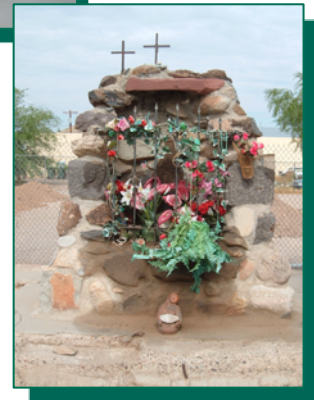


**Archaeological Data Recovery at El Parque de Diego y Orlando Mendoza,  
Lot 10 of Block 247 in the Barrio Libre Historic District,  
Tucson, Pima County, Arizona**

*Edited by*  
Joseph Howell, M.A.

*with contributions by*  
Joseph Howell, M.A.  
Jennifer Hushour, M.Sc.  
Michael M. Margolis, M.A.  
Anna A. Neuzil, Ph.D.  
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Anna A. Neuzil, Ph.D.

April Whitaker, M.A.

*Submitted to:*

Ms. Kristi Jenkins

Planner Technician

City of Tucson Urban Planning and Design

P.O. Box 27210

Tucson, Arizona 85726-7210

*Submitted by:*

Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd.

1575 East River Road, Suite 201

Tucson, Arizona 85718

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This report is dedicated to the memory of Diego and Orlando Mendoza.



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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

---

*by Joseph Howell*

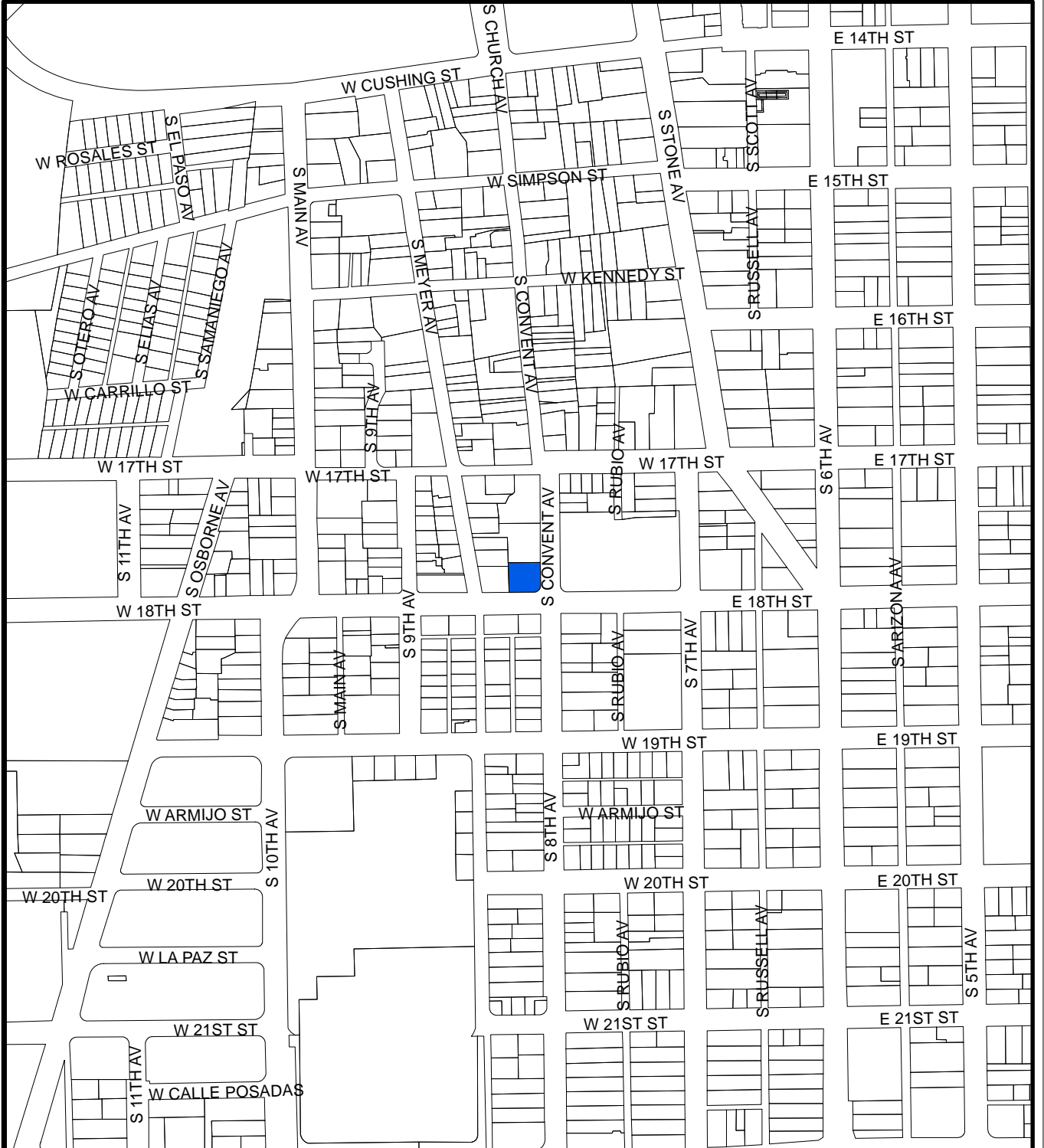
This document presents the results of archaeological data recovery at the proposed Parque de Diego and Orlando Mendoza (Parque), at the intersection of South Convent Avenue and West 18th Street in the Barrio Libre Historic District in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Tierra Right of Way Services, Ltd. (Tierra), undertook this work at the request of the City of Tucson Parks and Recreation. The Parque is being constructed in commemoration of Diego and Orlando Mendoza, two infant brothers aged 1½ and 2 years, who were killed at the intersection in 1981.

The Parque de Diego and Orlando Mendoza parcel lies within the boundaries of two previously defined archaeological properties, AZ BB:13:38(ASM) and AZ BB:13:492(ASM). AZ BB:13:38(ASM) is assigned to the Barrio Libre Historical District, which was first listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) as District 78000565 in 1978. The boundaries of the district are defined approximately by Stone Avenue on the east, Osborne Avenue on the west, 14th Street on the north, and 19th Street on the south (National Park Service 2007). The project area is designated Lot 10, Historic Block 247, of the Barrio Libre Historic District. Block 247 was designated AZ BB:13:492(ASM) in 1997. Block 247 was one of several blocks within the Barrio Libre that was assigned a site number for administrative purposes during a monitoring project for the installation of a gas line (Lindeman 1997). Although the project area lies within the Barrio Libre—AZ BB:13:38(ASM)—the present report will use the more specific designation AZ BB:13:492(ASM) (hereinafter BB:13:492), or simply Lot 10 or the Mendoza site, to refer to the project area.

The personnel responsible for completing this project were Fred Huntington (project manager); Barbara Montgomery, Ph.D. (principal investigator); Jennifer Hushour, M.Sc. (project manager); Joseph Howell, M.A. (field director); April Whitaker, M.A. (crew chief); and Anna Neuzil, Ph.D., and Marie-Blanche Roudaut, M.A. (field technicians). The data recovery fieldwork was conducted from February 4–21, 2008, under Arizona State Museum (ASM) Specific Permit No. 2008-073ps. A total of 36 person-days was expended in the field. Following fieldwork, additional archival research was also conducted; the results of which are presented throughout this report.

### PROJECT LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

The project area is located in the residential neighborhood at the northwest corner of South Convent Avenue (usually known historically as South 8th Avenue) and West 18th Street in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona (Figure 1; Photo 1). It is recorded as Parcel No. 117-14-414A in Pima County Assessor's records and incorporates street addresses ranging from 578 to 598 South Convent Avenue. The project area is located in the SW ¼ of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 13 East, Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian (G&SRB&M), on the Tucson, Arizona (1992), 7.5-minute U.S. Geological Survey quadrangle. The elevation of the primary site datum is 728.20 m (2,389.11 feet) above mean sea level (AMSL).




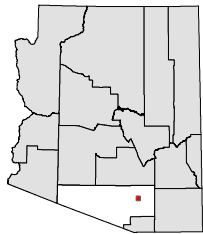

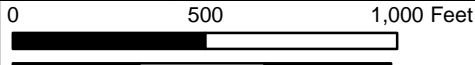
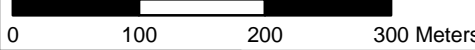


Project: 7T6-020 (Mendoza Bros. DR)		Key  Project location	 Tucson, AZ (1992) USGS 1:24,000 7.5' Quadrangle Projection: NAD27 UTM Z12
 Sec. 13 T14S R13E G&SR B&M Pima County, Arizona	 		
			

Figure 1. Project location, showing local streets.



**Photo 1. The project area at the corner of W. 18th Street and S. Convent Avenue.**

Prior to the mechanical surface stripping that was implemented during the data recovery project, Lot 10 had been graded and leveled, and a lens of pea gravel was spread over its surface. Much of the surface of the lot contained a lens of between 0.20 and 0.40 m of historic and modern structural debris and trash, including chunks of adobe and red brick, lime or gypsum plaster, wood, nails, window glass, and other construction material that originated from the adobe row house, which was demolished sometime between 1969 and 1971. The only vegetation present on the parcel today is a jumping cholla cactus (*Opuntia fulgida*) and a California peppertree (*Schinus molle*), which is incorporated into the Diego y Orlando Mendoza memorial shrine. Some globemallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua*) and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*) are present along the northern edge of the lot. Three concrete parking barriers along the northern boundary reflect its one-time use as a parking lot for the historic Drachman School that was located directly across Convent Avenue to the east (Art Muñoz, personal communication February 2008).

## **EVALUATION CRITERIA**

The Barrio Libre Historic District is currently listed in the NRHP under Criteria A and C (National Park Service 2007). The criteria for determining the significance of a cultural resource are defined in Title 36, Part 60, of the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 60), which reads:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and



---

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history (National Park Service 1997:2).

A site's significance is dependent on its integrity—its retention of its essential form and construction and its continued presence in the setting it was intended to occupy—and on its cultural significance, whether readily apparent or hidden in its potential to yield information.

Cultural resources identified during this project are within the Barrio Libre Historic District, which was added to the NRHP as District 78000565 in 1978. Therefore, the archaeological remains were evaluated during both testing and data recovery according to their ability to contribute to the significance of the Historic District under the relevant criteria. As described in the National Register Bulletin,

a contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at the time or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or b) it independently meets the National Register criteria (National Park Service 1986).

These evaluation criteria have been presented here to reiterate Lot 10's significance in regard to the NRHP and its value as an important contributing element of the Barrio Libre Historic District.

## **PREVIOUS RESEARCH**

As mentioned earlier, Lot 10 was the subject of an archaeological testing program conducted by Tierra in July 2007 (Jones 2007b). Data resulting from the testing program suggested that a Sonoran-style adobe row house, with a possible basement or root cellar, was constructed on the property probably sometime in the late 1800s and that the foundation of this structure and the remnants of associated features were still present below ground (Jones 2007b). The testing project recorded five subsurface features in three mechanically excavated backhoe trenches (BHTs) that totaled 62.9 m long (206.36 feet). The features consisted of the row house, two possible privies, a trash-filled borrow pit, and a possible *ramada* or *toldo*. One feature (Feature 1), consists of the Los Niños Shrine, a shrine that was constructed in 1984 in tribute to Diego and Orlando Mendoza, two infant brothers who were killed by a drunk driver at the intersection in 1981 (and to whom the Parque will be dedicated). Based on the testing results, Tierra recommended that the buried cultural features in the project area represent contributing elements to the significance of the Barrio Libre Historic District and that a data recovery project be designed and implemented to resolve the adverse effects of the proposed development on this historic property. The resulting data recovery plan (Jones 2007a),



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developed in consultation with Jonathan Mabry, Principal Planner, Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation, for the City of Tucson Department of Urban Planning and Design, was implemented in February 2008 (the results of which are contained herein). All archaeological field tasks were completed as described in the data recovery plan. Tierra therefore recommends that archaeological clearance be granted for the property.

## **INTRODUCTION TO THE VOLUME**

The next chapter contains a discussion of the research design and the field methods implemented to gather the data necessary to address these research domains. Chapter 3 follows with detailed feature descriptions, including photographs and maps. All analyses are presented in Chapter 4, including historic artifacts, Native American ceramics, and faunal bone. Chapter 5 provides a discussion of the archival research, and Chapter 6 presents our conclusions.



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## CHAPTER 2

### RESEARCH DESIGN AND FIELD METHODS

---

*by Joseph Howell*

Before presenting the results of the data recovery project, the goals and research domains that guided the current project, and which were formulated as a result of the previous testing project (Jones 2007b), are summarized in this chapter. These research domains determined our approach to the archaeological record in the field, as well as during analysis. Our approach in the field, or field methods, is presented after the discussion of our research goals.

#### **GOALS AND RESEARCH DOMAINS OF DATA RECOVERY**

Because the Mendoza site is a component within an NRHP-listed property, one primary goal of both the testing and data recovery efforts was to assess the site's ability to contribute to the characteristics and heritage of the historic Barrio Libre, rather than an evaluation of its NRHP eligibility. Another goal was the mitigation of the potentially damaging effects of the construction of the Parque to the archaeological resources at the site. The data recovery project successfully reached these goals.

Two research domains—ethnic heritage and architecture—were proposed that served as guidelines for Tierra's data recovery effort (Jones 2007a:4–6). The first of these, ethnic heritage, included the broader question of ethnicity or ethnicities of the inhabitants of Lot 10 and the more specific question of the possible presence of Chinese residents. The possibility of a Chinese occupation was based on two fragmentary Chinese ceramic vessels recovered during testing, together with a perceived (not actual) lack of artifacts (particularly historic Native American ceramics) often associated with historic period Hispanic occupations. The data recovery project encountered no further evidence of Chinese occupation, and both in-field excavations and archival data suggest that Lot 10 was inhabited predominantly by persons of Hispanic descent at least until about the early 1950s. One explanation for the presence of the Chinese ceramics may be that they originated from across the street, on the southwest corner of Convent and 18th Street, where a Chinese store is indicated as having been present in 1919, according to the Sanborn fire insurance map of that year. A review of the Tucson city directories indicated that a grocery store, operated by Lee Lung Co. (listed erroneously as Lee Hung in the 1917 city directory), occupied 802 S. 8th Avenue (or simply "W 18th and 8th Av," depending on the specific directory) from 1914 to 1932. Although the 1919 Sanborn map gives the address of this building as 800, this is probably the store being referred to by the directories.

Regardless of the question of a Chinese presence, the predominant theme in terms of ethnicity is that of early Hispanic heritage in Tucson. However, additional archival research and information provided by local residents suggested an additional aspect of ethnicity at Lot 10, namely that of African-American heritage. This aspect will be elaborated upon in the synthesis of research at the conclusion of this report.

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The second research domain addressed was that of architecture. The field methodology addressing this theme was guided, in part, by materials gathered during previously conducted archival research, particularly Sanborn fire insurance maps. Sanborn maps dating to 1909 (Figure 2), 1914 (Figure 3), 1919 (Figure 4), 1922, 1948, 1958, and 1971 all depict the project area and the development of the structures on Lot 10. The maps served as textual sources against which the remaining structural foundations recorded during data recovery excavations (Figure 5) could be compared. Mechanical stripping of overburden above the adobe row house (Feature 2) enabled archaeologists to formulate a reconstructive model of the historic structure, which consisted of a Sonoran-style adobe row house, a type of structure common in early Tucson. The house was found to have consisted, by the time of its demolition, of at least 12 rooms (although three of these are inferred, as will be explained). Archival research, together with in-field investigations, suggest that the earliest configuration of the house was of five contiguous rooms (Rooms 1, 2/9, 3, 10, and 11), consisting of adobe brick walls set on a lime-mortared boulder foundation. This core structure was eventually modified, according to the Sanborn maps, into seven rooms, although excavation was only able to verify the original five and the expansion or remodeling of Room 10. As indicated by the Sanborn maps, an additional two-room structure was constructed by 1914 on the corner of Convent and 18th Street, and by 1919, all of the rooms were contiguous. The 1919 Sanborn depicts 13 rooms, although only 11 of these were verified through archaeological investigation. This appears to be due to an inaccurate depiction of the floor plan of Rooms 5 and 6 on the maps and perhaps the use of perishable materials that were used as partitions in Rooms 1 and 11 (and possibly for a small closet or other auxiliary room within Room 7 or Room 8) that have not been preserved or that did not survive the demolition of the structure in 1971. Additional details concerning the construction of Feature 2 are presented in the Chapter 3.

In addition to the foregoing primary research domains, a secondary theme was that of commerce in early Tucson. This theme was suggested by the indication on the Sanborn maps from 1909 through 1922 of commercial structures on the property. Data recovery further refined this theme to include commercial blacksmithing and radio broadcasting history.

## **DATA RECOVERY FIELD METHODS**

The field methods were based on those outlined in the project's data recovery plan (Jones 2007a). Fieldwork at the site involved mechanical trenching, manual excavations, in-field documentation of features, and site mapping. Each of these components is described briefly in this section.

### ***Mechanical Excavations***

A backhoe equipped with a customized, 6-foot-wide scraping blade was employed to expose the buried features that were recorded during Tierra's testing program. This involved establishing mechanical stripping units above the projected extent of the adobe row house (Feature 2) and over the locations of previously recorded subsurface features (Features 3–6). Five mechanical stripping units (MSUs 1–5) were excavated across a total area of approximately 444.75 m<sup>2</sup> (4,787.25 square feet) to an average depth of 0.48 m (1.6 feet) below the present ground surface, which adequately removed the layer of bulldozed materials lying above the top of the remaining foundations of Feature 2 and the top levels of the remaining features. The data recovery plan required that one excavation unit, EU 10, be mechanically excavated to a depth of approximately 1.52 m (5.0 feet) within Room 5 of Feature 2, a depth that made manual excavation impractical. All excavated areas of the site were backfilled on February 21, 2008.

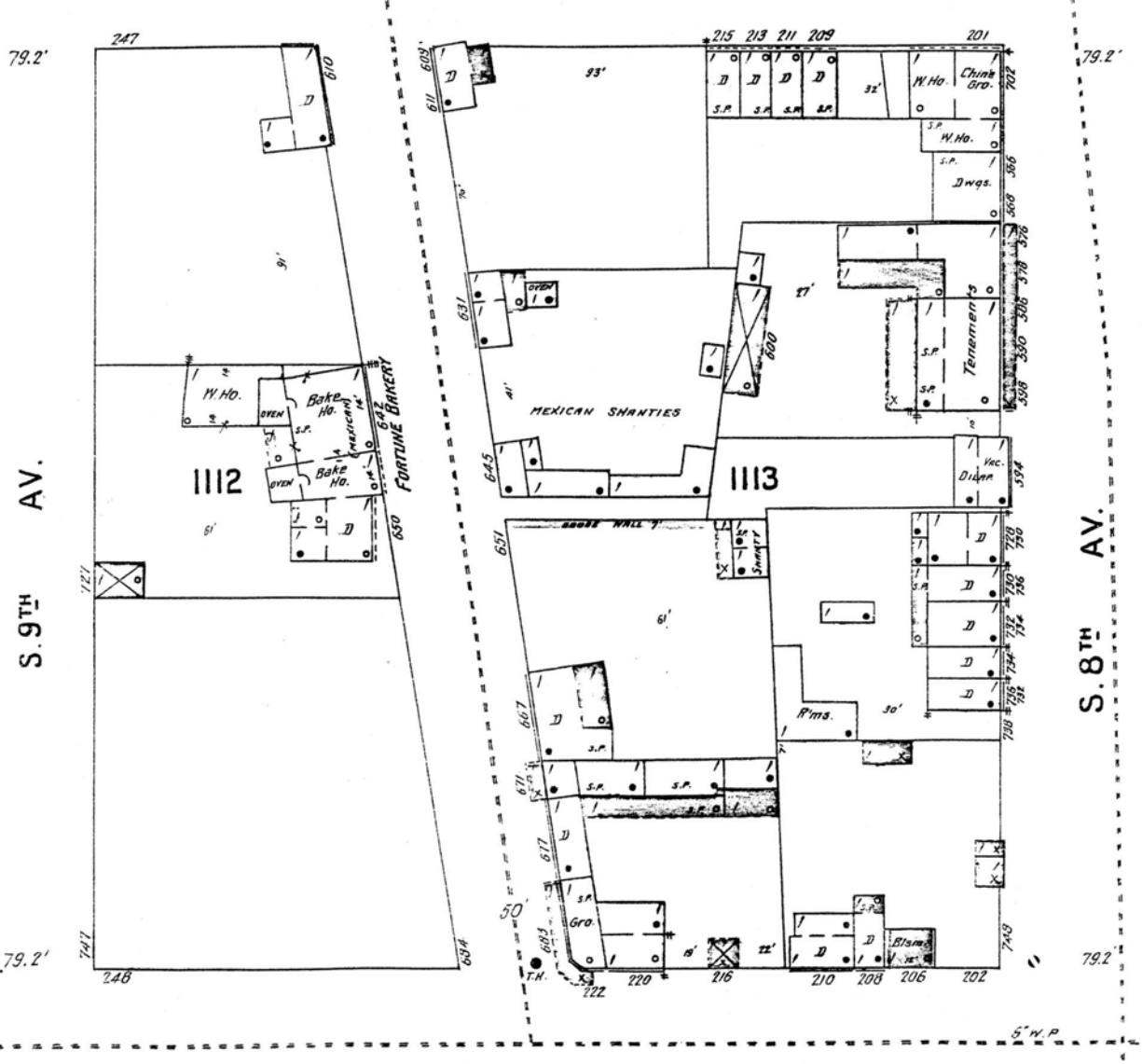


Figure 2. Historic Block 247 (Sanborn Block 1113) as depicted on the 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

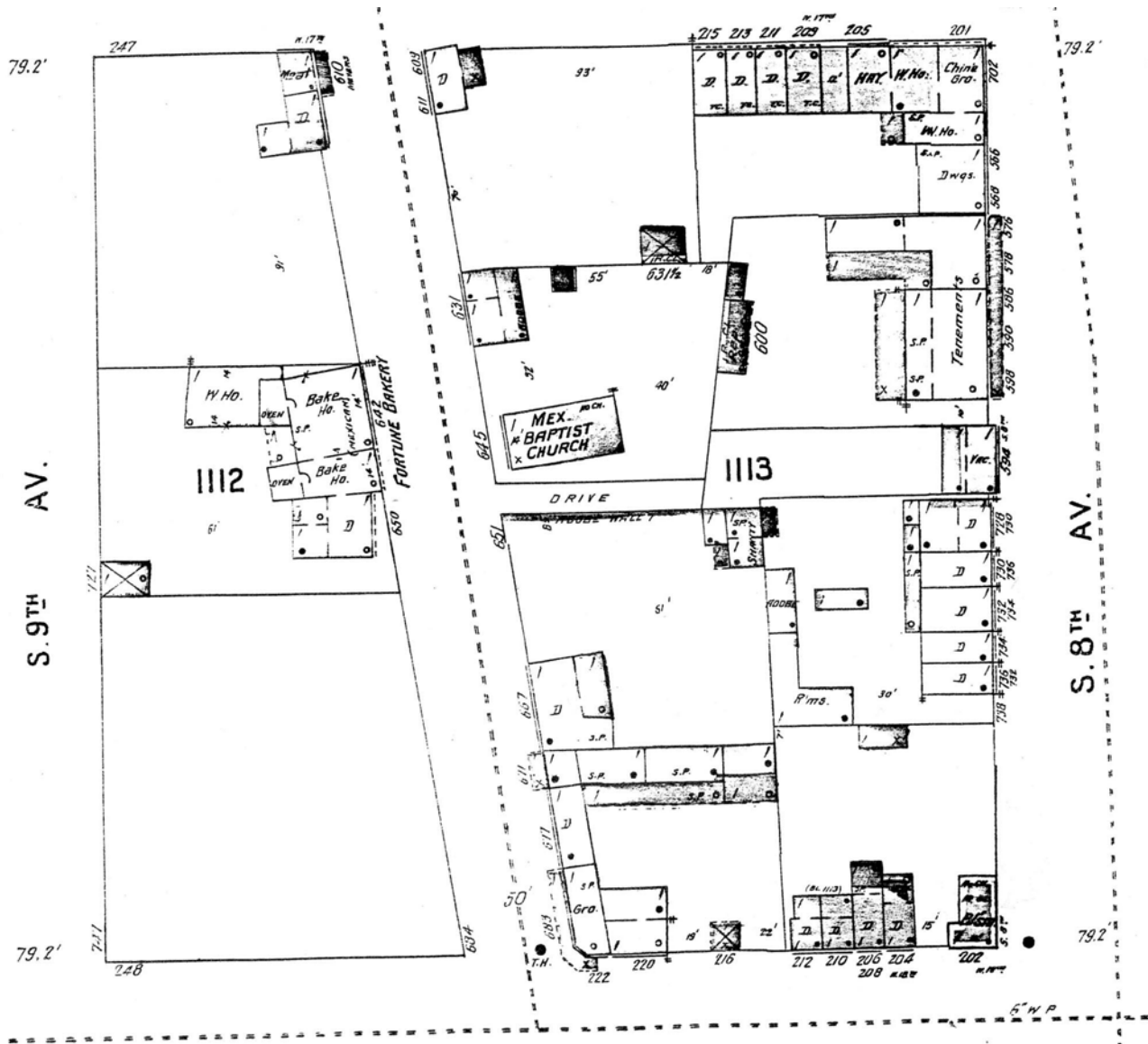


Figure 3. Historic Block 247 (Sanborn Block 1113) as depicted on the 1914 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

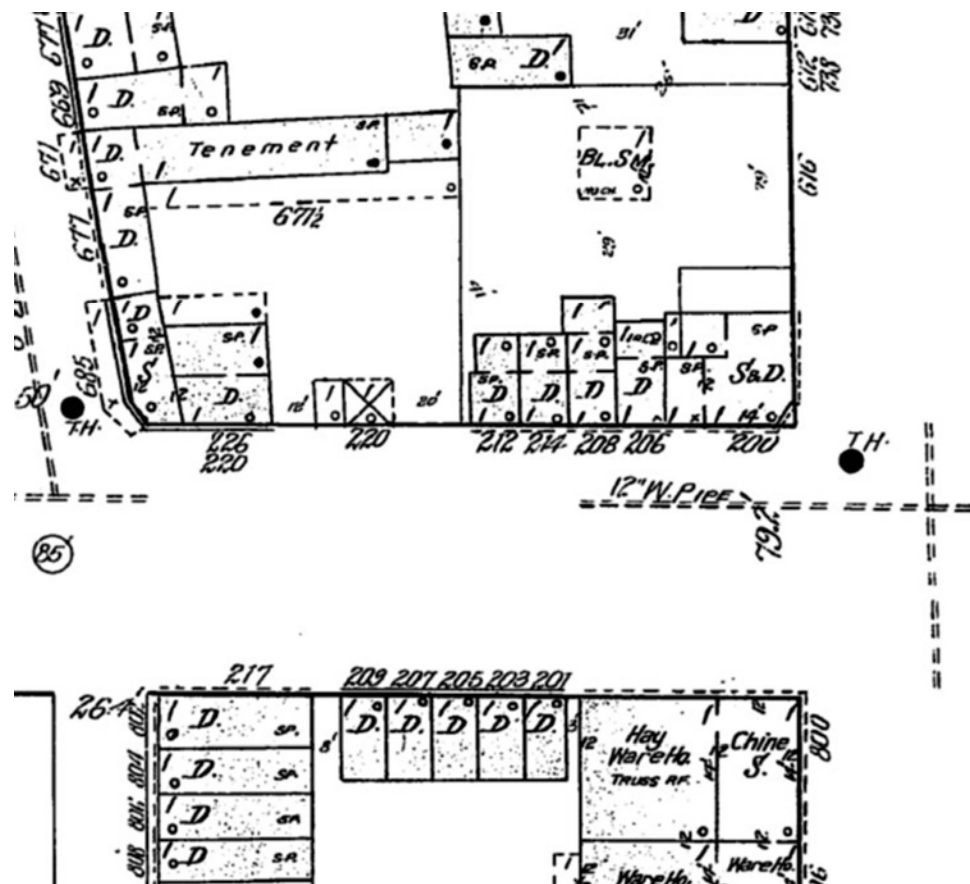


Figure 4. Historic Block 247 (Sanborn Block 1113) as depicted on the 1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map.

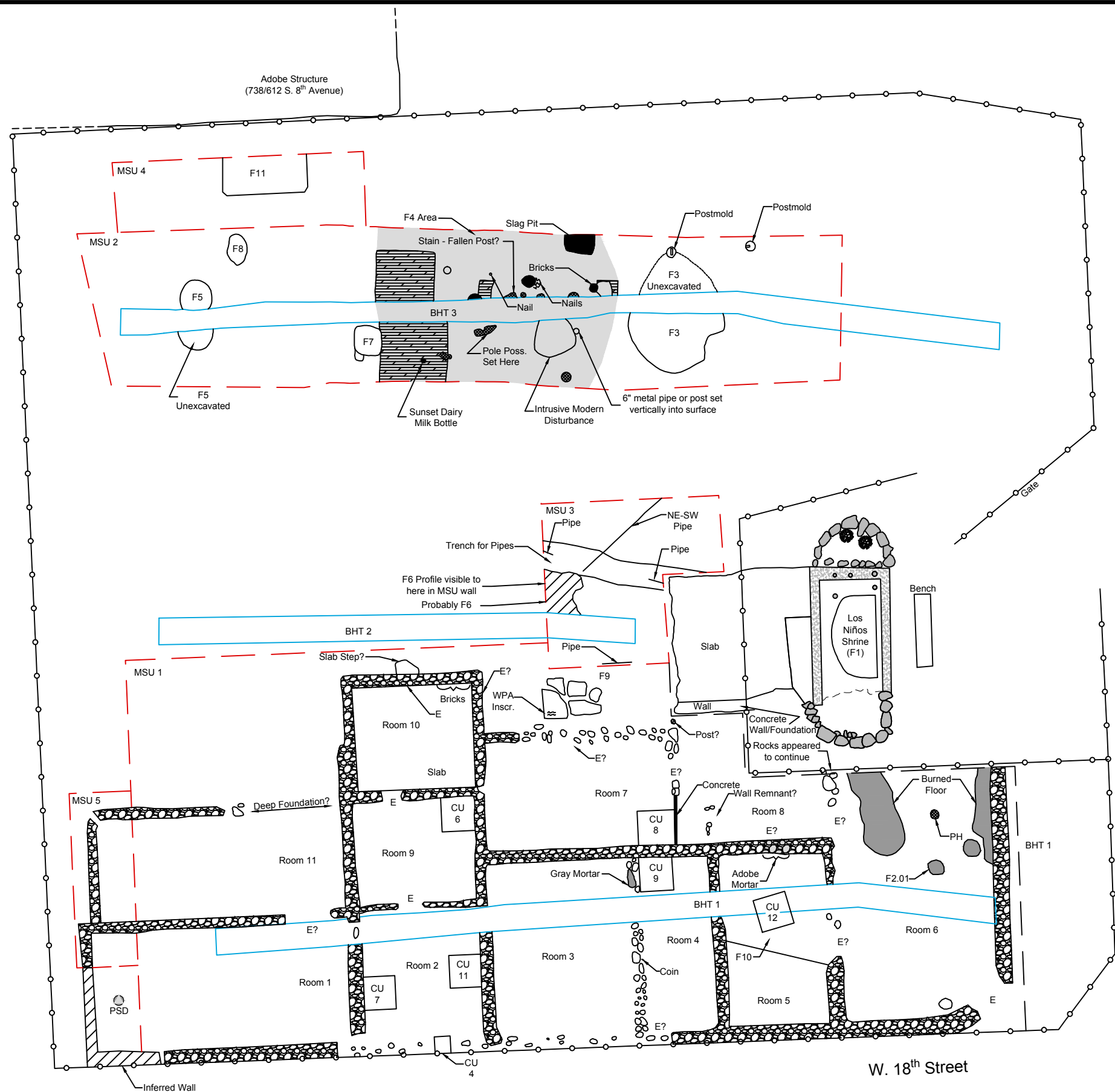
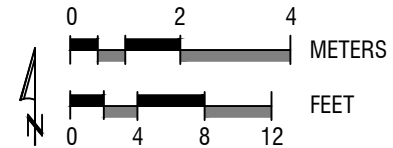
The total area originally proposed for mechanical stripping was approximately 335 m<sup>2</sup> (3,600 square feet) (Jones 2007b:6). Tierra was able to exceed this area by about 110 m<sup>2</sup> (1,076 square feet). A total of 11 features (the original 6 features documented during testing plus 5 newly discovered features) were investigated by the testing and data recovery projects (Table 1).

### *Manual Excavations and Field Documentation*

In addition to the mechanical stripping, manual excavation was conducted in the row house and in each previously or newly documented feature. Five 1-by-1-m and one 0.50-by-0.50-m hand-excavated control units (CUs) were placed within selected rooms of the row house, exceeding the originally proposed total area of 4 square meters (Jones 2007a:6–8) by an additional 1.5 square meters. In addition to these controlled excavations, exploratory shovel probes were conducted in Rooms 1 and 8. The objective of these probes was to locate expected walls that were not revealed by mechanical stripping. These excavations totaled roughly 1.5 m in area.

Each of the subsurface features documented during Tierra's testing project were sampled or completely excavated, with the exception of Feature 6 (located in MSU 3), which was most likely subsurface disturbance associated with the installation of a system of water pipes and not a privy or

PSD  
N 3563755  
E 502697  
UTM Z12  
NAD27  
728.2m AMSL



- Cyclone Fence
- Stone Foundation
- Foundation (Gone or Much Lower)
- Entry or Possible Entry (E?)
- MSU Boundary
- Burned Floor
- Pit
- Posthole
- Caliche (Probable Foundation or Footprint)
- F#** Feature

S. Convent Avenue  
(Historic S. 8th Avenue)

Figure 5. Features and excavated areas in Lot 10, historic Block 247 of the Barrio Libre Historic District (AZ BB:13:492[ASM]).



**Table 1. Features Investigated within Lot 10 of Block 247, AZ BB:13:492(ASM)**

Feature No./ Room No.	Feature Type	Associated Units	Length × width × depth (feet)	Percent Excavated
Feature 1	Los Niños shrine			0
Feature 2 <sup>a</sup>	adobe structure foundation			
Room 1			25.42 × 12.14	n/a
Room 2		CU 4, 7, 11	13.12 × 11.50	16
Room 3			17.44 × 14.11	n/a
Room 4		CU 9	17.39 × 6.89	10
Room 5		EU 10	17.44 × 9.84	~80
Room 6			25.10+ × 15.10	n/a
Room 7		CU 8	18.54 × 10.83	5
Room 8			14.11 × 12.80(?)	n/a
Room 9		CU 6	11.48 × 10.17	9
Room 10			11.64 × 10.17	n/a
Room 11			24.11 × 9.84	n/a
Feature 3	trash pit (possibly also a borrow pit)	EU 5	11.81 × 9.58 × 1.54	50
Feature 4	ramada (blacksmith)		24.00 × 15.10+ (cleared extent)	n/a
Feature 5	privy	EU 14	3.18 × 2.95 × 3.51	50
Feature 6	trench disturbance		unknown	~50
Feature 7	thermal pit	EU 15	2.79 × 2.62 × 0.65	100
Feature 8	thermal pit	EU 16	3.02 × 1.97 × 0.23	100
Feature 9	porch		6.00 × 3.47	n/a
Feature 10 <sup>b</sup>	privy?	EU 10, CU 12	21.32 × 10.83 × 5.80	~50
Feature 11	outbuilding	EU 13	7.93 × 6.76 × 0.33	~50

<sup>a</sup> Measurements in Feature 2 reflect room interiors.

<sup>b</sup> Measurements of Feature 10 are based on those taken during both testing and data recovery.

Key: CU = control unit; EU = excavation unit

other type of pit as hypothesized. All features were recorded and described, mapped in plan or profile views, and photodocumented. Feature 3, a probable trash-filled adobe borrow pit located at the eastern end of MSU 2, was bisected and excavated. Feature 4, located to the west of Feature 3, is comprised of postholes, a footprint from a possible foundational slab or slabs, and a slag pit and was mapped in plan view. The final previously encountered feature, Feature 5, was a probable pit for a privy. During testing, this feature appeared to have been bisected by the original test trench, but in actuality it was only partially cut by the trench. During data recovery, Tierra archaeologists were able to excavate Feature 5 almost in its entirety, although another use episode of the feature on the south side of the trench became evident after excavation of the mechanical stripping unit. This component of Feature 5 was not excavated.

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Five additional features, Features 7–11, were investigated during data recovery. One of these, Feature 10, had been recorded during testing as part of Room 5 of Feature 2, but results obtained during data recovery suggest that it was a feature independent of the row house and therefore was designated as a separate feature. The remaining features, Features 7–9 and Feature 11, were newly exposed and documented during the data recovery project as a result of the mechanical surface stripping. Features 7 and 8 were small, historic thermal trash pits west of Feature 4 in MSU 2; each was excavated in its entirety. Feature 11 was located in MSU 4, which was appended to MSU 2 near the northwestern corner of Lot 10 and was excavated with the expectation of discovering an additional privy in the area. Although no privy was found, a rectilinear feature (Feature 11) was encountered that may have represented a shed or other outbuilding. Feature 11 was bisected and the eastern half excavated. Feature 9, although likely a component of Room 7 of Feature 2, was assigned a separate feature number. It consisted of several fragmentary concrete slabs that apparently were scavenged from a sidewalk sometime after 1937 and used as pavers (see below). Overburden above Feature 9 was completely cleared, and the feature was recorded, mapped in plan view, and photographed. Finally, a single 1-by-1-m control unit was manually excavated near the bottom of Feature 10 with the objective of determining the total depth of the feature.

### *Mapping*

Two methods were employed to map features and spatial areas of investigation at the site. First, a Javad Positioning Systems total station was used to assign real-world Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) coordinates to the permanent site datum, subdatums used to maintain vertical and horizontal control of feature excavations, and the locations of units of investigation (i.e., control units, excavation units, and mechanical stripping units). For Feature 2, interior and exterior corners of walls, the location of doorways (where visible), and other attributes were also mapped with the total station. Second, a hand-drafted sketch map was made in the field and continually updated as fieldwork progressed. The field map made it possible to capture details of features and site attributes beyond the recording capability of the total station. A synthesis of the two approaches resulted in a site map that is both accurate and highly detailed (see Figure 5). The map thus generated was superimposed on the historic 1919 Sanborn fire insurance map for comparative purposes (Figure 6). In addition, each feature extramural to Feature 2 was mapped with scaled drawings in plan or profile view, or both, as each was excavated.



Figure 6. Comparative map of Lot 10 as depicted on the 1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance map and the results of Tierra's excavations.



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## CHAPTER 3

### FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

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by Joseph Howell

Fieldwork consisted of mechanical and manual excavation, recording features through written narrative, field mapping, photography, and occasional discourse with neighborhood residents about the background of Lot 10. Data collected from these activities are presented in this chapter, which primarily employs descriptive narratives concerning feature attributes such as metrics, building techniques and materials, construction and remodeling episodes, and so on. Discussion of the historical associations of the features will be presented more fully in Chapters 5 and 6. An exception is Feature 1, whose historical and cultural relevance is discussed here.

#### FEATURE 1

Feature 1 is the shrine that was constructed in memory of the Mendoza brothers (Photo 2). The shrine, which was thoroughly recorded during testing, has been described in detail in that report (Jones 2007a:8–11). This information will not be repeated here. However, some additional information concerning the shrine came to light during the data recovery project and is included below.

Although the shrine itself does not technically qualify as a historic property, it is important for several reasons, the most obvious of which is its association with the Parque and the Mendoza brothers. Markers placed at the locations of persons who have died sudden deaths are common in Arizona and Sonora and indicate locations where souls have left their bodies abruptly without the benefit of last rites (and therefore are commonly associated with fatal automobile accidents) (Griffith 1992:100–101). Such markers are most commonly crosses but sometimes consist of *nichos*, or freestanding shrines (Griffith 1992:104), as is the case with Feature 1.

During fieldwork, it became evident that the shrine is important to members of the local community, not only as a tribute to the Mendoza brothers, but also as a landmark for the Barrio and as a symbol of broader religious significance. On two occasions during the data recovery fieldwork, the shrine was visited by several women who sat on the concrete bench in front of the shrine and recited prayers from the Roman Catholic Rosary in Spanish. On the second occasion of the ladies' visit, when asked if they were related to the Mendoza boys, they replied that they were not but that they came to the shrine regularly to pray (although one of the ladies was familiar with the shrine's association with the Mendoza boys). Shrines originally constructed as memorial markers on occasion take on such broader significance; the El Tiradito Shrine (the Wishing Shrine), which was originally located at the southwest corner of Meyer and Simpson Streets in the inner Barrio and was moved in 1928 to Main Street, is a well-known example of a *nicho* that has, over time, taken on a diversity of meanings for members of the community (Bell et al. 1972:10; Griffith 1992:105–112). As Riley (1992) has pointed out, *nichos* often transcend their strictly religious aspect and become material focal points for the interaction of different sociocultural forces and act as emblems of shared community experience. Similarly, they are frequently misunderstood by scholars as “survivals” from the past that become embedded in a changing present to provide a link to a bygone era, whereas it is more



**Photo 2. Overview of Feature 1; view to the west.**

accurate to say that they symbolically embody the vitality of present cultural issues and social concerns via the use of traditional imagery. The character of the Los Niños Shrine certainly lends supporting evidence for the implementation of the *nicho* in the latter sense.

The shrine was constructed on an extant concrete slab that, apparently, was formerly the foundation of bathroom facilities that were added to the row house at some point after municipal sewer and water services were implemented (Jones 2007b:8). The location of this slab is depicted on the 1919 and subsequent Sanborn maps as a simple rectangle without any descriptors or symbols, which may mean that it was exterior to the structure, perhaps until it was adapted for the bathroom facilities. The existence of a room housing the facilities is (of course) inferred.

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According to neighborhood resident Judy Bernal, the shrine was originally known as the Los Niños Shrine (Judy Bernal, personal communication February 19, 2008). Mrs. Bernal also stated that the Los Niños Shrine was designed and constructed in 1984 through the collaborative effort of several individuals, who consisted of her husband Julio Bernal, Mark Bahti, Tony Guzman, and Michael and Peter Olivas, using materials donated by some of the residents of the neighborhood.

The central image within the shrine is a metal sculpture depicting St. Thérèse of Lisieux (1873–1897). The image does not depict the Virgin of Guadalupe, as stated in the testing report (Jones 2007b:10–11). St. Thérèse (also known as the Little Flower of Jesus and Sister Teresa of the Child Jesus) was a Carmelite nun who was nominated for canonization in 1914 (Donovan 1922), beatified in 1923 by Pope Benedict XV, and canonized in 1925 by Pope Pius XI (Burns 2003:458–460). She is typically depicted holding flowers and a crucifix. The sculpture was created by Tom Breadlow, according to Mrs. Bernal. A further indication that the shrine remains in active and regular use is the fact that the beads decorating the saint's head (Photo 3) had been replaced with a garland of artificial red tulips by the time of the data recovery project (in addition to other decorations and offerings placed on or within the shrine) (Photo 4).

The tree on the north side of the shrine is a California peppertree (*Schinus molle*). Judy Bernal indicated that there was a similar tree in the boulder semicircle on the south side of the shrine at one time. The California peppertree (also known as the Peruvian peppertree, among other common names) was imported from the Peruvian Andes during the Spanish colonization of the Americas, initially to California where it was used as a shade tree at the California missions (Mission San Luis Rey 2007).

## **FEATURE 2**

Most of Feature 2 was exposed within MSU 1 (see Figure 5). Another mechanical stripping unit (MSU 5) was appended to the west side of MSU 1 to trace the western extremity of the feature. Nearly all of the structural remains were exposed, with the exception of the northernmost wall of Room 6 and the northeast corner of Room 8, both of which would be beneath the area where the Los Niños Shrine is located. Also, the southwest corner of Room 1 was not exposed, but its presence was inferred.

Feature 2 is the adobe Sonoran-style row house that once stood on Lot 10. Row houses were common in early Tucson (Bell et al. 1972:24) and were the basic house form of Hispanic settlers throughout New Spain (Vint and Neumann 2005:49). The vernacular style represented by the row house was the result of building efforts by the Spanish (particularly missionaries), who were not trained architects, and Native American laborers, who drew on their own architectural traditions (such as pueblo construction) to interpret and implement the Spaniards' design concepts (Bell et al. 1972:22–23). The style is thus a mixture of Spanish architectural conceptual design and the execution of native forms. Several examples of row house architecture are still present near Lot 10, including houses on the lots to the north along Convent Avenue. During data recovery, several illustrative photographs were taken of these structures as they appear today and are presented in this section. Included in these photographs are an adobe that is located on the southwest corner of Lot 9 and which consistently appears on the Sanborn maps from 1909 onward (Photo 5) and a row house located on the northeast quadrant of Block 247 (Photo 6). The house on Lot 9 is recessed back from Convent (South 8th Avenue) to the west and is listed as 738 S. 8th on the 1909 and 1914 Sanborn maps but becomes 612 S. 8th on subsequent maps. This house at 738/612 S. 8th has been





**Photo 3. Metal sculpture depicting St. Thérèse of Lisieux taken during testing.**



**Photo 4. Metal sculpture depicting St. Thérèse of Lisieux taken during data recovery.**





**Photo 5. Adobe structure at 738/612 S. 8th Avenue; view to the north.**



**Photo 6. Adobe row house at 576 S. 8th Avenue; view to the northwest.**

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maintained. The row house to the north, which is labeled “Tenements” on the 1909 and 1914 Sanborn maps, had addresses ranging from 576 to 598 S. 8th (someone has recently spray painted “576 S. Convent” near its southern end; for convenience, this structure will be referred to by this address) (Photo 7). This building is currently in a state of decay, and it once extended to the corner of S. 8th Avenue and W. 17th Street (Photo 8).

Historic adobe houses in the Southwest shared a number of construction features but displayed variations in layout—a pattern present in the Barrio Libre Historic District. Adobe structures used bricks made of unfired, locally procured mud (Vint and Neumann 2005:49) (Photo 9) and were often (although not always) constructed atop substantial foundations of various materials. Foundations of brick, rubble-filled cavity walls or fieldstones and boulders were most common (Photo 10). Most adobe houses had sloping roofs (Photo 11), constructed with large horizontal timbers (*vigas*) covered with a thatch of ocotillo or saguaro ribs (lathing or *latillas*) and adobe mud (up to about a foot in thickness), that ended at a parapet that was fitted with *canals*—drains that channeled rainwater away from the adobe walls. Although adobes were usually single storied, many had lofts (Photo 12). Walls were thick, generally between 18 and 24 inches, with doors recessed toward room interiors and often with elevated thresholds (Photos 13 and 14). Windows were flush with building exteriors, which created a small shelf and provided space for in-swinging windows. Doors usually had mesquite lintels, and wood casings were placed around doors and windows after milled lumber became readily available (Vint and Neumann 2005:51) (Photo 15). Wall surfaces were given coatings of various substances, including mud plaster (Photo 16), lime plaster, stucco, and whitewash. Twentieth-century preservation efforts have sometimes used cement plaster in an attempt to stabilize walls (Photo 17), which has proved ineffective because of the hardening and non-porous quality of cement (Vint and Neumann 2005:51).

The nature of the adobe bricks gave these structures a thermal efficiency well suited to the rapid temperature fluctuations of the Sonoran Desert (Bell et al. 1972:23). Early structures often had attached canopies constructed (like roofs) of timber and ocotillo or saguaro ribs; these canopies were known as *toldos*, or, when freestanding (i.e., not attached to the structure), *ramadas*. A common use of the *toldo* was to provide shelter for outside cooking areas. Such cooking areas often became enclosed with the advent of modern kitchen facilities (Bell et al. 1972:24). *Toldos* also provided shade and protection from rain and were often added to the street-facing walls of row houses. Feature 2 had a *toldo* fronting both 8th Avenue and 18th Street, at least in 1919 (EDR 2005; Sanborn Map Company 1919).

These structural attributes were common to different types of adobe structures, but various layout designs existed. One type of adobe house design—often employed by more well-to-do families—was based around the *zaguan*, a large, central room or hallway that opened onto the street at the front of the building and onto a private backyard area at the rear. Rooms in a *zaguan* house extended off the hallway to the right and left. In some houses, the *zaguan* was wide enough to allow the passage of wagons and carriages (Vint and Neumann 2005:53). Other floor plans included U- and L-shapes built around a patio, forming the courtyard house (Vint and Neumann 2005:57). The more rudimentary row house, of which Feature 2 is an example, consisted of a simple linear arrangement of rooms, with facades flush with the street. This simpler type of row house generally had a front row of rooms that were (in a sense) public, with private areas, such as sleeping quarters and kitchen facilities, in attached rooms in the back. This conceptual arrangement of space was of Spanish/Mexican origin (Bell et al. 1972:24).

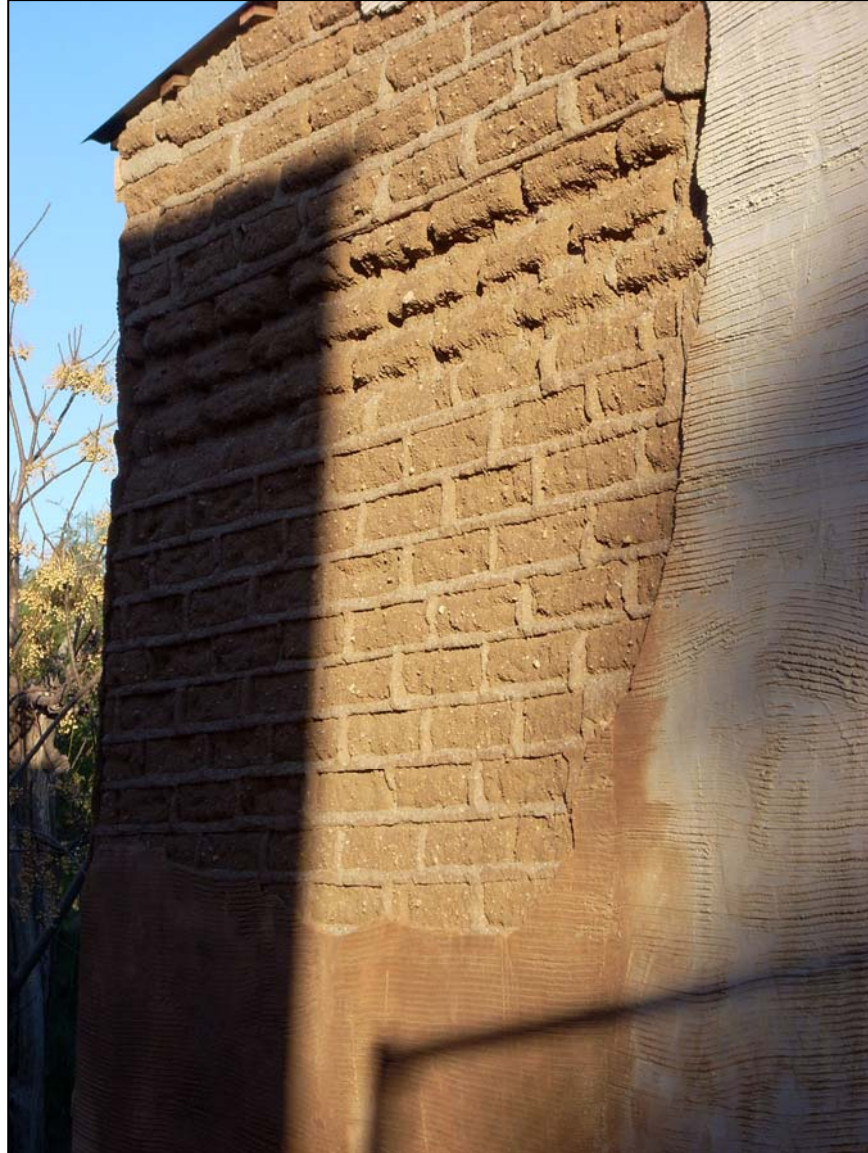


**Photo 7. Southern end of the adobe row house at  
576 S. 8th Avenue; view to the west.**



**Photo 8. Remnant wall at north end of 576 W. 8th Avenue house; possibly from an extension of the building that housed addresses 566 and 568 S. 8th on the 1909 Sanborn map.**





**Photo 9. Exposed adobe brick wall with adobe mortar;  
south wall of 576 S. 8th Avenue house.**

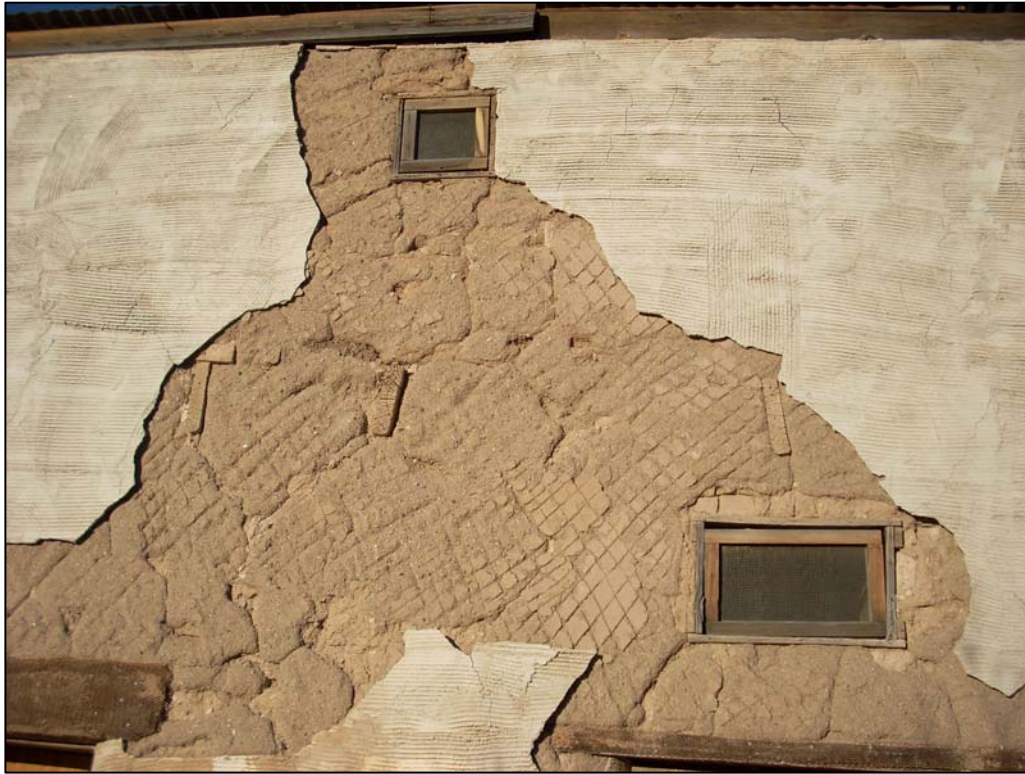


**Photo 10. Detail of shaped boulder foundation of the adobe at 738/612 S. 8th Avenue.**



**Photo 11. Northern aspect of the house at 576 S. 8th Avenue; view to the south.**





**Photo 12. Detail showing milled-lumber vigas extending from a wall, probably supporting a loft, on northern end of the house at 576 S. 8th Avenue; view to the west.**



**Photo 13. Detail of elevated brick/lumber threshold of the doorway at the southern end of the house at 576 S. 8th Avenue.**



**Photo 14. Detail of elevated brick/lumber threshold of the doorway of the house at 586 S. 8th Avenue.**





**Photo 15. Doorway in the 576 S. 8th Avenue house; address over lintel is 586; view to the west.**



**Photo 16. Detail of exposed adobe bricks beneath mud plaster at the house at 576 S. 8th Avenue house; view to the west.**



**Photo 17. The house at 576 S. 8th Avenue, showing recently applied cement plaster in a state of deterioration.**

The Sonoran style of adobe architecture was the norm as the fledgling town of Tucson began to expand away from the presidio. Following the Gadsden Purchase in 1854, the Euroamerican population of Tucson increased, but the buildings constructed in the vernacular architectural styles continued to dominate Tucson's cityscape. The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Tucson in March of 1880 made more practical the importation of construction materials that previously were not readily available locally. The railroad also brought a greater influx of Euroamericans and concurrent approaches to house design, namely, the Victorian style (Bell et al. 1972:25; Thiel 2005:72–73). The Victorian house was based on wood frame and (burnt) brick construction and allowed for two-story structures, which are impractical (though not nonexistent) with adobe construction. As the Victorian house style proliferated in early Tucson, Barrio Libre remained an

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enclave of traditional adobe architectural construction among the poorer Mexican-American community, with the Barrio's historic Victorian-style structures mostly concentrated along its eastern periphery. Today, Barrio Libre is one of the few places remaining in Tucson where the Sonoran-adobe architectural vernacular remains visible (Bell et al. 1972:26).

Before describing individual rooms and attributes within Feature 2, some general observations of the structure's remains are in order. Mechanical stripping revealed that almost all of the structure's foundation consisted of local boulders, predominately of basalt procured from Sentinel Peak, which looms above the site to the west (Photo 18), although a small quantity of the rock used appeared to be andesite. Foundation walls were approximately 1.22 feet in average width, and most of the rocks along the wall faces were shaped to provide flush surfaces (Photo 19). The walls were cemented with a lime-sand mortar (different mortar types were present in places and will be described below). Most of the foundation displayed chinking using fragments of red brick and boulder spall. The number of boulder courses used appeared variable (see descriptions of Rooms 2 and 5, below), as did the upper elevations of the foundation (i.e., where adobe brick would have lain on the foundation stones). At least three rooms had wood floors. Where remnants were present and observable, interior wall finishes consisted of plaster (probably gypsum based), and red brick interior facades may have been present in some rooms.

At least part of the structure burned at some point during the 1960s. A letter to the Pima County Board of Supervisors dated May 3, 1969, notes that the building at 709 S. 8th (Convent) Avenue (Room 6, and probably Room 5, of Feature 2) had burned and was "subject to incipient collapse" (Higginbotham 1969). The letter mentions only this address and may or may not imply the remaining addresses of the row house as having burned. Evidence of burning was not observed in Room 2, suggesting that the entire house did not in fact burn. Interestingly, evidence for catastrophic burning was unclear in Room 6 (see discussion, below).

The numbers assigned to the rooms during data recovery reflect the sequence in which they were documented and make no reference to their order of construction or spatial relationship. Rooms that were probably part of the same residential (or commercial) division are more conveniently discussed as single units and will be grouped accordingly in the following narrative. Refer to Table 2 for a synopsis of the continually changing addresses of the rooms facing 18th Street.

### ***Rooms 1 and 11***

Rooms 1 and 11 were exposed during the excavation of MSUs 1 and 5. A portion of the southwestern corner of the Room 1 foundation wall was left unexcavated to preserve the location of the permanent site datum. The presence of the wall in this location is inferred.

Room 1 is located in the southwestern corner of the structure and is one of the rooms depicted on the 1909 Sanborn map. At this time, it is shown as a single room, with Room 11 forming a second room to the north. The address is listed as 210 W. 18th Street on the 1909 Sanborn map. Rooms 1 and 11 are depicted on the 1914 Sanborn map (and on maps from subsequent years) as being partitioned by a north-south oriented wall that forms a total of four rooms. The two westernmost rooms are listed on this map as 212 W. 18th, and the rooms to the east retain number 210. On the 1919 Sanborn, the rooms on the west are still listed as 212, but the rooms on the east change from 210 to 214 (see Figure 6).





**Photo 18. The project area, with Sentinel Peak in background; view to the west.**



**Photo 19. Detail of east wall of Room 6, Feature 2.**

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**Table 2. Addresses of Rooms Facing 18th Street of Feature 2, taken from the Sanborn Maps**

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<b>Room No.</b>	<b>1909</b>	<b>1914</b>	<b>1919, 1922, 1930</b>	<b>1951</b>
Room 1	210	212/210	212/214	210
Room 2	208	206, 208 (old)	208	208
Room 3	206	204	206	206
Room 4	–	–	–	204
Room 5	–	–	–	202
Room 6	–	202	200	709 S. Convent

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*Note:* Addresses are on 18th Street, except where indicated.

Upon exposure of the row house foundation, no interior partition was observed within either Room 1 or Room 11 (as seen on Figure 2). Additional hand-excavated probes in Room 1 and deeper backhoe stripping in Room 11 likewise revealed no indication of a partition in either room. It is possible that the room partition consisted of a perishable material, traces of which did not survive the fire (although it was unclear if these rooms had burned) or the bulldozing of the building. Alternatively, the inner walls may have been composed of adobe brick that was simply laid on the interior floor surface with no foundation, although there was no evidence for this. It is also possible that the Sanborn maps are incorrect, though this seems unlikely, given that the rooms had distinct addresses. However, we discovered splintered wood in the eastern half of both rooms during mechanical stripping and informal manual shovel probes, which probably indicates the presence of wood floors. We also discovered apparent earthen floors in the rooms' western portions (Photo 20). Taken together, the splintered wood and the earthen floors may reflect an internal division. This remains speculative as neither room was subject to controlled hand excavations, although remnants of a wood floor in Room 1 were documented along the base of its southern wall near the southeast corner (Photo 21).

The interior of Room 1 measured approximately 25.40 by 12.15 feet. The interior of Room 11 measured approximately 24.10 by 9.85 feet. The western wall of Room 11 was inset slightly (about 1.5 feet) to the east relative to the corresponding western wall of Room 1. This corresponds exactly with the depiction of the structure on all of the Sanborn maps that show the structure, and both rooms were extant by 1909. The western wall of Room 11 also abutted the northern wall of Room 1, indicating that the western wall of Room 11 was constructed after the northern wall of Room 1. About the eastern third of the northern wall of Room 11 was not visible; this portion of the foundation may have been removed at some point or may have been significantly deeper than the remainder of the wall (much like the southern walls of Rooms 2 and 3). A small gap in the wall foundation was evident at the room's northeast corner, perhaps another factor suggesting reconstruction of the north wall (see discussion of Rooms 2, 9, and 10, below, for additional remarks).





**Photo 20. Northern interior wall of Room 1, Feature 2, and packed earthen floor.**



**Photo 21. View of portion of wooden floor in Room 1, Feature 2.**

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## ***Rooms 2, 9, and 10***

Rooms 2, 9, and 10 were arranged from south to north, respectively, with Room 2 opening onto W. 18th Street. On the 1909 Sanborn map, this row of rooms is listed as 208 W. 18th and consists of only two rooms (an elongated single room oriented north to south on its long axis, with an auxiliary room on its north end). By 1914, the address had changed to 206, and by 1919, it had changed back to 208; it has retained that address from that time forward. On the 1914 Sanborn map, the back room is shown as expanded toward the north; this may suggest that the concrete slab in Room 10 was poured between 1909 and 1914 (see below). Sometime between 1914 and 1919, the front room was partitioned into two rooms (forming Rooms 2 and 9). The partition foundation was successfully located during mechanical stripping and was found to be about an average of 7.88 inches wide (substantially less wide than most of the Feature 2 walls).

Rooms 2 and 9 were selected for further investigation with four manually excavated control units (CUs 4, 6, 7, and 11). CU 4, placed in Room 2, consisted of a 0.50-by-0.50-m unit placed directly on the southern wall and was excavated with the dual intent of discovering why the wall appeared ephemeral in this room (as well as in Room 3, the next room to the east) and to determine the depth of whatever portion of the wall remained. It was found that a substantial wall was indeed present but that its uppermost elevation was deeper than adjacent walls (and was therefore not fully exposed by the level of mechanical stripping). The excavation indicated that, at least at this location, the wall consisted of two courses, with the upper course consisting of large, subangular boulders and a lower course of smaller boulders, all of which were made of basalt. Between the two courses was a layer of small pebbles, rock chips, and red brick fragments. A probe to about 8 cm below the lower course suggested that this was the foundation's base. All the rocks were cemented with lime-sand mortar, which appeared to have been poured into a vertically faced trench in which the lower course of boulders had been set, followed by the upper boulders (and more mortar). Alternatively, the mortar could have been troweled, resulting in a flat vertical aspect along the wall interior. Examination of the north face of CU 4 indicated a piece of nondescript, rusty sheet metal that extended north from the wall and well below the level of the floor. This perhaps suggests that the matrix below the floor of Room 2 is not culturally sterile, unless the trench in which the wall was placed was fairly wide and the mortar troweled over the boulders vertically (in which case the metal would have been in the trench). The total height of the foundation wall at this location was 1.8 feet. The width was indeterminate because the wall extended somewhat south of the project boundary fence, but it was likely near the average width of the Feature 2 foundation walls.

The reason that the top of the southern foundation walls within Rooms 2 and 3 (and perhaps the northern wall of Room 11) are lower than the other feature walls is not clear. To speculate, it is possible that these deep walls represent an older "core" of the row house that predates 1909 (remembering that this is only the earliest date on which structures on Lot 10 are depicted on the Sanborn maps). This might imply that the adjoining walls on the east, west, and north in Rooms 2 and 9 were reconstructed at some point, because these walls are higher in elevation than the south wall. This possibly occurred simultaneously with the construction of attached Rooms 1, 3, 10, and 11. To clarify, the row house might have been partially reconstructed and expanded sometime prior to 1909 around original walls that were left intact.

Two additional control units were excavated within Room 2. CU 7, placed along the west wall of the room, was excavated to establish the presence of a suspected wood floor. Upon removing a thin



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layer of fill, remnants of a wood floor were encountered. The flooring consisted of wooden slats oriented north to south within the room. These slats were nailed to underlying anchoring slats, set at a right angle to the flooring slats, and occurred at intervals of approximately 1 foot apart. The anchoring slats were embedded in the earthen floor, which was hard packed where the wooden floor was fragmentary. This suggests that the room had a simple, hard-packed dirt floor originally and that wood flooring was added later. CU 11 was placed along the east wall of Room 2. Wood flooring was also present in this unit. The wood here had remnants of white paint, which may have been a base coat for aqua and blue paint that was also used to paint the interior walls. A wooden baseboard was also present along the wall in this location, in contrast with the wood floors in Rooms 1 and 9 where baseboards were not evident (Photo 22; see Photo 21). The east wall of Room 2 also had a row of red brick along at least part of the wall (and behind the baseboard), which may indicate that the east wall (at least) had a brick facade (Photo 23).

In Room 9, CU 6, which was placed in the northeast corner of the room, also revealed a wood floor. The construction technique was similar to that observed in Room 2, with gaps in the north-south-running slats filled in with small lengths of slats set at right angles (Photo 24). The floor here may have been painted aqua. The depth of the floor in Room 9 in CU 6 (at 727.98 m AMSL) was approximately 0.11 m lower than in Room 2 in CU 11 (at 728.09 m AMSL). There was also a remnant of wood floor in Room 9 that, although its depth was not recorded, was visibly higher than the floor in CU 6 (and at about the same elevation as the exposed floor areas in Room 2). The excavation of CU 6 did not suggest that there were two separate floors (no indication of floor at the level of the other floors was encountered), and the floor in CU 6 did not appear slumped or collapsed in any way. It was also at about the same depth as the slab in Room 10. It appears that a portion of the northern area of the floor in Room 9 was “stepped down” from the floor levels in the south part of the room and in Room 2. It is possible this is reflected on the 1914 Sanborn map, which depicts an apparent small, intervening space at the north end of Room 9, although if the wall placement shown on the Sanborn map is correct, this space would be within Room 10 and not Room 9.

The control units in Rooms 2 and 9 both contained wall collapse (undoubtedly as a result of the structure being bulldozed), including fragments of adobe and gypsum-based plaster. Remnants of the plaster were painted either light blue or an interesting shade of aqua. In CU 6 in Room 9, plaster still adhered to the base of the east wall, and two layers—indicating replastering—were observed. The original layer of plaster was painted blue; the second, aqua. Presumably, the two episodes of replastering occurred before the partitioning of the interior prior to 1919, although the two rooms may simply have been replastered/repainted at the same time.

Room 10 was unique among the Feature 2 rooms in that its floor consisted of a poured concrete slab (Photo 25). As alluded to earlier, this slab may have been poured sometime between 1909 and 1914, judging from an expansion of the room that appears on the 1914 Sanborn map. On the 1909 Sanborn map, Room 10 is shown as a small, rectangular room behind Room 9; this becomes a larger, square room (with a possible intervening space, as mentioned above) on the 1914 map (see Figures 2 and 3). This change is reflected not only by the presence of the slab but by the foundation-wall construction sequence. The original west wall of Room 10 extends about 4.5 feet past the northwest corner of Room 9 (and was contiguous with Room 9’s west wall) and ends at a point coterminous with the north wall of Room 7, which lies at a projected right angle (see Figure 5). Set within this original wall was another wall—the reconstructed Room 10 wall—that continued beyond the termination point of the original wall to form the northwest corner of Room 10. On the east



**Photo 22. Exposed section of wooden floor in Room 9 (Control Unit 6), Feature 2; view to the east.**



**Photo 23. Brick remnants along eastern wall of Room 2, Feature 2.**





**Photo 24. Exposed section of wooden floor in Room 9, Feature 2, with building material visible in profile; view to the west.**



**Photo 25. Poured concrete slab floor in Room 10, Feature 2; view to the south.**

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side of the room, the wall was either completely reconstructed, or (more likely) the original Room 10 wall was extended to the north without any modification. The tops of the foundation wall “extensions” on the east, west, and north wall were visibly lower than adjacent walls. The original rear or north wall would have been removed prior to pouring the slab.

The foundation of Room 10 did not differ in construction technique from the other row house foundation walls. A row of red brick that extended above the foundation was incorporated into the wall at the northeast interior corner, perhaps indicating a brick facade in this area of the room (Photo 26). Remnants of adobe were present elsewhere along the floor, and the remainder of the room interior appeared to have been plastered and painted in the same colors as Rooms 2 and 9. At least one interior doorway, passing into Room 9, was indicated by a slightly lower segment of the foundation on its southern wall. The location of a possible doorway opening to the outside was indicated by a broken concrete slab set along the exterior of the northern wall (Photo 27).

The interior of Room 2 measured about 11.50 by 13.12 feet, and the Room 9 interior measured about 11.48 by 10.17 feet. The perimeter of the slab and the interior of Room 10 measured approximately 11.64 by 10.17 feet.

### ***Rooms 3 and 7***

On the 1909 Sanborn map, Room 3 is indicated as a blacksmith shop, with an address of 206 W. 18th Street, and is shown as slightly rectangular in plan with an east-west long axis. By 1914, according to that year’s Sanborn map, Room 3 was completely reconstructed into a rectangle with a north-south long axis, similar in width to the three rooms to the west. The two rooms are depicted on the 1914 Sanborn map (the northernmost apparently being Room 7). Room 3 is indicated as a residential dwelling with an address of 204 W. 18th Street. In 1919, the address is back to 206 (with Room 2 back to 208). Room 3’s layout remains consistent on the succeeding available Sanborn maps. The excavated interior of Room 3 measured about 17.44 by 13.77 feet.

Two metal pipes were found extending into Room 3 during testing (Jones 2007b:12), presumably providing the room with water. These pipes may have been installed in the room comparatively early, as municipal water service was available in the neighborhood by 1907 (Mabry 1994:8–10).

Room 7 was probably constructed sometime after Room 10 was expanded. It does not appear on the 1909 Sanborn, but a room behind the reconfigured Room 3 does appear on the 1914 Sanborn, which probably represents Room 7. The interior of Room 7, as excavated, measured approximately 18.54 by 10.83 feet. The northern wall of the room appeared to be of a different design than the other walls of Feature 2 and may have been a stone—and not adobe—wall. The top of the northern wall of Room 7 was visibly higher than the north half of Room 10, and probably represents the remains of this stone wall, rather than a foundation for an adobe wall, and was probably constructed abutting the eastern Room 10 wall.

The color version of the 1914 Sanborn map, available at the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson, verifies the existence of the stone wall (see Figure 3). On the color version of the 1914 Sanborn map, Room 7 is shown partially in yellow, with a blue perimeter enclosing the yellow space. These colors indicate that the room was constructed using some combination of wood framing (yellow) and stone (blue) (Wisconsin Historical Society 2008).



**Photo 26. Northeast corner of Room 10, Feature 2.**



**Photo 27. Concrete slab outside northern wall of Room 10, Feature 2.**



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On the 1919 Sanborn map, there is a small, interior auxiliary room (perhaps a storage room) depicted within Room 7 (see Figure 4). CU 8 and an informal hand trench extending to the west were excavated to explore the location of this room. No evidence for the western wall of this tiny room was encountered, possibly because the wall consisted of a wood-frame partition. However, the east wall of this room was present in the form a poured-concrete-foundation wall that adjoined the lime-mortared-stone northern-foundation wall of Rooms 3 and 4 (Photo 28). A burned 2×4 was also set in the corner where the two walls joined, indicating a (partial) wood-frame construction of Room 7. The concrete foundation measured approximately 4.5 feet in length from its junction with the north wall of Room 4. The foundation was about 5 inches wide and about 1.4 feet in total depth. A lip formed along its western vertical surface, about 6 inches from its top, which may indicate the original floor level of Room 7. In CU 8, in addition to overlying 1960s trash and burned material, aqua-painted plaster, like that found in Rooms 2, 9, and 10, was present, indicating the same interior decoration.

### ***Room 4***

Room 4 is the smallest of the rooms exposed in Feature 2 (see Figure 5), measuring approximately 17.39 by 6.89 feet (Photo 29). It does not appear on the Sanborn maps until 1919; on the 1914 map, there is an intervening space between Room 3's eastern wall and the Room 5/6 structure (compare Figures 3 and 4). This space is denoted on the map as 15 feet between the structures, and Room 4 would have been formed within this space. Based on observations of the foundation walls that define the eastern and western walls of Room 4, sometime after the construction of the edifice that became Rooms 5 and 6 of Feature 2, the northern walls of Rooms 3 and 5 were joined into a single, continuous wall. We could not discern any attempts to join the wall, such as at the northwest and northeast corners of Room 4, and it is likely that the entire wall was reconstructed as a single, integral wall. (The eastern concrete/stone wall of Room 7 may also have been constructed at the same time.) A control unit (CU 9) was excavated in the northwest corner of Room 4 and found that the west wall of Room 4 abuts the north wall and that the north end of the foundation was repaired with gray Portland cement (not the ubiquitous lime mortar). This possibly indicates that the west wall was slightly damaged when the north wall was reconstructed. Room 4 may have had an entry opening onto 18th Street at the southwest corner of the room.

Room 4 is never shown as having its own address on any of the subsequent Sanborn maps until 1951 and was probably considered to be a room within 200 W. 18th Street. Also, Room 4 seems to have been confused with Room 5 on the Sanborn maps (see Figure 6).

### ***Rooms 5 and 6***

Rooms 5 and 6 initially appear on the 1914 Sanborn map as a freestanding structure with a single room (see Figure 3). They do not appear on the 1909 map, where the area the building would eventually occupy is shown as open space. The original building had an L shape, which was later filled in by the construction of Rooms 7 and 8.

Room 6 was the larger of the two rooms. Its interior measured about 15.10 feet wide to more than 25 feet long along its north-south axis (the northern wall of the room was located beyond the boundary fence that delineated the Feature 1 area). The main doorway leading into Room 6 was set at the southeast corner (Photo 30). Corner entries such as this were common in row house architecture (see Figure 5). An informal manual probe in the northern third of the room found oxidation and a charcoal residue that indicated that the floor had been subject to burning in this



**Photo 28. Control Unit 8 in southeast corner of Room 7, Feature 2, with exposed poured concrete wall; view to the east.**





**Photo 29. Room 4, Feature 2; view to the south.**



**Photo 30. Southeast corner doorway in Room 6, Feature 2.**



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portion of the room (Photo 31). This did not appear to be related to the fire damage to Feature 2 that occurred sometime in the 1960s (the overlying fill did not consist of or contain burned material, unlike some of the fill elsewhere, such as in Rooms 7 and 9). The 1914 Sanborn map designates this structure as a blacksmith shop, although given the room's later history of use, it seems likely that traces of blacksmithing activity would have been eliminated. The burning may be deposits from a wood stove, and perhaps the area was used for cooking (the room is indicated as having a stove pipe on the Sanborn map; also, the room is known to have housed a bakery in more recent times). Associated with this burned area was a probable burned post remnant and a circular floor pit that could have also been a second, larger post. Neither of these subfeatures was examined further. The floor of Room 6 was likely hard-packed earth throughout, although some red bricks along the eastern wall and near the corner entry may suggest that it had a brick floor that was later (mostly) removed, but this is purely speculative. There was no indication that the room had a wood floor.

Room 6 is listed as 202 W. 18th Street on the 1914 Sanborn. After that, it becomes 200 W. 18th and remains that address until the 1950s (when it becomes 709 S. 8th). The history of the room will be presented more fully in the synthetic chapter.

The interior of Room 5 measured approximately 17.44 by 9.84 feet. Room 5 was the subject of mechanical excavation with the backhoe, with the objective of investigating Feature 10, which had tentatively been identified during the testing phase (Jones 2007b) as a basement or root cellar beneath the room. Feature 10 proved not to be a cellar beneath Room 5; rather, it was likely a large trash-filled borrow pit. However, the excavation revealed that Room 5's foundation walls extended to a considerable depth. The east foundation wall extended down from its top at least 4.9 feet, possibly deeper (the base of the foundation was not reached by the excavation and at least the eastern wall may have extended below the lowest depth of Feature 10) (Figure 7; Photo 32). In



**Photo 31. Partially exposed burned floor in Room 6, Feature 2; view to the east.**

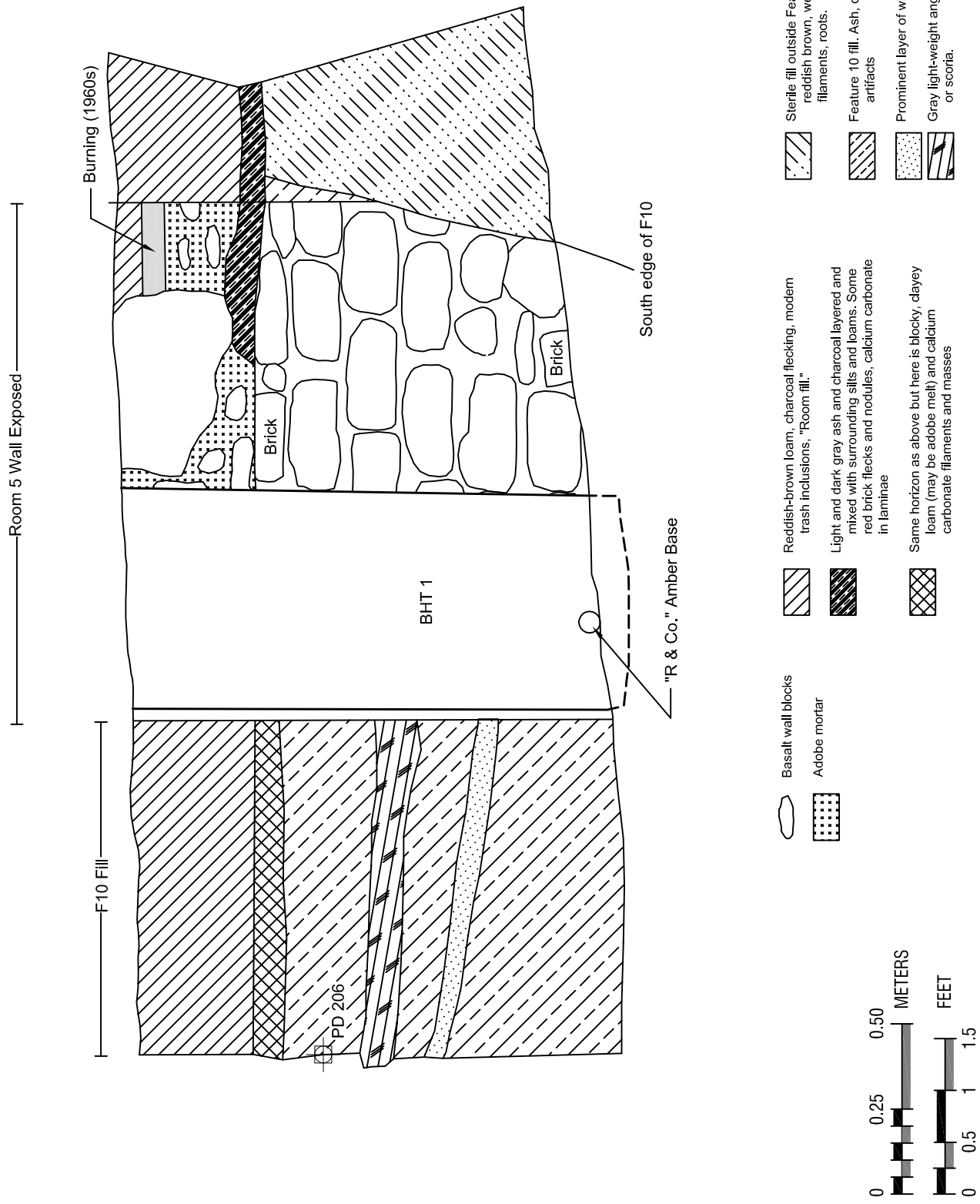


Figure 7. Profile of partially exposed east wall of Feature 2, Room 5; view to the east.



**Photo 32. Exposed deep wall of Room 5, Feature 2; view to the east.**

Figure 7, the maximum depth of BHT 1 as excavated in Room 5 is shown. Although it appears, in this figure, that the northern portion of the east wall of Room 5 was removed, this was not the case. Most of the wall had been left intact by BHT 1 when the trench was excavated during testing. However, when the Room 5/Feature 10 fill was removed during data recovery, this section of the wall proved to be very unstable and was not included in the profile drawing (with exception of the amber bottle base). The instability of the wall prevented us from determining its full depth. The other three walls were partially exposed, but again safety concerns prevented a full assessment of these walls, although they each appeared to be at least as deep as the eastern wall (Photo 33). The relationship between Room 5 and Feature 10 will be elucidated more fully under the description of Feature 10.





**Photo 33. Feature 10 and Room 5, Feature 2; view to the north and east.**

Exposure of the eastern Room 5 wall revealed that approximately the upper 1.30 feet of the wall was composed of large, angular (probably shaped) basalt boulders mortared with adobe. This was not readily apparent when the wall was exposed in plan, although adobe mortar was observed along a portion of the north wall (Photo 34). Below this, the wall was constructed of smaller cobbles and boulders that were cemented with lime and sand mortar that was very sparingly applied; it actually appeared dry laid in places. An intermittent layer of red brick intervened between these two parts of the wall. The wall as a whole was laid in at least seven courses. Hypothetically, the Room 5 walls were established at their considerable depth to provide adequate stability for the upper portion of the structure, a stability that might have been required if there had been a large, previously excavated pit (Feature 10) containing unstable fill, such as might be expected within a trash pit, at the location of the original Room 5/6 building. This may explain why the lower part of the wall was expediently constructed (the lower wall providing stability for the upper, more-solid adobe-mortared wall).

Room 5 probably had a doorway that opened onto 18th Street. A remnant of the wooden threshold was still present (Photo 35; compare Photo 14), though it had probably been dislocated from its position along the foundation wall. Like in Room 6, there was no indication that Room 5 had a wood floor.

The 1919 Sanborn map does not accurately reflect the internal floor plan of Rooms 5 and 6 (and Room 4). On the Sanborn, the west wall of Room 5 (which is also the east wall of Room 4) is shown approximately 3 feet to the east of its actual location as recorded during data recovery. The east wall of Room 5, which extends south from the southeast corner of Room 8, is not shown at all.



**Photo 34. North wall of Room 5, Feature 2, showing adobe mortar.**



**Photo 35. Possible fragment of wooden threshold, Room 5, Feature 2.**

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Throughout the map sequence, Room 6 is shown as L shaped, when in fact the L shape is lent to this part of the structure by Room 5; Room 6 is actually rectilinear (as evidenced by excavation). The structure on the 1914 Sanborn is shown as being a single-room, L-shaped building, and it is possible that subsequent maps simply retained this floor, leading to Room 5 becoming confused with Room 4. If this is the case, it would suggest that the interior extending from the southeast corner of Room 8 was added sometime after the original construction of the corner house. This would not be entirely unexpected if the house had been built on unstable ground, where an extra load-bearing wall would add extra structural support.

An alternative interpretation of Room 5 may be offered. Because a large, deep privy was not discovered on Lot 10, it may be speculated that the room might have housed such a facility, at least during its early period of use. This is of course problematized by the fact that the Feature 10 pit extended well beyond the confines of the room. However, the depth of walls make the feature reminiscent of an outhouse described by Thiel (1998:278–279) on historic Block 72 in Phoenix. That feature consisted of a 5-by-6-foot rectilinear, brick-lined pit that was 9.5 feet deep. The brick construction may have been necessary because of unstable underlying sediments, similar to the way that Room 5 may have been designed to adapt to its foundational matrix. If the early function of the room was a privy, it still could have been constructed within the fill of a large borrow pit, although the sterile soil in the south half of the room would mean that only the north half would have functioned as the pit. There are certainly additional problems with this interpretation, one being the fact that it was attached to Room 6 (which seems unlikely). See the description of Feature 10, below, for additional discussion.

### ***Room 8***

Room 8 was not extensively explored during data recovery. The northeast quarter of the room extended outside the boundary fence. The room was mostly defined by the walls of adjacent rooms (the east wall of Room 7, the north wall of Rooms 4 and 5, and south edge of the Feature 1 slab that extends west of the boundary fence and which probably supported a wall at one time), except for a portion of the east wall that was exposed just south of the fence and that appeared to continue under it to the north (Photo 36). Projecting along these wall locations past the fence, the room interior was approximately 14.11 by 12.80 feet (see Figure 5). The original northern foundation wall may have been the concrete mass adjoining the Feature 1 slab on the south. A small area in the western part of the room was probed by an informal manual excavation, the intention of which was to ascertain whether the small auxiliary room (described above with Room 7) was actually located within Room 8. Although a few cobbles were located, no wall was located, and the cobbles probably originated from the stone wall of Feature 7.





**Photo 36. Room 8, Feature 2, partially exposed; view to the northeast.**

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### FEATURE 3

Feature 3 was originally recorded in profile in BHT 3 during testing. At that time, it was hypothesized to be a trash-filled borrow pit. Data recovery verified that it was at least used for refuse and that it was likely associated with Feature 4, the ramada that functioned as a blacksmith shop.

The excavation of MSU 2 exposed the feature in plan view. The portion of the pit on the south side of the test trench was selected for excavation (Photo 37). The total depth of the feature was 1.5 feet (0.47 m). In plan view, the pit was roughly oval and measured approximately 11.80 feet (3.6 m) by 9.19 feet (2.8 m) (Figure 8). There may have been a second (intrusive) episode of use along the eastern edge of the feature, where the depth was somewhat greater (about 3 inches) and the edge bulged out slightly. Also, two poured-concrete post molds, into which 2×4s had once been set, were recorded immediately north of Feature 3. One of the post molds was right on the northern edge of the feature, suggesting that it had been set there after the pit had been abandoned and completely filled in.

The feature fill consisted of sandy silt with a high ash content, mottled with orangish silt that was tinted as a result of the high content of metal (ferrous) artifacts in the pit. The numerous metal objects (identifiable or otherwise) in Feature 3's fill infer its association with Feature 4. Metal artifacts observed include an unidentified basin-shaped object, horseshoes, slag, and lengths of pipe. Other artifacts within the feature fill included glass, ceramics, and butchered faunal bone. See Chapter 4 for a detailed account of the artifacts associated with Feature 3.



**Photo 37. Excavated southern portion of Feature 3.**

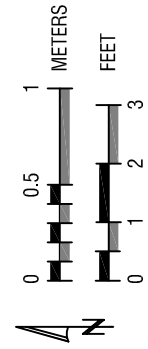
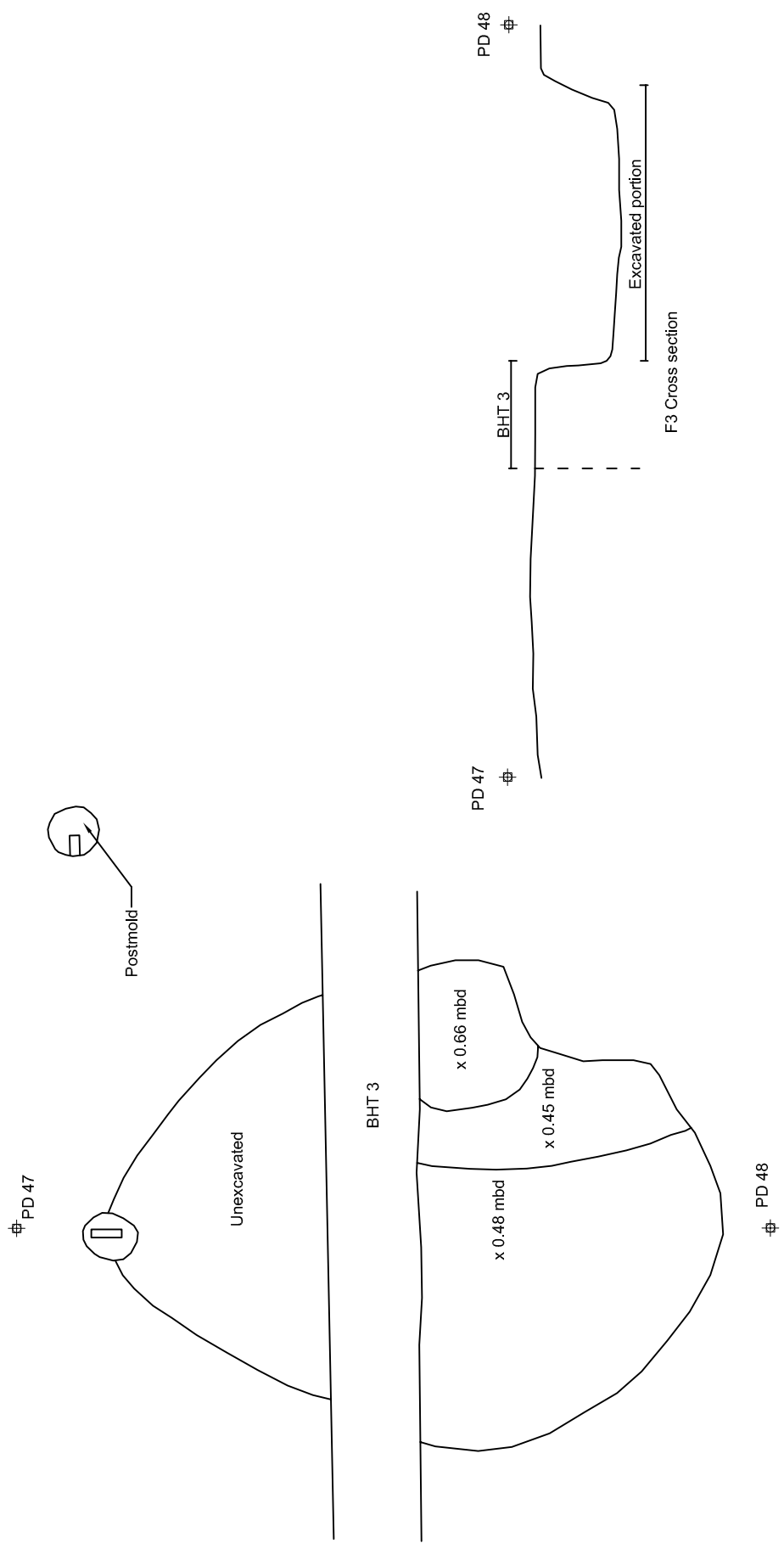


Figure 8. Plan view and cross section of Feature 3.

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## FEATURE 4

During testing, a series of three postholes, or two postholes and a pit, was recorded along the north aspect of BHT 3. These were tentatively interpreted as representing supports for a *toldo* attached to an undefined structure, a freestanding ramada, or possibly a corral (Jones 2007b:18).

On the 1919 Sanborn map, a wood-frame structure that is labeled as a blacksmith shop (as indicated by a broken line on the map, which indicates frame construction [EDR 2005]) appears on the northern half of Lot 10. The excavation of MSU 2 did indeed indicate some type of industrial facility at this location, although evidence of any kind of enclosing wall was not discernable (Figure 9; Photo 38).

Feature 4 was a rectilinear area of what appeared to be calcium-carbonate staining that may represent the footprint of a concrete slab or slabs (perhaps the location of heavy equipment, such as a furnace or forge); there were also some smaller, irregularly shaped patches of similar material within the Feature 4 area (Photos 39–41). The rectilinear area was narrower on the north side of the trench and measured about 5.74 by 4.92 feet. The area on the south side of the trench continued past the southern boundary of the MSU, but the exposed portion measured about 6.69 by 6.04 feet. Portions of the footprint formed unevenly or were disturbed by rodents. Hypothetically, the footprints may have formed, if the concrete had a high lime content.

A fragmentary Sunset Dairy milk bottle was located near the top of the rectilinear calcined area and was embedded into it (as if the hypothetical slab or object had been placed on top of the bottle). The Sunset Dairy was in operation from 1921 to 1987 (Twilling and Keane 2003:81–83), inferring that whatever the footprint represents was placed sometime after 1921.

Additional components composing Feature 4 included at least six postholes and four pits (see Figure 9). Three of the posts (PH 4–6) were placed in an east-to-west linear arrangement (two of these were recorded in the test trench), one may have been at or near the southeast corner of the structure (PH 3), and two (PH 1 and PH 2) were interior posts set near the calcined area (one of which, PH 2, was a square post apparently replaced by a round post). The pits were not excavated, but they may have been little more than deposits of dark ash, or even large postholes, although one pit was filled with discarded slag. The linear arrangement of posts might imply that the structure had a gabled roof. Other components of Feature 4 included large, embedded spikes that served as anchors, a 6-inch-diameter pipe set vertically into the floor, and an intrusive pit containing trash that appeared to date to the 1960s.

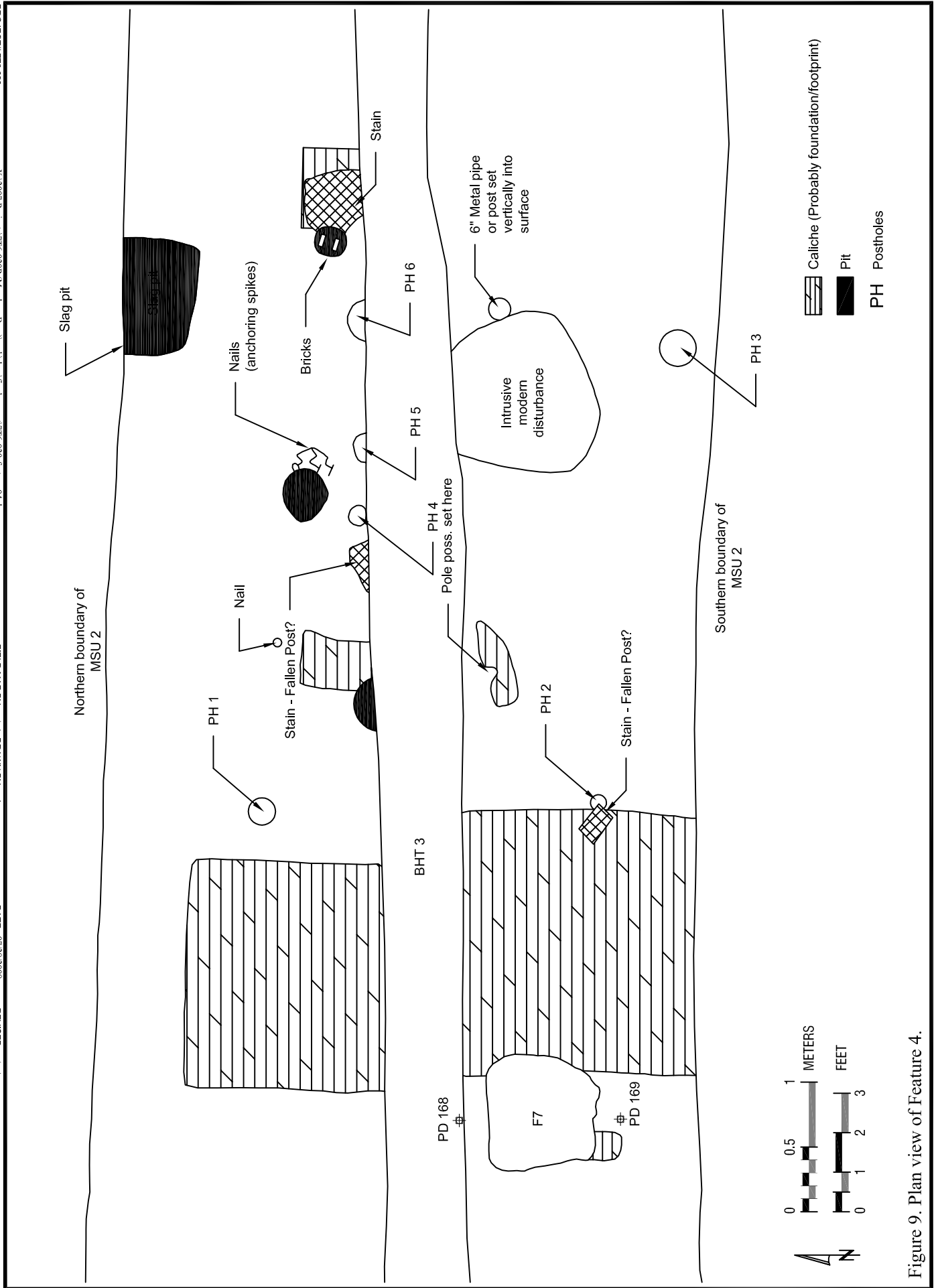


Figure 9. Plan view of Feature 4.





**Photo 38. Overview of Feature 4; view to the west.**



**Photo 39. Possible concrete foundation footprints in Feature 4.**



**Photo 40. Possible concrete foundation footprint in Feature 4, north side of BHT 3.**



**Photo 41. Possible concrete foundation footprints in Feature 4, south side of BHT 3.**

## **FEATURE 5**

Located near the western end of MSU 2, Feature 5 was likely a pit excavated for a privy or outhouse (Figure 10; Photo 42). The feature had been recorded earlier during testing in BHT 3. Based on observations following mechanical stripping, we concluded there were at least two episodes of pit excavation that may have overlapped one another slightly. Because it was the most intact of the two use episodes (that is, the least disturbed by the test trench), the northernmost pit was selected for excavation.

The northern portion of Feature 5 measured approximately 38.19 inches in diameter at the top, and as the pit descended, it expanded outward and down obliquely to the north, giving it a “boot-shaped” cross section. Fill within the feature consisted of sandy silt with interspersed lenses of ash and lime, although no organic material usually associated with privy fill was discernable. The maximum depth of the feature was at least 3.94 feet. Artifact content in the pit was dense and dominated by metal and faunal bone. Other artifacts observed included clear, amber, green, and aqua glass shards (including window glass); ceramics (including historic Native American sherds and a Japanese import-ware bowl); bricks; pieces of shoe leather; and battery parts. Part of a bicycle tire tread was noted; we had also noted bicycle parts earlier during testing (Jones 2007b:18). Artifacts within the feature are described more fully in Chapter 4.

No indication of a superstructure above the pits was evident. Also, no structure is indicated at Feature 5’s location on any of the available Sanborn maps. However, an outhouse may have been

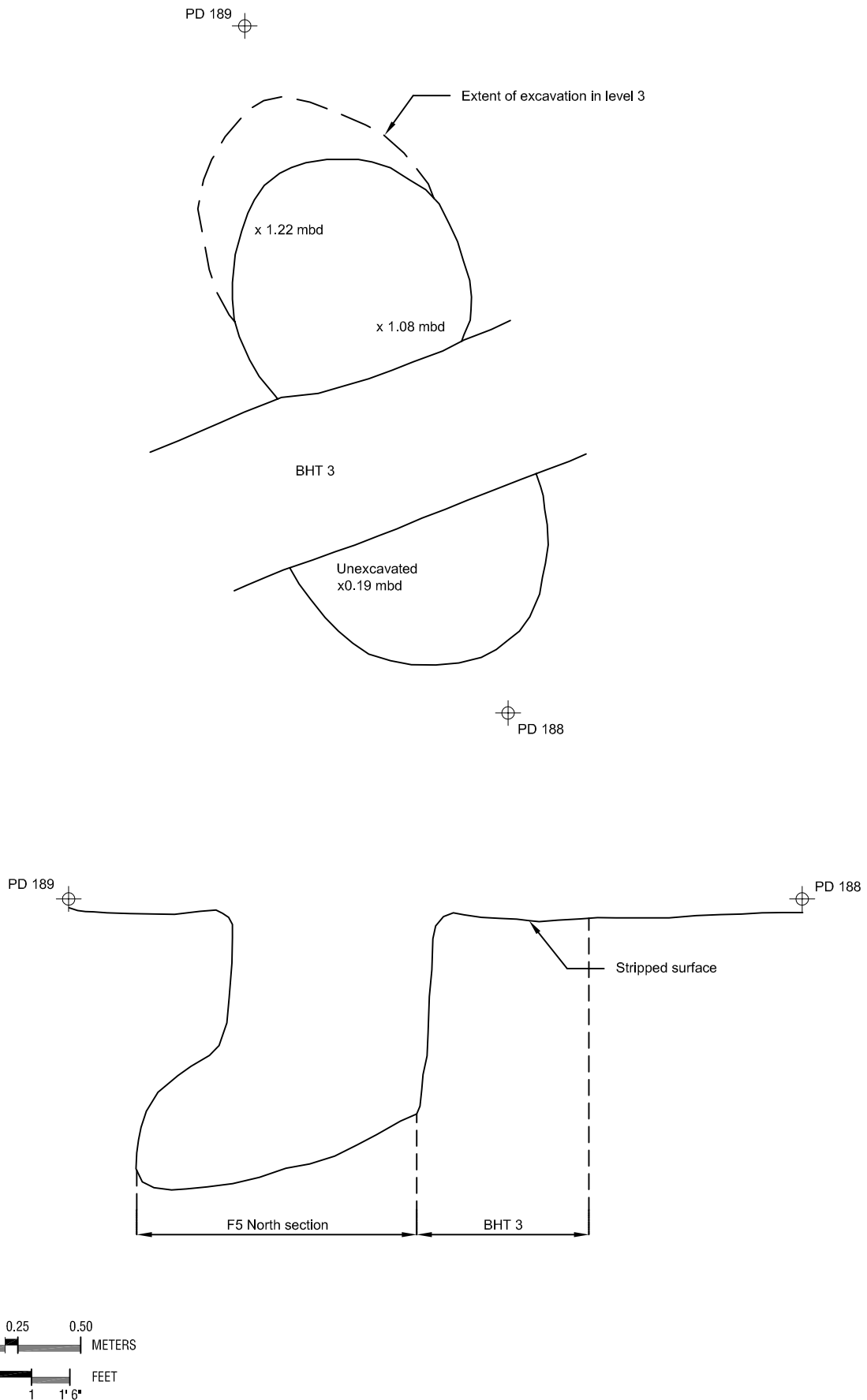


Figure 10. Plan view and cross section of Feature 5.





**Photo 42. Excavated northern portion of Feature 5.**



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present at the location between issuances of the Sanborn maps, for example, between 1922 and 1948. Privies with short use-lives are known from other historic sites (see, for instance, Thiel 1998:287–288). It is likely that other privy features were present on the lot at locations lying outside the mechanical stripping units.

## **FEATURE 6**

This feature was discovered in BHT 2 during the testing phase. Based on the profile visible in the trench wall during testing, Feature 6 was hypothesized to be a pit, possibly for a privy (Jones 2007b: 18, 21–22). Supporting this idea was the fact that it was in fairly close proximity to the Feature 1 slab, which was the location of bathroom facilities prior to the razing of the row house and which might have replaced the privy following the introduction of plumbing to the structure.

During data recovery, MSU 3 was excavated to expose Feature 6 for further evaluation (Photo 43; see Figure 5 for location). While excavating MSU 3, we found that a series of 1-inch-diameter water pipes (at least seven) crossed through the mechanical stripping unit trending east-west. The test trench (BHT 2) had been placed fortuitously between two rows of the pipes. The entire space within MSU 3 consisted of soils that had been very disturbed by the installation of the pipes. Feature 6 appeared amorphous in both plan and profile views. Although Feature 6 appeared to be a pit of some kind in BHT 2, it is likely that it represents trench disturbance resulting from pipe installation. The MSU 3 vicinity may have been disturbed when the structures on the lot were bulldozed, as suggested by several concrete slab fragments present in the MSU 3 fill that may have been part of nearby Feature 9 but were no longer in their original position and perhaps had been moved mechanically (see the description of Feature 9, below, for further remarks). It was determined that Feature 6 did not represent a pit and was not investigated further.

Parenthetically, another pipe (also 1 inch in diameter) was located at a depth much lower than the pipes already alluded to and trended in a northeast-southwest direction across the bottom of the mechanical stripping unit, heading toward the rear of Room 10 (see Figure 5). It appeared to have been broken or disconnected a short distance from the edge of the Feature 6 stain. The remains of the water pipe fixture were noted near the northwest corner of Room 10, and if the pipe did extend all the way to the back of the room at one time, it may have connected to an outdoor water system, perhaps suggesting the presence of a backyard garden area, which was a common attribute of row houses (Bell et al. 1972:24).



**Photo 43. MSU 6, following excavation; view to the west and south.**

## **FEATURES 7 AND 8**

Features 7 and 8 were morphologically and functionally similar and are described together here. Both were small, circular to oval, shallow thermal pits that probably represent single episodes of trash burning. Both pits were uneven basins. Neither was recorded by BHT 3 during testing, and they were first encountered as a result of mechanical surface stripping (in MSU 2). Both were small enough to excavate in their entirety—Feature 7 (Figure 11; Photo 44) was 2.79 feet (85 cm) in diameter and 7.87 inches (20 cm) deep and Feature 8 (Figure 12; Photo 45) was 3.02 feet (92 cm) in diameter and 5.51 inches (14 cm) deep.

Both features contained dense ash and charcoal. Artifacts within Feature 7 consisted of amber, green, and clear glass (including a small amount of window glass); faunal bone; ceramics (including tile); and brick fragments. The Feature 8 fill was similar to that of Feature 7 and contained a heavy density of artifacts that included glass (including two bottles that had melted from the intensity of the heat), ceramics, faunal bone, brick fragments, and unidentified metal.

Feature 7 was located directly on the western edge of the Feature 4 footprint; it also was intrusive into another small patch of calcium carbonate on its southwest edge. Because it is unlikely that a thermal pit would have been placed so close to the assumed frame structure that housed the blacksmith, it seems likely that Feature 7 postdates Feature 4. When MSU 4 was excavated to investigate Feature 11, an amorphous zone of charcoal and slag was revealed extending north of Feature 8, from which it no doubt originated, indicating that it had not been a well-contained fire.

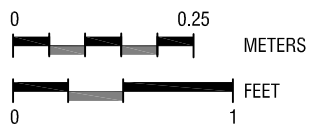
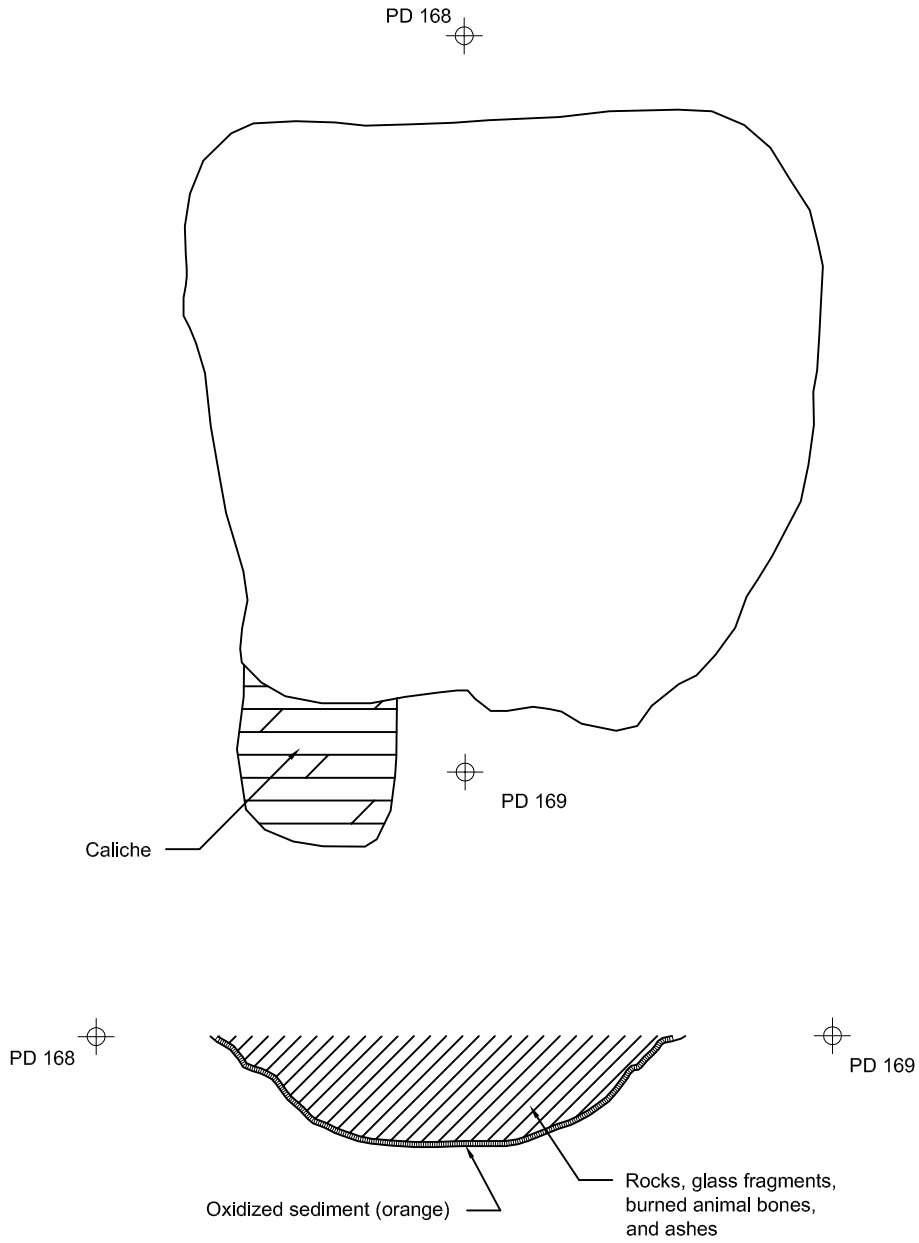


Figure 11. Plan and profile views of Feature 7.



**Photo 44. Feature 7, following excavation.**

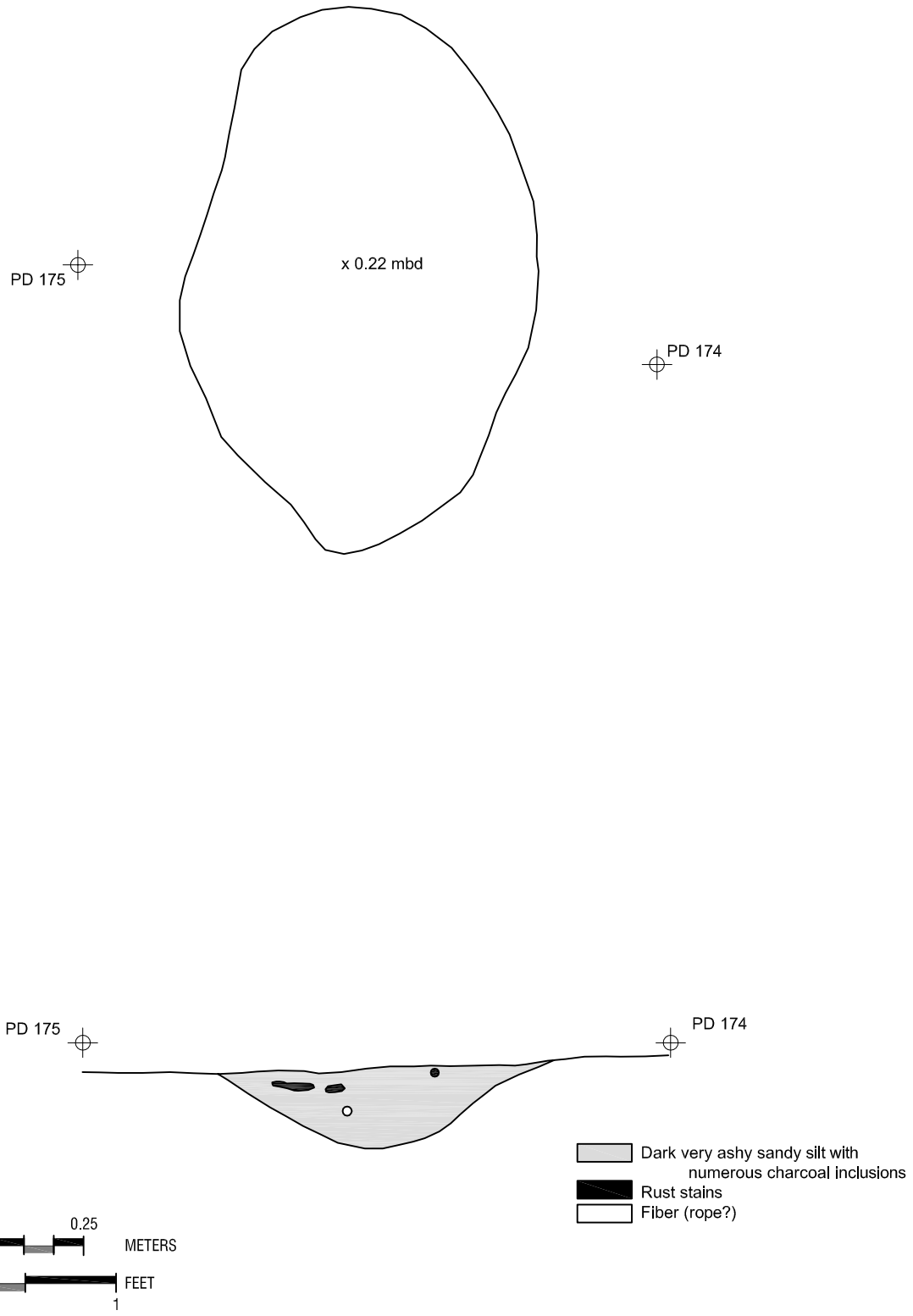


Figure 12. Plan and profile views of Feature 8.





**Photo 45. Feature 8, following excavation.**

## **FEATURE 9**

Feature 9 was located directly behind Room 7 of Feature 2 (see Figure 5). It consisted of five large concrete slabs that had been scavenged from a sidewalk (Photo 46). The slabs were used as individual pavers to create a small porch area behind Room 7 and were not part of a single, fragmented slab. It is possible that the paver-covered area was larger and extended into the MSU 3 area, based on additional, similar slab fragments that were present in the MSU 3 fill. However, none of the slabs in MSU 3 were horizontally positioned, and it was clear that if the pavers once extended across a larger area, it was previously disturbed.

The southwestern-most slab bore an inscription reading “USA/WPA/1937” (Photo 47). Such imprints were common on sidewalks installed by the Work Progress Administration, the federal employment program created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935 as part of the New Deal (Collins 1999:273). This of course infers that the slabs were placed sometime after 1937.



Photo 46. Feature 9, scavenged sidewalk slabs used as pavers; view to the east.





**Photo 47. Feature 9, Detail of WPA inscription.**

## **FEATURE 10**

During Tierra's testing effort (Jones 2007b), a backhoe trench (BHT 1) that was excavated to gather data on Feature 2 revealed that the foundation walls of Room 5 extended to a considerable depth and that a heavy deposit of historic trash was present below the surface in this part of the row house. This led to the hypothesis that a basement or root cellar was present below the floor of Room 5. The testing of this hypothesis was one of the main objectives of data recovery.

To examine the possibility of a cellar beneath Room 5, most of the fill within the room was mechanically removed to a depth of 1.5 m below the top of the exposed wall foundation. This provided the opportunity to collect a representative sample of diagnostic artifacts, examine the feature in profile, and document sections of the east and west walls of Room 5, which were exposed by shovel and trowel scraping.

It became evident fairly soon that the feature probably did not represent a cellar, but it was also evident that a substantial feature was nevertheless present. During monitoring of the fill removal, a distinct edge—defined horizontally by a break between zones of sterile (on the south) and ashy cultural fill (on the north)—was evident below the top of the foundation (down approximately 1.5 feet). This edge crossed the width of the room at an angle, trending northwest to southeast (Figure 13), which suggests that the pit was set at an oblique angle relative to the alignment of the original row house structure. The backhoe trench had documented the edge of the pit in profile at about 3 feet west of the eastern wall of Room 4, and it extends an unknown distance beyond the eastern wall of Room 6. It also extends an unknown distance to the north. The depth of the feature was determined with a control unit (CU 12) placed in the bottom of the backhoe excavation that was

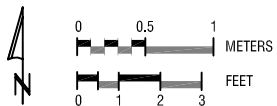
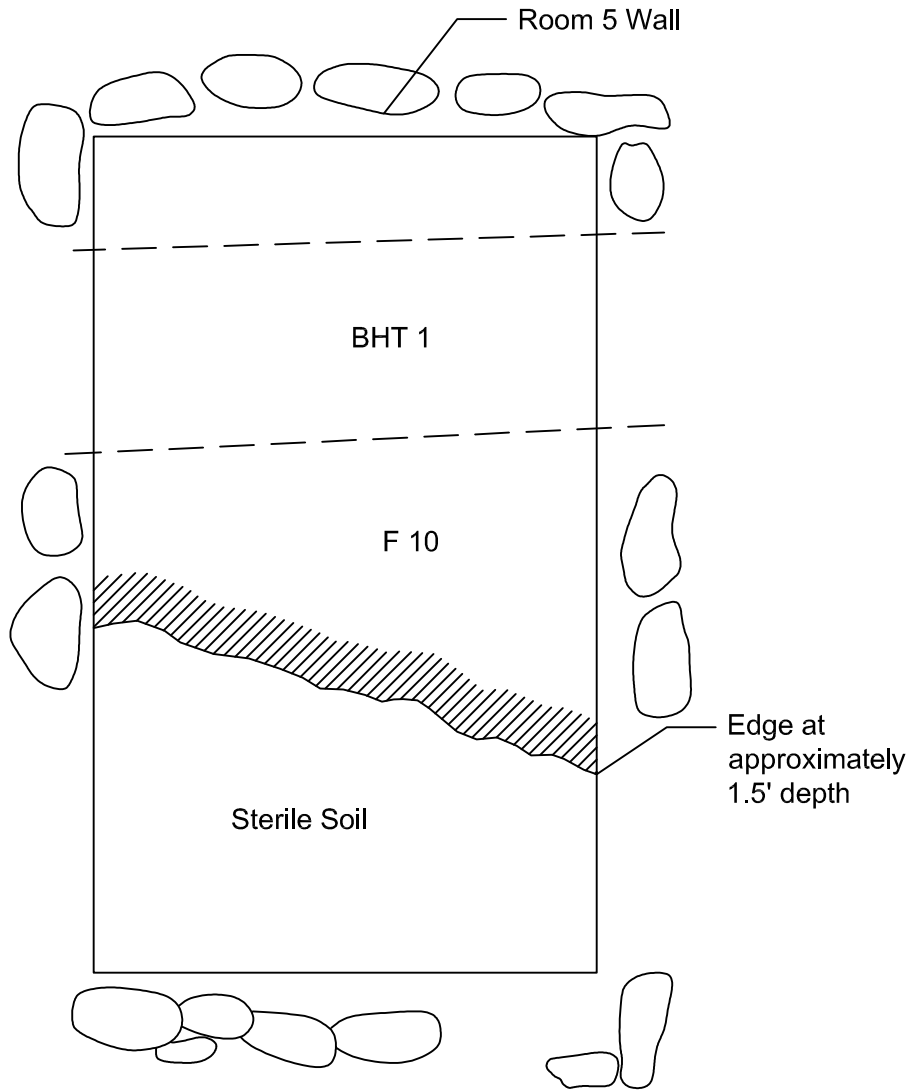


Figure 13. Plan view of Feature 2, Room 5, depicting edge of Feature 10.

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manually excavated down to culturally sterile soil; the control unit allowed us to determine that Feature 10 extended to about 5.98 feet below the top of the foundation walls.

The feature was designated Feature 10 when it became apparent that it was not an integral part of Feature 2. The relationship between Feature 10 and Room 5 of Feature 2 has already been touched upon under the description of Room 5, above. To reiterate, the deep foundation walls of Room 5 were intrusive into a large pit (Feature 10) and provided added stability for the adobe structure that was built sometime between 1909 and 1914. But what was the function of this large pit underlying the structure?

Hypothetically, considering the size of the pit, it may have been the borrow pit from which the earth used for the bricks of the original house on the western part of the lot was extracted. The pit would then have been filled with trash. Analyses of the temporally diagnostic artifacts (see Chapter 4) sampled from Feature 10 do in fact support the hypothesis that the corner structure (Rooms 5/6) was constructed at a later date than Feature 10 and that the two features were not contemporaneous. Generally, the artifacts appeared to predate 1914, when the building first appears on the Sanborn map. Indeed, the temporal ranges of the material suggest that the pit was much earlier (the late 1800s to the early 1900s). This in turn lends additional supporting evidence that the original structure on Lot 10 was present much earlier than 1909.

A modification of the privy interpretation is that Feature 10 could have been a privy that was unrelated to the later structures (i.e., Feature 2 and especially Room 5) and that it was in fact associated with other structures in the vicinity. Prior to about 1901, Lot 10 did not yet exist and was encompassed by Lot 1 of Block 247 (see Chapter 5). Feature 10, if a privy, could have been associated with other buildings on Lot 1 that may have been standing at the time.

## **FEATURE 11**

Feature 11 was recorded as the result of the excavation of MSU 4. At the recommendation of Dr. Jonathan Mabry of the City of Tucson, the mechanical stripping unit was placed in the northwest corner of Lot 10 with the hope of finding a privy feature that was more substantial than Feature 5. Feature 11 proved not to be the anticipated privy, but rather an outbuilding, perhaps a storage shed or similar structure.

The feature was a slightly depressed (about 0.33 feet) rectilinear area, measuring about 7.94 feet on an east-west axis. It extended beyond the northern limit of MSU 4 but was visible to the south for about 4 feet (Figure 14). The east half of the exposed feature was excavated (Photo 48). Remnant wood planks indicated that the structure had a wooden floor, and overlying ash suggested that it had burned (several lenses of similar ash were observed within MSU 4 outside of the feature). Artifacts noted within the feature included building material, such as brick, native and non-native ceramics, faunal bone, eggshell, and a length of rubber tubing; these materials might indicate that trash (including the ash) was dumped into the structure.

Feature 11 does not appear on any of the available Sanborn maps. Its proximity to the adobe house at 738/612 S. 8th Avenue may suggest that it was once attached to that building, although if built later than the early 1900s it would have been intruding onto Lot 10. Prior to this time, the house and what would later become Lot 10 would have been located on the then-unsubdivided Lot 1.



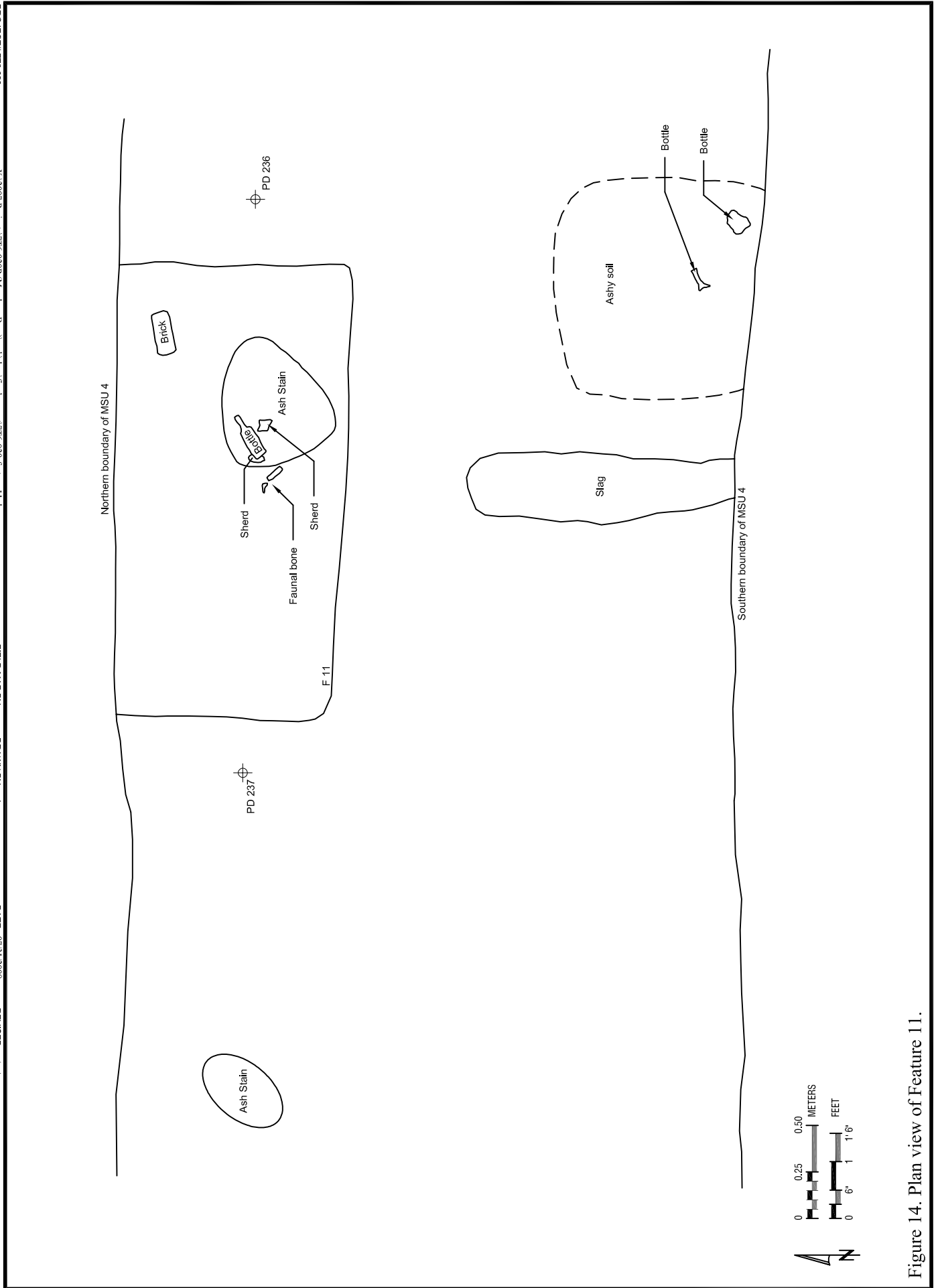


Figure 14. Plan view of Feature 11.



**Photo 48. Excavated eastern portion of Feature 11 (Excavation Unit 13).**

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## CHAPTER 4

### ARTIFACT AND FAUNAL ANALYSES

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*by April Whitaker, Joseph Howell, Anna A. Neuzil, and Michael M. Margolis*

Chapter 4 provides the results of the artifact and faunal analyses. The first section addresses the historic artifacts, which were analyzed by April Whitaker, who also acted as the crew chief during the fieldwork phase of this project. The analytical methods are outlined, which is followed by a detailed description of the historic artifact collection, and, finally, both she and Joe Howell, the field director, place their findings within the framework of four research domains—chronology, site function, and the ethnic heritage and economic status of the occupants.

The second section of this chapter describes the methods and results of the analysis of the Native American pottery, performed and written by Dr. Anna Neuzil who was also a crew member on this project. Although only 59 sherds and a portion of one partial vessel were recovered, this collection was nevertheless able to contribute information on the chronology and, to a certain extent, the ethnicity of the occupants.

The last section presents the methods and results of the faunal analysis, which was conducted and written by Michael Margolis, Tierra's osteologist and faunal analyst. This collection (n = 684) was given only minimal attention because the original research design (Jones 2007a) targeted ethnic heritage and historic architecture, neither of which is particularly informed upon by faunal remains. Based on our findings during the data recovery excavations and the historic artifact analysis, several research domains were added to our list, including commerce (see Chapter 2), site function, economic status, and, of course, chronology. The results of the faunal analysis were able to contribute somewhat to our understanding of the economic status of the site's occupants.

### HISTORIC CERAMICS, GLASS, AND METAL

The Mendoza data recovery project yielded a total of 352 historic period artifacts. Nearly all of the artifacts appear to be associated with typical domestic household refuse. Several metal objects were observed and are probably linked to blacksmithing activities. The majority of artifacts analyzed for this study were recovered from subsurface feature contexts. Several artifacts were collected from the mechanical stripping units to achieve a better understanding of the variety and total age range of artifacts deposited on the site, although the mechanical stripping units represent disturbed contexts. The purpose of the analysis was directed toward answering questions of site chronology, function, ethnic heritage, and economic status. The material culture found at the Mendoza site is examined in this section. First, a discussion of the analytical methods used in this study will be presented, followed by a detailed examination of the artifacts, and a summary discussion of the collection as it relates to the research questions.

#### *Methods*

A total of 352 historic artifacts were collected and analyzed from the Mendoza site. A total of 14 artifacts were collected from the stripping areas, and 338 artifacts were collected from features (including another 13 artifacts from MSU 1 in Feature 2). Artifact collection in the field was limited

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to only those artifacts considered diagnostic or to those needing additional analysis to determine artifact type, function, or date of manufacture. Those artifacts not collected were inventoried on field forms and are included in the following discussion of individual features.

Artifacts that were collected from the stripping areas and from feature contexts were collected, bagged, and given a provenience designation. All materials were divided into general material classes, including ceramic, glass, faunal, metal, and historic other, which were then bagged separately. All artifacts were then brought back to the laboratory at Tierra's Tucson office for analysis during which time the artifacts were recorded in Tierra's Access/SQL database. Historic artifacts were evaluated by April Whitaker using a modified version of the East Liverpool, Ohio Urban Archaeology Project coding system (Ohio Department of Transportation 1991). For each artifact, the following variables were recorded: provenience number, bag number, artifact count, minimum number of vessels (MNV), material type, sub-material, artifact type, form, portion, functional category, diagnostic attributes, and any comments. Maker's marks were described and recorded for all artifacts when applicable. Burned artifacts or artifacts that appear to have been recycled or reused were noted in the database.

Artifacts were arranged according to functional categories for analysis, including activities, architecture, arms, clothing, furniture, kitchen, miscellaneous, personal, and transportation. The use of these categories assists in determining the types of activities conducted on the site, as well as in answering the specific research questions proposed for this analysis. The functional categories are discussed alphabetically below with a brief listing of the relevant artifacts for each.

The activities group includes artifacts that do not fit in the other functional categories. These artifacts include general hardware items, tools, multipurpose items, and manufacturing artifacts. Leisure and recreational items are also placed in this group and include smoking-related items, porcelain doll parts, marbles, and toys. Other artifacts in the activities category include items associated with gardening or writing and communication.

Architectural-related items are associated with building construction materials and hardware and include bricks, concrete, nails, window glass, floor tile, and plaster.

Arms items are artifacts that are associated with guns and ammunition, including cartridges and gun parts.

Clothing artifacts are associated with apparel and general clothing maintenance, which includes beads, buttons, scissors, sewing items, belt buckles, overall slides, clothing grommets, shoe soles, and shoe polish.

Furniture items include any items that are related to household decoration, furnishing, lighting, and maintenance. Artifacts include lamp chimney and kerosene lamp parts, light bulbs, furniture hardware, and bed hardware. Clorox bleach bottles and other household cleaning products are also placed in this category.

Kitchen artifacts include all table and kitchenware associated with food preparation, service, and storage. Food service items include serving bowls, soup tureens, platters, plates, bowls, cups, saucers, pitchers, eating utensils, and tumblers. Food storage items in the kitchen group include

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condiment bottles; jars, canning jars, and jar stoppers; food cans; and beer, liquor, and beverage bottles.

The miscellaneous category is applied to items that cannot be assigned to a specific function or sub-function.

Personal artifacts include medicine and hygiene items, including medicine bottles, toothpaste and ointment tubes, vials, and cosmetic jars. Other items include those that would belong to an individual, including coins, tokens, keys, and pocket watches.

Artifacts associated with transportation include stable items and automotive and mechanical artifacts. Stable items consist of artifacts, such as horseshoe nails, horseshoes, snaffle bits, harness rivets, and buckles. Automotive or mechanical artifacts are anything associated with a car or truck.

## ***Results***

The following section presents the results of artifact analysis from the Mendoza data recovery project. The majority of artifacts analyzed from the Mendoza excavations were recovered from feature contexts (Table 3). A discussion of the artifacts recovered from the mechanical stripping units is presented first, followed by those from subsurface contexts (presented by feature number). Artifacts collected during testing are not discussed in this section but are presented in the testing plan (Jones 2007b).

### **Mechanical Stripping Units**

A total of 14 artifacts were collected from the mechanical stripping areas (Table 4). The artifacts were collected primarily to get an idea of how long and to what extent the site was occupied. Two bottles, a meat sauce bottle and a whiskey bottle, have identifiable marks. The sauce bottle is marked “DURKEE’S” along the neck of the bottle, and there are traces of the word “CHALLENGE” on its shoulder. The sauce bottle dates prior to 1920 (Zumwalt 1980). The other identifiable mark is from a whiskey bottle base recovered from MSU 2. The bottle is marked “HIRAM WALKER & SONS, INC” and dates from 1961 to the present (Whitten 2008). A brown bottle finished with an external thread was collected from MSU 2. The finish has two elongated knobs that protrude out from the thread finish.

We recovered an engine part from MSU 1 that is marked “DELCO/MADE IN USA/REMY” and likely belongs to a truck engine.

Even though the artifacts from the mechanical stripping units revealed little regarding ethnicity, gender, or the activities that occurred on the lot, they do indicate that the Mendoza site was occupied or used for most of the twentieth century.

### **Feature Contexts**

#### **Feature 2**

A total of 39 artifacts were collected from Feature 2 (Table 5). The three coins collected include a 1935 Buffalo nickel, a 1929 wheat penny, and a 1947 wheat penny (Photo 49). The vessel fragments recovered from Room 6 were identified as Chinese porcelain. A jar base recovered from Feature 2 is



**Table 3. Historic Artifacts Collected from the Mendoza Site, AZ BB:13:492 (ASM), by Context and Function**

Context	Activities	Architectural	Arms	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Transportation	Total
MSU 1 <sup>a</sup>	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	4
MSU 2	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	5
MSU 3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
MSU 4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Feature 2										
General feature fill	4	1	-	1	1	5	1	1	-	14
CU 4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
CU 6	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	11
MSU 1	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	4	-	13
Feature 3										
EU 5										
General feature fill	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Level 1	8	7	-	2	1	30	1	-	-	49
Level 2	1	-	-	1	-	17	-	2	-	21
Feature 4										
Feature fill	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13
Feature 5										
EU 14										
Level 1	-	1	-	1	1	16	6	-	-	25
Level 2	1	-	-	-	-	27	1	6	-	35
Level 3	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	17
Feature 7										
EU 15	-	2	1	-	1	3	2	-	-	9

Context	Activities	Architectural	Arms	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Transportation	Total
Feature 8										
EU 16	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	1	10
Feature 10										
CU 12	-	-	-	1	-	26	-	3	-	30
EU 10	1	-	-	1	2	36	-	12	-	52
Feature 11										
EU 13	1	-	-	2	-	30	-	2	-	35
Total	22	24	1	9	6	240	16	32	2	352

*Note:* Counts do not include artifacts recorded in the field but not collected.

<sup>a</sup> These artifacts are outside of Feature 2.

*Key:* CU = control unit; EU = excavation unit; MSU = mechanical stripping unit

**Table 4. Material Type and Function of Historical Artifacts from the Mechanical Stripping Units**

Material and Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Architectural	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Transportation	Total
MSU 1							
Ceramic							
Transfer-print whiteware vessel	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Composite							
Car part	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glass							
Bottle	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Marble	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
MSU 2							
Glass							
Bottle finish	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bottle, whiskey	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Metal							
Unidentified object	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stone							
Marble flooring	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
MSU 3							
Glass							
Jar, cosmetic	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Marble	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
MSU 4							
Glass							
Bottle, sauce	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Total	3	2	5	2	1	1	14

*Key:* MSU = mechanical stripping unit

Table 5. Types of Historical Artifact Collected from Feature 2, by Context and Function

Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Grab sample								
Bottle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Jar	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Room 2								
CU 4								
Vessel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Room 4								
MSU 1								
Buffalo nickel	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Flooring	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Marble	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Room 5								
MSU 1								
Bottle, medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bowl	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Wheat penny	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Vessel	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Room 6								
MSU 1								
Vessel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Room 7								
MSU 1								
Marble	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Room 8								
MSU 1								
Bottle, hygiene	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Room 9								
CU 6								
Wheat penny	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Flooring	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	10
Room 10								
Grab sample								
Brick	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Electrical fixture	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Marble	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Paper	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Vessel	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Room 11								
Grab sample								
2-hole button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Plate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stopper	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	6	12	1	1	12	1	6	39

*Kgj*: CU = control unit; MSU = mechanical stripping unit





**Photo 49. Coins recovered from Feature 2: (a) 1935 Buffalo nickel; (b) a 1929 Wheat penny; and (c) a 1947 Wheat penny.**

marked “HAZEL ATLAS” and dates from 1920 to 1964 (Toulouse 1971). A personal hygiene bottle was recovered from Room 8 and is marked “DRENE.”

A small decorative glass stopper recovered from Room 11 may have belonged to a small perfume or cologne bottle. A couple of other artifacts have markings and include an electrical screw base marked “LEVITON,” and a brick with the inscription “LD & CO.”

Only a few datable ceramic types were recovered from Feature 2 and include a hand-painted whiteware vessel fragment (1840–1860) from Room 4. Other decorative ceramics recovered include a transfer-printed whiteware bowl (1850s–early 1900s) (Room 5) and a multi-colored, floral, decal-printed, whiteware plate rim (1900–1915) (Room 11) (Thiel 2005).

Artifacts documented from Feature 2 but not collected in the field are shown in Table 6. The machine-made bottle base is marked “AHK” (1944–present) (Toulouse 1971). Two wheel-thrown, thick-walled ceramics were recovered from Rooms 7 and 8 (Photo 50). One piece is a rim sherd and belongs to a bowl. Both sherds have a red slip on the interior and exterior.

### **Feature 3**

A total of 73 artifacts were recovered from Feature 3, a refuse pit. All artifact types collected from Feature 3 are shown in Table 7. Over half (64 percent) of the artifacts in Feature 3 are associated with food and beverage consumption. Most of the items from Feature 3 are ceramic vessels and vessel fragments. Ceramic types recovered were mostly fragmentary pieces of undecorated whiteware (n = 11). Vessel forms identified among the plain earthenware were few and include a

**Table 6. List of Artifact Types Documented in the Field  
from Feature 2, by Material Type and Context**

<b>Material/Artifact Type, by Context</b>	<b>Count</b>
Grab Sample	
Ceramic	
Undecorated whiteware plate	3
Glass	
Aqua bottle base	1
Soda bottle base	1
Brass spoon	1
Bottle	1
Machine-made bottle base	1
Room 5	
Ceramic	
Bathroom tiles	2
Metal	
Horseshoe	1
Room 7/8	
Ceramic	
Wheel-thrown ceramics	2
Room 10	
Glass	
Window glass	16
Total	29

*Note:* These artifacts were analyzed in the field and were not collected.



**Photo 50. Examples of wheel-thrown, thick-walled ceramics from Feature 2.**

Table 7. Types of Historical Artifact Collected from Feature 3, by Context and Function

Material/Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Grab sample								
Metal								
S-shaped hooks	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Unidentified object	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Level 1								
Biological								
4-hole shell button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ceramic								
Blind pull	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Clay marble	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Yellow ware								
Crock	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Stoneware flowerpot	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Earthenware								
Flowerpot	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Pitcher	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Plate	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Decal-printed whiteware								
Saucer	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Annular/banded whiteware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

Material/Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Mexican glazed ware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Glass								
Unidentifiable bottle fragments	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bottle, beer	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bottle, beverage	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Flask, bottle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Metal								
Buckle	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Lid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nail fragment	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Washer	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Synthetic								
Plaster	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Level 2								
Biological								
Shell	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ceramic								
Stoneware								
Bowl	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Yellow ware								
Crock	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Undecorated Whiteware								
Plate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Saucer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1



Material/Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Mexican glazed ware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Transfer printed whiteware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Overglaze whiteware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Glass								
Unidentifiable bottle fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bottle, medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bottle, wine/champagne	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Metal								
Button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	9	7	3	1	47	4	2	73

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pitcher, plate, and a saucer. The three remaining pieces of undecorated whiteware are too fragmentary to determine vessel type.

Eight pieces of Mexican glazed ceramics were recovered from the pit. According to Thiel (2005), Mexican glazed ceramics are poorly understood for sites from the mid-1800s onward. Ceramic vessels of this type come in a variety of vessel forms and have a range of different glaze colors. Colors on Mexican-made ceramics can vary from olive-green to brown and orange. Painted or molded decorations are also common (Thiel 2005). Mexican-made vessels were used for a variety of purposes, including food preparation, storage, and service. All of the Mexican ceramics from Feature 3 have a green glaze on the interior of the vessel (Photo 51). Most of the sherds are thick-walled with only one piece belonging to a thin-walled vessel. One nearly complete vessel was present (Photo 52). The vessel is thick-walled and is glazed on the interior. The vessel also appears to have traces of a brownish-green glaze on the exterior.

Five sherds were collected from Feature 3 that are wheel-thrown, thick-walled, and have a terracotta appearance (Photo 53). The sherds appear to have traces of an interior glaze. The vessel exterior is unglazed except for the presence of thick, red-slipped, wavy lines.

Other ceramic types from Feature 3 include a decal-decorated saucer with bands of decoration at the rim. Another decal-printed ceramic fragment has a colored floral design. Floral decal prints were common from the early 1890s to the early 1910s. Some of the banded decal prints likely date into the 1920s (Thiel 2005). Fragments of plain yellow ware crockery were identified, and a piece of transfer-printed whiteware was also recovered.

Other artifacts are indicative of recreational and gardening activities. Three clay marbles and one nearly complete flowerpot were recovered from Feature 3. The flowerpot is marked "RED WING STONEWARE COMPANY" and dates from 1878 to 1906 (Lehner 1988).

Only three metal items were collected from Feature 3, including a metal basin or lid with three forged holes and two S-shaped hooks. These items are heavily corroded and could not be identified for a specific artifact type. It is possible that these artifacts may be associated with blacksmith activities.

A total of 175 glass and metal artifacts were not collected from Feature 3 but were documented in the field. The majority of metal was very corroded and deteriorated; thus, much of the metal could not be identified as to artifact type or function. It is probable that most of the metal is associated with a blacksmith's shop. According to the 1919 Sanborn map, the blacksmith's shop was located on this portion of the lot immediately to the west of Feature 3.

#### **Feature 4**

Thirteen glass-milk-bottle fragments were recovered from Feature 4, including a few pieces of bottle glass that have traces of the words "SUNSET DAIRY." The Sunset Dairy was in operation from 1921 to 1987 (Twilling and Keane 2003:81–83).

#### **Feature 5**

Feature 5, a privy, yielded 77 artifacts and 76 percent are associated with kitchen-related activities (Table 8). Of the 59 kitchen artifacts recovered, 31 are ceramics. Eleven undecorated whiteware

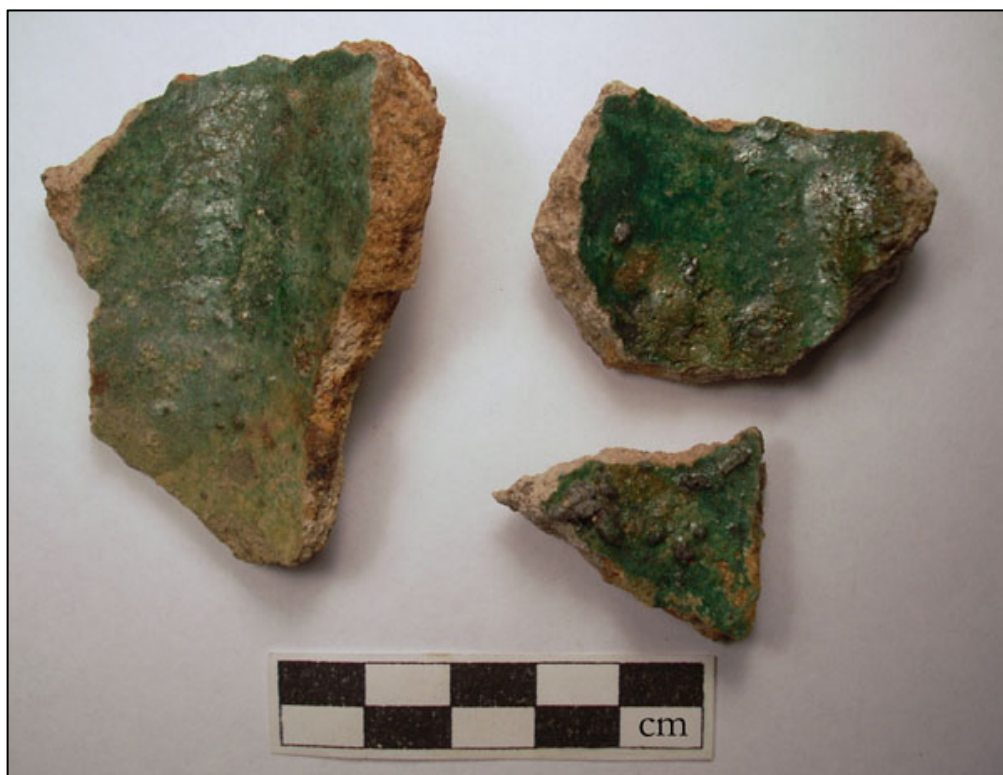


Photo 51. Mexican green-glazed ceramics recovered from Feature 3.

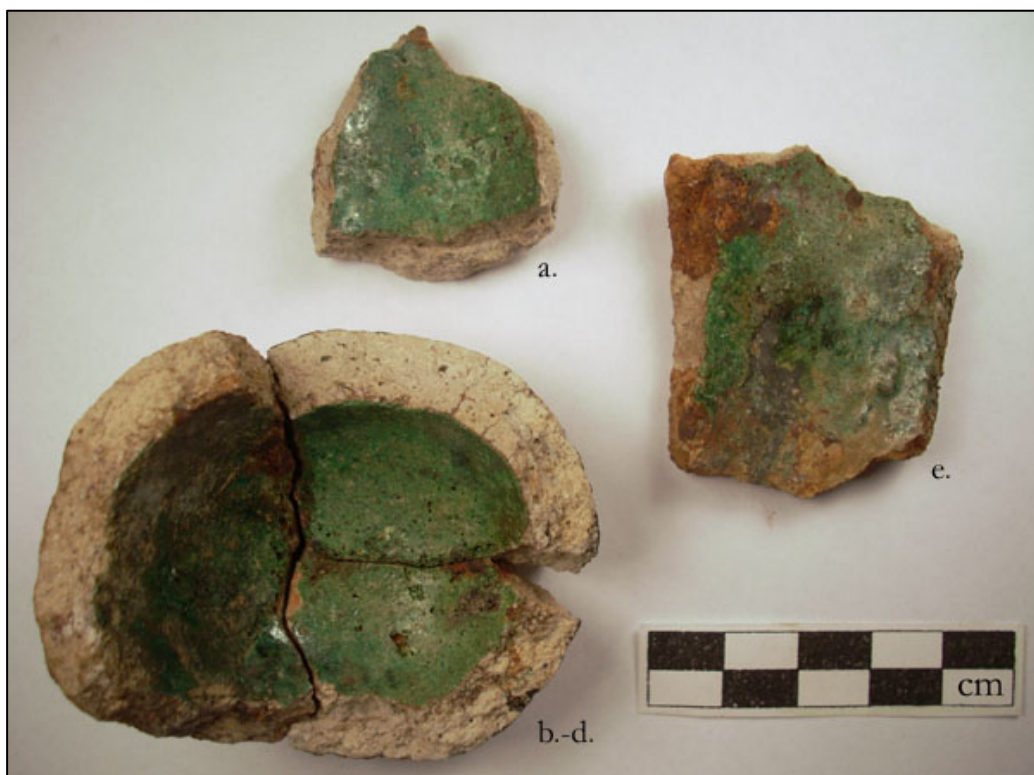


Photo 52. One nearly complete Mexican green-glazed vessel recovered from Feature 3.



**Photo 53. Wheel-thrown, thick-walled ceramic fragments with red-slipped decoration on the vessel exterior, recovered from Feature 3.**

Table 8. Types of Historical Artifacts Collected from Feature 5, by Context and Function

Material/ Artifact Type, by Level	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Level 1								
Biological								
2-hole shell button	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Ceramic								
Blind pull	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Japanese porcelain								
Bowl	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Mexican glazed ware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Stoneware								
Bowl	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Undecorated whiteware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Overglaze whiteware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Glass								
Bottle, food	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Bottle, milk	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Metal								
Bowl	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Nail fragment	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pot, cooking	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unidentified object	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6



Material/ Artifact Type, by Level	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Level 2								
Ceramic								
Mexican glazed ware								
Bowl	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	7
Stoneware								
Unidentifiable fragment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Yellow ware								
Crock	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Decal-printed whiteware								
Cup	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Undecorated whiteware								
Plate	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Saucer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	5
Clay marble	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glass								
Unidentifiable bottle fragments	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bottle, beer	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4
Bottle, beverage	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bottle, cosmetic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bottle, medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Bottle, milk	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Jar fragments	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Jar, canning	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Jar, cosmetic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

Material/ Artifact Type, by Level	Activities	Architectural	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Miscellaneous	Personal	Total
Metal								
Kettle	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Level 3								
Ceramic								
Undecorated whiteware								
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Clay marble	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Glass								
Unidentifiable bottle fragments	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	8
Bottle, milk	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Jar, canning	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Total	2	1	1	1	59	7	6	77

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sherds were collected. A plate and one saucer were identified among the undecorated ceramics. One decal-printed cup with a floral design was recovered. One whiteware piece features a gold gilt band along the exterior of the vessel rim. Other hard paste earthenware includes two transfer-printed fragments. Additional ceramic types consist of three stoneware vessel fragments with one body sherd representing a bowl. One yellow ware crockery piece was also collected. A Japanese bowl was recovered from Feature 5. The bowl has a scalloped rim and is decorated with polychrome scenes with red, yellow, and green floral and foliage designs (Photo 54). The bowl is marked "JAPAN" and dates from 1921 to 1940 (Hull-Walski and Ayres 1989).

Seven coarse earthenware ceramic fragments were recovered from Feature 5 (Photos 55 and 56). All of the ceramics have a terra-cotta appearance, are wheel thrown, and are relatively thick walled. Nearly all of the sherds are glazed on either the exterior or interior of the vessel. Four body sherds have a red slip only on the vessel exterior, and one sherd is unglazed on both the vessel interior and exterior. All of the ceramics appear to be Mexican made.

Twenty-four glass kitchen items were collected from Feature 5. Only two items provided dates: a beer bottle and an olive oil bottle. The beer bottle has a maker's mark from the Illinois Glass Company and dates from 1916 to 1929 (Toulouse 1971). The olive oil bottle is marked "RE UMBERTO BRAND PURE OLIVE OIL." No clearly defined dates were found for this brand. Zumwalt (1980) suggests the bottle was "manufactured after the 1920 era." Most of the bottle glass was brown or colorless; however, a sun-colored amethyst (SCA) bottle finish was recovered from Level 2. SCA glass was most common from the last quarter of the nineteenth century until World War I (1914) (Jones and Sullivan 1989), though the practice of adding manganese to glass continued into the 1920s. Artifact dates obtained from Feature 5 suggest that the pit was in use during the first couple of decades of the twentieth century or possibly until the 1930s.

A substantial number of artifacts were not collected from Feature 5 but were recorded on the field forms. According to the field notes, there was a large amount of metal observed in all levels of Feature 5, especially in Levels 2 and 3. Most of the items from Level 1 were fragmentary pieces of metal including remnants of enameled pots, buckets, pipes, cans, miscellaneous metal containers, and nails. The remnants of a bicycle tire were also noted in Level 1. Also observed in Level 1 were fragments of brown, green (n = 9), and colorless glass (n = 9), as well as window glass (n = 9). Level 2 of Feature 5 yielded the highest artifact density and produced a substantial amount of metal objects. Other artifacts in Level 2 include shoe fragments (n = 4); brick fragments (n = 6); also green (n = 26), brown (n = 30), and colorless (n = 15) bottle pieces; and canning jar fragments (n = 14). Level 3 also had a significant amount of metal, as well as battery parts (n = 3), bottle caps (n = 8), a shovel part, and aqua bottle glass (n = 7).

### **Feature 7**

A small number of artifacts (n = 9) were recovered from Feature 7, a thermal pit. Items include two ceramic tiles that may be flooring material, a shotgun shell fragment, a piece of a "CLOROX" bottle, one piece of Fiesta ware, a piece of transfer-printed whiteware, and a piece of stoneware. Two unidentifiable forms of undecorated white earthenware were also recovered and may have belonged to toiletry items.



**Photo 54. Japanese bowl recovered from Feature 5.**



**Photo 55. Wheel-thrown, thick-walled ceramics with a red slip, recovered from Feature 5.**



**Photo 56. Wheel-thrown ceramics recovered from Feature 5:  
(a) no glaze on the interior and exterior; (b) interior glaze; and (c) interior glaze.**

### **Feature 8**

Feature 8, also a thermal pit, had a low density of artifacts, including two colorless beverage bottle bases and a double ring colorless bottle finish. Ceramics include five pieces of undecorated whiteware. One piece is a handle and possibly belongs to a cup; the remaining four pieces of whiteware were too small to determine vessel form. A serving spoon marked “REED & BARTON/STAINLESS” (since 1824) and a spark plug marked “CHAMPION” were also recovered from Feature 8.

### **Feature 10**

A total of 82 artifacts (Table 9) were recovered from Feature 10, a borrow pit or possible privy. Most of the items from Feature 10 are associated with kitchen activities and are primarily associated with food and beverage consumption. Thirty artifacts were recovered from CU 12, and 52 items were recovered from EU 10. Forty-eight artifacts were not collected but were documented on field forms (Table 10).

Artifacts recovered from CU 12 are mainly ceramic and glass kitchen-related items (see Table 9). Most of the ceramics are fragments of undecorated whiteware ( $n = 15$ ). Undecorated vessel forms identified include a bowl, plate, and cup. The remaining sherds ( $n = 11$ ) are unidentifiable to artifact



Table 9. Types of Historical Artifact Collected from Feature 10, by Context and Function

Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Personal	Total
CU 12						
Ceramic						
Chinese stoneware jar	-	-	-	1	-	1
Undecorated whiteware bowl	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cup	-	-	-	2	-	2
Plate	-	-	-	1	-	1
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	11	-	11
Decal-printed whiteware						
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glass						
4-hole button	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bottle, beer	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bottle, beverage	-	-	-	4	-	4
Bottle, medicine	-	-	-	-	2	2
Bottle, wine/champagne	-	-	-	4	-	4
Jar, cosmetic	-	-	-	-	1	1
EU 10						
Ceramic						
Stoneware						
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	1	-	1
Undecorated whiteware bowl	-	-	-	1	-	1
Plate	-	-	-	5	-	5
Salt/spice dish	-	-	-	1	-	1
Saucer	-	-	-	4	-	4

Artifact Type, by Context	Activities	Clothing	Furniture	Kitchen	Personal	Total
Serving bowl	-	-	-	2	-	2
Unidentifiable vessel fragments	-	-	-	2	-	2
Decal-printed whiteware mug	-	-	-	1	-	1
Glass						
Unidentifiable bottle fragments	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bottle, beer	-	-	-	5	-	5
Bottle, beverage	-	-	-	3	-	3
Bottle, cosmetic	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bottle, food	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bottle, liquor	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bottle, medicine	-	-	-	-	10	10
Bottle, milk	-	-	-	1	-	1
Bottle, mineral water	-	-	-	2	-	2
Bottle, sauce	-	-	-	1	-	1
Electrical fixture	-	-	1	-	-	1
Vase	-	-	1	-	-	1
Metal						
Padlock	1	-	-	-	-	1
Synthetic	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-hole button	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cap	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	1	2	2	62	15	82

Key: CU = control unit; EU = excavation unit

**Table 10. List of Artifact Types Documented in the Field from Feature 10, by Material Type and Context**

<b>Material/Artifact Type</b>	<b>Count</b>
Biological	
Egg shells	10
Shoe leather	4
Glass	
Aqua bottle glass	7
Brown bottle glass	9
Clear bottle base fragments	2
Clear bottle finish	1
Clear bottle glass	6
Window glass	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

*Note:* These artifacts were analyzed in the field and were not collected.

form. Other ceramic types include a floral decal-decorated whiteware sherd and a piece of a Chinese stoneware jar. The Chinese stoneware has a portion of its exterior glaze missing and also appears burned.

Two whole bottles were recovered from CU 12 and include a mineral or soda water bottle and a beer bottle. The mineral/soda water bottle is a turn mold. Most bottles of this type date from about 1880 to 1915 and were imported up until the early 1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1989; Lindsey 2008). The remaining bottle pieces are fragmentary but belong to wine or champagne bottles and non-alcoholic beverage bottles. Other items collected from CU 12 include a medicine bottle, a cold cream jar, and a glass four-hole button.

Artifacts recovered from EU 10 also included primarily ceramic and glass items (see Table 9). Ceramic types were few and included undecorated whiteware (n = 15), decal-printed whiteware (n = 1), and a piece of stoneware. The majority of ceramics from Feature 10 were identifiable as to vessel form. All of the vessels are associated with food service and include two bowls, four plates, four saucers, a small salt or spice dish, and one mug (Photo 57).

A total of 30 bottles and bottle fragments were recovered from EU 10. Most of the bottles are associated with alcohol and non-alcoholic beverages. Beverage bottles identified include two mineral water bottles, one soda water bottle, and a milk bottle. Two food storage bottles were recovered from Feature 10. One bottle has a paper label with traces of the word “PEPPER SAUCE” (Photo 58c). The presence of the pepper sauce does suggest a Mexican presence on the site. Two other bottles had paper labels. One had remnants of the words “BOHEMIAN” and “LAGER BEER” (Photo 58a). The wording on the other paper label was not legible (see Photo 58b). The other food storage bottle is marked “FRANCIS LEGGETT/NEW YORK/GILT EDGE PURE EXTRACT.” This company began production of food bottles in 1870 (Zumwalt 1980).



**Photo 57. Whiteware ceramics from Feature 10: (a) plate rim with relief-molded decoration; (b) saucer; (c) salt or spice dish; and (d) decal-decorated mug.**

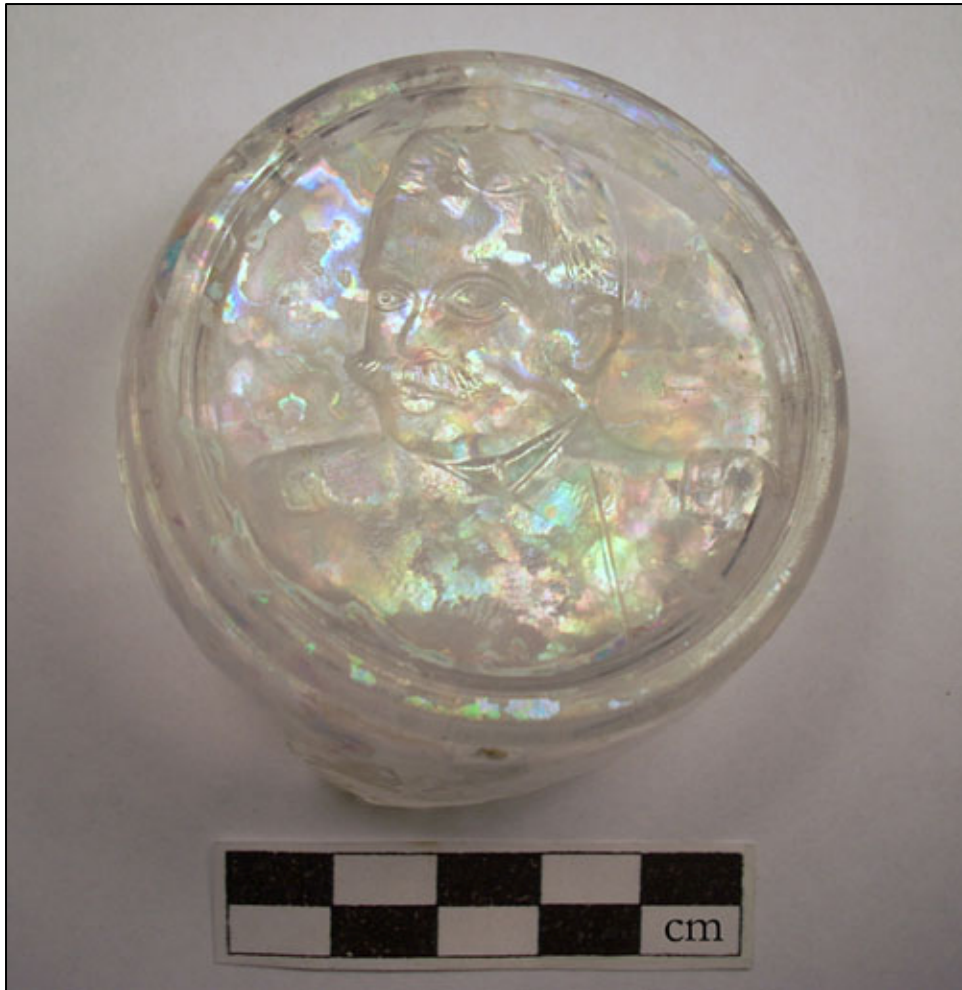


**Photo 58. Bottle fragments with paper labels recovered from Feature 10: (a) beer bottle; (b) unidentifiable bottle; and (c) peppersauce bottle.**

A colorless bottle base was recovered from Feature 10. The base has a patina layer and most of the bottle is gone, which made additional dating and identification difficult. The base has an embossed picture of what appears to be a historical military figure (Photo 59). Although the individual depicted could not be identified with certainty, it may depict Mexican president Porfirio Díaz (1830–1915). If correct, the base may be from a Cuervo tequila bottle, as the Cuervo company was awarded a medal by President Díaz in 1891 for the excellence of their product (Chadwick 2008). President Díaz ruled Mexico until the Mexican Revolution of 1910; hypothetically, this may assist in dating the bottle, since depictions of Díaz on a mass-produced product may be expected to have declined after 1910. This remains purely conjectural, however.

Also from EU 10 in Feature 10, a total of 11 items were recovered that are associated with personal health and medicine. These include 10 medicine bottles and 1 cosmetic (cologne or perfume) bottle (Photo 60). A few bottles have identifiable maker's or product marks (Photo 61). Another item associated with the personal category includes a yellow plastic object, possibly a cap, marked "AVON."





**Photo 59. Bottle base embossed with male figure, recovered from Feature 10.**



Photo 60. Personal health and hygiene bottles recovered from Feature 10.



Photo 61. Additional bottles from Feature 10 with maker's marks: (a) Fred Fleishman bottle; (b) Fred Fleishman bottle; and (c) Dr King's medicine bottle.

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Seventeen complete or partial maker's marks were present on ceramic and glass items (Table 11). One ceramic has only a partial maker's mark but appears to be associated with the D. E. McNicol Pottery Company, East Liverpool, Ohio (Gates and Ormerod 1982). The artifacts recovered from Feature 10 suggest a late-nineteenth- to early-twentieth-century date.

### **Feature 11**

Thirty-five artifacts were recovered from Feature 11, a possible storage shed. Artifacts associated with kitchen activities comprised 86 percent of the Feature 11 collection. Vessel forms identified include bowls, cups, and a saucer. Only six ceramic types were noted. Ceramic types include plain whiteware (n = 14), Mexican glaze ceramics (n = 6), decal-printed ceramics (n = 5), one piece of hand-painted whiteware, and one piece of stoneware. The decal-printed ceramics from Feature 11 had floral designs or bands of decoration near the rim. One decal-printed porcelain saucer fragment has a partial mark. The partial mark has the letters "ZAPA" on the interior of the vessel. The hand-painted whiteware piece has bright-blue floral and green foliage design with a red annular band along the rim. The recovered Mexican glaze ceramics all have a terra-cotta appearance and have a light-brown to orange glaze on the interior and exterior of the vessels (Photo 62). On a few sherds, much of the glaze has flaked off. One bowl is identified among the Mexican ceramics. A footed base was collected and may have belonged to either a bowl or saucer. The footed base is unglazed on the interior but still has traces of a very light-olive-green glaze on the vessel exterior.

Other items from Feature 11 include a machine-made beverage bottle that dates after 1903, a beverage-bottle base fragment, and an external thread bottle finish. Artifacts associated with personal health and hygiene include a medicine bottle and a milk glass cosmetic jar base. Additional items recovered from Feature 11 include a glass two-hole button fragment and a bisque porcelain piece that may be part of a doll.

### ***Discussion***

Although the plan of work (Jones 2007a) calls for addressing two research domains—architecture and ethnic heritage—the historic artifact analysis also addressed the domains of chronology, site function, and economic status. Conclusions regarding these research domains are summarized in this section.

### **Chronology**

The full range of dates obtained from the historic artifacts suggests that the deposits date from the late nineteenth century possibly into the late twentieth century. By arranging the diagnostic artifacts from earliest to latest based on the beginning dates (Table 12), the possible span of occupation is illustrated graphically in Figure 15. The 20-year gap from 1896 until 1916 suggests a possible lapse in occupation when no new objects were introduced to the site (see Figure 15). Interestingly, this short hiatus divides the diagnostics from Feature 10 from diagnostics recovered from other features, including Features 2, 4, and 5 (see Table 12). The only exception is the flowerpot from Feature 3, which dates to the late 1800s, and is temporally grouped with the artifacts from Feature 10. Artifacts from Feature 10 suggest a late 1800s to early 1900s occupation and do not appear to date beyond about 1915. The few diagnostic artifacts recovered from the other, apparently later, features suggest an occupation from the early 1900s into the 1960s. The dating of the diagnostic artifacts supports the stratigraphic superpositioning of Feature 2 over Feature 10 and suggests that Feature 3, and not Features 4 and 5, may have been contemporaneous with Feature 10.

**Table 11. Maker's Marks from Ceramic and Glass Items Collected from Feature 10**

Material/Artifact Type	Count	Mark	Dates	Reference
Glass				
Cosmetic bottle	1	ED PINUAD/PARIS	1840–1905	Fike 1987:67
Medicine bottle	1	DR. KINGS/NEW DISCOVERY/FOR CONSUMPTION//H.E. BUCKLEN & CO.//CHICAGO IL	1880–1920+	Fike 1987:33
Medicine bottle	2	FRED FLEISHMAN/DRUGGIST/ TUCSON ARIZ	1880–1928	Thiel 1993:95
Medicine bottle	2	REX	1880–1900	Toulouse 1971:440
Medicine bottle	1	RRR/RADWAY & CO NEW YORK//ENTD ACORD TO//ACT OF CONGREE	ca. 1888	Wilson and Wilson 1971:75
Beverage bottle	1	CS & CO	ca.1875–1913	Toulouse 1971:147
Beverage bottle	1	ABGM CO	1886–1928	Toulouse 1971:26
Beer bottle	2	R & CO	1880–1900	Toulouse 1971:439
Food bottle	1	FRANCIS H. LEGGETT/NEW YORK//GILT EDGE//PURE EXTRACT	1870–?	Zumwalt 1980:272
Ceramic				
Mug	1	MARX & GUTHERZ CARLSBAD	1885–1898	Snodgrass 2006
Plate	1	W.E.P.CO CHINA	1893–ca. 1910	Gates and Ormerod 1982:316b
Saucer	1	THE D.E.----- LIV(ERPOOL)	1892–ca. 1910	Gates and Ormerod 1982:186a
Saucer	1	PEARL WHITE Iron crosses w/ eagle in the middle GOODWIN BROS.	1885–ca. 1897	Gates and Ormerod 1982:53b
Saucer	1	THE C.C.T.P.CO. LION W/ EAGLE HEAD W/WINGS SEMI-GRANITE	1890–ca. 1910	Gates and Ormerod 1982:288b
Total	17			



Photo 62. Mexican-glazed ceramics recovered from Feature 11.

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**Table 12. Diagnostic Artifacts Ordered from Earliest Beginning Date to Latest**

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Artifact Type</b>	<b>Beginning Date</b>	<b>End Date</b>	<b>Time Span</b>
Feature 10	cosmetic bottle	1840	1905	65
Feature 10	beverage bottle	1875	1913	38
Feature 3	flowerpot	1878	1906	28
Feature 10	medicine bottle	1880	1900	20
Feature 10	beer bottle	1880	1900	20
Feature 10	medicine bottle	1880	1920	40
Feature 10	medicine bottle	1880	1928	48
Feature 10	whiteware saucer	1885	1897	12
Feature 10	whiteware mug	1885	1898	13
Feature 10	beverage bottle	1886	1928	42
Feature 10	medicine bottle	1888	n/a	1
Feature 10	whiteware saucer	1890	1910	20
Feature 10	whiteware saucer	1892	1910	18
Feature 10	whiteware plate	1896	1910	14
Feature 5	beer bottle	1916	1929	13
Feature 2	jar base	1920	1964	44
Feature 5	Japanese bowl	1921	1940	19
Feature 4	milk bottle	1921	1987	66
Feature 2	wheat penny	1929	n/a	1
Feature 2	buffalo nickel	1935	n/a	1
Feature 2	machine-made bottle	1944	present	64
Feature 2	wheat penny	1947	n/a	1
MSU 2	whiskey bottle	1961	present	47



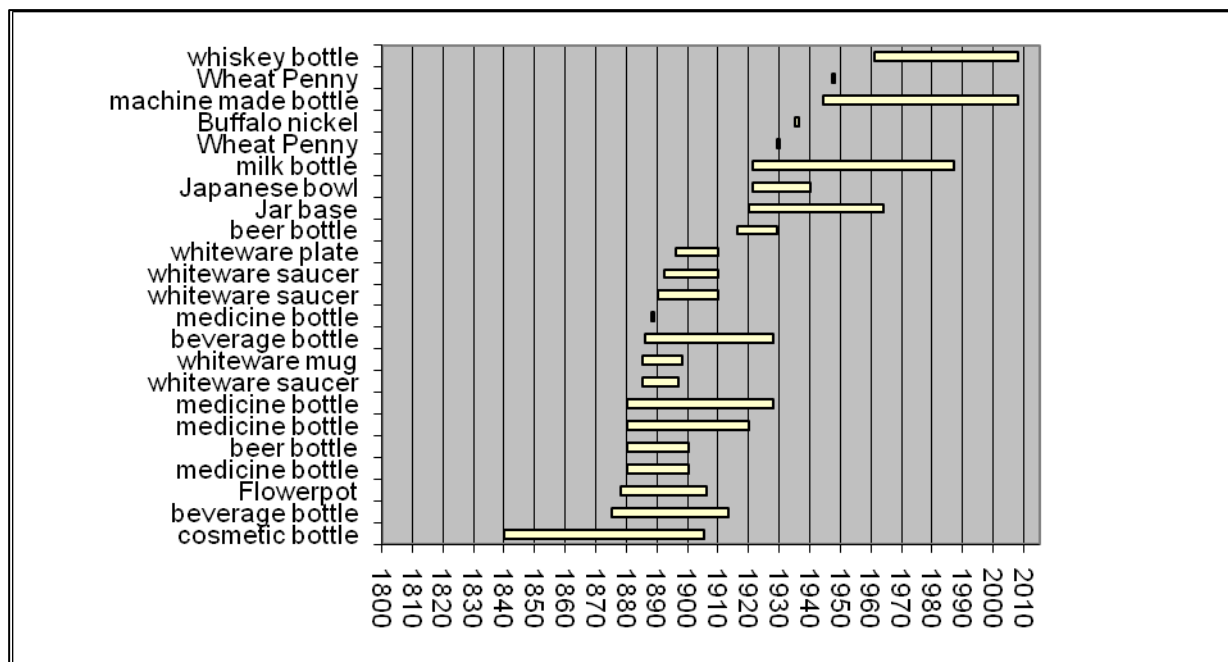


Figure 15. Diagnostic artifacts seriated from early to late by beginning date.

### Function

The artifacts recovered from the Mendoza site were largely derived from domestic household activities. Most of the items are related to kitchen activities and are associated with food, food preparation, and consumption. Kitchen-related items include ceramic bowls, cups, plates, saucers, cooking pots, kettle fragments, and beverage bottles. Also, artifacts associated with an individual's health, hygiene, and appearance were obtained, including cosmetic containers, perfume or cologne bottles, and clothing buttons. These are just several of the items recovered from the Mendoza site that are distinctive of everyday household refuse.

Other artifacts from the Mendoza site suggest that a portion of the site functioned as a blacksmithing operation. Although no specific blacksmithing tools were recovered, the horseshoes and the large amount of unidentifiable metal from Feature 3 are probably associated with blacksmithing activities. Some of the items may be associated with bicycle repair as there was a bicycle tire tread documented in Feature 5 (and other bicycle parts were noted during testing).

Artifacts associated with building construction and maintenance were few and included nails, flooring material, and a few bricks.

Only a few artifacts were recovered that are indicative of gender. Similarly, clay and glass marbles and a porcelain doll fragment were the only items recovered that suggest children's activities. Artifacts identified in the collection that infer the presence of women include fragments of cosmetic and cold cream jars and an Ed Pinaud perfume bottle. Most of these artifacts were recovered from Features 5, 10, and 11. Items that are typically representative of male activities were few. The relatively few beer and liquor bottles could be related to male activities; of course, women could have partaken in alcohol consumption as well. Interestingly, tobacco and snuff tins were absent

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from the artifact collection. These types of artifacts are typically associated with the presence of men.

### **Ethnic Heritage**

Based on the artifacts recovered from the Mendoza site, it is difficult to determine the ethnicity of the site's occupants. Most of the ceramics recovered during data recovery were American- or English-made wares that included plain, decal-printed, and transfer-printed white earthenware, as well as stoneware and yellow ware. These ceramic types reveal very little regarding ethnicity. The only items indicative of ethnicity include a small number of Mexican- and Chinese-made items. Artifacts include ceramics, a pepper sauce bottle, and possibly a tequila bottle. Of course, use of these items by persons of other ethnicities is possible. One Japanese bowl was recovered, but it is likely a keepsake or curio item and not representative of an individual's ethnicity.

Chinese-made ceramics formed only a small percentage (1 percent) of the ceramics from the Mendoza site. A Chinese porcelain plate and bowl were also recovered during testing (Jones 2007b). The presence of the Chinese ceramics does not necessarily suggest a Chinese individual. Non-Chinese individuals certainly purchased goods from Chinese-owned shops in Tucson (such as the one just to the south across 18th Street). By the late 1800s and early 1900s, Chinese-made artifacts were purchased and used by other ethnic groups and had become an important component of Hispanic and Euroamerican households items (Ciolek-Torrello and Swanson 1997:535).

Research into Territorial period Hispanic and Euroamerican households in Tucson suggests little to no difference in the material culture between Hispanic and Euroamerican households. After 1880, traditional Hispanic household ceramics, including Majolica, were gradually being submerged by American- and European-made white-earthenware ceramics (Ciolek-Torrello and Swanson 1997:534). Thiel (2005:112) suggests that Hispanic ceramics, including Majolica, are not found on Territorial sites after 1865. The reason for the decreased amount of Mexican-produced items in the artifact assemblages from these sites is mainly because American and European ceramics were durable, cheaper, and easily attainable, especially after the arrival of the railroad in 1880 (Thiel 2005). The artifact collection from the Mendoza site is suggestive of this trend. While some Mexican-made ceramics were recovered from the site, over half of the ceramics were American-produced, white, hard-paste earthenware. At the same time, archival evidence has shown that the occupants of Lot 10 were predominantly (or entirely) of Hispanic descent until the early 1950s (see discussion in Chapter 5).

### **Economic Status**

The artifacts from the Mendoza site appear to reflect the low- to middle-income status of the site's occupants, who were prudent in their purchasing power. This is based on the predominance of undecorated whiteware, which was generally cheaper compared to decorative wares. More than half of the ceramics from the Mendoza site are undecorated, hard-paste earthenware, whereas decorative ceramics made up a comparatively lower percentage of the ceramic collection. Although, this does not necessarily mean that the occupants did not indulge in or, on occasion, purchase more expensive items. Again, the lack of expensive or exotic items may suggest the frugality of the site's occupants. Also lacking in the collection were ceramics that are typically more expensive than hard-paste earthenware—only two pieces of porcelain were recovered, a Japanese bowl and a Chinese porcelain fragment. These items may have been curio pieces that belonged to the occupants of the Mendoza site. In Feature 10, which predated all other features on the site, a decorative glass vase and

chandelier fragment were found, suggesting an appreciation for finer items, although these may be curios.

## HISTORIC NATIVE AMERICAN CERAMICS

A total of 59 historic Native American sherds and portions of one partial vessel were recovered during data recovery excavations. Of these, all but one sherd were identified as Papago (Tohono O’odham) pottery; the collection was dominated by Papago Red and Papago Plain (Fontana et al. 1962). Analysis of the native ceramics from the Mendoza site was conducted by Dr. Anna Neuzil during February 2008 at Tierra’s Tucson office to determine if the native ceramics could yield any information about the chronology of the occupation or the ethnicity of the occupants of the site. Based on previous research, the Papago ceramic types collected from this site could have been produced from the eighteenth century to the early twentieth century (Table 13). The ceramic collection from the Mendoza site suggests it was occupied from at least the late nineteenth century into the early twentieth century.

### *Methods*

All Native American sherds collected from the site were analyzed. Aside from information on site provenience, we recorded attributes that could provide temporal information for Papago ceramics, such as temper, lip finish, and slip location (Heidke 2006) (see Table A.1 in Appendix A for attribute list). Additional attributes concerning vessel form were recorded to understand if forms produced by Tohono O’odham (Papago) potters for sale outside the reservation, particularly water ollas, were present, or if forms that are generally only associated with the Tohono O’odham themselves were present (Fontana et al. 1962). Papago sherds were classified according to the type descriptions found in Fontana et al. (1962) and Whittlesey (1997). All Papago sherds are thick bodied, and most have a substantial carbon core due to their manure temper. Types are largely distinguished by surface treatment and the presence or absence of decoration. Papago Plain exhibits a smoothed or polished surface that lacks decorative paint or slip. Papago Red exhibits a thick red slip over a smoothed surface that is sometimes polished. Papago Black-on-red can be distinguished from Papago Red based on the presence of black painted designs on the surface (Fontana et al. 1962). And finally, Papago Buff exhibits a creamy buff-colored slip over its surface (Whittlesey 1997).

**Table 13. Temporal Ranges of Papago Ceramic Types**

Type	Dates	Reference
Papago Black-on-red	1810–1892 (minimally)	Heidke 2006:7.79
	1771–1900 (maximally)	
	1860–1930	Fontana et al. 1962:106
Papago Buff	1771–1890 (Red-on-buff)	Heidke 2006:7.79
	1880–1890 (Black-on-buff)	
	1800s–1900s	Whittlesey 1997:444
	1800s (broad line red-on-buff)	Haury 1950:350
	late 1800s–early 1900s (fine line red-on-buff)	
Papago Red	1700–1930	Fontana et al. 1962:104, 109
Papago Plain	1700–1930	Fontana et al. 1962:105, 109

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## ***Results***

A total of 59 native sherds and one partial vessel were recovered from the Mendoza site. Five of the excavated features, including three rooms in Feature 2, yielded native ceramics (Table 14). The majority of the native sherds (79.7 percent,  $n = 47$ ) were recovered from features outside the adobe row house that dominated the site (see Table 14). Only 11 sherds (18.6 percent) were found in three rooms in Feature 2, the adobe-walled structure facing W. 8th Street.

Papago Plain and Papago Red were the most prevalent types, accounting for 94.8 percent ( $n = 55$ ) of the Papago sherds present at the site. Other types were much less numerous and were confined to one sherd of Papago Black-on-red found in Feature 10 and two sherds of Papago Buff, one in Feature 10 and one in Feature 11. Of the 59 sherds, one was classified as prehistoric plain ware. It is a body sherd of indeterminate form and shape and has a sand temper. This sherd was found in Feature 5, a privy. This single sherd in Feature 5 may have washed in or been brought in through cultural processes, but given the prevalence of prehistoric sites in the vicinity of the Mendoza site, its presence is not surprising; however, it does not signal a prehistoric occupation of the project area.

Approximately 15 percent of a single Papago Plain partial vessel was found in Levels 1 and 2 of Feature 3, a possible adobe borrow pit that was later filled with trash. Fourteen sherds of this vessel were present. It exhibited manure and sand temper and was of indeterminate form, though it did have a semi-flared rounded rim. Its measured orifice diameter was 26 cm.

Characteristics of the Papago sherds suggest they were produced and used between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Previous research has demonstrated that the prevalence of sand temper decreases as the prevalence of manure temper increases through time, and manure temper is particularly common after 1880 (Heidke 2006:7.77). The majority of the Papago sherds from this collection (91.4 percent,  $n = 53$ ) are tempered primarily with manure (Table 15), which suggests they postdate 1880. There are a handful of sherds that are tempered primarily with sand that were found in Features 2 (Room 4), 3, and 10. Although this may suggest that these vessels were manufactured earlier than 1880, Heidke (2006:7.77) notes that sand temper persists in small numbers after this time. Heidke (2006:7.78) also notes a shift from folded to smoothed rims around 1870–1890. None of the eight rim sherds analyzed here had folded rim coils, suggesting they postdate 1890.

The presence and location of red slip on Papago vessels is also temporally sensitive (Heidke 2006:7.79). More vessels were red slipped after 1880 than before 1880, and the percentage of red slipped pottery goes up dramatically after this time. In addition, after 1880, vessel exteriors were more likely to be slipped than vessel interiors. In the Mendoza collection, only 15.9 percent ( $n = 7$ ) of all vessels exhibiting slip ( $n = 44$ ) are slipped on the interior (Table 16), providing another line of evidence that this collection postdates 1880. Interestingly, Heidke's (2006:7.79) date ranges for Papago Black-on-red, Red-on-buff, and Black-on-buff suggest these types (and any undecorated buff ware sherds that may have been from red-on-buff and black-on-buff vessels) likely predate 1890. One Papago Black-on-red and one Papago Buff sherd were found in Feature 10, a borrow pit underlying Room 5 of Feature 2, which is likely one of the earlier features at the site. The presence of these sherds in this feature confirms its early date.

Table 14. Native American Ceramics from the Mendoza Site

Context	Historic						Prehistoric			Total		
	Papago Black-on-red		Papago Plain		Papago Red		Papago Buff		Plain Ware		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%		
MSU 3	-	-	1	7.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.7
Feature 2	-	-	3	21.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5.1
Room 4	-	-	2	14.3	5	12.2	-	-	-	-	7	11.9
Room 5	-	-	-	0	1	2.4	-	-	-	-	1	1.7
Room 10	-	-	5	35.7	6	14.6	0	0	0	0	11	18.6
Subtotal, Feature 2	-	-	3	21.4	19	46.3	-	-	-	-	22	37.9
Feature 3	-	-	2	14.3	1	2.4	-	-	1	100.0	4	6.8
Feature 5	1	100.0	3	21.4	13	31.7	1	50.0	-	-	18	30.5
Feature 10	-	-	-	-	2	4.9	1	50.0	-	-	3	5.1
Feature 11	-	-	14	100.0	41	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	59	100.0

Note: Vessel not included; all sherds are from feature fill except the one sherd from MSU 3, which is from cultural fill.

Table 15. Temper in Papago Sherds from the Mendoza Site

Primary Temper	Secondary Temper	Feature 2					Feature 11	MSU 3 Total		
		Room 4	Room 5	Room 10	Feature 3	Feature 5				
Manure sand	2	7	1	1	20	3	16	3	1	53
Sand manure	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	5
Total	3	7	1	1	22	3	18	3	1	58

Note: Vessel not included.

**Table 16. Presence and Location of Slip on Papago Sherds from the Mendoza Site**

Type	Interior Slip		Indeterminate	Total
	Yes	No		
Papago Black-on-red	–	1	–	1
Papago Red	6	34	1	41
Papago Buff	1	1	–	2
Total	7	36	1	44

*Note:* Vessel and Papago Plain sherds not included.

Vessel form was indeterminate for the majority of the collection from the Mendoza site, since most were body sherds lacking distinctive characteristics that would allow classification. We could identify vessel form for some of the sherds; these forms include incurved and outcurved semi-flared-rim bowls and short flared-rim jars were present (Table 17). Previous research has demonstrated that the presence of a diversity of vessel forms, particularly those that were not likely to be sold or traded outside O’odham groups, such as water ollas, can be interpreted as an indicator of the presence of Tohono O’odham groups (Doelle 1983; Whittlesey 1997). Tohono O’odham women regularly sold the vessels they manufactured, particularly water ollas, to Euroamericans and Hispanics who lived in the Tucson area (Fontana et al. 1962). Therefore, Tohono O’odham vessels, particularly water ollas, can be found in sites that were not occupied by Tohono O’odham groups at all. The three short flared-rim jars are likely water ollas that may have been purchased by the occupants of the Mendoza site for water storage. The incurved semi-flared-rim bowl likely represents a Papago bean-frying pot (Fontana et al. 1962:100), and the outcurved semi-flared-rim bowl is similar to the serving bowl or individual dish pictured by Fontana et al. (1962:99). The presence of these two types suggests some diversity in the Mendoza collection but does not definitively demonstrate concomitant diversity in its occupants. In other words, there is no definitive evidence in the Native American ceramics to suggest the inhabitants of the Mendoza site were anything but Hispanic or Euroamerican.

In summary, the Native American ceramic collection from the Mendoza site points toward an occupation after 1880 (although relatively soon thereafter) and does not provide definitive evidence about the ethnicity of its inhabitants.

**Table 17. Vessel Form and Shape Represented in Papago Sherds at the Mendoza Site**

Ware/Type	Incurved Semi-flared-rim Bowl	Outcurved Semi-flared-rim Bowl	Short Flared-rim Jar	Indeterminate Jar	Indeterminate Form	Total
Papago Black-on-red	–	–	–	1	–	1
Papago Plain	1	–	–	–	13	14
Papago Red	–	1	2	–	38	41
Papago Buff	–	–	1	–	1	2
Total	1	1	3	1	52	58

*Note:* Vessel not included.



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## FAUNAL BONE

A total of 684 faunal remains were collected from the Mendoza site; all of which were analyzed. Animal bone was collected from a total of six features, including Rooms 5 and 10 in Feature 2, and Features 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10.

### *Methods*

Prior to analysis, all of the faunal bone was dry brushed, counted, and bagged in the laboratory at Tierra. Several standard attributes were systematically recorded for each specimen, including taxonomic classification, element, tool marks, gnaw marks, and evidence of burning. Additionally, the specimens were counted and weighed to the tenth of a gram. Other attributes—portion of element present, level of completion, and degree of epiphyseal fusion—were only noted, as necessary. Because of the reduced effort given to the faunal collection, these data were not recorded in Tierra's computer database. Instead, handwritten notes were taken as the analyst went through the collection.

Taxonomic identifications were made using the comparative collection at the ASM. Many of the specimens were not diagnostic to a specific animal due to fragmentation. In these cases, differentiation was made at the most specific level possible. However, at times, it was only possible to differentiate specimens to class. Within the mammal classification, some specimens could be separated into the size groups of small (hare and smaller), medium (e.g., canid), or large (e.g., deer). When not readily apparent, the comparative collection at the ASM was also utilized for element determinations and siding. When possible, the additional attribute of meat cut for domesticated animal remains was recorded.

When present, taphonomic data were also collected. The types of tool marks were recorded and differentiated by noting the morphology, number, and location of the modifications. The coloration and severity of burning were also recorded. The specimens were also examined for the presence of rodent and carnivore damage, and the location and morphology were also recorded, if present. Changes that were the result of weathering were noted but not as systematically as evidence of tool marks, gnawing, and burning.

As mentioned above, the portion of the specimen present was recorded when remarkable but not systematically. When recorded, the portions of long bones present, for example, were broken down to proximal end, proximal one-third, middle one-third, distal one-third, or distal end. The completeness of the specimens, when recorded, was divided into three categories: complete (100–75 percent), partial (75–25 percent), and fragmentary (25–0 percent). When possible, epiphyseal fusion was recorded as complete, partial, or unfused. Additionally, whether or not a bone is completely formed into adult morphology was noted.

To quantify the sample, the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) was calculated. For the NISP, when specimens could be refit on recent breaks they were only counted once. Attempts to refit were only made on specimens from the same bag. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not calculated for this analysis.

### *Results*

The collection of 684 specimens is dominated by cow, probable cow, and a large mammal, which could also be cow. Also present are chicken, fish, jackrabbit, pig, and sheep or goat (Tables 18 and

Table 18. Faunal Remains from AZ BB:13:494(ASM)

Taxa, Common Name	Scientific Name	Feature 2		Feature 3	Feature 5	Feature 7	Feature 8	Feature 10	Total
		Room 10	Room 5						
Antelope jackrabbit	<i>Lepus alleni</i>	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Chicken	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	-	-	-	61	-	-	5	66
Cow	<i>Bos taurus</i>	-	-	9	36	-	-	5	50
Indeterminate animal		-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
Jackrabbit	<i>Lepus</i> sp.	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	5
Large mammal	large mammalia	-	-	-	80	2	3	-	85
Medium-sized bird	medium-sized aves	-	-	1	14	-	-	-	15
Medium-sized bird/ small mammal	medium-sized aves/ small mammalia	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Medium-sized mammal	medium-sized mammalia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Medium-sized to large fish	medium-sized to large osteichthyes	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Medium-sized to large mammal	medium-sized to large mammalian	5	-	1	-	31	-	-	37
Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Probable chicken	<i>Gallus gallus?</i>	-	1	5	12	-	-	-	18
Probable cow	<i>Bos taurus?</i>	-	3	188	187	-	-	5	383
Probable sheep or goat	<i>Ovis</i> sp./ <i>Capra</i> sp.?	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Sheep or goat	<i>Ovis</i> sp./ <i>Capra</i> sp.	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5
Total		7	4	212	400	34	4	23	684

**Table 19. Faunal Remains, by Taxa and Feature**

Taxa	Feature 2		Feature 3	Feature 5	Feature 7	Feature 8	Feature 10	Total
	Room 5	Room 10						
Cow	–	–	9	36	–	–	5	50
Probable cow	3	–	188	187	–	–	5	383
Sheep or goat	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	5
Probable sheep or goat	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
Pig	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Antelope jackrabbit	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	7
Jackrabbit	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	5
Chicken	–	–	–	61	–	–	5	66
Probable chicken	1	–	5	12	–	–	–	18
Large mammal	–	–	–	80	2	3	–	85
Medium-sized to large mammal	–	5	1	–	31	–	–	37
Medium-sized mammal	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Medium-sized bird	–	–	1	14	–	–	–	15
Medium-sized bird/small mammal	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
Medium-sized to large fish	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Indeterminate animal	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3
Total	4	7	212	400	34	4	23	684

19). Most of the specimens (90 percent) were collected from Feature 3, a trash pit, and Feature 5, a privy, as expected.

Many of the cow bones were from juveniles; many specimens' fusion is indeterminate but, when observable, was often from juveniles. For the collection as a whole, 33 specimens were unfused, and 3 displayed partial fusion.

The saw marks were mechanized (i.e., made with a band saw as opposed to a hand saw); most were made clean through the bone, but some starts and stops in the sawing attempts were observed. Sawed bones were mostly from cow, but chicken, pig, and fish also displayed sawing (Table 20). None of the jackrabbit was sawed, although one bone displayed cut marks. Only one other cutmark, on a cow bone, was observed in the collection.

A total of 40 bones (mostly from Feature 7) were burned and are predominantly from the large mammal (possible cow). Only 7 specimens displayed perimortem breakage.

The cuts taken from cow are from all parts, including the head, feet, limbs, and ribs, although the majority appeared to be from limbs, and are relatively low-end cuts.

In general, the butchering patterns and grade of cuts suggest an emphasis on store-bought, relatively inexpensive cuts of meat. This may have been occasionally supplemented with hunted meat (particularly jackrabbit) and consumer-raised animals, such as chickens.

**Table 20. Butchering Marks on Faunal Remains, by Feature**

<b>Taxa, by Feature No.</b>	<b>Modification</b>	<b>Number of Specimens</b>
Feature 2		
Room 5		
Probable cow	sawed	2
Room 10		
Medium-sized to large mammal	sawed	3
Feature 3		
Cow	sawed	4
Probable cow	sawed	89
Feature 5		
Cow	sawed	31
Probable cow	sawed	106
Probable chicken	sawed	1
Medium-sized to large fish	sawed	2
Probable sheep or goat	sawed	1
Feature 7		
Large mammal	sawed	2
Pig	sawed	1
Feature 8		
Large mammal	sawed	1
Feature 10		
Cow	cut marks, metal	1
Cow	sawed	1
Probable cow	sawed	3
Chicken	sawed	1
Jackrabbit	cut marks, metal	1
Probable sheep or goat	sawed	4
Total		254

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## CHAPTER 5

### A HISTORY OF THE BARRIO LIBRE AND LOT 10 OF BLOCK 247

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*by Joseph Howell and Jennifer Hushour*

This chapter provides the history of the Barrio Libre and Lot 10 of Block 247 as reconstructed through archival research.

#### **AZ BB:13:38(ASM), THE BARRIO LIBRE**

The Barrio Libre has been referred to also as the Barrio Historico at various times in the past, although the former is the official title of the neighborhood on the NRHP. According to a report on the “Barrio Historico” (Bell et. al 1972), the Barrio’s boundaries were initially set at 14th Street on the north, Stone Avenue on the east, 18th Street on the south, and Interstate 10 (I-10) on the west. The western boundary was later changed to Main Street, when it was determined that the area between Main and I-10 (known as El Hoyo) was architecturally disparate from the adobe row houses of the Barrio. The 1978 NRHP listing describes the Barrio Libre Historic District as being “roughly bounded by 14th, 19th, Stone and Osborne Sts,” according to the NRHP website (National Park Service 2007). The ASM site card (AZSITE n.d.) for the district describes the location as “an approximate rectangle that is bounded by South Stone on the east, Samaniego and Osborne Avenues on the west, and 14th (Cushing) and 19th Streets on the north and south. Cross streets, running east and west are Simpson, Kennedy, 17th Street, and [1]8th Street. The interior north-south arteries are Meyer, Convent, and Main.” The western boundary, at least as it was perceived historically, was probably not inclusive of Main Street itself, because this was the location of the residences of several prominent early Tucsonans (Bell et. al 1972:5). In any case, the current project area, Lot 10 of Block 247, falls within the bounds of the District.

The 1881 Tucson City Directory describes the Barrio Libre as follows:

This designation was given by the Mexican residents to that quarter of the city lying among Meyer and adjacent streets, southward of the business portion of the city occupied by the Americans. It means Free Zone, and *in earlier times* was allowed to remain without legal restraints or the presence of a policeman. Here, the Mescalian could imbibe his fill, and either male or female could, in peaceful intoxication, sleep on the sidewalk or in the middle of the streets, with all their ancient rights respected. Fandangoes, monte, chicken fights, broils, and all the amusements of the lower class of Mexicans were, in this quarter, indulged in without restraint; and to this day much of the old-time regime prevails, although the encroachments of the American element indicate the ultimate doom of the customs in the Barrio Libre. It must be understood that these remarks apply only to the lower class of Mexicans and not to the cultured Mexican residents of the city, who, for intelligence and enterprise, are foremost among our people (emphasis added).

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The use of the words “in earlier times” might suggest that at the time of the writing in 1881, the conditions had changed somewhat and the Barrio was perhaps less “free” than it had been in the past.

In 1971, the neighborhood was described thusly by Bell et al. (1972:1): “The remaining portion of Tucson’s Barrio Historico stands as the sole reminder of a Tucson that existed a century ago...As a center for Tucson’s Mexican/Spanish community, its residents have established strong cultural and ethnic ties within the area.” According to the ASM site card, “The Barrio Libre has played an important role in the development of Tucson as the city’s major Spanish-speaking neighborhood, and remains a significant area whose architecture is basically unchanged from its territorial appearance.”

Aside from the colorful description in the 1881 directory, little is known about the early history of the Barrio Libre. The early Sanborn fire insurance maps (1881–1904) do not include the portion of Tucson that contained the Barrio. However,

a birdseye photograph of Tucson taken from the top of Sentinel Peak (‘A’ Mountain) about 1882...shows a substantial amount of development beyond the southern edge of the built-up portion of the city as recorded on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of 1886...The photo reveals structures south of Cushing (14th) to about 18th Street and between Stone and Main. A scattering of adobe houses is evident throughout the area. Basically, the area recorded in the photograph is the Barrio Libre district as defined today [1971] (Bell et al 1972:6).

A large portion of the Barrio Libre was demolished in the early 1970s as a result of urban renewal efforts. About half the Barrio—more than 200 houses—was destroyed (Vint and Neumann 2005:22). Fortunately, the budget for the city’s renewal efforts was exhausted before the neighborhood was completely removed, and the portion of the Barrio Libre that remains today (a four block square) stands as a remaining exemplar of the Sonoran architecture of historic Tucson.

## **THE PROJECT AREA – LOT 10, BLOCK 247**

The earliest available map that depicts the project area in detail is the 1909 Sanborn fire insurance map. Earlier Sanborn maps (1883, 1886, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1904) do not depict the project area, which suggests that whatever buildings were on the property were not insured against damage or loss by fire.

Block books were consulted for the years prior to 1909, and ownership was determined at least as far back as 1898. At the time, approximately the south half of Block 247 was designated as Lot 1, which is reflected as early as 1893 on the Roskrug map (Roskrug 1893) and is still shown as such on the map of the City of Tucson drawn by George Helen in 1900 (Helen 1900). The earliest block book on file at the Arizona Historical Society (which is described only as “pre 1898”) lists the property owners of the project area as “Maisch & Driscoll.” Frederick Maisch and Thomas Driscoll were ranchers who arrived in Tucson in 1869 from the Black Hills of South Dakota. They were the owners of the Palace Hotel (located on south Meyer Street) at the turn of the century, having taken over its management in 1879 (Maisch 1981). Both men had residences listed elsewhere in the 1898 city directory. The block books do not generally depict structures on the property but only list ownership. It is unknown if any buildings existed on the property at this time. A search of the 1881,



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1883, and 1897/1898 Tucson City Directories yielded no listed residences at the known addresses on 18th Street, nor on South Convent/8th Avenue.

Later block books list Anton Hittinger as the owner of the project area (from 1901 to at least 1904). He was the owner of the S. F. Exchange at 328 South Meyer, according to city directories of those years, and resided elsewhere. As with Maisch and Driscoll, this indicates that he did not build on the property (i.e., Lot 10), but simply owned the land as an asset. It is unknown if any structures existed within the project area at this time. Hittinger appears to have acquired the property in 1901 or sometime late in 1900, as the Helen map lists Maisch and Driscoll as the owners of Lot 1 on the 1900 Helen map.

Hittinger may have been the first to develop Lot 10 or to lease it for residential use. His acquisition of the property in 1900 or 1901 falls just before the first indication (in the 1902 city directory) of residential use of the lot. In the 1901 directory, a man named Claudio Leybas, whose profession is given as a stone mason, is listed at address “667 S. Meyer Street, rear.” This address is located to the north and west of Lot 10, on what remained of Lot 1 of Block 247 after Lot 1 was subdivided. Then, in 1902, Claudio Leyva (his surname undergoes multiple variations of spelling, a phenomenon common in the early city directories) is listed as residing at “Convent and 18th Sts.” Claudio Leyvaz is listed at the same location (although it is now listed as “W. 18th St. and 8th Ave.”) in the 1906–1907 city directory. In 1909, Carmen Leyvas, likely a relative of Claudio, is listed at 206 W. 18th Street (Table 21). This address is shown as a blacksmith on the 1909 Sanborn maps, but Carmen Leyvas must have lived in one of the other rooms (the city directory lists only 206 as the street number for several residents, as well as the blacksmith, at the row house location). It is possible, of course, that the location “W. 18th St. and 8th Ave.” refers to one of the other corners of the intersection, but the residence of Carmen Leyvas at 206 W. 18th suggests that the Leyvas family resided here for some years.

There is no listing for Claudio Leyvas (or any of the variations on his surname) in the 1899–1900 Tucson City Directory. Because the subdivision of Lot 1 into Lots 1, 9, 10, and 11 occurred around 1901, and residential use of Lot 10 occurred shortly thereafter, it seems likely that the core adobe row house structure, represented (at minimum) by Rooms 1, 2, 9, and 11 of Feature 2, was constructed sometime between 1901 and 1902. Interestingly, the Drachman School, just across the street to the east, was opened in 1902 (Thiel 2002:12), demonstrating that the development of the immediate vicinity was well under way at about this time.

Blacksmithing appears to have been a prominent theme of commercial use for Lot 10, as blacksmith shops are shown on the Sanborn maps for 1909, 1914, 1919, 1922, and 1930. However, little archival material about any of the blacksmithing activity on the lot was found. The only reference was to 206 W. 18th Street in the 1909 Tucson City Directory, which gives the address as “M. Pascal, Prop. Blacksmith Shop.” The 1909 Sanborn map shows 206 W. 18th as a blacksmith, represented by Room 3 of Feature 2 (albeit in a probably remodeled form). No further reference to Sr. Pascal was found. The 1914 Sanborn shows a blacksmith shop in the then-separate structure (Rooms 5 and 6) on the southeast corner of 8th Avenue and 18th Street (numbered 202 W. 18th). It was not clear from archival research if this was a relocation of the Pascal blacksmith shop.

On the 1919 Sanborn, the row house forms one contiguous structure, and the corner building that had housed the blacksmith is now labeled as a store and dwelling. On the same map, a new structure, labeled as a blacksmith, is shown on the northern portion of Lot 10. The address of this

**Table 21. Residents of 202–212 W. 18th Street and 709 S. 8th Avenue for Selected Years, from the Tucson City Directories**

Year	Address	Name
1909	206 W. 18th <sup>a</sup>	Carmen Leyvas
	206 W. 18th <sup>a</sup>	M. Pascal, Prop. Blacksmith Shop
	206 W. 18th <sup>a</sup>	Antonia Rodriguez
1914	202. W. 18th	Andres, Maria, and Ramon Alvares (Ramon listed as a laborer)
	204 W. 18th	Manuel, Aurelia, and Ramon Matos (Ramon listed as a porter at Steinfelds, Aurelia as a widow)
1951	709 S. 8th Ave (202 W. 18th)	Bruce and Suzie Draper
	206 W. 18 <sup>th</sup>	Valentine Alston
	208 W. 18 <sup>th</sup>	Howard John
	210 W. 18 <sup>th</sup>	Valentine Aug

<sup>a</sup> All residences from the 1909 directory are listed as 206 W. 18th. Presumably the directory writers were unconcerned with or unaware of the multiple addresses.

building (which was designated Feature 4 during Tierra’s excavations) is given as 616 S. 8th Avenue. Unfortunately, no reference is made to a blacksmith shop at this address in any of the archival materials that were examined. In addition, during both testing (Jones 2007b:22) and data recovery, a number of bicycle parts in Feature 5 (a short distance to the west of Feature 4) were noted, leading to speculation that Feature 4 was a bicycle shop, but again, no indication of such a shop was listed in any of the archival sources we consulted.

Based on the depictions of the area on the Sanborn maps from 1922 and 1930, it appears that the buildings remained the same until at least 1930.

According to the 1948 Sanborn, the blacksmith structure at 616 S. 8th was gone by this time. The corner building, previously labeled as a store and dwelling, is now only labeled as a dwelling, making the project area entirely residential. But use of at least part of the row house for commercial purposes returned soon.

By 1951, Bruce J. and Suzie Draper were the owners of the corner dwelling (listed as 709 S. 8th Avenue), according to that year’s city directory. The 1951 Sanborn map depicts a store, but none is listed in the directory. This may be the second hand store discussed below. According to Art Muñoz (personal communication February 2008), the Drapers were African-American. The ethnicity of the Drapers is significant, because it contributes a further dimension to the research domain of ethnicity at Lot 10, and, more specifically, it concerns the role of African-Americans in commerce during this transitional time in African-American history.

The Drapers (both Bruce and Suzie) are first listed in the Tucson City Directory of 1929. At this time they resided at 43 Mesilla Street, and Bruce’s vocation is given as “driver.” In 1930, the Drapers are listed at 537 N. Arizona Avenue, and Bruce is described variously in subsequent directories as a waiter or cook. By 1944, the Drapers owned and resided at 806 S. 8th Avenue, the next address south of where Lee Lung had operated a grocery store from 1914–1932. They are listed as owners

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and residents of 709 S. 8th Avenue in 1951, although it is unclear if they retained ownership of 806 S. 8th Avenue.

Contained in the city records file is a permit dated July 16, 1958. The permit granted a man named Jacinto Orozco (under the auspices of radio station KTAN; see below) permission to use the property at 709 S. 8th (the corner building, which previously had been a second hand store according to the permit), as a “radio broadcasting station and delicatessen associated therewith.” Bruce and Suzie Draper still owned the property in the late 1960s, and may have been leasing it to Orozco or KTAN.

Don Jacinto Orozco was a well-known personality during the early days of Tucson radio broadcasting (Photo 63). He had worked in Jerome as a miner and, beginning in 1936, as a radio announcer at Jerome’s station KCRJ. He moved to Tucson in 1938 (Bob Orozco, personal communication 2010). He produced and hosted the first all-Spanish-language radio show in Tucson, called *La Hora Mexicana*, broadcast by station KVOA (AM 1290). The program was immensely popular among the Hispanic community of the day. Don Jacinto broadcast his show from his home each morning from 4 or 5 to 7 A.M., depending on when the KVOA engineer could awaken him (Jackson and Jackson 2003:9), although Jacinto Orozco’s son, Bob (personal communication 2010), noted that his father never missed a show during his entire career in Tucson and never took a day off except for Father’s Day (and taped his shows for the Orozco family’s rare vacations). Each of his eight children, at one time or another, helped their father produce his show (Bob Orozco, personal communication 2010). The show was also sometimes broadcast from remote locations (Photos 64–67). The 1958/1959 Tucson City Directory lists Jacinto Orozco (together with Carmen Orozco and R. B. “Bud” Williams, a KVOA salesman) at 122 E. 13th Street, which is described as the “Orozco Apts.” In the 1959 city directory, he is listed as residing at 719 S. 4th Avenue, which is also described as the “Orozco Apts.” Presumably, these locations were where his show originated. Orozco also worked at stations KCNA and KEVT at different times. Jacinto Orozco passed away in 1971.



**Photo 63. Early Tucson radio celebrity Jacinto Orozco.  
(Courtesy of Bob Orozco.)**



Photo 64. Jacinto Orozco during a remote broadcast from the Plaza Market, in 1946. Sr. Orozco is in the large sombrero in the upper right area of the frame.  
(Photo courtesy of Bob Orozco.)



Photo 65. Remote broadcast from the Plaza Market, also in 1946. The boy with bangs on his forehead directly in front of Sr. Orozco is his son, Raymond. (Photo courtesy of Bob Orozco.)





Photo 66. Jacinto Orozco during a remote KVOA broadcast in 1947, outside the Plaza Market. (Photo courtesy of Bob Orozco.)



Photo 67. Jacinto Orozco in 1951. (Photo courtesy of Bob Orozco.)

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The dates when Orozco worked for station KCNA are not clear, but a brief account of the station is relevant here. Radio station KCNA began broadcasting in Tucson in 1947 on AM 1340, with its studio, tower, and transmitter located at 16th Street and Cherry (Jackson and Jackson 2003:9–10). It was at the time the one station in Tucson (out of five then on the air) that was not affiliated with a larger broadcasting network. In 1951, KCNA moved its transmitter to the Catalina foothills, near Swan Road north of River Road (which was quite rural in the early 1950s), and changed its frequency to AM 580. Eventually, the station changed its call letters to KTAN and in 1958 moved its studios to the Sands Motor Hotel at W. Congress Street and the freeway (Jackson and Jackson 2003:14); the city directories list the station's address as 222 S. Freeway. Station KTUC (which was the first radio station in Tucson) took over the Cherry Street studios (Russ Jackson, personal communication March 2008). In the 1959 city directory, 709 S. 8th Avenue—the location of Feature 2, Room 6—is listed as “KTAN Radio Broadcasting Station,” although this year of the directory also lists a KTAN address at 222 S. Freeway. Bob Orozco stated that Jacinto broadcasted his show from 709 S. 8th Avenue and also attempted to open a restaurant there, although by this time (around 1960) Bob Orozco had joined the Air Force and was not participating in the production of his father's broadcast. Russ Jackson believes that Jacinto Orozco lived at the 709 S. 8th Avenue address in the mid-1950s (when he was still with KVOA), with one of his sons serving as engineer down at the Sands Hotel (which may explain why the KTAN address was listed at the Sands Hotel but also listed Sr. Orozco's address in association with KTAN) (Russ Jackson, personal communication 2008). Mr. Jackson also stated that Sr. Orozco moved his program from KVOA to KTAN when the former became KCUB (KTAN had a 5,000 watt transmitter, allowing Orozco's show to reach all of southern Arizona). In any case, the association of Room 6 with KTAN appears to have ended in 1960, with 709 S. 8th Avenue listed in the Tucson City Directory of that year as the De La Corte Bakery. Art Muñoz recalled the bakery and also had a vague memory of a radio station in relation to the building as well (Art Muñoz, personal communication February 2008).

The exact date and the circumstances under which (at least part of) the row house burned are unknown. It was likely demolished in 1970, and the 1971 Sanborn map shows only a vacant lot at the southeast corner of W. 18th Street and S. 8th Avenue.



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## CHAPTER 6

### CONCLUSION

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*by Joseph Howell*

Data recovery revealed the Mendoza site to be a virtual microcosm of Tucson's history. From the earliest discernable use of the lot to its function as a point of symbolic focus for the Barrio Libre neighborhood, it is reflective of the changing aspects of commerce, ethnicity, biography, and meaning within both Tucson and the Barrio Libre community.

Archival research proved to be the most useful source of information in composing a reconstructive model of Lot 10's history. However, the archival studies were augmented by the analyses of material remains excavated from the site, which helped to elucidate further the ethnicity, occupations, economic status, and, to some degree, life histories of the people who lived and worked on Lot 10. In addition, living memory of Lot 10, related by current and former residents of the Barrio, proved an invaluable supplement to the archaeological and archival research.

Lot 10 was the location of an adobe row house, a common style of vernacular architecture in the old Southwest and an exemplary feature of Tucson's early Hispanic heritage. Although the row house was built more than a century ago, the earliest datable artifacts (associated primarily with Feature 10) recovered at Lot 10 may date to the late nineteenth century. Artifacts include both Euroamerican-produced items and Papago (Tohono O'odham) ceramics that were likely produced a few years prior to the turn of the century. These materials infer an early occupation or at least use of Lot 10 (or what would become Lot 10) that is not well substantiated by archival documentation. Feature 10 may predate the adobe row house, based both on material recovered from it and its structural relationship to the row house. This is only hinted at by available archival material, which indicates solely the ownership of the property sometime prior to 1898 by early Tucson entrepreneurs Frederick Maish and Thomas Driscoll. It is difficult to clearly ascertain the ethnicity or economic status of the lot's inhabitants at this early date, largely due to the lack of clear associations of Feature 10 with other contemporaneous features. For the same reason, what the lot was being used for at this time—residential, commercial, or other purposes—cannot be determined for certain, although the types of artifacts collected from Feature 10 suggest a residential use of the lot or adjacent lots.

From the earliest documented presence of the row house (from the 1909 Sanborn map), the lot was the location of both residential and commercial properties. Room 3 of the adobe structure housed a blacksmith shop, which was later moved to another room of the row house and then to its own structure on the northern portion of the lot. The blacksmithing activity was evidenced by slag, horseshoes, and bicycle parts in associated features. By 1919, the southeast corner room of the row house is shown on the Sanborn map as both a dwelling and a store. But by 1948, all rooms within the adobe were residential (although this was a temporary situation).

Regardless of which period in Lot 10's history is being considered, the question of ethnicity or ethnicities of its occupants (apart from its context within the traditionally Hispanic background of the Barrio) cannot be answered based on the artifact assemblage alone. The material culture of

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Hispanic and Anglo ethnic groups became increasingly indistinguishable over time, particularly following the arrival of the railroad in Tucson in 1880. This is reflected in the Mendoza material by the sizable proportion of American-made ceramics, which were commonly used by all of Tucson's varied ethnic groups. The Papago ceramics similarly are not entirely reliable indicators of ethnicity, as Tohono O'odham potters frequently sold their wares to both Anglo and Hispanic consumers. The presence of small amounts of Chinese and Japanese ceramics does not automatically infer Chinese or Japanese residents; such items were commonly purchased and used by members of both the Hispanic and Anglo communities (and indeed, the Asian porcelains on the site may well have been purchased from nearby Chinese shops). Although questions of ethnicity are difficult to answer based on material evidence alone, archival sources indicate that the residents of Lot 10 were of predominately Hispanic ethnicity until around the middle of the twentieth century. This is most apparent from the Hispanic surnames listed in the Tucson city directories.

Throughout the majority of its history, Lot 10 appears to have been occupied by persons of comparatively low economic means. In the material record, this is evident from the abundance of inexpensive, undecorated, hard-paste earthenware ceramics and cheap, store-bought cuts of meat, possibly supplemented by hunted and consumer-raised animals. The simple row house itself is not of a typically "wealthier" design, such as a *zaguán* style house, and is arguably another indicator reflecting the economic status of its residents. The city directories also list several blue collar occupations for a few of the residents, such as smith, laborer, and porter. However, all these factors can paint a deceptive picture. While undoubtedly some of the domiciles within the row house were those of persons of low income, it is difficult to say for certain how lucrative the businesses known to have operated on the premises—blacksmith shops, stores, and other businesses—may have been because archival evidence is lacking.

By 1951, 709 S. 8th Avenue, the corner room of the row house, was a store, likely a secondhand shop owned by Bruce and Suzie Draper. According to Art Muñoz, a local informant familiar with the neighborhood's history, Mr. and Mrs. Draper were African-Americans. Beginning in 1929, the Tucson city directories list Bruce Draper and his varied occupations for several years. By the mid-1940s, the Drapers were property owners and eventually became proprietors of a small business. Through their years of residence in Tucson, the Drapers appear to have enjoyed a degree of economic upward mobility. In this sense, the economic status of persons residing and working in the Barrio Libre neighborhood can be viewed as somewhat relative.

A few years later, the Drapers may have leased their property in Lot 10 to Jacinto Orozco, a Tucson broadcasting pioneer and a colorful character from Tucson's history. But any use of the building as a radio studio was short lived. The corner room soon became a bakery and operated as such for several years, a fact attested to by Mr. Muñoz. The rest of the adobe appears to have remained residential.

The row house was occupied continuously from around the turn of the twentieth century or before, until about 1970, when it was demolished after having partially burned. Against the backdrop of urban renewal efforts that were being implemented in that era, it is not surprising that no effort was made to preserve and renovate the adobe house at that time. Trash and debris dating to the late 1960s was found throughout the upper layers of fill within much of the row house, attesting to the building's final occupation.

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In the 1980s, the significance of Lot 10 of Block 247 shifted from social and economic to symbolic when the lot became the site of a *nicbo* or shrine commemorating the tragic death of the young Mendoza brothers. In the ensuing years, the significance of the Los Niños Shrine has expanded to become a symbol of community and religious devotion. And memory, both reconstructed and living, persists in its quiet presence at Lot 10.



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**APPENDIX A**  
**CERAMIC ATTRIBUTES RECORDED FOR AZ BB:13:492(ASM)**

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Variable	Definition	Codes
Site No	Site number designating where artifacts came from.	--
Bag No	Bag number (assigned by lab for tracking purposes).	--
PD No	Provenience Designation number.	--
Ceramic Phase	Designates the phase of the ceramic analysis.	0 = all ceramics
Count	Number of sherds that data in this row describe.	--
Date	Date analysis completed.	--
Ceramic Unit	Most basic observations describing the ceramic artifact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Sherd = any fragment of a vessel</li> <li>● Vessel = all complete or partial vessels are recorded as "vessel". Minimally, 15% of the vessel or a complete profile of the vessel must be present.</li> <li>● Modeled Artifact = any molded ceramic artifact that is not a container or a fragment thereof.</li> </ul>
Ceramic Unit Spec	More specific observation describing the ceramic artifact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Rim = a sherd with any portion of the lip intact.</li> <li>● Body = any portion or fragment of a container without the lip (except the handle).</li> <li>● Handle = a detached fragment of a handle with no remnant of the container wall.</li> <li>● Whole = complete vessels that require no reconstruction.</li> <li>● Fragmented = any vessel in two or more pieces.</li> <li>● Figurine = any portion of a modeled anthropomorphic or zoomorphic figure.</li> <li>● Clay Coil = a simple coil of clay that by observation appears never to have been attached to a vessel.</li> <li>● Spindle Whorl = a modeled artifact with a central perforation, not to be confused with a sherd disk.</li> <li>● Perforated Disk = a rounded sherd with a central perforation.</li> <li>● Sherd disk = a rounded sherd with no perforation.</li> </ul>
Ceramic Ware	Ware of artifact	Papago Painted
Ceramic Type	Type of artifact	Papago Plain Papago Red Papago Black-on-red Papago Buff

Variable	Definition	Codes
Illustrated	Designates whether the artifact was illustrated.	No = the artifact was not illustrated. Yes = the artifact was illustrated.
Weight (g)	Weight of artifact in grams.	--
Size	Size of artifact based on size template	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• &lt; 5 cm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 5–16 cm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 16–49 cm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• 49–100 cm<sup>2</sup></li> <li>• &gt; 100 cm<sup>2</sup></li> </ul>
General Comments	Comments field for general comments about the artifact(s).	--
Vessel No	Unique sequential number assigned to each vessel by site.	--
% Complete	Analyst's guess as to what proportion of the vessel is represented	1–100
Reconstructed		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No = no attempt has been made to reconstruct any portion of the vessel.</li> <li>• Completely = a vessel where all of the available sherds have been used to reconstruct the vessel (as little as 60% complete).</li> <li>• Partially = only a portion of the vessel is reconstructed.</li> </ul>
No. RV sherds	Count of the number of sherds that comprise a reconstructible vessel (defined as greater than 50% of the vessel present).	--
No. PV sherds	Count of the number of sherds that comprise a partial vessel (defined as 15–50% of the vessel present).	--
Vessel Class	Records whether or not the vessel or the vessel the artifact came from was restricted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restricted</li> <li>• Unrestricted</li> <li>• Indeterminate</li> </ul>

Variable	Definition	Codes
Vessel Form	Records general vessel shape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bowl</li> <li>• Jar</li> <li>• Indeterminate</li> <li>• Scoop</li> </ul>
Vessel Shape	Records specific vessel shape.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flared-rim bowl</li> <li>• Shallow outcurved bowl</li> <li>• Deep outcurved bowl</li> <li>• Hemispherical bowl</li> <li>• Outcurved semi-flared rim bowl</li> <li>• Compressed hemispherical bowl</li> <li>• Incurved bowl</li> <li>• Tall flared-rim jar</li> <li>• Short flared-rim jar</li> <li>• Short straight collared jar</li> <li>• Seed jar</li> <li>• Shouldered jar</li> <li>• Scoop</li> <li>• Incurved semi-flared-rim bowl</li> <li>• Platter</li> <li>• Miniature bowl</li> <li>• Miniature jar</li> <li>• Pinch-made bowl</li> <li>• Pinch-made jar</li> <li>• Effigy</li> <li>• Tall straight collared jar</li> <li>• Indeterminate</li> </ul>

Variable	Definition	Codes
Rim Form	Records the form of the rim.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upcurved</li> <li>• Everted</li> <li>• Angled</li> <li>• Recurved</li> <li>• Direct</li> <li>• Flared</li> <li>• Semi-Flared</li> <li>• Incurved</li> </ul>
Lip Finish	Records the lip finish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flat</li> <li>• Rounded</li> <li>• Tapered</li> <li>• Interior bevel</li> <li>• Exterior bevel</li> <li>• Bulged/overhung interior</li> <li>• Bulged/overhung exterior</li> <li>• Bulged/overhung both sides</li> <li>• Variable</li> </ul>
Orifice Diameter	Measures the orifice, defined as the opening or the mouth of the vessel at the lip (a.k.a. rim) in centimeters (cm).	If orifice is 50 or more percent present, orifice diameter is measured to the nearest cm. If orifice is less than 50 percent present, orifice diameter is measured with the rim diameter board to the nearest centimeter.
Or % Present	Estimate or measurement with the rim diameter board of the percent of the rim present.	1-100
Painted Interior	Designates whether or not there is paint on the interior	No = no paint observed. Yes = painted surface observed.
Painted Exterior	Designates whether or not there is paint on the exterior	No = no paint observed. Yes = painted surface observed.

Variable	Definition	Codes
Primary Inclusion	Type of inclusions (may or may not have been intentionally added as temper) that are most abundant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quartz</li> <li>• Sand</li> <li>• Feldspar</li> <li>• Hematite</li> <li>• Mica</li> <li>• Schist</li> <li>• Unpulverized clay fragments</li> <li>• Sherd</li> <li>• Volcanics</li> <li>• Quartz/feldspar</li> <li>• Granodiorite</li> <li>• Indeterminate</li> <li>• Hornblende</li> <li>• Red metavolcanics</li> </ul>
Secondary Inclusion	Type of inclusions (may or may not have been intentionally added as temper) that are second most abundant.	See Primary Inclusion
Int Slip	Presence/absence of interior slip.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> <li>• Indeterminate</li> </ul>
Ext Slip	Presence/absence of exterior slip.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> <li>• Indeterminate</li> </ul>
Modifications	Presence/absence of modifications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No = no modifications present.</li> <li>Yes = modifications present.</li> </ul>

Variable	Definition	Codes
Modification Type	Describes the type of modifications present.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burning</li> <li>• Repair holes</li> <li>• Stained</li> <li>• Use wear</li> <li>• Sooting</li> <li>• Kill holes</li> </ul>
Modification Memo	Text field for additional meaningful observations about modification.	--
Punctate	Designates whether an artifact has been punctated.	No = artifact has not been punctated. Yes = artifact has been punctated.
Punctate Type	Describes the type of punctations on an artifact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Triangular</li> <li>• Irregular</li> </ul>
Punctate Location	Describes the location of punctations on an artifact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rim</li> <li>• Neck</li> <li>• Shoulder</li> <li>• Body</li> <li>• Base</li> <li>• All over</li> </ul>
Punctate Method	Describes the method of punctation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tool punched</li> <li>• Fingernail</li> </ul>
Applique	Designates whether an artifact has an applique applied.	No = artifact does not have an applique. Yes = artifact has an applique.
Applique Type	Describes the type of applique on an artifact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Knobs</li> <li>• Lugs</li> <li>• Straps</li> <li>• Braided coils</li> </ul>



Variable	Definition	Codes
Applique Location	Describes the location of an applique on an artifact.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rim</li> <li>• Neck</li> <li>• Shoulder</li> <li>• Body</li> <li>• Base</li> <li>• All over</li> </ul>



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