

Primary Sources

"1882: Chinese Exclusion Act." *Our Documents: 100 Milestone Documents from the National Archives*. Ed. Christine Compston and Rachel F. Seidman. Oxford: Oxford UP, 2003. 115-18. Print. This source gave us a good introduction to the Exclusion Era and gave the actual transcript to the first Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

"California Imposes a Tax on Chinese Laborers." *Digital History*. University of Houston, n.d. Web. 21 Jan. 2015. This website was a primary source that allowed us to read and analyze an actual anti-Chinese law in California.

Crocker, Charles. Union Pacific Railroad. Promontory Summit, Utah. . Address. This speech was critical in helping us understand the amount of credit the Chinese received for their work on the Transcontinental Railroad, which was next to none.

McClain, Charles J. *In Search of Equality: The Chinese Struggle against Discrimination in Nineteenth-century America*. Berkeley: U of California, 1994. 47-48. Print. This book gave us statistics about Chinese laundries during this era. This book seemed very credible, the author was awarded the Distinguished Research Mentoring Award in 2003.

Los Angeles daily herald. (Los Angeles [Calif.]), 08 Sept. 1888. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress.
<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85042460/1888-09-08/ed-1/seq-2/>>. This historic newspaper helped us understand what we thought was a competition

between political parties to be more racist. It also included an advertisement for an anti-Chinese meeting.

Los Angeles daily herald. (Los Angeles [Calif.]), 22 June 1876. *Chronicling America:*

Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn84038806/1876-06-22/ed-1/seq-3/>>. This

was a special primary source because it provided us with the constitution of the Anti-Coolie league in Los Angeles. We used this on our website on the “Dennis Keaney and the Anti-Coolie Clubs” page.

"The National Archives Experience: Digital Vaults." *National Archives Experience*. The

National Archives, n.d. Web. 06 Nov. 2014.

<<http://digitalvaults.org/#/detail/560/?record=560>>. This primary source helped us understand what the book *Paper Families* was talking about when they referred to the term, “paper sons.”

The San Francisco call. (San Francisco [Calif.]), 15 Nov. 1896. *Chronicling America:*

Historic American Newspapers. Lib. of Congress.

<<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85066387/1896-11-15/ed-1/seq-15/>>.

This newspaper informed us about some of the stereotypes at the time. We thought this source, though expressing racist generalizations, was trying to be politically correct.

"Title: Affidavit of Louie Young Stating That He Is the Father of Louie Jock Sung, and

Deposition of Non Chinese Witnesses (Documents Were Executed in New York

City)." *WDL RSS*. World Digital Library, 22 Sept. 2014. Web. 06 Nov. 2014.
<<http://www.wdl.org/en/item/2712/#q=chinese+exclusion+act&qla=en>>. This source was similar to *The San Francisco call*, also relating to the book Paper Families. This also made us wonder if Louie Jock Sung was a "paper son."

"To This We Dissented": The Rock Springs Riot." *"To This We Dissented": The Rock Springs Riot*. N.p., n.d. Web. 12 Dec. 2014. This secondary source gave us an in depth look at the hatred that was aimed towards the Chinese. It looked specifically into the Rock Springs Riot in Wyoming.

"Treaty of Tianjin, 1858." *Treaty of Tianjin (tien-tsin), 1858*. South Carolina University, n.d. Web. 19 Jan. 2015. We analyzed this transcript of the Treaty of Tianjin of 1858 while doing our research. We felt that this transcription of the treaty from the University of South Carolina was credible. This was the first treaty between the U.S and China which was later revised in the form of the Burlingame-Seward Treaty.