

## CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS

Although the archaeological record is an unedited account of the past and, therefore, a great source of unexpected information, it can also be full of pitfalls for the unwary. If a feature contains Chinese artifacts is it, therefore, to be considered to be the product of Chinese people? Conversely, if it contains predominantly non-Chinese materials is it the product of a Euroamerican household? In the case of the present site, which is relatively well documented in official records, these questions were not even considered. To avoid falling prey to circular reasoning, the historical associations of each feature were determined on the basis of each feature's archaeological structure, the presumed deposition date, and the occupants of the land on which it was located. We did not consider the relative "Chineseness" of an assemblage.

Figure 4 shows the site plan superimposed upon the 1895 Sanborn Map. Appendix B lists and describes context numbers by address.

### AREA 1: 818 6TH STREET (FORMERLY 12N 6TH)

#### SITE STRUCTURE

The plan for 818 6th Street is included as Figure 5; the Harris Matrix for this area is Figure 6.

#### Context 502

This feature was a one-brick-wide building footing. The area enclosed by the feature was at least 10 feet by 8 feet 6 inches; its eastern side was not found. The southern wall was pierced by an opening, 3 feet wide. A 3-by-6-foot test trench excavated within the feature showed a few inches of clay soil and late 19th-century artifacts (Contexts 504, 510, 505). This feature may have been the lowest surviving layer of bricks from the sides of a brick-lined cellar.

#### Pits 500 and 501

These features were two intercutting pits. Pit 501, which was 4 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 6 inches wide by 1 foot 6 inches deep, was partially wood-lined. It contained five layers of fill and had a *terminus post quem* (TPQ), based on a ceramic maker's mark, of 1866. This feature cut Pit 500, which was 5 feet long by 3 feet 3 inches wide and nearly 3 feet deep. This wood-lined feature contained seven layers of fill: Contexts 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 517, and 519. Only Context 519 was made up of primary privy fill; the remainder represented flood and refuse disposal episodes (Figures 7 and 8). The feature had a TPQ, based on an embossed bottle, of 1876.

Three unusual, late-19th-century septic tanks were revealed while the area was being exposed by backhoe. Tank 67 was 8 feet in diameter and had been truncated. Tank 66 (at 820 6th) was 9 feet in diameter; its height was not determined. Tank 65 (at 822) was 5 feet in diameter by 6 feet high. All tanks were circular in cross section and domed, and were filled with clean yellow sand. Tank 65, whose relationship to surrounding strata was captured in cross section, had been set in a 2-foot-deep construction trench. Based on the general date of artifacts from layers adjacent to the construction trench, it appears that Tank 65 was constructed in the late 19th century—possibly the 1870s or 1880s.

## **HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS**

Privy 500 was located at the rear of a building that was given various numbers on successive Sanborn maps—1814 in 1895 and 1818 in 1915. The addresses on this part of the block are inconsistent through the 1920s; thus more than one source is usually necessary to place a person on the parcel. The privy was located on the N1/2 of the S1/2 of the N1/2 of Lot 5 and, along with the remainder of Lot 5, was assessed to Jane P. Bonham in 1851 (McGowan et al. 1979). Jane Bonham, originally from Louisiana, was living in Sacramento as early as 1850, when she was recorded by the census taker in a household with four other women (U.S. Census 1850: Sacramento Sheet 181). In 1852 the land was valued at \$2,000 and the improvements at \$3,000 (Sacramento Assessment Rolls 1852). The following year, the property was assessed to R.A. Pearis, a Sacramento resident from 1849 to 1867 (McGowan et al. 1979). Dr. Pearis, who made a handsome sum in bridges and toll-roads, served on the Sacramento City Council and practiced medicine in town (*Sacramento Union* 21 February 1871:2[2]; Sacramento City Directories [SCD] 1853:67, 1854:72, 1856:104, 1858:58). Although the great fire of November 1852 reportedly stopped at I Street, R.A. Pearis suffered the loss of a “building etc.” worth \$4,000 (Askin 1978; *Daily Democratic State Journal* 15 November 1862:1[2-5]). The 1854 tax rolls again listed Jane Bonham as owner of Lot 5, now worth \$3,500 but with only \$100 in improvements, further evidence that the improvements on this lot were destroyed in 1852.

By 1860 Jane Bonham had divided Lot 5 and sold portions to Lorinda Washburn (a.k.a. Lucinda) and George P. Warner. Warner owned the lot under study, which now had a 20-foot street frontage, its value had dropped to \$220, his improvements, however, were valued at \$1,000. Warner worked as the steward of the Howard Benevolent Society, which was listed at 12 N 6th Street (the pre-1880 address for this lot) in the 1861 Sacramento City Directory. Warner resided two blocks away at 177 H, between 6th and 7th streets (SCD 1868, 1869). N.A.H. Ball founded the Howard Benevolent Association in December 1857 to aid the poor with food, supplies, medicine, rent, and funeral expenses. R.A. Pearis served as a director on its first board; these men collected funds from membership fees, voluntary donations, and contributions from the state legislature. They then dispersed these funds as needed to the poor and during times of crisis. The association officers and directors received no monetary compensation; only the steward was paid a very modest salary. In response to the small-pox epidemic in 1861-1862, the association spent over \$31,500 for relief (Wright 1880:174-175).

In March 1869 Warner sold the property to S.W. Blackwood (Deeds 51:256), who was assessed in that year for real estate valued at \$875, furniture valued at \$25, and a library worth \$40. Blackwood, a physician with an office on the corner of J and 6th streets, resided on the corner of N and 23rd (SCD 1870). Blackwood died in 1872 and his wife, Janette, inherited the property. In June 1875 Janette Blackwood sold the property to Lorinda Washburn (Deeds 77:389), who already owned the property just to the south. Washburn, who evidently never married, lived in Sacramento from as early as 1854, when she was listed as a dressmaker on 4th Street between J and K. Lorinda Washburn had already constructed \$100 worth of improvements on Jane Bonham's lot by 1856 and purchased the northwest corner of I and 6th by 1860. By 1864 she owned the entire S1/2 of Lot 5 and had built improvements along I Street. In 1866 Lorinda Washburn lived on 13th Street between F and G, but by 1869 her directory listing read "res I st bet 5th and 6th, bds 8 6th bet H and I" (SCD 1866, 1869), putting her in her tenements at I and 6th. She resided here through 1876, meanwhile purchasing additional real estate. By 1870, 60-year-old Lucinda Washburn, originally from Massachusetts, had acquired \$22,000 in real estate and \$8,000 in personal property (U.S. Census 1870, Ward 3, Sheet 303B).

Due to the problems in the street-numbering system, it is difficult to accurately place individual households, particularly north of I Street. The 1870 city directory lists Andrew Reuter, a laborer, at 12 6th Street, between H and I, which is probably Blackwood's lot. Laborers, a number of skilled workers for the railroads, a butcher, and a ship captain lived on 6th Street between I Street and the alley at this time. By 1880 Reuter had moved to 4th Street and gone into the cigar-manufacturing business. The other 1870s residents had also moved away, leaving a somewhat less affluent group of tenants. Working between a number of sources, research suggests that Mrs. Sarah Keely is the best candidate to be living in this residence. Mrs. Keely lived with her six children, who ranged in age from 21 to 10. The eldest two sons worked as laborers, the eldest daughter as a dressmaker. Her neighbors worked as harness makers, blacksmiths, and painters.

Miss Washburn died a very rich woman in December 1888; see 527 I Street for further details. Margaret Charlesworth bought this parcel for \$1,300 at a real-estate auction in 1890 (Washburn, Probate case 1071). By 1894 the residence had been converted to a Chinese laundry. The one-story plus basement building, which is probably the one shown on the lot on the 1869 bird's-eye view (Koch 1870), had a stable and two outbuildings in the rear yard (Figure 9). The business operated for many years as the Lee Sum Laundry. The Chinese laundry workers lived in the building. By 1910 Hong Fong Chew, 43 years old and California born, ran the business, where he lived with four other Chinese men, who had emigrated from China in the 1880s. Lorinda Washburn had lease agreements with Chinese laundrymen and may have negotiated the lease of this property before her death. In 1878 she had entered into a five-year lease with Quong Lee and Wing See for a dwelling to be used as a laundry at 70 K Street at a cost of \$55 a month. The lessees were allowed to use the roof as a place for drying clothes, but could not obstruct the skylight or drive nails or screws into the tin roof. They could partition off part of the first floor, presumably as a living quarter separate from the laundry, lease or underlet any portion of the premises for any legitimate business. At the expiration of the lease, the lessee could remove any improvements made by them, but had to return the

premises in good condition. They were also responsible to repair the front sidewalk and the tin roof (Leases A:456). After her death, the administrator of her estate criticized Miss Washburn for being loose in the collection of her rent and negligent in the management of her properties, so this agreement may have been atypical.

## **INTERPRETATION**

PRIVY 500 (Contexts 506, 507 513, 514, 515, 517, 519)

TPQ: 1876

DEPOSITION DATE: Late 1870s to early 1880s

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Euroamerican working-class household

These contexts include the primary fill of Pit 500, a privy, as well as material from layers of fill deposited later that represent alluviation.

Although no category of artifact can be said to dominate this collection, numerically faunal remains are the most common. Of the 211 identified artiodactyl bones of the major meat species, approximately 58% (n=123) are cow, 29% (n=62) are sheep, and 13% (n=26) are pig bones. Other meat species include jackrabbit, represented by four bones as well as nine bones of chicken, turkey, and wild game birds. Ten domestic cat bones are also present. Only 13% of the meat was from high-priced cuts, 68% from moderately priced cuts, and 19% from low-priced cuts (see Gust, Chapter 5). The household consumed large amounts of round steak and pot roast.

The ceramic tableware and food storage remains are almost exclusively English (Tables 1 and 2). Only two fragments of Chinese ceramic were found: one each of a porcelain bowl and a Chinese Brown Glazed Stoneware (CBGS) jar. Of the eight vessels represented by sherds of English ceramic, six bear molded designs, one is a transfer print, and one has a painted overglaze pattern.

The remainder of the assemblage consists of a wide variety of items that represent the everyday activities of a mid-19th-century household. Eating and drinking are represented in condiment bottles as well as tumblers and stemware. Work and recreation—both innocent and adult—is shown in alcohol bottles, clay smoking pipes, and fragments of flower pots, as well as a saucer from a toy tea set, and a darning egg.

The historic record indicates that most of the residents of this parcel at the time when the artifacts were deposited were Euroamericans. Significantly, there are only three Chinese artifacts in the assemblage: two ceramic sherds and a gaming piece. This combination of evidence suggests that the contents of this feature was derived from a Euroamerican household; the Chinese artifacts are taken as chance contributions, possibly sheet refuse.

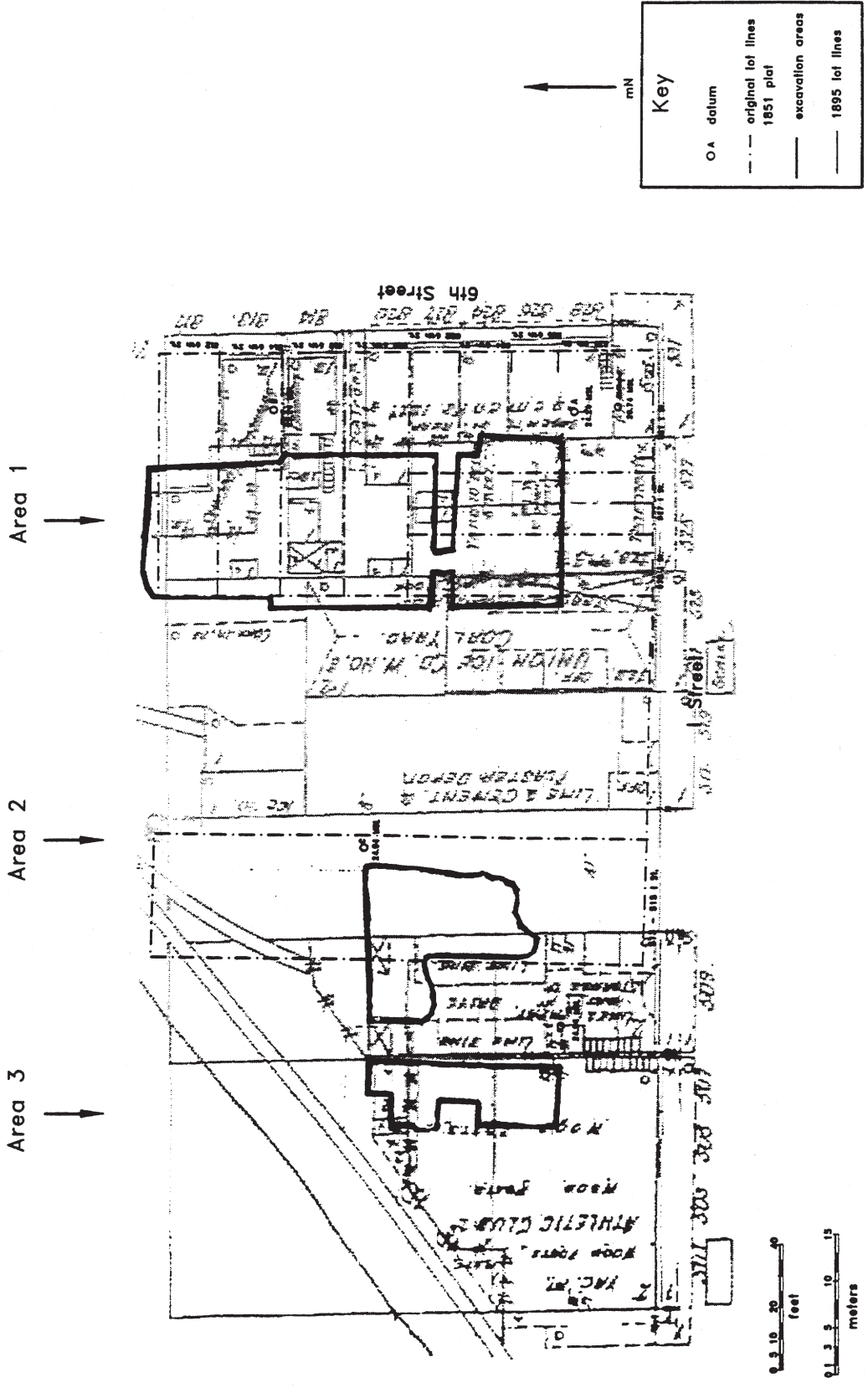
Septic tank 67, which would have replaced Privy 500, is identical to septic tanks 65 and 66 on Lorinda Washburn's neighboring 6th Street property. They were probably all constructed at the same time as part of a general improvement to her rental properties. As Miss Washburn purchased the property in June 1875, the septic tank would postdate this purchase. The TPQ for Privy 500 of 1876 supports this hypothesis (Table 3). In 1889 the Sacramento Health Officer notified the estate administrator that certain

cesspools connected with Lorinda Washburn's property were to be repaired immediately; they were subsequently emptied and repaired (Washburn, Probate 1071[1890]:3). These septic tanks obviously were already old and neglected.

Although Mrs. Neely and her children may not be directly responsible for the deposit within Privy 500, they are probably representative of the households who occupied the residence at that time.

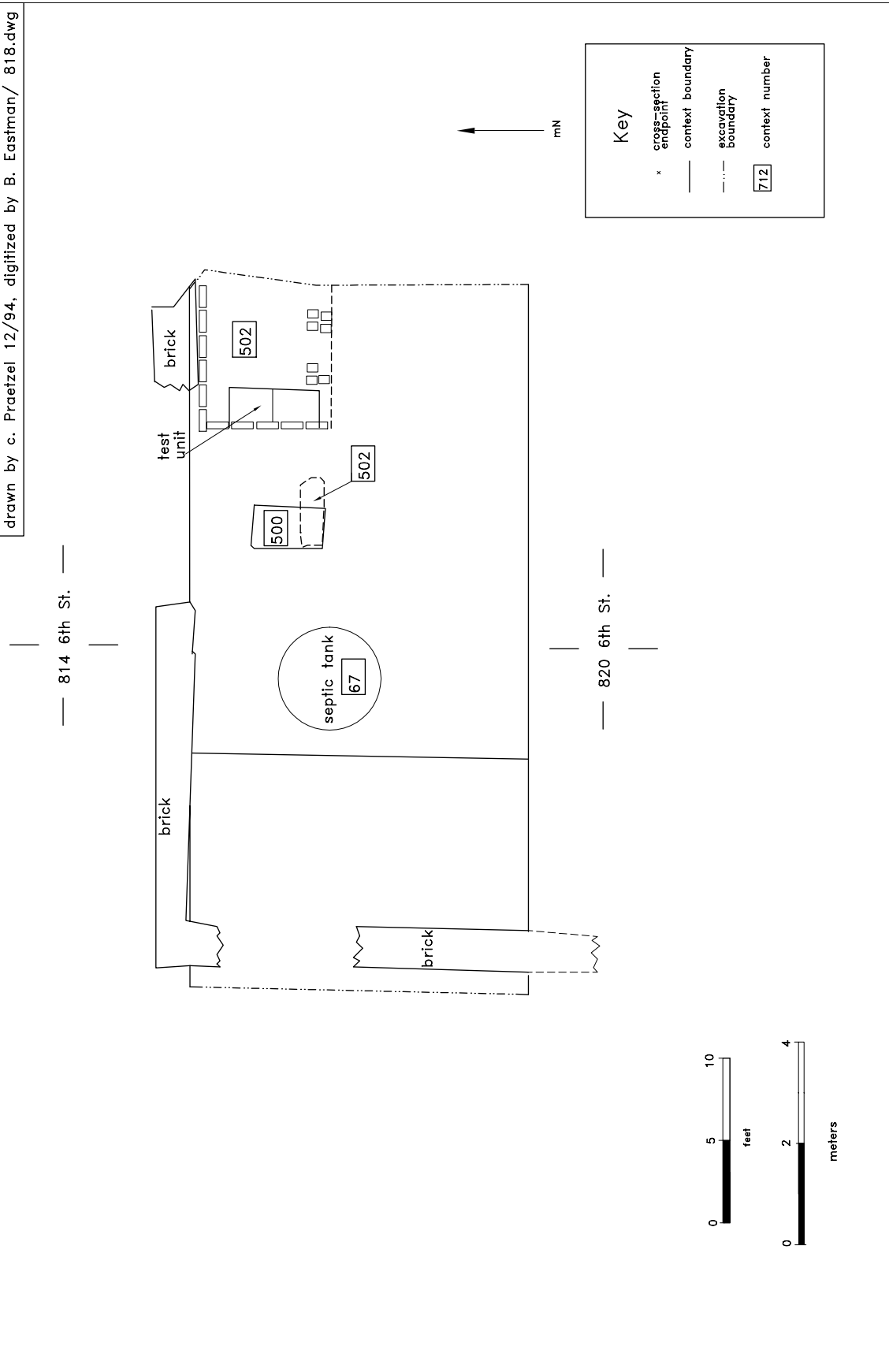
Sacramento Federal Courthouse: HI56 Block  
 Site plan and excavation areas  
 Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
 drawn by G. Ziesing 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ sitep3.dwg

Figure 4. Areas tested, shown on 1895 Sanborn Map



Sacramento Federal Courthouse: HI56 Block  
 818 6th Street: site plan  
 Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
 drawn by c. Praetzel 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ 818.dwg

Figure 5. 818 6th Street, Area 1, site plan



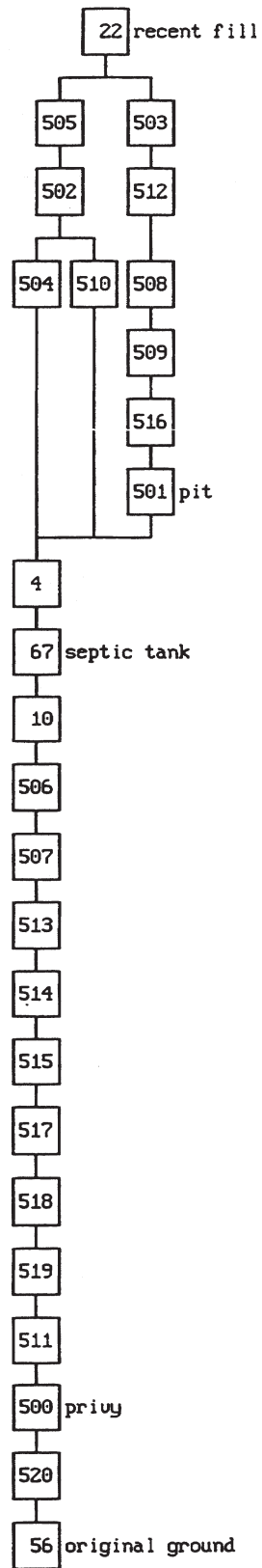
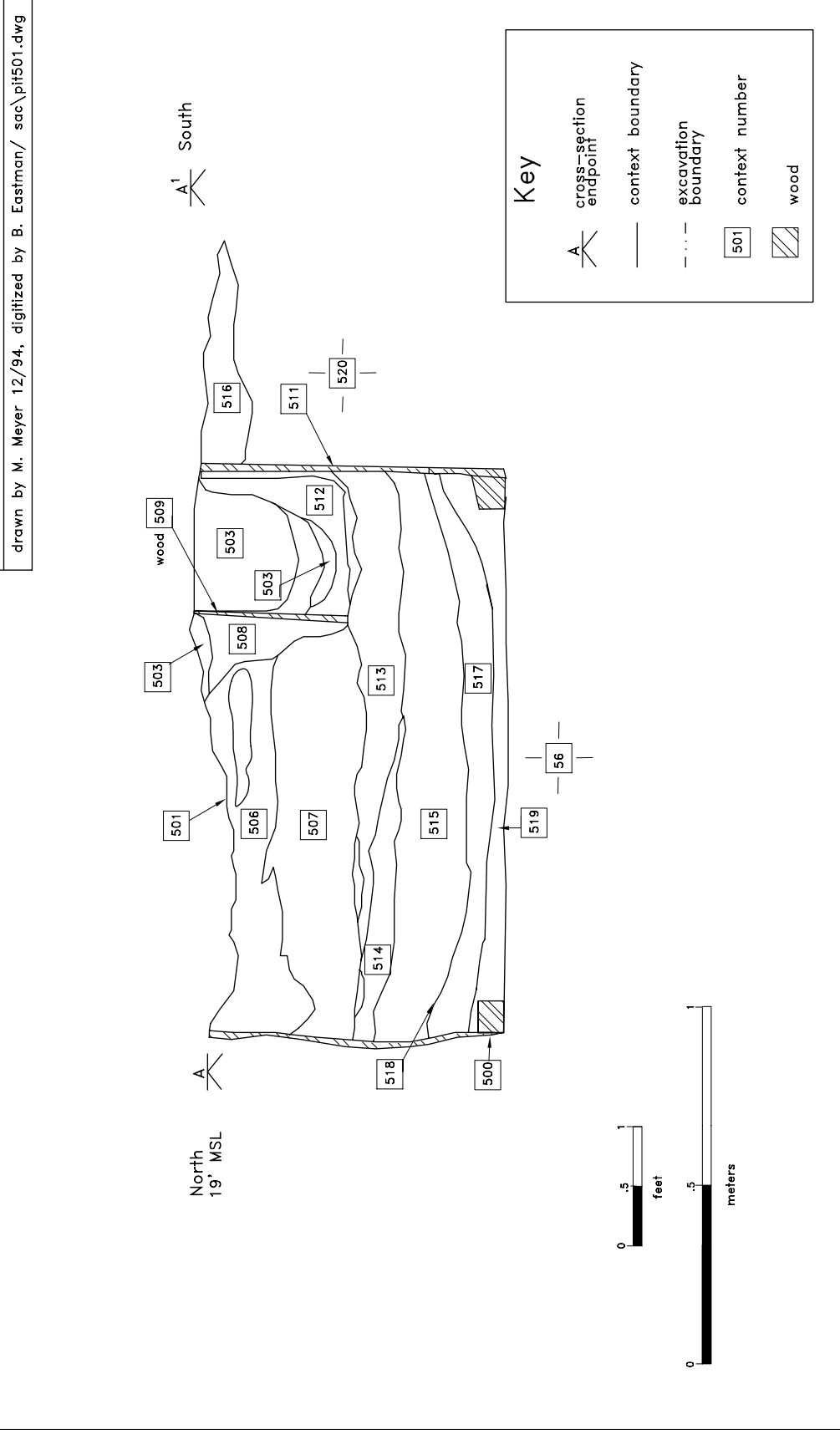


Figure 6. Harris Matrix, 818 6<sup>th</sup> Street



Sacramento Federal Courthouse: H156 Block  
 818 6th Street: Privy 500, pit 501, cross-section  
 Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
 drawn by M. Meyer 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ sac\pit501.dwg

Figure 7. Privy 500 cross-section





**Figure 8. Privy 500, after excavation.** This feature apparently went out of use in the mid-1870s when the property owner, Lucinda Washburn, installed new brick septic tanks to serve the tenants of her tenements. The renter families quickly filled this disused pit with domestic refuse. (Vertical scale = 2 feet; horizontal scale = 3 feet)





**Figure 9.** Koch's Bird's-Eye View of Sacramento in 1869 showing the developed portion of the HI56 Block. (From Koch 1870; courtesy of California State Library)

**Table 1.** Privy 500 Ceramic Tableware and Serving Vessels, HI56 Block Sacramento

**Contexts 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 517, and 519**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
<i>Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Overglaze Polychrome	Hollow	1/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>1/ 1</i>
<i>Non-Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Blue Transfer Print	Soup Plate	1/ 1
Molded	Ewer	1/ 1
Molded	Hollow	1/ 1
Molded "Sharon Arch"	Dish	2/ 2
Molded (Paneled)	Saucer	2/ 1
Painted Banding	Dish	1/ 1
Sided	Platter	4/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>12/ 8</i>
Undecorated	Various	43/15
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>43/15</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>56/24</i>

**Table 2.** Artifact Summary for Privy 500, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 517, and 519			
<i>Activities</i>			
Games	Game Piece	Glass Chu	1/1
Games	Teaset	Porcelain Saucer	1/1
Sewing	-	Glass Darning Egg	1/1
Tool	-	Rubberized Canvas Hose	47/1
Writing	-	Slate Pencil	2/1
Writing	-	Slate Tablet	4/1
Writing	Container	Glass Inkwell	3/1
<i>Activities Subtotal</i>			59(7.7%)/7(2.6 %)
<i>Domestic</i>			
-	-	OP Hollow	1/1
-	-	WIE Indefinite	1/1
Food	-	Egg Shell	21/1
Food	Container	Glass Condiment	1/1
Food	Container	Glass Worcestershire Sauce	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	Porcelain Hollow	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Hollow	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Dish	7/5
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Ewer	11/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Platter	4/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Hollow	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	OP Cup	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Cup	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Dish	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Flat	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Indefinite	2/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Saucer	14/3
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Soup Plate	7/3
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Copper Alloy Fork	4/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Copper Alloy Spoon	5/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Stemware	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Tumbler	6/2
Food Storage	Container	CS Recessed-Rim Jar	1/1
Furnishings	-	Common Pottery Flower Pot	6/3
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Glass Chimney	4/1
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Glass Globe/Lamp Cover	3/1
<i>Domestic Subtotal</i>			109(14.3%)/39(14.7%)
<i>Floral</i>			
Fruit	-	Fig	11/8
Pit	-	Seed Peach	16/13
<i>Floral Subtotal</i>			27(3.5%)/21(7.9 %)

**Table 2.** Artifact Summary for Privy 500, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 517, and 519, continued			
<i>Indefinite Use</i>			
-	-	Stoneware Hollow	1/1
-	-	Glass Indefinite	2/1
-	-	Wood Handle	1/1
-	-	Copper Alloy Fitting	1/1
-	-	Copper Alloy Indefinite	5/2
-	-	Ferrous Strap	5/1
-	-	Leather Strap	1/1
-	-	White Metal Strap/Brace	1/1
-	Container	Glass Bottle	4/1
-	Container	Ferrous Can	48/2
<i>Indefinite Use Subtotal</i>			69(9.0%)/12(4.6 %)
<i>Personal</i>			
Accouterments	Jewelry	Glass Bead	2/2
Accouterments	Jewelry	Gold & Glass Earrings?	4/2
Clothing	-	Wool Cloth	1/1
Clothing	-	Copper Alloy Fastener	1/1
Clothing	Fastener	Copper Alloy Button	1/1
Clothing	Fastener	Ferrous Button	1/1
Clothing	Fastener	Porcelain Button	6/6
Clothing	Fastener	Shell Button	1/1
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Bitters	4/2
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Homeopathic Vial	11/2
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Medicine	1/1
Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Hard Rubber Comb	1/1
Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Rubber Comb	1/1
Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Copper Alloy Indefinite	1/1
Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Bone Toothbrush	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	16/2
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Wine/Champagne	6/2
Indulgences-Tobacco	-	Clay Pipe	12/7
Indulgences-Tobacco	Closure	Copper Alloy Lid	2/1
<i>Personal Subtotal</i>			73(9.6%)/36(13.6%)

**Table 2.** Artifact Summary for Privy 500, HI56 Block Sacramento

<b>Category</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
Contexts 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 517, and 519, continued			
<i>Structural</i>			
Hardware	-	Ferrous Brace?	1/1
Hardware	-	Ferrous Hinge	1/1
Hardware	-	Ferrous Mount/Hinge	1/1
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Nail-Cut	195/138
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Spike	1/1
Material	-	Clay Brick	1/1
Material	-	Concrete	1/1
Material	-	Common Pottery Floor Tile	1/1
Material	-	Mortar	1/1
Material	Window	Glass Pane	191/1
<i>Structural Subtotal</i>			394(51.6%)/147(55.5%)
<i>Undefined</i>			
-	-	Ferrous Undefined	26/1
-	-	Other Undefined	1/1
-	-	Unidentified	6/1
<i>Undefined Subtotal</i>			33(4.3%)/3(1.1%)
Total Contexts 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 517, and 519			764/265

**Table 3.** Date and Origin of Marked Ceramic and Glass Items for Privy 500, HI56 Block Sacramento

Contexts 506, 507, 513, 514, 515, 517, and 518

Mat/Form	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Mark	Reference	Cat #	MNI
WIE Dish	Davenport	England	1861-1864	...IRONSTONE...	P & P:259	506-12	2
WIE Dish	Hope and Carter	England	1862-1880	...ER/BURSLEM	G:334	513-5	1
WIE Indefinite	Richard Alcock	England	1870-1882	...(ROYAL ARMS)...	G:206; P et al.:89	506-2	1
WIE Indefinite	Thomas Hughes	England	1860-1894	THOMAS HUGHES/BURSLEM	G:339; P et al.:44-45	507-2	1
WIE Indefinite	Unidentified			...O(E OR L)		507-28	1
WIE Platter	Jacob Furnival?	England	ca1845-1870	(ROYAL ARMS) ... STONE CHINA/J.F.	G: 262-3; P et al.:36	515-1	1
WIE Saucer	Powell & Bishop	England	1867-1878	IRONSTONE/CHINA/ POWELL & BISHOP	G:509; P et al .:69	513-3	1
WIE Saucer	E & C Challinor	England	1862-1891	(ROYAL ARMS)/ STONE CHINA/E & C CHALLINOR/ENGLAND	G:137-8; P et al .:18	513-4	1
Glass Bitters	Dr. Hostetter's	Pittsburgh	1858-1920	...HO...	F:36	515-12	1
Glass Medicine	Ayer's	Lowell	1847-1938	AYER'S	F:94	513-13	1
Glass Worcestershire Sauce	Lea & Perrins	Salem?	1876-1895	WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE//LEA & PERRINS// J I D/S.	Z:269; L:n.p	513-14	1

*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	WI	Williams 1978
L	Lunn 1981			Z	Zumwalt 1980



## **AREA 1: 525/527 I STREET (FORMERLY 153/155 I STREET)**

### **SITE STRUCTURE**

An east/west soil baulk was left standing during initial clearing in order to document the process of accumulation in the courtyard. Two trenches—Contexts 42 and 95—were excavated adjacent to the baulk to extend its depth. The cumulative cross section revealed over 7 feet of culturally deposited material. The upper 2 to 3 feet, Context 22, consisted of demolition debris from the early 1900s. Based on the general characteristics of the artifacts that these strata contained, the remaining 5 to 6 feet of material accumulated during the years 1850 to 1880. These strata represent episodes of habitation, fire, flood, demolition, and intentional filling. The bottom 2 feet of the deposit revealed complex stratigraphy that showed that the yard was used most intensively during the 1850s (Figures 10 and 11).

The area south of the baulk was subjected to more intensive investigation. Initially, the east, south, and west walls of the yard—Walls 1, 2, and 3, respectively—were exposed, and late 19th- and early 20th-century fill and demolition layers were removed. Trench 49 was excavated by backhoe in order to locate the stratum representing the 1855 fire. The latter, designated Context 5, was identified as the 1855 fire remains on the basis of its stratigraphic position, appearance, and artifacts: Context 5 was overlain by Wall 1, which was constructed in the late 1850s; it consisted of up to 3 inches of charcoal and ash in which were imbedded burned sherds of Chinese pottery, as well as English transfer-printed ceramics typical of the early 1850s. The intensity of the fire was clear from the burned surface that underlay Context 5. The layer varied from as much as 2 inches thick, as seen in the sides of Trench 49, to a mere black smear in the center of the courtyard (Figure 12). Context 5 was overlain by a layer of silty clay of varying thickness, Context 20, which appears to represent a major fill episode that occurred after 1876, based on the manufacturing date of a ceramic vessel.

Several features were uncovered by this stripping operation. Only four pits and one trench that were stratigraphically inferior to Context 20 are discussed here.

### **Pit 16**

This feature was approximately 8 feet in diameter by as much as 5 feet deep (Figures 13 and 14). The upper portion of the feature was generally bowl shaped, but quite irregular; numerous small concavities had been excavated into the sides of the pit. In contrast, the lower portion of the feature had almost vertical sides, and was almost square. Although the original function of the pit is not evident from its contents, the remnant of wood lining suggests a well. Since the number of artifacts that it contained was relatively small in relation to the volume of soil, it seems unlikely that it was excavated as a refuse pit. The feature contained eight layers of fill that represent four principal depositional events that occurred between about 1855 and 1860.

Context 88, the earliest deposit in Pit 16, was up to 6 inches thick and consisted of a series of horizontal charcoal and ash lenses together with a quantity of burned ceramic sherds, and burned and melted bottle glass. The layer also contained a near whole, “Muleteer” pattern Davenport basin and other English ceramics typical of early

1850s assemblages in Sacramento. This deposit may have been created during the 1855 fire. The deposit has a TPQ of 1843 based on a ceramic maker's mark.

Context 86 consisted of a layer of mottled brown sandy clay, as much as 24 inches thick, with some domestic refuse. The lack of horizontal bedding and the mixed appearance of this soil unit suggests that this was not an alluvial deposit but rather redeposited upcast from a footing trench or similar excavation mixed with contemporary refuse.

Context 63, in contrast, was clearly an alluvium deposit. It consisted of a series of fine, superimposed bands of silt and clay, to a depth of as much as 30 inches. It is likely that the material was laid down during one of the seasonal rises of adjacent China Lake.

Context 60 was a thin layer of sandy clay containing a quantity of brick and building-stone fragments, as well as some domestic refuse. This and the layers above it appear to represent a series of ad hoc dumping episodes designed more to fill the hole and to dispose of soil than to dispose of refuse. Context 59 was a layer of brown sandy clay that contained a quantity of brick, mortar, and limestone fragments. The layer has a TPQ of 1843 based on a ceramic maker's mark. Context 18 was a thin layer of yellow sand. Context 17 was the top layer of fill in the pit. It consisted of a thin layer of green-gray clay with many charcoal inclusions.

### **Trench 87**

This feature sloped into Pit 16 from the east. This feature contained a single layer of mottled sandy clay, Context 89, that integrated into the upper layers of pit fill. It is likely that for a time the pit and trench functioned as sump to drain surface water.

### **Pit 69**

This small pit was adjacent to Pit 16. The feature was approximately 3 feet 6 inches in diameter by 2 feet 4 inches deep (Figures 15 and 16). The original function of the feature may have been to burn domestic refuse, since the sides and bottom of the pit were baked, and several artifacts showed the effects of burning. Only the bottom two of the pit's three layers of fill appear to have been the products of this activity, while the top layer may represent site leveling or alluviation. The feature had a TPQ of 1870.

The earliest fill in Pit 69 consisted of a layer of gray-brown sandy soil, up to 1 foot thick, that contained both an assortment of domestic artifacts and a quantity of charcoal; it was designated Context 81. The next layer, Context 80, also contained domestic refuse; many of these artifacts, however, had been burned and the matrix itself was largely composed of charcoal and charred wood. The layer was as much as 1 foot 6 inches in depth and had a TPQ of 1870 based on a marked mineral-water bottle.

The top layer of fill, Context 72, consisted of yellow-brown sandy soil with few artifacts and no charcoal; it was up to 1 foot in depth and had a TPQ of 1870 based on a marked mineral-water bottle. There is no evidence that this stratum is related to refuse burning. While several ceramic sherds crossmend between Contexts 80 and 81, only one sherd crossmends between the latter and Context 72. This is further evidence for a functional difference between the activities represented by these three layers.

### **Pit 79**

This feature was approximately 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches deep. Part of its fill was removed by the excavation of a posthole, Context 73. The pit contained a single layer of yellow-brown sandy soil, Context 76, in which were found relatively few items of domestic refuse.

### **Pit 83**

This feature was a maximum of 3 feet 6 inches in diameter by 1 foot 9 inches deep (Figure 17). The lower stratum, Context 85, was a gray-brown, organic, sandy soil with a relatively large quantity of charcoal. The matrix contained brick and mortar demolition debris and a large number of domestic artifacts, including an embossed bottle that provides the feature's TPQ of 1877. Context 84, a layer of yellow-brown soil, contained few artifacts but relatively more demolition debris.

## **HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS**

Overpopulation, war, natural disaster, and generally unstable living conditions in southeastern China prompted the migration of large numbers of Chinese men to foreign lands during the 19th century. Most of these men originated from rural areas, where this turmoil had served to strengthen the traditional value of social obligations to family and clan among the resident peasant groups. As conditions made it increasingly difficult to support their families, men were forced to emigrate to more favorable environs. Barth describes their goal as follows:

Devotion to family motivated the peasant to abandon land and family, home and friends, in exchange for the uncertain fortunes and the certain privations that awaited him in Burma, Siam, Indochina, Malaya, on Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and the Philippines. There he planned to work until he was fifty or sixty when he would return to his native village, a wealthy and respected man, to enjoy the rest of his life venerated by the large family which he had kept intact with his earnings and savings during the long years overseas [1964:29].

Later, frontier California, with its lure of gold and demand for laborers, attracted a large portion of these migrants. According to Barth (1964:55), the bulk of these immigrants traveled by the "credit-ticket system" as "indentured servants" to the Chinese merchants at San Francisco or Hong Kong who had paid their expenses. Until they had paid their debts, the immigrants were under the control of these brokers. The strong Chinese kinship system supplied the extra-legal mechanism for such control, as this arrangement was not recognized by the United States courts. Through the adaptation of Chinese District Associations, the Chinese merchant-creditors maintained tight control over their debtors. District Associations traditionally supplied mutual aid and protection to their members; in California, they also supplied the means to control and oppress them (Barth 1964:78).

Chinatowns were both the symbol and the scene of that control. It was here that the Chinese sought aid, solace, news, and amusement. It was from here that they first ventured forth to employment and to here that the bones of the deceased sojourners were returned for shipment and reburial in China. Here, the Chinese spent their hard-earned

gold on food and drink, gambling and fraternizing. Here they received news from home and re-encountered old acquaintances. Here also, was the source of the District Associations' power; their agents ran the boardinghouses and stores where the Chinese gathered.

By 1854 the Chinese had firmly established themselves along I between 5th and 6th streets, the area being known as "Little China." Four of the five District Associations had boardinghouses here: Sam Yap (or Canton Company), Sze Yap, Yeung Wo, and Ning Yeong. This area was entirely destroyed on 13 July 1854 in the second most disastrous fire in Sacramento's history. The Chinese had constructed flimsy wood and canvas structures that quickly gave themselves up to the fire: "The Chinese are literally left homeless. They had taken almost exclusive possession of I Street, between 5th and 6th, which they had built up almost solid of materials calculated to make a flaming fire. Had they been made of cotton, they could not have burned with more feverousness. The fire seemed to lick them up as it passed" (*Sacramento Daily Union* 14 July 1854). As the fire started a number of blocks away, the Chinese had time to move some of their belongings to safety on an island in China Lake and elsewhere in town. Although the paper stated the fire must have ruined "most of the Chinese merchants," only one merchant, Tuck Lung on K Street between 4th and 5th, was mentioned specifically in the "List of Sufferers." The list did mention "about a dozen Chinese shanties" on the east side of 5th between I and J, and a "number of frames occupied by Chinese" on I Street between 5th and 6th (*Sacramento Daily Union* 14 July 1854).

A large portion of the Chinese section must have been rebuilt immediately. Between July and October of 1854, at least 11 business licenses were issued to Chinese concerns on I Street between 5th and 6th, including 5 markets, 1 merchandise store, 1 bar and boarding house, and 4 gaming houses (Sacramento Secretary of Common Council's Quarterly License Register 1854: 3rd quarter). Barber and Baker illustrated this new Chinese neighborhood before it burned again on 3 July 1855 (see Figure 3). This fire started on the second floor of the Sze Yap Company building on the north side of I Street near 5th. A small blaze, unchecked for the want of a full bucket of water, spread rapidly within the canvas structure and consumed the entire half-block within an hour. The fire confined to a triangular area bounded by the levee and 6th and I streets was occupied, with one exception, entirely by Chinese. Fire companies, initially hampered by lack of water as their truck parked at Madame Rosa's residence had already been consumed by flames, were aided by a shift in the wind, which blew the fire toward China Lake and prevented it from spreading to other parts of the town. The rapid spread of the fire prevented removal of goods and furniture, and losses from the fire and from water damage were reported to be from \$65,000 to \$100,000. The *Sacramento Daily Union* presented an abbreviated list of sufferers, reporting that the Sang Lee Company's \$10,000 loss was primarily opium, while the other merchants lost, among other goods, a total of 85 tons of rice (*Sacramento Daily Union* 4 July 1855).

The *Sacramento Democratic State Journal* (4 July 1855) published a more complete list (see page 19). From this list—which appears to tabulate losses in order moving west along I Street—and numerous other sources, we have tentatively identified the occupant of this parcel at the time of the 1855 fire.

“Ah Chick” applied for a water tap on I Street 51 feet north of I/5/6 north on 18 August 1854 for a “China House” (Tapper’s Book:7). This was probably Tong K. Achick, agent for the Yeung-wo Company in San Francisco. Tong was born in Tangjia village, Xiangshan, Guangdong Province, China, in 1827. He attended the Morrison Educational Society elementary school in Macao from 1839 until 1843, when he was sent to Shanghai as an interpreter for the first British consulate. After 18 months, he returned to the school, where he remained until its closure in 1849. In 1847 Tong was appointed interpreter for the Magistrate’s Court, a position he held until 1851, when he was replaced following charges that he associated with pirates. During this time, he was also baptized and became entangled in a controversy involving a prostitute. With letters of introduction, Tong and his uncle left for San Francisco in January 1852. Tong joined the Presbyterian church’s first Bible class for Chinese and the Yeung-wo Company elected him head, as Norman Assing’s successor (Ng 1995:1497-1498). In June 1852 Tong met with Governor Bigler to plead against the Foreign Miners’ Tax and other anti-Chinese agendas. He came bearing gifts—“shawls of rarest patterns, rolls of silk of the costliest texture, and some . . . seventy handkerchiefs of the choicest description.” Although Tong was wined and dined at the governor’s mansion, he had little success in forwarding the cause of Chinese miners (Barth 1964:146-149). When the legislature held hearings on the Foreign Miners’ Tax in 1853, Tong served as interpreter and presented the District Associations’ position. He, likewise, translated the law as passed into Chinese (Ng 1995:1498).

In the summer of 1854, members of the other four Chinese companies banded together to fight the Yeung-wo (Barth 1964:94). One such battle, involving some six hundred warriors “armed with tin hats, bamboo shields, tin and iron swords and cutlass a la pick handles” transpired one hot September day on I Street between 5th and 6th (*Daily Alta California* 10 September 1854). Although the press described it as a free-for-all, it was more likely part of the struggle between “Canton” and “Hong Kong” companies that raged in Chinese California that summer. Marysville representatives of the “Canton” faction sought the advantages of a favorable press and explained their differences to the local editor as follows:

The Hong Kongites [Yeung-wo] have prepared weapons and are anxious to get up a fight with the Cantonians, who, on the contrary prefer not going to war. The former are engaged in business avocations, while the latter frequent houses of bad repute, and after nightfall sallying out for purposes of provoking difficulty, and perhaps robbing or stealing [*Daily Alta California* 10 September 1854].

In January 1855 the Yeung-wo Company, which represented emigrants from the districts of Heung-shan, Tung-kun, and Tsang-shing, had its headquarters in San Francisco, a branch in Sacramento, and a house in Stockton, but “no regular agent employed” in the latter two cities. These houses were built for their members’ “accommodation in coming and going”; they were “mere lodging places.” Both the Yeung-wo and Sze Yap District Associations reported 11,000 members in 1854 (*San Francisco Herald Examiner* 4 September 1854). By 1855 the Yeung-wo Company was

numerically the largest of the five Chinese District Companies operating out of San Francisco, with 14,000 members (*The Oriental* 1[4]:1).<sup>1</sup>

It is unknown if the Yeung-wo Company operated in Sacramento prior to the July 1854 fire, or if they merely took advantage of the succeeding chaos to move people and goods into town. On 3 August 1854, the “Young Wo Co.” in San Francisco hired five trams from Josiah Gallup (*Gallup v. Young Wo Co.* 1856), presumably to move goods and people to their new property in Sacramento, which was plumed by Ah Chick shortly thereafter. Gallup operated a business moving Chinese between San Francisco, Sacramento, and the mining districts. He also purchased supplies and served as a translator for representatives of various Chinese companies in Sacramento (for more on Gallup, see 507 I Street). Although an astute businessman, Gallup frequently made the mistake of providing goods and services on credit (Gallup, 13 March 1854). When the Yeung-wo Company lost its Sacramento property in the fire of July 1855, Gallup— anxious about his payment—negotiated an agreement with the “Young Wo Company House in San Francisco,” whereby the company would pay off their debt of \$870 in eight monthly installments beginning 11 September 1855. Tong K. Achick witnessed this agreement. The company made the first three payments, but then stopped. Josiah Gallup sued them in District Court for the remainder plus interest in July 1856 (*Gallup v. Young Wo. Co.* 1856).

The Yeung-wo Company apparently did not rebuild in Sacramento after the 1855 fire. They certainly would have paid their debt to Gallup had they remained in town. Josiah Gallup made many risky loans in Sacramento but, according to his probate, few, if any, of these were made to Chinese concerns. Perhaps the hostility of the other companies encouraged the Company to concentrate its resources elsewhere. In a possibly related matter, “Ah Chick of the Shanghai species was fined \$50 and costs, or in default of payment, sent aboard the Brig for thirty days, for stealing two bags of rice from Wing-Lee, on the evening of the late conflagration” (*Daily Democratic State Journal* 7 July 1855). If this is the same Ah Chick, it seems unlikely that an agent of an important Chinese Company would have stolen two bags of rice from his next-door neighbor. Given the animosity between the companies, however, he might have been framed, thus ruining his reputation and likelihood of negotiating further lease agreements with his landlady. Tong Achick, in fact, may have got off lightly. In 1862 when the Hop Wo Company separated from the Sze Yap Company, Sze Yap agent Ah Cow was assassinated in an I Street gambling hall (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1982:29). Tong returned to China in the 1857 and joined the staff of the Chinese customs service. The Jardine, Matheson and Company in Tianjin made him their comprador in 1871, and he succeeded to a position as the company’s Shanghai comprador in 1873, a position he held until his death in 1897 (Ng 1995:1498). European establishments doing businesses in China employ a comprador to oversee their Chinese staff and to serve as intermediaries between the business and their Chinese customers.

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<sup>1</sup> For consistency, spelling of Chinese District Company names are taken from William Speer’s *Oriental*. Speer spoke a Chinese dialect and was closely connected with the Chinese agents. These spellings were changed over the years, often by mistake.

Lucinda Washburn had constructed an improvement valued at \$100 on land owned by Jane Bonham in 1856 (Sacramento Assessment Rolls 1856), which is probably the double-wide, false-front building shown on the corner of I and 6th streets on the 1857 bird's-eye view (Baker 1857). By 1864 Lucinda Washburn owned the S1/2 of Lot 5 and by 1867 her improvements on that parcel were assessed at \$3,100 (Sacramento Assessment Rolls 1864-5, 1867-8). It is unclear when the property reached its arrangement as depicted on the 1895 Sanborn map. The tenements along 6th Street were definitely in place by 1869 and are clearly shown on the bird's-eye view published in 1870 (Figure 9). Although the bird's-eye view shows a continuous facade along Miss Washburn's I Street frontage, it is unclear what, if anything, is behind this facade.

The 1869 city directory lists Lorinda Washburn as "res I st bet 5th and 6th, bds 6th bet H and I," which might indicate that both tenements were in use by that time. The 1870 census lists her as a 60-year-old, single woman with \$22,000 worth of real estate and \$8,000 worth of personal property (U.S. Census 1870:3rd Ward, Sheet 303B:23). Lorinda Washburn left Kingston, Massachusetts, in the late 1840s and came to Sacramento via Ohio. Miss Washburn worked first as a dressmaker, but gradually purchased property in town. When she died at an "advanced age" in December 1888, her estate was worth over \$150,000, while her debts did not exceed \$10,000. Although she had written a will (a testamentary disposition), the courts refused to recognize it because of the informality of its execution. The administrator of the estate also roundly criticized the deceased for her loose course in the collection of rents—she allowed tenants to offset their rent with labor and other irregularities—and for the lack of maintenance on the properties: "roofs leaked, sewers were overflowing, sidewalks condemned, and the property generally in a sad state of dilapidation and demoralization" (Washburn, Probate 1071:[1890] 2; see also Privy 500).

In 1870 Miss Washburn's tenants included a variety of working men ranging from laborers to a ship's captain, as well as railroad machinists and engineers. Juliette Chase kept house at No. 2 6th Street, on the I Street corner, for three Central Pacific Railroad machinists, one or two of whom were probably her brothers. Noel Nason, also a machinist, lived at the same address with his wife (U.S. Census 1870: 3rd Ward Sheet 303b:26, Sheet 290:228). By 1880 Lorinda Washburn no longer lived at this property. W. Hicks, a bookkeeper, resided with his wife at 527 I Street, and a variety of households lived in the 6th Street tenements: two blacksmiths, one with a wife and four children; a brakeman, his wife and two children; a retired man and his two daughters; a harness maker, his wife and stepson; and a saloon keeper and his wife (U.S. Census 1880: Enumeration District 78:Sheet 33B).

In 1890 the estate auctioned off some of Lorinda Washburn's property. The first and second sales of the tenement properties were contested. Finally, N. Zemansky purchased the 525/527 building and P. Pendergast purchased the tenement fronting along 6th (Washburn, Probate 1071:[1892] 5). By 1890 the property operated as a lodging house. In 1900 a German widow ran the house with her divorced daughter (U.S. Census 1900:Enumeration District 77).

## INTERPRETATION

Pit 16 yielded two distinct cultural deposits, described separately below.

PIT 16 (Early Deposit: Contexts 63, 86, 88)

TPQ: 1843

DEPOSITION DATE: ca. 1855

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Yeung-wo Company

The number and proportions of artifact types from the earlier contexts are quite different from those in the later deposit: these contexts have relatively small quantities of ceramics and glass, but far more faunal remains.

English ceramic forms include a transfer-printed washbasin and soup plate, serving bowls, and plates, for a total of approximately 14 objects. Fragments of the same number of Chinese tableware and storage vessels were found: bowls of Celadon glaze and in the Double Happiness pattern, large and small storage vessels of CBGS, and several wide-mouthed jars (see Tables 4 and 5). Of the five alcohol containers, one is a CBGS bottle, one a Scottish stoneware bottle, and three are glass wine bottles.

The faunal remains are most revealing. Seventeen fragments representing two Chinese turtles were recovered. These contexts also contained bones from two Chinese fish species: the Golden Threadfin and Sea Bream (see Schulz, Chapter 5). Of the 94 bones of identified individual artiodactyls of the major meat species, approximately 40% represent beef, 20% sheep, and 40% pig. A very large number of bones of incidental, nonfood species are present: a total of 48 bones representing dog, cat, rat, gopher, and an unidentified rodent were found. Five bird species are represented among 98 bones. Of these, approximately 90% are domesticated species: either chicken or turkey and a single pheasant; the remainder are of wild species: ducks and geese (see Gust, Chapter 5).

These contexts are believed to have been created relatively slowly by an accumulation of domestic refuse. Several lines of evidence support this notion. First, the soils that make up the layers themselves are alluvial, quite organic, contain a large quantity of charcoal and ash, and in some cases are finely laminated. All this suggests that the feature lay open during periods of wet weather and flooding, and that the adjacent household was contributing kitchen and stove waste. The partial carcasses of so many vermin and non-food domestic species indicate that the pit was used for general refuse disposal. Marked artifacts were not helpful in dating this portion of Pit 16 (Table 6).

Pit 16 was located just behind the rear wall of the tenements shown on the 1895 Sanborn map at 525 and 527 I Street; it appears to have been under a raised back porch attached to the building. Located on the S1/2 of Lot 5, the feature shares its ownership history with Privy 500 through 1857, being connected with Jane Bonham and Dr. Pearis (see Privy 500). Unlike the Privy 500 parcel, however, this parcel is firmly associated with the Overseas Chinese occupation of I Street in the early 1850s.

Pit 16 was probably a wood-lined well used by the Chinese occupants whose property was destroyed by the fire of July 1854. When the Yeung-wo Company took over the parcel and arranged for piped water, the well was no longer needed. Located behind the company boarding house, the open hole gradually filled with refuse. The fire of July 1855 burned the feature and created additional refuse that found its way into the



depression. In summary, the contexts are taken to represent the domestic refuse of households that occupied the building at 525/527 I Street at about the time of the 1855 fire that razed much of the block.

PIT 16 (Late Deposit: Contexts 59, 60, 89)

TPQ: 1853

DEPOSITION DATE: ca. late 1850s

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Chinese and Euroamerican tenants

The ceramics from this feature fall into two groups based on their respective origins: China and Europe (Tables 7, 8, and 9). The Chinese group contains a wide range of functional and decorative types used for food storage and preparation, and tableware. The Chinese tableware consists of bowls, plates, a spoon, a wine cup, and a tea pot—all of porcelain or porcelaineous stoneware. Traditional patterns dominate the collection: Double Happiness, Bamboo, Four Flowers, and Celadon glaze. Most of the food-storage and preparation vessels are of CBGS; forms include huge barrel jar, globular jar, spouted jar, straight-sided jar, wide-mouth jar, liquor bottle, an unusual rectangular jar (Figure 51), and an unglazed fragment of a stew pot. Approximately 29 Chinese serving and storage vessels are represented. Other distinctively Chinese artifacts include fragments of an opium pipe bowl and an opium can, a stoneware gaming piece (*chu*), and five *tong bao* (square coin).

Most of the remaining household ceramics that could be identified are likely to be English. Both transfer-printed and plain, white forms are represented. Tableware forms dominate this group: slop jar, bowl, saucer, plates, soup plates, and a mug. Two vessels, a basin and ewer, may have been used for personal hygiene. A plain porcelain vase, probably of French or German origin, is also present. Approximately 26 European vessels are represented. Most of the faunal remains from these contexts are of major meat species. Of the 58 total large identified artiodactyl bones, cow bones predominate (48%), followed by pig (28%), and sheep (24%). Seven chicken and duck bones are present in similar numbers (see Gust, Chapter 5).

It is likely that these contexts were deposited in quick succession, probably as the result of a household cleaning event. Although the collection contains a large number of fragments, especially ceramics, a relatively small number of objects are represented. This suggests that many of the artifacts were almost whole when they were discarded. The presence of structural debris and hardware indicates that the cleaning was precipitated by a building renovation. In summary, the material from these contexts is taken to represent domestic and structural refuse from the households that occupied the building at 525/527 I Street in the late 1850s. Historical research suggests that the tenants may have included both Chinese and Euroamericans.

From the 1857 bird's-eye view it appears that a frame structure was built on this lot by that year. The assessed improvements on the lot at this time were minimal and it is unknown who resided on the parcel. The feature may have functioned briefly as a sump before it was backfilled with available refuse prior to and during the construction of the Mrs. Washburn's tenements. Her brick buildings may have gone up following the flood of 1861-1862, which probably severely damaged the flimsy buildings shown on the bird's-eye view. These deposits would therefore represent the people who lived at this

address prior to the brick buildings. It is possible that the Chinese briefly reoccupied this parcel in the flood damaged building before being forced to move to less desirable locations following the decision to locate the Southern Pacific tracks through the rear of this block, thereby increasing its value for warehouses.

PIT 83 (Contexts 84, 85)

TPQ: 1877

DEPOSITION DATE: Late 1870s to early 1880s

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Mrs. Washburn's working-class tenants

This assemblage is derived from layers of pit fill. It is taken to be the domestic refuse of the primarily Euroamerican residents of the tenements at 525/527 I Street in the late 1870s to the early to mid-1880s.

Food bone is the most numerous artifact type from this feature. A total of 233 mammal bones are represented, including 158 of identifiable artiodactyls of the major meat species. Of these, approximately 50% (n=78) are cattle, 30% (n=48) are sheep, and 20% (n=32) are pig bones. Elk and jackrabbit, two incidental meat species, are represented by five bones. Curiously, 20 domestic cat bones are also present (see Gust, Chapter 5).

Other food-related artifacts include fragments of several mineral-water and pickle bottles, and 12 alcohol bottles (Table 10). The mineral water came from Jacob Hoehn, who built his warehouse just down the street at 513/515 I Street in 1870. Fragments of approximately 23 British ceramic tableware items were found: soup plate, ewer, serving vessel lids, bowls, cup, saucer, and a dish. Of the 9 decorated items, all but one is mold decorated. Several different designs are represented including the popular Sharon Arch and Fig patterns. In contrast, only two sherds of Chinese tableware—one each of Celadon and Double Happiness bowls—and two CBGS forms are present (Table 11). This is taken to indicate that these objects are chance occurrences and were probably not deposited by the household(s) responsible for the remainder of the collection.

Ninety-seven glass beads of seven types were found in this feature. Of these, 85 are small embroidery beads, while the remainder, are plain decorative beads. All are types commonly used for decorating clothing and personal items (see Ross, Chapter 5).

Pit 83 was located in the courtyard formed by Mrs. Washburn's tenements along I and 6th streets and the neighboring Union Ice Company. In 1895 the yard had not been raised to street level and was 10 feet below grade. The pit is associated with Mrs. Washburn and her tenants. The demolition debris indicates that the feature may have gone out of use during the general renovation and clean up of the property that took place in the late 1870s after Mrs. Washburn purchased the residence at 818 6th Street and put in septic tanks. The feature's TPQ of 1877 supports this date (Table 12).

PIT 69 (Contexts 80, 81)

TPQ: 1870

DEPOSITION DATE: 1870s

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION: Mrs. Washburn's working-class tenants

These contexts represent layers of fill in what appears to be a pit used for burning domestic refuse. The assemblage of bone from the major meat species consists of cow 52% (n=138), sheep 31% (n=82), and pig 17% (n=44) as well as three bones from an elk, antelope, and jackrabbit. Domestic poultry is well represented by 39 chicken and 5 turkey bones. Ten wild bird bones, mostly species of water fowl, are also present (see Gust, Chapter 5).

The table- and serving wares are almost exclusively English; parts of only one Chinese vessel, a Double Happiness bowl, were found (Table 13). Of the approximately 16 English-made earthenware vessels, 9 show molded decoration—including the well-known “Fig” pattern—and only one has a transfer print. The forms include plates, soup plates, bowls, cups, slop jars, dishes, and ewers.

The remainder of the collection consists of diverse array of domestic artifacts, including clothing buttons, shoes, and corset parts, as well as alcohol and mineral-water bottles (Table 14 and 15). Like Pit 83, Pit 16 was located in the courtyard of Mrs. Washburn's tenements. This collection is taken as being domestic refuse from the residents of these tenements.



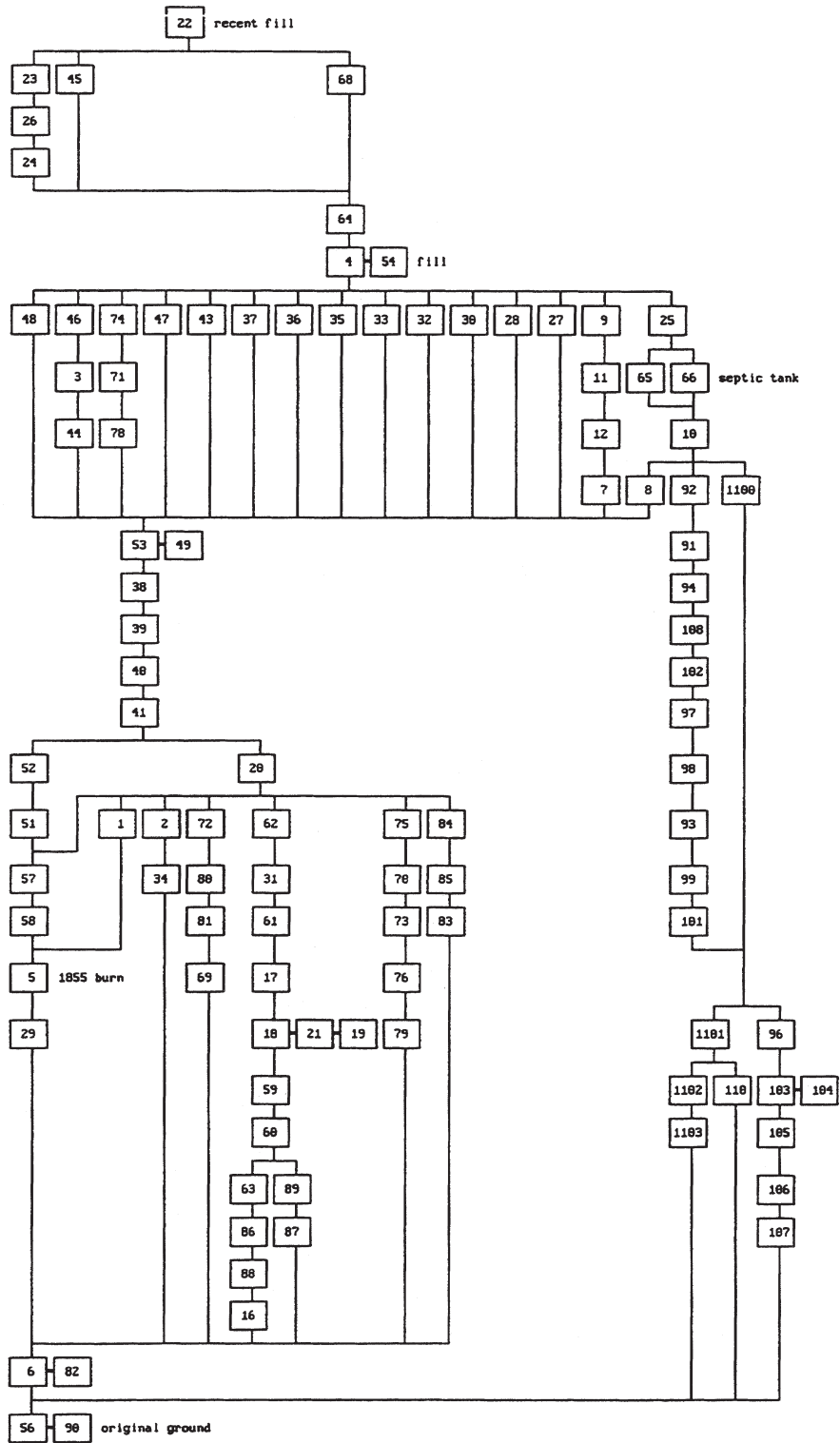


Figure 11. Harris Matrix, 525-527 I Street and 820-828 6<sup>th</sup> Street

Sacramento Federal Courthouse: H156 Block

525-527 I Street: cross-section

Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University

drawn by G. Ziesing 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ sac\pit22A.dwg

Figure 12. Cross section through 525-527

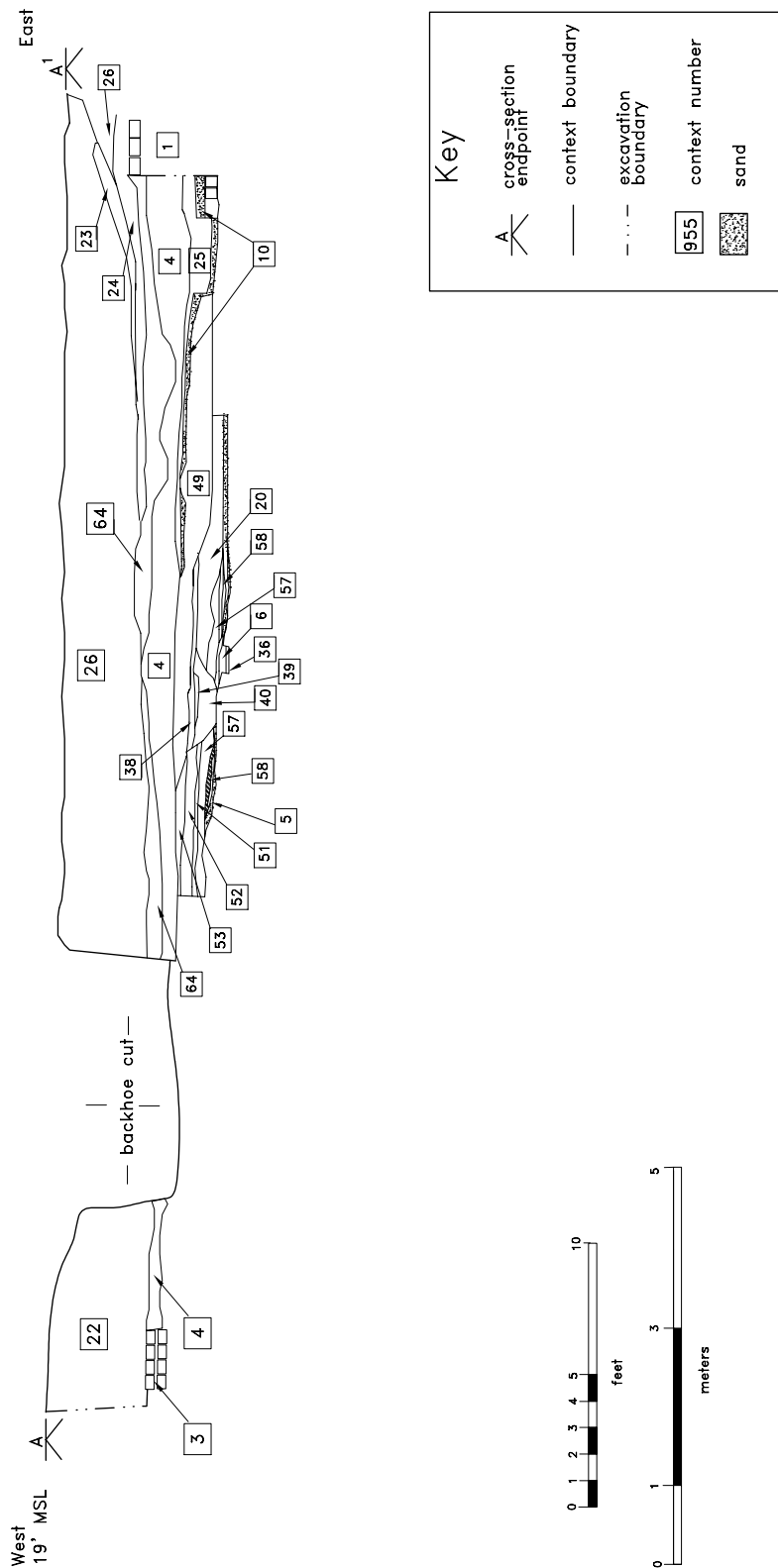
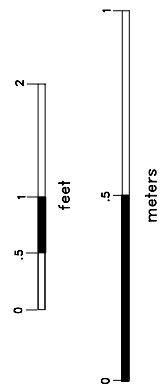
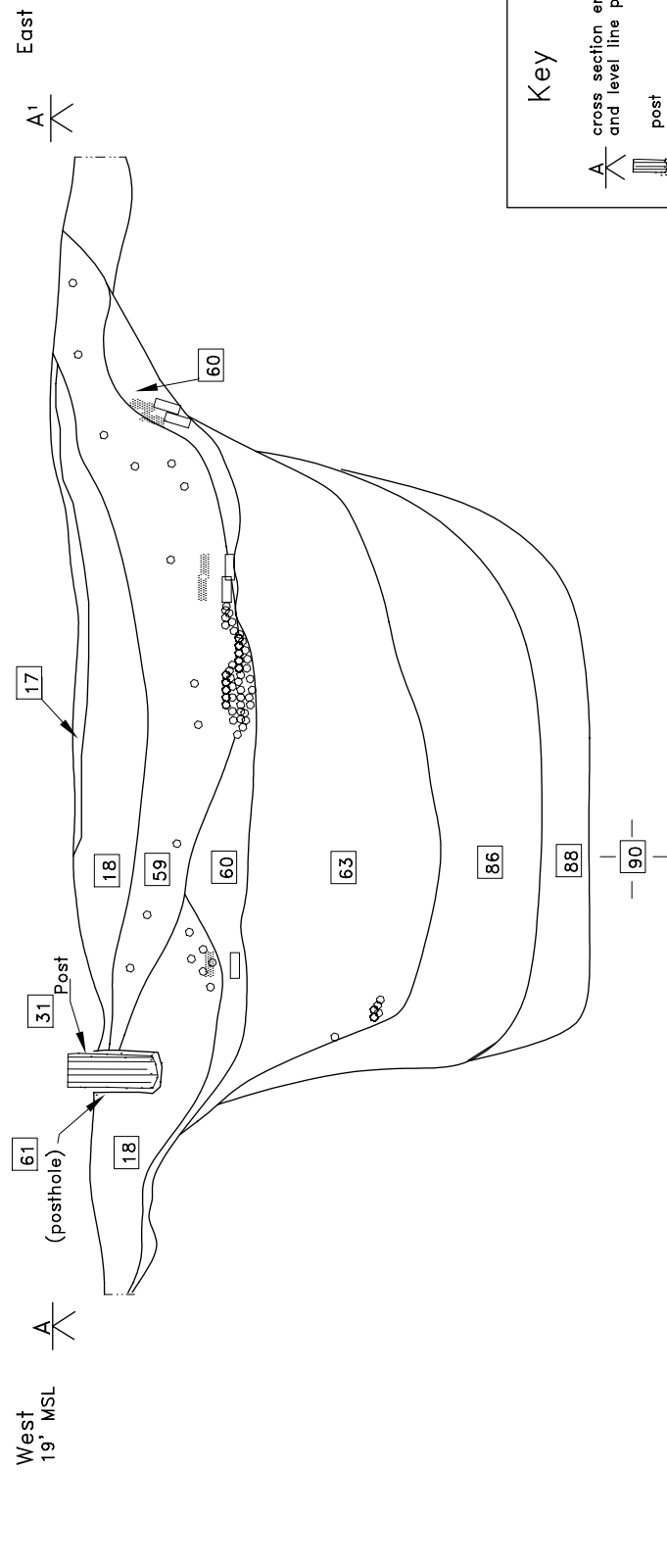


Figure 13. Pit 16 cross section

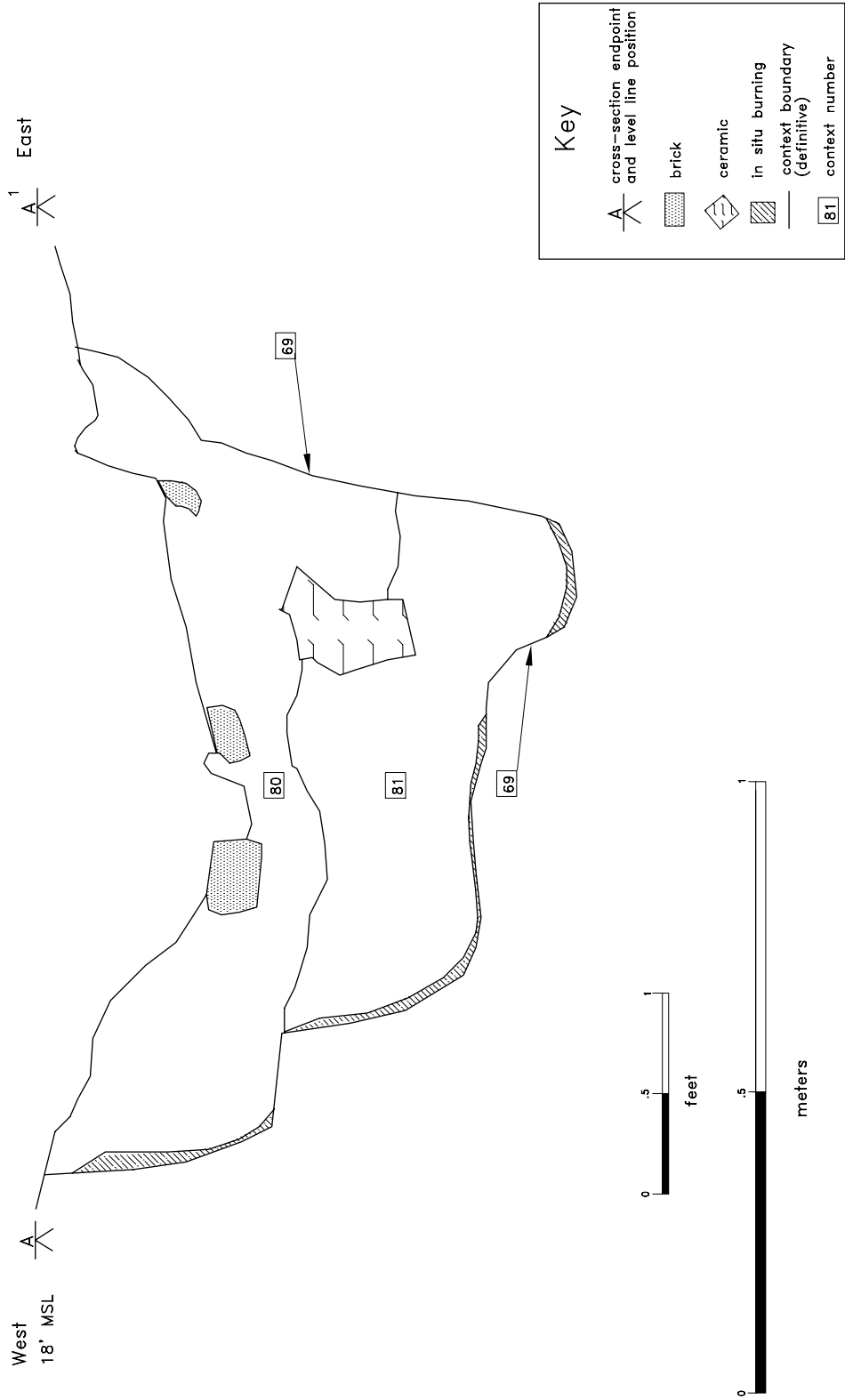


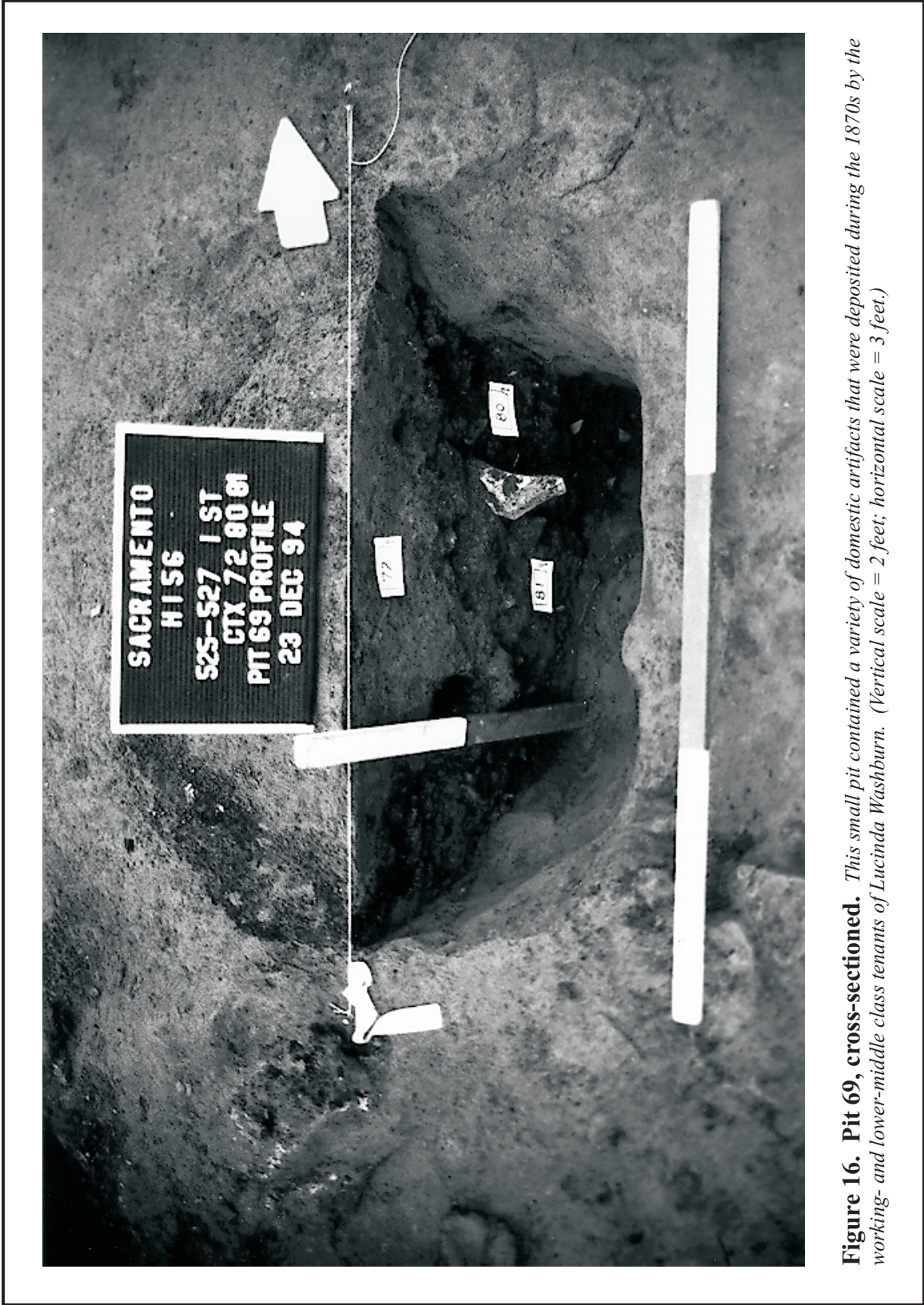


**Figure 14. Pit 16, cross-sectioned.** Originally excavated as a well or cistern, this pit fell out of use in about 1855 and was filled with refuse, including a variety of Chinese fish and reptile remains. The feature's contents are believed to be associated with the Yeung-Wo Company, which occupied the parcel at that time. (Scale = 3 feet)



Figure 15. Pit 69 cross section

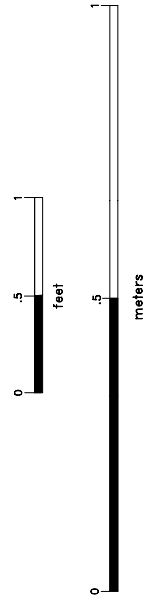
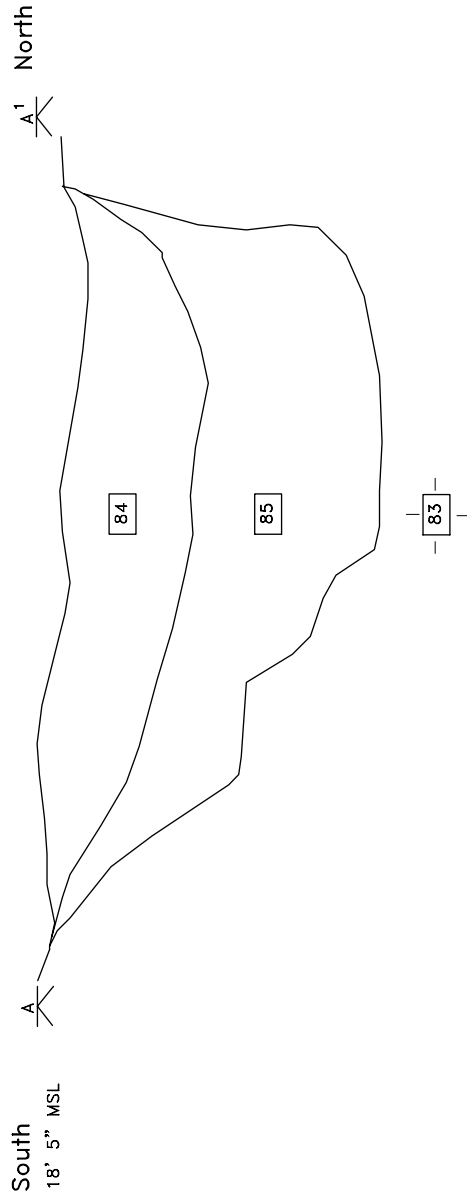








**Figure 16. Pit 69, cross-sectioned.** This small pit contained a variety of domestic artifacts that were deposited during the 1870s by the working- and lower-middle class tenants of Lucinda Washburn. (Vertical scale = 2 feet; horizontal scale = 3 feet.)

Sacramento Federal Courthouse: H156 Block  
 525-527 I Street: Pit 83, cross section  
 Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University  
 drawn by B. Mischke 12/94, digitized by B. Eastman/ sac\pit83.dwg

Figure 17. Pit 83 cross section



**Key**

-  cross-section endpoint
-  context boundary
-  excavation boundary
-  context number

**Table 4.** Pit 16, Early Deposit, Ceramic Tableware and Serving Vessels, HI56 Block Sacramento

**Contexts 88, 86, and 63**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
<i>Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Bamboo	Medium Bowl	1/1
Celadon	Medium Bowl	14/1
Double Happiness	Bowl	3/1
Double Happiness	Medium Bowl	8/1
Four Flowers	Bowl	6/2
Underglaze Blue	Medium Bowl	2/1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>34/7</i>
Undecorated	Various	6/1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>6/1</i>
<i>Non-Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Annular	Bowl	1/1
Blue Transfer Print	Lid	1/1
Blue Transfer Print	Soup Plate	3/1
Blue Transfer Print "Muleteer"	Basin	21/1
Blue Transfer Print "Waverley"	Soup Plate	32/1
Blue Transfer Print "Willow"	Plate	1/1
Blue Transfer Print (Floral)	Plate	4/1
Blue Transfer Print (Scenic)	Soup Plate	6/2
Flow Blue (Scenic)	Plate	1/1
Gaudy	Soup Plate	1/1
Molded (Paneled)	Soup Plate	3/1
Sided; Molded (Paneled)	Soup Plate	17/1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>91/14</i>
Undecorated	Various	2/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>2/ 1</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>133/23</i>

**Table 5.** Artifact Summary for Pit 16, Early Deposit, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 63, 86, and 88			
<i>Activities</i>			
Games	Game Piece	Glass Chu	1/1
Games	Game Piece	Porcelain Marble	1/1
Tool	-	Ferrous Chisel	1/1
Writing	-	Slate Pencil	1/1
Writing	-	Slate Tablet	1/1
Writing	Container	Glass Inkwell	1/1
<i>Activities Subtotal</i>			6(1.6%)/6(8.5 %)
<i>Domestic</i>			
-	-	WIE Basin	21/1
Food	Container	Glass Olive Oil	2/1
Food	Container	Glass Pickle	19/2
Food	Container	Glass Soda/Mineral Water	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Closure	WIE Lid	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Bowl	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Bowl	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain Hollow	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Bowl	6/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Medium Bowl	27/4
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Plate	4/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Plate	6/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Soup Plate	62/2
Food Storage	-	CS Indefinite	3/1
Food Storage	Closure	CGGS Lid	2/2
Food Storage	Container	CS Indefinite	1/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Large Storage Vessel	3/2
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Small Storage Vessel	8/2
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar	41/4
<i>Domestic Subtotal</i>			213(57.1%)/31(43.7 %)
<i>Faunal</i>			
Shell	-	Shell Oyster	17/2
<i>Faunal Subtotal</i>			17(4.6%)/2(2.8 %)
<i>Floral</i>			
Seed	-	Seed Chinese Olive	2/1
<i>Floral Subtotal</i>			2( .5%)/1(1.4 %)
<i>Indefinite Use</i>			
-	-	Ferrous Indefinite	1/1
-	-	Ferrous Rod	1/1
-	-	Ferrous Strap	7/1
-	Container	Glass Bottle	5/1
<i>Indefinite Use Subtotal</i>			14(3.8%)/4(5.6 %)

**Table 5.** Artifact Summary for Pit 16, Early Deposit, HI56 Block Sacramento

<b>Category</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
Contexts 63, 86, and 88, continued			
<i>Personal</i>			
Clothing	Fastener	Porcelain Button	4/4
Footwear	-	Leather Boot/Shoe	1/1
Footwear	-	Metal Boot/Shoe	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Stoneware Ale/Beer	4/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	3/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	75/3
<i>Personal Subtotal</i>			88(23.6%)/11(15.5%)
<i>Structural</i>			
-	-	Ferrous Strap	4/1
Hardware	-	Ferrous Mount	1/1
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Nail-Cut	10/8
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Tack	1/1
Material	-	Clay Brick	1/1
Material	-	Concrete	1/1
<i>Structural Subtotal</i>			18(4.8%)/13(18.3%)
<i>Undefined</i>			
-	-	Ferrous Undefined	6/1
-	-	Lead Undefined	7/1
-	-	White Metal Undefined	2/1
<i>Undefined Subtotal</i>			15(4.0%)/3(4.2 %)
Total Contexts 63, 86, and 88			373/71

**Table 6.** Date and Origin of Marked Ceramic and Glass Items for Pit 16, Early Deposit, HI56 Block Sacramento

Contexts 88, 86, and 63

Mat/Form	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Mark	Reference	Cat #	MNI
CP Med Bowl		China		Undefined		86-1	1
CP Plate		China		Undefined		63-4	1
WIE Soup Plate	TJ & J Mayer	England	1843-1855		G:424; P et al.:52	88-3	1
WIE Soup Plate	Davenport	England	1830-1887	...AVERLEY DAVENPORT	G:189-91	88-11	1
Glass Alcohol Bottle	Unidentified		1818-	MG/1818		63-24	1
Glass Alcohol Bottle	Unidentified			...[PAT]ENT[ED]...		86-12	1
<i>Reference Abbreviations:</i>							
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	

**Table 7.** Pit 16, Late Deposit Ceramic Tableware and Serving Vessels, HI56 Block Sacramento

**Contexts 59, 60, and 89**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
<i>Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Bamboo	Bowl	2/ 1
Bamboo	Hollow	10/ 1
Bamboo	Medium Bowl	12/ 1
Celadon	Cup	5/ 1
Celadon	Medium Bowl	41/ 2
Celadon	Plate	6/ 1
Double Happiness	Medium Bowl	169/ 4
Four Flowers	Medium Bowl	2/ 1
Four Flowers	Plate	2/ 1
Four Flowers?	Spoon	1/ 1
Overglaze Polychrome	Hollow	16/ 1
Overglaze Polychrome	Plate/Dish	2/ 1
Simple Flower	Sauce Pot	2/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>270/17</i>
Undecorated	Various	38/ 2
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>38/ 2</i>
<i>Non-Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Annular	Bowl	1/ 1
Blue Shell Edge	Soup Plate	4/ 1
Blue Transfer Print (Geometric)	Hollow	3/ 1
Blue Transfer Print (Geometric)	Lid	1/ 1
Blue Transfer Print (Scenic); Sided	Soup Plate	7/ 1
Blue Transfer Print	Dish/Saucer	3/ 1
Blue Transfer Print "Floral"	Plate	3/ 1
Blue Transfer Print "Waverley"	Plate	1/ 1
Blue Transfer Print "Willow"	Mug	3/ 1
Blue Transfer Print "Willow"	Plate	17/ 2
Blue Transfer Print (Diaper)	Soup Plate	2/ 1
Blue Transfer Print (Scenic)	Hollow	5/ 1
Blue Transfer Print (Scenic)	Plate	6/ 1
Blue Transfer Print (Scenic)	Soup Plate	4/ 1
Flow Blue	Flat	2/ 1
Flow Blue (Geometric)	Hollow	1/ 1
Flow Blue (Scenic)	Plate	4/ 1
Gaudy	Soup Plate	13/ 1
Molded	Basin	3/ 1
Molded	Cup/Slop Bowl	2/ 1
Molded	Hollow	5/ 1
Molded "Wheat"	Vase	1/ 1
Molded (Paneled)	Soup Plate	15/ 2
Sided	Teapot	29/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>135/26</i>
Undecorated	Various	92/ 8
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>92/ 8</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>535/53</i>



**Table 8.** Artifact Summary for Pit 16, Late Deposit, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 59, 60, and 89			
<i>Activities</i>			
Collecting	-	Quartzite Sample	1/1
Commerce	Coin	Copper Alloy Tongbao	6/5
Games	Game Piece	Stoneware Chu	2/2
Games	Teaset	Porcelain Plate	1/1
Writing	-	Lead Pencil	1/1
Writing	-	Slate Pencil	2/2
<i>Activities Subtotal</i>			13(1.5%)/12(8.5 %)
<i>Domestic</i>			
-	-	WIE Basin	3/1
Food	Container	Glass Olive Oil	4/1
Food	Container	Glass Soda/Mineral Water	14/3
Food Prep/Consumption	-	CP Hollow	11/2
Food Prep/Consumption	-	OP Hollow	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Cup/Slop Bowl	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Hollow	15/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Indefinite	39/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Closure	CGGS Lid	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Closure	WIE Lid	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Container	CS Stewpot	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Porcelain Teapot	29/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Porcelain Vase	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Sauce Pot	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	CP Bowl	11/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Bowl	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Earthenware Ewer	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain Cup	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Cup	5/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Hollow	18/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Medium Bowl	249/8
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Plate	8/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Plate/Dish	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Spoon	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Tiny Cup	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Dish/Saucer	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Flat	32/6
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Hollow	14/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Mug	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Plate	32/6
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Soup Plate	49/7
Food Storage	Closure	CS/CGGS Lid	2/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Barrel Jar	1/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Globular Jar	1/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Large Storage Vessel	7/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Rectangular Vessel	7/2
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Small Storage Vessel	26/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Spouted Jar	3/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Straight-Sided Jar	2/1
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar	6/1

**Table 8.** Artifact Summary for Pit 16, Late Deposit, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 59, 60, and 89, continued			
Furnishings	-	Glass Mirror	4/1
Heating and Lighting	-	Slag Fuel	1/1
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Glass Chimney	7/2
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Glass Globe/Lamp Cover	1/1
<i>Domestic Subtotal</i>			623(71.1%)/74(52.1%)
<i>Faunal</i>			
Shell	-	Shell Oyster	8/4
<i>Faunal Subtotal</i>			8(.9%)/4(2.8%)
<i>Indefinite Use</i>			
-	-	WIE Hollow	18/1
-	-	Copper Alloy Indefinite	13/1
-	-	Glass Indefinite	1/1
-	-	Marble Indefinite	1/1
-	-	Porcelain Indefinite	2/1
-	-	Ferrous Ring	1/1
-	-	Ferrous Strap	9/1
-	-	Lead Tube	2/1
-	-	Ferrous Wire	9/1
-	Container	Porcelain Bottle	1/1
-	Container	Glass Bottle	28/1
-	Container	Ferrous Can	2/1
<i>Indefinite Use Subtotal</i>			87(9.9%)/12(8.5%)
<i>Personal</i>			
Clothing	Fastener	Porcelain Button	3/3
Clothing	Fastener	Shell Button	3/3
Grooming/Health	Container	WIE Ointment	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	2/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	83/3
Indulgences-Opium	-	Earthenware Pipe	2/2
Indulgences-Opium	Container	Copper-Alloy Opium	3/1
<i>Personal Subtotal</i>			97(11.1%)/14(9.9%)
<i>Structural</i>			
Hardware	-	Ceramic Door Knob	3/1
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Nail-Cut	24/21
Material	-	Clay Brick	1/1
Material	-	Concrete	1/1
Material	Window	Glass Pane	7/1
<i>Structural Subtotal</i>			36(4.1%)/25(17.5%)
<i>Undefined</i>			
-	-	Unidentified	12/1
<i>Undefined Subtotal</i>			12(1.4%)/1(.7%)
Total Contexts 59, 60, and 89			876/142

**Table 9.** Date and Origin of Marked Ceramic and Glass Items for Pit 16, Late Deposit, HI56 Block Sacramento

Contexts 89, 60, and 59

Mat/Form	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Mark	Reference	Cat #	MNI
CP Hollow		China		XIENG ZHEN		59-7	1
CP Hollow	Cheng He	China		CHENG HE		60-4	1
CP Medium Bowl	Yong Li	China		YONG LI		59-1	3
CP Medium Bowl		China		XIENG [Illegible]		59-4	1
CP Medium Bowl		China		Undefined		59-5	2
CP Plate		China		Undefined		60-6	1
CP Plate/Dish		China		Sign of Longevity		60-9	1
WIE Hollow	TJ & J Mayer	England	1843-1855	T.J. & J MAYER'S/IMPROVED IRO...	G:424; P et al.:52	59-41	1
WIE Hollow	TJ & J Mayer	England	1843-1855		G:424; P et al.:52	60-19	1
WIE Oinment	J. B. Thorn, Chemist	England & New York	1853-	...THORN/...EMIST	P:Plate 33a	59-46	1
WIE Plate	Unidentified			AU...		59-36	1
WIE Plate	James Edwards & Son	England	1852-1882	STONE CHINA/...DWARDS & SON/...LEHALL	G:231; P et al.:231	59-42	1
WIE Soup Plate	Davenport	England	1830-1860	(prt) IRON STONE/DAVENPORT (imp) (?)/DAVENPORT/(ANCHOR)/...E CHINA/4`	G:189-191	59-39	1
WIE Soup Plate	TJ & J Mayer	England	1843-1855	T.J. & J..../IMPRO.../IRON...	G:424; P et al.:52	59-43	1

*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

**Table 10.** Artifact Summary for Pit 83, HI56 Block

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 85 and 84			
<i>Activities</i>			
Commerce	-	Gold	1/1
Games	Chess	Bone Rook or Castle	1/1
Transportation	Wagon	Ferrous Staple	1/1
Writing	-	Slate Pencil	4/2
Writing	-	Slate Tablet	1/1
<i>Activities Subtotal</i>			8(1.4%)/6(3.0 %)
<i>Domestic</i>			
Food	Container	Glass Mineral Water	14/3
Food	Container	Glass Soda/Mineral Water	130/5
Food	Container	Glass Pickle	6/1
Food	Container	Glass Spice	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	OP Hollow	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Hollow	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Closure	WIE Lid	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Kitchen	Ferrous Knife	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Porcelain Dish	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Bowl	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Dish	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Ewer	7/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Hollow	7/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Lid	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Glass Creamer	5/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Medium Bowl	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain Cup	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	OP Cup	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	OP Saucer	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Cup	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Flat	6/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Plate	7/4
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Saucer	2/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Soup Plate	12/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Hollow	5/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Mug?	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Stemware	2/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Tumbler	16/3
Food Storage	Container	CBGS Wide Mouth Jar	3/1
Furnishings	-	Ferrous Tack	2/2
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Glass Chimney	16/1
<i>Domestic Subtotal</i>			266(47.7%)/47(23.7 %)
<i>Faunal</i>			
Shell	-	Shell Mussel	2/1
Shell	-	Shell Mussel/Clam	1/1
Shell	-	Shell Oyster	5/3
<i>Faunal Subtotal</i>			8(1.4%)/5(2.5 %)
<i>Floral</i>			
Pit	-	Seed Peach	1/1
<i>Floral Subtotal</i>			1(.2%)/1(.5%)

**Table 10.** Artifact Summary for Pit 83, HI56 Block

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 85 and 84, continued			
<i>Indefinite Use</i>			
-	-	Porcelain Indefinite	1/1
-	-	Glass Hollow/Bottle	4/1
-	-	Glass Ring	5/5
-	-	Ferrous Band	1/1
-	-	Copper-Alloy Indefinite	1/1
-	-	Ferrous Strap	3/1
-	-	Ferrous Wire	1/1
-	-	Ferrous Indefinite	1/1
-	Closure	Ferrous Can Lid	5/3
-	Container	Glass Bottle	15/2
-	Container	Ferrous Can	2/1
<i>Indefinite Use Subtotal</i>			39 (7.0%)/18(9.1 %)
<i>Personal</i>			
Accouterments	-	Hard Rubber Hair Comb	1/1
Accouterments	Jewelry	Glass Bead	97/97
Clothing	Fastener	Copper Alloy Button	1/1
Clothing	Fastener	Ferrous & Wood Button	2/2
Clothing	Fastener	Glass Button	1/1
Clothing	Fastener	Porcelain Button	8/8
Clothing	Fastener	Shell Button	3/3
Footwear	-	Leather Boot/Shoe	6/2
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Ginger	1/1
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Medicinal Oil	1/1
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Nervine/Pain Killer	2/1
Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Hard Rubber Comb	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Stoneware Ale/Beer	3/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	CBGS Liquor Bottle	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	77/9
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Wine/Champagne	1/1
Indulgences-Tobacco	-	Earthenware Pipe	1/1
<i>Personal Subtotal</i>			203(36.4%)/132(66.7%)
<i>Structural</i>			
Hardware	-	Ferrous Mount	1/1
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Nail-Cut	10/8
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Nail/Washer	3/2
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Tack	1/1
Material	-	Ceramic Floor Tile	1/1
Material	Window	Glass Pane	16/1
<i>Structural Subtotal</i>			32(5.7%)/14(7.1 %)
<i>Undefined</i>			
-	-	Ferrous Undefined	1/1
<i>Undefined Subtotal</i>			1(.2%)/1(.5%)
<i>Total Contexts 85 and 84</i>			558/224

**Table 11. Pit 83 Ceramic Tableware and Serving Vessels, HI56 Block**

**Contexts 84 and 85**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
<i>Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Celadon	Medium Bowl	1/ 1
Double Happiness	Medium Bowl	2/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>3/ 2</i>
<i>Non-Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Flow Blue; Molded	Lid	1/ 1
Gaudy	Soup Plate	1/ 1
Molded	Ewer	1/ 1
Molded "Fig"	Lid	1/ 1
Molded "Sharon Arch"	Hollow	1/ 1
Molded (Paneled)	Bowl	2/ 1
Molded (Paneled)	Saucer	1/ 1
Sided	Cup	2/ 1
Sided; Molded	Dish	2/ 1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>12/ 9</i>
Undecorated	Various	48/14
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>48/14</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>62/25</i>

**Table 12.** Date and Origin of Marked Ceramic and Glass Items for Pit 83, HI56 Block Sacramento

Contexts 84 and 85

Mat/Form	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Mark	Reference	Cat#	MNI
WIE Bowl	Thomas Hughes	England	1860-1894	(ROYAL ARMS) T...	G:137-8; P et al.:45	84-3	1
WIE Bowl	Thomas Hughes	England	1860-1894		G:137-8; P et al.:45	85-10	1
WIE Ewer				2.70		85-19	1
WIE Hollow	Wedgwood/Davenport	England	1861-1864		W:79	85-14	1
WIE Lid	Wedgwood/Davenport	England	9/1856-1859		W:43	85-8	1
WIE Lid			1842-1867	STONE/CHINA/(portion of early registry mark)	W:22	85-9	1
WIE Plate	E & C Challinor	England	1862-1891	IRONSTONE/CHINA/E & C CHALLINOR	G:137-8; P et al.:18	85-11	3
WIE Plate	Thomas Hughes	England	1860-1891	...MAS HUGHS/5	G:137-8; P et al.:45	85-16	1
WIE Saucer	Edward Clarke	England	1865-1877	(ROYAL ARMS) EDWARD CLARKE/ PORCELAIN TUNSTALL OPAQ...	G:97; P et al.:14	85-12	1
WIE Soup Plate	Robert Cochran	Scotland	1846-1891	(ROYAL ARMS)...RRANTED STONE CHINA/R	G:157-8; P et al.:25	85-13	1
WIE Soup Plate	Davenport	England	1850-1887	(FIGURE EIGHT WITH ANCHOR) 2/IRON- STONE//12.68	G:189-91; P et al.:29	85-15	1
Glass Alcohol	Unidentified			WW		85-48	1
Glass Alcohol	Unidentified			...D		85-49	1
Glass Alcohol	Unidentified			A B ... & ...		85-50	1
Glass Alcohol	Unidentified			H...		85-80	1
Glass Jamaica Ginger	Lyons & Co	San Francisco	ca 1852-	...S & CO/...INGER/S.F.	F:129	85-38	1
Glass Medicinal Oil	James N. Pratt	San Francisco	1850's-	FOR/ABOLISH PAIN	F:195	85-34	1
Glass Nervine/Pain	Radway & Co	New York	1877-	...R.R./...ADWAY & CO/...EW YORK//...NTD ACORD	F:74	85-35	1
Glass Water	Jacob Hoehn	Sacramento	1870-1883	MINERAL WATER// J.H.	S:141; M&M:100-1	84-19	1
Glass Water	Jacob Hoehn	Sacramento	1870-1883	SUMMIT/MINERAL EA.../J.H.	S:141; M&M:100-1	85-39	2
Glass Water	E.L. Billings	Sacramento	1865-1884	E.L. BILLINGS// SAC CITY	S:122; M&M:100-1	84-20	1
Glass Water	E.L. Billings	Sacramento	1865-1884	E.L. BILLINGS// SAC CITY	S:122; M&M:100-1	85-40	1

*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

**Table 13.** Pit 69 Ceramic Tableware and Serving Vessels, HI56 Block

**Contexts 80 and 81**

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>N/MNI</b>
<i>Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Double Happiness	Medium Bowl	2/1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>2/1</i>
<i>Non-Chinese Ceramics</i>		
Blue Transfer Print	Flat	1/1
Molded	Plate	1/1
Molded "Fig"	Slop Bowl	2/1
Molded (Floral)	Hollow	2/1
Molded (Paneled)	Bowl	8/1
Molded (Paneled)	Saucer	6/2
Sided	Cup (Porcelain)	3/1
Sided	Cup (WIE)	1/1
Sided; Molded (Paneled)	Plate	1/1
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>25/10</i>
Undecorated	Various	85/16
<i>Subtotal</i>		<i>85/16</i>
<i>Total</i>		<i>112/27</i>



**Table 14.** Artifact Summary for Pit 69, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 80 and 81			
<i>Activities</i>			
Games	Toy	Porcelain Doll	3/1
Tool	-	Ferrous Trowel	1/1
Writing	-	Slate Pencil	1/1
Writing	Container	Glass Inkwell	4/1
<i>Activities Subtotal</i>			9(1.3%)/4(3.1 %)
<i>Domestic</i>			
Food	Container	Glass Mineral Water	12/2
Food	Container	Glass Soda/Mineral Water	135/5
Food	Container	Glass Pickle	4/2
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Hollow	16/1
Food Prep/Consumption	-	WIE Indefinite	4/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Closure	Earthenware Lid	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Kitchen	Bone & Ferrous Knife	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Kitchen	Ferrous Masher	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	OP Ewer	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	OP Plateau Liner	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Bowl	8/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Dish	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Ewer	5/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Platter	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	WIE Slop Bowl	5/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Serving	Glass Creamer	12/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	CP Medium Bowl	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain Cup	3/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Porcelain Flat	2/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	OP Cup	10/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	OP Saucer	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Cup	3/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Flat	11/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Plate	17/2
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Saucer	12/3
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	WIE Soup Plate	4/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Hollow	13/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Mug	12/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Stemware	1/1
Food Prep/Consumption	Tableware	Glass Tumbler	8/2
Food Storage	Container	Stoneware Crock	2/1
Furnishings	-	Copper-Alloy Tack	1/1
Heating and Lighting	-	Glass Fixture	1/1
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Glass Chimney	18/3
Heating and Lighting	Lamp	Copper Alloy Holder	1/1
<i>Domestic Subtotal</i>			333(47.3%)/49(38.0%)
<i>Faunal</i>			
Shell	-	Shell Mussel/Clam	6/4
<i>Faunal Subtotal</i>			6( .9%)/4(3.1 %)

**Table 14.** Artifact Summary for Pit 69, HI56 Block Sacramento

Category	Type	Description	N/MNI
Contexts 80 and 81			
<i>Floral</i>			
Pit	-	Seed Apricot	1/1
Pit	-	Seed Peach	3/3
Pit	-	Seed Peach/Nectarine	1/1
Pit	-	Seed Plum	2/2
<i>Floral Subtotal</i>			7(1.0%)/7(5.4 %)
<i>Indefinite Use</i>			
-	-	Bone Handle	1/1
-	-	Copper-Alloy Strap	1/1
-	-	Ferrous Strap	4/1
-	-	Ferrous Wire	3/1
-	-	Lead Indefinite	5/1
-	-	Other Indefinite	3/1
-	Closure	Rubber Stopper	1/1
-	Container	Glass Bottle	75/7
-	Container	Ferrous Can	27/2
-	Fastener	Ferrous Buckle	1/1
<i>Indefinite Use Subtotal</i>			121(17.1%)/17(13.2%)
<i>Personal</i>			
Accouterments	-	Hard Rubber Hair Comb	1/1
Accouterments	Jewelry	Copper-Alloy Ring	1/1
Clothing	Fastener	Ferrous Button	3/2
Clothing	Fastener	Glass Button	2/2
Clothing	Fastener	Porcelain Button	5/5
Clothing	Fastener	Ferrous Corset	3/1
Clothing	Fastener	Ferrous Safety Pin	2/1
Footwear	-	Leather Boot/Shoe	25/9
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Ginger	1/1
Grooming/Health	Container	Glass Medicine	4/2
Grooming/Health	Toiletry	Copper-Alloy Comb	1/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Stoneware Ale/Beer	3/1
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Alcoholic Beverage	93/7
Indulgences-Alcohol	Container	Glass Wine/Champagne	1/1
Indulgences-Tobacco	-	Clay Pipe	3/1
<i>Personal Subtotal</i>			148(21.0%)/36(27.9%)
<i>Structural</i>			
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Bolt	2/1
Hardware	Fastener	Ferrous Nail-Cut	16/8
Material	-	Ferrous Screen	3/1
Material	Window	Glass Pane	53/1
<i>Structural Subtotal</i>			74(10.5%)/11(8.5 %)
<i>Undefined</i>			
-	-	Copper Alloy Undefined	6/1
<i>Undefined Subtotal</i>			6(.9%)/1(.8%)
Total Contexts 80 & 81			704/129

**Table 15.** Date and Origin of Marked Ceramic and Glass Items for Pit 69, HI56 Block Sacramento

Contexts 80 and 81

Mat/Form	Manufacturer	Origin	Date	Mark	Reference	Cat #	MNI
WIE Bowl	Thomas Hughes	England	1860-1894		G:339; P et al.:45	80-15	1
WIE Bowl	Thomas Hughes	England	1860-1894		G:339; P et al.:45	81-21	1
WIE Plate	Robert Cochran	Scotland	1846-1891	WARRANTED/(ROYAL ARMS)/R...	G:157-8; P et al.:44	81-3	1
WIE Plate	Thomas Hughes	England	1860-1891	THOMAS HUGHES/BURSLEM	G:339; P et al.:44	81-5	1
WIE Platter	Edward Clarke	England	1865-1877	(ROYAL ARMS)/EDWARD CLARKE/ PORCELAIN OPAQUE/TUNSTALL	G:97; P et al.:21	81-6	1
WIE Saucer	E & C Challinor	England	1862-1891	IRONSTONE/CHINA/E. & C CHALLINOR	G:137-8; P et al.:18	80-8	1
WIE Saucer	E & C Challinor	England	1862-1891	(ROYAL ARMS)...	G:137-8; P et al.:18	81-4	1
WIE Slop Bowl	Wedgwood/ Davenport	England	9/1856-		W:46	80-5	1
WIE Slop Bowl	William Adams	England	1853-1865	(ROYAL ARMS)/WILLIAM ADAMS/IRON- STONE CHINA/TUNSTALL	P et al.:3	81-7	1
Glass Ginger	Unidentified	San Francisco		...S.F./R/S.F. ...		81-47	1
Glass Medicine	Ayer's	Lowell	1841-1938	...OWEL/MAS...	F:94	81-37	1
Glass Water	Jacob Hoehn	Sacramento	1870-1883	...ATER;...UMML...;... H	S:141; M&M:100-1	80-30	1
Glass Water	E.L. Billings	Sacramento	1865-1884	...G'S...;BILL...;GEY...;...CIT...;GEY...	S:123-4	80-29	2
Glass Water	E.L. Billings	Sacramento	1865-1884	E.L. BIL...	S.:123-4	81-56	1

*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	WI	Williams 1978
L	Lunn 1981			Z	Zumwalt 1980