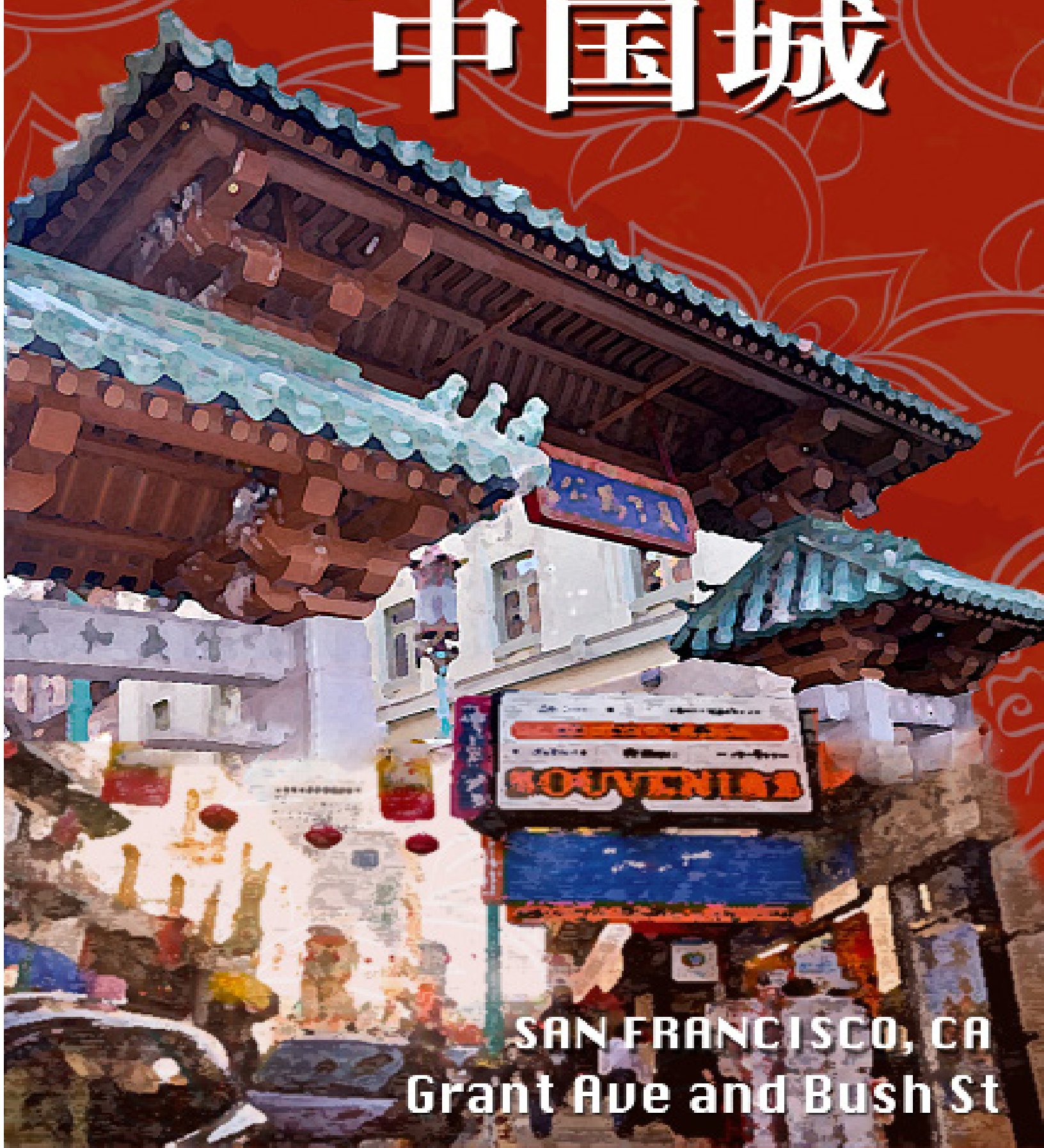


CHINA TOWN

中国城



SAN FRANCISCO, CA
Grant Ave and Bush St

Map of Chinatown



* This map is a hand drawing on the wall to show the whole chinatown's views.

History

- 1848
First Chinese immigrants - two men and one women - arrive in San Francisco on the American brig, Eagle
- 1849
Gold discovered at Sutter's Mill
- 1853
Old St. Mary's Church erected. Presbyterian Church in Chinatown is the first Asian church in North America.
- 1859
"The Chinese School" was created. Chinese children were assigned to this "Chinese only" school. They were not permitted into any other public schools in San Francisco.
- 1862
California's Anti-Coolie Tax
- 1870
California passes a law against the importation of Chinese, Japanese, and "Mongolian" women for the purpose of prostitution
- 1870
Anti-Chinese ordinances are passed in San Francisco to curtail their housing and employment options. Queues are banned.
- 1873
Chinese Congregational Church and Chinese United Methodist Church are established
- 1874
Presbyterian Mission Home for Chinese women, later renamed Donaldina Cameron House is established
- 1875
Page Law bars Asian prostitutes, felons, and contract laborers



Culture



See a bird settles down and looking the views of Chinatown.



The left side is me with mask in a store of Chinatown.I really like it.

The right side is an man who plays ErHu. He wants to bring music to people on the street.



The top one is some cards with Chinese words, let's learn some Chinese words. There are names like 天娜(Tina) 东尼(Tony) 泰勒(Tyler).

The left top one is the CLAY street, 企李街. Earlier this week we found mail delivered to our address — 55 years ago. Now we're looking at the last piece we pulled from the mailbox, John Abraham's running-platform poster, which served as an introduction to one of the worst car crashes the City has ever seen: the Clay Street Massacre.



Crowds of people play different traditional instruments and welcome new comers to try them in front of the church of the chinatown.



The underneath one is calligraphy of a Chinese poem. Diligence is the path up the mountain of knowledge. Hard work is the boat Across the endless sea of learning (书山有路勤为径, 学海无涯苦作舟).

Handiwork



The origin of facial make-up used in Peking Opera can be traced back to the Southern and Northern Dynasties Period, more than 1,400 years ago, when leading actors used to wear masks. As the operatic arts developed, performers gradually took off their masks and painted colourful patterns on their faces instead so people could better see their facial expressions.

Facial make-up enables audiences to grasp the personality of a character portrayed and the character's social status at a glance. Many societies in the world adopt colours associated with symbolic meanings. The same is true in China and in Peking Opera.



The rattle-drum is one of the oldest and most traditional toys in China. It is a small double-sided drum with a handle and a wooden ball hanging from a string attached to each end of the edge to beat the drum. When swayed, the balls on both sides will beat the drum, sending out rattling sounds.

The earliest form of the rattle-drum appeared in the Warring States Period, when it was used as a percussion instrument. In the Song Dynasty, the rattle-drum found its way in rites, music and business activities. It also became a toy for children, enjoying huge popularity, thanks mainly to its sound effect and recreational function.



Calligraphy, or the art of writing, was the visual art form prized above all others in traditional China. The genres of painting and calligraphy emerged simultaneously, sharing identical tools—namely, brush and ink. Yet calligraphy was revered as a fine art long before painting; indeed, it was not until the Song dynasty, when painting became closely allied with calligraphy in aim, form, and technique, that painting shed its status as mere craft and joined the higher ranks of the fine arts (1989.363.33; 1973.120.5).

Food



Dim sum in Cantonese and Dien sing in Mandarin mean: Pointing to your heart's desires. These words mean Chinese appetizers and snacks. Although prepared all over China. I think that none of these food items can compare to those of Cantonese origin. Why, because of their attention to and respect for ingenuity, imagination, resourcefulness, and inventive spirit. These Dim sum/Dien sing foods truly are wonderful treats offering a wide range of taste, flavor, and variety.



Known as red dates, or hongzao in Chinese, the native southeast asian fruit has long been heralded as a superfood, making appearances on TCM prescription pads and in locals' kitchens, where they're still used to decorate buns, porridge, soup or desert as a kind of spice. You can get them fresh during the autumn, when they're crisp and green as apples, or dried, when the fruit take on a deep red color and sweet, chewy texture.

China is the homeland of tea. The Chinese minority ethnic groups not only have their own tea customs, but also formed their own unique tea culture. Mongolian milk tea is to heat the mashed green tea with water and

further add to it some milk, salt, fried rice and other seasonings. The host of the Mongolian yurt will invite the guests to drink tea with him. It is extremely impolite if the visitor refuses to drink at this time.





December 2014
Thursday,
December 4, 2014
6pm
OACC Winter Gala
Oakland Asian Cultural Center
388 9th Street
2nd Floor
Oakland, CA
Saturday,
December 6, 2014
1pm-3pm

Living Treasures by Yang Huang
(Book Talk & Signing)
San Francisco Public Library
Main Branch
100 Larkin St
San Francisco, CA
Saturday,
December 13, 2014
3pm
Island: Poetry and History of Chi-
nese Immigrants on Angel Island,
1910-1940

2066 University Ave. Berkeley CA
thru December 31, 2014

Within and Without: Transforma-
tions in Chinese Landscapes
Exhibit
Cantor Arts Center at Stanford
328 Lomita Drive at Museum Way
Stanford, CA
thru January 3, 2015
11am-4pm

Event