

## **AREA 3: 507 I STREET (FORMERLY 133 I STREET)**

### **SITE STRUCTURE**

This parcel was the location of a Chinese business in the early 1850s. Historic sources show wood-framed buildings extending north out over the shore of China Lake. After the fire of 1855, Josiah Gallup, purchased the property from its Chinese owners, constructed a 20 by 50 foot brick building on the parcel, and rented it back to the Chinese company. In the 1860s, this building was expanded to the rear. The object of the archaeological investigation was to discover remains that were discarded in situ in the wake of the 1855 fire that might reflect the activities of the Chinese companies who occupied the parcel at that time. Accordingly, archaeological testing concentrated on the area within and to the rear (north) of Gallup's building. Plans of these areas are presented as Figures 26 and 27; the Harris Matrix is Figure 28.

### **Building Remains**

#### **Context 714**

This mortared brick wall was the most recent structural feature on this parcel. The wall and its associated concrete floor (Context 712) ran east-west across the rear of the area investigated, forming the area's northern boundary. The hard Portland cement used in its construction suggests that it was built in the 20th century.

#### **Context 710**

This was a brick wall, mortared with a soft lime and sand mixture. It was 16 inches wide and had a substantial stepped footing set in a wide builder's trench (Context 711). This feature was surely the eastern wall of the 1870s building at 509 I Street, next door. This north/south-oriented wall formed the eastern boundary of the archaeological test area. The wall overlay Context 709, the northern wall of Gallup's 1855 building. The west, north, and east walls of Gallup's building all survived. Since the wall had been truncated, it was not possible to determine its original width.

#### **Context 701**

Contiguous with this wall and covered by a thin layer of alluvial clay (Context 700) was Context 701, a one-course thick, brick floor. The unmortared floor was laid in a herringbone pattern (Figure 29). The floor lay up against Context 710's stepped footing; edge bricks were cut to fit. Two 3 by 3 foot units were excavated through the surface to determine if it sealed remains from the 1855 fire, but only sterile alluvium was found.

#### **Context 707**

Most of Context 702 appeared within three walls that represented a 10 by 13 foot brick building (Context 707) to the rear of what would have been Gallup's main building. The north wall of the building was missing, having been replaced by a far more massive wall, Context 723, after 707 was demolished. Context 711, which sealed most of the north side of this parcel, appears to represent the demolition of building 707.

### **Context 702**

This stratum, that represented the debris of the 1855 fire, was located to the north of the remains of Gallup's building. The layer consisted of a thin deposit of charcoal, ash, and burned artifacts, all of which rested upon the baked surface of the underlying stratum, Context 706.

### **Other Features**

#### **Context 700**

This was a layer of alluvium that probably represents the flood of 1860-1861; it overlay 702, the fire layer.

#### **Context 703**

This was the construction trench for an east/west-oriented lead water pipe, with a south-trending branch, that cut the flood deposit, Context 700, and tunneled through Building 707.

#### **Context 734**

This brick-lined drain was excavated into the flood deposit, Context 700, and overlaid by the demolition debris, Context 711. It appears to have been contemporary with Building 707.

#### **Pit 719**

Immediately to the east of Building 707—and overlaid by Walls 707, 723, and 710—was a massive pit, Context 719. While somewhat irregular in shape for its top few feet, this feature developed square, vertical sides and the suggestion of a wood lining. The shape suggests that this feature sat open for a time while the top eroded inward. It was a total of 8 feet 6 inches deep by 6 to 10 feet wide. Significantly, Pit 719 cut Layer 702, the presumed 1860-1861 flood deposit. Because of its large size, this feature was cross sectioned (Figure 30 and 31). All soil was retained for wet-screening and flotation.

Pit 719 contained three layers of fill. Context 720, the top layer, was a green-stained silty clay with a large amount of brick rubble and charcoal, but few artifacts. This material may have been construction debris from the expansion of Gallup's 1855 building, Context 709, in the early 1860s, mixed with up-cast soil from the excavation of footing trenches and material that eroded in as the top of the feature became unstable.

The interface between Contexts 720 and 736, and a portion of the north side were burned in situ. Context 732 was a shallow lens of light-brown clay. Context 736, the third layer, was a primary deposit of light brown clay that appears to be an alluvium that developed, perhaps by flooding, as the feature lay open. This layer contained more artifacts, including semi-intact tableware and a quantity of vegetable and fruit seeds, than the layers above, and no demolition debris. Contexts 737 and 738 were arbitrary 1-foot levels excavated within 736 where no stratigraphic break could be found. The bottom and 2 to 3 feet of the sides of the feature were burned.

Its wood lining may indicate that Pit 719 originally functioned as a well, since the 19th-century water table was considerably higher than in recent years. The burned sides and bottom are puzzling for the same reason. No artifacts were recovered that could tightly date the filling of this feature. On the basis of its stratigraphic position, it appears that the feature was excavated after 1861 and filled by 1870.

## HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS

The archaeological deposits were discovered in the E1/4 of Lot 8. Fannie Kewen owned this parcel along with the remainder of the lot in 1851; the land was valued at \$2,000, improvements at \$4,000 (Sacramento Assessment Rolls 1851). T.B. Baillie owned the parcel the following year. Originally from Scotland, Dr. Baillie arrived in Sacramento in July 1849 at age 45 and established a private hospital for the sick. He later advertised as a druggist and physician at 153 J Street, where he lived with his wife and four children in 1855 (SCD 1851:8, 1856-7:20).

Improvements on this parcel burned with the rest of the block in the fires of July 1854 and July 1855. Following the second fire, the Sacramento city council had an emergency meeting in which they amended an ordinance fixing the limits wherein only fire-proof buildings could be constructed to include the “Chinese burnt district.” Within one week of the fire, “six substantial brick buildings” on both sides of I Street were in the planning stage. The *Sacramento Daily Union* expressed its editorial approval of these plans:

Aside from the unquestionable improvement which will endure to that locality in this respect, the event may be regarded as singularly important in its bearing on the future relative condition of the Chinese population in California. It is an acknowledged trait of that people to be tenacious of their customs—they do not readily depart from the beaten path in which they have been accustomed to tread, even though surrounded by the allurements of an active American life. When once some of their more influential countrymen shall have invested a proportion of their means in real estate and permanent brick improvements, the balance who have the ability will the more readily and surely seek similar improvement. Should this view of the tendency of the movement prove correct, the objection hitherto frequently urged, that the Chinese accumulate wealth without employing it in advancing the prosperity of the State, must necessarily be quieted or be greatly modified [11 July 1855].

The Chinese did not rebuild without help. On 28 July 1855, Jan Lee sold this parcel to T.A. Gallup for \$450. Jan Lee, Junior, acted as attorney in fact for the conveyance. The deed did not mention that the grantors were Chinese (one index even listed them as Janson), but the pair “signed” the document with two sets of Chinese characters (Deeds Q:39). These notations were not actually signatures; they repeated the terms of the transaction, including sales price, in Chinese. On 7 August 1855, E. Arsu sold the neighboring parcel (131 I) to Josiah Gallup (T.A.’s brother) for \$450; this deed is also “signed” with Chinese characters (Deeds Q:769). On 30 July 1855, the *Sacramento*

*Union* announced that “Mr. Gallup has commenced a two-story brick building forty feet front by fifty feet deep, on the north side of I street between Fifth and 6th streets—the Chinese burnt district”; this would have been on the parcel purchased by Josiah. On August 1st and 7th Gallup applied for water hookups (Tapper’s Book) and around the same time the *Sacramento Union* credited Mr. Gallup with more improvements: “Mr. Gallup will commence to-day another building twenty feet front by fifty feet deep, on the north side of I Street” (1 August 1855). By the end of August, a number of brick buildings had been constructed, evoking more praise from the press:

The late fire in Chinadom has resulted advantageously to a portion of the Chinese population, in furnishing them with buildings at once safe, commodious, convenient and comfortable. Where before there was a heterogeneous mass of tenements replete with every element of disease and discomfort, are now erected a number of substantial brick buildings—cool and clean and well adapted for pleasant habitations [*Sacramento Daily Union* 31 August 1855].

Josiah Gallup was born in Ledyard, Connecticut, in 1826 and headed for the California goldfields in 1849 along with a group of other men from Ledyard (Figure 32). In 1850 he and his fellow sojourners worked as bakers in Sacramento. Josiah’s brother T.A. (Timothy) joined him in 1851 and the two went into the teaming business (*San Jose Pioneer* 15 April 1900, 63:2). Josiah, the more capable of the two, saw that money could be made in transporting new arrivals to the mines. He invested in horses and 35 wagons that he then resold or used himself to move miners and supplies between Sacramento and the goldfields. He purchased a number of ranches, where he grazed his livestock and grew hay and other grains to feed them. Numerous young men, some related, followed him from Ledyard and worked as his teamsters and ranch hands. Josiah quickly became involved with the Chinese District Associations in San Francisco, transporting their members to the mines and acting as their agent in dealings with local authorities and businesses. Josiah met recent Chinese arrivals at the steamboat dock, housed them in a boardinghouse and then transported them to the mines. On the return trip, he would bring supplies such as lumber: “sold them about 1000 feet of lumber for another house. I buy this lumber on the [?] when they return from the mines empty; they buy from 25 to 28 dol per thousand and I sell from 55 to 60 dol per thousand feet. The Chinaman are carpinters they came to me and told me the [size?] house they wanted to build and went off and I sent them lumber as I thought they wanted” (Gallup, 31 October 1853; *punctuation added*). Not all of Gallup’s passengers were miners; he also transported prostitutes, which could be a dangerous business. “They go up to the mines two men and about six women and keep a fancy house. I have sent Wm Gallup up with four loads of women. They like to go through in one day if it is not over 45 miles. The men on the road bother them the worst kind when they stop at public houses” (Gallup, 14 February 1854; *punctuation added*). Gallup, a feet-man, remarked that the Chinese women had “beautiful feet no mistake. You know that is what I look at the first thing. A woman that looks sloven about the feet does not suit me” (Gallup, 20 April 1854; *punctuation added*).

Gallup did not lose his building in the fire of 1854: “It came very near me this time. I have wished but never so in life before. It burnt up opposite to me and we wet down the building. I had about 50 Chinaman got them to work. They worked like good fellows bringing water so I came out whole this time. . . I think no more I am getting sick of California will not build no more wood buildings. . . My house yard is full of Chinamans goods. They all got burned out I have got to help them about finding more building to trade in” (Gallup, 14 July 1854; *punctuated added*) (see also discussion on 525/527I and Chapter 6).

Josiah Gallup had not planned to stay long in California, but his teams and his commitments to the Chinese businessmen tied him to the place. The Chinese did not like working with his brother Timothy; they “put all confidence in me that any nation ever had in one” (Gallup, 31 October 1853). Josiah left behind the woman he loved, his cousin Julia Gallup. On hearing from a newcomer that Julia was keeping company with a young man, Josiah immediately left for Ledyard, where he found Julia entertaining said young man and, upon getting her alone, proposed. After a short visit, Josiah returned to Sacramento and arranged for Julia to come west with another Ledyard family (Pioneer file). While waiting her arrival, Josiah wrote Julia long, rambling, and very interesting letters touching on his business dealings in Sacramento and with the Chinese.

Two versions of Julia’s exciting trip across the Isthmus of Panama have been related by her descendants. In one, she and the son of the family with whom she traveled got separated from the group and spent the night in a shanty occupied by some rough-looking men, who gave her a blanket, as she was soaked to the skin. Gun shots awoke her in the night, but in the morning she and the boy rejoined the much relieved group, who laughed to see that the print from her dress had become stamped onto her skin. In the second version, Julia rode all day alongside a black, almost naked, native with a large dagger on his belt. When she reached the Pacific side, she was almost as black as the native, as the color from her dress had come off on her (Pioneer file). Nevertheless, Julia arrived safely in Sacramento, and she and Josiah were married by Reverend J. Lewis Shuck on 2 September 1854 (*Sacramento Union* 4 September 1854). Reverend Shuck also had intimate ties to the Chinese community. Shuck, an “old China hand,” whose wife was the first female American missionary to work in China, had been appointed by the Southern Baptists to work among the Chinese in California. In 1855 he purchased a lot on 6th Street between G and H for the construction of a Chinese church. With contributions from the American and local Chinese communities, including some funds raised by Tong K. Achick, Shuck raised sufficient money, and the church was dedicated on 10 June 1855, miraculously escaping the fire one month later (Barth 1964:167; Ng 1995:1498).

According to family tradition, Timothy Gallup was also in love with Julia. When he learned of the engagement upon her arrival, Timothy took the beautiful team of horses that he drove for Josiah and worked them until they were ruined (Gallup letter file).

Josiah Gallup unfortunately did not live long after Julia’s arrival; he died of cholera in November 1858 at age 31 (*Sacramento Union* 16 November 1858). “Ex-Alderman Josiah Gallup” was remembered as having been “engaged, among other pursuits, in the transportation of the Chinese to the interior, and was much respected and esteemed by that people, many of whom attended the funeral” (*Sacramento Union* 18

November 1858). Timothy Gallup lived to 72 years of age and died in Woodland, California, in March 1900 (*San Jose Pioneer* 15 April 1900). Julia stayed in Sacramento with relatives and eventually married Manville Barber.

The 20-foot-wide brick building built in August 1855 would have been on the property purchased by Timothy Gallup from Jan Lee just after the fire. The 40-foot-wide brick building would have stood at 129/131 I Street and would later be renumbered 503/505 I. Timothy Gallup did not have relations with the Chinese on his own and in this transaction he would have been working with his brother. The newspapers did not list Jan Lee as one of those who lost property in the fire. From the list of sufferers and other sources, Sang [Shang] Lee Company probably occupied this parcel at the time of the fire; they lost between \$8,000 and \$10,000 dollars, which was reported to be primarily opium (*Sacramento Democrat* 4 July 1855; *Sacramento Union* 4 July 1855). Sang Lee Company were listed in various documents on the I/5/6 block from 1854 through 1861 (see Table 16); they were consistently among the more affluent merchants.

Sang Lee Company sometimes did business with the Wing Lee Company. In January 1860, the two companies signed a promissory note for \$1,000 with A.G. Tryon, who owned the brick building within which the Wing Lee Company did business. According to court documents, Mar Quong, Chum Bon, Chum Ting, and Lee Ling made up the Wing Lee Company. George Elder, who like Gallup was a teamster with connections to the Chinese Companies and operated a boardinghouse on I Street near 6th, signed as security. The companies did not keep up payments on the note, and in October 1862 Tryon filed a complaint against the partners. The Chinese partners had signed the note with Chinese characters, supposedly the seals of the company. As Tryon sought payment from the individual partners, they claimed not to be members of the company. Tryon eventually got a Writ of Attachment and the sheriff confiscated Elder's teams, wagons, horses, and harnesses. He also confiscated two tin boxes from the Chinese containing the following: 2 colt pistols, \$313.50 gold, \$2.00 gold, 21 buttons, 11 gold finger rings, 1 gold silver plated ring, 1 gold seal, 3 gold ornaments for hair, 6 earrings, 1 gold watch, 3 gold tooth picks, 4 dome buttons, 2 small gold specimens, 1 hairpin gold, 1 ear cleaner, 2 papers about \$5.00 gold dust, \$12.50 gold, 11 pieces foreign coin value \$2.42, 12 dimes, 1 silver watch, 1 gold specimen, 273 silver dollars, 1 gold bar value \$5.00 (Tryon vs. Wing Lee Co. 1862). Both the Wing Lee and Sang Lee companies disappear from the assessment rolls and city directories after this time.

T.A. Gallup owned the brick building at 133 I Street through 1862; by 1864 the property belonged to William R. Gallup. It was not determined who leased the building at 133 I Street from 1862 through 1888. Julia Gallup/Barber continued to lease her building at 129 I and 131 I to Chinese merchants through 1880, when the Chinese "Joss House" probably was housed there. By 1888 she had bought out William Gallup and owned all of Lot 8 under the partnership of Barber and Folger. The partnership erected a large building on the corner lot that housed Osburn & Folger's coal, hay, grain, and feed warehouse, the Tahoe Ice Company, and a liquor store on the ground floor, and the Capital City Athletic Club on the second floor. The Sanborn map of 1895 shows this building, which stood through 1950. Barber and Folger owned the property through 1917; then Ella Folger, Julia's daughter, continued to own it through 1920, the end date for McGowan's map research (McGowan et al. 1979).

## INTERPRETATION

CONTEXT 702

TPQ: 1843

DEPOSITION DATE: 1855

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Sang Lee Co.

This shallow layer of burned soil, charcoal, and artifacts represents the fire that razed this city block in 1855. A relatively small area of this context had survived, resulting in a concomitantly low artifact yield. It was excavated to provide an assemblage with which to compare the contents of Context 903, which also was the product of the 1855 fire on an adjacent parcel.

The ceramic assemblage is dominated by Chinese utilitarian vessels (Tables 28 and 29). Tablewares consist of the common Bamboo, Celadon, Four Flowers, and blue-on-white designs and include portions of approximately 15 bowls, cups, and dishes. The approximately 21 CBGS storage vessels in the assemblage occur as globular jars, large and small storage jars, spouted jars, straight-sided jars, wide-mouth jars, liquor bottles, and a stew pot (Table 30). In contrast, sherds representing eight English soup plates, saucers, and unidentified vessels were found. Of these, all but one bear molded or transfer-printed designs.

Only 24 food bones were found. Of these, 20 are from pigs, 3 from cattle, and 1 is a Louisiana heron. The remainder of the collection is an eclectic mixture of building and hardware debris, glass bottle shards, and near unique items such as *tongbao*, a Chinese spherical button, and crucible fragments.

PIT 719 (Contexts 709, 720, 732, 736, 737, 738)

TPQ: 1861

TAQ: 1870

DEPOSITION DATE: ca. 1861-1865

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Sang Lee Co.

This large, deep feature produced few artifacts relative to its volume (Table 31). The materials are dominated by sherds of Chinese ceramic table and storage vessels—a total of 38 of these vessels are represented. The assemblage includes sherds of 13 Chinese Celadon tableware items: two sizes of bowls, plates, spoons, and a cup; several of these items bore ownership marks (Chapter 5, Figure 33). The Four Flowers and Double Happiness design is represented by seven vessels, including four bowls and a plate, and two bowls, respectively. Seven, Chinese, overglaze polychrome and monochrome decorated bowls, plates, and dishes are also present (Tables 32 and 33). The collection also contains sherds of approximately nine CBGS storage and serving vessels, including a globular jar, large and small jars, lids, a rectangular jar, liquor bottles, and spouted, straight-sided, and wide-mouth jars.

Only six sherds of British earthenware were found. These consist of transfer-printed, painted, and molded designs, representing three vessels: a dish, platter, and saucer, respectively.

Other artifacts from this feature include a glass Chinese medicine vial and fragments of eight wine or champagne bottles. Seeds include Chinese date and Chinese olive, both of which are used for medicinal purposes, as well as bitter melon and winter melon, which are vegetables employed in Chinese soups and stews (see Hirn, Chapter 5).

This assemblage is taken to represent domestic refuse deposited by the Chinese households and businesses that occupied 507 I Street in the late 1850s, as well as a few surface artifacts that found their way into the pit fortuitously. An analysis of the ceramics is most revealing: the Chinese ceramics are notable for the duplication of forms within each of the three common decorative types. These items were found either whole, semi-whole, or as multiple mending sherds. This suggests that matched sets of ceramics were used and that these were discarded directly into Pit 719. In contrast, the British ceramics were small and unique in both form and decoration. This indicates that the pots of which they were parts had been discarded on the ground's surface and broken up by natural forces before ending up in the pit.

Pit 719 was beneath the footing of the wall of the lime warehouse constructed at 135/137 I Street in around 1870. It was also beneath the footings of a brick outbuilding constructed at the rear of 133 I Street after the flooding of 1861-1862. As such it predates both these events. The Sang Lee Company is not listed in Sacramento after the flood. It is possible that their refuse was cleaned up and thrown into this pit prior to the construction of the brick outbuilding and concurrent with a change of use at 133 I Street in the early 1860s. This corresponds with the arrival of the railroad and the removal of many Chinese businesses from the I Street between 5th and 6th. Their community became concentrated in the less desirable neighborhood between 2nd and 5th. This deposit would be associated with the later activities of the Sang Lee Company.



Sacramento Federal Courthouse: HI56 Block

507 I Street: north half

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

drawn by C. Praetzel 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ 702.dwg

Figure 26. 507 I Street, Area 3 north, site plan

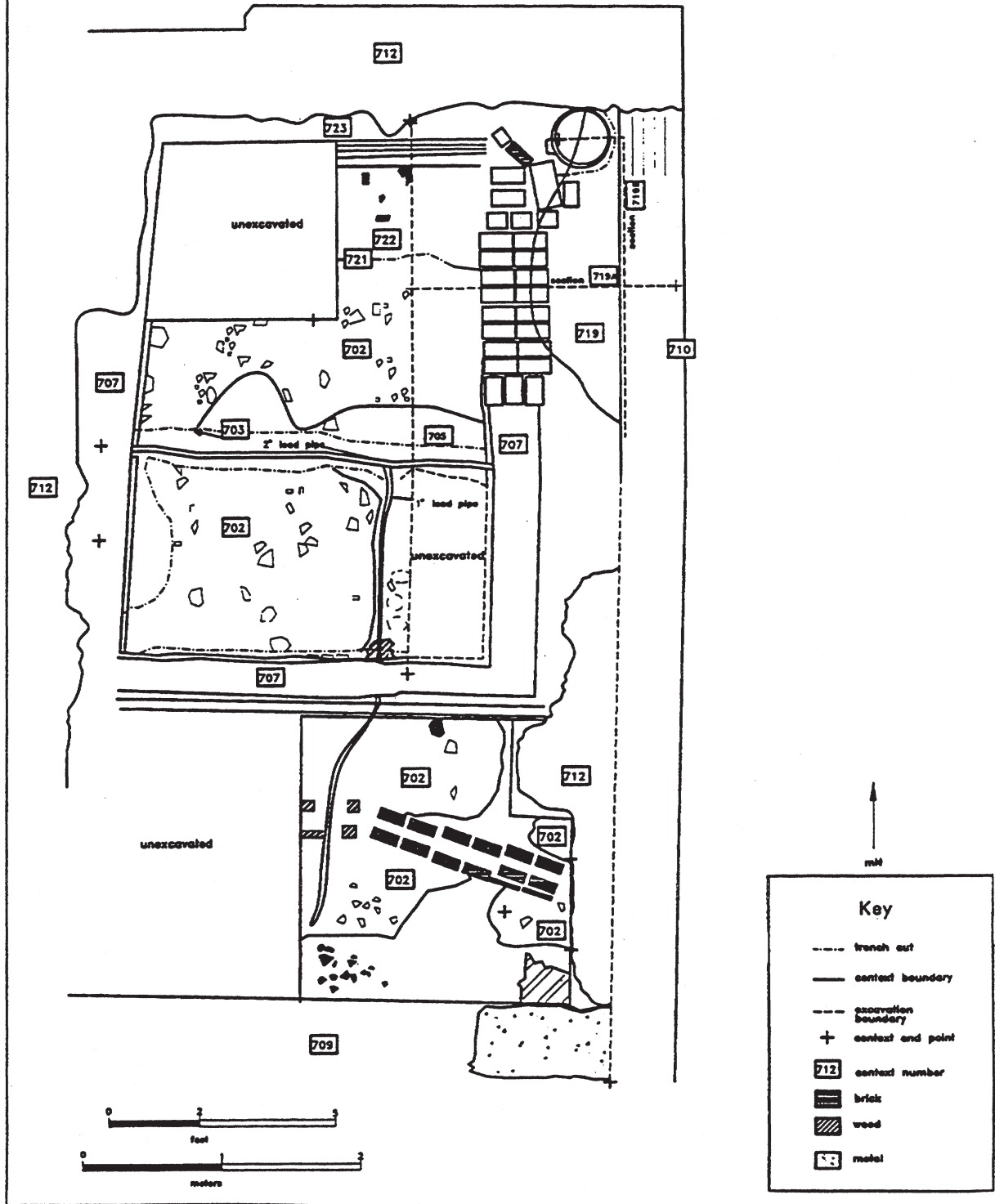
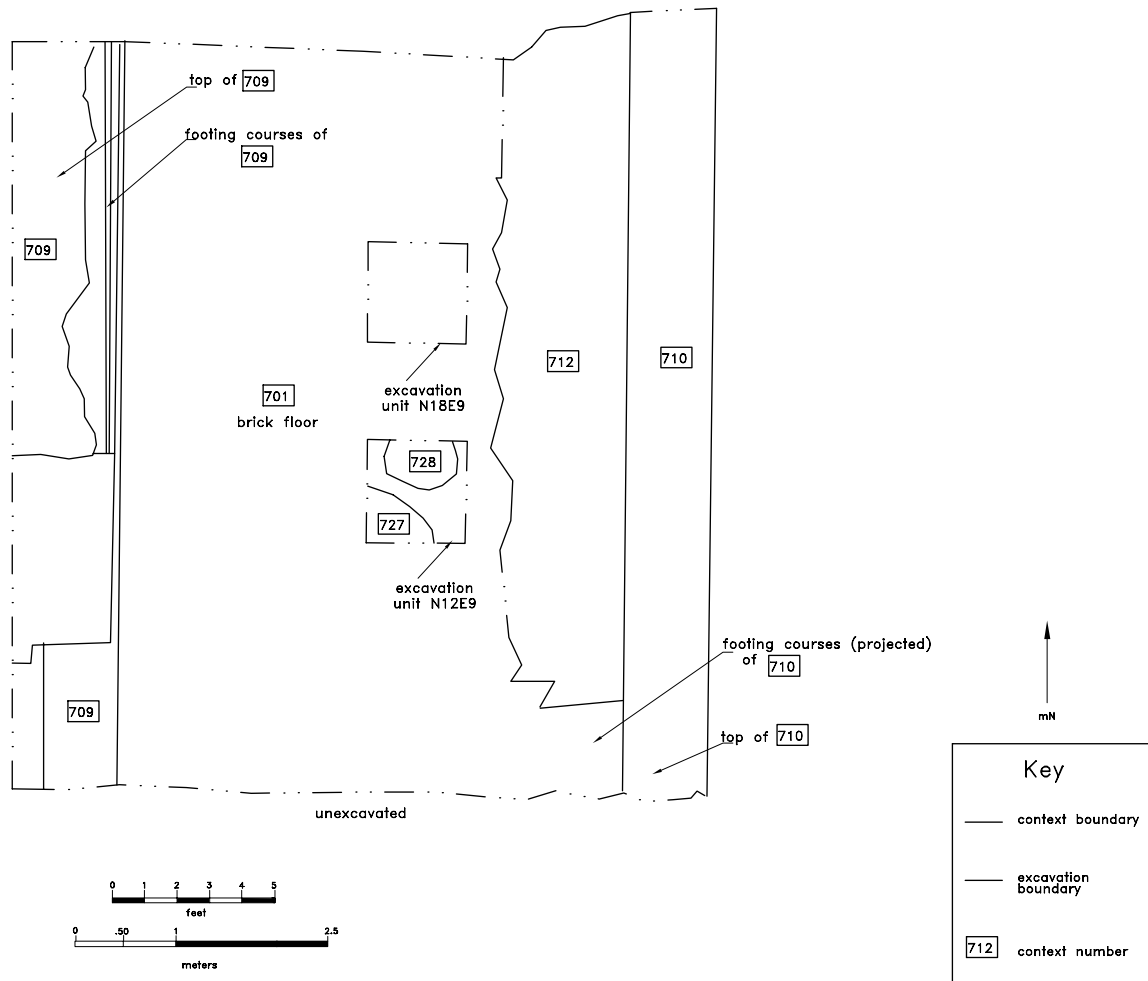


Figure 27. 507 I Street, Area 3 south site plan

Sacramento Federal Courthouse: HI56 Block
507 I Street : south half
Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University
drawn by C. Praetzel 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ sac\702p.dwg



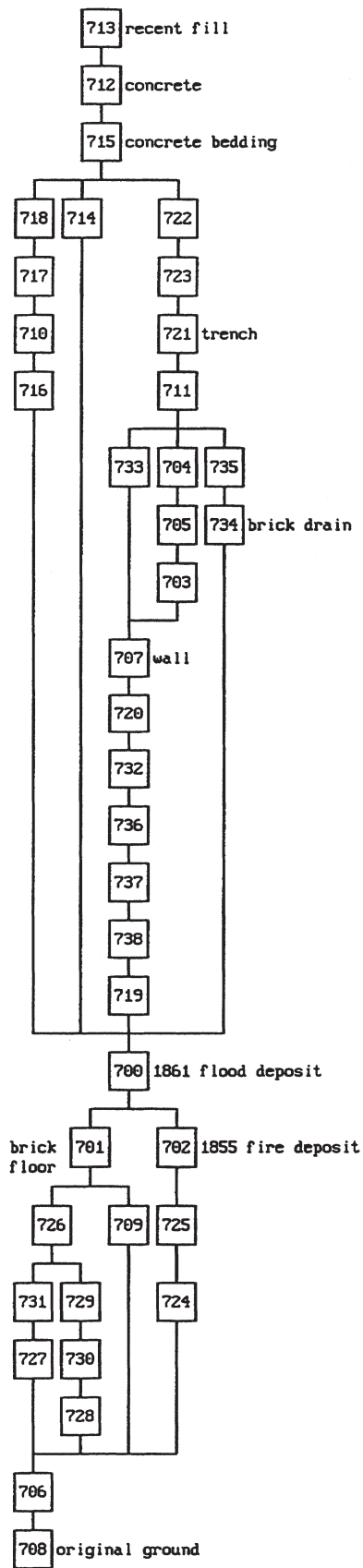


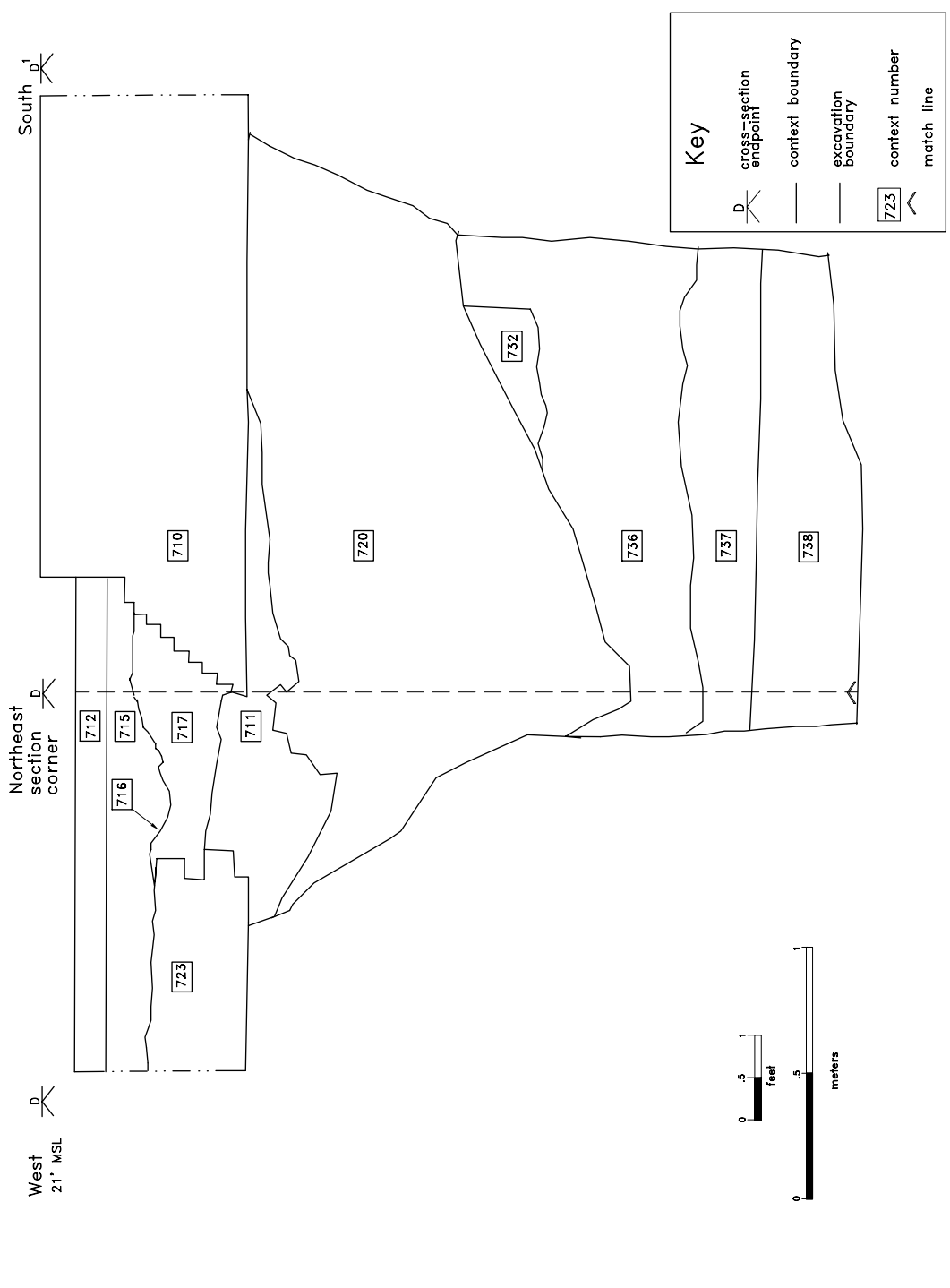
Figure 28. Harris Matrix, 507 I Street



**Figure 29. The basement floor of Gallup's building.** Only two months after fire had razed the frame structure at 507 I Street, Timothy Gallup had constructed a 20 by 40 foot brick building with a herringbone-pattern brick floor in which the Sang Lee Company carried on their business. (Foreground scale = 3 feet; background scale = 6 feet)

Sacramento Federal Courthouse: H156 Block  
 507 I Street: Pit 719, cross-section  
 Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
 drawn by K. Warren 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ sac\pit719.dwg

Figure 30. Pit 719 cross-section







**Figure 31. Excavation of Pit 719.** *This large, deep pit was located on the property of the Sang Lee Company. The Company may have gone out of business after the flood of 1861 and the contents of their building dumped into the pit by their successors. Unfortunately, much of the pit was covered by the intersection of two large brick walls. (Scale = 6 feet)*





**Figure 32. Josiah Gallup, 1826-1858.** *Connecticut-born, Gallup moved to Sacramento in 1850 where he acted as translator, commission agent, and representative for several Chinese companies in their dealings with local authorities. Tragically, Gallup died in Sacramento of cholera at the age of 31. (Gallup Manuscript Collection, California State Library)*

**Table 28.** Context 702 Ceramic Tableware and Serving Vessels, HI56 Block Sacramento

**Context 702**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
<i>Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Bamboo	Medium Bowl	1/ 1
Celadon	Medium Bowl	10/ 1
Double Happiness	Medium Bowl	11/ 2
Four Flowers	Dish	3/ 1
Four Flowers	Tiny Cup	2/ 1
Four Flowers?	Small Bowl	1/ 1
Overglaze Polychrome	Bowl	2/ 1
Stylized Vine	Small Bowl	15/ 2
Underglaze Blue	Dish	3/ 1
Underglaze Blue	Medium Dish	3/ 3
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>51/14</i>
Undecorated	Various	8/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>8/ 1</i>
<i>Non-Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Blue Transfer Print	Flat	1/ 1
Flow Blue	Soup Plate	6/ 1
Molded	Flat	1/ 1
Molded	Hollow	1/ 1
Molded (Floral)	Saucer	1/ 1
Molded (Paneled)	Flat	1/ 1
Molded (Paneled)	Soup Plate	1/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>12/ 7</i>
Undecorated	Various	18/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>18/ 1</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>89/23</i>



**Table 29.** Date and Origin of Marked Ceramic and Glass Items for Context 702, HI56 Block Sacramento

Mat/Form	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Mark	Reference	Cat #	MNI
CP Medium Bowl		China		Undefined		702.02-1	1
CP Medium Bowl		China		JI LI		702.04-1	2
WIE Soup Plate	TJ & J Mayer	England	1843-1855	YER;...VED/...TONE/...NA	G:424; P et al.:52	702.15-4	2

*Reference Abbreviations:*

C	Cushion 1976	M & M	Markota and Markota 1994	S	Schulz et al. 1980
F	Fike 1987	P	Praetzellis et al. 1980	T	Thorn 1947
G	Godden 1991	P & P	Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1979	W	Wetherbee 1980
Gn	Godden 1980	P et al.	Praetzellis et al. 1983	W1	Williams 1978
L	Lunn 1981			Z	Zumwalt 1980

**Table 30.** Artifact Summary for Context 702, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
<i>Activities</i>			
Commerce	Coin	Copper-Alloy <i>Tongbao</i>	2/2
Writing	-	Slate Tablet	1/1
<i>Activities Subtotal</i>			3( .4%)/3(1.9 %)
<i>Domestic</i>			
Food	Container	Glass Soda/Mineral Water	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	CP Hollow	8/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Hollow	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Container	CBGS Stewpot	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Bowl	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Dish	6/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Medium Dish	3/3
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Medium Bowl	22/4
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Small Bowl	16/3
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Tiny Cup	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Flat	3/3
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Saucer	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Soup Plate	25/3
Food Storage	Closure	CBGS Lid	22/3
Food Storage	Closure	CGGS Lid	25/2
Food Storage	Closure	CS Lid	3/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Globular Jar	184/4
Food Storage	Container	CGGS Globular Jar	3/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Large Storage Vessel	187/1
Food Storage	Container	CS Large Storage Vessel	6/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Recessed-Rim Jar	2/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Small Storage Vessel	52/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Spouted Jar	16/4
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Straight-Sided Jar	24/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar	17/2
Furnishings	-	Ferrous Tack	82/82
Heating and Lighting	-	Coke Fuel	3/1
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Glass Chimney	1/1
<i>Domestic Subtotal</i>			719(86.5%)/131(81.9%)
<i>Indefinite Use</i>			
-	-	Stoneware Hollow	1/1
-	-	Copper-Alloy Indefinite	1/1
-	-	Porcelain Indefinite	1/1
-	-	Ferrous Wire	2/1
-	Container	Stoneware Bottle	1/1
-	Container	Glass Bottle	8/1
-	Container	Ferrous Can	6/1
<i>Indefinite Use Subtotal</i>			20(2.4%)/7(4.4 %)
<i>Industrial</i>			
-	Container	Stoneware Crucible	6/1
<i>Industrial Subtotal</i>			6( .7%)/1( .6%)

**Table 30.** Artifact Summary for Context 702, HI56 Block Sacramento

<b>Category</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
Context 702, continued			
<i>Personal</i>			
-	-	Copper-Alloy Bell/Button	1/1
Clothing	Fastener	Bone Button	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	46/4
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	14/1
Indulgences-Tobacco	-	Clay Pipe	1/1
<i>Personal Subtotal</i>			63(7.6%)/8(5.0 %)
<i>Structural</i>			
Hardware	-	Ferrous Hinge	1/1
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Nail-Cut	16/6
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Spike	1/1
Material	Window	Glass Pane	1/1
<i>Structural Subtotal</i>			19(2.3%)/9(5.6 %)
<i>Undefined</i>			
-	-	Glass Undefined	1/1
<i>Undefined Subtotal</i>			1(.1%)/1(.6%)
Total Context 702			831/160

**Table 31. Artifact Summary for Pit 719, HI56 Block Sacramento**

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 709, 720, 732, 736, 737, and 738			
<i>Activities</i>			
Coin	-	Silver Dime	1/1
Commerce	Coin	Copper-Alloy <i>Tongbao</i>	1/1
Writing	-	Slate Pencil	1/1
<i>Activities Subtotal</i>			3(.3%)/3(.4%)
<i>Domestic</i>			
Food	-	Egg Shell	3/1
Food	Container	Glass Soda/Mineral Water	5/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Porcelain Platter	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Bowl	13/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Dish	5/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Hollow	9/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Large Bowl	9/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Plate	11/6
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Dish	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Medium Bowl	45/8
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Small Bowl or Cup	4/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Spoon	6/5
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Tiny Cup	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Plate	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Saucer	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Tumbler	1/1
Food Storage	Closure	CBGS Lid	3/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Globular Jar	6/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Rectangular Vessel	6/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Small Storage Vessel	1/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Spouted Jar	4/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Straight-Sided Jar	1/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar	9/1
Furnishings	-	Ferrous Tack	17/17
<i>Domestic Subtotal</i>			165(18.3%)/60(8.4%)
<i>Faunal</i>			
-	-	Crab	2/1
<i>Faunal Subtotal</i>			2(.2%)/1(.1%)
<i>Floral</i>			
Seed	-	Seed Chinese Olive	2/2
Seed	-	Seed Fuzzy Gourd	1/1
Seed	-	Seed Undefined	3/3
Seed	-	Seed Watermelon	635/625
<i>Floral Subtotal</i>			641(71.1%)/631(87.9%)

**Table 31. Artifact Summary for Pit 719, HI56 Block Sacramento**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
Contexts 709, 720, 732, 736, 737, and 738			
<i>Indefinite Use</i>			
-	-	Fiber/Hair	1/1
-	-	Glass Indefinite	3/1
-	Container	Glass Bottle	1/1
-	Container	CBGS Large Storage Vessel	3/1
<i>Indefinite Use Subtotal</i>			8(.9%)/4(.6%)
<i>Industrial</i>			
-	-	Lead Solder	1/1
<i>Industrial Subtotal</i>			1(.1%)/1(.1%)
<i>Personal</i>			
Clothing	-	Coarse Hair Cloth	4/1
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Medicine Vial	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	10/2
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Wine/Champagne	54/8
<i>Personal Subtotal</i>			71(7.9%)/14(1.9%)
<i>Structural</i>			
Hardware	-	Ceramic Door Knob	2/1
Hardware	-	Ferrous Hinge	1/1
Material	-	Clay Brick	7/1
Material	-	Flagstone	1/1
<i>Structural Subtotal</i>			11(1.2%)/4(.6%)
Total Contexts 709, 720, 732, 736, 737, and 738			902/718

**Table 32.** Pit 719 Ceramic Tableware and Serving Vessels, HI56 Block Sacramento

**Contexts 709, 720, 732, 736, 737, and 738**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
<i>Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Celadon	Bowl	13/ 2
Celadon	Medium Bowl	12/ 2
Celadon	Plate	7/ 3
Celadon	Spoon	6/ 5
Celadon	Tiny Cup	1/ 1
Double Happiness	Medium Bowl	22/ 2
Four Flowers	Hollow	9/ 2
Four Flowers	Large Bowl	9/ 2
Four Flowers	Medium Bowl	6/ 2
Four Flowers	Plate	2/ 1
Overglaze Polychrome	Medium Bowl	5/ 2
Overglaze Polychrome	Plate	2/ 2
Overglaze Polychrome	Small Bowl or Cup	4/ 1
Underglaze Blue	Dish	5/ 2
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>103/29</i>
<i>Non-Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Blue Transfer Print (Floral)	Dish	1/ 1
Painted (Floral)	Platter	3/ 1
Molded (Paneled)	Saucer	1/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>5/ 3</i>
Undecorated	Various	1/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>1/ 1</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>109/33</i>

**Table 33.** Date and Origin of Marked Ceramic and Glass Items for Pit 719, HI56 Block Sacramento

Contexts 720, 709, 732, 736, 737, and 738

Mat/Form	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Mark	Reference	Cat#	MNI
CP Bowl		China		YONG		720-1	2
CP Medium Bowl		China		DE LI//XIN LI		720-3	2
CP Medium Bowl		China		Sign of Longevity		720-5	2
CP Large Bowl		China		Sign of Longevity		720-6	2
CP Plate		China		Undefined		720-7	1
CP Plate		China		Sign of Longevity		720-8	1
CP Plate		China		YONG		720-2	1
CP Plate		China		(pnt: Illegible (enr) YONG		737-1	2
CP Hollow		China		Sign of longevity		720-9	2
CP Small Bowl/Cup		China		ZAI AI		720-11	1
CP Spoon		China		(Illegible)		720-13	4

*Reference Abbreviations:*

C	Cushion 1976	M & M	Markota and Markota 1994	S	Schulz et al. 1980
F	Fike 1987	P	Praetzellis et al. 1980	T	Thorn 1947
G	Godden 1991	P & P	Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1979	W	Wetherbee 1980
Gn	Godden 1980	P et al.	Praetzellis et al. 1983	Wl	Williams 1978
L	Lunn 1981			Z	Zumwalt 1980