages with a large number

of unknowns, however, the numbers of identifiable chunks often reflect trends in preferences for steaks, roasts, and soup bones.

Since determining household economic status and actual proportional meat weights is the end game in this process, much attention needs to be paid to where those factors shift on the skeletal element itself. In some cases, the location of an element/subelement within a series must also be identified. The definition of the chunk/steak equivalents, and appropriate retail cuts are crucial to defining the research questions. In the case of ribs, the transition from chuck rib to rib is very important and suggests a tendency more towards moderate- or high-cost meat. Likewise, the thoracic vertebra must be identified within series for the same reason. The sacral region must also be pinned down to sirloin or rump whenever possible to maintain data that will clarify the discussion. In cases where a whole or nearly whole element was present—usually one that was appropriate for a roast, such as a femur or humerus—the entire element and its steak equivalents were attributed to the predominant retail cut. For instance, if a whole femur is represented, the meat that surrounded that bone would have included rump on the proximal end, round in the center, and hindshank on the distal end, all with differing meat-cost implications. It is more likely that a roast of this sort was purchased and sold as a round, and the meat weight should be correctly placed in that category.

Another area where the analyst must make efforts to maintain the accuracy of the data is in the mending of the faunal material in those portions where two elements occupy a cut of meat. In the case of ribs for both medium meat animals and cow, a rib is roughly equivalent to a steak. This makes it vitally important for the analyst to spend the time making mends to determine the true number of individual rib portions represented. Due to the very nature of rib bone, the specimens are often recovered in a fragmentary state, resulting from the time spent in the ground or the vagaries of excavation. For this reason, if more time and care were not taken on the ribs for each animal, an over-count and a resulting overestimation of meat weight and associated cost would skew the results.

The previously described scenario is not the only area in which overestimation can occur. A number of cuts of meat are comprised of a couple of different bones. The sirloin can present the ilium from the pelvis, and portions of the sacrum. The rump can have the ischium or pubis in combination with a proximal femur. A neck cut can include portions of the humerus, scapula, and cervical vertebra. In addition, the hindshank for all animals includes the patella, and in the case of pigs a fibula, in combination with the tibia. The foreshank also is in this category, bearing both the radius and ulna. If during identification these elements are not looked at with possible association in mind, the number of steak equivalents attributed to those bones could be twice what they should be.

Visual inspection and the information recorded for element, subelement, piece code, and segment were used to apply a retail cut to each specimen. That information, combined with any information pertaining to cut marks, and the note fields for each database record were used to detail the chunk type and appropriate quantity of steak equivalents. The steak equivalents by retail cut and major meat animal were tabulated and the results were entered into a computerized worksheet. From here, built-in formulas calculated the weight totals by retail cut and cost.

CHAPTER 4

PROJECT FINDINGS

BLOCK OVERVIEW

The Stockton City Center Cinemas Project block is bounded by Channel, Hunter, and El Dorado streets, and Miner Avenue. It lies two blocks south of McLeod Lake, and one block north of the historic-era head of the Stockton Channel. Until the early 20th century, the block was bisected by the tidal Miner Channel. Hammond's 1849 map of Stockton designates Miner Channel as Miner Slough, and further labels the section of the channel between McLeod Lake and El Dorado Street as Lindsay's Channel. Hammond divided the blocks on his plan into 16 lots. This project, however, has used the Stockton City Assessor's lot numbers to refer to lots within the project block (Figure 11).

GOLD RUSH BEGINNINGS: 1850S

The project block was close to the heart of Gold Rush Stockton, which was centered around the head of Stockton Channel. It is not clear what the early Gold Rush development of the block was, or even if it was developed at all. It is known, however, that the project block lay on the northern edge of the first Chinese community established in Stockton. This community encompassed Channel Street between El Dorado and Hunter streets, together with the small Bridge Place alley between El Dorado and Hunter streets. The majority of the settlement was concentrated on the south side of Channel Street, between Hunter and El Dorado. It is not known if any Chinese businesses or residences were located on the project block itself during this early period.

Although identified as part of the Chinese quarter in Stockton, the area around the project block could be more accurately characterized as a multi-ethnic, urban neighborhood. Numerous hotels in the area provided accommodation, meals, and entertainment for people arriving at the Embarcadero on the Stockton Channel. In addition, the area was also very much a part of the German and Jewish communities in Stockton. Immediately next door to the south of the Heungshan temple on Hunter Street, German immigrants in 1856 built their Turnverein Hall. One block further to the north at the intersection of Hunter Street and Miner Avenue, the Jewish community in 1852 constructed Stockton's first synagogue, a building capable of holding 200 people (Minnick 1988:38).

RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT: 1860s-1910s

The proximity of the project block to the early commercial heart of Stockton quickly led to the mixture of commercial enterprises and residences that was to characterize its development for the next 50 years. The detail of Koch's 1870 bird's-eye view of Stockton shows that the civic and industrial center of Stockton was in the area to the south of Stockton Channel and the main east-west thoroughfare, Weber Avenue (Figure 12). Between Channel Street and the Female Insane Asylum, on the northern outskirts of the

city, stretched city blocks containing residences, farmsteads, orchards, and several small creeks and waterways.

The project block lay on the threshold between the downtown commercial Stockton and the more bucolic, increasingly suburban settlement to the north. Across Channel Street from the project block sat Stockton's Druids Hall. The most prominent feature of the project block during this period was Miner Channel, which cut a wide swath across the block from east to west. Koch (1870) indicates that it was crossed on the western side of the project block by a narrow trestle bridge along El Dorado Street (possibly intended for a horse-car line), and by a wider trestle bridge, apparently close to full road width,

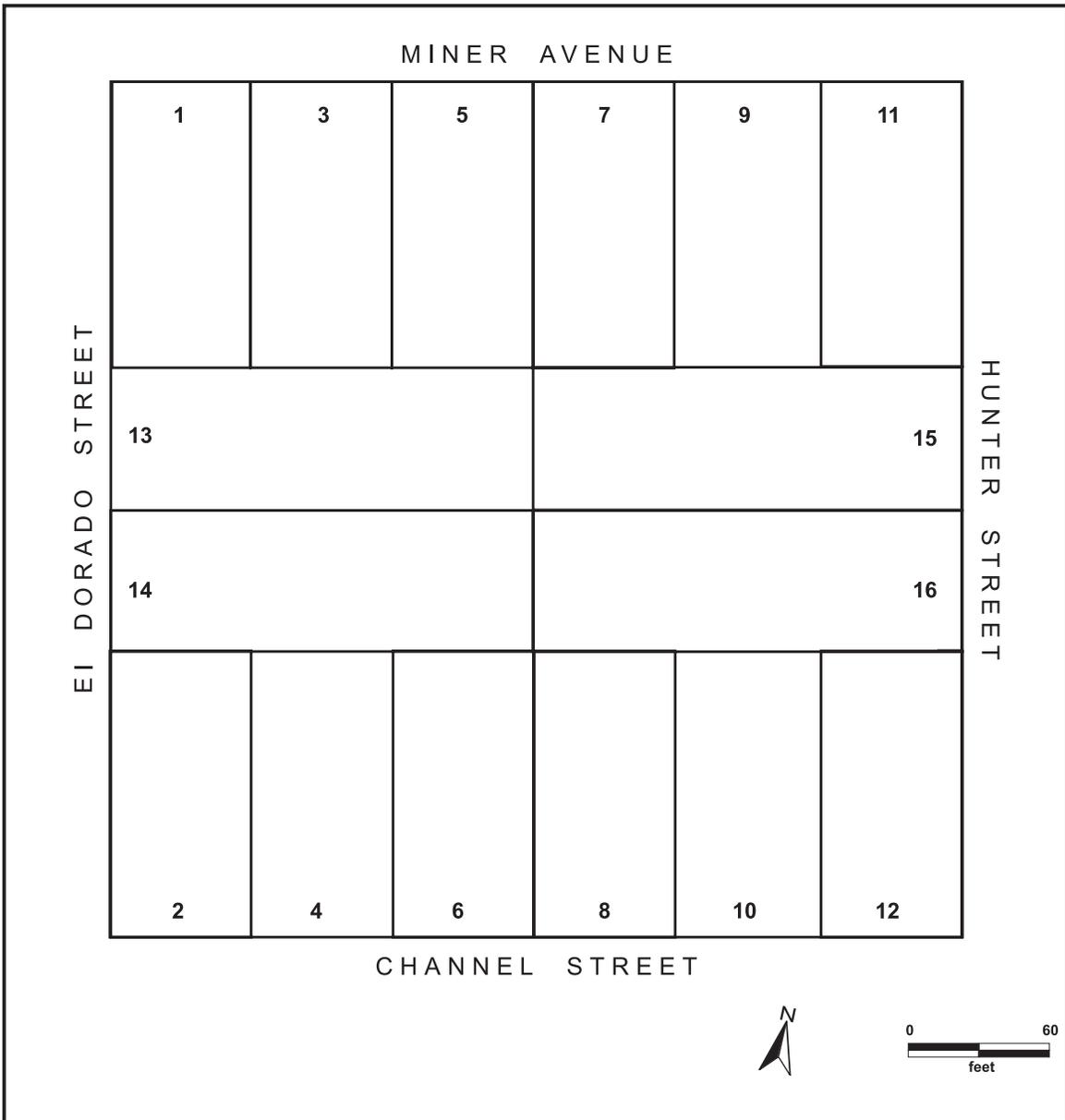


Figure 11. Lot boundaries and numbers for project block, based on Stockton City Tax Assessor's lot descriptions

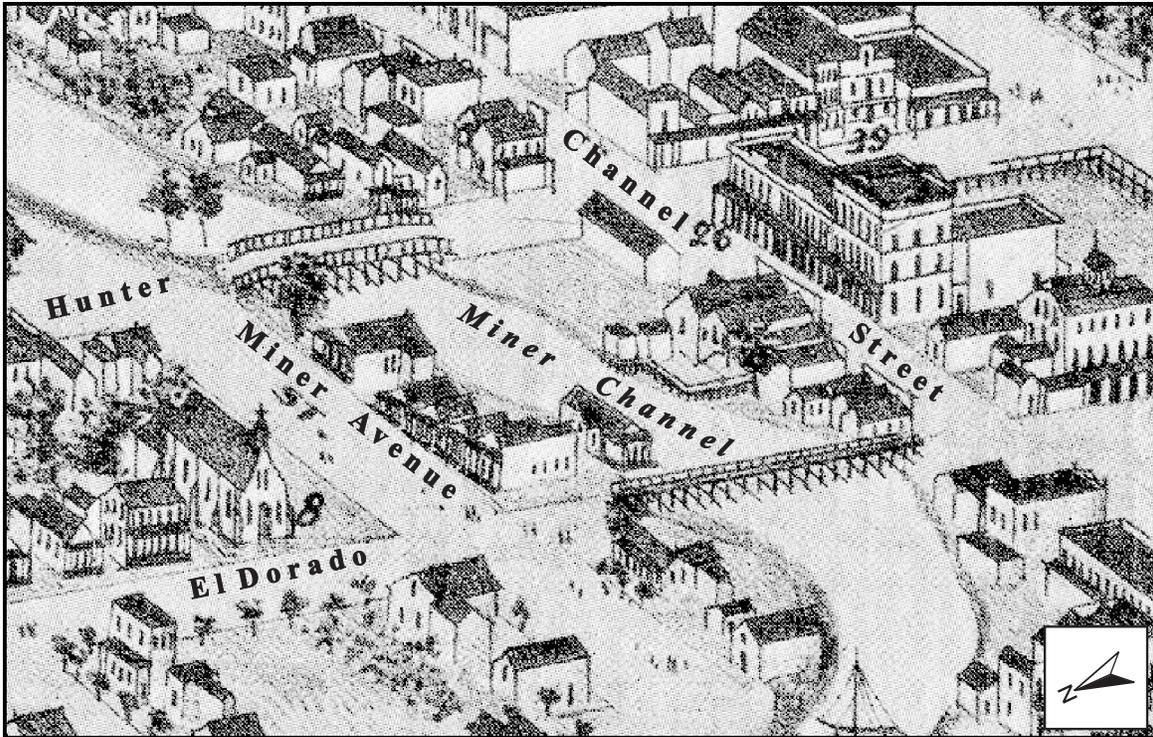


Figure 12. Detail of Koch's bird's-eye view, showing the Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

along Hunter Street on the east. There appears to have been very little modification of the channel by this period, and the banks show little vegetation.

By 1870 the southwestern quadrant of the block appears to have been developed for commercial purposes, as the north side of Channel Street was lined by at least four false-front buildings. To the rear of two structures was a platform raised above the banks of Miner Channel on posts. Two small outbuildings sat on the northeast end of this platform. If these structures were privies, then it would suggest that the sewage simply drained into Miner Channel. On the southeast corner of the project block sat a long, gabled, otherwise featureless building. The northern half of the project block had a very different character. Small, one story, front-gabled cottages sat along the Miner Avenue frontage near El Dorado Street, in the northwestern quadrant of the block. The northeastern quadrant of the block was vacant but for a large tree. In contrast to the sparse development evident in much of the project block, the surrounding blocks to the north and east show much more intensive development (Koch 1870).

An early, ca. 1870 photograph of Miner Channel and the northern half of the project block (Figure 13) corroborates many of the details in Koch's bird's-eye map, while also providing further information on the houses located along Miner Street. The evidence offered by this photograph for activities and structures in lots where archaeological features were located is discussed in greater detail in the individual histories for each lot. The photograph also gives an impression of the general character of the project block and its surrounding area during this period — small, one-story, wooden cottages, some with fenced backyards and outbuildings located on a gently sloping creek bank, close to the water's edge. Located where they were, these houses must have been vulnerable to both floods in

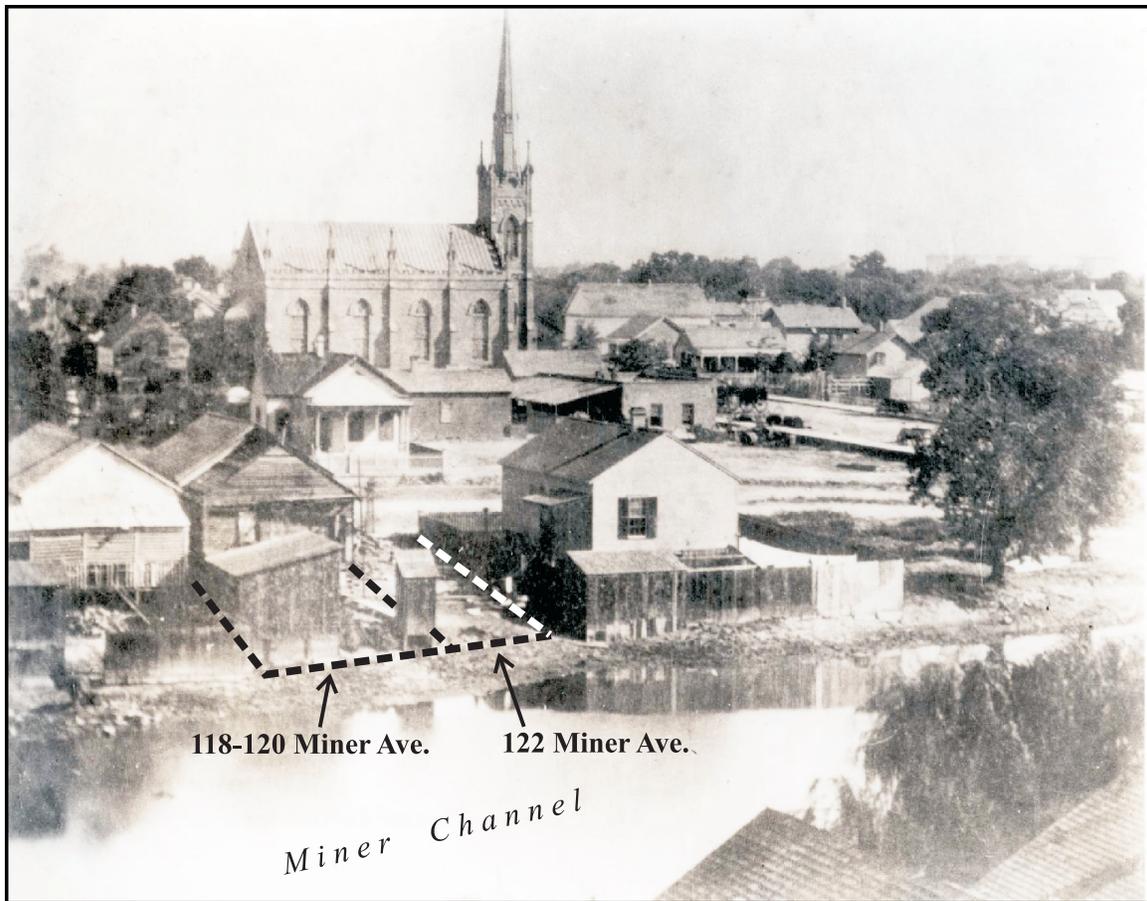


Figure 13. Miner Channel, view to north from Channel Street vicinity, ca. 1870.
 (Courtesy of *The Haggin Museum, Stockton*)

the spring and the noxious smells of sewage in summer — at least one of the houses had a privy that appears to have emptied onto the muddy, tidal-washed banks of Miner Channel. The ca. 1870 photograph shows little detail of the structures on Miner Channel’s southern bank, with the exception of portions of two shingled, front-gabled roofs.

By the 1890s the project block was significantly more developed. Sanborn maps from 1883 (with pasted corrections to 1894) and 1895 (Figures 14 and 15) show that approximately 70 percent of the block had been developed with houses or commercial establishments. Among the semi-industrial establishments on the block were the Stockton Milk Dairy on Hunter Street and the Willows Brewery Depot at 125-131 Channel Street. Businesses included Chinese-operated laundries on Hunter and Channel streets, a butcher shop, and a saloon. Other establishments on the block provided board and furnished rooms. On the corner of El Dorado and Channel streets, Johnson’s Livery stables was in the process of being built in 1895. The development of these stables is a small, local reflection of Stockton’s continuing importance into the 1890s as a regional transportation hub. Johnson’s Livery was built on what was shown to be a vacant lot on the 1883/94 Sanborn. Beneath the later paste corrections of this Sanborn map, however, can be discerned the outlines of small buildings, suggesting that the structures evident in this



Figure 14. 1883/94 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

location on the Koch (1870) bird's-eye view survived until at least 1883. Mitchell's 1895 bird's-eye map (Figure 16) complements the 1895 Sanborn map, providing a vivid image of the appearance of the project block and its surroundings near the turn of the century. Unfortunately, the angle of this image obscures the majority of the Channel Street frontage.

Through the 1880s and 1890s, Miner Channel continued to be the dominant feature on the project block, although as the 1883/94 Sanborn map suggests, it may have run dry during the summer months. Until at least 1883, El Dorado Street bridged Miner Channel via two crossings: a narrow footbridge and a slightly wider horse-car bridge. Horse-drawn streetcars ran along several routes throughout Stockton, including along El Dorado Street on the route from Main to North streets. In 1892 the Stockton Street Railroad switched from horse-drawn cars to electric ones, although it continued to use the narrow-gauge rail that had been laid along many Stockton streets (Kennedy 1967: Vol. 3:278). By 1894 a wider bridge had been built across the channel for El Dorado Street. Miner Channel appears

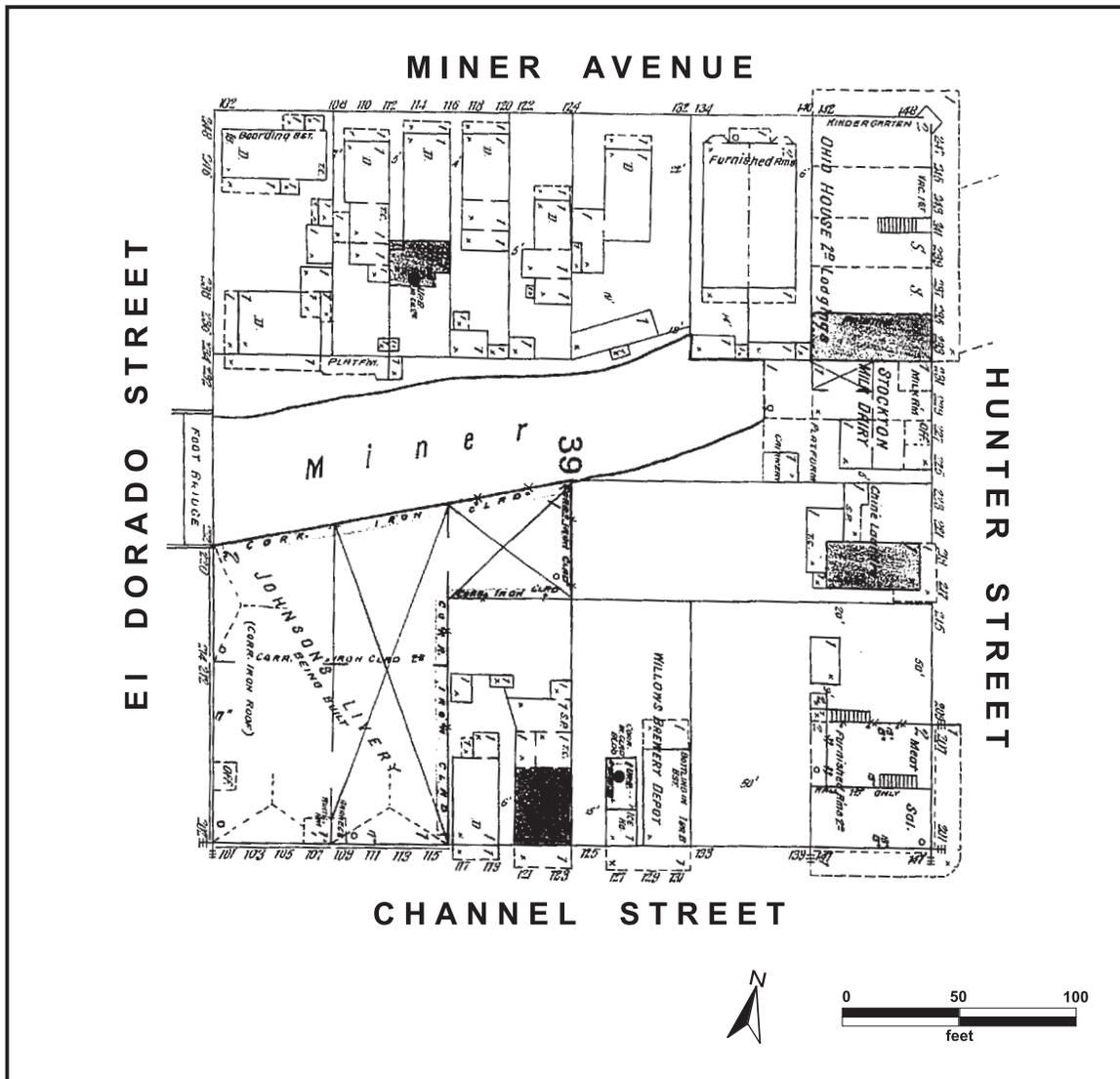


Figure 15. 1895 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

to have been relatively unmodified during the 1880s and 1890s in the western portion of the project block. Paste corrections to the 1883/94 Sanborn map in the northeastern quadrant of the block, however, show that by 1894 the Newport Ho[use?] at 289-295-1/2 Hunter Street and the milk depot and dwelling at 13-14 Hunter had been built on raised platforms over the flowing channel. Faint impressions under the paste corrections show that at least some of these modifications, particularly in the area of the milk depot, had occurred after 1883.

The 1895 Sanborn map also shows Miner Channel as relatively unmodified, with the exception of the northeastern area of the project block. Mitchell's map (Figure 16), however, indicates that the land in the backyards along Miner Street gradually rose from west to east, until in the northeastern area of the block, structures were built entirely on platforms under which the channel flowed; these included the outbuildings of 134-140 Miner Avenue, together with Ohio House (formerly the Newport Ho[use?]) and the Stockton Milk Dairy on Hunter Street. Mitchell depicts some type of bulkheads or retaining walls along the rear lot lines of

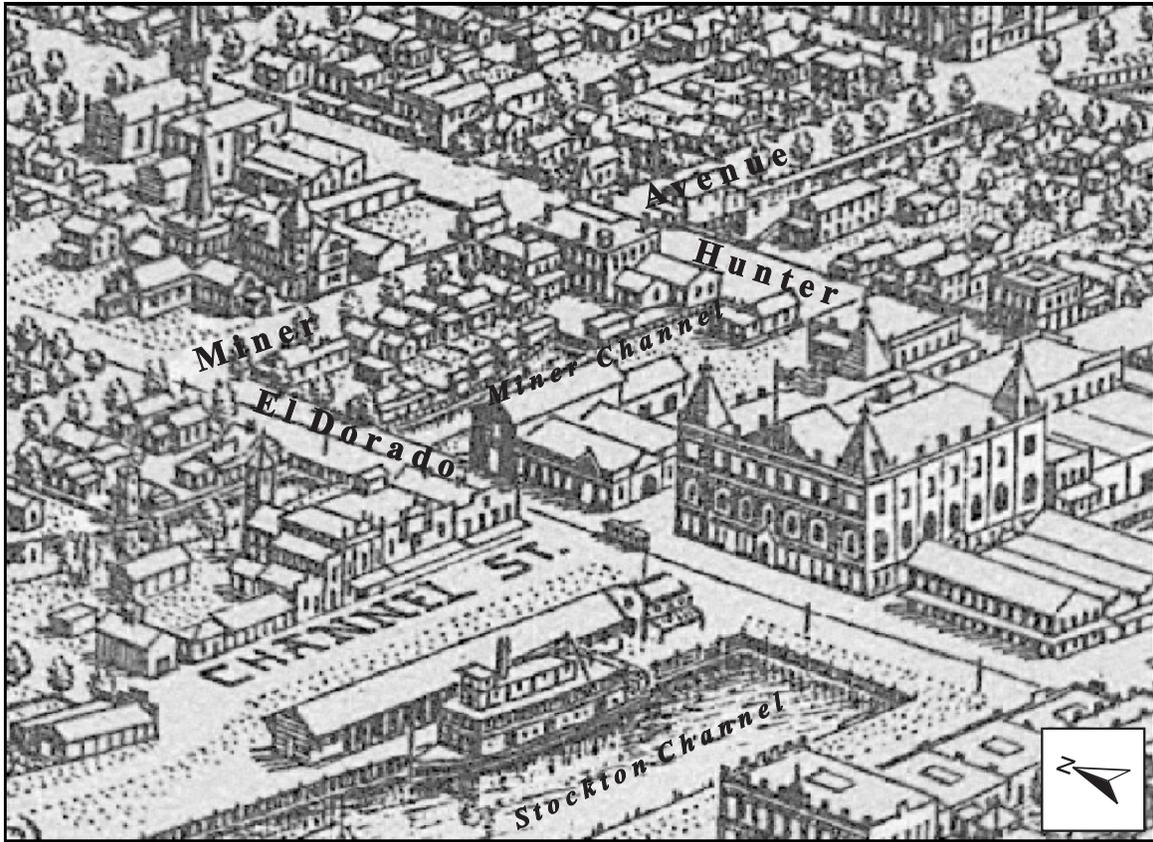


Figure 16. Detail of Mitchell's 1895 bird's-eye view, showing the Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

the Miner Avenue properties bordering Miner Channel that increase in height from west to east across the project block. Bulkheads also appear along Miner Channel on blocks further to the east (Figure 16). Between 1895 and 1917, however, Miner Channel underwent still more major modifications. The 1917 (Figure 17) and 1917/48 Sanborn maps show the channel as having been almost entirely built over. Only a narrow strip, marked "open channel" remained open to the sky.

AUTO SHOPS AND INDUSTRIALIZATION: 1910s TO 1950s

The 1917 Sanborn map (Figure 17) indicates that, in the space of a little over 20 years, (since the 1890s), the character of the project block had changed completely (Figure 17). Instead of a mixed neighborhood of residences and small-scale commercial businesses, the project block had become almost entirely devoted to automotive- and other transportation-related businesses. Most of these businesses were part of the Hansel and Ortman automobile dealership and garage that opened on the block in 1914. The firm took over much of the project block during the 1910s, demolishing houses and building salesrooms, and auto-repair and renovation shops. The firm continued to expand and by the early 1920s were the primary dealers for Oldsmobiles and Cadillacs for San Joaquin, Tuolumne, Calaveras, and Amador counties (Costello and Marvin 1999:22). By 1917 the only residences remaining on the block were a house at 128 Miner Avenue and four flats at 134-140 Miner Avenue. Of the businesses that had occupied the block in 1895, only the Chinese laundry and a new Dye and Cleaning

business at 117-123 Channel Street remained. The turnover of the block towards auto interests was prompted by the growing popularity of the automobile, and the growth of auto tourism as a pastime and industry. For instance, the Tourist Garage at 216 El Dorado Street on the 1917 Sanborn map would have depended in part on the development of tourist establishments such as the Stockton Hotel in 1910, one block to the south, and on Stockton's location on tourist routes to the Sierra and Yosemite. The 1917/48 Sanborn map indicates that, by mid-century, the project block was even more firmly dominated by auto-related businesses, although it also contained a venetian blind shop and a bowling alley. One small dwelling was located at 117 Channel Street in the building that, in 1895, had also been a dwelling but had temporarily been converted to the Dye and Cleaning business shown in the 1917 Sanborn map.

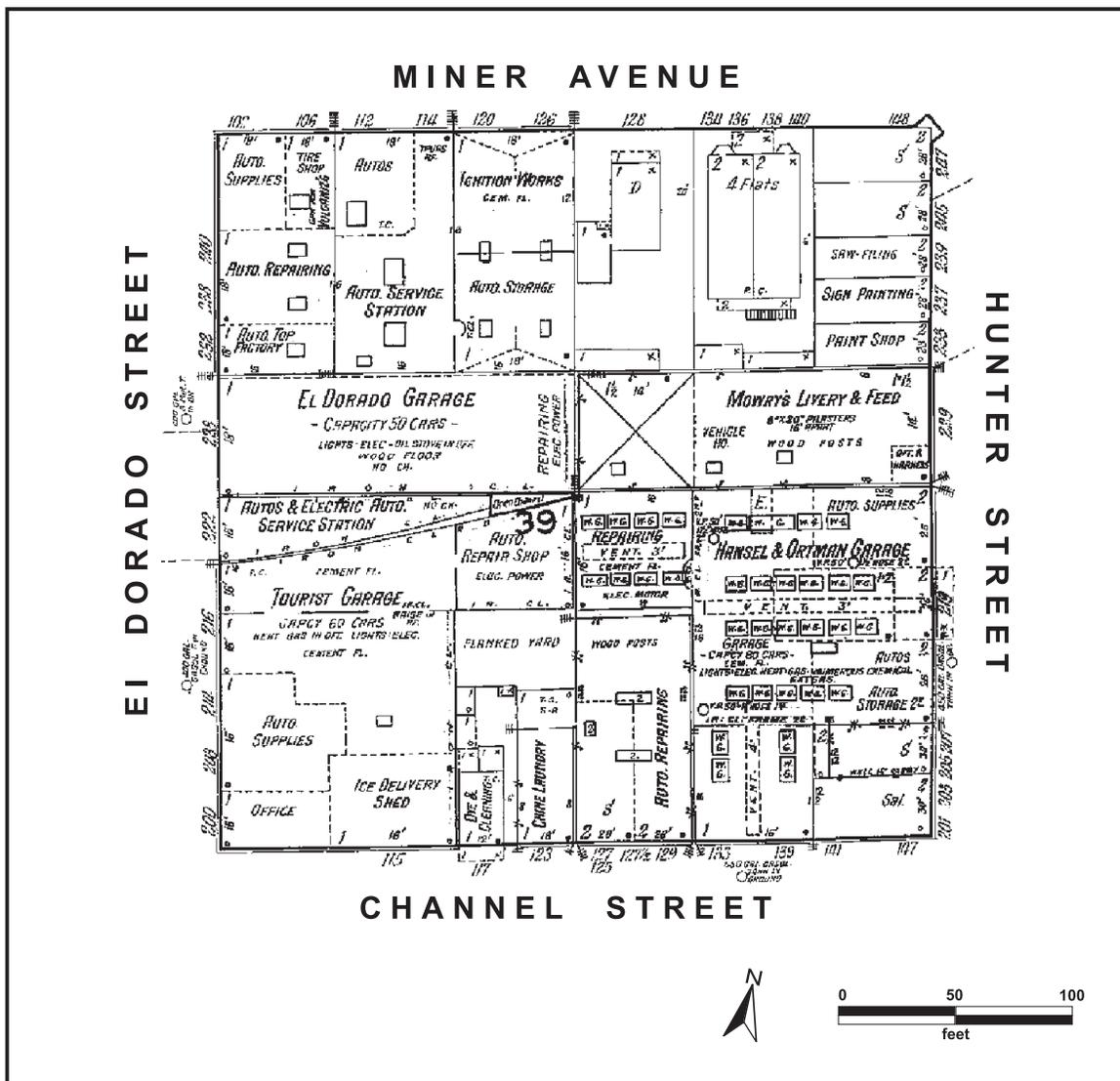


Figure 17. 1917 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Map, Stockton City Center Cinemas Block

PARCEL OVERVIEW

117–123 Channel Street

Lot 6 on Channel Street was developed by at least the 1860s. City plats suggest that improvements were initially made to the lot between 1867 and 1869. Koch's (1870) bird's-eye view of Stockton shows that the southwestern quarter of the project block, fronting Channel Street, was densely developed (Figure 12). The majority of these buildings appear to be commercial, as each has a front-gable roof line with a false-front façade facing Channel Street. The oblique angle of the map makes it uncertain which buildings were located on Lot 6, although a comparison of building locations with lot boundaries suggests that the eastern half of Lot 4 may have been vacant. If so, Koch depicts at least one building on Lot 6. Koch gives few details of this possible Lot 6 building except for its false-front façade. Immediately to the east of Lot 6, on what would probably have been Lot 8, a raised platform was located between two two-story buildings and Miner Channel.

The ca. 1870 photograph of Miner Channel and the Miner Street backyards (Figure 13) also provides some details of the Channel Street properties. The photograph foreground includes two shingle-roofed buildings, with a tree standing to their rear, directly across the slough from Lot 5, 118-120 Miner Avenue. Ralph Yardley's illustration, which he closely based on this photograph (Figure 18), includes not only the shingle roofs of the Channel Street buildings but also an extended foreground that gives additional detail of the building that may have been on the western half of Lot 6. In Yardley's image, this structure was a shingle-roofed, front-gabled frame building with a false-front façade. Windows pierce the building's western and southern walls, and a stovepipe exits from the western wall. An outhouse stands on piles on the Miner Channel bank, connected to the building by a raised walkway. To the west of this building is a vacant space. Another building, standing in front of a tree, is visible on what may have been the eastern half of Lot 6. Little detail is given for this building except that it is also shingle-roofed. It is possible that these additional details are Yardley's imaginative extensions of what appeared in the ca. 1870s photograph. However, the variety and density of detail in these foreground buildings suggest that Yardley may have been working from a larger original photograph that included the Channel Street buildings.

During the late 1860s and early 1870s, Lot 6 changed hands a number of times. Few details are known, however, about who actually lived on the lot. Channel Street during this period was on the northern edge of Stockton's earliest Chinatown. Although many members of the Chinese community had moved south to the Washington Street vicinity after the 1862 fire, the Channel Street locality was still home to many of the Heungshan Chinese. Channel Street itself retained a definite Chinese presence. The 1882 City Directory of Principal Chinese Business Firms indicates the Tang Lee Laundry existed at 33 Channel Street. Paste-corrected address numbers on the 1883/94 Sanborn map suggest that 33 Channel was located on Lot 2 of the project block, at the corner of Channel and El Dorado streets (Figure 14). Although 33 Channel is shown as vacant on the 1883/94 Sanborn map, building outlines visible under the later paste corrections indicate that the lot had been occupied up until at least 1883. It is possible, however, that the address numbering system had changed between 1882 (the date of the directory) and 1894, and that the laundry was actually located elsewhere on Channel Street. An 1886 edition of the *Stockton Daily*

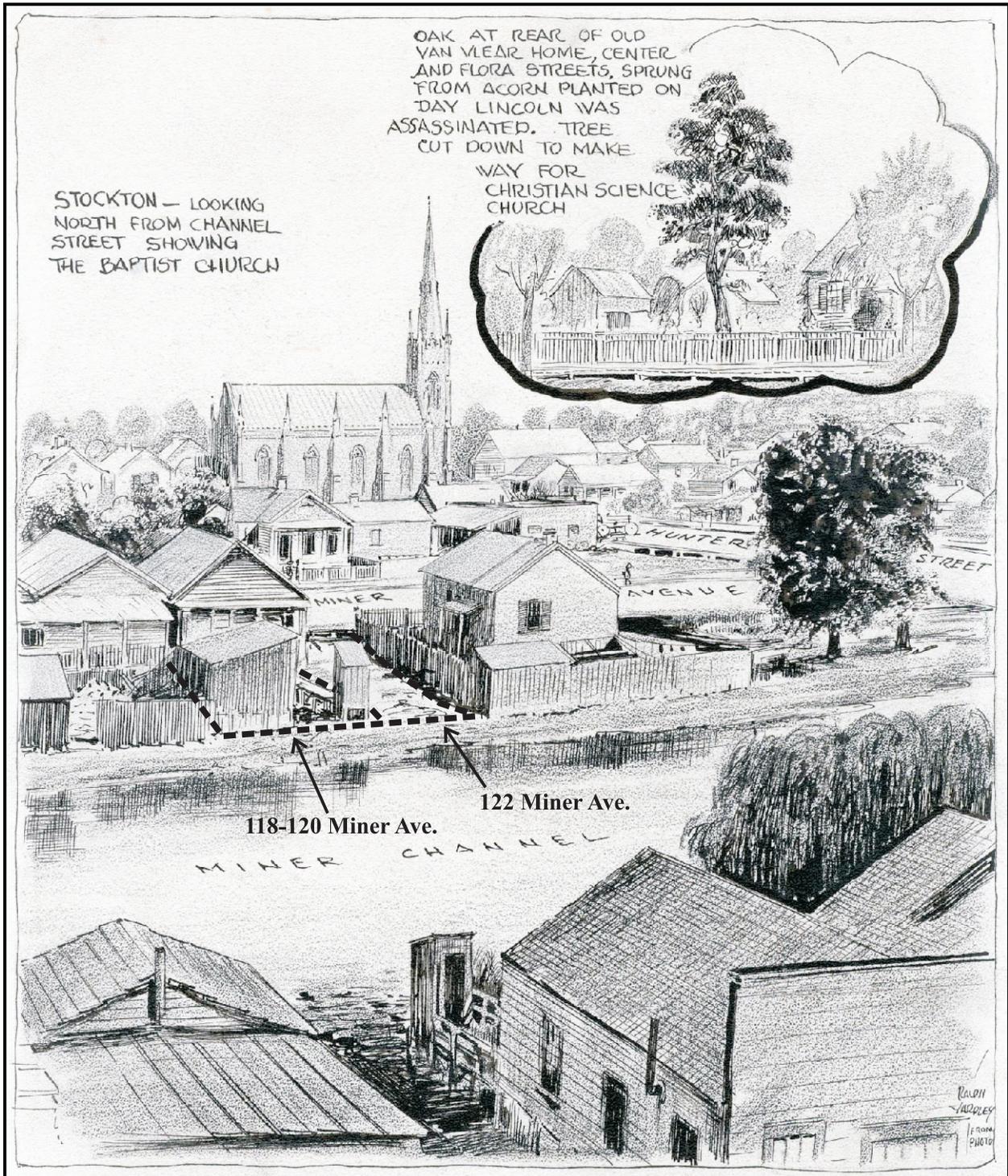


Figure 18. Ralph Yardley drawing, with annotations, of ca. 1870 photograph (Figure 13) showing Miner Channel, view to north from Channel Street vicinity. (Courtesy of The Haggin Museum, Stockton)

Independent (22 January 1886 3:1) notes only that the Tang Lee Laundry was located on the north side of Channel Street between El Dorado and Hunter streets.

The first clear indication of a Chinese presence on Lot 6 is the 1883/94 Sanborn (Figure 14). The western half of Lot 6 at 201 Channel Street (117-119 on 1895 Sanborn) was occupied by a one-story frame dwelling, marked "S.P." (stove pipe) with a one-story rear extension. The backyard area contained a one-story outbuilding. The eastern half of the lot at 197 Channel (121-123 Channel on 1895 Sanborn map) contained a fireproof construction, one-story building marked "Chinese Wash Ho[use]," separated from its western neighbor by a 6-foot-wide alleyway. The eastern building had two one-story rear additions. The entire rear yard of Lot 6 was occupied by a frame "Drying Platform," suggesting that some type of arrangement existed between the tenants or owner of the western half of Lot 6 and the Chinese laundry. All of the structures shown on Lot 6 are paste-corrected and so probably postdate 1883. Paste corrections to the 1883/94 Sanborn map indicate that the southwest quarter of the project block was part of the local Chinese community. Lot 4, to the west of Lot 6, was occupied by a Chinese dwelling at 199 Channel, an adjoining shed and a large "platform" at 29-30 Channel.

The configuration of structures on both the western and eastern halves of Lot 6 was unchanged on the 1895 Sanborn map, with the exception of two small rear additions. The rear additions to the eastern building on the lot, now renumbered as 121-123 Channel Street, were marked with "T.C." (terra-cotta chimney) and "S.P." (stove pipe). The rear of the Lot 6 yard was unmarked, although this cannot be taken to be an indication that the drying platform evident in the 1883/94 Sanborn map had been removed. The 1895 Sanborn map suggests that access to the drying platform was through the rear of 121-123 Channel Street building, on the east. To the north of the Lot 6 boundary on Lot 14 was located a stable associated with Johnson's Livery. The alley between the western and eastern buildings on Lot 6 gave access from Channel Street to the backyard of 117-119 Channel, which is shown as a dwelling rather than a commercial establishment. Probable fence lines indicate that the backyard of 117-119 Channel may have been closed off from the drying platform. The 1895 Sanborn map suggests that during the 1890s the Chinese presence along Channel Street was reduced. The Chinese dwelling and platform at 29-30, and 199 Channel shown on the 1883/94 Sanborn had been demolished, and the site became part of the Johnson's Livery stable, which was under construction as the 1895 Sanborn map was being prepared. The development of the stables on Lots 2, 4, and 14 appears to have blocked off any access from Lot 6 to Miner Channel. The 1895 Dakin Publishing Co. and Mitchell 1895 bird's-eyes of Stockton do not offer any further details for Lot 6.

Ownership of Lot 6 changed hands four times between 1867 and 1881. During the 1890s, Lot 6 was owned by Louis Hansel, who had purchased the lot in ca. 1887 and was to retain it until 1907. He had originally purchased the lot from Leonard Lebender, who had obtained it in 1881. In ca. 1884 Lebender resided at 35 Channel Street, which may have been located on Lot 6. Various members of the Hansel family retained the lot until at least 1920. Hansel, and probably the earlier owners, were purely landlords who never resided on the lot. The 1900 U.S. Census gives the first personal portrait of the lot's residents. The census shows that the laundry at 121-123 Channel Street was operated by Lee Sing, a single man, aged 40, who had emigrated from China in 1880. He was literate, could speak English, and rented the laundry buildings. Also listed at the laundry as servants were

four other single, male, Chinese immigrants, aged 32 to 44. Three of them had emigrated in the 1880s, although Hon Quong had emigrated in 1870 at the age of only 5 years. All of these men were literate and could speak English. Also at the laundry were two workers, Lee Hay, aged 25, and Sam Wong, aged 33, who were born of Chinese parents in California and Oregon, respectively.

The 1900 Chinese Business Directory lists the Sing Lee Laundry as operating at 123 E. Channel Street. The city directory in 1910, however, lists the laundry as being the Sang Lee Laundry (probably simply a variation of Sing Lee). The 1910 U.S. Census lists the head of the laundry as Sing See, possibly also a variation of "Lee." Sing See was listed as having no occupation. Recorded as boarders at the laundry were eight men, all of whom had emigrated from China. The age of these boarders varied between 15 and 55. None of these men had appeared on the 1900 census lists of laundry workers, with the exception of Sing See [Lee]. Instead, the men listed in 1910 had largely immigrated between 1890 and 1908, although one had come to the U.S. as early as 1887. Three of the men were married, although there is no indication if their wives were also in the U.S. or remained in China. One worker, Hom Chong, was listed as having married three years after he first came to the U.S. Two of the men were listed as ironers in the laundry, one as a washer, and one as a general laundry worker, suggesting some degree of specialization of work in the laundry. Hom Chong apparently did not work at all in the laundry but was a restaurant cook. Two of the younger men, Hung Lee, aged 15, and Shel, aged 19, did not work formally at the laundry but were listed as attending school.

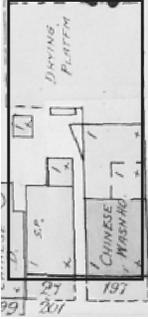
The 1917 Sanborn map shows similar footprints for the buildings on both the eastern and western halves of Lot 6, with the exception of the addition of some one-story outbuildings to the rear of 117-119 Channel Street. The main structure on the eastern half of the lot at 121-123 Channel Street is marked "Chine[se] Laundry." The rear portion of the main structure is marked with "T.C." and "S.P." The main structure on the western half of the lot at 117-119 Channel is marked as "Dye & Cleaning." The rear of Lot 6 is marked as being a "Planked Yard." As in 1895, access to this rear yard area appears to be through 121-123 Channel Street.

The 1920 U.S. Census indicates a reduction in the number of laundry staff living on-site. Although the laundry continued to be listed as the Lee Sing (or Sang Lee) Laundry in city directories from the 1920s into the 1930s, the 1920 census does not record him as residing or being present at the laundry. Instead, Louis Chow, a 32-year-old, married, California-born man is listed as the household head, and also as a laundry ironer. Roomers at the laundry included two other men, both married. Ark Fong Leung, aged 53, was listed as a keeper (?) in the laundry. The only member of the household who appears to have remained from the 1910 census was Mock Shel, now aged 29, married, and employed as an ironer in the laundry.

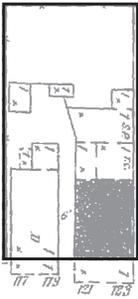
As noted above, city directories from the 1920s indicate that the laundry continued to operate under the name of Lee Sing. The laundry was not located in the 1930 U.S. Census, although it apparently was still operating since city directories up until 1937 list it as the Sang Lee Laundry. (The name Sing Lee Laundry has been chosen for use in this report.) The laundry ceased to be listed in the city directories from 1938, suggesting it closed ca. 1937. The 1917/48 Sanborn map shows that the main structures evident on the lot in

1917 continued to exist into the 1940s. The structure on the western half of the lot was listed as a dwelling, while the eastern structure was being used for an Auto Top Shop. The 1917/48 Sanborn map does not show any outbuildings, structures, fences, or platforms in the rear of either 117-119 or 121-123 Channel Street.

117-123 Channel Street – PARCEL PLAN



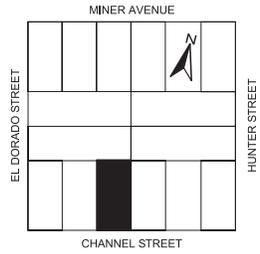
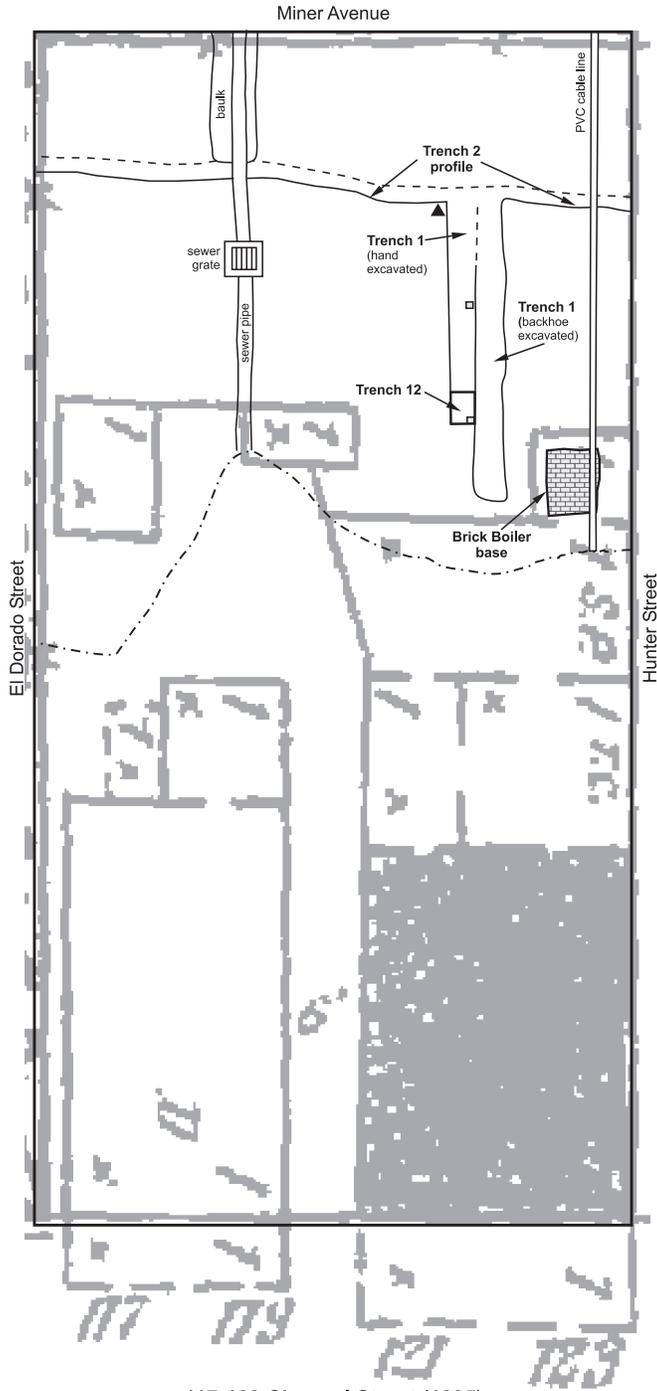
1883/94 Sanborn Map



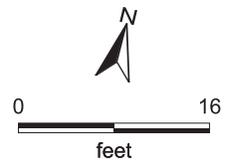
1895 Sanborn Map



1917 Sanborn Map

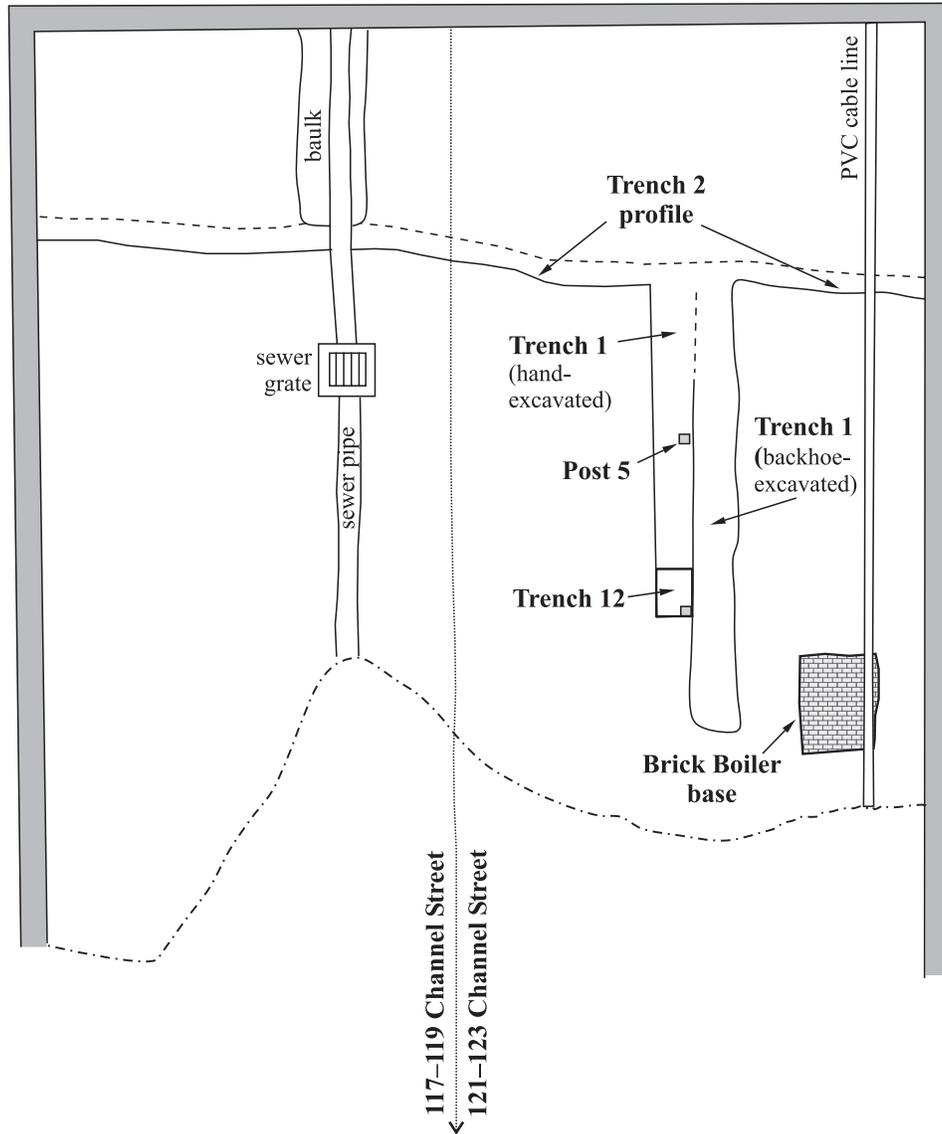


- KEY**
- Parcel Line
 - - - Limit of Backhoe Clearing
 - Redwood Post



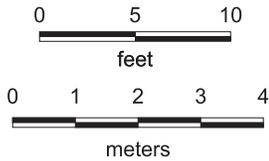
117-123 Channel Street (1895)

Channel Street – LOT PLAN



KEY

-  Concrete
-  Address boundary
-  Limit of backhoe clearing
-  Excavated edge of trench
-  Redwood post



DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH TABLE
Lot 6, 117–123 Channel Street, Stockton
[27–28 Channel, 197–201 Channel, 117 Channel, 123 Channel]

ABSTRACT

Building

1870	Lot developed
1883/94	Eastern half – one-story, fireproof “Chinese Wash House,” with one-story additions to rear. Western half – one-story frame building with one-story frame rear addition. Frame drying platform occupies entire rear of 117–123 Channel Street lot.
1895	Eastern half – one-story building with one-story awning projecting over the sidewalk. Four one-story rear additions. Western half – one-story dwelling with a one-story rear addition and two one-story outbuildings.
1917	Eastern half – one-story “Chine[se] Laundry” with one-story rear addition. Western half – one-story building, “Dye & Cleaning” with four one-story additions and a one-story outbuilding. Entire rear of 117–123 Channel Street lot marked as “planked yard.”
1917/48	Eastern half – One-story structure, “Auto Top Shop.” Western half – one story dwelling with two one-story rear additions.

Residence/Occupation/Use:

<1894–1937	Chinese Laundry
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Ownership:

+1867+	J.R. Sayer
+1869+	Mrs. C. Rodgers
+1871+	Sanborn and Cannovan
+1876–1880/81	Henry Slading
1881–1887	L. Lebender (and estate)
1888–1920+	Hansel Family

DOCUMENTARY TIME LINE

1867	City Plat – J.R. Sayer, Lot 6, \$450
1869	City Plat – Mrs. C. Rodgers, Lot 6, \$350, Imps \$600
1870	Koch Bird’s-eye View – western half of Channel Street frontage of project block has approximately seven, one- or two-[?]story structures, all with front-gable roofs and false fronts. Angle of bird’s-eye makes it difficult to ascertain which structures are located on Lot 6. Rear of two-story structures contains raised platform on piers fronting Miner Channel but not clear if on Lot 6.
ca. 1870	Photo – Lower area of photo shows front gable, shingle-roofed structures. A later Ralph Yardley drawing based on this photo suggests that roofs belonged to single story frame structures with a false front. Yardley drawing also suggests building was connected by a raised walkway to a rear outhouse built on piers over Miner Channel bank. Unclear if any of these structures were located on Lot 6.

Documentary Time Line, 117–123 Channel Street (continued)

1871	City Plat – Sanborn and Cannovan, Lot 6, \$350, Imp \$550
1876	City Plat – Henry Slading, Lot 6, \$700, \$800
1879–1880/81	City Plat – Henry Slading, Lot 6, \$600, \$800
1881	County Plat – L. Lebender, Lot 6, \$650, \$800
1882	Directory of Principal Chinese Business Firms – <i>Possibly Off Site – Tang Lee Laundry, 33 Channel [1883/94 Sanborn paste corrections show 33 Channel on corner of Channel and El Dorado streets, rather than at 117–123 Channel; original 1883 address numbers may have differed].</i>
1882/83	County Plat – L. Lebender, Lot 6, \$650, \$800
1884	City Plat – L. Lebender, Lot 6, \$1,000, \$800
1884	City Directory – Louis/Leonard Lebender (Lebender & Strading, Wines & Spirits, 186 Levee), residing north side Channel between Hunter and El Dorado (Costello and Martin 1999:A-6).
1884/85	City Directory – Leonard Lebender (Lebender & Strading), r. 35 Channel [1884 City Directory (see above) indicates that 35 Channel is on project block, although paste corrected addresses on 1883/94 Sanborn suggest that it is not].
1886	City Plat – L. Lebender, Lot 6, 1,000, \$800
1886	Stockton Daily Independent – <i>Possibly Off Site – Tang Lee Laundry, north side Channel bet El Dorado and Hunter; J.M. Hogan property agent (Stockton Daily Independent, 22 Jan 1886 3:1), [see above note for 1882 Directory of Chinese Business Firms].</i>
1887	City Plat – L. Lebender, Est., Lot 6, \$1,000, \$150
1888	City Plat – L. Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,500, 300
1889	City Plat – L. Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,500, \$400
1890	City Plat – L. Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,500, \$400
1891	City Plat – L. Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,500, \$800, 2 houses
1892	City Plat – Louis Hansel, Lot 6, \$2,000, \$400
1883/94	Sanborn Map – Eastern half – fireproof construction, one-story “Chinese Wash Ho.” with awning over Channel Street sidewalk and two one-story, frame rear additions. No chimneys or stovepipes indicated. Listed as 197 Channel Street. Paste-corrected. Western half – one-story, frame building with awning over Channel Street sidewalk, and one-story rear addition. “S.P.” (stovepipe) written inside main building. One one-story, frame outbuilding. Listed as 27 Channel Street. Older listing is at 201 Channel Street. All paste-corrected. Entire rear of 117–123 Channel lot occupied by frame structure “Drying platform.” Paste-corrected. Yard area appears to have access to Miner Channel.
1893–1894	City Plat – Louis Hansel, Lot 6, \$2,000, \$450
1895	City Plat – Louis Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,800, \$450
1895	Dakin Publishing Co.’s City of Stockton Bird’s-eye – Front-gable structure
1895	Mitchell’s City of Stockton Bird’s-eye – Lot not visible

Documentary Time Line, 117–123 Channel Street (*continued*)

- 1895 **Sanborn Map** – Eastern half – One-story structure with awning over Channel Street sidewalk (possibly fireproof construction – building originally colored, but blacked out on microfilm). Four one-story rear additions, one marked with “T.C” (terra cotta chimney); one marked “S. P.” (stovepipe). Listed as 121–123 Channel Street. Western half – one-story dwelling with awning over Channel Street sidewalk and two one-story rear additions. Two one-story outbuildings. Listed as 117–119 Channel Street. Rear yard of entire 117–123 Channel appears open to 121–123 Channel but fenced off to 117–119 Channel? Access to Miner Channel from yard area obstructed by Johnson’s Livery Stable (in process of being built) on Lot 14.
- 1896–1904 **City Plat** – Louis Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,800, \$500
- 1898/99 **City Directory** – [*Chinese do not appear to be listed in the city directories*]
- 1900 **Chinese Business Directory** – Sing Lee Laundry, 123 E. Channel
- 1900 **U.S. Census** (ED 110, SH 224B) – 123 Weber [Channel] Ave. Chinese Laundry. **Head:** Lee Sing, 40, single male, China, immigrated 1880, laundryman, literate, can speak English, rents house; **Servants:** Hon Gin, 36, immigrated 1880; Ham Chung, 32, immigrated 1885; Hin Bow, 44, immigrated 1881; Hon Quong, 35, immigrated 1870; all single males, China, laundrymen, literate, speak English; Lee Hay, 25, CA; Sam Wong, 33, OR; both single males, parents China, literate, speak English.
- 1902 **City Directory** – [*Chinese do not appear to be listed in the city directories*]
- 1905 **City Plat** – Louis Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,800, \$300 [in different pencil a little square is drawn on lot with “06” written next to it – poss. new building or addition in 1906?]
- 1906 **City Plat** – L. Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,800, ~~\$1200~~, \$800
- 1907 **City Plat** – L. Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,800, \$800
- 1907–1909 **City Plat** – Cath. [Catherine] Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,800, \$800
- 1910 **City Directory** – Sang Lee Laundry, 123 E. Channel
- 1910 **City Plat** – Catherine Hansel, Lot 6, \$1,800, \$500
- 1910 **U.S. Census** (ED 133, SH 3B) – 123 Channel Ave. **Head:** Sing See [Lee?], no occupation; **Boarders:** Hop Lee [no other information]; Hung Lee, 15, single, immigrated 1908, no occupation, attends school; Joe Hun, 35, immigrated 1890, ironer in laundry; Shel, 19, speaks English, attends school; Jim Hum, 55, married 31 years, immigrated 1890, ironer in laundry; Wee Wing, 45, single, immigrated 1890, speaks English, washer in laundry; Tuck Fong, 35, married, speaks English, laundry worker; Hom Chong, 48, married 20 years, immigrated 1887, speaks English, cook in a restaurant; all male, born China, literate.
- 1911 **City Plat** – Cath. [Catherine] Hansel Est., Lot 6, \$2,500, \$1,500
- 1912 **City Plat** – Henry Hansel, Lot 6, \$3,000, \$1,500
- 1913–1915 **City Plat** – Henry Hansel, Lot 6, \$3,000, \$1,200
- 1916 **City Plat** – Nancy Hansel, et al, Lot 6, \$3,000, \$1,200
- 1917 **City Plat** – Nancy Hansel, et al, Lot 6, \$3,000, \$1,200
- 1917 **Sanborn Map** – Eastern half – one-story “Chine[se] Laundry” with one-story rear addition, marked with “T.C” (terra-cotta chimney) and “S. P.” (stovepipe). Similar footprint to 1895 Sanborn. Listed as 123 Channel Street. Western half – one-story building, “Dye & Cleaning” with four one-story additions and a one-story outbuilding. Listed as 117 Channel. Entire rear of 117–123 Channel Street lot marked as “planked yard.”

Documentary Time Line, 117–123 Channel Street *(continued)*

- 1918–1920 **City Plat** – Henry Hansel et al, Lot 6, \$12,500, \$1,200
- 1920 **U.S. Census** (ED 159, SH 27A) – 123 Channel Ave. **Head:** Louie Chow, 32, married, CA, Ironer in laundry; **Roomers:** Mock Shel, 29, married, Ironer in laundry; Ark Fong Leaug, 53, married, keeper laundry
- 1926 **City Directory** – Lee Sing Laundry, 123 E. Channel
- 1930 **City Directory** – Lee Sing Laundry, 123 E. Channel
- 1930 **U.S. Census** – *Not located in Census*
- 1935 **City Directory** – Sang Lee Laundry, 123 E. Channel
- 1937 **City Directory** – Sang Lee Laundry, 123 E. Channel
- 1938 **City Directory** – *Not listed either under name or in section for Chinese laundries*
- 1917/48 **Sanborn Map** – Eastern half – one-story building, “Auto Top Shop,” same footprint as 1917 Sanborn with exception that rear addition apparently removed. Listed as 123 Channel. Western half – one-story dwelling with two one-story rear additions. Listed as 117 Channel. All yard structures and fences for 117–123 Channel shown in earlier Sanborn maps no longer evident.

117-123 CHANNEL STREET ANALYTICAL UNITS A AND B SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations of Lot 6, 117-123 Channel Street, were concentrated in the backyard area to the rear of the main structures shown in the 1895 and 1917 Sanborn maps (Figures 16 and 17). Backhoe clearing of the lot found that at some point after the 1917/48 Sanborn map was issued, a large concrete foundation wall (Context 333) with associated Builder's Trench (Cut 9) and Builder's Trench fills (Contexts 349 and 381) had been constructed around the perimeter of the lot.

Within the foundation interior was found a layer of clayey sand that was divided into two units (Context 313 in 117-119 Channel, and Context 314 in 121-123 Channel). These contexts were removed by backhoe. Beneath lay a complex, artifact-rich, sheet-refuse deposit consisting of layers with varying but consistently heavy concentrations of ash and charcoal. The height of the top of these ash layers was approximately 7 ft. 6 in. above mean sea level (amsl).

Two trenches were dug by backhoe through the deposit in order to further assess its structure, depth, and artifact constituents. Trench 1, 25 ft. (north-south) by 2 ft. (east-west) by 7 ft. deep, was dug through 121-123 Channel Street. Trench 2, 49 ft. (east-west) by 2 ft. (north-south) by 7 ft. deep, was dug through 117-123 Channel Street. Depth of Trenches 1 and 2 was measured from the top of the foundation wall (Context 333). The trenches were excavated to the base of the ash layers, which overlay a compact orange-brown clay (Context 330) located approximately 6 ft. below the top of the foundation wall (Context 333).

The remaining ash deposit north of Trench 2 was homogeneous and divided into two contexts: Context 317 in 117-119 Channel Street and Context 321 in 121-123 Channel Street. These contexts were removed by backhoe and screened, with the exception of a baulk of soil retained to support an exposed concrete sewer pipe and grate that ran north-south through 117-119 Channel Street (Context 416). The ash layer excavated by backhoe from Trench 1 was included in Context 321. Further backhoe clearing revealed several other features. A 3-1/2 in. diameter PVC telephone cable line (Context 334) ran north-south through 121-123 Channel Street. Perhaps most significantly, a substantial brick structure (Context 356) was revealed in the southeastern area of the 121-123 Channel Street backyard (Figure 19).

In order to obtain a more controlled sample of the deposit, Trench 1 was extended 2 ft. to the west by hand excavation for a length of 18 ft. from the northern end of Trench 1. The layers were screened and their artifacts returned to the lab for analysis. The hand-excavated extension of Trench 1 revealed multiple layers with varying constituent levels of ash, charcoal, and artifacts. The largest ash layer, Context 327 is equivalent to Contexts 321 and 317 (see matrix). Profiles were drawn of the west wall of the hand-excavated portion of Trench 1 and the south wall of backhoe excavated Trench 2. Some of the layers found in the deposit were relatively small: thus, some layers that were evident in the wall of backhoe-excavated Trench 1 were totally removed by excavation. Additional excavation was also undertaken on the eastern side of Trench 1, identifying and investigating Contexts 411, 412, 415, 362, and 364.

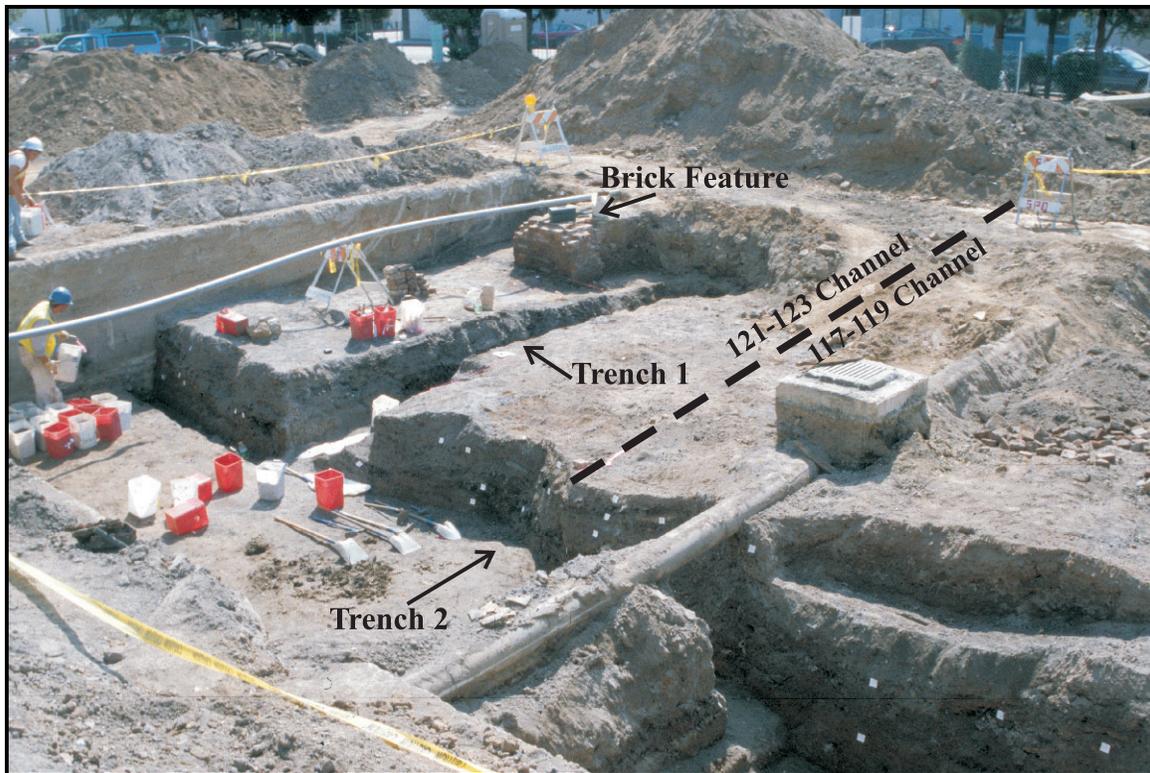


Figure 19. Overview of excavations at 117–123 Channel, view to southeast

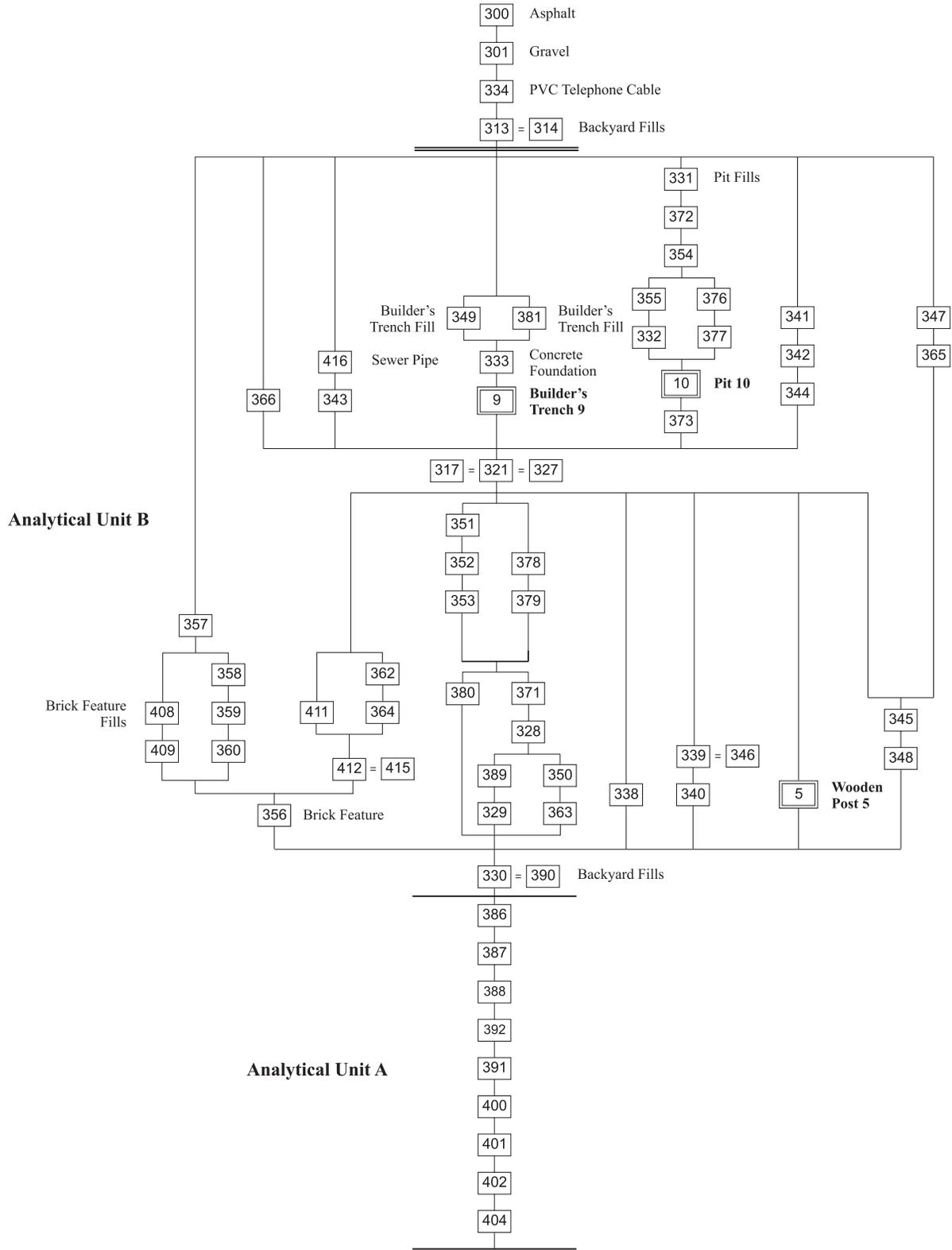
In the southern area of the hand-excavated extension to Trench 1, the ash layers were cut by Pit 10. Fills within Pit 10 were Contexts 331, 332, 354, 355, 372, 376, 377, which included quantities of ash, charcoal, plaster, and brick pieces.

Archaeological Trench 12 was excavated below the Context 330 clay layer in order to investigate lower levels of the deposit. The trench, measuring 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 2.5 ft. deep, revealed Contexts 386, 387, 388, 391, 392, 400, 401, 402, and 404. Auger investigations through Context 330 in the northeastern corner of the lot revealed slough mud containing some glass at approximately 1 ft. amsl.

Layers within Trenches 1 and 2, and related ash-based layers outside of the trenches that overlay Context 330, including the brick feature (Context 356) and Pit 10, appear to have been associated with the Sing Lee Chinese Laundry that operated on the site from ca. 1894 to ca. 1937. The deposition period for these layers appears to span the entire period of operation of the laundry. These layers comprise the Sing Lee Chinese Laundry Deposit, designated Analytical Unit B. Trench 12 contains nine fill layers located below Context 330. They appear to have been associated with inhabitants of Lot 6 prior to the Sing Lee Chinese Laundry, and were deposited in the late 1860s. They have been grouped as Analytical Unit A.

MATRIX

117-123 Channel Street, Trenches 1, 2, and 12

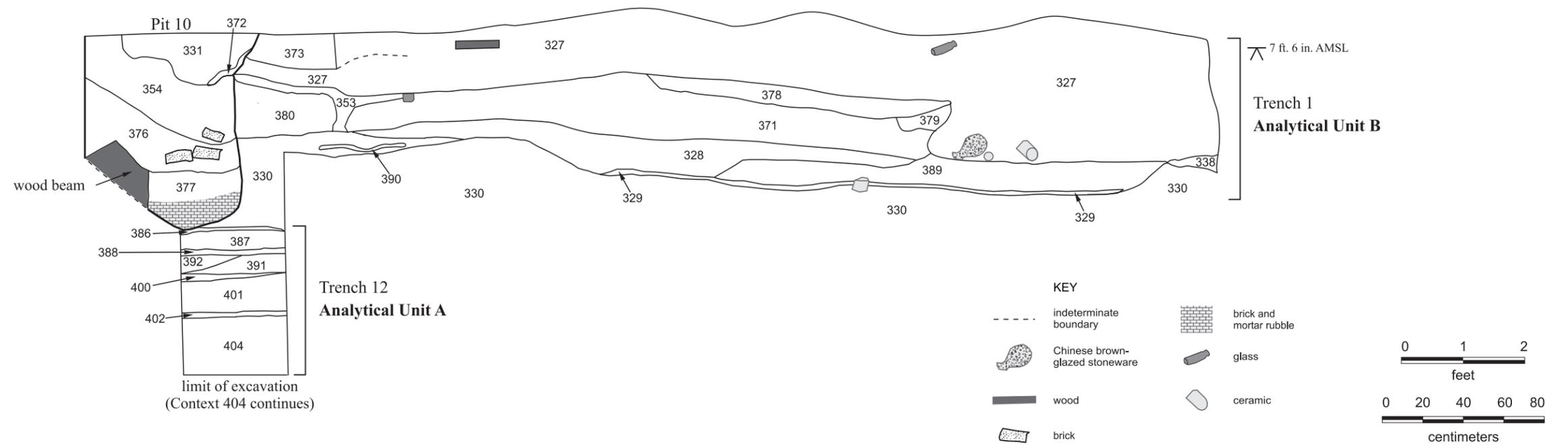
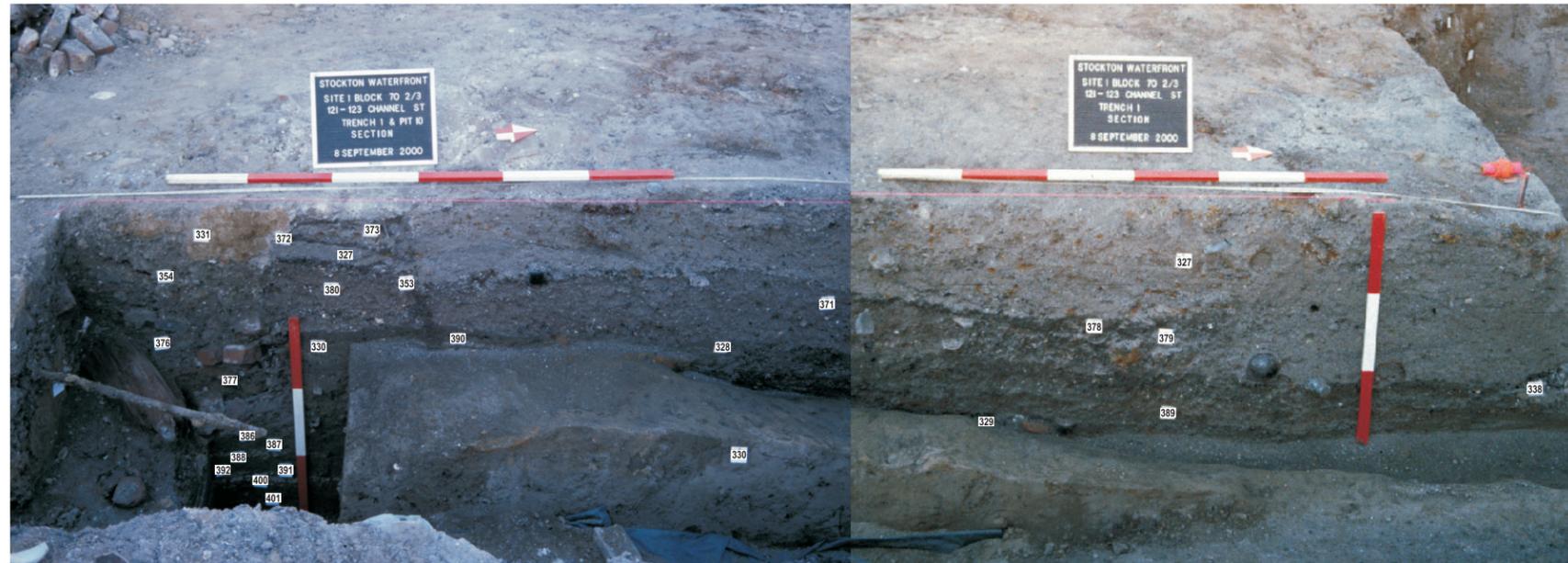


(See following pages for excavation profiles)

EXCAVATION PROFILE
121-123 Channel Street, Trenches 1 and 12

South

North



EXCAVATION PROFILE
121-123 and 117-119 Channel Street, Trench 2

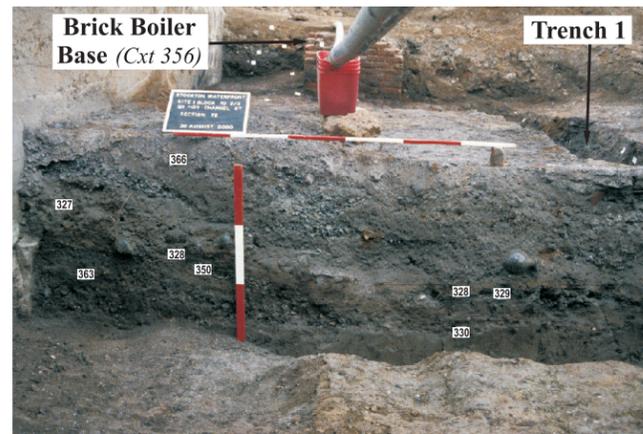


Image A

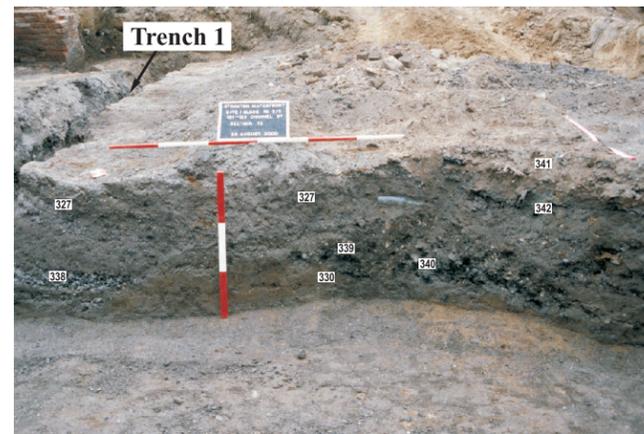


Image B

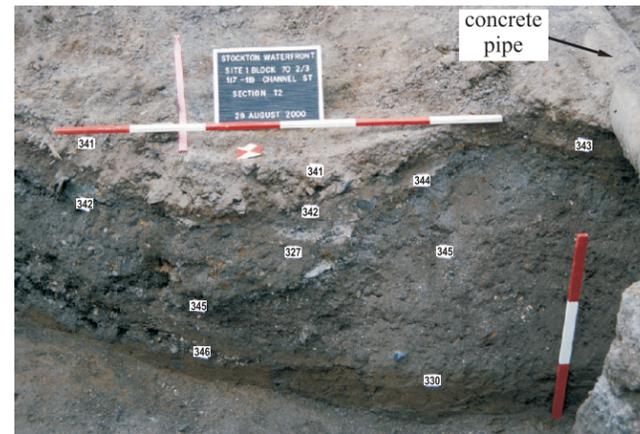
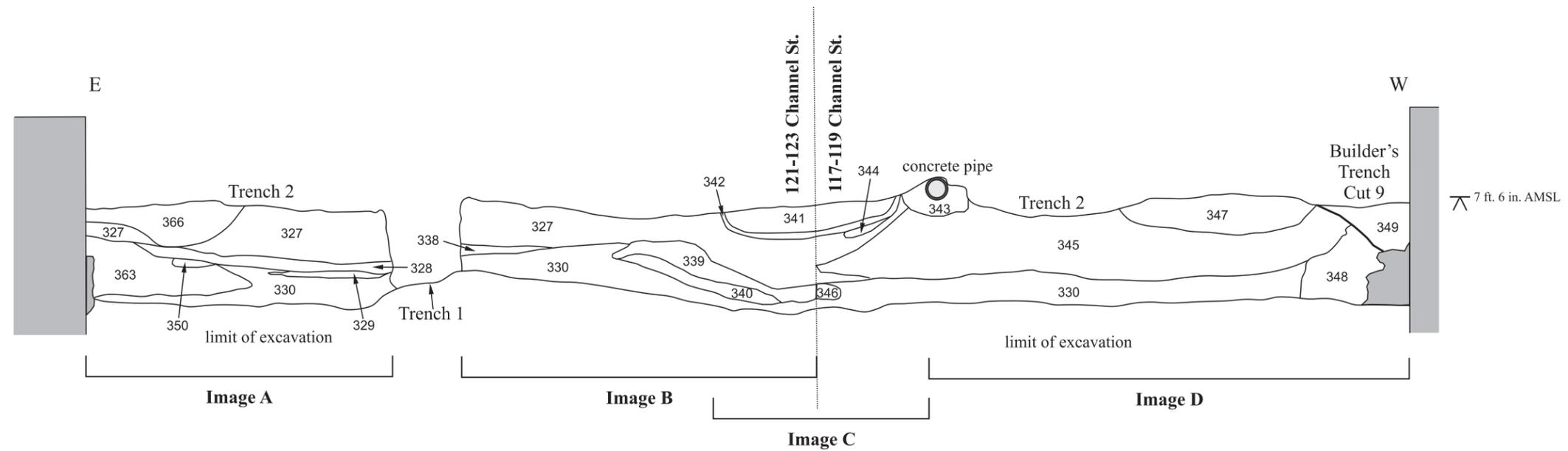


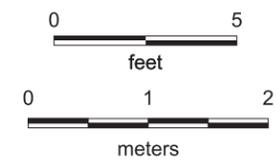
Image C



Image D



KEY
 address boundary
 ■ concrete



ANALYTICAL UNIT A

Analytical Unit A of the 117-123 Channel Street deposit consisted of nine layers in Trench 12, excavated to a total depth of 2.5 feet. The layers appeared to be primarily clayey slough or flood fills (Contexts 387, 391, 401, and 404), alternating with thin (less than 4-in. thick) layers of ash with charcoal inclusions (Contexts 386, 388, 400, and 402). A small pocket of sand (Context 392) overlay the south half of Context 391 between Contexts 388 and 400. The bottom layer (Context 404) was excavated to a depth of 10 inches. It consisted of clayey sand slough bank, with inclusions of charcoal and a high density of burnt artifacts. The layer continued below the limit of excavation. A post mold was evident in the southern part of Trench 12. It passed through Contexts 386, 387, 388, and 392, bottoming out at the top of Context 400. The post mold was filled with burnt ash.

The TPQ for Analytical Unit A is the late 1860s, based on an aqua glass sarsaparilla bottle from New York found in Context 404. The mean ceramic date is 1874.8, based on two marked examples. The estimated date of deposition is ca. 1870. Occupants of Lot 6 prior to ca. 1894 could not be identified although it is known that the lot's owner, Mrs. C. Rodgers, had \$600 worth of improvements on it in 1869. Accordingly, no household-specific association was made for Analytical Unit A.

The artifacts within Analytical Unit A constitute a small collection, with a count of 219 pieces giving a total of 58 individual items (excluding Structural, Undefined Use, and Floral/Faunal groups). Marked ceramic items were white improved earthenware tablewares from the Staffordshire firms of John Maddock & Sons and E. C. Challinor. The majority of the food preparation and consumption ceramic assemblage consists of white improved earthenware items (70%), with one item each of Chinese porcelain, Japanese porcelain, and Opaque porcelain. A Chinese brown-glazed stoneware wide-mouth jar was also recovered. The majority of the ceramic and glass vessels were undecorated (58.3%). Decorations on the remaining vessels did not indicate any matched tableware sets, or the disposal of items as a result of purchasing more fashionable or expensive sets.

Indications of social-drug use were seven alcoholic-beverage bottles, including one schnapps bottle, a ball-clay pipe, and an earthenware spittoon. Seven adults' boots were recovered, including three men's and three women's boots. Other items recovered include a glass lamp chimney, a ceramic marble, various buttons, collar studs, and wool clothing fragments. Soil samples taken from Contexts 386 and 388 did not contain any seeds. Only 19 identified faunal specimens were recovered—insufficient for analysis.

The structure of Trench 12 appears to have been primarily shaped by slough or flood deposits from Miner Channel. The interspersed thin layers of ash are more difficult to decipher, given the very small exposure offered by Trench 12. It is possible that they represent fire events on the lot, although perhaps more likely, they may derive from disposal episodes of ash from a fireplace or stove. The relatively small number of artifacts and the often fragmented nature of some of the bottles in the collection may be consistent with exposure on a slough bank to mixing through tidal action, floods, or animal activities. The Koch (1870) bird's-eye view (Figure 12) and Yardley's representation of the block, ca. 1870 (Figure 18), indicate that Miner Channel was originally broader and flowed closer to the Channel Street lots. Indeed, Yardley's drawing, if the Channel Street detail is not merely imaginative, suggests that the backyards of the Channel Street buildings were

largely comprised of the mud bank of Miner Channel. In this case, Analytical Unit A may represent disposal by 121-123 Channel Street inhabitants of rubbish onto the open muddy slough bank of Miner Channel. If so, the collection is of some interest for indicating refuse-disposal practices of inhabitants along Miner Channel. The lack of an association with residents at 121-123 Channel Street, however, precludes more detailed interpretation of the Analytical Unit A collection.

Although Analytical Unit A retained integrity, and contained dateable artifacts, its lack of an unambiguous historical association severely reduced its research value. Accordingly, it was evaluated as ineligible to the CRHR.

ANALYTICAL UNIT SUMMARY TABLE 121-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

HOUSEHOLD

Name:	No identified association
Birthplace:	-
Ethnicity or Race:	-
Occupation:	-
Period of Residence:	-
Terminus Post Quem/Basis:	late 1860s (Aqua glass Sands sarsaparilla bottle, New York)
Mean Ceramic Date/ <i>n</i> :	1874.8 (n=2)
Estimated Date of Deposition	ca. 1870

ANALYTICAL UNIT

Context Numbers:	386, 387, 388, 391, 392, 400, 401, 402, 404
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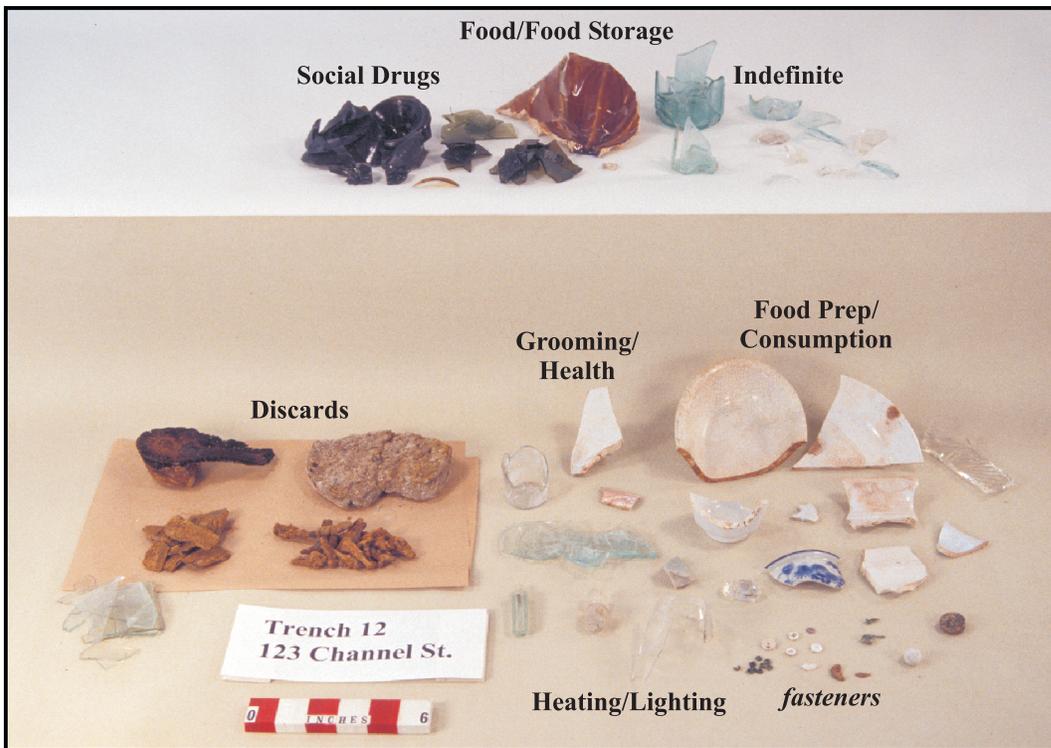
ARTIFACTS

(Does not include Faunal, Floral, Structural, or Undefined groups)

Count:	219
MNI:	58
Artifact Profile (% of MNI)	
Activities:	2
Domestic:	26
Indefinite:	17
Personal:	55
TOTAL	100.0%

FAUNAL

Insufficient faunal material for analysis (Number of Identified Specimens = 19)



121-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A – ARTIFACT LAYOUT PHOTOGRAPH. The Analytical Unit A collection probably represents the regular disposal of household ash and refuse by occupants of 121-123 Channel Street at a time when their backyard opened on to the mud banks of Miner Channel. The date of deposition was ca. 1870s, although no historical association for the deposit could be identified. The small artifact collection suggests a modest household. Tablewares were primarily undecorated white improved earthenware, although several pieces of Asian porcelain were also found. Interestingly, the collection includes a Chinese brown-glazed stoneware wide-mouth jar. Wine, schnapps, and other alcohol bottles, together with a ball-clay pipe and spittoon, indicate the use of social drugs.

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS BY GROUP AND CATEGORY
121-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
ACTIVITIES			
Firearms			
Ammunition	Copper-alloy Shotgun Shell	1	1
<i>Subtotal Firearms</i>		1	1
DOMESTIC			
Food			
Container	Aqua Glass Bottle	13	1
Container	Aqua Glass Spice Bottle	4	1
<i>Subtotal Food</i>		17	2
Food Prep/Consumption			
Drinking Vessel	White Improved Earthenware Cup	1	1
Indefinite	Chinese Porcelain Hollow	1	1
Indefinite	Japanese Porcelain Hollow	2	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Dish	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Pitcher?	1	1
Serving	Opaque Porcelain Hollow	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Dish	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Dish Strainer	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Small Oval Dish	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Tureen?	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate	4	2
<i>Subtotal Food Prep/Consumption</i>		15	12
Food/Food Storage			
Container	CBGS Wide-mouth Jar	1	0
<i>Subtotal Food/Food Storage</i>		1	0
Heating/Lighting			
Lamp	Colorless Glass Chimney	14	1
<i>Subtotal Heating/Lighting</i>		14	1
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite			
-	Can Contents	1	0
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		1	0
Misc. Containers			
-	Aqua Glass Bottle	5	4
-	Aqua Glass Bottle?	1	1
-	Colorless Glass Bottle	4	2

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 121–123 Channel Street AU-A (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Containers (continued)			
-	Colorless Glass Bottle?	3	2
-	Colorless Glass Cruet? Perfume Bottle?	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		14	10
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Ferrous Sheet/Strap	9	0
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		9	0
PERSONAL			
Clothing			
-	Wool Dress/Trousers/Outergarment	1	1
Fastener	Porcelain Button	2	2
Fastener	Porcelain Collar Button	1	1
Fastener	Shell Button	3	3
Fastener	Vegetable Ivory Button	1	1
Fastener	Vegetable Ivory Collar Button	1	1
<i>Subtotal Clothing</i>		9	9
Clothing Maintenance			
Fastener	Copper-alloy Safety Pin	1	1
<i>Subtotal Clothing Maintenance</i>		1	1
Footwear			
-	Leather Adult's Shoe/Boot	3	1
-	Leather Men's Shoe/Boot	10	3
-	Leather Shoe/Boot	19	0
-	Leather Women's Shoe/Boot	3	3
Fastener	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Eyelet	9	0
Fastener	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Tack	1	0
<i>Subtotal Footwear</i>		45	7
Grooming/Health			
Closure	Colorless Glass Perfume Bottle Stopper	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Homeopathic Vial	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Sarsaparilla Bottle	17	1
Container	Colorless Glass Perfume? Bottle	2	1
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Basin	1	1
<i>Subtotal Grooming/Health</i>		22	5
Social Drugs – Alcohol			
Container	Amber Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	1
Container	Dark Olive Glass Wine/Beer Bottle	32	2
Container	Olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	7	2
Container	Olive Glass Schnapps Bottle	16	1
Container	Olive Glass Wine? Bottle	4	1
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Alcohol</i>		60	7

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 121–123 Channel Street AU-A (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Social Drugs – Tobacco			
-	Ball-clay Pipe	1	1
-	Earthenware Spittoon	8	1
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Tobacco</i>		9	2
Toys			
-	Ceramic Marble	1	1
<i>Subtotal Toys</i>		1	1
STRUCTURAL			
Hardware			
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Nail	18	18
<i>Subtotal Hardware</i>		18	18
Materials			
-	Glass Window	16	0
<i>Subtotal Materials</i>		16	0
UNDEFINED USE			
Fuel			
-	Coal	1	0
<i>Subtotal Fuel</i>		1	0
TOTAL		254	76

**SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY GROUP
121–123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A**

Group	Total Count	MNI	Percent of MNI
Activities	1	1	2
Domestic	47	15	26
Indefinite Use	24	10	17
Personal	147	32	55
TOTAL	219	58	100

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY CATEGORY
121–123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

Category	MNI	Percent of MNI
Clothing	9	15.5
Clothing Maintenance	1	1.7
Firearms	1	1.7
Food	2	3.4
Food Prep/Consumption	12	20.7
Footwear	7	12.1
Grooming/Health	5	8.6
Heating/Lighting	1	1.7
Misc. Containers	10	17.2
Social Drugs – Alcohol	7	12.1
Social Drugs – Tobacco	2	3.4
Toys	1	1.7
TOTAL	58	99.8

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FUNCTION
121–123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

Function	MNI	Percent
Serving (platters, covered dishes, etc.)	7	58
Tableware (plates, bowls, saucers, etc.)	2	17
Cups and Mugs	1	8
Indefinite	2	17
TOTAL	12	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FABRIC
121–123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

Fabric	MNI	Percent	Total MNI	Total
Ceramic			10	83
Chinese Porcelain	1	10		
Japanese Porcelain	1	10		
Opaque Porcelain	1	10		
White Improved Earthenware	7	70		
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>	10	100		
Glass			2	17
TOTAL			12	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL DECORATION
121–123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
Chinese Porcelain	Hollow	Celadon	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Hollow	Handpainted	1	
Opaque Porcelain	Hollow			1
WIE	Cup	Paneled	1	
WIE	Dish	Red transfer, Molded	1	
WIE	Dish Strainer			1
WIE	Plate			2
WIE	Small Oval Dish			1
WIE	Tureen?	Molded	1	
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>			5	5
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Dish			1
Colorless Glass	Pitcher?			1
<i>Glass Subtotal</i>				2
TOTAL			5	7

SOCIAL DRUGS SUMMARY
121-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

Social Drug	Description	MNI	Percent
Alcohol			
	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	3	
	Schnapps Bottle	1	
	Wine/Beer Bottle	2	
	Wine? Bottle	1	
	<i>Subtotal Alcohol</i>	7	78
Tobacco			
	Pipe	1	
	Spittoon	1	
	<i>Subtotal Tobacco</i>	2	22
TOTAL		9	100

DATE AND ORIGIN OF MARKED/DATABLE ITEMS
121-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit A

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Items								
387 004	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Impressed mark: JOH[MADDOCK & SONS] (upper arch)/ [TRADE (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ MARK (lower arch)/ STAFFORDSHIR[IE POTTERIES] (lower arch)	Maddock, John & Sons	Staffordshire	1855 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:50-51, mark 159
392 001	White Improved Earthenware	Small Oval Dish	1	Impressed mark: (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ IRONSTONE/ CHINA/ E. & C. CHALLINOR	Challinor, E. & C.	Staffordshire	1862 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:18-19
Marked Glass Items								
401 001	Colorless Glass	Perfume? Bottle	1	R./ P..			-	
404 015	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// (read through base) OI[STMAN]/ AKERIP (?)			-	
404 024	Aqua Glass	Sarsaparilla Bottle	1	[S]A[N]D'S/[S]A[R]SAPA[R]ILL[A]// GENUINE// [N]E[W] Y[O]R[K]; (recessed panel)		New York	1860s late - 1875	Fike 1987:179,220; Jones 1971:10
404 025	Olive Glass	Schnapps Bottle	1	[U]DOLPHO WOLFIE'S// SCHIEDAM// AROMATIC/ SCHNAPPS] NY	Wolfe, Udolpho	New York	1852 - 1917	Wilson and Wilson 1968:153,154

ANALYTICAL UNIT B

Referred to here as the Chinese Laundry Deposit, Analytical Unit B consists of the fill layers investigated in Trenches 1 and 2, the remains of a wooden post (Cut 5), the brick feature (Context 356), and Pit 10, at the southern end of Trench 1.

Fill Layers

The fill layers of Analytical Unit B rested upon Context 330, a homogeneous, orange-brown clay layer, 5 to 18 in. deep, across the majority of the backyard area as revealed by Trenches 1 and 2. The layer sloped down to the north towards Miner Channel, and also to the west. Context 330 was observed to contain very few artifacts—none were recovered in the portion of context excavated as part of Trench 1. This layer appears to be the base of the Chinese Laundry Deposit. Its homogeneous nature and lack of artifacts suggest that it may either have been the result of a very large flood episode, or was possibly imported onto the lot, perhaps to provide a more level footing to the site. Its compactness suggests that it may have experienced some degree of foot traffic or trampling.

The Chinese Laundry Deposit resting upon Context 330 was made up of many fill layers, most with a high proportion of ash and charcoal. Following the contours of Context 330, the major fill layers also slope down from south to north (towards Miner Channel), and from east to west. The stratigraphy was complex, reflecting numerous disposal episodes. Most of the layers were of sandy, gritty ash, distinguishable from their neighbors by color and the varying proportions of ash and charcoal. The primary ash layers were 327=321=317 and 345 (see matrix). These layers were composed of gritty, sandy, loose ash (with ash comprising up to 90% of the material), with inclusions of charcoal, gravels, shell, and undefined burnt material. Although each of these layers was excavated as a whole, within them were very subtle variations in color and composition. The artifact density in these layers was very high, with large quantities of intact glass bottles, Chinese brown-glazed stoneware liquor bottles and other items, including tableware items, clothing, and faunal material. Other fill layers within the Chinese Laundry Deposit appear to represent minor disposal or even flood episodes. A soil sample taken from Context 329, a thin layer of charcoal resting upon Context 330 in Trenches 1 and 2, contained no seeds. Several clay layers, such as the red-orange clay of Context 328 or the grayish brown clay layer of Context 378, were located between ash layers. These clay-based layers possibly represent flood episodes. Other more distinct pockets of fill appear to represent specific disposal episodes, such as Contexts 340 and 350, Context 342 (a layer of burnt fabric) in Trench 2, or Context 338 (a pocket of burnt bone) in Trench 1. The artifact density of these less extensive layers was moderate to high.

Wooden Posts

The decomposed remnants of a vertically set wooden post (Cut 5), measuring 4 in. by 4 in. and 14 in. high, were cut 3 in. into Context 330. The cut was located 10 ft. 6 in. north of the southern end of Trench 1, and 1 ft. 10 in. east of western wall of Trench 1. The decomposed wood showed evidence of possibly having been burnt. The post was removed during the hand-excavated extension of Trench 1 and so does not appear in the excavation profile for 121-123 Channel Street. The cutting of Post 5 into the Context 330 clay layer suggests that

the post was one of the earlier structural elements in the backyard area related to the Chinese Laundry Deposit. The upper ash layers of the deposit appear to have formed around it.

Evidence of other vertical wooden posts that might be related to the Chinese Laundry Deposit is Context 373, which contained a large amount of decaying wood, and the posthole located in the southern portion of Contexts 386, 387, 388, and 392 in Trench 12. Evidence of the relationship of this post to Context 330 and the laundry deposit was obliterated by Pit 10. However, this post was located approximately 9 ft. directly south of the Cut 5 post, suggesting that they might both have been part of a structure erected in the rear yard of the laundry (e.g., the drying platform recorded on the 1883/94 and 1917 Sanborn maps).

Brick Feature, Context 356

Investigations were conducted into the brick feature (Context 356) in the southeastern corner of the 121-123 Channel Street backyard. This feature appears to have operated as a support base for a boiler used for heating wash water for the laundry. Context 356 was a hollow rectangular brick feature, measuring 4 ft. 5 in. (east-west) by 5 ft. 6-1/2 in. (north-south) and approximately 4 ft. 6 in. high (Figure 20). The brick feature rested primarily on an extended rim built of two brick courses, although the northern part of the feature sat on three wooden beams oriented east-west. The feature as a whole rested on top of the Context 330 clay layer that marked the base of Analytical Unit B. The feature's central opening had a brick base topped with a rough layer of mortar. The feature was constructed of 18 courses of mortared bricks. On the exterior of the feature, the upper brick courses were stepped inwards. The upper three courses of brick on the interior were stepped inwards to overhang the feature's interior opening by approximately 4 1/2 in.; this overhang



Figure 20. Brick boiler base, Context 356 before removal of interior fills

was only evident on the northern side, as the upper brick courses on the southern side of the feature were missing. Three curved grooves were evident in one of the bricks on the northern part of the rim around the interior opening. The feature's interior dimensions measured 1 ft. 6 in. (east-west) by 2 ft. 3 in. (north-south). The top four courses of brick in the feature's interior opening showed evidence of heat alteration, suggesting that the heat source was positioned approximately 3-1/2 ft. above the interior floor of the feature. No vents or any type of interior lining was evident.

Although rectangular in shape, the feature lacked a southwestern corner. The edges of the brick in this corner were broken, suggesting either that the corner had been broken open, or that the feature had originally been constructed without this corner, and the brick edges were subsequently damaged. The interior of the feature was solidly filled with a deposit of artifact-rich loamy ash, with inclusions of coke, slag, charcoal, rocks and unburnt bone and glass. The layer was designated Context 409. It was 4 ft. 6 in. deep, rested on the bricked base of Context 356 and overflowed the top rim of the feature. On top of Context 409 were several fragments of heavy ferrous bars that may have been some of the original fire grates for the feature. Filling the missing southwestern corner of Context 356 was an ashy layer designated Context 408. Contexts 408 and 409 appear to derive from the various ash-based fill layers of Analytical Unit B, and were deposited within the Context 356 brick feature during post-1937 leveling and filling activities on site after the closure of the laundry. Accumulated against the northern wall of the brick boiler base were Contexts 412, 415, 364, and 362. Contexts 357, 358, 359, and 360—all composed of gritty, sandy, artifact-laden ash—had been deposited against the eastern and southern walls of Context 356 to a height of approximately 5 feet. The boiler base, together with its interior and adjacent fills (Context 409 and 408), was capped by Context 357.

Context 356 is likely the support base for a boiler used to heat water for the laundry's washing. Its location corresponds to the small one-story, shingle-roofed, frame addition to the rear of the laundry visible in the 1895 Sanborn map. This addition is not evident in the 1883/94 Sanborn map, suggesting that the boiler and its surrounding shelter were constructed ca. 1895, close to the earliest known commencement date for the laundry which is given by the 1883/94 Sanborn map. Ash and charcoal detritus from the boiler base was probably the primary constituent in the majority of layers forming the Chinese Laundry Deposit. Layers such as Contexts 357, 358, 359 and 360 may have been secondary depositions of the laundry's ash fills redeposited during demolition on the lot post 1948.

Pit 10

Pit 10 was a cut evident in the southern 3 ft. of Trench 1. The pit had been cut into Contexts 373, 327, 380, 330, and 386. Pit 10 contained a series of fills (Contexts 331, 372, 354, 355, 332, 376, and 377), together with a quantity of brick and mortar debris, whole bricks, a large wooden beam measuring 8 in. by 8 in., and an iron pipe. Contexts 355 and 332 were evident in the western side wall for Trench 1 when it was initially excavated by backhoe. They were fully removed during the hand-excavation of Trench 1

Context 331 consisted of orange clay with a high component of debris, such as brick, plaster, and burnt material (possibly tar paper). Context 372 was a small lens of loose, clean ash and sand along the northern margin of Pit 10. Context 354 consisted of grayish brown sandy clay, with inclusions of brick, charcoal, bone, and plaster. A 1-1/2- in. diameter

ferrous pipe protruded through the southern wall of Trench 1, approximately 2 ft. into Context 354. Context 355 was a moderately compact, orange-brown sandy clay with inclusions of ash, brick, and plaster. Context 332 was a small pocket of burnt charcoal in the base of Pit 10. Context 376 consisted of gray-brown clay with charcoal, brick, and mortar. This layer included a large solid wood beam measuring 8 in. by 8 in. laying on its side, and extending into the western wall of Trench 1. Context 377 consisted of orange clay with mortar and brick inclusions.

The artifacts found in Pit 10 reflect the type and variety of artifacts found in the remainder of the Chinese Laundry Deposit. This fact, and the quantity of brick and mortar inclusions, suggests that Pit 10 represents an episode of demolition disturbance, possibly related to the removal of buildings on the lot post-1948, or even the demolition of the upper courses of brick on the southern wall of Context 356 brick boiler base.

The TPQ for Analytical Unit B, the Chinese Laundry Deposit, is 1936, based on a colorless glass bottle manufactured by the Owens Illinois Glass Company, Alton, Illinois. Several items with later TPQs were present within the collection, but these TPQs postdate the closure of the Sing Lee Chinese Laundry, ca. 1937, suggesting that the items were intrusive from later occupation. The mean ceramic date for the deposit is 1890.2, based on six marked items. The estimated date of deposition is ca. 1894 to ca. 1937, based on the known occupation period for the laundry. The collection included 5,398 pieces, for a total number of 2,044 items (excluding Structural, Undefined Use, and Floral/Faunal groups). The quantity and variety of items represented, their date ranges, and stratigraphic evidence suggest that the deposit was accumulated through multiple disposal episodes over the entire period of occupation of the laundry — a period of at least 43 years.

Food preparation and consumption items used at the laundry were predominantly Chinese porcelain (69.6%), followed by white improved earthenware (14.8%). The Chinese porcelains include 6 cups, 6 tiny cups, 4 small dishes, 3 large bowls, 16 medium bowls, 26 small bowls, 1 small plate, 1 medium plate, and 12 porcelain spoons. Five teapots were also found. Patterns include Four Flowers, Longevity, Bamboo, Double Happiness, Shuang Hsi, and celadon glaze. The white improved earthenware pieces include 4 cups, 3 bowls, 2 oval dishes, 2 slop bowls, and 2 saucers. These pieces were manufactured by such Staffordshire firms as Charles Meakin, John Edwards, W. H. Grindley & Co., and Thomas Furnival & Sons. The Philadelphia City Pottery (J. E. Jeffords and Co.) of Philadelphia produced the yellowware milk pan and bowl in the collection. Other items of tableware include 5 pieces of Hotel porcelain and 4 pieces of Japanese porcelain. The Japanese porcelain items included 1 celadon handpainted bowl, 1 bowl decorated with a blue-dashed line, 1 blue hand-painted teapot, and 1 bowl cover.



The laundry's inhabitants made use of both Euroamerican food items and more traditional Chinese foodstuffs. Among the Euroamerican food containers recovered were



2 aqua glass pickle bottles, 9 soda-water bottles, and 6 canning jars. Traditional Chinese food containers recovered were brown-glazed stoneware vessels, including 9 spouted jars, 4 storage vessels, 15 wide-mouth jars (among them, 4 large and 2 small), and 1 barrel jar and lid. The collection also included 3 green-glazed “ginger” or small wide mouth jars.

Artifacts related to the commercial laundry operations dominated the collection, amounting to 51 percent of all items, excluding Structural, Undefined Use, and Floral/Faunal groups. The laundry’s equipment included a ferrous and copper-alloy pleat roller made by the North Brothers Mfg. Co., Philadelphia. Items that were used in the laundry to mend or care for clothes include a cast-iron sad iron, 49 straight pins, 354 safety pins, scissors, 4 soapstone clothes markers, 3 bluing bottles, and 8 bluing balls used for enhancing the brightness of white clothes. An interesting part of the laundry collection was the reuse of commercial bottles to store liquid bluing dye. Analytical Unit B contained 53 glass bottles—generally square-based, brown glass 18 - 20 oz. bitters bottles—in which the residue of bluing dye could still be detected.



Other items related to the laundry include 549 clothing fasteners—various types of buttons, collar studs, buckles, cuff links, hooks and eyes, rivets, and a gold belt buckle. Although some of these items may have been related to personal use by the laundry inhabitants, they were found in such quantities that they can reasonably be ascribed to the laundry’s operations. Items of hardware that may have been related to the laundry include part of a cast-iron boiler grate, a ferrous boiler-plate grate, and a possible cast-iron boiler.

Clothing in the collection may have been items worn by the laundry’s workers, or scraps related to clothes mending for the laundry’s customers. Among the clothing recovered are a cotton shirt, a coat with rubber-coated seams, and an item of wool clothing. Also found in Contexts 321 and 412 were pieces of charred silk fabric with padding, which were probably part of a Chinese silk quilted jacket. Footwear includes a possible rubber boot, a heavy-duty hobnailed boot, and a pair of men’s oxfords with rubber heel and decorative foxing. Personal adornments that were recovered include a pocketknife, elements from a wrist watch and a pocket watch, three brooches, and a copper-alloy and glass pin or pendent. Some of these items may have come from the pockets of clothing left to be washed at the laundry. Two bracelets were also recovered, one of green opaque glass and the other possibly of jade. These may have belonged to workers at the laundry.

Ninety-one items (4.5%) in the Chinese Laundry Deposit are related to health and grooming. The collection includes items of both western and traditional Chinese medicine.

A vaseline jar, a Mentholatum bottle, and a Neurotine bottle were among the Euroamerican medicinal items recovered. Euroamerican grooming and health items include a cologne bottle and three Florida-water bottles, parts of a hard-rubber syringe, a plastic hair comb, a plastic straight-sided razor, part of a white improved earthenware chamber pot, and a bone toothbrush. Most notable among the



Euroamerican medicinal items recovered are 21 brown glass bitters bottles, of similar varieties to the 53 bitters bottles that laundry workers had used to store bluing dye, but that did not contain any apparent residue of dye. Chinese medicinal items include three stoneware apothecary jars, some with lids, and 30 glass homeopathic vials. Many of these vials were mold-blown with sheared tops. Several had painted Chinese characters on their sides.

One of the most unusual items in the Analytical Unit B collection was a large, narrow-necked, amber-glass, machine-made bottle (cat. no. 321-045), 15 in. high with a base diameter of 6 in., found in Context 321. This bottle contained at least 122 bones of five American crows (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), including other small indeterminate fragments of bone. The crows had been dismembered in a methodical, consistent manner in order to fit them through the narrow neck of the bottle. Many of the individuals had similar cut marks, probably made by a cleaver or heavy knife, on similar skeletal elements and along similar axes. This suggests that the birds may have been processed by



someone familiar with butchering fowl and mammals. The birds' skulls were among the body parts requiring the most reduction in order to fit them through the bottleneck. Sagittal (axial), coronal, and transverse cuts were all found on the skulls. The skulls of several individuals had been cleaved in half in varying proportions between lower (ventral) and upper (dorsal) halves. Others were cut down the middle and divided into left and right halves. On several specimens, the beak itself had been separated from the cranial vault with a single coronal cut.

Processing of the limbs also appears to have been conducted in a consistent and methodical manner. The most frequent cuts on the lower leg bones (tibiotarsus and tarsometatarsus) were designed to reduce the larger elements of the body to a suitable size. Interestingly, cuts were consistently found on the wing bones that corresponded with cuts on the body elements—suggesting that the birds were butchered with their

wings retracted next to the body. Abundant cuts with coronal, and transverse orientation are represented on these bones. Axial cuts were most often found in the sternum, synsacrum, and vertebrae. Coronal cuts were most frequently identified on the scapula, corocoid, wing bones (humerus, radius, ulna, and phalanges), and vertebrae.

The birds appear to have been fleshed when they were placed in the bottle, as examples of preserved soft tissue were also found; together with the remains was a variety of preserved vegetal matter. No liquid was present in the bottle when it was discovered. Consultation with a specialist in Chinese herbal medicine, Dr. Brian Chee C. Loh, L.Ac., O.M.D., of Stockton indicates that there were five types of vegetal material present in the bottle, including *Albizia julibrissin*, *Notopterygium* spp., and *Salvia milfiorrhiza*. Two vegetal specimens could not be identified. It is thought that contents of the bottle were traditional medicine that was used, and perhaps made, by the inhabitants of the laundry.



A prominent part of the Analytical Unit B collection was alcoholic-beverage bottles, both Euroamerican and Asian. The collection of Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware liquor bottles was substantial, consisting of 128 items with a large number of these recovered intact. Among other alcoholic-beverage bottles in the collection were 133 beer bottles, 70 general alcoholic-beverage bottles, 5 whiskey bottles, 2 wine bottles, 8 half-pint flasks, and 4 champagne bottles. The beer bottles represented both local Californian and

even foreign brewers. Among the local and San Francisco brewers were the Enterprise Brewing Co., San Francisco; H. Rohrbacher, Stockton; D.W. McCarthy, Stockton; Wunder Bottling Works/Brewing Co., Oakland and San Francisco; El Dorado Brewing Co., Stockton; and P. Greenwald, K. Hutter and Wunder Beer Brewing Co., San Francisco, the Oakland Bottling Co., Oakland; and the Marysville Bottling Works, Marysville. The collection also included an 18-in. diameter ferrous and enamel advertisement sign from the Wunder Brewing Co., San Francisco.

Among the foreign beers represented were several beer bottles from Japanese manufacturers. Three olive glass alcoholic-beverage bottles (cat. nos. 317-019, 317-027, 327-



010) were found with Japanese characters around the base edge, translating approximately to "Brewed and made by Great Japan Beer Company." Another brown glass beer bottle (cat. no. 321-215) was manufactured by the Dai Nippon Brewery Co, Japan that operated 1906-1949. Several alcoholic-beverage bottles in the collection retained paper labels, including a ginger-beer bottle with Chinese characters.

Artifacts in the Chinese Laundry Deposit relating to the use of opium include a stoneware pipe bowl, two glass lamp bases, two lamp chimneys, and two glass oil reservoirs. Use of tobacco appears to have been more limited, with only one ball-clay pipe representing this activity. A possible wooden pipe was also found that might relate to either tobacco or opium smoking.

Four 22-gauge shells also suggest that the laundry's inhabitants may have hunted; alternatively they may also have come from the pockets of a customer's laundry. Game pieces include two glass Zhu pieces; another form of recreation is represented by elements of two harmonicas. A large number of implements associated with writing were recovered, including Euroamerican writing implements, such as chalk, graphite pencils, a hard-rubber pen, slate tablet, pencils, and glass ink bottles. Also included are two Chinese ink stones, indicating the use of Chinese writing implements at the laundry. With the exception of three clay marbles and a porcelain marble, no children's clothing or toys were recovered, suggesting the absence of young children living at the laundry. Some of the western writing implements might represent the teenaged school students living in the household.



The laundry had such a long life of operation that the collection includes items related to both oil lighting and electricity. Lighting early in the life of the laundry was provided by oil lamps. Two glass table lamps, together with lamp chimneys and a glass shade were found, as were a Chinese stoneware oil lamp and two stoneware oil lamp saucers. Later the laundry was lit primarily by electricity: 18 glass and copper-alloy light bulbs, including

several manufactured by Westinghouse beginning ca. 1910, were found. Other items relating to electrical lighting include three electrical connectors and six porcelain insulators, one with wire still attached.



The collection also included an array of miscellaneous items commonly found in deposits of household refuse. Several coins were recovered, including two one-cent pieces dated 1903 and 1919, two copper-alloy Tong Bao, and a corroded Mercury Head dime, a type issued by the U.S. Mint between 1916 and 1945. A small

1902 plastic calendar issued by the Whitehead and Hoag Co., Newark, New Jersey, was recovered intact. The laundry may also have owned or had access to an automobile, since two spark plugs were found.

Numerous structural materials were discarded in the laundry deposit, including items such as asbestos insulation, ferrous sheet metal, ferrous wire, straps, rods, 1,752 ferrous wire nails, tarpaper, and a sink drain and trap. Mortar, roofing tile, 30 clay bricks, window glass, and tin corrugated roofing may be remnants relating to the laundry's demolition. Large amounts of cinder waste, slag waste, and some coal fuel were found.

The faunal material recovered from Analytical Unit B was impressive, both for its amount and the variety of specimens represented. The faunal collection was composed of 583 identifiable specimens representing a minimum number of 35 individuals. The major meat mammals represented were cow (22%), sheep (6.8%), and pig (71.2%). The dominance of pork is notable, representing an estimated 213.83 lbs. of meat. Of this, the majority were moderately priced cuts (42.3%), followed by lower-priced cuts (38.4%), such as belly, neck, jowl, and feet. The most common pork cuts consumed were from the shoulder and ham. As the majority of beef cuts were also priced in the low to moderate categories, it is probable that the laundry's inhabitants generally ate frugally, with the pork and beef cuts indicating a diet heavy in stews and soups. The majority of the pork had been butchered using an ax (56%), followed by cuts (21%), handsaw (11%), knife (9%), and impact fracture (2%). These marks are consistent with those of an experienced butcher.

Other meat sources included one black-tailed jackrabbit and four chickens. Wild fowl were present, possibly either purchased or hunted on Miner Channel or the sloughs around Stockton, including a green-winged teal, an American widgeon, and a pigeon, together with a small duck, two larger ducks, and a goose, exact types unknown.

One of the most interesting finds in the food-related faunal collection were 20 bones from an adult cat (*Felis catus*), located in Contexts 321 and 327, that bore distinct butchering marks. Evidence of cat as a food source is rare in historical archaeological sites. When it does occur, it is generally found in sites associated with Asian ethnic groups. The bones exhibited 12 cuts on 8 different elements, including the left scapula, left pelvis, right femur, left tibia, left calcaneus, sacral, lumbar, and thoracic vertebrae. Most cuts were made with a cleaver or heavy knife. The cuts appear to have been intended to reduce the animal to smaller, fairly equal pieces for cooking, although it is also possible that it was butchered for a medicinal preparation. Most butchering marks are on elements on the left side of the animal, suggesting that it may have been butchered lying on its right side. Many of the cuts also correspond across multiple elements, suggesting that the cat was largely intact and articulated during the butchering process. For example, a cut was found on the left scapula with a related cut on the thoracic vertebrae while cuts were also found on the proximal femur, anterior sacrum, and pelvis.

Remains from one Norway rat and one black rat were also found, a predictable indication that rodents were scavenging among the backyard refuse. A human tooth was also found.

A large number of items in the faunal assemblage showed evidence of heat alteration and rodent gnawing. Approximately 10 percent of the bones had been gnawed by rodents, which is fairly consistent with the rate at other sites in urban environments. Higher rates of rodent gnawing are generally associated with the presence of a large rodent population, or with situations where the material is exposed for an extended time before burial. The nature of the ash deposits in the backyard area of 117-123 Channel Street suggests that any bones disposed of may have been buried somewhat rapidly. The lack of high levels of rodent gnawing may be related to the origin of the deposit, which appears to have been primarily ash and charcoal detritus from boilers used to heat the laundry's water. Just under 18 percent of the faunal assemblage showed evidence of heat alteration, suggesting that many of the bones may first have been thrown in the boiler fires before being disposed of in the backyard with the boiler's ash. This may be an example of the common practice of burning organic waste in household fires, ovens, and furnaces before disposal, as a way of reducing the amount of food available to scavenging vermin.

Approximately 241 identifiable elements of fish bone were recovered from the Chinese Laundry Deposit. A large amount of these specimens were burnt, broken, and eroded. As a result, over 70 percent of the collection could only be identified to the level of Teleostei. The remaining elements represented 20 individuals. Several were Chinese fish that would have probably been imported in the U.S. in a dried state. There was at least one Chinese croaker fish (Sciaenidae) and bones from two puffer fish (Tetraodontidae), probably *Lagocephalus*, an oceanic puffer. Chinese fish are often found in much greater variety, especially on earlier Overseas Chinese sites in the U.S., although the nature of the Chinese Laundry Deposit would not have been conducive to the survival of fragile fish elements. Elements of fish commonly sold as salt fish in the late 19th and early 20th centuries were also found, including a mackerel, and one example of Labridae, cf. *Semicossyphus pulcher*, most probably the California sheephead. This species is now rare, but in the late 19th century was a common market fish and the basis for an important Chinese salt-fish industry in southern California. Common saltwater commercial and sports fish represented include the Lingcod and Rockfish. Freshwater fish likely to have been taken from waterways surrounding Stockton include one example of Bullhead, which was introduced in 1874. By the 1870s Bullhead had become common in Central Valley streams, and from the late 19th century until ca. 1940, were the basis of a commercial fishery in California. In addition, a Chinook salmon was also found.

The structure and development of Analytical Unit B is highly unusual among recorded sites related to Chinese laundries both in the U.S. and elsewhere. It represents a particular disposal method for household refuse that was pursued for over 40 years. In addition, the site contains structural remains such as the brick boiler base that convey information about the functioning of the laundry. The artifact assemblage of Analytical Unit B is extremely rich both in number, date range and type of artifacts. In addition, it contains unusual and archaeologically-rare examples of Overseas Chinese culture including medicinal items and evidence for the reuse of Euroamerican bottles. These characteristics indicate that Analytical Unit B has a high research potential. It was evaluated as eligible for the CRHR.

**ANALYTICAL UNIT SUMMARY TABLE
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B**

HOUSEHOLD

Name: Sing Lee/Sang Lee/Lee Sing Chinese Laundry
 Birthplace: Various workers – most born in China
 Ethnicity or Race: Chinese
 Occupation: Laundry work
 Period of Residence: +1894–ca. 1937
 Terminus Post Quem/Basis: 1936 (Colorless glass bottle, Owens Illinois Glass Co., Alton, IL. closest TPQ to date of laundry’s closing–later TPQs considered intrusive)
 Mean Ceramic Date/*n*: 1890.2 (n=6)
 Estimated Date of Deposition ca.1894 – ca. 1937

ANALYTICAL UNIT

Context Numbers: 317, 321, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 366, 371, 372, 373, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 389, 390, 408, 409, 411, 412, 415, 416

ARTIFACTS

(Does not include Faunal, Floral, Structural, or Undefined groups)

Count: 5,398
 MNI: 2,044
 Artifact Profile (% of MNI)
 Activities: 3
 Domestic: 12
 Indefinite: 10
 Laundry: 51
 Personal: 24
 TOTAL 100.0%

FAUNAL

Meat Weight represented by Faunal Remains: 322.3 lbs.
 Beef: 66 lbs. Mutton: 20.5 lbs. Pork: 213.8 lbs.
 Cat: 2 lbs. Rabbit: 3 lbs. Fowl: 17 lbs.

Meat Price Range (major meat mammals):
 High: 20.1% Moderate: 43.5% Low: 36.4%



117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B – ARTIFACT LAYOUT PHOTOGRAPH. The Chinese Laundry Deposit represents the backyard accumulation of multiple disposal episodes over the laundry's period of occupation at 117-123 Channel Street, from ca. 1894 until ca. 1937. Although examples of Euroamerican food containers, including pickle bottles and canning jars, were recovered, the majority of food and food-storage containers were the brown-glazed stoneware in which Chinese-preserved foods and condiments were traditionally purchased and stored. Artifacts related to laundering activities are a major part of the collection, contributing 51% of items excluding Structural and Undefined groups. Laundry equipment includes a pleat roller, a cast-iron sad iron, 49 straight pins, 354 safety pins, and 549 clothing fasteners. An interesting part of the laundry collection was the reuse of 53 commercial bottles to store liquid bluing dye. The collection also included numerous Euroamerican and Asian medicinal bottles. One of the most unusual health-related items was a large, narrow necked, machine-made bottle that contained the remains of five dismembered American crows, together with a variety of preserved vegetal matter. It is thought that this item was a type of traditional medicine used, and perhaps even made, by the inhabitants of the laundry.

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS BY GROUP AND CATEGORY
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
ACTIVITIES			
Advertising			
-	Colorless Glass Storefront Window?	2	1
-	Ferrous and Enamel Sign	1	1
-	Plastic Calendar	1	1
<i>Subtotal Advertising</i>		4	3
Commerce			
-	Porcelain Piggy Bank	1	1
Coin	Copper-alloy One Cent	2	2
Coin	Copper-alloy Tong Bao	2	2
Coin	Silver Dime	1	1
<i>Subtotal Commerce</i>		6	6
Communication			
-	Ferrous Mailbox	1	1
<i>Subtotal Communication</i>		1	1
Entertainment			
Music	Copper-alloy Harmonica Plate	3	2
<i>Subtotal Entertainment</i>		3	2
Firearms			
Ammunition	Copper-alloy 22 shell	4	4
<i>Subtotal Firearms</i>		4	4
Games			
-	Glass Zhu	2	2
-	Opaque-white Glass Saddle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Games</i>		3	3
Indefinite			
-	Copper-alloy Paper Clip	1	1
-	Plastic American Flag	1	1
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		2	2
License			
-	Copper-alloy Chauffeur's Badge	1	1
<i>Subtotal License</i>		1	1
Painting			
Container	Ferrous Can	3	1
<i>Subtotal Painting</i>		3	1
Religious			
-	Copper-alloy Pin/Pendant	1	1
<i>Subtotal Religious</i>		1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Tools			
-	Ferrous Small Shovel	3	1
-	Ferrous Wrench	1	1
<i>Subtotal Tools</i>		4	2
Transportation			
Automotive	Porcelain and Ferrous Spark Plug	2	2
<i>Subtotal Transportation</i>		2	2
Writing			
-	Chalk	3	3
-	Chinese Stoneware Ink Stone	1	1
-	Graphite Pencil	5	2
-	Graphite Pencil Lead	1	0
-	Hard-rubber Pen	1	1
-	Slate Tablet	1	1
-	Stone Ink Stone	1	1
-	Wood Pencil	1	0
-	Wood and Graphite Pencil	5	2
-	Wood, Copper-alloy, Graphite Pencil	9	3
-	Wood, Graphite, and Rubber Pencil	17	6
Container	Aqua Glass Ink Bottle	2	2
Container	Colorless Glass Ink Bottle	5	5
<i>Subtotal Writing</i>		52	27
DOMESTIC			
Food			
Container	Aqua Glass Infant's Food Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Jar	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Pickle Bottle	3	2
Container	Aqua Glass Soda-water Bottle	28	8
Container	CBGS Spouted Jar	15	8
Container	Colorless Glass Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Cider Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Cream Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Milk Bottle	3	1
Container	Colorless Glass Nectar Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Soda-water Bottle	1	1
Container	Ferrous Spice Can	2	1
Container and Closure	Colorless Glass Bottle and Lid	2	1
<i>Subtotal Food</i>		60	28
Food Prep/Consumption			
Drinking Vessel	Asian Porcelain Cup	1	1
Drinking Vessel	Chinese Porcelain Cup	6	5
Drinking Vessel	Chinese Porcelain Tiny Cup	9	6

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food Prep/Consumption			
<i>(continued)</i>			
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Commercial Tumbler	10	3
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Cordial Glass	1	1
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Stemware	4	1
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Tumbler	8	2
Drinking Vessel	Hotel Porcelain Cup	1	1
Drinking Vessel	White Improved Earthenware Cup	8	4
Indefinite	CBGS Pan	1	1
Indefinite	Copper-alloy Spoon Handle	1	1
Kitchen	Ferrous Enamelware Pan	1	1
Kitchen	Ferrous Enamelware Pot	1	1
Kitchen	Ferrous Enamelware Pot and Pan	3	3
Kitchen	Ferrous Enamelware Pot Lid	1	1
Kitchen	Wood Cleaver	1	1
Kitchen	Yellowware Bowl	11	2
Kitchen	Yellowware Large Bowl	2	1
Kitchen	Yellowware Milk Pan	3	1
Serving	Chinese Porcelain Large Bowl	7	3
Serving	Chinese Porcelain Teapot	14	4
Serving	Chinese Porcelain Teapot and Lid	9	1
Serving	Chinese Porcelain Teapot Lid	2	0
Serving	Colorless Glass Salt/Pepper Shaker	2	1
Serving	Earthenware Pitcher	2	2
Serving	Japanese Porcelain Teapot	21	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Bowl	6	3
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Hollow	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Oval Dish	3	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Slop Bowl	5	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Slop Bowl?	2	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Small Oval Dish	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Small Oval Platter	4	3
Tableware	Asian Porcelain Small Dish	1	1
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Cup	1	1
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Medium Bowl	44	16
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Medium Plate	1	1
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Small Bowl	52	26
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Small Dish	21	4
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Small Plate	1	1
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Spoon	16	12
Tableware	Colorless Glass Saltcellar	1	1
Tableware	Ferrous Knife Handle	1	1
Tableware	Hotel Porcelain Butter Pat	1	1
Tableware	Hotel Porcelain Individual Creamer	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food Prep/Consumption			
<i>(continued)</i>			
Tableware	Hotel Porcelain Saucer/Dish	2	2
Tableware	Japanese Porcelain Medium Bowl	2	2
Tableware	Japanese Porcelain Small Bowl Cover	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer	2	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	1
<i>Subtotal Food Prep/Consumption</i>		301	133
Food Storage			
Closure	Opaque-white Glass Canning Jar Lid Liner	2	2
Container	Aqua Glass Canning Jar	4	3
Container	Colorless Glass Canning Jar	2	2
Container and Closure	Colorless Glass Canning Jar and Lid	2	1
<i>Subtotal Food Storage</i>		10	8
Food/Food Storage			
Closure	CBGS Lid	2	1
Closure	CBGS Straight-sided Jar Lid	7	2
Closure	Chinese Stoneware Lid	2	1
Container	CBGS Spouted Jar	1	1
Container	CBGS Storage Vessel	40	4
Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar	52	9
Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar, Large	4	4
Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar, Small	2	2
Container	Chinese Green Glazed Stoneware Ginger Jar	4	3
Container and Closure	CBGS Barrel Jar and Lid	77	1
<i>Subtotal Food/Food Storage</i>		191	28
Furnishings			
-	Chinese Porcelain Incense Burner?	8	1
-	Copper-alloy Door/Cabinet Lock Plate	1	1
-	Copper-alloy, Ferrous, and Glass Alarm? Clock	42	1
Furniture			
-	Ferrous Caster	1	1
<i>Subtotal Furnishings</i>		52	4

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Heating/Lighting			
-	Chinese Stoneware Oil Lamp	2	1
-	Chinese Stoneware Oil Lamp Saucer	11	2
-	Colorless Glass Table Lamp	4	2
-	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy Light Bulb	97	18
-	Copper-alloy and Ferrous Electric Socket	1	1
Lamp	Colorless Glass Chimney	10	1
Lamp	Colorless Glass Illuminator	2	2
Lamp	Copper-alloy Burner	11	0
Lamp	Opaque-white Glass Shade	24	1
Lantern	Colorless Glass Chimney	1	1
	<i>Subtotal Heating/Lighting</i>	163	29
Indefinite			
-	Aqua Glass Hollow	9	1
-	Clay Stove/Oven	8	1
-	Colorless Glass Hollow	12	3
-	Colorless Glass Lid	1	1
-	Opaque-white Glass Lamp or Dish?	3	1
	<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>	33	7
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite			
-	Charred Wood Fragment	4	0
-	Aqua Glass Flat Glass	6	1
-	Asbestos Insulation	0	1
-	Chinese Stoneware Mortar Bowl	2	1
-	Colorless Glass Base?	3	1
-	Colorless Glass Hollow	1	1
-	Cotton Clothing/Household	2	1
-	Cotton Shirt/Dress/Skirt/Household Items	1	0
-	Ferrous, Copper-alloy, Paper Battery	2	2
-	Mica Disc	1	1
-	Opaque-white Glass Bead	1	1
-	Pearlware Hollow	1	1
-	Porcelain Hollow	1	1
	<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>	25	12
Misc. Closures			
-	Chinese Stoneware Lid	8	0
-	Copper-alloy Hutchinson Stopper	2	0
-	Copper-alloy Lid	1	1
-	Cork Stopper	25	0
-	Ferrous Crown Cap	6	0
-	Rubber Cap	1	1
-	Zinc? Cap	2	0
	<i>Subtotal Misc. Closures</i>	45	2

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Containers			
-	Aluminum Bottle	1	1
-	Amber Glass Bottle	12	3
-	Amber Glass Large Bottle	1	1
-	Amber Glass Large Bottle/Jug	32	1
-	Aqua Glass Bottle	236	45
-	Aqua Glass Jug	66	3
-	Brown Glass Bottle	16	4
-	CBGS Globular Jar	4	2
-	CBGS Storage Vessel	5	1
-	Colorless Glass Bottle	170	42
-	Colorless Glass Bottle?	2	1
-	Colorless Glass Jar	2	2
-	Colorless Glass Jug?	8	1
-	Copper-alloy Small Can and Lid?	2	1
-	Ferrous Barrel Strap	87	1
-	Ferrous Can	133	5
-	Ferrous Canister and Lid	1	1
-	Ferrous Sprinkler Can	1	1
-	Opaque-white Glass Jar	1	1
-	Stoneware Jug	2	1
-	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass Jug?	1	1
-	White Improved Earthenware Pot	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		784	120
Misc. Containers and Closures			
-	Porcelain Pot and Lid	10	6
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers and Closures</i>		10	6
Misc. Fasteners			
-	Copper-alloy Grommet	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Rivet	6	5
-	Ferrous Carriage Bolt	1	1
-	Ferrous Nut	1	1
-	Ferrous Tack	2	2
<i>Subtotal Misc. Fasteners</i>		12	11
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Brass Finial	1	1
-	Cast-iron Plate	1	1
-	Cast-iron Wedge-like Item	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Chain Attachment?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Clasp?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Collar	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Metal Items (continued)			
-	Copper-alloy Flange	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Gas? Valve	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Handle	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Hinge	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Indefinite	3	1
-	Copper-alloy Insulator/Light Bulb?	2	0
-	Copper-alloy L-Hook	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Lock Part?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Pin	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Plate? and Strap	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Ring	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Strip	3	1
-	Copper-alloy Tube	3	2
-	Copper-alloy Washer	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Washer?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Washer-like Flange?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Wire	4	1
-	Ferrous Bucket? Basin?	6	1
-	Ferrous Eye Bolt	1	1
-	Ferrous Hollow	24	1
-	Ferrous Hook?	1	1
-	Ferrous Rod	1	1
-	Ferrous Screw Hook	1	1
-	Ferrous Sheet Metal	15	0
-	Ferrous Spring	3	1
-	Ferrous Spring Clip	1	1
-	Ferrous Staple	20	20
-	Ferrous Strap	8	0
-	Ferrous Tube	1	0
-	Ferrous Turnbuckle	1	1
-	Ferrous Wire	7	1
-	Ferrous Wire Coil	1	1
-	Ferrous Wire/Handle?	9	1
-	Lead Sleeve	1	1
-	Lead Washer? Seal?	1	1
-	Metal Handle?	1	1
-	Zinc? Collar	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		141	61
LAUNDRY			
Advertising			
-	Copper-alloy Button Pin	1	0
-	Ferrous Button	1	1
-	Ferrous and Plastic Button	4	4
-	Plastic and Ferrous Button	1	1
<i>Subtotal Advertising</i>		7	6

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Clothing			
Fastener	Bone Button	5	5
Fastener	Bone Collar Button	4	4
Fastener	Bone? Button	9	9
Fastener	Composition/Hard-rubber Button	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Buckle	3	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Buckle/Clasp	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Button	15	15
Fastener	Copper-alloy Collar Button	26	17
Fastener	Copper-alloy Cuff Link	5	5
Fastener	Copper-alloy Garter Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Hook and Eye	3	3
Fastener	Copper-alloy Overall Button	5	5
Fastener	Copper-alloy Pants Rivet	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Pants/Overall Button	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Rivet	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Slide	2	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Snap	2	2
Fastener	Copper-alloy Zipper Pull?	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy and Shell Collar Button	8	6
Fastener	Copper-alloy and Shell Collar Button/Cuff Link	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Button	12	11
Fastener	Ferrous Collar Button	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Overall Button	4	4
Fastener	Ferrous and Copper-alloy Button	1	1
Fastener	Gold Belt Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Gold-plated copper-alloy Collar Button	7	4
Fastener	Gold-plated copper-alloy Cuff Link	3	3
Fastener	Gold-plated Copper-alloy and Shell Collar Button	1	1
Fastener	Plastic Collar Button	48	42
Fastener	Plastic Collar Hook?	1	1
Fastener	Porcelain Button	97	91
Fastener	Porcelain Collar Button	30	27
Fastener	Rubber? Button	1	1
Fastener	Shell Buckle?	2	1
Fastener	Shell Button	230	219
Fastener	Shell Collar Button	1	1
Fastener	Shell Collar Button Inset?	1	1
Fastener	Shell Cuff Link	1	1
Fastener	Shell Inset?	1	1
Fastener	Shell and Copper-alloy Button	3	3
Fastener	Shell and Copper-alloy Collar Button	2	2

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Clothing (continued)			
Fastener	Vegetable Ivory Button	27	27
Fastener	Vegetable Ivory Collar Button	33	23
<i>Subtotal Clothing</i>		604	549
Clothing Maintenance			
Container	Opaque-white Glass Shoe-polish Jar	3	1
Dyeing	Colorless Glass Dye Bottle	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Safety Pin	793	354
Ironing	Cast-iron Sad Iron	1	1
Ironing	Ferrous and Copper-alloy Pleat Roller	7	1
Sewing	Copper-alloy Straight Pin	49	49
Sewing	Ferrous Scissors	1	1
Sewing	Soapstone Clothes Marker	8	4
Washing	Bluing Ball	8	8
Washing	Bluing Ball Residue?	0	0
Washing	Amber Glass Bluing Bottle	1	1
Washing	Aqua Glass Bluing Bottle	2	2
Washing	Brown Glass Bluing Bottle	63	53
Washing	Ferrous Clothespin	1	1
Washing	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass Bluing Bottle	4	1
Washing	Wood Clothespin	9	9
<i>Subtotal Clothing Maintenance</i>		951	487
Hardware			
-	Cast-iron Boiler Grate	1	1
-	Cast-iron Boiler?	3	1
-	Ferrous Boiler Plate Grate	1	1
<i>Subtotal Hardware</i>		5	3
PERSONAL			
Accoutrements			
-	Bone and Ferrous Pocket Knife	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Pocket Watch Plate	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Purse Frame	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Wristwatch Plate	1	1
Jewelry	Copper-alloy Brooch	4	4
Jewelry	Copper-alloy Brooch?	1	1
Jewelry	Copper-alloy and Glass Pin or Pendant	1	1
Jewelry	Gold-plated copper-alloy Brooch	3	3
Jewelry	Green Opaque Glass Bracelet	1	1
Jewelry	Jade? Bracelet	1	1
<i>Subtotal Accoutrements</i>		17	15

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Clothing			
-	Cotton Shirt	1	1
-	Rubber Raincoat	4	1
-	Silk Chinese Quilted Jacket	105	1
-	Silk Indefinite	1	1
-	Wool Outergarment/Dress/Trousers/Skirt	2	1
<i>Subtotal Clothing</i>		113	5
Footwear			
-	Copper-alloy Shoe Screw	2	0
-	Copper-alloy Shoe Tack	1	0
-	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Tack	1	0
-	Ferrous Shoe Tack	1	0
-	Leather Adult's Shoe/Boot	35	1
-	Leather Men's Shoe, Size 8-1/2	21	1
-	Leather Men's Shoe/Boot	9	0
-	Leather Men's Work Boot	20	1
-	Leather Shoe/Boot	11	0
-	Rubber Boot?	1	1
Container	Plastic Shoe-polish Container Tag?	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Eyelet	6	0
<i>Subtotal Footwear</i>		109	5
Grooming/Health			
-	Hard-rubber Syringe Ring?	1	0
-	Hard-rubber Syringe Tube	1	1
Closure	Chinese Stoneware Apothecary Jar Lid	1	0
Container	Aqua Glass Cologne Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Florida-water Bottle	3	3
Container	Aqua Glass Homeopathic Vial	21	16
Container	Aqua Glass Liniment Bottle	7	1
Container	Aqua Glass Neurotine Bottle	1	1
Container	Brown Glass Bitters Bottle	39	21
Container	Brown Glass Bottle	73	3
Container	CBGS Straight-sided	1	1
Container	Chinese Stoneware Apothecary Jar	2	1
Container	Colorless Glass Bottle	5	3
Container	Colorless Glass Cologne? Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Homeopathic Vial	13	13
Container	Colorless Glass Liniment Bottle	2	2
Container	Colorless Glass Medicine Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Syrup Bottle	5	5
Container	Colorless Glass Vaseline Jar	2	2
Container	Green Glass Homeopathic Vial	1	1
Container	Olive Glass Compound Bottle	1	1
Container	Opaque-white Glass Jar	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Grooming (continued)			
Container	Opaque-white Glass Mentholatum Bottle	2	2
Container and Closure	Chinese Stoneware Apothecary Jar and Lid	15	3
Toiletry	Bone Toothbrush	4	4
Toiletry	Plastic Hair Comb	1	1
Toiletry	Plastic Straight Edge Razor	1	1
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Chamberpot	1	1
<i>Subtotal Grooming/Health</i>		207	91
Indefinite			
-	Ferrous and Glass Fancy Pin?	9	9
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		9	9
Social Drugs – Alcohol			
Closure	Porcelain Lightning Stopper	25	0
Container	Amber Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	1
Container	Amber Glass Beer Bottle	2	1
Container	Amber Glass Bourbon Bottle	1	1
Container	Amber-green Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	16	1
Container	Amber-red Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	9	1
Container	Aqua Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	2
Container	Brown Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	67	38
Container	Brown Glass Beer Bottle	846	123
Container	Brown Glass Brandy Bottle	1	1
Container	Brown Glass Whiskey Bottle	6	5
Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	315	128
Container	Colorless Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	3	3
Container	Colorless Glass Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Half Pint Flask	23	8
Container	Dark Brown Glass Beer Bottle	1	1
Container	Dark Olive Glass Ale/Beer Bottle	4	1
Container	Green Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	4	1
Container	Green Glass Beer Bottle	2	2
Container	Olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	75	21
Container	Olive Glass Beer Bottle	15	6
Container	Olive Glass Champagne Bottle	4	4
Container	Olive Glass Ginger Beer Bottle	1	1
Container	Olive Glass Wine Bottle	2	2
Container	Stoneware Ale/Beer Bottle	1	1
Container	Teal Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	2
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Alcohol</i>		1,429	356

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Social Drugs – Opium			
-	Chinese Stoneware Pipe Bowl	1	1
-	Colorless Glass Lamp Base	2	2
-	Colorless Glass Lamp Chimney	2	2
-	Colorless Glass Oil Reservoir	4	2
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Opium</i>		9	7
Social Drugs – Tobacco			
-	Ball-clay Pipe	1	1
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Tobacco</i>		1	1
Social Drugs – Tobacco/Opium?			
-	Wood Pipe?	20	2
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Tobacco/Opium?</i>		20	2
Toys			
-	Clay Marble	3	3
-	Porcelain Marble	1	1
<i>Subtotal Toys</i>		4	4
STRUCTURAL			
Electric			
-	Copper-alloy Electrical Connector	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Electrical Connector/Clamp	1	1
-	Copper-alloy and Rubber Wire	5	0
-	Copper-alloy, Porcelain, Rubber Insulator	1	1
-	Porcelain Insulator	5	4
-	Porcelain and Copper-alloy Insulator and Wire	1	1
<i>Subtotal Electric</i>		15	9
Hardware			
-	Copper-alloy Skeleton Key	1	1
-	Ferrous Strap Hinge	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Screw	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Wire Nail	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Bolt	2	2
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Nail	24	13
Fastener	Ferrous Nail	124	81
Fastener	Ferrous Screw	2	2
Fastener	Ferrous Spike	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Wire Nail	2,805	1,752
Plumbing	Copper-alloy Sink Drain and Trap	1	1
<i>Subtotal Hardware</i>		2,963	1,856

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Materials			
-	Mortar	18	0
-	Roofing Tile	5	1
-	Tar Paper	2	1
-	Clay Brick	30	0
-	Glass Window	141	0
-	Porcelain Tile	1	1
-	Tin Corrugated Roofing	1	1
<i>Subtotal Materials</i>		198	4
UNDEFINED USE			
-	Cinder Waste	262	0
-	Slag Waste	143	0
<i>Subtotal Undefined Use</i>		405	0
Fuel			
-	Coal	3	0
<i>Subtotal Fuel</i>		3	0
TOTAL		8,982	3,913

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY GROUP

117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B

Channel Street Laundry

Group	Total Count	MNI	Percent of MNI
Activities	86	55	3
Domestic	810	237	12
Indefinite Use	1,017	212	10
Laundry	1,567	1,045	51
Personal	1,918	495	24
TOTAL	5,398	2,044	100

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY CATEGORY
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Category	MNI	Percent of MNI
Accoutrements	15	0.7
Advertising	9	0.4
Clothing	554	27.1
Clothing Maintenance	487	23.8
Commerce	6	0.3
Communication	1	0.0
Entertainment	2	0.1
Firearms	4	0.2
Food	28	1.4
Food Prep/Consumption	133	6.5
Food Storage	8	0.4
Food/Food Storage	28	1.4
Footwear	5	0.2
Furnishings	4	0.2
Games	3	0.1
Grooming/Health	91	4.5
Hardware	3	0.1
Heating/Lighting	29	1.4
Indefinite	30	1.5
License	1	0.0
Misc. Closures	2	0.1
Misc. Containers	120	5.9
Misc. Containers and	6	0.3
Misc. Fasteners	11	0.5
Misc. Metal Items	61	3.0
Painting	1	0.0
Religious	1	0.0
Social Drugs – Alcohol	356	17.4
Social Drugs – Opium	7	0.3
Social Drugs – Tobacco	1	0.0
Social Drugs – Tobacco/Opium?	2	0.1
Tools	2	0.1
Toys	4	0.2
Transportation	2	0.1
Writing	27	1.3
TOTAL	2,044	99.6

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FUNCTION
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Function	MNI	Percent
Serving (platters, covered dishes, etc.)	23	18.5
Tableware (plates, bowls, saucers, etc.)	72	58.1
Stemware and Tumblers	7	5.6
Cups and Mugs	17	13.7
Kitchen (mixing bowls, bakery, etc.)	4	3.2
Indefinite	1	0.8
TOTAL	124	99.9

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FABRIC
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Fabric	MNI	Percent	Total MNI	Total
Ceramic			115	93
Japanese Porcelain	4	3.5		
Chinese Porcelain	80	69.6		
Asian Porcelain	2	1.7		
Hotel Porcelain	5	4.3		
White Improved Earthenware	17	14.8		
Yellowware	4	3.5		
Earthenware	2	1.7		
CBGS	1	0.9		
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>	115	100.0		
Glass			9	7
TOTAL			124	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL DECORATION
117–123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
Japanese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Blue dashed line	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Celadon, Handpainted	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Small Bowl Cover	Handpainted	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Teapot	Blue handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Cup	Four Flowers	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Cup	Glaze color	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Cup	Handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Cup	Longevity	3	
Chinese Porcelain	Large Bowl	Four Flowers	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Large Bowl	Handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Bamboo	4	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Celadon	9	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Double Happiness	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Plate	Four Flowers	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Bowl	Celadon	24	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Bowl	Four Flowers	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Dish	Celadon	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Dish	Handpainted	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Dish	Handpainted – Shuang Hsi	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Small Plate	Four Flowers	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon			1
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon	Four Flowers	9	
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon	Handpainted	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot	Blue handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot	Handpainted	2	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot	Handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Teapot and Lid	Handpainted	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Tiny Cup			1
Chinese Porcelain	Tiny Cup	Four Flowers	5	
Asian Porcelain	Cup	Handpainted	1	
Asian Porcelain	Small Dish			1
Hotel Porcelain	Butter Pat	Banded	1	
Hotel Porcelain	Cup			1
Hotel Porcelain	Individual Creamer	Banded	1	
Hotel Porcelain	Saucer/Dish			2
WIE	Bowl	Gaudy type	1	
WIE	Bowl	Ribbed	2	

Food Preparation/Consumption – Vessel Decoration, 117–123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic (continued)				
WIE	Cup			3
WIE	Cup	Molded	1	
WIE	Hollow	Molded	1	
WIE	Oval Dish			1
WIE	Saucer	Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer, 6-1/2"			1
WIE	Slop Bowl			1
WIE	Slop Bowl?			1
WIE	Small Oval Dish			1
WIE	Small Oval Platter			3
Yellowware	Bowl			1
Yellowware	Bowl	Molded	1	
Yellowware	Large Bowl	Banded	1	
Yellowware	Milk Pan			1
Earthenware	Pitcher	Variegated Glaze	2	
CBGS	Pan			1
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>			95	20
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler			3
Colorless Glass	Cordial Glass	Pressed – Bigler	1	
Colorless Glass	Salt/Pepper Shaker			1
Colorless Glass	Saltcellar	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Stemware			1
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Paneled	2	
<i>Glass Subtotal</i>			4	5
TOTAL			99	25

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL DRUGS
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Social Drug	Description	MNI	Percent
Alcohol			
	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	70	
	Ale/Beer Bottle	2	
	Beer Bottle	133	
	Bottle	1	
	Bourbon Bottle	1	
	Brandy Bottle	1	
	Champagne Bottle	4	
	Ginger Beer Bottle	1	
	Half Pint Flask	8	
	Liquor Bottle	128	
	Whiskey Bottle	5	
	Wine Bottle	2	
	<i>Subtotal Alcohol</i>	356	97.3
Opium			
	Lamp Base	2	
	Lamp Chimney	2	
	Oil Reservoir	2	
	Pipe Bowl	1	
	<i>Subtotal Opium</i>	7	1.9
Tobacco			
	Pipe	1	
	<i>Subtotal Tobacco</i>	1	0.3
Tobacco/Opium?			
	Pipe?	2	
	<i>Subtotal Tobacco/Opium?</i>	2	0.5
TOTAL		366	100.0

ANIMALS REPRESENTED IN FAUNAL REMAINS
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Common Name	Scientific Name	NISP	MNI	MW (lbs.)
MAMMALS				
Major Meat Mammals				
cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	42	3	66.0
sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	31	3	20.5
pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	315	8	213.8
Minor Meat Mammals				
Black-tailed jackrabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	3	1	3.0
cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	20	2	2.0
Incidental Mammals				
Norway rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	2	1	
black rat	<i>Rattus sp.</i>	3	1	
human (tooth)	<i>Homo sapiens</i>	1		
TOTAL MAMMALS		416	19	305.3
BIRDS				
Domestic Poultry				
chicken	<i>Gallus sp.</i>	25	4	6.0
Game Birds				
goose, type unknown	<i>Anser sp.</i>	1	1	4.0
large duck, indet.	<i>Anas sp.</i>	13	2	4.0
small duck, indet.	<i>Anas sp.</i>	2	1	1.0
green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1	1	1.0
American wigeon	<i>Anser americana</i>	2	1	1.0
pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	1	1	
Birds in Bottle				
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	122	5	
TOTAL BIRDS		167	16	17.0
GRAND TOTAL		583	35	322.3

MEAT WEIGHT BY PRICE
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
BEEF				
high			10.2	
porterhouse	2.3	3.5		
sirloin	3.5	5.3		
prime rib	0.9	1.4		
moderate			55.4	
round	4.3	6.5		
rump	16.2	24.6		
chuck	3.5	5.3		
rib	12.5	19.0		
low			34.4	
hindshank	9.9	15.0		
brisket	5.6	8.5		
foreshank	1.5	2.3		
neck	5.7	8.6		
Total	65.9	100.0	100.0	22.0
MUTTON				
high			60.7	
loin	3.6	17.6		
sirloin	0.3	1.5		
leg	8.5	41.7		
moderate			16.9	
rib	0.9	4.4		
shoulder	2.5	12.3		
low			22.4	
hindshank	3.4	16.7		
brisket		0.0		
foreshank	0.2	1.0		
neck	1.0	4.9		
Total	20.4	100.1	100.0	6.8
PORK				
high			19.3	
sirloin	5.3	2.5		
loin	14.7	6.9		
ham	21.3	10.0		
moderate			42.3	
rump	24.5	11.4		
shoulder butt	31.0	14.5		
picnic	35.0	16.4		

Meat Weight by Price 117–123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
PORK (continued)				
low			38.4	
belly	5.3	2.5		
neck	8.0	3.7		
hindshank	23.5	11.0		
foreshank	16.0	7.5		
jowl	23.2	10.8		
feet	6.2	2.9		
Total	214.0	100.1	100.0	71.2
GRAND TOTAL	300.3			100.0

FISH REMAINS
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B

Common Name	Scientific Name	NISP	MNI	Ave. Wt. (lbs.)	Total Wt. (lbs.)
Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus sp.</i>	11			
Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	11	1	11.2	11.2
Carps and Minnows	Cyprinidae	8			
Native Minnow	Cyprinidae	1	1	0.7	0.7
Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	11	2	2.5	5.0
Bullhead	<i>Ictalurus sp.</i>	3	1	0.3	0.3
Lingcod	<i>Ophiodon elongatus</i>	1	1	11.9	11.9
Rockfish	<i>Sebastes sp.</i>	3	1	3.3	3.3
Robalo?	cf. Centropomidae	4	2	3.1	6.2
Surfperch	Embiotocidae	1	1	0.9	0.9
Croakers	Sciaenidae	4			
Chinese croaker	Sciaenidae	2	1	2.7	2.7
Corvina	<i>Cynoscion sp.</i>	1	1	4.4	4.4
White seabass?	cf. <i>Atractoscion nobilis</i>	7	3	7.9	23.8
Sheephead?	cf. <i>Semicossyphus pulcher</i>	1	1	4.9	4.9
Mackerel	<i>Scomber sp.</i>	6	1	1.0	1.0
Flatfishes	Pleuronectiformes	2			
Petrale Sole	<i>Eopsetta jordani</i>	1	1	3.3	3.3
Puffer	Tetraodontidae	2	2	1.1	2.2
Teleost fishes	Teleostei	258			
TOTAL		338	20	59.2	81.8

DATE AND ORIGIN OF MARKED/DATABLE ITEMS
117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B
Channel Street Laundry

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Commercial Containers								
321 083	Stoneware	Ale/Beer Bottle	1	(impressed mark) H. KENNEDY (upper arch)/ BARROWFIELD (upper arch)/ 2/ POTTERIES (lower arch)/ GLASGOW (lower arch)	Kennedy, Henry & Sons	Glasgow	1866 - 1929	Godden 1991:369
Marked Ceramic Items								
317 017	White Improved Earthenware	Bowl	1	Printed mark: WARRANTED (upper arch)/ IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ TRADE (Prince of Wales feathers) MARK/ JOHN EDWA[RDS]	Edwards, John	Staffordshire	1880 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:34, mark 108
317 035	White Improved Earthenware	Bowl	1	Printed mark: ROY[AL IRONSTONE CHINA] (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ W.H. GRIN[DLEY & CO]/ ENGLA[ND]	Grindley, W.H. & Co.	Staffordshire	1891 - 1925	Praetzelis et al. 1983:40-41, mark 129
317 036	White Improved Earthenware	Cup	1	Printed mark: GERMANY		Germany	-	
317 038	White Improved Earthenware	Small Oval Platter	1	Printed mark: [WARRANTED (upper arch)]/ ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ CHARLES MEAKIN/ EN[GLAND]	Meakin, Charles	Staffordshire	1876 - 1889	Praetzelis et al. 1983:55, mark 179
321 138	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	Printed mark: [THOMAS FURNIVAL & SONS (in ribbon) (upper arch)/ (seated Royal Coat of Arms)/ TRADE] (Furnival Crest) MARK/ [ENGL]AND (in ribbon) (lower arch)	Furnival, Thomas & Sons	Staffordshire	1875 - 1890	Praetzelis et al. 1983:37, mark 117
411 020	Yellowware	Milk Pan	1	Printed mark: [WARRANTED] (D/W (above bordered diamond flanked by) F P/ P P (J Co monogram in center)/ FIREPROOF (below diamond))	Philadelphia City Pottery (J.E. Jeffords & Co.)	Philadelphia	1868 - 1915 ca	Praetzelis et al. 1983:65, mark 199
412 046	Yellowware	Bowl	1	Printed mark: [WARRANTED] W (above bordered diamond flanked by) F P/ P] P (J Co monogram in center)/ FIREPROOF (below diamond)	Philadelphia City Pottery (J.E. Jeffords & Co.)	Philadelphia	1868 - 1915 ca	Praetzelis et al. 1983:65, mark 199
Marked Glass Items								
317 019	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(around base edge) Asian characters		Asia	-	
317 022	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	/// (inside diamond) IPGCO (?)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
317 024	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) 24 P C (in bisected rectangle)	Pacific Coast Glass Co.	San Francisco	1925 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:414

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
317 055	Colorless Glass	Ink Bottle	1	/// (in circle) CARTER'S (upper arch)/MADE IN USA (lower arch)	Carter's	Cambridge, MA	1902 ca -	Nelson and Hurley 1967:9,72, no. 55
317 056	Colorless Glass	Ink Bottle	1	WATERMAN'S INK CO.// 2 OZ.// THIS CONTAINER (upper arch) MADE IN/ U.S.A.	Waterman Ink Co.		-	Nelson and Hurley 1967:49, no.283
317 061	Aqua Glass	Homeopathic Vial	1	/// (Chinese characters?)		China	-	
317 062	Aqua Glass	Florida-water Bottle	1	FLORIDA WATER/ COFFIN-REDINGTON CO./SAN FRANCISCO	Coffin, Redington & Co.	San Francisco	1908 ca - 1949 ca	Fike 1987:75
317 065	Colorless Glass	Syrup Bottle	2	/// (crescent moon shape)			-	
317 066	Colorless Glass	Syrup Bottle	1	(ounce measurements down one side, cc measurements down the other)// ARISTOCRAT/ 6 (Owen's scar)			1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002:3
317 067	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// (OG)// (CO)			-	
317 068	Opaque-white Glass Jar		1	/// C (or G)/ 300 1/2/ M			-	
317 069	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// W.T./ U.D.CO 5 (sideways)// 8	Whitall-Tatum Co.; United Drug Co.	Boston	1903 - 1920	Devner 1970:21; Fike 1987:80; Toulouse 1971:544-545,590
317 070	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(tum mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
317 071	Colorless Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	(in circle) GOL DIE-KLENERT CO. (upper arch)/ STOCKTON./ CAL.// (around base edge) NET CONTENTS 1/5 GAL.// 219 (inside diamond)/ 5	Gol Die-Klenert Co.	Stockton	1916 - 1918	Wilson and Wilson 1968:74
317 072	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	3	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTER'S/ STOMACH BITTERS (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39
317 073	Colorless Glass	Homeopathic Vial	2	/// (Chinese characters)		China	-	
317 076	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
317 077	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	/// 1 P G C O (inside diamond)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1904 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268-29
317 078	Aluminum	Bottle	1	/// DEPOSE/ 4 30			-	
317 079	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	/// TRADE MARK (upper arch)/ LIGHTNING/ PUTNAM/ 415	Putnam		-	Creswick 1975:53, no. 827
317 080	Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler	1	/// H A (inside bottom half of H)/ 5 5 (all to be seen through base from top)	Hazel Atlas Glass Co.	Wheeling, WV	1920 ca - 1964	Toulouse 1971:239
317 083	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 001	Aqua Glass	Bottle	7	(around base edge) (inside triangle) IPG (various number before and after triangle: 7.; 6.; 4.; 7 1; 3.;; 7 4)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 002	Aqua Glass	Bottle	2	(crown finish)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1892 ca - 1930	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 003	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) I P G Co 33	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 004	Aqua Glass	Bottle	5	/// (inside triangle) IPGCO	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 005	Aqua Glass	Bottle	4	/// (inside triangle) IPG/4	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 006	Aqua Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	paper label: .N./..E./..[STO]C[K]TO[N]./..G./..ALCOHOL../(Chinese characters)/(around base edge) 6 (inside triangle) IPG/// 6	?; Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	Stockton; San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 007	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 008	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	3	(around base edge) P C G W/// 6	Pacific Coast Glass Co.	San Francisco	1925 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:414
321 009	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	P C (in bisected rectangle)// 5	Pacific Coast Glass Company	San Francisco	1925 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:414
321 010	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(around base edge) 7 (inside triangle) IPG 5	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 011	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	LEAK'S (in circle) KIDNEY (upper arch) AND (center) LIVER (lower arch) BITTERS// THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER/ AND CATHARTIC	Sunol Family	Oakland	1906 - 1907	Wilson and Wilson 1969:46
321 012	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	MARSHALL'S BITTERS// THE BEST LAXATIVE/ AND BLOOD PURIFIER		Sacramento	1902 - 1908	Wilson and Wilson 1969:48-49
321 013	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	WEBB'S/ A No (o underlined) I CATHARTIC (in fancy banner) TONIC// THE BEST/ (in fancy banner) LIVER, KIDNEY/ & BLOOD/ PURIFIER	Web?		1897 adv - 1923 adv	Fike 1987:237
321 014	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	WAIT'S WILD CHERRY TONIC// THE GREAT TONIC// 1471 G	Wait & Co., George Smith	Sacramento	1900 ca. - 1906 ca.	Wilson and Wilson 1969:62-63; Fike 1987:43, 237
321 015	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	LASH'S BITTERS (letters graduate from tall to short Speiker, John J.; Illinois to tall)// I (inside diamond) I	Wait & Co., George Smith	Sacramento	1910 - 1912	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 56; Toulouse

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 016	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	LASH'S BITTERS (letters graduate from tall to short then tall)/// IPG (inside triangle)	Speiker, John J.; Pacific Glass Company	Sacramento; San Francisco	1910 - 1912	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 56; Toulouse 1971:268; Lief 1965:27
321 017	Amber Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) (in circle) KIDNEY (upper arch) AND (center) LIVER (lower arch) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall)/// THE BEST CATHARTIC/ AND BLOOD PURIFIER	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1894 - 1905	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 52
321 018	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	3	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) (in circle) KIDNEY (upper arch) AND (center) LIVER (lower arch) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall)/// THE BEST CATHARTIC/ AND BLOOD PURIFIER/// PCGW/ 3	Speiker, John J.; Pacific Coast Glass Works	Sacramento; San Francisco	1902 - 1905	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 52; Toulouse 1971:415-416
321 019	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	2	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) (in circle) KIDNEY (upper arch) AND (center) LIVER (lower arch) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall)/// THE BEST CATHARTIC/ AND BLOOD PURIFIER	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1894 - 1905	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 52
321 020	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	2	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) LIVER (letters widen in center) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall)/// NATURE'S/ TONIC LAXATIVE/// 160	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1906 - 1907	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 54
321 021	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	3	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) LIVER (letters widen in center) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall)/// NATURE'S/ TONIC LAXATIVE	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1906 - 1907	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 54
321 022	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	5	/// 1017; /// 1017; /// 1017; /// 1016			-	
321 023	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	6	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTER'S/ STOMACH BITTERS/// 18 FLUID OZ. (upper arch) (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 024	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	3	(around base edge) NET CONTENTS 22 OZ./// 1 P G CO 487 or 4836 or 4812	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 025	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	6	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTER'S/ STOMACH BITTERS (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 026	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	/// 587 (crown finish)			1892 ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 027	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	2	DR (r underlined) J. HOSTETTER'S/ STOMACH BITTERS/// 7; 762 J	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1895 ca	Wilson and Wilson 1969:38, no. 29

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 028	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTERS'/STOMACH BITTERS (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 029	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(around base edge) 1 8 S 7 (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 030	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(around base edge) 11 21 (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 031	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(around base edge) P C (in a bisected rectangle)// (fleur-de-lis)	Pacific Coast Glass Co.	San Francisco	1925 ca -	Toulouse 1971:414
321 032	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(around base edge) NET CONTENTS 22 OZ.// (inside triangle) I P G CO/ 2675	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca -	Toulouse 1971:268
321 033	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	LASH'S BITTERS (letters graduate from tall to short:Speiker, John J. to tall)/// 171 (in diamond)/4		Sacramento	1910 -	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 56
321 034	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold) (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31,79
321 035	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321 036	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTERS'/STOMACH BITTERS// 18 FLUID OZ. (upper arch) (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 037	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTERS'/STOMACH BITTERS (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 038	Olive Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(turn mold) (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31,79
321 039	Olive Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// 1 (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 040	Olive Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// (Japanese characters and symbols) (turn mold) (crown finish)		Japan	1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31,79; Costello and Maniery 1988:86-87
321 041	Olive Glass	Beer Bottle	2	/// (Asian/Japanese characters) (turn mold) (crown finish)		Asia/Japanese	1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31,79; Costello and Maniery 1988:86-87
321 042	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	(turn mold)			1870s ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 043	Teal Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(Owen's scar)			1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002:3
321 044	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	/// (illegible letter or motif)			-	Jones and Sullivan 1985:39
321 046	Colorless Glass	Bottle	3	/// (inside triangle) IPG 2 (or) 3 (or) ?	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 047	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) 7 (inside triangle) IPG	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 048	Colorless Glass	Bottle	3	/// IPGCO (inside diamond)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 049	Colorless Glass	Bottle	5	(around base edge) P C (in bisected rectangle)	Pacific Coast Glass Co.	San Francisco	1925 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:414
321 050	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	2	D.W. MCCARTHY (upper arch)/ DWVMCC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	McCarthy, D.W.	Stockton	-	
321 051	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	D.W. MCCARTHY (upper arch)/ DWVMCC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	McCarthy, D.W.	Stockton	-	
321 052	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	D.W. MCCARTHY (upper arch)/ DWVMCC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	McCarthy, D.W.	Stockton	-	
321 053	Olive Glass	Compound Bottle	1	(red paper label) .[COMPO./ .COMPO. BY./ .EE SANG. DRUG COMPANY/ SAN FRAN[CISCO]/ (many columns of Chinese characters) (turn mold)		San Francisco	1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321 054	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(around base edge) NET CONTENTS 11 1/2 OZ/// 3 (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 055	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// N (in square) 118/ 42	Obear-Nester Glass Co.	St. Louis	1915 ca -	Toulouse 1971:373-375
321 056	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// A. B. G. M. CO. (circle)/ XII (in center)	Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company	Belleville, IL or St. Louis	1886 - 1928	Toulouse 1971:26
321 057	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// S B & G CO/ 54 (crown finish)	Streator Bottle and Glass Co.	Streator, IL	1892 ca - 1905	Toulouse 1971:461; Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 058	Olive Glass	Wine Bottle	2	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321 059	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	(in circle) STOCKTON (upper arch)/ SODA WATER CO. (upper arch)/ P & P/ STOCKTON (lower arch)/ CAL. (lower arch)/// 343H (crown finish)	Stockton Soda Water Co.	Stockton	1892 -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 060	Aqua Glass	Jar	1	(stylized) XX (in circle)/// L & W	Lorenz and Wightman (possibly)	Pittsburgh	1871 ca. -	Toulouse 1971:338-339; Zumwalt 1980:288
321 061	Aqua Glass	Florida-water Bottle	1	FLORIDA WATER/REDINGTON & CO./SAN FRANCISCO	Redington & Co.	San Francisco	1868 ca - 1908	Fike 1987:75; Zumwalt 1980:348
321 062	Aqua Glass	Florida-water Bottle	1	FLORIDA WATER/MURRAY & LANMAN/ DRUGGISTS/NEW YORK///26	Murray and Lanman	New York	1871 - 1948 pre	Fike 1987:244
321 063	Aqua Glass	Cologne Bottle	1	W 2			-	
321 064	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTERS/STOMACH BITTERS (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 065	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) 284.1/// IP G CO (inside diamond)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca. - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 066	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTERS/STOMACH BITTERS (Owen's scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 068	Colorless Glass	Liniment Bottle	1	SLOAN'S/LINIMENT/MADE IN U.S.A.///N (in square) 5	Sloan?; Obear-Nester Glass Co.	Boston?; St. Louis	1915 ca - 1929 ca	Toulouse 1971:373-375; Fike 1987:137
321 069	Colorless Glass	Medicine Bottle	1	L.M. GREEN, PROP (p underlined)/// WOODBURY, N.J. (Owen's scar)	Green, L.M.	Woodbury, NJ	1904 ca - 1940s	Fike 1987:164,224; Wilson and Sullivan 1971:116; Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-9
321 070	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(Owen's scar)			1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002:2
321 071	Colorless Glass	Half Pint Flask	1	7 (Owen's scar)			1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39
321 072	Colorless Glass	Half Pint Flask	2	/// (6 pointed star made of intersecting diamonds?) 8 (or) 1 (Owen's scar)			1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39
321 073	Colorless Glass	Cider Bottle	1	(paper label) CALIFORNIA CIDER./ SUPE[R] [GO]./[HEDGE[S]/[PA]CKED].-/HEDGES B.CK/ STOCKTON [C]ALIF. /// IP G CO (in diamond)	?; Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	Stockton; San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 074	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) I.P.G.CO. 2011	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321 075	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	JOHN TONS (upper arch)/ T J (monogram)/ STOCKTON/ CAL. (lower arch)///200	Tons, John	Stockton	1891 ca - 1905 ca	Stockton City Directories

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 076	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	EL DORADO BREWING CO. (upper arch)/E L D CO (monogram)/STOCKTON, CAL.// 214/H	El Dorado Brewing Co.	Stockton	1893 - 1955	Bull et al. 1984:36
321 077	Dark Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	NATIONAL LAGER BEER (upper arch)/ H R (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACHER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Stockton City Directories
321 078	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321 079	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/ WORKS/ P. GREENWALD/ STOCKTON, CAL.	Wunder Bottling Works; Greenwald, P.	Stockton	-	
321 080	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	NATIONAL LAGER BEER (upper arch)/ H R (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACHER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL.// 1/S.F. & P.G.W.	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.; San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works	Stockton; San Francisco	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Toulouse 1971:471; Stockton City Directories
321 081	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) [NEJT C]O]N]TENTS I]O (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 082	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	5	NATIONAL LAGER BEER (upper arch)/ H R (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACHER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Stockton City Directories
321 084	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(etched in script on shoulder) OAKLAND/BOTTLING CO. CAL (turn mold)	Oakland Bottling Co.	Oakland	1894 ca - 1904 ca	Hellmann 1995:4; Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321 085	Colorless Glass	Nectar Bottle	1	(paper label) (ornate fruit motif) SYONS/IMITATION/ APRICOT NECTAR/ NON-ALCOHOLIC/ARTIFICIALLY COLORED/ PRESERVED WITH 2-10 OF 1 PERCENT/ SODIUM BENZOATE/ 1 PINT 8 FLUID OZS. // 1 (inside diamond)	Illinois Glass Co.		1916 ca - 1929	Toulouse 1971:264
321 086	Aqua Glass	Ink Bottle	1	(Chinese characters around shoulder)		China	-	
321 087	Colorless Glass	Ink Bottle	1	(around shoulder) WATERMAN'S INK// 2 OZ.// THIS CONTAINER (upper arch)/ MADE IN/ U.S.A.	Waterman, L.E. Co.		-	Nelson and Hurley 1967:49
321 088	Colorless Glass	Ink Bottle	1	(paper label) ./B]L]U]E/]INK// [S]AN]FO[R]D] ..BR. ./ ..ER. ./ ..USE/ SANFO[R]D].. / CHICAGO [ILL].	Santford Ink Co.	Chicago	-	Nelson and Hurley 1967:37
321 089	Brown Glass	Brandy Bottle	1	(paper label) [I]J]S]C]I]O] (monogram in crest) ./ 454/X			-	
321 092	Colorless Glass	Homeopathic Vial	1	(paper label) (Chinese characters)/ ..N. ./ ..C. ./		China	-	Blanford 1987:200

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117--123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 095	Colorless Glass	Homeopathic Vial	1	/// (Chinese characters)		China	-	
321 096	Colorless Glass	Homeopathic Vial	1	/// (Chinese characters)		China	-	
321 097	Colorless Glass	Homeopathic Vial	1	/// (Chinese characters)		China	-	
321 098	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(illegible paper label) (around base edge) I.P.G.CO. 113	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1904 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268; Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-38
321 099	Colorless Glass	Dye Bottle	1	(paper label) RITZI .WHITE/ .D. ///1246 GC (interlocking letters)7	Glass Containers, Inc.	Los Angeles	1945+	Toulouse 1971:220
321 101	Colorless Glass	Syrup Bottle	1	///1 (inside triangle)/K 9/LYRIC	Illinois Glass Co.		1916 ca - 1929	Toulouse 1971:264
321 143	Colorless Glass	Ink Bottle	1	/// (in circle) CARTER'S (upper arch)/MADE IN USA (lower arch)	Carter's	Cambridge, MA	1902 ca -	Nelson and Hurley 1967:9-11,72
321 159	Opaque-white Glass	Mentholatum Bottle	1	///MENTHOLATUM (upper arch)/REG/ TRADE/ MARK (lower arch)	Mentholatum Co.	Buffalo	-	Fike 1987:83,239
321 164	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321 165	Green Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(around base edge) ...[PROPERTY OF (upper arch)/...[CO]MPANY/ .ED/ .8/ . AUSTRALIA (crown finish)		Australia	1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 167	Colorless Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	(on shoulder encircled in a wreath) SNW (monogram) (around base edge) NET CONTENTS 6 1/2 FLD. OZS.			-	
321 169	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321 170	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	[CALIFORNIA/ FIG & HERB/ BITTERS/ CALIFORNIA FIG PRODUCTS CO./ SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.]	California Fig Products Co.	San Francisco	1903 - 1905	Wilson and Wilson 1969: 18-19
321 171	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	2	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) (in circle) KIDNEY (upper arch) AND (center) LIVER (lower arch) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall)/ THE BEST CATHARTIC/ AND BLOOD PURIFIER	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1894 - 1905	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 52
321 172	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	2	///1016; ///1017			-	
321 174	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	[DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTER'S/ [STOMACH] BITTERS///4	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858 -	Wilson and Wilson 1969: 34-41
321 177	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	[DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTER'S/ [STOMACH] BITTERS	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858 -	Wilson and Wilson 1969: 34-41

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 179	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) HOSTETTERS/ STOMACH BITTERS (Owens' scar)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 180	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOST[ETTERS]/ STOMACH B[ITTERS]	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858 -	Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41
321 188	Aqua Glass	Neurotine Bottle	1	NEUROTINE/ MANUFACTURING CO./ S.F.	Neurotine Manufacturing Co.	San Francisco	-	
321 190	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	/// IPG (inside triangle)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca -	Toulouse 1971:268
321 191	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	BA[L]L] (script, slanted upwards)../ MA[SON.]	Ball Brothers	Muncie, IN	1895 ca -	Toulouse 1969:31-32
321 192	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) 4/5 QUART 4/5 QUART 4/5 QUART (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 195	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// V E (crown finish)		Europe?	1892 ca -	Toulouse 1971:517; Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 196	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
321 198	Aqua Glass	Infant's Food Bottle	1	..MELL]N].	Mellin	Boston	1898+ -	Fike 1987:57-58,70
321 200	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	TONECO/ STOMACH BITTERS// APPETIZER & TONIC	Speiker, John J.	San Francisco and Sacramento	1908 -	Wilson and Wilson 1969:60-61, no. 82
321 202	Colorless Glass	Half Pint Flask	1	/// 7 (in circle) R 811 /85-4/ MG (g slants into m)	Maywood Glass Co.	Compton, CA	1958 ca -	Toulouse 1971:357
321 203	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(shoulder) FEDERAL LAW FORBIDS SALE/ OR R[EU]SE OF THIS BOTTLE			1933 -	Miller, et al. 2000:8
321 204	Colorless Glass	Half Pint Flask	1	(around shoulder) HAL[F PINT.] (around base edge) 84 (in circle) L/// ..156	Latchford Glass Co.	Los Angeles	1957 -	Toulouse 1971:316
321 206	Colorless Glass	Half Pint Flask	1	/// (six pointed star or six intersecting diamonds) (Owens' scar)			1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39
321 207	Colorless Glass	Milk Bottle	1	ONE QUART			-	
321 214	Amber Glass	Bourbon Bottle	1	(in upper circle) (diamond) DAVY CROCKETT (diamond) (upper arch)/ (in center) HEY/ GRAUERHOLZI & CO./ S.F./ SOLO AGENT (lower arch)/ (in lower circle) PURE OLD BOURBON (lower arch)/// P.C.G.W.	Crockett, Davy; Hey, Grauerholz, & Co.; Pacific Coast Glass Works	San Francisco	1902 -	Toulouse 1971:416; Barnett 1991:55

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321 215	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(around shoulder) TRADE MARK (Japanese characters)/(around base edge) DAINIPPON BREWERY CO (o underlined) LTD (td underlined)//12 (dot inside circle inside five point star) 6 (crown finish)	Dai Nippon Brewery Co.	Japan	1906 - 1949	Asahi Breweries Website2001
321 216	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	14	NATIONAL LAGER BEER (upper arch)/HR (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACHER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Stockton City Directories
321 218	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	2	[NATIONAL LAGER BEER] (upper arch)/HR (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACHER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL.// SF & P G W	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.; San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works	Stockton; San Francisco	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Toulouse 1971:471; Stockton City Directories
321 219	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	9	D.W. MCCARTHY (upper arch)/ DWMCC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	McCarthy, D.W.	Stockton	-	
321 221	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	3	W. E. WILLIAMS & CO. (upper arch)/ STOCKTON (lower arch)// P.C.G.W.	Williams, W.E. & Co.; Pacific Coast Glass Works	Stockton; San Francisco	1902 ca - 1924	Toulouse 1971:416
321 222	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	.[OAJ]KLAND (down side of bottle)		Oakland	-	
321 223	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	5	EL DORADO BREWING CO. (upper arch)/EDBC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL. (lower arch)	El Dorado Brewing Co.	Stockton	1893 - 1955	Bull et al. 1984:36
321 225	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	..B../ SACRAMENTO/ NOT TO BE SOLD (lower arch)		Sacramento	-	
321 226	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(in circle) FRESNO BREWING CO. (upper arch)/ FRESNO/CAL. (lower arch)// SB & G CO	Fresno Brewing Co.; Streater Bottle and Glass Co.	Fresno; Streater, IL	1881 ca - 1905	Toulouse 1971:461
321 227	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(in circle) .[FRE]DERICKS. (upper arch)/BFEO (monogram in shield)/ [BO]TTLING CO. S.(lower arch)/(below circle) THIS BOTTLE [NOT]/ TO BE SOLD			-	
321 228	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	JOHN TONS (upper arch)/ JT (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL. (lower arch)// P.C.G.W.	Tons, John; Pacific Coast Glass Works	Stockton; San Francisco	1902 ca - 1905 ca	Stockton City Directories; Toulouse 1971:416
321 229	Amber Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(in circle) CROWN [DISTILLERIES(upper arch)/(crown and shield?)/COMPANY (lower arch)	Crown Distilleries Co.	San Francisco	1896 ca - 1916 ca	Wilson and Wilson 1968: 97-98
321 230	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	JO. (upper arch)/ S.			-	

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	2	(in circle) MARYSVILLE BOTTLING WORKS (upper circle)/ C & D (monogram)/ MARYSVILLE, CAL. (lower arch)	Marysville Bottling Works	Marysville, CA	-	
321	Amber-green Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321	Amber Glass	Beer Bottle	1	BUFFALO BREWING [CO.] (upper arch)/ (buffalo jumping through horseshoe)/ SACRAMENTO, CAL. (lower arch)/// SB & G CO/ Co. ²	Buffalo Brewing Co.; Streator Bottle and Glass Co.	Sacramento; Streator, IL	1888 ca - 1905	Armstrong 1979:205; Toulouse 1971:461
321	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	/// 31/ 4			-	
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(Owen's scar)		San Francisco	1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002:3
321	Brown Glass	Whiskey Bottle	1	/// R & CO/ 22	Roth and Co.?	San Francisco	1879 ca - 1916	Toulouse 1971:438-439; Wilson and Wilson 1968:122-125; Barnett
321	Brown Glass	Whiskey Bottle	1	/// R & CO/ 30	Roth and Co.?	San Francisco	1879 ca - 1916	Toulouse 1971:438-439; Wilson and Wilson 1968:122-125; Barnett
321	Brown Glass	Whiskey Bottle	1	/// R & CO/ 47	Roth and Co.?	San Francisco	1879 ca - 1916	Toulouse 1971:438-439; Wilson and Wilson 1968:122-125; Barnett
321	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	7	/// 555			-	
321	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	/// W.F. & S./ 12/ MIL	Franzen, William & Son	Milwaukee	1900 ca - 1929	Toulouse 1971:536-537
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	2	/// SB & G CO/ 11 (or) 5	Streator Bottle and Glass Co.	Streator, IL	1881 ca - 1905	Toulouse 1971:461
321	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	/// A B CO/ 13	American Bottle Co.	Chicago	1903 ca - 1916	Toulouse 1971:30
321	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	/// P C G W	Pacific Coast Glass Works	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1924	Toulouse 1971:415-416
321	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	/// P.C.G.W.	Pacific Coast Glass Works	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1924	Toulouse 1971:415-416
321	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	/// O B CO/ 11	Ohio Bottle Co.?	Newark, OH	1904 ca - 1905	Toulouse 1971:399
321	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	/// [S.F.] & P. [G.W.]	San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works	San Francisco	1876 ca - 1902	Toulouse 1971:471

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
321	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	.[STO]CKTON, AL./.[S.F. & P.G.W./10	?, San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works	Stockton; San Francisco	1876 ca - 1902	Toulouse 1971:471
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	5	WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/ WORKS/ P. GREENWALD/STOCKTON, CAL./.[P.C.G.W./1	Wunder Bottling Works; Greenwald, P.; Pacific Coast Glass Works	Stockton; San Francisco	1902 ca - 1924	Toulouse 1971:415-416
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	4	WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/ WORKS/ P. GREENWALD/STOCKTON, CAL./.[555	Wunder Bottling Works; Greenwald, P.	Stockton	-	
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	6	WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/ WORKS/ P. GREENWALD/STOCKTON, CAL.	Wunder Bottling Works; Greenwald, P.	Stockton	-	
321	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) NET CONTENTS 22 OZ./.[I.P.G.CO. 48 11	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	32	WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/ WORKS/ P. GREENWALD/STOCKTON, CAL.	Wunder Bottling Works; Greenwald, P.	Stockton	-	
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	.[STO]CKTON.. (lower arch)	Stockton	Stockton	-	
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(etched on shoulder) .[GREENJWALD; ENTERPR.. / ..ING CO..	Greenwald? Enterprise?	Stockton?	1905?	Stockton City Directories
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	..EWING CO. (upper arch)..			-	
321	Amber Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) ONE..			-	
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	..BOTTL[ING].. (upper arch)/ W. ..S/ SACRAMENTO] CAL		Sacramento	-	
321	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	6	..B.; ..EV.; ..NG CO. (upper arch).; ..G/ ..[CA]L.; ..CO (upper arch).; ..			-	
321	Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler	1	/// (horseshoe with star in center)			-	
321	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(paper label) (grapes along left border, globe in center, no discernable letters) (turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
321	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	2	/// 1016			-	
327	Opaque-white Glass	Shoe-polish Jar	1	(around base edge) ..EE BRAND SHOE..			-	
327	Brown Glass	Whiskey Bottle	1	J.F. CUTTER/TRADE (shield) MARK/E. MARTIN & CO./SAN FRANCISCO, CAL./.(around base edge) NET CONTENTS 25 OZ., I.P.G. CO. 2083; (paper label) FULL [MEASURE]/ BLENDED/ WHISKEY/ GUARANTEED.. / NATIONAL PURE FOO.. JUNE 30, 1906/]. ARONSON/ SEATTLE WA[SHINGTON]	Aronson, J.; Cutter, J.F.; Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	Seattle; San Francisco	1902 ca - 1916	Wilson and Wilson 1968:27; Barnett 1991:13; Toulouse 1971:268

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
327 008	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	HUFELAND (letters narrow in center)//1 P G CO (inside triangle)	Hufeland; Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1913 - 1919	Wilson and Wilson 1969:12-13; Toulouse
327 009	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	MC (c underlined) CAFREY BROS./S.L.O.// P C G W / 2	McCaffrey Brothers; Pacific Coast Glass Works	?; San Francisco	1902 ca. - 1924	Toulouse 1971:416
327 010	Green Glass	Beer Bottle	2	(on shoulder) DNB (?) (monogram)/(around base edge) (Asian characters) (crown finish)		Asia	1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
327 011	Olive Glass	Ginger Beer Bottle	1	paper label: (yellow gold outlined crescent label) illegible/ (rectangular label) Chinese? characters// (oval label) ..EESIU TONG ..A..TO.. OF GINGER AND [BE]JER/ ..EY [T]ONG.. (all around a central figure)		China	-	
327 012	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold) (crown finish)			1892 ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31,79
327 013	Aqua Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	// 208/H			-	
327 014	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	// B & S/141			-	
327 015	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	// 1 P G (or) C CO (inside diamond)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp. or Illinois Pacific Coast Co.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1932	Toulouse 1971:268-269
327 016	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	// IPG (inside triangle)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
327 017	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	524 FULTON STREET (upper arch)/ NATIONAL BOTTLING (upper arch)/ WORKS/ (eagle flanked by) TRADE MARK (lower arch)/ SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. (lower arch)/ NOT TO BE SOLD (crown finish)	National Bottling Works	San Francisco	1892 -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
327 018	Teal Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	Red paper label: (Chinese and Asian characters) (turn mold)		China	1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
327 019	Colorless Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(in circle) GOL DIE-KLENERT CO. (upper arch)/ STOCKTON./ CAL// (around base edge) NET CONTENTS 1/5 GAL.// 219 (inside diamond)/ 5 DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTETTER'S/ STOMACH BITTERS// 18 FLUID OZ (upper arch) (Owens' scar)	Gol Die-Klenert Co.	Stockton	1916 - 1918	Wilson and Wilson 1968:74
327 020	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1		Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39; Wilson and Wilson 1969:34-41

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
327 021	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) (in circle) KIDNEY (upper arch) AND (center) LIVER (lower arch) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall) THE BEST CATHARTIC/ AND BLOOD PURIFIER/// P.C.G.W.	Speiker, John J.; Pacific Coast Glass Works	Sacramento; San Francisco	1902 - 1905	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 52; Toulouse 1971:415-416
327 022	Brown Glass	Bluing Bottle	1	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) LIVER (ghost impression) (letters widen in center) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall) NATURAL/ TONIC LAXATIVE	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1908 - 1909	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 55
327 028	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTE[TTERS]/ STOMACH BITTERS]	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858	Wilson and Wilson 1969: 34-41
327 030	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	[DR. J.] HO[S[TTERS]/ STOM[ACH BITTERS]	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858	Wilson and Wilson 1969 34-41
327 031	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTE[TTERS]/ STOMACH BITTERS]// 18 FLUID OZ. (upper arch)	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858	Wilson and Wilson 1969: 34-41
327 032	Opaque-white Glass	Mentholatum Bottle	1	/// MENTHOLATUM (upper arch) REG./ TRADE/ MARK (lower arch)	Mentholatum Co.	Buffalo	-	Fike 1987:83,239
327 034	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) P C (in bisected rectangle) CALSO../ REG.	Pacific Coast Glass Co.	San Francisco	1925 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:414
327 037	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	(around base edge) 18 S 10P (crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
327 040	Colorless Glass	Liniment Bottle	1	SLOAN'S/ LINIMENT/ MADE IN U.S.A./// N (in box) 7	Sloan, Obear-Nestor Glass Co.	Boston?; St. Louis	1915 ca - 1929 ca	Toulouse 1971:373-375; Fike 1987:137
327 041	Colorless Glass	Chimney	1	..GX..			-	
327 109	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	2	DR. (r underlined) J. HOSTE[TTERS]/ STOM[ACH BITTERS]; [DR. J. HO]S[TETER]'S/ ST]OMACH BITTERS]	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858	Wilson and Wilson 1969: 34-41
328 012	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
328 015	Aqua Glass	Ink Bottle	1	/// SANFORDS INKS (upper arch) / 40	Sanford Ink Co.		-	Nelson and Hurley 1967:38,41
328 017	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	/// W 2			-	
329 015	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	[DJR. (r underlined) J. HOSTE[TTER]'S/ ST]OMACH BITTERS]	Hostetter	Originally Pittsburgh	1858	Wilson and Wilson 1969: 34-41

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
354	012	Brown Glass	1	/// R & CO/ 13	Roth and Co.?	San Francisco	1879 ca - 1916	Toulouse 1971:438-439; Wilson and Wilson 1968:122-125; Barnett
371	005	Olive Glass	1	(turn mold) (crown finish)			1892 ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31,79
371	006	Olive Glass	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
371	007	Colorless Glass	1	/// P C G W	Pacific Coast Glass Works	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1925	Toulouse 1971:416
371	008	Brown Glass	1	[LASH'S] BITTERS (letters graduate from tall to short to tall)/// 171 (in diamond)//4	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1910 - 1912	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 56
371	013	Colorless Glass	2	(crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
373	004	Colorless Glass	1	L. M. GRE[EN.]; ..WOODB[URY, N. J.]	Green, L.M.	Woodbury, NJ	1870+ -	Fike 1987:164,224
373	005	Colorless Glass	1	/// ..TD			-	
379	001	Olive Glass	1	(fragmentary paper label) (turn mold) (crown finish)			1892 ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31,79
411	028	Aqua Glass	1	(crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
411	031	Aqua Glass	1	(on shoulder) ..AL SO..			-	
411	039	Opaque-white Glass	1	CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY (upper arch)/CFJC (monogram)/NEW YORK (lower arch)	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1871 ca - 1908	Toulouse 1971:123-125
411	040	Aqua Glass	1	///14			-	
411	045	Brown Glass	2	/// SB & G CO/ 29	Streator Bottle and Glass Co.	Streator, IL	1881 ca - 1905	Toulouse 1971:461
411	048	Brown Glass	1	.. / C..			-	
412	047	Olive Glass	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
412	048	Brown Glass	2	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
412	049	Olive Glass	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
412	052	Olive Glass	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
412 054	Brown Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	[DR. J. HOSTJETTERS/ (STOMACH BITTERS)]/ A.G.W./E	Hostetter; American Glass Works	Pittsburgh	1865 ca - 1905 ca	McKearin and McKearin 1969:611; Toulouse 1971:42-43
412 058	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	(turn mold)	Belding, Charles?	Stockton or Marysville	1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
412 059	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B	Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994: 3-4
412 060	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B	Belding, Charles?	Stockton or Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994: 3-4
412 061	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	3	B	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994: 3-4
412 063	Aqua Glass	Bottle	2	(crown finish)			1892 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
412 065	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	(horseshoe) or (letter)			-	
412 067	Aqua Glass	Liniment Bottle	1	[UNCL]E SAIMS/ NERVE] & BONE/ [LIN]IMENT]] [EMMERT/PROPRIETARY] CO./ [CHICAGO, ILL.	Emmert Proprietary Co.	Chicago	1882 (adv) - 1922 (adv)	Fike 1987:138
412 069	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	0	..A..			-	
412 085	Green Glass	Homeopathic Vial	1	Chinese characters (in gold, down front and back)		China	-	Blanford 1987:200-204
412 086	Colorless Glass	Homeopathic Vial	1	Chinese characters (in gold, down front and back)		China	-	
412 092	Colorless Glass	Bottle and Lid	1	(on lid) 380			-	
412 094	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	NATIONAL LAGER BEE[R (upper arch)/ HR (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACHER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL.]	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Stockton City Directories
412 095	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	NATIO[NAL LAGER] BEER (upper arch)/ [HR (monogram)/ H. ROH]RBACHER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STO[CK]TON, CAL.	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Stockton City Directories
412 096	Amber-red Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 117--123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items</i>								
317 084	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	/// PATD/K. HUTTER/ FEB 7, 1893	Hutter, K.		1893, Feb. - 7	
317 085	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	3	(incandescent bulb)			20th c early	Woodhead, et al. 1984:72-80
317 092	Plastic	Calendar	1	(1902 calendar) THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK, NJ	Whitehead and Hoag Co.	Newark, NJ	1902	
317 093	Ferrous and Copper-alloy	Pleat Roller	1	NORTH BRO'S. MFG. CO./ PHILADELPHIA	North Brothers Mfg. Co.	Philadelphia	-	Antique Hobby and Book Publications n.d.:123
317 100	Leather	Men's Shoe, Size 8-1/2	1	(stamped) M/8 1/2/ 8 1/2 - IRON/S (?)			-	
321 201	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(in red and black) ENTERPRISE BREWING CO.] (upper arch)/ EBC (monogram)/ SAN FRAN[CISCO]/// PATD/ K. HUTTER/ FEB 7, 1893	Enterprise Brewing Co.; Hutter, K.	San Francisco	1893, Feb. - 7	
321 217	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	H. ROHRBACHER (upper arch)/ HR (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL. (lower arch)	Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	-	
321 220	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(in red) D.W. MCCARTHY (upper circle)/ (in black, center) D-W-Mc-C/ (in red) STOCKTON, CAL. (lower arch)/// PATD/ K. HUTTER FEB 7, 1893	McCarthy, D.W.; Hutter, K.	Stockton	1893, Feb. - 7	
321 224	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(in red and black) EL DORADO BREWING CO. (upper arch)/ EDBC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL./// PATD/K. HUTTER/ FEB. 7, 1893	El Dorado Brewing Co.; Hutter, K.	Stockton	1893 - 1955	Bull et al. 1984:36
321 234	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(in blue) WUNDER/BOTTLING WORKS (upper arch)/ (in shield in center) WUNDER (upper arch)/ BREWING CO. (upper arch)/ W/ SAN FRANCISCO (lower arch)/ TRADE MARK/ (below shield) OAKLAND, CAL. (lower arch)	Wunder Bottling Works/Brewing Co.	Oakland/San Francisco	1898 - 1934 ca	The Draught Homebrew Club 1998; Hellmann 1995:5,6
321 235	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(in red and black) P. GREENWALD (upper arch)/ WUNDER/BEER/ STOCKTON, CAL. (lower arch)/// PATD/ K. HUTTER/ FEB 7, 1893	Wunder Beer Brewing Co.; Greenwald, P.; Hutter, K.	Stockton	1893, Feb. - 7	
321 290	Bone	Toothbrush	1	B959/ (in circle) .PATD/ PEERLESS/ GUARANTEED (upper arch)/ STERILIZED (lower arch)			-	
321 291	Copper-alloy	Wristwatch Plate	1	(eagle)/ (on shield) ELGIN/ USA	Elgin Watch Co.	Elgin, IL	1864 ca - 1950s	Shugart 1981:127
321 294	Copper-alloy	One Cent	1	(Lincoln head)/ 1919// (wheat)	U.S. Mint		1919	

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items (continued)</i>								
321 295	Copper-alloy	One Cent	1	UNITED STATES (indian head) 1903// (wheat) ONE/CENT	United States Mint		1903 -	
321 301	Porcelain and Copper-alloy	Insulator and Wire	1	P & S PAT MAY 2, 1899	Pass and Seymour, Inc.	Syracuse	1890 - pres	Tod 1977:90
321 309	Porcelain	Insulator	1	..ES MFG CO PAT SEPT 1..			-	
321 312	Ferrous, Copper-alloy, Paper	Battery	1	..EADY../E..EKTA..			-	
321 317	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	1	(incandescent bulb)			20th c early	Woodhead, et al. 1984:72-80
321 318	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	4	WESTINGHOUSE/MAZDA/W (or) M	Westinghouse	Pittsburgh	1910 ca -	Pictorial History of the Edison Lamp 2001
321 319	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	2	(incandescent bulb)			20th c early	Woodhead, et al. 1984:72-80
321 324	Porcelain and Ferrous	Spark Plug	2	RELIANCE/MAGNETO/US & FOREIGN/ P..FS; AUTO LITE/AL7/(circle)			-	
321 327	Ferrous	Canister and Lid	1	(canister - double end seam)			1896 post -	Busch 1991:189
321 357	Ferrous and Enamel	Sign	1	(on blue background) WUNDER (upper arch)/ (on red shield) WUNDER (upper arch)/ BREWING CO. (upper arch)/ (logo) SAN FRANCISCO (lower arch)/ TRADE MARK/ (below shield) BEER (lower arch)	Wunder Brewing Co.	San Francisco	1898 - 1909	The Draught Homebrew Club 1998
327 044	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(in blue) WUNDER/BOTTLING WORKS (upper arch)/ (in shield in center) WUNDER (upper arch)/ BREWING CO. (upper arch)/ W/ SAN FRANCISCO (lower arch)/ TRADE MARK/ (below shield) OAKLAND, CAL. (lower arch)	Wunder Bottling Works/Brewing Co.	Oakland/San Francisco	1898 - 1934 ca	The Draught Homebrew Club 1998; Hellmann 1995:5,6
327 049	Silver	Dime	1	(Mercury head dime)	U.S. Mint		1916 - 1945	Yeoman 1976:109
327 076	Copper-alloy	Pants/Overall Button	1	KOVERALLS/LS & CO	Levi Strauss and Co.	San Francisco	1912 -	Levi Strauss Website 2001
327 080	Plastic and Ferrous	Button	1	SHIPYARD LABORERS (upper arch)/ UNION/MAR. 1918/ LOCAL 15599/ SAN FRANCISCO (lower arch)		San Francisco	1918, March	
327 082	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	1	WESTINGHOUSE/ W/MAZDA	Westinghouse	Pittsburgh	1910 ca -	Pictorial History of the Edison Lamp 2001

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 117-123 Channel Street AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items (continued)</i>								
327 083	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	1	W/MAZDA	Westinghouse	Pittsburgh	1910 ca -	Pictorial History of the Edison Lamp 2001
328 042	Ferrous	Overall Button	1	CANT BUST (upper arch)/ EM (lower arch)	Heynemann and Co./ Eloesser-Heynemann and Co.	San Francisco	1878 - 1960s	Psota 1999:102-103
328 060	Plastic	Shoe-polish Container Tag?	1	O L A/(bear)/ BEAROLA (upper arch)/(bear) TRADEMARK (on bear)/ SHOE POLISH/ OUTSHINES/ THEM ALL (lower arch)/(in tiny print) THE WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. NEWARK, N.J. PATENT APPL FOR	Bearola/ The Whitehead & Hoag Co.	?/Newark	-	
371 023	Ferrous	Overall Button	1	CARHARTT'S (upper arch)/(railroad car with heart)/ O'ALL & LOVE (lower arch)	Carhartt, Hamilton & Co.	Detroit	1905 - 1964	Psota 1999:104-105
371 024	Copper-alloy	Pin/Pendant	1	CONGREGATIONAL (in banner)/ S. (cross) S./ LITTLE (upper arch)/ CROSS (cross over crown) AND (on cross) CROWN/ SYSTEM (lower arch)			-	
371 026	Copper-alloy	Overall Button	1	BOSS OF THE ROAD (upper arch)/(bulldog)	Heynemann and Co./Eloesser-Heynemann Co.	San Francisco	1900 - 1908	Adams and Albert 1965:6-7
371 027	Ferrous	Overall Button	1	OAKLAND (upper arch)/ CO-OP/ CAL. (lower arch)		Oakland	-	
371 053	Hard-rubber	Pen	1	MONARCH			-	
373 008	Copper-alloy	Chauffeur Badge	1	1923/ REGISTERED/ CHAUFFEUR/ 6508/ CAL		California	1923 -	
411 042	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(in red and black) EL DORADO BREWING CO. (upper arch)/ EDBC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL./	El Dorado Brewing Co.	Stockton	1893 - 1917	Bull et al. 1984:36
411 044	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	(red and black) BUFFALO (upper arch)/ NEW/ BREW/ BREWING CO. (lower arch)	Buffalo Brewing Co.	Sacramento	1888 ca - 1945	Armstrong 1979:205
412 101	Copper-alloy	Overall Button	1	HAMILTON (upper arch)/(railroad car with heart)/ ARHARTT	Carhartt, Hamilton & Co.	Detroit	1905 ca -	Psota 1999:104-105
412 150	Copper-alloy	Garter Buckle	1	VELVET GRIP (upper arch)/ .6-7-04 (down right side) PATD .. 0 (down left side)/ BOSTON-CARTER (lower arch)	George Frost Company	Boston	1904, June-7	Brand Names Foundation 1947:n.p.

125–131 CHANNEL STREET, CONTEXT 381 REDEPOSITED BREWERY ARTIFACTS

Context 381 was a fill layer found within the 117-123 Channel Street Chinese Laundry deposit that appears to have originally derived from 125-131 Channel. This context, approximately 8 ft. in length, was a pocket within the builder's trench fill for Cut 9 related to the construction of the Context 333 concrete foundation wall. Context 381 was located close to the eastern boundary of Lot 6, approximately midway between Trench 2 and the Context 356 brick boiler base. Context 381 appeared to be a secondary deposit placed within 117-123 Channel Street during excavation of Cut 9 and the refilling of the builder's trench. Its primary association is probably with the brewery depot located ca. 1900 on Lot 8, at 125-131 Channel Street. Archaeological test trenches excavated by backhoe at the rear of this lot (see Figure 7) found that this area had been severely disturbed by the demolition of the brewery ca. 1917, and the construction of later buildings. As Context 381 is probably a secondary deposit, it is not being formally reported and discussed as a feature. Instead, the following information is presented primarily as a record of artifacts that might be of interest to those researching the history of Stockton's brewing industry.

Koch's (1870) bird's-eye map indicates that Lot 8 on Channel Street was settled by the late 1860s. By 1881 the lot was owned by a baker, Louis Gerlach, and improvements had been made to the lot's western half. Stockton city directories list Gerlach as residing on Channel Street as early as 1872, although his exact location was not specified. The 1884 city directory records Gerlach as living at 17 Channel Street. By 1893 Gerlach had sold the lot to Henry Rohrbacher, the owner of Willows Brewery, who was residing at 323 Channel Street. He also owned the Rohrbacher and Boerner Saloon, on the project block at the corner of Hunter and Channel streets. Rohrbacher was a prominent businessman in Stockton, as attested to by the following excerpt from *The Stockton Evening Mail*:

Henry Rohrbacher is one of the best-known men in Stockton. He has been engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city since 1871 and through honest methods and energy has built up quite a lucrative business. Mr. Rohrbacher is agent for the Willows and Wunder Brewery of San Francisco. Besides the trade he supplies in this city he has built up a large business throughout this county, and Mariposa, Merced, Stanislaus, Calaveras and Tuolumne counties in keg and bottled beer. Free delivery is made to all parts of the city, and he also makes free delivery of goods on board the trains and boats to his outside customers. The beers he handles are famous everywhere for their excellence.

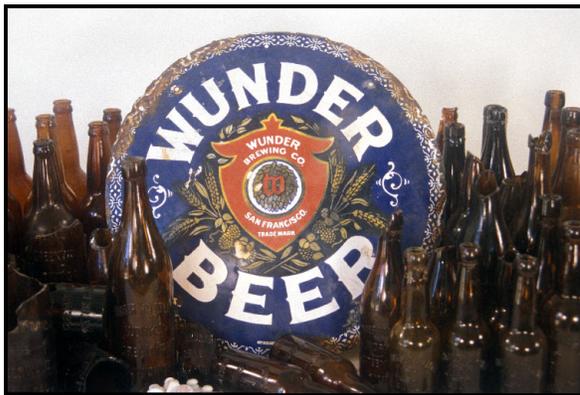
Mr. Rohrbacher employs several wagons for the city delivery. All his bottled beer is bottled on the premises under his personal supervision. The office, bottling works and cold-storage warehouses are located at 127 and 129 East Channel Street [1 January 1901, 11:5-6, Special Section].

The 1883/94 Sanborn map shows Lot 8 as being occupied by two buildings. The western building was occupied by the A.B.R.F. Ice Co. It was an iron-clad building, marked on the map with "Ice Ho," with a vertical steam boiler and 30 ft.-high iron chimney. The eastern half of the lot was occupied by a frame structure marked "Beer Bottling." Both halves of the lot are paste-corrected. The 1895 Sanborn map marks the western building as being an Ice House, while the eastern building is marked as the "Willows Brewery Depot, Bottling and Dist." City plats list the owner in 1895 as Henry Rohrbacher. The Dakin Publishing Co.

(1895) and Mitchell (1895) bird's-eye views do not show any detail for the lot. The 1917 Sanborn map, however, shows that the brewery and ice-house buildings had been demolished and replaced by a two-story building that spanned the entire lot and housed an auto-repair business.

The TPQ for Context 381 is 1938+, based on a beer bottle and lightning stopper from the Oakland Bottling Company, Oakland, California. The mean ceramic date was 1888, based on one marked item. The original deposition date is estimated to be ca. 1900, with a secondary deposition date of post 1948, based on the 1917/48 Sanborn that shows the original buildings on 117-123 Channel Street as still extant. Items found within Context 381 include a light bulb, four items of tableware, three items relating to food or food storage, pieces of a glass mirror, a brown glass bluing bottle that might have been intrusive from the surrounding laundry-associated layers, four buttons, and a glass vial.

The most notable attribute of Context 381 was its predominance of whole or largely complete alcoholic-beverage bottles; of a total of 70 items, 51 were alcoholic-beverage bottles. This included 39 beer bottles of various types, 1 whiskey bottle, 1 gin bottle, 2 wine bottles, 1 stoneware ale/beer bottle, and 1 Chinese brown-glazed stoneware liquor bottle. Six lightning stoppers were also recovered. A large number of brewers were represented in the alcohol bottle assemblage. The majority of bottles came from local Stockton brewers, including W.E. Williams & Co., National Lager Beer (H. Rohrbacher, Agt), Wunder Bottling Co. and W. Noethig (Agent?), Wunder Brewing Company and P. Greenwald (Agent?), John Tons, D. W. McCarthy, and the El Dorado Brewing Company. Other brewers represented include Enterprise Brewing Co. from San Francisco, Marysville Bottling Works from Marysville, California, and Wunder Bottling Works of Oakland and San Francisco. The collection also includes a whiskey bottle from Gol Die-Klenert Co., Stockton. Glass manufacturers for the beer bottles include San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works, San Francisco; Pacific Coast Glass Works, San Francisco; Illinois Pacific Glass Co., San Francisco; William Franzen & Son, Milwaukee; and Streator Bottle and Glass Co., Streator, Illinois. The stoneware ale/beer bottle was marked with "Henry Kennedy," a firm from Glasgow, Scotland.



Of these various brewers and bottlers, the largest number of bottles from any one brewer was seven from National Lager Beer, who employed Henry Rohrbacher as their local agent. Interestingly, given the four beer bottles and a lightning stopper in Context 381 made by the Wunder Brewing Company, Context 321 of the 117-123 Channel Street Chinese Laundry Deposit included a large 18-in. diameter, circular, ferrous and enamel sign (cat. no. 321-357) marked "Wunder Brewing Company, San

Francisco." It is not known whether this sign was originally deposited within Context 321 or was intrusive from the builder's trench fill for Cut 9 during the backhoe excavation of Context 321.

The El Dorado Brewery

The following material was gathered in an effort to date El Dorado Brewery beer bottles found within the Chinese Laundry Deposit. The El Dorado Brewery produced a large proportion of the beer bottles found within Context 381. The brewery was established in Stockton in 1857 by Daniel and Peter Rothenbush, who came to California in the early 1850s from the Rhine Valley in Germany. Daniel Rothenbush and his family continued the brewery, and it was incorporated in 1893. The beer produced was “steam” beer, modeled after the brew popular in the Gold Rush days: when beer that had been manufactured in the eastern U.S. had turned flat by the time it had been shipped around the Horn, it was revived by a shot of steam. The Rothenbush’s steam brewery was located in Stockton on the block bounded by American, Stanislaus, Park, and Oak streets. The brewery was reported as employing a large workforce, and being one of the most important businesses in Stockton (*Stockton Evening Mail* 19 January 1897, 2:4; *Stockton Record* 16 September 1953, 13:2-3). In 1877 the brewery suffered a serious fire that almost gutted the property (*Stockton Daily Independent* 22 February 1877, 3:1). The brewery, however, continued to be successful, and the Rothenbushes were able to build the Imperial Hotel on Main Street in Stockton (*Stockton Evening Mail* 19 January 1897, 2:4). In 1901 they commenced building a five-story lager brewery and three-story malt house on the eastern side of their block to replace their old steam-beer brewery (*Stockton Evening Mail*, 21 January 1901, 3:4). The El Dorado brewery was ultimately closed in 1955 after 102 years of operation on the original site under management by the Rothenbush family (*Stockton Daily Evening Record* 12 May 1955, 1:1).

SUMMARY INFORMATION TABLE
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

ASSOCIATION

Name:	Willows Brewery Depot and A.B.R.F. Ice Co.
Terminus Post Quem/Basis:	1938+ (beer bottle and lightning stopper, Oakland Bottling Co., Oakland, CA)
Mean Ceramic Date/ <i>n</i> :	1888 (n=1)
Estimated Date of Deposition	Original deposition: ca.1900. Secondary deposition: post-1948

ANALYTICAL UNIT

Context Numbers:	381
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ARTIFACTS

(Does not include Faunal, Floral, Structural, or Undefined groups)

Count:	85
MNI:	70
Artifact Profile (% of MNI)	
Activities:	1
Domestic:	11
Indefinite:	6
Laundry	1
Personal:	80
TOTAL	99.0%

FAUNAL

Insufficient faunal material for analysis (Number of Identified Specimens = 8)

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS BY GROUP AND CATEGORY
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
ACTIVITIES			
Electric			
-	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy Light Bulb	1	1
<i>Subtotal Electric</i>		1	1
DOMESTIC			
Food Prep/Consumption			
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Cup	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Compote Dish?	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 9"	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6"	1	1
<i>Subtotal Food Prep/Consumption</i>		4	4
Food/Food Storage			
Container	Aqua Glass Water Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Commercial Tumbler	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Ketchup Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Food/Food Storage</i>		3	3
Furnishings			
Decorative Item	Glass Mirror	3	1
<i>Subtotal Furnishings</i>		3	1
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite			
-	Colorless Glass Hollow	1	1
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		1	1
Misc. Closures			
-	Cork Stopper	2	0
<i>Subtotal Misc. Closures</i>		2	0
Misc. Containers			
-	Olive Glass Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		1	1
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Copper-alloy Fitting	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Ring	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		2	2
LAUNDRY			
Clothing Maintenance			
Washing	Brown Glass Bluing Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Clothing Maintenance</i>		1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 125–131 Channel Street (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
PERSONAL			
Clothing			
Fastener	Bone Button	2	2
Fastener	Porcelain Button	1	1
Fastener	Shell Button	1	1
<i>Subtotal Clothing</i>		4	4
Grooming/Health			
Container	Colorless Glass Vial	1	1
<i>Subtotal Grooming/Health</i>		1	1
Social Drugs – Alcohol			
Closure	Porcelain Lightning Stopper	4	0
Container	Amber Glass Beer Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Beer Bottle	6	6
Container	Aqua Glass Gin Bottle	1	1
Container	Brown Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	1
Container	Brown Glass Beer Bottle	31	28
Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Beer Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Whiskey Bottle	1	1
Container	Green Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	1
Container	Olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	4	4
Container	Olive Glass Wine Bottle	4	2
Container	Stoneware Ale/Beer Bottle	1	1
Container and Closure	Brown Glass Beer Bottle and Lightning Stopper	2	1
Container and Closure	Brown Glass and Porcelain Beer Bottle and Lightning Stopper	3	2
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Alcohol</i>		62	51
TOTAL		85	70

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY GROUP
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Group	Total Count	MNI	Percent of MNI
Activities	1	1	1
Domestic	10	8	11
Indefinite Use	6	4	6
Laundry	1	1	1
Personal	67	56	80
TOTAL	85	70	99

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY CATEGORY
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Category	MNI	Percent of MNI
Clothing	4	5.7
Clothing Maintenance	1	1.4
Electric	1	1.4
Food Prep/Consumption	4	5.7
Food/Food Storage	3	4.3
Furnishings	1	1.4
Grooming/Health	1	1.4
Indefinite	1	1.4
Misc. Containers	1	1.4
Misc. Metal Items	2	2.9
Social Drugs – Alcohol	51	72.9
TOTAL	70	99.9

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FUNCTION
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Function	MNI	Percent
Serving (platters, covered dishes, etc.)	1	25
Tableware (plates, bowls, saucers, etc.)	2	50
Cups and Mugs	1	25
TOTAL	4	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FABRIC
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Fabric	MNI	Percent	Total MNI	Total
Ceramic			3	75
White Improved Earthenware	2	66.7		
Porcelain	1	33.3		
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>	3	99.9		
Glass			1	25
TOTAL			4	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL DECORATION
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
Porcelain	Cup			1
WIE	Plate, 9"			1
WIE	Saucer, 6"	Molded, Blue transfer print	1	
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>			1	2
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Compote Dish?	Pressed	1	
<i>Glass Subtotal</i>			1	
TOTAL			2	2

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL DRUGS
125–131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Social Drug	Description	MNI	Percent
Alcohol			
	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	6	
	Ale/Beer Bottle	1	
	Beer Bottle	36	
	Beer Bottle and Lightning	3	
	Gin Bottle	1	
	Liquor Bottle	1	
	Whiskey Bottle	1	
	Wine Bottle	2	
TOTAL		51	100

DATE AND ORIGIN OF MARKED/DATABLE ITEMS
125-131 Channel Street (Context 381)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Commercial Containers								
381 036	Stoneware	Ale/Beer Bottle	1	Impressed mark: (in oval) H. KENNEDY (upper arch)/ BARROWFIELD (upper arch)/ 1/ [GLASGO]W (lower arch)	Kennedy, Henry	Glasgow, Scotland	1866 - 1892	Godden 1972:187
Marked Ceramic Items								
381 048	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9"	1	Brown printed mark: (crown)/ (in circle) JO[HN] MADDOK & SONS (upper arch)/ ENGLAND/ ROYAL VITREOUS (lower arch)	Maddock, John and Sons	Staffordshire	1880 - 1896	Praetzelis et al. 1983:50-51, mark 160
Marked Glass Items								
381 001	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892 -	
381 002	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	W.E. WILLIAMS & CO. (upper arch)/ STOCKTON (lower arch)// P.C.G.W.	Williams, W.E. & Co. and Pacific Coast Glass Works	Stockton and San Francisco	1902 ca - 1924	Toulouse 1971:416
381 003	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	NATIONAL LAGER BEER (upper arch)/ HR (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACKER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Toulouse 1971:471; Stockton City Directories
381 004	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle and Lightning Stopper	1	On Bottle: (in circle) OAKLAND BOTTLING CO. (upper arch)/ OBCO (monogram)/ OAKLAND, CAL (lower arch)/ BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD On stopper: (in circle) OAKLAND BOTTLING CO. (upper arch)/ OBCO (monogram)/ OAKLAND, CAL (lower arch)/ BOTTLE NOT TO BE SOLD	Oakland Bottling Co.	Oakland	1938+ -	Miller, et al. 2000:8
381 005	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	4	NATIONAL LAGER BEER (upper arch)/ HR (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACKER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.	Stockton	1891 ca - 1899 ca	Toulouse 1971:471; Stockton City Directories
381 006	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	2	NATIONAL LAGER BEER (upper arch)/ HR (monogram)/ H. ROHRBACKER, AGT. (lower arch)/ STOCKTON, CAL// 1/ s.f. & p.g.w.	National Lager Beer; Rohrbacher, H.; San Francisco and Pacific Glass Works	Stockton and San Francisco	1876 - 1902	Toulouse 1971:471; Stockton City Directories
381 007	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/ CO./ W. NOETHIG/ STOCKTON, CAL.	Wunder Bottling Co. and W. Noethig	Stockton	-	
381 008	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/ WORKS/ P. GREENWALD/ [STOK]TON CAL	Wunder Bottling Works; Greenwald, P.	Stockton	1892 -	

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 125-131 Channel Street (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
381 009	Brown Glass and Porcelain	Beer Bottle and Lightning Stopper	2	On bottle: WUNDER BOTTLING (upper arch)/WORKS/ P. GREENWALD/ [STOKTON CAL// P.C.G.W. On stopper: P. GREENWALD (red, upper arch)/ WUNDER/BEER (black)/ STOCKTON, CAL (red, lower arch)	Wunder Bottling Works and Pacific Coast Glass Works	Stockton	1902 ca - 1924	
381 010	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	EL DORADO BREWING CO. (upper arch)/ EDBCO (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL./// 423/ H	El Dorado Brewing Co.	Stockton	1893 - 1917	Bull et al. 1984:36
381 011	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	3	JOHN TONS (upper arch)/ JT (monogram/ STOCKTON, CAL (lower arch); JOHN TONS (upper arch)/ JT (monogram/ STOCKTON/ CAL; JOHN TONS (upper arch)/ JT (monogram/ STOCKTON/ CAL/// 227/ H	Tons, John	Stockton	-	
381 012	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(sideways down bottle) ENTERPRISE/ BREWING CO./ S.F. CAL.	Enterprise Brewing Co.	San Francisco	-	
381 013	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	ENTERPRISE (upper arch)/ EBCO (monogram)/ BREWING CO. S.F. (lower arch)	Enterprise Brewing Co.	San Francisco	-	
381 014	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	Paper label: (illegible); /// B/ P-C	Pacific Coast Glass Co.?	San Francisco	1925 - 1930	Giarde 1980:99
381 015	Aqua Glass	Water Bottle	1	(around shoulder) PLUTO WATER/ AMERICA'S PHYSIC/ (around base edge) 1092L G21/// (devil) 5/ PLUTO	French Lick Springs Hotel Co.	French Lick, IN	1892 - 20th c mid	Paul and Parmalee 1973:2
381 016	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
381 017	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
381 018	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
381 019	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	5	D.W. MCCARTHY (upper arch)/ DWMCC (monogram)/ STOCKTON, CAL.	McCarthy, D.W.	Stockton	-	
381 022	Olive Glass	Bottle	1	..K..			-	
381 025	Brown Glass	Blueing Bottle	1	LASH'S (letters taper from tall to short) (in circle) KIDNEY (upper arch) AND (center) LIVER (lower arch) BITTERS (letters widen from short to tall)/ THE BEST CATHARTIC/ AND BLOOD PURIFIER	Speiker, John J.	Sacramento	1894 - 1905	Wilson and Wilson 1969:44-45, no. 52
381 026	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
381 027	Aqua Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(around base edge) P C G W 5	Pacific Coast Glass Works	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1924	Toulouse 1971:415-416

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 125-131 Channel Street (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Glass Items (continued)								
381 028	Aqua Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892	
381 030	Aqua Glass	Gin Bottle	1	Paper label: (crest with lion and scepter). / G J I N			-	
381 031	Green Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
381 032	Colorless Glass	Ketchup Bottle	1	(Owen's scar)			1906	Miller and McNichol 2002:3
381 034	Olive Glass	Wine Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
381 039	Amber Glass	Beer Bottle	1	(in circle) MARYSVILLE BOTTLING WORKS (upper arch) / D&C or C&D (monogram) / MARYSVILLE, CA. (lower arch)	Marysville Bottling Works	Marysville, CA	-	
381 050	Aqua Glass	Beer Bottle	2	/// (in triangle) I P . . CO (Owen's scar)	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1905 - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268-271; Miller and McNichol 2002:3
381 051	Aqua Glass	Beer Bottle	1	///(in diamond) I P G CO	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
381 052	Colorless Glass	Beer Bottle	1	///(in diamond) I P G CO	Illinois Pacific Glass Co. or Corp.	San Francisco	1902 ca - 1930	Toulouse 1971:268
381 053	Colorless Glass	Whiskey Bottle	1	(in circle) GOL DIE-KLENERT CO. (upper arch) / STOCKTON / CAL. (lower arch) / (around foot) NET CONTENTS 1/5 GAL-/// (in diamond) 219	Gol Die-Klenert Co.	Stockton	1916 - 1918	Barnett 1991:71; Wilson and Wilson 1968:72,74
381 054	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	3	/// W.F. & S. (upper arch) / . / MIL (lower arch); /// W.F. & S. (upper arch) / I / MIL (lower arch); /// W.F. & S. (upper arch) / K / MIL (lower arch)	Franzen, William & Son	Milwaukee	1900 - 1929	Toulouse 1971:536-538
381 055	Aqua Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// (in circle) NB	North British Bottle Manu. Co. Ltd. ???	Shettleston, Scotland	1903 - 1937	Toulouse 1971:377-378
381 056	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// S B & G CO / 2	Streator Bottle and Glass Co.	Streator, IL	1881 - 1905	Toulouse 1971:461-463
Marked Other Items								
381 033	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	1	WESTINGHOUSE / W / MAZDA			-	
381 045	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	WUNDER BOTTLING WORKS (upper arch) / (in shield) WUNDER BREING / W (monogram) / SAN FRANCISCO / TRADE MARK / (below shield) OAKLAND, CAL.	Wunder Bottling Works	Oakland and San Francisco, CA	-	

PARCEL OVERVIEW

Western Half of Lot 5

118–120 Miner Avenue

Lot 5 was partially developed as early as the 1860s. The Koch (1870) bird's-eye view of Stockton shows that the western half of the lot was occupied by a one-story cottage. Providing more detail is a ca. 1870 photograph taken from the vicinity of Channel Street over the backyards of the small frame houses fronting Miner Avenue (Figure 13). The date of this photograph is unknown, but was probably taken ca. 1870, given the similarity of the photograph's details to Koch's 1870 bird's-eye view (Figure 12). It shows that the backyard of the cottage at 118-120 Miner included a small, shed-roofed outbuilding near the edge of Miner Channel, along the western lot line. What appears to be an outhouse stands in the southeastern corner of the western half of the lot, connected to the back steps of the cottage by a raised wooden walkway. The outhouse appears to be raised on piles above the slough bank. If so, it suggests that the wastes emptied directly onto the banks of Miner Channel, to be swept clean each day by the ebb and flow of the tidal Miner Channel. The eastern half of Lot 5 was vacant.

The 1870 U.S. Census lists the Tretheway family as occupying the cottage at 118-120 Miner Avenue. Edward Arthur Tretheway was born 1844 in Cornwall, England. As a child, Edward immigrated with his parents to the United States and first settled in Indiana in 1854. He moved to California in 1863, following his father who had moved west two years earlier. Edward returned to Cornwall in 1865 to marry Ellen Yelland. They later had a son, before returning to the U.S. The young family settled in Stockton in 1868 in a house that he had built in 1866 (Lewis Publishing Co. 1890:316-317). Although the 1870 census indicates he did not own any real estate, City plats from as early as 1869 indicate that he was the owner of Lot 5. Presumably, the house Tretheway built in 1866 was the cottage on Lot 5. This date of construction is supported by the City plat maps that indicate improvements were made to Lot 5 between 1867 and 1869.

Edward Tretheway was a carpenter. Between 1868 and 1872 he had worked in Mariposa County, followed by 18 months for the Southern Pacific Railroad. In 1872 he was employed by the Stockton City Mills, and 19 years later he was still working there as a millwright. The 1870 U.S. Census indicates that the Tretheways had two young sons (Edward, born in England in 1866, and Richard two years younger, born in California); in that year the Tretheways' cottage also housed Ann, 27, and Nanna, 12, both relatives from England. In addition, Edward Tretheway had other relatives in the neighborhood; the 1878 city directory indicates that William Tretheway, a pattern maker, was lodging at 35 Miner Avenue. By 1890 the Tretheways had six children, two of whom were twins, Alfred and Richard, who had died at 15 months and 27 months, respectively. Their other children were Edward Edgar, Amy, Arthur, and Walter Yelland Tretheway.

Tretheway was a member of an array of fraternal associations, including the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (I.O.O.F.), the Centennial Lodge, No. 38 of the Knights of Pythias, and the Harmony Lodge of the Sons of St. George—a fraternal organization for Englishmen and their sons and grandsons living in the U.S. In addition, they were charter members of the Rebecca Lodge in Stockton, the female counterpart of the I.O.O.F.

The family were also members of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church (Lewis Publishing Co. 1890:317).

Tretheway retained ownership of the entire Lot 5 until 1876, when he sold the eastern half to Walter Yelland, who was probably a close relative of Ellen's. The Tretheway family moved from Lot 5 between ca. 1877 and 1880. The 1880 U.S. Census records that the house was occupied by William Henry, a steamboat engineer from Pennsylvania, his wife, Alice, from Ohio and son, Henry. The Henry family rented the house from Edward Tretheway, and after 1882/83, when he sold it, from its purchaser, Walter Yelland. Thereafter, Yelland owned both the eastern and western halves of Lot 5. The Henry family had moved from Lot 5 by 1891.

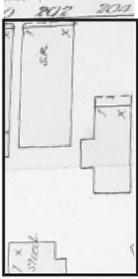
The residents of the house during the 1890s are unknown. At the time of the 1900 U.S. Census, the family of Harry and Lizzie Smith and their children were residents there. Harry Swift, a steamboat mate, was originally from New York, and his wife was from Utah. They had four children, and had been living in California for at least 11 years. The Swifts moved from Miner Street by 1904. The 1910 census records that the Phillips family were occupying the house at 118-120 Miner Street. Ed Phillips, a barber from Illinois, and his wife, Rena, from Indiana, lived in the house with their young son, Sidney, although by 1912 they also had moved on. It should be noted that the city directories for 1910 suggest that the cottage on the western half of Lot 5 was actually occupied by William C. Phillips, also a barber. The city directory for 1912 lists an Edward H. and a William C. Phillips, both barbers.

The 1883/94 and 1895 Sanborn maps indicate that little change had taken place in the configuration of the lot (Figures 14 and 15). By 1895 a small one-story addition existed against the northern wall of the backyard shed. Mitchell's 1895 map (Figure 16) gives a view of the cottage, positioned close to the Miner Avenue frontage, with an expanse of open backyard. Access to Miner Channel was partially obstructed by an outbuilding along the rear lot line. The bird's-eye view also reveals that the northern bank of Miner Channel had been stabilized with the installation of piles and possible retaining walls, acting as bulkheads along the stream channel.

In the 1910s the lot underwent a dramatic redevelopment. Still owned by Walter Yelland, the cottages at both 118-120 and 122 Miner Avenue were demolished ca. 1917 and replaced with a one-story industrial building that occupied the entire lot (Figure 17). This building was used for an ignition works and auto-storage business. This commercial building still existed in 1948, although it was being used as an auto services building.

A substantial deposit of sheet refuse was found at 118-120 Miner Street, immediately north of the parcel's rear lot line. A portion of this deposit is probably associated with the Tretheway family, while it may also contain items from the households that occupied the parcel from the 1880s until the 1910s. The majority of the deposit, however, is thought to be associated with the process of City-sponsored slough reclamation that occurred along Miner Channel in the 1890s and 1910s.

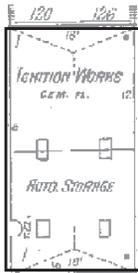
118-124 Miner Avenue – PARCEL PLAN



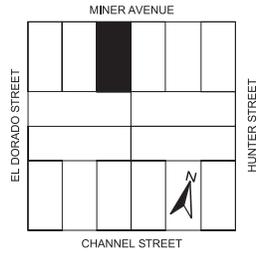
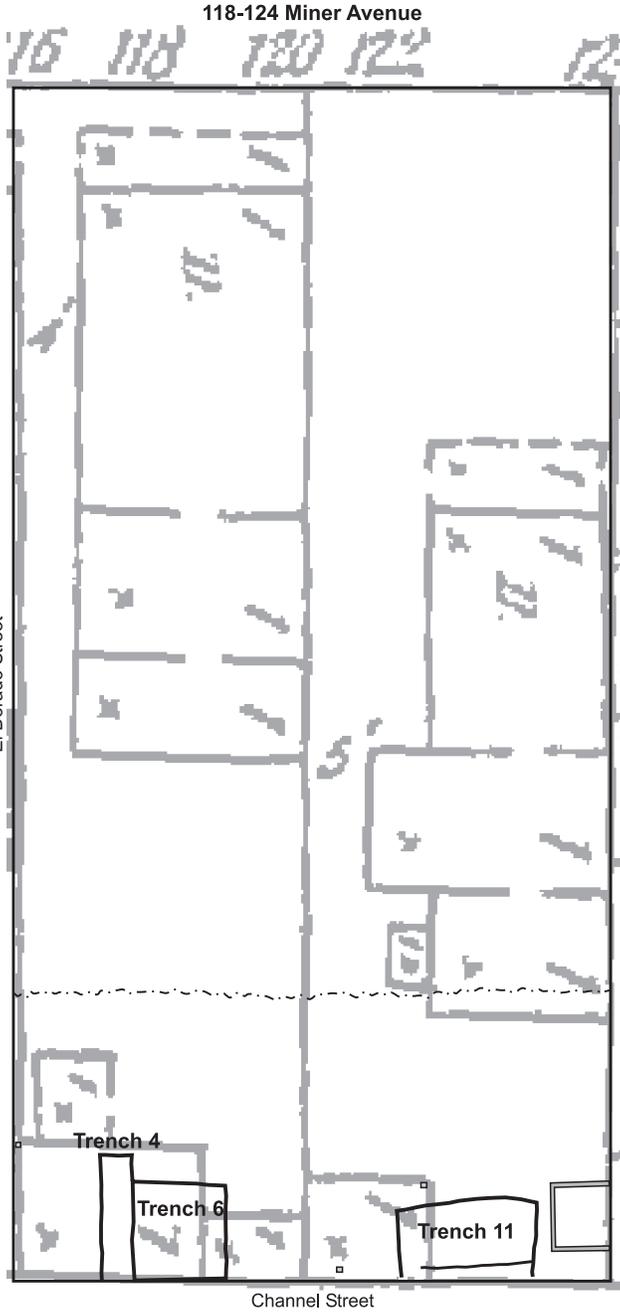
1883/94 Sanborn Map



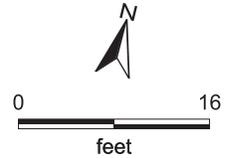
1895 Sanborn Map



1917 Sanborn Map

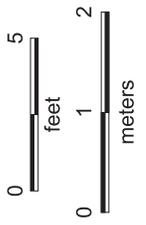
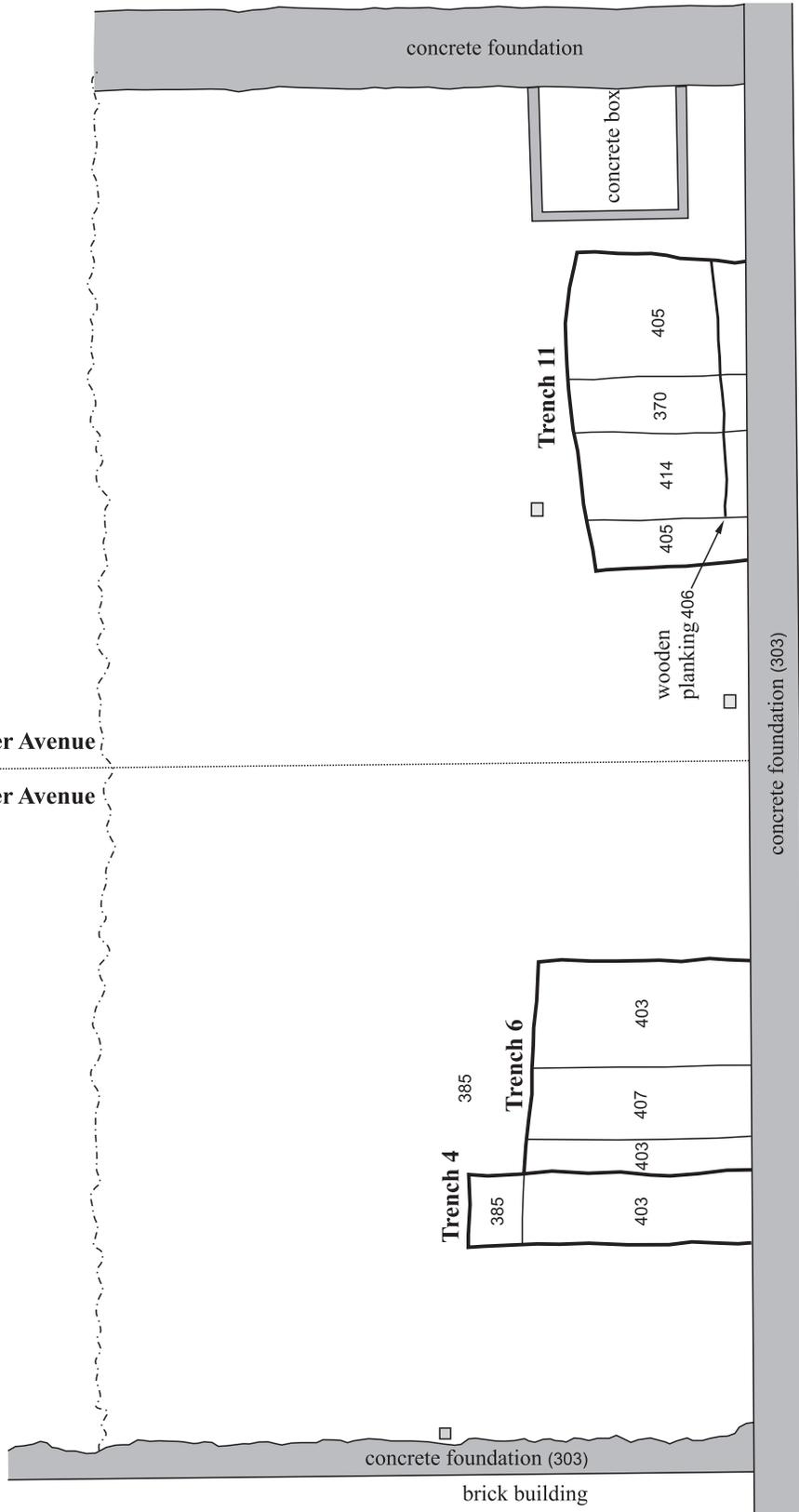


- KEY
- Parcel Line
 - - - Limit of Backhoe Clearing
 - Redwood Post



Miner Avenue – LOT PLAN

122 Miner Avenue
 ←
 118-120 Miner Avenue



- KEY**
- Concrete
 - Limit of backhoe excavation
 - Address boundary
 - Redwood post

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH TABLE

118–120 Miner Avenue, Stockton [36 E. Miner, 202 E. Miner]

ABSTRACT

Building:

ca. 1870	One-story cottage with outbuilding in southeast corner and outhouse close to rear lot line
1883/94	One-story structure on western half of Lot 5, with porch fronting street and outbuilding in southeast corner of backyard.
1895	One-story dwelling on western half of Lot 5, with porch fronting street. Three adjoining one-story structures along rear and western lot lines.
1917–1948+	One-story commercial structure extending across entire Lot 5.

Residence/Occupation/Use:

1868–1876/77+ [<1880]	Tretheway Family
1880–1887/88+ [1878< to <1891]	Henry Family
1900–1902+ [<1904]	Swift Family
1910	Phillips Family
1917–1948+	First used as ignition works and auto storage, then as auto and tire services business

Ownership:

1866	Edward [Tretheway?]
c. 1866–1883 (<1895)	Edward Tretheway
1884–1920+	Walter Yelland

DOCUMENTARY TIME LINE

1844–1868	Illustrated History – Edward Arthur Tretheway was born in Cornwall in 1844 and emigrated with his parents to the United States and settled in Indiana in 1854. In 1863 Tretheway joined his father in California, who had moved there two years previously. In 1865, Tretheway returned to Cornwall and married Miss Ellen Yelland. After the birth of their first child, Tretheway returned to the U.S. where he worked in Tuolumne County. In 1866 Tretheway purchased a town lot and built a home in Stockton, California. His wife joined him in Tuolumne County in 1867 and in March 1868 they moved to their new house in Stockton (Lewis Publish. Co. 1890:316–317).
1867	City Plat – G. W. Tretheway, \$300
1869	City Plat – Edwd Tretheway, Lot 5, \$250, \$400
1870	Koch Bird’s-eye View – Lot occupied by one-story, front gable cottage with narrow porch fronting Miner Ave.

Documentary Time Line, 118–120 E. Miner Avenue (*continued*)

- ca. 1870 **Photo** – One-story, front-gable frame cottage with small verandah across house rear. Backyard contains: shed-roofed structure on piers in southwestern corner backing on to neighbor's eastern fence; shed-roofed outhouse raised on piers in southeastern corner and connected to house by raised plank walkway and stairs. Backyard appears to be open to Miner Channel.
- 1870 **U.S. Census** (Ward 2, pg. 44, SH 179B) Address? – Tretheway family: **Head:** E.A., 26, carpenter, no real estate, \$4,000 personal property; **Wife:** Helen, 29, keeps house; **Sons:** Edward, 4, England; Richard, 2, CA; **Relatives:** Ann, 27; Nanna, 12, attended school in the past year; both England.
- 1870/71 **City Directory** – *Tretheway not listed*
- 1871 **City Plat** – Edwd Tretheway, Lot 5, \$250, \$450
- 1872 **Illustrated History** – Edward Arthur Tretheway went to work for the Stockton City Mills in 1872. He still worked there in 1891 as a millwright. Between 1868 and 1872, he had worked for a short time in Mariposa County and then for 18 months for the Southern Pacific Railroad (Lewis Publishing Co. 1890:316–317).
- 1872 **City Directory** – Edward Tretheway, r. 36 Miner
- 1873/74 **City Directory** – Edward Tretheway, carpenter, r. 36 Miner
- 1876 **City Plat** – Lot 5 divided into equal halves: western half – Edwd Tretheway, \$250, \$450; eastern half – Walter Yelland, \$250, \$450
- 1876/77 **City Directory** – Edward A. Tretheway, carpenter, r. 36 Miner
- 1878 **City Directory** – *Edward Tretheway not listed; Off Site* – William Tretheway, pattern maker, l'dgs. 35 Miner's Ave; William Henry, engineer, r. Washington bet. Centre & El Dorado.
- 1879/1880 **City Plat** – Lot 5, western half – E.A. Tretheway, \$250, \$450
- 1880 **Census** (ED 96 pg 36B) Address? – Henry Family: **Head:** William, 30, PA, parents PA, steamboat engineer; **Wife:** Alice, 26, OH, parents PA, keeping house; **Son:** Henry, 5, CA, at home
- 1880 **City Plat** – Lot 5, western half – E.A. Tretheway, \$250, \$500
- 1880/81 **City Plat** – Lot 5, western half – E.A. Tretheway, \$250, \$500
- 1881 **County Plat** – E.A. Trethaway, Lot 5, western half – \$200, \$500
- 1882/83 **County Plat** – E.A. Trethaway, Lot 5, western half – \$200, \$500 [along side in lighter pencil "sold for \$1500," "\$700"]
- 1883/84 **City Directory** – *Off Site* – Edward A. Tretheway, City Mills, r. cor. Park & Union; William E. Tretheway, pattern maker with Farrington, Hyatt & Co., r. 293 Miners Ave; William Henry, steamboat engineer, r. 202 Miners Ave.
- 1884 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$500, \$850, 2 houses
- 1884/85 **City Directory** – Miss Delia Henry, student Stockton Business College; William Henry, engineer, r. 202 Miner
- 1886 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$700, \$850, 2 houses
- 1887 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$800, \$800, 2 houses
- 1887/88 **City Directory** – James Henry, laborer, r. 202 Miner
- 1888 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,100, \$800, 2 houses
- 1889 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,100, \$800, 2 houses

Documentary Time Line, 118–120 E. Miner Avenue (*continued*)

- 1890 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,100, \$700, 2 houses
- 1890 **Illustrated History** – “Mr. E. A. Tretheway is a member of charity Lodge, No. 6, of Parker Encampment, No. 3, and of Canton Ridgely, No. 15, I.O.O.F. Mr. and Mrs. Tretheway are charter members of the Rebecca Lodge of this City, and Mrs. Tretheway is a member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in which all the members of the family usually attend service. Mr. Tretheway is also a member of Centennial Lodge, No. 38, K. of P, and Harmony Lodge of the sons of St. George.” “Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tretheway have had six children, of whom two, Alfred and Richard, twins, survived their birth 15 months and two years and three months respectively. The four living children in order of their birth are Edward Edgar, Amy Arthur, and Walter Yelland Tretheway” (Lewis Publish. Co. 1890:317).
- 1891 **City Directory** – *Off Site* – William Henry, foreman Robert S. Johnson, r. 250 Weber Ave.
- 1891 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,100, \$700
- 1892 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,500, \$700
- 1893–1894 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,500, \$700
- 1883/94 **Sanborn Map** – one-story dwelling with narrow porch fronting Miner Ave. One-story “shed” in southwestern lot corner. Main dwelling is paste corrected, backyard shed is original. Listed as 202 Miner Ave. (paste corrected).
- 1895 **Dakin Publishing Co.’s City of Stockton Bird’s-eye View** – Front-gable cottage
- 1895 **Mitchell’s City of Stockton Bird’s-eye View** – One-story front gable cottage with rear verandah. Outbuilding along rear lot line
- 1895 **Sanborn Map** – One-story frame dwelling with narrow porch fronting Miner Ave. Dwelling has same footprint as 1883/94 Sanborn map. Two one-story outbuildings along rear lot line close off access to Miner Channel. Smaller one-story structure adjoins these structures along the western lot line. Listed as 118–120 Miner Ave.
- 1895 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,350, \$650
- 1896–1903 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,350, \$650
- 1898/99 **City Directory** – *Off Site* – Harry A. Swift, Calif. Wharf & Warehouse Co. r. cor Lindsay & Stockton
- 1900 **U.S. Census** (ED 110, SH 9A) – 120 E. Miner. Swift Family: **Head:** Harry A., 39, married 13 years, NY, parents, NY, steamboat mate, literate, rents house; **Wife:** Lizzie, 37, 4 of 5 children living, Utah, parents England, literate; **Daughters:** Zelia, 6; Lola J., 8; Nelle A., 11; all born CA, all at school, all literate; **Son:** Harry, 9, born CA, at school, literate.
- 1901 **City Plat** – Lot 5, Walter Yelland, \$1,350, \$650
- 1900–02 **City Directory** – Harry Swift, mate T.C. Walker, r. 120 E. Miner
- 1904 **City Directory** – *Off Site* – Harry A. Swift, mate str. J.D. Peters, r. 533 N. Madison
- 1904–1911 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1,350, \$500
- 1907–09 **City Directory** – *no Phillips listed*
- 1910 **U.S. Census** – (ED 133, SH 3A) 120 E. Miner – Phillips Family: **Head:** Ed, 51, married 10 years, IL, parents US, barber employed in barber shop, literate, rents house; **Wife:** Rena, 31, 1 of 1 children living, IN, parents IN, literate; **Son:** Sidney, 6?, born CA, attended school, literate.

Documentary Time Line, 118–120 E. Miner Avenue (continued)

- 1910 **City Directory** – Wm C. Phillips (Silbert & Phillips) h. 120 E. Miner [O.F. Silbert & W.C. Phillips, barbers 227 E. Weber]. *Edward Phillips not listed.*
- 1911 **City Directory** – *Off Site* – Wm C. Phillips (Silbert & Phillips) h. 1102 E. Lindsay. *Edward Phillips not listed.*
- 1912 **City Directory** – *Off Site* – Edw H., barber E.F. Johnson, r. 335 E. Main; Wm C. Phillips, barber 227 E. Weber, h. 1102 E. Lindsay. *No Silbert & Phillips listed.*
- 1912 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2,000, \$500
- 1913–1915 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2,500, \$500
- 1916 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2,500 [also rectangle with “1917” written in it]
- 1917 **Sanborn Map** – One-story ignition works and auto-storage building with skylights. Structure extends across entire lot. Listed as 120–126 E. Miner Ave.
- 1917 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2,500, \$2,500
- 1918–1919 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$10,000, \$2,500
- 1920 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$10,000, \$3,500
- 1917/48 **Sanborn Map** – One-story auto and tire service business with skylights. Structure extends across entire lot. Listed as 120–122 E. Miner Ave.

118–120 MINER AVENUE ANALYTICAL UNITS A AND B SUMMARY

Backhoe clearing of the rear of the western half of Lot 5 uncovered indications of a sheet-refuse deposit in the vicinity of a brick wall (Context 304) and a concrete foundation footing (Context 303) that ran along the rear boundary line of Lot 5. This foundation and wall date from ca. 1917, when the Sanborn map of that year indicates that the lot's residential structures were demolished in order to build a light-industrial auto-services building. An archaeological trench (Trench 4), measuring 10 ft. (north-south) by 2.5 ft. (east-west), was excavated by hand into this deposit. In order to further understand the complex arrangement of layers in Trench 4, excavation was extended along its eastern boundary, with the extension being given the designation of Trench 6 (Figure 21). Trench 6 measured 8 ft. (north-south) by 7.6 ft. (east-west). Both Trenches 4 and 6 were excavated to a depth of 5 to 6 ft. below the upper lip of the unformed section of the concrete foundation. The excavation profile sheets for 118-120 Miner Avenue show the western wall of Trench 4 and the eastern wall of Trench 6. Trench 6 was stepped down below Context 403, revealing a small exposure of Context 407, the non-cultural Miner Channel slough bank.

Trenches 4 and 6 contained a total of 26 layers of fill, together with a number of structural elements, including wooden posts (Contexts 368, 374, and 367) and horizontal wooden planking (Context 312), that are discussed in more detail below. Equivalencies between layers represent different context numbers that were given to the same layer in eastern and western portions of Trenches 4 and 6. The fill layers appear to represent two processes and time periods of deposition. Analytical Unit A represents 4 fill layers and appears to be a deposit of household refuse, probably associated with the Tretheway family and deposited between 1868 and 1880. It is the earliest deposition atop the non-cultural bank of Miner Channel (Context 407). Analytical Unit B represents 22 fill layers and has a much more complex structure and depositional history. It appears to be related to municipal-sponsored episodes of filling of Miner Channel



Figure 21. Overview of excavations at 118–124 Miner Avenue, view to southwest; Trench 11 is shown in lower-left and Trenches 4 and 6 are in upper center of photo. Brick wall (context 304) and concrete foundation (context 303) can be seen to rear of excavation.

from the 1890s to the 1910s. The area of deposit as revealed by Trenches 4 and 6 is consistent with the location of outbuildings evident on the 1895 Sanborn map. The ca. 1870 photograph of the Lot 5 backyard area shows that outbuildings, including a probable outhouse in the southeast corner of the lot, were in existence in the 1870s during the Tretheway residence and partially blocked access to Miner Channel (Figure 13). It is probable that Analytical Unit B was created during channel filling episodes that occurred after the issuing of the 1895 Sanborn map.

ANALYTICAL UNIT A

Analytical Unit A of the 118-120 Miner Avenue deposit consists of four layers for a total depth of 1-1/2 ft. to 2-1/4 ft., resting on top of the sterile slough bank (Context 407). Context 385, visible in the east-wall profile, is equivalent to Context 383 visible in the west-wall profile. Contexts 403 and 382 were composed of heavily compact, dark-colored silty clay, with some charcoal inclusions. Contexts 383 and 385, at the top of the analytical unit, were composed of heavily to moderately compact olive-brown, clayey sand. Contexts 403 and 382 slope from north to south, following the original contours of the Miner Channel slough bank. Contexts 383 and 385, however, appear as more solid packages of fill with approximately level upper contours. It is possible that these latter contexts represent the first deliberate efforts to level the ground surface at the rear of Lot 5.

The TPQ for Analytical Unit A is 1867, based on a women's hard-rubber hair comb manufactured by the Indian Rubber Comb Co. found in Context 403, the lowest layer in the analytical unit. A date of ca. 1888 for an amber glass cordial/bitters bottle marked with "F. Peters" was discarded for use as a TPQ due to the uncertainty surrounding the beginning date for F. Peters bottles, and the general early trend of other dated items in the collection (concentrated in the 1860s and 1870s). The mean ceramic date for the layers was 1868.8, based on five marked examples. The deposit appears to be associated with the Tretheway family, who resided at 118-120 Miner Avenue from 1868 until at least 1876, and possibly up to ca. 1880. The fills probably represent casual discards of unwanted or broken household items in an out-of-the way area of the lot, far from the house. At least six artifacts crossmended between the layers within the analytical unit, suggesting some degree of mixing consistent with the items lying exposed on the surface and subject to rodent, flood, and tidal disturbance.

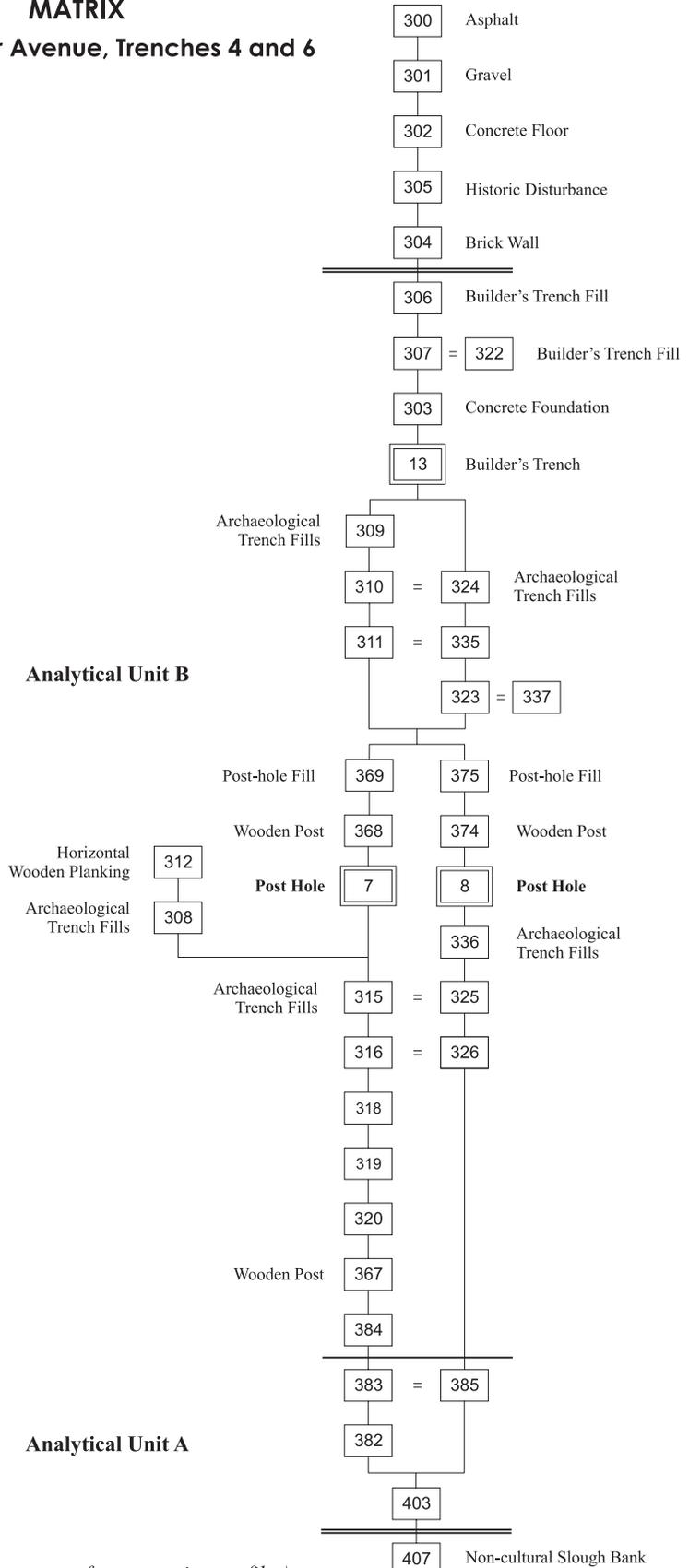
The collection from Analytical Unit A is relatively small, with a total count of 660 specimens representing a total of 55 individual items (excluding Structural, Undefined Use, and Floral/Faunal groups). Marked ceramic items came entirely from well-known Staffordshire firms, including Davenport, T. J. & J. Mayer, E. & C. Challinor, and Pinder, Bourne & Co. The assemblage is dominated by white improved earthenware items (89%) with one opaque porcelain cup. Two tumblers are the only glass tableware items present in the collection. The majority of the tableware collection is decorated (63.6%). Ceramic items were decorated with common patterns, including paneled designs, molded Bordered Hyacinth, and possibly a molded Corn and Oats. The two glass tumblers were paneled. The collection leaves the impression that the Tretheways set a quite modest table.

LAYER DATE TABLE
118–120 Miner Avenue Analytical Units A and B

Layer Number	TPQ	TPQ Basis	Mean Ceramic Date	MNI (excluding cut/wire nails)
306	ca. 1899	12-gauge shotgun shell, Union Metallic Cartridge Co., Bridgeport, CT	N/A	9
307=322	1916	Colorless glass Palmolive Shampoo bottle, Johnson Soap Co., B.J.; Illinois Glass Co., Milwaukee	1891.3 (n=26)	443
309	1920	Colorless glass syrup bottle, Standard Glass Co., Marion, IN	N/A	38
310=324	1916	Colorless glass bottle, California Packing Co., San Francisco	1892.9 (n=10)	134
311=335	1900	Glass canning jar, Ball Brothers Co., Muncie, IN	1888.8 (n=3)	65
323=337	ca. 1910	Glass Mason canning jar	1892.5 (n=16)	229
369	1871	Glass canning jar lid, Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., New Brunswick, NJ	N/A	9
336	1905	Common-pottery tile, American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd., Zanesville, OH	1885.1 (n=7)	124
315=325	1869	Glass canning jar lid liner	N/A	6
316=326	1929	Colorless glass flask, Owen's Illinois Glass Co.	1877.5 (n=32)	721
383=385	ca. 1888	Amber glass cordial/bitters bottle	1849 (n=1)	38
382	ca. 1850	White Improved Earthenware base, Davenport, Staffordshire	1868.5 (n=1)	7
403	1867	Hard-rubber hair comb, India Rubber Comb Co., New York	1875.5 (n=3)	15

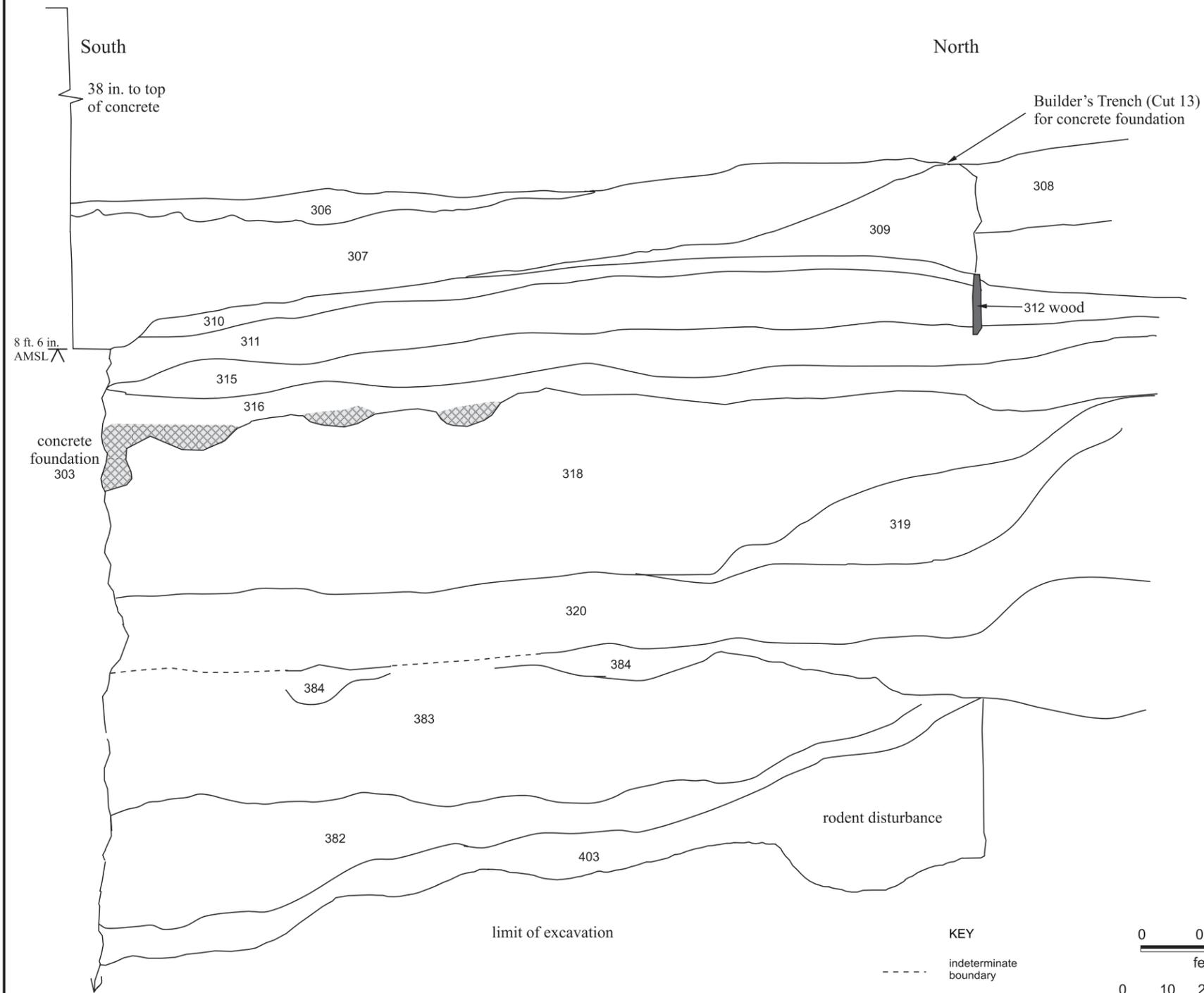
This table summarizes data from datable artifacts in Trenches 4 and 6 fill layers. Note that where layers were equivalent, the more recent TPQ or mean ceramic date has been used. In most of the cases where layer TPQs seem unduly late and probably intrusive, the layer also included other artifacts that provided a similarly late TPQ. Many of the layers contained very large numbers of ferrous nails; these have been excluded from the MNI counts to avoid giving a distorted impression of artifact densities.

MATRIX
118-120 Miner Avenue, Trenches 4 and 6

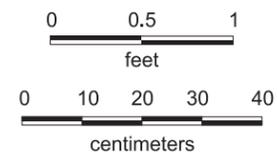


(See previous page for Layer Date Table and following pages for excavation profiles)

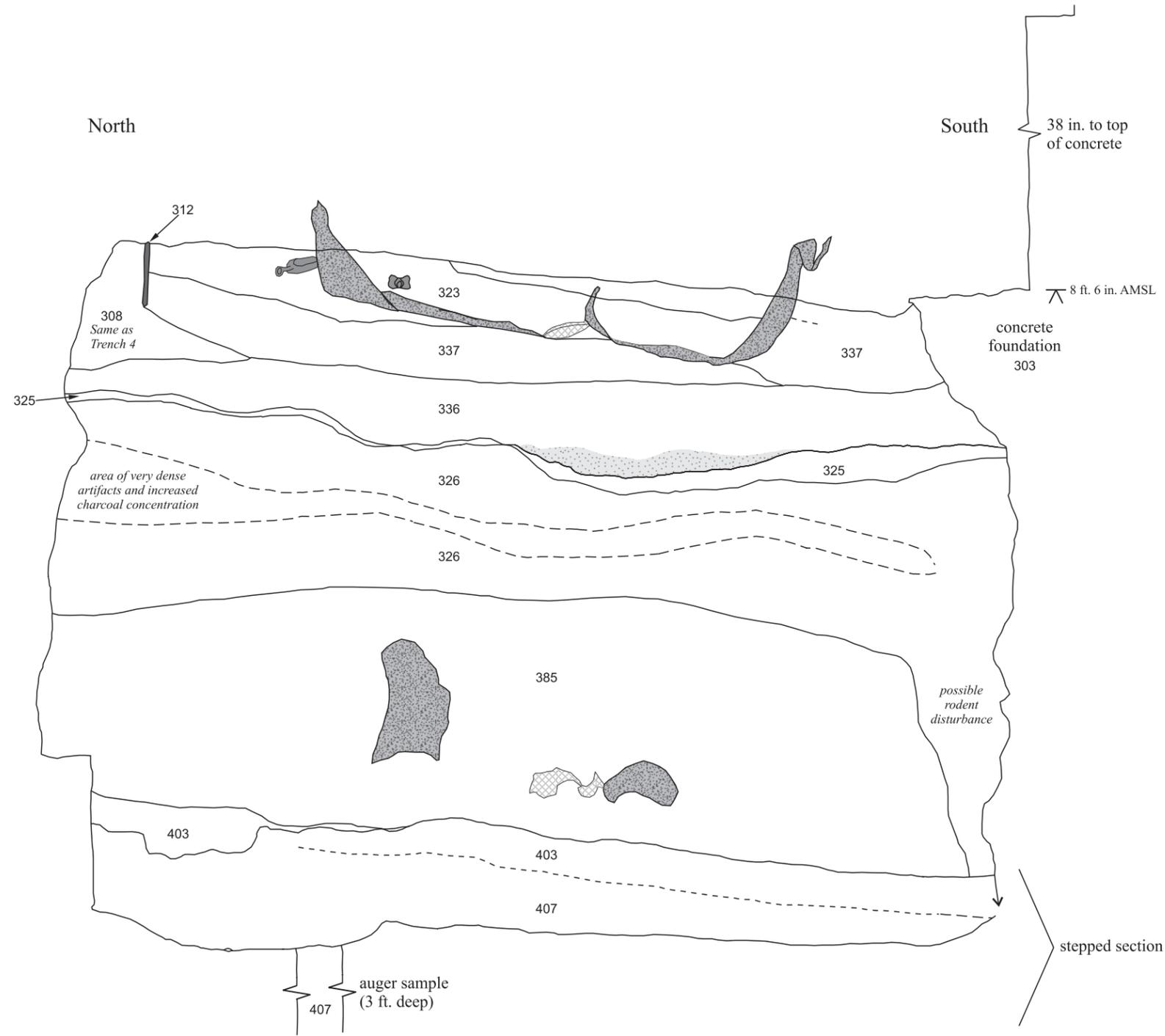
EXCAVATION PROFILE
118-120 Miner Avenue, Trench 4



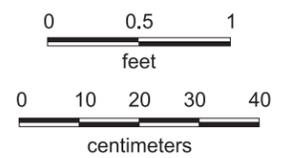
KEY
 - - - - - indeterminate boundary
 [cross-hatched] rodent disturbance



EXCAVATION PROFILE
118-120 Miner Avenue, Trench 6



- KEY**
- indeterminate boundary
 - ash lens
 - glass
 - ceramic
 - metal



Food- and food-storage related items were limited to a pickle bottle, a canning jar, and a very early, blue-glass, flat-bottomed, torpedo soda-water bottle dated from 1847-1851. This bottle, found in Context 382, was manufactured by Cole & Co. of Baltimore. No seeds were recovered from a sample taken from Context 385. Faunal remains represented 126.95 lbs. of meat, from nine animals. The majority of the meat weight came from beef, followed



by mutton, turkey, and pork. There were no wild fowl represented in the collection, suggesting that despite living on the banks of a sizable watercourse, hunting birds either for food or recreation was not part of the Tretheways' routine. The family appears to have eaten moderately, with 45.4 percent of the meat weight from beef, mutton, and pork coming from moderately priced cuts. While 35.3 percent came from high-priced meat cuts, only 19.3 percent were low-priced economy cuts. Interestingly, while the majority of beef and pork consumed came from moderately priced cuts (60.3% and 85.9% respectively), the majority of mutton consumed consisted of high-quality cuts (80.4%), suggesting that meals made from expensive mutton cuts may have been a fairly regular treat. Bones from a cat and a dog were also found, suggesting the presence of pets within the family.

Little evidence of the family's personal grooming habits was contained in the assemblage, with the exception of a white improved earthenware pitcher and wash basin, a chamber pot, a shaving-cream mug, a Florida water bottle, and a women's hair comb. Artifacts suggestive of health issues for the family include a bottle that held painkiller and a glass Swaim's Panacea bottle made in Philadelphia.



Few indications of the family's personal activities could be gathered. A stoneware container may have been used for ink, although it could also have contained blacking. Interestingly, although the family contained at least three children during its residence at 118-120 Miner Avenue, no toys of any kind were identified.

An interesting feature of the collection was the quantity of alcoholic-beverage bottles recovered. Thirty-one bottles were found, including 19 ale/beer bottles, 2 champagne bottles, 1 cordial/bitters bottle, 5 wine bottles, and 1 champagne/wine bottle. The majority of the alcohol bottles were found in Contexts 382 and 385. This may be explained by changes in the family's refuse disposal/recycling habits, or that there may have been a distinct period in which the family's alcohol consumption markedly increased.

The structure of Analytical Unit A reveals the gradual transformation of the vicinity of Miner Channel from a natural waterway to an increasingly urban setting. The earlier contexts in the analytical unit follow the natural bank contours, indicating relatively little attempt to modify the channel. The later layers (Contexts 383 and 385), however, suggest that some attempt at leveling the slough bank had been made. The location of Trenches 4 and 6 directly underlie the outbuilding in the southwestern corner of the lot evident in the ca. 1870s photograph of the Miner Street lots (Figure 13). It is possible, although insufficient datable artifacts are contained in the analytical unit to confirm it, that Contexts 383 and 385 represent the leveling of the rear of the lot in preparation for the construction of the outbuilding erected ca. 1870. If this were the case, the artifacts within Analytical Unit A may represent a snapshot of the Tretheway family during the earlier portion of their residence at 118-120 Miner Street.

During these years, the Tretheways appear to have maintained a somewhat modest household. Tablewares recovered suggest more the normal breakage of items during daily life than the upgrading of china and glassware to more expensive or fashionable patterns. Faunal remains suggest a reliance on meals made from moderately priced cuts of beef, with regular indulgences on higher-priced cuts of mutton.

Analytical Unit A represents a collection of artifacts with an historical association to a somewhat notable Stockton family, the Tretheways. Archaeological research of the historical development of Stockton has been minimal, particularly for deposits dating to the 19th century. Accordingly, on the basis of its research potential, Analytical Unit A was evaluated as eligible to the CRHR.

**ANALYTICAL UNIT SUMMARY TABLE
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A**

HOUSEHOLD

Name:	Tretheway Family
Birthplace:	Cornwall, England
Ethnicity or Race:	Caucasian
Occupation:	Carpenter
Period of Residence:	1868 - <1880
Terminus Post Quem/Basis:	1867 (India Rubber Comb Co. hard-rubber hair comb)
Mean Ceramic Date/ <i>n</i> :	1868.8 (n=5)
Estimated Date of Deposition	1868 - <1880

ANALYTICAL UNIT

Context Numbers: 382, 383, 385, 403

ARTIFACTS

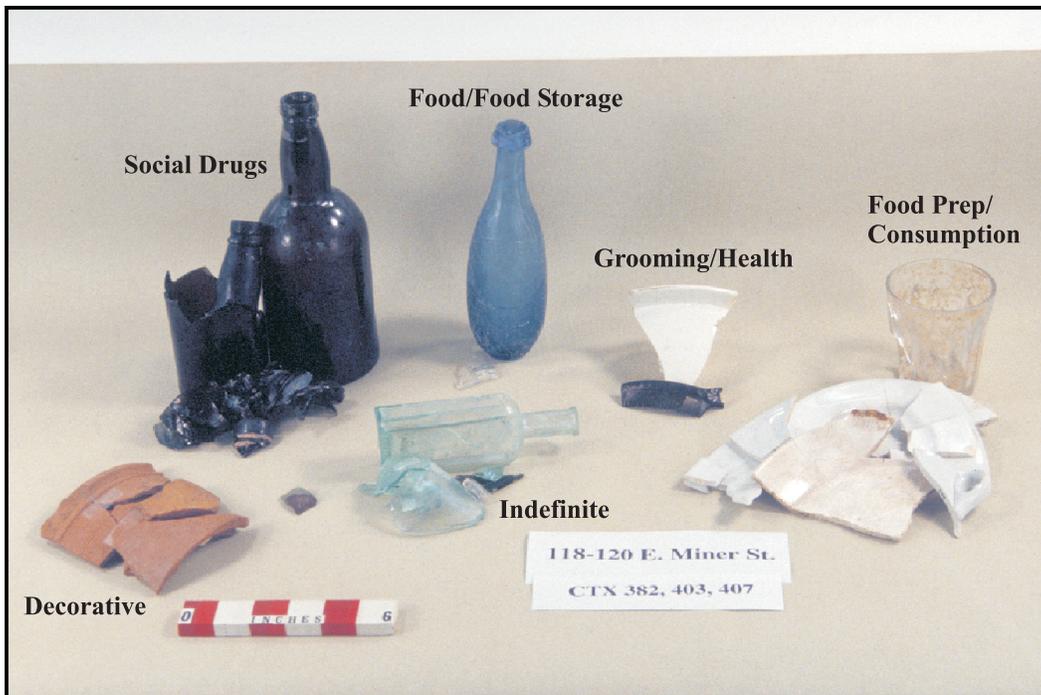
(Does not include Faunal, Floral, Structural, or Undefined groups)

Count:	660
MNI:	55
Artifact Profile (% of MNI)	
Activities:	1.8
Domestic:	25.5
Indefinite:	3.6
Personal:	69.1
TOTAL	100.0%

FAUNAL

Meat Weight represented by Faunal Remains: 126.9 lbs.
 Beef: 69.7 lbs. Mutton: 36 lbs. Pork: 6.2 lbs.
 Fowl: 15 lbs.

Meat Price Range (major meat mammals):
 High: 35.3% Moderate: 45.4% Low: 19.3%



118–120 Miner Street Analytical Unit A – ARTIFACT LAYOUT PHOTOGRAPHS. Analytical Unit A represents a modest collection of household items probably discarded on the banks of Miner Channel over the period of the Tretheway family's residence at 118-120 Miner Avenue. A notable element of the assemblage is the number of alcohol bottles, including ale/beer, champagne, and wine bottles. Food and food-storage items include a blue torpedo bottle. Indications of the family's grooming and health habits include a white improved earthenware water pitcher and basin, and several medicinal items, such as a Swaim's Panacea bottle. Evidence of more personal activities by the family members is limited to one large stoneware container that may have contained ink or possibly blacking.

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS BY GROUP AND CATEGORY
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
ACTIVITIES			
Misc. Containers			
-	Stoneware Ink? Blacking? Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		1	1
DOMESTIC			
Food Prep/Consumption			
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Tumbler	5	2
Drinking Vessel	Opaque Porcelain Cup	1	1
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Cup	1	0
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Moustache Cup	1	0
Drinking Vessel	White Improved Earthenware Cup	1	1
Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware Base	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Dish?	4	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Tureen Lid, ~7-1/2"	3	1
Tableware	Porcelain Saucer	1	0
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate	4	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 7-1/2"	5	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 9-1/2"	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6-1/2"	7	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate	4	0
<i>Subtotal Food Prep/Consumption</i>		39	11
Food/Food Storage			
Container	Aqua Glass Pickle Bottle	2	0
Container	Blue Glass Soda-water Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Canning Jar	2	1
<i>Subtotal Food/Food Storage</i>		5	2
Furnishings			
Decorative Item	Common-pottery Flowerpot	8	1
<i>Subtotal Furnishings</i>		8	1
INDEFINITE USE			
Misc. Containers			
-	Aqua Glass Bottle	9	1
-	Aqua Glass Bottle/Jar	9	0
-	Colorless Glass Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		19	2
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Ferrous Strap	1	0
-	Ferrous Wire	1	0
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		2	0

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-A (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
PERSONAL			
Grooming/Health			
Container	Aqua Glass Florida-water Bottle	6	1
Container	Aqua Glass Pain-killer Bottle	1	0
Container	Olive Glass Panacea Bottle	9	1
Toiletry	Hard-rubber Women's Hair Comb	1	1
Toiletry	Opaque Porcelain Shaving Cream Mug	1	0
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Basin	21	1
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Chamberpot	1	1
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Pitcher	11	1
<i>Subtotal Grooming/Health</i>		51	6
Misc. Containers			
-	Olive Glass Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		1	1
Social Drugs – Alcohol			
Container	Amber Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	19	1
Container	Amber Glass Cordial/Bitters Bottle	21	1
Container	Dark-olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	13	1
Container	Dark-olive Glass Ale/Beer Bottle	355	19
Container	Olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	13	1
Container	Olive Glass Champagne Bottle	32	2
Container	Olive Glass Wine Bottle	46	5
Container	Olive Glass Wine/Champagne Bottle	16	1
Container	Olive/Dark-olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	19	0
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Alcohol</i>		534	31
STRUCTURAL			
Hardware			
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Nail	17	10
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Spike	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Nail	15	0
Fastener	Ferrous Wire Nail	9	9
<i>Subtotal Hardware</i>		42	20
Materials			
-	Glass Window	21	0
<i>Subtotal Materials</i>		21	0
UNDEFINED USE			
-	Ferrous Amorphous	3	0
<i>Subtotal Undefined use</i>		3	0
TOTAL		726	75

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY GROUP
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Group	Total Count	MNI	Percent of MNI
Activities	1	1	1.8
Domestic	52	14	25.5
Indefinite Use	21	2	3.6
Personal	586	38	69.1
TOTAL	660	55	100.0

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY CATEGORY
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Category	MNI	Percent of MNI
Food Prep/Consumption	11	20.0
Food/Food Storage	2	3.6
Furnishings	1	1.8
Grooming/Health	6	10.9
Misc. Containers	4	7.3
Social Drugs – Alcohol	31	56.4
TOTAL	55	100.0

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION VESSEL FUNCTION
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Function	MNI	Percent
Serving (platters, covered dishes, etc.)	2	18
Tableware (plates, bowls, saucers, etc.)	4	36
Stemware and Tumblers	2	18
Cups and Mugs	2	18
Indefinite	1	9
TOTAL	11	99

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION VESSEL FABRIC
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Fabric	MNI	Percent	Total MNI	Total
Ceramic			9	82
Opaque Porcelain	1	11		
White Improved Earthenware	8	89		
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>	9	100		
Glass			2	18
TOTAL			11	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION VESSEL DECORATION
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
Opaque Porcelain	Cup	Molded - Corn and Oats?	1	
WIE	Base			1
WIE	Cup	Paneled	1	
WIE	Dish?			1
WIE	Plate			1
WIE	Plate, 7-1/2"			1
WIE	Plate, 9-1/2"	Paneled	1	
WIE	Saucer, 6-1/2"	Molded - Bordered	1	
		Hyacinth		
WIE	Tureen Lid, ~7-1/2"	Molded	1	
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>			5	4
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Paneled	2	
<i>Glass Subtotal</i>			2	
TOTAL			7	4

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL DRUGS
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Social Drug	Description	MNI	Percent
Alcohol			
	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	3	
	Ale/Beer Bottle	19	
	Champagne Bottle	2	
	Cordial/Bitters Bottle	1	
	Wine Bottle	5	
	Wine/Champagne Bottle	1	
TOTAL		31	100

ANIMALS REPRESENTED IN FAUNAL REMAINS
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Common Name	Scientific Name	NISP	MNI	MW (lbs.)
MAMMALS				
Major Meat Mammals				
cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	23	2	69.7
sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	28	3	36.0
pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	4	1	6.2
Incidental Mammals				
domestic dog	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	8	1	
domestic cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	7	1	
TOTAL MAMMALS		70	8	111.9
BIRDS				
Domestic Poultry				
turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	2	1	15.0
TOTAL BIRDS		2	1	15.0
GRAND TOTAL		72	9	126.9

MEAT WEIGHT BY PRICE
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
BEEF				
high			13.9	
porterhouse	3.6	5.2		
sirloin	4.7	6.7		
prime rib	1.4	2.0		
moderate			60.3	
crossrib	6.3	9.0		
round	16.3	23.4		
rump	9.6	13.8		
blade	9.9	14.2		
roundbone	0.0	0.0		
chuckrib	0.0	0.0		
low			25.7	
neck	2.4	3.4		
plate	3.8	5.4		
brisket	0.0	0.0		
hindshank	6.8	9.7		
foreshank	5.0	7.2		
Total	69.8	100.0		62.3
MUTTON				
high			80.4	
porterhouse	2.1	5.8		
sirloin	8.3	23.0		
rump	11.0	30.5		
round	7.6	21.0		
moderate			9.6	
rib	0	0.0		
crossrib	0	0.0		
blade	0	0.0		
roundbone	3.4	9.4		
chuckrib	0	0.0		
low			10.1	
neck	0	0.0		
plate	0	0.0		
brisket	0	0.0		
hindshank	3.4	9.4		
foreshank	0.3	0.8		
Total	36.1	99.9	100.0	32.2

Meat Weight by Price 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-A (continued)

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
PORK				
high			14.1	
porterhouse	0.0	0.0		
sirloin	0.0	0.0		
rib	0.9	14.3		
round	0.0	0.0		
moderate			85.9	
rump	0.0	0.0		
blade	0.0	0.0		
roundbone	5.0	79.4		
chuckrib	0.4	6.4		
low			0.0	
neck	0.0	0.0		
crossrib	0.0	0.0		
brisket	0.0	0.0		
plate	0.0	0.0		
foreshank	0.0	0.0		
forefoot	0.0	0.0		
hindshank	0.0	0.0		
hindfoot	0.0	0.0		
head	0.0	0.0		
jowl	0.0	0.0		
Total	6.3	100.1	85.9	5.6
GRAND TOTAL	112.2			100.0

DATE AND ORIGIN OF MARKED/DATABLE ITEMS
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Items								
382 001	White Improved Earthenware	Base	1	Impressed mark: (in figure 8) [DAVEN]PORT (upper arch)/ [(anchor)/ IRONSTONE CHIN]A (lower arch)	Davenport	Staffordshire	1850 ca - 1887	Praetzelis et al. 1983:27-31, mark 90
385 010	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Printed mark: (griffin above flowered garter)/ T. J. & J. MAYER (in garter, upper arch)/ IMPROVED (in center)/ IRONSTONE (in center)/ CHINA (in center)	Mayer, T. J. & J.	Staffordshire	1843 - 1855	Praetzelis et al. 1983:52-54, mark 165
403 003	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 7-1/2"	1	Printed mark: [IMPERIAL (in ribbon)]/ (eagle with shield body)/ WHITE GRANITE (in ribbon)/ P.B. & CO. (lower arch)	Pinder, Bourne & Co.	Staffordshire	1862 - 1882	Praetzelis et al. 1983:65-66, mark 200
403 005	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Impressed mark: (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [IRONSTONE/ CHINA/ E. & C. CHALLINOR]	Challinor, E. & C.	Staffordshire	1862 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:18-19, mark 48
403 009	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	(molded - Bordered Hyacinth)	Baker, W. & Co. (attributed to)	Staffordshire	1839 - 1917	Wetherbee 1980:100; Praetzelis et al. 1983:10-11.
Marked Glass Items								
382 003	Blue Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	(in oval) C.A. COLE (upper arch)/ COLE & CO./ C.F. BROWN (lower arch)/ (in oval) BALTIMORE (upper arch)/ No 118/ NORTH HOWARD (lower arch)	Cole & Co.	Baltimore	1847 - 1851	Babb Web Page 2003
382 010	Olive Glass	Bottle	1	I?.. or ..I?			-	
385 035	Olive Glass	Panacea Bottle	1	SWAIMS// PANACEA// PHILADA	Swaim	Philadelphia	1850 ca - 1875 ca	Wilson and Wilson 1971:88,140; Fike 1987:182
385 036	Amber Glass	Cordial/Bitters Bottle	1	(shoulder seal) F. PETERS			1888 ca - 1895	Wilson and Wilson 1968:115; Schulz et al. 1980:35
403 015	Aqua Glass	Florida-water Bottle	1	[MURRAY] & LANM[AN/ DRUGGISTS/ [NE]W-YORK	Murray & Lanman	New York	1842 ca - 1917	Armstrong 1979:230-231
Marked Other Items								
403 031	Hard-rubber	Women's Hair Comb	1	PAULY'S PAT. DEC. 17TH 1867/ IRCC GYEARS PT MAY 6. 51 EXT 65	India Rubber Comb Co.	New York	1867 - 1872	Woshner 1999:266

ANALYTICAL UNIT B

Analytical Unit B represents a decidedly more complex picture than the lower layers of Trenches 4 and 6. The 22 layers of Analytical Unit B consist of a series of fills for a total depth of approximately 4 ft. extending north of the ca. 1917 concrete foundation (Context 303) along the rear boundary of Lot 5. Interspersed within these fill layers are several wooden posts (Contexts 368, 374, and 367), as well as horizontal wooden planking (Context 312) that may be related to the formation of adjacent layers.

The overall TPQ for Analytical Unit B is 1929, based on a colorless glass flask from the Owen's Illinois Glass Co. found in Context 326. The mean ceramic date for the analytical unit was 1888, based on 94 marked items. The collection from Analytical Unit B was large with a total count of 5,367 specimens, representing a total of 1,604 items (excluding Structural, Undefined Use, and Floral/Faunal Groups). Conventions such as MNIs, TPQs and mean ceramic dates, however, could give a deceptive impression of the age and structure of Analytical Unit B. The unit's layers are characterized by (1) a substantial numbers of artifacts; (2) large quantities of faunal remains representing over 3,000 lbs. of meat; (3) TPQs that were unduly late or early in comparison with adjacent layers; and (4) substantial crossmends within layers, other than those related to the builders' trench fills (Contexts 306, 307, and 322). Given the relatively vertical face of the cut for the builder's trench (Cut 13), these crossmends cannot easily be explained by contamination during the construction of the concrete foundation, Context 303. The 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Units A and B Layer Date Table summarizes information on TPQs, mean ceramic dates, and MNIs for individual layers (including equivalent layers) within Trenches 4 and 6.

Due to the characteristics of the artifact assemblage and the deposit's structure, it has been treated as one analytical unit for the purposes of this report. Discussion of the deposit's structure, however, will focus on three subgroups in order to further explore the deposit's stratigraphic development. Discussion of the artifacts found within the deposit will treat the analytical unit as a whole.

Fill Group 1: Consists of four fill layers—Contexts 318, 319, 320 and 384—located on top of Analytical Unit A. These layers were almost totally sterile, with the exception of Context 318, which contained a fragment of an aqua glass bottle/jar. One structural element was found within the fills, a redwood post, measuring 4 in. x 4 in., with associated ferrous nails (Context 367). The post was located 6 ft. north of the rear lot line and 15 ft. west of the address boundary between 118-120 and 122 Miner Avenue. The base of the post was located in Context 320, and this and Contexts 318 and 319 appear to have formed around it. The post may represent the remains of an early structure in the rear of the lot, or of an early fence/retaining wall close to the Miner Channel slough bank.

The location of Contexts 384, 320, 319, and 318 fills was restricted to the western part of Trenches 4 and 6. A comparison of the excavation profiles of the west and east walls of Trenches 4 and 6 suggests that the western area of Lot 5 retained a slope in the rear of the backyard towards Miner Channel that had been largely leveled in the eastern area of the lot ca. 1870 by Context 385. The backyard also sloped towards the west. The layers in Fill Group 1, particularly Context 318, largely eliminated both the southerly and westerly slopes, leveling the yard of 118-120 Miner Avenue back to the rear lot line. The restricted

location and sterility of these fill layers suggest that they were deliberately imported onto the lot, specifically for the purpose of leveling the western area of Lot 5.

Fill Group 2: Consists of 15 fill layers: Contexts 308, 309, 310 (=324), 311 (=335), 323 (=337), 375, 369, 336, 315 (=325), and 316 (=326). Several of the layers (Contexts 324, 335, 369, and 375) do not appear on the excavation profiles for either the west wall of Trench 4 or the east wall of Trench 6. The 15 contexts within Fill Group 2 appear to have been a series of deliberate fills used to raise the level of the rear of Lot 5. The leveling of the western area of Lot 5 by the layers within Fill Group 1 possibly raised it above the eastern area of the 118-120 Miner Avenue parcel. This discrepancy appears to have been eliminated by Context 336, and by Context 326=316, which is approximately 1-1/2 ft. deep in the eastern part of Trench 6 but thins to only 4 in. in the western wall of Trench 4.

Several structural elements were found within these fill layers. Two redwood posts, measuring 4 in. x 4 in., were located along the northern edge of Trench 6. Post 374, with associated post hole (Cut 8) and post-hole fill (Context 375), was located 6-1/4 ft. north of the rear lot line and 10 ft. west of the address boundary between 118-120 and 122 Miner Avenue. Post 368, with associated post hole (Cut 7) and post-hole fill (Context 369), was located in the northwestern corner of Trench 6, 6 ft. further to the west than Post 374, and 6.5 ft. north of the rear lot line. Post 368 was approximately 1 ft. immediately to the north of Post 367, although the former was located at a higher level within the fill layers. The post hole for Post 368 was sunk into Context 315, while the post hole for Post 375 was sunk into Context 326. Both of these posts appear to have been the support structure for Context 312, a horizontally laid wooden plank, although it was still attached only to the north side of Post 368. The Context 312 plank extended the length of Trenches 4 and 6 close to their northern edge. The posts and associated planking may be associated with outbuildings in the rear of 118-120 Miner Avenue, although it does not correspond with the footprint of those structures as represented in the 1883/94 or 1895 Sanborn maps. Alternatively these structural elements may relate to structures such as fences or bulkheads along Miner Channel. These elements may be related to the formation of several layers to the south, including Contexts 309, 310, 311, 323, and 337.

The TPQ for these layers was 1929, based on a colorless glass flask by the Owen's Illinois Glass Co. found in Context 326. The mean ceramic date for the layers was 1887.4, based on 68 marked items. The layers were generally artifact rich, with a minimum number of 1,326 items (excluding cut and wire nails). The 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Units A and B Layer Date Table provides TPQs, mean ceramic dates, and MNIs for individual layers within Trenches 4 and 6. Large numbers of crossmends were found between the 15 layers of Fill Group 2 although the relatively vertical nature of the builder's trench for the unformed section of the foundation wall (Context 303) indicates that these crossmends cannot be attributed only to contamination during construction of the later wall. The number of crossmends suggests that the layers within Fill Group 2 were either secondary depositions of material, or that the material had become substantially mixed, perhaps through flood activity, after it had been deposited in the rear of 118-120 Miner Avenue.

Fill Group 3: Consists of three builder's trench fill layers within Cut 13, the builder's trench for the concrete foundation (Context 303) that was constructed ca. 1917. These layers are Contexts 306, 307, and 322. Context 307 is equivalent to Context 322 (the latter

does not appear in the excavation profile for the east wall of Trench 6). The TPQ for these layers was 1916, based on a colorless glass Palmolive Shampoo bottle by Johnson Soap Co. The mean ceramic date for the layers was 1891.3, based on 26 marked items. The number of items represented was substantial, with a total of 434 items (excluding cut and wire nails). As might be expected for builder's trench fills, large numbers of crossmends were found between these three contexts and the other layers in Trenches 4 and 6.

Perhaps the most dominant characteristic of the artifact collection from Analytical Unit B is its sheer size and variety. Pieces totaling 5,367 were recovered, representing 1,604 individual items excluding Structural, Undefined Use, and Flora/Faunal Groups. The stratigraphy, number of items represented, and the lack of logical sequencing in the TPQs for superimposed layers suggests that the 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B collection represents repeated episodes of dumping to raise the level of the rear of the backyard and to fill in Miner Channel using imported fill. Historical documentation and the dated items within the layers suggest that these filling episodes occurred during the late 1800s and early 1900s. The origin of this fill is unknown, although it most likely came from former disposal areas within Stockton, close to the project block. Stockton's downtown and surrounding residential areas were diverse in terms of the socioeconomic levels, ethnic groups, and institutions represented. The lack of any information for the geographic and social origin of this imported fill, or even a lack of assurance that all the artifact-bearing layers within Fill Group 2 came from the same location, severely limits the research potential of the artifact collection. It is very possible that some of the items within the layers of Fill Group 2 were disposed of by either the Swift family, who resided at 118-120 Miner between ca. 1900 and ca. 1904, or the Phillip family, who lived there ca. 1910. It has not been possible, however, to distinguish household-related depositions from those related to backyard and Miner Channel filling.

The majority of artifacts were related to food-preparation and consumption (25.6%, or 410 individual items), followed by clothing (11.5%, or 185 items), food- and food-storage items (7.9%, or 126 items), grooming and health (6.6%, or 106 items), and social drugs – alcohol (4.2%, or 67 items). Even relatively small categories, however, included a substantial number of items. For instance, although only 2.9 percent of the collection, toys included 47 items, while writing-related items totaled 41.

The majority of food-preparation and consumption items recovered were tableware (49%), such as bowls, plates, and saucers. They were primarily white improved earthenware (68.2%, or 208 items), although there was also a substantial amount of porcelain (17%, or 52 items) and opaque porcelain (7.2%, or 22 items). At least 15 items of Asian porcelain, both Chinese and Japanese, were recovered.



The white improved earthenware items came from an array of Staffordshire firms, including J. & G. Meakin, Thomas Hughes, Maddock & Co., T. & R. Boote, and E. & C. Challinor. American ceramic firms represented include the Homer Laughlin Pottery and the

Cartwright Bros., both of East Liverpool, Ohio; the Ohio China Company from East Palestine, Ohio; the Greenwood China Co. from Trenton, New Jersey; and the Pioneer Pottery Works from Wellsville, Ohio.

The majority of food preparation and consumption vessels were undecorated (51%). Chinese porcelain decorations included examples of the Bamboo and Four Flowers patterns and items of celadon glaze. Other tableware was decorated with a variety of molded, gilded, transfer-printed, decaled, or handpainted patterns. Several tableware sets were represented, including three pieces of the brown transfer-print Sitka pattern attributed to the Staffordshire firm of Thomas Hughesby, and three pieces of white improved earthenware tableware decorated with a polychrome thistle decal pattern manufactured by the Ohio China Company, East Palestine, Ohio.

A large number of canning jars were recovered, particularly in the contexts of Fill Group 2. Canning jars from the Ball Brothers Co.; Mason Fruit Jar Co.; the Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Company, Marion, Indiana; the Consolidated Fruit Jar Co., New Brunswick, New Jersey; and the Hero Fruit Jar Co., Philadelphia; among others were abundantly represented. Soil samples taken from Contexts 309, 311, 323, 326, 336, and 337 contained only a small number of raspberry seeds.



A variety of toys—including dolls, marbles, and tea sets—were found. The assemblage also included some items that may have been collected, including shells, coral, and petrified wood. The remains of eight shoes or boots were recovered, including a rubber men's shoe/boot, a leather women's shoe/boot, and at least four children's boots/shoes/slippers. The variety of footwear and range of manufacturing techniques represented suggests the type of haphazard deposition that might relate to flood events or the disposal of more than one family's shoes. A cast-iron, knotted-stitch sewing machine was also recovered from Context 326.

Medicinal items included bottles of Perry Davis painkiller, Lactopeptine from the New York Pharmacal Association, Jamaica Ginger from E. G. Lyons and Co, San Francisco, and Dr. S. Pitcher's Castoria. Several sarsaparilla bottles were found from the companies of James Cook Ayer, Lowell, Massachusetts, and Edwin W. Joy Co., San Francisco. Several local Stockton druggists were represented in the collection, including E. H. Boscher and Williams and Moore. In addition to health-related items, preparations intended to aid in personal grooming included bottles of Florida water and a bottle of the Sutherland Sisters Hair-grower.

The collection included an array of social drugs. There were 66 alcoholic-beverage bottles recovered, including ale/beer bottles, case gin bottles, champagne, flasks, and wine bottles and stoneware bottles. The 19 flasks represent the most numerous type of alcoholic-beverage bottle in the collection. Eleven beer bottles were found. Local brewers represented included the National Brewing Co., John Tons, and the El Dorado Brewing Co., all from Stockton. Tobacco items included seven pipes, a spittoon, and a tobacco tin tag. Also recovered was a burner, wick, and chimney used for smoking opium.



One Liberty Head dime, dated 189[8], found its way into the deposit. Eleven tiles were found, some of which were manufactured by the American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd., Zanesville, Ohio. One interesting find was a marble Masonic Keystone Charm. The Masons were strongly established in Stockton, and one of their largest Californian temples had been built in the city on El Dorado Street, opposite the project block.



The faunal collection represented by Analytical Unit B was extremely large and varied, representing 3,181.8 lbs. of meat. A total of 2,222 specimens were identified, representing 113 animals. Beef was the best-represented type of meat (59.5%) followed by pork (20.4%), and mutton (20.2%). The majority of beef came from moderately priced cuts (56.6%), while low-priced cuts were the most common for both mutton (38.5%) and pork (66.3%). Large numbers of butchering marks were found on the bones. The beef was most commonly butchered by handsaw (62.76%), followed by ax (28.06%), while ax or cleaver was the most common butchering method for both the pork (38.72%) and the mutton (45.93%). The majority of cuts were accurate, clean, and consistent, suggesting that they had been performed by a professional butcher.

Other meat sources represented in the collection included five black-tailed jackrabbits, two rabbits, and one turtle. Two rabbit specimens had butchery marks, evidence that they were used as a food source. The turtle also had been butchered, as indicated by knife scores to the carapace. Although not confirmed, it is probable that the turtle represented was a Western Pond Turtle, *Clemmys marmorata*, a not unexpected species given Stockton's proximity to so many rivers and creeks. Domestic poultry in the collection comprised 15 chickens and 2 turkeys. The assemblage also included 17 game birds, such as wood duck, snow goose, bufflehead, Green-winged teal, Rock Dove, Greater white-fronted goose, mallard, and Northern Pintail. In addition, two Norway rats and three black rats were found, indicating rodent habitation of the deposit.

The overall condition of the faunal assemblage was moderate to poor. Just fewer than 34 percent of the specimens exhibited signs of weathering and 13 percent had been gnawed. The majority of the gnawing can be attributed to small mammals, mostly dogs, but some evidence of rodent and feline gnawing was also found. The poor condition of the bones suggests that many had been exposed on the surface for some time before burial. Very little of the bone exhibited evidence of heat alteration, burning, or calcination.

One hundred and forty eight elements of fish were recovered from Analytical Unit B, representing 21 individuals. Of the total collection, 35 elements could only be identified to the level of Teleostei. Fish that could have been caught locally included Rainbow Trout and Chinook Salmon. Two examples were found of Bullhead and five of Brown Bullhead, species that were introduced into Californian inland waters in 1874, and quickly became prolific. Interestingly, three examples were found of Sacramento Perch, a formerly prolific native species and popular commercial fish that by the end of the 19th century was becoming rare. Topsmelt, or Jacksmelt, of which one example was found, were common commercial and sports fish in San Francisco Bay. Oceanic fish that could have been purchased salted or preserved include herring and mackerel. Surfperch, a common coastal sports fish, was also found.

The structure of the deposit, the characteristics of the artifact assemblage, and historical information suggests that the deposit is one of secondary deposition, primarily associated with episodes of deliberate filling and modification of Miner Channel that was sponsored and encouraged by the City of Stockton from ca. 1900 to ca. 1910. This process appears to have been undertaken as a series of fill episodes, using both sterile fill, and existing refuse, probably imported from elsewhere within Stockton. It is quite likely that the deposit may include household refuse from the families that occupied 118-120 Miner Avenue, but it has not been possible to separate out any such episodes. The deposit also includes several wooden posts, some with associated planking. It is possible that these structural elements were either constructed as, or acted as, retaining walls or bulkheads along Miner Channel. Evidence of bulkheads along Miner Channel, both to the west and east, and on the project block itself can be seen in Mitchell's 1895 bird's-eye view of Stockton.

As noted above the artifact assemblage of Analytical Unit B, although large, has limited research potential because it is not known where the fill originally came from within Stockton. An association to a particular neighborhood and time period would have allowed the collection to be more easily used to answer research questions. However, it is possible that the collection could be used as a representative refuse collection for the late-19th century Stockton

community, and compared to representative collections from cities of similar size and time period in the U.S. and elsewhere. The structure of the analytical unit however, does offer valuable evidence of the processes and timing of infrastructure developments related to Miner Channel, a major Stockton waterway. Modifications to its waterways played a major role in shaping the development of Stockton's urban geography. For this reason Analytical Unit B has been evaluated as eligible to the CRHR.

**ANALYTICAL UNIT SUMMARY TABLE
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B**

ASSOCIATION

Association: Deposit associated with Miner Channel slough reclamation works
 Terminus Post Quem/Basis: 1929* (Colorless glass flask, Owen's Illinois Glass Co.)
 Mean Ceramic Date/*n*: 1888* (n=94)
 Estimated Date of Deposition ca. 1900 – ca. 1910
 * see 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Units A and B Layer Date Table

ANALYTICAL UNIT

Context Numbers: 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 315, 316, 318, 319, 320, 322, 323,
324, 325, 326, 335, 336, 337, 367, 368, 369, 374, 375, 384

ARTIFACTS

(Does not include Faunal, Floral, Structural, or Undefined groups)

Count: 5,367
 MNI: 1,604
 Artifact Profile (% of MNI)
 Activities: 7.5
 Domestic: 41.1
 Indefinite: 23.6
 Personal: 27.7
 TOTAL 99.9%

FAUNAL

Meat Weight represented by Faunal Remains: 3181.8 lbs.
 Beef: 1823.6 lbs. Mutton: 619.4 lbs. Pork: 624.3 lbs.
 Rabbit: 19 lbs. Fowl: 95.5 lbs.

Meat Price Range (major meat mammals):
 High: 23.9% Moderate: 43.6% Low: 32.5%

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS BY GROUP AND CATEGORY
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
ACTIVITIES			
Animal Husbandry			
-	Cast-iron Horseshoe	5	5
<i>Subtotal Animal Husbandry</i>		5	5
Collecting			
-	Coral	7	1
-	Cowry Shell	1	1
-	Petrified Wood	2	2
<i>Subtotal Collecting</i>		10	4
Commerce			
-	Silver Dime	1	1
Advertising	Copper-alloy and Ferrous Pin	1	1
<i>Subtotal Commerce</i>		2	2
Entertainment			
Music	Copper-alloy Wind Instrument Key	1	1
Skating	Ferrous Roller Skate	4	1
<i>Subtotal Entertainment</i>		5	2
Firearms			
Ammunition	Copper-alloy .22 Shell Casing	6	6
Ammunition	Copper-alloy .28 Shell Casing	1	1
Ammunition	Copper-alloy .38 Shell Casing	3	3
Ammunition	Copper-alloy 12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	1
Ammunition	Copper-alloy 12-gauge Shotgun Shell	31	31
<i>Subtotal Firearms</i>		42	42
Games			
-	Black Glass Zhu	1	1
-	Bone Game Piece?	1	1
-	Bone Tiddlywink	3	2
-	Ivory Domino	1	1
<i>Subtotal Games</i>		6	5
Gluing			
Container	Aqua Glass Mucilage Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Gluing</i>		1	1
Indefinite			
Container	Aqua Glass Ink/Glue Bottle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Machinery			
-	Leather Water Pump Liner	2	1
<i>Subtotal Machinery</i>		2	1
Painting			
-	Ferrous Paint Can	1	1
<i>Subtotal Painting</i>		1	1
Photography			
-	Film	1	1
<i>Subtotal Photography</i>		1	1
Reading			
-	Paper Newspaper	3	1
<i>Subtotal Reading</i>		3	1
Tools			
-	Cast-iron File?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Carpenter Ruler	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Hose Fixture	1	1
-	Ferrous Hatchet	1	1
-	Ferrous Rake	1	1
-	Ferrous Scissors	5	4
-	Ferrous Triangular File	3	3
-	Ferrous and Hair? Brush	1	1
-	Rubberized Canvas Hose	5	0
-	Wrought-iron Wrench?	1	1
<i>Subtotal Tools</i>		20	14
Writing			
-	Copper-alloy Mechanical Pencil	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Pen/Pencil	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Pencil	4	4
-	Copper-alloy and Graphite Pencil Case and Lead	8	1
-	Ferrous Pen Nib	1	1
-	Graphite Pencil	14	2
-	Rubber? Pencil Eraser	1	1
-	Slate Pencil	30	14
-	Slate Tablet	32	1
-	Wood and Copper-alloy Pencil	2	1
-	Wood, Copper-alloy, and Graphite Pencil	9	3
Container	Aqua Glass Ink Bottle	10	7
Container	Colorless Glass Ink Bottle	4	4
<i>Subtotal Writing</i>		117	41

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
DOMESTIC			
Clothing Maintenance			
Container	Aqua Glass Shoe-polish Bottle	1	1
Ironing	Ferrous Fabric Fluter	1	1
Laundry	Bluing Ball	2	1
Laundry	Glass Washboard	1	1
Sewing	Cast-iron Knotted-stitch Sewing Machine	4	1
Sewing	Colorless Glass Machine-oil Bottle	1	1
Sewing	Copper-alloy Safety Pin	16	9
Sewing	Copper-alloy Straight Pin	28	24
<i>Subtotal Clothing Maintenance</i>		54	39
Food Prep/Consumption			
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Ale Glass	1	1
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Beer Mug	11	2
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Beer Mug?	7	1
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Commercial Tumbler	17	7
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Commercial Tumbler?	3	3
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Cordial	2	2
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Goblet	9	5
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Jelly Jar Tumbler	4	3
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Mug	4	2
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Small Mug? Large Shot glass?	1	1
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Stemware	28	6
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Stemware/Tumbler	40	0
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Tumbler	40	15
Drinking Vessel	Japanese Porcelain Cup	12	2
Drinking Vessel	Opaque Porcelain Cup	53	16
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Cup	38	17
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Moustache Cup	3	1
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Mug	10	1
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Straight-sided Mug	2	1
Drinking Vessel	White Improved Earthenware Cup	158	42
Indefinite	Chinese Porcelain Hollow	1	1
Indefinite	Colorless Glass Dish, ~4"	3	1
Indefinite	Colorless Glass Dish, 4"	5	1
Indefinite	Colorless Glass Dish, 5"	5	1
Indefinite	Colorless Glass Dish?	4	1
Indefinite	Colorless Glass Handle	1	1
Indefinite	Colorless Glass Hollow	3	1
Indefinite	Colorless Glass Lid? Cup Plate?	2	1
Indefinite	Ferrous Spoon/Fork	1	1
Indefinite	Ferrous and Wood Utensil Handle	1	1
Indefinite	Silver Spoon?	1	1
Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware Base	2	2
Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware Hollow	10	2

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food Prep/Consumption			
<i>(continued)</i>			
Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware Indefinite	4	0
Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware Oval Dish	1	1
Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware Plate? Bowl?	1	1
Indefinite	White Improved Earthenware Rim	1	1
Indefinite	Wood and Ferrous Knife	2	1
Kitchen	Cast-iron Skillet, 10"	3	1
Kitchen	Cast-iron Skillet, 7"	1	1
Kitchen	Enamelware Basin?	12	1
Kitchen	Enamelware Coffee Pot and Lid	4	1
Kitchen	Enamelware Teapot	1	1
Kitchen	Ferrous Coffee Pot	1	1
Kitchen	Ferrous Fork	1	1
Kitchen	Ferrous Pot Handle	1	1
Kitchen	Ferrous Tart/Pie Plate	2	1
Kitchen	Stoneware Bean Pot	2	1
Kitchen	Stoneware Milk Bowl	18	1
Kitchen	Wood and Ferrous Fork	1	1
Kitchen	Yellowware Bowl, >9"	2	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Bowl	2	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Bowl/Compote?	4	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Butter Dish	2	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Butter Dish Lid?	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Candy Dish	7	2
Serving	Colorless Glass Castor	5	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Creamer	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Cruet?	8	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Oval Dish	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Salt Shaker	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Small Lid	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Spoon Holder/Celery Vase	4	0
Serving	Colorless Glass Spoon/Celery Holder	2	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Spoonholder	1	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Sugar Bowl Lid	2	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Sugar Dish	2	1
Serving	Colorless Glass Tray? Cake Plate?	4	1
Serving	Copper-alloy Salt/Pepper Shaker Lid	1	1
Serving	Earthenware Teapot	6	1
Serving	Ferrous Spoon	1	1
Serving	Opaque Porcelain Small Pitcher	11	1
Serving	Opaque-white and Purple Glass Toothpick Holder	1	1
Serving	Porcelain Celery Vase	13	1
Serving	Porcelain Creamer?	1	1
Serving	Porcelain Oval Dish	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food Prep/Consumption			
<i>(continued)</i>			
Serving	Porcelain Oval Platter	2	1
Serving	Porcelain Teapot?	4	1
Serving	Refined Stoneware Teapot Lid	1	1
Serving	Silver-plate Spoon	2	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Bowl	2	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Bowl, 7-3/8"	8	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Creamer?	5	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Hollow	9	2
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Lid	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Oval Dish	14	4
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Oval Dish and Lid	7	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Oval Platter	9	2
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Pitcher/Creamer	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Rectangular/Square Deep Dish	5	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Small Pitcher	19	3
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Tea/Coffeepot	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Tea/Coffeepot Lid	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Teapot	2	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Trivet?	2	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Tureen?	5	1
Tableware	Asian Porcelain Medium Bowl	23	3
Tableware	Asian Porcelain Medium Bowl?	1	1
Tableware	Asian Porcelain Small Dish	1	1
Tableware	Asian? Porcelain Dish/Bowl	1	1
Tableware	Asian? Porcelain Small Dish, 2-7/8"	1	1
Tableware	Bone Utensil Handle	1	1
Tableware	Bone and Ferrous Utensil Handle	1	1
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Medium Bowl	7	3
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Spoon	5	3
Tableware	Chinese Stoneware Medium Bowl	1	1
Tableware	Colorless Glass Bowl, 4-1/2"	1	1
Tableware	Colorless Glass Saltcellar	1	1
Tableware	Copper-alloy Spoon	3	2
Tableware	Ferrous Dinner Knife	1	1
Tableware	Ferrous Spoon	4	3
Tableware	Ferrous Utensil	1	1
Tableware	Japanese Porcelain Saucer, 5-3/8"	7	1
Tableware	Opaque Porcelain Saucer, 5-1/2"	4	2
Tableware	Opaque Porcelain Saucer, 6"	4	2
Tableware	Opaque Porcelain Straight-sided Dish, 5"	3	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food Prep/Consumption			
<i>(continued)</i>			
Tableware	Porcelain Bowl	1	1
Tableware	Porcelain Bowl, 5-1/2"	8	1
Tableware	Porcelain Butter Pat	1	1
Tableware	Porcelain Egg Cup	1	1
Tableware	Porcelain Plate	5	3
Tableware	Porcelain Plate, 7-1/2"	23	3
Tableware	Porcelain Plate, 7-3/4"	15	1
Tableware	Porcelain Plate, 7-7/8"	13	1
Tableware	Porcelain Plate, 9-1/2"	1	1
Tableware	Porcelain Plate?	1	1
Tableware	Porcelain Saucer	14	7
Tableware	Porcelain Saucer, ~4"	1	1
Tableware	Porcelain Saucer, 5-1/2"	14	2
Tableware	Porcelain Saucer, 6"	5	3
Tableware	Silver-plate Spoon	1	1
Tableware	Silver-plate? Spoon	1	1
Tableware	Silver-plated Copper-alloy Dinner Fork	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Bowl	2	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Bowl, 5"	8	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Bowl, 6-1/2"	4	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Dish	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Dish, ~5-1/2"	7	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Dish, 5"	8	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Dish, 5-1/2"	2	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Egg Cup	2	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Indefinite	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate	149	41
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, ~10"	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, ~9-1/2"	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 10"	5	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 7"	8	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 8"	40	6
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 8-1/2"	2	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 9"	15	5
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 9"	3	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 9-1/2"	22	7
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate/Saucer	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate/Soup Plate	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer	37	10
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, ~6"	5	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 5-1/2"	13	6
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 5-3/4"	4	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6"	20	8

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food Prep/Consumption			
<i>(continued)</i>			
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6-1/2"	7	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Small Dish, 5"	8	3
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate	8	3
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate, 10-1/4"	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate, 9"	2	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate, 9-1/2"	36	7
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Straight-sided Dish, 4-1/2"	5	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Straight-sided Dish, 5"	9	6
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Straight-sided Dish, 5-1/2"	4	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Straight-sided	2	0
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Straight-sided Saucer, 6"	9	3
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Straight-sided Saucer/Dish	23	0
Tableware	Wood, Copper-alloy, and Ferrous Utensil Handle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Food Prep/Consumption</i>		1,377	410
Food/Food Storage			
Closure	Aqua Glass Canning Jar	1	1
Closure	Aqua Glass Canning Jar Lid	16	1
Closure	Aqua Glass Worcestershire Bottle Stopper	4	0
Closure	Chinese Stoneware Ginger Jar Lid	9	4
Closure	Chinese Stoneware Wide Mouth Jar Lid	2	1
Closure	Colorless Glass Gravitating Stopper	2	0
Closure	Colorless Glass Jelly Jar Lid	3	0
Closure	Ferrous Can Key	1	1
Closure	Opaque-white Glass Canning Jar Lid Liner	26	1
Closure	Stoneware Crock Lid	4	2
Closure	Zinc Canning Jar Lid	17	0
Container	Aqua Glass Bottle	14	5
Container	Aqua Glass Canning Jar	173	28
Container	Aqua Glass Jar	2	1
Container	Aqua Glass Olive-oil Bottle	4	1
Container	Aqua Glass Pickle Bottle	9	1
Container	Aqua Glass Pickle? Bottle	5	1
Container	Aqua Glass Soda-water Bottle	82	15
Container	Aqua Glass Spice Bottle	13	5
Container	Aqua Glass Worcestershire Bottle	14	4
Container	Aqua Glass Worcestershire Bottle?	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food/Food Storage (continued)			
Container	CBGS Barrel Jar	1	1
Container	CBGS Wide-mouth Jar	1	1
Container	Chinese Stoneware Ginger Jar	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Bottle	8	3
Container	Colorless Glass Canning Jar	14	4
Container	Colorless Glass Condiment Bottle	8	1
Container	Colorless Glass Jelly Jar	14	9
Container	Colorless Glass Milk Bottle	3	1
Container	Colorless Glass Mustard Bottle	14	5
Container	Colorless Glass Vanilla Bottle	1	1
Container	Earthenware Marmalade Jar	1	1
Container	Ferrous Can	38	17
Container	Opaque-white Glass Meat Jar	1	1
Container	Stoneware Crock	28	4
Container	Stoneware Jug	1	1
Container	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass Jelly Jar	2	1
Container and Closure	Aqua Glass Worcestershire Bottle and Stopper	2	1
<i>Subtotal Food/Food Storage</i>		540	126
Furnishings			
-	Copper-alloy Clock	3	1
-	Copper-alloy Curtain/Towel Ring	4	1
-	Copper-alloy Skeleton Key	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Towel/Curtain Ring	3	1
-	Ferrous Window Shade Roller Bracket	3	2
-	Porcelain and Ferrous Doorknob	1	1
-	Scroddled Ware Doorknob	2	2
-	Stoneware Flowerpot	1	1
Decorative Item	Asian Porcelain Vase?	1	1
Decorative Item	Colorless Glass Hollow	3	1
Decorative Item	Common-pottery Flowerpot	35	10
Decorative Item	Copper-alloy Picture Hanger	1	1
Decorative Item	Copper-alloy Picture Hook	1	1
Decorative Item	Copper-alloy Picture Hook?	2	1
Decorative Item	Copper-alloy Picture? Hanger	7	4
Decorative Item	Glass Mirror	1	1
Decorative Item	Glass Picture Glass	1	1
Decorative Item	Glass Picture?	5	1
Decorative Item	Porcelain Figurine	5	2
Decorative Item	Porcelain Hollow	7	2
Decorative Item	Porcelain Vase? Figurine?	1	1
Furniture	Copper-alloy Drawer Pull Fitting	2	2
Furniture	Ferrous Caster	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Furnishings (continued)			
Furniture	Ferrous Spring	22	2
Furniture	Porcelain Caster	1	1
Furniture	Porcelain Drawer Pull	1	1
<i>Subtotal Furnishings</i>		115	44
Heating/Lighting			
-	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy Light Bulb	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Electric Light Socket	1	1
-	Glass and Copper-alloy Light Bulb Base	1	1
-	Porcelain Candlestick Holder	6	1
Lamp	Colorless Glass Chimney	195	14
Lamp	Colorless Glass Font	6	1
Lamp	Colorless Glass Reflector	4	2
Lamp	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy Font	5	1
Lamp	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy Peg Lamp Font	3	1
Lamp	Copper-alloy Burner	10	2
Lamp	Opaque-white Glass Globe/Shade	11	1
Lamp	Opaque-white Glass Shade	33	1
Lamp	Opaque-white Glass Table Lamp Base	4	1
Lamp	Porcelain Table Lamp Base	3	1
Lantern	Copper-alloy Burner	3	1
Lantern	Ferrous Handle	1	1
<i>Subtotal Heating/Lighting</i>		288	31
Indefinite			
-	Aqua Glass Hollow	1	1
-	Colorless Glass Dish or Lid	1	1
-	Colorless Glass Hollow	2	0
-	Glass Hollow	1	1
-	Opaque Porcelain Hollow	1	1
-	Porcelain Hollow	1	1
-	Turquoise Glass Small Mug	2	1
-	White Improved Earthenware Hollow	3	3
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		12	9
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Copper-alloy Door Bell	12	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		12	1
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite			
-	Aqua Glass Disc	2	1
-	Aqua Glass Rod	2	1
-	Aqua Glass Tube? Bottle neck?	1	1
-	Asbestos Belt? Scrap?	1	1
-	Asbestos Strip	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Indefinite (continued)			
-	Asian Porcelain Hollow	4	1
-	Bone Knob?	1	1
-	Bone Tube	2	1
-	Coated Asbestos? Machine Gasket?	1	1
-	Cobalt Glass Body	1	1
-	Colorless Glass Flat	1	0
-	Colorless Glass Hollow	198	5
-	Common-pottery Hollow	1	1
-	Early Plastic? Ring	1	1
-	Glass Window?	3	2
-	Graphite Arc Lamp Rod/Battery Core	5	5
-	Hard-rubber Sheet	1	1
-	Leather Strap	1	1
-	Mother-of-Pearl Jewelry?	1	1
-	Opaque Porcelain Pitcher?	1	1
-	Opaque-blue Glass Hollow	2	1
-	Opaque-white Glass Hollow	1	1
-	Opaque-white Glass Inset?	1	1
-	Plastic? Ring	1	1
-	Porcelain Doll/Figurine	1	1
-	Porcelain Hollow	6	3
-	Rubber Tube	3	1
-	Rubber? Gasket?	3	2
-	Silk Fringe	3	0
-	Silk Hat/Dress/Waist/Accessory/Household Item	2	1
-	Turquoise Glass Bottle?	2	1
-	Turquoise Glass Hollow	1	1
-	White Improved Earthenware Hollow	10	5
-	White Improved Earthenware Lid?	1	1
-	Wood Cap?	6	1
	<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>	272	49
Machinery			
-	Porcelain and Metal Spark Plug	1	1
	<i>Subtotal Machinery</i>	1	1
Materials			
-	Glass Window? Mirror?	1	1
	<i>Subtotal Materials</i>	1	1
Misc. Beads			
-	Black Glass Bead	13	13
-	Colorless Glass Bead	8	8
-	Glass Bead	3	3

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Beads (continued)			
-	Green Glass Bead	1	1
-	Opaque-blue Glass Bead	1	1
	<i>Subtotal Misc. Beads</i>	26	26
Misc. Closures			
-	Chinese Stoneware Lid	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Cap	3	3
-	Cork Stopper	6	0
-	Ferrous Cap	3	2
-	Ferrous Crown Cap	13	0
-	Ferrous Lid	16	7
-	Ferrous Lid Pull	1	1
-	Ferrous Lid?	6	1
-	Lead Bottle Lid	1	0
-	Porcelain Lightning Stopper	2	0
-	Zinc Cap	1	0
	<i>Subtotal Misc. Closures</i>	53	15
Misc. Containers			
-	Amber Glass Bottle	24	4
-	Aqua Glass Bottle	88	31
-	Aqua Glass Bottle/Jar	267	0
-	Aqua Glass Three-in-One Bottle	1	1
-	Blue Glass Bottle	1	1
-	Brown and Amber Glass Bottle	2	0
-	Brown Glass Bottle	10	3
-	Colorless Glass Bottle	116	47
-	Colorless Glass Jar	3	3
-	Colorless Glass Small Decanter	6	1
-	Copper-alloy Hinged Tin	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Tubular Can?	4	1
-	Dark-aqua Glass Bottle	3	2
-	Ferrous Bucket? Pail?	2	0
-	Ferrous Can	85	13
-	Opaque-white Glass Pot/Jar	1	1
-	Porcelain Jar	1	1
-	Porcelain Pot/Jar	2	1
-	Stoneware Seltzer? Bottle	1	1
-	Sun-tinted Amethyst Glass Bottle	1	1
-	White Improved Earthenware Jar	8	3
	<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>	628	116
Misc. Fasteners			
-	Copper-alloy Carriage Rivet	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Escutcheon Nail	3	0
-	Copper-alloy Eye	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Fasteners (continued)			
-	Copper-alloy Grommet	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Pants? Rivet	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Rivet	4	4
-	Copper-alloy Tack	4	4
-	Ferrous Grommet	2	0
-	Ferrous Hook Latch	1	1
-	Ferrous Nut	1	1
-	Ferrous Washer	2	2
-	Ferrous Washer?	6	6
-	Rubber Gasket?	1	0
<i>Subtotal Misc. Fasteners</i>		29	23
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Cast-iron Drain? Grate	2	2
-	Cast-iron Stove Damper	2	1
-	Cast-iron Stove Lid Lifter	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Bar	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Box Corner?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Buckle Slide?	5	1
-	Copper-alloy Button? Cap?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Cabinet? Hinge	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Cap? End Piece?	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Chain	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Collar?	4	1
-	Copper-alloy Decorative Accent	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Decorative Accent?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Escutcheon Pin	1	0
-	Copper-alloy Finial?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Fitting?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Handle	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Hardware	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Hinge Pin?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Hollow	5	1
-	Copper-alloy Hose Coupling	1	0
-	Copper-alloy Indefinite	2	0
-	Copper-alloy Knob	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Knob Handle	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Link?	1	0
-	Copper-alloy Perforated Cover?	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Plate	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Pull	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Ring	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Rivet?	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Rod?	2	2
-	Copper-alloy Screw Hook	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Screweye	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Metal Items (continued)			
-	Copper-alloy Sheet Metal	16	0
-	Copper-alloy Spring	15	2
-	Copper-alloy Stamped Sheet Metal	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Strap	23	4
-	Copper-alloy Strip	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Tag	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Tube	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Tube/Cylinder	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Tube?	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Wall Hook	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Washer	5	5
-	Copper-alloy Washer?	3	3
-	Copper-alloy Wind-up Key	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Wire	25	3
-	Copper-alloy Wire? Safety Pin?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy and Cotton Tube and Rope?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy and Ferrous Gear Box and Gears	11	1
-	Ferrous Adjustable Thimble for Stove/Furnace Pipe	1	1
-	Ferrous Band	1	1
-	Ferrous Bottle Opener	1	1
-	Ferrous Bracket?	1	1
-	Ferrous Buckle?	1	1
-	Ferrous Carriage Part?	1	1
-	Ferrous Chain	1	0
-	Ferrous Coil	21	1
-	Ferrous D Ring	1	1
-	Ferrous Dome-shaped Item	1	1
-	Ferrous Escutcheon	1	1
-	Ferrous Eyehook	2	1
-	Ferrous Eyescrew	1	1
-	Ferrous Funnel?	1	1
-	Ferrous Grate?	3	1
-	Ferrous Handle	5	3
-	Ferrous Handle?	2	1
-	Ferrous Hinge	4	2
-	Ferrous Hook	1	1
-	Ferrous Indefinite	1	1
-	Ferrous Key	1	1
-	Ferrous Latch and Hook	2	1
-	Ferrous Lock Part	1	1
-	Ferrous Mesh	14	2
-	Ferrous O Ring	1	1
-	Ferrous Oval Link	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
<i>Misc. Metal Items (continued)</i>			
-	Ferrous Oven/Fireplace Door?	1	1
-	Ferrous Pail? Tub?	4	1
-	Ferrous Pan? Bowl?	1	1
-	Ferrous Plate	1	0
-	Ferrous Ring	4	4
-	Ferrous Rod	15	3
-	Ferrous Rod/Pipe	1	0
-	Ferrous Rod?	1	1
-	Ferrous Scoop-like Item	1	1
-	Ferrous Scrap	2	1
-	Ferrous Sheet Metal	77	0
-	Ferrous Spring	2	0
-	Ferrous Square Ring	1	1
-	Ferrous Stock	2	0
-	Ferrous Stove/Oven Grate	1	1
-	Ferrous Strap	132	10
-	Ferrous Strip	12	1
-	Ferrous Trunk Hardware	2	1
-	Ferrous Tube	3	1
-	Ferrous Tube?	2	1
-	Ferrous Washer	1	1
-	Ferrous Wedge	1	1
-	Ferrous Wire	167	6
-	Ferrous Wire Handle	1	1
-	Ferrous and Plastic Strap? Detail Piece?	1	1
-	Lead Disc	1	1
-	Lead Foil	2	0
-	Lead Plate	1	1
-	Lead Ring	2	2
-	Lead Rod	2	1
-	Lead Scrap	2	2
-	Lead Seal?	1	1
-	Lead Strap	2	1
-	Lead Strip	2	0
-	Lead Threaded Tube?	1	1
-	Lead Washer?	1	1
-	Lead Weight?	1	1
-	Tin-plated Copper-alloy Indefinite	3	1
-	Tin-plated Copper-alloy? Decorative Disk?	1	1
-	Tin-plated Ferrous? Plate	4	1
-	White Metal Foil	5	0
-	White Metal and Ferrous Tube and Spring	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		703	148

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
PERSONAL			
Accoutrements			
-	Copper-alloy Key Chain Ring	1	1
-	Copper-alloy Pocket Watch	2	1
-	Copper-alloy Pocketwatch Loop	1	0
-	Copper-alloy Purse Frame	13	4
-	Copper-alloy Purse/Wallet Frame	4	3
-	Copper-alloy Wallet Frame	1	1
-	Ferrous Pin? Cuff-link?	1	1
-	Ferrous Purse Frame	1	1
-	Ferrous Purse/Wallet Frame	1	0
-	Glass Pocket Watch Cover	1	0
-	Hard-rubber Eyeglasses	1	1
-	Marble Masonic Keystone Charm	1	1
Jewelry	Gold-plated Indefinite	1	1
Jewelry	Gold-plated? Pin	1	1
Jewelry	Quartz or Brown-glass and Copper-alloy Brooch/Pendant	1	1
<i>Subtotal Accoutrements</i>		31	17
Clothing			
-	Celluloid Collar Stiffener?	1	1
-	Copper-alloy and Ferrous Corset Stay	4	2
-	Ferrous Corset Stay	2	0
-	Leather Belt	4	1
-	Leather and Copper-alloy Belt and Buckle	6	1
Fastener	Black Glass Button	2	2
Fastener	Bone Button	6	6
Fastener	Bone Collar Button	3	2
Fastener	Bone Collar Stud	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Belt Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Brace/Hose Support Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Buckle?	2	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Button	24	23
Fastener	Copper-alloy Collar Button	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Collar Button?	2	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Cuff Link	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Hook and Eye	3	0
Fastener	Copper-alloy Hose Support Buckle	14	6
Fastener	Copper-alloy Hose Support? Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Pants/Trouser Buckle	2	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Rivet	4	4
Fastener	Copper-alloy Sock Garter	2	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Suspender Button	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Trouser Buckle	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Clothing (continued)			
Fastener	Copper-alloy U.S. Navy Uniform Button	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Women's Belt Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy and Ferrous Button	7	7
Fastener	Fabric Hose Support Buckle	2	1
Fastener	Ferrous Belt Buckle?	3	2
Fastener	Ferrous Brace/Hose Support Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Button	15	14
Fastener	Ferrous Button?	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Hose Support Buckle	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Suspender Slide	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Suspender? Buckle	2	1
Fastener	Gold-plated Copper-Alloy Cuff Link/Collar Stud	1	1
Fastener	Hard-rubber Button	1	1
Fastener	Opaque-green Glass Button	1	1
Fastener	Porcelain Button	57	55
Fastener	Porcelain Collar Button	2	2
Fastener	Rubber Button	4	4
Fastener	Shell Bucket	1	1
Fastener	Shell Button	31	24
Fastener	Shell and Copper-alloy Button	1	1
Fastener	Silver? Cuff Link	1	1
Fastener	Tin-plated Copper-alloy Buckle?	4	1
Fastener	Tin-plated Copper-alloy Suspender Buckle	8	1
<i>Subtotal Clothing</i>		237	185
Clothing/Footwear			
-	Silk	1	1
	Dress/Waist/Shoes/Outergarment/Accessory		
<i>Subtotal Clothing/Footwear</i>		1	1
Footwear			
-	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Eyelet	3	0
-	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Nail	2	0
-	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Screw	1	0
-	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Tack	1	0
-	Ferrous Shoe/Boot Nail	4	0
-	Ferrous Shoe/Boot Tack	2	0
-	Leather Children's Shoe/Boot	1	1
-	Leather Children's Shoe/Slipper	1	1
-	Leather Children's Shoe/Slipper/Boot	1	1
-	Leather Children's/Women's Shoe/Slipper	1	1
-	Leather Infants'/Children's Shoe/Boot	1	1
-	Leather Men's Shoe/Boot	1	0
-	Leather Shoe/Boot	105	0
-	Leather Women's Shoe/Boot	4	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Footwear (continued)			
-	Rubber Adult's Boot	3	1
-	Rubber Men's Shoe/Boot, Large	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Eyelet	48	0
Fastener	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Lace Hook	3	0
<i>Subtotal Footwear</i>		183	8
Grooming/Health			
-	Hard-rubber Syringe Plunger?	1	1
Closure	White Improved Earthenware Pot Lid?	2	1
Container	Aqua Glass Balsam Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Bottle	5	3
Container	Aqua Glass Castoria Bottle	3	3
Container	Aqua Glass Emulsion Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Florida-water Bottle	8	1
Container	Aqua Glass Jamaica-ginger Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Pain-killer Bottle	7	1
Container	Aqua Glass Sarsaparilla Bottle	9	2
Container	Aqua Glass Tonic Bottle	2	1
Container	Cobalt Glass Bottle	10	2
Container	Cobalt Glass Camelline Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Bottle	10	10
Container	Colorless Glass Fig-syrup Bottle	7	3
Container	Colorless Glass Hair-grower Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Homeopathic Vial	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Lactopeptine Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Medicine Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Perfume Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Perfume? Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Pharmaceutical Bottle	21	16
Container	Colorless Glass Shampoo Bottle	2	1
Container	Colorless Glass Syrup Bottle	10	6
Container	Colorless Glass Tincture Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Vaseline Bottle	2	2
Container	Colorless Glass Vial	11	9
Container	Opaque-white Glass Balm Bottle	4	1
Container and Closure	Opaque-white Glass Jar and Lid	6	1
Fastener	Colorless Glass Cologne Bottle?	1	1
Toiletry	Bone Double-sided Comb	2	1
Toiletry	Bone Toothbrush	1	1
Toiletry	CC Ware Chamberpot	9	1
Toiletry	Colorless Glass Cologne Bottle	1	1
Toiletry	Early Plastic? Comb	2	1
Toiletry	Hard-rubber Comb	13	8
Toiletry	Hard-rubber Double-sided Comb	3	2
Toiletry	Hard-rubber Hair Accessory	1	1
Toiletry	Hard-rubber Hairpin	6	3

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Grooming/Health (continued)			
Toiletry	Hard-rubber and Lead? Syringe	1	1
Toiletry	Opaque Porcelain Basin?	3	1
Toiletry	Opaque Porcelain Chamber pot Lid	2	1
Toiletry	Opaque Porcelain Shaving Cream Mug	5	1
Toiletry	Stoneware Chamber pot	15	2
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Basin	1	0
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Basin?	2	1
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Chamber pot	32	3
Toiletry	White Improved Earthenware Chamber pot Lid	9	1
<i>Subtotal Grooming/Health</i>		240	106
Misc. Fasteners			
-	Copper-alloy Lace Hook	7	0
-	Copper-alloy Rivet	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Fasteners</i>		8	1
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Copper-alloy Clothing Fastener? Jewelry?	4	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		4	1
Social Drugs – Alcohol			
Closure	Porcelain Lightning Stopper	2	1
Container	Amber Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	12	0
Container	Amber Glass Beer Bottle	12	5
Container	Aqua Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	3	1
Container	Brown Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	13	5
Container	Brown Glass Beer Bottle	4	4
Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	5	5
Container	Colorless Glass Flask	44	19
Container	Dark-olive Glass Ale/Beer Bottle	8	1
Container	Dark-olive Glass Case Gin Bottle	3	1
Container	Green Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	13	2
Container	Green Glass Beer Bottle	2	2
Container	Olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	6	1
Container	Olive Glass Champagne Bottle	6	2
Container	Olive Glass Wine Bottle	4	4
Container	Olive Glass Wine/Champagne Bottle	41	6
Container	Olive/Dark-olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	47	0
Container	Stoneware Ale/Beer Bottle	13	7
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Alcohol</i>		239	67

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Social Drugs – Opium			
Lamp	Colorless Glass Burner and Wick	1	1
Lamp	Colorless Glass Chimney	1	1
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Opium</i>		2	2
Social Drugs – Tobacco			
-	Ball-clay Pipe	15	7
-	Earthenware Spittoon	7	1
-	Ferrous Tobacco Tin Tag	1	1
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Tobacco</i>		23	9
Toys			
-	Clay Marble	3	3
-	Colorless Glass Marble	1	1
-	Ferrous Pistol	1	1
-	Ferrous Train Wheel	1	1
-	Ferrous Wheel	2	2
-	Porcelain Doll	27	9
-	Porcelain Marble	17	17
-	Porcelain and Glass Doll	3	1
Tea Set	Pewter Cup	1	1
Tea Set	Porcelain Cup	4	3
Tea Set	Porcelain Cup/Pitcher	1	0
Tea Set	Porcelain Pitcher	1	1
Tea Set	Porcelain Pitcher/Creamer	1	1
Tea Set	Porcelain Saucer	5	4
Tea Set	Porcelain Teapot	4	2
<i>Subtotal Toys</i>		72	47
STRUCTURAL			
Electric			
-	Copper-alloy Insulated Wire	31	3
-	Porcelain Cleat	1	1
-	Porcelain Insulator	2	2
-	Porcelain Wiring Connector/Insulator	1	1
-	Silk and Copper-alloy Cloth and Wire Coil	4	1
<i>Subtotal Electric</i>		39	8
Hardware			
-	Copper-alloy and Lead Gas Pipe Coupling	2	1
-	Ferrous Deadbolt Lock	1	1
-	Ferrous Door Hinge	2	2
-	Ferrous Lock/Latch?	1	1
-	Ferrous Pipe	1	1
-	Ferrous Pipe Coupler/Clamp	1	1
-	Ferrous Washer	1	1
-	Lead Sash Weight?	1	1
-	Lead Tube	1	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Hardware (continued)			
Fastener	Copper-alloy Cut Nail	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Screw	3	3
Fastener	Copper-alloy Screw and Washer	1	0
Fastener	Copper-alloy Wire Nail	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Wood Screw	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Bolt	3	3
Fastener	Ferrous Bolt and Washer	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Bolt/Spike and Washer	2	2
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Nail	2,589	1,697
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Spike	8	8
Fastener	Ferrous Nail	177	0
Fastener	Ferrous Nut	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Railroad Spike	1	1
Fastener	Ferrous Screw	26	26
Fastener	Ferrous Spike	16	13
Fastener	Ferrous Spike/Nail	53	53
Fastener	Ferrous Tack	81	81
Fastener	Ferrous Wire Nail	1,522	1,087
Fastener	Ferrous Wire Spike	6	6
<i>Subtotal Hardware</i>		4,504	2,995
Materials			
-	Cement	2	0
-	Plaster	13	0
-	Tar Paper	6	2
-	Clay Brick	8	5
-	Common-pottery Tile	17	9
-	Glass Window	177	0
-	Indefinite Roofing Shingle	1	1
-	Indefinite Roofing? Flooring?	1	1
-	Marble Backsplash?	1	1
-	Slate Roofing	42	0
-	White Improved Earthenware Tile	8	7
<i>Subtotal Materials</i>		276	26
Plumbing			
-	Ferrous Shower Head	1	1
<i>Subtotal Plumbing</i>		1	1
UNDEFINED USE			
-	Ferrous Amorphous	105	0
-	Glass Amorphous	2	0
-	Lead Amorphous	8	0
-	Slag Waste	3	0
<i>Subtotal Undefined Use</i>		118	0

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Fuel			
-	Coal	29	0
<i>Subtotal Fuel</i>		29	0
Waste			
-	Slag	1	0
-	Coke/Cinders	3	0
<i>Subtotal Waste</i>		4	0
TOTAL		10,338	4,634

**SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY GROUP
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B**

Group	Total Count	MNI	Percent of MNI
Activities	216	121	7.5
Domestic	2,398	660	41.1
Indefinite Use	1,713	379	23.6
Personal	1,040	444	27.7
TOTAL	5,367	1,604	99.9

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY CATEGORY
118–120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Category	MNI	Percent of MNI
Accoutrements	17	1.1
Animal Husbandry	5	0.3
Clothing	185	11.5
Clothing Maintenance	39	2.4
Clothing/Footwear	1	0.1
Collecting	4	0.2
Commerce	2	0.1
Entertainment	2	0.1
Firearms	42	2.6
Food Prep/Consumption	410	25.6
Food/Food Storage	126	7.9
Footwear	8	0.5
Furnishings	44	2.7
Games	5	0.3
Gluing	1	0.1
Grooming/Health	106	6.6
Heating/Lighting	31	1.9
Indefinite	59	3.7
Machinery	2	0.1
Materials	1	0.1
Misc. Beads	26	1.6
Misc. Closures	15	0.9
Misc. Containers	116	7.2
Misc. Fasteners	24	1.5
Misc. Metal Items	150	9.4
Painting	1	0.1
Photography	1	0.1
Reading	1	0.1
Social Drugs – Alcohol	67	4.2
Social Drugs – Opium	2	0.1
Social Drugs – Tobacco	9	0.6
Tools	14	0.9
Toys	47	2.9
Writing	41	2.6
TOTAL	1,604	100.0

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FUNCTION
118–120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Function	MNI	Percent
Serving (platters, covered dishes, etc.)	49	13
Tableware (plates, bowls, saucers, etc.)	185	49
Stemware and Tumblers	43	11
Cups and Mugs	85	22
Kitchen (mixing bowls, bakers, etc.)	3	1
Indefinite	15	4
TOTAL	380	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FABRIC
118–120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Fabric	MNI	Percent	Total MNI	Total
Ceramic			305	80
Porcelain	52	17.0		
Chinese Porcelain	7	2.3		
Japanese Porcelain	3	1.0		
Asian Porcelain	5	1.6		
Asian? Porcelain	2	0.7		
Opaque Porcelain	22	7.2		
White Improved Earthenware	208	68.2		
Yellowware	1	0.3		
Stoneware	2	0.7		
Refined Stoneware	1	0.3		
Earthenware	1	0.3		
Chinese Stoneware	1	0.3		
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>	303	99.9		
Glass			75	20
TOTAL			374	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL DECORATION
118–120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
Chinese Porcelain	Hollow	Blue transfer	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Bamboo	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Blue dashed line	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Celadon	1	
Chinese Porcelain	Spoon	Four Flowers	3	
Japanese Porcelain	Cup	Blue transfer	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Cup	Handpainted	1	
Japanese Porcelain	Saucer, 5-3/8"	Blue transfer	1	
Asian Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Celadon, Handpainted	3	
Asian Porcelain	Medium Bowl?			1
Asian Porcelain	Small Dish	Handpainted	1	
Asian? Porcelain	Dish/Bowl	Handpainted	1	
Asian? Porcelain	Small Dish, 2-7/8"	Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Bowl	Molded, Decal, Handpainted	1	
Porcelain	Bowl, 5-1/2"	Molded, Gilded, Decal	1	
Porcelain	Butter Pat	Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Celery Vase	Molded, Handpainted, Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Creamer?	Molded, Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Cup			7
Porcelain	Cup	Decal	1	
Porcelain	Cup	Gilded	2	
Porcelain	Cup	Green and black banded	2	
Porcelain	Cup	Handpainted, Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Cup	Molded	1	
Porcelain	Cup	Molded, Decal	1	
Porcelain	Cup	Molded, Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Cup	Molded, Handpainted	1	
Porcelain	Egg Cup			1
Porcelain	Moustache Cup	Motto, Gilded, Handpainted	1	
Porcelain	Mug	Motto, Gilded, Handpainted, Paneled	1	
Porcelain	Oval Dish			1
Porcelain	Oval Platter			1
Porcelain	Plate			1
Porcelain	Plate	Decal	1	
Porcelain	Plate	Handpainted	1	
Porcelain	Plate, 7-1/2"	Green and black banded	3	
Porcelain	Plate, 7-3/4"	Molded, Gilded, Decal	1	

Food Preparation/Consumption – Vessel Decoration, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic (continued)				
Porcelain	Plate, 7-7/8"	Gilded, Molded, Decal, Handpainted	1	
Porcelain	Plate, 9-1/2"	Green and black banded	1	
Porcelain	Plate?	Decal, Handpainted	1	
Porcelain	Saucer			1
Porcelain	Saucer	Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Saucer	Handpainted	2	
Porcelain	Saucer	Molded	2	
Porcelain	Saucer	Molded, Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Saucer, ~4"	Ribbed, Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Saucer, 5-1/2"			1
Porcelain	Saucer, 5-1/2"	Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Saucer, 6"			1
Porcelain	Saucer, 6"	Handpainted	1	
Porcelain	Saucer, 6"	Molded, Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Straight-sided Mug	Gilded	1	
Porcelain	Teapot?	Green and black banded	1	
Opaque Porcelain	Cup			14
Opaque Porcelain	Cup	Blue transfer - Clarence, Molded	1	
Opaque Porcelain	Cup	Flow blue, Molded	1	
Opaque Porcelain	Saucer, 5-1/2"			2
Opaque Porcelain	Saucer, 6"			2
Opaque Porcelain	Small Pitcher			1
Opaque Porcelain	Straight-sided Dish, 5"		1	
WIE	Base			1
WIE	Base	Gilded	1	
WIE	Bowl	Decal	1	
WIE	Bowl	Flow blue	1	
WIE	Bowl	Molded	1	
WIE	Bowl, 5"	Decal, Molded	1	
WIE	Bowl, 5"	Decal, Molded, Gilded	1	
WIE	Bowl, 6-1/2"	Decal, Molded	1	
WIE	Bowl, 7-3/8"	Ribbed	1	
WIE	Creamer?	Brown transfer - Sitka	1	
WIE	Cup			25
WIE	Cup	Brown transfer - Sitka	1	
WIE	Cup	Decal, Gilded	1	
WIE	Cup	Decal, Molded	2	
WIE	Cup	Decal, Molded, Gilded	1	
WIE	Cup	Gray transfer - Vienna, Molded	1	
WIE	Cup	Molded	4	

Food Preparation/Consumption – Vessel Decoration, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic (continued)				
WIE	Cup	Molded, Gilded	1	
WIE	Cup	Paneled	3	
WIE	Cup	Ribbed	3	
WIE	Dish	Molded	1	
WIE	Dish, ~5-1/2"	Decal, Molded	2	
WIE	Dish, 5"	Molded	1	
WIE	Dish, 5-1/2"			1
WIE	Egg Cup			1
WIE	Hollow			2
WIE	Hollow	Black transfer, Molded	1	
WIE	Hollow	Brown transfer - Sitka	1	
WIE	Indefinite			1
WIE	Lid	Molded	1	
WIE	Oval Dish			4
WIE	Oval Dish	Black transfer, Yellow luster	1	
WIE	Oval Dish and Lid			1
WIE	Oval Platter			2
WIE	Pitcher/Creamer	Fluted, Gilded	1	
WIE	Plate			30
WIE	Plate	Blue feather-edge	1	
WIE	Plate	Brown transfer	1	
WIE	Plate	Decal, Handpainted	1	
WIE	Plate	Decal, Molded, Gilded	1	
WIE	Plate	Gilded, Decal, Handpainted	1	
WIE	Plate	Black transfer	1	
WIE	Plate	Molded	4	
WIE	Plate	Mulberry transfer, Molded	1	
WIE	Plate, ~10"	Brown transfer, Molded	1	
WIE	Plate, ~9-1/2"	Molded	1	
WIE	Plate, 10"			1
WIE	Plate, 7"			1
WIE	Plate, 7"	Black transfer	1	
WIE	Plate, 8"			4
WIE	Plate, 8"	Blue transfer, Molded	1	
WIE	Plate, 8"	Molded	1	
WIE	Plate, 8-1/2"			1
WIE	Plate, 8-1/2"	Molded, Gilded	1	
WIE	Plate, 9"			5
WIE	Plate, 9"			1
WIE	Plate, 9-1/2"			6
WIE	Plate, 9-1/2"	Molded	1	

Food Preparation/Consumption – Vessel Decoration, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic (continued)				
WIE	Plate/Saucer	Flow blue	1	
WIE	Plate/Soup Plate	Blue transfer, Paneled	1	
WIE	Plate? Bowl?	Molded, Gilded	1	
WIE	Rectangular/ Square Deep Dish	Ribbed	1	
WIE	Rim	Molded, Gilded	1	
WIE	Saucer			5
WIE	Saucer	Decal, Handpainted, Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer	Gilded	1	
WIE	Saucer	Black transfer - Vienna, Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer	Green transfer, Gilded, Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer	Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer, ~6"			1
WIE	Saucer, 5-1/2"			5
WIE	Saucer, 5-1/2"	Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer, 5-3/4"	Blue transfer, Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer, 6"			5
WIE	Saucer, 6"	Decal, Molded, Gilded	2	
WIE	Saucer, 6"	Molded	1	
WIE	Saucer, 6-1/2"			2
WIE	Small Dish, 5"			3
WIE	Small Pitcher			1
WIE	Small Pitcher	Molded	2	
WIE	Soup Plate			2
WIE	Soup Plate	Paneled	1	
WIE	Soup Plate, 10-1/4"			1
WIE	Soup Plate, 9"	Molded	1	
WIE	Soup Plate, 9-1/2"			7
WIE	Straight-sided Dish, 4-1/2"			1
WIE	Straight-sided Dish, 5"			6
WIE	Straight-sided Dish, 5-1/2"			2
WIE	Straight-sided Saucer, 6"			3
WIE	Tea/Coffeepot	Paneled	1	
WIE	Tea/Coffeepot Lid	Brown transfer	1	
WIE	Teapot	Molded	1	
WIE	Trivet?			1
WIE	Tureen?	Green transfer print	1	

Food Preparation/Consumption – Vessel Decoration, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic (continued)				
Yellowware	Bowl, >9"			1
Earthenware	Teapot	Rebekah	1	
Refined Stoneware	Teapot Lid	Molded, Paste color	1	
Stoneware	Bean Pot			1
Stoneware	Milk Bowl			1
Chinese Stoneware	Medium Bowl	Bamboo	1	
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>			135	170
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Ale Glass	Pressed - Bigler	1	
Colorless Glass	Beer Mug			2
Colorless Glass	Beer Mug?			1
Colorless Glass	Bowl	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Bowl, 4-1/2"	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Bowl/Compote?			1
Colorless Glass	Butter Dish	Pressed - Sunflower	1	
Colorless Glass	Butter Dish Lid?	Etched	1	
Colorless Glass	Candy Dish	Pressed - Maple Leaf	2	
Colorless Glass	Castor			1
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler			3
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler	Fluted	3	
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler?			1
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler?	Fluted	1	
Colorless Glass	Commercial Tumbler?	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Cordial	Pressed - Honeycomb	2	
Colorless Glass	Creamer	Pressed - Whirligig	1	
Colorless Glass	Cruet?	Pressed, Etched	1	
Colorless Glass	Dish, ~4"	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Dish, 4"	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Dish, 5"	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Dish?	Pressed - Hobnail	1	
Colorless Glass	Goblet	Pressed - Cane	1	
Colorless Glass	Goblet	Pressed - Honeycomb	4	
Colorless Glass	Handle			1
Colorless Glass	Hollow	Etched	1	
Colorless Glass	Jelly Jar Tumbler			3
Colorless Glass	Lid? Cup Plate?	Pressed	1	

Food Preparation/Consumption – Vessel Decoration, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Glass (continued)				
Colorless Glass	Mug			2
Colorless Glass	Oval Dish	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Salt Shaker			1
Colorless Glass	Saltcellar			1
Colorless Glass	Small Lid	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Small Mug? Large Shot Glass?	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Spoon/Celery Holder	Pressed	1	
Colorless Glass	Spoonholder	Pressed - Cane	1	
Colorless Glass	Stemware			5
Colorless Glass	Stemware	Paneled	1	
Colorless Glass	Sugar Bowl Lid	Pressed - Venus and Cupid	1	
Colorless Glass	Sugar Dish	Pressed - Whirligig	1	
Colorless Glass	Tray? Cake Plate?			1
Colorless Glass	Tumbler			1
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Paneled	3	
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Pressed	9	
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Pressed flutes	1	
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Short pressed panels	1	
Opaque-white and Purple Glass	Toothpick Holder	Pressed, Glass color	1	
	<i>Glass Subtotal</i>		51	24
TOTAL			186	194

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL DRUGS
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Social Drug	Description	MNI	Percent
Alcohol			
	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	14	
	Ale/Beer Bottle	8	
	Beer Bottle	11	
	Case Gin Bottle	1	
	Champagne Bottle	2	
	Flask	19	
	Lightning Stopper	1	
	Liquor Bottle	1	
	Wine Bottle	4	
	Wine/Champagne Bottle	6	
	<i>Subtotal Alcohol</i>	67	85.8
Opium			
	Burner and Wick	1	
	Chimney	1	
	<i>Subtotal Opium</i>	2	2.6
Tobacco			
	Pipe	7	
	Spittoon	1	
	Tobacco Tin Tag	1	
	<i>Subtotal Tobacco</i>	9	11.5
TOTAL		78	99.0

ANIMALS REPRESENTED IN FAUNAL REMAINS
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Common Name	Scientific Name	NISP	MNI	MW (lbs.)
MAMMALS				
Major Meat Mammals				
cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	661	23	1,823.6
sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	1,088	31	619.4
pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	350	13	624.3
Minor Meat Mammals				
Black-tailed Jack rabbit	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	10	5	15.0
rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus sp.</i>	3	2	4.0
Incidental Mammals				
Norway rat	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	8	2	
Black rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	19	3	
TOTAL MAMMALS		2,139	79	3,086.3
Incidental Reptiles				
Turtle	Emydidae	1	1	
TOTAL REPTILES		1	1	
BIRDS				
Domestic Poultry				
chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	62	15	30.0
turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	3	2	30.0
GAME BIRDS				
wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>	1	1	2.0
Snow goose	<i>Chen caerulescens</i>	1	1	4.0
Bufflehead	<i>Bucephala albeola</i>	1	1	2.0
Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas crecca</i>	1	1	2.0
Rock Dove (Feral pigeon)	<i>Columba livia</i>	1	1	0.5
Greater white-fronted goose	<i>Anser albifrons</i>	1	1	5.0
Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	2	2	4.0
Northern Pintail	<i>Anas acuta</i>	1	1	2.0
small goose, indet.	Anseriformes	3	3	4.0
small duck, indet.	<i>Anas sp.</i>	5	5	10.0
TOTAL BIRDS		82	34	95.5
GRAND TOTAL		2,222	113	3,181.8

MEAT WEIGHT BY PRICE
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
BEEF				
high			24.5	
porterhouse	79.6	4.4		
sirloin	204.5	11.2		
prime rib	162.8	8.9		
moderate			56.6	
crossrib	147.0	8.1		
round	108.8	6.0		
rump	396.1	21.7		
blade	182.9	10.0		
roundbone	29.4	1.6		
chuckrib	168.0	9.2		
low			18.9	
neck	91.2	5.0		
plate	7.6	0.4		
brisket	29.4	1.6		
hindshank	114.2	6.3		
foreshank	102.1	5.6		
Total	1823.6	100.0		59.5
MUTTON				
high			31.9	
porterhouse	51.3	8.3		
sirloin	51.7	8.4		
rump	48.6	7.8		
round	46.0	7.4		
moderate			29.6	
rib	49.8	8.0		
crossrib	22.8	3.7		
blade	73.9	11.9		
roundbone	11.6	1.9		
chuckrib	25.4	4.1		
low			38.5	
neck	53.4	8.6		
plate	1.6	0.3		
brisket	2.4	0.4		
hindshank	144.2	23.3		
foreshank	36.6	5.9		
Total	619.3	100.0	100.0	20.2

Meat Weight by Price 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
PORK				
high			14.1	
porterhouse	2.5	0.4		
sirloin	44.4	7.1		
rib	12.3	2.0		
round	28.6	4.6		
moderate			19.7	
rump	79.5	12.7		
blade	10.7	1.7		
roundbone	24.3	3.9		
chuckrib	8.4	1.3		
low			66.3	
neck	0.1	0.0		
crossrib	7.3	1.2		
brisket	0.0	0.0		
plate	0.0	0.0		
foreshank	16.8	2.7		
forefoot	81.4	13.0		
hindshank	65.4	10.5		
hindfoot	79.3	12.7		
head	156.9	25.1		
jowl	6.4	1.0		
Total	624.3	99.9	85.9	20.4
GRAND TOTAL	3,067.2			100.0

FISH REMAINS
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Common Name	Scientific Name	NISP	MNI	Ave. Wt. (lbs.)	Total Wt. (lbs.)
Herrings and Sardines	Clupeidae	6			
Herring	<i>Clupea harengus</i>	3	2	0.2	0.4
Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus sp.</i>	1			
Rainbow Trout	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	7	1	3.1	3.1
Chinook Salmon	<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	2	1	16.8	16.8
Topsmelt or Jacksmelt	Atherinidae	1	1	0.4	0.4
Native minnow	Cyprinidae	5	1	0.2	0.2
Bullhead	<i>Ictalurus sp.</i>	30	2	0.5	0.7
Brown Bullhead	<i>Ictalurus nebulosus</i>	9	5	0.5	2.5
Rockfish	<i>Sebastes sp.</i>	7	2	0.6	1.1
Sacramento Perch	<i>Archoplites interruptus</i>	17	3	0.6	1.7
Surfperch	Embiotocidae	1	1	0.9	0.9
Mackerel	<i>Scomber sp.</i>	23	1	0.4	0.4
Atlantic Mackerel	<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	1	1	0.7	0.7
Teleost fishes	Teleostei	35			
TOTAL		148	21	24.9	28.9

DATE AND ORIGIN OF MARKED/DATABLE ITEMS
118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Commercial Containers								
311 009	Stoneware	Ale/Beer Bottle	1	Impressed mark: MIDLAND POTTERY (upper arch)/5/MELLING (lower arch)	Midland Pottery	England	-	
323 010	Stoneware	Ale/Beer Bottle	1	Impressed mark: MIDLAND POTTERY (upper arch)/7/MELLING (lower arch)	Midland Pottery	England	-	
324 083	Earthenware	Marmalade Jar	1	. JAMES KEILJLER & [SON/DUNJDEE/[MAR]MA[LADE]].	Keiller, James & Son	London	-	
336 129	White Improved Earthenware	Pot Lid?	1	(multi-colored transfer print) ./ (lion and ?)/ THE PAT../ TRICHOS.. (lower arch, in ribbon?)			-	
Marked Ceramic Items								
310 001	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9"	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper/Wilkinson, A.J. arch)/(standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ A.J. WILKINSON/ ENGLAND		Staffordshire	1885 - 1896 ca	Praetzelis et al. 1983:79-80, mark 234
311 011	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6"	1	Printed mark: ROYAL (upper arch)/(standing Royal Coat of Arms)/.			-	
311 016	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9"	1	Impressed mark: (star) B Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper/Johnson Bros. arch)/(standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ JOHNSON BROS (s underlined)/ ENGLAND		Staffordshire	1883 - 1913	Godden 1991:335-336
311 024	White Improved Earthenware	Hollow	1	Printed mark ROYAL PATENT IRONSTONE (upper arch)/(standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ THOMAS HUGHES/ ENGLAND	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1894	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45
311 108	Opaque Porcelain	Hollow	1	Printed mark: ..ENGLAND]/ S.F&J.. Incised mark: (squiggles)	Smith, Ford & Jones	Staffordshire	1889 ca - 1894	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:335
316 009	White Improved Earthenware	Straight-sided Dish, 5"	1	Printed mark: [IRONSTONE] JE CHINA (upper arch)/(standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ THOMAS HUGHES (lower arch)	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 139
322 011	Japanese Porcelain	Saucer, 5-3/8"	1	Blue handpainted: (Translated Japanese characters = 10 Made in Japan)		Japan	-	Translated by Jeannie Yang, April, 2001
322 040	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: [WARRANTED (upper arch)/ IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (Prince of Wales feathers)/ TRADE MARK (lower arch)]/ JOHN E[DWAI]RDS (lower arch)/ ENGLAND (lower arch)	Edwards, John	Staffordshire	1880 - 1900	Praetzelis et al. 1983:33-34, mark 109

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Ceramic Items (continued)</i>								
322 043	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	Brown printed mark: (crown above globe) (written across globe) [ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/. (written below globe) J. & G. MEAKIN (lower arch)/ [ENGLAND (lower arch)]	Meakin, J. & G.	Staffordshire	1890+ ca - 1917	Kowalsky and Kowalsky
322 044	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer	1	Printed mark: [ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/. (written below globe) J. & G. MEAKIN (lower arch)/ [ENGLAND (lower arch)]	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzellis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
322 045	White Improved Earthenware	Soup Plate	1	Impressed mark: THOMAS HUGHES (upper arch)/ BURSLEM	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzellis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
322 046	White Improved Earthenware	Soup Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Impressed mark: THOMAS HUGHES (upper arch)/ BURSLEM	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzellis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
322 047	Opaque Porcelain	Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Green printed mark: [ROYAL (in ribbon)/ (crown)/ STONE CHINA (in ribbon)]/ [MADDOCK & CO. BURSLEM, ENGLAND/ TRADE MARK]	Maddock & Co.	Staffordshire	1876 - 1903	Godden 1996; personal communication
322 052	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Impressed mark: [MERC]ER (upper arch)/ (globe) WARRANTED (across globe)/ CHINA (lower arch)	Mercer Pottery Co.	Trenton, NJ	-	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:50
322 053	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 8"	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ WOOD & SON/ ENGLAND	Wood & Son	Staffordshire	1865 - 1907 ca	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:379
322 062	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Printed mark: (eagle attacking lion)/ LAUGHLIN (script)/ WHITE GRANITE	Homer Laughlin Pottery	East Liverpool	1877 - 1900 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:132, mark c
322 063	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Impressed mark: (in double circle) [RIC]HARD ALC[OCK] (upper arch)/ (Royal Coat of Arms)/ [BURSLEM (lower arch)/ STAFFORDSHIRE (in rectangle below circle)]	Alcock, Richard	Staffordshire	1870 - 1882	Praetzellis et al. 1983:8-9; Cypress Ceramic Log n.d.
322 065	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Brown printed mark: WATERLOO POTTERIES (upper arch)/ TRADE MARK (upper arch)/ (crown and shield)/ ROYAL PREMIUM/ SEMI-PORCELAIN/ T. & R. BOOTE/ ENGLAND	Boote, T. & R.	Staffordshire	1890 - 1906	Godden 1991:84
322 066	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/.			-	
322 067	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9"	1	Printed mark: [ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [W.H. GRIND]LEY & CO./ [ENGLAND]	Grindley, W.H. & Co.	Staffordshire	1891 - 1917	Praetzellis et al. 1983:40-41, mark 129

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Ceramic Items (continued)</i>								
322 068	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: [IRONSTONE CHINA]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ J. & G. [MEAKIN]/ HA[NLEY]/ ENG[LAND]	Meakin, J. & G.	Staffordshire	1875 - 1917	Praetzelis et al. 1983:56-57, mark 184
322 070	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ J. & G. MEAKIN/ EASTWOOD WORKS/ HANLEY, ENGLAND.	Meakin, J. & G.	Staffordshire	- 1917	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:275-276
322 071	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper/Johnson Bros. arch)/(standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ JOHNSON BROS (s underlined)/ ENGLAND	Johnson Bros.	Staffordshire	1883 - 1913	Godden 1991:335-336
322 072	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper/Wood & Son arch)/(standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ WOOD & SON/ ENGLAND	Wood & Son	Staffordshire	1865 - 1907 ca	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:379
322 073	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: [ROYAL IRONSTONE] CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [WOOD & SON]/ ENGL[AND]	Wood & Son	Staffordshire	1865 - 1907 ca	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:379
322 074	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: ..CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms).			-	
322 078	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 10"	1	Impressed mark: 5			-	
322 079	White Improved Earthenware	Indefinite	1	Printed mark: ..L			-	
322 083	Porcelain	Saucer, 6"	1	Impressed mark: [GREENWOOD] CHINA/ [TRENTON,] N.J.	Greenwood China Co.	Trenton, NJ	1886 - 1910 ca	Lehner 1988:180
322 089	White Improved Earthenware	Cup	1	(Sitka pattern)	Hughes, Thomas (attributed to)	Staffordshire	1860 - 1894	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 144
322 090	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 7"	1	Printed mark: ..NEW.. (in rectangle)/ ENGL[AND].		England	-	
322 091	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer	1	Printed mark: SEMI-PORCELAIN (upper arch)/ (rising phoenix)/ CLEMENTSON BROS (lower arch)/ ENGLAND/ [VIENNA]	Clementson Bros.	Staffordshire	1872 - 1916	Godden 1991:149, 527; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:586
322 096	White Improved Earthenware	Dish, ~5-1/2"	1	Green printed mark: OCCO/ LIMOGES (fimoiges in banner)/ PORCELAIN	Ohio China Company	East Palestine, OH	1886 ca - 1912	Lehner 1988:328
322 097	White Improved Earthenware	Dish, ~5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: (in shield) C.P./ DIXIE (in diagonal band across shield)/ CO.	Crown Pottery Co.?	Evansville, OH	1900 ca - 1910	DeBolt 1994:172, mark 430

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Items (continued)								
322 099	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6"	1	Printed mark: [(in shield) SEMI-VITREOUS/PORCELAIN (lower arch)]/USA/ (below shield) EAST] LIVERPOOL/ POTTERIES CO.	East Liverpool Potteries Co.	East Liverpool, OH	1901 - 1907 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:44-45, figure 33
322 100	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer	1	Green printed mark: JAPAN PATTERN/ J. & G. MEAKIN/ HANLEY/ ENGLAND	Meakin, J. & G.	Staffordshire	1891 ca - 1917	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:275
322 101	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Impressed mark: ..63?..			-	
322 104	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Brown printed mark: P[ARISIAN PORCELAIN]/ (shield)/ HENRY ALCOCK & CO	Alcock, Henry & Co.	Staffordshire	1861 - 1891	Godden 1991:26-27
322 126	White Improved Earthenware	Rectangular/Square Deep Dish	1	Printed mark: (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ JOHN[SON BROS]/ ENGL[AND]	Johnson Bros.	Staffordshire	1883 - 1913	Godden 1991:355
322 129	White Improved Earthenware	Oval Dish	1	Printed mark: (Royal Coat of Arms)/ ..			-	
322 135	White Improved Earthenware	Hollow	1	Brown printed mark: (crown) / (circle containing) JOHN MADDOCK & SONS (upper arch)/ ENGLAND/ ROYAL VITREOUS (lower arch)	Maddock, John & Sons	Staffordshire	1880 - 1896	Praetzelis et al. 1983:50-51, mark 160
322 208	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Impressed mark: 12/ 85?/ IVORY			-	
323 003	Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	1	Blue printed down side of bowl: (Translated 10 Chinese characters = Prosperity, Longevity, Prosperity)		China	-	Translated by Jeannie Yang, April, 2001
323 012	White Improved Earthenware	Soup Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Printed mark: WARRANTED (upper arch)/ IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (Prince of Wales feathers)/ TRADE MARK (lower arch)/ JOHN EDWARDS (lower arch)/ ENGLAND (lower arch)	Edwards, John	Staffordshire	1880 - 1900	Praetzelis et al. 1983:33-34, mark 109
323 013	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6"	1	Impressed mark: illegible Green printed mark: (eagle attacking lion)/ LAUGHLIN (script)	Homer Laughlin Pottery	East Liverpool, OH	1877 - 1900 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:132 a and b
323 017	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ ALFRED MEAKIN [? / ENGLAND?]	Meakin, Alfred	Staffordshire	1875 - 1897 ca	Godden 1991:425-426
323 018	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: [IRONSTONE CHINA]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [J. & G. MEAKIN/ HANLEY]/ [ENGLAND]	Meakin, J. & G.	Staffordshire	1875 - 1917	Praetzelis et al. 1983:56-57, mark 184

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Ceramic Items (continued)</i>								
323 019	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 8-1/2"	1	Printed mark: IRONSTONE.] (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/..	Grindley, W.H. & Co.?	Staffordshire	1883, Jan.17 - 1886, Jan.17	Godden 1991:527; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:608
323 025	White Improved Earthenware	Tureen?	1	Green printed mark: (Jan. 17, 1883 Registry Diamond); 10 Impressed mark: (illegible Registry Diamond)	Grindley, W.H. & Co.	Staffordshire	1900 ca	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:215; Williams 1981:94
323 028	Opaque Porcelain	Cup	1	Blue printed mark: CLARENCE (in ribbon, upper arch)/ TRADE (boat on globe) MARK/ [W.H. GRINDLEY & CO. ENGLAND (in ribbon, lower arch)	French China Co.	Seabring, OH	1898 - 1916 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:49, fig. 39d
323 043	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer	1	Printed mark: ELSMERE (script)	Cartwright Bros.	East Liverpool, OH	1896 - 1896	Gates and Ormerod 1982:30-34, figure 20d
323 188	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: [ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ WOOJD & SON/ ENGLAND	Wood and Son	Staffordshire	1865 ca - 1907	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:379
324 015	White Improved Earthenware	Soup Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Printed mark: WARRANTED (upper arch)/ IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (Prince of Wales feathers)/ TRADE MARK (lower arch)/ JOHN EDWARDS (lower arch)/ ENGLAND (lower arch)	Edwards, John	Staffordshire	1880 - 1900	Praetzelis et al. 1983:33-34, mark 109
324 028	White Improved Earthenware	Hollow	1	(Sitka pattern)	Hughes, Thomas (attributed to)	Staffordshire	1860 - 1894	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 144
324 029	White Improved Earthenware	Bowl, 5"	1	Printed mark: [(in shield) SEMI-VITREOUS/ PORCELAIN (lower arch)/ USA/ (below shield) EAST] LIVERPOOL/ POTTERIES CO.	East Liverpool Potteries Co.	East Liverpool, OH	1901 - 1907 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:44-45, figure 33
324 030	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6"	1	Printed mark: (in shield) SEMI-VITREOUS/ PORCELAIN (lower arch)/ USA/ (below shield) EAST LIVERPOOL/ POTTERIES CO.	East Liverpool Potteries Co.	East Liverpool, OH	1901 - 1907 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:44-45, figure 33
324 031	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 5-3/4"	1	Blue printed mark: (scroll) HIANWELL (upper arch)/ (crown)/ ALFRED MEAKIN LTD. (in banner, lower arch)/ ENGLAND (lower arch)/ ROYAL SEMI-PORCELAIN (lower arch)/ (scroll)/ 2 Impressed mark: 11?	Meakin, Alfred Ltd.	Staffordshire	1897 ca - 1917	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:276-277, cf mark B1677

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Ceramic Items (continued)</i>								
324	032	White Improved Earthenware Plate	1	Printed mark: [ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [JOHNSON BROS (s underlined)]/ [ENGLAND]	Johnson Bros.	Staffordshire	1883 - 1913	Godden 1991:335-336
324	033	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6"	1	Printed mark: (crown)/ (in circle) JOHN MADDOCK & SONS (upper arch)/ ENGLAND/ ROYAL VITREOUS (lower arch)	Maddock, John & Sons	Staffordshire	1880 - 1896	Praetzelis et al. 1983:50-51, mark 160
324	044	White Improved Earthenware Dish, 5"	1	Green printed mark: [(eagle attacking lion superimposed by a double circle)/ HOMER LAUGHLIN (upper arch in circle)/ SEMI-VITREOUS CHINA (lower arch in circle)]/ AN AMERIC[AN BEAUTY (lower arch below	Homer Laughlin China Co.	East Liverpool, OH	1907 ca - 1907 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:133, figure 113b
324	046	Opaque Porcelain Small Pitcher	1	Printed mark: IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ THOMAS [HUGHES] (lower arch)	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1869 - 1894	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 139
326	034	White Improved Earthenware Small Dish, 5"	1	Impressed mark: THOMAS HUGHES (upper arch)/ HUGHES, Thomas BURSLEM	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
326	035	White Improved Earthenware Small Dish, 5"	1	Impressed mark: [E or EDWARD] CLARKE	Clarke, Edward	Staffordshire	1865 - 1887	Praetzelis et al. 1983:20-22, marks 61 or 62
326	038	Opaque Porcelain Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: WARRANTED (upper arch)/ IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (Prince of Wales feathers)/ TRADE MARK (lower arch)/ JOHN EDWARDS (lower arch)/ ENGLAND. (lower arch)	Edwards, John	Staffordshire	1880 - 1890	Praetzelis et al. 1983:33-34, mark 109
326	039	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)..			-	
326	040	Opaque Porcelain Saucer, 6"	2	Printed mark: [IRONSTONE] CHINA (upper arch)/ Meakin, J. & G. (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [J. & G.] MEAKIN/ [H]ANLEY/ [E]NGLAND	Meakin, J. & G.	Staffordshire	1875 - 1917	Praetzelis et al. 1983:56-57, mark 184
326	041	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate, 9-1/2"	4	Impressed mark: THOMAS HUGHES (upper arch)/ HUGHES, Thomas BURSLEM	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
326	044	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6"	1	Printed mark: ROYAL (in ribbon)/ (crown)/ [STONE CHINA (in ribbon)/ MADDOCK & CO./ BURSLEM, ENGLAND/ TRADE MARK]	Maddock & Co.	Staffordshire	1876 - 1903	Godden 1996:personal communication

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Ceramic Items (continued)</i>								
326 045	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	Printed mark: (seated Royal Coat of Arms)/ IRON STONE/ DAVENPORT Impressed mark: (in figure 8) DAVENPORT (upper arch)/ (anchor)/ 10/ IRONSTONE CHINA (lower arch), .76	Davenport	Staffordshire	1850 ca - 1887	Praetzelis et al. 1983:27-31, marks 84 and 90
326 049	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer	1	Printed mark: (eagle attacking lion)/ [LAUGHLIN (script)]	Homer Laughlin Pottery	East Liverpool, OH	1877 - 1890 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:132a and b
326 050	Opaque Porcelain	Straight-sided Dish, 5"	1	Printed mark: IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [THOMAS HUGHES] (lower arch)	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 139
326 051	White Improved Earthenware	Straight-sided Dish, 5"	2	Printed mark: [IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ THOMAS HU[GHE]S (lower arch)	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 139
326 052	White Improved Earthenware	Straight-sided Dish, 5"	3	Impressed mark: MERCER (upper arch)/ (globe) WARRANTED (across globe)/ CHINA (lower arch)	Mercer Pottery Co.	Trenton, NJ	1880s - 1880s	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:50
326 054	White Improved Earthenware	Straight-sided Saucer, 6"	1	Impressed mark: MERCER (up per arch)/ (globe) WARRANTED (across globe)/ CHINA (lower arch)	Mercer Pottery Co.	Trenton, NJ	1880s - 1880s	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:50
326 058	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 8"	1	Impressed mark: MERCER (upper arch)/ (globe) WARRANTED (across globe)/ CHINA (lower arch)	Mercer Pottery Co.	Trenton, NJ	1880s - 1880s	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:50
326 059	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9"	1	Impressed mark: THOMAS HUGHES (upper arch)/ BURSLEM/ 2	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
326 062	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9"	1	Impressed mark: ./. [CHALLINOR	Challinor, E. or E. & C.	Staffordshire	1853 ca - 1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:142-144
326 063	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: [ROBERT] [COCHRAN & CO. GLASGOW (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [IMPERIAL] [IRJONSTO]NE CHINA	Cochran, Robert & Co.	Glasgow	1846 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:24-25, mark 77
326 064	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: [(crown and scepter on cushion)/ TRADE MARK/ ROYAL SEMI-PORCELAIN/ JOHN MADDOCK & SONS/ [STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES] [ENGLAND]	Maddock, John & Sons	Staffordshire	1870s - 1880s	Godden 1996:personal communication; Praetzelis et al. 1983:50-51, mark 162
326 065	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: [IRON]STONE CHINA/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ THOMAS HUGHES (lower arch)	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 139
326 066	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Impressed mark: [(Registry Diamond)/ HA]VRE	Edwards, John	Staffordshire	1866, June 12 - 1869, June 12	Wetherbee 1996:215

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Ceramic Items (continued)</i>								
326 067	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9-1/2"	1	Impressed mark: THO[MAS HUGHES] (upper arch)/ BURSLEM/ 3	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
326 068	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 9"	1	Printed mark: IRO[NSTONE].			-	
326 069	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/..			-	
326 090	White Improved Earthenware	Base	1	Brown printed mark: [TRADE MARK?/ (shield device)/ ROYAL PREMIUM/ T.] & R. B[OOTE/ E]NGLAND	Boote, T. & R.	Staffordshire	1890 - 1906	Praetzelis et al. 1983:12-14, mark 35 or 36
326 094	White Improved Earthenware	Bowl, 7-3/8"	1	Printed mark: (seated Royal Coat of Arms)/ STONE CHINA (upper arch)/ E. & C. CHALLINOR (lower arch)/ ENGLAND	Challinor, E. & C.	Staffordshire	1862 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:18-20, mark 49
326 095	White Improved Earthenware	Oval Dish	1	Printed mark: IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ J. & G. MEAKIN/ HANLEY/ ENGLAND	Meakin, J. & G.	Staffordshire	1875 - 1917	Praetzelis et al. 1983:56-57, mark 184
326 523	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Impressed mark: (in circle) [RIC]HARD AL[COCK] (upper arch)/ (Royal Coat of Arms)/ [BURSLEM (lower arch)/ STAFFORDSHIRE]	Alcock, Richard	Staffordshire	1870 - 1882	Praetzelis et al. 1983:8-9; Cypress Ceramic Marks Log
336 009	Stoneware	Crock	1	Impressed: T.G./MICH. BAR./ 5	T.G.?	Michigan Bar, CA	1860 ca - 1900 ca	Ketchum 1971:88, 161
336 012	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: ROY[AL] (in ribbon)/ (crown)/ STONE [CHINA] (in ribbon)/ MADD[OCK &] CO/ BURSLE[M E]NGLAND/ TR[ADE] MARK	Maddock & Co.	Staffordshire	1876 - 1903	Godden 1996:personal communication
336 014	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6"	1	Brown printed mark: (crown)/ (circle containing) JOHN MADDOCK & SONS (upper arch)/ ENGLAND/[ROYAL VITREOUS (lower arch)]	Maddock, John & Sons	Staffordshire	1880 - 1896	Praetzelis et al. 1983:50-51, mark 160
336 016	White Improved Earthenware	Straight-sided Saucer, 6"	1	Impressed mark: MERC[ER]/ (globe) WARR[ANTE]D (across globe)/ CH[INA]	Mercer Pottery Co.	Trenton, NJ	1880s - 1880s	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:50
336 017	White Improved Earthenware	Straight-sided Dish, 5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: ..[CH]INA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ ..& CO./ ..D		England?	-	
336 020	White Improved Earthenware	Soup Plate	1	Printed mark: [IRON STONE CHINA (upper arch)]/(star and eagle)/ PIONEER POTTERY/ WORKS.	Pioneer Pottery Works	Wellsville, OH	1884 - 1891 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:201a
336 024	White Improved Earthenware	Creamer?	1	(Sitka pattern)	Hughes, Thomas (attributed to)	Staffordshire	1860 - 1894	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 144

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Items (continued)								
336 025	White Improved Earthenware	Cup	1	Printed mark: SEMI-PORCELAIN (upper arch)/(rising phoenix)/ CLEMENTSON BROS (lower arch)/ ENGLAND/ VIENNA/ No 260263	Clementson Bros.	Staffordshire	1872 - 1916	Godden 1991:149, 527; Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:586
337 008	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: [ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [WOOD] & SON/ [ENGLAND]	Wood & Son	Staffordshire	1865 - 1907 ca	Godden 1991:689
337 010	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer	1	Printed mark: (eagle attacking lion)/ LAUGHLIN (in script)	Homer Laughlin Pottery	East Liverpool, OH	1877 - 1900 ca	Gates and Ormerod 1982:132a and b
337 016	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Printed mark: [ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ [WOOD] & SON/ [ENGLAND]	Wood & Son	Staffordshire	1865 - 1907 ca	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:379
337 018	White Improved Earthenware	Bowl, 5"	1	Green printed mark: (crown)/ [JOHNSON BROS]/ [ENGLAND]/ PAT 1900 (lower arch)	Johnson Brothers	Staffordshire	1900 - 1917	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:246, cf. marks B1367 and B1368
337 020	White Improved Earthenware	Straight-sided Saucer, 6"	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ CHARLES MEAKIN/ ENGLAND	upperMeakin, Charles	Staffordshire	1876 - 1889	Praetzelis et al. 1983:54-55, cf. mark 179
337 024	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 5-1/2"	1	Green printed mark: [(crown)]/ [JOHNSON BROS]/ ENGLAND/ PAT 1900 (lower arch)	Johnson Brothers	Staffordshire	1900 - 1917	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:246, cf. marks B1367 and B1368
337 026	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, ~6"	1	Impressed mark: T..			-	
337 054	Opaque Porcelain	Cup	1	Blue printed mark: (very blurry) ..EVL../STAFFORDSHIRE?/ENGLAND		Staffordshire	-	
Marked Glass Items								
337 125	White Improved Earthenware	Plate	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ WOOD & SON/ ENGLAND	upperWood and Son	Staffordshire	1865 ca - 1907	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:379
307 014	Colorless Glass	Creamer	1	(pressed glass - Whirligig pattern)	U.S. Glass Co.	Pittsburgh	1891 -	McCain 1988:216-217, plate 103; Pyne Press 1972:133
307 020	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(green paper label near base) [SHAKE WELL]/ [BE]FORE US[E]			-	
307 022	Colorless Glass	Perfume Bottle	1	/// LUNDBORG (upper arch)/ N.Y. (lower arch)	Lundborg	New York	1878 ca - 18999 (adv)	Fike 1987:171, 244

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
307 035	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	.BUC.; .UVL.			-	
307 036	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MASON'S (upper arch)/(circled keystone)/..			1870 ca - 1890 ca	Toulouse 1969:208
307 037	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	[- ATLAJS - /MASON'S (upper arch) / PATENT / NOV 30TH / 1858]	Hazel Atlas Glass Co. and Atlas Glass Co.	Wheeling, WV and Washington, PA	1896 ca - 1901	Toulouse 1969:25
309 011	Aqua Glass	Worcestershire Bottle and Stopper	1	WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (around shoulder) / LEA & PERRINS (up side) // J29D / S	Duncan, John & Sons; Lea & Perrins	Lea New York	1877 - 1917	Lunn 1981; Zumwalt 1980:269; Toulouse 1971:277
309 012	Aqua Glass	Balsam Bottle	1	KEMP'S BALSAM / FOR / THROAT AND LUNGS / O. F. WOODWARD / LEROY, N.Y.	Woodward, Orator Frank	Leroy, NY	1900 ca - 1900 ca	Wilson and Wilson 1971:50, 123
309 013	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// (crescent moon)			-	
309 014	Colorless Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	434 /// B F (Owens' scar)			1904 ca -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:37-39
309 015	Colorless Glass	Syrup Bottle	1	3 viii (at shoulder) / (graduated markings in ozs. and Standard Glass Co. ccs. down either side) // BLUE RIBBON		Marion, IN	1920 - 1917	Toulouse 1971:87
310 007	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// O. G. / CO.			-	
310 008	Colorless Glass	Condiment Bottle	1	[E.] R. DURKREE & CO. / [SAL] JAD DRESSING / NEW YORK // PAT'D FEB 1 [7 1874] / (Registry mark)	Durkee, E.R. & Co.		1874 -	Zumwalt 1980:128-129
311 034	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	NATIONAL SODA WORKS (upper arch) / (horseshoe) // 32 / B	National Soda Works		1879 -	Lief 1965:14
311 036	Aqua Glass	Castoria Bottle	1	DR. S. PITCHERS // CASTORIA // T22	Centaur Co.	Boston	1882 ca - 1917	Wilson and Wilson 1971:72,132; Fike 1987:177
311 037	Cobalt Glass	Camelline Bottle	1	WAKELEES / CAMELLINE	Wakelee, Henry P.	San Francisco	1877 ca - 1917 (adv)	Wilson and Wilson 1971:94,143
311 038	Colorless Glass	Perfume? Bottle	1	(yellow and blue paper label) .ORGIV .N. / .TOTL. / [COL]GAT[E] . / .RS; // COLGATE & CO PERFUMERS (upper arch) / C & CO (monogram) / NEW YORK (lower arch)	Colgate & Co.	New York	1866 - 1927	http://www.colgate.com 2001; Fike 1987:56
311 039	Olive Glass	Wine Bottle	1	(paper label) .NE. / ..AND.			-	
311 040	Colorless Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1	I.D. HOLDEN (slanted) / STOCKTON (slanted) // (in diamond) W	Holden, I.D.; Whitney Glass Works?	Stockton; Glassboro, NJ	1888 - 1917	Toynon 1977:59; Toulouse 1971:519
311 041	Aqua Glass	Emulsion Bottle	1	/// ANGIERS (upper arch) / PETROLEUM / EMULSION (lower arch)	Angier Chemical Co.	Boston	1889 (adv) - 1917	Fike 1987:152

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
311 042	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MASON'S (upper arch)/CFICO (monogram)/PATENT/ NOV 30/1858/// C209	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1871 - 1882	Toulouse 1969:60-62,513
311 052	Opaque-white Glass	Balm Bottle	1	HAGAN'S/MAGNOLIA/ BALM	Hagan		1885 ca - 1917	Wilson and Wilson 1971:39,117; Fike 1987:20
311 060	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	BALL (script, slanted upwards)/[MASON]	Ball Brothers Co.	Muncie, IN	1900 - 1917	Toulouse 1969:31-32
311 061	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MAJON'S (upper arch)/PATIENT/NOV/ [30TH/ 1858]			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
311 062	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	0				1869 - 1917	Toulouse 1969:403
311 063	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	0	MASON FRUIT JAR CO. (upper arch)/ PHILAD'A, PA. (lower arch)	Mason Fruit Jar Co.	Philadelphia	1885 - 1900	Toulouse 1969:518
311 065	Aqua Glass	Worcestershire Bottle Stopper	0	LEA & PERRINS	Lea & Perrins		1840 - 1917	Lunn 1981; Zumwalt 1980:269
316 029	Opaque-white Glass	Jar and Lid	1	(on lid) MRS. NETTIE HARRISON (upper arch)/ AMERICA'S (upper arch)/ (portrait of a woman)/ BEAUTY DOCTOR (lower arch)/ SAN FRANCISCO (lower arch)	Harrison, Mrs. Nettie	San Francisco	1900 (adv) - 1910 (adv)	Fike 1987:142
322 005	Green Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// F. & S. LTD. (upper arch)/ ST (t-underlined) H 2		St. Helens, England	1900+ -	Toulouse 1971:207
322 029	Olive Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
322 140	Colorless Glass	Butter Dish	1	(pressed glass - Sunflower pattern)	Atterbury & Co.	Pittsburgh	1880s -	McCain 1988:270, plate 130; Lee 1946:423-424, plate 108
322 147	Colorless Glass	Jelly Jar Lid	0	PAT. APPLIED FOR (in semi-circle)	Schies, John?	Anderson, IA	1898 -	Zumwalt 1980:466
322 157	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	121 X			-	
322 158	Colorless Glass	Fig-syrup Bottle	1	[CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO./ SAN FRANCISCO, CAL./ SYRUP OF FIGS// SYRUP OF FIGS]	California Fig Syrup Co.	San Francisco	1883 - tc	Fike 1987:225; Wilson and Wilson 1971:89,140
322 161	Colorless Glass	Flask	1	2375			-	
322 164	Colorless Glass	Syrup Bottle	3	/// BLUE RIBBON	Standard Glass Co.	Marion, IN	1920 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1971:87
322 165	Aqua Glass	Three-in-One Bottle	1	THREE IN ONE// G. (or) C. W. COLE CO/// P G	Cole, G or C W		1894? -	Periodical Publishers Association 1934:82

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118--120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
322 166	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	//E L & CO/36	E L & Co		-	
322 167	Colorless Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1	A..8			-	
322 170	Colorless Glass	Shampoo Bottle	1	PALMOLIVE/SHAMPOO//B.J. JOHNSON/ SOAP CO./MILWAULKEE/WIS. U.S.A.///1 (inside diamond)	Johnson Soap Co., B.J.; Illinois Glass Co.	Milwaukee	1916 - 1917	Toulouse 1971:264; Inventors Website 2003
322 172	Opaque-white Glass	Meat Jar	1	//(in shield) ARMOUR & CO./PACKERS (diagonally)/ CHICAGO	Armour & Co.	Chicago	1867 - 1917	Zumwalt 1980:29-31
322 173	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	///2440			-	
322 174	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	///U.D. CO.	United Drug Co.	Boston	1903	Periodical Publishers Assoc. 1934:86; Devner 1970:21
322 175	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	3			-	
322 177	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	///(crescent)			-	
322 181	Aqua Glass	Shoe-polish Bottle	1	(paper label) ..RUSS..// ..[S]HOES LI.EN CLEAN[/]..HOUR ..EANER			-	
322 188	Colorless Glass	Mustard Bottle	1	///1785			-	
322 191	Colorless Glass	Milk Bottle	1	ONE PINT/ (in circle) ..H AND.. (upper arch)/ ..ADAM..			-	
322 202	Colorless Glass	Jelly Jar	1	///8RS/ PAT. F[E]B. 10. 03			1903, Feb. - 10	
322 214	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	WHIT[IT].			-	
322 217	Aqua Glass	Worcestershire Bottle	1	W[ORC][E][STERSHIRE] SAUCE (around shoulder)/ L[EA] & P[ERRINS] (down side)	Lea & Perrins		1840 - 1917	Lunn 1981; Zumwalt 1980:269
322 220	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	A/ 811			-	
322 221	Aqua Glass	Sarsaparilla Bottle	1	AYERS/[COMPOUND EXT]/SARSAP[ARILLA]/[LO]WELL/[MAS]. U.S.A.///G57	Ayer, James Cook	Lowell, MA	1857	Wilson and Wilson 1971:105; Fike 1987:214
322 223	Aqua Glass	Sarsaparilla Bottle	1	JOY'S/[SARSAP[ARILLA]/[THE]/ EDWIN W. JOY C[O.]/[SAN FRANCISCO]	Joy, Edwin W. Co.	San Francisco	1888	1915 (adv) Fike 1987:218
322 228	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	W.F. & S. (upper arch)/P/ MIL (lower arch)			1900	Toulouse 1971:536-537
322 232	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	///109 (upper arch)/R D & CO (lower arch)	Franzen, William & Son	Milwaukee	-	
322 235	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	///7372			-	
322 236	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	..T (lengthwise)/// ..84..			-	

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
322 241	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	THE[M]ARION JAR (in roughened letters)/ MASON'S (upper arch)/ PATENT/ NOV 30/ 1858]	Marion Fruit Jar and Bottle Co.	Marion, IN	1890 ca - 1904	Toulouse 1969:194
322 242	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	STANDARD (slanted upward)/ MASON (in a banner)	Standard Co-Operative Glass Co.?	Marion, IN	1910 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1969:292
322 243	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	[BA]LL (script, slanted upwards)	Ball Brothers Co.	Muncie, IN	1895 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1969:31-32
322 245	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MA[SON]			1880s - 1900	Toulouse 1969:204-212
322 246	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	[MA]SOJ[N]'S (upper arch)/ [PA]TE[N]T/[NOV/ 30TH/ 1858]			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
322 248	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	[MA]SON'S (upper arch)/ [PA]TENT/ NO[V/ 30TH/ 1858]			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
322 249	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MA[SON]'S (upper arch)/ [PA]TENT/ NO[V/ 30TH/ 1858]			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
322 250	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	[- A]TLA[S-] / MA[S]O[N]'S (upper arch)/ PATENT/ NOV 30TH/ 1858]	Hazel Atlas Glass Co. Atlas Glass Co.	Wheeling, WV and Washington, PA	1896 ca - 1901	Toulouse 1969:25
322 251	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	- ATLAS- / MASON'S (upper arch)/ PATENT/ NOV 30TH/ 1858	Hazel Atlas Glass Co. Atlas Glass Co.	Wheeling, WV and Washington, PA	1900 ca -	Toulouse 1969:25
322 252	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MA[SON]'S (upper arch)/ NOV/ 30TH/[18]58			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
322 253	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	.[1]85[8]8/[PAT NOV 26 76' (in circle)/ 51	Hero Glass Works or Hero Fruit Jar Co.	Philadelphia	1882 ca - 1909	Toulouse 1969:149,201
322 254	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	THE GEM/[H G W (monogram)]/[PAT DEC 17 '61 REIS SEP 1 '68 (outer circle)/ PATD NOV 26 (upper arch)/ 229/ 1867 (lower arch)	Hero Glass Works	Philadelphia	1868 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1969:124
322 259	Aqua Glass	Jar	0	/// (8 point star)			-	
322 266	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar Lid	0	MASON'S IMPROVED (upper arch)/ PATENTED MAY 10, 1870			1870, May - 10	
322 267	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	0				1869 - 1917	Toulouse 1969:403
322 268	Colorless Glass	Canning Jar	1	/// 3			-	
322 270	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B (crosshatched)	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
322 271	Colorless Glass	Sugar Dish	1	(pressed glass - Whinzigig pattern)	U.S. Glass Co.	Pittsburgh	1891 -	McCain 1988:216-217; plate 103; Pyne Press 1972:133
322 283	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	STANDARD (slanted upward)/ MASON (in a banner)	Standard Co-Operative Glass Co.?	Marion, IN	1910 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1969:292
322 297	Aqua Glass	Bottle	1	/// C & CO	Cunningham and Co.	Pittsburgh	1879 - 1907	Toulouse 1971:119
322 308	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	3	(crown finish)			1892 -	
322 309	Amber Glass	Beer Bottle	1	[EL DJORAD]O BREWING CO./ STOCKTON] (crown finish)	El Dorado Brewing Co.	Stockton	1893 - 1917	Bull et al. 1984:36
322 311	Brown Glass	Bottle	1	(Owen's scar)			1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002:2
322 312	Amber Glass	Bottle	1	SC.-/B.-/ LOUISV[LILLE?] (upper arch)/ AN..		Louisville?	-	
322 313	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
322 318	Amber Glass	Bottle	1	..S or S.; .O or O..			-	
322 357	Brown Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// 725/ H	Holt Glass Co?	West Berkeley	1893 - 1906	Toulouse 1971:231
322 358	Aqua Glass	Ink Bottle	1	/// SANFORD (upper arch)/ 507/ MFG CO. (lower arch)	Sanford		-	
323 044	Colorless Glass	Candy Dish	1	(pressed glass - Maple Leaf)	Gillander and Sons	Greensburg, PA	1870s - 1880s	McCain 1988:392-393; Lee 1946:429-430; plates 143-144
323 064	Aqua Glass	Worcestershire Bottle	1	WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (around shoulder)/ LEA & PERRINS (up side)/// J2D/ S	Duncan, John & Sons; Lea & Perrins	Lea New York	1877 - 1917	Lunn 1981; Zumwalt 1980:269; Toulouse 1971:277
323 065	Colorless Glass	Medicine Bottle	1	L.M. GREEN, PROP (p underlined)/// WOODBURY, N.J./// 48	Green, L.M.	Woodbury, NJ	1870 ca - 1897	Fike 1987:164,224; Wilson and Wilson 1971:116
323 066	Aqua Glass	Castoria Bottle	1	DR. S. PITCHERS// CASTORIA/// T5	Centaur Co.	Boston	1882 ca - 1917	Wilson and Wilson 1971:72,132; Fike 1987:177
323 067	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	MADE IN U.S.A./// N			-	
323 068	Colorless Glass	Vanilla Bottle	1	(paper label) (fruit motif)/ VANILLA/ .-[SAN] FRANCISCO		San Francisco	-	
323 069	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	/// 412/ H			-	
323 071	Aqua Glass	Worcestershire Bottle	1	WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE (around shoulder)/ LEA & PERRINS (up side)/// JD/ 5/ S	Duncan, John & Sons; Lea & Perrins	Lea New York	1877 - 1917	Lunn 1981; Zumwalt 1980:269; Toulouse 1971:277
323 075	Colorless Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	W.W. WATSON CO (upper arch)/ WWWCO (monogram) OAKLAND, CAL./// PATENTED	Watson, Warren M.	Oakland	1880 - 1905	Fike 1987:34,82

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
323 076	Colorless Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1	(mortar and pestle)/ E.H. BOSCHER DRUGGIST (around) EHB (monogram)/ STOCKTON// W. T. & Whittall-Tatum & Co. CO./O	Boscher, E.H.; Whittall-Tatum & Co.	Stockton, New Jersey	1873 ca - 1878+ ca	Toynton 1977:59; Toulouse 1971:544; Stockton City Directories 1876-1877; 1878
323 080	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4
323 081	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B (crown finish)	Belding, Charles Soda Works	Marysville, CA	1892 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4; Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
323 084	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MASON'S (upper arch)/ PATENT/ NOV/ 30TH/ 1858			1880s - 1910	Toulouse 1969:204-212
323 085	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MASON'S (upper arch)/ PATENT/ NOV/ 30TH/ 1858			1880s - 1910	Toulouse 1969:204-212
323 086	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	BALL (script, slanted upwards)/ MASON	Ball Brothers Glass Co.	Muncie, IN	1900 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1969:32
323 087	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MASON// 2			1910 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1969:196
323 088	Aqua Glass	Pain-killer Bottle	1	DAVIS (in small recessed panel on upper front)/ VEGETABLE// PAIN KILLER// 28	Davis, Perry	Providence, RI	1854 ca - 1917	Wilson & Wilson 1971:112; Fike 1987:130-131
323 094	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	B[ALL] (script, slanted upwards)	Ball Brothers Co.	Muncie, IN	1895 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1969:31-32
323 096	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	0				1869 - 1917	Toulouse 1969:403
323 109	Amber Glass	Beer Bottle	1	NATIO[NAL BREWING CO./ STOCKTON CA]	National Brewing Co.	Stockton	-	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
323 110	Brown Glass	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	1	(turn mold)			1870s ca - 1920s ca	Jones and Sullivan 1985:30-31
324 057	Colorless Glass	Fig-syrup Bottle	1	[CA]LIFORNIA FIG [SYRUP CO./ SAN] FRANCISCO, CAL./ [SYRUP] OF FIGS// SYRUP OF FIGS	California Fig Syrup Co.	San Francisco	1883 - tc	Fike 1987:225; Wilson and Wilson 1971:89,140
324 066	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	O.G. (in parentheses)/ CO (in parentheses)			-	
324 073	Colorless Glass	Ink Bottle	1	/// SANF[ORD]S (upper arch)	Sanford Ink Co.		-	
324 077	Green Glass	Beer Bottle	1	/// N & CO./ 930	Nuttall & Co.	Lanes, England	1872 - 1913	Toulouse 1971:380
324 085	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892 -	Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
324 087	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
324	106	Aqua Glass	1	CFJ CO (monogram)?	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1869 ca - 1882	Toulouse 1969:60-63; 1971:213
324	110	Aqua Glass	1	MASON'S (upper arch)/CFJ CO (monogram)	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1869 ca - 1882	Toulouse 1969:60-63; 1971:213
324	111	Aqua Glass	0	/// A397			-	
324	114	Opaque-white Glass	0	[MASON FRUIT JAR CO. (upper arch)/PHILADELPHIA, PA. (lower arch)]	Mason Fruit Jar Co.	Philadelphia	1885 - 1900	Toulouse 1969:518
324	115	Colorless Glass	1	[MASON'S (upper arch)]/PAT[ENT].			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
324	117	Colorless Glass	1	/// [CALIFORNIA (upper arch)]/PACKIN[G] CO/SAN [FRANCIS]CO (lower arch)	California Packing Co.	San Francisco	1916 -	Toulouse 1971:112-113
324	124	Amber Glass	1	[JOHN T]JONS./.[BREW]ING	Tons, John		-	
325	003	Opaque-white Glass	0	BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN LINED (in circle)/// 4			1869 - 1917	Toulouse 1969:403
326	104	Colorless Glass	1	(pressed glass - Cupid and Venus)	Richards and Hartley Flint Tarentum, PA Glass Co.	PA	1875 - 1884	McCain 1988:372, plate 181; Lee 1946:359-360, plates 70,72,111
326	109	Colorless Glass	1	(pressed glass - Bigler pattern)	Boston and Sandwich Glass Co.	Sandwich, MA	1850s - 1917	Lee 1946:478, plate 10
326	120	Colorless Glass	1	[SPE]RM/[SEWING] MACHINE/OIL			-	
326	123	Colorless Glass	1	HALF PINT//HALF PINT/// 101 4/ D 227/1 (inside circle superimposed on a diamond)	Owen's Illinois Glass Co.		1929 - 1917	Toulouse 1971:403
326	125	Colorless Glass	1	/// W.T. & CO./O	Whitall-Tatum & Co.		1857 - 1917	Toulouse 1971:544
326	131	Colorless Glass	2	CHESEBROUGH MFG] CO (upper arch)/VASELINE	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.		1880 -	Fike 1987:56
326	137	Colorless Glass	1	(paper label) ..S./..P./..LOUS./ (vertically) ..ALLO./ ..ST./..LOU.. ACTT./ ..NIGHT.. [A]PPLY LIQUID]/RIGHT OVER THE PRE..DL./ ..ON./ A.. 3 O4 R/ .. [TH]ORO[U]G[H] /// (in shield) K	; Knox Glass Bottle Co.	; Knox, PA	1921 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1971:293
326	139	Colorless Glass	1	/// S.M. CO.			-	
326	141	Colorless Glass	1	(in inset panel) HOYT'S/GERMAN/ COLOGNE/ E.W. HOYT & CO./LOWELL/ MASS./// 46	Hoyt, E.W. & Co.	Lowell, MA	1871+ ca - 1917	Fike 1987:64

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
326 143	Colorless Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1	(vertically) WILLIAMS & MOORE/ DRUGGISTS/ STOCKTON, CAL.	Williams & Moore	Stockton	1868 ca - 1880	Wilson and Wilson 1971:119
326 144	Colorless Glass	Lactopeptine Bottle	1	(vertically) LACTOPEPTINE/ NEW YORK/ PHARMACAL/ ASSOCIATION	New York Pharmacal Association	New York	1877 ca - 1887	Fike 1987:170
326 145	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// I.G.CO.	Illinois Glass Co.		1880 - 1900	Toulouse 1971:264
326 148	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	(Owen's scar)			1905 -	Miller and McNichol 2002:2
326 149	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4
326 150	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	/// W.T. & CO./ (6 point star)	Whitall-Tatum Co.		1857 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1971:544
326 157	Colorless Glass	Bottle	1	.../ (illegible upper semi-circle)/ (August 31, 1882 British Registry Mark) (center)/ APRIL 17, 1877 (lower semi-circle)			1882, Aug. 31	Godden 1991:527
326 158	Colorless Glass	Font	1	/// PAT'D JUNE 30TH 1868			1868, June - 30	
326 164	Colorless Glass	Reflector	1	..APR[IL] ..8..			-	
326 171	Aqua Glass	Worcestershire Bottle Stopper	0	LEA & PERRINS	Lea & Perrins		1840 - 1917	Lunn 1981; Zumwalt 1980:269
326 178	Colorless Glass	Gravitating Stopper	0	PAT[ENTED]/ AUG [26 1862]/ OCT [11 1864]/ AP[RIL 15 1873]			1873 -	
326 179	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B (crosshatched)/ GRAVITATING STOPPER (upper arch)/ MADE BY (lower arch)/ JOHN MATTHEWS N.Y. (upper arch)/ PAT/OCT 11/ 1864	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870 - 1900s	Markota and Markota 1993:3-4
326 181	Aqua Glass	Spice Bottle	1	F			-	
326 184	Aqua Glass	Worcestershire Bottle	1	[W]OR[C]ESTERSHIRE SAUCE (around shoulder)/ [L]EA & [P]ERRINS (down side)	Lea & Perrins		1840 - 1917	Lunn 1981; Zumwalt 1980:269
326 185	Aqua Glass	Florida-water Bottle	1	[FLORIDA WATER/ MURRAY] & LANM[AN/ DRUGGISTS/ [NE]W YORK	Murray and Lanman	New York	1870 - 1920	Fike 1987:244
326 189	Aqua Glass	Spice Bottle	1	[D. GH]IRADELLI & C[O]/[SAN FRANCISCO]	Ghiradelli, D. & Co.	San Francisco	1895 - 1909	Zumwalt 1980:167
326 194	Aqua Glass	Jamaica-ginger Bottle	1	[E.] G. LYON[']S] & CO./ ES[S]/ [JAM]AIC[A GINGER/S.F.]	Lyons, E.G. & Co.	San Francisco	1866 - 1895 ca	Fike 1987:129; Wilson and Wilson 1971:56,126
326 218	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar Lid	0	.. CFG CO (monogram fragment)..	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1869 - 1882	Toulouse 1969:513; 1971:213

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Glass Items (continued)								
326 219	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar Lid	0	TRADEMARK MASON'S IMPROVED (upper arch)/CFG CO (monogram)/PATD MAY 23D, 1871	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1871, May - 1882	Toulouse 1969:513; 1971:213
326 227	Amber Glass	Beer Bottle	1	..STOCKTO[N]..///P.C.G.W.	? Pacific Coast Glass Works	Stockton, San Francisco	1902 ca - 1917	Toulouse 1971:416
326 231	Amber Glass	Bottle	1	..RON//			-	
336 067	Colorless Glass	Jelly Jar	1	/// (read through bottom) A. FISCHER (upper arch) & CO./CIN. O. (lower arch)		Fischer, A.	Cincinnati	-
336 072	Aqua Glass	Tonic Bottle	1	DR. D. JAYNE'S// TONIC VERMIFUGE// PHILADELPHIA		Philadelphia	1894 ca	Wilson and Wilson 1971:47-48,122; Fike
336 078	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B (crown finish)	Belding, Charles Soda Works	Marysville, CA	1892	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4; Jones and Sullivan 1985:79
336 080	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4
336 095	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	0	/// 8			-	
336 098	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar Lid	0	TRADEMARK MASON'S IMPROVED (upper arch)/CFG CO (monogram)/PATD MAY 23D, 1871	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1871, May - 1882	Toulouse 1969:513; 1971:213
336 099	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar Lid	0	MASON'S IMPROVED (upper arch)/PATENTED MAY 10, 1870			1870, May - 10	
336 100	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	0	MASON FRUIT JAR CO. (upper arch)/PHILAD'A, Mason Fruit Jar Co. P.A. (lower arch)		Philadelphia	1885	Toulouse 1969:518
336 102	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	B	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1870	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4
336 175	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	1	(crown finish)			1892	
336 176	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	2	B (crown finish)	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1892	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4
336 178	Aqua Glass	Soda-water Bottle	0	B	Belding, Charles? Belding and Huskins? Belding, Lyman?	Stockton or Marysville	1892	Markota and Markota 1994:3-4
336 219	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	0				1869	Toulouse 1969:403

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Glass Items (continued)</i>								
337 028	Colorless Glass	Candy Dish	1	(pressed glass - Maple Leaf)	Gillander and Sons	Greensburg, PA	1870s - 1880s	McCain 1988:392-393; Lee 1946:429-430, plates 143-144
337 037	Colorless Glass	Flask	1	H 69 T			-	
337 045	Colorless Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1	4			-	
337 046	Colorless Glass	Fig-syrup Bottle	1	CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO./SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. CAL./SYRUP OF FIGS//SYRUP OF FIGS///24		San Francisco	1883	Fike 1987:225; Wilson and Wilson 1971:89,140
337 047	Colorless Glass	Hair-grower Bottle	1	7 SUTHERLAND/SISTERS/HAIR (lower arch)/GROWER/ LOCKPORT/N.Y./SUTHERLAND SISTERS// LOCKPORT, N.Y.	Sutherland Sisters	Lockport, NY	1882 ca - 1917	Fike 1987:125
337 048	Aqua Glass	Castoria Bottle	1	DR. S. PITCHER'S//CASTORIA/// A36	Centaur Co.	Boston	1882 ca - 1917	Wilson and Wilson 1971:72,132; Fike 1987:177
337 052	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	BALL (script, slanted upwards)// MASON	Ball Brothers Co.	Muncie, IN	1895 - 1910	Toulouse 1969:31-32
337 060	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	[M]ASON'S (upper arch)// PATENT/ NOV/ 30TH/ 1858			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
337 061	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	[M]ASON'S (upper arch)// PAT]EN]T/ NOV/ 30TH/ 1858]			1880s - 1910 ca	Toulouse 1969:204-212
337 062	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	MASON'S (upper arch)/(unlettered Hero Cross)/ [IMPROVED]///PAT NOV 26 67' (in circle)/ 330	Hero Glass Works	Philadelphia	1882 a - 1884	Toulouse 1969:148
337 063	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	0	// 32			-	
337 064	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	0				1869 - 1917	Toulouse 1969:403
337 134	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid Liner	1				1869 -	
337 137	Amber Glass	Beer Bottle	1	[EL DORADO B]REWING CO. (upper arch)/ [EDBCO (monogram)/ STOCK]TON, CAL.	El Dorado Brewing Co.	Stockton	1893 - 1917	Bull et al. 1984:36
337 138	Colorless Glass	Canning Jar	1	// SAFETY VALVE (upper arch)/ (triangle with superimposed HG)/ 8/ PATD (superscript and underlined d) MAY 21 1895 (lower arch)	Hamilton Plant, Diamond Glass Co.	Hamilton, Ontario	1895 - 1896	Toulouse 1971:243
369 013	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar Lid	1	TRADE MARK MASON'S IMPROVED (upper arch)/(CF]Co monogram)/ PATD MAY 23D 1871 (lower arch)	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New Brunswick, NJ	1871 - 1882	Toulouse 1969:60; 1971:123-124

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 118--120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items</i>								
306 009	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	2	UMC CO (upper arch)/NO 12/ NITRO (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	1899 ca - 1912	Herskovitz 1978:51; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
306 010	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	WINCHESTER (upper arch)/ NO 12/ BLUE RIVAL (lower arch)	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.		1870s? -	Herskovitz 1978:51; Hogg 1982:157
307 045	Ferrous	Crown Cap	0				1892 -	
307 064	Porcelain	Doll	1	5			-	
307 066	Porcelain	Wiring Connector/Insulator	1	..BRYANT/ 3 AMP..	Bryant Electric Co.	Bridgeport, CT	-	Tod 1977:105
307 069	Clay	Brick	1	..E../ COIL..			-	
307 077	Copper-alloy	12 gauge Shotgun Shell	1	UMC CO (upper arch)/NO 12/ NITRO (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	1899 ca - 1912	Herskovitz 1978:51; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
307 079	Copper-alloy	Rivet?	1	///SA.. (upper arch)/ SEP 5 99/ BRASS			1899 -	
307 082	Copper-alloy	Carriage Rivet	1	WATERHOUSE & LESTER CO.	Waterhouse and Lester Co.	San Francisco and Sacramento	1851 ca - 1892 (adv)	Old Woodworking Machines website 2003; San Francisco Fire Museum website 2003
309 037	Lead	Seal?	1	V.F. & Co. (stan)// 593			-	Yeoman 1977:108
309 042	Silver	Dime	1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (upper arch)/ (Liberty head)/ 189[s?]//// ONE/ CENT	United States Mint		1892 - 1899	
309 049	Ferrous	Crown Cap	0				1892 -	
309 065	Ferrous	Crown Cap	0				1892 -	
311 083	Ferrous	Crown Cap	0	(crown cap)			1892 -	
311 088	Ball Clay	Pipe	1	P. ROONEY// DUBLIN	Rooney, P.	Dublin	- 1891	
311 091	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	UMC CO (upper arch)/ NO 12/ SMOKELESS (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	- 1912	Hogg 1982:151; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
311 095	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Peg Lamp Font	1	[P]ATD AUG 31 1875/ PAT'D A..			1875, Aug - 31	
316 053	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	3	UMC CO (upper arch)/ NO 12/ SMOKELESS (lower arch); UMC CO (upper arch)/ NO 12/ NITROCo. (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	1899 ca - 1912	Herskovitz 1978:51; Hogg 1982:151; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
316 062	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	R (or) PA..ER ..RO/ 12 A?/ W.T..O..R..ENCE..			-	

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items (continued)</i>								
316 065	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	WINCHESTER (upper arch)/NO 12/BLUE RIVAL (lower arch)	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.		1870s?	Herskovitz 1978:51; Hogg 1982:157
316 071	Ferrous	Crown Cap	0	(crown cap)			1892	
316 076	Copper-alloy	Button	1	///[D]EPOSE			-	
322 284	Cast-iron	Drain? Grate	2	L & M; U. No. 6			-	
322 296	Ferrous	Crown Cap	0				1892	
322 323	White Improved Earthenware	Tile	2	/// [A E CO] LTD; /// A E [CO] LTD	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
322 324	Common-pottery	Tile	1	/// A [E T CO] LTD.	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
322 337	Porcelain	Doll	1	D 46/0			-	
322 343	Porcelain	Cleat	1	BRUNT	Brunt Porcelain Co.	East Liverpool or Worthington, OH	1891 - 1917	Tod 1977:73-75
322 351	Porcelain and Metal	Spark Plug	1	RAJAH			-	
322 377	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	PAT'D (upper arch)/K. HUTTER/ FEB 7 1893 (lower arch)	Hutter, K.		1893, Feb - 7	
322 381	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	3	UMC CO (upper arch)/NO 12/ NITRO (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	1899 ca - 1912	Herskovitz 1978:51; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
323 123	Ferrous	Crown Cap	0				1892	
323 133	White Improved Earthenware	Tile	1	/// [A E T] CO	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
323 134	Common-pottery	Tile	1	/// [A E TILE] CO LTD.	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
323 136	Porcelain	Doll	1	4297.1/ A			-	
324 128	White Improved Earthenware	Tile	1	/// A. E. TILE CO.	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
324 129	White Improved Earthenware	Tile	1	/// A E T CO L M	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
324 130	Common-pottery	Tile	1	/// A [E TILE CO]	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items (continued)</i>								
324 132	Common-pottery	Tile	1	/// ..MITED			-	
324 134	Common-pottery	Tile	1	/// A			-	
324 136	Porcelain	Doll	1	2/..			-	
324 141	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	4	UMC CO (upper arch)/ NO 12/ NITRO (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	1899 ca - 1912	Herskovitz 1978:51; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
324 145	Silver-plated Copper-alloy	Dinner Fork	1	[SILVER] PLATE			-	
324 186	Ferrous	Lid	1	(external friction lid)			1880 ca -	Rock 1987:73
326 027	White Improved Earthenware	Oval Platter	1	Printed mark: (crown and scepter on cushion)/ TRADE MARK/ ROYAL SEMI-PORCELAIN/ JOHN MADDOCK & CONS/ ENGLAND	Maddock, John and Sons	Staffordshire	1880 - 1896	Praetzelis et al. 1983:50-51, mark 161; Godden 1991:406
326 177	Colorless Glass and Copper-alloy	Light Bulb	1	WESTINGHOUSE/ MAZDA	Westinghouse	Pittsburgh	1910 ca -	Pictorial History of the Edison Lamp 2001
326 245	Common-pottery	Tile	1	/// ..E			-	
326 257	Porcelain	Insulator	1	(green printed mark) U.P.W./ (eagle head)	Union Porcelain Works	Brooklyn, NY	1900 ca -	Lehner 1988:479; Tod 1977:99
326 262	Ball Clay	Pipe	1	MCDOUGALL/[GLASGOW]	McDougall, Duncan & Co	Glasgow	1847 - 1891	Bradley 2000:117
326 263	Ball Clay	Pipe	2	DAVIDSON/[GLASGOW]	Davidson, T & Co	Glasgow	1861 - 1891	Bradley 2000:117
326 264	Ball Clay	Pipe	1	L. FIOLET/ A SOMER	Fiolet, L	St. Omer, France	1746 - 1891	Bradley 2000:118
326 280	Copper-alloy	Purse Frame	1	..12./ ..OLD../ ..8 ..			-	
326 300	Copper-alloy	Burner	1	(on thumbwheel) PAT MAR..			-	
326 303	Copper-alloy	Hose Support Buckle	1	U.S. PATS/ 89 & 90			1890 -	
326 304	Tin-plated Copper-alloy	Suspender Buckle	1	ARMSTONG (in gothic script)/ BRACE (in gothic script)/ PAT NOV 29 70 & / ..1877			1877 -	
326 305	Tin-plated Copper-alloy	Indefinite	1	PAT'D JAN 26 75// PAT AP'D FOR			1875, Jan - 26	
326 328	Marble	Masonic Keystone Charm	1	(in circle) K S H T W S S T			-	
326 332	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	0	P. GREENWALD (upper arch)/ WUNDER/ BEER/ STOCKTON, CAL. (lower arch)// PATD/ K. HUTTER/ FEB. 2, 1893	Greenwald, P.; Hutter, K.	Stockton	1893 -	

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 118–120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items (continued)</i>								
326 349	Copper-alloy	Button	1	(cut out button)			1800s late - 1917	Hughes and Lester 1981:285, #17
326 355	Copper-alloy	U.S. Navy Uniform Button	1	(U.S. Navy button)			1830 - 1852	Hughes and Lester 1981:718
326 361	Porcelain	Lightning Stopper	1	WUNDER BOTTLING WORKS (upper arch) / OAKLAND CAL (lower arch) / (in shield) WUNDER/ BREWING CO/ W/ SAN FRANCISCO/ TRADE MARK	Wunder Bottling Works	Oakland, San Francisco	-	
326 373	Hard-rubber	Comb	1	I.R. COMB CO. GOODYEAR 1851	India Rubber Comb Co.		1856 - 1898	Woshner 1999:281
326 390	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	2	UMC CO (upper arch) / NO 12/ SMOKELESS (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeville, CT	- 1912	Hogg 1982:151; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
326 391	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	UMC CO (upper arch) / NO 12/ NITRO (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeville, CT	1899 ca - 1912	Herskovitz 1978:51; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
326 392	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	UMC CO (upper arch) / NO 12/ BLUE RIVAL (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeville, CT	- 1912	Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
326 393	Silver-plate	Spoon	1	[SILVER] P[LA]T[E].			-	
326 400	Copper-alloy	.22 Shell Casing	1	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.		-	
326 450	Rubber	Men's Shoe/Boot Large	1	(rubber heel)			1895 -	Wilcox 1948:138
326 458	Cast-iron	Knotted Stitch Sewing Machine	1		Grover and Baker (attributed to)		-	Barlow 1992:21, Figure 3
326 493	Ferrous	Can	1	(vent hole)			1900 ca -	Rock 1987:5
326 522	Slate	Pencil	1	GUTTKNECHT			-	
336 121	Ferrous	Can	1	(crimped end seam)			1897 -	Rock 1987:5
336 141	Copper-alloy	Tube/Cylinder	1	(crimped side seam)			1904 ca -	Rock 1987:5
336 147	Copper-alloy	.22 Shell Casing	1	US	United States Cartridge Co.	Lowell, MA	1869 - 1917	Hogg 1982:151
336 148	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	UMC CO (upper arch) / NO 12/ WALSRODE (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	1867 ca - 1912	Hogg 1982:151; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83
336 149	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	9	UMC CO (upper arch) / NO 12/ NITRO (lower arch)	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	1889 ca - 1912	Herskovitz 1978:51; Rosenberg and Kvietok 1982:83

Date and Origin of Marked/Dateable Items, 118-120 Miner Avenue AU-B (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Other Items (continued)</i>								
336 152	Copper-alloy	Burner	1	(on thumbscrew) PAT FEB 13 75 (upper arch)/ ..	Hughes, Seymour (inventor)		1875 -	
336 157	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	WINCHESTER (upper arch)/NO 12/ BLUE RIVAL (lower arch)	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.		1870s? -	Herskovitz 1978:51; Hogg 1982:157
336 184	Common-pottery	Tile	1	/// A. E. TI[LE CO.]	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
337 073	Common-pottery	Tile	2	/// A. E. TILE [CO.]; /// A. E. T[ILE CO.]	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
337 075	White Improved Earthenware	Tile	1	/// [A. E.] TILE CO.	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22
337 096	Copper-alloy	Button	1	/// [D]EPOS[E]			-	
337 107	Ferrous	Can	1	(sanitary seams, crimped end)			1904 ca -	Rock 1987:5
337 114	Ferrous	Lid	2	(external friction lid)			1880 ca -	Rock 1987:73
337 139	White Improved Earthenware	Tile	1	/// A. E. TILE CO.	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	Zanesville, OH	1905 - 1917	Lehner 1988:21-22

PARCEL OVERVIEW

Eastern Half of Lot 5

122 Miner Avenue

The eastern half of Lot 5 was developed substantially later than the surrounding lots on Miner Avenue. Koch's (1870) bird's-eye view and a ca. 1870 photograph of the Miner Street lots (Figures 12 and 13) show the lot was vacant into the 1870s. The photograph, dated to between the late 1860s and 1876, does show a low mound on the vacant lot near the rear lot line. This may represent some degree of refuse dumping by the Tretheways on their own adjoining vacant lot. However, it is not known whether this mound is part of the identified archaeological resources of 122 Miner Avenue.

Lot 5 had been owned since ca. 1867 by E.A. Tretheway. The Parcel Overview for the western half of Lot 5, 118-120 Miner Avenue, contains information on the Tretheway family. The Tretheways do not appear to have developed the eastern half of Lot 5 in any way. In 1876 they subdivided Lot 5 and sold the eastern half to Walter Yelland, a probable relative who retained ownership until at least 1920. Yelland developed the eastern half of the lot in 1876, when improvements totaling \$450 were assessed. When Walter Yelland purchased the western half of Lot 5 in ca. 1884, it was recorded on the City plat maps that he now owned two houses on Lot 5.

The 1883/94 Sanborn map shows a one-story frame cottage at 122 Miner Avenue. The front half of the cottage was paste-corrected along with several of its neighbors (Figure 14). The rear of the house however, was not corrected, indicating that it had been constructed by at least 1883. The 1883/94 and 1895 Sanborn maps provide details of the layout of the structure and its outbuildings (Figures 14 and 15). Unlike its neighbors, the cottage was not built close to the Miner Avenue frontage, but about half way back between the street and Miner Channel, and immediately against the eastern lot line. Its footprint remained identical from 1883 until 1895, with the exception of a very small addition to its rear western wall. The backyard of 122 Miner Avenue had a small outbuilding located in the southwestern corner of the lot, probably built ca. 1895, as it does not appear on the 1883/94 Sanborn map.

The earliest identified residents of 122 Miner Avenue were the Selkirk family, who were recorded in city directories as renting the cottage since at least 1895/96. The 1900 U.S. Census lists Alex B. Selkirk, aged 50, as a painter born in California. He, his wife Helen, their seven sons and daughters (five or whom were over 18 years of age), and a grandchild lived in the 122 Miner Avenue cottage. Alexander died ca. 1905, but the family remained at 122 Miner Avenue until at least 1916. No other residents of 122 Miner were identified, and the cottage was demolished in 1916 or 1917 and the lot redeveloped. The lot, still under the ownership of Walter Yelland, became the site of a one-story commercial building constructed across the entire Lot 5. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was occupied by a variety of auto-services buildings until at least 1948.

A deposit of sheet refuse was found to the immediate north of the rear lot line of 122 Miner Street. The deposit was excavated and taken to the lab for processing. Additional historical research failed to identify a specific association for the deposit, although it was likely associated with Walter Yelland's tenants during the 1880s.

DOCUMENTARY RESEARCH TABLE
122–124 Miner Avenue, Stockton
[38? E. Miner, 204 E. Miner, 126 E. Miner]

ABSTRACT

Building

1870	No structure indicated on eastern half of Lot 5
1883/94	One-story frame dwelling with front porch, set back from Miner Ave. frontage. Listed as 204 E. Miner Ave.
1895	Dwelling has been modified, with small extension added onto its rear western wall. One-story structure in southwestern corner of lot. Listed as 122–124 E. Miner Ave.
1917	One-story commercial building across entire lot. Listed as 126 E. Miner Ave.
1917–1948+	One-story commercial building across entire lot. Listed as 122 E. Miner Ave.

Residence/Occupation/Use:

1895/96–1917	Selkirk Family
1917–1948+	First used as ignition works and auto storage, then as auto and tire services business

Ownership:

c. 1866–1871 + (<1876)	Edward Tretheway
+1876–1920 (>1871)	Walter Yelland

DOCUMENTARY TIME LINE

1866	Illustrated History – Edward Tretheway purchased lot and built home in Stockton, California (Lewis Publish. Co. 1890:316-317)
1867	City Plat – G. W. Tretheway, \$300
1869	City Plat – Edwd Tretheway, Lot 5, \$250, \$400
1870	Koch Bird’s-eye View – No structure indicated
ca. 1870	Photo – No structure indicated, possible refuse pile towards southwest corner of western half of Lot 5
1870	U.S. Census – Not located
1871	City Plat – Edwd Tretheway, Lot 5, \$250, \$450
1876	City Plat – Lot 5 divided into equal halves: western half – Edwd Tretheway, \$250, \$450; eastern half – Walter Yelland, \$250, \$450
1879/80	City Plat – Lot 5, eastern half – Walter Yelland, \$250, \$450
1880	City Plat – Lot 5, eastern half – Walter Yelland, \$250, \$450, -100
1880	Census – Not located

Documentary Time Line, 122–124 E. Miner Avenue (*continued*)

1880/81	City Plat – Lot 5, eastern half – Walter Yelland, \$250, \$450
1881	Country Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, eastern half \$250, \$350
1882/83	Country Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, eastern half \$250, \$500
1884	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$500, \$850, 2 houses
1886	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$700, \$850, 2 houses
1887	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$800, \$800, 2 houses
1888	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1100, \$800, 2 houses
1889	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1100, \$800, 2 houses
1890	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1100, \$700, 2 houses
1891	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1100, \$700
1892	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1500, \$700
1893	City Directory – <i>Off Site</i> – Alexander Selkirk, painter; William, butcher McCormick Bros.; both r. 607 American
1893–1894	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1500, \$700
1883/94	Sanborn Map – One-story frame dwelling with front porch built back from the Miner Ave. frontage, along eastern lot line (located further back from Miner St. frontage than neighboring houses). Structure appears original to 1883 Sanborn (front half of lot paste-corrected with several other houses). Listed as 204 Miner (paste-corrected). Rear portion of house and backyard not corrected; no visible ghost lines of previous structure underneath main structure). No outbuildings
1895	Sanborn Map – Dwelling has been altered, with small extension added onto rear western wall of building. One-story structure in southwestern corner of lot adjoining yard structures of 118–120 E. Miner Ave. Listed as 122-124 E. Miner Ave.
1895	Mitchell's City of Stockton Bird's-eye – Front-gabled cottage with rear side-gabled extension and rear porch. Shed structure along rear lot line
1895	Dakin Publishing Co.'s City of Stockton Bird's-eye – One-story cottage
1895	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1350, \$650
1895/96	City Directory – Selkirk Family: Alexander B., painter Cal Nav & Impt Co.; Chas, clerk Irvin & Kuhn; Miss Hattie; William R., butcher; Mrs. McCormick, all r. 124 E. Miner
1896–1903	City Plat – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1350, \$650
1896/97	City Directory – Selkirk Family: A. B., painter, r. 124 E. Miner; <i>Off Site</i> – E.A., bricklayer; Wm, butcher Center St. Market; both r. 311 S. Hunter
1898	City Directory – Selkirk Family: Alexander, painter, r. 124 E. Miner; <i>Off Site</i> – E.A., bricklayer; William, butcher; both r. Grant bet. South & First, Homestead
1900	U.S. Census (ED 110, Sh 9A) – 124 E. Miner. Selkirk Family: Head: Alex B., 50, married 28 years, CA, parents MO, painter, literate, rents house; Wife: Helen, 48, 8 of 9 children living, CT, parents Ireland, literate; Daughters: Hattie, 25; Nellie, 23; Georgie, 2; all born CA, all literate; Sons: Ed, 27, brick mason; Charlie, 21, tanner; Frank, 19, news agent; Joe, 8, at school; all born CA, all literate; Granddaughter: Muriel Wollam, 2, CA, parents CA

Documentary Time Line, 122–124 E. Miner Avenue (*continued*)

- 1900–01 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Alex, painter; Chas, emp. Pac. Tannery; both r. 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – E.A., bricklayer; Wm, butcher McCormick Bros; both r. 803 E. South
- 1901 **City Plat** – Lot 5, Walter Yelland, \$1350, \$650
- 1902 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Alex, painter; Chas A., laborer; Edw, brickmaker; Frank, driver Yolland & Co.; all r. 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – Wm, butcher M. McCormick Co., r. 813 E. South
- 1904 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Alexander B., painter; Chas, emp. H Mftg Co; Edward, brickmason; Frank, emp S Fuel & Ice Co; all r. 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – Wm, butcher M McCormick Co., r. Clay cor. Calif.
- 1904–1911 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$1350, \$500
- 1906 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas, emp. Wagner Leather Co; Mrs. Ellen; Frank, bottler Peter Greenwald; all r. 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – Wm, butcher M McCormick Co., r. 1854 S. Center
- 1907 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas, currier. Wagner Leather Co; Ellen (wid Alexander); all r. 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – Frank, bottler Peter Greenwald, rms 127 Della
- 1908 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas, currier. Wagner Leather Co; Ellen (wid Alexander); Frank, bottler W.E. Williams & Co; Joseph; all r. (or b.) 124 E. Miner; Edward H., died Sept 8 '07, age 34
- 1909/10 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Ellen (wid Alexander); Frank, bottler W.E. Williams & Co; Joseph, driver; all r. (or b.) 124 E. Miner
- 1910 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas A., currier. Wagner Leather Co; Ellen (wid Alexander); Frank J., hoseman Eng Co No 2; Joseph, driver; all h. (or b.) 124 E. Miner
- 1910 **U.S. Census (ED 133, Sh 3A)** – 124 E. Miner. Selkirk Family: **Head:** Helen, widowed, 57, 7 of 9 children living, CT, parents Ireland, own income, literate, house; **Sons:** Charles, 29, finisher-tanner; Frank, 29 married 3 years, brewer-brewery; Joseph, 14, driver-butcher shop; George 11? all born CA, all literate; **Daughter-in-Law:** Nellie, 22, married 3 years, CA, parents US, literate
- 1911 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas A., currier, Wagner Leather Co; Ellen (wid Alexander); Jos; all h. (or b.) 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – Frank J., Hoseman Eng Co No 2, h. 134 E. Miner
- 1912 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas A., currier. Wagner Leather Co; Ellen (wid Alexander); Jos, appr Calif. Motor Works; all h. (or b.) 124 E. Miner
- 1912 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2000, \$500
- 1913 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas A., currier. Wagner Leather Co; Ellen (wid Alexander); Jos M., boatman; all h. (or b.) 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – Frank, laborer, h. 427 El Dorado
- 1913–1915 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2500, \$500
- 1914 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas A., currier. Wagner Leather Co; Ellen (wid Alexander); Jos M., eng Island Trans Co; Geo, clk S Magnolia; all h. (or b.) 124 E. Miner; *Off Site* – Frank, laborer, h. 427 El Dorado
- 1915 **City Directory** – Selkirk Family: Chas A., foreman WLC; Ellen (wid Alexander); Geo, clk; all h. (or b.) 124 E. Miner
- 1916 **City Directory** – *Off Site* – Selkirk Family: Chas A., foreman WLC; Ellen (wid Alexander); Geo, driver; all h. (or b.) 134 [possible misprint] E. Miner
- 1916 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2500 (Rectangle with 1917 written in it)

Documentary Time Line, 122–124 E. Miner Avenue (continued)

- 1917 **Sanborn Map** – One-story ignition and auto storage building with skylights. Structure extends across entire lot. Listed as 126 E. Miner Ave.
- 1917 **City Directory** – *Off Site – Selkirk Family: Chas A., foreman WLC; Ellen (wid Alexander); Jos M., eng; all h. (or b.) 134 [possible misprint] E. Miner*
- 1917 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2500, \$2500
- 1918 **City Directory** – *Off Site – Selkirk Family: Chas A., foreman WLC; Mrs. Ellen; Jos M., capt ITCO; Georgia, driver; all h. (or b.) 424 N. Center*
- 1918–1919 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$10000, \$2500
- 1920 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$10000, \$3500
- 1917 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$2500, \$2500
- 1918–1919 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$10000, \$2500
- 1920 **City Plat** – Walter Yelland, Lot 5, \$10000, \$3500
- 1917/48 **Sanborn Map** – One-story auto-services business with skylights. Structure extends across entire lot. Listed as 122 E. Miner Ave.

122 MINER AVENUE ANALYTICAL UNIT SUMMARY

Backhoe clearing of the rear of the eastern half of Lot 5 (1895 Sanborn map address of 122 Miner Avenue) revealed a deposit of fill layers and sheet refuse to the immediate north of the ca. 1917 brick wall (Context 304) and concrete foundation footing (Context 303) that ran along the rear boundary line of Lot 5 (see Site Plan for Lot 5). An archaeological trench (Trench 11), measuring 6.4 ft. (north-south) by 11.4 ft. (east-west), was excavated by hand into this deposit. Trench 11 was excavated to a depth of 10 ft. below the upper lip of the unformed section of the concrete foundation (Context 303).

The upper 6 ft. of Trench 11 contained Contexts 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, and 399. Context 393 was a wedge of sand that was thickest in the eastern area of the trench, where it was about 5 ft. deep. This appears to have been a package of fill imported onto the lot to level a depression or downward slope in the eastern area of the yard. This context was largely sterile. Below Context 393 were a series of layers that were probably associated with flood and backyard disposal events. Contexts 394, 396, and 398 were layers that consisted of striations of sand and silt. These layers, between 2-1/2 in. to 8 in. in depth, were probably formed by floods or heavy rains. Contexts 395 and 397 were thin (<2 in. thick) layers of dark-brown loamy sand that may have been created by the disposal of organic waste. Context 399 below these layers, however, consisted of brown-gray silt and sand, with pockets of charcoal and ash.

Below Context 399 was the first major artifact-bearing layer within Trench 11. Context 405 was an artifact-rich layer composed of brown clay silt and reddish brown clay, with inclusions of charcoal and shell. Located in Context 405 was a section of vertical wooden planking (Context 406) that was located approximately 2 ft. north of the rear lot line across the entire east-west width of Trench 11. The trench was stepped down below Context 405, revealing Contexts 410, 370, 413, and 414. Context 410 was similar in color and composition to Context 405, but with a larger component of clay. Context 370 consisted of red-brown silty clay that was largely sterile. It is possible that this layer represents a flood episode or fill deliberately brought onto the site, perhaps to level or raise the area. Context 413 was another artifact-rich layer consisting of dark-gray silty clay with charcoal inclusions. It rested on Context 414, a light yellowish brown silty clay that appeared to be the natural bank of Miner Channel. Context 405 capped, and was visible on both sides of, the Context 406 wooden planking. It is unknown whether the layers below Context 405 also continued on the south side of Context 406. The lack of a builder's trench cut and fill within these layers suggests that Contexts 405, 410, 370, and 413 formed against the north face of Context 406. Only the artifacts from Context 405 and below were retained for further processing. Contexts 405, 410, 370, and 413 were grouped as the 122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit, in part because multiple crossmends were found between the layers.

The TPQ for the 122 Miner Avenue analytical unit is 1884, based on a white improved earthenware plate from the Pioneer Pottery Works, Wellsville, Ohio, that was found in Context 405. The mean ceramic date is 1876.2, based on 16 marked examples. The estimated date of deposition is ca. 1884. City plat maps suggest that Walter Yelland probably built a house on the eastern half of Lot 5 when he purchased it ca. 1876, but no occupants have

been identified for the lot until the Selkirk family in 1895/96. Accordingly, no historical association could be made for the 122 Miner Avenue analytical unit, although it is likely to have been the Yelland's tenants in the 122 Miner Avenue dwelling.

Artifacts within the 122 Miner Avenue analytical unit comprised a small collection, with 252 elements giving a total of 122 individual items (excluding Structural, Undefined Use, and Floral/Faunal groups). Marked ceramic items were white improved earthenware tableware items. With one exception, they were entirely manufactured by such Staffordshire firms as Edward Clarke, G.W. Turner & Sons, Thomas Hughes, T. & T. Boote, Charles Meakin, and Davenport. The only non-Staffordshire-manufactured item was a Pioneer Pottery Works white improved earthenware plate that provided the analytical unit's TPQ. The majority of the assemblage was related to food preparation and consumption (36.1%). White improved earthenware (51.3%) was the most common fabric found among these items, followed by opaque porcelain (28.2%) and porcelain (10.3%). Examples of Chinese wares were a porcelain medium bowl decorated with the Bamboo pattern and a Chinese brown-glazed stoneware vessel.

One piece of a Rebekah-at-the-Well teapot was recovered. These teapots were common fixtures in the kitchens and family dining tables of the mid- to late-nineteenth century. They were not seen as "fancy" items fit for formal tea service but were associated with the comfortable ease and familiarity of family tea drinking. Perhaps the most remarkable items of the tableware assemblage were five pieces of the brown transfer-print "Phileau" pattern, manufactured by G.W. Turner & Sons between ca. 1873 and 1891. Perhaps these pieces were thrown out after the household upgraded to a more modern set. This is the only indication of the disposal of matched tableware sets.

The remains of food and food-storage vessels were minimal, comprising two canning jars, a cathedral pickle bottle, a jelly-jar tumbler, and an opaque-white glass canning jar lid. Three lamp chimneys were recovered. Personal items were very limited: the remains of a wool item of clothing, several buttons, a suspender buckle, and the remnants of a women's or girls' leather boot. Possibly a child lived in the house responsible for the deposition, as a pewter miniature teapot lid was recovered, along with two slate pencils and a fragment of a slate tablet.

Several items related to grooming were found, including a hard-rubber comb and hairpin, the lid for a hair receiver, and a chamber pot. A bitters bottle, sarsaparilla bottle, and four medicine and pharmaceutical bottles attest to a concern for health. The collection contained limited evidence of the use of social drugs: two flasks, two alcoholic-beverage bottles, and a ball-clay pipe.

Faunal remains representing 93.1 lbs. of meat were recovered. The majority of the collection was beef (57.6%), followed by mutton (40.4%) and pork (2%). The beef and mutton were mainly from moderate- to high-priced meat cuts. Chicken, turkey, and rabbit were also sizable contributors to the faunal collection.

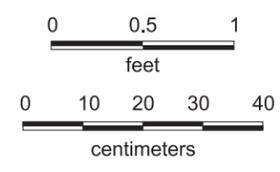
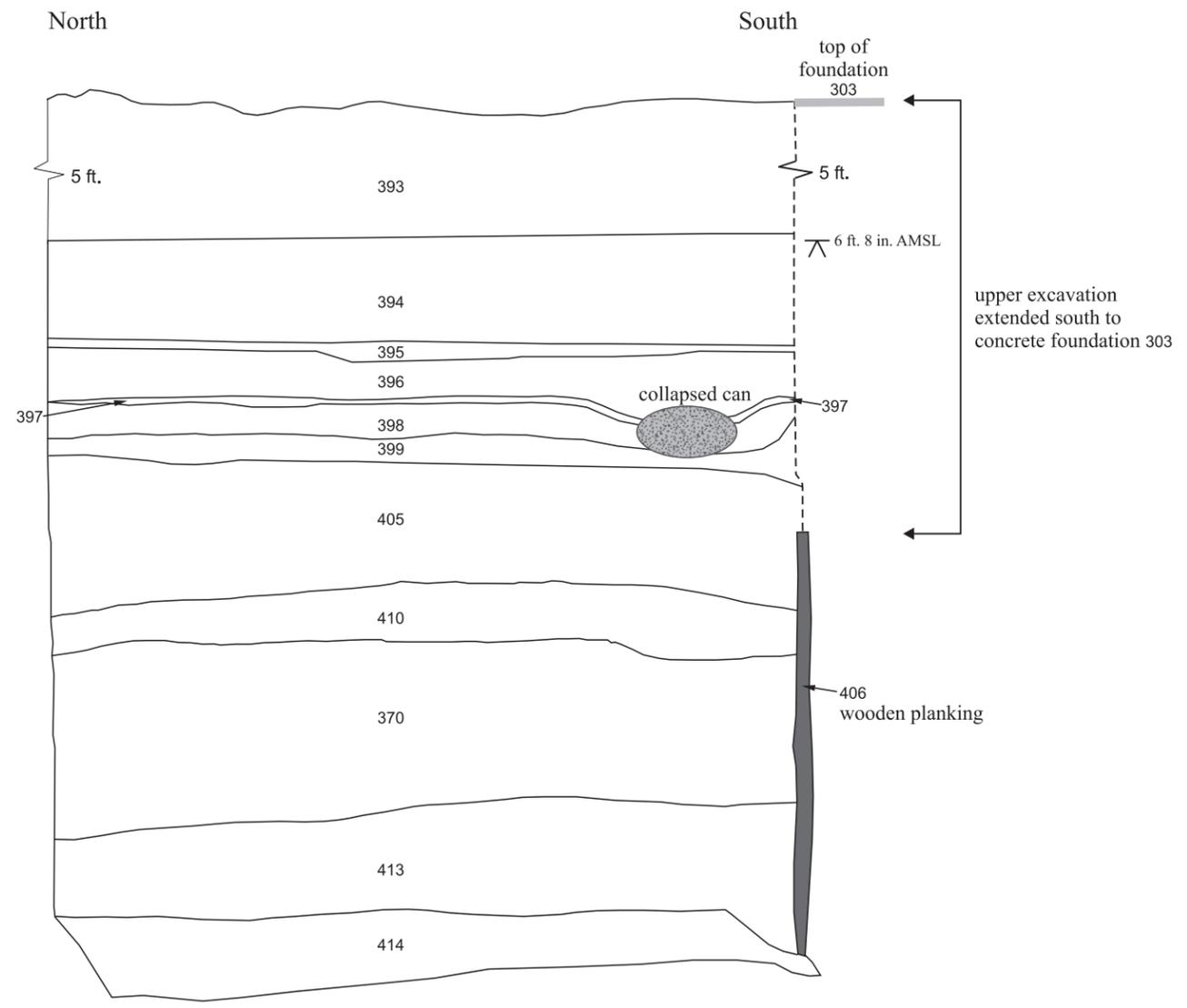
The 122 Miner Avenue analytical unit is probably associated with the disposal of household items by the lot's occupants near the banks of Miner Channel during the mid-1880s. Context 406 suggests that 122 Miner's rear lot line may have been fenced and that household refuse was dumped near or against the fence's wooden planks. The presence of

Context 370, the probable result of a flood, suggests that the analytical unit layers were not the result of a series of rapid disposal episodes but probably accumulated over some period of time. Subsequent flood or rain episodes, as represented by Contexts 394, 396, and 398, resulted in the gradual burial of the material. The 1883/94 Sanborn map indicates that through the 1880s and even early 1890s, there were no backyard structures in this area of the lot. The one-story outbuilding in the southwestern corner of the lot only appears on the 1895 Sanborn map.

The 122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit A retained integrity, and contained dateable artifacts that might be used to address research questions. However, its lack of historical association to a defined household reduces its research value substantially. Accordingly, it was evaluated as ineligible to the CRHR.

MATRIX AND EXCAVATION PROFILE
122 Miner Avenue, Trench 11

- 300 Asphalt
- 301 Gravel
- 302 Concrete Floor
- 305 Historic Disturbance
- 304 Brick Wall
- 303 Concrete Foundation
- 13 Builder's Trench**
- 393 Archaeological Trench Fills
- 394
- 395
- 396
- 397
- 398
- 399
- 405
- 410
- 370
- 413
- 406 Vertical Wooden Planking
- 414 Non-cultural Slough Bank



ANALYTICAL UNIT SUMMARY TABLE
122 Miner Street Analytical Unit

HOUSEHOLD

Name:	No identified association
Birthplace:	-
Ethnicity or Race:	-
Occupation:	-
Period of Residence:	-
Terminus Post Quem/Basis:	1884 (White Improved Earthenware 8 in. plate, Pioneer Pottery Works, Wellsville, Ohio)
Mean Ceramic Date/ <i>n</i> :	1876.2 (n=16)
Estimated Date of Deposition	1884+

ANALYTICAL UNIT

Context Numbers:	370, 405, 406, 410, 413
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ARTIFACTS

(Does not include Faunal, Floral, Structural, or Undefined groups)

Count:	252
MNI:	122
Artifact Profile (% of MNI)	
Activities:	3
Domestic:	48
Indefinite:	21
Personal:	28
TOTAL	100.0%

FAUNAL

Meat Weight represented by Faunal Remains:	93.1 lbs.
Beef: 41.5 lbs.	Mutton: 29.1 lbs. Pork: 1.5 lbs.
Fowl: 19 lbs.	Rabbit: 2 lbs.

Meat Price Range (major meat mammals):	
High: 44%	Moderate: 47% Low: 9%



122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit – ARTIFACT LAYOUT PHOTOGRAPH. The 122 Miner Avenue assemblage represents a selection of items common in late-19th-century American households. Over one-third of the items recovered were related to food preparation and consumption, including tableware items (such as plates, bowls, and saucers) and serving dishes, stemware, cups, and mugs. The assemblage includes five pieces of tableware in the brown transfer-print Phileau pattern, including two saucers, a plate, a dish, and a cup. Also recovered is a Rockingham-ware “Rebekah-at-the-Well” teapot. This type of teapot, a common piece of pottery found in residential archaeological deposits dating from after the mid-19th century, was used for informal tea drinking. It represented both the values of Christian respectability and the familiarity, informality, and comfort of home (Douglass 2004:62).

ARTIFACT DESCRIPTIONS BY GROUP AND CATEGORY
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
ACTIVITIES			
Firearms			
Ammunition	Copper-alloy 12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	1
<i>Subtotal Firearms</i>		1	1
Writing			
-	Slate Pencil	2	2
-	Slate Tablet	1	1
<i>Subtotal Writing</i>		3	3
DOMESTIC			
Food Prep/Consumption			
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Shot Glass	2	1
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Stemware	2	1
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Tumbler	4	2
Drinking Vessel	Colorless Glass Tumbler, 4-1/4"	2	1
Drinking Vessel	Opaque Porcelain Cup	6	3
Drinking Vessel	Porcelain Cup	1	1
Drinking Vessel	White Improved Earthenware Cup	6	3
Indefinite	Opaque Porcelain Base	1	1
Indefinite	Porcelain Plate/Platter	1	1
Kitchen	Yellowware Milk Cooling Pan	1	1
Serving	CC Ware Slop Bowl	1	1
Serving	Earthenware Teapot	1	1
Serving	Opaque Porcelain Slop Bowl	2	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Dish	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Indefinite	3	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Oval Dish	5	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Oval? Dish	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Platter	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Rim	1	1
Serving	White Improved Earthenware Slop Bowl	2	1
Tableware	Chinese Porcelain Medium Bowl	1	1
Tableware	Opaque Porcelain Cup	4	2
Tableware	Opaque Porcelain Dish, 4-1/2"	3	1
Tableware	Opaque Porcelain Plate, 9"	3	1
Tableware	Opaque Porcelain Saucer, 6-1/2"	4	2
Tableware	Porcelain Plate	4	1
Tableware	Porcelain Plate, 9-1/4"	3	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Indefinite	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 8"	11	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 8-1/4"	3	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Plate, 8-3/4"	3	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6"	2	1

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 122 Miner Avenue AU (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Food Prep/Consumption			
<i>(continued)</i>			
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Saucer, 6-1/2"	4	2
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate	1	1
Tableware	White Improved Earthenware Soup Plate, 8-1/2"	3	1
<i>Subtotal Food Prep/Consumption</i>		94	44
Food/Food Storage			
Closure	Opaque-white Glass Canning Jar Lid	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Bottle	6	1
Container	Aqua Glass Canning Jar	7	2
Container	Aqua Glass Pickle Bottle	3	1
Container	Colorless Glass Jelly Jar Tumbler	4	1
<i>Subtotal Food/Food Storage</i>		21	6
Furnishings			
Decorative Item	Common-pottery Flowerpot	2	1
Decorative Item	Glass Mirror	1	1
Decorative Item	Parian? Porcelain Figurine?	1	1
<i>Subtotal Furnishings</i>		4	3
Heating/Lighting			
Lamp	Colorless Glass Chimney	19	3
<i>Subtotal Heating/Lighting</i>		19	3
Indefinite			
-	White Improved Earthenware Hollow	3	2
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		3	2
INDEFINITE USE			
Indefinite			
-	Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware Hollow	1	1
-	Cream-colored Porcelain? Hollow	1	1
-	Earthenware Hollow	1	1
-	Opaque Porcelain Hollow	1	1
-	Opaque Porcelain Pitcher	1	1
-	Opaque Porcelain Shallow Dish	1	1
-	Porcelain Hollow	2	2
-	Porcelain Small Dish? Children's Tea Set?	1	1
-	White Improved Earthenware Base	1	0
-	White Improved Earthenware Hollow	4	2
<i>Subtotal Indefinite</i>		14	11
Misc. Beads			
-	Black Glass Bead	2	2
<i>Subtotal Misc. Beads</i>		2	2

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 122 Miner Avenue AU (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Containers			
-	Aqua Glass Bottle	4	2
-	CC Ware Jar	1	1
-	Colorless Glass Bottle	17	4
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		22	7
Misc. Fasteners			
-	Ferrous Chain Link	1	1
-	Ferrous Staple	1	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Fasteners</i>		2	2
Misc. Metal Items			
-	Copper-alloy Bracket? Strap?	3	1
-	Copper-alloy Wire	3	0
-	Ferrous Arched Sheet	1	1
-	Ferrous Mesh	2	1
-	Lead Foil	5	1
<i>Subtotal Misc. Metal Items</i>		14	4
PERSONAL			
Clothing			
-	Wool Dress/Waist/Workshirt	1	1
Fastener	Bone Collar Button	1	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Button	2	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Hose Support Buckle	2	1
Fastener	Copper-alloy Suspender Buckle	2	1
Fastener	Opaque-white Glass Collar Button	1	1
Fastener	Porcelain Button	3	3
Fastener	Shell Button	4	4
<i>Subtotal Clothing</i>		16	13
Footwear			
-	Copper-alloy Shoe/Boot Eyelet	2	0
-	Leather Women's/Girl's Shoe/Boot	1	1
<i>Subtotal Footwear</i>		3	1
Grooming/Health			
Closure	White Improved Earthenware Hair Receiver Lid	1	1
Container	Amber Glass Bitters Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Bottle	1	1
Container	Aqua Glass Syrup Bottle	1	1
Container	Colorless Glass Medicine Bottle	2	2
Container	Colorless Glass Pharmaceutical Bottle	4	2
Container	Teal Glass Sarsaparilla Bottle	6	1
Toiletry	CC Ware Chamberpot	4	1
Toiletry	Hard-rubber Comb	1	1
Toiletry	Hard-rubber Hairpin	1	1
<i>Subtotal Grooming/Health</i>		22	12

Artifact Descriptions by Group and Category, 122 Miner Avenue AU (continued)

Group and Category	Description	Count	MNI
Misc. Containers			
-	Amber Glass Bottle	2	2
<i>Subtotal Misc. Containers</i>		2	2
Social Drugs – Alcohol			
Container	Colorless Glass Flask	3	2
Container	Olive Glass Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	5	2
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Alcohol</i>		8	4
Social Drugs – Tobacco			
-	Ball Clay Pipe	1	1
<i>Subtotal Social Drugs – Tobacco</i>		1	1
Toys			
Tea Set	Pewter Teapot Lid	1	1
<i>Subtotal Toys</i>		1	1
STRUCTURAL			
Hardware			
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Nail	52	18
Fastener	Ferrous Cut Spike	1	1
<i>Subtotal Hardware</i>		53	19
Materials			
-	Mortar	1	0
-	Clay Brick	2	0
-	Glass Window	3	0
<i>Subtotal Materials</i>		6	0
UNDEFINED USE			
Fuel			
-	Coal	1	0
<i>Subtotal Fuel</i>		1	0
TOTAL		312	141

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY GROUP
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Group	Total Count	MNI	Percent of MNI
Activities	4	4	3
Domestic	141	58	48
Indefinite Use	54	26	21
Personal	53	34	28
TOTAL	252	122	100

SUMMARY OF ARTIFACTS BY CATEGORY
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Category	MNI	Percent of MNI
Clothing	13	10.7
Firearms	1	0.8
Food Prep/Consumption	44	36.1
Food/Food Storage	6	4.9
Footwear	1	0.8
Furnishings	3	2.5
Grooming/Health	12	9.8
Heating/Lighting	3	2.5
Indefinite	13	10.7
Misc. Beads	2	1.6
Misc. Containers	9	7.4
Misc. Fasteners	2	1.6
Misc. Metal Items	4	3.3
Social Drugs – Alcohol	4	3.3
Social Drugs – Tobacco	1	0.8
Toys	1	0.8
Writing	3	2.5
TOTAL	122	100.1

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FUNCTION
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Function	MNI	Percent
Serving (platters, covered dishes, etc.)	10	23
Tableware (plates, bowls, saucers, etc.)	19	43
Stemware and Tumblers	5	11
Cups and Mugs	7	16
Kitchen (mixing bowls, bakers, etc.)	1	2
Indefinite	2	5
TOTAL	44	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL FABRIC
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Fabric	MNI	Percent	Total MNI	Total
Ceramic			39	89
Yellowware	1	2.6		
White Improved Earthenware	20	51.3		
Porcelain	4	10.3		
Opaque Porcelain	11	28.2		
Earthenware	1	2.6		
Chinese Porcelain	1	2.6		
CC Ware	1	2.6		
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>	39	100.2		
Glass			5	11
TOTAL			44	100

FOOD PREPARATION/CONSUMPTION – VESSEL DECORATION
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Ceramic				
CC Ware	Slop Bowl			1
Chinese Porcelain	Medium Bowl	Bamboo	1	
Earthenware	Teapot	Rebekah	1	
Opaque Porcelain	Base			1
Opaque Porcelain	Cup			3
Opaque Porcelain	Cup	Brown transfer print - Phileau	2	
Opaque Porcelain	Dish, 4-1/2"	Brown transfer print - Phileau	1	
Opaque Porcelain	Plate, 9"	Brown transfer print - Phileau	1	
Opaque Porcelain	Saucer, 6-1/2"	Brown transfer print - Phileau	2	
Opaque Porcelain	Slop Bowl			1
Porcelain	Cup			1
Porcelain	Plate	Handpainted floral	1	
Porcelain	Plate, 9-1/4"	Gilded Band	1	
Porcelain	Plate/Platter	Gilded Band	1	
WIE	Cup			2
WIE	Cup	Molded	1	
WIE	Dish	Molded - Wheat?	1	
WIE	Indefinite			1
WIE	Indefinite	Green geometric transfer print	1	
WIE	Oval Dish	Molded - Corn and Oats	1	
WIE	Oval? Dish			1
WIE	Plate, 8"			1
WIE	Plate, 8"	Gilded Band	1	
WIE	Plate, 8-1/4"			1
WIE	Plate, 8-3/4"			1
WIE	Platter			1
WIE	Rim			1
WIE	Saucer, 6"	Brown transfer print - Sitka	1	
WIE	Saucer, 6-1/2"			1
WIE	Saucer, 6-1/2"	Molded - Lily of the Valley	1	
WIE	Slop Bowl			1
WIE	Soup Plate			1
WIE	Soup Plate, 8-1/2"			1
Yellowware	Milk Cooling Pan			1
<i>Ceramic Subtotal</i>			18	21

Food Preparation/Consumption – Vessel Decoration, 122 Miner Avenue AU

Fabric	Description	Type of Decoration	Decorated MNI	Undecorated MNI
Glass				
Colorless Glass	Shot Glass	Mid-height Pressed Panels (8)	1	
Colorless Glass	Stemware			1
Colorless Glass	Tumbler	Pressed Panels	2	
Colorless Glass	Tumbler, 4-1/4"	Mid-height Pressed Panels (8)	1	
<i>Glass Subtotal</i>			4	1
TOTAL			22	22

**SUMMARY OF SOCIAL DRUGS
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit**

Social Drug	Description	MNI	Percent
Alcohol			
	Alcoholic-beverage Bottle	2	
	Flask	2	
<i>Subtotal Alcohol</i>		4	80
Tobacco			
	Pipe	1	
<i>Subtotal Tobacco</i>		1	20
TOTAL		5	100

ANIMALS REPRESENTED IN FAUNAL REMAINS
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Common Name	Scientific Name	NISP	MNI	MW (lbs.)
MAMMALS				
Major Meat Mammals				
cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	17	1	41.5
sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	20	2	29.1
pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	5	1	1.5
Minor Meat Mammals				
rabbit	Leporidae	1	1	2.0
TOTAL MAMMALS		43	5	74.1
BIRDS				
Domestic Poultry				
chicken	<i>Gallus sp.</i>	5	2	4.0
turkey	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	1	1	15.0
TOTAL BIRDS		6	3	19.0
GRAND TOTAL		49	8	93.1

MEAT WEIGHT BY PRICE
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
BEEF				
high			34.3	
porterhouse	5.4	13.0		
sirloin	6.8	16.4		
prime rib	2.1	5.0		
moderate			62.3	
crossrib	4.2	10.1		
round	7.8	18.8		
rump	0.0	0.0		
blade	8.3	20.0		
roundbone	4.4	10.6		
chuckrib	1.2	2.9		
low			3.4	
neck	0.0	0.0		
plate	0.0	0.0		
brisket	1.4	3.4		
hindshank	0.0	0.0		
foreshank	0.0	0.0		
Total	41.6	100.2		57.6
MUTTON				
high			56.3	
porterhouse	0.9	3.1		
sirloin	2.1	7.2		
rump	6.5	22.3		
round	6.9	23.7		
moderate			27.6	
rib	1.4	4.8		
crossrib	0.0	0.0		
blade	4.2	14.4		
roundbone	2.1	7.2		
chuckrib	0.3	1.0		
low			16.1	
neck	0.9	3.1		
plate	0.0	0.0		
brisket	0.0	0.0		
hindshank	3.3	11.3		
foreshank	0.5	1.7		
Total	29.1	99.8	100.0	40.4

Meat Weight by Price 122 Miner Avenue AU (continued)

Meat Type	Meat Wt. (lbs)	Percent within meat	Percent within price	Percent of total
PORK				
high			72.2	
porterhouse	0.0	0.0		
sirloin	0.0	0.0		
rib	1.1	73.3		
round	0.0	0.0		
moderate			0.0	
rump	0.0	0.0		
blade	0.0	0.0		
roundbone	0.0	0.0		
chuckrib	0.0	0.0		
low			27.8	
neck	0.0	0.0		
crossrib	0.3	20.0		
brisket	0.0	0.0		
plate	0.0	0.0		
foreshank	0.1	7.0		
forefoot	0.0	0.0		
hindshank	0.0	0.0		
hindfoot	0.0	0.0		
head	0.0	0.0		
jowl	0.0	0.0		
Total	1.5	100.3	27.8	2.0
GRAND TOTAL	72.2			100.0

DATE AND ORIGIN OF MARKED/DATABLE ITEMS
122 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
<i>Marked Ceramic Items</i>								
405 002	Earthenware	Teapot	1	Raised mark: R (reversed)			-	
405 006	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 8"	1	Printed mark: IRON STONE CHINA (upper arch)/ (2 off-set 6 pointed stars with spread eagle in center) [PIONEER] POTTERY/ [WORKS]	Pioneer Pottery Works	Wellsville, OH	1884 - 1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:55-56
405 007	White Improved Earthenware	Soup Plate	1	Printed mark: TRADE MARK (upper arch)/ (twin shields)/ EDWARD CLARKE TUNSTALL (in ribbon)/ OP AQUE PORCELAIN (lower arch); Impressed mark: EDWA[RD CLARKE.] / 1871	Clarke, Edward	Staffordshire	1871 - 1877	Praetzelis et al. 1983:20-22, marks 61 and 65
405 014	Opaque Porcelain	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	Brown printed mark: G. W. TURNER & [SONS] (upper arch, in ribbon)/ (shield) PHILEAU] (across shield in ribbon)/ TUNSTALL] (lower arch, in ribbon)	Turner, GW & Sons	Staffordshire	1873 ca - 1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:355
405 015	Opaque Porcelain	Dish, 4-1/2"	1	Brown printed mark: G. W. TURNER & SONS (upper arch, in ribbon)/ (shield) PHILEAU] (across shield in ribbon)/ [TUNSTALL (lower arch, in ribbon)]	Turner, GW & Sons	Staffordshire	1873 ca - 1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:355
405 016	Opaque Porcelain	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	Brown printed mark: G. W. [TURNER & SONS] (upper arch, in ribbon)/ (shield) PHIL[EAU] (across shield in ribbon)/ TUNSTALL (lower arch, in ribbon)	Turner, GW & Sons	Staffordshire	1873 ca - 1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:355
405 017	Opaque Porcelain	Plate, 9"	1	(brown transfer print - Phileau pattern)	Turner, GW & Sons	Staffordshire	1873 ca - 1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:355
405 018	Opaque Porcelain	Cup	2	(brown transfer print - Phileau pattern)	Turner, GW & Sons	Staffordshire	1873 ca - 1891	Kowalsky and Kowalsky 1999:355
405 024	Opaque Porcelain	Slop Bowl	1	Printed mark: ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA (upper arch)]/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ J & G MEAKIN./ EASTWOOD./ HANLEY	Meakin, J & G	Staffordshire	1851 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:56-57
405 025	Opaque Porcelain	Shallow Dish	1	Printed mark: - [C]HINA (upper arch)/..			-	
405 027	Opaque Porcelain	Base	1	Printed mark: QUEENS [WARE (upper arch)/ (standing Royal Coat of Arms)/ CHARLES MEAKIN/ BURSLEM ENGLAND	Meakin, Charles	Staffordshire	1876 - 1889	Praetzelis et al. 1983:54-55, mark 176
405 028	White Improved Earthenware	Indefinite	1	Impressed mark: (too fragmentary to decipher)			-	

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 122 Miner Avenue AU (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Ceramic Items (continued)								
405 033	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6"	1	(brown transfer print - Sitka pattern)	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1894	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45
413 005	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	Impressed mark: (in double circles) T & R BOOTE (upper arch)/ IRONSTONE] (lower arch)	Boote, T & T	Staffordshire	1842 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:12, mark 31
413 006	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 8-1/4"	1	Impressed mark: (too fragmentary to decipher)			-	
413 007	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 8"	1	Impressed mark: (in figure 8) [DAVENPORT (upper arch)]/ (anchor)/ 2] IRONSTONE] CHINA]	Davenport	Staffordshire	1850 ca - 1887	Praetzelis et al. 1983:27-31, mark 90
413 008	White Improved Earthenware	Plate, 8-3/4"	1	Printed mark: (seated Royal Coat of Arms)/ STONE CHINA (lower arch)/ PINDER BOURNE & CO. (lower arch)/ BURSLEM. (lower arch)	Pinder, Bourne & Co.	Staffordshire	1862 - 1882	Praetzelis et al. 1983:65-66, mark 201
413 009	White Improved Earthenware	Saucer, 6-1/2"	1	(molded - Lily of the Valley pattern)	Edwards, James and Son (registered to)	Staffordshire	1861, Feb. - 1882	Wetherbee 1996:124; Praetzelis et al. 1983:32
413 010	White Improved Earthenware	Oval Dish	1	Impressed marks: (in figure 8) DAVENPORT (upper arch)]/ (anchor)/ 2] IRONSTONE CHINA (lower arch); April 12, 1861 (British Registry Diamond, parcel 3); (molded - Corn and Oats pattern, registered on January 12, 1863)	Davenport	Staffordshire	1861, - 1864 April 12	Praetzelis et al. 1983:27-31, mark 90; Wetherbee 1996:96,214; Godden 1991:527
413 011	White Improved Earthenware	Soup Plate, 8-1/2"	1	Impressed mark: THOM[AS HUGHES] (upper arch)/ BURSLEM; G	Hughes, Thomas	Staffordshire	1860 - 1891	Praetzelis et al. 1983:44-45, mark 142
Marked Glass Items								
405 041	Colorless Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1	F & W (monogram, vertical)]/ WEBER AVE PHARMACY (horizontal)]/ STOCKTON, CAL (horizontal)]// SBW	Freitas and Walker? Pharmacy	Stockton	1893??? - 1900	Toynton 1977:59; Toulouse 1971:464
405 042	Colorless Glass	Tumbler, 4-1/4"	1	/// G & D			-	
405 050	Amber Glass	Bitters Bottle	1	DR (superscript R) J. HOSTETTER'S/ STOMACH BITTERS]]/ I		Pittsburgh	1858 ca - 1880 ca	Fike 1987:36; Jones and Sullivan 1989:27
405 059	Aqua Glass	Canning Jar	1	../ [NO]V. 30[TH]/ 185[8]			1858 ca - 1900	Toulouse 1969:195-212
405 088	Amber Glass	Bottle	1	[B]UCKINGHAM (around shoulder)/ VENABLE & HEYMAN/ 152 CHAMBER ST. NEW YORK	Venable, George W. and Moses J. Heyman	New York	1887 ca -	Fike 1984:184; Forder Web Site, May 6, 2003
405 093	Colorless Glass	Pharmaceutical Bottle	1	E.H.B. ... [DR]UGGIST (upper arch on ribbon)/ E H B (monogram)/ STOCKTON (in banner)]// W T & CO	B, E.H.; Whittall-Tatum & Co.	Stockton; New Jersey	1857 - 1935	Toulouse 1971:544

Date and Origin of Marked/Datable Items, 122 Miner Avenue AU (continued)

Catalog #	Material	Description	MNI	Mark	Maker	Origin	Date Range	Reference
Marked Glass Items (continued)								
410 003	Opaque-white Glass	Canning Jar Lid	1	CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY (upper arch)/CFJCO (monogram)/NEW YORK (lower arch)	Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	New York	1871 - 1908	Toulouse 1971:123-125
413 021	Aqua Glass	Syrup Bottle	1	[MIRS WINSLOWS]/[SOJOTHING SYRUP]/[CUJRTS & PERKINS]/PROPRIETORS	Curtis and Perkins		1849 - 1880	Fike 1987:231
413 022	Teal Glass	Sarsaparilla Bottle	1	DR (R superscript) TO[WSENDS//S]AR[SAPARILLA]// ALBANY/N.J.Y.	Townsend	Albany, NY	1839 - 1870s	Fike 1987:220; Wilson and Wilson 1971:91,142
Marked Other Items								
405 080	Copper-alloy	12-gauge Shotgun Shell	1	U.M.C. CO. (upper arch)/NO 12/ NITRO	Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	Bridgeport, CT	- 1911 ca	Hogg 1982:151-152

CHAPTER 5

INTERPRETIVE COMMENTS

The following comments focus on two important research areas of the Stockton City Center Cinemas project: the evidence represented by 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B for the role of waterway reclamation programs in shaping Stockton's urban landscape, and insights into the lives of early Chinese workers in Stockton provided by the Sing Lee Laundry deposit (117-123 Channel Street Analytical Unit B).

MANAGING MINER CHANNEL

The rivers and streams that bisected Stockton were the reason for the city's founding and its 19th-century economic success. Stockton's relationship to its waterways, however, was not a simple one. This is suggested by boosterish portraits of the young city such as Koch's 1870 bird's-eye view, in which the proud sense of civic order is subtly refuted by the numerous streams and waterways that amble across its superimposed grid of streets (Figure 12). These streams always threatened, and frequently did rise up to inundate the city. In the later 19th and early 20th century, Stockton attempted to control its waterways, including Miner Channel, as did many other cities and towns in the western U.S. that used publicly financed projects to control the vagaries of their natural environment.

Early maps and photos of the project block give a vivid impression of how Miner Channel must have looked and functioned in the first decades following Stockton's founding (Figures 12 and 13). The channel was between 60 and 65 feet wide, and cut a swathe across the project block. It was a tidal waterway (being directly linked to the San Francisco Bay, more than 50 miles to the west) and every ebb tide must have exposed bare mud banks along the channel. These mud banks blended into the backyards of houses and buildings along Miner Avenue and Channel Street, only sometimes demarcated by a back fence or outbuilding. Residents probably frequented the channel for fishing, and perhaps even to hunt waterfowl.

By the 1870s, the bucolic appearance of Miner Channel was beginning to be eroded by the creeping urbanism of Stockton. Impatient with having the full use of their lots constrained, property owners along Miner Channel began to steadily encroach on the stream. Maps and images from as early as the 1870s, 1880s and 1890s (Figures 12, 14, and 16) show that people began to build out over the channel, suspending their stores and later their houses on posts over the channel. By 1895 in some areas, such as the northeastern corner of the project block, residents had raised the levels of streets and buildings so that they sat on platforms, completely covering Miner Channel (Figure 22). Other areas of the channel appear to have been relatively untouched.

The lack of early uniformity in the development of Miner Channel was aided by the politics of property, as waterways in the U.S. were not automatically part of the public estate, but could be owned by private interests. Charles Weber owned Miner Channel as

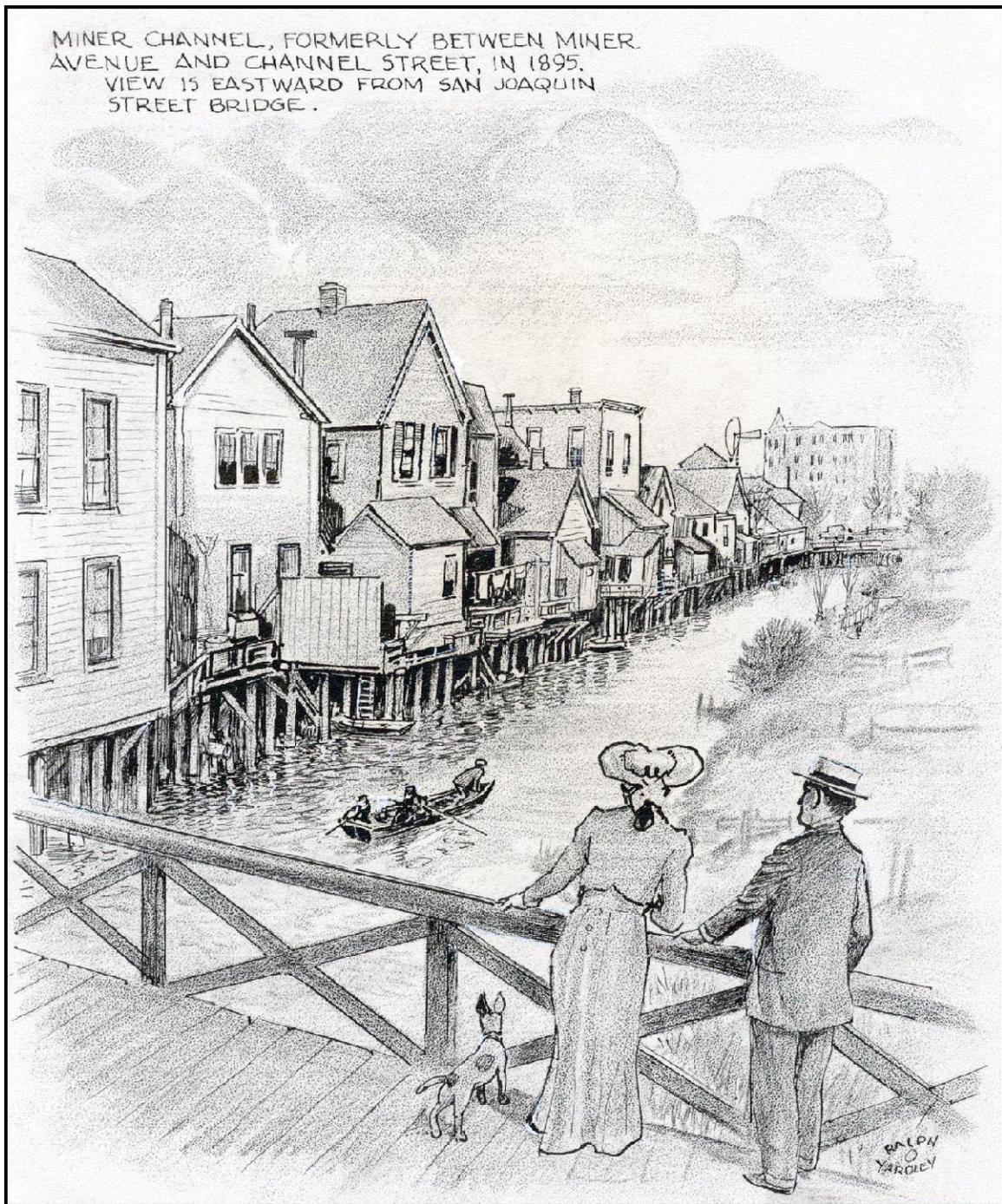


Figure 22. Buildings constructed over Miner Channel, ca. 1895; view to east from the San Joaquin Street bridge. (Drawing by Ralph Yardley. Courtesy of The Haggin Museum, Stockton)

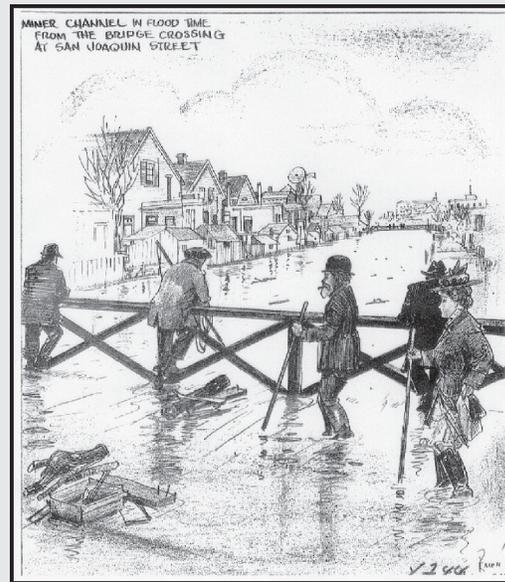
BOTH A SEWER AND A “SEETHING FLOOD”

The experience of living on the project block during the 19th and early 20th century must have been strongly influenced by the nearby Miner Channel. The channel may have been a place of recreation for local residents: a ready spot for hunting and fishing, or a playground for neighborhood children. The channel’s impact on the block’s residents, however, must also have had a negative side as both a source of regular floods and as a noxious drain.

The spring snowmelt in the Sierra annually resulted in high waters, freshets, and even floods in the Central Valley towns of California. During the early 20th century, floods were recorded on Miner Channel and other large Stockton waterways such as Mormon Slough in February 1901, April 1903, and March 1907. The last event was reportedly the largest flood to hit Stockton since 1862 (Kennedy 1967: Vol. 2:124-126). During these times, water would overflow the banks of Miner Channel and flood the surrounding streets. In the floods of 1903, an inundated Miner Avenue was described as a “seething flood” (*Daily Record* 1 April 1903:1, col. 1-2).

Even in summer, Miner Channel would have made its presence felt. The ca. 1870 photograph of Miner Channel and the project block (Figure 13) suggests that many households along Miner Channel had outhouses that emptied directly onto the slough bank to be (ideally) washed clean each day by the tides. However, when the stream ran low and then finally dried up, as the 1883/94 Sanborn suggests it did in the summer, the smell emanating from these outhouses would have been potent. As early as 1885, local residents were petitioning the City Council for immediate action to alleviate the sanitary condition of the channel, which by midsummer was becoming “very offensive” (Stockton City Council var.: Vol. 11:319). Although the City Council required landowners to connect to town sewers in 1893, sewage in Miner Channel continued to be a problem. In 1917 irate citizens stormed

the Council, upset that raw sewage was flowing down Miner Channel (Kennedy 1967: Vol. 2:276). On 3 July of the same year, a local resident pleaded for immediate action from the Council, to clean out the channel “so that the present well known malodorous unsanitary and filthy condition of said channel may be improved” (Stockton City Council var.: 3 July 1917)“.



Miner Channel in flood, ca. 1900; view to east from the San Joaquin Street bridge. (Drawing by Ralph Yardley, courtesy of the Bank of Stockton Photo Collection, Stockton, California)

part of the original Mexican land grant of the Stockton area. To encourage settlement in his new town of Tuleburg (Stockton), Weber gradually sold off parts of Miner Channel and adjoining lots to settlers. In April 1879, however, he granted the City of Stockton the “full and uninterrupted right” to Miner Channel, on the proviso that the City dredge and bulkhead the channel to maintain it as a 60-ft.-wide, navigable waterway to the west of El Dorado Street, which was to be declared the stream’s head of navigation. In addition, the City was required to construct bulkheads along various parts of the channel (City of Stockton 1879; Compton 1879). One result of Weber’s actions was that, increasingly, the development of Miner Channel was seen not in terms of private interests, but through the lens of public health, infrastructure improvements, and commercial interests.

During the 1880s, the relationship between public oversight and private actions in the development of Miner Channel gradually developed. As early as 1885, private landowners on the channel were pushing ahead with steps to reclaim land along its banks, with residents, such as Mr. L. Lang of Hunter Street, seeking permission of the Stockton City Council to build their own bulkheads along parts of the channel (Stockton City Council var.: Vol. 11:283). The City responded with its own program of waterway improvements, consisting of the gradual construction of bulkheads along Miner Channel (Figure 23). Bulkheads were used to reclaim land along the channel, raise the level of streets and backyards, and minimize the effects of high water and erosion. Bulkheads along the

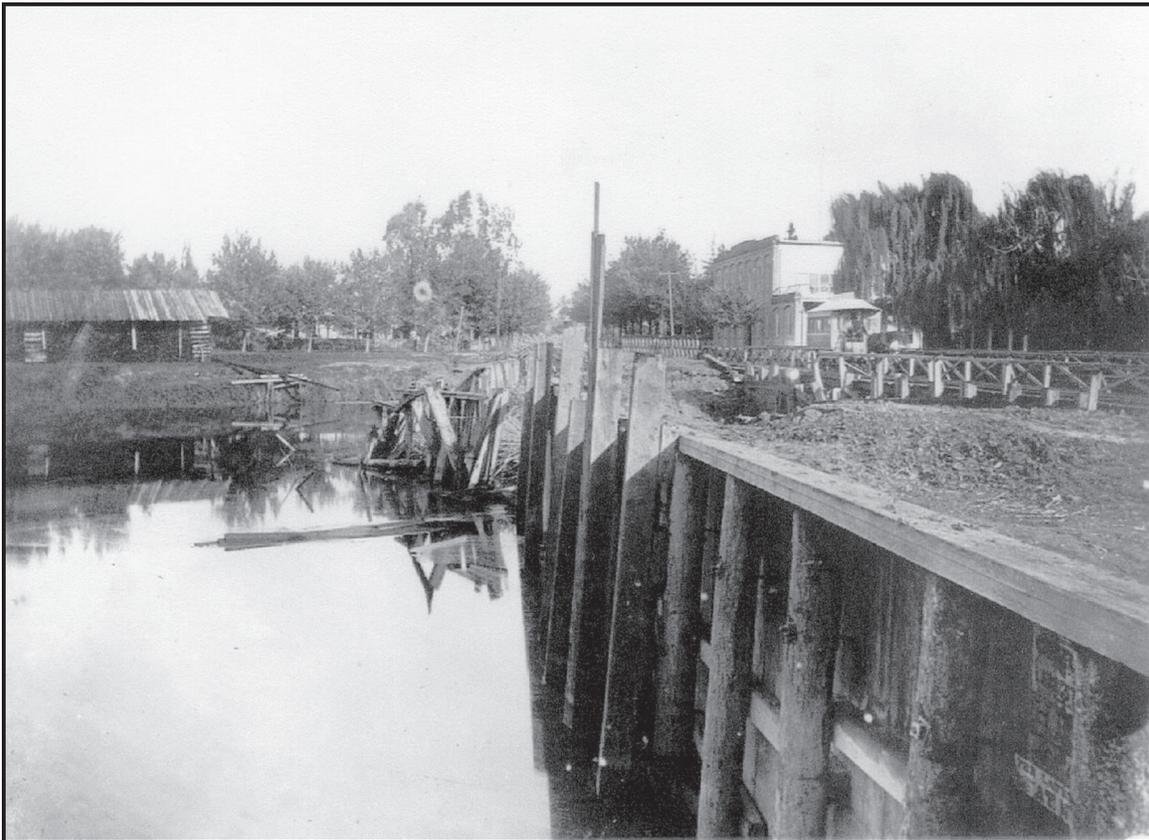


Figure 23. Bulkheads and El Dorado Street Bridge, Miner Channel, ca. 1880, west of project block. (Courtesy of the Bank of Stockton Photo Collection, Stockton, California)

channel west of El Dorado Street appear to have been constructed in the early 1880s. Publicly funded bulkhead construction along the remainder of the channel, however, does not appear to have commenced until the early 1890s (Stockton City Council var., Vol. 14:147). This gradual and somewhat haphazard approach to the improvement of Miner Channel was part of a program of waterway improvements undertaken by the City of Stockton in the 1890s that included the construction of bulkheads along the main Stockton Channel (Stockton City Council var.: Vol. 14:170).

Large-scale construction of bulkheads along Miner Channel on the project block appears to have occurred in the early 1890s: in 1893 the City Council's Committee for Public Improvements was contemplating the construction of bulkheads east of El Dorado Street as a result of petitions by adjacent property owners (Stockton City Council var.: Vol. 16:241). By 1895 construction was well underway and the 1895 Mitchell bird's-eye view (Figure 16) shows a series of what appear to be bulkheads along the rear of the Miner Avenue lots.

During the early 20th century the Stockton City Council, prompted by regular complaints from residents, gradually moved towards totally removing Miner Channel as a free-flowing stream east of El Dorado Street. In November 1917 the Council agreed that buildings could be built over the channel. This process however, must have begun some time before, as the 1917 Sanborn depicts Miner Channel as having been almost entirely built over (Figure 17). The structure of archaeological deposits of 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B, suggests the large amount of fill that would have been required to reclaim the channel since 1895, when the Sanborn showed a relatively unimpeded stream. On 20 November 1917, the City Council declared that it intended to construct a storm-water drain in the channel across the project block. The City retained a 16-ft.-wide easement along the channel for future maintenance of the line (Kennedy 1967: Vol. 2:276; Stockton City Council var. Resolution 2583:p.440). This line appears to have been installed ca. 1921, when the company of Harron & Hayes contracted with the City to construct a 72-in.-diameter storm-water sewer main to carry Miner Channel from American Street to El Dorado Street. On the project block, the storm/sewer line was constructed along the southern boundary of Lot 13, diagonally across Lot 15 and the southeast corner of Lot 11, following the former route of the free-flowing Miner Channel. With this project, Miner Channel, which had played such a prominent role in the lives of nearby residents, was reduced to an underground drain.

The story of Miner Channel is one small example of the remaking of the urban landscape that was to be repeated in towns and cities across the American West. In the Central Valley of California, which historically suffered from regular, severe flooding from melting snows, towns adopted different methods for protecting their streets and buildings. Most towns in the California Delta built levees along river and stream channels to direct floodwaters. Many, like Stockton, sought to restrain streams by piping them underground. Sacramento had perhaps one of the most extreme responses to the threat of floods. Between 1853 and 1878 it raised streets, forcing property owners in the commercial core of the town to pay for the raising of their buildings and sidewalks (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990a:14). Reclamation of low-lying bay and slough areas was also an important urban development strategy in San Francisco since the 1850s.

Many of these efforts were marked by an often-uneasy collaborative effort between municipal authorities and private interests. In some cases, private monies paid for large portions of municipal schemes. In other instances, such as Stockton, large investments of public money were made in the redevelopment of waterways, often at the behest and pressure of private individuals. Interestingly, as the economies of many western cities have turned from commercial and industrial interests towards recreation and tourism, towns as diverse as Stockton and Santa Rosa have sought to reclaim their waterways. Streams and shorelines have been rehabilitated to an approximation of their natural selves, such that with the installation of promenades and parks, they have become recreational destinations.

INVESTIGATING LANDFILL

Bulkhead construction generally entails using fill to build up sloping land behind the bulkhead. The archaeological investigations of both 118-120 and 122 Miner Avenue indicate that large amounts of fill were used to raise and level the rear of these lots. The structure of a landfill deposit such as that found at 118-120 Miner Avenue can be valuable in understanding the implementation of such landfill projects.

The research potential of artifacts within landfill deposits is generally thought to be dependent on being able to link the original deposition of the artifacts to a particular community or ethnic group during a specific period of time (Praetzellis and Ziesing, eds. 1998:63; Yentsch 1992:4-107). It is unknown where the fill from the 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B came from, although according to records of the Stockton City Council, the bulkheads on Miner Channel at El Dorado Street that were constructed in 1886, used fill from both Mormon Slough and Hunter Square in the center of Stockton. (Stockton City Council var.: Vol. 11:578). Some researchers have suggested that artifacts from landfill that cannot be associated with specific communities might be valuable for larger-scale analysis, which would compare the artifact contents of landfill sites between communities (Deetz 1991:7). Thus, collections derived from the sampling of city dumps could be compared to comparable sites of similar time periods in other cities. Yentsch (1992:4-105), however, has pointed out the difficulty of conducting such research using landfills from cities or towns that—having experienced a high degree of mobility, complex ethnic composition, and a steady influx of migrant cultures—did not have a largely homogenous population. It could be argued that Stockton, with its complex ethnic and social makeup, was not a homogenous community.

Landfill such as that represented by 118-120 Miner Avenue Analytical Unit B, where the neighborhood association is unknown, primarily has the potential to contribute to research areas such as urban geography and the development of Stockton's landscape through municipal programs of waterway modification. The analytical unit helps us to understand the implementation of the extensive slough reclamation projects undertaken by the City along Miner Channel, and also focuses attention on this important process in the development of Stockton's urban landscape.

THE SING LEE LAUNDRY WORKERS

Archaeological scholarship has traditionally seen the Overseas Chinese, those Chinese who left China looking either for work or permanent relocation, as part of an exotic “other.” As a result, sites associated with the Overseas Chinese have been analyzed primarily in terms of issues of assimilation or acculturation. We do not intend to provide an overview of archaeological scholarship of the Overseas Chinese in this document. Praetzellis (2004) and Lydon (1999) provide valuable insights into this area. It is important to note, however, that increasingly, historical archaeologists in the U.S. and elsewhere are offering more nuanced portraits of the lives of Chinese immigrants, recognizing that the thousands of immigrants who left China for the U.S. were not a culturally homogenous mass, but encompassed differences in origin, skills, and economic and social standing. As Praetzellis notes, the “culture of the Overseas Chinese is varied, adaptive, sophisticated, multifaceted, and layered in meanings” (2004:238).

Chinese laundries are relatively common among the Overseas Chinese archaeological sites that have been excavated in the United States. In California and Nevada alone, laundries have been excavated in Ventura, Woodland, Santa Barbara, Sacramento, Oakland, and Lovelock (Greenwood 1997; Praetzellis 2004:239). Laundries were a popular choice of employment for Chinese men since the earliest days of the Gold Rush, although clothes washing in China was traditionally a woman’s occupation. The appeal of this work to male immigrants during the 19th century was undoubtedly the small capital outlay and minimal skills required, and the demand generated by the overwhelmingly male population of California (Praetzellis 2004:245). The trade of the Chinese laundries was always in the clothing of men, particularly bachelors. Women’s formal clothing during the 19th century was generally not designed to be washable, and if it was, it was taken to the more expensive “French” laundries—an early precursor to modern dry cleaning (Praetzellis 2004:245). Chinese laundrymen gradually developed a specialty in the washing of “whites” that was able to withstand later competition from mechanized laundries and eventually dry cleaners after 1900. The nearly exclusive focus on laundering the clothes of bachelors remained a characteristic of the Chinese laundry business into the 20th century. In the post-World War II period, Maxine Hong Kingston, who grew up in a laundry in Stockton operated by her Chinese-born parents, could still say that, “Laundry work is men’s clothes, unmarried-men’s clothes” (1976:228).

Chinese laundries were a feature of most major towns and cities of the western United States in the 19th century. They employed a substantial proportion of Chinese workers in the decades after large-scale work on western railroads subsided: in 1900, 32 percent of the 81,603 Chinese men residing in the U.S. worked as “launderers” (U.S. Census 1904:cx, cited in Yang 1999:32). Commonly, workers lived at the laundry, possibly both to save money and because the laundries were often located some distance away from Chinese enclaves within towns. The laundry workers living in the laundry often slept by night on the boards used for ironing during the day. They would receive clothes from customers, mark them perhaps with an ideogram to represent their owner, wash them in boiling water, with soap and bluing dye as needed, and hang them out on a drying platform or on a line inside the laundry to dry. Once dry, the clothes were ironed. During ironing, clothes

THE LOOK OF A LAUNDRY

If you could have stood behind the main building at 117-123 Channel Street, ca. 1895 as the Sing Lee Laundry was just commencing its operations, you would have seen a backyard that naturally sloped down, in places quite abruptly, towards Miner Channel. Quite possibly, you might have been able to see the waters of the channel itself over the rear lot line, with some shrubs and trees along the water's edge. Over the next 40 years, this bucolic outlook was transformed by the laundry's operations.

One of the first alterations to the backyard would have been the construction of key pieces of the laundry infrastructure, namely a boiler and a drying platform. Drying platforms were common features of unmechanized Chinese laundries before World War II. They were generally constructed in the backyard, although where space was of a premium, they could also be built on roof tops. The Sing Lee Laundry drying platform—raised on posts above the sloping, dirt backyard—gave a clean, level space on which to dry clothes. It also would have created a dark, under-floor area that grew progressively deeper as the ground sloped away towards Miner Channel.

The other major piece of laundry infrastructure that would shape the look of the laundry's backyard was a boiler. This boiler, the brick base of which was uncovered by archaeological excavation, was located in a one-story addition first visible on the 1895 Sanborn map. The boiler would have produced quantities of ash from heating water for the clothes washing operations. It was probably also used for disposing of household refuse that might have attracted pests, as indicated by the high proportion of calcined and burnt bone found in the deposit.

The laundry workers regularly cleaned out the boiler's firebox and dumped the ash and burnt organic remains in the space beneath the drying platform. The date range of artifacts found indicate that this practice

probably began in the 1890s, and continued for the life of the laundry. At first, disposing of the household and laundry waste in this way might have been intended to help level the yard. Perhaps the lower areas under the drying platform regularly flooded from water seepage and rains. The space below the drying platform probably also represented a highly convenient and largely out-of-sight dumping area during a time when municipal waste disposal was rudimentary at best.

While this practice has given us an insight into the material culture of an Overseas Chinese laundry's inhabitants over a period of 40 years, (by the 1930s) it would have utterly transformed the view over the laundry backyard. The natural slope of Miner Channel's bank would have been replaced by a relatively level expanse, significantly raised in height. The area would have been dominated by the drying platform, with little space set aside for recreation, rest, or homely pursuits such as vegetable gardening. Walls and buildings on surrounding lots would have hemmed in the yard, which together with the bulky drying platform must have created a somewhat claustrophobic setting. The results were a commercial space that was devoted to the functions of washing and drying clothes, and a remarkable archaeological deposit that gives us insight into the appearance and workings of an overseas Chinese laundry.

were customarily dampened with water sprayed from the mouth of the ironer, sometimes using a brass mouth blower. This process was described by an 1870s observer in Nevada:

I have seen [the Chinese laundrymen] sprinkle three large garments with one mouthful of water . . . all the while they are ironing, one will hold the water in his mouth, every few moments spitting it on the dress until it is finished [Mathews 1880:252, cited in Yang 1999:26]

Ralph Yardley's illustration of a Chinese laundry in Stockton shows a small room, heating for irons provided by a potbelly stove, and benches built along the walls on which men are ironing clothes. Bowls rest next to each ironer, filled with water that they would sip and then spray on the clothes (Figure 24).

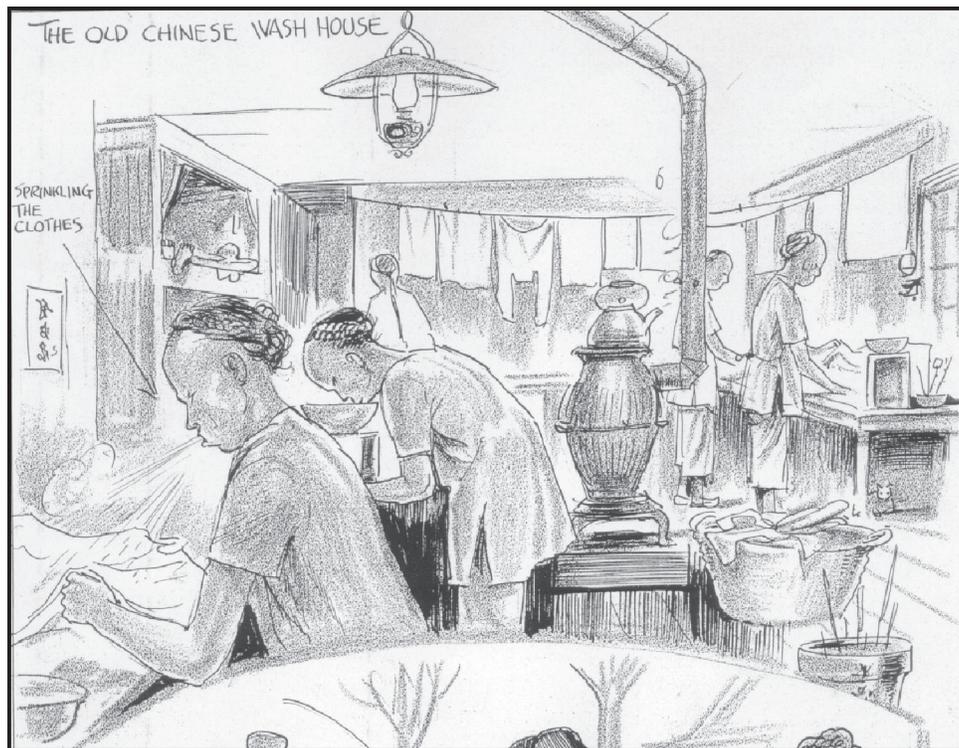


Figure 24. Chinese laundrymen at work in a 19th century Stockton laundry. Drawing by Ralph Yardley. (Courtesy of The Haggin Museum, Stockton)

The Sing Lee Laundry collection from 117-123 Channel Street contained many of the tools that would have been used in the typical Overseas Chinese laundry. In addition to the safety pins, straight pins, buttons and collar studs, the assemblage also included bluing balls, a sad iron, pleat roller, scissors, and four soap-stone clothes markers. Items such as bluing balls, and large numbers of buttons and collar studs, are common finds on archaeological sites of Chinese laundries (Benté 1976:477; Felton, Lortie, and Schulz 1984:70; Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990b:12; Yang 1999:61).

Although the Sing Lee Laundry existed from ca. 1895 to ca. 1937, such longevity was not unusual. Once settled in a building, a laundry often existed for decades, run either by the same proprietor, his family, or fellow villagers. The San Fong Laundry in Sacramento for instance, operated from 1895 to 1954 (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990b). The inhabitants

and workers of laundries were generally men, although sometimes—as in the case of the Sing Lee Laundry—teenagers, perhaps the sons or relatives of some of the laundrymen, also lived there and went to school. For many laundry workers, washing clothes was a very different occupation from what they had been trained for or were accustomed to in China. Rather than being the stereotypical illiterate and unskilled laborer portrayed in 19th-century newspapers, many laundrymen had been educated in China. This can be seen in the Sing Lee Laundry where census records indicated the many of the workers were literate, and the artifact collection included 27 writing-related artifacts, such as ink bottles, ink stones, pencils, and a hard-rubber pen. After the repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943, which had restricted the migration of wives of Chinese immigrants, laundering became more closely associated with family operations, in which wives and older children formed part of the workforce (Kingston 1976).

Like most western towns, the laundry trade in Stockton was operated almost exclusively by Chinese. In 1886, all but two of Stockton's 24 laundries, were Chinese. Almost none of these businesses were located in Chinatown, but were scattered throughout the city (Minnick 1988:144). As in other cities and towns, these laundries were among the most visible symbols of the Chinese community to outsiders, and as such, were often the first targets of the anti-Chinese sentiment and even violence that began to gather force in American towns and cities in the 1870s and 1880s. During the 1880s in Stockton and other cities, much of this anti-Chinese sentiment was channeled into developing local ordinances that would effectively drive Chinese laundries out of towns. In 1885 the Stockton City Council, at the urging of several local newspapers, passed a local ordinance that banned laundries from most of the town. The local laundrymen gathered funds to launch a case against the ordinance, which was subsequently struck down in a federal court as unconstitutional (McClain 1994:126-130).

The known occupation period of the Sing Lee laundry began after the major anti-Chinese ordinances of the 1880s, although widespread anti-Chinese feeling persisted in many American communities including Stockton. For instance, on 22 September 1913 the Stockton City Council passed an ordinance that required laundries and public wash houses to: obtain a permit, be connected to a sewer if available, and have cement floors that could be drained. Furthermore, no person who owned or was employed in a laundry was allowed to “dampen any clothing for purpose of enabling the same to be ironed, with water emitted from the mouth of such owner or employee” (Stockton City Council 1922). The reference to dampening the clothes by spraying was specifically aimed at Chinese laundries, although a concern for sanitation and hygiene indicated by the requirements for laundry drainage and cement floors was also a characteristic of the Progressive-era health reform movements that influenced government and civic infrastructure developments during the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

ILLNESS FAR FROM HOME

The Sing Lee Laundry collection provides some valuable insights into the balance between traditional and Euroamerican medicinal practices in the lives of the laundry workers. Euroamerican and traditional Chinese medicine are very different in their philosophical basis. The principles and practices of Chinese medicine are of great antiquity,

OF CROW AND HERBS



To those more accustomed to the practices of western medicine, the finding of the remains of five American crows and assorted herbs packed into a bottle in the Sing Lee Laundry deposit must be intriguing. In fact, *yàojim*—or liquor, wine, or spirits in which medicinal ingredients have been steeped—is a common treatment in traditional Chinese medicine (Zhufan and Xiaokai 1984:146-147). These preparations are made by combining selected portions of birds, reptiles, and mammals with different herbs to create remedies for a variety of ailments, or potions to produce desired effects, such as increased strength or virility. Maxine Hong Kingston's mother, who trained as a midwife before she left China, employed such a preparation in treating her family:

In a glass jar on a shelf my mother kept a big brown hand with pointed claws stewing in alcohol and herbs. . . . My mother used the tobacco, leeks, and grasses swimming about the hand to rub our sprains and bruises [Kingston 1976:107].

Crow (*Corvus macrorhynchus*) was a commonly used bird in traditional Chinese medicinal preparations. It was thought to be good for spasms and breathing complaints (such as tuberculosis), epileptic conditions, and for "headwind" (headaches, dizziness, or vertigo). It was suitable for use in medicine for men, women, and children, although it would not have been steeped in alcohol if intended for the latter (Loh 2004, pers. comm.). Chinese medical texts offer an array of herb combinations that could be used with crow to treat various complaints. In the case of the Sing Lee Laundry, the crow was combined with five herbs, three of which could be identified. Albizia Bark (*Albizia julibrissin*) was traditionally used for its sedative effect to treat insomnia and, by invigorating the blood circulation, was thought to relieve swelling caused by injuries or carbuncles. Notopterygium Root (*Notopterygium* spp.) was an aid in ridding the body of dampness and moisture and was therefore a popular treatment for rheumatic and arthritic pain. The third herb, Red Sage Root (*Salvia miltiorrhiza*), was also used to promote blood circulation and as a tranquilizer (Loh 2004, pers. comm.; Zhufan and Xiaokai 1984:170, 193, 201). These herbs are commonly used in Chinese herbal

medicines. They would probably have been imported from China, and may have been more readily available from herbalists in San Francisco's Chinatown than from smaller local suppliers in Stockton. The crow preparation was a type of medication that could be prepared by the patient, after consultation with a doctor or herbalist (Loh 2004, pers. comm.).

It is possible that a worker at the Sing Lee Laundry, seeking to cure some type of pain or complaint, used locally caught crows and herbs purchased from San Francisco to prepare the treatment himself. The complaint from which he sought relief, however, is unknown, since such preparations could be used to treat a range of conditions. The use of an American species of crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) as a substitution for the more traditionally used Chinese species, suggests both a determination to persist in the use of traditional remedies and a certain flexibility in adapting these remedies to the realities of a new life far from China.

(《滇南本草》,老鸦(《痘疹论》)。

【基原】 为鸦科动物大嘴乌鸦等的全体或肉。

【原动物】 大嘴乌鸦 *Corvus macrorhynchos* Wagler 为鸦科较常见之一种。体长约 50 厘米。嘴粗壮强直,色黑,嘴缘光滑。虹膜黑褐色。通体纯黑色; 上体除头顶、后颈及颈侧外,多少染有绿蓝色亮辉;喉部沾深蓝辉;翼及尾的下覆羽有些羽尖带蓝或绿色辉,下体余部无光亮;翼羽底面的羽干基段灰白色。脚强,趾爪均黑色。



大嘴乌鸦

常见于田野、屋旁及山区树丛中。性机警,鸣声粗厉;食物为玉米、花生、豆类、瓜果及昆虫、腐肉等。分布全国各地。本动物的头(乌鸦头)、翅羽(乌鸦翅羽)、胆(乌鸦胆)亦供药用,各详专条。

【性味】 酸,平。

①《嘉祐本草》:“平,无毒。”

②《日用本草》:“味咸,平。”

③《纲目》:“酸涩,平,无毒。”

Chinese medical text showing combinations of herbs that might be used in medicinal preparations containing crow.

since by the 8th century B.C.E. the fundamental principles of traditional Chinese medicine had already been established. These principles are largely concerned with the circulation of vital energy, or *qi*, within the body. According to traditional Chinese medicine, disease is ultimately caused by an imbalance in the body's dichotomy (yin/yang). These imbalances are most often caused by excessive heat, cold, wet, or dry conditions within the body. Within traditional Chinese medicine, disease is seen as having two aspects: the fundamental or the ultimate cause of the illness, and the incidental or the actual symptoms. Successful treatment requires that the cause rather than the symptoms be identified and treated, an often difficult proposition since different diseases may have the same symptoms, or the same disease may cause different symptoms in various individuals.

Herbal medicine is only one of the therapies encompassed by traditional Chinese medicine. Rather than being in two distinct spheres, medicinal herbs and regular foods are seen as existing along a continuum with increasing degrees of potency. Herbs and food are believed to be effective in treating disease because they cause energy to move within the body in certain ways, and so can be used to correct diagnosed problems in the body's energy flow (Kang-Ying and Dahlen 1994:2-5).

Among the poorer classes, Chinese medicine was generally not practiced using invasive techniques such as acupuncture, but was conducted via oral prescriptions employing herbal and other ingredients. In traditional Chinese herbal medicine, doctors make diagnoses based on the patient's description of his or her symptoms, along with visual cues as to the functioning of the body. Once a diagnosis is made, the doctor writes

a prescription, which may contain from 5 to 20 ingredients that are tailored to the patient's complaint and symptoms. The prescription is then filled at a medicinal herb shop. The medicines are generally prepared at home in special earthenware pots with angled spouts and handles. In addition to customized prescriptions, there is also a strong tradition of using patent medicines that are bought off the shelf to aid in a wide range of conditions. Chinese herb shops often stock a variety of both Chinese and western patent medicines for sale to patients (Kang-Ying and Dahlen 1994:6-11).

The Sing Lee Laundry archaeological deposit indicates that the laundry's workers and inhabitants experimented both with western medicines and with traditional Chinese cures and remedies. Numerous small homeopathic vials were found. Several of these were painted with Chinese characters, although translations did not give clear indication of the type of medicine that the vials might have contained. These types of vials are frequently found on archaeological sites associated with Overseas Chinese. Although often incorrectly termed opium bottles by collectors, they usually contained medicines, including tinctures of opium (Lydon 1999:100). The medicines sold in these vials were often very powerful, very expensive preparations administered in small doses (Loh 2004, pers. comm.).



Other evidence of the use of traditional Chinese remedies by the laundry workers were three Chinese stoneware apothecary jars with lids, and a bottle bearing a red paper label with Chinese characters from the “..ee Sang...Drug Company” of San Francisco. The kind of remedy contained in this bottle could not be discerned from the label.

The medicinal assemblage from the Sing Lee Laundry deposit also contained 78 bitters bottles, some empty and some that contained traces of bluing dye. Twenty-one bitters bottles were found without bluing-dye residue, suggesting that the laundry workers purchased the bitters for consumption and only later used them for storage. The laundry workers may have favored the bitters for their medicinal benefits. The use of bitters would be compatible with the Chinese tradition of using off-the-shelf patent cures to treat some ailments. Moreover, the assemblage contained a preponderance of bitters advertised for liver, kidney, stomach, and blood complaints, such as Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Brightsban Great Kidney and Liver Cure, and Lash's Kidney Liver Bitters. This suggests that the laundry workers used these bitters to self-medicate.

Bitters may also have been purchased for their high alcohol content. The laundry's large number of alcohol bottles indicates that alcohol was certainly consumed by the laundry workers. Although the bitters may have been treated as primarily another form of alcohol, evidence from several Overseas Chinese sites in Australia and New Zealand suggests that high levels of patent-medicine consumption may be a response to the banning

BITTERS, BLUING DYE, AND REUSED BOTTLES

The Sing Lee Laundry archaeological collection presents an interesting case for the systematic reuse of bottles by an Overseas Chinese household. Fifty-seven bottles, the great majority of them brown glass bitters bottles, had been refilled with liquid bluing dye for use in the laundry's operations. It is probable that the original contents of the bitters bottles had first been consumed by the laundry workers, based on the finding of 21 other bitters bottles in which no residue of bluing dye was evident. The marked preference for reusing bitters bottles, rather than the many other bottle types found at the laundry, might be explained by the laundry workers' frequent use of bitters for either their medicinal or alcohol contents, or the bottles' square base profile, which would have made for efficient storage. Overseas Chinese use of Euroamerican glass bottles to store bluing dye has been documented on at least one other U.S. archaeological site: a laundry excavated by archaeologists in El Paso, Texas, contained a patent-extract bottle that contained traces of bluing dye (Staski 1993:134).

Few archaeological examples have been uncovered that demonstrate the systematic reuse of Euroamerican bottles by the Overseas Chinese. Those examples that do exist indicate that reuse took two forms. Like the Sing Lee Laundry workers, some households consumed the contents of bottles and then reused those bottles. This appears to be the case in the El Paso Overseas Chinese site, where the mean manufacturing dates for bottles were found to be approximately 10 to 15-1/2 years earlier than the date of deposition of the archaeological features as determined from archaeological and documentary sources. Archaeologists explained this discrepancy as a result of the systematic reuse by Chinese households of Euroamerican bottles (Staski 1993:133-34).

The reuse of bottles by Overseas Chinese may also represent a more organized and widespread practice than that casually practiced by a household. The El Paso site



contained several Euroamerican bottles to which Chinese character labels had been adhered, including a Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bottle with a Chinese label for a clothes-cleaning product. These relabeled bottles indicate that a network existed for distributing products to Chinese communities in the U.S. using systematically collected, refilled, and relabeled used bottles (Staski 1993:133-134). It is already known that Chinese merchants and businessmen in large cities such as San Francisco maintained extensive networks by which foodstuffs, opium, and medicinal items imported from China were distributed to U.S. Overseas Chinese communities. The distribution of products in reused Euroamerican bottles may have been carried out through similar networks.

of opium use. Neville Ritchie has reported evidence for the increase in the use of opium-based medicinal preparations on several New Zealand sites after the national government banned the use of opium in 1901. Justin McCarthy, in researching Chinese miners in the Northern Territory of Australia, also noted an increased use of medicines, many of which contained opium and alcohol, after opium was banned by the Australian government in 1901. These authors suggest that the increased use of commonly available Euroamerican and Chinese medicinal preparations by Overseas Chinese was in part an attempt to maintain an opium habit that was no longer legal (McCarthy 1986 and Ritchie and Harrison 1982:28 cited in Lydon 1999:100-101). While the possession of opiates was made illegal in the U.S. by the Harrison Narcotic Act of 1914, restrictions against smoking opium were made earlier, in the late 19th century (Sando and Felton 1993:167-169). Only seven items relating to opium smoking were recovered in the Sing Lee Laundry. It may be that the laundry workers were using bitters to compensate for or attempt to maintain their now-illegal opium habits. The lack of temporal control within the Sing Lee Laundry archaeological deposit, however, does not allow a correlation of an increase in consumption of bitters with the banning of opium in 1914.

FOOD AND ALCOHOL

The Chinese immigrant was defined by the relationships he shared with family members (both those remaining in China and those already in the U.S.), fellow villagers among the immigrant community, and work mates. Traditionally in China, the sharing of food has been one of the predominant ways of symbolizing the strength and status of relationships. The symbolism of the shared meal rests not only in the actual act of sharing food, but also in the type and cost of the food consumed, together with the meal's setting and tablewares used. For this reason, although food conservatism is a characteristic of most ethnic immigrant groups, the central role of food and shared meals in reinforcing the cohesiveness of Chinese relationships means that evidence of foodways and food-consumption habits are an especially valuable tool for archaeologists studying Overseas Chinese communities.

The Sing Ling Laundry collection, despite its relatively late date in the 19th and early 20th centuries, shows a high degree of conservatism in the type of foods consumed and the tablewares and serving wares employed. The 24 Chinese brown-glazed stoneware items recovered would have contained foods such as oils, soy sauces, preserved vegetables, and condiments imported from China. These items would have been used in combination with local fresh vegetables, grains, and meats to replicate the structure and composition of traditional Chinese meals, even if specific Chinese ingredients were not available. The Sing Lee Laundry collection also indicates that the workers chose to use Euroamerican ingredients and foodstuffs, including pickles, dairy products, and spices. This may have been due to a number of factors: the substitution of Euroamerican products for unavailable Chinese ingredients, the cost of imported foods, or simply choice and preference.

Although the laundry operated over a long period of time, with no temporal control within the deposit, it is unclear if the food choices of the laundry workers changed over time. As they became more accustomed to the surrounding Euroamerican culture, the residents may have begun to more readily adopt local foodstuffs and products.

Alternatively, as they became more settled and financially secure, these immigrants may have been able to spend more money on imported foods that reminded them of their homes. At least until 1920, however, the laundry was staffed primarily by Chinese immigrants rather than first-generation Chinese-Americans, suggesting that the cultural preferences for the consumption of traditional Chinese foodstuffs would have remained strong.

The laundry workers' preference for conservatism in food is suggested by the table- and serving wares used at the laundry. Although various pieces of Euroamerican food preparation and consumption vessels were recovered, the majority of the assemblage (69.6%) were of Kitchen Ch'ing—the Chinese porcelain bowls, cups, and spoons in traditional patterns commonly found on Overseas Chinese sites. These tablewares were made in China for local use and for export to Overseas Chinese communities, rather than for sale to western markets.

The food choices of the laundry workers suggests a strong adherence to traditional Chinese foodways. In China, pork was by far the preferred meat, although other types of meat were frequently consumed (Gust 1993:187-88). The laundry assemblage was characterized by a high proportion of pork (71.2% of meat weight, as opposed to 22% beef), which is unusual for later Overseas Chinese deposits. Such high proportions of pork are generally found on earlier sites, such as that associated with Chinese merchants in Sacramento during the 1850s (95% pork). Gust reports that of three later Overseas Chinese sites in Tuscon, Ventura, and Lovelock that were occupied between the late 1890s and the 1930s, only Lovelock had greater than 51 percent pork, while in Tuscon and Ventura, pork was surpassed by beef as the preferred meat (Gust 1993:178-181). Gust suggests that these differing preferences for pork and beef reflect the relative economic security of the different communities. Pork was a more expensive meat than beef in most areas of the West (Gust 1993:208). As such the preference of some Overseas Chinese for beef rather than pork might have been an economic one. Unfortunately, relative prices for pork and beef in Stockton during the period of the laundry's operation are not available. If Gust's hypothesis is true, however, the strong dominance of pork as the meat of choice for the workers at the Sing Lee Laundry might suggest that they enjoyed a degree of economic comfort and security or that they were willing to economize in other areas to maintain traditional food practices.

The consumption of cat (*Felis catus*) at the Sing Lee Laundry, as indicated by the bones of one butchered individual, is an instance of a widespread, if infrequent, event in Chinese households. On U.S. Overseas Chinese sites, 1 butchered cat was found at Woodland, 1 at Ventura, 4 at Tucson, and 11 at Riverside (Gust 1993:183; Langenwaller 1987:86-87). Butchered bobcat bones were also found at Lovelock, a site dating from the 1920s and 1930s (Figure 25; Gust 1993:182). Although evidence of cat consumption is found on several sites, it is generally only a small proportion of the total food bone collection. While the cat was not a major food source, its consumption may have had special significance.

Fish was a traditional source of cheap protein in southern Chinese diets. The remains of fish recovered from the Sing Lee Laundry suggest that laundry workers continued this tradition, making use of both freshwater and salt-water local varieties, such as carp,



Figure 25. Wild cat being offered for sale in San Francisco's Chinatown. While cat meat was only occasionally consumed by Overseas Chinese, wild cat was particularly prized.
(Image by Arnold Genthe. Courtesy of the Library of Congress)

together with species often sold in dried form, such as sheephead and sea bass. The finding of Chinese croaker and puffer indicate that at times, dried fish from China were also part of the laundrymen's diet.

Euroamerican and Chinese alcohol is represented by 356 alcoholic beverage bottles, including 133 beer and 128 Chinese liquor bottles, in addition to the large numbers of bitters bottles whose contents may have been consumed either for their alcoholic or medicinal benefits. One striking aspect of the laundry collection is the extensive use of alcohol in relation to the very low number of opium-related artifacts found. This may be due to the relatively late occupation of the laundry, during a period when opium-smoking was banned, thereby



encouraging the use of alcohol as a more appropriate means of relaxation. Evidence of extensive alcohol use however, is not uncommon on Overseas Chinese sites. For example, the Chinese laundry at 1813 Seventh Street, Oakland contained 21 bitters bottles which may have been favored either for their alcohol content or their medicinal properties (Yang 1999:56). Writing of the Chinese community in Sydney, Australia, Lydon notes that although alcohol had traditionally been used medicinally by the Chinese, by the late 1900s it had also become part of their regular diet, often used in social drinking games (Lydon 1999:97). This is in contrast to the common 19th- and 20th-century Euroamerican image of Overseas Chinese as sober and industrious. Staski points out that most of the historic Euroamerican commentary on the drinking patterns of ethnic groups in the late 19th century are based on patterns of public, social drinking. The Chinese, instead, tended to drink in private areas, among fellow Chinese, effectively hiding most of their alcohol consumption from non-Chinese gaze (Staski 1993:141-143).

THE IMMIGRANT EXPERIENCE CONTINUES

The Sing Lee Laundry collection provides an unedited glimpse into the lives of Overseas Chinese laundrymen. Much of the importance of the laundry collection lies in the fact that the backyard of the 117-123 Channel Street lot was the major deposition area for the laundry's refuse over 40 years, and so can be taken as a representative sample of the material culture of the laundry workers. As such, the Sing Lee Laundry deposit gives a voice to these largely anonymous men, who sought a more secure economic future for themselves and their families through a new life in the United States.

Drawn home by tradition or pushed out by prejudice, some workers chose to return to China. But others, such as Maxine Hong Kingston's family or the Ah Tye family both of Stockton, stayed, adapted, and prospered. It is the story of those who remained that comes to us in the curiously mixed Chinese and American collection from the Sing Lee Laundry — a story that is as bound in history as it is relevant to modern times as Stockton's latest wave of hopeful immigrants weighs the competing forces of tradition and innovation in their own lives.

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APPENDIX A

Personnel List

PERSONNEL LIST

Name	Title	Qualifications*	Responsibilities
Adrian Praetzellis	Principal Investigator	Ph.D., Anthropology; RPA	fieldwork design and supervision, overall supervision
Mary Praetzellis	Project Manager	M.A., CRM; RPA; CCPH	project management and design
Jan Coulter	Project Administration	B.S., Business Administration; CPA	project administration
Erica S. Gibson	Lab Director	M.A., Archaeology; RPA	lab supervision, artifact catalog compilation
Jack Mc Ilroy	Field Director	M.A. Prelim., RPA	fieldwork direction, field safety officer
Michael D. Meyer	Field Supervisor, Lab Specialist	M.A., CRM; RPA	field supervision, lab work, report writing
Suzanne B. Stewart	Archaeologist/ Editor	M.A., CRM; RPA	report editing
Annita Waghorn	Project Director	M.A., CRM	post-field project supervision, fieldwork, lab work, report writing, Web-site design and writing
June Allison	Project Administration	B.A., Music	administrative support
Melinda Button	Lab Technician	B.A., Anthropology	lab work
Brian Gassner	Field Technician	B.A., Anthropology	fieldwork
Sarah Gassner	Field Technician	M.A., CRM	fieldwork
Regina George	Field and Lab Technician	CRM graduate student B.A., Anthropology	fieldwork, lab work
Jillian Guldenbrein	Lab Technician	B.A., Anthropology	lab work
Virginia Hellmann	Field and Lab Specialist	CRM graduate student; B.A., History	fieldwork, lab work
Sandra Hollimon	Lab Technician	Ph.D., Anthropology; RPA	faunal analysis
Suzanne Howard-Carter	Lab Technician	CRM graduate student; B.A., Anthropology	lab work
Heidi Koenig	Researcher	M.A., CRM; RPA	archival research

Personnel List (continued)

Name	Title	Qualifications*	Responsibilities
Maria LaCalle	Researcher	B.A., Community Studies	archival research, lab work
Christina MacDonald	Lab Technician	CRM graduate student; B.A., Anthropology	lab work
Sandra Massey	Field and Lab Technician	CRM graduate student; B.A., Anthropology	fieldwork, lab work
Kristin Meyer	Web Designer	B.A., Philosophy	report graphics, Web-site design
Margo Meyer	Production Manager	B.A., Art History	report graphics and production
Lorinda Miller	Lab Specialist	M.A., CRM; RPA	lab work
Michael Newland	Field Technician	M.A., CRM; RPA	fieldwork
Nina Paone	Lab Technician	CRM graduate student; B.A., Communications/Marketing	seed processing
Sunshine Psota	Lab Specialist	M.A., CRM; RPA	textile and footwear analysis
Maria Ribeiro	Lab Technician	B.A., Anthropology	lab work
Maggie Ronchelli	Project Administration		administrative support
Richard Schultz	Lab Technician	M.A., CRM; RPA	lab work
Peter D. Schulz	Zooarchaeologist	Ph.D., Anthropology	fish-bone analysis
Mark Selverston	Field Technician	M.A., CRM; RPA	fieldwork
Elaine-Maryse Solari	Researcher	M.A., CRM; Juris Doctor	archival research
Michael Stoyka	Field Specialist, Faunal Analyst	A.A., Marine Biology	fieldwork, faunal analysis
Chris Ward	Faunal Analyst	B.A., Anthropology B.S. Biology	faunal analysis
Sally Washburn	Project Administration		administrative support
Jeannie Yang	Translator	M.A., CRM; RPA	Translator – Chinese characters

*Qualifications: CCPH = Registered Professional Historian; CPA = Certified Public Accountant; CRM = Cultural Resources Management; RPA= Registered Professional Archaeologist.

Appendixes on CD

APPENDIX B

Site Record Form

APPENDIX C

Concordance

APPENDIX D

Artifact Catalog



Artifacts from the Trethewey household, Analytical Unit A, 118-120 Miner Avenue.