

# RICE BOWLS IN THE DELTA

ARTIFACTS RECOVERED FROM THE  
1915 ASIAN COMMUNITY OF  
WALNUT GROVE, CALIFORNIA

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OCCASIONAL PAPER 16  
INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

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## INTRODUCTION

In June, 1984, Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency contracted with Public Anthropological Research to monitor trench excavations during a capital improvement project at Walnut Grove, California. This small Delta town is located approximately 30 miles south of Sacramento on the east side of the Sacramento River (Fig. 1). The purpose of the project was to replace antiquated sewer and water pipes and install underground storm drains throughout the town, including the documented historic Chinese and Japanese quarters.

The archaeologists of Public Anthropological Research were to monitor construction activities, evaluate any exposed features, and record archaeological deposits. Once large quantities of Asian artifacts began to be uncovered, these goals were expanded to include artifact collection and sampling of significant deposits. A total of 50 features and 95 isolated finds was recorded during the excavation. The vast majority of these were located within the approximate three-block confines of the historically documented "Chinatown." Features that could be identified with the pre-1915 fire strata were sampled, while selective items were retrieved from backdirt piles and trench sidewalls. A total of 7,773 artifacts was collected.

Archival research was conducted before, during, and after the fieldwork. Efforts were concentrated on identifying the boundaries of the original Chinese settlement, establishing dates of Chinese and Japanese occupation, determining the types of businesses operating in town, and researching population statistics. Published and unpublished material was examined at numerous agencies and repositories.

In addition, individuals residing in Walnut Grove were interviewed for historic information. Knowledgeable Chinese- and Japanese-Americans, Asian historians, art historians, and other interested persons provided valuable information on local Asian history and on the recovered artifacts.

Results of the research have been presented in two forms. The history of the Asian community has been detailed in the Pacific Historian (Maniery and Costello 1986). The present volume includes an analysis of primarily the recovered Asian artifacts and an illustrated catalog of individual items (Appendix A). The artifact catalog and collection have been deposited with the Department of Anthropology, California State University, Sacramento. All field notes, photographs, and maps are on file at Public Anthropological Research, Sacramento.

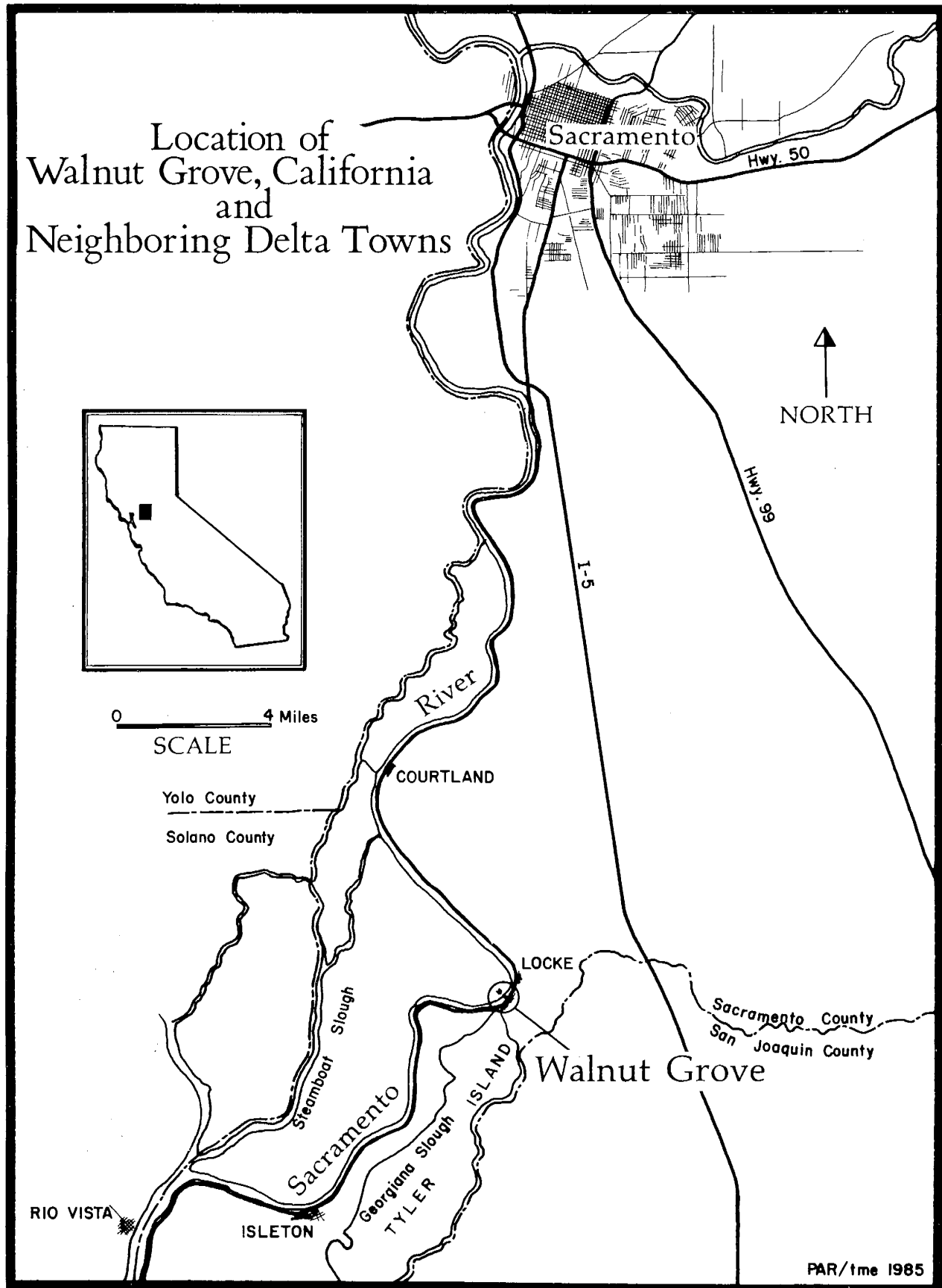


Figure 1. Map of Sacramento County, showing location of Walnut Grove and neighboring Delta towns.



## HISTORIC SETTING

Established as a steamer stop in 1851 by John W. Sharp, Walnut Grove sits on the east side of the Sacramento River next to Georgiana Slough. It is surrounded by Grand, Tyler, Andrus, and Victoria Islands. Reclamation projects began on Grand Island in 1852 and rapidly spread up and down the Delta. In the late 1860s, hundreds of Chinese laborers, laid off from railroad construction or leaving the gold mines, went to work building levees and farming the reclaimed land (Chinn 1969; Chu 1970: 21-22). The federal census of 1870 listed 592 Chinese in Georgiana Township, an area that encompassed present-day Walnut Grove, Courtland, and Isleton (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1870). It is probable that the Asian community in Walnut Grove had its beginnings during this time.

The first documentation for Chinese in the town is found in the 1882 Personal Property Tax Assessment Rolls for Sacramento County (earlier assessment books are not available). In this year the May Soon Company was listed as owning property in Walnut Grove. The Asian population increased in 1885, when residents of a nearby Chinese settlement on the North Fork of the Mokelumne River relocated to Walnut Grove after a fire leveled their town (Arreola 1975). By 1887, eight Chinese owned property in the town (not real estate); this figure increased to 101 by 1916 (Sacramento County 1887, 1916).

On land rented from local owners Sperry and Dye, an Asian community was established which served hundreds of local workers. Although laborers were generally boarded in barracks near their job sites, they would typically visit towns on their one day off. Through 1915, the Chinese business community in Walnut Grove (Fig. 2) was composed of people from both Chungshan and Sze Yup provinces (Chu 1970; Leung 1984) and included barber shops, shoe shops, fish and meat markets, mercantile stores, restaurants, saloons, gambling halls, boarding houses, herbal stores, a religious ("joss") house, and other establishments (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900, 1910).

By the late 1890s, Japanese farm workers and merchants were augmenting the Chinese work force in the Delta. The first Japanese businesses, a boarding house and a udon-ya (noodle shop), reportedly were begun in Walnut Grove in 1896 (Ariki 1979:2). The first documentation for these immigrants living and working in Walnut Grove is found in the 1900 federal census records, which identified Japanese merchants, restaurateurs, shoe repair men, boarding houses, a probable bordello, and various other Japanese-run businesses (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900). By the end of 1915, 46 Japanese, 20 Caucasians, and 101 Chinese were listed in the town's assessment roles (Sacramento County 1916).

Until 1915, the Japanese lived in "Chinatown," sharing a three-block section with the earlier Asian residents. In that year, a major fire broke out in the community, leveling over 80 buildings in a three-block-square area (Sacramento Bee, October 15, 1915:1; Sacramento Union, October 7, 1915:1). Following the fire, the Japanese rented land from Alexander Brown, a local hotel owner and banker, and established their own residential area north of Chinatown. This new section of town was separated from the Chinese section by the block-wide "C" Street (Fig. 3).

The Chinese community also reorganized following the 1915 fire. Antagonisms and dialectic differences between the Chungshan and Sze Yup natives prompted the Chungshan people to relocate. Renting land from George Locke a mile north of Walnut Grove, this group joined three earlier-established Chungshan businessmen and began a settlement called Lockeport. Later changed to Locke, it is now listed on the National Register of Historic Places and was the last Chinese town established in the Delta. The Sze Yup people remained

Rice Bowls in the Delta

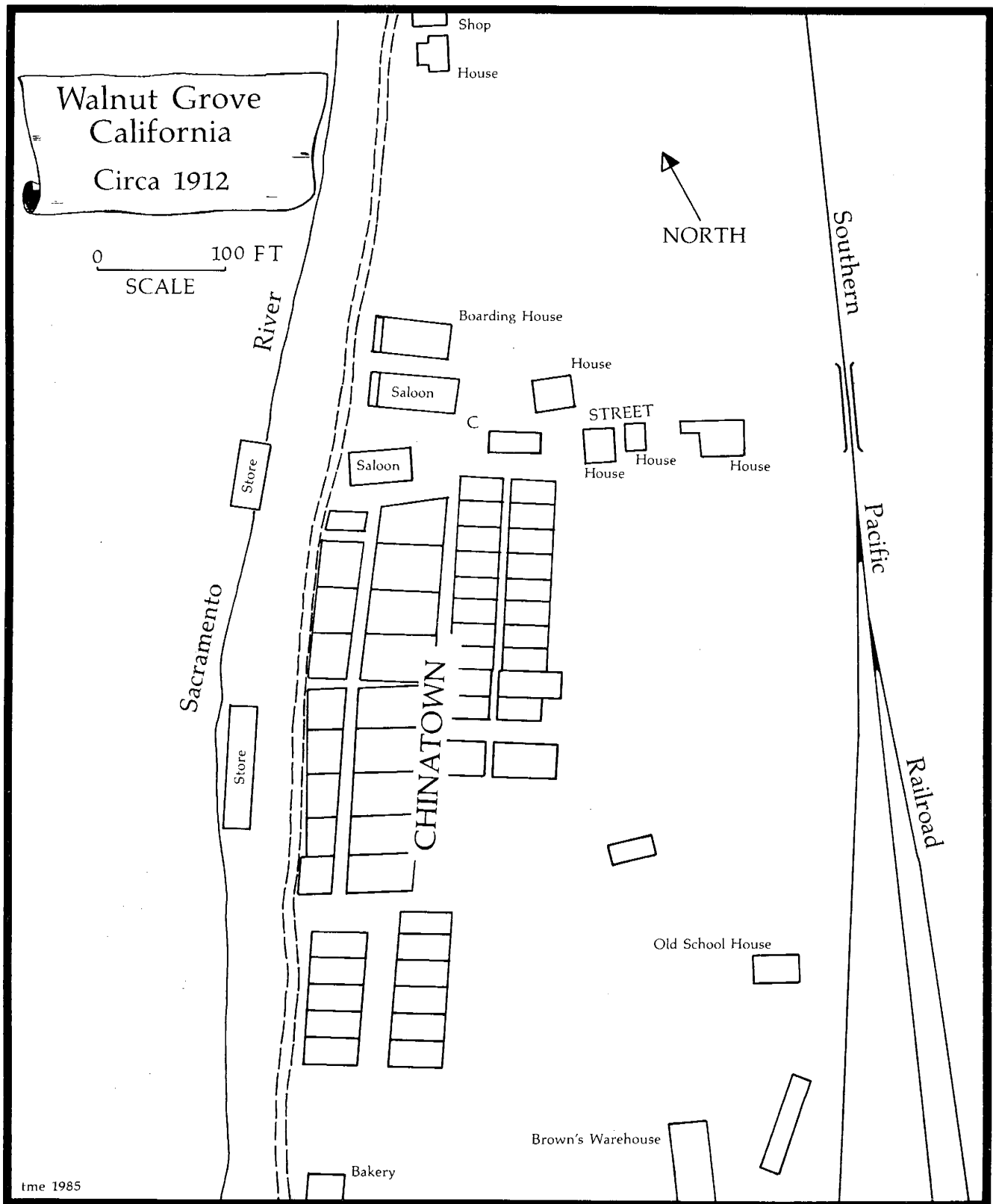
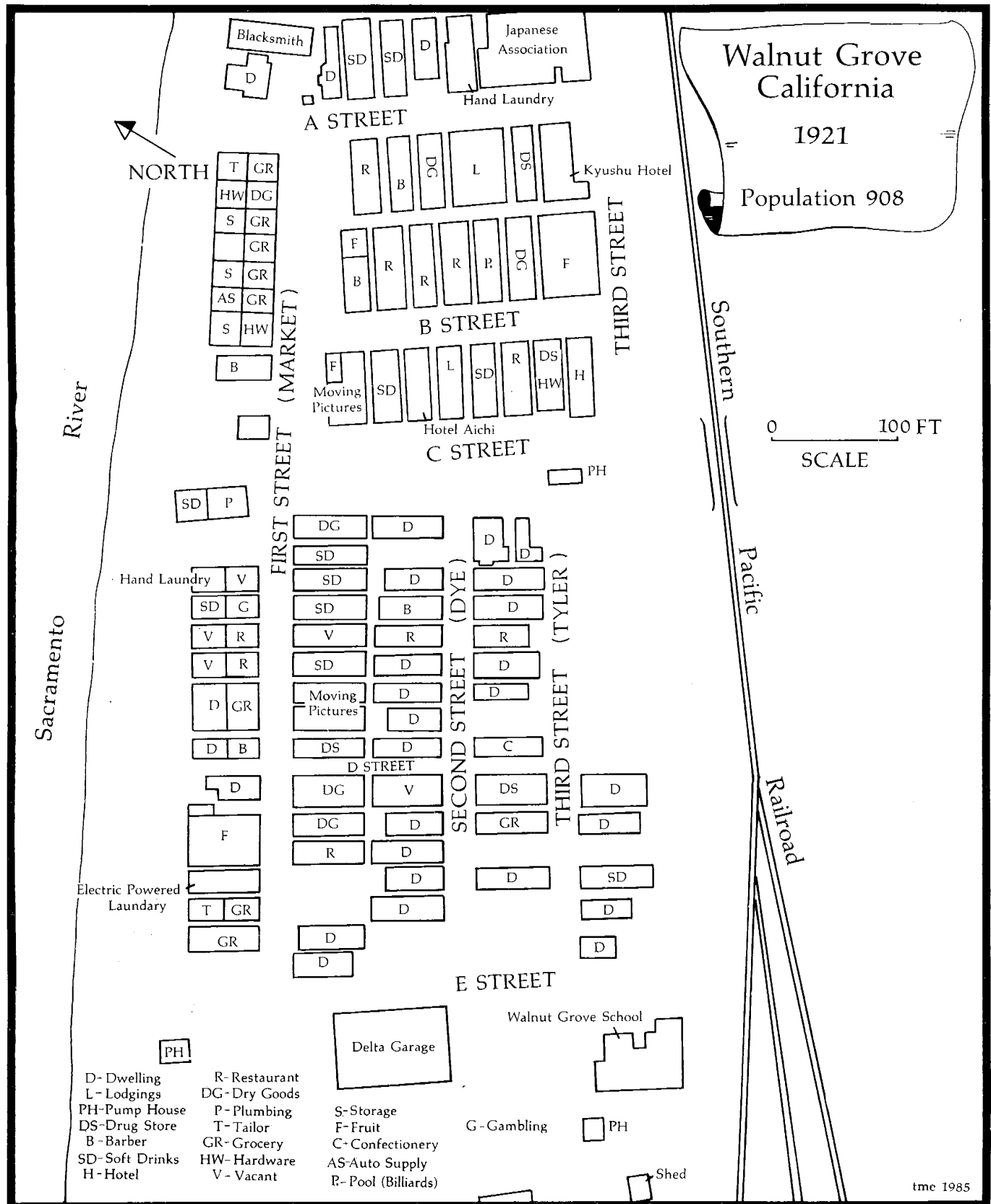


Figure 2. Walnut Grove, 1912 (based on historic map courtesy of California State Railroad Museum).

# Historic Setting



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**Figure 3. Walnut Grove, 1921 (based on Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map).**

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

at Walnut Grove, rebuilding their former community (Chu 1970:21-37; Leung 1984:16-18). In both Locke and Walnut Grove, the Chinese built replicas of those structures that had burned down. Walnut Grove had been a prosperous town and the merchants wanted this good luck to continue in the new buildings (Fig. 4).

A Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1921 lists the population of the entire town as 908; it is estimated that two-thirds of this figure was Asian. By 1927 the town's population had increased to 1200, with a corresponding increase in business establishments. The influx of Filipino laborers into the Delta in the 1920s contributed greatly to this growth.

Although the transient farm laborer population declined somewhat during the Depression, the permanent Asian population of Walnut Grove prospered in the early 1930s. In 1937, a second fire broke out in the Chinese section of town, decimating the community. This conflagration killed four Chinese laborers, left over 500 people homeless, and destroyed over 80 buildings. Through diligence and hard work the Japanese section of town was saved; only paint on the sides of the buildings facing "C" Street was blistered by the heat of the inferno (Sacramento Bee, November 10, 1937:1; Sacramento Union, November 10, 1937:1).

The Chinese section never regained its prominence after this fire. Several of the gambling halls were rebuilt (and continued in operation until the mid-1950s) and some businesses were re-established, but many other lots remained vacant. The Japanese population thrived until World War II. At that time, members of the community were sent to detention camps throughout the Western states. Many of the original residents of the town, however, returned to the Delta after the war.

By the early 1980s the Asian community in Walnut Grove consisted of approximately 140 residents and 21 merchants, including Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino (Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency 1982:5). The majority of these residents were middle aged or older, reflecting the tendency of the younger population to move out of the Delta and into cities. In the present-day Chinese section, lots, vacant since the 1937 fire, are interspersed with dilapidated buildings. The Japanese neighborhood, however, still retains most of its early twentieth-century structures, bordered by flower and vegetable gardens.



**Figure 4. Chinese residences and gambling halls in Walnut Grove, ca. 1930 (courtesy California State Library, Sacramento).**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

### Field Procedures

Construction plans for the rehabilitation project called for the major streets to be trenched three times -- along each side and down the center -- for the sewer, storm, and water lines. Sewer lines were excavated to a depth of 5 to 8 feet, depending on the grade. Storm trenches were slightly shallower, averaging 5 feet in depth, while water pipe was laid only 40 inches deep. Backhoe bucket size ranged from 24 inches for the sewer trench excavations to 18 inches for water trench excavation. The depth of all sewer and some storm drain trenches required hydraulic shoring for safety. In addition to the main trenches dug down each street, short spurs perpendicular to the main ditches were excavated for hookups of individual household sewer and water lines. Sewer manholes were also excavated; these holes averaged 6 feet square and 8 feet deep.

During the first week of construction, four dense trash features were unearthed on Tyler (Third) Street. Material from these features was carefully removed from the sectioned deposits in the trench sidewalls and subjected to a preliminary examination and evaluation of significance. Artifact manufacture dates and stratigraphic provenience identified the features as having been deposited in the streets as part of the community's rebuilding efforts following the 1915 fire. In addition to recognizable Chinese artifacts, the presence of large numbers of Japanese items in the deposits added to the significance of these features. The Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency and the Office of Historic Preservation concurred that these archaeological remains warranted recovery and analysis. Subsequently, where possible, those deposits associated with the 1915 fire were sampled; an entire portion of a trash feature was excavated and screened and all artifacts were analyzed.

Feature identification and sampling were completed according to the following procedures. Archaeologists positioned themselves in front or to the side of the backhoe bucket and when features were exposed, went into the trench to ascertain the type of feature encountered. When the backhoe trenched through an artifact deposit, dirt and other materials were set aside for a closer inspection by the archaeologist. As the backhoe continued to excavate down the street, the archaeologist returned to the trench to examine the source of the deposit in the sidewall. Exposed features were then evaluated as to provenience, date, condition of artifactual material (e.g., burned), and extent of deposit. If a trash feature was to be sampled, one side of the trench wall was cleaned with a trowel to reveal the boundaries of the deposit and related stratigraphy, measurements and drawings were made, and photographs taken. A portion of the feature was then carefully troweled into large plastic bags for later screening (Table 1).

Selected artifacts were also recovered from excavated backdirt material and from features that were not sampled. These were usually whole or nearly whole items that might later serve as type examples, be useful for displays, or were obviously tempting the trenching crews or bystanders. None of the selected items are included in the artifactual summaries (Tables 2 to 12).

The sheer volume of the material present under the streets of Walnut Grove precluded collecting more than a small sample of the features (Table 1). Conditions inherent in monitoring construction projects, time constraints of the project schedule, and budgetary limitations of the sponsoring agency resulted in a salvage archaeological program. Due to ongoing laying of pipe, it was necessary to work around crews, backhoes, and pipes. Hydraulic shoring



# Archaeological Investigations

Table 1. Archaeological Features Exposed at Walnut Grove

Feature Number	Group Number	Deposit Type	Sampled/ Selected	Total Number of Artifacts Collected	Comments
A	Prob. I	Trash pit	Sampled	257	Burned
B	Prob. I	Trash pit	Sampled	113	Burned
C	I	Trash pit	Sampled	328	Burned
D	I	Trash pit	Sampled	1,445	Burned, Sake bottles
E	I	Trash pit	Selected	27	Burned
F	I	Alcove/ tunnel	Sampled	278	Burned, contained four floor safes and trash
G	I	Trash pit	Selected	17	Burned
H	I	Trash pit	Selected	20	Burned
I	II	Trash lens	N/A	0	Badly burned
J	II	Ash lens	N/A	0	Ash and charcoal layer
K	I	Trash lens	Selected	17	Layer of charcoal and ash
L	Prob. I	Trash lens	Selected	3	Badly burned
M	I	Trash pit	N/A	0	Badly burned, no artifacts collected
N	Prob. I	Brick layer	N/A	0	Possible brick sidewalk
O	I	Alcove/ tunnel	Sampled	140	Burned, contained one safe
P	I	Alcove/ tunnel	Sampled	285	Burned, contained a decomposed safe (see Feature WW)
Q	I	Trash pit	N/A	0	Badly burned, no artifacts collected
R	I	Trash pit	Selected	1	Badly burned

# Rice Bowls in the Delta

Table 1. Archaeological Features Exposed at Walnut Grove (continued)

Feature Number	Group Number	Deposit Type	Sampled/ Selected	Total Number of Artifacts Collected	Comments
S	I	Alcove/ tunnel	Selected	5	Badly burned; one safe
T	I	Trash pit	Selected	1	Badly burned
U	I	Trash lens	Selected	2	Unburned lens
V	III	Trash lens	N/A	0	In Japanese quarters; built post-1915.
W	I	Trash pit	Sampled	2,630	Unburned, primarily sake bottle fragments
X	I	Trash pit	Selected	3	Burned
Y	I	Trash lens	Selected	32	Burned
Z	I	Trash pit	Sampled	818	Burned, primarily sake bottle fragments
AA	I	Square pit	N/A	0	Wood lined pit contained Japanese and American newspapers (dated March 1914) and a 1901 nickel
BB	I	Trash lens	Selected	28	Burned
CC	I	Trash pit	Sampled	70	Burned, only top of pit exposed by trenching
DD	II	Trash lens	Selected	3	Badly burned
EE	Prob. I	Trash pit	Sampled	221	Burned
FF	Prob. I	Square pit	Sampled	165	Burned, contained sake bottle fragments
GG	II	Trash lens	N/A	0	Badly burned
HH	Prob. I	Brick wall or foundation	Selected	12	Probable basement with ashy layers
II	I	Trash pit	Sampled	93	Burned material underneath sidewalk present after 1915

# Archaeological Investigations

Table 1. Archaeological Features Exposed at Walnut Grove (concluded)

Feature Number	Group Number	Deposit Type	Sampled/ Selected	Total Number of Artifacts Collected	Comments
JJ	Prob. I	Trash lens	Selected	1	Burned; underneath sidewalk present after 1915
KK	I	Laid brick walkway(?)	Selected	17	Brick walk beneath sidewalk present after 1915
LL	I	Trash pit	Selected	2	Badly burned
MM	I	Trash pit	Selected	33	Badly burned
NN	Prob. I	Laid brick	N/A	0	Walkway?
OO	II	Trash pit	Selected	4	Badly burned
PP	I	Trash pit	Sampled	257	Burned; only top of pit exposed by trenching
QQ	I	Trash pit	Selected	37	Burned
RR	Prob. I	Trash pit	Selected	7	Burned
SS	Prob. I	Trash pit	N/A	0	Badly burned
TT	I	Trash pit	Sampled	96	Badly burned
UU	Prob. I	Privy/well?	Sampled	24	Wood lined pit with cement or asbestos base. All artifacts collected
VV	II	Trash pit	N/A	0	Badly burned
WW	I	Alcove/ tunnel	Selected	69	Badly burned; additional part of Feature P exposed during later trenching
XX	Prob. I	Trash pit	Sampled	117	Sake bottle fragments
			TOTAL	7,678	

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

required in the sewer trenches covered up stratigraphic profiles, often hindering monitoring and recording and limiting accessibility to deposits.

Other limitations were inherent in the trenching operation. The pipe beds required strict adherence to grade and gravity flow. As a result, even though an archaeological feature extended deeper than the depth of the trench, it was not excavated any further than the trench floor. The shallow water trench, in particular, usually exposed only the first few centimeters of features, leaving the rest undisturbed and subsequently reburied. Also, only a swath through each feature was exposed, revealing one dimension of the deposit but not the entire configuration. In some instances, the portions of features exposed in the trench wall collapsed inward, allowing measurement of the overall extent of the deposit. In general, however, complete descriptions of feature shape, size, and depth were not obtainable.

Once removed, artifacts were wet-screened, dried, sorted according to type within each feature, and cataloged. Diagnostic or complete items removed from the collection for study were sequentially numbered by feature (e.g., QQ-10 is the tenth item removed for study from the material collected from Feature QQ). Unprovenienced items were assigned sequential numbers and cataloged. These included items collected by construction workers or townspeople, artifacts taken from backdirt near features, and single items found in the trench walls not associated with any deposits.

### Analysis of Provenience

Ten stratigraphic layers (Fig. 5) were identified during monitoring:

Layer 1: Sidewalk (ca. 1937-present): This layer is represented by concrete sidewalks averaging 0.5 feet thick and extending out 3 feet from the present building fronts.

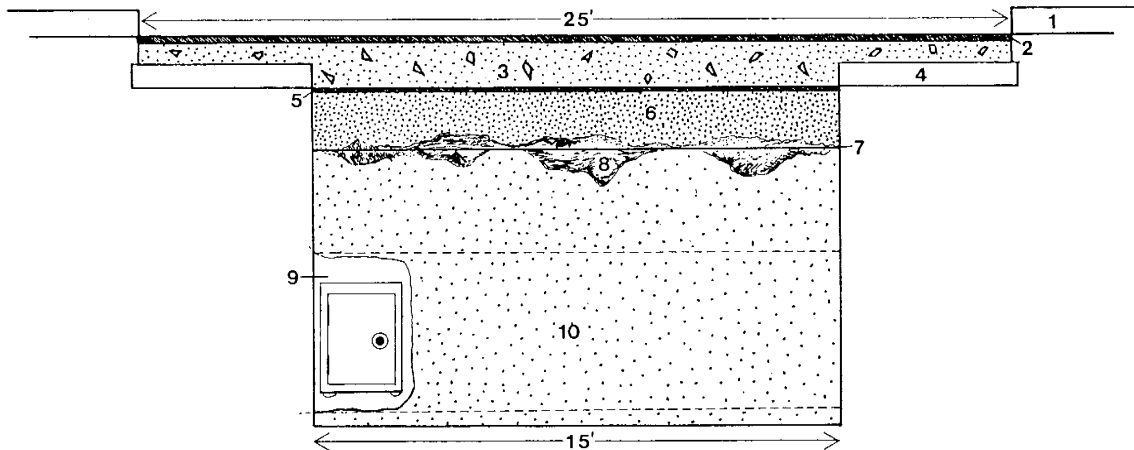
Layer 2: Street Surface (ca. 1937-1984): Following the 1937 fire, gravel and sand were laid down and capped with an asphalt surface; width of the streets from curb to curb is 25 feet.

Layer 3: Ash and Trash Deposits (ca. 1937): Sporadically occurring ash and charcoal deposits are located beneath Layer 2. These small pockets of ash, charcoal, and some artifacts are believed to have been deposited with the fill immediately following the 1937 fire.

Layer 4: Sidewalk (ca. 1915-1937): A second set of concrete sidewalks, measuring 0.8 feet thick represent the street walkway present at the time of the 1937 fire. These border the Layer 5 street surface. This concrete sidewalk was laid sometime following the 1915 blaze.

Layer 5: Street Surface (ca. 1915-1937): An oil-and-gravel based asphalt-topped road represents the street surface in use at the time of the 1937 fire. This older street measures 15 feet wide. The street surface was laid during reconstruction following the 1915 fire.

# Archaeological Investigations



- 1 SIDEWALK [ca. 1937-PRESENT]
- 2 STREET SURFACE [ca. 1937-1984]
- 3 STREET FILL [ca. 1937]
- 4 SIDEWALK [ca. 1915-1937]
- 5 STREET SURFACE [ca. 1915-1937]
- 6 STREET FILL [ca. 1915]
- 7 STREET SURFACE [ca. 1880-1915]
- 8 TRASH DEPOSITS [ca. 1915]
- 9 DEBRIS-FILLED ALCOVE OR TUNNEL [ca. 1880-1915]
- 10 STERILE SOIL

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**Figure 5. Typical stratigraphic profile of Walnut Grove streets.**

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Layer 6: Street Fill (ca. 1915): The gravel fill was laid as a base for the Layer 5 street surface. Charcoal flecks and ash are present in the fill.

Layer 7: Street Surface (ca. 1880-1915): A hard-packed clay and loam surface represents the 1915 street surface.

Layer 8: Trash Deposits (1915): Trash deposits, pits of fire-damaged artifacts, and layers of charcoal and ash were found in this level. Material from Layer 8 is identified as rubble from the 1915 fire.

Layer 9: Debris-filled Alcoves or Tunnels (ca. 1880-1915): Several large trash features, situated from 1 to 4 feet beneath the 1915 street surface (Layer 7), represent alcoves or tunnels that extended out from the basements of nearby structures into the streets. Floor-sized safes and quantities of discarded, burned rubble and construction material were associated with features found in this layer.

Layer 10: Sterile Soil: The natural, underlying soils, undisturbed by historic occupation, are composed of a gradating gray clay loam and silt.

Fifty features and 95 isolated finds were identified during the excavations (Fig. 6). These were assigned to one of the following temporal groups based on stratigraphic association or artifactual content (Table 1):

Group I: Features associated with the deposition of artifacts in the street following the 1915 fire were assigned to this grouping. The features were within Layer 8 or 9 or associated with the 1915 road fill, Layer 6.

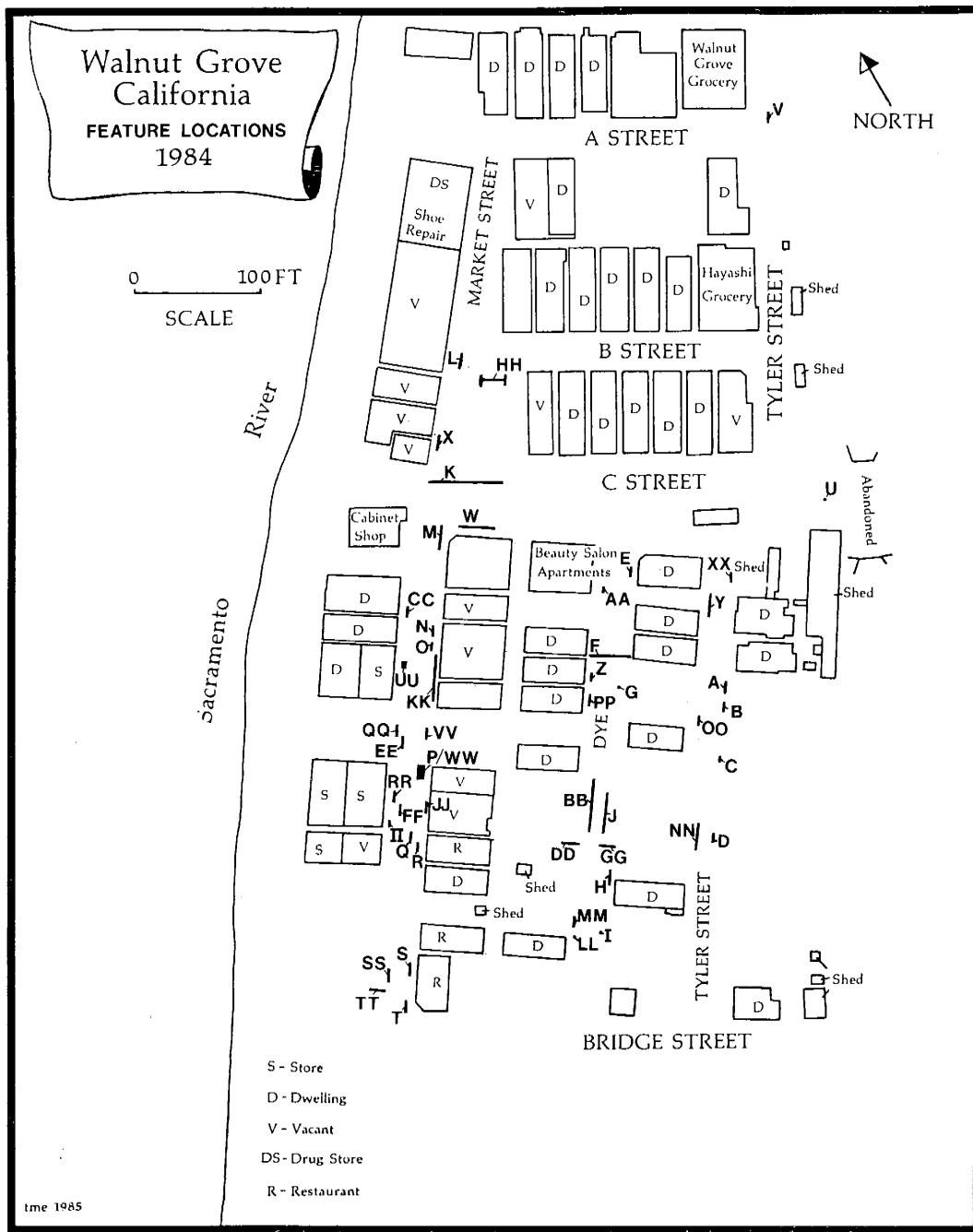
Probable Group I: This grouping contains those deposits from highly disturbed areas where stratigraphic location was partially obscured or undeterminable. Features were assigned to this group based on similarity of their artifact content with those identified as Group I features and absence of post-1915 artifacts.

Group II: Features associated with Layer 3, 1937 fire deposits, were assigned to this grouping.

Group III: This category includes one feature that was located within the present Japanese quarter, an area constructed in 1916 and not associated with either fire.



## Archaeological Investigations



**Figure 6. Archaeological feature locations (based on map courtesy of Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Agency).**

## THE ARTIFACTS

### Recovery and Distribution

Occurrences of artifacts for 1915 fire features (Group I and Probable Group I) that were sampled -- i.e., features where an entire portion of the deposit was collected and screened -- have been summarized (Tables 2-11). Artifacts that were selectively collected are not included in the analysis tables.

Although analysis of the contents of individual features is tempting, we feel that this is not warranted for the Walnut Grove collection. These trash features were deposited in the public thoroughfare in the process of cleaning up after the 1915 fire. Individual features likely represent a collection of artifacts from several nearby locations and activities, and analysis on the level of the "household" cannot be justified. As a whole, however, the collection of artifacts represents a sample of material culture, especially ceramics, from a late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Asian community. The relative occurrences of different types, styles, and forms of artifacts recovered from sampled features (Tables 2-11) reflect the relative presence of the artifacts in the Asian community.

Historically, Chinese and Japanese appear to have used ceramics produced in their own homelands in preference to those made in other Asian countries. This pattern may be a result of available avenues of import as well as predilection. Hundreds of Japanese ceramics were recovered from a Japanese-occupied lot in Santa Barbara, while less than a dozen Chinese items were found (Julia Costello, examination of the El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park collection). This was despite the presence of large numbers of Chinese in the same densely-occupied Asian settlement.

Japanese ceramics have similarly been identified in small numbers in what are thought to be exclusively Chinese contexts (Benté 1976:462; Chace 1976: 526-527; Glenn J. Farris, personal communication 1985; Jones 1980:40, 41, 44; Olsen 1978:38; Sando and Felton 1984; Peter D. Schulz, personal communication 1985; Staski 1985:122, Figure 7.12, 126, Figure 7.14). Future research on overseas Asian sites may add to our understanding of the co-occurrence of Chinese- and Japanese-produced items on these sites.

The tables on Chinese artifact types (Tables 4-8) and those of Japanese-manufacture artifact types (Tables 9-11) may be interpreted as generally representing the ceramic repertoire of these national groups in Walnut Grove: Chinese from ca. 1880 to 1915 and Japanese from ca. 1896 to 1915. The Walnut Grove collection is particularly significant for its extensive collection of Japanese domestic ceramics; these have not been reported previously in such variety or quantity. Several new varieties of Chinese ceramic styles may also prove useful for comparisons. The 1915 terminal date for the Group I artifacts, further, provides a firm temporal boundary for the collection.

### Chinese Artifacts

Chinese artifacts recovered from 1915 fire contexts at Walnut Grove (Appendix A, Figures 1-52) may have been brought to Walnut Grove as early as the late 1860s, when Chinese are first recorded in the area. Most, however, probably date after the early 1880s when Chinese are first documented as living and owning businesses in town.

A substantial amount of information has been published on artifacts recovered from overseas Chinese sites in California and in the West: Green-

# The Artifacts

Table 2. Artifacts Recovered From Sampled 1915 Fire Features

Feature	Ceramics		Sake Bottles		Glass		Metal		Other*		Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	77	30.0	-	-	155	61.0	1	T	23	9.0	256	100.0
B	9	8.0	1	1.0	14	13.0	44	39.0	44	39.0	112	100.0
C	84	25.5	146	44.5	46	14.0	39	12.0	12	4.0	327	100.0
D	203	14.0	875	61.0	204	14.0	73	5.0	89	6.0	1444	100.0
F	169	60.5	5	2.0	37	13.0	29	10.5	40	14.0	280	100.0
O	36	26.0	2	1.5	77	55.0	22	16.0	2	1.5	139	100.0
P	138	48.0	16	6.0	93	33.0	9	3.0	29	10.0	285	100.0
W	1	T	2094	80.0	147	6.0	354	13.0	34	1.0	2630	100.0
Z	1	T	577	71.0	156	19.0	83	10.0	-	-	817	100.0
CC	15	21.0	1	1.0	36	51.0	16	23.0	3	4.0	71	100.0
EE	176	80.0	9	4.0	18	8.0	8	3.5	10	4.5	221	100.0
FF	32	20.0	111	67.0	12	7.0	8	5.0	2	1.0	165	100.0
II	29	29.0	-	-	36	37.0	21	21.0	13	13.0	99	100.0
PP	25	9.0	2	1.0	168	64.0	42	16.0	26	10.0	263	100.0
TT	72	75.0	1	1.0	20	21.0	-	-	3	3.0	96	100.0
UU	6	25.0	-	-	4	17.0	9	37.0	5	21.0	24	100.0
XX	33	28.0	51	44.0	25	21.0	2	2.0	6	5.0	117	100.0
TOTALS	1106	15.0	3891	53.0	1248	17.0	760	10.0	341	5.0	7346	100.0

\* = Includes ceramic insulators, sewer pipe, brick, door knobs, four Chinese decorative vegetal items, a figurine, and a lamp stand.

T = Less than 1%.

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**Table 3. Distribution Of Table Ceramic Fragments By Origin From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits**

Feature	Chinese		Japanese		Unknown Asian		Total Asian		Total Euro/ American		Ceramic Totals	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A	13	17.0	40	52.0	1	1.0	54	70.0	23	30.0	77	100.0
B	9	100.0	-	-	-	-	9	100.0	-	-	9	100.0
C	80	95.0	2	2.5	2	2.5	84	100.0	-	-	84	100.0
D	179	88.0	22	11.0	2	1.0	203	100.0	-	-	203	100.0
F	66	39.0	35	21.0	23	13.0	124	73.0	45	27.0	169	100.0
O	3	8.0	15	42.0	3	8.0	21	58.0	15	42.0	36	100.0
P	78	56.0	7	5.0	8	6.0	93	67.0	45	33.0	138	100.0
W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	1	100.0
Z	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	1	100.0
CC	5	33.0	6	40.0	-	-	11	73.0	4	27.0	15	100.0
EE	115	65.0	8	5.0	2	1.0	125	71.0	51	29.0	176	100.0
FF	13	41.0	5	16.0	4	12.0	22	69.0	10	31.0	32	100.0
II	23	79.0	-	-	4	14.0	27	93.0	2	7.0	29	100.0
PP	4	16.0	19	76.0	-	-	23	92.0	2	8.0	25	100.0
TT	68	95.0	2	3.0	1	1.0	71	99.0	1	1.0	72	100.0
UU	2	33.0	3	50.0	1	17.0	6	100.0	-	-	6	100.0
XX	1	3.0	16	49.0	2	6.0	19	58.0	14	42.0	33	100.0
Subtotals	659		181		53							
					Grand Total	Percent	893	81.0	213	19.0	1106	100.0

## The Artifacts

wood (1976), Teague and Shenk (1977), Olsen (1978), Hattori et al. (1979), Schuyler (1980), Pastron et al. (1981), Praetzellis and Praetzellis (1982), Felton et al. (1984). Other valuable reference works include Hobson (1976), Williams (1976), and Willets and Poh (1981). Detailed discussions of many of the artifact types presented here, as well as essays on related aspects of Chinese culture and additional references, can be found in these works. A reiteration of material presented in these sources will not be attempted here. Descriptions of unusual items or identifications which may be new or controversial are included in the artifact catalog (Appendix A).

### Japanese Artifacts

Ceramics and other Japanese artifacts recovered from Walnut Grove (Appendix A, Figures 53-135) may have been used by the town's early Chinese, but most were likely brought to Walnut Grove sometime after ca. 1896 when Japanese establishments were first recorded. As with the other artifacts depicted in this report, the Japanese items all predate the 1915 fire.

Very little published information is available on Japanese household ceramics of this period. Virtually all books on late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Japanese ceramics emphasize traditional handmade pottery produced in numerous small kilns. The most extensive discussion of these local potteries and their products is found in Morse (1901). An exception to this dearth of information is the Imari wares (Appendix A, Figs. 92-99), which are discussed as significant Japanese ceramic types in numerous studies (cf. Gorham 1971; Nagatake 1982; Stitt 1974).

It is mass-produced, transferprinted wares, popular during the Meiji Period (1868-1912), that are so extensively represented in the Walnut Grove collection. These wares are either unmentioned in studies of the history of Japanese ceramics or are briefly and negatively alluded to as being the downfall of the folk potter's art. Stitt's (1974) study of small art and folk potteries and export wares contains a short discussion of the introduction of transferprinting and other techniques. She gives one example (Stitt 1974: Figure 219), identified as made in Kaga, which is similar to some decorated wares found in Walnut Grove. Kumata Ryoji (1974) also discusses domestic wares. This volume, however, has not been translated and therefore is not easily usable by most researchers.

Examples of Japanese domestic wares from archaeological collections are sparse. Occurrences are noted where appropriate in the following discussion and in the catalog entries (Appendix A). The only other large collection of excavated Japanese ceramics of which we are aware was recovered from the Chapel site of El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park in California. Excavations conducted here in the late 1960s revealed a large trash pit associated with a former settlement of Japanese on the site. The materials from this collection date from ca. 1900, when the Japanese were first recorded in this area, to 1942, when the residents were moved to internment camps (Seifert 1984).

An appreciation of the Japanese ceramics from Walnut Grove requires some familiarity with Japanese history. Japan remained in virtual isolation from the impact of Western civilization until 1854, when Commodore Matthew C. Perry negotiated a trading agreement that opened up several ports to American ships. Within two years England, Russia, and Holland obtained similar treaties and steady trade developed with these countries. Internal struggles occurred, however, over whether the foreigners should be expelled or tolerated. In 1867 the isolationist Tokugawa was defeated, and the following year a foreign

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**Table 4. Chinese Porcelain Decorative Types From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits**

Decoration	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%
Bamboo	16	6.0	7	5.0
Winter Green	47	16.0	22	16.0
Four Flowers	70	24.0	25	19.0
Overglaze Polychrome	75	26.0	33	24.0
Underglaze Blue	56	20.0	36	27.0
Undecorated	13	5.0	5	4.0
Unknown and Miscellaneous	10	3.0	7	5.0
Total Porcelain	287(44.0%)	100.0	135(71.0%)	100.0
Total Stoneware	372(56.0%)		55(29.0%)	
TOTAL CHINESE CERAMICS	659	100.0	190	100.0

**Table 5. Chinese Porcelain Vessel Forms From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits**

Vessel Form	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%
Bowls	156	54.0	66	49.0
Plates	37	13.0	17	13.0
Cups	9	3.0	9	7.0
Dishes	3	1.0	1	1.0
Teapots	22	8.0	6	4.0
Lids	4	1.0	2	1.0
Spoons	16	6.0	8	6.0
Unidentified/ Miscellaneous	40	14.0	26	19.0
TOTALS	287	100.0	135	100.0



# The Artifacts

Table 6. Chinese Porcelain Bowl And Plate Sizes From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits

Size*	B o w l s				P l a t e s			
	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%
Small	2	1.0	2	3.0	18	49.0	10	59.0
Medium	57	37.0	22	33.0	-	-	-	-
Large	44	28.0	19	29.0	8	21.0	4	23.0
Serving/ Platters	1	1.0	1	2.0	-	-	-	-
Unidentified	52	33.0	22	33.0	11	30.0	3	18.0
Totals	156	100.0	66	100.0	37	100.0	17	100.0

\* = For discussion of vessel sizes, see Introduction, Appendix A.

Table 7. Chinese Stoneware Types From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits

Vessel	Type	Number of Fragments		Minimum No. Vessels	
			%		%
Large Storage Jars	Barrel	9	2.0	2	4.0
	Barrel lid	8	2.0	5	9.0
	Globular	83	23.0	5	9.0
	Other/unknown	47	13.0	14	25.0
	Subtotal	147	40.0	26	47.0
Small Storage Jars	Shouldered	17	5.0	6	11.0
	Spouted	2	1.0	2	4.0
	Wine	181	48.0	10	18.0
	Other/unknown	24	6.0	10	18.0
	Subtotal	224	60.0	28	51.0
Other	Mortar bowl	1	T	1	2.0
Totals		372	100.0	55	100.0

T = Less than 1%.

# Rice Bowls in the Delta

**Table 8. Totals Of Other Chinese Artifacts From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits**

Type	Fragments	Minimum Items
Opium Pipe Bowls	1	1
Opium Tins	8	1
Opium Lamps	1	1
Medicine Bottles	8	7
Meat Cleaver	1	1
Gaming Piece	1	1
Ceramic Decorative Items	6	6
Totals	26	18

**Table 9. Japanese Porcelain Decorative Types From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits**

Decoration	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%
Dashed Line	20	11.0	12	11.0
Other Transferprints	117	65.0	68	61.0
Imari	5	3.0	1	1.0
Overglaze Polychrome*	8	4.0	7	6.0
Underglaze Blue*	6	3.0	6	6.0
Stencil; Dusting; Other	12	7.0	9	8.0
Undecorated	13	7.0	8	7.0
Total	181	100.0	111	100.0

\* = Handpainted.

# The Artifacts

Table 10. Japanese Porcelain Vessel Forms From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits

Vessel Form	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%
Bowls	51	28.0	34	31.0
Plates	32	18.0	23	21.0
Cups	29	16.0	18	16.0
Dishes	2	1.0	2	2.0
Teapots	1	1.0	1	1.0
Lids	4	2.0	4	3.0
Decanters	46	25.0	15	13.0
Unidentified/ Miscellaneous	16	9.0	14	13.0
Totals	181	100.0	111	100.0

Table 11. Japanese Porcelain Bowl And Plate Sizes From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits

Size*	B o w l s				P l a t e s			
	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%	Number of Fragments	%	Minimum No. Vessels	%
Small	2	4.0	2	6.0	-	-	-	-
Medium	32	63.0	20	59.0	22	69.0	17	74.0
Large	12	23.0	7	20.0	2	6.0	2	9.0
Serving/ Platters	-	-	-	-	7	22.0	3	13.0
Unidentified	5	10.0	5	15.0	1	3.0	1	4.0
Totals	51	100.0	34	100.0	32	100.0	23	100.0

\* = For discussion of vessel sizes, see Introduction, Appendix A.

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

settlement blossomed in Tokyo, established in the old town of Edo as Japan's eastern capital.

Tokugawa's defeat marked the beginning of the Meiji Period, characterized initially by a rush to acquire the technological expertise of the Western world and by a general fascination with western culture. Japanese were sent abroad to learn modern industrial techniques, and thousands of skilled European and American technicians were brought to Japan (Van Patten 1979:8). The general population was enamored of foreign wares, and traditional goods and practices were commonly pushed aside in favor of new imported items and ideas (Stitt 1974:122; Van Patten 1979:8). The country quickly became a major producer of manufactured goods that were in demand throughout the world. Japanese commodities were especially competitive for their inexpensive prices, although the quality of the items was often poor.

The impact of this cultural revolution on ceramic production was dramatic. Japanese pottery traditionally had been produced in small village establishments run by families or groups of potters to serve local needs (Morse 1901; Stitt 1974:143). Certain areas of Japan had become recognized as important pottery production centers; specific kilns were known for turning out wares prized for their artistic values. All this changed drastically as the wave of Western technology swept through the country.

In 1870 a German chemist, Dr. Gottfried Wagner, was brought to Arita to advise on European-style methods of ceramic production. As a result, national and prefectural training and research institutes were established in ceramic production centers (Sanders 1967:54). Modern factory equipment was installed, wood-burning kilns were replaced with coal-burning ones, and plaster molds replaced traditional clay molds (Stitt 1974: 121). Other potteries were divided into specialized areas for potting, firing, and decorating. Some newly-industrialized potteries only applied decoration onto wares that were manufactured in other locations. Huge quantities of ceramics were turned out as mass production methods improved (Stitt 1974:122), and ceramic manufacture was promoted into an important and national industry (Sanders 1967:54).

This major change in production and consumer demand greatly affected the nature of domestic ceramic wares. The Meiji Period is often associated with the eclipse of the artist-craftsman and the virtual demise of village folk potteries (Sanders 1967:54; Stitt 1974:97, 121),

. . . when cheap porcelain, mass-produced by European methods, became available throughout the land, the coarse peasant wares were cast aside. Up to this time porcelain had been expensive, and only fairly affluent people had been able to afford it; the peasants had always used pottery or lacquer wares. With the new methods employed at Seto, Kyoto, and Arita, however, porcelain could be produced at a price that made it possible for even the peasants to buy it. [Stitt 1974:97]

Some traditional folk pottery continued to be produced, primarily in isolated areas where cheap porcelain was not easily available (Stitt 1974:94). Imari wares also continued to be decorated in the traditional style, although new production techniques and relaxing of old regulations altered methods of applying the decoration (Nagatake 1982:10; Stitt 1974: 121).

Seventy-six percent of the Japanese ceramics from Walnut Grove are mass-produced, transferprinted porcelains. The date range for the excavated deposits, ca. 1880 to 1915, falls squarely within the Meiji Period. It is tempting to make a correlation between the preponderance of "Western style"

## The Artifacts

wares and the immigrants' obvious choice to move to the United States. It may be, however, that the Japanese ceramics used at Walnut Grove were the least expensive and the most readily available to the new immigrants. It is also not certain whether these ceramics were brought to California or were purchased later in local shops. The answer is likely a combination of both: the older, large Imari platters indicate that family possessions arrived with the immigrants (Yoshiko Kakudo, personal communication 1984) while the abundance of sake bottles suggests that commodities were regularly reaching Walnut Grove from Japan.

**Sake Bottles.** Fifty-three percent of the total sampled artifacts were fragments of sake bottles (Appendix A, Figs. 126-130). These white, porcelainous stoneware bottles are not uncommonly found on late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century sites in the West and are sometimes pictured in "bottle books" (cf. Munsey 1970:138). Little historic research has been done on these artifacts. Consultants recognized them as associated with the clear rice wine made in Japan and remember saving them to be refilled from larger wine containers at local stores (Tosh "Mat" Matsuoka, personal communication 1985; Jack Oda, personal communication 1985).

The excavations at Walnut Grove produced 3,891 sherds of sake bottles from the sampled 1915 fire deposits (Table 2), representing about 152 individual items. An additional 23 bottles were selectively recovered from other contexts. All of these are of coarse, porcelainous stoneware with body color varying from gray to pinkish-beige. All but one example are wheel-thrown; the exception has been roughly pressed into a mold (Catalog No. 46a). Wall thickness varies between 0.35 and 0.7 cm.

All of the bottles are covered on the exterior with an opaque white glaze with a bluish tinge; the interior is often only partially glazed. Bases are also glazed except for the flat, bevel-edged foot-ring that was left dry. One unique base has radiating lines on its exterior surface, and the bases of three examples are completely unglazed.

The bottles are in one-liter and half-liter sizes. The smaller bottles constitute 83 percent of the collection (126 items) and hold between 0.4 and 0.55 liters. They range between 20.75 and 22.7 cm in height with basal diameters between 7.0 and 7.8 cm. The shoulder begins to slope about 10 cm above the base. The finish is from 2.3 to 2.65 cm in height, while the exterior diameter of the mouth is between 2.55 and 3.3 cm.

The larger bottles make up 17 percent of the collection (26 items). They are about 29 cm high with base diameters of between 9.6 and 9.9 cm. The shoulder begins about 14 cm above the base. The finish of the larger bottles averages 3.0 cm in height, and the exterior mouth diameter is also about 3.0 cm. As the finish of the one-liter-sized bottle is not noticeably larger than that of the small bottles, base sherds were used to differentiate the two types unless large portions of the body remained intact.

Stamped or printed marks were found on eight of the recovered bottles and appear to identify wine producers. One mark appears on four half-liter examples (Appendix A, Fig. 127); the other three marks all occur on the larger, one-liter-sized bottles (Appendix A, Figs. 128-130).

**Dashed Line Style.** Several transferprint patterns common in the Walnut Grove collection and found on other Asian sites are similar enough to be considered a group (Appendix A, Figs. 53-65, 70a, 80-83a). They are distinguished by the use of a dashed, or broken, line for outlining major design elements. The background of the patterns is solidly filled in, usually with patterned dots and occasionally with a diaper pattern (a continuous repetition of a simple design unit).

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

Occurrences of Dashed Line decorated ceramics are known from the following sites:

1. El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park, Japanese residences: ca. 1900-1942; nine bowls, two plates (Seifert 1984).
2. A Chinese camp in Kohlmer Gulch near Fort Ross, California: late nineteenth-century; one bowl (Glenn J. Farris, personal communication 1985).
3. Fort Ross vicinity, probably from the Charles Haupt Ranch: 1870-1903; one bowl (Glenn J. Farris, personal communication 1985).
4. Railroad section camp, Wyoming: Japanese workers present ca. 1900; one bowl (Gardner and Johnson 1985:Figure 6).
5. San Francisco waterfront, secondary deposit of primarily Chinese materials: pre-1885; two bowls (Pastron et al. 1981:677, 679; Priscilla Wegars, personal communication 1985).

The distinctive bowls are also reported from a coal mining site in Wyoming; Boise, Idaho, Chinatown; the Warrendale Cannery near Portland, Oregon; the "Corvallis dump" in Oregon; and the San Juan Island excavation of the University of Idaho (Priscilla Wegars, personal communication 1985). Three Dashed Line bowls are also depicted in Ryoji (1974:124) where they are described as "tea bowls" popular during the Meiji Period.

The exterior design on the Dashed Line bowls usually consists of one or a pair of design elements that are repeated three times around the surface; each repetition is applied by an individual sheet of transfer paper. There is large variety in the design elements. Of the twelve bowl patterns recorded from Walnut Grove, all are unique but three, and each of these was repeated on only one other example. The fourteen bowls examined from the archaeological sites mentioned above also have unique designs, except for one example from the El Presidio de Santa Barbara which is identical to an example from Walnut Grove (Appendix A, Fig. 61). Japanese did not, apparently, care for the "matching sets" preferred by Westerners. In Japan, tablewares not intended for export were sold in sets of five and often each cup in a set was decorated differently from the others (Van Patten 1979:8).

Design elements on Dashed Line bowls include flowers, leaves, lion dogs, clouds, cranes, bulbs, birds, bamboo, pine, horses, human figures, trees, mountains, and geometric forms. Below the bowls' major design area, a band of radiating solid lines usually surrounds the base.

The interior rim of nearly all identified Dashed Line bowls is encircled with the same repetitive pendant motif (Appendix A, Fig. 64a). Ryoji (1974:124) describes this as a "saw toothed" pattern and identifies it as having a western origin. The only other known style of interior rim design for Dashed Line bowls is a band of pendant triangles with pine symbols (Appendix A, Fig. 64c) found both on a bowl from Walnut Grove (Appendix A, Fig. 63a) and the example from the Charles Haupt Ranch.

The center interior design most popular on these Dashed Line forms is a circle containing representations of the popular sho chiku bai (Morse 1901:9) -- a combination of the symbols for pine, plum, and bamboo, also referred to

as the "three friends" (Gorham 1971:18, 210; Yoshiko Kakudo, personal communication 1984). This design is found both carefully executed (Appendix A, Fig. 82) and quite stylized (Appendix A, Fig. 65). The only other interior bowl design known is a pine motif on the example from the Charles Haupt Ranch; this unique decoration is compatible with the bowl's unusual rim design, noted above. Two bowls from Walnut Grove and six from the Santa Barbara Presidio lack any central interior decorations.

Dashed Line plates appear to be rarer than bowls and do not seem to display as wide a range of designs; only three different patterns were distinguished at Walnut Grove. Six identical plates were found in Feature MM; four of these had been stacked and were fused together by the fire (Appendix A, Fig. 82). Fragments from at least two Chinese "poem plates" (Yoshiko Kakudo, personal communication 1984) were recovered from two different features at Walnut Grove (Appendix A, Fig. 80). An identical (Appendix A, Fig. 81) "poem plate" and one similar to those at Walnut Grove are also found in the El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park collection.

**"Made in Japan."** The word "Japan," appearing on wares from that country, has been identified as indicating a post-1921 date (Andacht et al. 1981:152). In Stitt's authoritative work she states:

The mark "Made in Japan" covers wares made in all parts of Japan. These pieces were produced after 1921, when the word "Nippon" was no longer acceptable to the United States Government for country of origin. After that time wares were variously marked "Japan" or "Made in Japan," either stamped on the piece or on a paper sticker attached to it [Stitt 1974:176].

In Walnut Grove, however, 1915 fire deposits included several examples of a basemark containing the words "TRADE MARK/MADE IN JAPAN" (Appendix A, Fig. 125). This mark appeared on the bases of six sake decanters (Appendix A, Figs. 122, 123) and a small, porcelain jar (Appendix A, Fig. 135). A similar mark appeared on a sake cup (Appendix A, Fig. 114). The small jar also had "JAPAN RICE/IWAKAMI & CO., S.F.," [sic] printed on the side. Iwakami & Co. is listed in the Crocker-Langley San Francisco Business Directory in 1908 and 1909 and may have been in operation as early as 1906. The firm dealt in Japanese and Chinese imported goods and was apparently out of business by 1910.

In his report on the Reward Mine in Arizona, Teague (1980:72) also questioned Stitt's 1921 date when he reported the occurrence of a saucer with "Japan" stamped in red enamel on the base from a context having no other objects dating after 1915. The excavation of a Chinese well in Ventura, California, dated from 1907 to 1910, also yielded a fragment of " . . . hard-paste porcelain . . . backstamped 'Made in Japan'" (Benté 1976:462).

Evidence, therefore, seems to indicate that 1921 cannot be used routinely as the introduction date for the occurrence of "Japan" or "Made in Japan" on Japanese export items. While it was required that "Nippon" be replaced by "Japan" after 1921, it appears that at least some companies were using "Japan" more than a decade prior to that date.

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### Euroamerican Artifacts

Less than 20 percent of the recovered pre-1915 tablewares were non-Asian. These European and American ceramics may be associated with either Chinese or Japanese households. A detailed analysis of these is not included in the present report. Makers' marks, however, have been listed (Table 12) and embossed bottles and porcelain stoppers from 1915 fire deposits are included in Appendix A (Figs. 136-143). The one example manufactured after 1915 is from the Japanese-owned Lion Soda Works in Walnut Grove (Appendix A, Fig. 138b).

Table 12. European And American Ceramic Marks From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits

Mark	Catalog Number	Date	Description
(CO)LONIAL	O-11; Group I	1903-1929	Printed in red on base of undecorated white plate: The Colonial Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, manufacturers of semi-porcelain toilet sets, dinnerware, hotel/restaurant ware (Gates and Ormerod 1982:35-36, Figure 25 a/b).
JOHNSON BROS/ ENGLAND under a royal crest	K-2; Group I	1899-1913	On base of plate with blue floral "dot" transferprint; "flow" effect through use of blue pigment: Johnson Brothers, Ltd, Hanley, England. Mark associated with ironstone and semi-vitreous table and toilet ware (Godden 1964:355, Mark 2176).
K.T.& K./CHINA with line between the two	O-1, O-2; Group I	ca. 1890- ca. 1910	Mark printed in red on base of two undecorated white oval sauce dishes: Knowles, Taylor and Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio (Gates and Ormerod 1982:125, Figure 107d).
HOMER LAUGHLIN/ CHINA in a circle around HOTEL	P-9; Group I. VV-2; Group II	ca. 1901- ca. 1915	On base of two undecorated white plates: Homer Laughlin China Co., East Liverpool, Ohio. Mark associated with semi-vitreous hotel ware (Gates and Ormerod 1982:135, Figure 115a).



# The Artifacts

Table 12. European And American Ceramic Marks From Sampled 1915 Fire Deposits  
(concluded)

Mark	Catalog Number	Date	Description
CORNEL(L) on a banner	CC-15; Group I	ca. 1910	On base of a large undecorated white bowl with rim rolled to exterior: D. E. McNichol Pottery Company, East Liverpool, Ohio. Mark associated with semi-vitreous ware (Gates and Ormerod 1982:187, Figure 164b)
ROYAL IRONSTONE CHINA over a royal crest with CHARLES MEAKIN/ENGLAND underneath	CC-16; Group I	1870-1882	On base of undecorated white oval platter: Charles Meakin, Burslem, England (Godden 1964:426).
IRONSTONE CHINA over a royal crest with letters "V" and "W," (J &) G MEAKIN/ ENGLAND underneath	P-8; Group I	ca. 1890+	On base of a small undecorated white plate: J. & G. Meakin (Ltd.), Hanley, England (Godden 1964:427).
ROYA(L) over crest with THOMAS HU.../ ENGLA(ND) underneath	E-11; Group I	1860-1894	On base of undecorated white jar-like form. Probably Thomas Hughes, Burslem, England (Godden 1964:339).

### SUMMARY

The artifacts recovered from Walnut Grove are a significant addition to research of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Asian material culture. Of particular significance is the large collection of recovered Japanese ceramics. Deposited en masse following a devastating fire in 1915, they represent the table wares used by Walnut Grove's Japanese residents from ca. 1896 to 1915. Primarily products of the Meiji Period's technological revolution, these inexpensive porcelains have been largely overlooked in studies of Japanese potters.

Background research on the introduction of Western technologies into the Japanese ceramic industry provides important and useful information for interpreting the recovered artifacts. Terminology for Asian wares is standardized and several design types identified; both contributions facilitate comparative studies by other researchers of Asian material culture. An earlier time period is also proposed for the date of "Made in Japan" wares imported from that country.

The excavated collection also includes ceramics and bottles made in Europe and the United States. Recovered from the Asian district of Walnut Grove, these items must also have been present in the homes of the town's Chinese and Japanese. Future analysis should provide additional information on the significance of Euroamerican wares in overseas Asian sites.

**Appendix A**  
**Descriptive Catalog**

**APPENDIX A**  
**Descriptive Catalog**

**INTRODUCTION**

Asian artifacts and some non-Asian bottles recovered from Walnut Grove's 1915 fire contexts (Group I and Probable Group I) are included here. Items from other proveniences are used where appropriate and are so noted. These are identical to, but more complete than, artifacts from 1915 fire deposits. The few illustrated artifacts that cannot be directly tied to 1915 fire contexts are indicated as "Isolated Finds."

Information is given on vessel form, ceramic type, decoration, measurements, catalog numbers, and provenience. Unusual items or terms are additionally described as necessary.

Some size and form references have been standardized to avoid confusing, functional classifications such as "tea cup" and "soup" or "rice" bowl:

**BOWL:** A bowl is an open form with prominently raised sides. Decorations are usually concentrated on the exterior.

<u>serving</u>	larger than 25 cm diameter
<u>large</u>	15-25 cm diameter
<u>medium</u>	10-15 cm diameter; Asian bowls of this size are often referred to as rice bowls.
<u>small</u>	8-10 cm diameter; Asian bowls of this size are often referred to as tea bowls (Fig. 3a).

**CUP:** The difference between a small bowl and a cup is not always clear. A cup is defined here as a small bowl form with rim diameters usually less than 8 cm.

<u>straight-sided</u>	small bowl form with vertical "straight sides" (Fig. 105a)
<u>tiny</u>	bowl forms less than 5 cm diameter (Fig. 7)
<u>sake</u>	specific Japanese small bowl form with flat, widely-flaring sides; diameter may approach 10 cm (Figs. 114, 115).

## Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

PLATE: A plate is a flat form with slightly raised sides.

<u>large</u>	diameter greater than 15 cm.
<u>medium</u>	10-15 cm diameter; forms this size are often called saucers.
<u>small</u>	less than 10 cm diameter; Asian forms this size are often referred to as sauce dishes.

DISH: An open vessel not obviously a cup, bowl, or plate. Asian forms often have irregular sides.

SAUCER: A Euroamerican form with a molded interior ring for holding a cup.

SAUCE POT: A small, porcelain teapot-like Chinese form used for hot wine or table sauces.

JAR: A closed form with lid; the rim diameter is less than the maximum body diameter.

FOOD JAR: Brown-glazed stoneware vessels imported from China and containing foodstuffs. These can be more specifically identified as:

<u>large</u>	barrel jar globular jar (Fig. 44)
<u>small</u>	shouldered jar (Fig. 37b) squat bulbous jar (Fig. 38) spouted jar wine bottle (Fig. 37a) straight-sided jar (Fig. 45a).

Note: Because of space considerations in the legends, personal communication has been abbreviated to p.c. Affiliations of those providing information through personal communications will be found in the Acknowledgments.

CHINESE ARTIFACTS

**FIGURE 1**

Medium bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelaneous stoneware. "Bamboo," the Chinese name for this type given in inventory records from a nineteenth-century Chinese store (Sando and Felton 1984); also called "Three Circles and Dragonfly," "Longevity," and "Swatow." Underglaze blue handpainting. Design of bamboo and winter prunus on side shown.  
Height 6.3 cm; diameter 13.2 cm.  
Cat. No. 26c. Isolated find. Examples also from Features D, F, P, II (Group I); Features EE, UU (Prob. Group I).

**FIGURE 2**

Reverse of bowl in Figure 1. Three circles and an unidentified element described as an insect or a Chinese character.

**FIGURE 3a (left)**

Small bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. "Winter Green," the Chinese name for this type given in inventory records from a nineteenth-century Chinese store (Sando and Felton 1984); also called "Celadon." A possible Japanese origin of these wares has been proposed (Stenger 1986).  
Height 3.8 cm; diameter 7.0 cm.  
Cat. No. 63a. Isolated find. Examples also from Features C, F, CC, and TT (Group I).

**FIGURE 3b (right)**

Medium bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Winter Green. Mark on base in underglaze blue (Fig. 4a).  
Height 6.2 cm; diameter 13.8 cm.  
Cat. No. HH-1. Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 4**

Marks from bases of Winter Green bowls. All medium sized. All marks in underglaze blue.

- a - Cat. No. HH-1. Probable Group I
- b - Cat. No. Y-1. Group I
- c - Cat. No. KK-5. Group I
- d - Cat. No. QQ-2. Group I
- e - Cat. No. 20a. Isolated find
- f - Cat. No. TT-1. Group I

**FIGURE 5a (left)**

Small plate. Chinese.  
Porcelain. "Four Flowers," the Chinese name for this type given in inventory records from a nineteenth-century Chinese store (Sando and Felton 1984); also called "Flowers of the Four Seasons" and "Four Seasons." Overglaze polychrome. Interior: lotus, chrysanthemum, prunus, and tree peony around the edge; a peach in center. Exterior: two red brush strokes opposite each other under rim (probably stylized bats). Red overglaze basemark: characters in square border (unreadable).  
Height 2.1 cm; diameter 9.8 cm.  
Cat. No. 67a. Group I.

**FIGURE 5b (right)**

Medium plate. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Four Flowers. Overglaze polychrome. Red overglaze basemark: Kuang-hsu (1875-1908) in double-bordered red square (Medley 1976:278).  
Height 2.5 cm; diameter 12.0 cm.  
Cat. No. 65a. Isolated find. Examples also from Feature P (Group I), and Features EE and FF (Probable Group I).

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

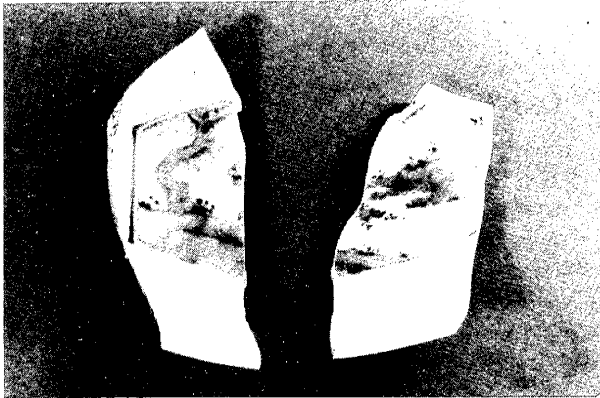


FIGURE 30



FIGURE 33

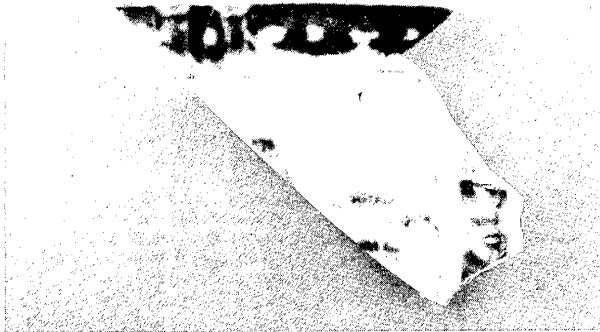


FIGURE 31

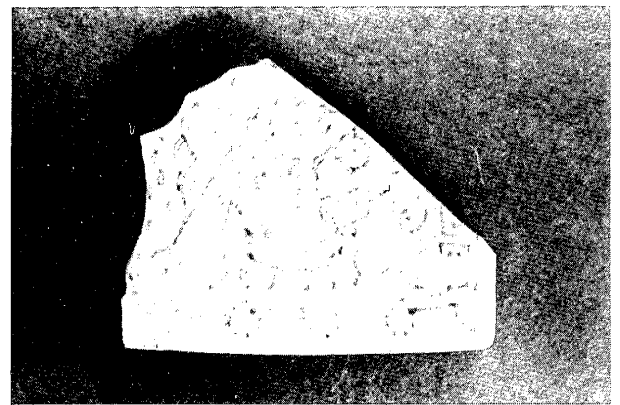


FIGURE 34

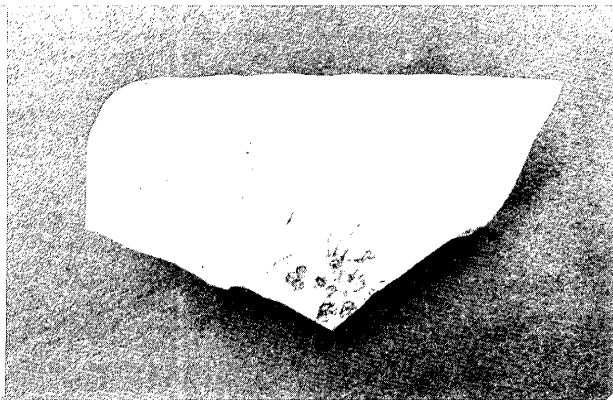


FIGURE 32

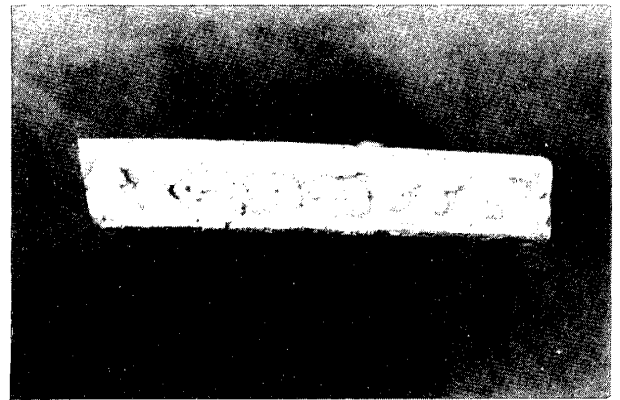


FIGURE 35

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 36a (left)

Teapot. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Underglaze blue handpainted.  
Design portion includes scholar with fan  
and rock, with flowering shrubs.  
Height estimated 17.5 cm; diameter 14.2 cm.  
Cat. Nos. WW-9 and P-6 (cross mends).  
Group I.

### FIGURE 36b (right)

Teapot. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Underglaze blue handpainted  
design of leaves on branch. A similar  
example is on display at the Idaho State  
Historical Society Museum, Boise.  
Height estimated 17.5 cm; diameter 14.2 cm.  
Cat. No. A-7. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 37a (left)

Wine bottle. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Brown glazed interior and  
exterior; glazed base, unglazed foot ring.  
Capacity ca. 1 liter.  
Height 16.8 cm; width 12.5 cm; rim diameter  
5.8 cm.  
Cat. No. PP-2. Group I.

### FIGURE 37b (right)

Shouldered jar. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Brown glazed interior and  
exterior almost to base; concave, unglazed  
base exterior.  
Height 18.5 cm; rim diameter 9.8 cm.  
Cat. No. T-1. Group I.

### FIGURE 38

Squat bulbous jar. Chinese (?).  
Stoneware. Blue or black exterior glaze,  
burnt. Glaze ends low on vessel sides;  
unglazed base. Similar example from  
Cumberland, British Columbia (Quellmalz  
1976:294, Figure 11) and Tucson, Arizona  
(Olsen 1978:37). Basal star in relief  
(Fig. 39).  
Rim diameter 7.3 cm; vessel height 9.0 cm.  
Cat. No. R-1. Group I.

### FIGURE 39

Base mark on jar in Figure 38.  
Base diameter 8.8 cm.

### FIGURE 40

Jar. Asian.  
Stoneware. Brown glazed interior and  
exterior.  
Neck diameter ca. 4.0 cm.  
Cat. No. TT-8. Group I.

### FIGURE 41

Box. Asian.  
Stoneware. Hand modeled. Flat side with  
90 degree corner. Broken on all sides.  
Exterior with characters, unglazed.  
Interior with clear glaze.  
Sherd length 3.2 cm.  
Cat. No. A-4. Probable Group I.



Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

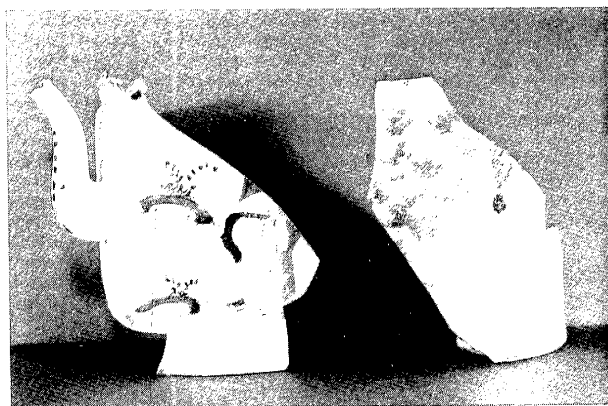


FIGURE 36a, 36b

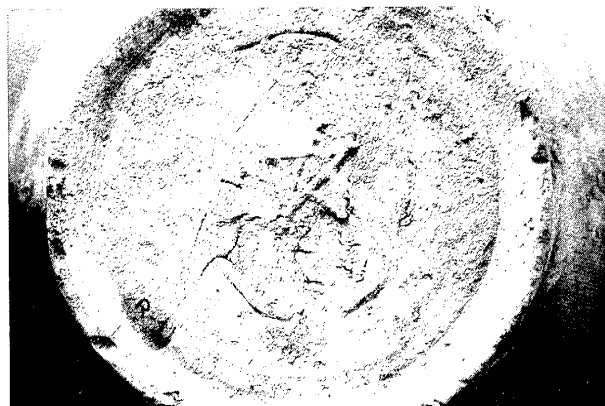


FIGURE 39



FIGURE 37a, 37b

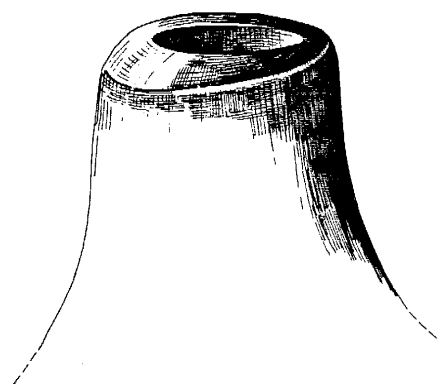


FIGURE 40



FIGURE 38



FIGURE 41

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 42

Lid. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Unglazed. Wheel made, poorly finished; fine, light grey clay; thin body with small, downturned rim. Similar tops with the small, round jars on which they fit were found in China Camp, California (Peter Schulz, p.c. 1985) and Fresno, California (Jeffrey Tuttle, p.c. 1986); jar heights are ca. 4 cm; diameter ca. 6.5 cm; uneven honey-colored glaze on interior and exterior above base. Similar lids have also been recovered from Chinese sites in Boise, Idaho (Irvine and Montgomery 1983: 91, Figure 30), Barkerville, British Columbia (Priscilla Wegars, p.c. 1985), and Mokelumne Hill, California (Jeffrey Tuttle, p.c. 1986).  
Diameter 6.2 cm.  
Cat. No. KK-8. Group I.

### FIGURE 43

Lid for shouldered jar. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Unglazed. Hand modeled.  
Relatively flat rim with depressed center.  
Height 1.6 cm; diameter 9.2 cm.  
Cat. No. 71b. Isolated find. Associated with shouldered food jar types found in several Group I features.

### FIGURE 44

Globular jar. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Brown glazed interior and exterior. Characters on shoulder in glaze on unglazed body: set of characters on right reads Yichen (manufacturer); center set of characters reads Jiugiang (town) (John Kuo Wei Tchen, p.c. 1985). Specimen does not have lugs on the shoulder that are common on this type of jar.  
Rim diameter 9.6 cm; probable height 34.0 - 37.0 cm; maximum probable width 30.0 cm.  
Cat. No. 103a. Isolated find.

### FIGURE 45a (left)

Straight-sided jar. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Brown glazed interior and exterior; unglazed exterior base and rim.  
Height 4.0 cm; diameter 4.8 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-13. Group I.

### FIGURE 45b (right)

Rush wick lamp. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Green glazed. Shallow, cup-like top broken off lamp; three small knobs support a small metal or porcelain dish holding lamp oil and wick (Hommel 1969: 313-318, Figure 474). Similar lamps recovered from China Camp, California (Peter Schulz, p.c. 1985) and San Francisco waterfront (Pastron et al. 1981: Figure 9.35).  
Preserved height 1.6 cm; diameter 4.5 cm.  
Cat. No. EE-21. Group I.

### FIGURE 46

Mortar bowl. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Unglazed; wheel- or mold-made with high ring base. Pattern of deeply incised, crossing lines in interior. Identified by informant as herb-grinding bowl (Peter Schulz, p.c. 1985). Identical form recovered from Chinese sites in Woodland, California (Felton et al. 1984: 48-49), China Camp, California (Peter Schulz, p.c. 1985), Mokelumne Hill, California (Jeffrey Tuttle, p.c. 1986), and British Columbia (Irvine and Montgomery 1983:87-90).  
Width of fragment 7.5 cm; base diameter 15.2 cm.  
Cat. No. TT-a. Group I.

### FIGURE 47a (left)

Decorative leaf. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Overglaze green on top; unglazed underneath. Blob of clay on rear for attachment.  
Length 5.5 cm.  
Cat. No. P-5b. Group I.

### FIGURE 47b (middle)

Squash-like decoration. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Overglaze green and yellow on top; back unglazed. Hole extends 1.2 cm up into base.  
Length 4.7 cm; thickness 1.9 cm.  
Cat. No. P-5e. Group I.

### FIGURE 47c (right)

Fragment from unknown figure. Chinese.  
Stoneware. Green glazed over entire surface. Broken at both ends.  
Length 2.8 cm.  
Cat. No. EE-20. Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

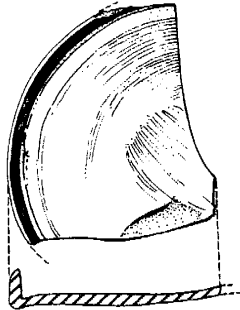


FIGURE 42

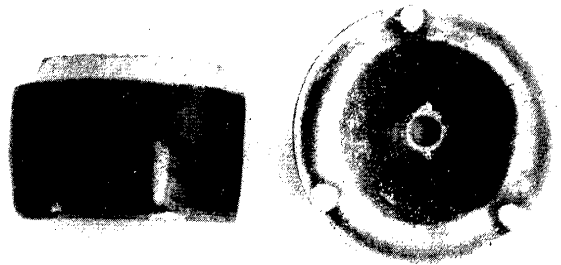


FIGURE 45a, 45b

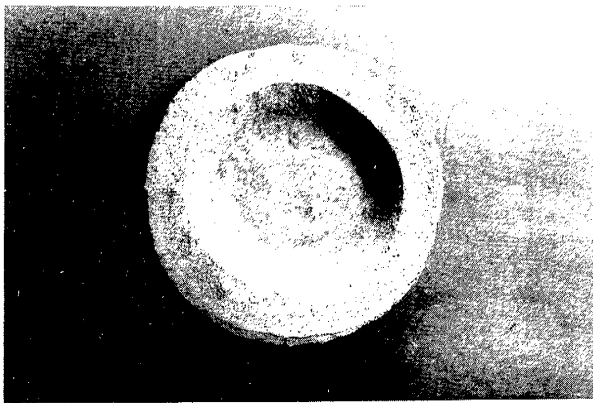


FIGURE 43

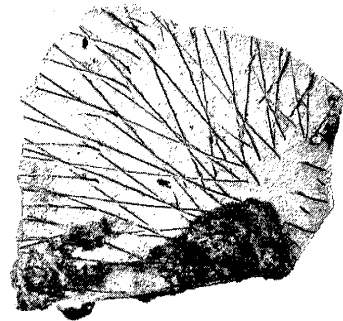


FIGURE 46

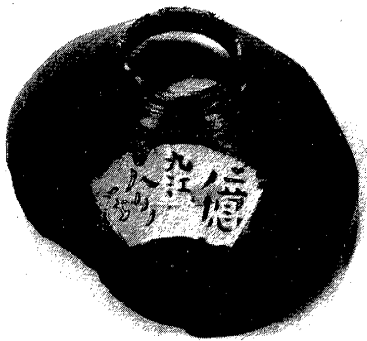


FIGURE 44

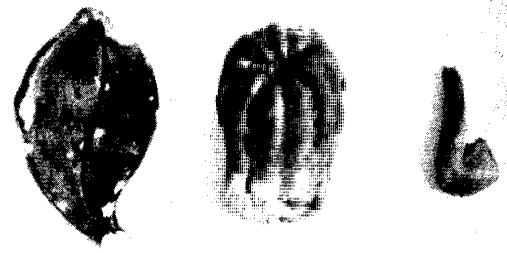


FIGURE 47a, 47b, 47c

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### **FIGURE 48a (left)**

Fragment of opium pipe bowl; top view. Chinese. Stoneware. Black burnished exterior. Fluted sides. Width 5.7 cm. Cat. No. TT-11. Group I.

### **FIGURE 48b (right)**

Opium pipe bowl; top view. Chinese. Stoneware. Top surface and opening quite worn. Red-brown color. Underside shown in Figure 49. Width 6.3 cm; height 3.25 cm. Cat. No. U-2. Group I.

### **FIGURE 49a, 49b**

Reverse of opium pipe bowls (Figs. 48a, 48b).

### **FIGURE 49c**

Opium pipe bowl; bottom view. Chinese. Five impressed marks on underside of pipe bowl (Figs. 48b, 49b); one mark reads "For Home Use Only" (Clarence Shangraw, p.c. 1984).

### **FIGURE 50a (left)**

Opium lamp cover. Chinese. Glass. Bell-shaped. Base fragment. Preserved width 6.5 cm; diameter 11.4 cm. Cat. No. D-16. Group I.

### **FIGURE 50b (right)**

Opium lamp cover. Chinese. Glass. Beveled rim with thick sides. Interior diameter 1.9 cm; exterior diameter 3.9 cm. Cat. No. 71a. Isolated find.

### **FIGURE 51**

Medicine bottles. Chinese. Glass. Rectangular, square and oval in section. Maximum height (bottom left) 7.8 cm; minimum height (bottom right) 4.7 cm. Cat. Nos. (top row, left to right) 101b, CC-8, 52a, 56a, 66a, EE-24, Y-12, D-12, UU-6; (bottom row, left to right) 4a, UU-5, U-1, 60c, 26d, A-9, A-8, VV-3. Nos. 101b, 56a isolated finds; VV-3 Group II; A-9, A-8 Probable Group I; all others Group I.

### **FIGURE 52**

Cleaver. Chinese. Iron with encrusted porcelain ink box (Fig. 33). Blade and handle apparently forged as one piece. Round washer at top of handle helped to affix wooden grip. Base of blade broken away. Blade length 21.5 cm; blade width 10.0 cm; handle length 9.5 cm. Cat. No. LL-1. Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

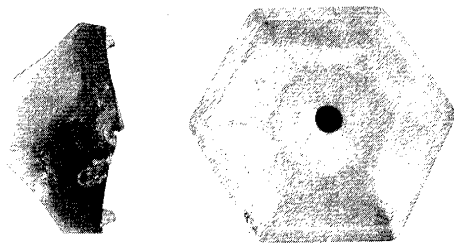


FIGURE 48a, 48b

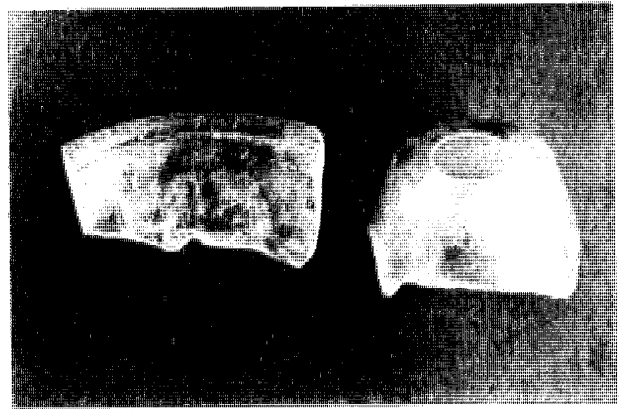


FIGURE 50a, 50b

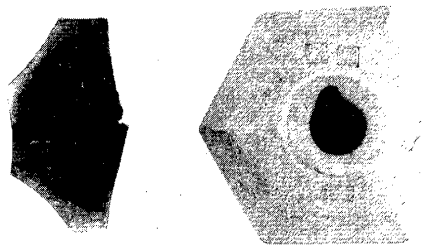


FIGURE 49a, 49b

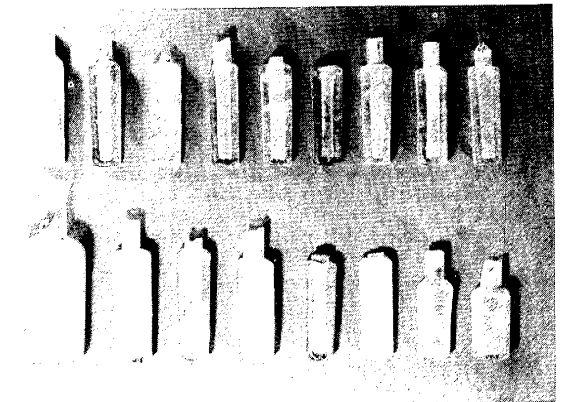


FIGURE 51

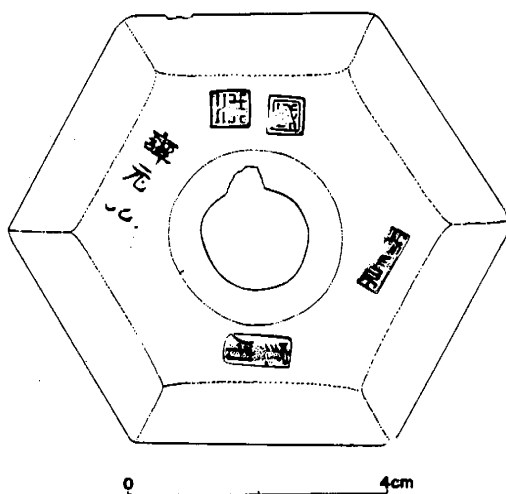


FIGURE 49c



FIGURE 52

JAPANESE ARTIFACTS

**FIGURE 53**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. "Dashed Line" (see description of Japanese artifacts in text). Blue transferprint. Dog and bamboo, a popular combination of elements (Gorham 1971:200). Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). No central interior design.  
Height 4.3 cm; rim diameter 11.5 cm.  
Cat. No. G-1. Group I.

**FIGURE 54**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transferprint. Fans and circles: three repetitions of fan and circle design areas. Fan area contains three figures in foreground, possibly Chinese children (commonly depicted by Japanese), and pines in the background; circle contains Mt. Fuji behind a seascape (Gorham 1971:213; Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984). Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). Interior center "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Height 5.9 cm; rim diameter 11.5 cm.  
Cat. No. PP-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 55**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transferprint. Cranes and pines; symbols of longevity. Three panels of cranes and pines alternating with clouds. Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). Interior center "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Height 5.5 cm; rim diameter 11.5 cm.  
Cat. No. E-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 56**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transferprint. Design of partial flowers and triangular elements. Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). Interior center "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Height 5.2 cm; rim diameter 11.5 cm.  
Cat. No. EE-1. Group I.

**FIGURE 57**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line style. Blue transferprint. Garden with lion-dogs: the preserved bottom of the fan-shaped area is a garden scene with two Chinese lion-dogs and their traditionally-associated butterflies on the right. On the left is a fence and arched garden gate of tied twigs (Gorham 1971: 203; Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984). Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). Interior center "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Height 5.5 cm; rim diameter ca. 11.5 cm.  
Cat. No. 120. Isolated find. Identical design found on sherd O-3, Group I.

**FIGURE 58**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transferprint. Butterflies. Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). Interior center "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Height 5.1 cm; rim diameter ca. 15.5 cm.  
Cat. No. E-2. Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

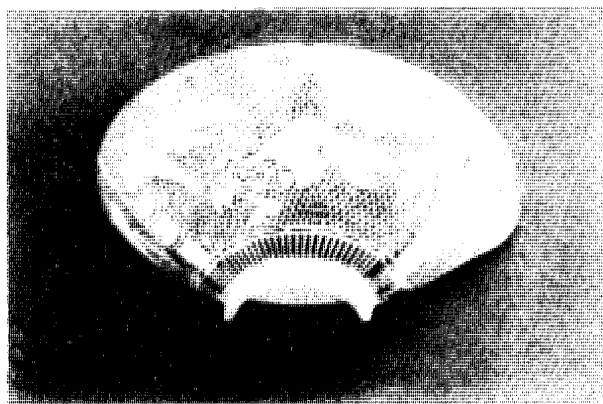


FIGURE 53

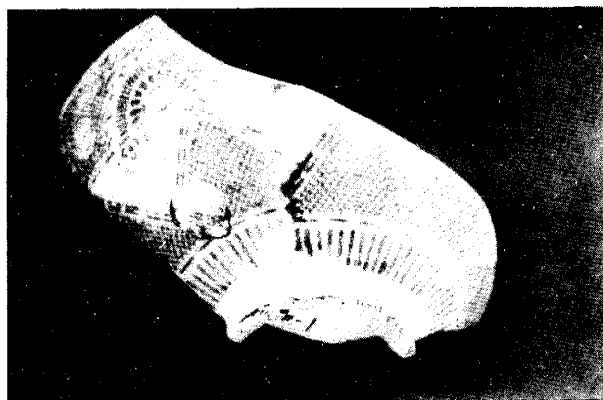


FIGURE 56



FIGURE 54

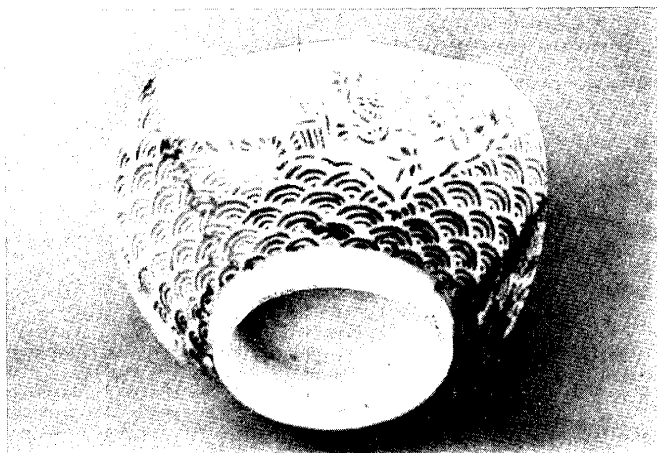


FIGURE 57

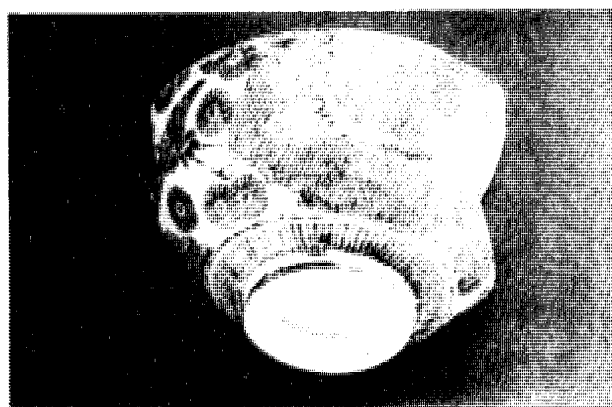


FIGURE 55

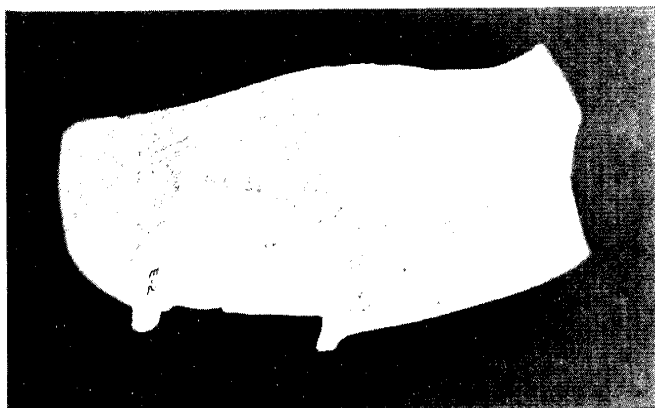


FIGURE 58

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 59

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. Iris bulbs and birds (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984): three repetitions of flower bulbs and a grouping of three birds in a circle. Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). Interior center "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Height 5.5 cm; rim diameter ca. 11.5 cm.  
Cat. No. 35c. Isolated find.

### FIGURE 60a (upper left)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. Flower blossoms. Different design in center of blossom from that found on sherds in Figures 60b, 60c. Identical to El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park (Fig. 61). Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a).  
Sherd height 2.9 cm.  
Cat. No. H-1. Group I.

### FIGURE 60b (lower left)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. Flower blossoms; identical to pattern in Figure 60c. Interior central "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Base diameter 3.6 cm.  
Cat. No. TT-4. Group I.

### FIGURE 60c (right)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. Flower blossoms; identical to pattern in Figure 60b. Interior central "three friends" design (Fig. 65).  
Sherd length 5.6 cm.  
Cat. No. P-2. Group I.

### FIGURE 61

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. This bowl is from the collection at El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park. It is identical to two sherds from Feature H (one depicted in Fig. 60a), which is a Group I deposit. It differs from specimens shown in Figure 60b-c in the treatment of the interior of the flower. Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). Interior central "three friends" design (Fig. 65).

### FIGURE 62

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. Crane and pine, symbols of longevity. Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). No central interior design. Sherds are associated by a unique, small flower in the background stippling.  
Sherd length (left) 5.2 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-10. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 63a (left)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. Pine designs near border. Interior pendant triangle rim design with pine elements (Fig. 64c).  
Sherd length 3.5 cm.  
Cat. No. PP-10. Group I.

### FIGURE 63b, 63c

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transfer-print. Fan and circle areas enclosing designs. Interior pendant rim design (Fig. 64a). No interior central design.  
Sherd length (bottom) 4.5 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-8. Group I.

### FIGURE 64a (top)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Blue transferprint. Interior pendant rim design commonly found on Dashed Line bowls.  
Cat. No. EE-1. Group I.

### FIGURE 64b (center)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Blue transferprint. Interior tassel-like rim design found on bowl (Fig. 78a). Similar designs on cup (Fig. 109), decanters (Fig. 120), and on cup in Stitt's (1974) Figure 219.  
Cat. No. Y-7. Group I.

### FIGURE 64c (bottom)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Blue transferprint. Interior pendant triangle with pine elements found on Dashed Line bowl (Fig. 63a). Similar design on Dashed Line bowl from Charles Haught Ranch near Fort Ross, California (Glenn Farris, p.c. 1985; D. L. Felton, p.c. 1985).  
Cat. No. PP-10. Group I.



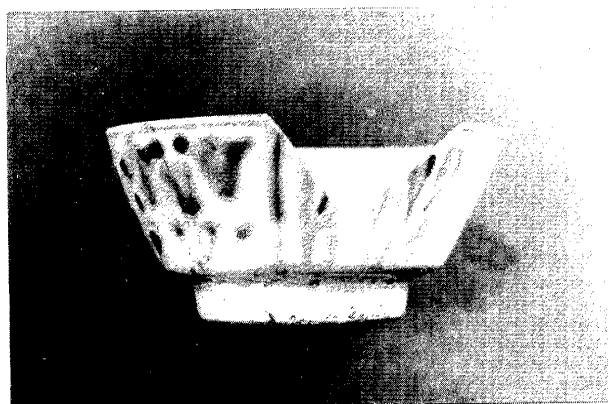


FIGURE 1

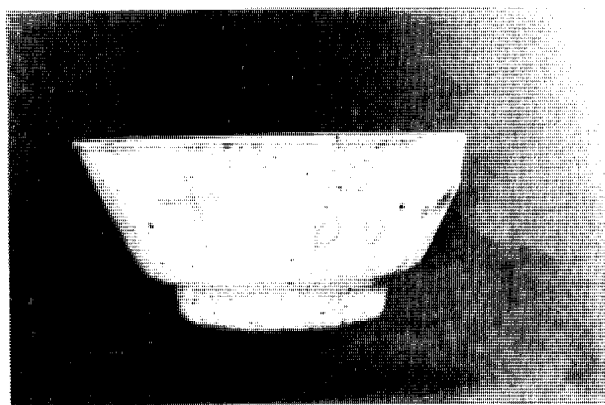


FIGURE 2

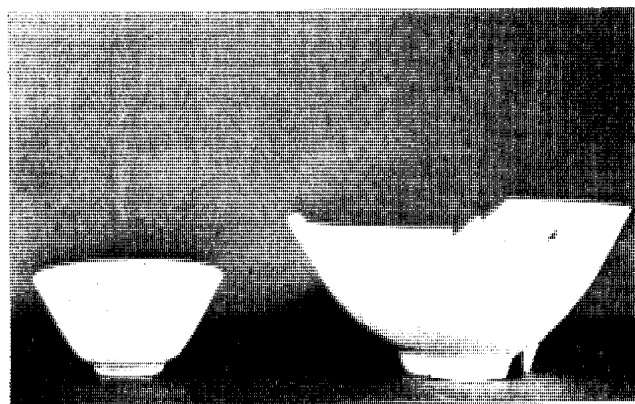


FIGURE 3a, 3b



a



b



c



d



e



f



FIGURE 4

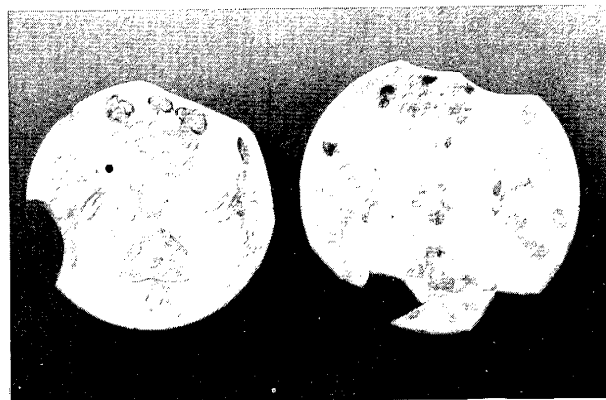


FIGURE 5a, 5b

**FIGURE 6a (left)**

Large plate. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Four Flowers. Overglaze polychrome. Portion of interior shows chrysanthemum.  
Estimated diameter 21.0 cm.  
Cat. No. EE-11. Group I.

**FIGURE 6b (right)**

Medium plate. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Four Flowers. Overglaze polychrome. Portion of interior shows chrysanthemum and central peach. Red overglaze basemark: characters in double-bordered red square (unreadable).  
Height 2.4 cm; diameter 13.2 cm.  
Cat. No. VV-1. Group I

**FIGURE 7**

Tiny cup. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Four Flowers. The four flowers are around the exterior. Chrysanthemum and lotus shown in plate.  
Height 2.5 cm; diameter 4.6 cm.  
Cat. No. 68b. Isolated find.

**FIGURE 8**

Large bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Four Flowers. Overglaze polychrome. Winter prunus seen on right in plate; interior has double peach with leaves in center. Red overglaze basemark: characters in double-bordered red square (unreadable).  
Height 7.4 cm; diameter 20.8 cm.  
Cat. No. K-1. Group I.

**FIGURE 9a (left)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Four Flowers. Overglaze polychrome. Stylized four flowers around central peach; red brush stroke under exterior rim at point of spoon (stylized bat?). Unglazed foot ring.  
Height at tip 1.3 cm; width of bowl 4.6 cm.  
Cat. No. WW-6. Group I.

**FIGURE 9b (right)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Four Flowers. Overglaze polychrome. Design same as that shown in Figure 9a; no exterior brush stroke. Unglazed foot ring.  
Height at tip 1.3 cm; width of bowl 4.2 cm.  
Cat. No. II-3b. Group I.

**FIGURE 10a (top)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Flower design. Overglaze polychrome. This pattern is distinct from the Four Flowers spoons of Figure 9. Two flowers in the bowl: a lotus (?) facing the tip and another facing the handle. Small flowers and leaves surround them; a flowering branch extends up the handle. Two red brush strokes, one on each side of handle (stylized bat?). Glazed, flat base with stilt marks.  
Height near tip 1.1 cm; width of bowl 4.5 cm.  
Cat. No. 67. Group I.

**FIGURE 10b (lower left)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Flower design. Overglaze polychrome (see pattern description, Fig. 10a). Glazed, flat base with stilt marks.  
Height at side 1.1 cm.  
Cat. No. II-3a. Group I.

**FIGURE 10c (lower right)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Flower design. Overglaze polychrome (see pattern description, Fig. 10a). Red brush stroke under exterior bowl tip (stylized bat?). Glazed, flat base with stilt marks.  
Height at tip 1.3 cm; width of bowl 4.8 cm.  
Cat No. KK-7. Group I.

**FIGURE 11a (top)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Undecorated. Glazed, flat base with stilt marks.  
Height nearest tip 1.3 cm; preserved width 5.3 cm.  
Cat. No. TT-7. Group I.

**FIGURE 11b (center)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Undecorated. Glazed, flat base with stilt marks.  
Height at tip 1.1 cm; width of bowl 4.0 cm.  
Cat. No. P-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 11c (bottom)**

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Undecorated. Glazed, flat base with stilt marks.  
Height of bowl 1.2 cm; length of handle 8.5 cm.  
Cat. No. HH-3. Probable Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

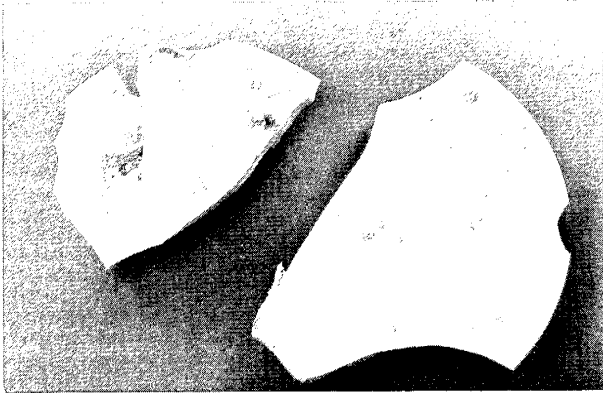


FIGURE 6a, 6b



FIGURE 9a, 9b

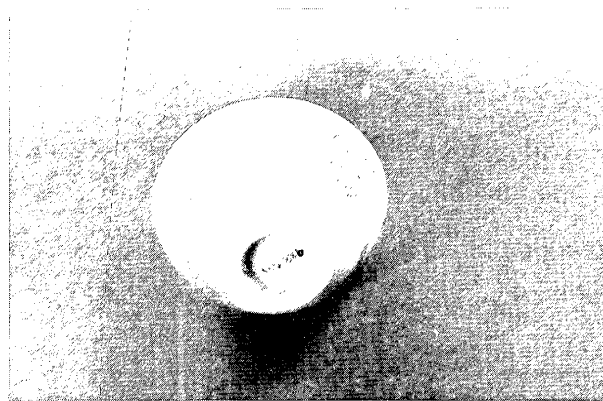


FIGURE 7

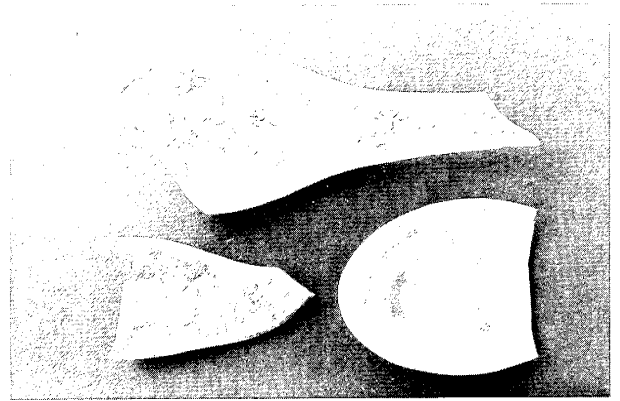


FIGURE 10a, 10b, 10c

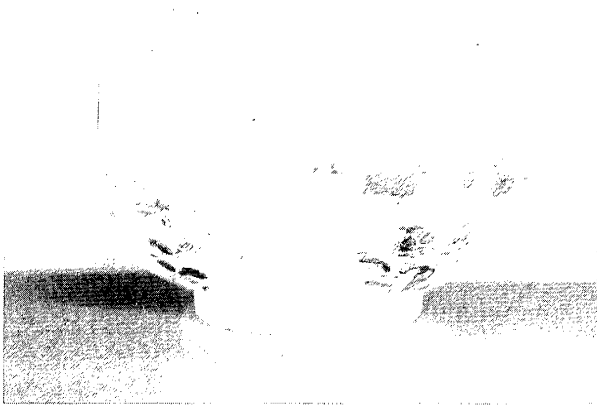


FIGURE 8

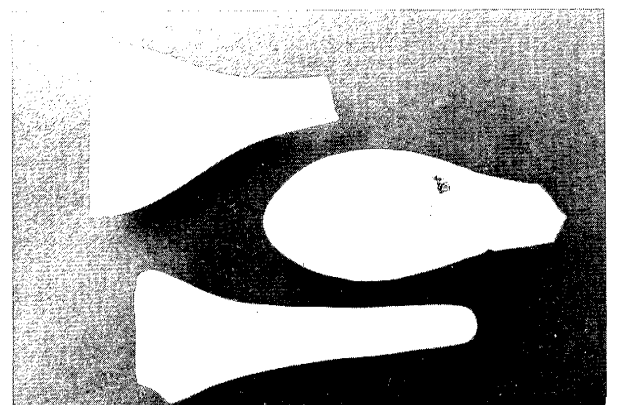


FIGURE 11a, 11b, 11c

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 12

Spoon. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Goldfish. Overglaze polychrome. Orange fish with green water plants and fish eyes. Glazed, flat base with stilt marks.  
Height 1.9 cm; width of bowl 4.4 cm.  
Cat. No. E-8. Group I.

### FIGURE 13

Straight-sided cup. Chinese or Japanese.  
Porcelain. Underglaze blue handpainted. Exterior geometric design. Interior design (Fig. 14). Basemark (Fig. 15).  
Preserved diameter 7.2 cm; base diameter 4.5 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-10. Group I.

### FIGURE 14

Interior of cup in Figure 13. Pine bough and cherry blossoms.

### FIGURE 15

Base mark of cup (Fig. 13). "Kusu sei" ("Made by Kusu") (Clarence Shangraw, p.c. 1984).

### FIGURE 16

Cup. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Translucent rice grain decoration; underglaze blue handpainted. Exterior diamond diaper pattern at rim; undulating line with four symbols at bottom -- possibly the four "Invaluable Gems" of the "literary apartment": ink, paper, brush-pen and ink-slab (Williams 1976:197-199). Interior design (Fig. 17). Basemark (Fig. 18).  
Height 5.8 cm; diameter 7.5 cm.  
Cat. No. 35a. Isolated find.

### FIGURE 17

Interior of cup in Figure 16. Geometric diaper pattern around rim with four bats opposite each other; central plant design.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

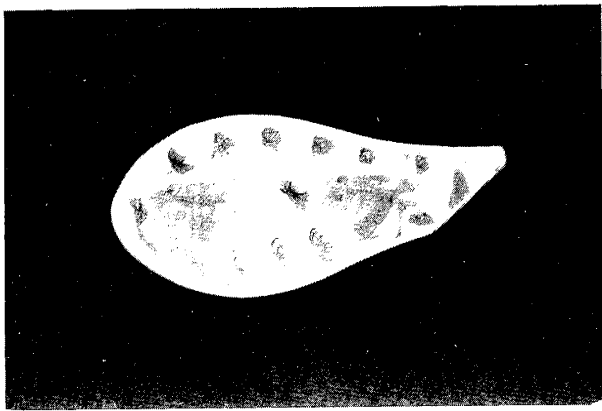


FIGURE 12



FIGURE 15

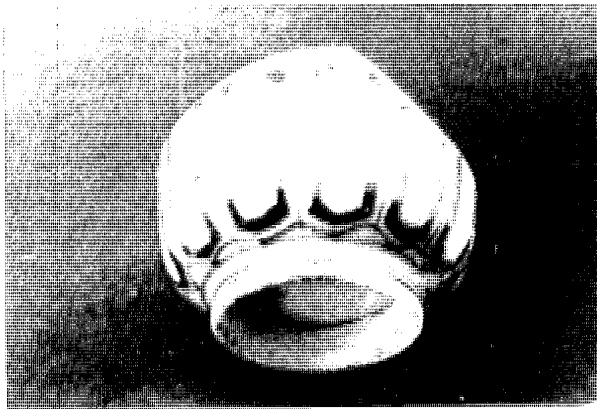


FIGURE 13



FIGURE 16

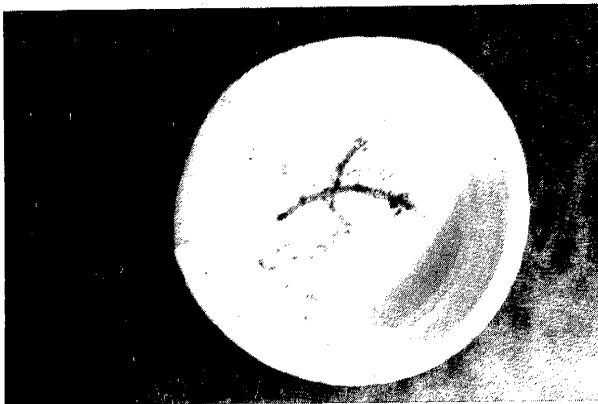


FIGURE 14



FIGURE 17

**FIGURE 18**

Basemark of cup (Fig. 16). Translates "precious thing" (Clarence Shangraw, p.c. 1984).

**FIGURE 19**

Cup. Chinese.  
Porcelain. "Longevity cup." Overglaze polychrome. Exterior rim with meander diaper pattern over eight longevity symbols in alternating red and green. Basemark in overglaze red: "mystic knot" (Williams 1976:291-2).  
Preserved height 5.0 cm; estimated diameter 6.6 cm.  
Cat. No. WW-5. Group I. Similar design on Cat. No. FF-2, a medium bowl form (Probable Group I).

**FIGURE 20**

Basemark from Chinese cup.  
Porcelain. "Longevity cup." Overglaze decoration. Apparently four opposed longevity symbols around cup; badly burned. Basemark in red overglaze. Interior of cup base covered with incised, crossing lines from unknown secondary use.  
Base diameter 2.6 cm.  
Cat. No. TT-5. Group I.

**FIGURE 21**

Small bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze symbols surrounding bowl exterior. Basemark in double-bordered red overglaze characters identifying the C'-h'ien-lung Period (1735-1795) (Medley 1976:278).  
Height 6.8 cm; diameter 9.6 cm.  
Cat. No. TT-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 22a (left)**

Medium bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze exterior polychrome with human figures in red, brown, green, and black. Interior rim border design of meanders and fruit in red, green, and black bordered by two red lines. Similar bowl on display at Cooper-Molera Adobe in Monterey (California Department of Parks and Recreation).  
Diameter 11.2 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 22b, 22c (right)**

Medium bowl or dish. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze interior and exterior polychrome of pink fruit, green leaves, brown branches, and outlining, and parallel red lines. Possibly a lobed form with undulating rim.  
Height of sherds ca. 3.0 cm each.  
Cat. No. QQ-7. Group I.

**FIGURE 23**

Large octagonal bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Interior glaze (burnt). Exterior polychrome circular elements in pink, green, brown, and black. Red rim bands and red rope design around high foot ring. Red double-bordered overglaze basemark identifies T'ung-chih Period (1862-1874) (Clarence Shangraw, p.c. 1984).  
Height 6.2 cm; diameter 19.0 cm; base height 1.5 cm; base diameter 11.0 cm.  
Cat. No. QQ-9. Group I.



FIGURE 18

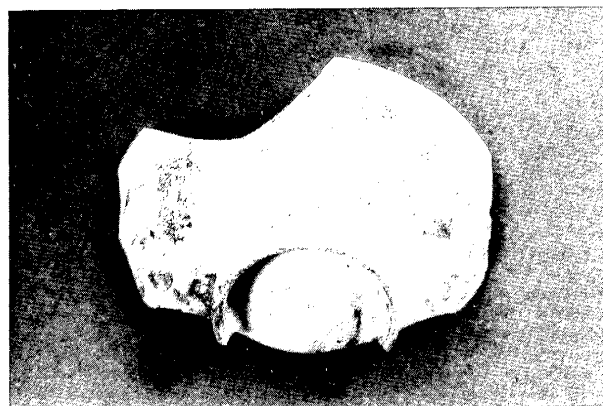


FIGURE 21

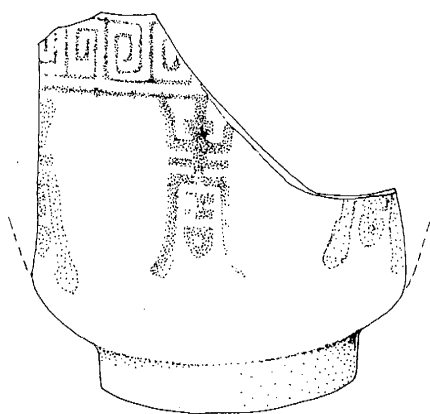


FIGURE 19



FIGURE 22a, 22b, 22c



FIGURE 20

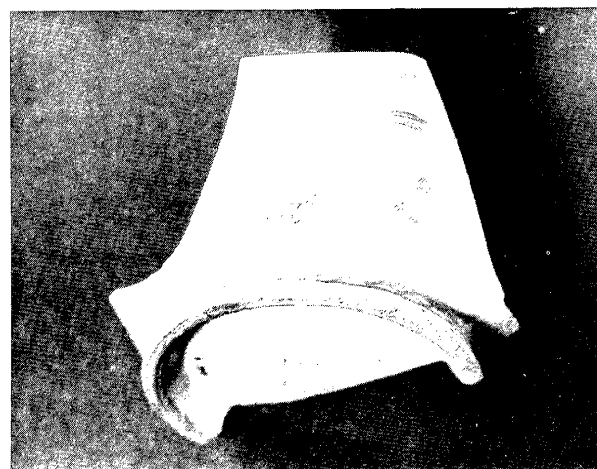


FIGURE 23

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 24a (left)

Large octagonal bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Interior green glaze (burnt).  
Exterior overglaze decoration of meander rim border over the Eight Diagrams (Williams 1976: 148-151). Associated with high foot rim with overglaze red rope design (cf. Fig. 23).  
Sherd width 11.0 cm; bowl diameter estimated similar to that of Cat. No. QQ-9 (Fig. 23).  
Cat. No. P-1d. Group I.

### FIGURE 24b (right)

Large/medium octagonal bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Interior red overglaze, meander rim border design; portion of central blue interior design. Exterior blue underglaze decoration shown in Figure 25b.  
Sherd width 7.2 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-5. Group I.

### FIGURE 25a (left)

High foot ring for large bowl or dish. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Exterior overglaze, "continuous waves" (Willetts and Poh 1981:103, Figure 141) in black with bordering red bands. Overglaze decoration in interior center of vessel with two red bordering lines.  
Height of foot ring 2.6 cm; length of sherd ca. 7.0 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-1. Group I.

### FIGURE 25b (right)

Exterior of bowl rim, Figure 24b, showing underglaze blue decoration.

### FIGURE 26a (left)

Large bowl. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Handpainted interior, underglaze blue-hatched rim border (shown); exterior underglaze blue rim band over large underglaze blue elements.  
Sherd height 3.0 cm; diameter ca. 25.0 cm.  
Cat. No. F-10b. Group I.

### FIGURE 26b (center)

Large plate. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Handpainted interior blue underglaze design of short, parallel lines; exterior blue underglaze of bolder, thicker strokes.  
Sherd width ca. 3.0 cm.  
Cat. No. F-9a. Group I.

### FIGURE 26c (right)

Large plate. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Interior handpainted chrysanthemum design (Willetts and Poh 1981: Figures 1-8) in underglaze blue.  
Sherd width ca. 3.0 cm.  
Cat. No. F-9b. Group I.

### FIGURE 27a (left)

Large plate. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Block printed "Om" character (Willetts and Poh 1981:15, Figures C5, 11-21) in underglaze blue. Exterior underglaze blue bands around base.  
Sherd length ca. 6.0 cm; estimated base diameter 9.0 cm; estimated rim diameter ca. 19.0 cm.  
Cat. No. RR-4. Probable Group I. Examples also from Feature F (Group I).

### FIGURE 27b (right)

Stand or urn? Chinese.  
Porcelain. Exterior blue handpainted decoration. Heavy interior rolled rim with inwardly slanting body walls. The interior is poorly glazed and finished.  
Length of sherd 9.0 cm; diameter 17.0 cm.  
Cat. No. FF-6. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 28a (left)

Square dish. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Blue handpainted underglaze on interior bottom and on two opposing sides. Decorative molded rim. Exterior design shown in Figure 29a. Square, unglazed, square foot.  
Each side 12.6 cm long; height 5.2 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-9. Group I.

### FIGURE 28b (right)

Lobed dish. Chinese or Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue handpainted underglaze interior rim design "continuous waves" as in Figure 25a; central interior transferprint. Exterior design shown in Figure 29b. Blue handpainted base character reads Shung (Spring) in Chinese or Haru (a personal name) in Japanese (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984; Clarence Shangraw, p.c. 1984).  
Length of sherd 9.3 cm; vessel height 3.3 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-11. Group I.

### FIGURE 29a (left)

Reverse of Figure 28a dish showing exterior blue handpainting.

### FIGURE 29b (right)

Reverse of Figure 28b dish showing exterior transferprint element and basemark.



Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

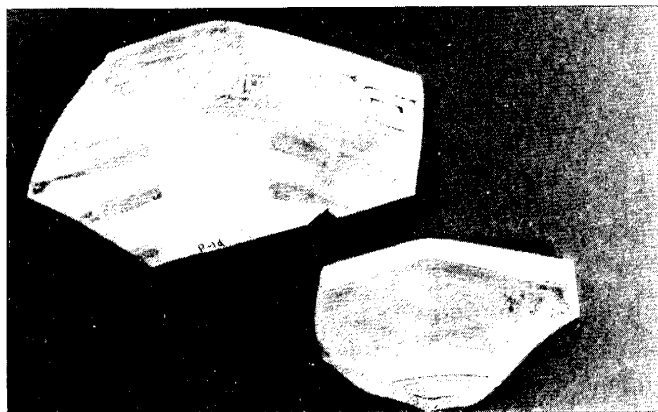


FIGURE 24a, 24b

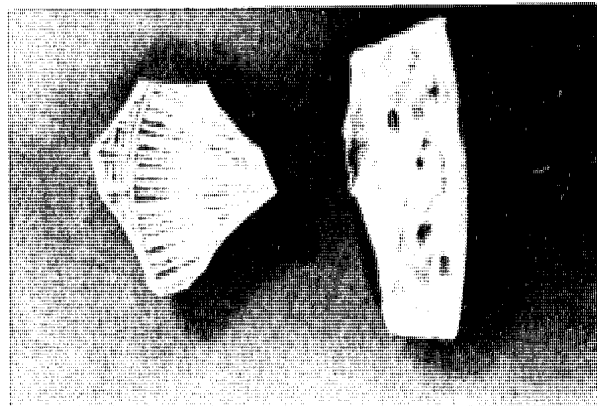


FIGURE 27a, 27b



FIGURE 25a, 25b

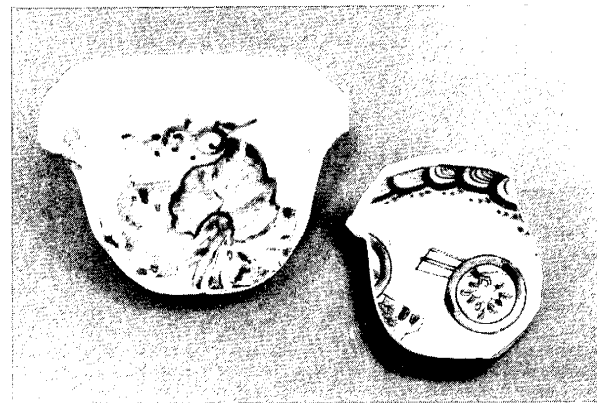


FIGURE 28a, 28b

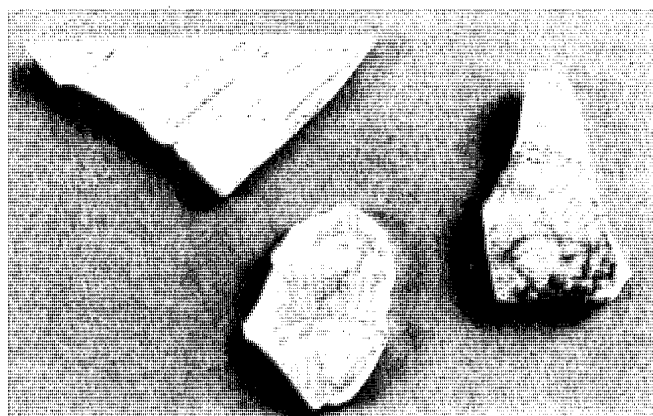


FIGURE 26a, 26b, 26c

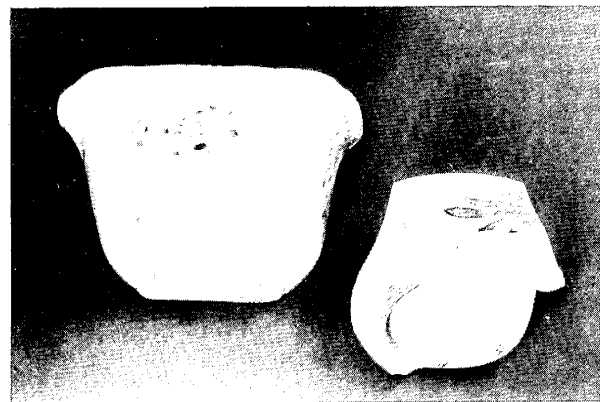


FIGURE 29a, 29b

**FIGURE 30**

Dish. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Handpainted interior blue underglaze landscape scene. Exterior undecorated. Raised, angular base with unglazed foot ring.  
Estimated total length 16.0 cm; maximum preserved width 9.0 cm; dish height 2.8 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-8. Group I.

**FIGURE 31**

Rectangular dish. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Underglaze blue handpainted. Central landscape scene with figure; blue interior border design. Molded ridges in center of sides. Double pine cones on center exterior of longest side. Unglazed foot ring.  
Estimated dimensions 17.0 cm x 10.5 cm; height 2.6 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-9. Group I.

**FIGURE 32**

Rectangular dish. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Celadon with underglaze blue handpainting. Central blue floral motif on ground without celadon glaze. Slight fluting on interior sides. Unglazed foot ring.  
Preserved length 12.0 cm.  
Cat. No. E-7. Group I.

**FIGURE 33**

Rectangular ink box. Chinese.  
Porcelain. "Shanghai Ware" (Willettts and Poh 1981:13-14, Figures 47-81). Underglaze handpainted blue foliage tendrils. Foot ring has unglazed edge, bottom of box is glazed, top rim has unglazed ledge to hold lid (see Figs. 34, 35). Form used to hold ink pad (Pastron et al. 1981:462, Figure 3.97; Jeffrey Tuttle, p.c. 1986; Priscilla Wegars, p.c. 1985). Sherd is affixed to iron cleaver (Fig. 52).  
Box height 2.5 cm.  
Cat. No. LL-1. Group I.

**FIGURE 34**

Rectangular ink box lid. Chinese.  
Porcelain. Shanghai Ware (cf. Fig. 33). Underglaze handpainted blue foliage and other elements, diaper border pattern. Unglazed bottom of rim edge; underside of lid is glazed. For edge design see Figure 35. Possible mate to box base in Figure 33.  
Box width 7.3 cm; preserved length 7.8 cm.  
Cat. No. 25a. Isolated find.

**FIGURE 35**

Edge of lid in Figure 34.  
Length of sherd 7.8 cm.

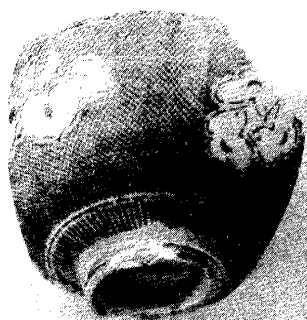


FIGURE 59

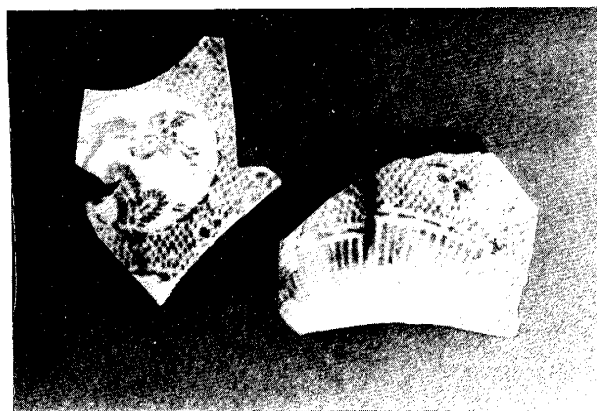


FIGURE 62

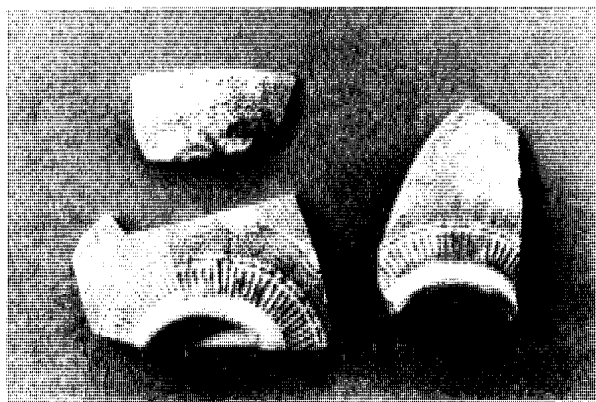


FIGURE 60a, 60b, 60c

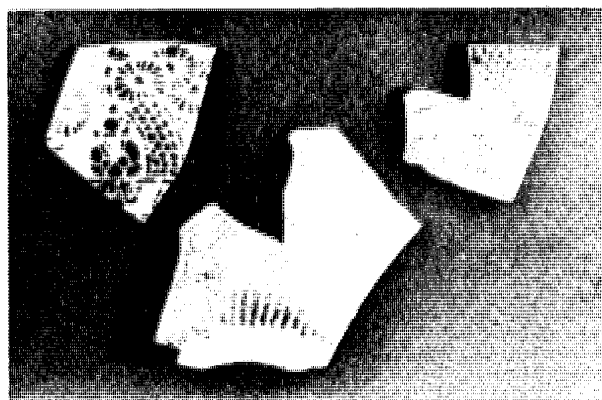


FIGURE 63a, 63b, 63c

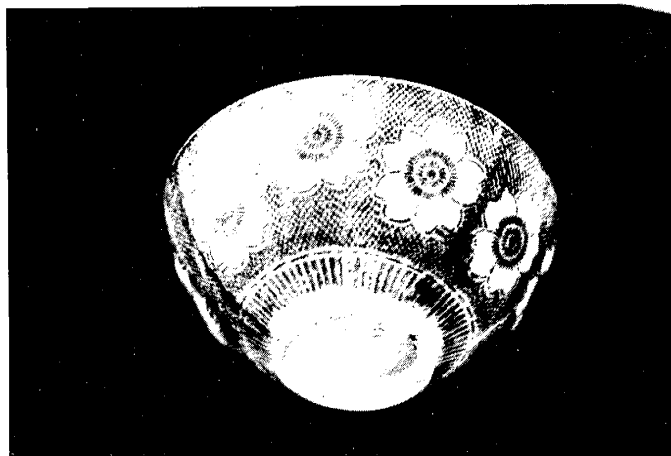


FIGURE 61

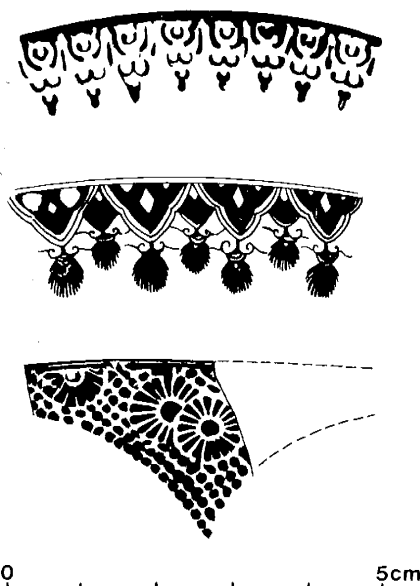


FIGURE 64a, 64b, 64c

**FIGURE 65**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Blue transferprint. Interior central design common on Dashed Line-decorated bowls and plates. See Figure 82 for a clearer rendition. It is one form of the popular sho chiku bai (pine, plum, and bamboo combination [Gorham 1971:18, 210]), also referred to as the "three friends" (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984).  
Design diameter 2.5 cm.  
Cat. No. PP-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 66**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Green transferprint with interior and exterior of the rim dusted in blue pigment. No interior design. The design portion shown in this figure includes a silk-wrapped ball and a wooden paddle surrounded by peach blossoms. The ball and paddle are for a girls' game; the entire design suggests a girls' festival held near New Years (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984). Reverse side shown in Figure 67.  
Height 5.0 cm; rim diameter 11.9 cm.  
Cat. No. PP-4. Group I.

**FIGURE 67**

The opposite side of bowl (Fig. 66) with pine and bamboo elements.

**FIGURE 68**

Small bowl. Japanese.  
Stoneware, grey bisque. Celadon-like glaze on interior and down two-thirds of exterior. Blue and white exterior underglaze handpainted designs. Lower one-third of exterior with incised scrolls and brown slip. Unglazed foot ring and base.  
Height 4.1 cm; rim diameter ca. 7.0 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-7. Group I.

**FIGURE 69a (left)**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Exterior overglaze handpainting in red, green and yellow with gold accent lines; coralene beading (Stitt 1974:126).  
Rim diameter ca. 15.0 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-6. Group I.

**FIGURE 69b (middle)**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Exterior overglaze handpainting. Red rim band above small red characters.  
Rim diameter 10.0-15.0 cm.  
Cat. No. D-2. Group I.

**FIGURE 69c (right)**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Exterior overglaze green handpainted characters.  
Rim diameter ca. 10.0 cm.  
Cat. No. EE-5. Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 70a (upper)**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Exterior blue transferprint.  
Diameter 10.0-15.0 cm.  
Cat. No. F-1. Group I.

**FIGURE 70b (lower)**

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Figures sitting in a garden.  
Sherd length 5.5 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-3. Probable Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

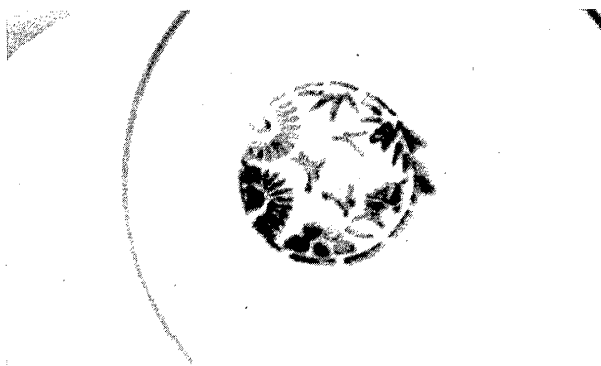


FIGURE 65



FIGURE 68

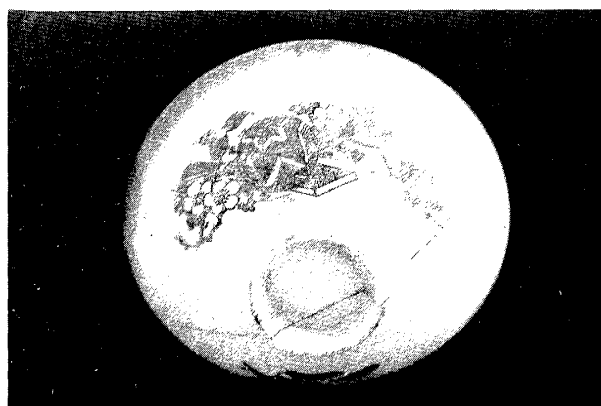


FIGURE 66

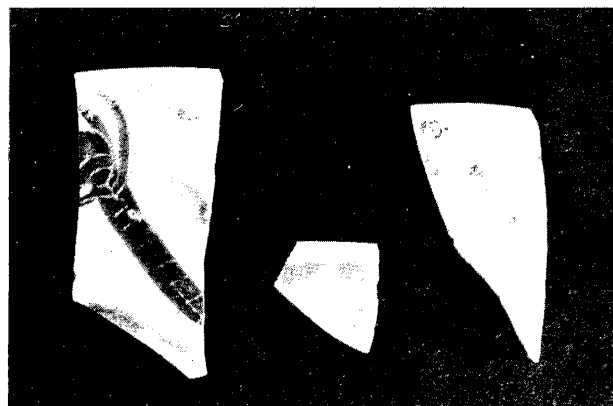


FIGURE 69a, 69b, 69c

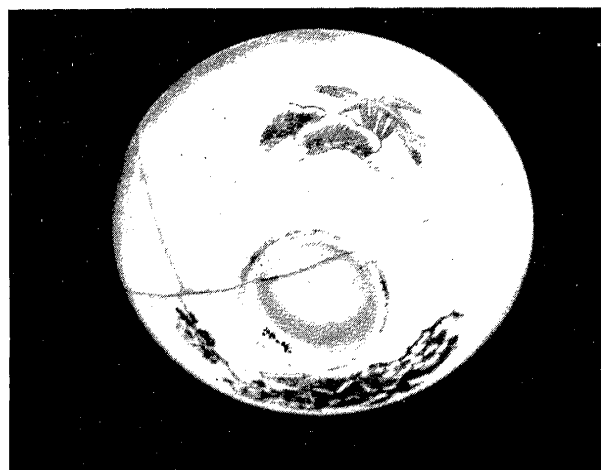


FIGURE 67

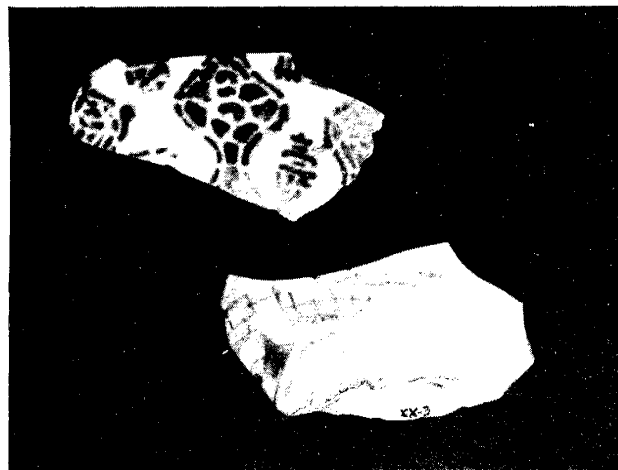


FIGURE 70a, 70b

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 71

Large bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint of hoo bird, associated with the Empress, traditionally pictured with a branch of the paulownia tree (Gorham 1971:205). This design is repeated on the interior and exterior.  
Unglazed foot ring.  
Rim diameter 16.4 cm.  
Cat. No. CC-1. Group I.

### FIGURE 72

Large bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint of hoo bird on paulownia branch wrapped over the interior and exterior (Fig. 73) of the rim.  
Basemark (Fig. 74). Unglazed foot ring.  
Height 6.3 cm; rim diameter 16.0 cm.  
a: Cat. No. PP-8 (small sherd). Group I.  
b: Cat. No. 121 (large sherd). Isolated find.

### FIGURE 73

Reverse of bowl sherds (Fig. 72).

### FIGURE 74

Basemark of bowl (Fig. 72). "Kasen," a family name or studio name (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984).

### FIGURE 75a (left)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint of a fish wrapped over the interior and exterior (Fig. 76a) of rim. Foot entirely glazed.  
Height 4.4 cm; rim diameter 11.8 cm.  
Cat. No. CC-2. Group I.

### FIGURE 75b (right)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint of a fish wrapped over interior and exterior (Fig. 76b) of rim. Foot entirely glazed.  
Height 4.4 cm; rim diameter 12.8 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-7. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 76a (left)

Reverse of bowl (Fig. 75a).

### FIGURE 76b (right)

Reverse of bowl (Fig. 75b).

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

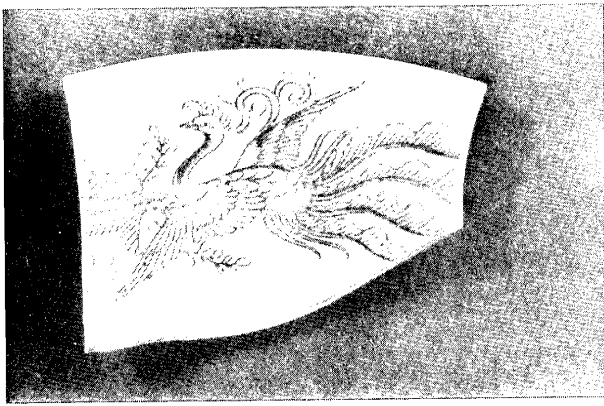


FIGURE 71

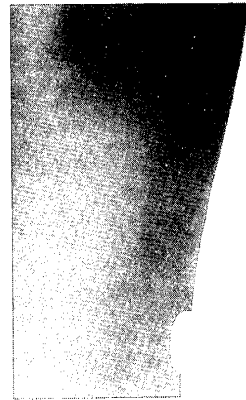


FIGURE 74

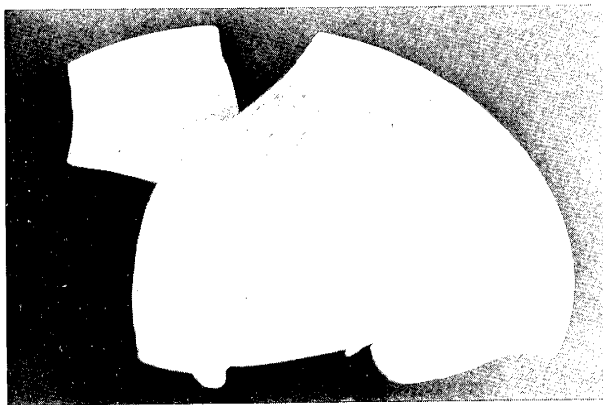


FIGURE 72

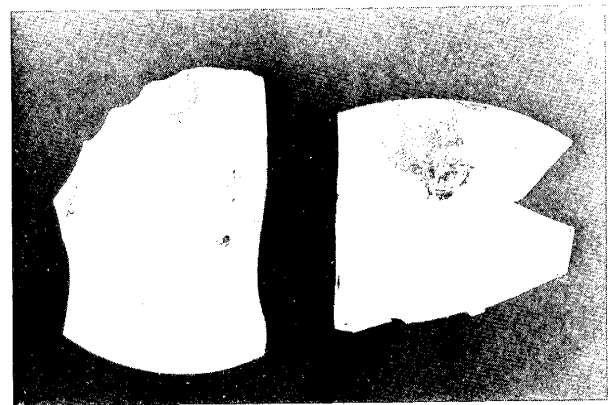


FIGURE 75a, 75b

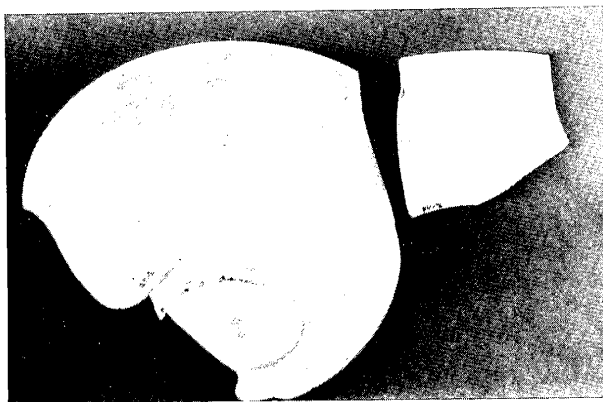


FIGURE 73

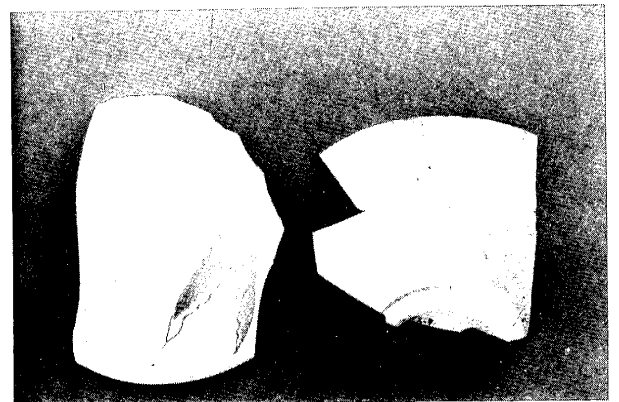


FIGURE 76a, 76b

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 77

Large bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Interior and exterior blue transferprint of branches, portion of bird wing. Heavy, unglazed foot ring. Square, blue underglaze basemark (unreadable).  
Base diameter 6.0 cm.  
Cat. No. KK-6. Group I.

### FIGURE 78a (left)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Exterior blue transferprint with circular design containing cloud or fungus elements. Interior tassel-like rim decoration (Fig. 64b).  
Rim diameter ca. 12.0 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-7. Group I.

### FIGURE 78b (right)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Exterior blue transferprint of paulownia branch; complete design probably included a hoo bird.  
Rim diameter ca. 14.0 cm; sherd width 5.2 cm.  
Cat. No. F-4. Group I.

### FIGURE 79a (left)

Medium bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue and green transferprint with underglaze brown handpainted elements.  
Rim diameter 11.2 cm; sherd width 5.3 cm.  
Cat. No. TT-6. Group I.

### FIGURE 79b (right)

Small bowl? Japanese.  
Porcelain. Transferprint. Circular moss design with alternating brown and green elements.  
Sherd height 4.3 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-2. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 80a-d

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line poem plate. Blue transferprint of a Chinese poem, probably stylized beyond the intention to be read (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984).  
Height 1.8 cm; rim diameter 10.8 cm.  
Cat. Nos.: a (upper left), EE-2b; b (lower left), EE-2a; c (upper right), EE-2c; d (lower right), PP-9; a-c, Probable Group I; d, Group I.

### FIGURE 81

Medium Plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line poem plate. Identical to sherds in Figure 80a-d; specimen from El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park collection.

### FIGURE 82

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue transferprint. The central sho chiku bai motif is of the "three friends": pine (lower), plum (left), and bamboo (upper right [Gorham 1971:18, 210]). The four circular design areas around the center show the turtle of longevity, with traditional sea weeds clinging to its back. This design element is probably alternated with a crane design (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984). A stack of four or five of these identical plates were found fused together.  
Rim diameter ca. 14.0 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-1. Group I.



Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

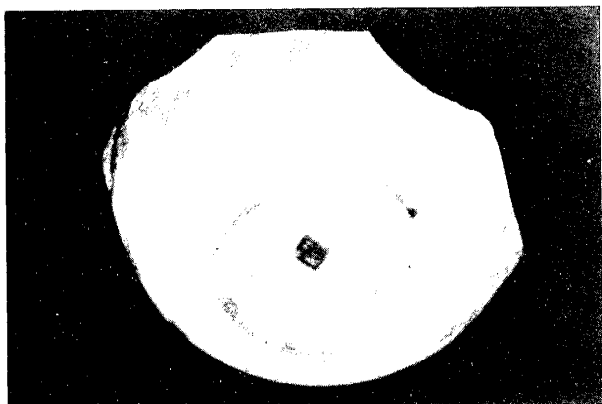


FIGURE 77

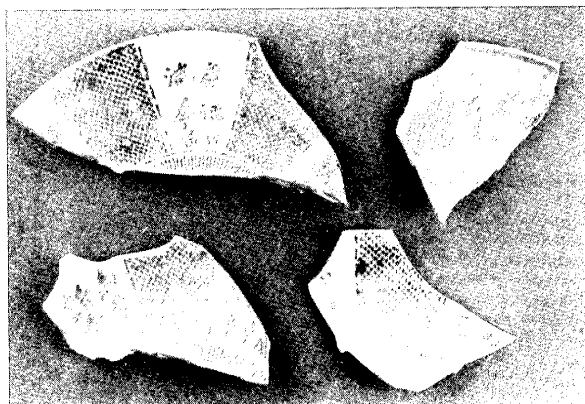


FIGURE 80a-d

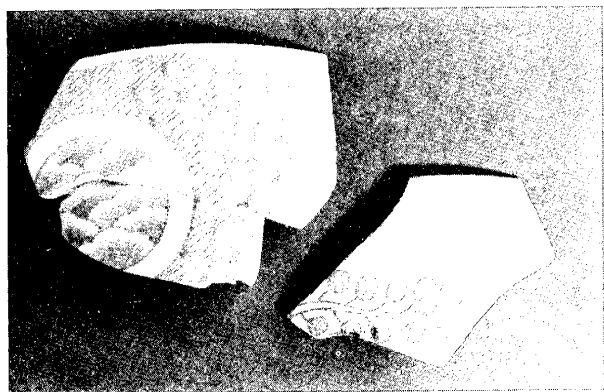


FIGURE 78a, 78b

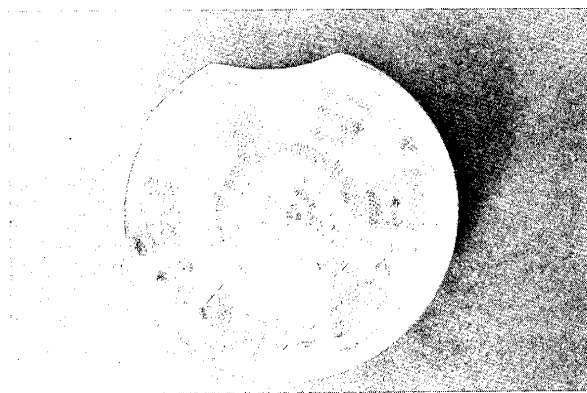


FIGURE 81

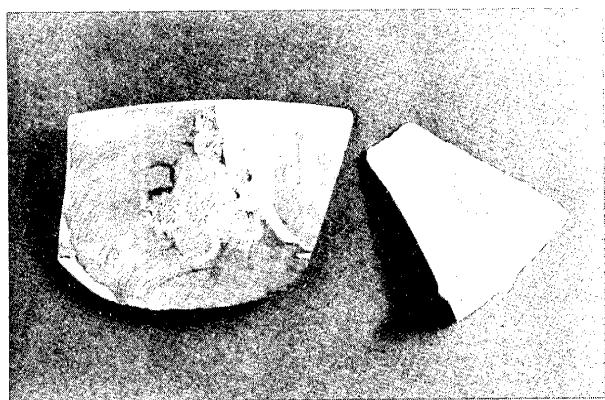


FIGURE 79a, 79b

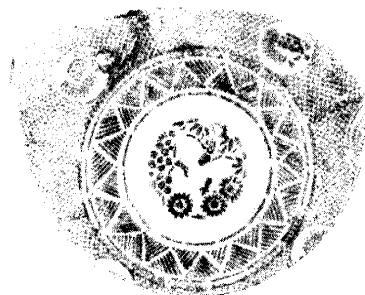


FIGURE 82

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 83a (left)

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Dashed Line. Blue  
transferprint. Crane in background diaper  
design.  
Rim diameter 10.0-15.0 cm.  
Cat. No. UU-3. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 83b (right)

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Cranes'  
legs and tree base shown.  
Base diameter 7.8 cm.  
Cat. No. CC-5. Group I.

### FIGURE 84a (left)

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Chinese  
landscape scene with house and trees  
(Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984). Identical  
design recovered from Feature D.  
Rim diameter 13.2 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-2. Group I.

### FIGURE 84b (right)

Medium plate. Japanese or Chinese.  
Porcelain. Black transferprint(?).  
Handpainted blue shading. Water scene with  
shoreline (the sherd is shown with its  
right side down).  
Base diameter ca. 8.0 cm.  
Cat. No. WW-7. Group I.

### FIGURE 85

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint.  
Chrysanthemums.  
Base diameter ca. 9.0 cm.  
Cat. No. FF-3. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 86

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Designs in  
overlapping fan and clam-shaped forms. The  
central clam form contains four repetitions  
of the crane, a symbol of longevity. The  
clam form to the right contains depictions  
of paper-folded cranes, pine, bamboo, plum,  
and a conventionalized symbol of the tor-  
toise, all symbols of longevity. The clam-  
shaped form to the left contains symbols of  
the Eight Treasures found on the takara  
bune, the Ship of Good Fortune that arrives  
at the New Year. Depicted is the cloak and  
hat of invisibility, a bag of gold and a  
key to the storehouse treasures (Gorham  
1971:8-9, 205; Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984).  
Height 2.2 cm; rim diameter 12.2 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-8. Group I.

### FIGURE 87

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. "The three  
friends," plum, bamboo, and pine, depicted.  
Height 2.0 cm; rim diameter 10.8 cm.  
Cat. No. E-6. Group I.

### FIGURE 88a (left)

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Flowers.  
Height 2.1 cm; rim diameter 11.2 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-3. Group I.

### FIGURE 88b (right)

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue and green transferprint.  
Plants and flowers.  
Height 2.3 cm; rim diameter 12.6 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-4. Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

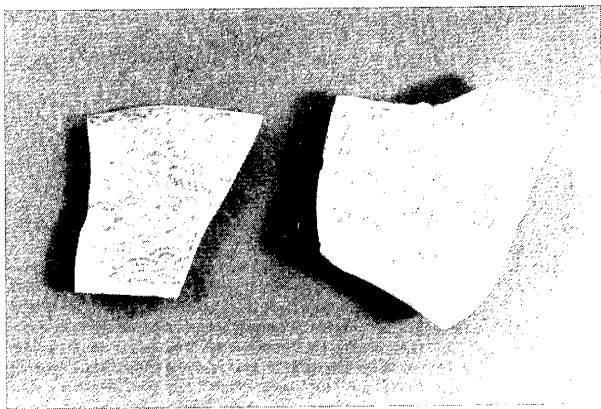


FIGURE 83a, 83b

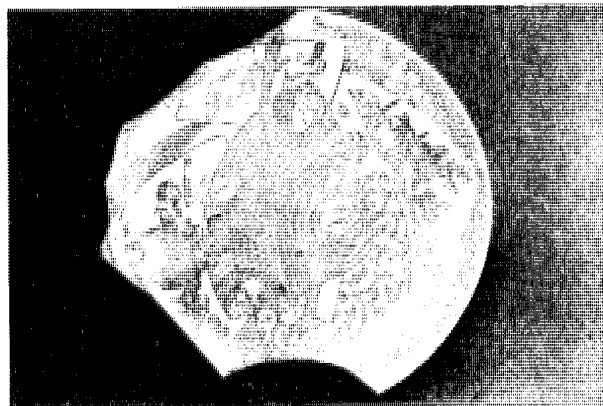


FIGURE 86

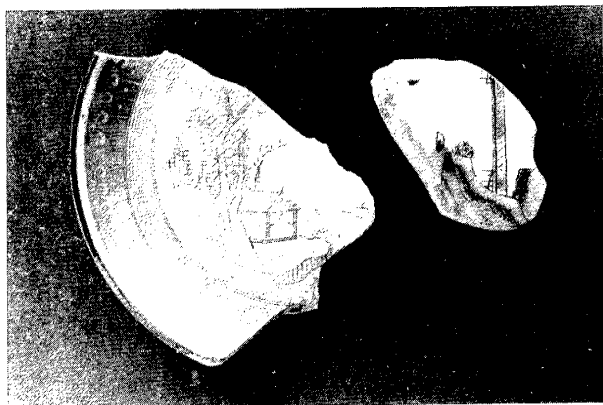


FIGURE 84a, 84b

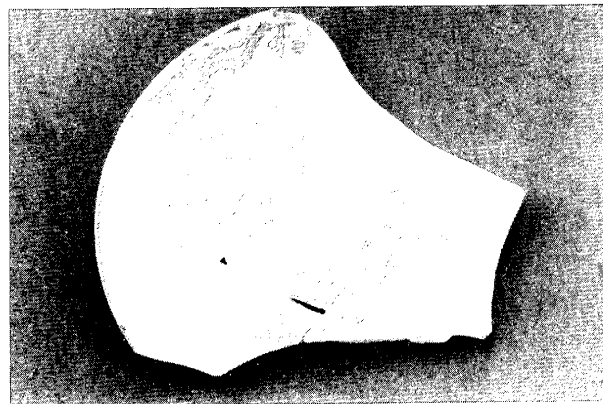


FIGURE 87

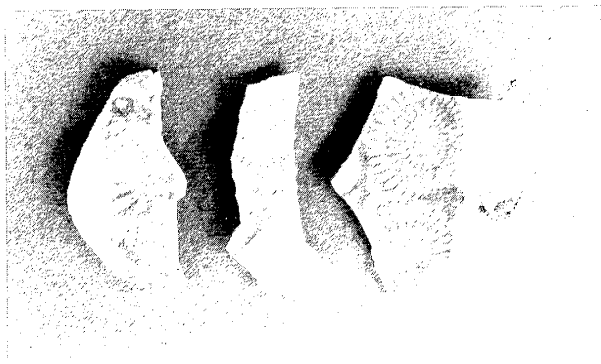


FIGURE 85



FIGURE 88a, 88b

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### **FIGURE 89a (left)**

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Green transferprint.  
Undetermined design, possibly  
chrysanthemum.  
Height 1.9 cm; rim diameter 11.4 cm.  
Cat. No. 63b. Isolated find.

### **FIGURE 89b (right)**

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Leaf.  
Irregular rim form.  
Rim diameter 10.0-15.0 cm.  
Cat. No. 0-7. Group I.

### **FIGURE 90a (left)**

Medium plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze handpainted. Bird's  
wing in green, brown and black.  
Height 2.2 cm; rim diameter 12.2 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-1. Probable Group I.

### **FIGURE 90b (right)**

Large plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze handpainted rim  
design in blue and olive green.  
Rim diameter ca. 20.0 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-13. Group I.

### **FIGURE 91a (left)**

Large plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Crane.  
Height of foot ring 1.6 cm; base diameter  
ca. 9.0 cm.  
Cat. No. UU-1. Probable Group I.

### **FIGURE 91b (right)**

Large plate. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Landscape  
with pine tree.  
Base diameter ca. 20.0 cm.  
Cat. No. F-2. Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

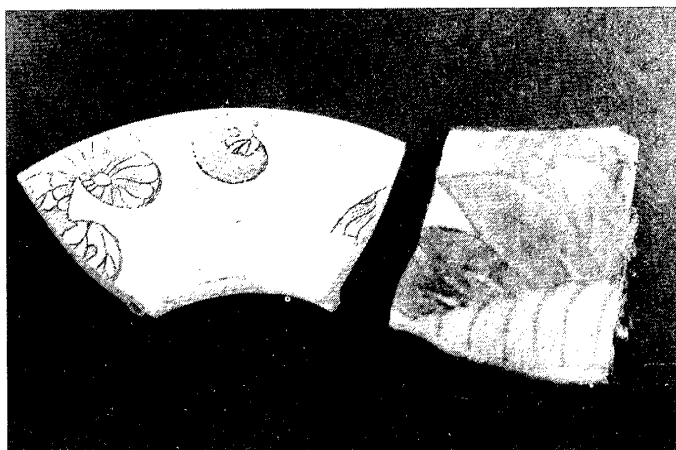


FIGURE 89a, 89b

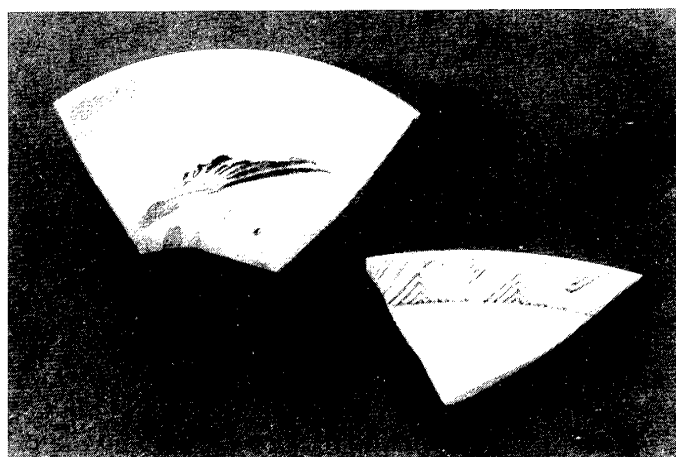


FIGURE 90a, 90b



FIGURE 91a, 91b

**FIGURE 92**

Large platter. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Imari; Nishikide (Stitt 1974:41) or Brocade (Gorham 1971:95-96).  
Underglaze blue with overglaze red, orange, green and gold. Two border medallions are repeated three times each. One shows a lion-dog playing among commonly associated peony flowers (Gorham 1971:203). The second medallion shows a pheasant or possibly a much simplified hoo bird. The center of the platter was probably an underglaze blue design. Plate with similar design depicted in Stitt (1974:Figure 43). Exterior underglaze blue decoration (Fig. 94).  
Base diameter ca. 36.0 cm; rim diameter estimated over 65.0 cm. Body thickness inside foot ring 1.3 cm.  
Cat. No's. P-7, WW-2 (cross-mends). Group I.

**FIGURE 93**

Drawing of interior design on platter (Fig. 92).

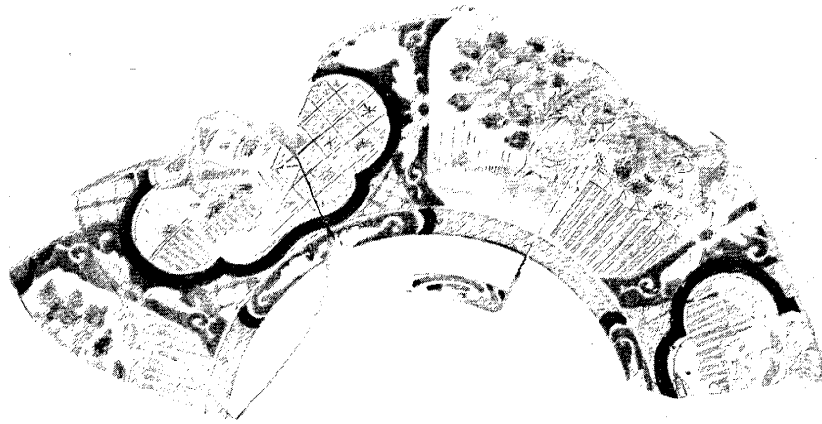


FIGURE 92

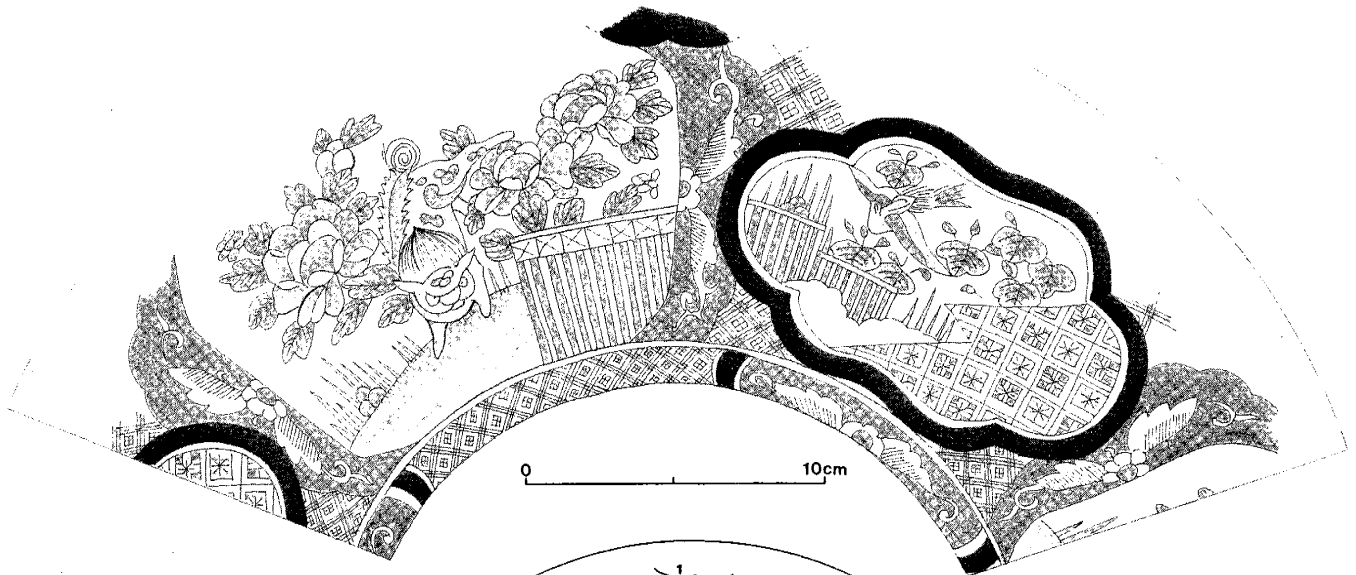
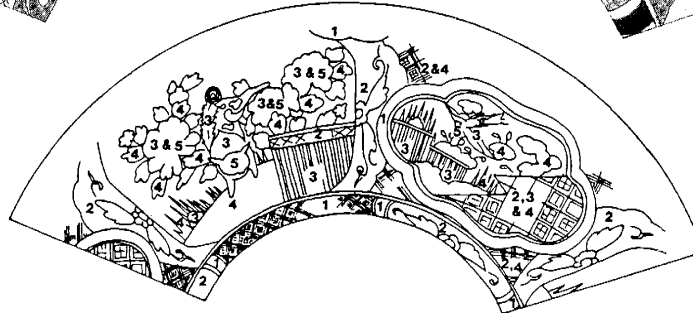


FIGURE 93



- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Underglaze Blue  |                   |
| 2 Overglaze Red    | 4 Overglaze Green |
| 3 Overglaze Orange | 5 Overglaze Gold  |

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 94

Exterior of platter (Fig. 92) showing underglaze blue decoration.

### FIGURE 95

Large platter. Japanese.

Porcelain. Imari; Sometsuke (Stitt 1974:41) or Under-the-glaze Blue and White (Gorham 1971:93-94). Center of platter shows water scene with fish. Border is a simple geometrical design. Exterior blue plant elements under the rim.

Rim diameter 34.0 cm. Body thickness at interior of base ring 1.5 cm; thickness at rim 1.1 cm.

Cat. No. WW-1, WW-3. Group I.



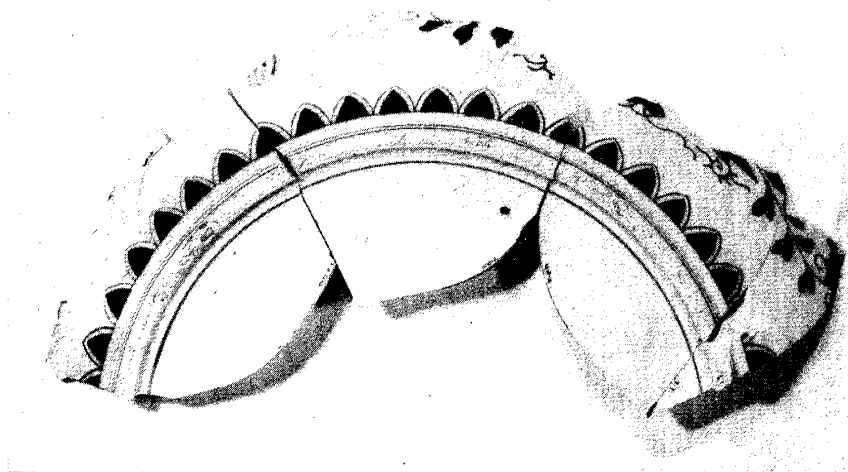


FIGURE 94

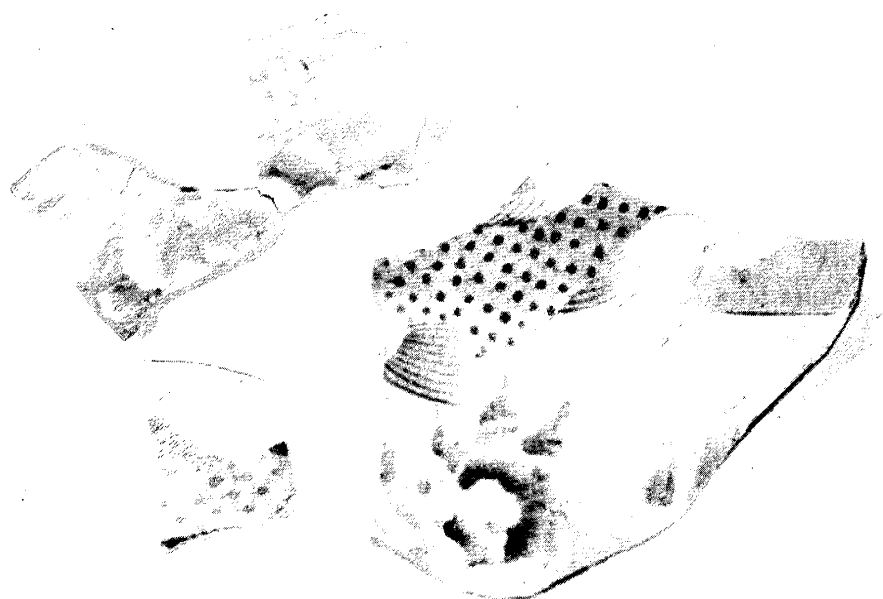


FIGURE 95

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 96

Large bowl. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Imari; Nishikide (Stitt 1974:41) or Brocade (Gorham 1971: 95-96). Underglaze blue bird on branch with overglaze gold outlining. Surrounding band of floral elements in overglaze red separated by an underglaze blue diamond diaper design. Large surrounding panels with landscape scenes, flowers, and geometric shapes in overglaze red, black, lavender, green, yellow, and orange. A few large underglaze blue design elements. Exterior underglaze and overglaze decoration (Fig. 97).

Exterior base diameter 17.4 cm. Body thickness at exterior of base ring 1.8 cm. Cat. No. Y-11. Group I.

### FIGURE 97

Exterior of bowl shown in Figure 96. Underglaze blue encircling motif below a repetition of the interior panels. Double foot ring with interior foot ring unglazed; bowl possibly made to sit on a stand.

### FIGURE 98

Large platter. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Imari; Sometsuke (Stitt 1974:41) or Under-the-glaze Blue and White (Gorham 1971: 93-93). Landscape design. Exterior undulating blue underglaze line under rim.

Estimated base diameter ca. 30.0 cm. Body thickness inside base ring 1.7 cm; thickness at rim 1.25 cm.

All Cat. No. WW-3. Group I.



FIGURE 96

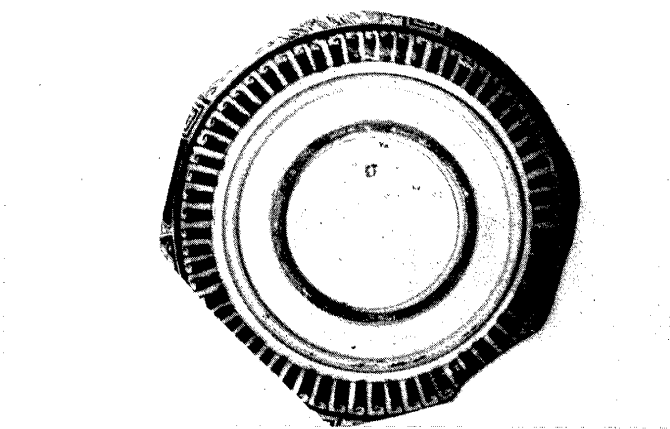


FIGURE 97



FIGURE 98

**FIGURE 99**

Large platter. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Imari; Sometsuke (Stitt 1974:41) or Under-the-glaze Blue and White (Gorham 1971:93-94). Landscape scene with fruit tree. Some elements of overglaze green.  
Base diameter 25.0 cm. Body thickness at interior of base ring 2.0 cm.  
All Cat. No. MM-15. Group I.

**FIGURE 100**

Small dish. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Six (?) sided dish with interior fluted sides. Faint blue stencil on interior, darker blue exterior elements. Brown rim band. Unglazed foot ring.  
Sherd width 6.5 cm; vessel height 2.5 cm.  
Cat. No. MM-6. Group I.

**FIGURE 101**

Dish. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint with fungus, symbol of longevity. Six- or eight-sided vessel.  
Sherd width 4.9 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-10. Group I.

**FIGURE 102**

Lid. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze handpainted in blue, brown, pink, and gold with slip beading (Stitt 1974:126; Van Patten 1979:19). Floral designs. Hole left for spoon. Unglazed under rim for contact with jar. Probably for jam or jelly pot (Stitt 1974:147).  
Diameter 6.5 cm.  
Cat. No. UU-2. Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 103**

Lid. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint of leaves. High-domed rectangular lid. Unglazed under rim for contact with box. Interior glazed. Sherd length 7.6 cm; preserved height 3.0 cm.  
Cat. No. F-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 104**

Teapot spout. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue handpainted decoration. Portion with "orange peel" glaze. Length of sherd 7.9 cm.  
Cat. No. RR-3. Probable Group I. Similar spout from Feature XX (Probable Group I).

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog



FIGURE 99

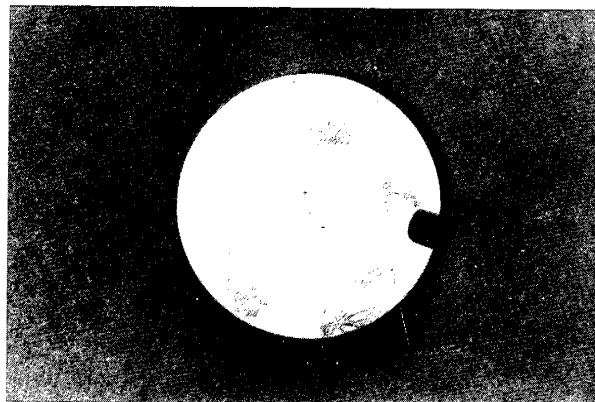


FIGURE 102

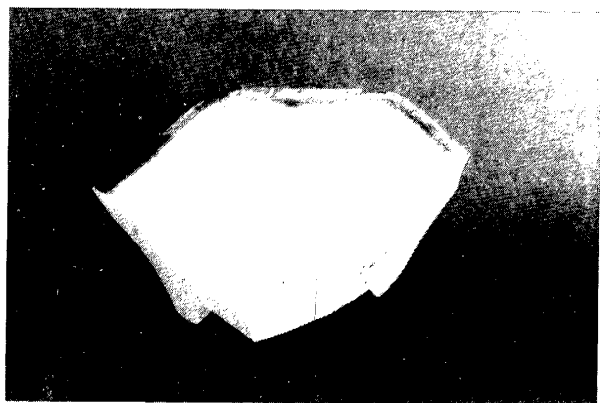


FIGURE 100

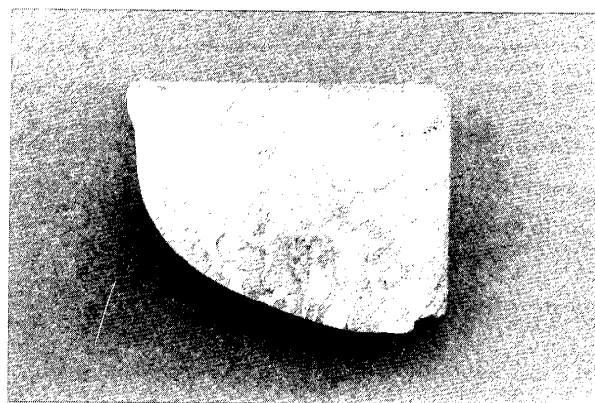


FIGURE 103

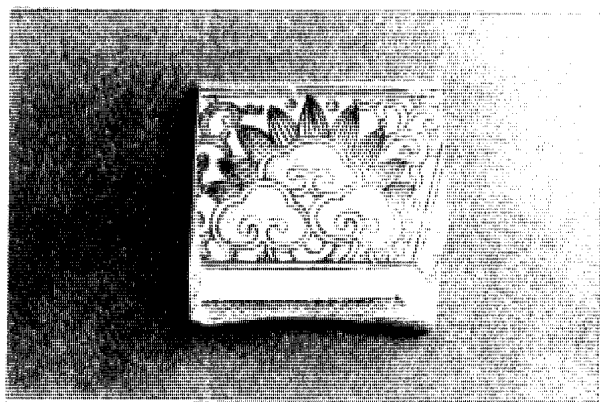


FIGURE 101

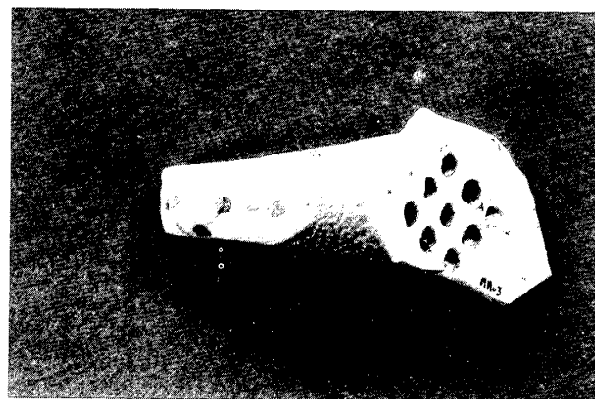


FIGURE 104

**FIGURE 105a (left)**

Straight-sided cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Design of the "three friends": pine, bamboo, plum. Border design with circular elements containing human figures.  
Height 7.4 cm; rim diameter 6.7 cm.  
Cat. No. 35b. Isolated find.

**FIGURE 105b (right)**

Straight-sided cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Flowers and folded-paper cranes. Lower half of exterior has celadon glaze.  
Height 7.0 cm; rim diameter 6.4 cm.  
Cat. No. Z-1. Group I.

**FIGURE 106**

Straight-sided cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Round moss design over a leaf base fret. Base characters (Fig. 107).  
Body diameter 6.0 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-6. Group I.

**FIGURE 107**

Basemark of Figure 106. "Shinkichi," a personal name or "Shoryutei," a studio mark (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984). The right column, from top to bottom, translates as sho, du, tai (name of restaurant or restaurant proprietor(; left column, top to bottom, as sai (manufacturer), kichi, fuki (deep) (Shena Oda, p.c. 1985).

**FIGURE 108a (left)**

Cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Tree branch with leaves and flowers.  
Height 4.2 cm; rim diameter 7.4 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-2. Group I.

**FIGURE 108b (right)**

Straight-sided cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Vine motif.  
Diameter 5.9 cm.  
Cat. No. G-2. Group I.

**FIGURE 109**

Cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Green transferprint. A band of flowers over a pendant, tassel-like decoration similar to that shown in Figure 64b. Rim dusted with blue pigment.  
Height 5.6 cm; rim diameter 6.6 cm.  
Cat. Nos.: a (left), MM-7; b (right), D-1.  
Both Group I.

**FIGURE 110a (left)**

Cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze handpainted. Floral decoration in pink, green and gold.  
Height 4.8 cm; diameter 7.2 cm.  
Cat. No. E-4. Group I.

**FIGURE 110b (right)**

Cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze handpainted floral decoration in red and green. Height 4.4 cm; diameter 6.6 cm.  
Cat. No. QQ-4. Group I.

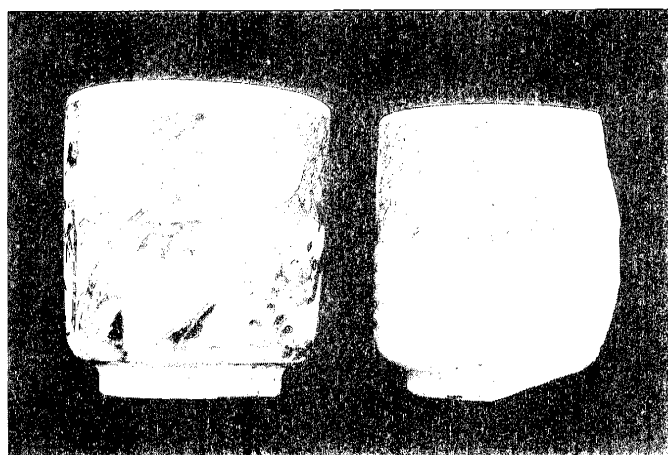


FIGURE 105a, 105b

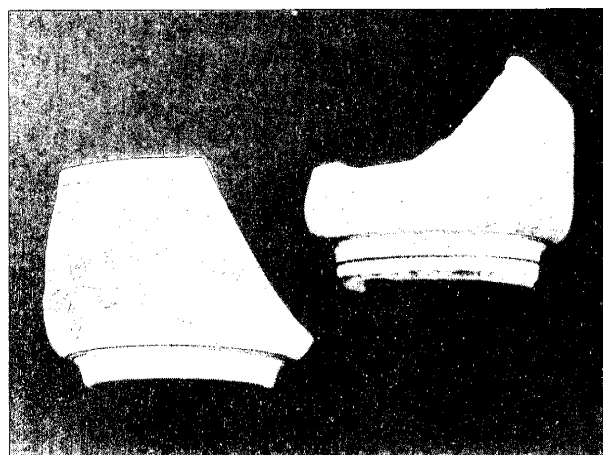


FIGURE 108a, 108b

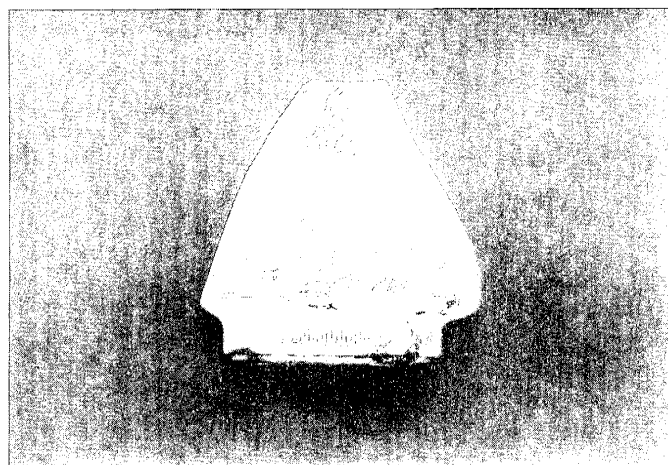


FIGURE 106

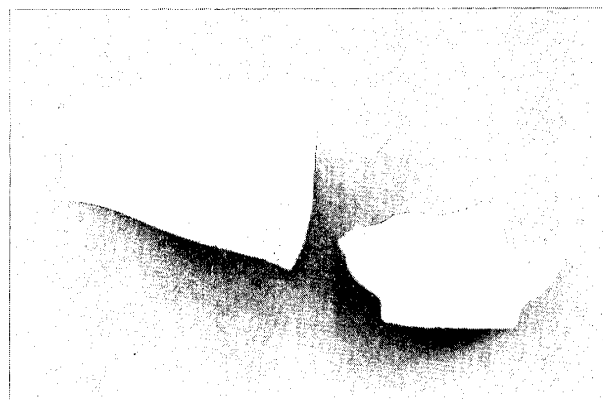


FIGURE 109a-b

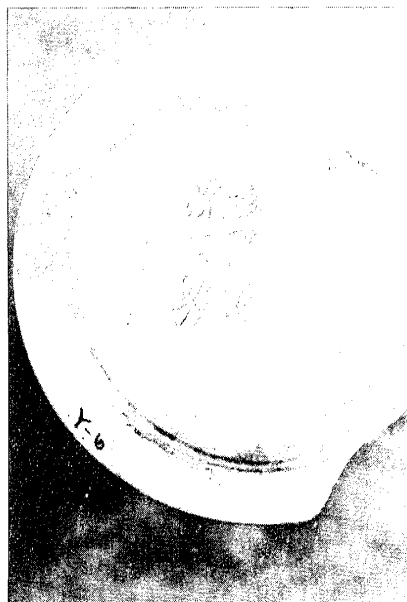


FIGURE 107

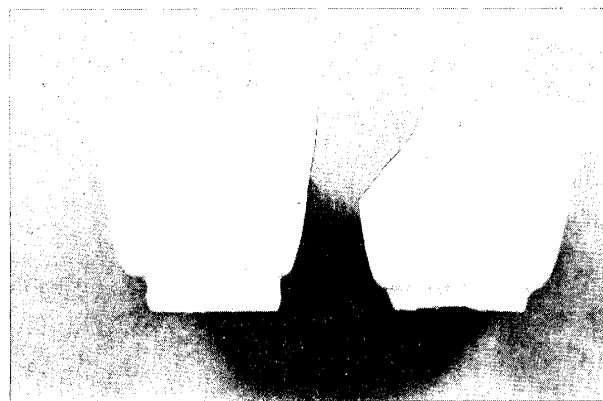


FIGURE 110a, 110b

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 111

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Crossed flags of the army and navy with the cherry blossom of the samurai above.  
Height 2.9 cm; diameter 7.1 cm.  
Cat. No. QQ-6. Group I. Identical design from Feature KK (Group I).

### FIGURE 112a (left)

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze birds in blue with red and gold accents. Geometrical blue meander around exterior of foot.  
Height 2.8 cm; rim diameter 7.2 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-5. Group I.

### FIGURE 112b (right)

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Three glossy brown pigment areas on rim. Three molded encircling rings in exterior above base.  
Height 2.7 cm; rim diameter 6.9 cm.  
Cat. No. D-4. Group I.

### FIGURE 113a (left)

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Underglaze blue encircling lines; four on interior, five on exterior.  
Height 3.9 cm; rim diameter 9.6 cm.  
Cat. No. EE-3. Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 113b (right)

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Overglaze handpainting in blue, brown, green, and gold. Underwater scene with fish and water weeds. Geometrical blue meander around exterior of foot.  
Height 2.8 cm; diameter 7.0 cm.  
Cat. No. E-5. Group I.

### FIGURE 114

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blossom stencil with dusted blue pigment; red overglaze lines in center of flower. Base of Cat. No. FF-1 example has "TRADE MARK/MADE IN JAPAN" with "flower-over-water" motif, similar to design shown in Figure 125. Three identical cups are in the collection at El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park.  
Height 2.7 cm; rim diameter 7.0 cm.  
Drawing composite from C-1 (Group I), QQ-5 (Group I), and FF-1 (Probable Group I). Also found in Feature D (Group I).

### FIGURE 115

Profile of cup in Figure 114.

### FIGURE 116

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Leaves and flowers; characters in square border. One character is a personal mark, the other "naka" ("inside" [Shena Oda, p.c. 1985]).  
Base diameter 1.3 cm; sherd width 2.9 cm.  
Cat. No. D-3. Group I.

### FIGURE 117

Sake cup. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Purple dusting on rim.  
Basemark.  
Base diameter 2.7 cm.  
Cat. No. PP-15. Group I. The same basemark also found on Isolated Find No. 55 (similar type sake cup).



Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

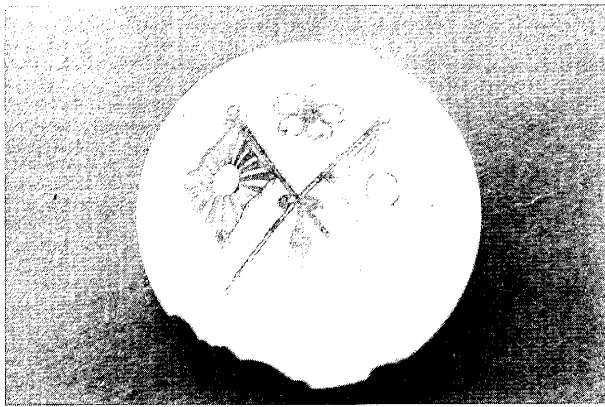


FIGURE 111

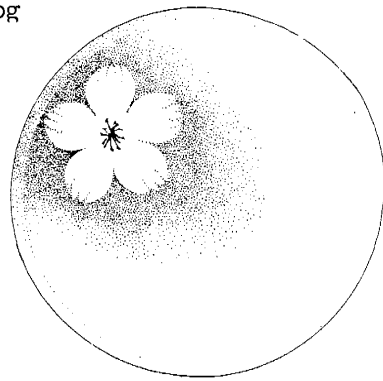


FIGURE 114

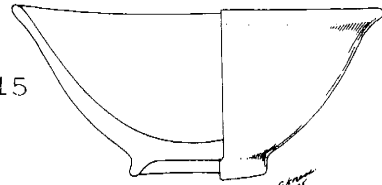


FIGURE 115

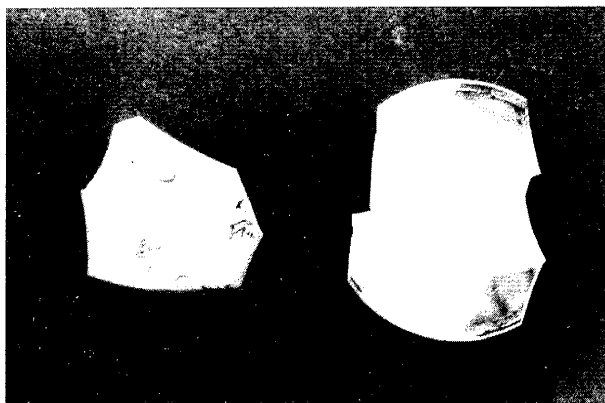


FIGURE 112a, 112b

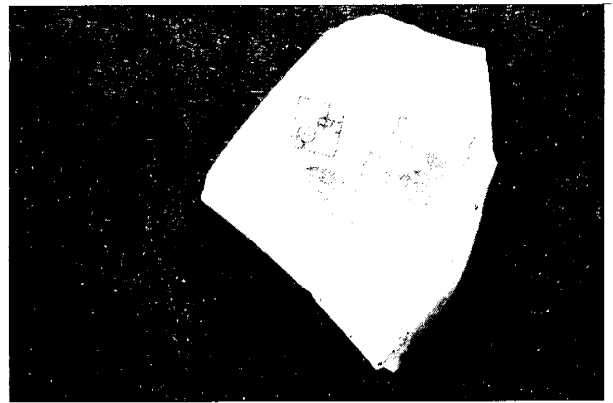


FIGURE 116



FIGURE 113a, 113b

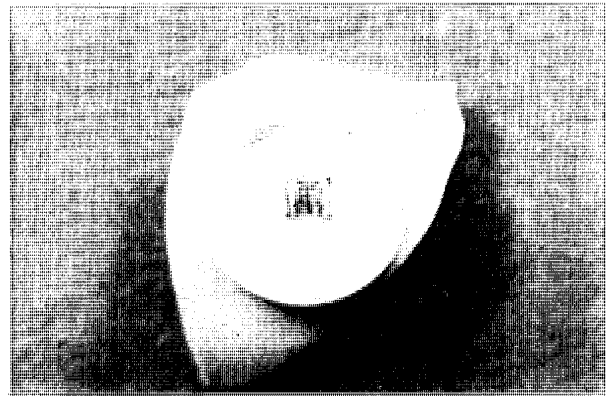


FIGURE 117

Rice Bowls in the Delta

**FIGURE 118a-b**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint.  
Chrysanthemums, peonies, and birds with a  
pendant design around the rim (cf. Fig.  
119a). Body has nine vertical panels.  
Rim diameter 2.9 cm.  
Cat. Nos.: a (upper), G-3; b (lower), PP-6.  
Group I.

**FIGURE 119a-b (left)**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Flowers  
and pendant rim decoration similar to  
design shown in Figures 118a, 119c.  
Identical whole example in private  
collection shows entire design of a large  
bundle of rice with background leaves and  
flowers, two flying birds; sides with nine  
fluted panels (Jeffrey Tuttle, p.c. 1986).  
Rim diameter 2.8 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-6. Group I. Identical design  
also found in Feature A (Probable Group I).

**FIGURE 119c (right)**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Pendant  
rim design similar to tassel motif shown in  
Figures 118a, 119a, and 64b.  
Rim diameter 3.1 cm.  
Cat. No. E-9. Group I.

**FIGURE 120**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Pine  
bough. Characters on shoulder are part of  
a Chinese poem (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984).  
Body with vertical panels.  
Rim diameter 3.2 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-5. Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 121a (upper left)**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Pine tree.  
Round vessel sides.  
Sherd width 4.0 cm.  
Cat. No. D-7. Group I.

**FIGURE 121b (lower left)**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Crane.  
Round vessel sides.  
Sherd width 3.0 cm.  
Cat. No. D-6. Group I.

**FIGURE 121c (right)**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue transferprint. Peacock  
standing on rocks. Bottom of sherd part of  
vessel base. Round vessel sides.  
Sherd length 7.1 cm.  
Cat. No. CC-6. Group I.



FIGURE 118a, 118b

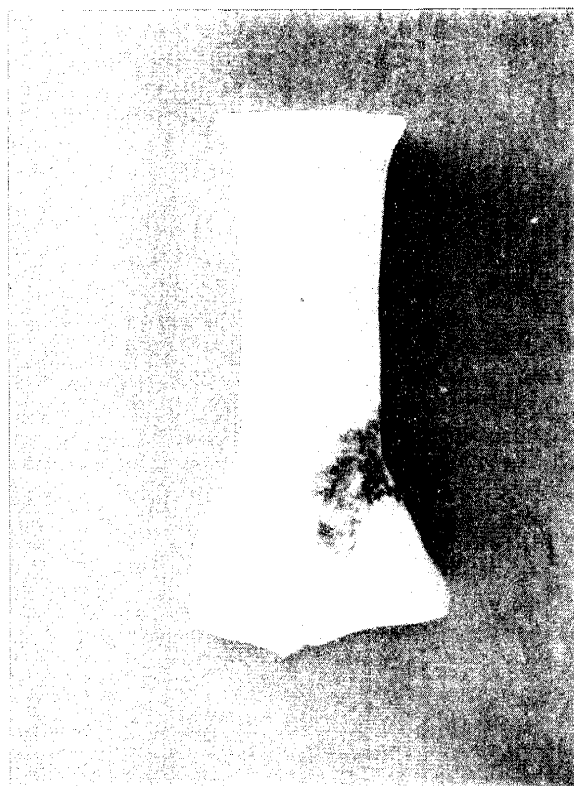


FIGURE 120



FIGURE 119a, 119b, 119c

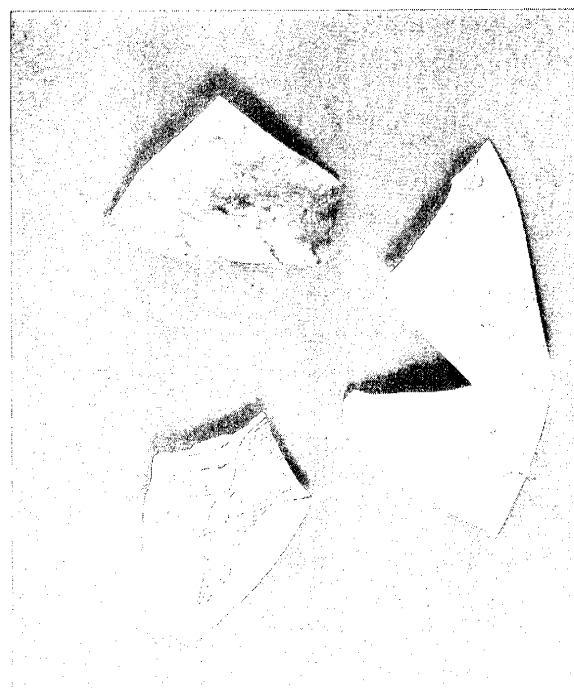


FIGURE 121a, 121b, 121c

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 122

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Blue dusted stencil design of Mt. Fuji as seen from the sea off the beach at Miho near Shizuoka; below is the long grove of black pines (kuromatsu) that stretches along the sea (Jack Thayer, p.c. 1985). Executed in green overglaze on blue dusted ground. Basemark "TRADE MARK/MADE IN JAPAN" identical to that shown in Figure 125.  
Height 15.3 cm; rim diameter 2.6 cm.  
Composite from Cat. Nos. RR-1 and RR-2.  
Probable Group I.

### FIGURE 123

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Black transferprint. Fruit blossom branches; overglaze pink accents. Basemark "TRADE MARK/MADE IN JAPAN" identical to that shown in Figure 125. Four identical decanters of this design were recovered from Feature A, all badly burned. Drawing is a composite of intact design elements.  
Height 15.1 cm; rim diameter 2.9 cm.  
Cat. No. A-5. Probable Group I.

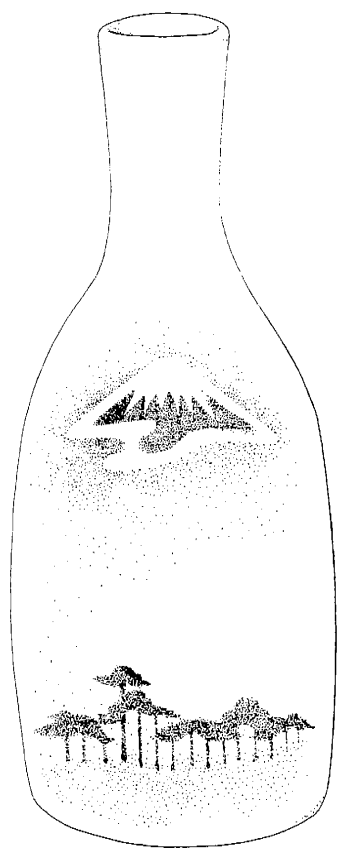


FIGURE 122

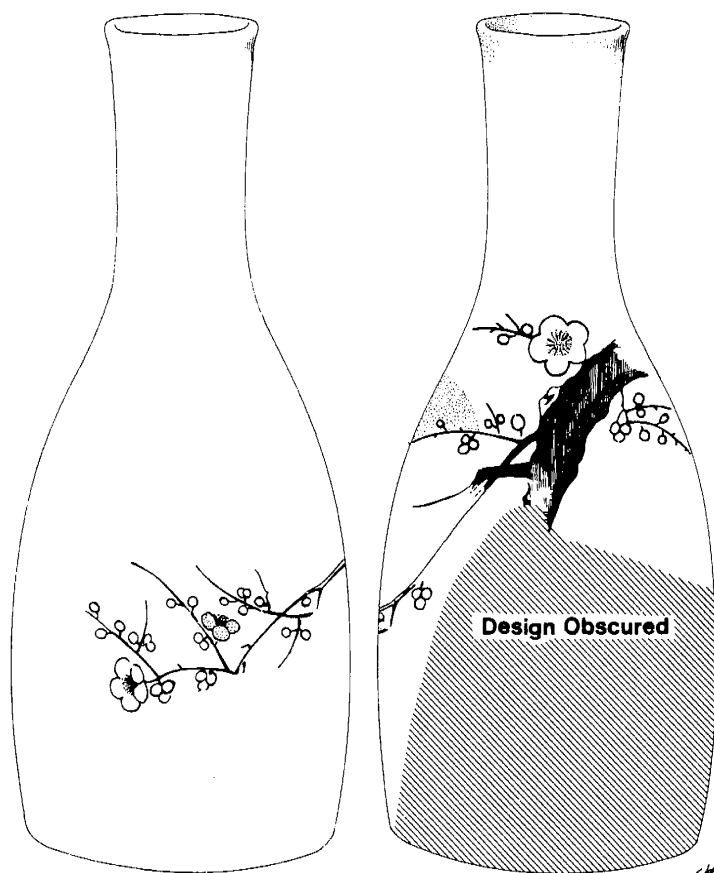


FIGURE 123

**FIGURE 124**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Bottom edge of green transfer-print design on body preserved on sherd. Green shopmark "Bun sai" (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984).  
Base diameter 5.0 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-3. Group I.

**FIGURE 125**

Decanter (tokkuri). Japanese.  
Porcelain. Black transferprint base mark. The design element is of a flower floating over water. It is similar to the crest of the Kusunoki family, kikusui, frequently used as a ceramic design (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984). This mark was found on the bases of four identical decanters from Feature A (Fig. 123), and two identical decanters from Feature RR (Fig. 122); a similar mark was found on a sake cup from Feature FF (Fig. 114). An identical mark was also found on the base of a medium, underglaze blue transferprint bowl from El Presidio de Santa Barbara State Historic Park and on a sake bottle excavated in San Jose (Baird and Busby 1985:5-59, figure 5.17c). See discussion on "Made in Japan" in text.  
Base diameter 6.0 cm.  
Cat. No. A-5. Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 126a, b, c**

Sake bottles. Japanese.  
Porcelaneous stoneware. Wheel-made. Half-liter size. This type of bottle, in both half-liter and liter sizes, are associated with commercial establishments as opposed to domestic use (Yash Kawamura, p.c., 1987).  
Figure 126a (left): rim diameter 3.1 cm; base diameter 7.8 cm; height 20.6 cm. Cat. No. S-2. Group I.  
Figure 126b (center): rim diameter 2.9 cm.; base diameter 7.1 cm.; height 20.6 cm. Cat. No. D-9. Group I.  
Figure 126c (right): rim diameter 3.3 cm.; base diameter 7.3 cm.; height 22.5 cm.  
Cat. No. W-4. Group I.

**FIGURE 127**

Sake bottle. Japanese.  
Porcelaneous stoneware. Blue transferprinted mark from half-liter-sized bottle: "Izumi Masamune," identification of the manufacturer (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984; Shena Oda, p.c. 1985). Height of mark 2.3 cm.  
Cat. No. D-11. Group I. Identical mark also found on the bases of half-liter-sized sake bottles, Cat. Nos. H-5, BB-5 and JJ-1.

**FIGURE 128**

Sake bottle. Japanese.  
Porcelaneous stoneware. Blue transferprint from side of two liter-sized bottles. "Dai Nippon" (Greater Japan), "Setsu" (province name), "Nata" (a port city down the coast), "Hon" (the main branch of the Kano family who are still brewing sake in the Nada district of Kobe city), "Kano" (family name) (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984; Jack Thayer, p.c. 1985). A sake bottle with the same transferprinted label was also recovered from Old Sacramento (Peter Schulz, p.c. 1985) and a half-liter-sized sake bottle at the Dai Loi Museum in Locke, California, has the same mark (Priscilla Wegars, p.c. 1987).  
Height of mark 6.0 cm.  
Composite from Cat. Nos. XX-8 and XX-9.  
Probable Group I.

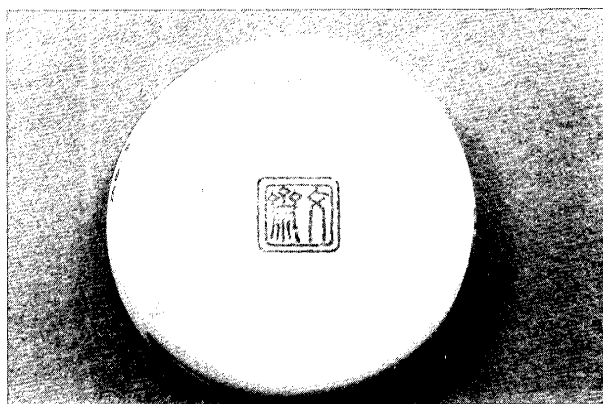


FIGURE 124

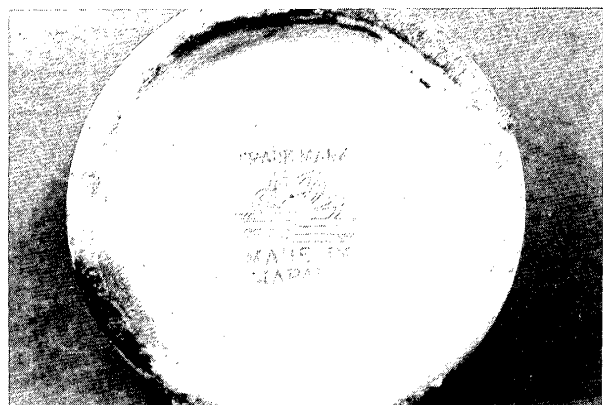


FIGURE 125

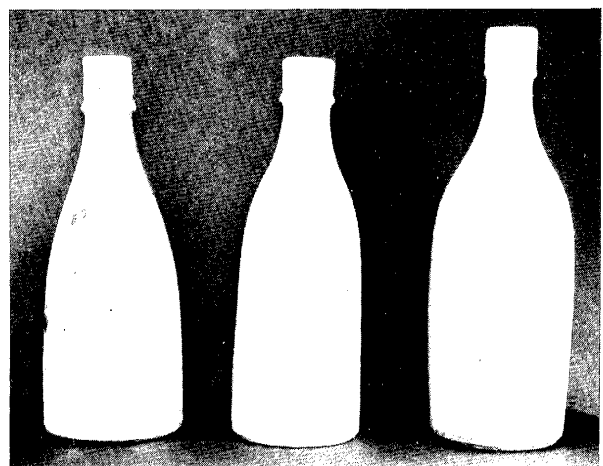


FIGURE 126a, b, c

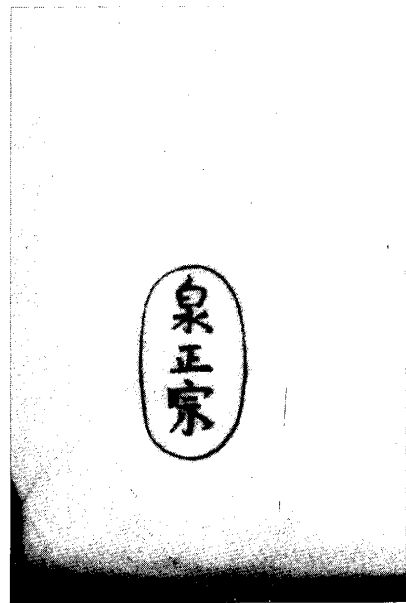


FIGURE 127

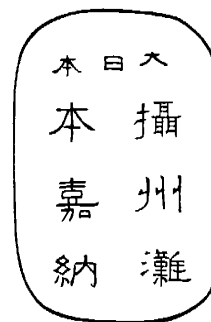


FIGURE 128

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### FIGURE 129

Sake bottle. Japanese.  
Porcelaneous stoneware. Blue transferprint  
from side of one liter-sized bottle.  
". . . bayashi" (part of a family name),  
"go mei kaisha" (a partnership), "zo" (made  
by) (Yoshiko Kakudo, p.c. 1984).  
Width of mark 2.5 cm; base diameter 9.6 cm.  
Cat. No. 102. Isolated find.

### FIGURE 130

Sake bottle. Japanese.  
Porcelaneous stoneware. Blue transferprint  
from side of one liter-sized bottle.  
"Kinro" (probably the sake brand name),  
"Otsuka" (family name) (Yoshiko Kakudo,  
p.c. 1984).  
Width of mark 2.9 cm; base diameter 9.7 cm.  
Cat. No. 54a. Isolated find.





FIGURE 129



FIGURE 130

## Rice Bowls in the Delta

### **FIGURE 131a (top left)**

Beer bottle. Japanese.  
Brown glass. Embossed "SAKURA BEER" around one side of base; characters and a cherry blossom around the other (sakura = cherry blossom). Crown cap closure; finished with lipping tool. The product was first produced by the Teikoku Beer Company in Moji, Japan, in 1913. Large quantities of this beer were reportedly exported during World War I (Armstrong 1979:211-212).  
Height 29.8 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-9. Group I.

### **FIGURE 131b (top right)**

Beer bottle. Japanese.  
Emerald green glass. Molded characters and symbols on base. Similar basal markings were found on a Mitsuya cider bottle in Lovelock, Nevada (Armstrong 1979:212). Crown cap closure; finished with lipping tool.  
Height 24.0 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-10. Group I.

### **FIGURE 131c (top)**

Embossing around lower body of bottle shown in Figure 131a.

### **FIGURE 131d (bottom)**

Basal characters and markings on bottle shown in Figure 131b.

### **FIGURE 132**

Bottle. Japanese.  
Aqua blue glass. Molded character on side (circle with a line over it) translates "No. 1" (Shena Oda, p.c. 1987). Identical bottle in collection of J. Costello has characters on the sides which identify the contents as whale oil extract, made by "Toyo" Fishing Company. Blown in mold, hand finished.  
Height 22.9 cm.  
Cat. No. 33a. Isolated find.

### **FIGURE 133a (top)**

Bottle. Japanese?  
Brown glass. Characters etched into the side near the base.  
Width of fragment 4.1 cm.  
Cat. No. 65b. Isolated find.

### **FIGURE 133b (bottom)**

Characters on side of bottle shown in Figure 133a.



FIGURE 131a, 131b

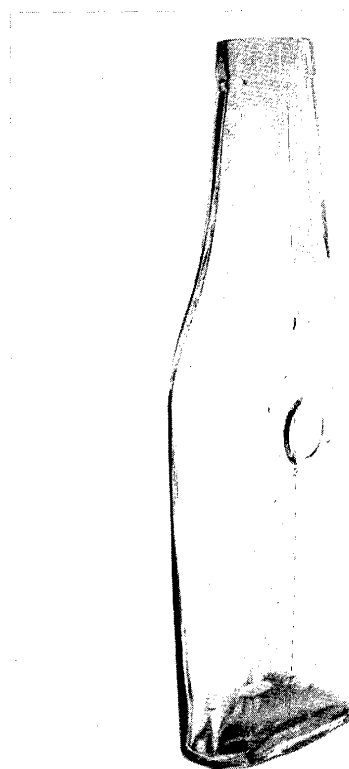


FIGURE 132

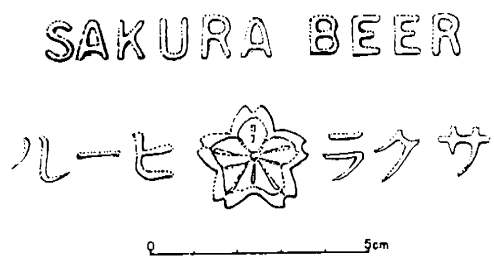


FIGURE 131c, 131d

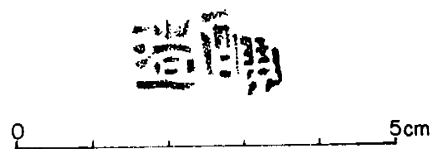


FIGURE 133a, 133b

**FIGURE 134**

Medicine bottle. Japanese.  
Clear glass. Molded characters on the back appear to read "Osaka/ tan pei/ sho kai/ sei," (Made in Osaka by Tampei Shokai); the front side has a figure and characters which read "ken/ no/ gan" (pills for the mind, or healthy brain pills) (Jack Thayer, p.c. 1985; Priscilla Wegars, p.c. 1985). Patent finish. An identical bottle is in the Asian Comparative Collection, Laboratory of Anthropology, University of Idaho, Moscow.  
Height 6.0 cm; base diameter 3.8 cm.  
Cat. No. PP-25. Group I.

**FIGURE 135**

Food jar. Japanese.  
Porcelain. Small round jar with black overglaze printed label. Base mark "TRADE MARK/ MADE IN JAPAN" (identical to that shown in Fig. 125). It was perhaps made in Japan on order from the San Francisco company. See text for discussion of "Made in Japan" and for information on Iwakami & Co.  
Jar diameter 7.6 cm; preserved height 5.5 cm.  
Cat. No. HH-4. Probable Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog



FIGURE 134

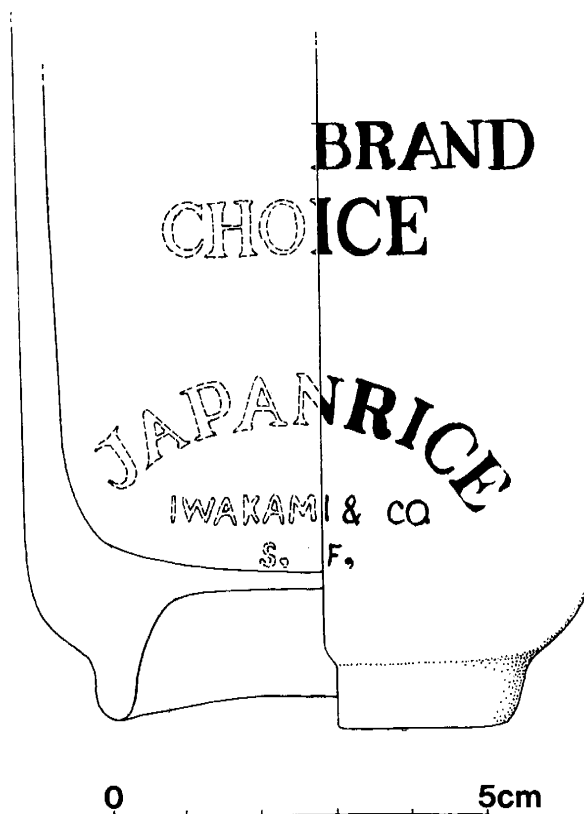


FIGURE 135

DOMESTIC BOTTLES

**FIGURE 136a (left)**

Soda bottle. Sacramento.  
Aqua glass. Embossed "CALIFORNIA/ BOTTLING  
WORKS/ T. BLAUTH/ 407 K STREET/  
SACRAMENTO." Blob top, Hutchinson stopper  
inside. Produced from 1891 to the 1920s  
(Schulz et al. 1980:124).  
Height 17.0 cm.  
Cat. No. 22a. Isolated find. Identical  
bottles also found XX-11. Group I.

**FIGURE 136b (right)**

Soda bottle. Sacramento.  
Aqua glass. Embossed "SUN-RISE-SODA-WORKS/  
SACRAMENTO-CAL." around a circled rising  
sun. Base embossed with "S." Crown top,  
finished with lipping tool. Manufactured  
by S. Tokunaga by 1908 until as late as the  
1930s. This Japanese company was not  
included in the Sacramento City business  
directory until 1918 (Schulz et al. 1980:  
155-156, Figure 40f).  
Height 18.9 cm.  
Cat. No. UU-4. Probable Group I.  
Identical bottles also found in Features D  
and Z, both Group I, and in Feature A,  
Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 137a (left)**

Soda bottle. U.S.A.(?)  
Aqua glass. Embossed "S." Crown top,  
finished with lipping tool. Three-piece  
mold.  
Height 19.6 cm.  
Cat. No. BB-11. Group I.

**FIGURE 137b (right)**

Soda bottle. Sacramento.  
Aqua glass. Embossed "CASEY & KAVANAUGH/  
TRADE MARK/ REGISTERED/ SACRAMENTO, CAL."  
Bottom embossed "C & K." Produced between  
1905 and ca. 1918 (Schulz et al. 1980:  
130-131).  
Height 16.0 cm.  
Cat. No. 21a. Isolated Find. Similar  
bottle found XX-12, Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 138a (left)**

Soda bottle. Sacramento.  
Pale lavender glass. Embossed "C. SCHNERR  
& CO./ SACRAMENTO,/ CAL." on the side and  
"CAPITAL SODA WORKS" in a circle on the  
base. Blob top, Hutchinson stopper inside.  
This company was bottling from 1891 to ca.  
1909 (Schulz et al. 1980:55).  
Height 17.2 cm.  
Cat. No. 104a. Isolated find.

**FIGURE 138b (right)**

Soda bottle. Walnut Grove.  
Clear Glass. Embossed "LION SODA WORKS/  
WALNUT GROVE" around the circled head of a  
lion. On reverse, around the bottom,  
bottle edge embossed "NET CONTENTS 6 1/2  
FLUID O." Manufactured in automatic or  
semi-automatic bottle machine.  
Identification of contents dates the bottle  
after 1915. Although post-dating the 1915  
fire, it was included in this report to  
represent Walnut Grove's well-known  
Japanese soda industry (Jane Armstrong,  
p.c. 1984)  
Height 19.5 cm.  
Cat. No. 36a. Isolated find.

**FIGURE 139a (left)**

Soda bottle. San Francisco.  
Aqua glass. Embossed vertically down side  
"THE BELFAST/ SODA WATER &/ GINGER ALE CO./  
SAN FRANCISCO." Hutchinson stopper inside.  
Produced between 1897 and ca. 1915 (Schulz  
et al. 1980:121-122).  
Preserved height 16.4 cm.  
Cat. No. CC-10. Group I.

**FIGURE 139b (right)**

Soda bottle. San Francisco.  
Aqua glass. Embossed "EUREKA-CALIFORNIA/  
SODA WATER CO./ S.F." around an eagle on a  
branch. Base embossed "E-C." Crown top  
for a porcelain stopper with a wire bale.  
Finished with a lipping tool.  
Height 20.6 cm.  
Cat. No. W-10. Group I.

Appendix: Descriptive Catalog



FIGURE 136a, 136b

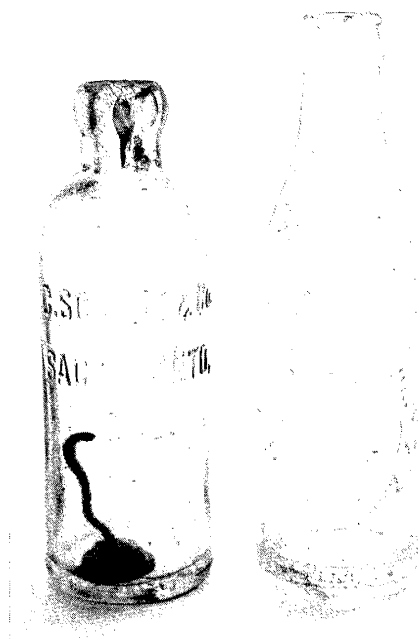


FIGURE 138a, 138b



FIGURE 137a, 137b



FIGURE 139a, 139b

Rice Bowls in the Delta

**FIGURE 140a (left)**

Beer bottle. Stockton.  
Brown glass. Embossed vertically down side "ELDORADO/ BREWING CO/ STOCKTON, CAL."  
Base embossed "PCGW 4," Pacific Coast Glass Works, 1902-1924 (Toulouse 1971: 415-416).  
Brewery founded in 1853 by the Rothenbush family; their "Valley brew" was evidently locally popular in the early 1900s (Byron Times 1912). Crown top for porcelain stopper with wire bale. Finished with lipping tool. Wire still affixed to lip indicates reuse.  
Height 23.4 cm.  
Cat. No. 42. Isolated find.

**FIGURE 140b (right)**

Beer bottle. Sacramento.  
Brown glass. Embossed "BUFFALO BREWING CO/ SACRAMENTO, CAL." around a buffalo jumping out of a horse shoe. Base embossed "S B & C CO." This beer was being produced from 1890 until prohibition (1920) (Armstrong 1979:205).  
Preserved height 17.2 cm.  
Cat. No. CC-9. Group I.

**FIGURE 141a (left)**

Beer bottle. San Francisco.  
Brown glass. Embossed "ENTERPRISE/ BREWING CO. S.F. CAL." around the company's monogram. Blob top, finished with lipping tool.  
Height 29.8 cm.  
Cat. No. QQ-14. Group I.

**FIGURE 141b (right)**

Beer bottle. Vallejo.  
Brown glass. Embossed "COLD EDGE BOTTLING WORKS/ J.F. DEININGER/ VALLEJO." Base embossed PCGW, Pacific Coast Glass Works, 1902- 1924 (Toulouse 1971:415-416).  
Preserved height 26.8 cm.  
Cat. No. K-4. Group I.

**FIGURE 142a (left)**

Whiskey bottle. San Francisco.  
Clear glass. Embossed "MCBRAYER WHISKEY" across the top and "S.B. ROTHENBERG & CO/ SAN FRANCISCO/ CAL." vertically down the side. Patent finish, executed with lipping tool. Samuel Rothenberg, a wholesale liquor distributor, acquired the large McBrayer account in the 1890s (Jane Armstrong, p.c. 1984).  
Height 30.1 cm.  
Cat. No. W-8. Group I.

**FIGURE 142b (right)**

Whiskey bottle. Sacramento.  
Brown glass. Embossed "THEO BLAUTH SONS CO./ SACRAMENTO/ CALIF." Base embossed with "1780." Lip has a whiskey finish executed with a lipping tool. Blauth also manufactured soda (Fig. 136a); this company was in production from 1907 until Theo's death in 1918 (Schulz et al. 1980:124).  
Height 28.0 cm.  
Cat. No. HH-7. Probable Group I.

**FIGURE 143a (top)**

Bottle stopper. San Francisco.  
Porcelain. Held in place with a wire bale. Printed in overglaze red "FREDERICKSBURG BOTTLING CO./ S.F." around a scene of a castle in grey overglaze. This has been dated from 1892 to ca. 1910 (Schulz 1982:5, 17).  
Diameter 2.4 cm.  
Cat. No. Y-14. Group I.

**FIGURE 143b (bottom)**

Bottle stopper. Oakland.  
Porcelain. Held in place with a wire bale. Printed in overglaze red "HANSEN & KAHLER/ OAKLAND" around a black overglaze monogram of the company.  
Diameter 2.4 cm.  
Cat. No. XX-13. Probable Group I.



Appendix: Descriptive Catalog

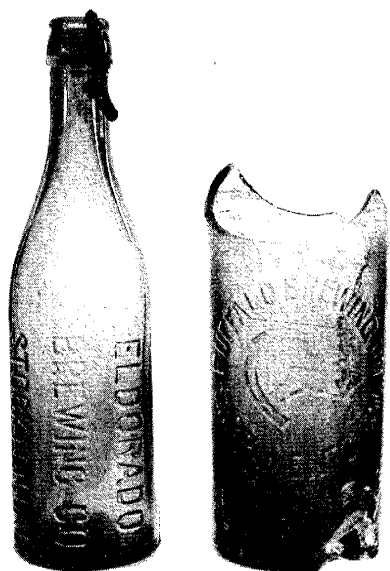


FIGURE 140a, 140b



FIGURE 142a, 142b

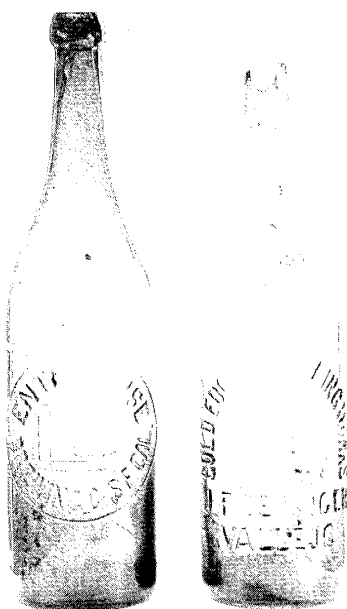


FIGURE 141a, 141b



FIGURE 143a, 143b

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