

CULTURAL PROPERTY INVENTORY  
AND  
REQUEST FOR A DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY  
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STATE PARKS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENT

1. NAME OF PROPERTY

HISTORIC: Jacksonville Chinese Quarter Site (35JA737)
COMMON

2. LOCATION

STREET ADDRESS: West end of Main Street (200 Block)	
CITY: Jacksonville	COUNTY: Jackson
STATE: Oregon	

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	(CIRCLE ONE)	PRESENT USE	(CIRCLE ONE	OR MORE)	TRANSPORTATION
DISTRICT SITE OBJECT	BUILDING STRUCTURE	AGRICULTURAL <b>COMMERCIAL</b> EDUCATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT	GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL MILITARY MUSEUM	<b>PARK</b> PVT. RESIDENCE RELIGIOUS SCIENTIFIC	OTHER (specify) _____

4. OWNERSHIP

<b>PUBLIC</b>  PRIVATE  QUASI-PUBLIC	NAME/ADDRESS OF OWNER City of Jacksonville
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5. AGENCY

AGENCY NAME City of Jacksonville	
REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (if applicable)	STREET ADDRESS 110 East Main Street
CITY Jacksonville	STATE Oregon

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY See references				
DATE	Federal G	State G	County G	Local G

7. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

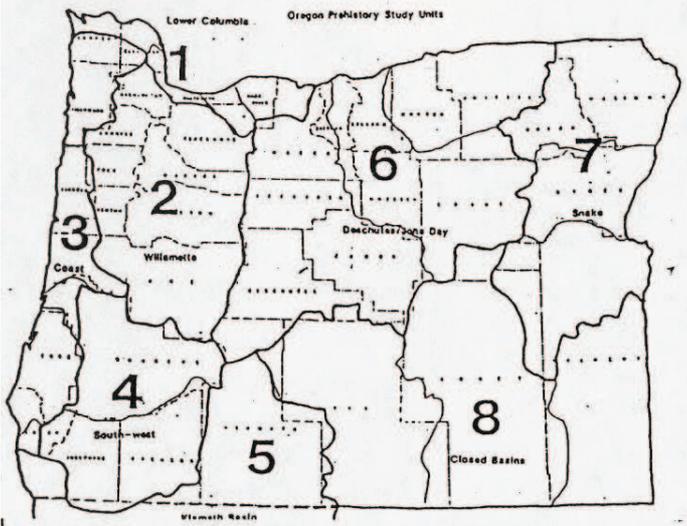
(Circle all appropriate)	<b>Criteria A</b>	Criteria B	Criteria C	<b>Criteria D</b>
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8. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION (CIRCLE ONE)					
EXCELLENT	<b>GOOD</b>	FAIR	DETERIORATED	RUINS	UNEXPOSED
CIRCLE ONE	ALTERED	<b>UNALTERED</b>	CIRCLE ONE	MOVED	<b>ORIGINAL SITE</b>
<p><b>DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL PHYSICAL APPEARANCE (IF KNOWN) AND INTEGRITY</b></p> <p>The Jacksonville Chinese Quarter Site (35JA737) was first recorded by the University of Oregon Museum of Natural and Cultural History (MNCH) in 2004 as part of work done in conjunction with the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) (Schablitsky and Ruiz 2009). Limited testing done in 2007 (Ruiz and O’Grady 2008), and for the current project in 2011 (Rose and Johnson 2012), indicated that significant archaeological deposits linked with the nineteenth century Overseas Chinese are present at the site.</p> <p>The site is located in the town of Jacksonville, Jackson County, Oregon, within Section 32 of Township 37 south, Range 2 west. The site sits on the western edge of town, and is bracketed by Highway 238 (California Street) to the north, First Street to the west, while the boundary runs almost to Pine Street to the south, and crosses over Oregon Street to the east. This site boundary was established by Schablitsky and Ruiz (2009) and was created using areas noted on early Sanborn Fire Insurance maps as having Chinese occupants. While this boundary does accurately encompass an area historically associated with Overseas Chinese populations in Southern Oregon, a large portion of it has not been archaeologically inventoried or evaluated. The majority of the archaeological investigations into the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter Site have occurred in the northwestern section of the site, in the triangular block bounded by Oregon and Main streets and Highway 238 (California Street), which falls within the current project APE.</p> <p>Jacksonville sits in the southwestern edge of the Rogue River Valley at the base of the Siskiyou Mountains, approximately 1,560 feet above sea level. The Rogue River Valley is part of the Klamath Mountain physiographical province. The valley spans from Ashland to Grants Pass and is ringed by the Klamath Mountains to the south, the Coast Range to the west, and the Cascade Range to the east. The Rogue River and its many tributaries drain from these mountains through the valley. Jacksonville is located at the base of Timber Mountain on an alluvial landform of flood plains, river terraces, and alluvial fans. The city is framed on the south by Daisy Creek, and the west by Jackson Creek, both tributaries of the Rogue River, and the location of early gold discoveries in Southern Oregon.</p> <p>The Chinese Quarter Site was in decline by the 1880s, and a large portion of the site was believed to have burned in an 1888 fire that destroyed the nearby Linn Planning Mill (Schablitsky and Ruiz 2009). Buildings along the south side of Main Street remained standing until the early twentieth century. By the mid-twentieth century the Main Street roadway was extended to the west, with portions built up with imported fill for the construction of a small roadside World War I Memorial Park. In recent years a small fountain, benches, landscaping, utilities, and other street side improvements have impacted the site.</p>					

CIRCLE OR CHECK APPROPRIATE CHOICE

9. STATEMENT OF CONTEXT

<p>ARCHAEOLOGICAL</p> <p>1 Lower Columbia                      5 Klamath Basin</p> <p>2 Willamette                              6 Deschutes/John Day</p> <p>3 Coast                                      7 Snake River Basins</p> <p>4 Southwest Basins                      8 Closed Basins</p>	<p>HISTORIC</p>
	<p><i>HISTORIC THEMES</i></p> <p>EARLY EXPLORATION (      - 1806)</p> <p>Maritime</p> <p>Spanish</p> <p>English</p> <p>Russian</p> <p>French</p> <p>INDIAN/WHITE RELATIONS</p> <p>Museums</p> <p>Treaties/Removals</p> <p>Conflict</p> <p>IMMIGRANT/PIONEER SETTLEMENT (1806-1929)</p> <p>Fur Trade</p> <p>Exploration</p> <p><b>Settlement</b>                      Subsistence                      <b>Commercial</b></p> <p>RURAL AGRICULTURE (1830-1879)</p> <p>Missions</p> <p>Homesteading</p> <p>Early Farming</p> <p>Ranching</p> <p>Logging</p> <p><b>Mining</b></p> <p>Transportation</p> <p>Military Fortification</p> <p>Wagon Roads</p> <p>Fishing</p> <p>Farm Development</p> <p>Navigation</p> <p>INDUSTRIAL/URBAN (1880-1929)</p> <p>Lumber/Timber</p> <p>Fishing/Canning</p> <p>Railroads</p> <p><b>Mining</b></p> <p>Communication</p> <p>Urban Growth</p> <p>Light Industry</p> <p>Heavy Industry</p> <p>Hydroelectric</p> <p>Public Lands: USFS BLM Corps of Engineers</p> <p>MODERN DEVELOPMENT (1929-1959)</p> <p>Depression-era Programs</p> <p>Other</p> <p>CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENT (1960 and later)</p> <p>Agribusiness</p> <p>Other: _____</p>
<p><i>ARCHAEOLOGICAL THEMES</i></p> <p>SUBSISTENCE</p> <p>Environmental</p> <p>Adaptation</p> <p>Cultural Ecology</p> <p>Human Biology</p> <p>SETTLEMENT</p> <p><b>Population</b></p> <p><b>Demography</b></p> <p>Cultural Ecology</p> <p>Politics</p> <p>Trade</p> <p>Exchange Networks</p> <p>TECHNOLOGY</p> <p>Cultural History</p> <p>Culture Process</p> <p>Chronology</p> <p>Technological Process</p> <p>GEOCHRONOLOGY</p> <p>Cultural Ecology</p> <p>Environmental Studies</p> <p>Site Formation, Change, Integrity</p> <p>SOCIAL</p> <p>Spirituality</p> <p>Trade/Exchange</p>	

## 9. STATEMENT OF CONTEXT

The town of Jacksonville is well known for its nineteenth century past, and due to the level of architectural preservation and lack of modern development, most of the downtown has been incorporated into a National Historic Landmark District since 1966. The same factors that have preserved many of the town's buildings for over 150 years, have also served to protect much of the subsurface archaeological resources in downtown Jacksonville. The presence of intact archaeological deposits, even in semi-disturbed areas such as roadways, has been documented by Johnson (2012), Rose and Johnson (2012, 2010), Schablitsky and Ruiz (2009), Ruiz and O'Grady (2008), and Goebel (1995).

The first informal archaeological investigations into the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter (35JA737) were done in February of 1974, when local resident Marshall Lango and Allan Lester (former curator of the Jacksonville Museum) excavated a Chinese privy located along the south side of Main Street. The location was identified using ca. 1870 Peter Britt photographs, and the materials appeared to date to between 1860-1880 (LaLande 1981:211). Much of the material collected from this excavation is curated at the Southern Oregon Historical Society (SOHS). A brief synopsis of Lango's privy excavation and the artifact assemblage can be found in LaLande (1981).

The Jacksonville Chinese Quarter Site (35JA737) was first formally investigated in the summer of 2004, during archaeological work conducted in conjunction with ODOT construction along Highway 238 (Schablitsky and Ruiz 2009). Over the course of the work, archaeologists from MNCH monitored construction, performed test excavation and data recovery at the Chinese Quarter Site (35JA737). Five 50 cm by 50 cm Quarter Test Units (QTUs) were excavated on California Street in the area listed on the Sanborn maps as Chinatown. The excavation units contained historic-era artifacts, including Chinese items. A backhoe scrape was used to reveal buried historic soils within the road bed, exposing features associated with the wooden walkway shown in historic photographs in the vicinity. Additional units were placed in the vicinity, consisting of two 1 m by 1m units, two 1 m by 2 m units, and two 2 m by 2 m units. Two stratigraphic control trenches were dug with a backhoe, to provide a profile of the site on the north and west sides of the excavation units. These excavations yielded over 6,000 artifacts, most of which were highly fragmentary due to "high foot, animal, and wagon traffic over the last 140 years," and in general "revealed intact sheet refuse held in compact and discreet strata" (Schablitsky and Ruiz 2009:75, 86).

The identification of the Chinese Quarter Site (35JA737) led the City of Jacksonville to fund additional archaeological testing in July of 2007. Archaeologists from MNCH placed eight QTUs along the north side of Main Street in a small undeveloped lot owned by the city, which steeply slopes down towards the Highway. These excavations resulted in the recovery of more than 3,000 artifacts generally dating to the 1860s-1890s (Ruiz and O'Grady 2008). Excavations indicated that portions of Jacksonville's Chinese Quarter have been capped by fill (likely when the road was extended in the early twentieth century) and have remained relatively intact (Ruiz and O'Grady 2008).

Most recently, Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology (SOULA) performed archaeological testing along the 46 m section of the Chinese Quarter Site that falls within the First and Main Street project area. A total of 7 QTUs were excavated, and rich archaeological deposits were encountered. In particular, a dense artifact filled feature was encountered that might be related to a burned structure listed on the Sanborn map as a "Chinese Shanty." Over 2,500 artifacts and a robust faunal and botanical assemblage was recovered, most of which can be directly linked with the Chinese Quarter Site occupation.

The Jacksonville Chinese Quarter Site contains important information regarding the nineteenth century overseas Chinese migration to the Oregon Territory and early occupation of Jacksonville. Based on previous excavations, deposits ranging from the earliest occupation of the site (ca. 1850s) through the abandonment (ca. 1880s) of the North Main Street block are present. Other areas have yet to be evaluated, but could contain information from both the height of the quarter's occupation and the declining population that remained through the first decade of the twentieth century. The Jacksonville Chinese Quarter Site contains archaeological deposits directly associated with the Overseas Chinese occupation in Southern Oregon, and is therefore representative of the following significant sociocultural events of the nineteenth century:

### *Overseas Chinese Gold Rush Diaspora*

The Jacksonville Chinese Quarters Site is believed to date back to the early 1850s, making it one of, if not *the*, earliest urban Chinese settlements in the Oregon Territory (Schablitsky and Ruiz 2009; Ruiz and O'Grady 2008). It is unclear when exactly the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter was established. Local historian Jeff LaLande argued that the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter was comprised of EuroAmerican built cabins that were later occupied by the Chinese (LaLande 1981:292). Other scholars suggest that the Chinese dwellings were the original commercial buildings for Jacksonville before the urban center shifted one block to the northeast (Schablitsky et al. 2009). Although there is no specific reference to the first overseas Chinese in Southern Oregon, documentary evidence suggests a strong presence by the end of the 1850s. A photograph taken by Peter Britt from his property circa 1854-1858 overlooks a well-developed block of false front buildings that comprised the southern side of the Main Street Chinese Quarters block, suggesting that it was well established as early as the mid-1850s (see Appendix A).

(9. STATEMENT OF CONTEXT CONTINUED)

The population of the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter likely fluctuated throughout the year. Chinese miners worked mines in the hills and tributaries surrounding Jacksonville, and would often flood into town on holidays or weekends. Mining along the nearby Jackson Creek was rumored to be “almost exclusively Chinese” by 1864 (Blue 1922:147). The Chinese were also involved in more organized mining efforts, such as the excavation of the 23-mile long Sterling Ditch above Jacksonville. *Oregon Sentinel* November 14, 1877 wrote that “large numbers of Chinamen have passed through town this week on their way to California. They came from that state to work on the Sterling Ditch, and having completed that work, are now on their way back.”

Early Chinese populations in the American west were poorly understood by their EuroAmerican peers, and also by many of the historians who have described their participation in the gold rush. Chinese miners usually followed the initial rush of white miners, leaving one early historian to note:

these peculiar people came early to Jackson County and mostly began work upon claims previously abandoned by whites—their universal custom—and made no effort to discover new claims... in a word, lived the life of all poverty stricken Chinamen far from home and friends. As in California, they came at first silently, labored quietly and hardly was their presence known until the stolid yellow face of ‘John’ peered from every bank and every worn-out placer (Walling 1884:348).

Contrary to the above sentiment, Chinese were left to take over second hand claims in part due to local mining laws that forbade Chinese from staking original gold claims (Rose 2009). Chinese living in Oregon were initially denied the right to vote, and only the Chinese that were residents at the time of the adoption of the Oregon Constitution (1857) could own real estate or mining claims (Atwood 1976:6).

In addition to restrictions such as these, Chinese were one of several minorities targeted in the Foreign Miners Tax of California, and the similar Oregon Poll Tax. In 1862 the Oregon Poll Tax law declared that “each and every Negro, Chinaman, Kanaka, and Mulatto residing within the limits of this state, shall pay an annual poll-tax of five dollars for the use of the county in which such Negro, Chinaman, Kanaka, or Mulatto may reside” (Atwood 1976:7). Over the years the subject of Chinese taxation continued to be of concern for Oregon citizens, as the *Oregon Sentinel* September 1, 1866 wrote:

we hope that during the present legislative session, the very important question of taxing the Chinese miners will not be overlooked... It seems unwise policy to allow a race of brutish heathens who have nothing in common with us, to exhaust our mineral lands without paying a heavy tax for their occupation. These people bring nothing with them to our shores, they add nothing to the permanent wealth of this country and so strong is their attachment to their own country they will not let their filthy carcasses lie in our soil. Could this people be taxed as to exclude them entirely, it would be a blessing.

Anger over labor competition, and the political climate of the nineteenth century made the Chinese a convenient scapegoat for frustrations on the mining frontier. Chinese miners stood out from their EuroAmerican brethren, and largely dressed in the traditional clothing of their homeland. An early missionary traveling through Southern Oregon noted, that the Chinese “all wear the same costume from a dignitary to a daily laborer; a skull-cap, a collar, a long blue coat, a belt, blue trousers, white stockings and cloth shoes with paper soles” (Father Francis Xavier Blanchet in Atwood 1976:18). To further perplex ignorant Western observers, the traditional Manchurian hairstyle, “a shaven head with only a tuft of hair left from which a long queue hangs down their backs,” was seen as a distasteful and in direct opposition of any attempts by the Chinese to adopt an American lifestyle (Father Francis Xavier Blanchet in Atwood 1976:18).

Despite the taxation and other racist legislation, the Chinese stayed in Oregon for many years. They were often without support of the state, but did garner sympathy from other early Oregon residents. In response to the Oregon Law prohibiting Chinese (or other minorities) from testifying against white men prior to 1862, *The Oregon Sentinel* June 2, 1866 wrote:

The result was that mean, low, thieving whites frequently visited the mining camps of Chinamen in Jackson and Josephine counties and robbed the Chinamen and no white person being present, the robbers went unwhipped of justice. This was carried on to an alarming extent until the legislature of Oregon allowed Negro, Kanaka and Chinamen to testify in all the courts of Oregon. Soon after the passage of this law, three white men robbed a China camp in Josephine County. They were tried, convicted and went to the penitentiary primarily on the evidence of Chinamen.

Although Chinese were eventually allowed representation in the courts, presumably crimes against the Chinese and their holdings were under reported due to the overall racial climate in nineteenth century Oregon.

Local laws were created in an attempt to curb the Chinese population growth, Jacksonville passed ordinance in the 1880s aimed at Chinese Laundries, maintaining that “every person or persons who shall set up or keep as a business, any washhouse or laundry within the corporate limits of Jacksonville, shall pay a quarterly license of no less than five dollars for keeping or setting up such a business” (Atwood 1976:10). Despite this, a few Chinese owned laundries did operate in Jacksonville well into the twentieth century.

(9. STATEMENT OF CONTEXT CONTINUED)

The Chinese Exclusion Act was put into law in 1882, largely to appease out of work EuroAmericans who believed they were displaced by Chinese laborers. As the railroads reached completion, the labor market was flooded, and the thousands of inexpensive (and brutally exploited) Chinese laborers were blamed for job shortages (Voss and Allen 2008:11). The Chinese Exclusion Act prohibited further immigration of Chinese laborers, and prohibited those already living in the United States from bringing their wives and families over. The law became increasingly more restrictive, and by 1892 Chinese residents needed to carry proof of legal residence with them at all times or risk deportation (Voss and Allen 2008:12). This legislation not only greatly reduced the flow of Chinese to the United States, but also informally sanctioned racist outbursts towards the Chinese, forcing many to abandon small enclaves and camps for large urban centers where they found safety in numbers.

*Post-Gold Rush Overseas Chinese Diaspora*

The decline of local gold mining, paired with the larger political climate impacted the Overseas Chinese population of Southern Oregon. By the late 1880s most of the Chinese Quarter was abandoned and was bought up by land developers. The *Sentinel* of June 26, 1886 wrote “The China Houses belonging to the estate of M. Colwell, deceased, were sold to Marshall Curtis last Saturday for \$159.” Just a few years later the *Democratic Times* wrote that Washington developer Cyrus Kinman “has purchased Mrs. Duncan’s [now known as Hanna House] residence ... paying \$1400 therefor. He has bought some of the Chinese rookeries fronting his property on the north and will obliterate them. We are always glad to welcome such accessions as Mr. K” (October 17, 1889). Despite this trend towards urban renewal in the Chinese Quarter, portions of the neighborhood remained intact into the early twentieth century.

Jacksonville resident Wesley Harman recalled “I first came here in 1910 and then they was here at least two years after that. I don’t know how many ... I walked up on what they called Chinatown ... and it was just a lot of board shacks in there made out of one-by-twelves” (Hartman 1973:9). When asked how people in Jacksonville treated the Chinese, Harman replied “well, the people that I knew, especially my mother, she said ‘the Chinese are good people. And always treat them right and everything, and they’d treat you right.’ And that is the way I’ve always found it” (Hartman 1973:10).

While oral history seems to suggest that the south side of Main Street survived through the first decade of the twentieth century, archaeology has suggested that the north side of Main Street (the current First and Main Street Sidewalks project area) burned in 1888, as part of the fire complex that destroyed the Linn Planning Mill. Although no specific mention is made of the Chinese shanties in newspaper reports, the adjacent Main Street Warehouse was reported as having sustained damage to the top floor during the fire.

In summary, the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter Site has archaeological deposits linked to the early Overseas Chinese migration to the west in general, and the Oregon Territory in particular. Unlike many of the fleeting gold rush settlements, the urban nature of the Chinese Quarter in Jacksonville allowed for a more sustained occupation than a transient mining camp. While population likely peaked in the 1860s-1870s, Chinese residents occupied much of the Chinese Quarter footprint until 1888, and remained in isolated pockets of the Quarter through the first decades of the twentieth century. The Chinese Quarter Site holds the potential to contain data critical to our understanding of the Overseas Chinese diaspora in Oregon. Furthermore, the archaeology of the site reflects a time frame that straddles a socio-political milestone, the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, which impacted the lives of all Chinese living in the United States in the late nineteenth century.

10. SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY

PERIOD (CHECK ONE OR MORE AS APPROPRIATE)			
<input type="checkbox"/> PALEO-INDIAN	<input type="checkbox"/> MIDDLE ARCHAIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONTACT PERIOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19TH CENTURY
<input type="checkbox"/> EARLY ARCHAIC	<input type="checkbox"/> LATE ARCHAIC	<input type="checkbox"/> 18TH CENTURY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20TH CENTURY
SPECIFIC DATES (IF APPLICABLE, IF KNOWN) Mid-19 <sup>th</sup> - early 20 <sup>th</sup> C		BUILDER/ARCHITECT	

<b>SIGNIFICANCE AREAS</b>	(Circle one or more as appropriate)		
Archaeological-Prehistoric	Community Planning	Invention	Politics/Government
<b>Archaeological-Historic</b>	Conservation	Landscape Architecture	Religion
Agriculture	Economics	Law	Science
Architecture	Education	Literature	Sculpture
Art	Engineering	Military	Social/Humanitarian
Commerce	<b>Exploration/Settlement</b>	Music	Theater
Communications	Industry	Philosophy	Transportation
Other (specify):			

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY (including research questions this site can address)**

The Chinese Quarters was established on marginal real estate, and remains today like more than a century ago, in the heart of Jacksonville, yet distinctly on the periphery. Historical archaeologists have observed that “Chinese diaspora communities, and their effects on demography, economy, and social life on both global and local scales can illuminate new perspectives on well-trodden archaeological avenues of inquiry” (Voss and Allen 2008:5). Previous excavation has indicated that rich archaeological deposits are present in the project area, and that further inquiry has the potential to reveal substantial archaeological data pertinent to the history of the Overseas Chinese.

Site depth and integrity varies across the site, with anywhere from 10-30 cm of imported historic and or/ modern fill capping the site. Utility lines and other discrete disturbances punctuate the site, however intact archaeological deposits are present as seen in the 2004, 2007, and 2011 excavations (Schablitsky and Ruiz 2009; Ruiz and O’Grady 2008; Rose and Johnson 2012). Due to its proximity to current downtown Jacksonville, there is a long history of impacts to the site. Small scale city infrastructure and park related improvements done in the late twentieth century did not consider cultural resources, however, recent excavations has found these disturbance to be discrete and that significant portions of the site remain intact.

Intact archaeological features were observed at the site. A potential rock wall or foundation was identified in QTU 16, but the size of the excavation precluded adequate characterization of the resource. A dense artifact-filled ash feature was also encountered, and might have been related to deposits encountered during work done as part of Ruiz and O’Grady (2008). Both of these features were found in the vicinity of a Chinese dwelling listed on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1882-1888) as a “Chinese Shanty.” This section of the site is believed to have burned in 1888, and therefore there is the potential for significant intact archaeological deposits associated with the building and related features.

Preservation of faunal and botanical artifacts is exceptional. Previous excavations have recovered extensive faunal assemblages, much of which Patrick O’Grady was able to use to identify distinct ethnic markers which could then be attributed Overseas Chinese foodways (Ruiz and O’Grady 2008). The ash feature encountered in 2011 (Rose and Johnson 2012) provided extensive faunal and botanical specimens, which are currently undergoing analysis. Preservation in this ash feature was good, and macrobotanical analysis should provide important information about food and plant species available in the Chinese Quarter Site.

Most scholars would agree that the archaeology of the Overseas Chinese is lacking in several areas (Voss and Allen 2008; Young Yu 2008). Several important volumes have focused on standardizing nomenclature and establishing classification systems (see Schultz and Allen 2008), but in general the archaeology of the Overseas Chinese has focused on somewhat dated acculturation models that focused on questions reflective of the disciplines colonial antecedents, and largely focused on Overseas Chinese levels of Americanization. Scholars have argued, “rather than investigating Chinese identity or Chinese culture, archaeologists will be better served to investigate how cultural practices participate in the ongoing production of identities and communities and, in doing so, to understand ethnicity as historically constituted, sustained, and transformed” (Voss and Allen 2008:5-6). In keeping with the larger post-Colonial critique, scholars have prompted archaeologists to look at “other theoretical models of intercultural contact, including adaptation, creolization, synergism, hybridity, and ethnogenesis, that can account for complex and multifaceted interrelationships between Chinese and non-Chinese as well as between immigrants and host communities” (Voss and Allen 2008:19).

The urban setting of the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter, when paired with its relative longevity provides a significant research opportunity. Scholars have observed that Urban Chinese sites often functioned as both “a thriving center of Chinese American culture and simultaneously a fragile refuge from anti-Chinese racism and violence” (Voss 2008:41). The interplay of these two realities is integral to not only understanding the Overseas Chinese experience in settings like Jacksonville, but also speaks to larger community dynamics and how different populations interacted and coexisted on the American Frontier.

Jacksonville is known to have had several racially motivated municipal laws aimed at discouraging Chinese business in town. Laundries, or wash house, are the only business mentioned on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. The current First and Main Street Sidewalks project area runs through a location known to contain a dwelling, which was likely associated with an adjacent laundry facing California Street. Recent excavations recovered an array of traditional Chinese and EuroAmerican buttons and fragments of laundry bluing balls. Excavations in this area could potentially contain data reflecting the archaeology of a single Chinese household or business in the Quarter.

While Chinese laundries operated in the public sphere, as they relied on white clients, it is possible that Chinese residents resisted localized limitations by operating black market businesses. The Kubli Store (in the Applegate Valley) is known to have carried an extensive array of Chinese import goods for

Chinese miners in the area, however, it would have been inconvenient shopping for residents of the Jacksonville Chinese Quarter. Investigations into the Chinese Quarter could illuminate intra-community businesses that white Jacksonvillians might not have been privy to. Did black market stores operate out of houses in the neighborhood? If the material culture reflects a preference or reliance on traditional Chinese foods and household goods, it would be interesting to know where these materials were being obtained.

The buildings depicted on the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps of the Chinese Quarter do not overtly indicate social stratification within the neighborhood, and documentation of the inner workings of the Chinese Quarters are sparse, leaving archaeology to supply information regarding the social status, or class, of individuals within certain households. As Sanborn Fire Insurance and other early maps and historical photography have all documented the site, resources within the Chinese Quarter Site can potentially be linked with specific buildings, if not individuals.

In summary, the Overseas Chinese presence in Jacksonville has been firmly established. Both the historical and archaeological record indicate that they were there, and their presence was such that the left significant archaeological deposits reflecting their nineteenth century tenure on the western edge of town. While thousands of artifacts and faunal materials have been recovered, identified, and analyzed, a significant amount of research remains to be done. The archaeological deposits have been identified, and verified, but have yet to be adequately characterized. This resource has the potential to provide significant information that can contribute to an ongoing dialogue about the Overseas Chinese on a local, regional, and even national level.

## 11. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCE

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12. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTM COORDINATES Locate center point of property of less than 10 acres (A), or Define a rectangle around the property (A-D)				LEGAL DESCRIPTION Township, Range, Section  37S 2W s32	
ZONE    EASTING    NORTHING A <u>10</u> <u>502570</u> <u>4684690</u> <u>NAD 83</u>				ACREAGE USGS QUAD (ATTACH MAP) USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Medford West 1983 [See Appendix A]	
B    ---    -----    -----					
C    ---    -----    -----					
D    ---    -----    -----					

13. PHOTOGRAPHS

See Appendix A
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14. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE Chelsea Rose, MA, RPA Staff archaeologist		8/ 23/ 2012
AGENCY                      Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology		
STREET ADDRESS                      1250 Siskiyou Blvd		TELEPHONE 541-552-6764
CITY                      Ashland		STATE Oregon

15. RECORD OF COORDINATION

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