

Archaeological Investigations and Data Recovery at Historic Block 83, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona



Edited by

J. Homer Thiel

Contributions by

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James M. Heidke
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Jennifer A. Waters



Technical Report No. 2006-11
Desert Archaeology, Inc.

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Submitted to

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Desert Archaeology, Inc.

2927 North Tucson Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona 85716 • January 2009

ABSTRACT

The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Tucson on 20 March 1880, dramatically changed the community. Historic Block 83 was located across the street from the railroad depot and developed rapidly in response to the sudden influx of departing or arriving travelers.

Boarding houses, a hotel, saloons, restaurants, barber shops, a pool hall, a Chinese laundry, and several small stores were among the businesses that catered to these people. The southeastern corner of the block was associated with a small group of Austrian immigrant businessmen, as well as several African-American barbers. Biographical research has provided new information about these groups.

Archaeological excavations uncovered several hundred features dating to the late nineteenth and

early twentieth centuries; these included the foundations of structures. More common were features dug into the backyards of the four blocks. Privy pits and wells were common, many providing large samples of trash discarded by businesses. Unfortunately, about half of those located had been looted by bottle hunters in the 1960s and 1970s. A particularly interesting find was the set of planting pits for the trees that once shaded the Depot Beer Garden.

A very large assemblage of artifacts and food remains were recovered. Many items originated in the Cactus Saloon, the Depot Park Hotel (later the Ramona Hotel), and the Quong Wo Chinese-operated laundry. These items provided valuable insights into the history and material culture of saloons and other businesses in Tucson.

COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

Date: 22 January 2009

Report Title: Archaeological Investigations and Data Recovery at Historic Block 83, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona

Client: City of Tucson

Client Project Name: COT 228, Depot Plaza Data Recovery

Compliance Agency: City of Tucson

Compliance Level: City of Tucson

Applicable Laws/Regulations: Cultural resources compliance for City of Tucson projects is mandated from several sources. On October 3, 1983, Tucson's Mayor and Council passed Resolution No. 12443 that first defined procedures for protecting Tucson's rich, multi-cultural heritage. In 1999, these procedures were formalized in an Administrative Directive titled *Protection of Archaeological and Historical Resources in City Projects*, issued by the City Manager. Updated in 2005, the Administrative Directive includes policies and procedures that apply to all City capital improvement projects and any work in City rights-of-way. It also specifies coordination with other environmental laws and regulations where applicable. This Administrative Directive as well as the State of Arizona statute related to human burials on public property (ARS 41-844), are the primary cultural resources compliance mandates addressed in the present project.

Applicable Permits: Arizona State Museum permit 2005-140ps

Tribal Consultation: Not applicable

Project Description: Excavation of Lots 9, 11, 12, and 16 of Historic Block 83 in downtown Tucson prior to construction of an underground parking structure and residential towers.

Fieldwork dates and crew person-days (non-supervisory): 15 May 2006-23 June 2006; 255 person days. William Doelle was the Principal Investigator and Homer Thiel was the Project Director.

Final Disposition of project artifacts, field notes, data, and records: Arizona State Museum, Accession Number 2005-1119.

Location:

Land Ownership: City of Tucson, Pima County, Arizona

Legal Description: Lots 9, 11, 12, and 16 of Block 83 in downtown Tucson. Section 12, Township 14 South, Range 13 East, Baseline 12.

Area of Potential Effect (APE), definition and description: The APE for the project is the footprint of the planned construction. The south half of Lot 9 and the complete Lots 11, 12, and 16 of Block 83 were within this footprint and were investigated for the current archaeological project.

Number of Surveyed Acres: N/A

Number of Sites: One, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM), Historic Block 83

List of Register-Eligible Properties: AZ BB:13:401 (ASM)

List of Register-Ineligible Properties: N/A

Summary of Results: Data recovery consisted of the scraping of the back portions of the four lots, locating and mapping all subsurface archaeological features, and the excavation of all privy pits and wells and a sample of other features. A large artifact assemblage was recovered, many of the items were associated with the boarding houses, hotels, and saloons on the block. The features, food remains, and artifacts provide the first look at a late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial block in downtown Tucson

Recommendations: The archaeological data recovery program exhausted the information potential of the four lots. It was recommended that construction of the proposed parking lot and towers commence as planned.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Depot Plaza project was funded by the City of Tucson. Marty McCune and Jonathan Mabry of the City's Historic Preservation Office provided oversight for the project. Dan Arnit of Innovative Excavating conducted the backhoe work during testing and data recovery. The field crew during testing consisted of Alison Cohen Diehl, Patricia M. Cook, Regina Chapin-Pyritz, and Caroline Grabe. The field crew during the subsequent data recovery consisted of Richard Antone, Regina Chapin Pyritz, Jeffrey Charest, Robert Ciaccio, Andrew Cox, Steven

Ditschler, Alycia Hayes, Damien Huffer, Robert Jones, Chris Lange, Chris Merriman, Joseph Ortiz, Kelly Swarts, and Tylia Varilek. Lisa Eppley coordinated the processing of artifacts, some of which were subsequently analyzed by Melissa Markel. Patricia Castalia, Jean Kramer, and Jason Hastings provided assistance throughout the project. Emilee Mead and Donna Doolittle edited and formatted the report. William Doelle served as Principal Investigator for the project.

A HISTORY OF THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF BLOCK 83

J. Homer Thiel
Desert Archaeology, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

On 20 March 1880, the arrival of the first train for the newly constructed Southern Pacific Railroad signaled the modernization and transformation of Tucson from a small, isolated town into a regional center. Every aspect of life for Tucson's 5,677 residents changed dramatically. Transportation into and from the community was suddenly made easier, safer, and more efficient. A wider assortment of consumer goods became available at a lower cost than the goods that had been brought in by freight wagons. Bulky items, including building materials such as milled lumber, were also now available, allowing buildings to be constructed in new ways, spelling the end of the reliance on adobe as the primary construction material.

The area around the Southern Pacific Depot was also transformed. Immediately west of the station was Block 83. Laid out as one of the original blocks for the new Tucson townsite, it was probably undeveloped prior to the arrival of the railroad. Investors quickly realized the potential of the block, and the Toole Avenue, 5th Avenue, and 10th Street sides were soon lined with a variety of businesses catering to railroad passengers. One could get off the train, walk through the depot, and walk across the street to get a drink at a saloon, buy fruit or candy, get your clothes washed, or play billiards and buy a box of cigars.

Over the next 75 years, these businesses served thousands of customers. The block eventually lost business when train travel lost its appeal as people increasingly relied on automobiles, and later, people chose to frequent stores outside the urban core of downtown Tucson. The 1960s and 1970s saw the gradual demolition of structures on the block. This process ended when the last building was torn down in 2005.

Plans to redevelop Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 led to archaeological testing and data recovery excavations in this area at AZ BB:13:401 (ASM). Several hundred features were revealed and over 100,000 artifacts were recovered. Results of the project are summarized in this report. A history of the southeastern portion of the block is provided in Chapter 1, with a

focus on the businesses and people associated with the four lots. The archaeological methods utilized are discussed in Chapter 2, and the features revealed are summarized. The history of saloons in Tucson is examined, in detail, in Chapter 3, while Historic era manufactured items are examined in Chapter 4. Native American ceramics are the focus of Chapter 5, and recovered plant remains are discussed in Chapter 6. The animal bones found in selected features are described in Chapter 7. Finally the results are synthesized in a concluding chapter.

PROJECT DETAILS

The portion of Block 83 studied during the current project was located at the northwestern corner of North 5th Avenue and East 10th Street, in Section 12 of Township 14 South, Range 13 East, consisting of Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 (Figure 1.1). It was bounded by East 10th Street on the south, the Ronstadt Transit Center on the west, the access road to the McArthur Building on the north, and North 5th Avenue on the east. When the project started, the area was a parking lot with an existing covered parking area and a storage shed. A portion of the lot included the concrete floors of a building demolished in 2005. Redevelopment plans included installation of an underground parking structure; therefore, any subsurface cultural resources would likely be destroyed during construction activities.

The project area was owned by the City of Tucson. Cultural resources compliance for City of Tucson projects is mandated from several sources. On 3 October 1983, Tucson's Mayor and Council passed Resolution No. 12443, which first defined procedures for protecting Tucson's rich, multicultural heritage. In 1999, these procedures were formalized in an Administrative Directive titled *Protection of Archaeological and Historical Resources in City Projects*, issued by the City Manager. Updated in 2005, the Administrative Directive includes policies and procedures that apply to City employees, rights-of-way, and projects. It also specifies coordination with other environmental laws and regulations, where applicable. This Administrative Directive, in addition to

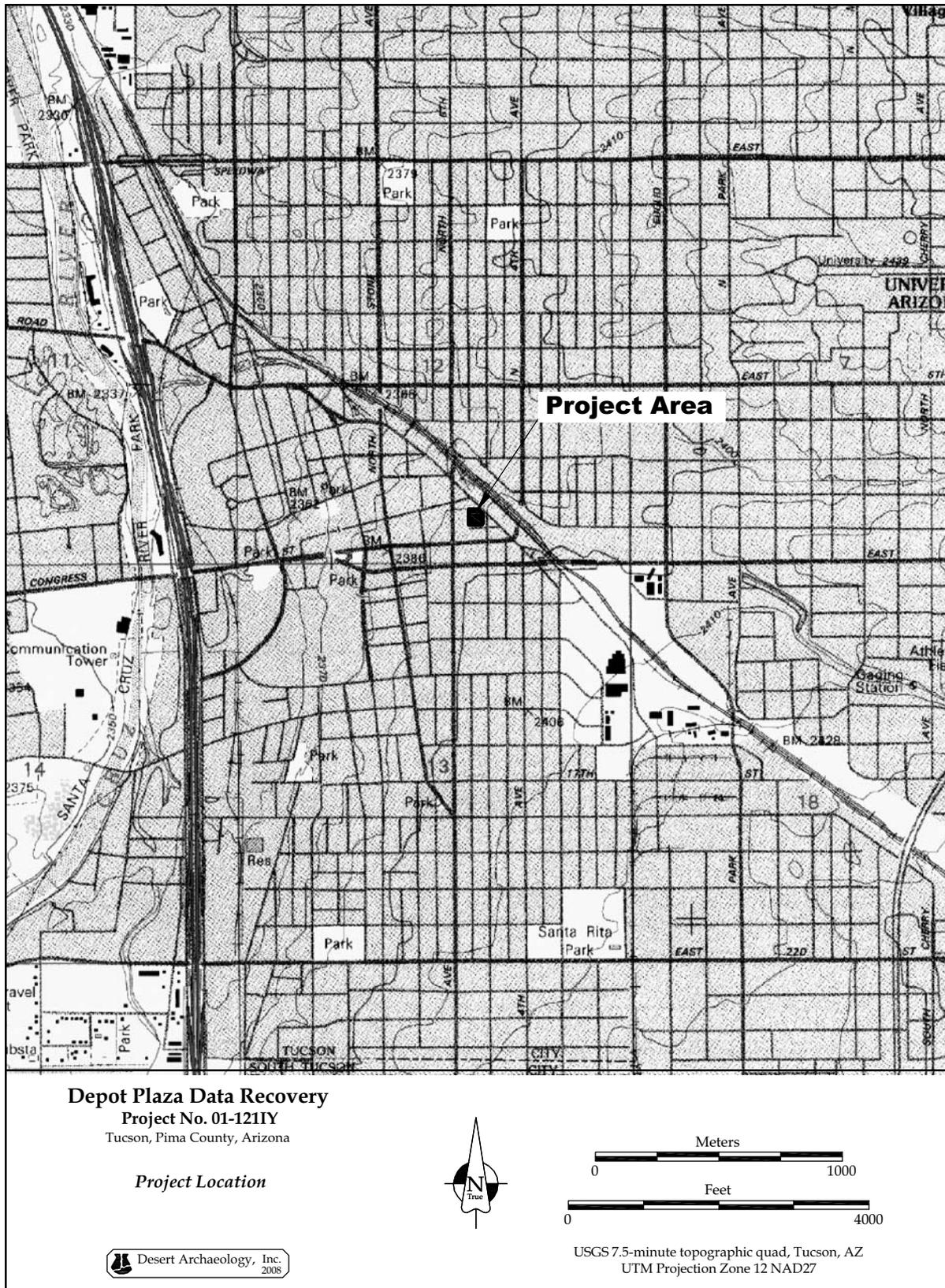


Figure 1.1. Map showing the location of the project area, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM).

the State of Arizona statute related to human burials (ARS 41-844), are the primary cultural resources compliance mandates addressed in the present project.

Archaeological work was conducted in two phases. During the first phase, historical research was conducted to determine the basic history of the block. This research suggested archaeological resources were likely to be preserved within the project area. Archaeological testing was conducted on the southeastern portion of Historic Block 83 on 10-18 January 2006 (Diehl and Thiel 2006). Testing revealed a large number of intact cultural features dating to the American Territorial and American Statehood periods. These were determined to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, and led to the archaeological data recovery project, which ran from 15 May 2006 to 23 June 2006. In all, 255 person-days were spent excavating and documenting the site. At the completion of the project, an open house was held, and several hundred people viewed excavated features and noteworthy artifacts.

William Doelle, Ph.D., was Principal Investigator, and J. Homer Thiel was Project Director. The project was conducted under Arizona State Museum permit 2005-140ps, with the project materials curated at the Arizona State Museum (ASM) under Accession Number 2005-1119.

Following completion of fieldwork, a clearance letter was submitted to the City of Tucson, informing the City of the results of fieldwork and recommending the construction project proceed as planned. A total of 290 features was documented during testing and data recovery, 28 of which were

partially or completely excavated. Several hundred thousand artifacts and samples were discovered and analyzed.

BLOCK 83

Block 83 was surveyed and laid out in 1871, by Sidney W. Foreman, as part of his survey of the original Tucson townsite. The block was divided into western and eastern halves, separated by an alley, which was sometimes called Arizona Avenue. The block was originally bounded by North 6th Avenue on the west, Pennington Street on the north, North 5th Avenue on the east, and East 10th Street on the south. The pending arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1880 led to the removal of the northeastern portion of the block, which then became part of Toole Avenue.

The western half of the block became the location of middle and upper class residences, an opera house, a stables, and other businesses. This area saw archaeological excavations in 1990 (Mabry et al. 1994). The northern third of the eastern half of Block 83 lies beneath the MacArthur Building, a structure constructed in 1909 as the Heidel Hotel. The current archaeological effort focused on the southeastern corner.

This area was originally divided into three lots, 8, 9, and 12. Each lot was 184 ft long (east-west) by 66 ft wide. Lot 9 was later subdivided, with the northern 26 ft set off as Lot 16. Property ownership for the lots from 1872 through the early 1900s is traced in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1. Property owners of Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 from 1872 to the early 1900s.

Lot	Sale Date	Grantor	Grantee	Reference
Lot 8	1 September 1873	Village of Tucson	Solomon Warner	Vol. 5:132
	7 May 1881	Solomon Warner	Joseph Sresovich	Vol. 10:340
	12 August 1886	Joseph and Vicenza Sresovich	Lucas G. Radulovich	Vol. 13:642
	27 January 1902	Lucas and Lucy Radulovich	John Heidel	Vol. 32:526
Lots 9 and 12	1 September 1873	Village of Tucson	H. E. Lacy	Vol. 2:712
	11 November 1880	H. E. Lacy	Village of Tucson	Vol. 7:629
	11 November 1880	Village of Tucson	Hiram S. Stevens	Vol. 7:631
	9 August 1884	Hiram S. Stevens	Petra S. Stevens	Vol. 12:438
	2 February 1888	Hiram and Petra Stevens	George Sicocan	Vol. 15:238
	4 August 1896	George Sicocan	Gustav A. Hoff	Vol. 27:357
	April 1897	Gustav A. Hoff	George Sicocan	Vol. 28:368
Lot 16	5 August 1886	Petra S. Stevens	Lucas G. Radulovich	Vol. 13:636
	13 April 1896	A. V. Grosetta	B. H. Grosetta	Vol. 27:280
	21 December 1896	B. M. Grosetta	Lucas G. Radulovich	Vol. 27:554
	27 January 1902	Lucas and Lucy Radulovich	John Heidel	Vol. 32:526
Toole Avenue Opening	3 March 1880	City of Tucson	Public Street	Misc. Vol. 2:128

AN OVERVIEW THROUGH TIME

Archival research sought to document the evolution of this portion of Block 83 through time. The southeastern portion of Block 83 was continuously occupied from about 1880 until 2005. During this 125-year period, dozens of businesses and hundreds of people were associated with that portion of the block, making it impossible to chronicle all of these businesses or people. However, it is possible to examine, in detail, a sample, especially those individuals or businesses that were especially prominent for some particular reason.

A variety of documentary sources were examined to collect information. The O'Quinn Tract Abstract books, housed in the Special Collections of the University of Arizona Library, provided a list of property transactions that could then be examined at the Pima County Recorder's Office.

City and business directories were read to provide a list of businesses and people associated with the block. The directories are not indexed by address prior to 1918. The business listings for pre-1918 directories were read to locate the names of establishments on the block. The directories from 1918 on include address listings and a sample was examined up until 1950.

Sanborn Fire Insurance maps are extant from 1883, 1886, 1889, 1896, 1901, 1904, 1909, 1914, 1919, 1922, 1930, 1948, 1951, and 1960. These maps were made for insurance adjusters who lived outside of Tucson, and they provide details about buildings, including materials, number of stories, location of fire sources (fireplaces, stoves, etc.), and street addresses.

Photographs were examined at the Arizona Historical Society (AHS), and several street views and aerial views are presented in this chapter and in Chapter 3 (this volume).

Resources consulted on the internet included Federal census records, Arizona birth and death certificates, and genealogy databases. An important source was an online database of newspaper articles from the *Arizona Daily Citizen* and the *Tucson Citizen*, ranging from the 1870s, 1890, and from 1899 to about 1921. Biographical folders, manuscripts, and ephemeral files were also consulted at the Arizona Historical Society, Southern Arizona Division (AHS/SAD).

Some archival research about the block had limitations. For example, the names of many early businesses could not be determined, because city directories are lacking for many early years. Some of these businesses might be identified in Tucson newspapers, but it was not possible to read through every issue, and further, most of the 1880s and 1890s have not yet been scanned and made available online.

Despite these limitations, however, much has been learned about this portion of Block 83, as outlined below.

1870s-1880s

Block 83 was laid out in 1871, and after the U.S. government approved the townsite, the city council authorized the sale of lots to interested parties. Block 83 was on the eastern side of the village, and was probably undeveloped in the early 1870s. Two investors, Solomon Warner and H. E. Lacy, purchased Lots 8, 9, and 12 (Figure 1.2; see Table 1.1). These men do not appear to have done anything with the property after their initial purchases.

In the late nineteenth century, the Southern Pacific Railroad planned to extend its line east from Yuma, through Tucson, before connecting the line to El Paso, Texas, thus completing the railroad's southern route across the United States. Surveyors passed through the community in 1879, selecting the location of the track and purchasing the land from local residents or from the U.S. government. In response, the City of Tucson acquired the land paralleling the tracks and created Toole Avenue, named after a popular Tucson mayor, James Toole. It was at this time that the northeastern corner of Block 83 became part of Toole Avenue, formally acquired by the City in March 1880, just before the arrival of the first train on March 20.

The first business on the block may have been the Head Light Saloon, which opened in a tent near the Southern Pacific Depot in March 1880 (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880g). The City of Tucson purchased Lots 9 and 12 back from H. E. Lacy in 1880, and promptly sold the land to Hiram Stevens, a prominent local businessman who probably built several businesses. Solomon Warner sold Lot 8 to Joseph Sresovich in 1881, and he also quickly built several businesses on the land.

Across the street, north of the depot, the Porter's Hotel (later renamed the San Xavier Hotel) was opened prior to July 1881, and was initially under the management of Asa Porter and his wife. The two-story hotel had rooms with Queen Anne-style furniture, running water in its bathrooms, and "wire screen to keep out the flies during the warm season" (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1882). Given the quality of furnishings, this hotel was likely frequented by middle to upper class individuals.

People with less money, or those planning on a longer stay, could probably find this across the street at a lodging house that was operating on Lot 9 of Block 83, when the 1883 Sanborn Fire Insurance map was drafted (Figure 1.3). This map also depicts three saloons, a Chinese restaurant, the Grossetta grocery

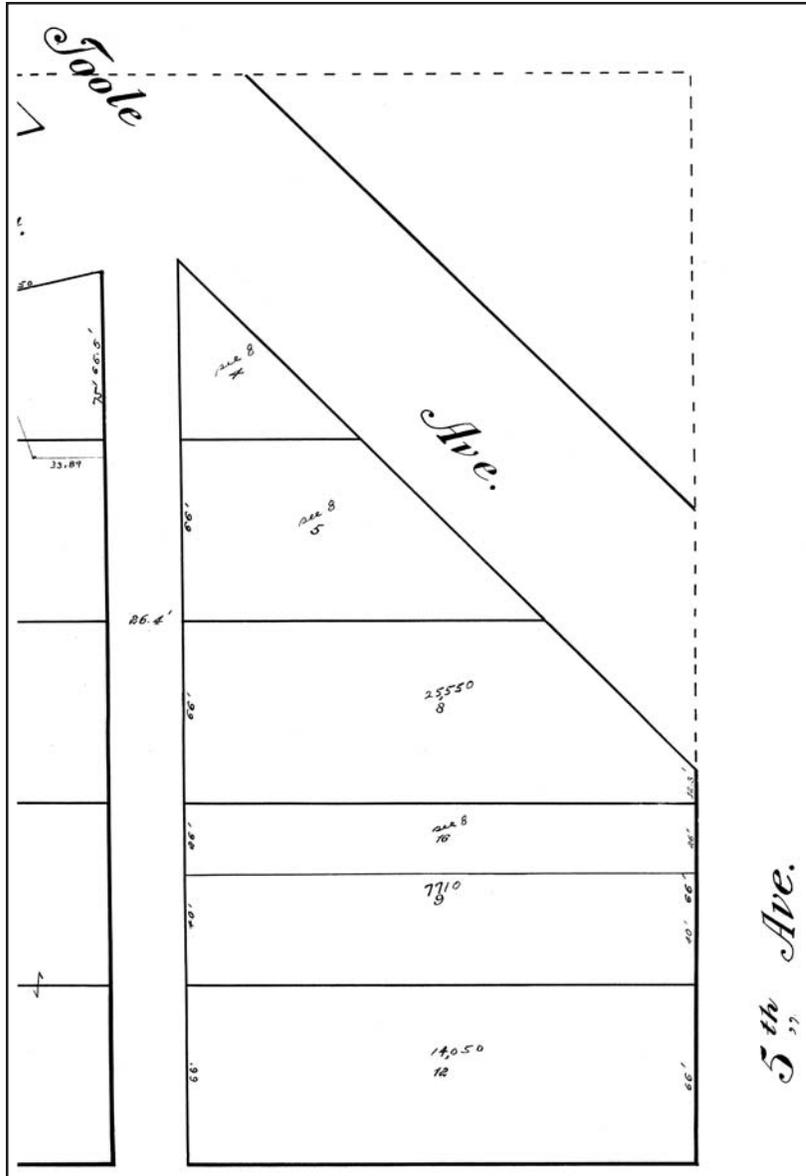


Figure 1.2. 1898 Block Book for the eastern half of Block 83 (courtesy, Arizona Historical Society).

store, and several other restaurants and stores along North 5th Avenue and Toole Avenue. An 1883 business directory provides the names of most of these businesses (Cobler and Co. 1883). Lot 8 had the barbershop of Leopold Wenk, John D. McAuliffe's Indian Curiosities store, the Pioneer Restaurant, and the Phoenix Exchange, a saloon run by Charles F. Brown, whose father operated another well-known saloon, Congress Hall.

Lot 9 had the Anthony Grossetta grocery store and the Voivodich and Secocan saloon, whose name is not known. The name of the lodging house is also unidentified. Lot 12 had another unidentified saloon, as well as the Kee Sam Restaurant, listed as a "Chinese Restaur." on the Sanborn map. Kee Sam was

one of many Chinese entrepreneurs who opened businesses in Tucson. Like other Chinese-owned restaurants in the community, Kee Sam's probably actually served American-style food.

Three dwellings were present at the back of Lot 8, along the alley dividing the two halves of the block. It is not known who lived in the dwellings, although it seems probable that members of the Grossetta family lived in the house at the southwestern corner of that lot.

The 1886 Sanborn map changed only slightly from the 1883 map—the most notable was that the Pioneer Restaurant on Lot 8 had been converted into a hay and grain store. The Phoenix Exchange was now called the Cactus Saloon (discussed in detail in Chapter 3). Lucas Radulovich, an Austrian businessman, had purchased Lot 8 and Lot 16, created from the northern portion of Lot 9, from Joseph Sresovich and Petra Stevens in August 1886.

By 1889, the hay and grain store had reverted back to a restaurant. George Sicocan had purchased Lots 9 and 12 from Hiram and Petra Stevens in February 1888, and began to make improvements (Figure 1.4). The lodging house on Lot 9 had become a saloon, and an

adjacent building was a cigar store. A second story was added to the lodging house, the name changed to Depot Park, and a backyard garden was created for patrons of the Depot Beer Garden, a saloon and restaurant.

1890s

By 1896, a barbershop was operating on Lot 8 next to a restaurant and a saloon. One of the dwellings in the backyard had become a "Society Hall," but which fraternal organization this was is not known (this may have been another saloon). Lot 16 had the Grossetta grocery store and a warehouse, in

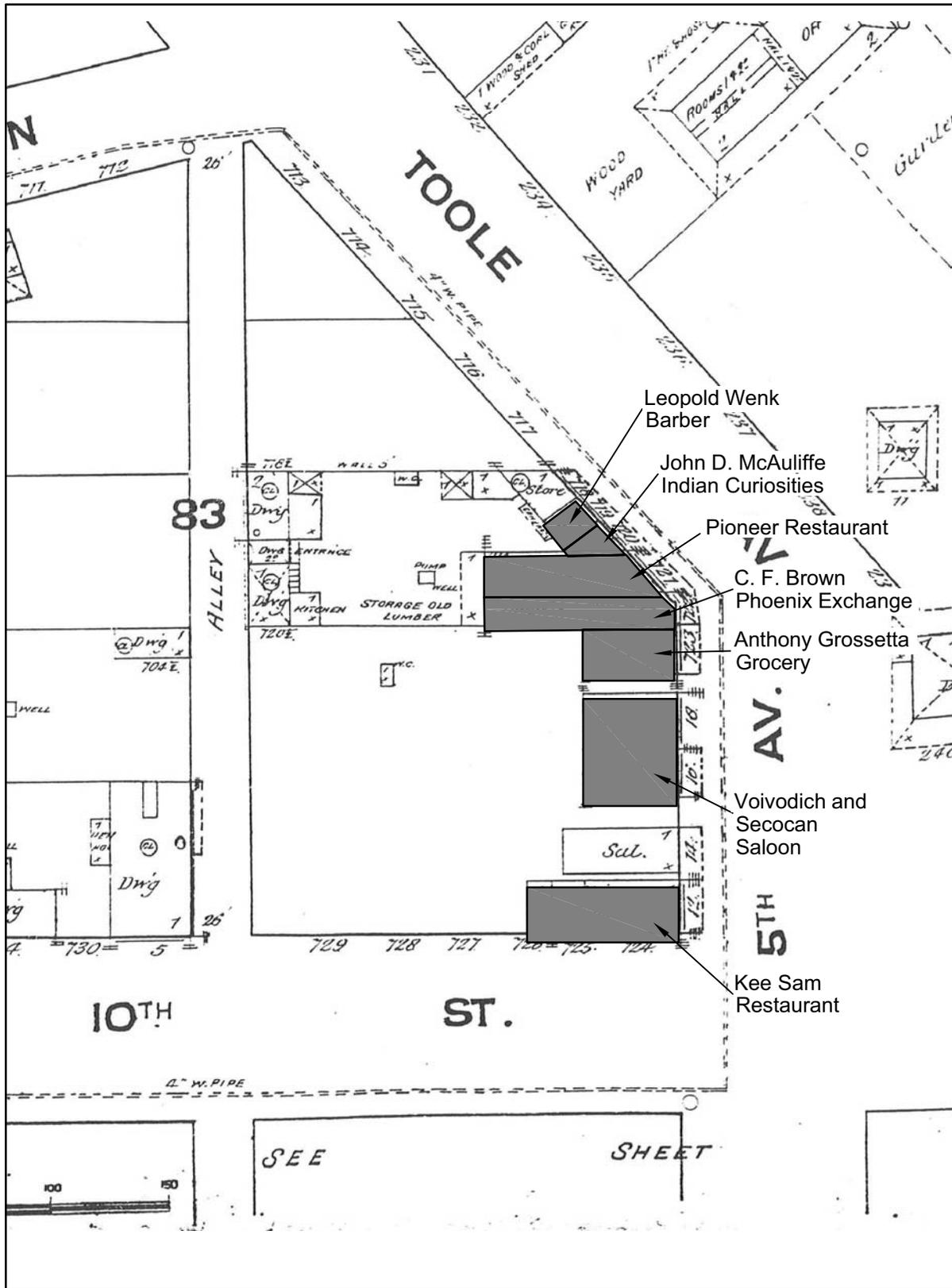


Figure 1.3. The 1883 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, labeled with corresponding businesses from the 1883 business directory.

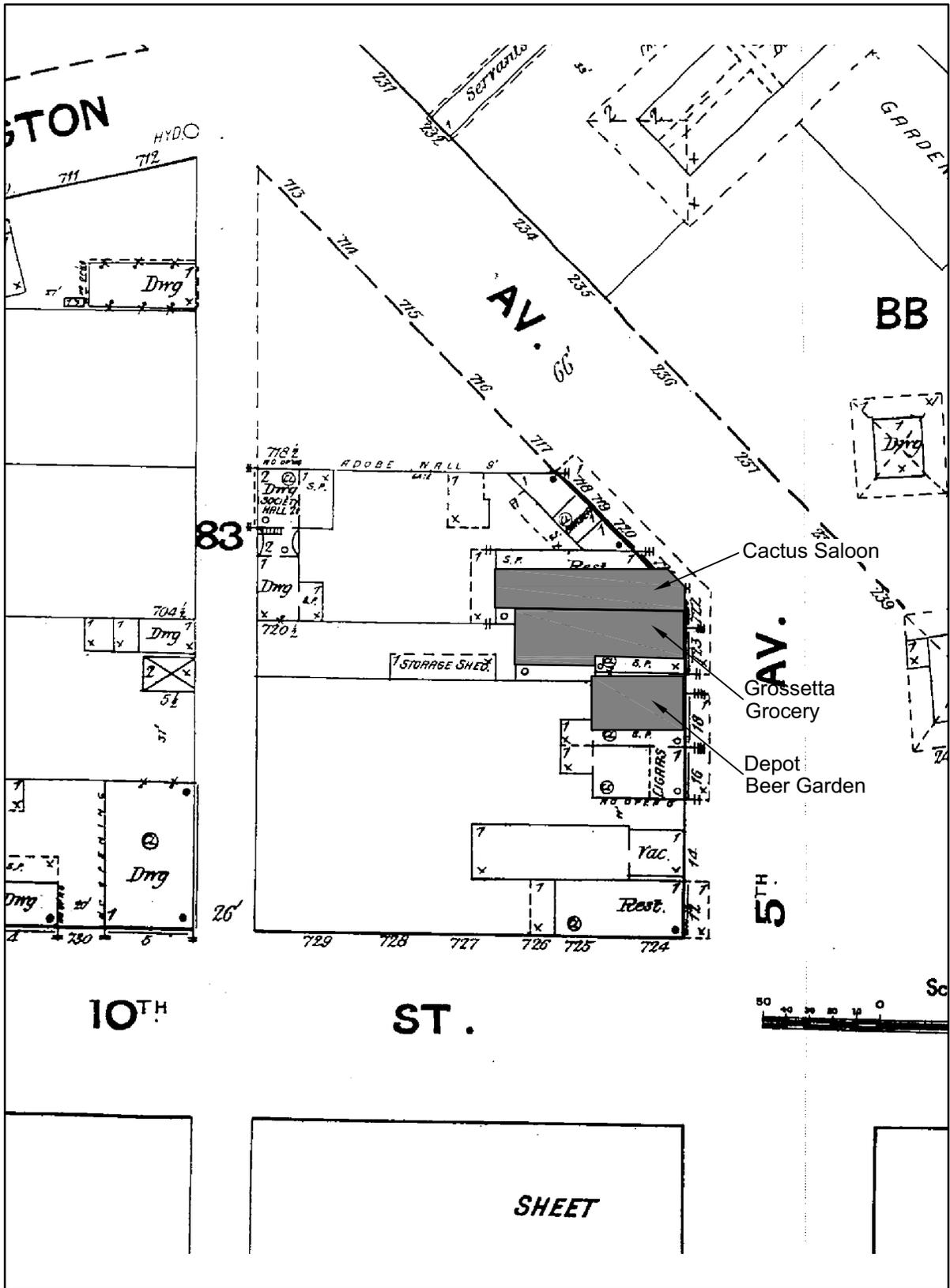


Figure 1.4. The 1889 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, labeled with identified businesses.

addition to a shed in the backyard. Lot 12 had “sleeping rms,” a dwelling, a restaurant, and a backyard shed (perhaps an outhouse).

1900s

The 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance map can be linked to the 1900 U.S. population schedule (Figure 1.5; Table 1.2). Lot 8 was the home of the Anton Grossetta family, who lived in a house on the southwestern corner of the lot. Wee Kim (also known as Wee Kee) operated a store along Toole Avenue. Next door was a barbershop run by John Johnson. Johnson and another man, James Downey, lived at the shop.

The Cactus Saloon was still in operation on Lot 16 in 1901. Three men lived at 30 North 5th Avenue on 1 June 1900. James Hall was born in December 1870, in Missouri. Fred Matthews was born in May 1879, in Illinois, and lodged with Edgar Rafferty. Fred was working as a locomotive fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Edgar Rafferty was born in March 1844, in New York (1900 Census, Pima County, Arizona territory, Tucson, ED 46, sheet 1B).

George Sicocan’s Depot Park Hotel was open on Lot 9. Census records list 10 men living at the hotel or above the adjacent restaurant. Two buildings were located at the back of the lot in 1901. Their function is unknown. Lot 12 had a dry goods and grocery store at the corner and sleeping rooms at 44 North 5th Avenue. Four men lived in a pair of dwellings along East 10th Street.

Lucas and Lucy Radulovich sold Lots 8 and 16 to John Heidel in 1902. The only major change visible on the 1904 Sanborn map was at the corner of 5th Avenue and 10th Street, where the dry goods store had become a cigar and billiards hall, managed at that time by Tom Healey. John Heidel went on to build the Heidel Hotel on Lots 4 and 5, north of Block 8, in 1908.

1910s

Only a few entries from the 1910 U.S. census could be linked to the 1909 Sanborn map and the 1909 Tucson City Directory (Figure 1.6). Along Toole Avenue, the Santa Fe Restaurant was run by Chinese immigrants. The Hotel Ramona occupied the second floor of 36 North 5th Avenue, above the California Short Order Restaurant and the Ramona Bar. William Robinson, an Englishman born around 1878, and his wife Mamie, who was born around 1879, in Illinois, ran the Ramona Hotel.

Next door, on Lot 12, was the Olympia Fruit Store. John Singares, a Greek immigrant, ran the store, living there with two other men, Marcellus

Ford and Osker Tendall, both employed by an express office (1910 U.S. census, Tucson Ward 1, Pima County, AZ, ED 100, sheet 8A). Also on Lot 12 were the Cactus Barbershop and the G. P. Woods Cigar Store, located on the corner of the lot.

The 1914 Sanborn map does not reveal any major changes. In contrast, between 1914 and 1919, the dwellings located at the rear of Lot 8 had been demolished and the saloons on the block were closed after Arizona instituted prohibition on 1 January 1915 (Figure 1.7). The 1919 city directory and the 1919 Sanborn map reveal that the Star Café was now in operation on the first floor of the Ramona Hotel. On Lot 12, Harry Kirkwood had a tailor shop, Charles McCoy had a barbershop, the M & M Club operated at the corner, and the Quong Ho Laundry was in business at the southwestern corner of the property.

1920s

The 1920 census lists only eight men, all Chinese immigrants or Chinese-Americans, living on the block. The men worked as cooks and waiters at a cafe, with one man, Bok Hong Wong, working as a merchant.

The 1922 Sanborn map and city directory indicate the Sun Hing Grocery operated at 363 Toole Avenue on Lot 8, adjacent to the Santa Fe Restaurant. Both were run by Chinese men. Along North 5th Avenue were the Cactus Pool Hall, Johnnie’s Fruit Stand, the J. & M. Café, H. L. Kirkwood’s tailor shop, Charles McCoy’s Barbershop, the C. J. O’Keefe transfer stand (a taxi service), and the H. Lieb secondhand goods store, at the corner of Lot 12. The Chinese-run laundry was still operating at the southwestern corner of Lot 12, with a drying platform located next to the laundry building.

1930s and Onwards

The 1930s saw some of the buildings vacated. The Acme Printing Company operated at 121 East 10th Street, next to the Chinese laundry. The DeLuxe Pool Hall, Citizens Red Line Taxi, Ernesto Ruis’ restaurant, and the Tucson Auto Wrecking Company fronted 5th Avenue.

Jumping forward to the 1940s, the former Hotel Ramona building and the Chinese laundry had been demolished (Figures 1.8 and 1.9). Acme Printing Company was still in business, with the *Southwestern Labor Record* among its publications. The Santa Fe Grocery store, run by Yap Mar Suey, was located at 363-365 Toole Avenue on Lot 8.

The Gagliardi’s Café had replaced the Santa Fe Restaurant; Lot 16 housed the Santa Fe Bar. Further

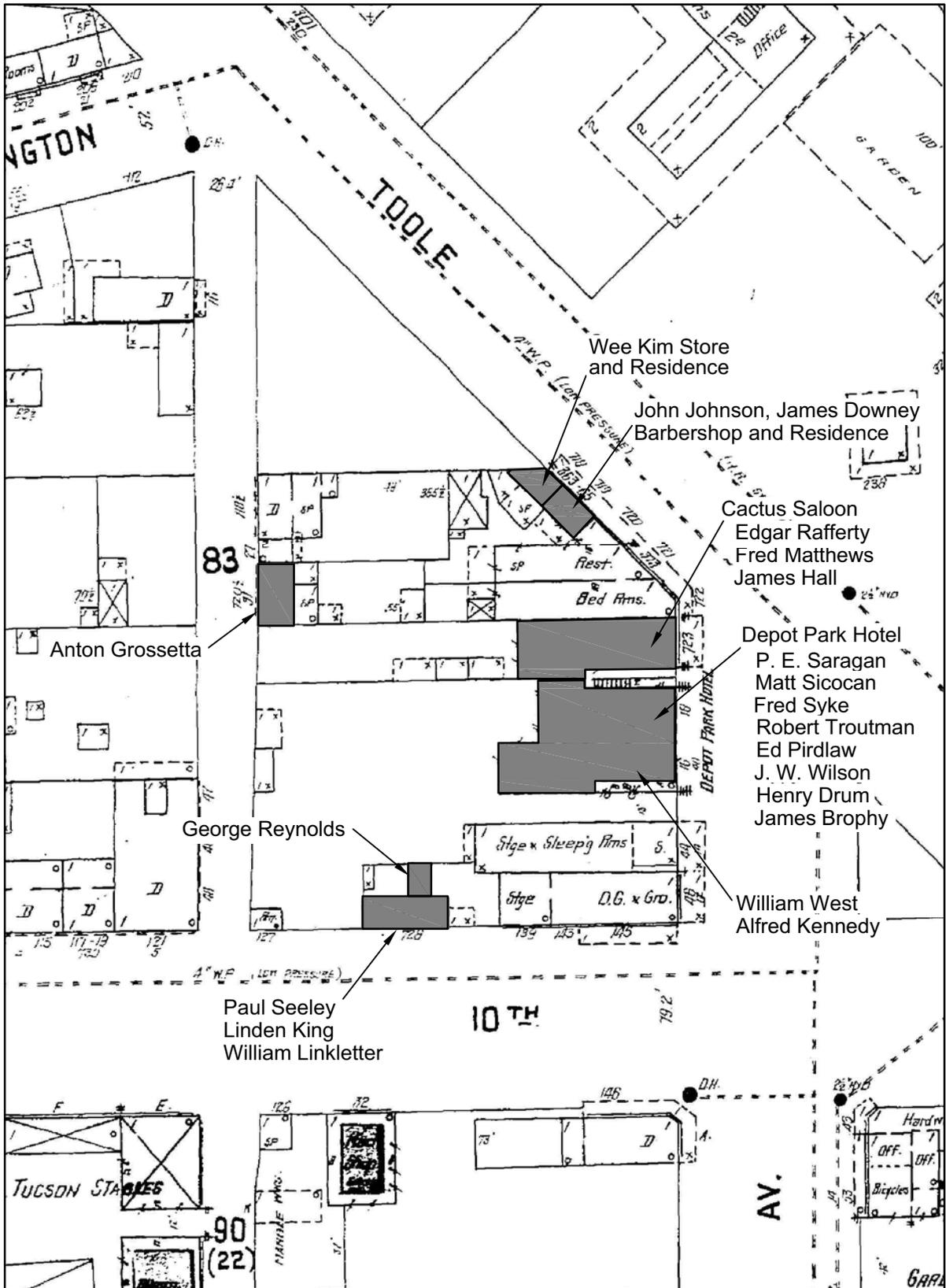


Figure 1.5. The 1901 Sanborn Fire Insurance map, labeled with identified businesses and residents from the 1900 U.S. census.

Table 1.2. Residents of the project area in 1900.

Street Address	Name	Status	Race	Sex	Birthdate	Marital	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Occupation	Own or Rent	Comments
31 5th Avenue	Grosetta, Antonio	Head	Caucasian	M	July 1869	M	Austria	Austria	Austria	Salesman groceries	Rent	Married 5 years
31 5th Avenue	Grosetta, Ellen	Wife	Caucasian	F	Jan 1866	M	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana	-	-	Married 5 years, 2 children, both living
31 5th Avenue	Grosetta, Lillian	Daughter	Caucasian	F	May 1896	S	California	Austria	Indiana	-	-	-
31 5th Avenue	Grosetta, Amilia	Daughter	Caucasian	F	Sept 1898	S	Arizona	Austria	Indiana	-	-	-
363 Toole Avenue	Kee, Wee	Head	Chinese	M	Feb 1854	M	China	China	China	-	-	-
365 Toole Avenue	Johnson, John D.	Head	African-American	M	Dec 1857	M	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.	Washington, D.C.	Barber	Rent	-
365 Toole Avenue	Downey, James	Lodger	Caucasian	M	May 1855	S	New York	Ireland	Ireland	L---ing	-	-
30 5th Avenue	Rafferty, Edgar	Head	Caucasian	M	May 1879	W	New York	Ireland	Ireland	Store proprietor	Rent	-
30 5th Avenue	Matthews, Fred Major	Lodger	Caucasian	M	May 1879	S	Illinois	Illinois	Illinois	Locomotive fireman	-	-
30 5th Avenue	Hall, James W.	Lodger	Caucasian	M	Dec 1870	S	Missouri	Missouri	Missouri	Railroad blacksmith	-	-
40 5th Avenue	West, William	Head	African-American	M	Un 1876	S	Tennessee	Unknown	Tennessee	Restaurant [?]	-	-
40 5th Avenue	Kennedy, Albert	Servant	African-American	M	May 1859	S	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	Restaurant cook	-	-
36 5th Avenue	Saragan, B. E.	Head	Caucasian	M	Aug 1859	W	New Year	New York	Pennsylvania	Bartender	Own	-
36 5th Avenue	Sirocan, Matt	Servant	Caucasian	M	May 1879	S	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary	Chamberwork	-	Immigrated 1899
36 5th Avenue	Syke, Fred	Lodger	Caucasian	M	Jan 1856	S	England	England	England	Railroad machinist	-	Immigrated 1872, naturalized
36 5th Avenue	Trowleyman, Robt	Lodger	Caucasian	M	May 1865	S	Iowa	England	England	Railroad machinist	-	-
36 5th Avenue	Pindlan?, Ed	Lodger	Caucasian	M	Sept 1873	S	Iowa	Illinois	Iowa	Railroad machinist	-	-
36 5th Avenue	Wilson, J. W.	Employee	Caucasian	M	Mar 1859	S	England	England	England	Bartender	-	Immigrated 1872
36 5th Avenue	Drum, Henry	Lodger	Caucasian	M	Unknown	M	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Boiler maker	-	-
36 5th Avenue	Brophy, James	Lodger	Caucasian	M	Aug 1868	M	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	Railroad brakeman	-	Married 2 years
36 5th Avenue	Muthel [?]	Lodger	Caucasian	M	Unknown	S	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Railroad locomotive fireman	-	-
128 10th Street	Seeley, Paul D.	Head	Caucasian	M	June 1859	M	Iowa	Ohio	Scotland	Wholesale [illegible]	Rent	Married 7 years
128 10th Street	King, Linden? T.	Partner	Caucasian	M	May 1859	S	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	Wholesale [illegible]	-	-
128 10th Street	Linkletter, Wm. A.	Lodger	Caucasian	M	1878	S	Colorado	-	-	Laundry collector	-	-
128 10th Street	Reynolds, Geo. E.	Head	Caucasian	M	May 1865	S	Indiana	North Carolina	Kentucky	Monumental works	Rent	-

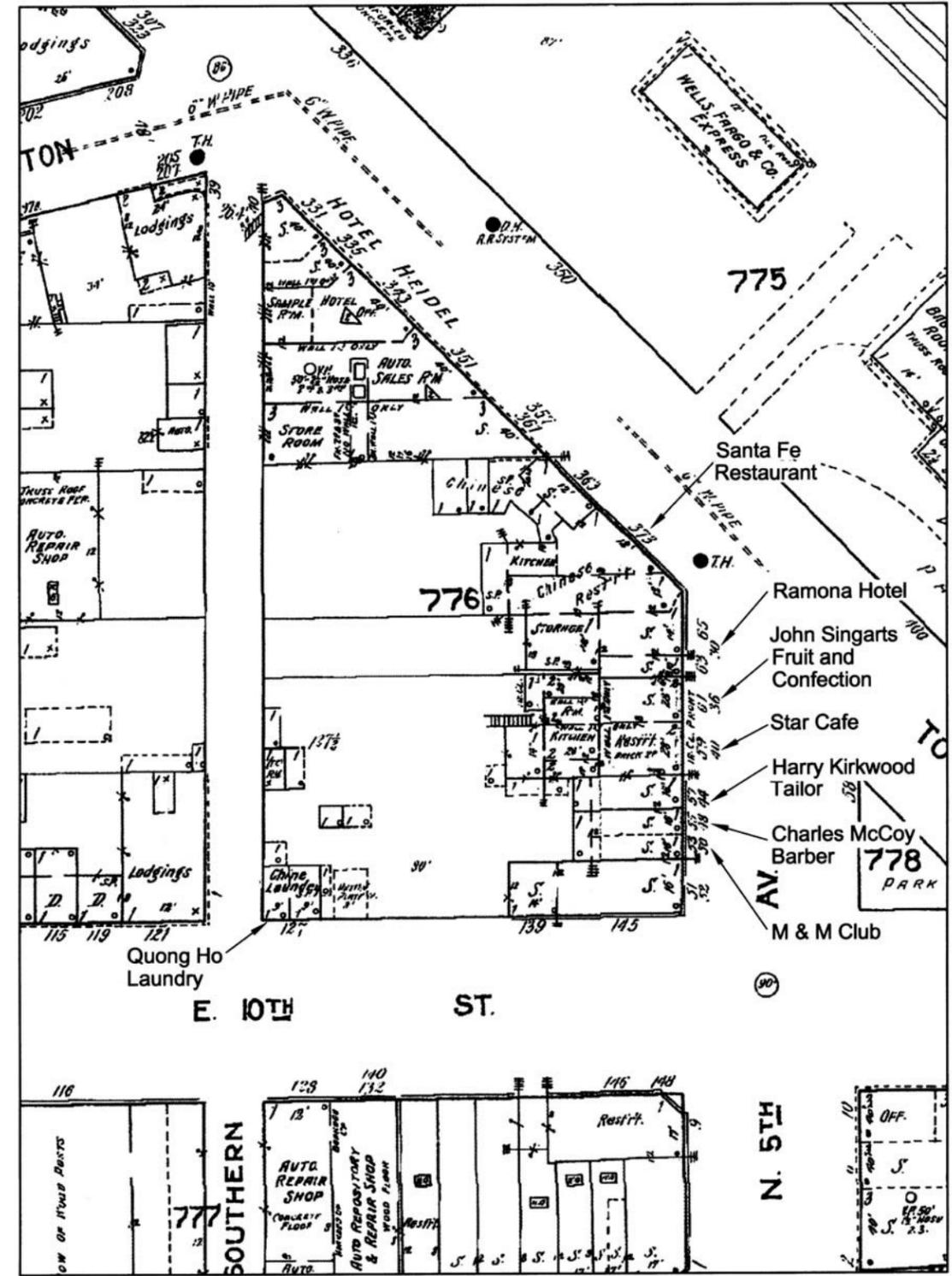


Figure 1.7. The 1919 Sanborn Fire Insurance map labeled with residents identified from the 1920 U.S. census and businesses from the 1919 Tucson City Directory.

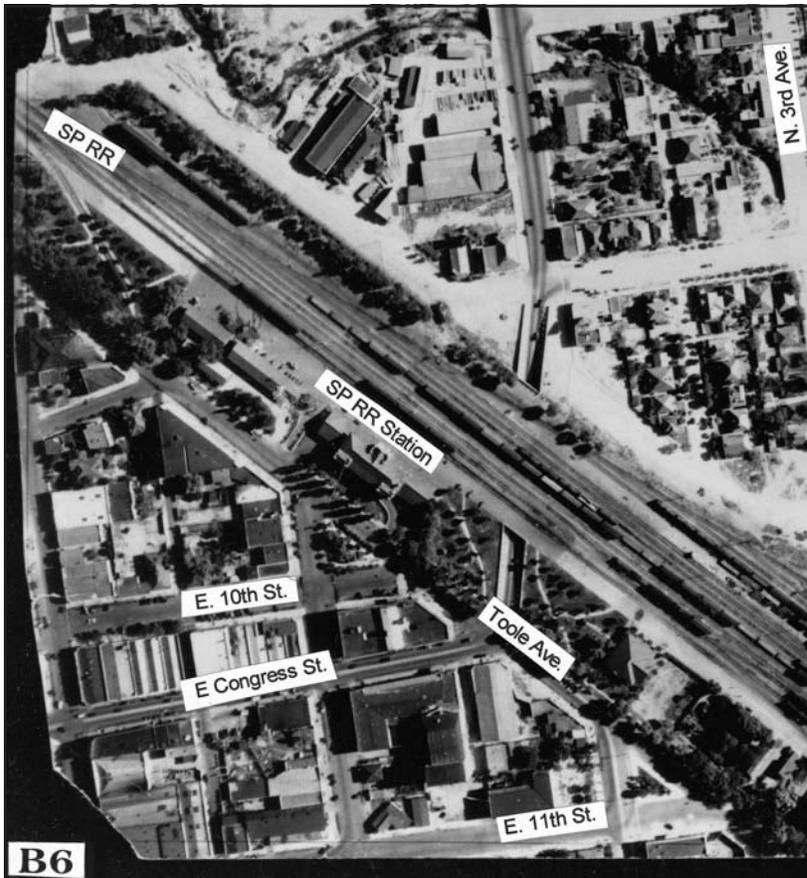


Figure 1.8. An aerial photograph of Block 83, taken in 1924 (courtesy, Arizona Historical Society, PC 136, B6).



Figure 1.9. An aerial photograph of Block 83, taken circa 1935 to 1945 (courtesy, Arizona Historical Society, PC 177, File 9, #578).

south on 5th Avenue was the Citizen's Red Taxi Line, the Tucson Prime Meats & Provisions, and the Benjamin Plumbing Supply Company, all on Lot 12.

The years after 1951 saw gradual movement away from the downtown, as suburban areas became popular. People no longer needed to go downtown for shopping or entertainment, and many businesses closed. The Acme Printing Company became a jewelry store. The buildings along North 5th Avenue and Toole Avenue were gradually demolished. The jewelry store was the last building standing on the project area, and it was torn down in 2005.

PROMINENT AUSTRIAN BUSINESSMEN ASSOCIATED WITH BLOCK 83

Four Austrian-American businessmen were associated with lots on the southeastern corner of Block 82: Joseph Sresovich, Lucas G. Radulovich, Anthony Grossetta, and George Sicocan. These men were responsible for much of the development of the block. Most, if not all, of these families came from the towns of Ragusa and Gravosa, small communities located along the Adriatic Sea in Austria. Biographies of these men and their families are presented below.

Joseph Sresovich Family

Joseph Sresovich was born in July 1850, in Austria. He moved to the United States between 1870 and 1873. He was in Tucson by April 1880, when he advertised that he

was an “Importer, Wholesale Dealer and Commission Merchant in Green and Dried Fruit.” His business also carried fish, vegetables, and nuts. He had a store at the corner of Congress Street and the church plaza (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1880a). On 2 June 1880, he was boarding in a household in Tucson headed by a gambler (G. B. Gifford household, 1880 U.S. census, Pima County, AZ, population schedule, Tucson, ED 39, SD 5, sheet 15). Sresovich was also involved in the Blue Light mine in the Old Hat Mining District (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1880c).

Joseph purchased Lot 9 from Solomon Warner on 7 May 1881. The Oasis Saloon soon opened on the property under the management of H. D. Corbett. Sresovich’s improvements led to an increase in the property valuation, from \$2,000 to \$2,500 in 1882 (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882h).

Sresovich’s produce business was very successful: “Received daily by J. Sresovich—a nice lot of fruit, including limes, bananas, grapes, apples, etc., also northern potatoes, onions, cabbage and other vegetables. A first class line of groceries and provisions on hand, including eggs, butter and chickens, 17 Mesilla Street” (*Arizona Citizen* 1881). He built another store building in 1882, expecting it to open in August (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882i). Sresovich delivered groceries using a horse and wagon, occasionally suffering the embarrassment of a runaway horse (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882j). In one such instance, the horse was found a few days later on a ranch 10 miles from town (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882k). In November 1882, Sresovich received fresh oranges from Hermosillo and sold them at his store at the corner of Meyer and Mesilla streets (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882f). He often traveled to Guaymas to arrange for fresh fruit, fish, and oysters to be shipped by freight wagon to Tucson (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882m).

Joseph Sresovich was married in the early 1880s, to Vincenza Guerovich. Vincenza (also called Winnie or Vicente) was born in July 1848, probably in Gravosa, Austria, daughter of Jennie (—?—) Guerovich. Her brother Nicolas also lived in Tucson (she witnessed his passport application in 1900). Joseph and Vincenza had five children: three (including twins) died in infancy, a son Joseph born in August 1882, and a daughter Ivka born in June 1886.

The Sresovichs sold Lot 8 to Lucas Radulovich in August 1886, after which they moved to California. On 9 June 1900, the couple, their children Joseph and Ivka, and Vincenza’s mother Jennie Guerovich lived at 622 8th Street in Los Angeles. Joseph was still selling fruit (Joseph Sresovich household, 1900 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, CA, population schedule, Los Angeles, ED 62, SD 6, sheet 14B). On 18 April 1910, the couple and daughter Ivka

lived at 1678 West 12th Street, with Joseph reported to have his “own income” by that time (Joseph Sresovich household, 1920 U.S. census, Los Angeles County, CA, population schedule, Los Angeles, ED 196, SD 7, sheet 3A). Joseph had died by July 1917, when his son was reported to be caring for his estate (*Tucson Citizen* 1917c).

Lucas G. Radulovich Family

Lucas G. Radulovich was born on 3 (or 27) March 1859, Ragusa, Austria, son of George Radulovich and Anna Ivancovich. He arrived in the United States aboard the steamship North German Lloyd on 3 May (or 15 March). He was described as being 5 ft 7 inches tall, with a medium forehead, black eyes, straight nose, ordinary mouth, round and double chin, black hair, fair complexion, and full and ruddy face. Radulovich became a naturalized U.S. citizen on 6 May 1884, at the 1st U.S. District Court in Tucson (U.S. Passport applications 1891 and 1902; online at <www.ancestry.com>).

Radulovich was boarding at a home at Wetmore Place in San Francisco on 5 June 1880. He worked as a waiter in a restaurant (Lewis Brizzolura household, 1880 U.S. census, San Francisco County, CA, population schedule, San Francisco, ED 56, SD 1, sheet 11). Luke moved to Tucson sometime in the next few years.

Luke was married on 6 June 1888, in Pima County, to Lucy Sresovich (Negley and Lindley 1994:61). Lucy was born on 13 February 1868, in Grabosa, Austria, daughter of Nicholas Sresovich and Mary Ivancovich (Joseph Sresovich was apparently her uncle or brother). She arrived in the United States on 4 November 1878. On 29 June 1880, Lucy lived with her brother Rock Sresovich and his family in San Jose, California (Rock Sresovich household, 1880 U.S. census, Santa Clara County, CA, population schedule, San Jose, ED 248, SD 1, page 36).

Luke partnered with Anthony Grossetta in a grocery store on Lot 16 of Block 83. In May 1890, Luke and Lucy returned to Tucson from a visit to California (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1890d). In 1892, he built the “first modern two-story building erected in the city of Tucson.” The structure was on Congress Street and housed the U.S. Post Office and a plumbing business. It later burned (*Tucson Citizen* 1921c).

On 4 June 1900, Luke and Lucy boarded at 175 Stone Avenue. He was working as a merchant (Christiana Dallman household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, AZ, population schedule, Tucson, ED 48, SD 11, sheet 3A). On 27 January 1902, the couple sold Lots 8 and 16 to John Heidel (Pima County DRE 32:536).

The couple became very wealthy due to Luke's astute business investments. As a result, they could enjoy a lifestyle that included making several trips to Europe, visiting their relatives in Austria. On one trip, they returned to New York City on 28 August 1907 aboard the Kaiser Wilhelm II from Bremen, Germany (Lucas Radulovich entry, viewable at <www.ellisland.org>).

On 19 April 1910, the couple lived at 728 North 7th Avenue in Tucson. Luke was listed as having his own income (Luke G. Radulovich household, 1910 U.S. census, Pima County, AZ, population schedule, Tucson, ED 99, SD 1, sheet 8A). Radulovich purchased a half interest in the Owl Drug Store at Congress Street and 6th Avenue in 1911 (*Tucson Citizen* 1911h). The Radulovich's were visited by their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sresovich and daughter Ivka, in March 1913 (*Tucson Citizen* 1913g).

On 8 January 1920, the couple lived at 628 North 7th Avenue, with "Lukass" listed as a retail merchant. The couple had a Mexican woman living with them and working as a servant (Lukass Radulovich household, 1920 U.S. census, Pima County, AZ, population schedule, Tucson, ED 95, SD 8, sheet 7A).

Luke died on 28 March 1921 from broncho-pneumonia, an illness he had suffered from for two days (Luke G. Radulovich, Original Certificate of Death, AZ State Board of Health, online at <www.genealogy.az.gov>). His funeral was arranged by the Knights of Columbus, and he was known as the "most prominent and active member" of the group (*Tucson Citizen* 1921c).

In 1930, Lucy was living by herself at 525 South 8th Avenue. She was listed as owning \$700,000 in property and had a radio in her home (Lucy Radulovich household, 1930 U.S. census, Pima County, AZ, population schedule, Tucson, ED 66, SD 3, sheet 18B).

Lucy died on 27 May 1934 from hypertension and pulmonary tuberculosis (Lucy S. Radulovich, Original Certificate of Death, AZ State Board of Health; online at <www.genealogy.az.gov>). The couple is buried in Holy Hope Cemetery in Tucson.

Anthony Grossetta Family

The Grossetta family was very involved in the early commercial development of Block 83 along 5th Avenue. Anthony V. Grossetta opened a grocery store prior to 1883, and in the mid-1890s, brought his nephew Anthony (known in Tucson as Tony) to help with the business.

Anthony Vincent Grossetta was born on 27 April 1856, in Ragusa, Dalmatia, the son of Vincent Grossetta. He arrived in Montreal, Canada, on 18

October 1874, aboard the merchant ship St. John, moving from there to California in 1875. Anthony was 5 ft 10 inches tall, had a high forehead, dark eyes, a Roman nose, dark hair, dark complexion, an oblong face, and, later in life, one leg shorter than the other (Anthony B. Grossetta passport application; online at <www.ancestry.com>).

On 11 June 1880, he was living in San Buena Ventura in Ventura County, operating a restaurant (Ant. Grossetta household, 1880 U.S. census, Ventura County, CA, San Buena Ventura, ED 103, page 20). He was naturalized in Ventura County on 30 December 1880.

Anthony V. Grossetta moved to Tucson before November 1881, when he reported to a local newspaper on the reaction of an Austrian community to the recent assassination of President Garfield (*Weekly Arizona Citizen* 1881a). He went into business with a fellow Austrian, L. G. Radulovich. A. V. Grossetta & Co. opened a store across from the Southern Pacific depot, dealing in groceries and provisions (Figure 1.10). The location was likely chosen due to the proximity to the depot and the goods brought into town by train, although Radulovich lived nearby on the western half of Block 83 (Mabry et al. 1994).

Anthony was married on 2 April 1884, in Pima County, to Bessie H. Warren (Negley and Lindley 1994:33). Bessie was born on 1 September 1861, Terra Haute, Indiana, daughter of Jonathan F. Warren and Frances J. (-?-) (Health Department, Pima County, Return of a Death, No. 509).

Anthony and Bessie's only child, Warren Anthony Grossetta, was born on 18 December 1898, in Tucson. On 8 June 1900, the couple, their son Warren, Bessie's mother Fannie J. Warren, and a servant Juana Martin lived at 133 East Pennington Street. Anthony was working as a grocer (Anthony Grossetta household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County,

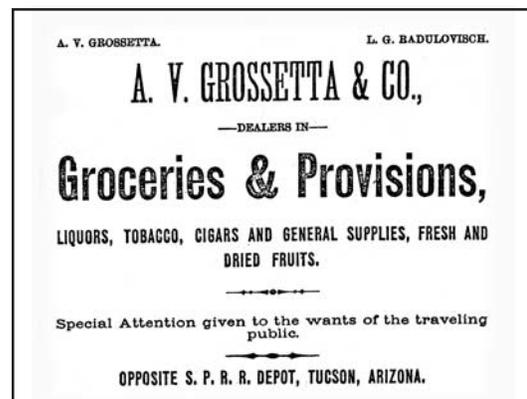


Figure 1.10. An advertisement from the 1883 Tucson City Directory for the A. V. Grossetta & Co. grocery store.

Arizona Territory, Tucson, ED 49, sheet 8B). Bessie died on 30 March 1907, in Tucson, after an extended illness (*Tucson Citizen* 1907e).

Anthony's nephew Anthony Grossetta was born on 22 July 1869, Ragusa, Austria, son of Nicholas Grossetta and Amelia Barovich. He immigrated to the United States sometime between 1880 to 1883, and was naturalized while living in Los Angeles County, California. Anton was mostly known as "Tony" while living in the United States.

Tony Grossetta was married circa 1895, to Ella Elveretta Witter. Ella was born on 12 January 1865, in Russiaville, Indiana, the daughter of Daniel Winter and Eleanor Kingsley. The couple had four children born over a 10-year period. The eldest two were daughters: Lillian, born on 4 May 1896, in Riverside, California, and Amelia Eleanor, born in September 1898, in Arizona. Amelia died as a child in January 1901. Afterward, there were two sons: Dan, born on 22 August 1900, in Tucson, and Ted, born on 2 July 1906, in Globe (Lillian Barry bio file, AHS/SAD).

Tony (also called Antonio), lived with his wife Ella and daughters Lillian and Amelia on the southwestern corner of Lot 8, Block 83, on 1 June 1900. Tony was a salesman in a grocery store located along the eastern side of Lot 8 (Antonio Grossetta household, 1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona territory, Tucson, ED 47, sheet 1B).

Tony's family left Tucson for a while in the mid-1900s, moving to Globe, Arizona. On 7 May 1910, the family was back in Tucson, with Anthony working as a manager of a general store (Anthony Grossetta household, 1910 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona, Tucson, ED 96, sheet 10B). Tony and Ella visited Europe in 1913, returning from Hamburg, Germany, on 16 July 1913 aboard the *Imperator* (Anthony V. Grossetta entry; online at <www.ellisland.org>).

Tony worked as a Tucson city policeman between 1917 and 1929. The couple made a second trip to Europe in 1923, returning from Naples, Italy, aboard the *President Wilson*, arriving in New York City on 1 May 1923 (Anthony V. Grossetta entry; online at <www.ellisland.org>).

Ella died on 18 March 1931, in Tucson, as a result of appendicitis (Standard Certificate of Death; online at <<http://genealogy.az.gov/>>). Tony died on 1 November 1948, at his home in Tucson, from heart disease (Standard Certificate of Death, online at <<http://genealogy.az.gov/>>).

George Sicocan

George Sicocan was conducting business on Lot 9 as early as 1890, and he purchased the lot sometime prior to 1896. He was born on 23 April 1851, in

Krizesic, Croatia (later, apparently, part of Austria). He arrived from Marseille, France, on 15 September 1881, and moved to Arizona soon afterwards. George was 5 ft 10 inches tall, had a medium forehead, blue eyes, a regular nose, a medium mouth with a moustache, a medium chin, blonde hair, ruddy complexion, and an oval face (George Secocan passport application; online at <www.ancestry.com>).

Sicocan opened a saloon on the block in the early 1880s:

Depot Beer Garden. Now open for the season. A first class saloon in connection, where choice wines, liquors and cigars may be had. Pigs feet, four kinds of cheese, ham sandwiches, and all manner of lunches served at all hours. Good lodging, rooms and board \$6.00 per week. Geo. Sicocan, Opposite Depot (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1890c).

George was married on 18 April 1896, in Pima County, to Mary McHugh (Negley and Lindley 1994:71). Mary was born circa 1881, in Texas, daughter of Patrick McHugh and Ellen Larkin. The Sicocans had four children. Mary M. Sicocan was born on 12 November 1897, and Joseph Sicocan was born on 19 December 1899, both in Tucson. A third child, a boy, was born on 13 August 1898, in Tucson, but he and another child died during infancy (Certificates of Birth; online at <<http://genealogy.az.gov/>>).

Sicocan had a bad temper. He was arrested in May 1901, after beating a Mexican man named Jose Alcantar. Alcantar had worked for him for 75 cents a day, and when he asked to be paid because he was living off mulberries, Sicocan beat him (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901g). The fight may have also been a result of animosity between Sicocan and a business partner, C. M. Lee (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901s). Lee and Sicocan's father-in-law, Patrick McHugh, were sued by Sicocan in June 1901. The two were trying to remove 25 tons of hay from a ranch George was a partner in (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901i).

Territorial justice was sometimes strange. George had been arrested for the assault of Alcantar, but was released on bail. In the meantime, Alcantar was also arrested. He was the prosecuting witness, and the county wanted to make sure he was available for the trial. He was still in jail in November, unable to raise bail. Mary Sicocan claimed that she was too ill to attend the trial, so it was postponed for another six months, resulting in Alcantar's stay in jail being extended (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901r).

In March 1902, Mary filed for divorce from George (*Tucson Citizen* 1902g). She asked for \$100 monthly alimony, but received \$80, \$50 for herself and \$30 for the maintenance of the couple's two chil-

dren. George was given permission to see the children three times a week while the divorce case proceeded (*Tucson Citizen* 1902h).

The Alcantar incident was brought to trial in April 1902. Testimony brought out the facts of the case. Alcantar had been hired to repair an irrigation ditch on Sicocan's Sabino Canyon ranch. When Alcantar was unable to fix a break and suggested that George do it, Sicocan became outraged and beat him with buggy whip. Alcantar then went to his house and demanded 17 days back pay. He was beat again with the buggy whip. The jury found Sicocan guilty (*Tucson Citizen* 1902v); he was fined \$1,000 and released from jail (*Tucson Citizen* 1902n).

George's problems continued, and Mary was granted a divorce from George on 27 May 1902 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902f). George left for Europe in June 1903, and traveled there for a year (*Tucson Citizen* 1904f). Sicocan visited Switzerland, Austria, Italy, and France. He returned in June 1904, just in time to rebuild the businesses that had burned on his block (*Tucson Citizen* 1904s).

George was required to pay an increased alimony of \$60 to Mary in 1908 (*Tucson Citizen* 1914j). He spent several weeks vacationing in Mexico in October and November 1909 (*Tucson Citizen* 1909e).

On 18 April 1910, Sicocan lived at the nearby Santa Rita Hotel and was reported to have his own income (1910 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona territory, ED 103, sheet 4A). Mary Sicocan was living with her parents, sister Annie Redford, uncle James Larkin, a nephew named Glen Redford, and her two surviving children at 400 East 16th Street in Tucson (1910 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona territory, ED 104, sheet 1A). Mary sued George for an increase in her alimony in July 1914, also asking for money he had failed to give her (*Tucson Citizen* 1914j). The following year saw Mary providing an alibi for a policeman, Charles Huss, who was charged with having sexual relations with an underage Mexican girl, supposedly at Mary's mother's house (*Tucson Citizen* 1915j).

Mamie Sicocan would later leave Tucson to attend nursing school in San Francisco (*Tucson Citizen* 1917d). George also moved to San Francisco and was living there in January 1920, when the census was taken (George Sicocan household, 1920 U.S. census, San Francisco, San Francisco County, CA, ED 218, sheet 1A).

Summary

Four Austrian immigrant families were associated with the project area. These individuals likely knew each other in Austria and came to the United States individually, probably sending letters telling

of business opportunities and a better lifestyle in far-off Arizona. Once in Tucson, the social and business networks helped these families achieve prominence. Only the Tony Grossetta family is known to have actually lived within the area where archaeological excavations occurred.

THE RAMONA HOTEL AND ITS PREDECESSORS

A hotel was constructed on Lot 9 as early as 1883, when it appears on the Sanborn map as a one-story structure. By 1890, this was called the Depot Park, and it was operated by George Sicocan. In 1891, he advertised his beer garden in the back of the hotel, with a bowling alley and dance floor as added attractions (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1891a) (Figure 1.11). In 1895, a room could be rented at the hotel for \$6 a week. Lunches were served daily in the garden (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1895) (see Figure 1.11). The first floor of the hotel, made from adobe bricks, was later converted into a saloon, and a second floor, made from fired brick, was added in 1896. That same year it was reported:

Work is progressing rapidly on the improvements being made by Mr. Geo. Sicocan to his business block near the depot. An artistic and substantial iron front has been added to one of his store rooms with large plate glass windows. A duplicate will be placed in the front of the restaurant and another story is being added to the building, making it the most prominent in the upper part of town (*Arizona Daily Star* 1896e).

Sicocan's Depot Park Hotel claimed to have "All modern conveniences and improvements." Rooms were rented for 25, 50, or 75 cents per night. The 1901 Sanborn map shows the Depot Park Hotel occupying the property with a saloon and restaurant on the first floor.

By September 1901, the hotel was managed by John F. Hanson, who renamed it the Concordia Hotel. He advertised it as a "Deutsches Gasthaus." The newly furnished rooms were rented for 25 cents to \$1 per night. Meals were offered for 25 cents, and alcoholic beverages were also available (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901d). In January 1902, Thomas Gregory took over (Figure 1.12). Gregory had the hotel renovated before reopening it in late January (*Tucson Citizen* 1902e). He was born around 1842, in England, and came to the United States in 1863, serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. After making his way west, he managed a number of hotels in Phoenix, Tempe, and Tucson. He operated the Concordia Hotel for only a few months, dying

DEPOT PARK.

—:—

Geo. Sicocan,

The proprietor of the new family resort near the S. P. Ry. Depot, begs to inform the public that he has, at considerable expense

**FITTED UP
His Shady Garden,**

30x100 feet, with seats and tables where customers will be served with

Good Cool Beer

—AND—

Cold Lunches.

Also a fine BOWLING ALLEY for amusement,

GOOD MUSIC

Will be furnished every Saturday evening, and dancing in the hall, 20x26 feet, which is provided with dressing rooms for ladies and gentlemen.

**The best spring floor
for dancing in the city.**

A small collection will be made to pay for the music.

The proprietor guarantees that no disorder of any kind will be tolerated.

DEPOT PARK!

A Quiet, Pleasant Resort.

Sandwiches and Beer, Fine Lunches
Hot Coffee, Wines, Liquors
and Cigars

Served in the Garden

CALL TO-NIGHT.

—

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Board and Lodging \$6 per week.
GEO. SECOCAN, Proprietor.

Depot Park Hotel.

GEO. SECOCAN, Propr.

NEWLY OPENED. NEWLY FURNISHED.

All modern conveniences and improvements.
Rooms 25c., 5 c., and 75c. per night. Special prices by the week or month.
Open Day and Night

Figure 1.11. Advertisements for George Sicocan's Depot Park and Depot Park Hotel (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1891a, 1895; *Arizona Daily Star* 1896a).

there in April 1902 from pneumonia (*Tucson Citizen* 1902w).

The hotel was renamed the Oberon Hotel after Gregory's death. Charles Potter managed the hotel from May through at least September 1902 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902i, 1902t).

Sicocan leased the hotel to the partnership of McNeil & O'Keefe in July 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903h). They renamed it the Ramona Hotel. The Southern Pacific Railroad leased the hotel, bar, and restaurant from McNeil & O'Keefe to house employees. In October 1903, the railroad company did not renew their lease. McNeil & O'Keefe closed the hotel (*Tucson Citizen* 1903j). It was soon leased to the firm of Bail & Heineman, who also had a liquor

wholesale business in the city. The lease for the hotel and the garden was \$275 a month, and Sicocan sued McNeil and O'Keefe for \$261.50, the October rent of the hotel (*Tucson Citizen* 1903r, 1904m).

In May 1904, while Sicocan was in Europe, a fire destroyed the hotel. The fire began at 3:00 a.m. in Bragg's barbershop, located next to the Ramona Hotel. The fire jumped across an alley, and the hotel caught fire. The first floor housed the Wong & Company restaurant and the Zeigler & Gray saloon. Twelve sleeping rooms were located on the second floor. The building burned rapidly, with the flames blowing toward the Cactus Saloon and the other adobe buildings to the north. The city and Southern Pacific firemen had trouble extinguishing the fire

CONCORDIA HOTEL,

Deutsches Gasthaus.

Newly Furnished Rooms, 25c to \$1.00 per Night. Meals, 25c; Men:
Tickets, \$5.00 Best Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc. The Cele-
brated "Hume" Whiskey a Specialty. **Fredericksburg and**
Annhaeuser Beer on tap. Open all Night.

Fifth Avenue, Front of S. P. Depot.
Tucson, Arizona.

John F. Hansen, Prop.

Figure 1.12. An advertisement for the Concordia Hotel (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901d).

behind the galvanized front of the building. Sicocan had \$7,500 insurance for the building and furniture, and his losses were originally expected to be \$5,000 (*Tucson Citizen* 1904m). In the end, however, Sicocan's losses amounted to \$10,000, with \$7,000 covered by an insurance policy (*Tucson Citizen* 1904f).

Reconstruction soon began. Sicocan cleared the rubble from the property in June, after he had returned from a European vacation (*Tucson Citizen* 1904g). He tore down the second floor of the Ramona Hotel, which was probably too damaged by the fire to reuse (*Tucson Citizen* 1904h). In July 1904, Sicocan superintended the replacement of the roof of the hotel (*Tucson Citizen* 1904d). He reused the first floor adobe walls in rebuilding the hotel. He again planned for two storerooms (for a bar and a restaurant) on the first floor and hotel rooms on the second, planning to reopen in August (*Tucson Citizen* 1904w). A passerby complained about the presence of old scaffolding lumber sitting in front of the hotel in April 1904. The person was afraid it would scare horses and noted there was plenty of room in the backyard for the material (*Tucson Citizen* 1904q).

Sicocan offered the 24-room hotel for rent in August 1904. The rooms were described as "all new and just furnished. Bath and other conveniences attached" (*Tucson Citizen* 1904b). In August 1907, Joe Schriever was arrested in the back courtyard of the hotel for drawing a gun on three transient men who were hanging out in the area (*Tucson Citizen* 1907a).

In February 1908, Sicocan was fined \$100 for keeping the Ramona Saloon open past 1:00 a.m. He was the first person fined under a new law to restrict the hours of operation (*Tucson Citizen* 1908g). The hotel and saloon lost their licenses in March 1908, the City Council deciding that they "had not been conducted in a manner not in keeping with peace and good order for the city of Tucson. The report stated further that eye-witnesses had told of a number of scenes which furnished sufficient cause

for taking up the licenses held by the place" (*Tucson Citizen* 1908f).

In April 1909, Dobie's Place was in business on the first floor of the Ramona Hotel. Dobie Robinson sold fine liquors and cigars. Upstairs, the Ramona Hotel rented rooms for the day, week, and month (*Tucson Citizen* 1909b).

An advertisement from 1917 indicates the manager of the hotel was selling a tent, shooting gallery, targets, and a root beer outfit (*Tucson Citizen* 1917a). B. Soldano was

charged with stealing \$75 from another guest at the hotel in 1918 (*Tucson Citizen* 1918b). The following year George Mack was accused of stealing \$5.40, a watch, and a pocket knife from Aureteo Batres at the hotel (*Tucson Citizen* 1919).

The Ramona Hotel appears to have closed around 1926 (it was open in 1925, and no longer listed in the 1927 city directory).

RESTAURANTS AND GROCERY STORES

Tucson residents and travelers departing the trains at the Southern Pacific depot could visit restaurants on Block 83 for a meal or, as many travelers may have done, drop into a grocery or fruit store for a quick snack. Restaurants were present within the project area from the early 1880s to the 1950s. These were inexpensive places to dine, serving standard American fare, and perhaps some Chinese dishes. The grocery store was located along Toole Avenue, and was run by Chinese immigrants. A nearby fruit store was run by a Greek immigrant. Data on these businesses are limited to a few names in city directories, a few advertisements, and buildings noted on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps. Those with the most information are highlighted below.

The earliest known restaurant on the block was the Pioneer Restaurant, in operation from 1880 until at least 1883, managed by M. H. Brickwedel (Figure 1.13). Brickwedel had some business dealings with George Sicocan, but nothing else is known about this place.

As noted, Sicocan served lunches and suppers at his Depot Park Hotel in the 1890s. The American Kitchen, a restaurant operated by J. F. Lee, operated on the first floor of the building. The restaurant offered "regular meals, short orders, first class house" (*Tucson Citizen* 1902a) (see Figure 1.13). The Ostrich Restaurant opened on the first floor of the Ramona

THE OSTRICH RESTAURANT

Will be opened on the morning of September 1st, in Ramona Hotel, opposite the depot. Cool, Comfortable, Pleasant Parlors. Everything new, neat and clean. The best the market affords always on hand.

GIN CO., Props. TUCSON

S. P. Restaurant
373 Toole Avenue.

First Class - Ticket \$5.00	Under New Management Neat and Clean First-Class Cook
--	---

**SHORT ORDER HOUSE
LEONGTOM FUN.**

American Kitchen

J. P. LEE, Proprietor
OBERON HOTEL BLDG
NORTH FIFTH AVE.....

Is Now Open

CONVENIENT FOR
RAILROAD MEN
Regular Meals, Short Orders
First Class House.

PIONEER RESTAURANT,

Opposite Railroad Depot.

M. H. BRICKWEDEL & CO.,
PROPRIETORS

y4 1m

Figure 1.13. An advertisement for the Pioneer Restaurant, American Kitchen, Ostrich Restaurant, and the S. P. Restaurant (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880f; *Tucson Citizen* 1902a, 1902c, 1904a).

in September 1904 (*Tucson Citizen* 1904f) (see Figure 1.13).

The S. P. Restaurant operated across from the depot in 1902-1903 at 373 Toole Avenue (see Figure 1.13). After the San Xavier Hotel burned in 1903, diners with meal tickets were allowed to redeem them at this restaurant (*Tucson Citizen* 1903a). The restaurant closed in early October 1903, after a con-

tract with the Southern Pacific Railroad to feed employees was cancelled (*Tucson Citizen* 1903k). A small roof fire was successfully extinguished soon afterwards at the place (*Tucson Citizen* 1903l).

Wee Kee (also known as Wee Kim) operated a grocery store at 363 Toole Avenue in 1900. Wee Kee was born in February 1854, in China. He came to the United States in 1895, and as of 1900, had not

been naturalized. He lived at 363 Toole Avenue on 1 June 1900, living in the back of his rented store (1900 Census, Pima County, Arizona territory, Tucson, ED 46, sheet 1B). Kee was the victim of a check forger in 1910 (*Tucson Citizen* 1910k).

By 1905, the Santa Fe Restaurant operated at 373 Toole Avenue. An advertisement in that year stated:

The Santa Fe restaurant having changed proprietors, the new owner hereby notifies all holders of meal tickets that same must be used or turned in for cash on or before October 22, as after that date they will not be honored. Also all others having claims against the old firm must present them on or before above date. Wonk Jack (*Tucson Citizen* 1905l).

In 1906, refugees fleeing the San Francisco earthquake were fed at the restaurant, located across from the depot (*Tucson Citizen* 1906k).

By 1919, the entire Toole Avenue frontage was rented by Chinese men, who operated the restaurant and the Wong/Sun Hing grocery store and lived behind these businesses. In 1920, a nurse inspected all the restaurants in Tucson as part of a campaign to eradicate tuberculosis. She reported that the Santa Fe was clean but without good equipment (*Tucson Citizen* 1920c).

These Chinese-run businesses continued into the 1930s. By 1951, the Santa Fe Grocery store was run by Yap Mar and Margaret Suey at 363 Toole Avenue, while the Gagliardi's Café had taken over the former Santa Fe Restaurant location and was run by Gregorio Gagliardi.

Another restaurant operated on the first floor of the Ramona Hotel on Lot 9; it was called the Ostrich Restaurant between 1904 and 1908 (see Figure 1.13). In 1909, it was called the California Short Order Restaurant, in 1919, it was the Star Café, and in 1922, it was the J. & M. Cafe.

More substantial records have been located for John Singares, who operated the Olympia Fruit Store (later the John Singares Fruit and Confection Store) next to the Ramona Hotel from about 1909 into the early 1920s.

John D. Singares was born on 25 December 1881, in Greece, son of Demetrius Singares. In 1905, Singares had a confectionary shop at 39 West Congress Street. He advertised that he had "Home-Made Candies. Special fancy boxes of our Candy to order.... Free delivery to all parts of the City" (*Tucson Citizen* 1905d).

Sometime between 1904 and 1909, George Sicocan constructed a building bridging a gap between Lots 9 and 12. Singares then opened his fruit and confectionary business, probably targeting people traveling on the trains or staying in nearby hotels.

Singares registered for the draft on 10 September 1918. He lived at 36 North 5th Avenue, and was the proprietor of a confectionary store. Singares was short, had a medium build, brown eyes, and dark hair (John Singares WW I Draft Registration card).

In January 1920, John was renting a room in a house at 228 12th Street (John Singares household, 1920 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, AZ, ED 97, page 6B).

John was married on 7 January 1925, in Pima County, to Rose Bryant (Negley 1997:299). Rose was born on 23 December 1887 in Texas. She had moved to Tucson around 1921.

Rose died on 9 October 1925, at 111 South 5th Avenue in Tucson from "puerperal eclampsia," shortly after giving birth to her only child, Demetrius Singares (Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death).

On 5 April 1930, John and Demetrius lived at 325 East 12th Street, boarding with Annabelle Slaviero (Annabelle Slaviero household, 1930 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, AZ ED 66, sheet 8B).

John Singares died 20 days after suffering a cerebral hemorrhage on 1 March 1954 (Arizona State Department of Health, Certificate of Death). John and Rose are buried in Evergreen Cemetery.

AFRICAN-AMERICAN BARBERSHOPS

African-American men had limited occupational opportunities in Tucson prior to the end of segregation and discriminatory laws. Among the handful of occupations open to Black men were railroad porters, personal servants, laborers, and barbers. At least four African-American barbers once operated businesses on Block 83. Documentary research provided little information about the actual barbershops on the block. Instead, the research illuminated the difficulties experienced by some of these men, perhaps a result of the pervasive racism in Tucson. As an example, newspaper articles about these individuals almost always noted that they were Negro immediately after the person's name. Caucasian residents were not identified in the same manner.

George W. Bragg

George operated a barbershop on the block in 1904. On May 10 of that year, "About 3 o'clock this morning Bragg's Fifth Avenue barber shop, disconnected lodging in rear of the shop, were discovered on fire and within thirty minutes the frame building was completely wiped out." Bragg's four barber chairs were rescued from the shop, but he lost about \$200 in other fixtures during the catastrophe (*Tucson*

Citizen 1904m). Bragg likely moved his business elsewhere afterwards.

George W. Bragg was born circa 1871, in Alabama. He was living in Tucson as early as 21 August 1903, when he was married in Pima County to Marie Howell (Negley and Lindley 1994:9).

George ran a barbershop near the train depot in February 1905, when he struck James Mackay with a bottle during a fight (*Tucson Citizen* 1905f). Later that year, Bragg was indicted for violating the Edmunds Act. This was a law forbidding polygamy, which suggests he was either a polygamist, or possibly having an adulterous affair. The same grand jury also indicted him for assault with a deadly weapon (*Tucson Citizen* 1905i). Additionally, his wife Marie had moved to Salt Lake City and filed for divorce (*Tucson Citizen* 1905r). The following June saw Bragg arrested again, this time for attacking Raymond Dardenne with a knife after an argument in a restaurant. The victim had wounds in his cheek and the back of the head. Bragg was released on a \$50 bond. He was later fined \$25 (*Tucson Citizen* 1906c, 1906d). In April, he was found guilty of violating the Edmunds Act, with the jury recommending mercy (*Tucson Citizen* 1906e). On at least one occasion, Bragg was the victim of a crime. Sidney Smith reportedly stole \$75 from Bragg's barbershop in April 1909 (*Tucson Citizen* 1917i).

George was remarried on 7 September 1909, to Lillian M. Pierce (Negley and Lindley 1994:9). Pierce was born circa 1889, in South Carolina, the daughter of Emma L. Pierce.

Shortly after his marriage, Bragg found himself in much deeper trouble. On June 18, the home of W. H. Whalen, Superintendent of the Tucson district of the Southern Pacific Railroad, was dynamited. Bragg was reportedly angry because Whalen had fired several men who were customers of Bragg's barbershop near the depot. He was reported to be missing when the explosion took place. Dynamite and fuses were found at Bragg's ranch. Bragg claimed he purchased the items from the owner of the Cactus Saloon, Ed Bertram, to blow a hole for a cesspool and for prospecting purposes (*Tucson Citizen* 1909f). Bragg was eventually released from jail for lack of evidence, and was never tried for the incident.

The couple and three of Lillian's Pierce family members lived at 558 5th Street in Tucson in April 1910. George owned a barber shop (George W. Bragg household, 1910 U.S. census, Tucson Ward 1, Pima County, AZ, ED 99, sheet 13A). In August, he took Frank Doyle to court, accusing him of embezzling money that Doyle received for selling Bragg's household furniture. Bragg was apparently trying to raise money for his legal problems, and Doyle turned over only \$19 instead of the expected \$400 (*Tucson Citizen* 1910f). In September, Bragg's mother-in-law,

Emma Pierce, was arrested for using a whip on Mrs. H. Turner, who had testified against Bragg during his trial (*Tucson Citizen* 1910l). Later that year, the couple's first child, Edith Louise, was born on October 10 at the family home, now at 606 North 9th Avenue (Edith Louise Pierce birth certificate; online at <<http://genealogy.az.gov/>>). The couple later had two more children, Mamye Lou, born in 1913, and Satyrah, born in 1915.

George Bragg ran a barbershop on East Congress Street in March 1911, when he was arrested for drawing a razor on Charles Phillips (*Tucson Citizen* 1911c). In June of that year, he gave a talk at the Emancipation Day program. His mother-in-law read a paper called "Friendship" at the same event (*Tucson Citizen* 1911b).

Prohibition began on New Years Day, 1915, in Arizona, and in March, George was fined \$50 for attempting to bring 50 quarts of liquor into Arizona from New Mexico (*Tucson Citizen* 1915f, 1915l). The following January saw George in trouble yet again, charged with assaulting Frank Dinkins in an argument about money. Bragg was apparently employed by Dinkins at Dinkins' barbershop on Congress Street. They fought outside the shop, attracting the attention of the police. Dinkins failed to appear for the court case, which was subsequently dismissed. He attempted to file assault charges against Bragg, whose lawyer claimed that he could not be tried twice for the same charge (*Tucson Citizen* 1916b).

Bragg spent several months in jail in 1916-1917, for bootlegging liquor. A judge recommended that he be pardoned and released from jail (*Tucson Citizen* 1917j). He was no longer a resident of Tucson when he was charged with failure to provide support for his wife in September 1917 (*Tucson Citizen* 1917l). In January 1920, Lillian lived at 121 West 19th Street with her three daughters and another couple, William and Fannie Robinson. Lillian was working as a laundress from her own home (Lillian M. Bragg household, 1920 U.S. census, Tucson Ward 2, Pima County, AZ, ED 102, sheet 13B). On 12 January 1920, George was living in Casa Grande where he owned a barbershop (George W. Bragg household, 1920 U.S. census, Casa Grande, Pinal County, AZ, ED 111, sheet 5A). George had moved back to Tucson by May 1920 (*Tucson Citizen* 1920a). In April 1930, George lived by himself on Silverbell Road in Tucson. He worked at a hotel barbershop (G. W. Bragg household, 1930 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, AZ, ED 48, sheet 11A).

Frank D. Dinkins

Frank D. Dinkins operated a barber shop at 365 Toole Avenue in 1908. Dinkins was born on 6 Janu-

ary 1876, in Texas. He was married circa 1898, to Pearl Robinson, who was born circa October 1877, also in Texas. In 1900, the couple and their son John lived at 1115 29th Street in Galveston, Texas. Frank was working as a barber (Frank Dinkins household, 1900 U.S. census, Galveston Ward 7, Galveston County, TX, ED 127, sheet 6A).

The family moved to Tucson in the early 1900s. In October 1904, Dinkins, J. T. Levy, and another man named Johnson went on a drinking spree at the Legal Tender Saloon. Levy told Dinkins that he was going to vote for the Republican ticket in the upcoming election. They had words, left the bar, and fought. Levy later decided to apologize to Dinkins, but after he found him, Dinkins fired his revolver, shooting Levy in the arm. He was later arrested (*Tucson Citizen* 1904k).

On 22 April 1910, the couple and their four children – John, Ronaldo, Frank, and Ione – lived at 517 North 7th Avenue. They owned their home, and Frank also owned his own barbershop (Frank Denkins household, 1910 U.S. census, Tucson Ward 1, Pima County, ED 99, sheet 11B).

Frank had an argument with Pearl in 1914 over her relationship with a man named Sam Williams. During the fight, he shot her above her knee (*Tucson Citizen* 1915e). Dinkins went on to operate the Metropolitan Barber Shop at 127 East Congress Street in 1915, dissolving his partnership with George W. Bragg in that year (*Tucson Citizen* 1917h). Frank registered for the draft in 1918, while living at 1119 East 10th Street. His barbershop was now at 241 East Congress Street. Dinkins was short, had a medium build, black eyes, and black hair (Frank Denkins WW I draft registration card; online at <www.ancestry.com>).

In 1920, the couple continued living at the house with their four children – Ronaldo, Frank, Ione, and Abner (Frank Dinkins household, 1920 U.S. census, Tucson Ward 1, Pima County, AZ, ED 99, sheet 8A). The couple moved to 1102 California Street in Bakersfield, California, in the 1920s. When the 1930 census was taken, the couple and their two youngest children, Abner and Catherine, lived there with Frank working at a barber shop (Frank Dinkins household, 1930 U.S. census, Bakersfield, Kern County, CA, ED 26, sheet 6B). Frank died on 7 March 1942, and Pearl died on 17 April 1945, in Los Angeles County, California.

Charles McCoy

The Cactus Barber Shop, where Charles V. McCoy worked and lived, was located at the corner of 5th Avenue and Toole Avenue. McCoy was African-American, born in Louisiana around 1870.

McCoy's wife Mamie was born circa 1883, in South Carolina. In 1900, the couple and their daughters Irene and Jeanette lived at 2156 Wentworth Street in Chicago. Charles worked at a barbershop, and Mamie worked as a domestic servant (Charles McCoy household, 1900 U.S. census, Chicago Ward 5, Cook County, IL, ED 134, sheet 1A). The family had lived in Florida from 1892 to 1895.

The couple moved to Tucson in the early 1900s. Mamie was a member of the A.M.E. Church, and in February 1910, she gave an address at the Grant's Literary Society meeting (*Tucson Citizen* 1910b). In 1910, Charles was a member of the Colored Republican Club (*Tucson Citizen* 1910e). He was one of 42 barbers who petitioned the City Council to prohibit Sunday work in that trade in 1912 (*Tucson Citizen* 1912b). In July 1914, an advertisement noted that McCoy's shop was "fair to union labor" (*Tucson Citizen* 1914a). Charles gave a speech, "Lincoln the Emancipator," at the Lincoln Day celebration at the African Methodist Church in February 1915 (*Tucson Citizen* 1915b). Charles spoke at a memorial ceremony held in Tucson for Booker T. Washington in 1916 (*Tucson Citizen* 1916c).

In January 1920, the couple lived at 1104 South 4th Avenue (Charles V. McCoy household, 1920 U.S. census, Tucson Ward 2, Pima County, AZ, ED 104, sheet 9A). McCoy participated in a "rapid talk" program at the Mount Calvary Baptist Church in May 1921 (*Tucson Citizen* 1921a). Mrs McCoy returned from a visit to New York and New Jersey in September 1921 (*Tucson Citizen* 1921b). Charles died prior to the 1930 census, at which time Mamie was living in the YWCA in Newark, New Jersey (YWCA, 1930 U.S. census, East Newark, Essex County, NJ, ED 19, sheet 2B).

John D. Johnson

John D. Johnson managed a barbershop at 365 Toole Avenue in the early 1900s. Johnson was born in the District of Columbia in December 1857. He lived at 365 Toole Avenue on 1 June 1900, residing in the back of his rented barbershop. Johnson was married, although his wife did not live with him (1900 U.S. census, Pima County, Arizona territory, Tucson, ED 46, sheet 1B). In 1900, he shared his residence with James Downey, who was born in May 1855, in New York.

Summary

African-American men had limited employment opportunities in Tucson. Operating a barbershop allowed autonomy and a chance to rise into the

middle class. Unfortunately, personal problems reduced the opportunities of several of the men who worked in barbershops within the project area.

OTHER BUSINESSES

Several other businesses were located on the lots. Limited information was found for most of these, either because they were short-lived endeavors, or because the businesses and their owners were not considered particularly newsworthy.

Lazzoroti Shoes

D. Lazzoroti had a shoe-making business on the block, located in a small frame building on Lot 9. In January 1905, the building caught fire and burned to the ground. Lazzoroti lost about \$400 in shoes and his tools, with George Sicocan estimating the small building was worth about \$400. There were no plans to rebuild (*Tucson Citizen* 1905a).

John Flood, Shoe Repairer

John A. Flood was born on 14 March 1854, in Stockton, California, son of John A. J. Flood and Elizabeth Gosnel. Flood visited Tucson around 1880, while working for the Southern Pacific Railroad. John was married in 1876, to Anne Lurania Brown. Anne was born on 22 March 1855, in San Francisco, San Francisco County, California, daughter of James Brown and Lurania Steel Abbott.

On 15 June 1880, the couple, their children, 2-year-old Walter and 6-month-old Ida, and Anne's mother Lurania Brown lived in Wilmington township, Los Angeles County, California. John worked as a laborer while Anne kept house (John A. Flood household, 1880 U.S. census, Wilmington Township, Los Angeles County, CA, ED 32, page 20).

The Floods moved to Tucson around 1890.

On 15 June 1900, the couple, their now six children (Walter, Ida, Edna, Maynard, John, and Annie), and Lurania Brown, lived in Tucson. John was working as a steam engineer and his son Walter was a machinist. Edna, Maynard, and John had attended school for nine months in the last year (John A. Flood household, 1900 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, AZ, ED 46, sheet 10B).

Flood operated a shoe repair business on the block in 1918 at 139 East 10th Street.

Flood died on 12 February 1925, at his home on 720 South 2nd Avenue in Tucson from pleuro-pneumonia or acute influenza (Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death). Anne died on

5 July 1927, at 1047 East 10th Street in Tucson from cancer of the jaw (Arizona State Board of Health, Original Certificate of Death). The couple is buried in the Odd Fellows portion of Evergreen Cemetery.

Pool Hall and Cigar Store

From circa 1904 to at least 1914, the building at the southeastern corner of East 10th Street and North 5th Avenue on Lot 12 was a billiards hall and cigar store. The business was first operated by Tom Healey in early 1904.

Healey's friends removed the billiard tables and stock from his hall during the fire that destroyed the Ramona Hotel in May 1904. The building escaped the destruction and was later reopened (*Tucson Citizen* 1904m). Healey rented the building from George Sicocan for \$40 a month (*Tucson Citizen* 1904s).

Healey operated the store for only a few months before turning it over to George Woods, who named his business the G. P. Woods Cigar Store and Billiards Hall.

Woods was a confectioner and ice cream manufacturer who also sold dairy products. He was born circa 1863, in New Hampshire, and was married twice, his second wife Mary born circa 1861, in Canada. In addition to the cigar store and pool hall, George had a store at 37 East Congress Street (*Tucson Citizen* 1906b). In 1910, the couple and George's daughter Gertrude lived at 212 North 4th Avenue. He was listed as a cigar store merchant (George P. Woods household, 1910 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, AZ, ED 100, sheet 12B). In January 1920, the couple lived at the same address, with George now a manager at a wood yard (George P. Wood household, 1920 U.S. census, Tucson Ward 1, Pima County, AZ, ED 96, sheet 2B).

Quong Wo Laundry

Little is known about the Chinese laundry that operated at 127 East 10th Street. From 1920 until at least 1935, it was managed by Quong Wo. Efforts to locate information about Quong Wo were unsuccessful. There were 179 Chinese-American residents in Tucson in 1920, and 150 Chinese-Americans in 1930, but none were named Quong Wo or any variation of that name.

Chinese laundries were one of a handful of acceptable occupations for Chinese men in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries in Tucson (the others included restaurant work, grocery store employee, gardener, and private servant). Many Chinese men helped build the Southern Pacific Railroad track through Tucson in 1880. About 400 de-

cided to stay in the community and, of these, roughly 62 percent took up laundering as an occupation. The work required little capital. A scrub board, pails, a washtub, and soap were all one needed. Water could be obtained from the *acequias* on the floodplain, and early photographs show clothing draped over bushes drying, presumably placed there by the Chinese laundrymen (Thiel 1997).

The Exclusion Acts of 1882 and 1892 restricted Chinese immigration and required registration papers to be carried at all times. The number of Chinese men employed by laundries declined, perhaps because many of the men had saved enough money to return to China, or they were moving to better paying jobs in stores and restaurants. By 1910, only 11 percent of Chinese men worked in laundries (Lister and Lister 1989). The Quong Wo laundry was unusual in that it was in operation for at least 15 years at the same location, suggesting it was a well-run business.

CONCLUSIONS

Historical research sought to identify some of the people and businesses associated with the lots at the southeastern corner of Block 83. While many people lived on the block, most did so for short time periods, living in the Ramona Hotel, in homes along the back of the lots, or in the rear of businesses. The transient nature makes it difficult, if not impossible, to link features with specific individuals or families.

Businesses on the block were either long lived, such as the Ramona Hotel, the Cactus Saloon, or the Quong Wo Laundry, or they only lasted a year or two. Many other businesses were only open for a year or two, but were generally replaced by the same type of business. For example, there was usually a restaurant on the first floor of the Ramona Hotel. Archaeological testing and data recovery resulted in the discovery of hundreds of features created by the people who worked and lived within the project area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING AND DATA RECOVERY

Archaeological work at AZ BB:13:401 (ASM) on Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 of Block 83 was conducted in two phases. The initial work was done by Allison Cohen Diehl in January 2006. She coordinated the placement of five stripping trenches in the asphalt parking lot of the project area. After cutting and removal of the asphalt, a backhoe equipped with a wide blade removed overburden, carefully stripping the area. A surprising number of features were exposed, 68 in all. These included building foundations, adobe walls, pit features, and postholes. Based on the excellent state of preservation and the likelihood that the features could provide significant information on several research topics, data recovery was recommended (Diehl and Thiel 2006).

The second phase of fieldwork focused on the backyard portions of Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16. A backhoe was used to strip asphalt and stockpile it in the southeastern corner of the property. The metal storage building in the northwestern portion of the property was demolished and removed by a contractor. The backhoe then stripped the western two-thirds of the property, exposing approximately 30 percent of Lot 8, 40 percent of Lot 16, 70 percent of Lot 9, and 65 percent of Lot 12. The northern half of Lot 8 was beneath the fire access road for the MacArthur Building and could not be examined.

Features were identified during stripping by color and texture differences in the soil that filled them, contrasting strongly with the pale tan sterile soil. Each feature outline was marked with white spray paint, and each was assigned a number. In all, 212 new features were identified during data recovery; additionally, 56 features found during testing were relocated. Twelve features found during testing were not located, either because they were outside the area examined, because they were ephemeral stains and were removed during stripping, or because they were assigned a new feature number.

Features were selected for excavation to meet the objectives of the research questions, which were: (1) an examination of architectural diversity and the use of back portions of structures; (2) an examination of

ethnicity in American Territorial period Tucson; and (3) the material culture of saloons, restaurants, and boarding houses.

Outhouses and wells were the first priority, because these typically yield large numbers of artifacts that can often be linked to specific households or businesses. Trash-filled pits were also selected. A sample of other feature types, planting pits, postholes, and foundations, was also excavated or cleared.

Standardized field forms were completed for each arbitrary or stratigraphic level excavated. A feature form was completed for each feature uncovered, summarizing a variety of information about the size, shape, type of fill, number and kinds of artifacts, and relationships with other features. All measurements were made using the metric system. Plan view, profile, and cross-sectional drawings were prepared. A sample of features was selected for color slide, black-and-white negative, and digital photography. All forms, photographs, and a sample of artifacts were prepared for curation at the Arizona State Museum (ASM) at the completion of the project.

Hand-excavation of individual features began by dividing pits in half and excavating half of the features to either the base, or to the 1.5-m level. At this point, profile drawings were prepared. Outhouse and well features were typically deeper than 1.5 m. The other half of undisturbed shaft features was hand-excavated to the 1.5-m level.

During fieldwork, it was discovered that many of the outhouses and wells along the northern side of the project area within Lot 8 had been looted by artifact collectors in the 1970s. Unfortunately, the research potential of these features was largely destroyed, because it was impossible to know what items had been removed, or if the soil found in each pit even originated from that particular feature. When outhouses had been looted, the second half was usually removed without screening.

A backhoe stripped around the perimeter of the features that were deeper than 1.5 m, cutting the area back to meet OSHA regulations. These features were then excavated as a single unit to the base of the pit, or for another 1.5 m, whichever was reached first.

Several features extended beyond this depth. A backhoe was used to machine excavate the feature to a maximum depth of 4.9 m. The soil was usually removed in 30-cm levels, and either a sample or the entire level was dumped into wheelbarrows and stockpiled elsewhere for later screening. Where only a portion of the fill was screened, a grab sample of artifacts was collected from the rest of the fill.

Soil was screened through ¼-inch mesh. Artifacts were sorted by material type, and diagnostic artifacts were bagged for laboratory processing. In-field analysis was conducted on all other artifacts, including plain bottle glass, window glass, nails, and tin can fragments. This is discussed in greater detail in Chapter 3 (this volume).

EXCAVATED ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES

The 282 archaeological features documented during testing and data recovery are listed in Table 2.1. A site map showing all uncovered features in the project area and maps of features on Lot 8, Lots 9 and 16, and Lot 12 are provided in Figures 2.1-2.4, respectively. A few features located during testing could not be relocated, or were assigned a different feature number. Of the 282 features, 80 features, or 28 percent, were partially or completely excavated.

A variety of features were located, including a large number of outhouse or well shafts and planting pits. Excavations focused on these types of features. Wells and outhouses were expected to provide large samples of artifacts. Many of the planting pits excavated were originally thought to be outhouse shafts, and it was not until several were partially excavated and a broad area stripped by the backhoe that it was possible to distinguish between the two feature types. A smaller number of trash pits, trash areas, and other features were also explored. Each of the excavated features is discussed below.

Feature 106, Planting Pit

This possible planting pit was outlined on the surface, and the western half of the feature was excavated to a depth of 79 cm. The basin-shaped feature measured 1.22 m in length, 72 cm in width, and 85 cm in depth. The fill was light brown sand with small amounts of clay, silt, and charcoal. Artifacts recovered from the fill included metal can fragments, nails, copper wire, glass shards, faunal bone, manufactured and Native American ceramics, and one button.

Feature 108, Wall Foundation

This feature was detected during mechanical stripping, and the perimeter of the wall was subsequently excavated by hand. The wall measured 8.3 m in length, 5.3 m in width and 41 cm in thickness. The foundation was composed of stones 5-60 cm long, which varied in shape. The western half of the floor was compacted dirt, and the eastern half appeared to be plastered. Large amounts of burned rock, dirt, and wood removed during mechanical stripping indicated the structure had burned.

At least two rooms appeared to utilize the wall foundation. The estimated original construction date of the structure was from A.D. 1886 to 1889. That building was probably a barber shop that burned in May 1904. Afterwards, the foundation was reused for other buildings. In 1909, another barber shop appeared on the Sanborn maps in that same area. The structure was divided sometime around 1919, for either storage or sleeping purposes. The area was eventually reused by a meat-packing firm until 1949, when it was demolished and paved over for use as a parking lot.

A broken water main or sewage line, Feature 110, bisected the wall foundation. The line measured 10.5 m in length by 0.5 m in width. Artifacts uncovered, but not collected during excavation, included green glass shards, historic white (crackled) ceramics, faunal bone, and decorated manufactured ceramics. Soil colors ranged from light brown to charcoal with burned stains. Excluding the wall foundation rocks, sediment size ranged from granules to fist-sized rocks, with average sediment size quarter-sized rock.

Feature 109, Small Pit

This very shallow, small pit was 1.05 m long, 1.00 m wide, and only 5 cm deep. The fill was grayish-green fine silt with some ash and a small amount of charcoal flecks. Artifacts recovered from this feature included glass and manufactured ceramic fragments, nail fragments, and faunal bone. The estimated date for the feature is A.D. 1905.

Feature 113, Well Shaft

Feature 113 was located at the southern end of the project area, close to 5th Street, at the southwestern corner of Lot 12. During testing, a square stain was discovered. The stain was relocated during stripping and was found to be about 1.3 m square.

The backhoe removed the upper 1.2 m of fill within the shaft, which consisted primarily of large

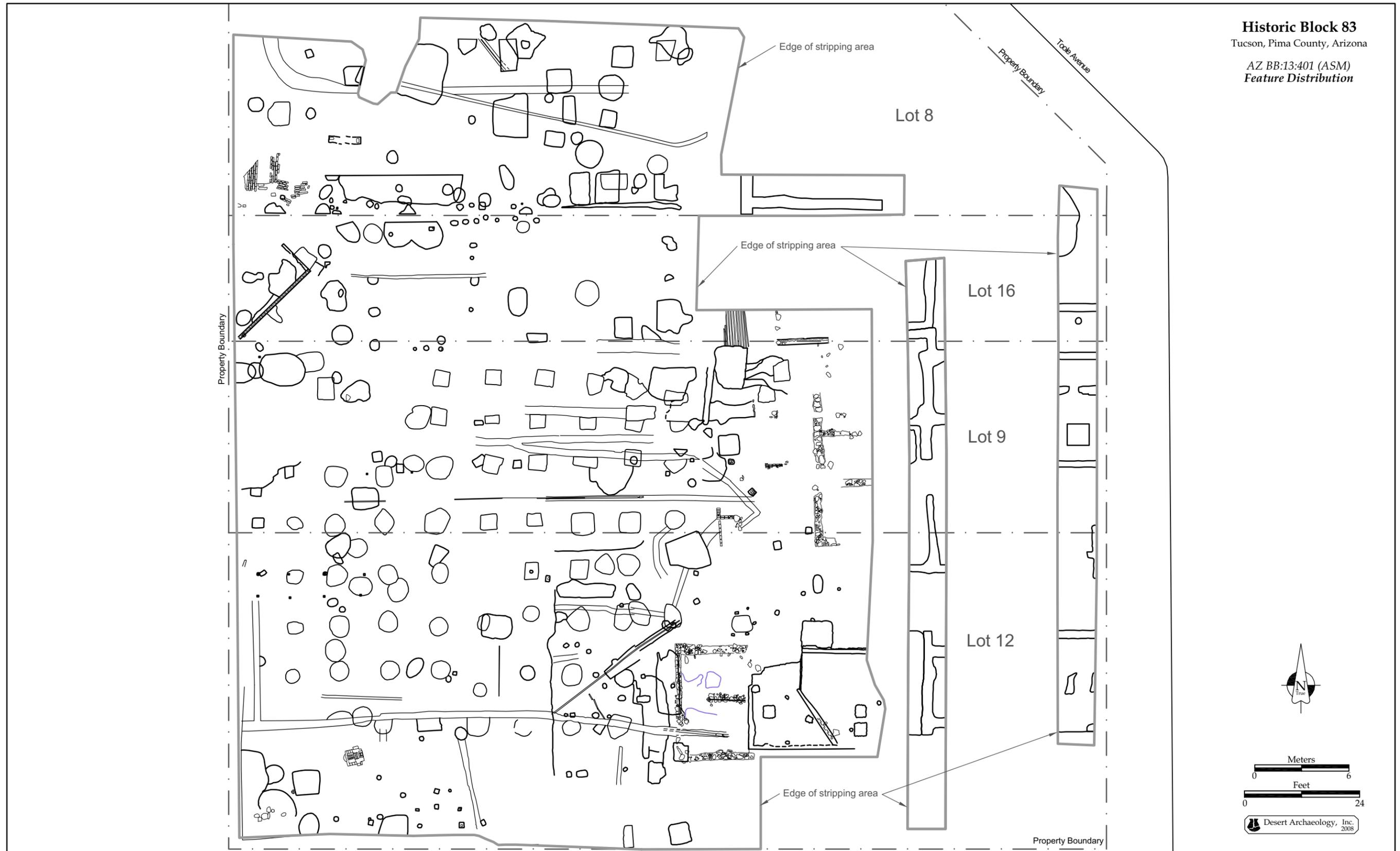


Figure 2.1. Site map of the project area, showing all uncovered features.

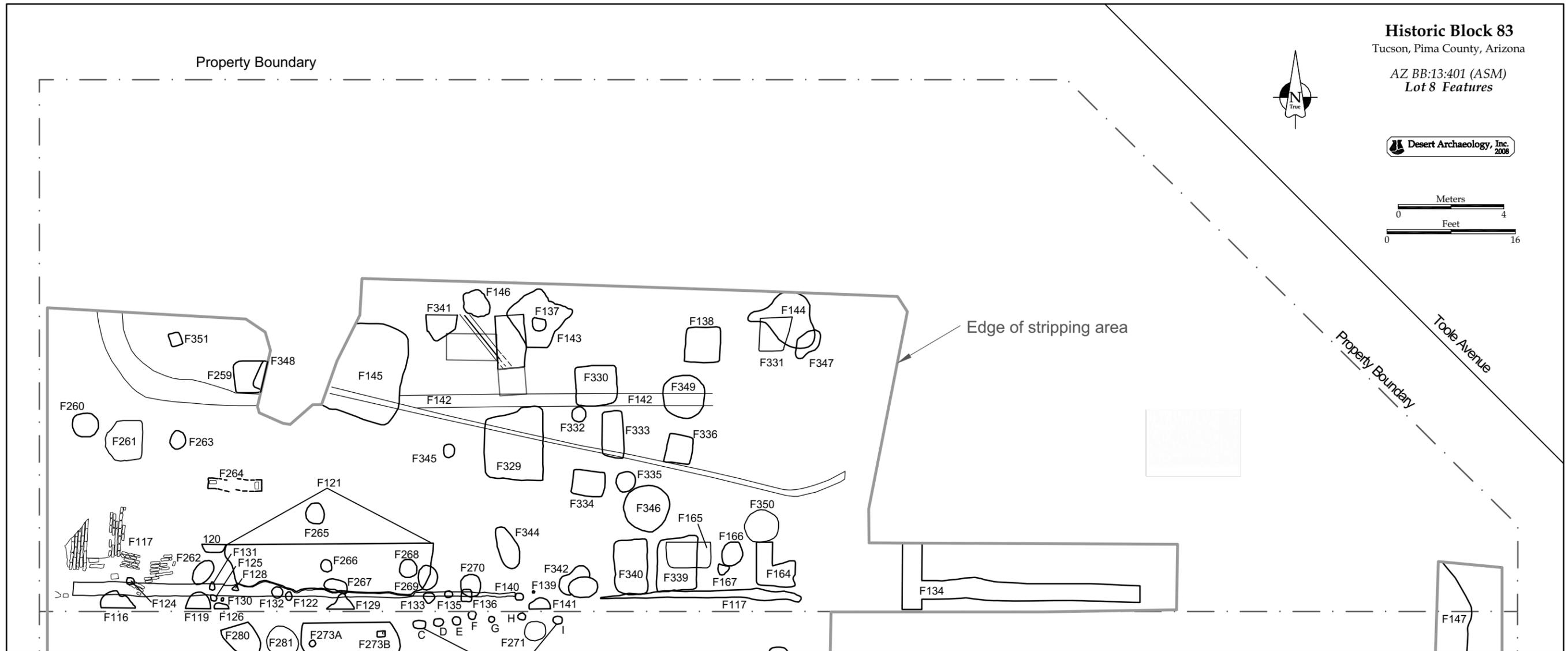


Figure 2.2. Map of features located on Lot 8.

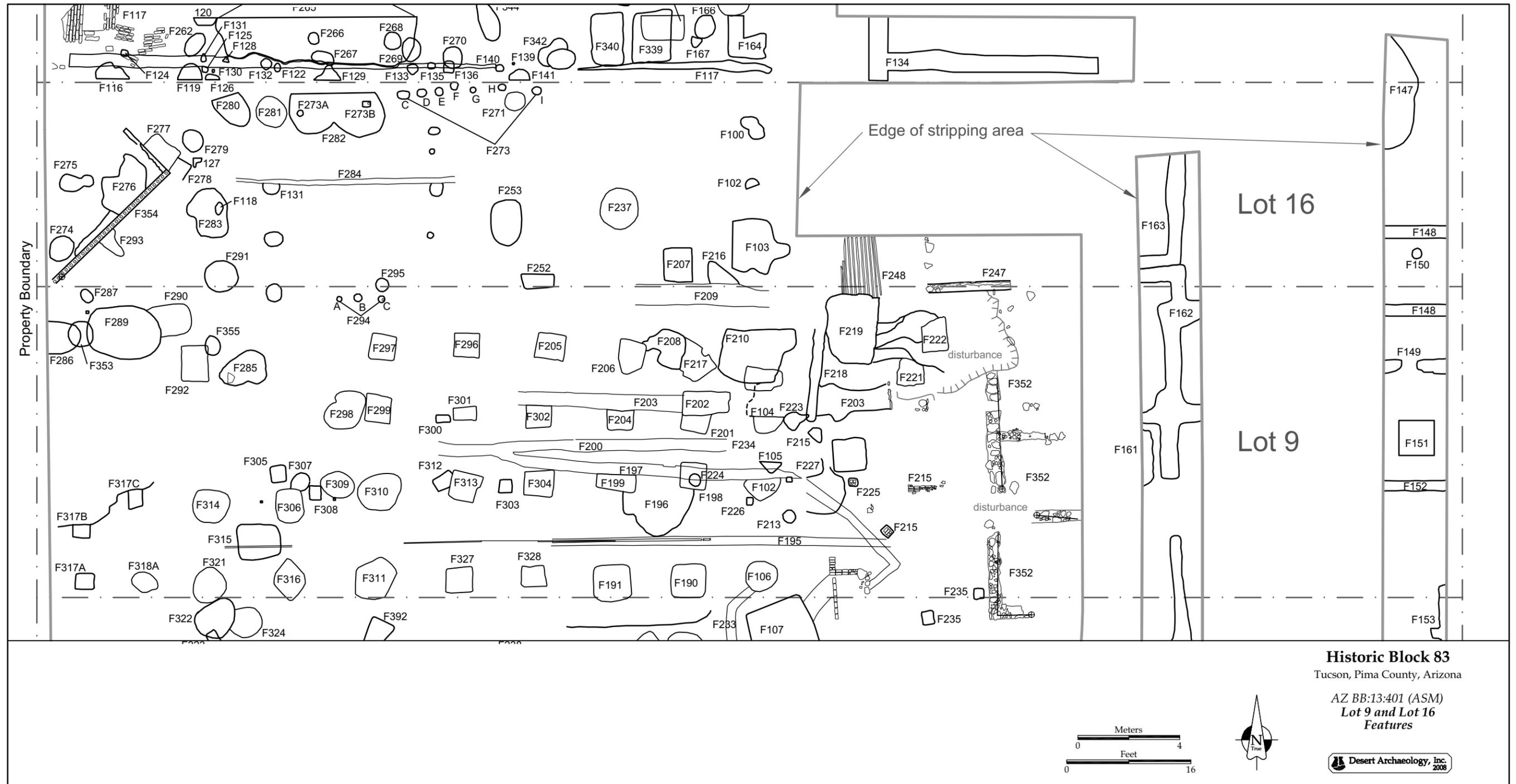


Figure 2.3. Map of features located on Lots 9 and 16.

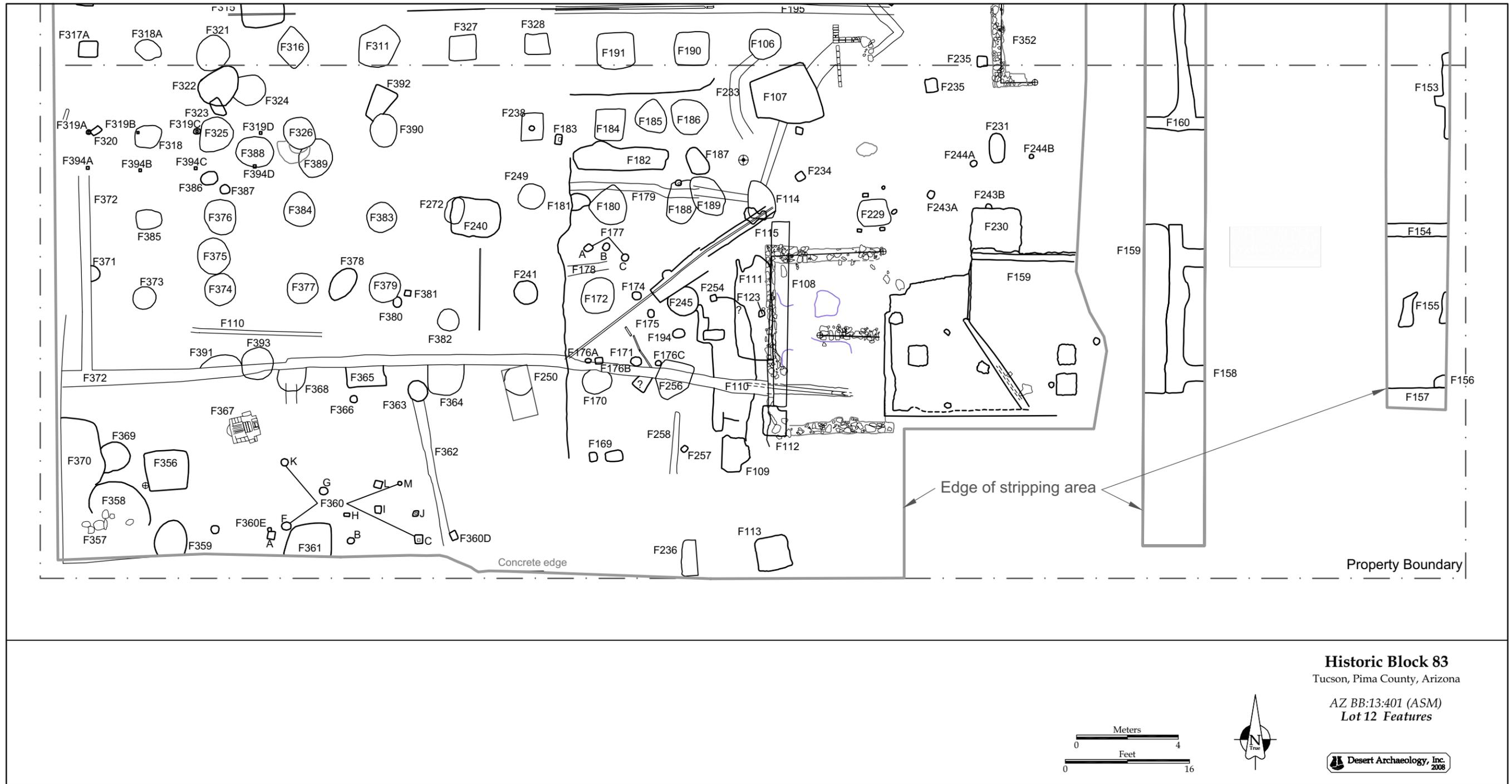


Figure 2.4. Map of features located on Lot 12.

Table 2.1. Features identified during testing and data recovery.

Feature Number	Type	Location	Excavated
100	Small pit	Lot 16	No
102	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
103	Large pit	Lot 16	No
104	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
105	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
106	Planting pit	Lot 9	Yes
107	Large pit	Lot 12	No
108	Foundation	Lot 12	Yes
109	Small pit	Lot 12	Yes
110	Utility trench	Lot 12	No
112	Pit	Lot 12	No
113	Well	Lot 12	Yes
114	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
115	Small pit	Lot 12	No
116	Large pit	Lot 12	No
117	Wall fall	Lot 8	No
118	Small pit	Lot 8	No
119	Small pit	Lot 8	No
120	Small pit	Lot 8	No
121	Trash area	Lot 8	No
122	Posthole	Lot 8	No
123	Posthole	Lot 12	No
124	Small pit	Lot 8	No
125	Small pit	Lot 8	No
126	Small pit	Lot 8	No
127	Small pit	Lot 8	No
128	Small pit	Lot 8	No
129	Small pit	Lot 8	No
130	Posthole	Lot 8	No
131	Small pit	Lot 8	No
132	Small pit	Lot 8	No
133	Small pit	Lot 8	No
134	Foundation	Lot 8	No
135	Small pit	Lot 8	No
136	Posthole	Lot 8	No
137	Small pit	Lot 8	No
138	Planting pit	Lot 8	Yes
139	Planting pit	Lot 8	No
140	Small pit	Lot 8	No
141	Small pit	Lot 8	No
142	Utility trench	Lot 8	No
143	Borrow pit	Lot 8	Yes
144	Bricks	Lot 8	No
145	Outhouse	Lot 8	Looted
146	Small pit	Lot 8	No
147	Foundation	Lot 16	No
148	Foundation	Lots 9, 16	No
149	Foundation	Lot 9	No
150	Small pit	Lot 16	No

Table 2.1. Continued.

Feature Number	Type	Location	Excavated
151	Floor	Lot 9	No
152	Adobe wall	Lot 9	No
153	Foundation	Lot 12	No
154	Foundation	Lot 12	No
155	Adobe wall	Lot 12	No
156	Small pit	Lot 12	No
157	Foundation	Lot 12	No
158	Foundation	Lot 12	No
159	Concrete foundation	Lot 12	Yes
160	Foundation	Lot 12	No
161	Large pit	Lot 9	No
162	Foundation	Lot 9	No
163	Foundation	Lot 16	No
164	Foundation	Lot 8	No
165	Planting pit	Lot 8	No
166	Small pit	Lot 8	No
167	Small pit	Lot 8	No
168	Trench	Lot 8	No
169	Foundation	Lot 12	No
170	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
171	Small pit	Lot 12	Yes
172	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
174	Small pit	Lot 12	No
175	Small pit	Lot 12	No
176	Fenceline	Lot 12	No
177	Postholes	Lot 12	No
178	Utility trench	Lot 12	No
179	Utility trench	Lot 12	Yes
180	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
181	Small pit	Lot 12	No
182	Large pit	Lot 12	Yes
183	Posthole	Lot 12	No
184	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
185	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
186	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
187	Small pit	Lot 12	No
188	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
189	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
190	Planting pit	Lot 9	Yes
191	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
194	Posthole	Lot 12	No
195	Utility trench	Lot 9	No
196	Large pit	Lot 9	No
197	Utility trench	Lot 9	No
198	Planting pit	Lot 9	Yes
199	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
200	Utility trench	Lot 9	No
201	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
202	Planting pit	Lot 9	Yes
203	Utility trench	Lot 9	No

Table 2.1. Continued.

Feature Number	Type	Location	Excavated
204	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
205	Planting pit	Lot 9	Yes
206	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
207	Outhouse	Lot 16	Yes
208	Small pit	Lot 9	Yes
209	Utility trench	Lot 9	No
210	Large pit	Lot 9	Yes
212	Fenceline	Lot 12	No
213	Small pit	Lot 9	No
214	Large pit	Lot 9	No
215	Foundation	Lot 9	Yes
216	Small pit	Lot 16	No
217	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
218	Utility trench	Lot 9	No
219	Outhouse	Lot 9	Yes
220	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
221	Small pit	Lot 9	No
222	Large pit	Lot 9	Yes
223	Small pit	Lot 9	No
224	Small pit	Lot 9	Yes
225	Foundation	Lot 9	No
226	Posthole	Lot 9	No
227	Posthole	Lot 9	No
228	Small pit	Lot 9	No
229	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
230	Large pit	Lot 12	No
231	Small pit	Lot 12	No
233	Utility trench	Lot 12	No
234	Utility trench	Lot 9	No
235	Small pit	Lot 12	No
236	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
237	Small pit	Lot 16	Yes
238	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
240	Outhouse	Lot 12	Yes
241	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
242	Trash area	Lot 12	Yes
243	Fenceline	Lot 12	No
244	Fenceline	Lot 12	No
245	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
247	Foundation	Lot 16	No
248	Wood slats	Lot 16	No
249	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
250	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
251	Borrow pit	Lot 16	No
252	Outhouse	Lot 16	Yes
253	Outhouse	Lot 16	Yes
254	Posthole	Lot 12	No
256	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
257	Small pit	Lot 12	No
258	Utility trench	Lot 12	No

Table 2.1. Continued.

Feature Number	Type	Location	Excavated
259	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
260	Small pit	Lot 8	Yes
261	Planting pit	Lot 8	No
262	Small pit	Lot 8	No
263	Small pit	Lot 8	No
264	Foundation	Lot 8	No
265	Small pit	Lot 8	No
266	Small pit	Lot 8	No
267	Small pit	Lot 8	No
268	Small pit	Lot 8	No
269	Small pit	Lot 8	No
270	Small pit	Lot 8	Yes
271	Planting pit	Lot 16	No
272	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
274	Small pit	Lot 16	Yes
275	Small pit	Lot 16	No
276	Large pit	Lot 16	No
277	Planting pit	Lot 16	Yes
278	Small pit	Lot 16	No
279	Small pit	Lot 16	No
280	Large pit	Lot 16	No
281	Planting pit	Lot 16	No
282	Large pit	Lot 16	No
283	Large pit	Lot 16	Yes
284	Utility trench	Lot 16	No
285	Small pit	Lot 9	Yes
286	Outhouse	Lot 9	Yes
287	Small pit	Lot 9	No
289	Well	Lot 9	Yes
290	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
291	Small pit	Lot 16	No
292	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
293	Planting pit	Lot 16	No
294	Fenceline	Lot 9	No
295	Small pit	Lot 16	No
296	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
297	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
298	Small pit	Lot 9	Yes
299	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
300	Dog burial	Lot 9	Yes
301	Small pit	Lot 9	No
302	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
303	Small pit	Lot 9	No
304	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
305	Small pit	Lot 9	No
306	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
307	Small pit	Lot 9	No
308	Small pit	Lot 9	No
309	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
310	Planting pit	Lot 9	No

Table 2.1. Continued.

Feature Number	Type	Location	Excavated
311	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
312	Small pit	Lot 9	No
313	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
314	Large pit	Lot 9	Yes
315	Small pit	Lot 9	Yes
316	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
317	Foundation	Lot 9	No
319	Fenceline	Lot 12	No
320	Small pit	Lot 12	No
321	Planting pit	Lot 9	Yes
322	Small pit	Lot 12	Yes
323	Small pit	Lot 12	No
324	Small pit	Lot 12	Yes
325	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
326	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
327	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
328	Planting pit	Lot 9	No
329	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
330	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
331	Planting pit	Lot 8	No
332	Small pit	Lot 8	No
333	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
334	Trash area	Lot 8	Yes
335	Small pit	Lot 8	Yes
336	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
339	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
340	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
341	Small pit	Lot 8	No
342	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
344	Small pit	Lot 8	Yes
345	Small pit	Lot 8	No
346	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
347	Small pit	Lot 8	No
348	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
349	Outhouse	Lot 8	Yes
350	Planting pit	Lot 8	Yes
351	Small pit	Lot 8	No
352	Foundation	Lot 9	No
353	Outhouse	Lot 9	Yes
354	Foundation	Lot 16	No
355	Small pit	Lot 9	Yes
356	Outhouse	Lot 12	Yes
357	Foundation	Lot 12	Yes
359	Trash area	Lot 12	Yes
360	Posthole	Lot 12	No
361	Outhouse	Lot 12	Yes
362	Utility trench	Lot 12	No
363	Small pit	Lot 12	No
364	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
365	Large pit	Lot 12	No

Table 2.1. Continued.

Feature Number	Type	Location	Excavated
366	Posthole	Lot 12	No
367	Fireplace	Lot 12	Yes
368	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
369	Small pit	Lot 12	Yes
370	Trash area	Lot 12	Yes
371	Small pit	Lot 12	No
372	Utility trench	Lot 12	No
373	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
374	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
375	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
376	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
377	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
378	Small pit	Lot 12	No
379	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
380	Posthole	Lot 12	No
381	Posthole	Lot 12	No
382	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
383	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
384	Planting pit	Lot 12	Yes
385	Small pit	Lot 12	No
386	Small pit	Lot 12	No
387	Small pit	Lot 12	No
388	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
389	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
390	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
391	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
392	Small pit	Lot 12	No
393	Planting pit	Lot 12	No
394	Fenceline	Lot 12	No
395	Posthole	Lot 9	No
273A-I	Fenceline	Lot 16	No
318A	Small pit	Lot 9	No
318B	Small pit	Lot 12	No

chunks of asphalt, apparently pushed in as the fill of the shaft subsided. Hand-excavation began in the western half of the shaft in Unit 108. Two levels were excavated in the fill, which was a light brown sandy clay with many rocks and pieces of fired brick. Artifacts present in this soil included electrical insulators, window glass, bottle glass, and Native American ceramics. Hand-excavation stopped at 1.46 m below the stripped ground surface. The location of the feature, immediately adjacent to a fence and between several trees, prevented cutting the adjacent area to that same level.

The feature was further explored by mechanical excavation. Three levels, totaling 2.5 m in depth, were excavated with the backhoe. A sample of soil, ranging from three to four wheelbarrow loads, was

removed from each level and screened. Other artifacts were collected from the backdirt pile from each level, as the backhoe bucket was emptied out. Among the items found were various bottles, hot and cold water faucet porcelain handles, and American ceramic dishes.

The overall depth of the feature, which was at least 4 m, the straight walls of the shaft, and the relative small size of the shaft all suggest this feature began as a well and was later filled with trash.

The first four levels of the feature were mixed with modern trash, deposited as the fill subsided. The fifth level contained artifacts dating from 1906 to 1920. Items dating from 1891 to 1905 were recovered from Levels 6 and 7. The artifacts from this feature may have originated from a nearby boarding house, which was torn down between 1904 and 1909.

Feature 114, Planting Pit

The northern portion of this feature and an intruding utility trench were excavated by hand in 20-cm levels. This wedge-shaped planting pit measured 1.07 m in length, 97 cm in width, and 72 cm in depth. The fill was mottled with dark brown and red-brown silty sand. Pockets of rust and charcoal riddled the matrix. The soil was ashier and artifact density increased near the bottom of the feature. A utility line trench intruded through the original outlined unit feature and, when excavated, formed the northern face of Feature 114. Artifacts included glass, nails, a horseshoe, metal fragments, shell (egg and oyster), buttons, animal bone, manufactured and Native American ceramics, copper ore, and charcoal chunks.

Feature 138, Planting Pit

This small planting pit was bisected in half on an east-west axis, and the southern half of the pit was excavated in four levels. The pit measured 1.33 m in length, 65 cm in width, and 78 cm in depth. The fill was reddish-brown, soft, caliche-rich, sandy clay with minimal charcoal flecking. A divot was in the bottom of the feature, possibly where the root ball of a tree once rested. Artifact density was low, with only small amounts of glass, manufactured and Native American ceramics, and one Bakelite barrette fragment.

Feature 143, Borrow Pit

This feature was uncovered during testing and again during mechanical stripping. The western half

of the pit was excavated to a depth of 1 m. The exact size of the feature is unknown, because it continued beyond the excavated units; however, the approximate measurements of the borrow pit were 1.97 m long, 1.58+ m wide, and 84 cm deep. The pit was filled with layers of light brown, silty sand, ash, and historic trash. The third and fourth levels contained large quantities of charcoal and burned wood. Some caliche flecking was found throughout the fill. The floor of the feature was pitted with many divots.

Two metal pipes ran from the northwestern corner to the southeastern corner of the pit. Feature 137, a small pit, intruded into the northeastern corner of the borrow pit. Artifact density, especially metal, was high in Levels 2 and 4, but otherwise, artifact density was low. Metal artifacts included items such as cans, nails, and lamp parts. Other artifacts recovered were manufactured and Native American ceramics, glass, faunal bone, textiles, paper, shell, building materials, and other historic artifacts. One interesting artifact was a Rockinghamware "Rebekah at the Well" pitcher.

Feature 145, Outhouse Pit

Feature 145 was located during testing in the west-central portion of Lot 8, appearing as an irregular dark stain. During stripping, the rectangular stain was determined to be quite large, measuring 3.6 m in length, north-south, by at least 3.2 m in width, east-west. The western edge of the feature lay beneath several trees and could not be located. A live high voltage electrical line ran directly through the center of the pit, preventing complete excavation of the pit.

Test probing of the pit revealed that it had been looted in the 1970s. Large chunks of asphalt and many complete fired bricks were present, in addition to modern beer bottles and plastic bags. Caliche was reached at the base of the feature, 1.54 m below the stripped surface.

The degree of looting, with subsequent refilling of trash from the 1970s, prevented the determination of when the feature was originally filled.

Feature 159, Slab Foundation

This slab foundation was uncovered during mechanical stripping; it was subsequently shovel-scraped and swept (Figure 2.5). The foundation was constructed of concrete and one brick embedded in the slab of concrete. The brick was 6.25 inches long and 4.00 inches wide. The concrete floor was gray and rough, with rather extensive gravel visible, which



Figure 2.5. Feature 159, a concrete slab, looking west.

jutting above the floor level. The floor appeared to have had some type of tar-like substance applied, with mica embedded and plaster applied over the mica. The slab foundation was 8.00 m long, 6.45 m wide, and roughly 18 cm thick. No walls remained, although some of the original mortar was extant. The walls were once likely composed of cinder block or brick. The mortar footprint indicated the exterior walls were approximately 22 cm thick and the interior walls were 14 cm thick.

The slab foundation showed no indication of burning. Thus, it is likely the building was demolished, with the slab then buried and paved over. A sewage trench, Feature 110, intruded into Feature 159, and the foundation, in turn, intruded into Feature 158.

No artifacts were associated with Feature 159. Given the location of the structure and its relation to the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, as well as the roughly poured quality of the concrete floor, this structure was likely the “icebox,” which was on the lot circa 1949, adjacent to the “meat-packing” building on the map. Estimated date of construction of the building was A.D. 1920, or later.

Feature 171, Small Pit

This small pit was shallow, irregular, and circular in shape. The pit measured 45 cm in length, 39 cm in width, and 24 cm in depth. The fill was dark gray-brown soil, with caliche at the bottom of the pit. The feature intruded into sewage trench Feature 110. Small amounts of manufactured ceramic sherds, metal, wood, charcoal, and glass were found. This historic evidence placed the estimated date for this feature at A.D. 1930 to 1940.

Feature 172, Planting Pit

This pit was circular with straight walls and measured 1.27 m in length, 55 cm in width, and 93 cm in depth. The southern half of the pit was excavated down to the caliche level. The fill consisted of medium to dark brown sandy clay with light to moderate compaction. Levels 2 and 3 contained a darker, more charcoal-rich horizon, with burned animal bone. Artifacts found throughout the feature included manufactured ceramic and glass fragments, metal nails and tin can fragments, brick, plastic, and bits of burned animal bone and wood.

Feature 179, Utility Trench

This feature was revealed during mechanical stripping of Lot 12. Only a small portion of the trench was excavated, where it intruded into the western side of Feature 114. The excavated trench measured 7.25 m in length and 40 cm in width. The trench contained an iron pipe with an outer diameter of 1.25 inches. This section of the trench appeared to form a V-intersection with another utility trench, which ran southwest from the eastern edge of Feature 114. The fill was tan-colored, soft, fine-grained sandy silt. Artifacts visible included glass and metal fragments. The estimated date of the feature was A.D. 1890, or later.

Feature 180, Planting Pit

This feature was an irregular, oblong-shaped pit. The feature was excavated on the northern side, only to the edge of utility trench Feature 179, which intruded into the feature. The pit measured 1.38 m in length, 1.35 m in width, and 71 cm in depth. The fill was reddish-brown to ashy silty sand. Artifacts recorded were animal bone, eggshell, mineral, manufactured and Native American ceramics, glass and metal fragments, and other historic artifacts such as buttons.

Feature 182, Large Pit

Large pit Feature 182 was identified during mechanical stripping. Approximately one-third of the northern portion of the feature was excavated as a single level. The pit was oblong, with an almost

uniform width. It may have been a trash midden, as suggested by the large number of artifacts on the surface. The pit was 3.3 m long, 90 cm wide, and 17 cm deep. The fill consisted of soft, light brown, silty sand. Artifact density was high, with glass and metal fragments, a glass marble, wood pieces, brick fragments, and whole glass bottles present. Artifacts from this feature originated later in the archaeological record than those from other previous features; for example, a 1940s coke bottle base embossed with the words Tucson, ARIZ was recovered.

Feature 184, Planting Pit

This feature was revealed through mechanical stripping, and the western half of the roughly rectangular feature was subsequently excavated by hand. The planting pit measured 1.19 m in length, 1.11 m in width, and 71 cm in depth. The fill consisted of light gray to brown soft, fine-grained sandy loam. Artifacts included glass, metal, faunal bone, worked bone (a toothbrush handle fragment), manufactured and Native American ceramics, copper ore, charcoal, and sections of sewer pipe.

Feature 185, Planting Pit

This small planting pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand. The feature was 1.15 m long, 1.14 m wide, and was excavated to a depth of approximately 52 cm. The fill consisted of reddish-dark brown soft, silty clay with a few quarter-sized rocks (Figure 2.6). The only intrusion into Feature 185 re-

sulted from a piece of sheet metal that extended from the eastern half of the feature into the western half. Artifacts recorded from the feature included glass and metal fragments, manufactured ceramic sherds, animal bone (possibly sheep or goat), flaked stone, and historic items such as ammunition cartridges.

Feature 186, Planting Pit

Feature 186 was excavated in arbitrary levels to a depth of 1.07 m. This planting pit measured 1.78 m in length and 1.36 m in width. The fill was primarily sandy silt with a large amount of caliche flecks and chunks. The soil color was dark brown to grayish-brown. The matrix in the lower levels contained much more rock and was a darker brown than in the upper levels. The upper 23 cm in the southeastern part of the feature contained an oil stain. Artifacts recorded from this feature included glass and metal fragments, Native American ceramics, and faunal bone.

Feature 190, Planting Pit

This feature was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand. The large, irregularly shaped planting pit measured 1.30 m in length, 1.28 m in width, and 53 cm in depth. The fill consisted of reddish-brown, silty sand. Inclusions of caliche, rock, and some charcoal (approximately 3 cm in size) were evident in the top layers, but occurred less frequently with depth. Artifacts recorded from this feature included manu-

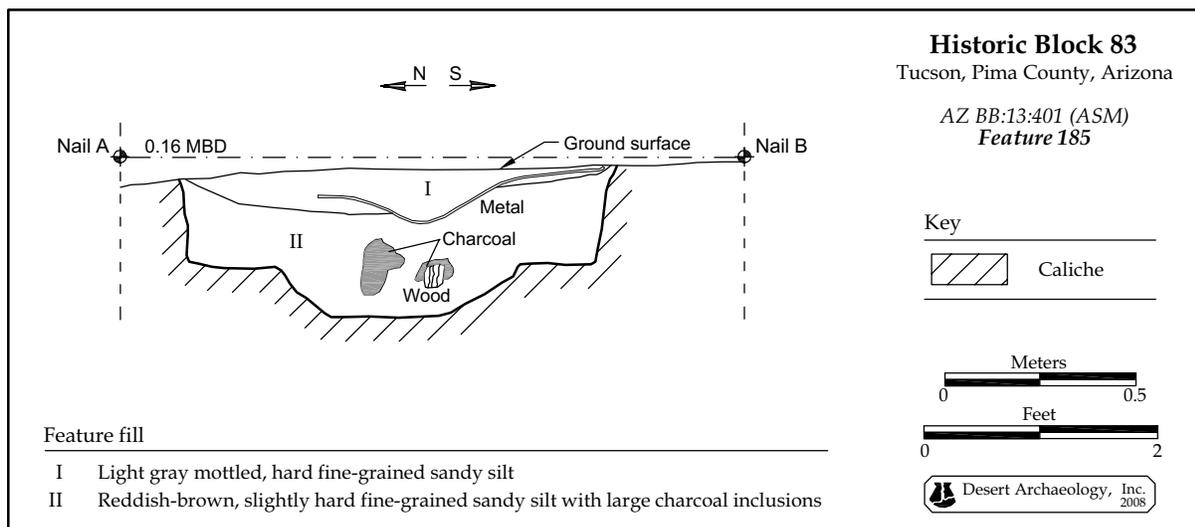


Figure 2.6. Profile drawing of Feature 185, a planting pit.

factured and Native American ceramics, glass, metal, and faunal bone.

Feature 198, Planting Pit

Feature 198 was discovered during mechanical stripping on Lot 9; the western half of the feature was fully excavated. The roughly rectangular small pit was 1 m long, 55 cm wide, and 58 cm deep. The fill was reddish-orange soft, loamy sand with extensive caliche redeposited inclusions (Figure 2.7).

Feature 197, a utility pipe, cut through the feature, bisecting the pit. Additionally, another possible planting pit, Feature 224, Unit 109, intruded into the feature along the eastern profile. Artifacts collected included manufactured ceramics and a metal button; other artifacts included glass and metal fragments, faunal bone, flaked stone, and a battery cylinder.

Feature 202, Planting Pit

Identification of Feature 202 occurred during mechanical stripping of Lot 9. The eastern half of the feature was excavated by hand. This small, irregularly shaped pit was 90 cm long, 76 cm wide, and only 31 cm deep. This feature intruded into another (unexcavated) planting pit, Feature 201. The fill was gray-brown sandy soil with quarter-sized rock and smaller granules. Caliche nodules, pieces

of wood, and flecks and chunks of charcoal smaller than 3 cm were also noted.

An intact posthole was identified in Level 1, and was left unexcavated. Artifacts recorded from the feature were glass and metal fragments, manufactured and Native American ceramics, faunal bone, and other historic items.

Feature 205, Planting Pit

This square-shaped, shallow feature had a bottom and walls of caliche; it had been backfilled with garbage after its primary use as a planting pit (Figure 2.8). The feature measured 1.17 m in length, 1.04 m in width, and 37 cm in depth. The fill was dark brownish-gray with moderate caliche, ash, and charcoal flecking. Artifacts from the feature included glass and historic ceramic fragments, faunal bone, nails, coins, and a glass bead.

Feature 207, Outhouse Pit

Feature 207 was revealed during backhoe stripping along the southern property line of Lot 16, in the center of the lot. This outhouse pit was 1.88 m long, north-south, by 1.10 m wide. The northern half was excavated to the 5-ft level as Unit 146; the southern half was then excavated to the same level as Unit 155. The area was then cut back by a backhoe, and

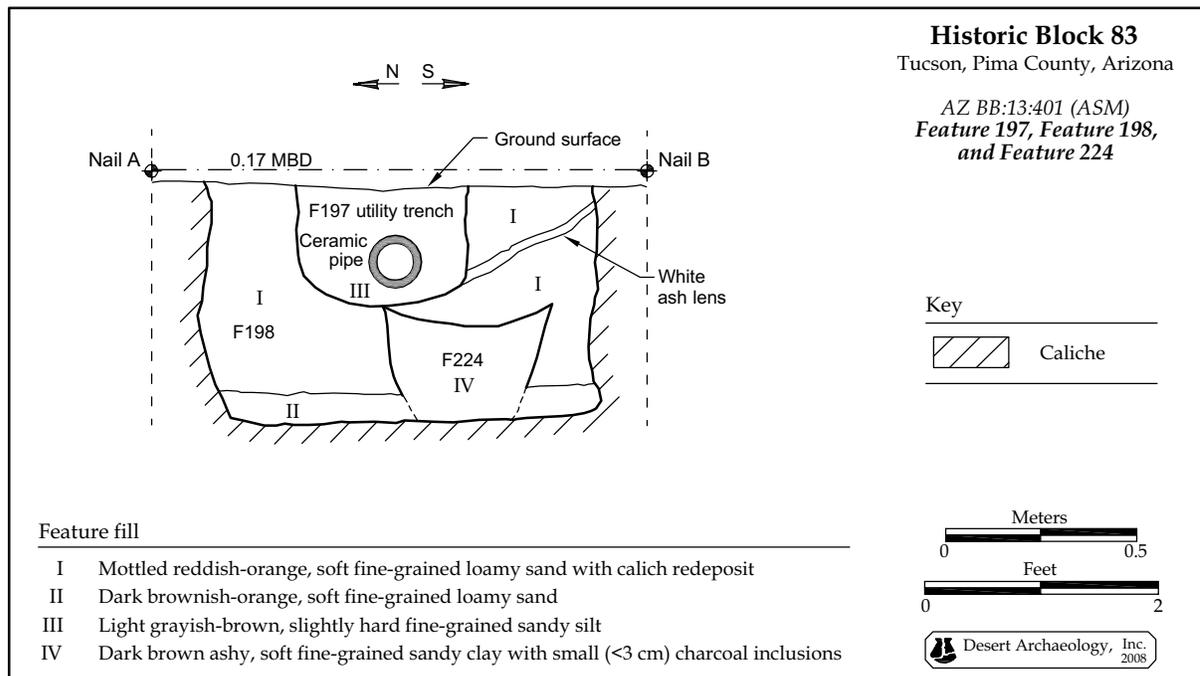


Figure 2.7. Profile drawing of Feature 197, a utility trench; Feature 198, a planting pit; and Feature 224, a small pit.



Figure 2.8. Feature 205, a planting pit.

the feature was excavated as a single unit, Unit 155, to its base, 2.66 m below the stripped ground surface.

The upper 30–40 cm of the shaft was filled with a compact yellow-brown sandy silt (Figure 2.9). This appears to represent a layer of material added to complete filling of the shaft. Beneath this was a dense layer of artifacts, about 25 cm thick. Many of these items were saloon-related, including pieces of window glass with hand-painted advertisements. Below that was a layer of dark yellow-brown sand that extended for approximately 1.5 m. Relatively few artifacts were present in this layer, but they included bottles, bricks, a piece of narrow-gauge railroad track, and window glass. The bottom 55 cm of fill in the shaft was greenish-gray sandy silt, with artifact density decreasing toward the bottom of the out-house.

This outhouse was clearly associated with a saloon. In addition to the saloon window pieces, other artifacts found in the feature included fragments of an Anheiser-Busch embossed mirror, shot glasses, goblets, beer steins, shoe polish bottles, and many different types of alcoholic beverage bottles (Figure 2.10).

Artifacts recovered from the feature indicate it was filled between 1897 and 1905, which suggests it was associated with the Cactus Saloon.

Feature 208, Small Pit

This small pit was identified during mechanical stripping, and the western half was excavated by hand to sterile soil. The irregularly shaped pit measured 1.44 m in length, 70 cm in width, and only 7 cm in depth. The top 3 cm of fill was an ashy-black color, with the remaining soil a light brown. The fill

consisted of loosely compacted sand. Artifacts included items such as glass, manufactured ceramics, and faunal bone, most of which were visible on the surface.

Feature 210, Large Pit

This large pit was identified during mechanical stripping of the area; the entire feature was excavated by hand. The feature measured 2.50 m in length, 1.00 m in width, and 15 cm in depth. The fill was reddish-brown, soft sand with pea-sized and smaller granules of rock. A few nodules of charcoal, smaller than 3 cm, were noted. Ar-

tifacts included glass, metal, faunal bone, manufactured and Native American ceramics, and a glass bead.

Feature 215, Wall Foundation and Fireplace

This feature was identified during mechanical stripping of Lot 12. The wall foundation measured 2.5 m in length and 1.6 m in width. The wall was constructed of brick, which appeared to form a corner within the structure. On the eastern side, large stones (13 inches by 10 inches) outlined a fireplace, suggesting this was within a kitchen area. The fill was light brown, silty sand with small gravels and a low frequency of charcoal flecking. No artifacts were recorded from this feature.

Feature 219, Outhouse

Feature 219 was located along the northern side of Lot 9, close to the backdoor of the Depot Park/Ramona Hotel. This outhouse pit was 2.75 m long, 2.00 m wide, and 2.28 m deep. The feature was originally thought to be a trash-filled pit, but subsequent excavation revealed the outline of a shaft feature. Two excavation units were dug to the 5-ft level, and the area around the feature was then cut back to the 5-ft level. The bottom of the feature was excavated as a single unit. Unfortunately, when the base of the pit was reached, 1970s bread bags and beer bottles were found, revealing the feature had been looted at that time.

It is uncertain, although likely, that the artifacts found in the disturbed soils inside this outhouse originated in the feature. There were no other looted

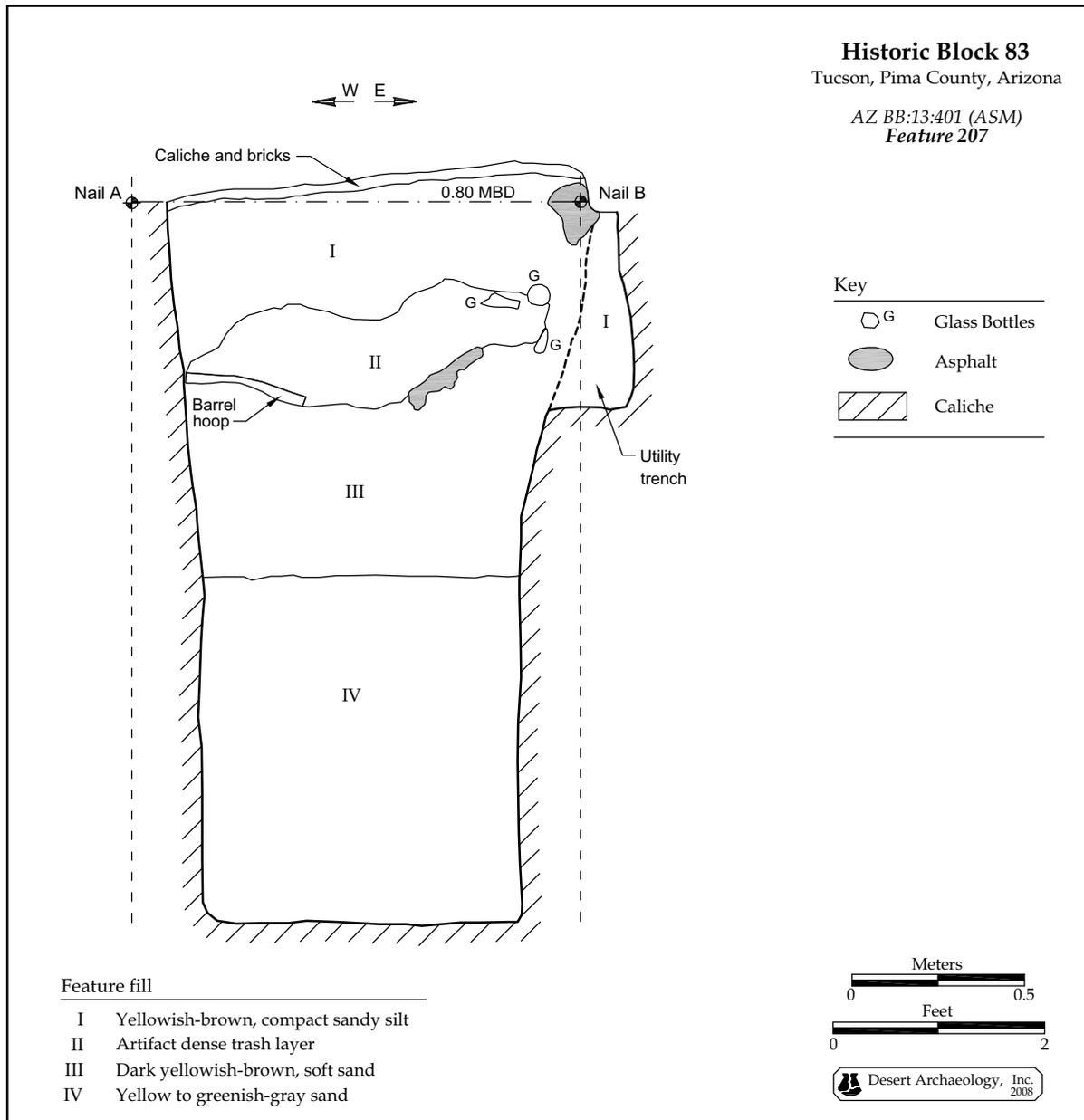


Figure 2.9. Profile of Feature 207, an outhouse pit.

outhouses within close proximity, increasing the likelihood that the soil dug out by the artifact collectors was simply replaced. The artifacts found in the feature suggested they came from a household rather than a restaurant or a saloon. These included matched pieces of transferprint whiteware china.

Datable artifacts suggest the outhouse was filled between 1891 and 1910.

Feature 222, Large Pit

This large pit was identified during mechanical stripping of the area. The feature was a large, poorly

defined historic trash concentration, which was probably heavily disturbed during construction/parking lot activity throughout the decades of its existence.

Feature 222 measured 2.75 m in length, 2.00 m in width, and 46 cm in depth. The fill was reddish-tan, soft, fine-grained silty sand with a high concentration of charcoal dust.

There was a high number of metal artifacts, primarily nails, in Level 1, decreasing thereafter. Other artifacts included glass, burned cloth fragments, faunal bone, eggshell, manufactured and Native American ceramics, buttons, a brass belt buckle, shell, brick fragments, and schist.



Figure 2.10. Some of the saloon artifacts recovered from Feature 207.

Feature 224, Small Pit

This small, shallow pit was encountered while excavating Feature 198, into which it intruded. This possible planting pit was circular shaped and measured 41 cm in length, 27 cm in width, and 30 cm in depth. The fill was dark brown, soft sandy clay with small chunks (less than 3 cm) of charcoal and ash (see Figure 2.7). Artifact density was low, with only a few pieces of manufactured ceramics, glass, and metal recorded.

Feature 236, Planting Pit

This shallow pit was excavated by hand to the sterile caliche bottom. It was 1.4 m long, 56 cm wide, and 41 cm deep. The fill was light sandy clay that was extremely hard when dry. The rounded bottom of the pit indicated it was originally used for planting. Recorded artifacts included metal, glass, manufactured and Native American ceramics, faunal bone, and window glass.

Feature 237, Small Pit

This shallow pit was excavated to a sterile caliche surface. The feature measured 1.60 m in length, 88 cm in width, and 9 cm in depth. The fill was a light yellow sandy soil, the upper layer of which was extremely compacted. Artifacts included metal, glass, manufactured and Native American ceramics, and faunal bone.

Feature 240, Outhouse

Feature 240 was located in the mid-western portion of Lot 12. It was identified during backhoe stripping when a square stain was found, contrasting strongly with the surrounding sterile caliche. The western half of the upper 5 ft was excavated, a profile was drawn, and the eastern half was then excavated. The area around the feature was then stripped back, and the remaining fill was excavated.

The outhouse was 1.98 m long, 1.63 m wide, and 2.00 m deep. The upper 1.52 m was filled with a loosely compacted, reddish-brown sandy clay with some pockets of caliche. The bottom 48 cm of fill consisted of layers of ashy silt and greenish-gray sandy silt (Figure 2.11).

Artifacts recovered from Feature 240 included bottles, animal bones, a wash tub handle, and an iron wheel (Figure 2.12).

Feature 240 cut into another pit, Feature 272, removing almost all of that feature.

Artifacts recovered from the outhouse indicate it was filled between 1891 and 1900. It was probably used by individuals staying at a nearby boarding house, or by workers in nearby structures.

Feature 241, Planting Pit

This small pit was identified during mechanical stripping, and the entire feature was excavated by hand. The circular feature measured 92 cm in length, 90 cm in width, and was 34 cm in depth. The feature fill was tan, soft, fine-grained, sandy loam with some charcoal, ranging from flecks to 2 cm wide. A few caliche nodules were also present. Artifacts in Feature 241 included faunal bone, manufactured and Native American ceramics, glass, and metal (including a Chinese jacket button), leather, and shell. Synthetic products such as a rubber inner tube were also recorded.

Feature 242, Trash Area

This feature was revealed during excavation of Feature 250, into which it intrudes. The trash area measured 2 m in length, 2 m in width, and only 14 cm in depth. This area contained an abundance of

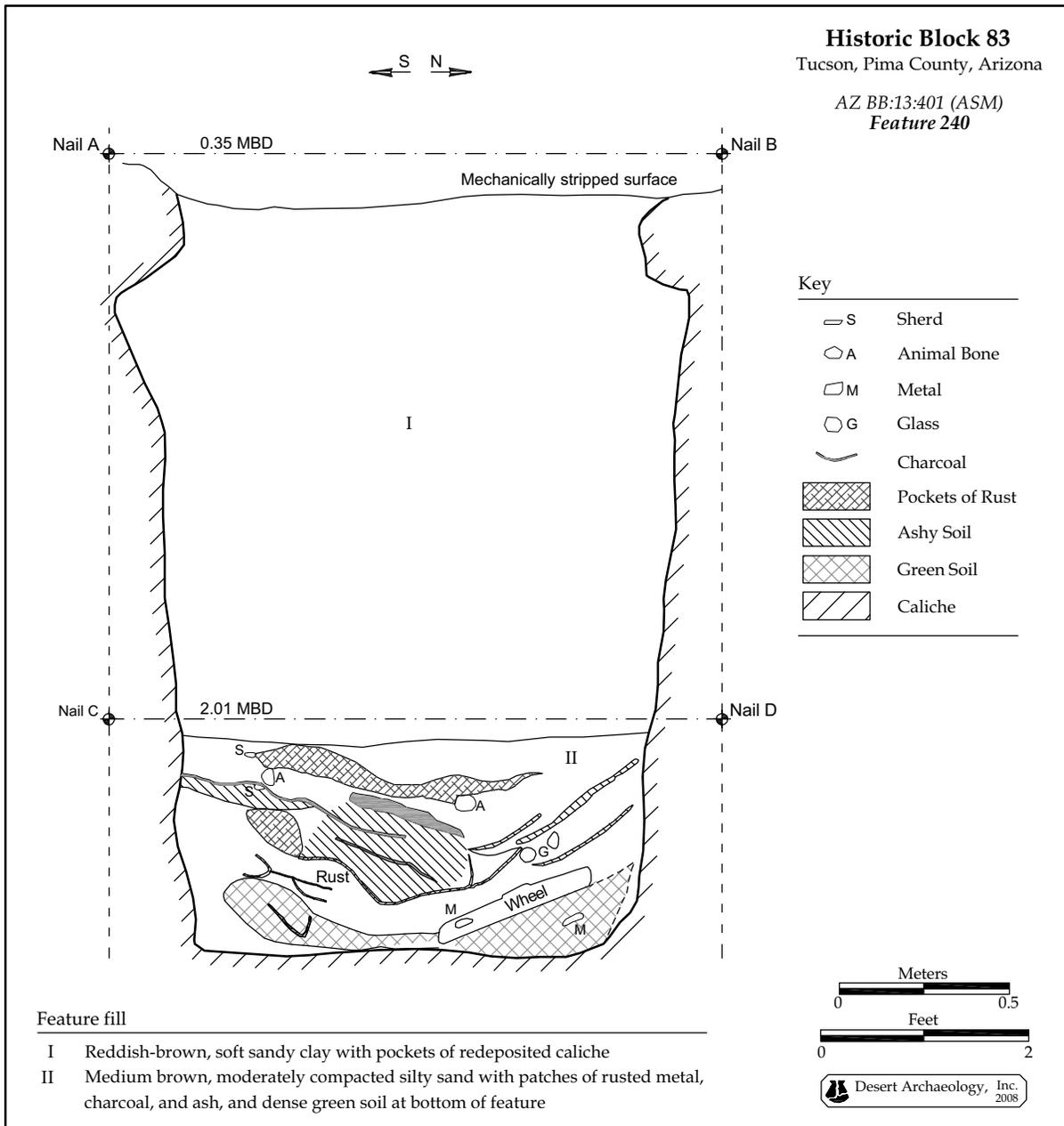


Figure 2.11. Profile of Feature 240, an outhouse pit.

restaurant-related refuse in fill composed of gray ash, brown silty sand with charcoal and caliche chunks. Artifacts from this feature included whiteware ceramics, glass, and animal bone.

Feature 245, Planting Pit

Feature 245 was identified during mechanical stripping. It measured 1.9 m in length, 82 cm in width, and 87 cm in depth. The planting pit was described as a large, caliche-lined cylinder. The fill

was generally reddish-brown, fine-grained sandy clay with charcoal inclusions. Some gray-black areas of ash and charcoal were noted in Levels 3 and 4. Artifacts recorded from this feature included metal, manufactured ceramics, glass, faunal bone, a marble, copper ore, and buttons.

Feature 249, Planting Pit

This feature was excavated to a sterile caliche surface. The circular pit was 1.06 m long, 1.03 m

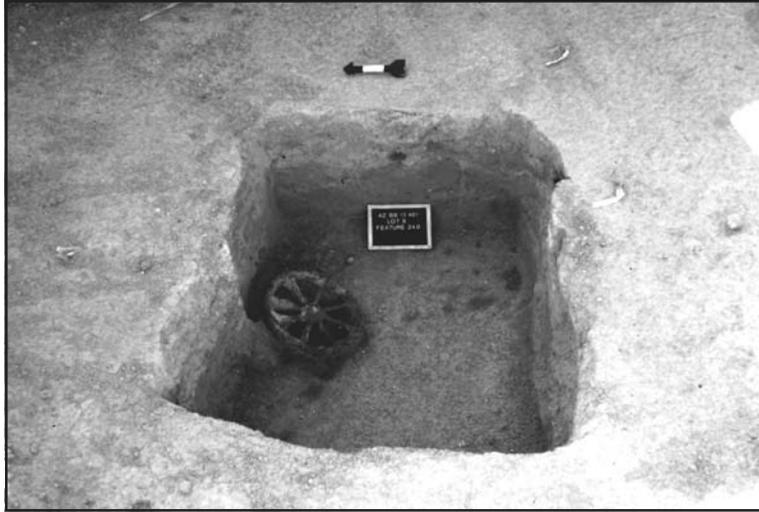


Figure 2.12. Feature 240, an outhouse, with a metal wheel lying on its base.

wide, and 63 cm deep. The fill matrix consisted of medium brown sandy clay with a small frequency of charcoal. Trace amounts of green organic inclusions were noted in the lowest two levels. Artifacts from this pit included large amounts of faunal bone. Smaller densities of glass, metal, and manufactured and Native American ceramics were also recorded. Additionally, copper ore, brick fragments, leather, and lampshade fragments were noted.

Feature 250, Planting Pit

This circular pit was excavated by hand to a sterile caliche surface. The pit measured 1.1 m in length, 1.0 m in width, and 79 cm in depth. The fill was pri-

marily light gray sandy silt with low to moderate levels of charcoal and moderate to high levels of caliche. Artifact types were dominated by historic white Ironstone ceramic dishes, glass, and butchered faunal bone. Metal consisted solely of nails. Other recorded artifacts were Native American ceramics, one bullet, copper ore, brick fragments, shell, leather, a peach pit, and graphite.

Feature 252, Outhouse

Feature 252 was a small outhouse pit along the southern side of Lot 16. The pit was located during stripping, based on the presence of a large number of glass fragments in the area. Subsequent hand-excavation revealed the outline of the pit, 1.51 m long and 68 cm wide. The pit was only 59 cm deep. The northern three-quarters of the pit was excavated in three arbitrary levels; the remaining portion of the feature was excavated as a single level.

The pit was filled with a dark brown to gray, moderately compacted sandy silt with small amounts of gravel, charcoal, and caliche (Figure 2.13). Artifacts included large tin cans, a cat skeleton, bottles, Native American ceramics, and a bisque porcelain toy horse. The items appear to have come from a home rather than a business.

Artifacts from Feature 252 suggest it was filled sometime between 1885 and 1910. The feature was

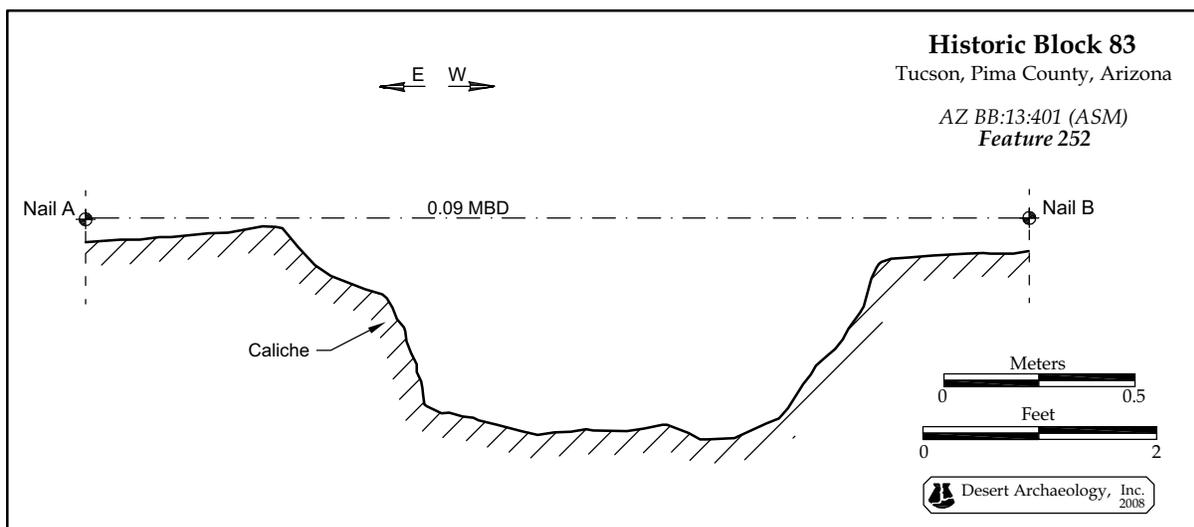


Figure 2.13. Cross section of Feature 252, an outhouse pit.

likely filled by people living at the Cactus Saloon, present in the front of the lot.

Feature 253, Outhouse

Feature 253 was an outhouse pit located along the middle of the western third of Lot 16 (Figure 2.14). The feature was found during stripping when a large, rectangular stain was discovered in the caliche layer. The upper 5 ft of the northern half of the pit was excavated in arbitrary levels. The southern half was then excavated as a single level to the same level. The area around the outhouse was subsequently stripped to that level, and the rest of the feature was excavated.

The pit was 1.40 m long and 1.15 m wide, narrowing slightly toward the base. Feature 253 was 2.1 m deep. The top 1.6 m of fill was gray-brown sandy soil of moderate compaction; the bottom 50 cm of fill was gray-green soft sandy clay with charcoal flecking (Figure 2.15).

Artifacts found in the feature included shoes, buttons, a whiteware plate, and animal bone. This outhouse contained trash dating between 1880 and 1895. Some of the trash was almost certainly discarded by individuals associated with the Cactus Saloon at the front of the lot.

Feature 259, Outhouse

Feature 259 was an outhouse located in the western portion of Lot 8. The pit was revealed during backhoe scraping as a dark stain in an area immediately adjacent to a modern lamppost. Only the western portion of the feature could be explored. The rest of the pit was inaccessible due to the presence of the concrete base of the lamppost and a live electrical line.

The feature was 1.3 m long and at least 74 cm wide. The pit was only 61 cm deep, and was filled with mottled, compact, reddish-brown sandy clay loam, to a loose, light brown silty loam. The feature was excavated as a single unit in three arbitrary levels. Artifact density was generally low, but included Native American ceramics, a comb, buttons, nails, and glass. Feature 348, another outhouse pit, intruded into the center of the feature.

Feature 259 was apparently looted in the 1970s, and was also disturbed by Feature 348, by the place-



Figure 2.14. Feature 253, an outhouse pit.

ment of the lamppost and the electrical line, and by roots from a nearby tree.

Artifacts found in the pit dated from 1939 onward, with some items introduced as the feature was refilled after being looted.

Feature 260, Small Pit

This small pit was identified during mechanical stripping, and was excavated in its entirety. It measured 90 cm in length, 84 cm in width, and only 25 cm in depth. The fill was almost completely black sandy clay loam with charcoal that appeared to have been burned. Artifact density was extremely high. Types of artifacts in the pit included metal cans and eating utensils, manufactured ceramics, glass, buttons, a toy, and building materials such as wall plaster and window glass. Chinese artifacts recovered from this feature included a soy sauce jar, other food jars, and a key. The estimated date for this pit was A.D. 1900 to 1910.

Feature 270, Small Pit

This small circular pit was discovered during mechanical stripping, and the northern half was excavated as one level. It measured 85 cm in length, 80 cm in width, and 7 cm in depth. The fill consisted of grayish-brown silty sand. The last few centimeters of fill yielded reddish-brown soil. Artifacts included low densities of glass, metal cans and nails, a bullet, manufactured and Native American ceramics, and animal bone. The estimated date for this feature was the early twentieth century.

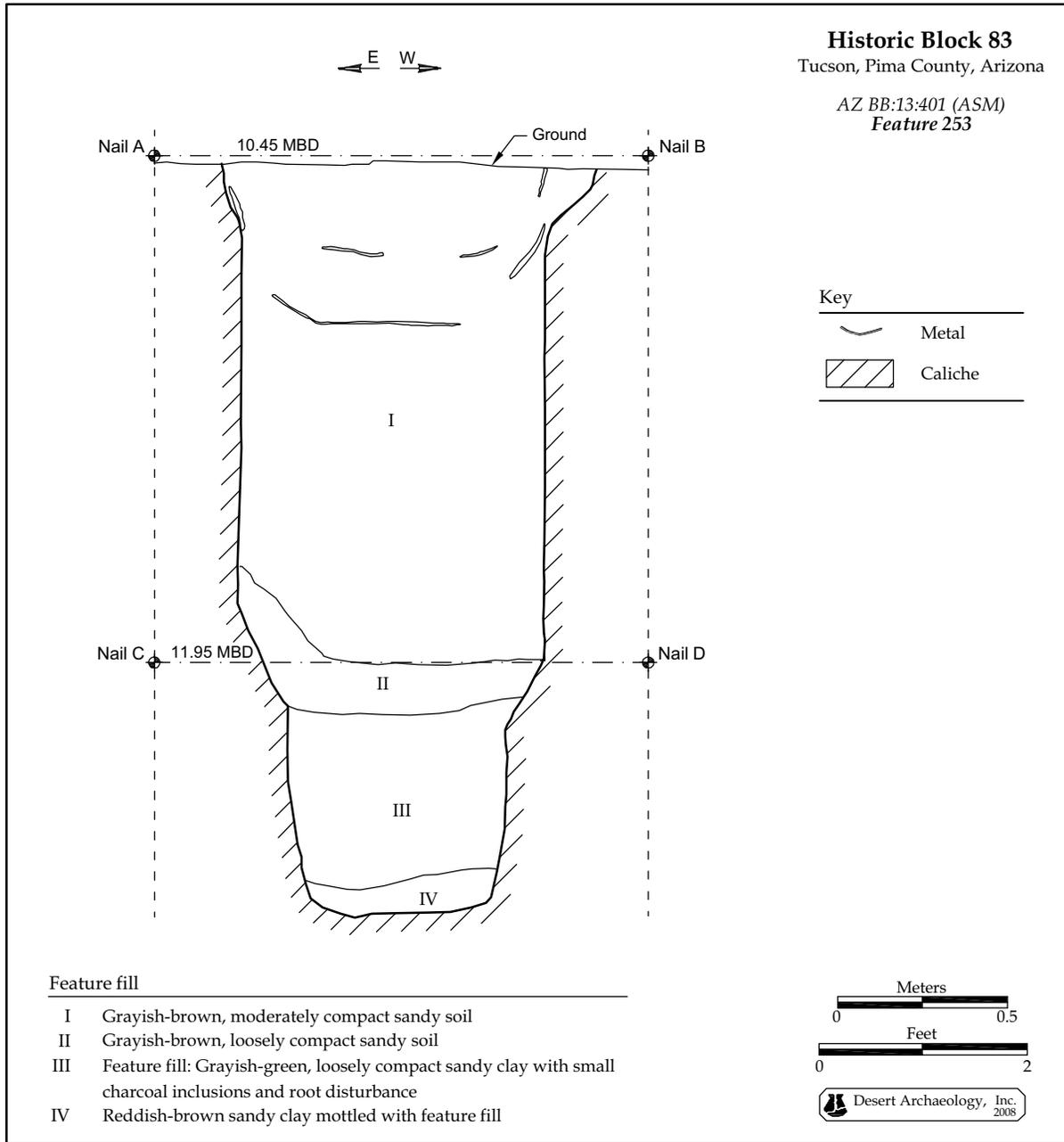


Figure 2.15. Profile of Feature 253, an outhouse pit.

Feature 274, Small Pit

This small oval pit of unknown depth was excavated to only about half a level, because it was determined to be a planting pit associated with the adjacent cinder block wall. The feature measured 1 m in length and 90 cm in width. The fill was light grayish-tan sandy loam with a very low artifact density. Artifacts included glass and metal fragments. In addition to the block wall in close proximity, another small pit, Feature 275, lay just north of this feature.

Feature 277, Planting Pit

This rectangular feature was revealed during mechanical stripping of Lot 16. The pit was excavated in a single level down to a sterile surface. The feature was 1.35 m long, 70 cm wide, and 22 cm deep. The fill was loose grayish-brown to reddish-brown silty loam with some charcoal flecking and caliche inclusions. A cinder block wall/foundation cut through the southwestern side of the feature and intersected with Feature 278, which also abutted Feature 277 on the southeast. Artifacts included

glass, manufactured and Native American ceramics, animal bone, oyster shell, tar paper, and concrete. The estimated date of the feature was the early twentieth century.

Feature 283, Large Pit

This large but shallow pit was detected during mechanical stripping. The feature was bisected and excavated to a sterile surface. This feature measured 1.9 m in length, 1.6 m in width, and only 17 cm in depth. The fill consisted of light grayish-brown slightly sandy silt with charcoal flecking throughout. The feature was cut by a pipe trench with a gray ashy fill. Artifact density was relatively high; types of artifacts recorded were animal bone, small metal fragments, and oyster shell.

Feature 285, Small Pit

This irregularly shaped pit was originally identified during mechanical stripping and then excavated with hand-tools. It was 1.83 m long, 1.35 m wide, and 27 cm deep. The fill was a tan, soft, very fine-grained silt with some charcoal flecking throughout and small pockets of ash on the western side of the feature.

Medium artifact density was encountered, with artifacts consisting of glass, manufactured and Native American ceramics, a whole cologne bottle, a bead, graphite, can fragments, nails, and animal bone.

Feature 286, Outhouse

Feature 286 was an outhouse pit located along the northwestern corner of Lot 9 during backhoe stripping, immediately west of Feature 289. Only the eastern portion of the pit could be excavated, with the western portion lying beneath the modern sidewalk of the Ronstadt Transit Center.

The area excavated was approximately 1.2 m long and 90 cm wide. The upper 52 cm of fill was hand-excavated, with the upper fill of the pit being a loosely compact grayish-brown sandy clay loam with high ash content. The area was restripped down to this level by the backhoe, and excavation continued. A harder, caliche-rich layer capped more loose grayish-brown sandy loam that gradually became a reddish-brown sandy loam. The feature was then hand-excavated an additional 1.62 m as Levels 4-6. Here, machine excavation began. Four levels, totaling 1.63 m of fill, were removed, with a portion of each level hand-screened and a grab sample recov-

ered from the backdirt for each level. Much of the lower fill within the pit was green silty sand. Lumps of lime were visible at approximately 2.7 m into the shaft, probably used to sanitize the feature. The feature was at least 3.91 m deep; however, machine excavation ended before the base of the pit was reached.

Artifacts found in Feature 286 included a leather satchel or bandelier containing a box of unfired cartridges, a variety of bottles, buttons, and poker chips.

Levels 1-4 of the outhouse contained artifacts dating from about 1901-1915, while Levels 5 through 10 contained earlier items, from roughly 1880-1900. The feature contained trash created by the Depot Park/Ramona Hotel and the associated saloon and restaurant.

Feature 289, Well

Feature 289 was a probable well shaft on the northwestern corner of Lot 9, suggested by a large stain found during backhoe stripping. The oval-shaped feature was 2.75 m long, 2.00 m wide, and at least 4.6 m deep. An excavation unit was cut along the eastern quarter of the feature, eventually reaching 1.35 m below the stripped surface. The top 75 cm of the pit, which contained more recent trash deposited as the fill of the shaft subsided, was mechanically excavated. The middle two-thirds of the pit fill was excavated to the same level. Thereafter, the two units were combined. This unit was hand-excavated an additional 1.28 m. Finally, an additional 1.24 m of fill was mechanically excavated. The base of the shaft feature was not reached; excavation was terminated due to the overall depth, at 4.6 m below the stripped ground surface.

The fill of the feature was fairly homogenous grayish-brown sandy silt with lenses of ash. The fill had subsided down and around the edges of the pit; trash, some dating to the 1950s to 1980s, was present in these areas. The institutional nature of the trash, as suggested by the presence of thick whiteware dishes, many alcoholic beverage bottles, and large numbers of tin cans, all suggest the feature was a dumping spot for garbage generated by the Ramona Hotel.

The size and shape of the feature, in addition to its depth, all suggest the feature originated as a well shaft. It is also possible this was a very deep outhouse shaft. However, unlike other outhouse features, no green staining was present in the soil, although this may have been present at a greater depth.

Artifacts from Levels 1-5 dated from about 1910-1930, while artifacts from Levels 6-15 were earlier, dating from roughly 1900-1909.

Feature 298, Small Pit

This small feature was detected during mechanical stripping of the area. The oval pit measured 1.4 m in length, 1.3 m in width, and 24 cm in depth. Fill was brown to dark brown clay silt with high caliche content and some charcoal flecking. Artifacts included nails, tin fragments, animal bone, and glass fragments.

Feature 300, Dog Burial

This shallow feature was discovered during mechanical stripping of Lot 9, and it was subsequently excavated carefully to reveal an animal skeleton in situ. The feature was 60 cm long, 40 cm wide, and only 5 cm deep. The fill was tan, soft, medium-grained silty sand. The small rectangular pit revealed a partial dog skeleton (30-40 percent complete), positioned on its left side. Three small glass fragments were present but were probably not associated with the burial.

Feature 314, Large Pit

This circular pit was identified during mechanical stripping of Lot 9; the northern half of the feature was excavated by hand. It measured 1.65 m in length, 1.35 m in width, and 49 cm in depth. The fill was gray-brown to dark brown sandy clay with sporadic caliche and charcoal inclusions. Artifacts present in moderate density included manufactured and Native American ceramics, animal bone, glass, metal, buttons, and a finger ring.

Feature 315, Small Pit

This small pit was discovered during mechanical stripping of the area; the western half of the feature was excavated with hand-tools. The feature measured 1.35 m in length, 72 cm in width, and 12 cm in depth. The fill consisted of brown sand with caliche inclusions and a few chunks of charcoal at the bottom of the feature. A gas pipe, Feature 195, cut through the southern part of the feature in an east-west direction. Artifacts recorded included glass, metal, fabric, animal bone, gun shell casings, and manufactured and Native American ceramics.

Feature 321, Planting Pit

This circular pit was identified during mechanical stripping of the area, and the northern half was

excavated to a sterile caliche surface. The feature measured 1.54 m in length, 1.50 m in width, and 70 cm in depth. The fill was mottled reddish-brown sandy clay with ashy pockets of blackish-brown, medium brown, and greenish-gray lenses. There was high charcoal density throughout. A small modern pit intruded into the center of the feature for approximately 20 cm.

Artifacts from the feature included manufactured and Native American ceramics, animal bone, glass, metal, shell, shoe leather, a padlock, and a brass button. The estimated date for the feature was the early twentieth century.

Feature 322, Small Pit

This small pit was discovered during mechanical stripping of Lot 12, and the northern half of the feature was excavated by hand. This shallow feature was 1.70 m long, 1.37 m wide, and 6 cm deep. The fill from this subrectangular feature was tan, very fine, compacted sand. A small pit, Feature 323, intruded into a portion of the southern end of the feature.

No artifacts were encountered during excavation or during screening of the fill.

Feature 324, Small Pit

Feature 324, a small pit, was identified during mechanical stripping of the area. The eastern half of the feature was excavated by hand to a sterile surface. The feature measured 1.2 m in length, 1.1 m in width, and 31 cm in depth. The fill consisted of deep grayish-brown sandy clay with a low frequency of charcoal flecks.

No artifacts were found during excavation. The estimated date for the feature was the early twentieth century.

Feature 326, Planting Pit

This circular pit was detected during mechanical stripping of the area, and the northern half of the feature was excavated by hand. The feature measured 1.25 m in length, 1.00 m in width, and 64 cm in depth. The fill was red-brown to dark black-brown sandy clay, with a large percentage of charcoal in the dark brown soil. Artifacts included manufactured and Native American ceramics, metal fragments, nails, glass, a doll arm, oyster shell, animal bone, bricks, textiles, and graphite. The estimated date of the feature was the early twentieth century.

Feature 329, Outhouse

Feature 329 was an outhouse shaft found in the middle of Lot 8 during backhoe stripping. The top of the rectangular shaft feature was 2.3 m long by 2.0 m wide at its top. At 20 cm below the stripped surface, the shaft narrowed by a shelf running around its edge. This shelf ranged in width from 10 cm to 35 cm. Wood was present on top of the shelf, probably representing the foundation of the wood structure once mounted over the shaft. The lower portion of the shaft was some 50 cm narrower.

The southern half of Feature 329 was hand-excavated from the stripped ground surface to 1.5 m. The fill was a medium brown, sandy clay with many large pieces of asphalt, revealing that the feature was looted in the 1970s. The northern half of the pit and the area around the feature were then cut down to the 5-ft level. Due to the continued presence of asphalt chunks, it was determined that the fill was still disturbed. A backhoe was used to remove an additional 2.3 m of fill, with a sample set aside for screening. This material also appeared to have been dug through by bottle collectors.

The sides of the pit were stained green, indicating this had been used as an outhouse. Artifacts from the outhouse dated between 1891 and 1915. It was probably used by restaurant or saloon employees or customers.

Feature 330, Outhouse

Feature 330 was a small, square outhouse pit found in the middle of Lot 8. The pit was 1.60 m long and 1.60 m wide; it was at least 1.55 m deep. The pit fill was completely disturbed by looters in the 1960s or 1970s. The presence of a high-power electrical line over the northern half of the pit prevented mechanical excavation of the feature. Its overall depth and whether undisturbed deposits were present deeper inside the pit could not be determined.

Artifacts present dated from about 1900-1910. They were probably deposited by people associated with the Wee Kim Grocery, or the adjacent barber shop operated by John Johnson.

Feature 333, Outhouse

Feature 333 was a small, rectangular outhouse pit located in the middle of Lot 8. The pit was 1.8 m long and only 80 cm wide. The pit belled out to 1.8 m wide inside the feature. The shaft was 3.26 m deep.

Like other outhouse pits in the area, Feature 333 had been looted in the 1960s or 1970s. The upper

1.41 m of fill was removed without screening. The next 1.85 m of fill in the southern two-thirds of the feature was removed through mechanical excavation, with a sample screened to recover artifacts.

It was not possible to hand-excavate the entire pit due to its location along the northern side of the stripped area. However, a small amount of undisturbed fill in the northeastern corner of the pit, an area measuring 75 cm by 45 cm, was excavated in one 1-m-thick level, with flotation and pollen samples taken and the soil screened.

Artifacts present dated from about 1895-1910. They were probably deposited by people associated with the Wee Kim Grocery or with the adjacent barber shop operated by John Johnson.

Feature 334, Trash Area

This feature was discovered during mechanical stripping. The western half was excavated only 1 cm deep before a sterile surface was reached, and the feature was determined to be a surface scatter. It measured 92 cm in length and 69 cm in width. What fill existed was light brown sandy soil with pea-sized or larger rocks and caliche inclusions. Artifacts noted included animal bone, manufactured ceramics, metal bolts, nails, and tin can and glass fragments.

Feature 335, Small Pit

This small pit was identified during mechanical stripping of Lot 8; the western half of the feature was excavated by hand. The pit measured 71 cm in length, 70 cm in width, and 22 cm in depth. The fill was dark gray to brown, moderately compacted, silty sand with small gravels. Artifacts included a complete medicinal bottle, nails, a metal cap, glass fragments, and small Native American ceramic sherds.

Feature 336, Outhouse

Feature 336 was a small, rectangular outhouse pit located in the middle of Lot 8. It was 1.15 m long, 97 cm wide, and 3.02 m deep. The upper 1.45 m of fill was excavated in the southern half as Unit 168. The presence of asphalt and plastic items indicated the feature had been looted in the 1960s or 1970s. The fill in the northern half was removed without screening, and the entire feature excavated to its base. The disturbance continued to the base of the outhouse.

Artifacts present dated from about 1894-1905. The items were probably deposited by people asso-

ciated with the Wee Kim Grocery or with the adjacent barber shop operated by John Johnson.

Feature 339, Outhouse

Feature 339 was an outhouse found during backhoe stripping in the south-central portion of Lot 8. It was rectangular in plan view, 2.00 m long and 1.45 m wide. The shaft was 2.75 m deep.

The northern half of the feature was excavated as Unit 151 to the 5-ft level. Like other features in the surrounding area, this outhouse had been looted in the 1960s or 1970s. After the surrounding area was stripped to 5 ft, the entire feature was excavated as a single unit. Unfortunately, the looting disturbance continued for another 1.08 m. At that point, the pit had constricted inwards and was only 1.4 m by 1.3 m, with the fill becoming a greenish-gray sand. A great deal of gravel was present in the sand trickling into the feature from the walls of the pit, which had cut through the caliche layer into the underlying sand and gravel layer.

Artifacts recovered in the undisturbed portion of the feature included many plain whiteware dish fragments, glass tumblers and cups, liquor bottles, tobacco pipes, a chamberpot lid, medicine bottles, two ceramic marbles, and a typewriter part. The artifacts dated from 1891 onward, and were probably discarded by residents of a nearby boarding house.

Feature 340, Outhouse

Feature 340 was an outhouse located in the south-central portion of Lot 8. It was 2.0 m long by 1.3 m

wide. The outhouse was located during stripping, visible as a rectangular stain. The southern half was excavated. Unfortunately, the upper 5 ft had been looted. The area around the feature was stripped back, and three additional arbitrary levels were then excavated. The bottom 36 cm of fill was undisturbed within the 2.22-m-deep shaft.

The looted portions of the pit contained loosely compact mottled soil with many pieces of asphalt. The undisturbed sediments were a mottled silty loam with areas of reddish-tan sandy silt. Artifacts from the undisturbed portion of Feature 340 included animal bone, buttons, Native American ceramics, and nails.

The artifacts dated from about 1880-1895; they were probably discarded by residents of a nearby boarding house.

Feature 342, Outhouse

Feature 342 was an outhouse located in the south-central portion of Lot 8. The oval-shaped pit was 1.49 m long and 1.15 m wide. The 59-cm-deep pit had a flat base and was filled with a compact dark brown silty sand (Figure 2.16). Three arbitrary levels were excavated, yielding buttons, a doll, a bone toothbrush, school slate, nails, an overall buckle, and a peach pit.

The artifacts found in the feature dated from about 1901-1915. The small size of the outhouse pit and the types of artifacts indicate it was associated with a private dwelling rather than with a boarding house, a saloon, or some other business. The feature was almost certainly used by members of the Anton Grossetta family.

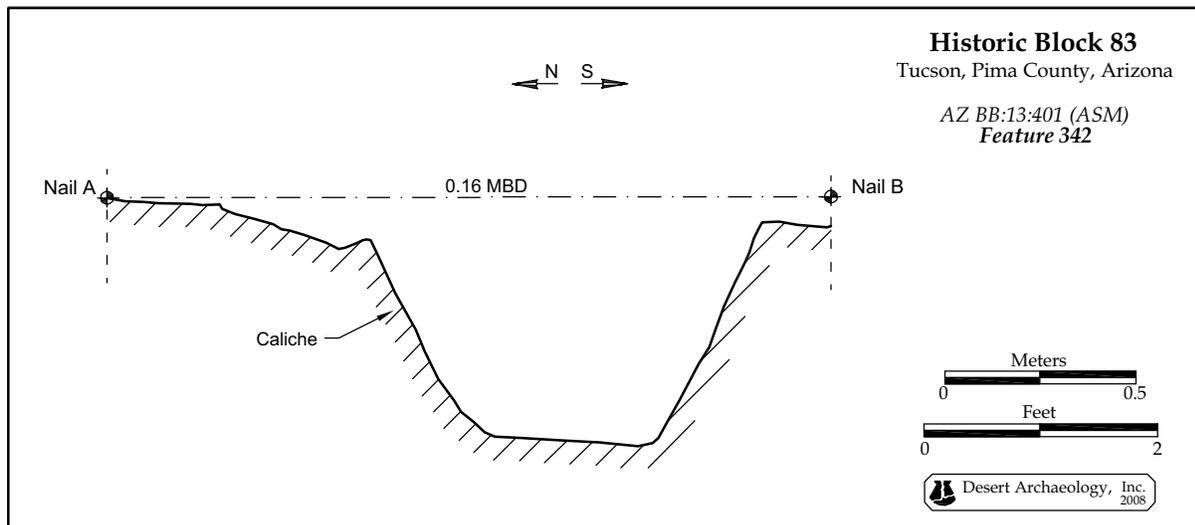


Figure 2.16. Cross section of Feature 342, an outhouse pit.

Feature 344, Small Pit

This small pit was bisected, and the southern half was excavated by hand to a depth of 6 cm. The feature measured 87 cm in length and 82 cm in width. The fill was medium brown, silty loam with some charcoal flecking and an ashy lens on the surface. Additionally, the surface contained small caliche inclusions, of less than 3 cm. Artifacts recorded and discarded included faunal bone, and brick and metal fragments. The collected artifacts consisted of a button, glass, and manufactured and Native American ceramics. The estimated date for this feature was the early twentieth century.

Feature 346, Outhouse

Feature 346 was an outhouse pit located in the south-central portion of Lot 8. The pit was 1.70 m long by 1.60 m wide; it was at least 1.28 m deep. The western half of the pit was excavated. Unfortunately, the feature had been completely looted in the 1970s. The pit contained redeposited silty loam with chunks of asphalt. A grab sample of glass and European or American ceramic artifacts was collected.

Artifacts found in the feature dated from the 1920s onward. Many of these items may have been tossed in as the pit was re-filled after looting.

Feature 348, Outhouse

Feature 348 was an outhouse pit in the western portion of Lot 8, found during the excavation of Feature 259. Feature 348 had cut into Feature 259. The pit was 1.2 m long. Its width could not be determined, because most of the feature lay beneath a modern lamppost and a live electrical wire. It was at least 85 cm deep, but only the lowest 20 cm was excavated separately from Feature 259.

The feature contained layers of trash, with lenses of gray-brown sandy clay and redeposited caliche. The most interesting artifacts recovered from the pit were pieces from several large planting pots, one of which was decorated with Roman or Greek pan-pipe playing women. None of the collected artifacts could be dated; however, the feature must date after Feature 259, which was filled sometime after the 1930s.

Feature 349, Outhouse

Feature 349 was an outhouse pit located in the middle portion of Lot 8. The pit measured 1.65 m in length by 1.20 m in width. It was at least 90 cm deep. The southern portion of the pit was excavated.

Excavation of the upper fill of the pit revealed that it had been looted in the 1970s. The dark brown silty sand in the pit was loosely compact, and contained a large number of asphalt chunks and bottles dating to the 1950s and 1960s. The presence of a live electrical wire over the northern portion of the pit precluded further excavation of the feature.

Artifacts from Feature 349 suggest it was initially filled sometime between 1915 and 1940. The items probably originated from a nearby barber shop or restaurant.

Feature 350, Planting Pit

This circular planting pit was identified during mechanical stripping of the area. The western half of the feature was excavated by hand in 20-cm levels. The feature measured 1.22 m in length, 76 cm in width, and 36 cm in depth. The fill consisted of moderately hard, medium brown, sandy clay with minor amounts of silt and a lens of charcoal and caliche fragments. Most of the artifacts were found within or near this lens. Artifacts from this feature included brick fragments, animal bone, glass bottles, manufactured ceramics, a metal, star-shaped jewelry piece, nails, and other miscellaneous metal fragments.

Feature 353, Outhouse

Feature 353 was an outhouse pit located in the northwestern portion of Lot 9. The pit intruded Feature 286, an outhouse pit, and was intruded by Feature 289, a well or an outhouse shaft. Only a small portion of the pit was undisturbed; this portion was about 1.05 m long and perhaps 76 cm wide. The surviving portion was 94 cm deep, although only the bottom 18 cm of fill was intact.

Excavated soil from the pit was a mottled reddish-brown sandy loam with a moderate amount of charcoal. A few areas of ash were noted during excavation. A few artifacts were present, including animal bones, a pipe stem, and buttons. Artifacts recovered from the feature dated from about 1895-1910. These artifacts were probably discarded by people staying at the Ramona Hotel or its associated restaurant and saloon.

Feature 355, Small Pit

This small pit was discovered during mechanical stripping. Most of the feature was removed by the backhoe, with the remainder excavated by hand as a single level. This shallow, oval-shaped feature

measured 82 cm in length, 60 cm in width, and 6 cm in depth. The gray-brown silty sand fill was stained with ashes and charcoal. No artifacts were collected from this feature.

Feature 356, Outhouse

Feature 356 was an outhouse pit found in the southwestern corner of Lot 12 (Figure 2.17). It measured 1.65 m in length, 1.62 m in width, and 69 cm in depth. The pit was excavated in halves.

The upper 40 cm of fill was a dark brown, moderately compacted silty clay (Figure 2.18). Among the artifacts present were a large number of buttons, several “bean cake” bottles, and Chinese ceramics. The pit was deeper along its western side, with an additional 29 cm of mottled compact clay loam. Fewer artifacts were present in this fill but included oyster shell, buttons, and animal bones.

The artifacts found in the pit dated from about 1890 to the 1910s, and were discarded by workers at the Quong Wo Laundry, some of whom may have lived on the premises.

Feature 357, Wall Foundation

This feature was identified during mechanical stripping, and the northern half was excavated by hand. The foundation measured 4.18 m in length and 2.71 m in width. The feature was not excavated beyond the surface of the wall structure. This L-shaped rock foundation probably once supported a shed with a crawl space. Feature 370, an associated feature, was a trash scatter.

The foundation was composed of large boulders and possible mortar. A small section of the foundation contained preserved caliche plaster, although it is unknown if this plaster was applied at construction or if it was applied at some later date. The boulders are not from this area, and must have been brought in for construction purposes. They were 50 cm long, 40 cm wide, and 30 cm deep. The roof of the structure may have been sheet metal. Large sheets of tin were lying flat across the feature prior to excavation. Fill was mottled brown silty loam with very few gravels. The small amount of charcoal flecking indicated this structure probably did not burn. No artifacts were recorded from this feature. The feature probably dates from the 1880s to the early 1900s.



Figure 2.17. Feature 356, an outhouse pit associated with the Quong Ho Laundry.

Feature 359, Trash Area

Feature 359 was identified during mechanical stripping, and the northern half of the scatter was excavated. This shallow feature was approximately 3 m long and 3 m wide, and was only 5 cm deep. The fill consisted of dark grayish-brown silty loam. The feature contents consisted primarily of Native American ceramics that were, for the most part, lying flat and in stacked clusters. Other artifacts included glass and metal fragments, nails, tin cans, animal bone, manufactured ceramics, a button, and a lead bullet.

Feature 361, Well

Feature 361 was a well shaft, or possibly an outhouse, located during backhoe stripping along the southwestern lot line of Lot 12. The feature was 1.92 m long and at least 1.30 m wide, extending to the south beneath a sidewalk. The shaft was at least 3.9 m deep, extending beyond the reach of the backhoe bucket. The entire feature was excavated as one unit.

The upper 1.27 m of fill in the northern portion of the pit was hand-excavated. It consisted of a dark brown sandy loam with many large pieces of concrete and automobile parts (Figure 2.19); lenses of ash were also present. The pit belled outward at 1.2 m below the top, and many of the automobile parts were jammed along the edges. It is likely that, as the fill of the shaft subsided, additional debris was dropped into the hole. The remaining 2.31 m of fill was mechanically excavated in three levels. The soil became a greenish-brown silty sand with a significant amount of charcoal. Large numbers of artifacts

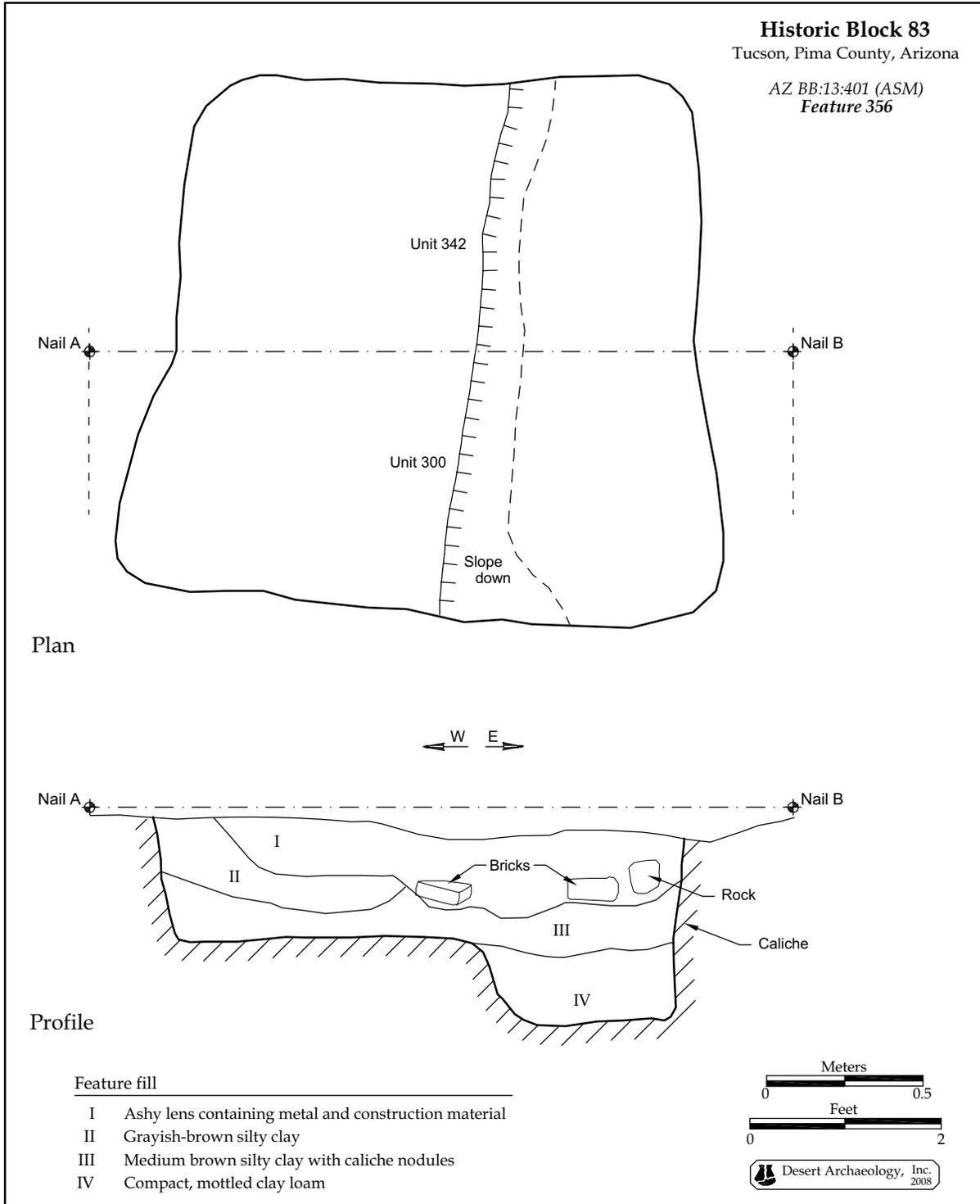


Figure 2.18. Profile of Feature 356, an outhouse pit.

were present, including Chinese and American ceramics, bottles, buttons, a toothbrush, and animal bones.

Artifacts recovered from Levels 1 and 2 dated from about 1900-1910. Items collected from the

deeper levels dated from roughly 1890-1899. The large number of Chinese artifacts present indicate much of the trash was discarded by Chinese immigrants, probably workers for the Quong Ho Laundry.

Feature 367, Fireplace

This feature was a brick fireplace with an iron grill positioned in the center of its western side (Figure 2.20). The bottom of the feature was dirt, with a semicircular clean-out pit extending from the western end. The fireplace measured 1.80 m in length, 1.35 m in width, and 40 cm in depth. The metal cooking grate or grill had seven iron bars. The grate measured 53 cm in length, 3 cm in width, and 5 cm in thickness. In the eastern firepit, two metal bars were laid across the opening: one appeared to be a leaf spring and the other was an iron bar. The fill was light to grayish-brown, soft, very ashy silt with charcoal inclusions. Artifacts recorded from this feature included 220 nails, animal bone, and buttons. Feature 367 was in the southwestern corner of Lot 12, near a Chinese outhouse, and is almost certainly associated with the Quong Wo Laundry that was present in this area. The estimated date of this feature was 1900 or later.

Feature 369, Small Pit

This small pit was discovered during mechanical stripping and was then excavated to a sterile surface. The pit measured 1.5 m in length, 1.4 m in width, and only 19 cm in depth. Surface fill was dark gray, but soil beneath the surface became increasingly dark gray-brown and clay-like in consistency. This feature lay under Feature 370 on the western edge. Artifacts consisted of animal bone, Native American ceramics, and metal fragments.

Feature 370, Trash Area

This irregularly shaped large feature was discovered during mechanical stripping of Lot 12. The entire feature was then excavated by hand, but due to a very low density of artifacts, excavation was stopped at 23 cm, before reaching caliche or a sterile surface. The scatter measured 3.00 m in length and 1.25 m in width. The fill consisted of mottled brown,



Figure 2.19. Automobile parts found in the top of Feature 361.



Figure 2.20. Feature 367, a fireplace associated with a Chinese laundry.

silty loam with charcoal flecking. Large rocks on the western side of the feature were part of Feature 357, an associated wall foundation. Artifacts from this trash scatter included animal bone, glass and metal fragments, manufactured and Native American ceramics, beads, bricks, and a button.

Feature 374, Planting Pit

This feature was identified during mechanical stripping, and the northern half was excavated by hand to a sterile surface. The pit measured 1.36 m in length, 1.22 m in width, and was 75 cm in depth. The fill was dark brown silty sand with charcoal flecks and minimal caliche inclusions. Artifacts included bricks, animal bone, glass and metal fragments, nails, manufactured ceramics, and a button.

Feature 376, Planting Pit

This pit was discovered during mechanical strip-ping. The northern half of the feature was excavated as one level. Feature 376 was 1.35 m long, 1.30 m wide, and 72 cm deep. The fill was grayish-brown silty loam with charcoal flecking, caliche chunks, and some rust stains. Artifacts recorded from this feature included manufactured and Native American ceramics, glass fragments, nails, tin cans, animal bone, and plastic buttons. The estimated date for this feature was the early twentieth century.

Feature 384, Planting Pit

Feature 384 was identified during mechanical stripping, and was then excavated by hand as one level. The oval feature measured 1.32 m in length, 1.23 m in width, and was 72 cm in depth. The fill was dark brown to reddish-brown silty sand, with a minute amount of charcoal flecking and some caliche inclusions redeposited in the upper part of the soil. Artifacts from this feature included factory-manufactured ceramics and other items such as buttons, marbles, and eating utensils.

SUMMARY

Archaeological work conducted on Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 revealed a large number of features associated with use of the area between about 1880 and 1940. These features included portions of most of the buildings in the project area, planting pits for the Depot Beer Garden, wells, outhouses, a fenceline, and utility trenches. These features reveal the intense nature of human usage of backyard areas for commercial properties.

Shaft Features: Outhouses and Wells

In all, 23 outhouse or well shafts were located within the project area during fieldwork (Figure 2.21; Table 2.2). Sanborn Fire Insurance maps only depicted one well on Lot 8, listed as a hand pump well on the 1883 and 1886 maps, and one outhouse, depicted as a "W.C." on the 1883 map of Lot 9. The remaining shaft features were not documented on these maps, indicating these documents should not be relied on to determine the likely absence or presence of such features.

All of the shaft features were excavated; however, 12 of the shafts, mostly on Lot 8, had been partially or completely looted in the 1970s. These features contained few, if any, whole artifacts, and it

could not be determined if the fill within the shaft came from the feature, or if it was from nearby features. Consequently the artifact assemblages from these outhouses have little analytical value. A few yielded intact samples from deep within their shafts, but the sample size in each case was very small.

In contrast, 11 other shaft features were undisturbed, and these were excavated by a combination of hand- and/or mechanical excavation. Large sets of artifacts, plant remains, and animal bone were recovered from these features, as discussed in later chapters.

Archaeological projects in downtown Tucson have failed to locate any outhouses that predate the 1870s. It is likely that, prior to that time, human waste was either thrown into nearby desert areas, into *acequias*, or perhaps carried out and disposed of in nearby fields. As the population grew, this was no longer an option, and people began to dig deep shafts in their backyards and erect wooden structures over them. A pair of 1877 city ordinances required property owners to construct well-ventilated privies with a door and escapement chimney to vent fumes. Privies were also to be purified with lime. In 1878, city residents were directed to purify their privy vaults once a month with lime (Diehl 1997:16). Outhouses continued to be used in the downtown area until indoor toilets were installed, often into the 1910s. In other areas, such as the Barrio Libre, use of privies continued into the 1940s (Thiel and Desruisseaux 1993).

Wells are less common on downtown lots. Past archaeological excavations have usually revealed one, or sometimes two, wells on each residential lot. They were usually located in the middle of the backyard, sometimes along the lot line, but more commonly, in the center of the yard.

Wells are deeper than outhouses, because they need to reach the water table. On the terrace above the Santa Cruz River, this was at least 4.5 m, if not 6.0 m or more, deep. Archaeologists must follow OSHA safety regulations, and it is often impossible to excavate wells to their base due to the cost of such work, or due to the lack of adequate space for the required cutbacks. Mechanical excavation can retrieve the fill of shafts up to about 6.0 m. If they extend beyond that, the actual depth of these shafts usually remains unknown (although some deeper shafts were recently excavated during the Joint Courts project).

In plan view, well shafts are very similar to outhouse shafts, appearing as circular, oval, rectangular, or square pits cut into the hard caliche layer that lies beneath the terrace overlooking the Santa Cruz River. Excavated shafts on the terrace have been unlined, either because the caliche was considered solid enough or perhaps because the wood lining of

Table 2.2. Dimensions of outhouse and well shafts.

Feature Number	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
113	Well	1.30	1.30	4.00+
146	Outhouse	3.60	3.20	1.54
207	Outhouse	1.88	1.10	2.66
219	Outhouse	2.75	2.00	2.28
240	Outhouse	1.98	1.63	2.00
252	Outhouse	1.51	0.68	0.59
253	Outhouse	1.40	1.15	2.10
259	Outhouse	1.30	0.74	0.61
286	Outhouse	-	1.20	3.91+
289	Well	2.75	2.00	4.60+
329	Outhouse	2.30	2.00	3.82
330	Outhouse	1.60	1.60	1.55
333	Outhouse	1.80	0.80	3.26
336	Outhouse	1.15	0.97	3.02
339	Outhouse	2.00	1.45	2.75
340	Outhouse	2.00	1.30	2.22
342	Outhouse	1.49	1.15	0.59
346	Outhouse	1.70	1.60	1.28
348	Outhouse	1.20	-	0.85
349	Outhouse	1.65	1.20	0.90+
353	Outhouse	1.05	0.76	0.94
356	Outhouse	1.65	1.62	0.69
361	Well	1.92	1.30+	3.90+

the shafts, necessary due to the unstable sands and gravels beneath the caliche layer, has decomposed or was pulled out. The primary difference between wells and outhouses seems to be the depth.

The bottoms of well shafts might be periodically cleaned out, especially if the water was fouled by waste. In one case, a man named Jesus Sandoval was sent into a well to clean it and passed out from the bad air he encountered. Fortunately for him, efforts to rescue him were successful (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880n).

Most wells were abandoned after the water company ran pipes throughout downtown. Some were converted into outhouse shafts, while others were filled with trash. The great depth of well shafts could result in long periods of trash discard, while in other cases, the wells were rapidly filled, perhaps to reduce the danger of having an open shaft in one's backyard. An article from 1879 suggests these dangers.

A boy fell into a well sixty feet deep, situated on the premises belonging to Charaleau, but almost miraculously escaped death. This reminds us to speak of the danger existing in many places from this cause in the city of Tucson. Deaths have occurred heretofore from persons falling into uncov-

ered wells in this city and the danger is constantly encountered. If there is not already a stringent ordinance to punish the almost criminal negligence of leaving wells uncovered, there should be one immediately passed (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879e).

Planting Pits

The early territorial-era newspapers of Tucson, the *Arizona Citizen* and the *Daily Star*, frequently urged local residents to purchase and plant fruit and shade trees on their properties. Historic photographs indicate many people attempted to do so, planting trees in interior courtyards or along streets. Prior to the development of a privately owned water system in the late 1880s, trees and other plants had to either be drought tolerant or watered by hand using well water.

Initial testing of the Depot Plaza property identified many medium-sized pits, generally measuring slightly more than 1 m across. These were initially thought to be small outhouse pits, similar to examples found on other archaeological projects. During data recovery, a sample of these pits was excavated. They were found to be too shallow to be outhouses, typically ranging from 5 cm to 7 cm in depth. The pits had vertical walls and a flat base, usually with a band of highly organic soil at their base, sometimes containing a small quantity of trash. As backhoe strip-ping began, the pits were found to be concentrated on Lots 9 and 12, regularly spaced, forming a grid-like pattern. The features were determined to be planting pits for a backyard orchard of either fruit or shade trees. A total of 82 were identified, with 28 (34 percent) partially excavated (Figure 2.22).

The pits on Lot 9 were mostly square, measuring approximately 1.2 m to 1.3 m to a side and 50 cm deep. Four east-west rows of pits were present, with seven to nine pits in each row. Another four east-west rows were present on Lot 12, with most of these pits round in plan view. The pits averaged 1.27 m in diameter, and ranged in depth from 8 cm to 93 cm, with a median depth of 71 cm. There were between eight and 11 pits in each row. On both Lots 9 and 12, there is some evidence of trees being replaced, with a small number of overlapping planting pits or other pits inserted into the area between the evenly spaced rows. Only a few pits were present in the backyards of Lots 8 and 16, probably because these two lots were more densely constructed than Lots 9 and 12, which had more open backyard spaces.

Seven of the planting pits yielded datable artifacts. Five of these—Features 186, 241, 250, 326, and 376—were located on Lot 12. All of the dates overlapped in the 1891-1900 period, suggesting the

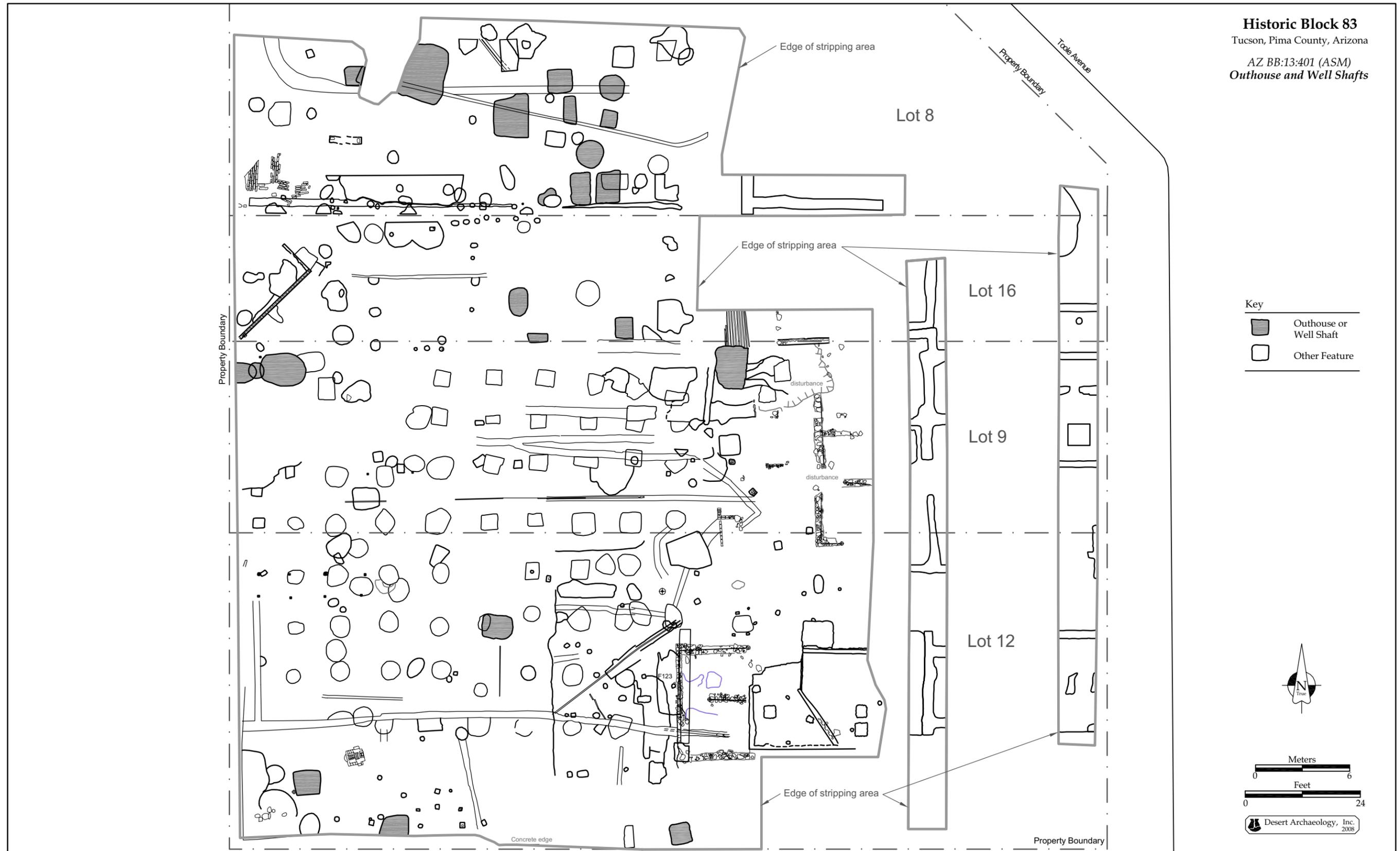


Figure 2.21. Location of outhouse and well shafts within the project area.

orchard was planted during this decade. The other two datable pits, Feature 202 on Lot 9 and Feature 350 on Lot 8, had similar dates.

Archival research, reported in Chapter 1 (this volume), indicate the planting pits on Lots 9 and 12 were dug for George Sicocan's Depot Beer Garden, which was operating as early as 1884. Visitors could enjoy a glass of beer and a lunch while sitting in the shady garden. Unfortunately, advertisements for the business do not indicate what types of trees were present. It is likely, although impossible to determine, that a fast-growing variety, such as chinaberry, would have been used. The 1924 aerial photograph of the area shows that some of the trees were still present at that time. By the 1940s, the trees had been removed and replaced with buildings and parking areas.

Landscaping features are common on urban blocks in Tucson, but have sometimes been misidentified by archaeologists. Many of the features called "trash pits" are probably planting pits, with the refuse in the bottom possibly acting as fertilizer, as well as a convenient place to get rid of a small amount of garbage as the planting hole was filled in. The backyard garden created by George Sicocan is one of two examples of landscaping exposed by archaeologists in Tucson (the other are plantings along the St. Joseph Orphanage driveway).

Structural Remains

Many buildings stood on the project area lots (Figure 2.23). Examination of the series of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for the period between 1883 and 1919 reveals that about seven large businesses typically fronted North 5th Avenue and Toole Avenue within the project area, and that another dozen or so smaller dwellings, sheds, and stables were present on the middle or back of the lots, many replaced by a large building in the 1920s.

The foundations of most of the larger structures were located during testing and data recovery (Figure 2.24). The foundations were constructed from rock and mortar, fired pressed brick, unfired adobe brick, and concrete. No clear trend through time was noted except that the later structures used concrete for their foundations and floors.

Most of the buildings had been thoroughly demolished, with only the deeper foundations remaining. The few other building fragments that survived included the concrete floor of an ice house, Feature 159; a fireplace for a restaurant, Feature 215; an adobe wall that divided Lots 8 and 16, Feature 117; and a line of posts that may represent part of an arbor depicted on the 1896 Sanborn map, Feature 294.

One of the research questions was an examination of the layout of the American Territorial period commercial kitchens known to have been on the block. A small portion of the kitchen area on the first floor of the Ramona Hotel survived. Feature 215, a fragmentary wall and fireplace, was located at the rear of the restaurant, as shown by the Sanborn maps from 1901-1919. Pipes for water and gas ran from the alley eastward to the kitchen. This suggests the kitchen utilized city water for preparation of food and dishwashing. Gas may have been used for stoves, although the fireplace suggests coal or wood-fired stoves were present. The gas could also have been used for gas lighting, which is known to have been present in at least one other nearby building, the Cactus Saloon. Unfortunately, the archaeological remains located failed to provide a clear understanding of how the kitchen was laid out, and no remnants of other kitchens on the block survive. Photographs of the kitchen interiors on the block were not located.

In contrast, a photograph of the interior of the Cactus Saloon was found. This saloon, and other contemporary American Territorial period saloons, are described in greater detail in Chapter 3 (this volume).

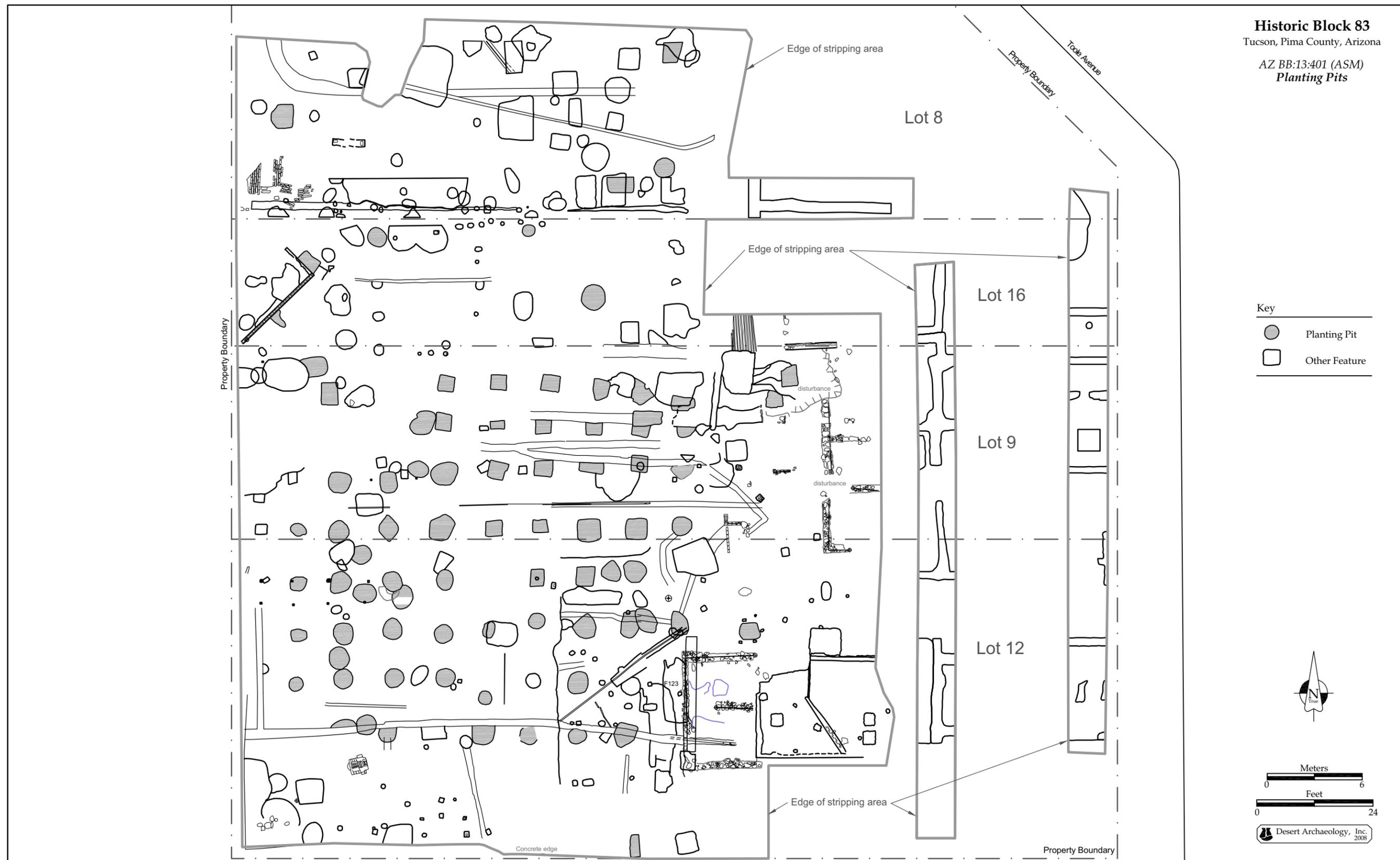


Figure 2.22. Location of planting pits within the project area.

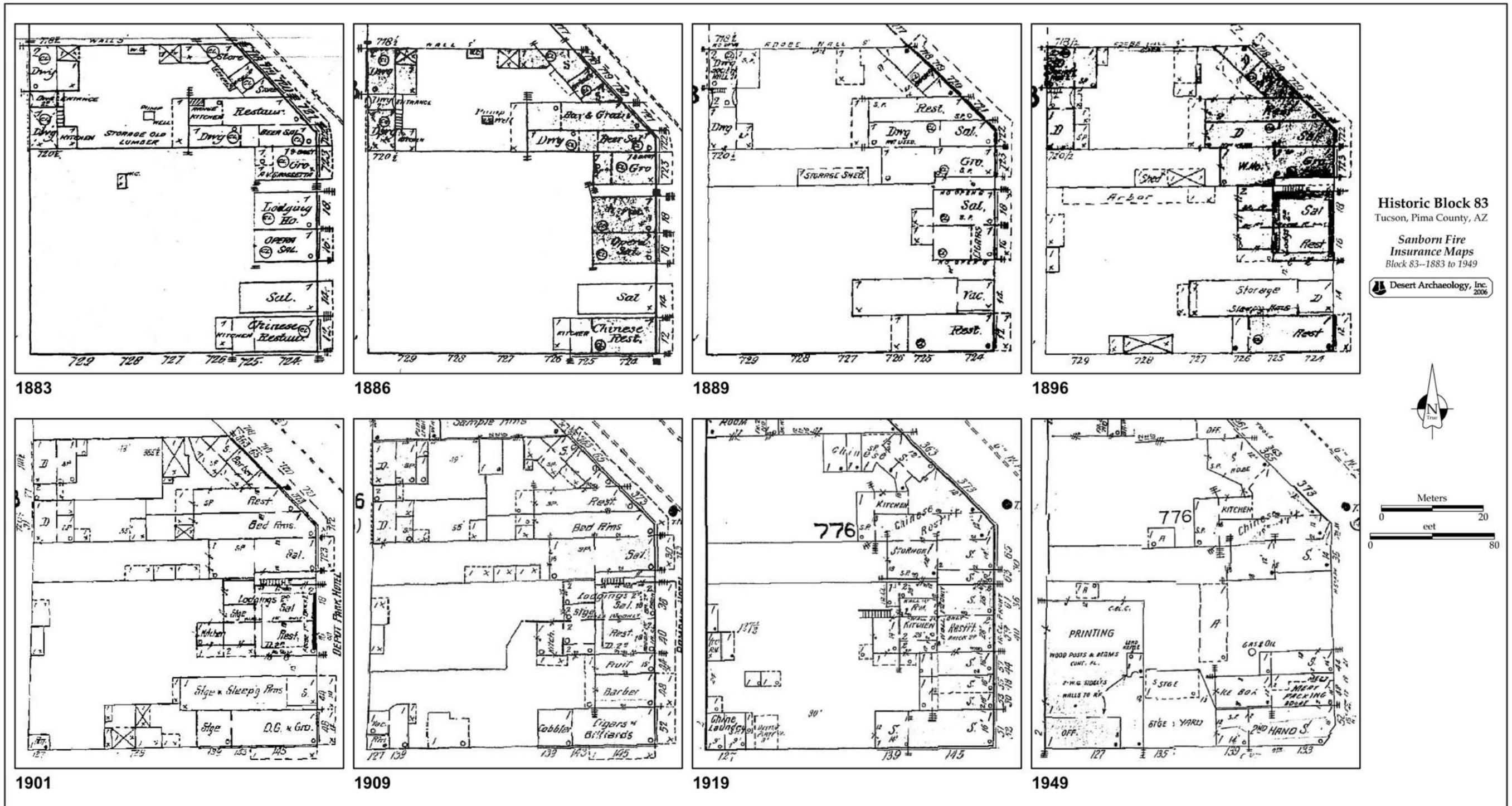


Figure 2.23. Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1883-1949) for the southeastern portion of the block.

THE SALOONS OF TUCSON

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Our perceptions about what happened inside the saloons of western towns have been colored by movies, television shows, and western novels, which, in turn, were often based on earlier penny novels. All of these media have suggested the average saloon was filled with heavy drinkers, gamblers, prostitutes, and constant violence. Was this actually the case? What were the saloons of Tucson really like?

Period photographs, contemporary newspapers, and city directories can provide basic information. The resources of the Arizona Historical Society were consulted, and long runs of newspapers were read to obtain articles and advertisements relating to Tucson's saloons.

Archaeological evidence of saloons was found in several features excavated at the site. Two out-houses, Features 207 and 253, were filled with trash discarded by people frequenting the Cactus Saloon. Another two features, Features 286 and 289, contained material thrown away by customers of the Depot Beer Garden, or the saloon that was operating on the first floor of the Ramona Hotel building. These are the first saloon features excavated in Tucson since the 1970s.

This research allowed several issues to be examined.

- (1) What did the interiors of saloons look like?
- (2) What activities occurred inside saloons?
- (3) Who were the patrons of saloons?
- (4) What kinds of food and beverages were available?
- (5) What was the attitude of Tucsonans about the consumption of alcohol?

EXAMINING SALOONS

In her study of the saloons of Virginia City, Nevada, Dixon (2005) excavated portions of the Boston Saloon, an establishment frequented by African-American workers that burned in 1876. Her excavations uncovered portions of the saloon in place, and, when combined with documentary research, allowed for an innovative look at the role saloons played in the lives of nineteenth century Nevadans (Dixon 2005). The framework she established for examining saloons is followed here.

Some aspects of Dixon's (2005) research cannot be replicated for Block 83. For example, because the saloons on this block were torn down rather than having catastrophically burned, a detailed examination of many aspects of the physical structure and interiors of these saloons could not be conducted. However, some clues about the appearance of the saloons can be found in archaeological deposits and from contemporary photographs of other Tucson saloons. The following describes what a patron would have experienced when walking into a Tucson saloon during the 34-year period between the arrival of the railroad on 20 March 1880, and the closing of all saloons on 31 December 1914.

Exterior Walls, Interior Walls, and Ceilings

Saloon exteriors often provided potential customers the opportunity to evaluate the status of the establishment and to identify the kinds of activities likely to occur there. The saloons that catered to middle- to upper-class men usually had decorated facades, were well-maintained, and had signs identifying the name of the saloon. The Columbus also had the surname of the owner, Alex Rossi, on a sign raised above the parapet, with light bulbs outlining the name. These saloons were also more likely to advertise in local English-language newspapers.

Lower-quality saloons were less likely to have exterior signs, because they tended to change management and business names often. They were also less likely to advertise, and the names of many of these remain unknown.

Saloons sometimes sported painted advertisements on their exterior walls, revealing what types of beverages and games were available inside (Figure 3.1). The Old Corner Saloon's signs advertised that "ice cold beer" was sold there, likely a draw during Tucson's long, hot summer.

Saloon interior walls were painted, covered with wallpaper, and sometimes partially covered with wood wainscoting; generally, the more elaborate the decoration, the more successful the bar and the more likely it catered to middle-class men. Unfortunately, no interior photographs have been located for bars located in the Barrio Libre, which would have largely been frequented by Mexican-American patrons.

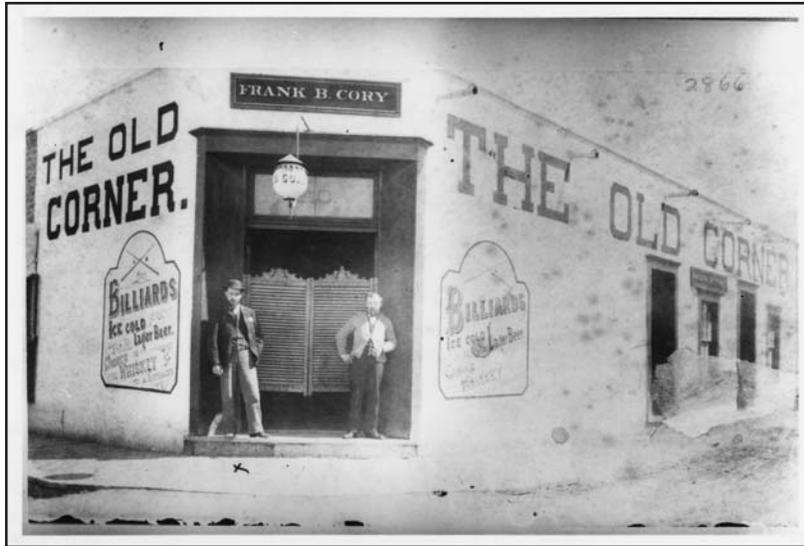


Figure 3.1. The exterior of the Old Corner Saloon (Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, No. 2866).



Figure 3.2. The interior of the Cactus Saloon, located on Lot 16 of Block 83 (Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, No. 19020).

In many cases, one or more wall treatments were present. The Congress Hall Saloon had several different styles of wallpaper, including elaborate borders that ran along the top of the wall and outlined the bar area. The Palace Saloon also had a border, decorated with floral swags.

Historic photographs also suggest saloon ceilings were made from a variety of materials. Thin tongue-in-groove boards were present at the Palace Saloon. Several saloons had wallpaper glued onto the ceilings, covering plaster or wood. Congress Hall was unusual in that the structure, built in 1868, had saguaro ribs over beams, with earth packed on top

of the ribs. This saloon had a patterned cloth tacked onto the bottom of the beams to prevent dirt from falling onto customers.

Windows

Western movies often include fight scenes with someone being tossed through one of the large windows on the front façade of saloons. Was this type of window present in Tucson?

Photographs of saloons housed at the Arizona Historical Society were examined (Figure 3.2; see also Figure 3.1).

The photographs suggest some saloons had small, conventional windows, for example, Cabinet and Old Corner, while others had a combination of a large window and a smaller window flanking the door, such as Columbus and Cactus Saloon.

Excavation of Feature 207 in the center of the southern lot line of Lot 16 of Block 83 revealed large quantities of window glass near the top of the outhouse pit. This was not particularly surprising however, as broken window glass has been a common find throughout downtown Tucson during other archaeological projects.

Windows with glass panes were not present in Tucson prior to the arrival of American traders in the mid-1850s. Afterwards, window panes were

brought overland in large freight wagons, carefully packaged inside large wooden boxes. The railroad allowed for the safer, easier importation of windows, and one result was that larger panes could be brought into Tucson.

As excavation of Feature 207 proceeded, some of the thicker window fragments were found to have the remnants of hand-painted lettering. Some of the letters were red, and others were red, outlined in gold and black. One fragment had the letters "FOO" on it, presumably for the word "FOOD" (Figure 3.3).

Unfortunately, it was not possible to reconstruct individual windowpanes. Much of the lettering had



Figure 3.3. Fragment of hand-painted saloon windows from Feature 207, one with the letters “FOO” (from FOOD) and the other with “N.Y.” (ASM Accession No. 2005-1119-48x).

flaked off the glass, and many of the pieces were very small. In any case, there was evidence the Cactus Saloon once had an elaborately painted window, presumably placed along the front of the building.

Several newspaper articles (below) indicate glass windows were present in the rear wall of several saloons.

Saloon windows served several functions. In some cases, they allowed potential patrons to peer in, seeing what sort of activities were taking place inside. When windows were lacking, the privacy of customers may have been important. Windows also allowed light in so that patrons and employees could go about their business. Front windows could be decorated, with such decoration helping to create an identity, advertise the business, and entice people into the bar.

Doors

Another convention of Hollywood western movies is the swinging, usually slatted (shutter-like) saloon door. This type of door blocked people on the exterior from seeing into the saloon, creating an air of privacy, while allowing those inside to see the feet and hats of those approaching (useful if it was a law officer). These doors also allowed air and light into the interior. The Elite Saloon had “large and costly plate glass doors,” which were accidentally broken in 1881 (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1881).

Photographs of Tucson saloons indicate that at least one, The Old Corner, had the swinging style door (see Figure 3.1).

Another photograph shows that the Cactus Saloon had a paneled wood door (see Figure 3.2). It seems likely that both styles were used in Tucson, and it would also seem likely that the swinging style door would not have been used during the winter months, when the temperature dropped to near freezing.

Flooring

Interior photographs of Tucson saloons suggest most had floors made from tongue-in-groove flooring (Figure 3.4). This type of flooring was probably manufactured in mills and brought to Tucson after the 1880 train arrival. The wood appears to have been stained and, in the case of the Cactus Saloon on Block 83, painted (see Figure 3.2). At least one saloon in Tucson appears to have had linoleum. Several had a strip of carpeting running parallel to the bar, apparently to serve as a cushion for customers drinking at the bar. Photographs also suggest floors were heavily stained by tobacco and coated with dust tracked in from Tucson’s unpaved streets.

Lighting

Both electric and gas lighting fixtures are visible in photographs of saloons. In several cases, plain, unshielded electric bulbs hang from wires. The Cabinet Saloon had electric lights above the bar, with a flower petallike shade adding a decorative touch. Gaslights with exposed flames or with glass globes are visible in Congress Hall (Figure 3.5), the Cabinet Club, the Palace Saloon, and on the exterior of The Old Corner.



Figure 3.4. The interior of the Palace Saloon (Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, No. 23647).



Figure 3.5. The interior of the Congress Hall Saloon (Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, No. 20858).

Fragments of several glass lamp chimneys were recovered from Feature 207.

Decorations

Photographs of saloon interiors reveal a variety of decorations adorned the walls. Most common were framed lithographs depicting scenes or women. The Cabinet Club had a large female nude lithograph hanging over the bar; other bars had smaller female portraits. Beer advertising mirrors or prints are present in several saloons. Plain mirrors in elaborate frames hang on the walls of some saloons. In one case, the mirror is opposite the bar and would have given bartenders the ability to keep an eye on the backsides of their patrons. Two saloons have clocks above the bar. The Congress Hall also had an elk antler rack prominently mounted on one wall.

Excavations on Block 83 uncovered fragments of an Anheiser-Busch mirror in Feature 207 (Figure 3.6). The rectangular mirror has the name of the company embossed in large capital letters in addition to an eagle. It is likely it was once mounted on the bar. The photograph of the interior of the Cactus Saloon shows a mirror directly above the bar with a jaguar pelt draped over it.

Furniture

Most saloons probably had a bar along the main wall, although bars visible in photographs varied in design. Some had columns, turned woodwork finials, and panels along their front. The more elaborate bars were generally those operated by prominent saloonmen in town. All had a rail along the

exterior top edge and one along the exterior base, the latter used as a footrest. Some bars had taps so beer could be dispensed from kegs positioned either behind and beneath the bar, or from cellars below. Shelves behind the bar held liquor bottles and glassware. Pictures, clocks, and mirrors were often present above the bar.

Other furnishings visible in photographs include tables, chairs, cabinets, shelving, and glass display cases. The latter appear in several saloons and held cigar boxes. Customers could likely purchase the cigars one at a time or by the box. The tables and chairs could be used

by customers sitting down for a drink, or by gamblers who were often present in saloons.

Glassware

Alcohol is traditionally served in glassware in the United States. An 1871 inventory of a Tucson saloon and hotel lists 12 beer glasses, 5 crystal decanters, and 36 bar glasses (Thiel 2004a:40). This type of item is typically not mentioned in contemporary records, although advertisements in the *Arizona Weekly Miner* (1877) indicate bar glasses could be purchased at the Pioneer Store in Prescott in 1877. In 1882, glassware and bar fixtures were stocked at H. J. Brown's store on Main Street (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882c). Photographs from the period show glasses, tumblers, stemware, and shot glasses stacked behind the bar.

Excavation of Feature 207, the outhouse pit associated with the Cactus Saloon, resulted in the discovery of a large collection of glassware. These included 19 beer glasses, some with poorly preserved advertising slogans, 24 sturdy goblets, 8 shot glasses, and 1 tumbler.

Beverages

Advertisements for Tucson saloons indicate a full range of alcoholic beverages were available. Most were imported into the community, although beer was made in several local breweries. European wines, English and Irish ales and stouts, whiskies from the eastern United States, and California brandies and wines were offered for sale. Liquor salesmen frequently visited Tucson. In one case, John



Figure 3.6. Portion of an Anheiser-Busch mirror recovered from Feature 207 (ASM Accession No. 2005-1119-15x, 15xx).

Burns sold Stonewall Whisky to Charles Brown of the Congress Hall (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880w).

Alcohol was expensive in the early American Territorial period, as it had to be imported in freight wagons. The arrival of the railroad in March 1880 resulted in a dramatic drop in prices. At the time, a drink cost 25 cents. When customers boycotted saloons, bars brought the price down to 12.5 cents per drink (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880o).

Nonalcoholic beverages were also available in Tucson. The Tucson Soda Works opened on 15 January 1886, at 629 Pennington Street, selling soda, mineral water, and syrups. The Tucson Soda Works bottled soda for wholesale and retail houses in the area (*Arizona Daily Star* 1886c). Other bottling plants soon followed, including one across Toole Avenue on the eastern side of the project area.

Arizona voters passed a law establishing Prohibition in 1914; it officially began on 1 January 1915. However, bootleggers and smugglers ensured a continuous, albeit illegal, stream of alcohol into the area.

Many beverage bottles were recovered from the features on Block 83. Unfortunately, most were sold with paper labels affixed to them, and these paper labels rarely survive their burial in privy pits. In

some cases, it is possible to determine the contents of bottles due to their color or shape; for example, olive green bottles typically held wine or champagne, and gin bottles were often square, while whiskey was often sold in small flasks.

The Cactus Saloon outhouse, Feature 207, yielded many soda pop and mineral water bottles. Much more common, however, were alcoholic beverage bottles, which included Gordon's Dry Gin, Robert Burnett's gin, wine, Marsala wine from Italy, champagne, bourbon, and beer (Figure 3.7). A soda pop bottle from the local Zeigler's bottling plant was also present.

Feature 286, an outhouse pit associated with the Depot Beer Garden, contained beer, liquor, champagne, and a stoneware bottle that would have held either ginger beer or beer. Feature 289, a large well associated



Figure 3.7. Six bottles from the Cactus Saloon outhouse, Feature 207: wine or champagne, a Gordon's Dry Gin, two pumpkin seed flasks, a Ziegler's Soda Works Hutchinson stopper bottle, and a shoe polish bottle (ASM Accession Nos. 2005-1119-13, 16, 17, 18, 21, and 22).

with the Ramona Hotel and, possibly, with the Depot Beer Garden, held beer, liquor, wine, and champagne bottles. Beer bottles were most common. Of particular interest is a ceramic beer tap cap from the Rainier Beer Brewing & Malting Company of Seattle (Figure 3.8), indicating kegs of beer were brought in by railroad from this brewery, and they were served at the bar on the first floor of the Ramona Hotel.

Dishes and Foodstuffs

Some Tucson saloons, probably the more upscale establishments, served lunches to their customers. Several offered “German lunches,” which probably featured dishes such as sauerkraut, sausages, European cheeses, and other imported delicacies. In some cases, the lunches were free, while at other saloons, customers were expected to pay for their meals, purchasing tickets that could be redeemed for some period of time. Special meals were served on holidays, reflecting the fact that many single men without families were present in Tucson.

Meals and snacks were served on ceramic vessels. The excavations on Block 83 provided examples of these vessels, which were typically thick whiteware without decorations. The use of undecorated vessels served several purposes. First, they were less expensive than decorated vessels. Additionally, plain dishes could be purchased to replace those that had been broken, with no need to worry about whether any of the pieces matched existing vessels.

Spittoons

Photographs of the interiors of several Tucson saloons indicate most kept spittoons for the use of their customers. All the visible spittoons were located between the footrest rail and the wooden base of the bar. Spittoons were not visible in at least one photograph of this area, and photographs of other areas within saloons and gambling clubs do not include spittoons.

Individuals who used smokeless tobacco, often called chewing tobacco or snuff, expectorated the used material and saliva into the spittoons. The presence of spittoons discouraged people from spitting directly onto the floor, helping to keep floors cleaner and more sanitary, and reducing the amount of time employees spent cleaning. Photographs suggest many customers, unfortunately, likely continued to spit onto the floor, especially in areas away from the bar. The photographs also suggest saloons could have three to five spittoons lined up in front of the bar. Those visible were made from Rocking-



Figure 3.8. A Rainier Beer tap handle from Feature 289 (ASM Catalog No. 2005-1119-24).

ham ware, a yellow earthenware with brown splotches, which helped conceal tobacco-filled spit, or brass. An inventory of a saloon and hotel operated by D. A. Bennett in 1870 included three spittoons (Thiel 2004a:40).

The use of spittoons became especially important after the link between tuberculosis and spitting was established in the late nineteenth century. A newspaper article, “How to Avoid Consumption,” advised Tucsonans to spit into spittoons, gutters, or sewer openings instead of on street surfaces, where bacteria-laden dust could be stirred up (*Tucson Citizen* 1905j).

Spittoons were not the kind of item typically mentioned in newspaper articles about saloons, although they were reported to be present in the Heidel Bar in 1913 (*Tucson Citizen* 1913c).

Musical Entertainment

Music was often featured during special events at saloons, particularly when a saloon was opening. Music was likely a big draw in a time period when few people had musical devices (or talent) in their homes.

Brass bands and Mexican bands are known to have played in American Territorial period bars. The Arizona Club had a nightly violin concert in 1901. Pianos, violins, and banjos are reported to have been played in Tucson saloons. Cabaret acts, often with female singers, were popular. However, city

politicians were apparently upset over the presence of women in saloons, and cabaret singers were banned in Tucson in the late 1890s.

Player pianos and phonographs are not mentioned in documentary records, although they were almost certainly present in at least some Tucson saloons. Player pianos were available in Tucson by 1907 (*Tucson Citizen* 1907l). Photographs of saloon interiors do not include any visible musical instruments or devices.

Gambling

Gambling was a popular activity in Tucson saloons and clubs. Professional card dealers manned tables, dealing cards to clients. In other cases, men played each other, wagering cash or drinks. The Tucson City Council benefited from organized gambling by charging monthly licensing fees for saloons and clubs with designated gambling tables or machines. The combination of alcohol and gambling often had an unfortunate side effect. Newspaper articles frequently described confrontations, sometimes fatal, that took place as men drank and gambled.

In the early 1900s, the Tucson City Council attempted to outlaw gambling within the city limits. Ordinance 193, enacted in January 1905, required a license fee of \$250 per game, table, or device at each place where gambling occurred (*Tucson Citizen* 1905m). Also in January 1905, the city council outlawed gambling connected to any place that sold or served alcohol. City Ordinance 194 stated:

It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, company, association, or corporation, to engage in, or carry on, or conduct, or deal, or to play at any of the following gambling games namely: faro, pass-faro, rondau, roulette, twenty-one or black-jack, keno, craps, red-and-black, stud-horse poker, lansquinette, dice, monte, policy game or any other kind of banking or percentage game (*Tucson Citizen* 1905n).

Later, a total ban on gambling was instituted. Afterwards, illegal gambling games were frequently raided by Tucson police and reported in local newspapers. The proximity of the Mexican border allowed those people who wanted to gamble.

Card Games

A variety of card games were played in Tucson in the late 1860s and early 1870s, including faro, monte, poker, and seven-up (*Arizona Miner* 1867b; *Weekly Arizonian* 1871). Poker was the most common, and could be played with or without a saloon employee acting as dealer. Several different forms of poker were probably played; in each case, with the players attempting to achieve the highest combination of cards while simultaneously bluffing their opponents. Poker is known to have been played in the Cabinet, Legal Tender, and Sunset saloons in Tucson. Poker chips were recovered from two privy pits on Block 83, indicating poker was played in the saloons on the block (Figure 3.9).

Monte was played in Tucson as early as 1867 (*Arizona Miner* 1867b). Several versions of the game, also called "monte bank," were played in the United States. A dealer used a deck of 40 cards, with the 9s and 10s removed, and laid out either two or four cards as the layout cards. Bets were placed and the deck turned over, the bank winning if the card exposed did not match the layout cards.

Faro was also popular in Tucson saloons, being played as early as 1867 (*Arizona Miner* 1867a). Operators of the game used a table with a complete set of spades pasted on the table. A pack of cards was shuffled and placed in a dealing box to be pulled out one at a time. Betterers would attempt to predict which cards would be drawn out, playing their bets on the cards pasted to the table. Faro is known to have been played in the Gem, Legal Tender, and Totem saloons



Figure 3.9. Poker chips from Feature 286 (ASM Catalog No. 2005-1119-35x).

in Tucson. A faro game at the Congress Hall resulted in one losing player standing outside the bar and shouting that he had been “robbed and murdered” (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880s).

Craps

Craps is a game that requires two dice and, sometimes, a special table. Players roll dice and bet on the numbers. The game is quite complex, and can be manipulated with the use of dice that have been tampered with (the result being that they roll a certain way). Craps is known to have been played at the Legal Tender in Tucson in 1905. One bone die was discovered in an outhouse during the current project (Figure 3.10).

Slot Machines

Slot machines are a mechanical device with three or more reels with printed symbols on them. A person drops a coin into the machine, pulls a lever, and the reels rotate. The machines pay out money based on the number and types of symbols lined up across the reels. The machines are commonly called “one armed bandits,” due to the propensity of individuals to lose money in the game.

Slot machines were invented in the late 1880s or early 1890s, and they did not arrive in Arizona until the late 1890s. Slot machines were present in at least two Tucson saloons, the Double Stamp in 1903 and the Richelieu in 1904.

Policy Games

Policy games were a type of lottery that may have been operated by, and perhaps primarily played by, Chinese immigrants in Tucson. The game was being played as early as 1893 in Arizona. In 1904, the game was being played at the Arizona Club in Tucson, and the town council charged monthly licensing fees. Players bet numbers with bookies, who then distributed winnings after numbers were either drawn or were derived from government figures published in newspapers.

Keno

Keno is a bingo- or lottery-like game that originated in China; it was brought to the United States by Chinese immigrants in the nineteenth century. Players pay for and bet on preprinted tickets, marking off up to 20 of 80 numbers. Eighty balls are held in a cage; 20 are removed and the numbers subsequently called out. Players are paid by the number of matches (in some cases the players can bet on “no



Figure 3.10. A bone die from Feature 339 (ASM Catalog No. 2005-1119-34).

balls” matching). In Tucson, keno was played primarily at the Fashion Saloon, starting in 1882.

Roulette

Roulette is French for “small wheel.” This gambling game has a wheel with numbered pockets (38 in the American version of the game). The person running the game, the *croupier*, spins the wheel and spins a small ball in the opposite direction. Eventually, the ball lands in one of the pockets. Gamblers place bets on a numbered board, and there are several different ways to bet.

Roulette was played in several Tucson saloons. In 1881, Harry Montgomery won \$980 when he bet on red, 18 times in a row (*Tombstone Epitaph* 1881). At the Capitol Saloon, half a dozen players and a dozen spectators participated in the game in 1901 (*Tucson Citizen* 1921d).

Billiards

Billiards, also known as pool, required a specially made table, a set of painted and numbered ivory balls, and cue sticks. Billiard tables are quite heavy, but were imported into Arizona by the mid-1860s. Billiard tables are known to have been in the Cabinet Club, Elite, and Gem saloons in Tucson. Billiards could also be played at pool halls, which did not always have a liquor license. Goldtree’s Gem Saloon hosted a week-long billiards tournament in November 1881. Eight men competed, with Doc Glascott winning six of seven games played (*Weekly Arizona Citizen* 1881b). A pool hall operated on Block 83 in the early 1900s.

A DIRECTORY OF TUCSON SALOONS

Documentary research focused on identifying saloons operating during the period between 1858 and 1914. Prohibition began on 1 January 1915, so all places serving alcohol either closed or transformed into liquor-less businesses.

Newspapers provided much of the information. Long runs of microfilmed Tucson newspapers, such as the *Citizen* and the *Star*, were read, finding many articles and advertisements about saloons. Portions of both papers have been digitized and are available online; these were also searched for pertinent articles. Tucson City Directory listings supplemented this data, as did ephemeral files maintained by the Arizona Historical Society. Saloons that were open for short periods of time or that chiefly saw Mexican clientele are less likely to be included, because they were less likely to appear in local newspapers. In the following section, data collected on saloons and bars for the community are compiled, starting with the name of the saloon and its known years of operation.

Alhambra Saloon (1879-1880)

The Alhambra Saloon was managed by A. P. Green in 1879 (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1879c). It was located on Mesilla Street, between Main and Meyer avenues. Among the alcoholic beverages offered were Hermitage whisky and Sazerac Brandy. This saloon was open all night (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880u) (Figure 3.11).

The Anheuser (1902-1908)

The Anheuser/Anheiser was operated by Julius Goldbaum, Inc., at 236 East Broadway (1902 Tucson City Directory). In 1905, the saloon was located at Broadway between Third and Fourth avenues, and was managed by John Lohrum. A thief broke into the saloon in February of that year, stealing an "old shotgun, some whisky and cigars" (*Tucson Citizen* 1905g). This saloon, called The New Anheiser, was at the corner of Congress Street and Meyer Avenue in 1908 (1908 Tucson City Directory).

Arcade (1897-1910)

The Arcade was located at the corner of Maiden Lane and Court Street. The proprietor offered a \$200 National cash register for sale in 1901 (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901b). The Arcade was operated by John

ALHAMBRA.

Alhambra Saloon!

Mesilla street, between Main and Meyers, Tucson

A. P. GREEN, Proprietor

Choice of brands of

Liquors and Cigars

Always on hand, including the celebrated

Hermitage Whisky

—AND—

Sazerac Brandy 187 °,

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Figure 3.11. Advertisement for the Alhambra Saloon (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880i).

Scolari (1902 Tucson City Directory). Scolari was a "Dealer in Tobaccos of Every Description, Fine Cigars a Specialty. Choice Liquors and all Kinds of Wines and Cordials, Domestic and Imported, Guaranteed First Class in Quality." He also served cold and hot lunches, which he delivered (1897 Tucson City Directory). It was located at the northwestern corner of Court Avenue and Maiden Lane (1903 Tucson City Directory). In 1908, it was at the corner of Congress Street and Court Avenue (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory).

Arcade Club (1910)

In January 1910, E. W. Walker and C. S. Phillips were charged with selling liquor without a license from the Arcade Club. "The Arcade club is an

organization of Negroes incorporated under the laws of Arizona and the parties arrested claim to be its president and secretary" (*Tucson Citizen* 1910c).

Eduardo Arias (1914)

Eduardo Arias operated a bar at 250 South Meyer Avenue (City Directory 1914). He had previously been involved with the La Paloma Saloon. After Prohibition, Arias went on to run the Red House store on Meyer Avenue. He was arrested for bootlegging in 1917, and sent to the county jail for nine months and fined \$200 (*Tucson Citizen* 1917b).

Arizona Club (1901-1905)

The Arizona Club was operated by Thomas McDermott (1902 Tucson City Directory). The bar was located at 102 West Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory). McDermott was originally in partnership with R. A. Austin and Frank Dale; however, they dissolved the agreement in March 1902, and McDermott took control of the club (*Tucson Citizen* 1902m). McDermott ran a square operation, and when he caught someone cheating, he kicked them out of his club (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901a). Gamblers could cash checks at the club, although this occasionally resulted in problems with people passing bad checks (*Tucson Citizen* 1903s).

Frank Smith worked as a gambler at the club in 1901 (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901p). Ernest Lange, a former professor of music at Baylor University, played violin at the club in October of 1901 (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901n). Another employee of the Arizona Club was Fred G. Flanders, who died from pneumonia in March 1902 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902p). Thomas McDermott, who seems to have been an astute businessman, filed for divorce from his wife Kate McDermott in March 1902. He charged that she was guilty of extreme cruelty, including tearing up his hat in public, throwing dishes at him at Rossi's restaurant, and visiting the Arizona Club, threatening to "destroy the property" (*Tucson Citizen* 1902o).

Three gamblers left the club in September 1902 with a total of \$1,400, after getting a "nine and two eight-spots" (*Tucson Citizen* 1902l).

McDermott sold a half-interest in the business in 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1918a). Card games helped generate income for the bar (*Tucson Citizen* 1903p). McDermott sponsored the Arizona Club handicap, a horse race, in February 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903d).

A Chinese man named Wong worked as a vendor of "policy tickets" at the club that year (*Tucson*

Citizen 1903f). Policy tickets were for a lottery-like game, and three subagents sold tickets for the Arizona Club. Each was supposed to pay \$17.50 a month per game.

The games are opened at 3, 7, and 9:30 p.m. at each house and all classes apparently indulge in the pastime, the speculators or players donating collectively hundreds of dollars daily in sums varying from ten cents upwards at each call, or in other words at the hours named. Some have played dollars at a clip. It will be remembered that a two-dollar play will pay \$3,200 and such a play made within twelve months past was the basis of a contest in court, which remains unsettled... (*Tucson Citizen* 1903q).

Two Chinamen were reported to have won \$4,000 at the Arizona Club in a policy game in 1904, effectively breaking the game (*Tucson Citizen* 1904j).

The following year saw the City of Tucson ban gambling. Thomas McDermott's business was forced to close and he stated: "I can't say what I'll do" (*Tucson Citizen* 1905s). The last day of legal gambling was 30 January 1905. The following morning the "Arizona club had a card on the outside of the door marked 'closed,' and stated that the proprietor, Thomas McDermott, will go to California" (*Tucson Citizen* 1905h).

Bail & Christy (1909-1910)

The Bail & Christy saloon was located at 115-117 East Congress Street. Its phone number was Main 3271 (1908 Tucson City Directory). In 1910, this was known as the Baily & Meyers Saloon (1910 Tucson City Directory).

The Bank (1898-1902)

The Bank Saloon was opened by C. A. Donnalley in August 1898, in the Lezinsky Building at 85 West Congress Street (*Tucson Citizen* 1917g). E. Wilding left the Court Exchange Restaurant to work at The Bank in April 1902 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902u).

Bank Buffet (1910)

The Bank Buffet was at the corner of Congress Street and Court Avenue (1910 Tucson City Directory). In November 1910, Henry Till sold the furniture and fixtures of the Bank Buffet to Fred Wilding and O. Z. Kane (*Tucson Citizen* 1910i).

Bank Exchange (1860)

The Bank Exchange Restaurant and Saloon was located at the corner of Meyers and Congress in 1880, operated by Henry Allen. It was formerly the Oriental Saloon (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1880a).

J. L. Beckrupp (1908-1913)

J. L. Beckrupp had a saloon at 237 South Meyer Avenue in 1908 (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory; 1913 Tucson City Directory).

Edmund Bertram (1913-1914)

Edmund Bertram operated a bar at 201 North 6th Avenue (195 North 6th Avenue in 1914) (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory).

Boss Saloon (1891)

The Boss Saloon was operated at the corner of Court and Pennington streets by Johnny Hart. "He handles nothing but the best brands of Wines, Liquors, Cool Beer, and the finest Cigars made" (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1891d).

Boyd & Thresher (1908-1914)

Joseph Boyd and Edward Thresher had a saloon at the corner of Gay Alley and McCormick Street (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory). The bar was located at 127 South Meyer Avenue (1914 Tucson City Directory).

The Buckingham (1882)

The Buckingham was at 224 Congress Street, near the post office. L. S. Foster ran the saloon, which was another saloon advertised as strictly first class (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882g).

Cabinet Club (1902-1913)

The Cabinet Club was operated by McKee and Mason (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was at the corner of Congress Street and Church Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory). Dan Sullivan was the craps dealer at the saloon in 1904 (*Tucson Citizen* 1904l).

C. J. Cunningham was the owner of the saloon in 1905, when he was quoted, in regards to a new anti-gambling ordinance, as saying:

You can say that I am here to stay. It is true that these ordinances will reduce my bar receipts from \$4000 per month to \$1800, but I intend, or at least I think that I can make it up in time. As far as the ordinances look to me, they appear to be iron clad, and of course if that is the case, there is no use trying to get around them. Nevertheless, I shall continue the saloon and restaurant businesses, minus the games, for as I said before, I'm here to stay" (*Tucson Citizen* 1905s).

Gambling ended on 30 January 1905, and the Cabinet Club remodeled the gaming area by replacing the gaming tables with drinking tables and a railing (*Tucson Citizen* 1905h).

Cunningham kept his saloon open during an election, and was charged with breaking the law (*Tucson Citizen* 1907m). In April 1907, the largest poker games in the city were reported to have taken place in the Cabinet Club, with two or three tables operating at the same time (*Tucson Citizen* 1907d). In 1908, it was called the "Cabinet Café & Club Rooms" and had a telephone, Black 1651 (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory; 1913 Tucson City Directory).

George Nelson was the night barkeeper at the saloon, and Henry J. Bauer was a newly hired porter in November 1909. Nelson took Bauer into the basement to show him how to clean the "beer pipes." Bauer locked Nelson into the basement ice chest. Fortunately, Nelson was carrying a mallet and was able to break the door open (*Tucson Citizen* 1909h).

In November 1911, E. A. Stewart operated the cafe and Cunningham the club room. They advertised an elaborate Thanksgiving dinner, serving, among other items, plum pudding, eggnog, and cigars (*Tucson Citizen* 1911a).

As Prohibition approached, Cunningham was one of five men from Pima County who worked to defeat the proposed constitutional amendment (*Tucson Citizen* 1914e); these efforts failed (*Tucson Citizen* 1915m).

The business remained in operation after Prohibition. A September 1915 article described the amenities, which included billiards, delicacies of the season, newspapers from around the country, and first class club rooms. The Cabinet Café and Club Rooms served as a meeting place for businessmen (*Tucson Citizen* 1915a). The following year, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stewart retired from the cafe side, which was taken over by Cunningham (*Tucson Citizen* 1916d).

Cabinet Saloon (1877)

The Cabinet Saloon was next door to the Palace Hotel and advertised itself as the “only one bit saloon in town!” The bar was managed by Mr. Dill and Mr. Holt (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1877a) (Figure 3.12). The saloon was damaged in a fire in September 1877 (*Arizona Citizen* 1877e). Theodore Dill was born in 1852 or 1853 in New York. He was living along Congress Street with his 24-year-old wife in June 1880, listed as a saloonkeeper. H. H. Holt, a 35-year-old Canadian native, lived with the couple, and was a barkeeper (Theodore Dill household, 1880 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, AZ, ED 5, page 22).

Cactus Saloon (1889-1910)

The Cactus Saloon began operation as early as October 1889 (Figure 3.13; see also Figure 3.2). In December, an advertisement stated: “At the Cactus saloon, near the Depot, you can always get sandwiches of all kinds, fresh made ham, cheese, sardines and sausages” (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1889a). The bar was operated by Johnny Hart in 1890, and one could find wine, liquors, and cigars there (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1890a). Hart sold Key West cigars, keg beer, canned fruits, and lunches (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1889b). J. W. Mitchell was the proprietor in 1891, and advertised “A Cold Bite or a Hot Cup of Coffee. A Cooling Drink of Beer or a Bracing Glass of Something Stronger” (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1891d).

An incident in the saloon in 1898 made the news:

Ed Jones, colored, was shot in the Cactus saloon Saturday night and died in a few minutes. F. Miller, barkeeper in the saloon, who fired the fatal shot, surrendered to the authorities at once. An inquest was held this morning and the testimony of several witnesses was taken. All agreed that Jones had given Miller great provocation, finally threatening to smash him with a cuspidor, also making a movement toward his hip pocket as if to draw a gun. Till this occurred, the witnesses agreed that Miller had been most patient and forbearing, in spite of repeated threats. The coroner’s jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death by a gunshot wound at the hands of T. Miller, who was justifiable in his action. Jones had been employed in town as a cook for about three weeks, coming here from Kansas City” (*Arizona Weekly Miner* 1898).

In 1901, the saloon was run by Johnny F. Hansen. A cook named Frank Shordner choked to death at the saloon in October 1901 (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901i). In 1902, James Reilly cut William Ledger with a knife at the establishment (*Tucson Citizen* 1902j).



Figure 3.12. Advertisement for the Cabinet Saloon (*Arizona Citizen* 1877a).

“There was a lively mix-up in the Cactus saloon along in the afternoon. Two men came out of this scrap with broken heads” (*Tucson Citizen* 1902k).

The Cactus Saloon was operated by John Heidel in the early 1900s. He offered “Lunches at All Hours Wines, Liquors and Cigars,” as well as furnished rooms (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was located at 31 North 5th Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory).

An armed robber was captured in the saloon in July 1906 (*Tucson Citizen* 1906h). In July 1907, seven railroad switchmen, fired from the Southern Pacific Railroad for drinking beer while on duty, resisted arrest after stealing canned fruit from a boxcar. A police officer had to fire his gun in the air to subdue the men (*Tucson Citizen* 1907j). The following month, a young miner named William Beck claimed that he was robbed of 50 dollars and his luggage by other miners at the saloon (*Tucson Citizen* 1907c). The saloon’s phone number was Black 351 (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory).

George F. Grisbell took over the saloon in September 1909 (*Tucson Citizen* 1909j). In August 1910, the saloon license was in John D. Tredeman’s name, and he was transferring it to L. Gherna (*Tucson Citizen* 1910d). Gherna was fined \$75 for allowing gambling with money and dice in his saloon on 17 October 1910 (*Tucson Citizen* 1910h).

The name of the bar was changed to the Pullman Bar prior to 1913.



Figure 3.13. Exterior of the Cactus Saloon, with the Depot Park Hotel visible behind it (Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Reynolds Collection, File 55d, No. 13365).

Café Richelieu (1903-1904)

The Café Richelieu was located at the corner of Congress Street and Belknap (1903 Tucson City Directory). J. Robinson managed the Richelieu in 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903t).

California Saloon (1903-1904)

The California Saloon was located at 50 North 5th Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory).

California Wine Company (1895-1915)

The California Wine Company was a wholesale liquor and fine foods store. It was located at 132 East Congress Street (1914 Tucson City Directory). In September 1895, it received its second shipment of Napa wine, totaling 58 barrels (*Tucson Citizen* 1915n). In 1905, they received a carload of wines, liquors, and Cypress Noble whiskey. Their motto was “the best of everything” (*Tucson Citizen* 1904t; 1905k). J. M. Roberts was the manager of the business in 1908 (*Tucson Citizen* 1908c). An advertisement from 1909 indicates the business’ delicatessen counter offered cream cheese, pigs’ feet, new mackerel, sauerkraut, olives, and imported German lebkuchen (*Tucson Citizen* 1909a). Another advertisement from 1911 offered different kinds of cheese and an assortment of California wines (*Tucson Citizen* 1911b).

An electrical fire in the basement of the business was quickly extinguished by the Chemical Company of the Tucson Fire Department in 1914 (*Tucson Citizen* 1914b).

John B. Wright asked for the dissolution of the company after Prohibition (*Tucson Citizen* 1915c).

California Wine House (1884-1897)

The California Wine House was located at 265 Congress Street. In 1884, it was managed by T. A. Judd, who had taken over from Henry Horton. This was a wholesale liquor dealer, and was the sole agent for Milton J. Hardy’s Whiskie in 1884. Also available was Macondray & Co.’s

L. Roederer Champagne, Dr. Siegert’s Angostura Bitters, and Chambertin Wines (*Arizona Daily Star* 1884a). In 1897, it was run by A. Vanhersecke (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1897a).

Capitol Saloon (1882, 1901)

The Capitol Saloon was located at the corner of Pennington and Main streets. In September 1882, it advertised that it was the last place to “obtain a good drink before entering the feast grounds” (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882e). A centipede created excitement at the saloon in 1901, when it climbed up the leg of a patron and fell into the roulette wheel (*Tucson Citizen* 1921d).

Capote No. 1 (1903)

The Capote No. 1 was at 87 West Congress (1903 Tucson City Directory). During a fire in January 1903, someone stole the contents of the cash register (*Tucson Citizen* 1903c). The bar sponsored a baseball team in 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903g). The saloon was the target of an arsonist in July 1903. Someone climbed through the roof of a toilet (apparently located in the backyard) and set it on fire. The fire department came and drenched the building in water. The bar was owned by Fannie Leszinsky, a resident of New York, but was operated by Barney Vail (*Tucson Citizen* 1903i, 1903o).

Casanova & Servin (1914)

Casanova & Servin operated a saloon at 325 South Meyer Avenue (1914 Tucson City Directory).

Casino Saloon (1901-1902)

The Casino Saloon was owned by Carlos Gastellum (1902 Tucson City Directory). Aurelio Zermeno was an employee of the saloon in 1901 (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901k).

Angelo Caviglia (1913)

Angelo Caviglia had a saloon at 119 West Congress (1913 Tucson City Directory).

Central Saloon (1909-1914)

The Central Saloon was located on Meyer Avenue adjacent to a place called "The Corral," described as a "disorderly place" (usually a euphemism for a house of prostitution) (*Tucson Citizen* 1914f). In 1913, L. Baltran was charged with stealing the hat of another patron (*Tucson Citizen* 1913d).

Charley's Place (1902)

Charley's Place was operated by Charles Doeb (1902 Tucson City Directory).

The Columbus (1888-1905)

The Columbus was located at the northwestern corner of Congress Street and Stone Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory). Alex Rossi operated the saloon, renovating the business in 1894. At his reopening, he served spring chicken, roast pig, chicken salad, and potato salad (*Tucson Citizen* 1914n). He advertised that "To keep out the cold, nothing answers the purpose like pure, unadulterated liquor..." (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901c). In the summer, he advertised "Touches the Right Spot," recommending claret, while also offering whiskies, brandies, and other liquors (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1900a). The Columbus closed in March 1905, with Rossi opening a new saloon and restaurant, known locally as Rossi's (*Tucson Citizen* 1905o).

Comet Saloon (1902)

The Comet Saloon was operated by Early and Wilson (1902 Tucson City Directory).

Commercial Saloon (1898)

Edith Parry was employed as a singer at this saloon in 1898. She was involved in several shooting incidents before killing her husband, Frank Parry, in San Francisco in 1899 (*Arizona Weekly Journal Miner* 1899).

Congress Hall (1868-1910)

Congress Hall opened in 1868, on the southern side of Tucson (see Figure 3.5; *Arizona Daily Star* 1882b). The building was constructed by William Ohnersorgen for Charles O. Brown. Ohnersorgen went to the Santa Rita Mountains to obtain lumber for rafters and the floor, the latter reported to be the second board floor in Tucson (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1900f). In 1871, the hall had a room with a billiards table and offered "the choicest brands of wines and French brandies for medicinal purposes" (*Arizona Citizen* 1871b). Charles Brown ran the saloon until December 1879, when he turned over management to Thomas Gates (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1879d).

The Congress saw improvements late in 1879.

Congress Hall has redecorated its bar. An entire new set of cut glassware with the name 'Congress Hall' ground in the glass, now ornaments a side-board covered with green plush. And that is not all: the viands which pass over the counter are as good as can be found on the Atlantic and Pacific (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879h).

After arrival of the Southern Pacific railroad, the cost of importing alcohol dropped considerably, forcing many saloons to reduce the price of their drinks. Congress Hall dropped their prices to 12½ cents per drink. At the time, C. S. Brown was importing whiskey directly from Kentucky and cigars from Key West (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880l).

In 1901, the bar reported that it sold "straight drinks, mixed drinks, cool drinks, any kind of drinks. Choicest goods obtainable" (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901e).

Congress Hall was managed by W. C. Brown (1902 Tucson City Directory), and it was located at the corner of Congress Street and Meyer Avenue

(1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory).

Cosmopolitan Saloon (1876)

The Cosmopolitan Saloon was at the corner of Pennington and Main streets and was managed by Captain J. A. Meredith. It was described as a “Fine Bar and Reading Rooms.” The saloon was apparently located on the first floor of the Cosmopolitan Hotel (*Arizona Citizen* 1877b) (Figure 3.14).

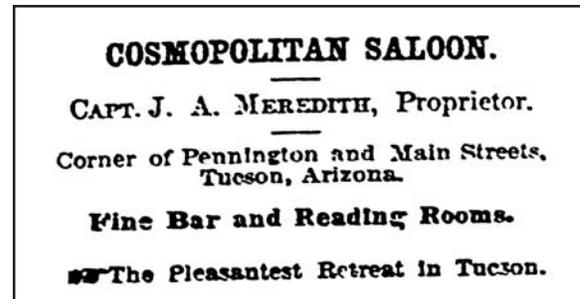


Figure 3.14. Advertisement for the Cosmopolitan Saloon (*Arizona Citizen* 1877b).

Court Exchange (1897-1903)

The Court Exchange Saloon was located at the corner of Court Street and Maiden Lane. Isaac E. Crum was the proprietor. “Nothing put Over the Bar but the Finest Quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. San Antonio Beer on Draught. Best short order restaurant in the city, in rear of saloon. Open Day and Night” (1897 Tucson City Directory). The saloon offered “the celebrated Watermelon Gin and pure Blackberry Juice” and claimed to sell more beer than any other saloon (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1897c).

An advertisement in 1900 stated:

The Court Exchange restaurant, corner of Maiden Lane and Court Street, has just been repainted and renovated, and is now ready to serve the public with first-class meals day and night. Anything can be had that is desired. Fresh oysters and fish and all kinds of game in season (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1900b).

The Court Exchange was operated by Joseph Flannery in 1902 (1902 Tucson City Directory). Mr. E. Wilding left his position at the restaurant in April 1902 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902u), and the restaurant closed temporarily in June 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903b).

Cozie Corner (1910)

The Cozie Corner saloon was at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Congress Street in 1910. Its phone number was Red 981 (1910 Tucson City Directory).

Crescent Saloon (1884)

The Crescent Saloon was located beneath the Crescent restaurant. “Nothing but imported goods will be kept in stock” (*Arizona Daily Star* 1884d).

J. P. Cullen (1910)

J. P. Cullen operated a saloon at 805 South 6th Avenue in 1910 (1910 Tucson City Directory). He and his wife moved to Tucson from Silver City, New Mexico, in January of that year (*Tucson Citizen* 1910g).

C. J. Cunningham (1914)

C. J. Cunningham owned a bar at 68 West Congress Street (1914 Tucson City Directory).

The Delta (1902-1904)

The Delta was managed by McNeil and O’Keefe (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was located at 65 West Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory).

Depot Beer Garden (1889-1890)

The Depot Beer Garden operated on Block 83. It advertised:

Now open for the season. A first class saloon in connection, where choice wines, liquors and cigars may be had. Pigs feet, four kinds of cheese, ham sandwiches, and all manner of lunches served at all hours. Good lodging, rooms and board \$6.00 per week. Geo. Sicocan, Opposite Depot (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1890c).

Dill and Holt’s Saloon (1877)

Also known as Dill’s Old Place, this saloon was near the Palace Hotel. In September 1877, a fire at a neighboring corral damaged the saloon, cracking

window panes and “crisping the casings and doors.” The contents of the saloon were removed, because it was feared the building would also burn, a fate the business escaped (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1877c). This saloon later became the Oriental Saloon and Restaurant.

Double Stamp (1902-1914)

The Double Stamp was managed by Julius Goldbaum (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was located at the northwestern corner of Congress Street and Meyer Avenue, at 7-19 North Meyer Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory). J. B. Blevens, known locally as a saddle thief, was arrested in November 1903, for stealing a nickel from a slot machine at the bar (*Tucson Citizen* 1903m). G. Preciado had a carriage stand at the bar in 1905 (*Tucson Citizen* 1905b). In 1908, the address was 119 West Congress Street (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory).

The saloon was the center of a major controversy when police raided the bar and confiscated a machine that contained pornographic pictures. “The pictures were revoltingly and indescribably obscene.” Joe Barloggi, one of the proprietors and a native of Switzerland, was arrested and taken into custody. He was later fined \$50.

When asked by the district attorney what he meant by exhibiting such vile and low pictures in his place of business, he said that he had been doing so for a year and did not know that it was wrong. The seizure of the picture machine in the Double Stamp saloon was brought to the attention of Mayor Ira F. Huffman early this morning. He at once arranged to have the members of the council and the city attorney go with him to the sheriff’s office and view the pictures that they might have the evidence first hand when they came to consider the revocation of the licence of the Double Stamp saloon” (*Tucson Citizen* 1911i).

The *Tucson Citizen* published an editorial, “An Open Sewer,” that decried the “‘filth-grinding device’ ... No saloon exhibiting such a film of obscenity can be said to be conducted either properly or in obedience of the law” (*Tucson Citizen* 1911g). The saloon responded by having Max Tappero and Mr. Cavaglia take over management of the business. They promised to not install another picture device. Their wine rooms, “the most notorious in the city, will be continued full blast” (*Tucson Citizen* 1911j). The city council subsequently transferred management to Tappero and Cavaglia in June (*Tucson Citizen* 1911e).

Later that year, Allan B. Jaynes was charged with attempted to blackmail Joe Barloggi for \$250, for reasons not stated in the local newspaper (*Tucson Citizen* 1911f). In May 1912, Max Dappero sold his interest in the bar, the lunch counters, and the saloon fixtures, to Angelo Caviglio for \$10 (*Tucson Citizen* 1912d).

The bar offered a “Big Turkey Dinner” on Christmas Day in 1913 (*Tucson Citizen* 1913a). In May 1914, Frederick Lehrkind sold the fixtures and furniture of the bar to George F. Julian for \$10 (*Tucson Citizen* 1914k).

Drew’s Bar (1910-1914)

Drew’s Bar was located at 117 East Congress Street in 1910 (1910 Tucson City Directory). In 1913, this was known as the E. P. Drew, and was listed at 115 East Congress Street (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory).

Earnst’s German Beer and Lunch Hall (1897)

Martin Earnst was the manager of a beer and lunch hall in Tucson in 1897. He advertised “German Lunches a Specialty” (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1897b).

El Dorado Saloon (1882)

The El Dorado Saloon was located on Congress Street across the street from Nilson’s Jewelry Store. “Its stock is double-stamped, imported six and seven year old goods” (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882a).

El Moro Saloon (1903-1914)

El Moro was located at 33 West Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory). In 1904, a “fine thoroughbred chestnut stud, called Cremo” was raffled off at the saloon, and interested parties could see the pedigree of the horse there (*Tucson Citizen* 1904x). In 1908, it was called El Moro Club Rooms, and was located at the northeastern corner of 6th Avenue and Congress Street. Its telephone number was Red 281 (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory; 1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory). The property was owned by Andres Rebeil. After Prohibition, Rebeil remodeled the front exterior of the saloon so he could rent it out (*Tucson Citizen* 1915d).

El Paso (1903-1904)

The El Paso saloon was located at the northwestern corner of Congress Street and 6th Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory).

Elite Saloon (1880, 1888)

The Elite Saloon and Music Hall opened on the corner of Main Street and Ott Street near the Cosmopolitan Hotel in 1880. Mrs. C. N. Prinis sang in the music hall (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880p). In May 1880, the saloon offered "Fine Music in Attendance every Ev'g" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880a). R. G. Le Nure was the proprietor in September 1882, at which time "Private Wine Rooms for gentlemen and their friends" were among the amenities of the place (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882g). In this case, "friends" may have been a euphemism for prostitutes.

The Elite was located at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Congress Street. Charles Kresham was the proprietor in 1888. The saloon had billiard tables, card and lunch rooms, and a cigar store (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1888).

Eureka Saloon (1879)

The Eureka Saloon was on Meyer Avenue, next door to the Meyer's & Co. store. It was managed by Dick Brown, who stated that he would "preside at the banjo and between songs, music and good viands, the tiger will have a good showing" (*Arizona Star* 1879b). It is not known what the tiger was (Figure 3.15).

Excelsior Brewery and Excelsior Saloon (1880)

The Excelsior Brewery was open in Tucson in 1880, first under the management of H. Harnes and C. H. Brickwedel (Figure 3.16). It was located near the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot (possibly on Block 83) (*Arizona Daily Star*, 1880g, 1880q). In April,

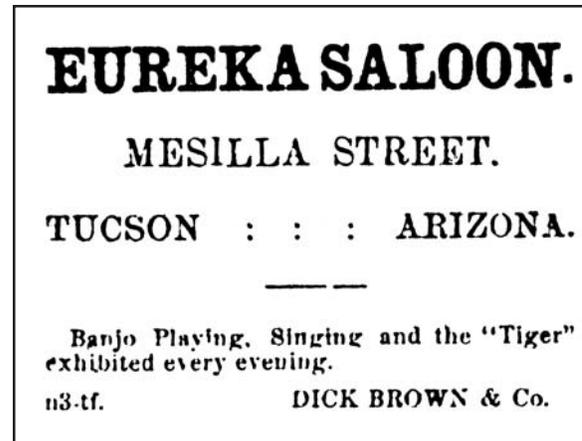


Figure 3.15. Advertisement for the Eureka Saloon (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879c).

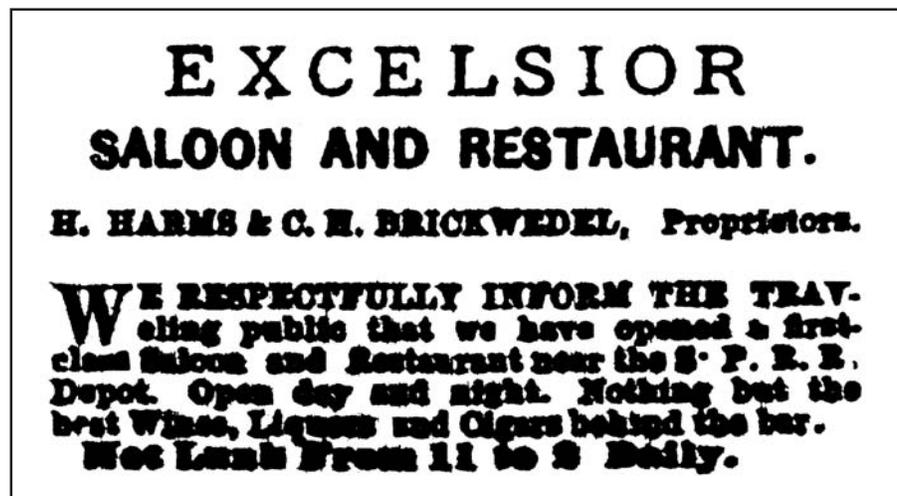


Figure 3.16. Advertisement for the Excelsior Saloon and Restaurant (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880c).

they offered a daily hot lunch between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880b). By June, the saloon was under the management of C. Mundelius, who moved the principle location to Meyer Avenue opposite the Palace Hotel (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880c). Mundelius opened a brewery in Silver Lake, about 1.5 miles from Tucson. He sold beer by the bottle and on draught at the Excelsior (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1880b).

Exchange Saloon (1874-1875, 1908)

The Exchange Saloon advertised as early as 1874. H. B. Smith was the proprietor, and the business offered a free lunch every night at 10:00 and a stock of

wines, liquors, and cigars (*Arizona Citizen* 1874a). Customers could “take a cooling drink for a Quarter or free from the Olla” (*Arizona Citizen* 1874b). The saloon was located within the Cosmopolitan Hotel, at the corner of Main Avenue and Pennington Street. In 1875, it was under the management of William Gardner, who advertised the following menu (*Arizona Citizen* 1877c):

6 o'clock a.m.	Appetizer
7 " "	Digestion
8 " "	Whisky float
9 " "	Rum punch
10 " "	Julep
12 " "	Strawberry float
1 o'clock p.m.	Spruce Café
2 " "	Sweet reposer
4 " "	Eye opener
6 " "	Sangaree
8 " "	Holland punch
10 " "	Lunch
11 " "	Night cap
We Won't go Home till Morning	

A different Exchange Saloon was later located at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Mesilla Street in 1908 (1908 Tucson City Directory).

Fashion Saloon (1880-1904)

The Fashion Saloon was open in April 1880, on Congress Street between Meyer Avenue and Main Street. It was reportedly one of the first modern brick buildings in Tucson (*Tucson Citizen* 1914o). R. C. Pearson, a resident of Los Angeles, and W. H. Whitten were the proprietors of the bar, which was “open day and night.” They made extensive repairs prior to opening the business. The saloon sold liquor to the wholesale and retail trade, among which were J. H. Cutter and Jesse Moore’s Bourbon and Rye whiskies. Cognac, wine, bandies, English ale, and Dublin stout could also be procured at the saloon (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1880b). The proprietors had a second saloon in Tombstone (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880d).

The grand opening of the saloon took place on 28 April 1880.

The STAR man took a run through the establishment; and he pronounces it Auro fino, in fact far ahead of anything Arizona can boast of. The brilliant mirrors, immense refrigerators, handsome counters, and magnificent bar fixtures were all brought from California. In the rear they have a tastefully arranged club-room, cool and pleasant. Their bar is stacked with such liquors as the Cutter, Jesse Moore and Miller; also, the finest of dry

wines, and cigars from one bit to four bits. By all means, go to the grand opening (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880m).

Frank Black and Ben Fairbanks ran a keno game operation at the saloon in September 1882. Prizes ranged from \$100 down to \$5 (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882b). Free drinks were offered to those playing keno at the saloon (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882g). A special keno room opened in December: “Miss Mollie O’Neil, a sprightly young lass from Virginia City, will spin the goose in the Fashion Saloon keno game to-night [sic]” (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882c). She was assisted by Miss Milner, with \$10 and \$5 pots (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882c).

The saloon was operated by Messrs. Gifford and Read in 1886 (*Tucson Citizen* 1911k). Patrons gathered in the Fashion Saloon to bet on a fight in 1897 (*Tucson Citizen* 1917k). The manager of the saloon, Ben Fairbanks, posted war bulletins during the Spanish-American war in 1898 (*Tucson Citizen* 1917f). The Fashion Saloon was torn down around 1904, when the “Wedge” was removed (*Tucson Citizen* 1914o).

Favorite Saloon (1903-1910)

The Favorite Saloon was at 73 Gay Alley (1903 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory).

Firemen’s Hall (1882)

The Firemen’s Hall was located at the corner of Main and Congress streets, with H. C. Kiesel as the proprietor. The saloon had private wine and lunch rooms and German lunches (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882e).

Flannery & Co. (1914)

Flannery & Co. had a saloon at 122 West Congress Street (1914 Tucson City Directory).

F. F. Flores (1913-1914)

F. F. Flores had a saloon at 177 West Congress Street (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory).

Foster’s Saloon (1871-1879)

Foster’s Saloon was located on Main Street, opposite the Lord & Williams store, in 1871. The saloon

advertised "Music hath charms, everybody is aware, and here it reigns supreme" (*Arizona Citizen* 1871b). It was at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Mesilla Street in 1878. The saloon was owned by George Foster, and he offered "English ale, McGinnis stout, Dublin stout, Milwaukee lager beer, ginger ale, champagne lager, and the best brands of cigars" (*Arizona Star* 1878a).

Garfield Wine Cellar (1884)

The Garfield Wine Cellar was at No. 23 Congress Street. William Heyn was the proprietor in 1884. He sold Schlitz Milwaukee beer for 30 cents per bottle, or \$3.25 a dozen. This was a retail operation that sold domestic and foreign wines and liquors, along with cigars and other tobacco products (*Arizona Daily Star* 1884b).

Carlos Gastelum (1908-1914)

Carlos Gastelum operated a saloon at 144 South Meyer Avenue (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory; 1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory). He was the proprietor of the Sunset Saloon in October 1914.

Gem Saloon (1877-1890, 1902)

The Gem Saloon was opposite the post office in 1877 (Figure 3.17). The saloon was leased to John E. Magee in early 1877, but in April, the lease was taken over by George Cooler, who closed the bar for a few weeks for repairs (*Arizona Citizen* 1877g). Cooler erected a flagpole outside the bar, replacing one that had blown down in July (*Arizona Citizen* 1877f), while under the management of Alex Levin. The saloon offered the "Finest German Lunches in Town, the Coolest Drinks, Mixed or Straight, Composed of the Best Liquors in Arizona Territory. Pleasant Reading Rooms Attached. Fresh Lager Beer, of my own manufacture, always on draught" (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1877a).

Levin sold the saloon to W. B. Swift and Charles H. Norris in May 1878. Norris was a longtime employee of the saloon (*Arizona Star* 1878b). The bar was managed by David Allen and Mr. Ayars in 1878 and 1879. Customers could find private rooms, as well as card and reading rooms. The saloon advertised "Our doors are never closed" (*Arizona Weekly Citizen* 1879).

The bar offered Centennial lemonades, mint juleps, Milwaukee Schlitz beer, English ale and porter, and new wines (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880t).

GEM SALOON.

Congress Street, opposite Post Office,
....TUCSON....

ALLEN & AYARS Proprietors.

Keep None but
CHOICE IMPORTED LIQUORS
...and....
CIGARS.

Open Day and Night

PRIVATE ROOMS ATTACHED

Figure 3.17. Advertisement for the Gem Saloon (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879c).

Mr. Grant sold his interest to the saloon to Mr. Karan. Karan had plans to refit the saloon in an attractive manner. He was stocking the bar with the finest whiskies, brandies, cigars, and keg and bottled beer. Bady Williamson served as bartender (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1889c). The saloon had billiards and faro tables (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1890b). Apparently, Grant retained ownership of the building, and in 1890, he renovated the private club rooms and put a new iron roof on the structure (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1890e).

A "Gem Saloon" was owned by D. M. Liddelle, although it is uncertain if this is the same saloon (1902 Tucson City Directory).

Germania Hall (1879-1883)

Germania Hall (also Halle) was located on Meyer Avenue, two doors below Mesilla Street. Hucke & Neilson operated this saloon, which offered "Lager Beer on Ice" (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1879b). The reading room of the hall carried the latest newspapers (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879d).

In 1883, this business was operated by George Hucke, who advertised it as being located at the corner of Camp Street and Meyer Avenue, opposite the Palace Hotel. "Just Opened with a Splendid Appointed Bar and the Choicest Liquors and Cigars." The beer on tap was reported to be ice cold (*Arizona Daily Star* 1883a). This later became the Harmony Hall.

Louis Gherna (1913-1914)

Louis Gherna had a saloon at 22 West Congress Street (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory). Gherna tested the Prohibition law in January 1915, by selling liquor (*Tucson Citizen* 1915h, 1915k). Legal efforts continued over the next year, but Gherna was unsuccessful in his attempts to overturn the new law (*Tucson Citizen* 1915g).

George T. Giesebell (1913)

G. T. Giesebell had a saloon at the northeastern corner of Congress Street and Church Avenue (1913 Tucson City Directory).

Green's Saloon (1880)

Green's Saloon was operating in 1880, on Mesilla Street (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880h).

Harmony Hall (1882)

The Harmony Hall was originally called Germania Hall. It was located at 16-18 Mesilla Street. A glass of lager beer was offered for five cents. Fifteen cents was enough for a "delicious hot lunch" between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882a).

Harry's Exchange (1882)

Harry's Exchange was at the corner of Congress Street and the church plaza. "Mixed drinks, the Pavilion punch, Milk punch, Delmar and Del Norte a specialty." The saloon also had wine and card rooms (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882d).

Head-Light Saloon (1880)

The Head-Light Saloon was managed by Mr. Walsh and Mr. McCann, and was in a tent near the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880g).

Heidel Bar (1913-1914)

The Heidel Bar was located in the Heidel Hotel on the northern part of Block 83 (1914 Tucson City Directory). A man stole \$70 from the cash register

of the bar in March 1913. E. Stout, an employee, was cleaning the spittoons and did not hear the man rifling through the register (*Tucson Citizen* 1913c).

Heimbach & Decker (1913)

Heimbach & Decker had a saloon in the Heidel Hotel on Block 83 (1913 Tucson City Directory).

P. L. Higgins (1913-1914)

P. L. Higgins operated a saloon at the corner of Pennington Street and Church Avenue (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory).

Hodges Saloon (1871)

The Hodges Saloon was relatively short-lived, operating for only a few months in 1871 at the former Levin's Hotel (Thiel 2004a:39).

Horseshoe Saloon (1891)

The Horseshoe Saloon was located at the corner of Stone Avenue and Congress Street. Jimmie Brown was the proprietor in 1891. The saloon offered ice cold beer and the best brands of liquor and cigars (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1891b).

E. M. Hutton (1913-1914)

E. M. Hutton operated a saloon at 29 South Meyer Avenue (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory).

Imperial Bar (1906-1914)

The Imperial Bar was located at 132 East Congress Street (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory; 1913 Tucson City Directory). Patrons could cash checks at the bar, which offered Imperial and Schlitz beer (*Tucson Citizen* 1906j). "Neatest and Busiest Place in Town, No Politics, No Dice, No Cards, Neither Chairs nor Tables" (*Tucson Citizen* 1908a). The bar was owned by J. M. Roberts in 1910 (*Tucson Citizen* 1910j). The bar was described as having:

The appointments and general fittings of this café are all that can be desired, and only choice high grade liquors are served to its patrons, and the

popularity of the proprietor has added not a little to the reputation of this house. The Imperial is recognized headquarters for the retail trade, for only the best can be found here (*Tucson Citizen* 1912e).

Alexander Miller, an African-American, was employed as a porter at the bar in July 1914 (*Tucson Citizen* 1914h).

J. J. Kennedy (1913)

J. J. Kennedy had a saloon at 64 East Congress Street (1913 Tucson City Directory).

The Keno Saloon (1901-1902)

C. W. LaFrance was the owner of the Keno Saloon. The Keno was offered for sale with "a full stock of first class goods and furniture, also keno outfit. Proprietor compelled to leave city on account of other business engagements" (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901e). By the end of the month, the saloon was purchased by John W. Griffin (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901o). Griffin had previously been employed at the Legal Tender, Fashion, and Congress Hall saloons. He owned the Keno for only a short time, dying from pneumonia at age 32 in March 1902 (*Tucson Citizen* 1902s).

Keystone Saloon (1883)

The Keystone Saloon was listed in the 1883 business directory as being at 400 Congress Street. J. A. Meredith was the proprietor (1883 Tucson City Directory).

La Paloma (1908-1912)

La Paloma Saloon was located at the corner of Meyer Avenue and McCormick Street in 1908. Its phone number was Black 2631 (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory). Jesus Prevencio and Eduardo Arias ran the saloon in 1912, at which time C. C. Goodwin filed an injunction against them, attempting to prevent them from operating the bar (*Tucson Citizen* 1912a).

La Violeta (1903-1904)

La Violeta was located at 58 Gay Alley (1903 Tucson City Directory).

Last Chance Saloon (1903-1904)

The Last Chance Saloon was at 236 East Broadway (1903 Tucson City Directory).

Lavoie's Saloon (1880)

John Lavoie's Saloon was located at the corner of Camp Street and the church plaza. The saloon was burglarized in April 1880. The thieves broke open the door of the bar and stole \$95 in cash, a watch, and some jewelry. The three robbers were captured in a field with items they had stolen from the Palace Hotel, and although they did not have any of the saloon loot with them, they were still sentenced to three months in jail for the crime (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880r, 1880v).

Legal Tender (1887-1914)

The Legal Tender Saloon was known for gambling. It was at 94 West Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory). In March 1897, patrons gathered to bet on a boxing match, with over \$1,000 put up (*Tucson Citizen* 1917k).

The saloon was purchased by Ezra C. Bartlett and J. I. Broyles in March 1897 (*Arizona Weekly Journal Miner* 1897). Doc Gumble was the bartender there in 1899. He got in a fight with William Fogarty, and pulled out a gun and shot Fogarty. Gumble was fined \$25 for the incident (*Tucson Citizen* 1919c).

In 1900, the saloon hosted an election night get-together where the voting results were posted. Bartlett arranged for the "best telegraphic bulletins" and a \$2,000 wager was placed on the results of the presidential election (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1900e).

In April 1903, Walter Watson, the saloon's faro dealer, used his six-shooter on the head of Louis Ortega, a waiter at the restaurant in the saloon who had been quarreling with his brother about if they should continue playing or go home. Ortega swore out a warrant against Watson, whose action had left a "horrid gash in his head" (*Tucson Citizen* 1903x). William Tanner, known as Buffalo Bill, was the faro dealer at the saloon in December 1904 (*Tucson Citizen* 1904l).

Bartlett was in trouble with the law due to his involvement with a diamond swindling scheme (*Tucson Citizen* 1904y). Bartlett had sold Mr. Steinfeld jewelry he claimed was worth \$20,000 for \$12,500. Steinfeld soon discovered that the jewelry was not worth more than \$2,500. Bartlett was arrested the following year (*Tucson Citizen* 1905e).

The windows of the saloon were damaged in a fire that destroyed four other businesses in the Wedge in July 1903. About \$1,000 in damages were reported (*Tucson Citizen* 1903n).

Card games were played at the saloon, but were reported as not making much money for the owner (*Tucson Citizen* 1903p). After the passage of an ordinance banning gambling, Bartlett announced that he was closing the saloon on 1 February 1905. He complained that he had been losing money for the last two years. "But as I said, there would be no money in it for me to run the house without gambling..." (*Tucson Citizen* 1905s). Gamblers gathered on the night of 30 January 1905 to take part in the last legalized gambling. The roulette wheel and crap game were played while a carnival band performed "Anona," "The Holy City," and other selections. A local waiter noted

I drew my wages both for today and tomorrow, and bucked them all off. Why, I even made the very last bet on the crap game in the Legal Tender, throwing down a quarter just as the clock struck 12, and I'm jiggered if I didn't shoot 'craps (*Tucson Citizen* 1905h).

Bartlett apparently leased the saloon to H. M. Dubois. In January 1906, Dubois was reported to have participated in a now-illegal poker game at the saloon (*Tucson Citizen* 1906m). Another illegal poker game was reported to be taking place there in July 1907 (*Tucson Citizen* 1907i).

The saloon closed for a while in 1907, and the liquor license was in the process of being transferred from Chipps & Finn to Boyd & Thresher, presumably so the bar could be reopened (*Tucson Citizen* 1907b). The liquor license for the bar, held by A. Bertram, was transferred to another bar in February 1908 (*Tucson Citizen* 1908d).

The Legal Tender finally closed at midnight on 31 December 1914 (*Tucson Citizen* 1914i).

Fred Leherkind (1914)

Fred Leherkind had a saloon at 119 West Congress Street (1914 *Tucson City Directory*).

Levin's Hotel (1870)

Alexander Levin purchased a hotel at the northeastern corner of Main and Pennington streets. He established a bar inside the hotel, with a German man named Gus, as bartender. Gus introduced the pretzel to Tucson in 1870, the salty snack serving to

inspire the consumption of Levin's locally brewed beer (Thiel 2004a:39). By early 1871, the place was known as the Hodges' House and Saloon.

The Lobby (1902)

The Lobby was operated by D. J. Spires (1902 *Tucson City Directory*). "The Lobby Saloon is serving a light lunch with every drink. This is a new innovation in the saloon business in Tucson and should greatly help to increase the popularity of this saloon" (*Tucson Citizen* 1902d).

John Lohrum (1907-1908)

The John Lohrum Saloon was at the northwestern corner of Meyer Avenue and Congress Street (1908 *Tucson City Directory*). Lohrum applied for a saloon license in May 1907 (*Tucson Citizen* 1907g).

Los Dos Naciones (1902-1908)

Los Dos Naciones was operated by P. S. Patton (1902 *Tucson City Directory*). It was at 152 South Meyer Avenue in the Barrio Libre (1903 *Tucson City Directory*; 1908 *Tucson City Directory*). In February 1902, P. S. Patton was the proprietor of the bar (*Tucson Citizen* 1902q).

Maggiora and Borrone (1908)

The Maggiora and Borrone Saloon was located at 72 Gay Alley (1908 *Tucson City Directory*).

Maier & Zobelein (1903)

Antonio Zepeda, who had run the San Antonio Beer Hall, took over the former Congress Hall, which was then renamed the Maier & Zobelein Beer Hall. The hall had a lunch counter and family rooms to accommodate patrons. A concert was planned for the opening on 7 November 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903v).

Marini & Zucca (1913-1914)

Marini & Zucca operated a saloon at 134 West McCormick (1913 *Tucson City Directory*; 1914 *Tucson City Directory*).

McKay & Arias (1913)

McKay & Arias had a saloon at 250 South Meyer Avenue in 1913 (1913 Tucson City Directory).

Mechanic's Exchange (1901-1903)

The Mechanic's Exchange was owned by Davis Davies (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was located at the corner of Congress Street and 5th Avenue. It opened in July 1901, and was

a saloon that is first class in every respect. There is no attempt at garish display, nor lavish out put for elaborate fittings. On the contrary a dignified plainness has been maintained. Everything is good, and is just what it purports to be" (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901q).

In March 1903, Davies was arrested for operating a lodging house without a license. It was noted that he was a "source of continual annoyance to the police department and to the city" (*Tucson Citizen* 1903e).

Mining Exchange (1902-1904)

The Mining Exchange was operated by C. A. Belotte (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was located at 28 South Meyer Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory).

The Mint (1879-1882)

The Mint was in business in 1879 on Meyer Avenue opposite the Palace Hotel. Theodore Smith ran the saloon, which offered the lowest price "by the gallon, bottle, or in any quantity" (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1879a).

In 1882, the saloon sold Chicago Beer on draught (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882d).

Mint Exchange Saloon (1880-1884)

The Mint Exchange Saloon was located on 1007 Congress Street. It was listed in an 1883 business directory as being managed by Joseph Betz (Cobler & Co. 1883), and was described as a "very neat example room on the California side-board style" (*Tucson Citizen* 1965).

In 1884, Henry Burns and J. Martini were running this saloon (R. L. Polk & Co. 1884).

Moreno & Valenzuela (1903-1908)

Moreno & Valenzuela was located at 179 South Meyer Avenue in the Barrio Libre (1903 Tucson City Directory). In 1907, the pair lost their liquor license, which was revoked by the City Council after it was discovered that a "disorderly place" (a euphemism for prostitution) was being run in the place (*Tucson Citizen* 1907f). The saloon and lodging house were ordered closed on 30 November 1907 (*Tucson Citizen* 1907h). The pair were allowed to reopen in February 1908 (*Tucson Citizen* 1908d). The saloon was located in a building owned by Andres Rebeil. It caught fire in 1909, and suffered about \$1,000 in damage (*Tucson Citizen* 1909g).

New Era Saloon (1903-1904)

The New Era Saloon was located at the corner of Stevens Avenue and 9th Street (1903 Tucson City Directory). It opened on 6 June 1903, and on that day, a band played and a free lunch was served. The saloon had a summer garden and offered "German lunches at all hours." Charles Loeb was the proprietor (*Tucson Citizen* 1906a).

Sometimes unexpected things happened at saloons: "Armadena, the snake charmer, was bitten by a snake last night at the New Era Saloon, while he was removing the snakes to their cage from a box. He was not seriously injured" (*Tucson Citizen* 1904i).

New Place (1886)

The New Place opened in 1886 under the management of Mat Kyle. It was located within the Grand Central Hotel (*Arizona Daily Star* 1886d).

E. T. Newett (1914)

E. T. Newett operated a bar at 64 East Congress Street (1914 Tucson City Directory).

Oberon Bar (1902)

The Oberon Bar was operated by Gregory and Potter (1902 Tucson City Directory).

Occidental Bar (1882-1914)

The Occidental Bar was located within the Occidental Hotel. In 1882, "The Bar will be furnished

with the best of LIQUORS and CIGARS and tab's will be superior to anything in Tucson. Telephone and free Coach for the use of Guests." Mrs. A. Peters was the proprietor and manager of the hotel and bar (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882g). In 1914, Henry Meyer was the proprietor (*Tucson Citizen* 1914i).

Office Saloon (1909-1914)

The Office Saloon was located at 198 East 4th Street (1910 Tucson City Directory). In November 1909, J. K. Allynne attempted to forge a check at the saloon. A bartender tried to hold him so he could be arrested, and Allynne "raised a rough house" (*Tucson Citizen* 1909c). He was sent to the penitentiary for a year for his assault (*Tucson Citizen* 1909i).

In October 1914, someone used a wire to lift the bar inside the door and entered the saloon, stealing \$15 (*Tucson Citizen* 1914d).

The Office was run by Patrick Higgins, and he was:

...the first to close his liquor selling establishment in Tucson. Shortly after one o'clock the genial Pat said "It's all off boys." The bartender laid aside his white apron, the doors were closed and those who had been in at the death took a sorrowful departure. When asked as to what his future plans are Mr. Higgins said that he had not made up his mind what he would do, but that he might go back on the road selling a well known washing powder (*Tucson Citizen* 1914i).

Old Corner Saloon (1882-1891)

The Old Corner was located at Court Street and Maiden Lane, with Frank Cory the proprietor in 1882 (see Figure 3.1). In that year, the saloon served "The Finest Val Blatz Beer in the City" and had "A new first-class fifteen ball and Pin pool Table, The only one in Tucson" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882e). "There is always good music and plenty of the best spirits in the territory. Mike and Tom are always ready to make it pleasant for their patrons" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1886d). The Old Corner Saloon was managed by John Scolari in 1891. The saloon offered the "choicest brands whiskey" (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1891c).

Old Pueblo Club (1914)

The Old Pueblo Club was open the night before Prohibition started. "Inside, the guests, bedecked with colored tissue caps, dined quietly" (*Tucson Citizen* 1915i).

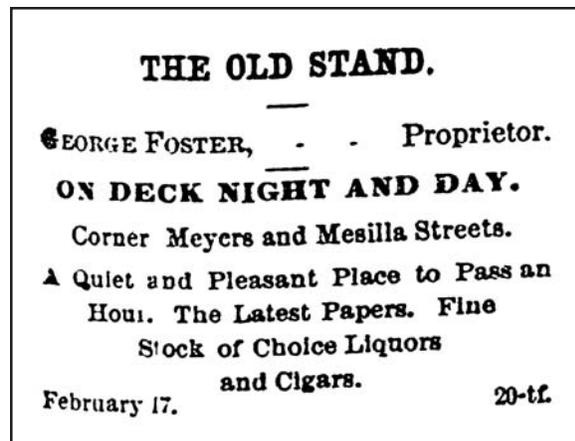


Figure 3.18. Advertisement for the Old Stand (*Arizona Citizen* 1877d).

Old Stand (1877)

The Old Stand opened in 1877, at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Mesilla Street, under the management of George Foster. He advertised that it was "A Quiet and Pleasant Place to Pass an Hour. The Latest Papers. Fine Stock of Choice Liquors and Cigars." The bar was open day and night (*Arizona Citizen* 1877d) (Figure 3.18).

Oriental Saloon and Restaurant (1879-1880)

The Oriental Saloon and Restaurant was formally known as Dill's Old Place. In 1879, it was reported to be "elegantly refitted and refurnished" (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1879c). The saloon advertised that the "finest meals in the city can be had at all hours day or night" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880i). It later became the Bank Exchange Restaurant and Saloon.

Orndorff Hotel Bar (1900-1904)

The Orndorff Hotel Bar was located in the Orndorff Hotel (1903 Tucson City Directory). In 1900, William Woods was the proprietor. The bar offered wine, liquor, and cigars, as well as gentlemanly service, with courtesy and attention (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1900c).

Our Corner (1879)

The Our Corner Saloon was located at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Camp Street. Operated by Alexander Levin and Mr. Smith, the saloon offered fine liquors, cigars, and a "neat reading room" (*Arizona Star* 1879a) (Figure 3.19).

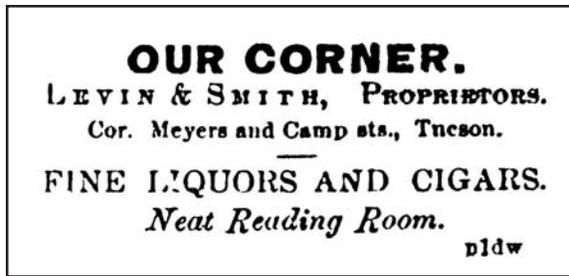


Figure 3.19. Advertisement for Our Corner (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879a).

Refujio Pacheco (1914)

Refujio Pacheco operated a bar at 237 South Meyer Avenue (1914 Tucson City Directory).

The Palace Saloon (1877-1910)

The Palace Saloon was described as the "Leading Sporting Resort of Tucson. Everything First Class- Imported and Domestic.... Vocal and Instrumental music- Every Evening from 7 p.m. to 2 a.m." M. M. Conn and Ed Carpenter were the proprietors (see Figure 3.4). Andy Carpenter was called the "Day Mixologist" and Gus Remy the "Night Mixologist" (1897 Tucson City Directory). War bulletins were posted in front of the saloon during the Spanish-American War (*Tucson Citizen* 1917f). A law prohibiting women from singing was enacted, and the last song sung in the bar was "When the Sun Went Down." From 1899 to 1902, Ernest Abadie ran the place. In 1899, a Mexican band from Nogales played at the saloon (*Tucson Citizen* 1919b). The Palace Saloon was located at 24 West Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory). This was within the "Wedge," a triangular shaped area that was torn down in 1904. Trinidad Romero was the last tenant in the old building (*Tucson Citizen* 1904p).

The bar soon reopened at a new location. The saloon's gambling license was renewed in July 1904. Many prominent Tucsonans petitioned for the renewal (*Tucson Citizen* 1904o).

The saloon was held up at 11:30 on a Sunday night in October 1904. Seven men were present, including four of the employees: Mr. Decker, the night bartender; Mr. Lincoln, the craps dealer; Mr. Johnson, the roulette dealer; and a "colored porter." Mr. Kane, the proprietor, was not there but told a newspaper reporter the exciting story the next day. The gunman had a red bandana covering his face and held a revolver. One patron ran from the saloon and met Sergeant Harry Wheeler, a policeman. Wheeler entered the saloon, and the gunman, George Anderson, fired a shot at him. Wheeler fired

three times, hitting Anderson in the right lung and forehead; it was thought that the wounds were fatal (*Tucson Citizen* 1904z). Anderson died a few days later (*Tucson Citizen* 1904c).

In 1908, the phone number for the Palace Saloon was Main 3961 (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory). A fight in the saloon in that year resulted in the death of David Goodin (*Tucson Citizen* 1908e).

Palm Saloon (1902-1904)

The Palm Saloon was located at 114 West Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory). James Wilson was the proprietor when it first opened. He offered a Merchants Lunch from 12 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day (*Tucson Citizen* 1902b). The saloon was purchased by H. A. Ball and Billy Coburn in June 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903w). This partnership lasted only a few months, with Coburn retiring in August (*Tucson Citizen* 1903u). In July 1904, a gasoline lamp exploded, causing \$1,100 loss to fixtures and \$300 damage to the building. Mr. Barr, the proprietor, was probably pleased at the quick response of the City Fire Department, who arrived in three minutes (*Tucson Citizen* 1904n).

Park Brewery (1873-1879)

The Park Brewery was located at the western end of Pennington Street downhill from downtown Tucson (Figure 3.20). This was originally the Pioneer Brewery, but was renamed in 1873 (*Arizona Citizen* 1874b). The saloon reopened as the Park Brewery Depot Saloon in October 1877, under the management of Joseph Goldtree (*Arizona Citizen* 1877h). Alex Levin operated the brewery and imported machinery to make beer. He advertised that his beer was made from barley and hops, and did not contain dangerous ingredients found in bottled Eastern beers. He charged 25 cents per bottle, or \$2.50 per dozen. For lunch, he offered "smoked and sour herrings, Westphalin and other Sausages, Swiss and Neufchatel Cheese, Russian Caviar, cold meats of every description, home-made pickles, and other relishes" (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1879a). Levin had a billiard table and reading rooms at the brewery. He also operated the Telegraph Saloon (*Arizona Citizen* 1878).

Park View Bar (1902-1913)

The Park View was located at the corner of Pennington Street and Meyer Avenue, later changing

The Park Brewery,
Foot of Pennington Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD BEG
leave to inform the public that the
PARK BREWERY at the place of Levin's
original Pioneer Brewery is now fitted up
after the latest and most

IMPROVED STYLE,
and is prepared to supply
BAR ROOMS, SUTLERS, FAMILIES, &c.
with a Superior article of

Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

**Also, will keep at the Brewery a fine as
sortment of LUNCHESES at all hours.**
Z. LEVIN.
October 18, 1873. ll

Figure 3.20. Advertisement for the Park Brewery (*Arizona Citizen* 1878).

its name to the Park View Hotel Bar (1902 Tucson City Directory; 1913 Tucson City Directory). The saloon was run by William Reid in 1906, but was closed for a while when he had failed to obtain a new license (*Tucson Citizen* 1906i).

Parlor Saloon (1880)

The Parlor Saloon was located at the northwest corner of Mesilla Street and the Plaza (Figure 3.21). Birges & Co. operated the saloon, which claimed that it offered "Nothing but first class, Wines, Liquors, and Cigars, kept behind the bar for our patrons. Give us a call" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880e, 1880g).

Philadelphia Brewery (1873)

The Philadelphia Brewery Saloon was managed by Alex Levin. The business was located on the southeastern corner of the post office block, and was taken over in July 1873, by "Shorty, the popular mixologist" who provided "good saloon entertainment." The name of the new business is not known (*Arizona Citizen* 1873).

Phoenix Exchange (1884)

The Phoenix Exchange operated at No. 14 Fifth Avenue, opposite the Depot, on Block 83 in 1884. C.

Parlor Saloon,
N. W. Cor. Mesilla Street and the Plaza, Tucson.
BRADY & CO. PROPRIETORS.

Nothing but first class
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars.
Kept behind the bar for our patrons. Give us a
call. mar 10 4w

Figure 3.21. Advertisement for the Parlor Saloon (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880e).

F. Brown was the first proprietor (he was the son of C. S. Brown of the Congress Hall). Brown sold beer on draught for five cents a glass (*Arizona Daily Star* 1884c).

Pilsener Saloon (1908-1910)

The Pilsener Saloon was located at the intersection of Stevens Avenue and 9th Street. Its telephone number in 1908 was Red 2511 (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory). In 1914, this was known as the Pilsner Beer Garden (1914 Tucson City Directory).

Pima Exchange (1879-1880)

The Pima Exchange was located adjacent to the Fashion Saloon. This saloon, in addition to Congress Hall and the Alhambra, were decorated for Christmas in 1879 (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879g). In June 1880, this bar became part of the Fashion Saloon (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880x).

Pioneer Brewery (1870-1873)

The Pioneer Brewery was operated by Alexander Levin in Tucson in the early 1870s. "Lager beer, ale and porter always on hand; also, Fine Lunches" (*Arizona Citizen* 1871a).

Pioneer French Saloon (1885-1886)

The Pioneer French Saloon was located at the corner of Camp and Church streets. It offered French table claret (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1885). A billiards and a pool room was attached to the saloon, and William Tapie was the proprietor in 1886 (*Arizona Daily Star* 1886b).

Pioneer Saloon (1880, 1883)

The Pioneer Saloon was located opposite the train depot and was later at the corner of Camp Street and Meyer Avenue. Camille Roulier was the proprietor in 1883. "Mr. Roulier has just taken this celebrated Saloon, and will make it the finest of its kind in Tucson- where excellent treatment and good entertainment may be expected" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1883b).

Post Office Exchange (1882)

The Post Office Exchange was located at the corner of Congress and Church streets. Phil Drachman was the manager, and he claimed "We are always on deck" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1882f).

The Pullman Saloon (1912-1915)

The Pullman Saloon (also called the Pullman Bar) was located at 31 North 5th Avenue from 1912 through 1915. It was managed by Lawrence Pecolatte and Louis Gherna (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory). It was previously called the Cactus Saloon.

In 1912, the Pullman Saloon was described as:

...its appointments and general fittings are all that can be desired... only choice, high-grade liquors are served to the patrons... the popularity of its genial proprietor has added not a little to the reputation of this house. The Pullman carried the finest grade of wines and liquors, among which can be found Sunnybrook, Glenwood, J. F. Cutter and other well known makes. Rainier beer is always kept on tap, and no place in Tucson serves a better class of goods. Mr. L. Pecolette, the proprietor of this establishment, is both enterprising and progressive. He conducts his place to the best interests of the city, and he is considered a man of square dealings, and has the good will of the people of Tucson (*Tucson Citizen* 1912e).

In 1914, V. Rama, the proprietor of the Merchant's Café, was charged with "taking a dog to the city pound which belonged to the Pullman bar" (*Tucson Citizen* 1914m).

In December 1914, Pecolatte and Gherna paid \$300 for a year's license. This was controversial, because Prohibition was to take effect during the time the license was in place, on 1 January 1915. The business partners were expected to sue for a refund should this happen (*Tucson Citizen* 1914l). The state's Attorney General stated that the refund would not be given (*Tucson Citizen* 1914g). Louis Gherna sold

a bottle of Cane Spring bonded whiskey to another saloonkeeper, Charles J. Cunningham, on the first day of Prohibition, 1 January 1915. The presence of Attorney General Jones and Sheriff Forbes indicates the arrest was planned to test the Prohibition amendment to Arizona's Constitution (*Tucson Citizen* 1915h).

Rainier Saloon (1905-1910)

The Rainier Saloon was located at the corner of 6th Avenue and Toole Avenue (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory). The saloon opened in May 1905, under the management of Charley Loeb. Opening day saw "music, a big lunch and the best drinkables on earth, and you know that when Charley Loeb undertakes to do a thing it is always done right" (*Tucson Citizen* 1905c).

Ramona Bar (1903-1904)

The Ramona Bar was located at 34 North 5th Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory). A pair of robbers was caught at the bar in January 1904 (*Tucson Citizen* 1904r). It was closed in May 1904 for repairs (*Tucson Citizen* 1904u). The bar was closed again in October 1904, after a delay in getting a liquor license (*Tucson Citizen* 1904v). The bar lost its license in March 1908 (*Tucson Citizen* 1908b). The Ramona Bar was also known as the Anderson Brothers Saloon, at the northwestern corner of 10th Street and 5th Avenue on Block 83 (telephone Main 3801) (1908 Tucson City Directory). In November 1908, the brothers sold the stock, fixtures, and furniture from the saloon to W. T. Robinson (*Tucson Citizen* 1908h).

Reception Saloon (1906-1910)

The Reception Saloon was located at 144 West Congress Street (1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory). C. R. Gould was acting as bartender in January 1906, and was arrested for pocketing \$10 belonging to John Ellis. Ellis and others were playing cards, with the loser having to buy drinks. Ellis paid for a dollar's worth of drinks with a \$20 gold coin, and Gould claimed that he had given him only a dollar (*Tucson Citizen* 1906l).

Red Light Saloon (1901-1903)

The Red Light Saloon was located on McCormick Street (*Tucson Citizen* 1902x). The bar was located in the Barrio Libre, and was the frequent scene of

crimes. In 1901, Robert Fisher was arrested for waving his six-shooter at the bar (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901h). In August 1901, a Mr. Hidalgo was fined \$15 for assault and battery on a woman at the saloon (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901j). In February 1902, Augustine Hidalgo and Pedro Robles robbed a somewhat drunk James Davis, a teamster, of \$125 while he was at the bar. "This is not the first time that Hidalgo has got into trouble and as he makes a business of loafing around the saloons the case looks bad for him (*Tucson Citizen* 1902q; 1902y).

The saloon was owned by Manuel Montijo and was rented by Ignacio Villalajos (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901m).

Richelieu Saloon (1902-1906)

The Richelieu (also known as the Richelieu Bar or the Richelieu Café) was located on Congress Street. It was operated by the Maier & Zobel Company of Los Angeles. In 1904, someone broke through a back door and pried open the back of a slot machine, stealing perhaps \$80 in coins. The slot machine was located across from the bar (*Tucson Citizen* 1904e). The City Council revoked the license of the saloon in July 1906, after complaints of "vile language" were made (*Tucson Citizen* 1906f).

Romero & Ramirez (1903-1904)

Romero & Ramirez was located at the corner of Congress Street and Court Avenue (1903 *Tucson City Directory*).

Rossi's (1905-1914)

Alexander Rossi had previously operated the Columbus Saloon at the corner of Stone Avenue and Congress Street. He closed that business and renovated the structure, opening a new saloon and restaurant. The saloon was 40 ft long and had seven adjacent private rooms and a lavatory (*Tucson Citizen* 1905o). The saloon reopened in July 1905, with Rossi going into partnership with Gabriel Roletti (*Tucson Citizen* 1905p; 1908 *Tucson City Directory*; 1910 *Tucson City Directory*).

The thirst-quenching department of the place is a model in its way, and would do credit to Denver or Chicago. In the selection of dispensers of good cheer, Messrs. Rossi and Roletti have been most happy. Their group of mixologists comprises Dr. "Joe" Binello, Ed Ashley, Jesse Tarlaschi and Felix Sarraco- all past grand masters in their business" (*Tucson Citizen* 1905q).

Rossi bought out his partner Roletti in October 1910 for \$11,000 (*Tucson Citizen* 1910a). Roletti moved to Los Angeles, where he died in 1917 (*Tucson Citizen* 1917e). His obituary stated that

Rolletti and Rossi were steadfast friends up to the time that napkins were introduced as a necessary adjunct to the café business. Then came the serious question of whether these should be stamped Rossi and Rolletti or Rolletti and Rossi. The two could not agree with the result... (*Tucson Citizen* 1917e).

The last night before prohibition saw a special event. "One of the elaborate farewell ceremonies to the 'wet' days will be at Rossi's tonight. There will be a cabaret in which several entertainers will take part and later there will be dancing. Wines and liquors served as usual up to midnight" (*Tucson Citizen* 1914i). The cabaret dancers were brought in from San Francisco and the patrons drank the place dry. Afterwards, Rossi found the restaurant to be a losing venture and he closed it on 15 June 1920 (*Tucson Citizen* 1920b).

Royal Saloon (1908-1913)

The Royal Saloon was located at 64 East Congress Street. In 1908, its phone number was Main 3691 (1908 *Tucson City Directory*; 1910 *Tucson City Directory*). The saloon was run by E. T. Newett and John J. Kennedy beginning in April 1912 (*Tucson Citizen* 1912c). They dissolved the business arrangement in January 1913, with Kennedy retiring and Newett taking over (*Tucson Citizen* 1913f). Burglars entered through a rear window in 1913, stealing cigars and a bottle of whiskey (*Tucson Citizen* 1913b).

St. Louis Exchange (1890-1892)

The St. Louis Exchange was managed by Rice and Kresham at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Congress Street. They sold "pure and wholesome" Anheuser Beer. An advertisement stated that there was "no lead pipe or air pump." A Vienna sausage lunch was offered every evening at 8:00 to patrons (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1890e). The saloon advertised it had received a car load of Lamp's Famous Beer in 1892 (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1892).

St. Louis Saloon (1910)

The St. Louis Saloon was at 1011 North 6th Avenue. In 1910, its phone number was Red 1602 (1910 *Tucson City Directory*).

San Antonio Beer Hall (1902-1904)

The San Antonio Beer Hall was owned by Antonio Zepeda. It was described as "A Popular, Comfortable and Orderly Beer Hall (1902 Tucson City Directory)." A large glass of cool beer was sold for five cents. Zepeda's hall also offered lunches, liquors, and cigars, and had "All the leading periodicals on file at this place for the convenience of customers" (1902 Tucson City Directory). This hall was at 94 South Meyer Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory). In October 1902, A. Zepeda complained about the recent increase in liquor license fees (*Tucson Citizen* 1902r).

San Augustine Bar (1902)

L. S. Karns operated the San Augustine Bar in the hotel of the same name. In October 1902, he complained about the city's increased licensing fee: "Even at the present rate, the bar of this hotel does not pay, and at a higher license I would not be able to rent it" (*Tucson Citizen* 1902r).

San Francisco Exchange (1882-1889)

The San Francisco Exchange was located on Meyer Avenue, selling lager and draught beer in 1882 (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1882e). The saloon sold "fine lunches and fresh keg beer." Wine, brandy, whiskey, and cigars were also offered (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1889b).

San Xavier Bar (1902)

The San Xavier Bar is listed in the 1902 Tucson City Directory.

Santa Rita (1905-1914)

The Santa Rita was run by Joe Spires (*Tucson Citizen* 1905s). The night before prohibition was relatively quiet, with patrons wandering in and out in small groups.

Someone played a few numbers on a piano and several couples circled half-heartedly on the mezzanine floor... The bartender at the Santa Rita when asked if they did a good business, replied "Too good." Manager Olsen said that soft drinks would be served hereafter, hot drinks and bouillons. The soda fountains are selling "prohibition highballs" concocted of grape juice and seltzer (*Tucson Citizen* 1915i).

Scotia Saloon (1888)

The Scotia Saloon was located at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Congress Street. It was operated by Ried and Fraiser (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1888).

Senate Saloon (1891)

The Senate Saloon was in operation in March 1891, when one of its customers dropped dead in its doorway (*Prescott Morning Courier* 1891).

Silver Dollar Saloon (1898)

The Silver Dollar opened in the new Lezinsky Building on Congress Street in August 1898. George Rupert was the proprietor, and had operated an earlier saloon by the same name (*Tucson Citizen* 1917g).

The Smug (1880-1883)

The Smug Saloon opened at the corner of Meyer Avenue and Camp in December 1879 (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879i). It was initially run by Augustus Brichta. The Smug was at No. 19 Congress Street under the management of W. Dunsford. This was apparently a retail operation, with M. J. Hardy whiskies listed as a specialty (*Arizona Daily Star* 1883b).

Sonora Saloon (1902-1904)

The Sonora Saloon was owned by J. L. Belknap (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was located at the corner of Meyer Avenue and McCormick Street.

Stag Saloon (1914)

The Stag Saloon was open the night before Prohibition began (*Tucson Citizen* 1915i).

Stevens House (1870-1874)

The Stevens House was a 20-room hotel located on the northeastern corner of Main and Pennington streets. It was formerly known as the Hodges' House and Saloon (Thiel 2004a). Hiram Stevens received two billiards tables, bar fixtures, bar furniture, and other items in the sale (Thiel 2004a:40). This hotel had a bar with "Very Fine Billiard Tables." A free lunch was offered daily (*Arizona Citizen* 1871d; Thiel 2004a:39-42).

Sunset Saloon (1913-1914)

The Sunset Saloon was located at 148 South Meyer Avenue. Its license was revoked in August 1913, "because of the conviction of one of the proprietors in police court of selling liquor to prostitutes" (*Tucson Citizen* 1913h). Carlos Gastelum ran the saloon in 1914. He was assaulted by Francisco Leal while playing poker, probably at the bar (*Tucson Citizen* 1914c).

Telegraph Saloon (1876-1878)

The Telegraph Saloon was located on Main Street. In 1876, it was operated by Alexander Levin. The bar was closed for a short time when it was turned into a family dining room for the Palace Hotel (*Arizona Citizen* 1876a); the saloon soon reopened at another location (*Arizona Citizen* 1876b). Cheese from Switzerland and 10-year-old California grape brandy were among the delicacies one could find there (*Arizona Weekly Citizen* 1876).

In June 1877, Levin and Braun were the managers, and they offered English and German newspapers to their customers, including all available Arizona papers (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1877b). After closing, it reopened in 1877 under the management of Joseph Goldtree. The bar offered liquor, cigars, lunches, and bottle liquor (*Arizona Weekly Star* 1877a). Goldtree was born circa 1853/1854 in Prussia. In June 1880, he lived with his brother in a house on Maiden Lane, with his occupation listed as saloon keeper (J. Goldtree household, 1880 U.S. census, Tucson, Pima County, AZ, ED 5, page 13). The Telegraph was purchased by Alex Levin in 1878 (*Arizona Citizen* 1878).

Tivoli Theatre and Saloon (1884)

The Tivoli Theatre and Saloon was located on Main Street near Congress. The theatre portion could seat 300 people. James Tanner was the proprietor (R. L. Polk & Co. 1884).

Tontine Saloon (1880)

The Tontine Saloon was at the corner of the Church Plaza and Camp Street in 1880. It was formerly called the European Saloon. J. H. Church ran the business, opening it in early June. He partnered with W. J. Douglas in the venture (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1880d). Later that month, he advertised a billiards table and a cooking range for sale (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1880c).

The Totem Saloon (1902-1904)

The Totem was managed by Benbrook and Donovan (1902 Tucson City Directory). Horace B. Allen worked at the saloon as a faro dealer in 1902. In April, he shot his prostitute girlfriend, Mollie Conrad, before killing himself (*Tucson Citizen* 1902x). The bar was formerly known as the Legal Tender No. 1. Card games formed part of the firm's income in 1903 (*Tucson Citizen* 1903p).

Two Nations Saloon (1901)

The Two Nations Saloon was owned by P. S. Patton and was located at 152 South Meyer Avenue. The saloon sold "fine imported and domestic liquors and genuine Mexican cigars and Bacanora Mescal" (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901e).

Tucson Liquor Store (1900-1916)

The Tucson Liquor Store was a wholesale liquor store owned by E. P. Drew (1902 Tucson City Directory). It was located at 80 West Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory). The place offered "Hume whiskey, old Crow and Hermitage," all bought in bond (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1900d). Governor Hunt allowed the store to continue operating after Arizona became a Prohibition state. Patrons had to have their names in a book at the store, and had to state that they were over 21 and not an Indian. The Wells Fargo Company managed the store in 1916 (*Tucson Citizen* 1916e).

Tucson Wine and Liquor Company (1913-1914)

The Tucson Wine and Liquor Company was located at 125-127 East Congress. Edward Thresher was the manager (1913 Tucson City Directory). C. M. Lincoln was the president and manager, with Charles Clauberg as the secretary. It was advertised as a "Buffet and Family Liquor Store- The Best in Imported and Domestic Wines, Liquors, and Cigars" (1914 Tucson City Directory).

Union Saloon (1880, 1911-1914)

The Union Saloon was in operation in 1880, on the eastern side of Meyer Avenue between Mesilla and Camp streets. Drinks were 12½ cents each, with "iced cold beer on draught." Beer was kept cold by 300 pounds of ice delivered to the saloon, which was run by Louis Donsing in 1880 (*Daily Arizona Citizen* 1880).

1880b). A club room was attached to the saloon, with newspapers from California and Arizona Territory available for reading (*Arizona Daily Star* 1880h; *Arizona Weekly Star* 1880b).

D. C. Valencia (1913-1914)

D. C. Valencia had a saloon at the northwestern corner of Meyer Avenue and Broadway (1913 Tucson City Directory; 1914 Tucson City Directory).

Victoria Saloon (1909-1911)

The Victoria Saloon was located at 33 West Congress Street (1910 Tucson City Directory). Walter Taylor, a porter at the saloon, was murdered while walking home from work on 21 September 1909 (*Tucson Citizen* 1909d). J. M. Roberts owned the saloon and planned to sell it in December 1910 (*Tucson Citizen* 1910j). In November 1911, burglars broke into the saloon by smashing a window in the rear of the building. They stole \$5.40 from the cash drawer (*Tucson Citizen* 1911d).

The Wedge (1902)

The Wedge was operated by E. P. Drew (1902 Tucson City Directory).

West Congress Street Gardens (1901-1904)

The West Congress Street Gardens were located at No. 2 Stevens Avenue (1903 Tucson City Directory). An advertisement stated: "While out driving don't forget West Congress Street Gardens, the place to get all kinds of cold and refreshing drinks and nice, cool private rooms, with accommodations to suit the public in general. J. Fitzsimmons" (*Arizona Daily Citizen* 1901f).

Windsor Hotel Bar (1903-1916)

The Windsor Hotel Bar was located on the Windsor Hotel block, at the corner of Church Avenue and Congress Street (1903 Tucson City Directory; 1908 Tucson City Directory; 1910 Tucson City Directory). The bar is listed in the 1903 Tucson City Directory, but a newspaper article reveals that it was renovated and improved by Captain Kelton before reopening in 1904 (*Tucson Citizen* 1904v). After Prohibition, the bar advertised: "Scotch Hop Ale in draught or in bottles... is certainly delicious;

absolutely pure and non-alcoholic" (*Tucson Citizen* 1916a).

Wine and Beer Hall (1879)

The Wine and Beer Hall opened in 1879 on Mesilla Street, between Meyer Avenue and the church plaza (Figure 3.22). Mrs. Webb operated the bar, which she claimed offered the "finest imported Wine, Beer and Cigars. She requests the patronage of her friends" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879a).

Wine Rooms (1879)

The Wine Rooms opened in 1879 on Camp Street. It was advertised as being "fitted up in a tasty style and contain a fine stock of wine, liquors and cigars" (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879b).

Young American Saloon (1871)

The Young American Saloon was in operation in 1871. The Territorial Treasurer's office was conveniently located next door (*Arizona Citizen* 1871c).

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SALOONS IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA

Only a single saloon has been studied by archaeologists in southern Arizona. An outhouse associated with the Montezuma Saloon in Fairbank was partially excavated by Desert Archaeology, Inc., personnel as part of a road construction project. This bar was managed by Leon Larrieu, and was opened in the early 1890s. A photograph of the saloon interior is particularly illuminating. The adobe walls of the saloon are painted a light color, and a chair rail is visible on one wall. The floors are made from milled tongue-in-groove lumber and appear to be unfinished. A wooden bar is present along one wall, with shelves holding bottles of liquor behind it. A clock, a mirror, and two framed pictures hang above the bar. A wood-paneled door is present on one wall, and a kerosene lamp with a clear shade hangs from the ceiling. Patrons of the saloon are seated in plain wooden chairs around a table with a tablecloth. In addition to the bottles behind the bar, three large wooden beer kegs are lying on their sides along the back wall (Thiel 2007:65).

The outhouse that was apparently associated with the saloon yielded portions of at least 198 alcoholic beverage bottles. Many had fragmentary paper labels, allowing for identification of their contents,



Figure 3.22. Advertisement for the Wine and Beer Hall (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879a).

which included absinthe, cognac, vermouth, lager, and beer (Thiel 2007:72).

A Chinese rice wine bottle was also present, along with a Chinese rice bowl, a soup spoon, and a stoneware sauce jar signaling the presence of a Chinese employee at the saloon (Thiel 2007:72). This saloon served food, and among the other recovered artifacts were a pair of dutch ovens, a white enamelware cooking pot, and tin cans. Faunal bone from the pit included a mixture of high- and medium-quality beef cuts as well as wild game (Waters 2007).

SUMMARY

What were the saloons of Tucson like? Historical, photographic, and archaeological research was compiled to provide a more complete picture of the saloons of our community.

The first saloons opened soon after the arrival of U.S. citizens in the community in the mid-1850s. The proprietors of these businesses had to import alcoholic beverages, glassware, cigars and other tobacco projects, and bar fixtures overland on freight wagons. The difficulties and expenses in bringing these into Tucson did not stop men from opening and operating saloons. The community had an overabundance of single men into the 1870s, and saloons were a popular place for them to socialize. Saloons were concentrated along Congress Street and in the area to the south, in the Barrio Libre. Many were open 24 hours and served meals that ranged from finger foods to complete dinners. Patrons could expect a variety of foods, including steaks, sandwiches, pretzels, pickles, and fruit.

In 1879, there were 13 saloons in the community (*Arizona Daily Star* 1879f). The arrival of the railroad in 1880 led to an increase in population, a decrease in the cost of goods (including bottled alcohol), and an influx of travelers passing through Tucson. The number of saloons also increased, reaching about

30 in the next few decades. The Cactus Saloon opened on Block 83, opposite the train depot, allowing people to get off the train and run across the street for a quick drink or a bottle before re-boarding the train.

Saloons were a popular place of recreation for men. In addition to providing a venue where alcohol could be purchased and consumed, a patron could eat a meal, read local and international newspapers, gamble, and visit with other men.

Very few women are mentioned in accounts of Tucson saloons. Female cabaret singers performed in Tucson saloons but were banned in the 1890s. One saloon hired a pair of women to conduct a keno game. The bar girls, featured in many western movies, are mostly lacking in Tucson newspaper accounts, and female patronage of saloons was apparently discouraged.

Many features of saloons prominently depicted in moving pictures were present in Tucson. Saloons had mirrors, artwork, shelves of bottles, and tobacco-stained floors. Gambling was prevalent, organized by both the saloons and by customers. Violence among patrons appears to have been common, with men fighting over gambling debts, political views, or merely the result of too much to drink.

The early twentieth century saw the election of new politicians in Tucson, men who wanted to clean up the community. The demography of Tucson had gradually changed, moving from a town with many single men to one of families. The presence of more women, especially women from the eastern United States, and many children, led to a campaign by local newspapers, religious leaders, and politicians to straighten up Tucson.

Gambling was outlawed in 1905. While gambling had been a steady revenue source for the city, the negative side effects—including crime, illegal drug usage, and destitute individuals—led to its downfall.

The many single men in Tucson sought out prostitutes in their “cribs” in the notorious Wedge, an area between Congress Street and Broadway Boulevard, west of Church Avenue, or in the Barrio Libre. Diarist George Hand recorded the names and prices of many of these women. The presence of a red light district, easily identifiable, was an embarrassment to the politicians. They championed its removal, supposedly in an effort to widen Congress Street. The Wedge disappeared in 1914, and prostitutes moved to other locations, maintaining a lower profile.

The temperance movement started in Arizona in the 1880s, with Josephine Hughes, wife of the publisher of the *Arizona Daily Star* and Arizona Governor Louis C. Hughes, as one of its leaders. While temperance was championed by some prominent men, women were much more interested in the passage

of laws banning alcohol. Women achieved the right to vote in Arizona in 1912, and in the elections in 1914, a prohibition amendment to the state constitution was passed with the support of women. Legal consumption of most alcohol ended in Arizona on 1 January 1915, and would not resume until the 1930s (Sonnichsen 1982). Illegal consumption continued, of course, with people making their own alcohol in stills or smuggling it in from Mexico. The

prevalence of alcohol consumption in Tucson during Prohibition is unknown. It seems unlikely that most people faithfully followed the law, but rather, that they continued to occasionally enjoy an illicit alcoholic beverage.

Block 83 had other businesses and residences, and the artifacts left behind in features on the southeastern portion of the block are detailed in Chapter 4 (this volume).

HISTORIC ERA MANUFACTURED ARTIFACTS

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Excavation of the outhouses, wells, planting pits, and trash areas in the backyard of Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 at AZ BB:13:401 (ASM) resulted in the discovery of thousands of artifacts discarded by those who lived on the block or who frequented businesses there. What can these artifacts tell us about these people?

ANALYSIS METHODS

Artifacts were recovered during excavation and screening of sediments from inside features. After each level was completely excavated, the artifacts were sorted by material type. Redundant, mass-produced artifacts were counted and discarded. This included whiteware body sherds, plain bottle glass fragments, window glass, tin can fragments, nails, pieces of box strapping, bolts, and items unidentifiable due to their poor preservation.

Artifacts returned to the laboratory were washed or dry-brushed and packaged for analysis. Analysts examined each artifact and entered a variety of information, including form, portion, and function, into a computer database. Additional redundant artifacts were discarded, and the remaining items were prepared for curation at the Arizona State Museum (ASM). This preparation included placement of archival-quality labels on a sample of items and packaging in archival-quality bags and boxes.

ARTIFACTS FROM THE DEPOT PLAZA PROJECT

In all, 77,656 manufactured artifacts were analyzed (Table 4.1). This does not include Native American ceramics, which are reported in Chapter 5 (this volume), or plant and faunal remains, which are described in Chapters 6 and 7 (this volume), respectively. The items examined were discarded between about 1880 into the 1920s, with most probably thrown into backyard pit features in the 1890s to early 1910s. Both commercial and domestic trash were found, and several noteworthy individual ar-

tifacts were recovered. Taken together, these items tell something about life on the four lots, information not recorded in contemporary documents.

Kitchen

Kitchen artifacts are typically the most common functional category recovered at historic sites in Tucson. The current project was not an exception, with 61 percent of the artifacts from Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 placed in this category, which includes items used to make food, to serve food or beverages, non-alcoholic and alcoholic beverage containers, and unidentified bottle glass.

Food preparation artifacts included fragments of yellow stoneware mixing bowls, glazed cooking bowls from Mexico, an oval baking dish, and three bottle openers. No pots or pans were found; these were probably made from iron and when broken or worn out, were likely taken to a scrap dealer.

A large number of food service artifacts, primarily undecorated whiteware vessels, were found. The institutional nature of the boarding house and saloons was suggested by the plain appearance and thickness of the dishes, as well as by the presence of individual butter dishes and large serving bowls. The use of undecorated white dishes meant a matched set could be maintained, even as some dishes were broken and new ones purchased.

Feature 289 contained a number of whole vessels, probably tossed in the large well during a kitchen cleaning episode at the Ramona Hotel in the early 1900s (Figure 4.1). A saucer marked "SEMI-VITREOUS, K. T. & K. CO," a large sugar bowl marked "PEARL WHITE GOODWIN BROS," and a small oval platter marked "HOMER LAUGHLIN HOTEL" were among these unbroken pieces.

A few decorated dishes were present. Unfortunately, most of the recovered pieces came from looted features, many of which were probably associated with the upper-middle class Grossetta family. Two matched sets were present among the ceramics. A brown transferprint pattern was represented by two saucers and two teacups. The pattern

Table 4.1. Artifacts recovered on Block 83 during the Depot Plaza project.

	Analyzed	Field Analyzed	Total
Kitchen			
Food preparation	26	12	38
Food service	4,191	1,303	5,494
Food storage	632	13,385	14,017
Beverage	220	772	992
Alcoholic beverage	2,078	1	2,079
Bottle glass	490	24,041	24,531
Miscellaneous kitchen	32	-	32
Subtotal	7,669	39,514	47,183
Architecture			
Nails	10	15,710	15,720
Window glass	202	3,726	3,928
Construction materials	59	423	482
Hardware	5	-	5
Doors	21	1	22
Electrical-related	111	11	122
Water-related	76	21	97
Miscellaneous architectural	2	-	2
Subtotal	486	19,892	20,378
Furniture			
Furnishings	22	-	22
Hardware	18	-	18
Lighting	236	59	295
Maintenance	4	-	4
Subtotal	280	59	339
Arms			
Ammunition	83	-	83
Clothing			
Apparel	912	236	1,148
Accessories	12	-	12
Making and repair	28	-	28
Subtotal	952	236	1,188
Personal			
Personal possessions	70	-	70
Coins	28	-	28
Keys	6	-	6
Hygiene	188	1	189
Smoking	50	4	54
Medical	625	-	625
Subtotal	967	5	972
Activities			
Tools	9	-	9
Toys	35	-	35
Communication	99	10	109
Gardening or farming	16	38	54
Miscellaneous activity items	115	-	115
Nuts and bolts	7	483	490
Screws	16	-	16
Subtotal	297	531	828

Table 4.1. Continued.

	Analyzed	Field Analyzed	Total
Transportation			
Horse items	24	22	46
Automobile	46	-	46
Other	6	15	21
Subtotal	76	37	113
Unidentified			
Unidentified items	632	5,940	6,572
Total	11,442	66,214	77,656



Figure 4.1. Ceramic vessels from Feature 289, Block 83, from the Hotel Ramona: saucer (2005-119-29), sugar bowl (2005-119-30), small platter (2005-119-31), and handleless cup (2005-119-32).

consisted of primroses and foliage. Unfortunately, the maker's mark was fragmentary, and the pattern could not be identified. The second pattern, "Thistle," was manufactured by John Edwards of England. Two plates and a saucer had dark green thistles and rose hips with gilt overpainting. A third pattern, with brown leaves and daisies, was represented by a single cup. These decorated vessels suggested Mrs. Grossetta set her table with dishes befitting her middle class status.

Residents of Tucson could purchase fresh food from local butchershops, fruit stores, and Chinese

farmers who peddled produce door-to-door. The meat eaten by residents of the block is reported in Chapter 6, and the grains, fruits, and other plants are reported in Chapter 7.

Cooks could also visit local grocery stores to purchase bottled and canned goods. Food containers found on the block included fragments from a very large number of tin cans. Most were too poorly preserved to identify their contents, although sardine cans and lard cans were present. Smaller quantities of bottled foods, such as olives, pickles, catsup, mustard, and other condiments, were also found. A paneled blue bottle from Feature 240 probably held small pickles or capers (Figure 4.2).

As noted in Chapter 3 (this volume), a very large number of drinking glasses, goblets, mugs, shot glasses, and tumblers were found, many in Feature 207. Also recovered were fragments of alcoholic and

non-alcoholic beverage bottles, which is not surprising given the presence of a saloon in the project area. Non-alcoholic beverage bottles came from several local soda bottlers. A few milk bottles were also recovered. The consumption of milk was precarious in Tucson prior to the 1920s. Several local dairies were found to be doctoring their fresh milk with formaldehyde (Thiel 2000).

A very large amount of unidentified bottle glass was present at the site; most (98 percent) was analyzed in the field and discarded (Table 4.2). Three glass colors, brown, blue, and olive, comprised about



Figure 4.2. A blue food bottle from Feature 240, Block 83, about 16.5 cm tall (2005-119-19).

55 percent of the unidentified bottle glass. Brown and blue glass bottles most often held beer or liquor. Olive green glass bottles usually contained wine or champagne. Much of the unidentified glass almost certainly came from alcoholic beverage bottles discarded from businesses on the block.

Miscellaneous kitchen items included a few artifacts that were probably food service or storage vessels, although their exact function could not be determined due to the small size of the ceramic fragments.

Architecture

Architectural artifacts are those used to construct buildings. The businesses, homes, and outbuildings

Table 4.2. Number of glass fragments, by color, recovered from Block 83.

Color	Number
Clear	8,199
Amethyst	39
Blue	3,776
Dark blue	54
Aqua	72
Light green	2,021
Green	37
Olive green	2,734
Brown	6,687
Amber	71
Red	4
Milk	334
Melted	13
Total	24,041

on the four lots utilized a variety of building materials, including unfired adobe bricks, fired machine-made bricks, wood, iron roofing and decorative elements, and concrete. Remnants of the building foundations and the utilities (water, natural gas, and sewer) were found on the site, but not collected.

Architectural items were the secondmost common functional category. Most common were nails, with 15,720 counted. Most were very poorly preserved, with rust making it impossible to determine if they were hand-wrought or machine cut. Although nails are placed in the architectural category, they could have also been used in furniture and freight boxes. The presence of many pieces of metal strapping, sometimes used on the exterior of shipping crates, suggests nails may have arrived at the site in boxes containing liquor and foodstuffs. It would not be surprising that these boxes were then used as firewood and the nails discarded with the ashes into nearby pits.

Window glass was also common, with 3,928 pieces found. Some of the pieces from Feature 207 had elaborate, hand-painted lettering that served as advertising for the Cactus Saloon. Other pieces were probably from thick, mirrored signs. As reported in Chapter 3, several fragments were molded with the name of a beer brewery. Most pieces of architectural glass were from thin panes that let light into the buildings on the block.

Other construction materials recovered included roofing tiles, floor tiles, architectural marble (apparently from a mantle), and mortar. Door artifacts included a hinge, a lock plate, locks, and ceramic door knobs.

Electrical artifacts included fuses, pieces of wire, and porcelain insulators. Some of the insulators were the type used to install electrical wires through existing walls, indicating retrofitting of the buildings on the block after electrical service became available in the 1880s.

Water-related artifacts included faucets, fragments of thick ceramic sewer pipes, and pieces from a white porcelain toilet. City water was probably installed on Block 83 by the late 1880s to early 1890s, although backyard outhouses likely continued to be used for another decade or so.

Furniture

Photographs and newspaper advertisements and stories mention furnishings present in hotels, barbershops, saloons, and pool halls within the project area, although few physical traces of furniture were located during the excavations. Furniture lasted a long time; for example, a bed, a table, or chairs could be used for several decades. Furnishings were typically removed or sold secondhand when they passed out of style or the owner of a business wanted to improve the appearance of the place (newspaper articles often described this type of improvement). Further, furniture was made from materials that decompose, such as cloth and wood, and the surviving individual components may be difficult to identify as from furniture and not something else (for example, nails and screws).

The small number of furniture-related artifacts included fragments of wood or coal-fired stoves, which were found in several features. One had an embossed patent date of 1897. A stove lid handle, used to lift the lid to stoke the fire, was recovered. A mattress spring and several ceramic knobs used for cupboards or dressers were found, and may have been used in the Ramona Hotel. Decorative items included fragments from several vases and a figurine, likely used to ornament a bedroom or a living room. Pieces from several alarm clocks were found.

Three types of lighting artifacts were recovered. Kerosene lamps were represented by copper burners, which held the cloth wick in place, in addition to many pieces of lamp chimneys, most with crenulated tops. Several candlesticks were found, some of which may have had a decorative use. Finally, electric lighting artifacts included lightbulbs and sockets. An unexpected find was a complete, hand-blown lightbulb from Feature 289 (Figure 4.3).

Only a few household maintenance artifacts were found. Perhaps most interesting was a mouse trap, essential for most houses in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.



Figure 4.3. A lightbulb from Feature 289, Block 83 (2005-119-38).

Arms

Many residents of American Territorial period Tucson owned rifles, shotguns, pistols, or revolvers. Firearms were used for personal protection and for hunting wild game. They were considered quite valuable and were rarely discarded. Commercially manufactured firearms had interchangeable parts, and if a firearm was broken, it could be taken to a gunsmith and repaired. Old weapons could be dismantled for spare parts. Consequently, it is very rare to find whole firearms, or even pieces, in urban archaeological sites. The exception is gunflints, used on older muskets and pistols, which are found relatively often in Presidio or early American Territorial period features.

In contrast, fired and unfired ammunition is often located on downtown Tucson blocks. One of the

surprising finds on Block 83 was a leather bandolier holding 16 cartridges that was found curled up inside Feature 286 (Figure 4.4). The bandolier would have been draped over someone's chest, or perhaps used as a belt. Regardless, it allowed easy access to ammunition for reloading purposes. It is unclear if this was a military-issue bandolier, or if it was made by a private individual. In either case, it was an unusual find.

Eleven other bullets, a lead ball, and 53 cartridges or shell casings were found. Most were for shotguns or rifles. Unfortunately, the brass heads of the cartridges were too corroded to read the stamped maker's marks.



Figure 4.4. A leather bandolier found in Feature 286, Block 83 (2005-119-49).

Clothing

Clothing artifacts included the remains of garments and footwear, accessories such as jewelry, and items used to make and repair clothing. People in Tucson had the option of purchasing ready-made garments at local stores, sewing their own clothing, or hiring a seamstress or tailor to sew custom-made clothing. Garments could be repaired or altered by seamstresses and tailors, or at home. Clothes were washed at home, or were taken to laundries, typically run by Chinese immigrants after 1880. The Chinese men might also replace buttons or make simple repairs.

Clothing remnants recovered during the project included 767 buttons, 19 garter or bra buckles, 25 suspender buckles, 14 other clothing buckles, 12 collar buttons, 38 pants rivets, and 24 snap fasteners. Many buttons were found in Feature 356, associated with the Chinese-operated Quong Wo Laundry, including shell buttons from shirts, blouses, and undergarments (Figure 4.5). One very large shell coat button was 1-5/8 inches in diameter (Figure 4.6). One piece of fabric was also found. Footwear was represented by the leather soles of numerous shoes, most of which were very poorly preserved. Among the pieces found were the soles of shoes and boots once worn by men, women, and children.

Maintenance and repair artifacts included three bottles of Singer sewing machine oil, a sewing ma-

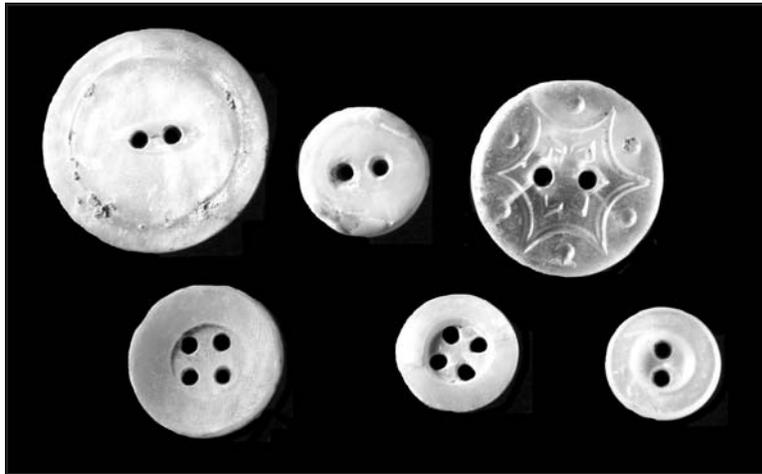


Figure 4.5. A variety of shell buttons was recovered from Feature 356, Block 83, and were discarded by Chinese laundry workers (2005-119-43 to -48).

chine treadle, an iron, and 19 safety pins. A pair of possible knitting needle ends were found. Finally, a wire clothing hook, usually found in closets or on the backs of doors, was also recovered.

Personal

Personal artifacts are items that are likely to have been owned and used by one person. Artifacts in this category found on Block 83 included 3 pocket watches, 2 clasp knives, several purse clasps, and 6 eyeglass lenses.

Twenty-seven coins and a trade token were found. Unfortunately, most were extremely corroded and only one, a 1906 Mexican centavo, had a legible date.

Six keys and four padlocks, including a heart-shaped padlocked, were recovered. The keys would



Figure 4.6. A very large shell coat button, Feature 289, Block 83 (2005-119-39).

have been used to lock doors and cabinets, likely an important aspect inside the Cactus Saloon and other businesses, where money, alcohol, and cigars needed to be guarded against theft.

Hygiene artifacts included fragments from wash basins and pitchers, chamberpots, and an enameled bedpan. The bedpan suggests at least one resident of the Ramona Hotel was bedridden. The basins and pitchers are a reminder that modern bathrooms were probably not installed on the block until the 1910s or 1920s. Prior to the addition of modern plumbing, residents would have completed their morning ablutions in their rooms using the basins and pitchers. They also would have emptied the contents of their chamberpots in backyard latrines.

Eighteen toothbrushes were present, including one marked "Youth's Favorite" and another with Chinese characters. Two "Rubifoam" tooth cleanser bottles and a ceramic toothpaste jar were found. The ceramic jar, from Feature 253, was marked "J. B. THORN, CHEMIST. LONDON JOHN A. TARRANT NEW YORK. SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES" (Figure 4.7). Given the quantity of excavated features, the overall number of toothbrushes is quite small, supporting the likelihood that few people brushed their teeth in Tucson in the late American Territorial and early American Statehood periods.

Medical artifacts included 579 medicine bottle fragments. Many were generic prescription bottles with graduated markings, allowing one to pour out the required dosage. These were filled at local pharmacies, and probably had hand-written labels identifying their contents and describing how much to take and how often.



Figure 4.7. Ceramic toothpaste container from Feature 253, Block 83 (2005-119-23).

Other bottles had embossed product names, allowing identification of the medical problem the contents of the bottle were purported to cure (Table 4.3). The identifiable products indicated pain relief, respiratory complaints, digestion complaints, and skin problems were among the health concerns of people living, working, or visiting the block (Figure 4.8). Other medical artifacts included 18 vials, some of which may have held morphine, parts of 9 glass or rubber syringes, 2 eye droppers, 2 thermometers, and rubber tubing from an enema or a douche kit. An "Injection Brou" bottle was found during backhoe stripping. This was a medicine purported to cure venereal diseases, including syphilis. Also found was a urethral syringe in Feature 289, a device that would have been used to administer this sort of medicine (Figure 4.9).

Grooming artifacts consisted of 19 hair combs and four razors. Forty-six fragments from cosmetic or perfume bottles were found. Perhaps the most unusual was a piece from a bottle marked "Sutherland Sister's Hair..." This was a hair tonic marketed by the Sutherland Sisters, a set of seven women with remarkably long hair. They performed a singing act as a sideshow with the Barnum & Bailey Circus between 1882 and 1907 (see <<http://www.angel-fire.com/art/rapunzellonghair/rapunzellong-hairarchive/portrait4.htm>>). Other bottles included five examples of "Murray & Lanman's Florida Water," "Pompeian Massage Cream," two bottles of "Hoyt's German Cologne," a jar of "Ponds" cream, and a container of "Ely's Cream Balm," the latter supposedly also useful for treating colds. The Florida water and Hoyt's cologne were perfumes advertised as having healing qualities, and both were thought by some African-Americans to be useful for home protection rituals and gambling luck, respectively. It seems likely, given

Table 4.3. Embossed medicine bottles recovered on Block 83 during the Depot Plaza project.

Feature	Embossed Product Name	Purported Cure	Reference
113	2 Bromo-seltzer bottles	Headache and exhaustion	<i>Daily Advocate</i> 1893
113	Listerine	Antiseptic	<i>Waukesha Freeman</i> 1883
113	Mentholatum	Skin, colds, hemorrhoids	<i>Lincoln Evening News</i> 1898
143	Allen's Lung Balsam	Breathing complaints	Fike 1987:22
143	Bromo-seltzer	Headache and exhaustion	<i>Daily Advocate</i> 1893
143	Chinese medicine bottle	-	-
145	2 Chinese medicine bottles	-	-
182	Listerine	Antiseptic	<i>Waukesha Freeman</i> 1883
207	"Best cathartic and blood purifier"	Blood disease	-
207	2 Bromo-seltzer bottles	Headache and exhaustion	<i>Daily Advocate</i> 1893
207	Ash's Kidney and Liver	Kidney or liver disease	-
207	Camphor-filled bottle	-	-
207	Davis Vegetable Pain Killer	Pain relief	Fike 1987:130
207	Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	Digestion, fever, ague	Fike 1987:36; <i>Fort Wayne Sentinel</i> 1857
207	Hanlan's Tuna Bitters	Digestion	-
207	Parker's Tonic	Stimulant, digestion	<i>Ohio Democrat</i> 1876
207	Vaseline	Burns and wounds	<i>Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel</i> 1875
219	Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	Digestion, fever, ague	Fike 1987:36; <i>Fort Wayne Sentinel</i> 1857
219	Fleishman Druggist Tucson	Prescription	-
219	Listerine	Antiseptic	<i>Waukesha Freeman</i> 1883
219	Pectoral	Breathing complaints	-
219	Pipifax Famous Rosicrucian Elixir	Stimulant	-
222	Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	Digestion, fever, ague	Fike 1987:36; <i>Fort Wayne Sentinel</i> 1857
240	Cuticura System of Curing Constitutional Humors	-	-
240	Dr. JGB Siebert & Hijos (bitters)	Stomach, hiccups	< http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Angostura_bitters >
253	Ayer's Cherry Pectoral	Breathing complaints	Fike 1987:199
260	2 Chinese medicine bottles	-	-
285	Pectoral	Breathing complaints	-
286	Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	Digestion, fever, ague	Fike 1987:36; <i>Fort Wayne Sentinel</i> 1857
286	Frank M. Towne Pharmacist, San Bernardino Cal., Open All Night	Prescription	-
289	2 Bromo-seltzer bottles	Headache and exhaustion	<i>Daily Advocate</i> 1893
289	Blood Purifier	Blood disease	-
289	Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup	Syrup	Fike 1987:224
289	Geo. Martin Drug Co.	Prescription	-

Table 4.3. Continued.

Feature	Embossed Product Name	Purported Cure	Reference
289	Mentholatum	Skin, colds, hemorrhoids	<i>Lincoln Evening News</i> 1898
289	Pepsin	Digestion	-
289	Piso's Cure for Consumption	Tuberculosis	<i>Times and Gazette</i> 1883
289	Vaseline	Burns and wounds	<i>Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel</i> 1875
326	Hee's Syrup	-	-
329	Mentholatum	Skin, colds, hemorrhoids	<i>Lincoln Evening News</i> 1898
329	Moore [Drugg]ists Night	Prescription	-
333	Dr. Lepper's Electric Life, Product for Man or Beast	-	-
339	2 S. A. Neppach Pharmacist bottles	Prescription	-
339	Fred Fleishman Pharmacist	Prescription	-
339	Hamlin's Wizard Oil	Pain relief (and everything else)	<i>Cedar Valley Times</i> 1864
339	St. Jakob's Oil	Pain relief	Baldwin 1973:463
339	The Maltine Mfg Co.	-	-
340	Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	Digestion, fever, ague	Fike 1987:36; <i>Fort Wayne Sentinel</i> 1857
353	Hamlin's Wizard Oil	Pain relief (and everything else)	<i>Cedar Valley Times</i> 1864
356	7 Chinese medicine bottles	-	-
361	3 Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters bottles	Digestion, fever, ague	Fike 1987:36; <i>Fort Wayne Sentinel</i> 1857
361	Acker's English Pills	Liver problems	<i>San Antonio Daily Light</i> 1889
361	Acker's English Remedy for Throat and Lungs	Throat and lungs	<i>News</i> 1890
361	Arcadian Pharmacy, J. Flower, Tucson	Prescription	-
361	Bromo-seltzer	Headache and exhaustion	<i>Daily Advocate</i> 1893
361	F. J. Mobbs, St. Louis Drug Store, Hot Springs, Ark.	Prescription	-
361	Hunyadi Janos Saxlehner Bitterquelle	Laxative	<i>Daily Constitution</i> 1878
361	Injection Brou	Veneral disease	-
361	Mentholatum	Skin, colds, hemorrhoids	<i>Lincoln Evening News</i> 1898
361	Vaseline	Burns and wounds	<i>Fort Wayne Daily Sentinel</i> 1875

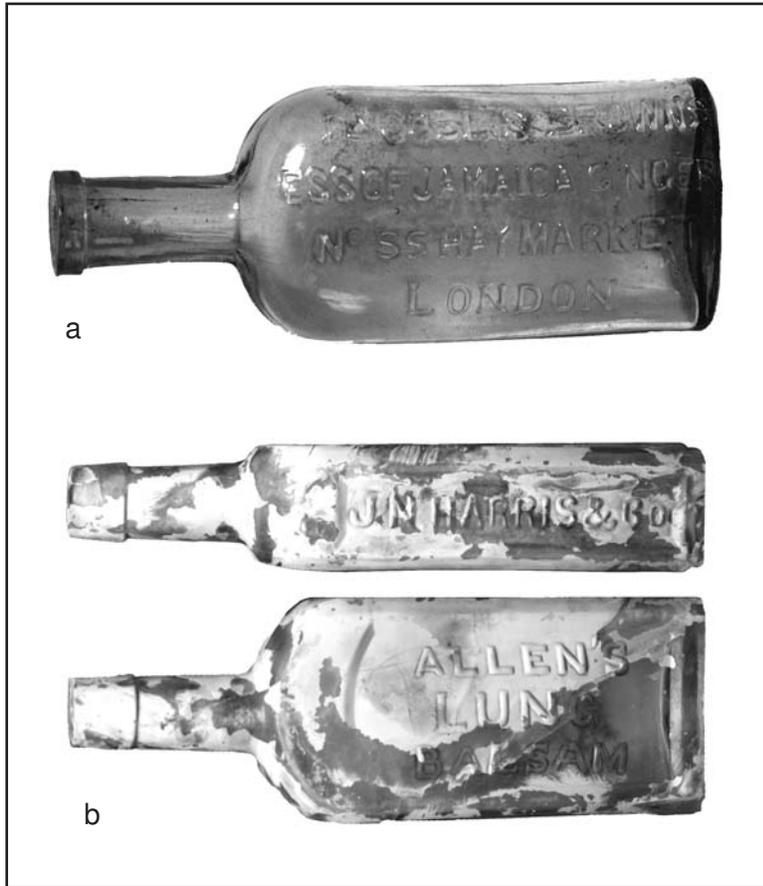


Figure 4.8. Two medicine bottles from Block 83: (a) DR COLLIS BROWN'S ESS. OF JAMAICA GINGER, Feature 253 (2005-119-14); (b) ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM from Feature 143 (2005-119-20).



Figure 4.9. A hard rubber urethral syringe from Feature 289, Block 83 (2005-119-40).

the standards of hygiene prevalent during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, that perfumes and colognes were a popular method of concealing unpleasant odors.

Smoking artifacts included 35 fragments of clay pipes, a pair of hard plastic cigarette filter tips, several match safes, and two smokeless tobacco con-

tainers. A sun-colored amethyst glass ashtray was also found.

Activity

The activity category is a catch-all for items used in daily life, often by more than one person. A few tools were recovered, including 1 pair of pliers, 4 wrenches, 2 chisels, and 2 axe heads. Tools are not common at sites in Tucson, because they tended to be used for long periods of time and were often recycled when broken.

A few toys were found during the project. Three saucers from toy tea sets and a miniature Mexican glazed bowl were likely played with by little girls. Dolls were represented by 17 fragments from hollow-headed dolls or solid body frozen Charlottes. The hollow-headed dolls included expensive dolls that originally had human hair wigs, as well as cheaper dolls with molded and painted hair. The frozen Charlotte dolls were the least expensive, and only a single piece from one was found. The only girl known to have lived on the block was Lillian Grossetta, born in 1896. She may have been the owner of

some of the dolls and toy dishes, most of which came from features on the lot where the Grossetta family lived.

Six fired clay and two glass marbles were probably used by boys. A toy horse and a toy cat or dog, with painted facial features, were probably rather expensive play things. The horse was found in an outhouse pit on Lot 16, Feature 252, and may have been a prized possession lost by one of the Grossetta children, because the family's grocery store was located along the front of the lot (Figure 4.10).

Communication artifacts recovered included three pieces of chalk and 38 fragments of slate that came from either chalkboards or smaller school slates. Some of the businesses on the block likely had blackboards where menus, daily specials, and price lists were written in chalk.

Pencils were represented by 21 fragments, including a brass eraser ferrule and many pieces of pencil slate. More common were pieces of ink bottles, with 46 found. Stoneware and glass bottles were present, with nine examples having the name of the ink

manufacturer on them. Three were marked "Sanford," two "Karl Keifer," and one each marked "Bankers Ink, Kansas City," "Diamond Ink," "Carter's," and "L. H. Thomas." A probable typewriter part was also found. These writing implements would have been useful for preparing invoices, such as hotel room bills, as well as orders for food, alcohol, and other items.

Gardening artifacts included 12 fragments from coarse earthenware flower pots and a spout from a watering can. Some potted plants were probably used to decorate interior spaces or were present in the backyards within the project area. Many of the pieces came from a very large pot found in Feature 259, which had Classical-inspired designs with toga-wearing lute players and large rams' heads and gods' heads. This pot was made in Mexico. A hoe was also found, a tool that would have been used to weed backyard areas.

A large number of bolts and nuts were found (490 total). Some of these were found in Feature 361, which yielded other automobile parts. Sixteen screws, likely used in furniture or to attach electrical items to walls and ceilings, were also found.

Other activity artifacts included fishing weights, 45 poker chips, a bone die, and a tent stake.

Transportation

Transportation artifacts included items that would typically have been found in a stable or a garage. Both were present in the back of the lots on the project area. Horse gear included several bridle parts, a probable saddle horn, and 23 horseshoes. Several wagon parts and a probable wheelbarrow wheel were also recovered.

Automobile parts were more common, and included engine parts, headlight fragments, a license plate, and spark plugs. A large number of auto parts was present in the upper fill of Feature 361 on the southwestern corner of Lot 12.

Unidentified

Unidentified artifacts included decomposed or corroded items whose original form could not be determined; among these were many iron objects. Iron heavily rusts once buried in southern Arizona, and the resulting lumps of rust are often quite perplexing. Small fragments of whiteware vessels may also be placed in this category. The sherds likely came from food serving vessels, although some may have come from hygiene-related vessels such as pitchers or wash basins.



Figure 4.10. Bisque porcelain horse figurine from Feature 252, Block 83 (2005-119-28).

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

While the Grossetta family, African-American barbers, Chinese launderers, and other people lived on the excavated lots, there was also a significant commercial presence, with discards from restaurants, saloons, and boarding houses. During analysis, identifiable artifacts were assigned to functional categories. Thus, does the artifact assemblage from these excavations differ significantly from assemblages recovered from domestic households in Tucson?

It was expected that the artifacts recovered would differ dramatically, with a larger number of kitchen artifacts, because liquor, bottles, beer bottles, and glassware would have been discarded by saloons, and ceramics and food containers would have been discarded by the restaurants and boarding houses.

This did not prove to be the case, however. The percentages of artifacts from Block 83 and from other contemporaneous sites, recovered by functional category, are provided in Table 4.4. (Transportation is not included because none of the sites had more than 0.5 percent). In all cases, kitchen artifacts are most common and architectural artifacts are the second-most common. Other categories are represented by much lower numbers. The Block 83 features did not yield a significantly higher number of kitchen artifacts than other, contemporaneous assemblages.

Examination of the frequency of kitchen artifacts recovered from Block 83, the León farmstead, and the Osborn/Hazzard occupation of Block 172 also failed to reveal any consistent trends (Table 4.5). The León family purchased small amounts of bottled

Table 4.4. Percentage of functional categories of artifacts found on Block 83 during the Depot Plaza project, compared with other projects.

	Block 83	León Farmstead, 1880s-1910s	Block 172	Block 181, Siqueiros-Jacome House	Block 181, Dodge Boarding House
Kitchen	60.7	46.8	72.6	67.0	72.0
Architecture	26.2	19.5	20.8	20.0	20.0
Furniture	0.4	1.3	1.0	-	3.0
Arms	-	0.5	-	-	-
Clothing	1.5	3.6	1.1	3.0	1.0
Personal	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.0	2.0
Activities	1.1	1.0	1.2	6.0	1.0

Table 4.5. A comparison of functional categories of artifacts from several Tucson Historic era sites.

	Block 83	León Farmstead, 1880s-1910s	Block 172
Food preparation	-	4	2
Food service	12	38	25
Food storage	30	42	4
Beverage	2	2	1
Alcoholic beverage	4	1	6
Bottle glass	52	14	62

beverages. Bottle glass, primarily from alcoholic beverage bottles, formed 58 percent of the Block 83 kitchen artifacts and 69 percent of the Block 172 kitchen artifacts, suggesting alcohol consumption was high in both.

However, the effects of bottle recycling are not known. Most of the beer and liquor bottles generated by the businesses on Block 83 were probably taken to local bottling plants for re-use. Excavations by Tierra Right of Way at a bottling plant on an adjacent block resulted in the discovery of large pits packed with damaged bottles (Jeff Jones, personal communication 2006). The overall effect of recycling is not currently well understood for American Territorial period Tucson.

ETHNICITY

Historical research indicated that the people who lived and worked on the eastern half of Block 83 were ethnically diverse. Anglo-Americans – that is, individuals born in the United States and Europe – worked at, lived in, and owned most of the businesses on the block. A small number of Chinese men worked in restaurants, stores, and a laundry. African-American men operated several barbershops. Although Mexican-Americans formed a large percentage of the Tucson population in the American

Territorial and early American Statehood periods, few of these individuals can be clearly linked to that portion of the block excavated for the current project.

The ethnicity of people living or working in an area can sometimes be inferred by examining the artifacts they discarded. In Tucson, certain types of artifacts have been shown to be clearly associated with ethnic groups. Can the ethnicity of the people throwing trash into the wells, latrines, and pits on the southeastern corner of Block 83 be determined by the sorts of artifacts recovered?

Most of the people identified with the block were individuals born and raised in the eastern United States or Europe, often called Euro-Americans. This was the dominant ethnic group in Tucson by the 1880s, as people moved to Tucson to work or to join family members already here. These people contributed most of the artifacts recovered during excavations in Tucson, and it is not surprising that most of the recovered artifacts were manufactured in the eastern United States or Europe. However, there is no clear linkage between these artifacts and people born in Europe or the United States. The same kinds of artifacts were usually and often used by people of other backgrounds. As a result, no “signature” artifacts, items that could clearly identify the presence of Anglo-American individuals, have been identified among those found at Block 83.

Mexican-American households often used loop-handled bowls made in Mexico for cooking and serving foods. Gaudy Dutch dishes, with brightly colored polychrome flowers, are frequently found in trash discarded by Mexican households (Thiel 2005). Documentary records failed to identify any Mexican-Americans living or working in the project area. However, a few ceramic sherds from loop-handled bowls manufactured in Mexico were found, suggesting at least one Mexican-American prepared meals in one of the buildings, perhaps working as a servant or a cook in the boarding house or one of the other businesses.

Previous archaeological work has identified features associated with an African-American/Mexican family (Thiel and Desruisseaux 1993), but none of the features were excavated. To date, no archaeological projects in Tucson have examined African-American households, and it is unknown if distinctive material culture, such as certain skin lotions or hair straightening products, were used and discarded by African-Americans in the community. None of these sorts of artifacts were found during the current project, although a barbershop operated by an African-American man is known to have been present.

Overseas Chinese immigrants typically utilized a wide variety of Chinese artifacts, many of which were not likely to have been used by contemporary neighbors. These included earthenware jars imported from China that once held sauces or preserved foodstuffs, glass gaming pieces, opium pipes, and buttons from Chinese clothing (Thiel 1997).

Numerous Chinese artifacts were found during the Depot Plaza project. Datong Xu, Cultural Program Director of the Tucson Chinese Cultural Center, and Nakamura Ayako examined the Chinese characters on seven artifacts and provided the translations used in the following descriptions.

Chinese-operated stores and restaurants were located on Lot 8, at the northern end of the project area. Features associated with these businesses were either in the portion of that lot that could not be excavated, or were in the area where the privy and well pits had been looted. However, the Quong Wo Laundry was located in the southwestern corner of Lot 12 and two

features, Feature 361, a well shaft, and Feature 356, a privy pit, yielded many artifacts discarded by the laundry workers.

Feature 356 yielded 299 collected artifacts (numerous other artifacts were counted and discarded in the field). Of the collected items, 62 were of Chinese origin. These were a small white porcelain cup, a Four Seasons pattern ceramic soup spoon, pieces from two celadon rice bowls, fragments from a brown stoneware food or sauce jar, fragments from two unglazed wide-mouthed storage jar lids, and a piece from an opium pipe.

Also present were fragments from two clear glass jars (Figure 4.11). Both were wide mouth and would have had a separate glass lid held in place by a wire clasp. One bottle was 5 inches tall and 3 inches in diameter. The base was unmarked, but the side had the words "SUEY FUNG YUEN & CO./ SAN FRANCISCO CAL./U.S.[A]." on one side, with "BEAN CAKE" and "12" on the other side. Nine Chinese characters are legible in three lines of text. One line has four characters that state, in Chinese, that the product was made in "Greater Gold Mountain," or in the San Francisco area (Gold Mountain is the Chinese name for the city). The second line of characters indicates the factory name was "Abundance." The third line is mostly missing, although the word "guard" is at the top.

The second jar was the same size and has seven legible Chinese characters in two lines. One states the product was made in the "Center of Gold Mountain," or in the downtown area. The second line indicates the manufacturer was Guang He and the

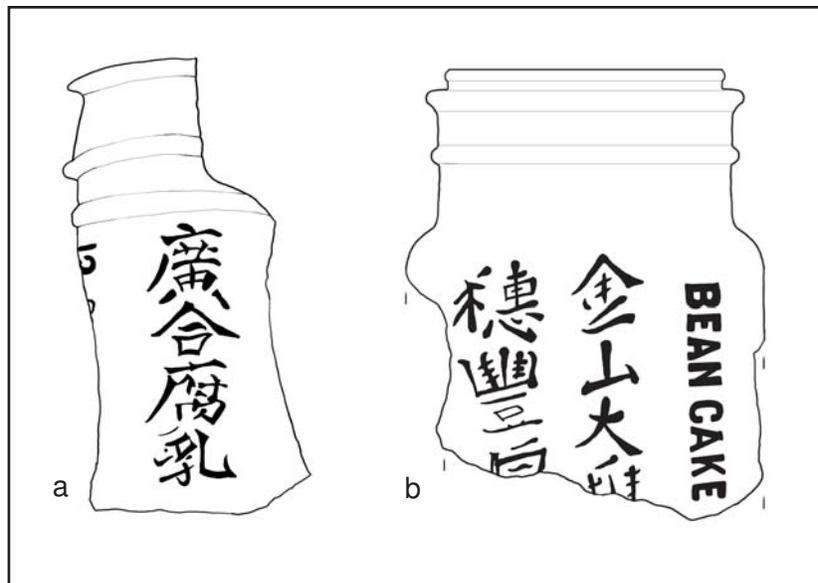


Figure 4.11. A pair of glass screw-top jars from Feature 356, Block 83, that contained Chinese foods (2005-119-7, 2005-119-8).

product was preserved bean curd or salted tofu, also known as “stinky cheese.”

Seven small Chinese medicine bottles were recovered (Figure 4.12). The bottles are about 2¼ inches tall and ¾ inch wide, originally holding a relatively small amount of medicine. Several Chinese characters are embossed on the base of each bottle, all identical, and these indicate the bottles were made by the “Hall of Longevity.” According to Datong Xu, the small bottles once held a “nose smoking” medicine that was held up to the nose and sniffed.

The diversity and number of Chinese artifacts clearly establishes the ethnicity of people who discarded rubbish into the feature. People of other ethnicities simply would not have used such a diversity of Chinese material culture in Tucson. Additionally, 119 buttons and 16 other clothing-related artifacts were found in the pit, representing over 10 percent of the clothing artifacts found for the entire project. This high number very clearly indicates the feature was filled by the Chinese laundry workers.

Feature 361 was probably filled by these same workers. Unfortunately, the feature also contained trash discarded by an automobile garage, including auto parts, spark plugs, nuts, and bolts. The Chinese artifacts included three celadon wine cups, a large footed Four Seasons bowl with the Cantonese name “Chen” on the partial maker’s mark (Figure 4.13), fragments from several wide-mouthed ceramic sauce or food jars, a complete soy sauce jug with its clay plug still in place (Figure 4.14), and pieces from several glazed stoneware wine jars.

Two complete pipes were discovered in Feature 361, which was associated with the Quong Wo Laundry (Figure 4.15). One of the two is round, flaring outward toward its base and is made from a red stoneware. A brass fitting is present on the top, and a white ceramic inset was present on its base. Six Chinese characters can be seen around the exterior top of the pipe. The first two characters indicate the pipe was made in Guangzhou. Three characters appear to be the name of the shop or artisan, and the sixth is the family name “Lim.”

The second complete pipe example is made from gray stoneware with splotches of green and red glaze. This hexagonal pipe has three stamped characters on the exterior top. Unfortunately, they are



Figure 4.12. Four Chinese medicine bottles from Feature 356, Block 83 (2005-119-9 to -12).

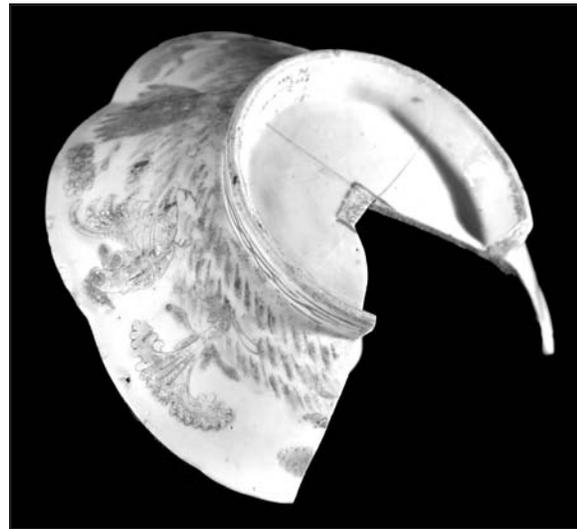


Figure 4.13. A footed Four Seasons bowl from Feature 361, Block 83 (2005-119-25).

not legible, although the center character appears to be the name of the artisan who produced the pipe.

Several other Asian artifacts were found in other features. A small, ½-inch-diameter bone disk found



Figure 4.14. A Chinese soy sauce jug with its original clay stopper in place, found in Feature 361, Block 83 (2005-119-33).

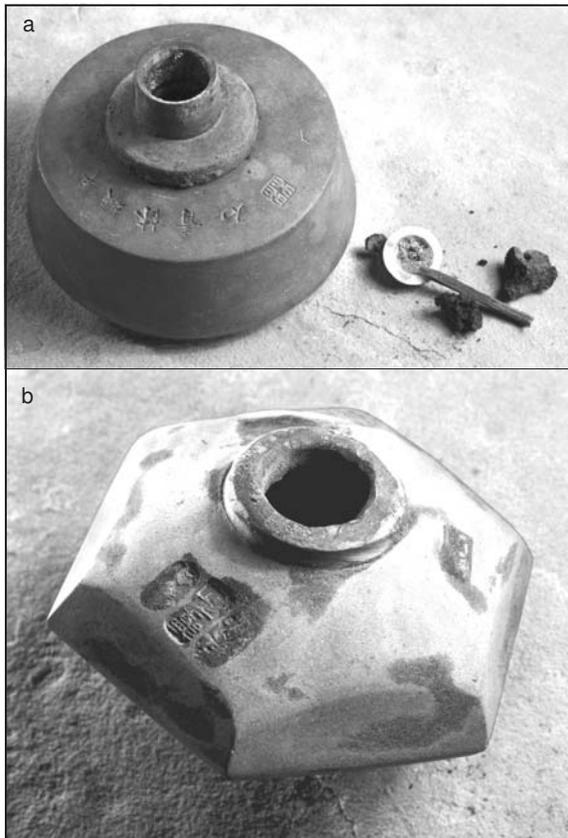


Figure 4.15. A pair of Chinese opium pipes from Feature 361, Block 83 (2005-119-26x, 2005-119-27x).

in Feature 340 has a Chinese character that read “Minister” (Figure 4.16). The character would have originally been painted red. The Chinese chess game dates to the ninth century A.D., and it is still played today.

A bone handle found in Feature 207, the out-house pit for the Cactus Saloon, has “JAPAN” and several cursive Chinese characters that include one for “nothing” and several others that are probably the name of an artisan or a slogan. The item is broken, and according to Datong Xu, was probably used to clean opium pipe bowls (Figure 4.17). These items may have been thrown out by Chinese men who were employed as cooks or servants.

A CLOSER LOOK AT CERAMICS

A large number of ceramic artifacts were found during the excavations. This was not unexpected, however, given the types of businesses present, which included boarding houses, restaurants, and saloons that served food. What can the ceramics tell us about the activities on the block?

The recovered ceramics are listed in Table 4.6 by material type and mode of decoration. Typically, hard-paste earthenware (also called whiteware) ceramics are most common in American Territorial period urban sites in Tucson. After the American entrance into Tucson in 1855, shopkeepers began to import dishes manufactured in England and other European countries. English or European ceramics were preferred until the early 1900s, when American potteries in Ohio and New Jersey began to manufacture high-quality vessels (Figure 4.18). These vessels were less expensive due to the reduced shipping costs, and they rapidly became very popular.



Figure 4.16. A Chinese chess game piece marked “minister,” Feature 340, Block 83 (2005-119-37).



Figure 4.17. A bone handle marked “JAPAN,” likely used to clean opium pipes, found in Feature 207, Block 83 (2005-119-41).

Plain hard-paste earthenware fragments, totaling 4,493 pieces, comprised 58.7 percent of the recovered ceramics (although some of these sherds probably represent the undecorated portion of decorated vessels). In contrast, decorated hard-paste earthenware ($n = 379$) formed about 5 percent of the assemblage. Native American ceramics (see Chapter 5) formed about 24 percent of the recovered ceramics. All other varieties were represented by 4 percent or less.

Ceramics from the current project were compared with those recovered from other nearby Tucson sites excavated by Desert Archaeology (Table 4.7). The León farmstead, AZ BB:13:505 (ASM), was occupied from the 1840s to the 1910s by members of a prominent Mexican-American family (Thiel 2005). The ceramics from Block 72 were discarded by members of the William Osborn family from the 1890s to the 1910s. Osborn was a well-known lawyer, but artifacts suggest the family was thrifty in their purchases (Thiel 2003). Block 136 is located in the Barrio Libre, and artifacts from this project were discarded by lower income Mexican-American families and a Chinese storekeeper, also from the 1890s to the 1910s (Thiel 2002). Note that ceramic counts were taken from the Desert Archaeology artifact database and may not exactly match counts in the published report.

The ceramic percentages vary dramatically among the four sites. The León farmstead, Block 72, and Block 136 all had large amounts of Native American ceramics, ranging from 41 percent to 56 percent of the recovered ceramics. Residential households also appear to have had more Native American ceramics, probably because these were used for both cooking and water storage. These sites also yielded many decorated ceramics, ranging from 5 percent at Block 72 to 10-11 percent at the León farmstead and Block 136.

In contrast, the portion of Block 83 examined during the current project had a smaller amount of Native American ceramics, 24 percent, and a much higher percentage of undecorated hard-paste earthenware ceramics, at 59 percent. Commercial businesses probably relied on large iron kettles for cooking and metal reservoirs for water storage instead of Native American vessels. Metal containers were

more durable and could handle the stress of constant use in a busy kitchen.

Among the sherds recovered from Block 83 that were manufactured in the United States or Europe, only 6 percent were decorated. Meals on Block 83 were served in restaurants, saloons, and

boarding houses, and the dishes purchased by these businesses were almost exclusively plain, thick hard-paste earthenware vessels. These qualities allowed individual dishes to be replaced cheaply and without worry about matching patterns, since they were undecorated.

Some of the other differences in ceramics relate to ethnicity. Mexican-American households, such as the León farmstead and Block 136, typically had more traditional Mexican ceramics, such as large, loop-handled cooking bowls. Some of the artifacts from Block 136 came from a large pit containing trash thrown out by a Chinese storekeeper; thus, it is not surprising that a higher percentage of Chinese ceramics were present. The people who lived, worked, and frequented the businesses of Block 83 within the project area were primarily Anglo-American and African-American, with Chinese launderers living in one building. There were very few Mexican ceramics and a moderate amount of Chinese ceramics (most from a pair of features associated with the laundry).

Socioeconomic status also plays a part in the types of ceramics present. The looted outhouse pits on Lot 8 included several that were apparently filled by the upper middle-class Grossetta family, who operated a grocery store on the block. More examples of decorated vessels, including matching pieces from several transferprint sets, were present in these pits. Unfortunately, the problems associated with looted features (the loss of artifacts and the inability to directly associate artifacts with the pit they came from) prevented a more direct examination of this issue. Previous excavations on the western side of Block 83, where several wealthy families lived, also suggest that wealthier households owned more expensive and matched sets of dishes (Mabry et al. 1994).

Contemporary documents rarely discuss the ceramics used by households in Tucson. Occasionally, a newspaper article described the presence of O’odham selling *ollas* and other vessels in the community. Therefore, ceramic artifacts found in downtown Tucson provide a variety of information not recorded in documents. Examination of a set of ceramics recovered from a site may allow for the identification of the ethnicity, property use (residential

Table 4.6. Number of ceramic sherds, by type and method of decoration, from Block 83 excavations.

	Count	Percentage
Hard-paste Earthenware		64
Plain	4,493	
Transferprint	143	
Flow blue	1	
Decal	88	
Annular	14	
Annular and sponge	58	
Sponge	21	
Hand painted	22	
Gilt	29	
Tinted	3	
Porcelain		4
Plain	88	
Decal	12	
Hand-painted	13	
Gilt	12	
Tinted	10	
Electrical	103	
Sanitary	14	
Bisque	16	
Kaolin (tobacco pipe)	23	
Majolica		
European	1	
Earthenware		
Coarse	22	
Other	108	
Stoneware		3
White	4	
Brown	89	
Buff	47	
Gray	12	
Rockinghamware	23	
Yellowware	8	
Other	54	
Chinese		3
Stoneware	147	
Glazed	8	
Bamboo	2	
Celadon	36	
Four Seasons	42	
Light blue	1	
White	7	
Unglazed	13	
Japanese	3	
Mexican		
Glazed ware	19	
Unidentified	9	
Native American	1,832	24
Total	7,650	

**Figure 4.18.** Advertisement for ceramics from Europe (Arizona Daily Star 1882a).

versus commercial), and socioeconomic status of residents.

ARTIFACTS FROM THE RAMONA HOTEL

The Ramona Hotel, also called the Depot Hotel and the Concordia Hotel, was located along the front of Lot 9 of Block 83. Among the features located in the backyard of the hotel was a large well, Feature 289, which was apparently reused as a trash receptacle after water was piped into the hotel. The feature may also have been used as an outhouse or a privy. The feature was 9 ft long by 6½ ft wide, and was at least 15 ft deep. The upper shaft was mostly hand-excavated, while a backhoe was used to mechanically excavate a deeper portion, with a sample

Table 4.7. Percentage of ceramic types from several Tucson Historic era sites.

	Depot Plaza	León Farmstead	Block 72	Block 136
Undecorated hard-paste earthenware	59	34	28	28
Decorated hard-paste earthenware	5	9	3	7
Undecorated porcelain	1	2	2	2
Decorated porcelain	-	2	2	3
Non-vessel porcelain	1	-	1	1
Earthenware	-	-	-	1
Stoneware	3	2	2	2
Chinese	3	1	2	5
Mexican	-	8	-	9
Native American	24	42	56	41

screened. Most of the artifacts recovered were thought to originate from the Ramona Hotel. What can this assemblage tell us about the occupants of this structure?

A total of 6,264 artifacts was recovered from Feature 289 (Table 4.8). Fragments of tin cans formed 35 percent of the assemblage, and kitchen-related artifacts comprised 62 percent. Of interest was the presence of numerous serving dishes used in the hotel dining room, such as platters, creamers or sugar bowls, and individual butter dishes. The small, single-serving butter dishes may have been a way to restrict butter usage by only allowing each patron a standardized amount of butter during a meal. As noted, the dishes were primarily plain, thick, inexpensive whitewares. As these were broken, they were replaced by others purchased from local stores, or perhaps by mail order.

The presence of goblets, tumblers, and shot glasses suggests some of the trash in the well came from the hotel bar or beer garden. This is supported by the many alcoholic beverage bottles and a smaller number of soda or mineral water bottles. Many crown caps were discovered, outnumbering the crown cap bottle finishes found. This indicates that many beer and soda bottles were returned to bottlers, perhaps for a deposit, rather than used once and discarded. Excavations at a bottling plant, located a block northeast of the project area, revealed very large numbers of returned bottles discarded into pit features after they were damaged (Jeff Jones, personal communication 2006).

Architectural artifacts included the usual nails and window glass fragments. Less typical were fragments from a broken marble fireplace mantle. This was an expensive piece that was probably discarded after it was accidentally broken or had become outdated. The hotel had both electricity and indoor plumbing by the early 1900s, as seen by the presence of electrical fuses and pieces from a porcelain toilet.

Table 4.8. Artifacts found in Feature 289, Block 83, the well shaft from the Ramona Hotel.

Category/Artifact	<i>n</i>
Kitchen	
Food Preparation	
Bottle openers	4
Mixing bowls	7
Food Service	
Bowls	66
Serving bowls	6
Butter dishes	8
Creamers	2
Cup	53
Plate	26
Knives	2
Fork	2
Tablespoon	2
Teaspoon	3
Drinking glass	75
Goblets	20
Mug	4
Tumbler	3
Dish	216
Platter	15
Saucer	30
Shot glass	4
Sugar bowl	2
Teapot	21
Food storage	
Tin cans	2,211
Bottles and jars	72
Milk bottles	6
Crock	3
Jar	5
Canning jar	26
Stoppers	2
Cruet	1

Table 4.8. Continued.

Category/Artifact	<i>n</i>
Beverage	
Crown caps	359
Alcoholic	22
Beer	168
Champagne or wine	48
Liquor	202
Mineral water	50
Non-alcoholic	11
Soda	20
Unidentified bottles	
Unknown form	115
Architecture	
Window glass	38
Nails	1,105
Staples	11
Door parts	2
Hinges	4
Mantle pieces	12
Construction materials	101
Electrical	17
Faucets	6
Water pipe	7
Sewer pipe	5
Toilet parts	5
Furniture	
Clock part	1
Knob	1
Bedspring	1
Stove part	1
Vases	3
Lighting, electrical	20
Lamp chimneys	13
Mouse trap	2
Arms	
Bullets	4
Cartridges	9
Clothing	
Shoes or boots	78
Buckles	2
Buttons	74
Clasp	5
Corset part	4
Garter snap	7
Pants rivet	1
Suspender snap	2
Wardrobe hook	2
Electric iron	1
Personal	
Cosmetic bottles	18
Watch gear	3

Table 4.8. Continued.

Category/Artifact	<i>n</i>
Clasp knife	2
Keys	2
Wash basin	31
Bedpan	1
Wash pitcher	1
Spittoon	1
Razor	1
Hairbrushes	2
Toothbrush	4
Activities	
Tobacco tin	2
Tobacco pipes	2
Medicine bottles	119
Medical devices	8
Vials	7
Bell	1
Other	10
Doll	2
Figurine	1
Marble	1
Toy watering can	1
Ink bottles	5
Pencils	4
Bolts	43
Transportation	
Stable items	4
Bicycle tire	1
Auto parts	9
Unidentified	
Strapping	77
Wire	62
Unidentified items	403
Total	6,264

Few furniture artifacts were found, but included a bedspring, numerous light bulbs, and mousetraps. Similarly, only a few pieces of ammunition were found. Residents of the hotel probably did not engage in hunting, and if they had weapons, they probably kept them for personal protection.

Clothing artifacts included items from both male and female attire. An electric iron was present, causing speculation that a servant in the boarding house may have ironed clothes to make extra money. Personal artifacts included several cosmetic bottles, four toothbrushes, and a few other grooming items.

Activity items included a large number of medicine bottles, as well as a bedpan. These may indicate a number of residents of the boarding house were recent arrivals, attempting to regain their health in

the dry Tucson climate. Only a handful of toys were recovered, perhaps suggesting few children stayed at the hotel. Among the few transportation artifacts present were three horseshoes, although no stables are known to have been present on the hotel grounds.

SUMMARY

A large number of artifacts was recovered from excavations on Block 83. These items were tossed out by people living on the block in private homes and boarding houses, and by employees and customers of saloons, restaurants, and other businesses. Tucson served as a market center where area ranchers, miners, and the military could come for supplies, entertainment, and governmental agencies.

Individuals passing through on the train heading east to El Paso or west to Yuma and beyond could run across the street and purchase fruit, cool beverages,

or a quick snack. New arrivals, or people waiting for the train, could stay at the hotel and visit restaurants or the beer garden for a meal and a drink or two. Boarding houses and the Ramona Hotel also served people staying for longer periods of time. These individuals and other local residents could get their hair cut, have their clothes cleaned, or purchase groceries at the Grossetta Grocery.

Analysis of the artifacts found provided insights into the lives of nineteenth and early twentieth century residents of Tucson. The railroad arrival in 1880 supplied large quantities of consumer goods, including canned and bottled foods and beverages, architectural materials, and ready-made clothing. Residents of the community were fully participating in the greater consumer economy of the United States. The mostly Euro-American residents and workers of the block could buy the same foods and beverages or other goods that they could purchase in Kansas City, San Francisco, or Cincinnati.

NATIVE AMERICAN POTTERY FROM HISTORIC BLOCK 83

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Historic Native American ceramics were recovered from features at Historic Block 83, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM), that fall entirely within the American Territorial period (1856-1912) and some that extend into the early American Statehood period (1912-present). The Historic era Native American pottery recovered from Block 83 belongs to the “Papago” (Tohono O’odham) ceramic series, as discussed by Haury (1975), Fontana et al. (1962), Doelle (1983), Thiel and Faught (1995), Whittlesey (1997), and Heidke (2005a, 2005b, 2006) (Figure 5.1). Excavation at the site yielded 1,832 sherds, representing portions of at least 74 vessels (Table 5.1). Sample sizes ranged from 1 to 498 sherds per feature, with a mean average of 42 sherds per feature.

ANALYSIS METHODS

All diagnostic and plain ware body sherds were analyzed. The coding index used to record provenience, typological, technological, morphological, and use-alteration data from all the Native American pottery is available in Heidke (2006:Table 7.1). Additional qualitative and metric attribute data were recorded from a sub-sample of the pottery collection, consisting of rim sherds, reconstructible vessels, and decorated wares. The coding index used for that supplemental analysis is also available in Heidke (2006:Table 7.3). Two attributes of the pottery recovered from Block 83, temper type and vessel function, deserve additional explanation as they are addressed repeatedly for each point in time.

Temper Type

Native American pottery produced in the Greater Southwest often contains abundant non-plastic “temper” such as sand, disaggregated rock, and crushed sherds. For example, Tohono O’odham pottery is known to have been tempered with various types of material, including sand, crushed schist, ground potsherds (“grog”), and dried and sifted horse manure (Fontana et al. 1962:57-58, 135). Both sand and crushed rock tempers can be used as indi-

cators of provenance once their geological sources have been identified (Arnold 1985; Heidke et al. 2002; Shepard 1936, 1942).

During the last two decades, an intensive program of wash sand sampling in the Tucson Basin has provided evidence that many spatially discrete sand temper compositions were available to Native American potters (Heidke and Wiley 1997; Heidke et al. 1998; Kamilli 1994; Lombard 1986, 1987a, 1987b, 1987c, 1987d, 1989, 1990; Miksa 2007). Temper type and provenance were characterized with respect to that petrofacies model, although no sherds were point-counted during the current project to verify the author’s provenance assignments. However, three sherds were thin-sectioned in preparation for petrographic analysis at a later date (Table 5.2). Temper attributes were recorded after examination of each sherd at 15-x magnification, using a Unitron ZSM binocular microscope fitted with a Stocker and Yale Lite Mite Series 9 circular illuminator.

Vessel Function

Two different approaches are utilized throughout this chapter to assess the likely uses pottery had in the lives of the residents of the sites at different times. The first approach is strictly typological, and entails the assignment of rim sherds and reconstructible vessels to vessel form categories originally created to classify prehistoric pottery of the region (Kelly 1978). The second approach examined a subset of the rim sherds and, when present, reconstructible vessels – those with measurable orifice and/or aperture diameters – and placed them into functional categories determined by their overall morphology and size (Braun 1980). Braun’s morphological classification is based on Shepard’s (1995:230) geometric taxonomy of vessel shape, while the functional categories he developed are based on characteristics of historic and modern Piman, Yuman, and Puebloan pottery. The ethnographically based model that resulted from Braun’s work provides an objective and replicable way to examine pottery function, regardless of when or where a pot was made.

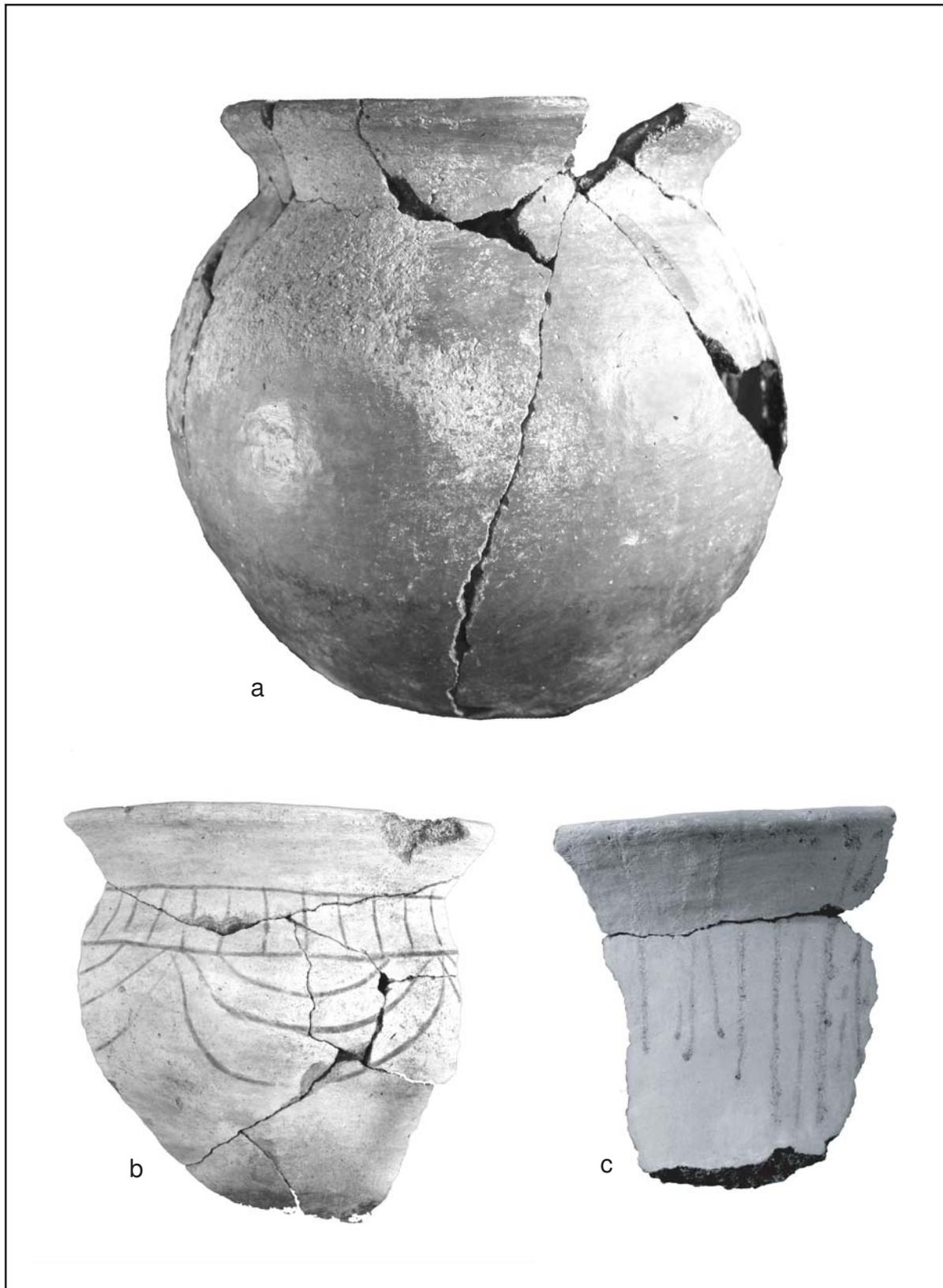


Figure 5.1. Historic Native American pottery from Block 83: (a) reconstructed Papago Black-on-red storage vessel recovered from Feature 252 (maximum width 19 cm) (catalog no. 2005-1119-1); (b) Papago Red-on-buff storage vessel rim sherd recovered from Feature 252 (catalog no. 2005-1119-2); (c) Papago White-on-red storage vessel rim sherd recovered from Feature 359 (catalog no. 2005-1119-3).

Table 5.1. Ceramic types recovered from excavations at Historic Block 83, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM).

Ceramic Type	American Territorial Contexts	
	MNV ^a	Sherd Count
Prehistoric/Historic Wares		
Tucson Basin Plain Ware		
Unmodified body sherd	N/A	5
Historic Native American Types		
Papago Series		
Papago Plain	5	221
Papago Red	57	1,441
Possible Papago Red	2	70
Papago Buff	1	1
Papago Black-on-red	4	60
Possible Papago Red-on-brown	1	1
Papago Red-on-buff	1	7
Papago White-on-red	3	26
Column Total	74	1,832

^aMNV = Minimum number of vessel counts.

The interested reader is referred to Heidke (2006:7.5-7.22) for a detailed presentation of the methods used here to implement the functional study.

Unfortunately, many Historic era sherds could not be assigned to a vessel form or to a Shepard-Braun functional category. Those rims were usually classified as an “indeterminate flare-rim” form. Indeterminate flare-rim vessels may represent as many as seven different types of Tohono O’odham vessel forms: the *hí-to-ta-kut*, *í-o-la-ki-ta-kut*, *bí-kut*, *há-a-i-cú-kai-tu-ta-kut*, *sú-u-te-ki-wá-i-kut*, *sí-to-ta-kut*, and the *wá-i-kut*. All seven of those vessel forms have everted, or flaring, rims. They often cannot be differentiated in archaeological collections because the rim of the vessel broke away from the body at its neck (Fontana et al. 1962:33-49).

Conjoining and Matching Sherds

All rim sherds, reconstructible vessels, and decorated pottery recovered from each feature was laid out at one time in the order of the strata and levels excavated. In some cases, a number of sherds within a bag or from different strata, levels, or units within a feature conjoined, that is, the pieces literally fit together. In other cases, aspects of the sherd’s decoration or morphology and temper were similar enough to consider multiple sherds “matching” portions of a single vessel. When conjoins or matches were observed, the vessel was recorded in the provenience containing the largest portion of the pot.

Because all diagnostic sherds recovered from a feature were laid out at one time, it was possible to quickly assess if pieces of individual pots were recovered from more than one vertical or horizontal excavation unit. In this way, a more accurate estimate of the minimum number of vessels (MNV) present in each deposit was obtained.

Four sets of conjoining sherds and four sets of matching sherds were identified in the Historic Block 83 collection. Intra-feature conjoins were documented in: (1) Feature 219, Stratum 50.01, Levels 4 and 5; (2) Feature 252, Stratum 50, Levels 2 and 3; (3) Feature 253, Stratum 50, Levels 1 and 2; and (4) Feature 339, Stratum 50, Levels 1, 2, and 5. Intra-feature matches were observed in: (1) Feature 143, Stratum 50, Level 2, Units 258 and 310; (2) Feature 219, Stratum 50, Levels 1, 2, and 6, and Stratum 50.01, Level 4; (3) Feature 219, Stratum 50, Levels 1-6, and Stratum 50.01, Levels 1-5; and (4) Feature 240, Stratum 50, Levels 6 and 7. The latter two intra-feature matches also represent parts of cross-feature matches. The matching sherds in Feature 219, Strata 50 and 50.01 also match sherds recovered from Feature 289, Stratum 50.01, Level 12, and Feature 304, Stratum 50.01, Level 2. The matching sherds in Feature 240, Stratum 50 match sherds recovered from Feature 253, Stratum 50, Level 2.

HISTORIC ERA POTTERY

Project Director J. Homer Thiel provided the author with dating information for the contexts recovered from Historic Block 83. To review temporal trends in the ceramic data, most contexts were assigned to one of four temporal sets: 1880-1900, 1880-1920, 1891-1910, or 1900-1920. The 1880-1900 deposits include borrow pit Feature 143, planting pit Features 186, 241, and 250, large pit Feature 222, trash area Feature 242, and outhouse Features 240, 253, 286 (Levels 7-8), 340, 356, and 361 (Level 3). The 1880-1920 deposits include planting pit Features 114, 180, 184, 190, 198, 205, 249, 314, 321, 326, 374, and 376, small pit Features 138, 270, 285, and 315, large pit Feature 210, trash area Features 359 and 370, and outhouse Feature 339. The 1891-1910 context consists of outhouse or well Feature 219. The 1900-1920 deposits include outhouse Features 286 (Level 1), 330, 342, and 361 (Levels 1-2), and outhouse or well Features 113 (Level 5) and 289 (Levels 11-12). Ceramic-bearing contexts that were not assigned to one of the four groups listed above are Features 113 (Levels 6-7), 252, 259, 289 (Levels 1-3), 329, and 333.

Data tables for each temporal set are formatted following a standardized approach developed by the author. It has been used previously to report attributes of historic Native American pottery recovered

Table 5.2. Thin-section inventory and binocular microscopic temper characterization.

Thin Section Number	AZ ASM Site Number	Accession Number	Catalog Number	Feature Number	Field Number	Observation Number	Ceramic Type	Vessel Shape	Temper Type	Temper Source Generic	Temper Source Specific
CTA258-01	BB:13:401	2005-1119	4	143	1353	1	Papago Red	Indeterminate flare-rim	Sand and fiber	Granitic	Indeterminate
CTA258-02	BB:13:401	2005-1119	5	180	252	1	Papago Red	Indeterminate flare-rim	Sand and fiber	Granitic and mixed lithic	Black Mountain Petrofacies
CTA258-03	BB:13:401	2005-1119	6	240	390	1	Papago Red	Jar	Sand and fiber	Granitic and mixed lithic	Black Mountain Petrofacies

from Block 136, AZ BB:13:513 (ASM) (Heidke 2002), Block 139, AZ BB:13:644 (ASM) (Heidke 2003a), Block 172, AZ BB:13:668 (ASM) (Heidke 2003b), Block 181, AZ BB:13:13 (ASM) (Heidke 2006), and the León farmstead, AZ BB:13:505 (ASM) (Heidke 2005a). Following a standardized reporting method facilitates the synthesis of data gathered from multiple contexts at one site or at many (Heidke 2006:Tables 7.50-7.51).

Historic O'odham Pottery from Block 83, circa 1880-1900

A total of 245 pottery sherds, representing portions of at least 15 individual vessels, was recovered from the 12 features assigned to the 1880-1900 set (Table 5.3). Additional information regarding characteristics of the red-slipped pottery recovered from those features is provided in Table 5.4.

Temper Type

The temper type data are summarized in Table 5.5. One composition dominates the collection: sand and fiber (presumably manure, 98.7 percent of examined sherds). One other temper type was observed; sand temper represents the remaining 1.3 percent of the collection.

Pottery Function

Two different approaches were utilized to assess the likely uses that O'odham pottery may have played in the lives of the inhabitants of Block 83 from 1880 to 1900. As mentioned, the first approach was

strictly typological, and entailed the assignment of rim sherds and reconstructible vessels to vessel form categories originally created to classify prehistoric pottery from the region. In contrast, the second approach examined a subset of the rim sherds and reconstructible vessels, placing them into functional categories determined by their overall morphology and size.

Typological Approach. The vessel form of American Territorial period O'odham pottery recovered from 1880-1900 contexts is reported in Table 5.6. The only vessel form identified was the tall flare-rim jar.

Shepard-Braun Approach. The count of sherds in each functional class is summarized in Table 5.7. The only ceramic type represented is Papago Red. The functional interpretation of each vessel form class follows the methodology described in Heidke (2006). All five of the Papago Red jars would have made good temporary storage containers, with three of them particularly well-suited to water cooling.

Historic O'odham Pottery from Block 83, circa 1880-1920

A total of 1,239 pottery sherds, representing portions of at least 34 individual vessels, was recovered from the 20 features assigned to the 1880-1920 set (Table 5.8). Additional information regarding characteristics of the red-slipped pottery recovered from those features is provided in Table 5.9.

Temper Type

The temper type data are summarized in Table 5.10. One composition dominates the collection: sand

Table 5.3. Native American pottery types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1900.

Ceramic Type	Vessel Part ^a						Row Total	
	Body Sherd		Rim Sherd		Neck		MNV	Sherd Count
	MNV ^b	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count		
Prehistoric/Historic Wares								
Plain ware	N/A	3	-	-	N/A	-	-	3
Historic Native American Types, Papago Series								
Papago Plain	N/A	21	1	1	N/A	5	1	27
Papago Red	N/A	139	12	17	N/A	30	12	186
Possible Papago Red	N/A	17	1	1	N/A	-	1	18
Papago Black-on-red	-	-	-	-	1	11	1	11
Column Total	-	180	14	19	1	46	15	245

^aPrehistoric/historic plain and red ware, including Papago types, body and neck sherds were not inspected for conjoins; therefore, minimum number of vessel (MNV) estimates are not available (N/A) for those ware and vessel part combinations.

^bMNV = Minimum number of vessels.

Table 5.4. Location of slip on historic Papago Red pottery recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1900.

Slip Location	Papago Red				Row Total
	Vessel Part				
	Body Sherds	Neck Sherds	Rim Sherds		
			Jar	Indeterminate Flare-rim Form	
Exterior only	134	22	-	-	156
Exterior, rim, and interior band below rim	1	4	2	1	8
Full slip	-	-	2	5	7
Exterior partially slipped	4	2	-	-	6
Exterior and rim	-	-	2	-	2
Interior only	-	1	-	-	1
Indeterminate	-	1	-	-	1
Column Total	139	30	6	6	181

Table 5.5. Three-way classification of historic ceramic types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1900, by vessel part and temper type. (The "body" sherd category includes body and neck sherds.)

Temper Type	Plain Ware	Papago Plain		Papago Red		Possible Papago Red		Papago Black-on-red	Row Total
	Body	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	
Sand and fiber	-	26	1	169	12	17	1	1	227
Sand	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Column Total	3	26	1	169	12	17	1	1	230

Table 5.6. Frequency of rim sherds in each vessel form class recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1900, reported by ceramic type.

Vessel Form	Papago Plain	Papago Red	Possible Papago Red	Row Total
Jar Forms				
Tall flare-rim jar	-	6	-	6
Indeterminate Forms				
Indeterminate flare-rim form	1	6	1	8
Column Total	1	12	1	14

Table 5.7. Frequency of rim sherds in each Shepard-Braun functional class recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1900, reported by ceramic type.

Functional Category	Papago Red
Independent Restricted Vessels	
C: Cooking (small- to medium-sized groups), temporary storage, and/or water cooling (13.0-25.5 cm aperture diameter)	3
D: Cooking (large group) and/or temporary storage (26.0-31.5 cm aperture diameter)	2

and fiber (presumably manure, 99.8 percent of examined sherds). One other temper type was observed; sand temper represents the remaining 0.2 percent of the collection.

Pottery Function

Typological and functional approaches were utilized to assess the likely uses that O'odham pottery

Table 5.8. Native American pottery types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1920.

Ceramic Type	Vessel Part ^a								Row Total	
	Body Sherd		Rim Sherd		Reconstructible Vessel		Neck			
	MNV ^b	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count
Prehistoric/Historic Wares										
Plain ware	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	1
Historic Native American Types, Papago Series										
Papago Plain	N/A	156	1	1	-	-	N/A	10	1	167
Possible Papago Plain	N/A	1	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	-	1
Papago Red	N/A	741	28	50	1	38	N/A	168	29	997
Possible Papago Red	N/A	44	1	1	-	-	N/A	2	1	47
Papago White-on-red	-	-	2	22	-	-	1	4	3	26
Column Total	-	943	32	74	1	38	1	184	34	1,239

^aPrehistoric/historic plain and red ware, including Papago types, body and neck sherds were not inspected for conjoins; therefore, minimum number of vessel (MNV) estimates are not available (N/A) for those ware and vessel part combinations.

^bMNV = Minimum number of vessels.

Table 5.9. Location of slip on historic Papago Red pottery recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1920.

Slip Location	Papago Red				Row Total
	Vessel Part				
	Body Sherds	Neck Sherds	Rim Sherds and Reconstructible Vessels		
			Jar	Indeterminate Flare-rim Form	
Exterior only	740	148	-	-	888
Exterior, rim, and interior band below rim	-	16	7	4	27
Full slip	-	3	2	15	20
Exterior and rim	-	-	1	-	1
Interior only	1	-	-	-	1
Indeterminate	-	1	-	-	1
Column Total	741	168	10	19	938

Table 5.10. Three-way classification of historic ceramic types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1920, by vessel part and temper type. (The "rim" category includes rim sherds and reconstructible vessels; the "body" sherd category includes body and neck sherds.)

Temper Type	Plain ware		Possible Papago Plain				Possible Papago Red		Papago White-on-red		Row Total
	Body	Body	Body	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Body	Rim		
Sand and fiber	0	166	1	-	909	29	46	1	1	2	1,155
Sand	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Column Total	1	166	1	1	909	29	46	1	1	2	1,157

may have played in the lives of Block 83 inhabitants during this time period.

Typological Approach. The vessel form of American Territorial to early American Statehood period O'odham pottery recovered from 1880-1920 contexts is reported in Table 5.11. The only distinct vessel form identified was the tall flare-rim jar.

Shepard-Braun Approach. The count of sherds in each functional class is summarized in Table 5.12. Two ceramic types are represented: Papago Red and Papago White-on-red. All 12 of the jars would have

made good temporary storage containers, with 10 of them particularly well-suited to water cooling.

Historic O'odham Pottery from Block 83, circa 1891-1910

A total of 174 pottery sherds, representing portions of at least 12 individual vessels, was recovered from Feature 219, the only context assigned to the 1880-1920 set (Table 5.13). Additional information

Table 5.11. Frequency of rim sherds and reconstructible vessels in each vessel form class recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1920, reported by ceramic type.

Vessel Form	Papago Plain	Papago Red	Possible Papago Red	Papago White-on-red	Row Total
Bowl Forms					
Indeterminate bowl	-	-	1	-	1
Jar Forms					
Tall flare-rim jar	-	10	-	2	12
Indeterminate Forms					
Indeterminate flare-rim form	1	19	-	-	20
Column Total	1	29	1	2	33

Table 5.12. Frequency of rim sherds and reconstructible vessels in each Shepard-Braun functional class recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1880-1920, reported by ceramic type.

Functional Category	Ware/Type		Row Total
	Papago Red	Papago White-on-red	
Independent Restricted Vessels			
C: Cooking (small- to medium-sized groups), temporary storage, and/or water cooling (13.0-25.5 cm aperture diameter)	8	2	10
D: Cooking (large group) and/or temporary storage (26.0-31.5 cm aperture diameter)	2	-	2
Column Total	10	2	12

Table 5.13. Native American pottery types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1891-1910.

Ceramic Type	Vessel Part ^a						Row Total	
	Body Sherd		Rim Sherd		Neck		MNV	Sherd Count
	MNV ^b	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count		
Historic Native American Types, Papago Series								
Papago Red	N/A	125	11	17	N/A	24	11	166
Possible Papago Red	N/A	2	-	-	N/A	-	-	2
Papago Black-on-red	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	6
Column Total	-	127	12	23	-	24	12	174

^aHistoric plain and red ware, including Papago types, body and neck sherds were not inspected for conjoins; therefore, minimum number of vessel (MNV) estimates are not available (N/A) for those ware and vessel part combinations.

^bMNV = minimum number of vessels.

regarding characteristics of the red-slipped pottery recovered from that feature is provided in Table 5.14.

Temper Type

The temper type data are summarized in Table 5.15. All of the sherds are tempered with sand and fiber (presumably manure).

Pottery Function

Typological and functional approaches were utilized to assess the likely uses that O'odham pottery may have played in the lives of Block 83 inhabitants at this time.

Typological Approach. The vessel form of American Territorial period O'odham pottery recovered from 1891-1910 contexts is reported in Table 5.16. Four semi-flare rim, outcurved bowls and one tall flare-rim jar were identified.

Shepard-Braun Approach. The count of sherds in each functional class is summarized in Table 5.17. The only ceramic type represented is Papago Red. The jar would have made a good temporary storage container, while the bowls would have made good group serving vessels.

Historic O'odham Pottery from Block 83, circa 1900-1920

A total of 65 pottery sherds, representing portions of at least six individual vessels, was recovered from the six features assigned to the 1900-1920 set (Table 5.18). Additional information regarding characteristics of the red-slipped pottery recovered from those features is provided in Table 5.19.

Temper Type

The temper type data are summarized in Table 5.20. All of the sherds are tempered with sand and fiber (presumably manure).

Pottery Function

Because no measurable rim sherds were recovered from these contexts, only the typological approach was utilized to assess the likely uses that O'odham pottery may have played in the lives of Block 83 inhabitants,

Typological Approach. The vessel form of American Territorial to early American Statehood period O'odham pottery recovered from 1880-1920 contexts is reported in Table 5.21. No distinct vessel forms

were identified. Rim sherds of a bowl, a pitcher, and four indeterminate flare-rimmed vessel forms were recovered.

Anglo and Chinese Distinctiveness

Most of the 1900-1920 collection came from just two features: Feature 113, an outhouse or well associated with a Euro-American household, and Feature 361, an outhouse associated with a Chinese household. Sample sizes are similar in both features; 30 sherds from Feature 113 and 26 from Feature 361. Differences between the two collections are minor but notable. Twenty-nine of the sherds from Euro-American Feature 113 are Papago Red; the last sherd is Papago Buff. Two rim sherds, one of each ware, were recovered; both were characterized as indeterminate flare-rim vessels. Twenty-two of the sherds recovered from Chinese Feature 361 are Papago Red; the remaining four sherds are Papago Plain. Two rim sherds, one of each ware, were recovered. The Papago Plain rim sherd was characterized as an indeterminate flare-rim vessel, while the Papago Red rim represents part of a pitcher.

A Brief Review of O'odham Pottery Technology as Reflected in the Block 83 Ceramics and Comparison with Other Collections Recovered from 1880-1929 Deposits

Table 5.22 summarizes information recorded from pottery recovered from the well-dated deposits at Block 83 and four contemporary sites that reflect decisions made by the potters – temper type, occurrence of folded rim coils, location of red slips, and decorated paint and slip color schemes – as well as those that reflect consumer preference (type frequency and vessel function implied by slip location). All of these attributes are characteristics of “Papago” pottery that contributed to Fontana et al.'s (1962:101-116) typology. The temper type, slip location, and ware frequency data are based on sherd counts, while the folded rim data are based on minimum number of vessel counts.

Review of the temper type and folded rim percentage data shows that the values from all the Block 83 contexts both fall within the ranges established at the other sites and are close to the median percentage for those sites. The same pattern is true for the frequency of red ware. Those three attributes are temporally sensitive to potter behavior, regardless of consumer preference. Their consistent expression shows that sand- and sand-and-crushed sherd-tempering, folding the rim over to make a coil, and applying a red slip to pottery that was not tempered

Table 5.14. Location of slip on historic Papago Red pottery recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1891-1910.

Slip Location	Papago Red					Row Total
	Vessel Part					
	Body Sherds	Neck Sherds	Rim Sherds			
			Bowl	Jar	Indeterminate Flare-rim Form	
Exterior only	113	20	-	-	-	133
Full slip	11	1	5	-	3	20
Exterior, rim, and interior band below rim	-	3	-	1	-	4
Exterior and rim	-	-	-	-	1	1
Interior only	1	-	-	-	-	1
Interior and rim	-	-	1	-	-	1
Column Total	125	24	6	1	4	160

Table 5.15. Three-way classification of historic ceramic types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1891-1910, by vessel part and temper type. (The "body" sherd category includes body and neck sherds.)

Temper Type	Papago Red		Possible Papago Red	Papago Black-on-red	Row Total
	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	
Sand and fiber	149	11	2	1	163

Table 5.16. Frequency of rim sherds in each vessel form class recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1891-1910, reported by ceramic type.

Vessel Form	Papago Red	Papago Black-on-red	Row Total
Bowl Forms			
Semi-flare-rim, outcurved bowl	3	1	4
Indeterminate bowl	3	-	3
Jar Forms			
Tall flare-rim jar	1	-	1
Indeterminate Forms			
Indeterminate flare-rim form	4	-	4
Column Total	11	1	12

Table 5.17. Frequency of rim sherds in each Shepard-Braun functional class recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1891-1910, reported by ceramic type.

Functional Category	Papago Red
Independent Restricted Vessels	
D: Cooking (large group) and/or temporary storage (26.0-31.5 cm aperture diameter)	1
Unrestricted Vessels (Deep)	
O: Communal serving/eating (32.0-38.5 cm orifice diameter)	1
OO: Communal serving/eating (> 38.5 cm orifice diameter)	1
Column Total	3

with fiber/manure were approaches to pottery-making that Tohono O'odham potters in the Tucson area rarely followed at this time or, if they were, pottery

exhibiting those traits did not enter the local economy. The manufacture of plain ware pottery likely followed that same temporal pattern, as emphasized

Table 5.18. Native American pottery types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1900-1920.

Ceramic Type	Vessel Part ^a						Row Total	
	Body Sherd		Rim Sherd		Neck		MNV	Sherd Count
	MNV ^b	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count	MNV	Sherd Count		
Historic Native American Types, Papago Series								
Papago Plain	N/A	4	2	2	N/A	-	2	6
Papago Red	N/A	52	3	3	N/A	3	3	58
Papago Buff	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Column Total	-	56	6	6	-	3	6	65

^aHistoric plain and red ware, including Papago types, body and neck sherds were not inspected for conjoins; therefore, minimum number of vessel (MNV) estimates are not available (N/A) for those ware and vessel part combinations.

^bMNV = Minimum number of vessels.

Table 5.19. Location of slip on historic Papago Red pottery recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1900-1920.

Slip Location	Papago Red					Row Total
	Vessel Part					
	Body Sherds	Neck Sherds	Rim Sherds		Indeterminate Flare-rim Form	
			Pitcher			
Exterior only	50	2	-	-	-	52
Full slip	2	-	1	2	-	5
Exterior, rim, and interior band below rim	-	1	-	-	-	1
Column Total	52	3	1	2	-	58

Table 5.20. Three-way classification of historic ceramic types recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1900-1920, by vessel part and temper type. (The "body" sherd category includes body and neck sherds.)

Temper Type	Papago Plain		Papago Red		Papago Buff	Row Total
	Body	Rim	Body	Rim	Rim	
Sand and fiber	4	2	55	3	1	65

Table 5.21. Frequency of rim sherds and reconstructible vessels in each vessel form class recovered from contexts at Historic Block 83 that date from 1900-1920, reported by ceramic type.

Vessel Form	Papago Plain	Papago Red	Papago Buff	Row Total
Bowl Forms				
Indeterminate bowl	1	-	-	1
Pitcher				
Indeterminate pitcher	-	1	-	1
Indeterminate Forms				
Indeterminate flare-rim form	1	2	1	4
Column Total	2	3	1	6

by the three latest sets from Block 83 (values lower than the lowest documented previously).

The greatest difference between the Block 83 collection and that recovered from contemporaneous

deposits at Blocks 136, 139, 172, and the León farmstead is reflected in the very low percentage of Papago Plain pottery. All the Block 83 values are lower than the lowest percentage documented at the

Table 5.22. Summary of temporal changes in select technological attributes of historic Native American pottery recovered from excavations at Historic Block 83.

Feature Date Range:	1880-1900	1880-1920	1891-1910	1900-1920	1880-1929 contexts from Blocks 136, 139, and 172 and the León farmstead (Heidke 2006:Table 7.51)
Maximum Sample Sizes: Sherd Count (MNV) ^a	245 (15)	1,239 (34)	174 (12)	65 (6)	3,601 (252) Median (Range)
Temper Type^b					
Percentage sand-tempered	1.3	0.2	-	-	2.3 (0.0-11.7)
Percentage sand- and crushed sherd-tempered	-	-	-	-	0.0 (0.0-2.3)
Percentage sand- and fiber-tempered	98.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	97.7 (88.3-100.0)
Folded Rims					
Percentage folded rim coils ^c	-	-	-	-	0.0 (0.0-2.8)
Type Frequency					
Percentage plain ware pottery ^{d,e}	1.2	0.1	-	-	0.7 (0.4-8.5)
Percentage red ware pottery ^e	-	-	-	-	0.0 (0.0-0.2)
Percentage Papago Plain pottery ^{e,f}	11.0	13.6	-	9.2	46.5 (14.9-58.3)
Percentage Papago Red pottery ^{e,g}	83.3	84.3	96.5	89.2	51.8 (19.6-84.0)
Percentage decorated pottery ^e	4.5	2.1	3.5	1.5	0.9 (0.0-14.6)
Slip Location					
Percentage interior slipped ^h	4.4	2.2	13.7	8.6	14.1 (8.5-47.1)
Percentage exterior slipped ⁱ	95.6	97.8	86.3	91.4	85.9 (52.9-91.5)
Decorated Types Present ("P")					
Papago Black-on-red	P	-	P	-	P (in three of five)
Papago Red-on-brown	-	-	-	-	P (in one of five)
Papago Red-on-buff	-	-	-	-	P (in one of five)
Papago Black-on-buff	-	-	-	-	P (in one of five)
Papago White-on-red	-	P	-	-	-
Papago Black-on-brown	-	-	-	-	-
Papago Red-on-white	-	-	-	-	-
Papago Buff	-	-	-	P	-

^aPrehistoric types and indeterminate wares not included in sherd and minimum number of vessel (MNV) counts.

^bIndeterminate temper type observations were deleted before percentage values were calculated.

^cCalculation based on the MNV count of all historic Native American rim sherds and reconstructible vessels; percentage figures include Sobaipuri Plain and any other cases of folded-over rim coils noted in other types.

^dCalculation based on the sherd count of all historic Native American types; the "plain ware" category includes plain ware and Sobaipuri Plain observations.

^eCalculation based on the sherd count of all historic Native American types.

^fCalculation based on the sherd count of all historic Native American types; the "Papago Plain" category includes Papago Plain and possible Papago Plain observations.

^gCalculation based on the sherd count of all historic Native American types; the "Papago Red" category includes Papago Red and possible Papago Red observations.

^hPercentage based on all sherds slipped on their: (1) interior surface; (2) interior and rim; (3) interior, rim, and exterior band; and (4) fully slipped on all interior and exterior surfaces; indeterminate observations were deleted before percentage values were calculated.

ⁱPercentage based on all sherds slipped on their: (1) exterior surface; (2) exterior and rim; and (3) exterior, rim, and interior band; indeterminate observations were deleted before percentage values were calculated.

other sites, and well below their median value. As one would expect then, the percentage of Papago Red pottery at Block 83 is well above the median value documented in contemporaneous deposits,

with the three latest Block 83 sets having values higher than those at other sites. The percentage of decorated wares in each of the Block 83 temporal sets falls within the range documented at the other

sites, although the Block 83 values are consistently higher than the median.

Therefore, consumer preference seems to have emphasized the purchase of Papago Red over Papago Plain pottery. The high percentage of Papago Red sherds slipped on their exterior surface suggests most of those vessels were jars. As noted, Papago Red vessels assigned to Shepard-Braun categories C and D were probably used for storing and cooling water, an interpretation supported by other observations (Hand 1994:15, 41, 44, 83, 105, 135, 154, 172, 175; Hosmer et al. 1991:56-57; Naranjo 2002). Further, the inhabitants of Block 83 would have needed far fewer water storage jars after municipal water became available on the block in the 1890s, and this appears to be reflected in the functional data. The bowl-to-jar ratio in the two temporal sets beginning in 1880 is one bowl for every 18 jars, while the ratio in the two sets starting at or after 1891 is eight bowls for every one jar.

FIRED CLAY CYLINDER

A cylindrical object 3.5 cm long with a diameter of 1.0 cm was recovered from planting pit Feature 190, a deposit that accumulated sometime between 1880 and 1920. It is a fragment of a larger whole, with points of breakage visible at both ends. What that larger object was is unknown. If it is of Native American manufacture, its paste is unlike that of any of the pottery it is associated with.

The paste does not appear to have been tempered, although a few fine sand-sized grains (1/8-1/4 mm) are visible. It was fired high and long enough that a fingernail could not scratch the surface, meaning it is equal to or greater than 2 on the Mohs' hardness scale (harder than gypsum). The firing atmosphere appears to have been non-oxidizing, as the fired paste is light gray in color. Although originally painted or slipped red, only intermittent patches of pigment remain.

ETHNICITY, WEALTH, MERCANTILES, AND HOUSEHOLDS: A SURVEY OF AMERICAN TERRITORIAL PERIOD MACROBOTANICAL ASSEMBLAGES FROM TUCSON, ARIZONA

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Food preferences are often linked to expressions of socioeconomic status or ethnic identity. Because ethnic affiliation and wealth affect diet, predictable variation in archaeological assemblages comprised of plant remains, animal bones, and food-related artifacts is an expected consequence. The current study assesses the degree to which the composition of macrobotanical assemblages may be predicted based on known ethnicity or wealth of households or groups associated with particular archaeological deposits.

The composition of archaeological deposits in sites with economic specialization may also vary among deposits. This study assesses if plant assemblages collected from mercantile contexts—those associated with grocers, boarding houses, and saloons—differ from assemblages associated with ordinary household refuse.

Archaeological investigations at Block 83, Tucson, Arizona, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM), resulted in the analysis of 42 flotation samples from wells, privies, and small pits. These deposits contained detritus left by Euro-American and overseas Chinese residents of Tucson in the late nineteenth century. Comparisons of the assemblages from the Block 83 deposits, with assemblages from contemporary components from within and around Tucson, are used to test hypotheses regarding the relationship between ethnicity and wealth versus the use of different kinds of plants.

Several taxon-specific associations with ethnic or socioeconomic status, or with mercantile deposits, are identified in this study. Consistent with previous studies of American Territorial period Tucson assemblages, wheat is significantly and strongly associated with wealthy Mexican-American households, and less common in all other contexts. However, both raspberries and grapes are more strongly associated with mercantile contexts than with ordinary households, although they do occur in some

household refuse. Raspberries are more common in assemblages associated with Euro-Americans. Agricultural staples, including maize, beans, wheat, and chilis, are statistically significantly associated with ordinary household refuse, rather than with mercantile contexts, although the strengths of the associations are weak.

Together, these studies provide an empirical baseline for future research on American Territorial period Tucson sites. Confidence in these results will be enhanced by substantial excavations of American Territorial period sites. It is possible, indeed in my view likely, that more and stronger associations between some taxa and wealth, ethnicity, or mercantile status will be observed. Finally, basic macrobotanical data recovered from Block 83 are presented in Tables A.1-A.3 (this volume).

PRIOR STUDIES OF TERRITORIAL PERIOD TUCSON SITES

Previous archaeological studies of American Territorial period Tucson have recovered sufficient data from artifact, osteofaunal, and macrobotanical assemblages to link assemblage variation to differences in ethnicity and wealth. Some studies have correlated the quality of meat cuts to ethnic affiliation. These studies are reviewed below.

Chapin-Pyritz and Mabry (1994) compared animal bone assemblages in American Territorial period Euro-American and Mexican-American households from Block 83, Tucson. They concluded that different ethnic groups preferred different cuts of meat, and observed cattle head and foot elements only in Mexican-American household trash (Chapin-Pyritz and Mabry 1994:166). As a consequence of those and other observations, Mabry and Ayres (1994:187-188) identified 10 hypotheses for future research. Eight of those hypotheses predicted differences in the

composition of ceramic assemblages and osteofaunal assemblages based on household wealth or ethnicity. For the study of plant remains, the statement "Mexican Americans consumed... fewer prepackaged foods" (Mabry and Ayres 1994: 187-188) may have testable implications. "Boarding houses consumed a wider variety of meat cuts" (Mabry and Ayres 1994:187-188) may also be testable if extended to include agricultural and wild plant foods.

Research by Diehl et. al (2002a) on Block 136 and Block 139 resulted in different conclusions regarding the distribution of animal bones in different assemblages. Higher-quality meat cuts were observed in deposits associated, in part, with a mercantile household, that is, Feature 21, associated with a Chinese grocer and with Mexican-American families (Diehl et al. 2002a:72). Further, differences in the quality of meat cuts were observed among parcels associated with Mexican-American blue-collar workers. Based on the internal consistency among Block 193 and 136 deposits associated with Mexican-American households, Diehl et al. (2002a:76) suggested that "it is possible to create a profile of ethnicity and socioeconomic status of archaeologically studied households, using plants and faunal remains."

Other research findings have been consistent with these predictions. Overseas Chinese gardeners' household trash was, with respect to plant remains, more diverse than other macrobotanical assemblages from Tucson (Diehl et al. 1998), and much of the expanded diversity of their assemblages is due to wild plant foods. Socioeconomic differences seem to matter among Mexican-American assemblages; the macrobotanical assemblage from a wealthy Mexican-American family, the León household, contains rare commodities, such as a nutmeg and coffee, that have not been observed in other Tucson archaeological assemblages. Further, wheat was apparently greatly preferred over maize by the Leóns. In contrast, Barrio Libre Mexican-American deposits, which primarily represent trash deposited by day-laborers, do not indicate the same lopsided preference for wheat (Diehl et al. 2005). The preference for wheat among high-status Mexican-Americans is consistent with ethnohistorical and archaeological studies of Spanish Colonial and Mexican-American food preferences (Pilcher 1988; Reitz and Scarry 1985; Super 1988).

To evaluate the empirical strength of predictions made by prior research, the current study compares the macrobotanical assemblages from 17 discrete ethnic or socioeconomic components from previous excavations in Tucson. The sources of the data and their ethnic and socioeconomic affiliations are described.

AMERICAN TERRITORIAL PERIOD MACROBOTANICAL ASSEMBLAGES USED IN THIS STUDY

Flotation samples recovered in the efforts reported here augment a growing body of late nineteenth century macrobotanical assemblages from within and near Tucson, Arizona. These assemblages represent a range of socioeconomic circumstances and ethnic groups in Tucson from 1880 through 1910, including the following: (1) an overseas Chinese gardeners' household west of the Santa Cruz River and a Mexican-American laborer's or farmer's household from the same area, AZ BB:13:6 (ASM) (Diehl et al. 1997, 1998); (2) deposits associated with the León household, Mexican-American land and cattle entrepreneurs, AZ BB:13:505 (ASM) (Diehl et al. 2005); (3) deposits associated with the Osborn household, Euro-American attorney, Block 172, AZ BB:13:688 (ASM) (Diehl et al. 2002b); (4) deposits associated with Ah Sam's grocery, overseas Chinese merchant, Block 136, AZ BB:13:513 (ASM) (Diehl et al. 2002a); (5) deposits associated with nonspecific overseas Chinese, Euro-American, and Mexican-American contexts from Block 185, AZ BB:13:756 (ASM) (Diehl 2007a); (6) deposits associated with the Acevedo household, a Mexican-American day-laborer, the Burruel household, a Mexican-American mining, farming, and ranching entrepreneur, and unknown Mexican-American contexts from Block 139, AZ BB:13:644 (ASM) (Diehl 2003); and (7) deposits associated with the Jacome-Siquieros household and the Dodge Boarding House, Block 181, AZ BB:13:13 (ASM) (Diehl 2007b). New research reported here adds material from the Cactus Saloon, treated as Euro-American in this study based on likely clientele, unknown Euro-American households, and overseas Chinese features from Block 83, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM) (Chapters 1 and 2, this volume).

Assessing the socioeconomic status of people associated with archaeological deposits is challenging. In most instances, little or no information was available concerning the individuals or households with whom particular features were associated. However, some properties were associated with individuals whose professions are known through historical records. To account for the effects of personal wealth on the composition of assemblages, deposits were assigned to one of four rank orders based on artifacts, known occupation, land ownership, and neighborhood context.

Rank 1 includes the lowest socioeconomic tiers in Tucson. These assemblages could generally not be associated with identifiable individuals or households and are ranked lowest due to their dearth of artifacts indicative of costlier items. Most of these were

located within the Barrio Libre, a neighborhood in which non-landowning tenants were primarily engaged in day labor.

Rank 2 deposits were associated with households occupied by persons engaged in tenant farming or truck gardening. These include overseas Chinese and Mexican-American tenant farmers who rented fields west of the Santa Cruz River and marketed their produce in town. The household of Jesus Acevedo was also included in this category, based on the presence of some artifacts consistent with greater wealth than most day-laborer associated deposits, and because Acevedo is listed as a landowner for Lots 27 and 29 in Block 139 of the Barrio Libre. Acevedo was a day-laborer, but as a property owner, he may also have received income from renting rooms or other space to tenants. However, ceramics associated with the Acevedo household (Diehl and Thiel 2003), suggest the household was not of comparable means with the subsequent higher-ranked category.

Moderate-high ranked, Rank 3, deposits are associated with unknown persons whose artifact assemblages were otherwise consistent with greater disposable wealth than was evident in assemblages associated with tenant farmers, truck gardeners, day-laborers, or the Acevedo family. These included the unknown overseas Chinese and unknown Euro-American assemblages from Block 185, the Burrue household, owners and clientele of the Cactus Saloon, and deposits associated with Ah Sam's Grocery.

Finally, the highest ranked assemblages, Rank 4, were associated with the owners and tenants of the Dodge Boarding House, and the León and Osborn households, based on historical records and artifacts consistent with the occasional purchase of expensive household furnishings or tableware; further, members of both households held positions of modest political prominence in the community.

MEASURING THE INTENSITY OF PLANT USE

The analyses that follow use the ubiquity of selected seed taxa as a measure of the relative importance of each taxon to members of different ethnic groups (Euro-American, Mexican-American, and overseas Chinese) and deposits assigned to different socioeconomic ranks (one through four as discussed above). In this study, the ubiquity of a taxon is the proportional frequency of the number of samples in a group (socioeconomic rank, ethnic group, or both) that contained at least one specimen of the identified taxon. The only samples included

in the analyses, however, are samples that contained at least one seed specimen of any taxon. Samples that only contained wood charcoal or unburned wood, or that contained no plant remains at all, were not included in the analysis. In the analyses that follow, a shorthand will generally be used in which $U_{\text{taxon}} = R$, where "U" means ubiquity, "taxon" is the name of the plant in question, and "R" is a proportional frequency, or the number of analyzed samples in which that taxon occurred divided by the total number of analyzed samples.

Defining the ubiquity of a taxon in this manner follows the general conventions established by prior macrobotanical analysts (Mikiscek 1987; Minnis 1981; Popper 1988). It should be noted, however, that basing ubiquity on the number of excavated samples rather than the number of excavated features carries a risk. Multiple samples from the same feature may represent redundant samples of the same depositional event. If so, the general statistical criterion of independent observation among analytical cases would be violated. The effect of such a violation would be to exaggerate the importance of sites with unusually high or low ubiquity values for a given taxon.

The potential effect of case interdependency is partially mitigated by the fact that sites with large numbers of samples but few features contained numerous privies. These outhouse pits have rather long use-lives—years at a minimum, sometimes decades, depending on the number of users. Multiple samples from any given privy were obtained from different levels, that is, different vertical depths below datum. Thus, it is unlikely that multiple samples from a single outhouse pit represent a single depositional event.

The effects of sample interdependence are further mitigated by treating ethnic groups and socioeconomic ranks as the primary units of analysis rather than archaeological sites, while assessing the effects of ethnicity and wealth. Therefore, when ubiquities for selected taxa are presented, they are the ubiquity of that taxon for that ethnic or socioeconomic group, as expressed by all Tucson area American Territorial period samples, rather than the mean ubiquities for that group as expressed by sites in Tucson. While some taxa may be overrepresented at some sites in a ubiquity score due to sample interdependence, it is less likely to affect the ubiquity of that taxon as represented among all sites.

In this study, "selected taxa" include 28 taxa that are common in Tucson area sites. These taxa are a subset of a larger database of macroplant remains in historic Tucson, of which there are approximately 80 taxa. These taxa include only those that were not suspected to be toxic for both human and livestock

consumption, and that occurred in at least 5 percent of the analyzed samples from one or more sites. They include: barley, beans, grapes, maize, mustard, (green or chili) peppers, raspberry, rice, squash, tomatoes, watermelons, wheat, white mustard, prickly pear cactus fruit, saguaro cactus fruit, mesquite “beans” or pods, “cheno-ams” (any form of goose-foot or pigweed), dock, purslane, sunflower, clover or sweetclover, bentgrass or muhley, dropseed grass, grass family, panic grass, false purslane, aster or composite family, and spurge family.

SOCIOECONOMIC AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES IN THE USE OF PLANT TAXA

The socioeconomic ranks and ethnic categories used in this study divide the American Territorial period Tucson macrobotanical database into six analytical groups. These include Euro-Americans of socioeconomic rank 3 and 4, Mexican-Americans spanning socioeconomic ranks 1-4, and overseas Chinese of socioeconomic ranks 2 and 3. It should be noted that these are the categories recognizable from archaeological excavations conducted to date. Future data recovery efforts may yield additional information about Euro-Americans of socioeconomic rank 1 or 2, overseas Chinese of greater or lesser rank, or ethnic groups not recognized in these deposits. The ubiquities of seed plant taxa, by ethnic category and socioeconomic rank, are presented in Table 6.1.

Several observations are apparent by inspection. Most taxa do not vary much in their occurrence among different ethnic groups or socioeconomic ranks. Some occur with uniformly low ubiquities. For example, barley is absent from most categories, and barley ubiquities are very low. Others, like cheno-ams, have high ubiquities and low variation among groups. Roughly similar ubiquities of any given taxon among different groups suggests such taxa were roughly equally likely to be in archaeological deposits associated with those groups. That, in turn, reflects a similar likelihood of use and, thus, of importance among different groups. In addition to barley and cheno-ams, further interest may also be dismissed in beans, mustard, rice, squash, tomatoes, saguaro cactus, dock, sunflower, clover or sweetclover, bentgrass or muhley, dropseed, panic grass, false purslane, aster family, and spurge family because their ubiquities are either very low or they do not vary among different socioeconomic ranks or ethnic groups.

The remaining taxa, including grapes, maize, peppers, raspberries, squash, watermelon, wheat, prickly pear, mesquite, purslane, and grass family, seem, at a glance, to be associated with ethnicity, socioeco-

nomic rank, or some combination of the two. These empirical observations warrant statistical evaluation to determine both the significance of the relationships, in terms of association with an ethnic or socioeconomic category, and the strength of the relationships.

For ease of discussion, these observations are broken down into a suite of hypotheses summarized in Table 6.2. The results are discussed below. All hypotheses were tested using the phi-square statistic as a measure of association between ubiquity and socioeconomic rank or ethnic group, and the Fisher Exact Test as a measure of the statistical significance of the relationship (Levin and Fox 1980:344-347; StatSoft 1994:1452).

Results

Most hypotheses associating a taxon with a particular ethnic group were not compelling. Six hypotheses were supported, but only one of them was strongly supported. Raspberries were more likely to be observed in samples from Euro-American contexts ($U_{\text{raspberry}} = 0.53$) than in other samples ($U_{\text{raspberry}} = 0.06$). The relationship was moderately strong ($\Phi^2 = 0.29$) and statistically significant ($p < 0.01$). The remaining hypotheses were weakly supported. Grapes were less common in overseas Chinese samples ($U_{\text{grapes}} = 0.03$) than in other samples ($U_{\text{grapes}} = 0.17$; $\Phi^2 = 0.04$, $p < 0.01$). Purslane was more common in overseas Chinese samples ($U_{\text{purslane}} = 0.56$), as compared with others ($U_{\text{purslane}} = 0.13$, $\Phi^2 = 0.14$, $p < 0.01$). Prickly pear cactus seeds were more common in overseas Chinese samples ($U_{\text{prickly-pear}} = 0.19$) than in samples from other ethnic groups ($U_{\text{prickly-pear}} = 0.01$, $\Phi^2 = 0.13$, $p < 0.01$). Watermelon was more common in overseas Chinese samples ($U_{\text{watermelon}} = 0.19$) than in others ($U_{\text{watermelon}} = 0.01$), but the strength of the association was weak ($\Phi^2 = 0.11$, $p < 0.01$). Finally, white mustard was more common in Euro-American samples ($U_{\text{white mustard}} = 0.25$) than in other samples ($U_{\text{white mustard}} = 0.01$; $\Phi^2 = 0.14$, $p < 0.01$).

The strongest hypothesis in the analysis relates wheat with samples from high socioeconomic rank Mexican-Americans. That hypothesis was strongly supported. Wheat is very common in Mexican-American households of socioeconomic rank 4 ($U_{\text{wheat}} = 0.86$), and much less common in other samples ($U_{\text{wheat}} = 0.13$; $\Phi^2 = 0.44$, $p < 0.01$).

Discussion

Socioeconomic rank and ethnic status does not strongly predict the ubiquity of most kinds of plants. The only compelling relationships associate raspberries with Euro-Americans and wheat grains with

Table 6.1. Plant ubiquities by ethnicity and rank.

Taxon	Euro-American		Mexican-American				Overseas Chinese	
	<i>n</i> = 41	<i>n</i> = 16	<i>n</i> = 15	Economic Rank			<i>n</i> = 25	<i>n</i> = 12
	Economic Rank			2	3	4		
	3	4	1	2	3	4	2	3
Cultigens								
Barley	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
Beans	0.05	0.19	0.07	0.11	0.00	0.17	0.04	0.00
Grape	0.37	0.31	0.07	0.17	0.29	0.03	0.04	0.00
Maize	0.10	0.13	0.07	0.22	0.29	0.28	0.12	0.08
Mustard	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
Peppers	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.06	0.08	0.00
Raspberry	0.63	0.25	0.07	0.06	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.25
Rice	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00
Squash	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tomato	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00
Watermelon	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.08
Wheat	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.22	0.12	0.86	0.08	0.08
White mustard	0.24	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wild Foods								
Saguaro	0.05	0.19	0.13	0.17	0.06	0.08	0.24	0.00
Prickly pear	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.24	0.08
Mesquite	0.00	0.06	0.20	0.00	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00
Cheno-ams	0.12	0.25	0.13	0.22	0.06	0.14	0.32	0.17
Dock	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.08	0.00
Purslane	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.36	0.00
Sunflower	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08
Animal Fodder or Potentially Animal Fodder								
Clover or sweetclover	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
Bentgrass or muhley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
Dropseed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00
Grass family	0.12	0.00	0.27	0.06	0.18	0.08	0.12	0.00
Panic grass	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.08
Weeds								
False purslane	0.05	0.38	0.47	0.17	0.00	0.03	0.56	0.17
Aster family	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.08
Spurge family	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00

wealthy Mexican-Americans. Of these, the linkage between wealthy Mexican-American households and wheat was expected, both on the basis of prior archaeological studies (Diehl et al. 2005) and ethnographic, ethnohistorical, and archaeological studies of Mexican, Mexican-American, and Spanish Colonial culture (Goldsmith 1994; Pilcher 1988; Reitz and Scarry 1985; Super 1988).

The observation that raspberries are more common in Euro-American contexts may represent a weak ethnic preference, or alternatively, to differences in the activities that occurred in the different Tucson city blocks represented in the assemblages recovered to date. The ubiquities of the 28 most com-

mon taxa are presented in Table 6.3, by component (site, ethnicity, and socioeconomic rank). Raspberries are generally more ubiquitous in mercantile contexts. Thus, Ah Sam’s store ($U_{\text{raspberry}} = 0.33$) had a greater value than most households. Raspberries were also prominent in deposits associated with the Cactus Saloon ($U_{\text{raspberry}} = 0.82$), the Dodge Boarding House ($U_{\text{raspberry}} = 0.25$), the Jacome-Siqueros household ($U_{\text{raspberry}} = 0.25$), and the Osborn household ($U_{\text{raspberry}} = 0.25$). Block 83 (Depot Plaza in Table 6.3) was generally a locus of mercantile activity (boarding houses and saloons) rather than non-mercantile households. These include residences or mercantile properties associated with Wee Kee (a Chinese store-

Table 6.2. Empirically derived hypotheses relating plant ubiquity to socioeconomic rank or ethnic group.

Taxon	Socioeconomic Rank	Ethnic Group	Both
Grapes	-	Lower in overseas Chinese	-
Maize	-	Higher in Mexican-American	-
Peppers	-	Higher in Mexican-American	-
Raspberry	-	Higher in Euro-American	-
Squash	-	Higher in Mexican-American	-
Watermelon	-	Higher in overseas Chinese	-
White mustard	-	Higher in Euro-American	-
Wheat	-	-	Higher in high rank Mexican-American
Prickly pear	-	Higher in overseas Chinese	-
Mesquite	-	-	Higher in low rank Mexican-American
Purslane	-	-	Higher in low rank overseas Chinese
Grass family	-	Higher in Mexican-American	-

keeper), John Johnson (an African-American barber), Edgar Rafferty (a store proprietor and boarding house keeper), lodgers renting from Edgar Rafferty, and William West's restaurant (see Chapter 2).

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MERCANTILE AND ORDINARY HOUSEHOLD DEPOSITS

The observations concerning raspberries lead one to question if other plant taxon ubiquities vary significantly between mercantile and ordinary household deposits. For this comparison, deposits associated with Ah Sam's Store, the Cactus Saloon, the Dodge Boarding House, and other Block 83 samples are treated as "mercantile" deposits, and the others are considered "ordinary household" refuse. Analyses (not shown) indicate most taxa are not commonly represented and their ubiquities do not differ significantly between mercantile and non-mercantile deposits.

Several taxa do, however, vary strongly when grouped in this way (Table 6.4). Taxa that occur more frequently in ordinary household deposits than in mercantile deposits seem to include a yard weed (false purslane); cheno-ams, which may be either a yard weed, or a *quelite* or potherb (Bye 2000); and cultivated staples, maize, wheat, beans, and chilis. In contrast, taxa that are significantly more common in mercantile refuse are commodity fruits and white mustard. The phi-square and Fisher Exact Test probabilities are presented in Table 6.4

Upon inspection it is apparent that, despite reasonably compelling significance (Fisher's Exact test $p < 0.10$ in all cases), the strength of the associations is usually low. Two taxa, however, raspberries and grapes, are strongly associated with mercantile contexts at these sites.

CONCLUSION

This study of plant remains from American Territorial period Tucson sites represents the first comprehensive empirical survey of the distributions of common plants observed in historic Tucson sites. Tests presented here assess the degree of association between each taxon and wealth, ethnicity, and mercantile affiliation. Robust findings include a strong affiliation between raspberries and contexts affiliated with Euro-Americans rather than other ethnic groups, and mercantile contexts rather than ordinary household deposits. Grapes, and possibly white mustard, are not strongly affiliated with any particular ethnic group but are strongly (in the case of grapes) and significantly associated with mercantile contexts. Wheat is strongly associated with wealthy Mexican-American households. Staples such as beans, chilis, wheat, and maize are generally more common in ordinary household refuse than in mercantile contexts.

Some of these findings were expected based on previous archaeological studies, or on ethnographic and ethnohistoric research. Super (1988) and Pilcher (1998) noted that eighteenth and nineteenth century Mexican families attempted to display their wealth and Spanish (*qua mestizo*) ethnic heritage by serving and consuming Iberian foods, especially wheat. Diehl et al. (2005) observed higher wheat ubiquities in American Territorial period household refuse affiliated with the León family, a wealthy Mexican-American entrepreneur's household, than in other, contemporary Mexican-American day-laborer contexts. That finding has been reiterated here.

Other findings were more surprising, largely due to a lack of background information on which to base expectations. The association of raspberries, grapes, and possibly white mustard with Euro-American

Table 6.3. Ubiquities of economically important plants in American Territorial period sites in Tucson, Arizona.

Provenance	Ethnicity	Socioeconomic Rank Order ^a	n	Cultigens													
				Barley	Beans	Grape	Maize	Mustard	Peppers	Raspberry	Rice	Squash	Tomato	Watermelon	Wheat	White Mustard	
Barrio Libre Block 136	Mexican-American	1	15	0.00	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.07	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
Acevedo Household	Mexican-American	2	4	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
Barrio Libre Block 139	Mexican-American	2	9	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00
Chinese Gardeners	Overseas Chinese	2	16	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clearwater	Overseas Chinese	2	9	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.67	0.22	0.00	0.00
Spruce Street	Mexican-American	2	5	0.20	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
Ah Sam's Store	Overseas Chinese	3	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burruel Household	Mexican-American	3	9	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00
Depot Plaza	Overseas Chinese	3	5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cactus Saloon	Mixed	3	11	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.82	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.18	0.00	0.45	0.00
Triplex	Euro-American	3	9	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00
Triplex	Overseas Chinese	3	4	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
Depot Plaza	Euro-American	3	21	0.05	0.05	0.43	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.24	0.00
Siqueros Household	Mexican-American	3	8	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.13	0.25	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.25
Dodge Boarding House	Euro-American	4	4	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
León Household	Mexican-American	4	36	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.28	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00
Osborn Household	Euro-American	4	12	0.00	0.17	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.33	0.00

^aSocioeconomic rank order: 1 = least wealthy, 4 = wealthiest.

Table 6.3. Continued.

	Wild Foods			Quelites or Weeds				Animal Fodder or Potentially So				Weeds			
	Saguaro	Prickly Pear	Mesquite	Cheno-ams	Dock	Purslane	Sunflower	Clover or Sweetclover	Bentgrass/Muhley	Dropseed	Grass Family	Panic Grass	False Purslane	Aster Family	Spurge Family
Provenance	0.11	0.05	0.20	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.47	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barrio Libre Block 136	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Acevedo Household	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Barrio Libre Block 139	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.44	0.13	0.50	0.06	0.00	0.19	0.13	0.00	0.88	0.06	0.00	0.00
Chinese Gardeners	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Clearwater	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spruce Street	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.67	0.33	0.00	0.00
Ah Sam's Store	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burrnel Household	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depot Plaza	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cactus Saloon	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
Triplex	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	0.11
Triplex	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depot Plaza	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Siqueros Household	0.13	0.00	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dodge Boarding House	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
León Household	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.14	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.03	0.08	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03
Osborn Household	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 6.4. Significant differences in plant use among mercantile versus non-mercantile contexts in American Territorial period macrobotanical assemblages.

	Taxon Ubiquity		Φ^2	$p =$
	Mercantile	Ordinary Household		
$n =$	42	138	-	-
False purslane	0.07	0.23	0.03	0.01
Cheno-ams	0.10	0.20	0.01	0.10
White mustard	0.24	0.04	0.08	<0.01
Wheat	0.07	0.33	0.06	<0.01
Maize	0.05	0.20	0.03	<0.01
Beans	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.09
Raspberries	0.71	0.05	0.48	<0.01
Chilis	0.10	0.21	0.02	0.07
Grapes	0.38	0.11	0.09	<0.01

and mercantile contexts is consistent with either or both of two explanations. Euro-Americans may generally have consumed more prepared foods than other ethnic groups. Alternatively, raspberries and grapes may be more common in mercantile assemblages where patrons with disposable cash may have expected access to condiments or other commodities not commonly consumed at home.

In this study, it was interesting to note that overseas Chinese or Chinese-American deposits had significantly greater amounts of weedy taxa, but that the strengths of the associations were low. Prior studies (Diehl et al. 1997, 1998) found that working class overseas Chinese gardeners had a greater diet breadth than other American Territorial period Tucsonans. Further, they made greater use of wild plant foods, possibly in an effort to sustain traditional culinary practices. To the extent that the associations were found to be weak, in the current study, it is suggested that wealthy overseas Chinese (those with mercantile affiliation) may have, with respect to the consumption of market foods, behaved in a manner more commensurate with the availability

of foods conditioned by the numerically dominant Euro-American community.

This empirical survey of the distribution of plant remains in American Territorial period Tucson sites produced some robust patterns, and other patterns that were weaker but still statistically significant. Further research is required both to further evaluate the observations made to date and to fill in critically missing information. The Block 83 deposits are currently the best sample of mercantile context plant remains available, but they represent deposits from only one block. There is no way yet to determine if the contrast between mercantile and ordinary household deposits reflect an influence that is largely unique to Block 83, or if that contrast instead represents a pan-Tucson empirical reality. In the comparison of ethnic groups and socioeconomic ranks, more data from all ethnic groups and ranks are required to increase the number of cases from blue-collar overseas Chinese, to add missing data from blue-collar Euro-Americans, and to allow the separate classification of African-American households in future analyses.

VERTEBRATE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM HISTORIC BLOCK 83

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Meat was an important dietary component for the residents, workers, and patrons of the businesses on the eastern half of Block 83, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM). Animal bone recovered during archaeological excavations there indicates a number of wild and domestic species were consumed. Vertebrate faunal material from the eastern half of Block 83 was recovered primarily from commercial properties, and was deposited between 1885 and 1910. Analyzed features include outhouses associated with a Chinese laundry, two saloons, a boarding house, and a private residence. The primary goals of the faunal analysis were to identify which meat cuts were used and if the meat diet differed among the groups.

A wide variety of taxa is represented among the 1,735 identified specimens. Domestic ungulates and birds were used for food, as were several marine taxa. Some species, however, represent pets or pests. Other wild taxa may be intrusive to the cultural deposits; these do not represent food items. Some differences between the Chinese laundry workers and the primarily Euro-American residents and saloon patrons are obvious, but others are obscured by the variety of saloon fare. The apparent choice of beef as the primary meat, and the presence of mostly saw-cut bone representing standard retail cuts, reveal the influence of Euro-American food preferences and butchering methods. However, the meat diet was diverse, and included unconventional species such as marine fish, jackrabbit, and domestic cat.

METHODS

More than half (59 percent) of the 6,000 pieces of bone from unlooted contexts, including seven of 10 outhouses, in Block 83 was analyzed. The assemblage consists of faunal remains from two saloons, Feature 207 and Feature 286, a boarding house, Feature 240, a private residence, Feature 252 and Feature 253, and a Chinese laundry, Feature 356 and Feature 361. The faunal subassemblages from Features 252, 253, 286, and 356 were completely analyzed. Other feature subassemblages were sampled. Faunal remains from Unit 155 in Feature 207, Lev-

els 8-10 of Feature 240, and Levels 2-6 of Feature 361 were included in the analyzed sample.

All faunal material from analyzed contexts recovered through ¼-inch screen was counted and weighed. The identification of faunal specimens was assisted by the Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC) and Stanley J. Olsen comparative collections at the Arizona State Museum (ASM), as well as by several published references (Getty 1975a, 1975b; Gilbert 1990; Gilbert et al. 1985; Hoffmeister 1986; Olsen 1964, 1968, 1979; Peterson 1990; Sisson 1953). The number of identified specimens (NISP) was tabulated for all identifiable taxa. Identifiable, in this case, includes all specimens identified at or below the order level. Fragments from recently broken identifiable specimens were refitted when possible and counted as one. Recorded variables for identifiable bone included provenience, taxon, element, element part, side, degree of fusion, amount present, degree of burning, butchering marks, meat cut, and meat rank.

Unidentifiable large mammal (pig-/sheep-/cattle-sized) bone scrap was counted and weighed, but was not otherwise analyzed. Due to the small size of most bone fragments, refitting was not attempted for the unidentifiable bone; thus, each fragment was counted as one. Much of the bone was in very good condition. As a result, unidentifiable bone comprised only 22 percent of the bone fragments from the analyzed portion of the unlooted outhouse sample.

ASSEMBLAGE DESCRIPTION

Domestic food taxa comprise 80 percent ($n = 1,395$) of the identifiable assemblage, with the largest portion (46 percent, or $n = 808$) from cattle (*Bos taurus*) (Table 7.1). Other domestic animals include cat (*Felis catus*) with 17 percent, pig (*Sus scrofa*) with 15 percent, sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) with 12 percent, chicken (*Gallus gallus*) with 8 percent, and dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) with less than 1 percent. Most urban assemblages are characterized by low proportions of wild game (Henry 1982:353), and the

Table 7.1. Vertebrate faunal material (in number of identified specimens, NISP) from analyzed features at AZ BB:13:401 (ASM).

Taxon	Features										Total	
	207	286	240	252	253	356	361	361	361	361		
Cuttlefish (<i>Sepia</i> sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 ^a	1
Unspecified shark (Class Chondrichthyes)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unspecified bony fish (Class Osteichthyes)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Sunfish? (cf. Family Centrarchidae)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Mullet? (cf. <i>Mugil</i> sp.)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unspecified drum (Family Sciaenidae)	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	6
Unspecified sea trout (<i>Cynoscion</i> sp.)	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Unspecified bird (unknown size)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medium bird (duck-/chicken-sized)	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
Small duck (Family Anatidae, teal-sized)	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Medium-large duck (Family Anatidae, mallard-sized)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Mallard (<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Chicken (<i>Gallus gallus</i>)	21	4	92	6	1	3	7	7	7	7	7	134
Chicken? (cf. <i>Gallus gallus</i>)	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Turkey (<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>)	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	3	-	7
Raven (<i>Corvus corax</i>)	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Jackrabbit (<i>Lepus</i> sp.)	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Unspecified cotton rat (<i>Sigmodon</i> sp.)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Domestic dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Domestic dog? (cf. <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>)	-	-	-	1 ^b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Domestic cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Domestic cat	58	3	164	-	-	5	3	3	3	3	3	233
Medium artiodactyl (pig-/sheep-sized)	11	4	5	2	2	4	7	7	7	7	7	35
Large artiodactyl (pig-/cattle-sized)	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	54	17	62	24	5	35	70	70	70	70	70	267
Sheep/Goat (<i>Ovis aries</i> / <i>Capra hircus</i>)	17	8	144	3	4	1	12	12	12	12	12	189
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)	-	-	-	-	19 ^c	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	165	73	335	51	21	18	139	139	139	139	139	802
Feature totals	336	134	809	94	57	76	245	245	245	245	245	1,751

^aOnly one piece was collected.^bNearly complete puppy skeleton, 4-6 months old.^cOne individual lamb, 5-7 months old.

assemblage from Block 83 is no exception. Wild taxa comprise only 2 percent ($n = 46$) of the identifiable assemblage. Some wild specimens do not represent food items. The greatest number ($n = 16$) belong to a single raven (*Corvus corax*) from Feature 286, one of the saloon outhouses. At least seven marine taxa are represented, as well as jackrabbit (*Lepus* sp.), cotton rat (*Sigmodon* sp.), ducks (Anatidae), and turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), although the birds may be either wild or domestic.

The outhouse subassemblages are fairly similar in the number of taxa present, although they differ in the kinds of taxa represented. The largest proportion of the analyzed sample (47 percent, or $n = 812$) is from boarding house Feature 240 (see Table 7.1). That subassemblage contains nine taxa, including the usual food domesticates such as cattle, pig, sheep/goat, and chicken, as well as one unspecified bony fish (Osteichthyes), two different ducks, possible domestic dog, and domestic cat. Cattle specimens comprise 62 percent of the large ungulate bone, followed by sheep/goat (27 percent) and pig (12 percent).

The smaller subassemblages from saloons Feature 207 and Feature 286 contain 337 identified specimens and 134 identified specimens, comprising 19 percent and 8 percent, respectively, of the analyzed assemblage. The saloon subassemblages consist of eight taxa each, including the usual food domesticates. The large ungulate specimens in the subassemblage from Feature 207 include 70 percent cattle, 23 percent pig, and 7 percent sheep/goat. Other taxa include possible mullet (cf. *Mugil* sp.), turkey, jackrabbit, and cat. Mulletts are anadromous fishes and, so, may be caught in either marine or riverine waters. The striped mullet (*Mugil cephalus*) is the native species (Miller and Lowe 1976:150). The only known freshwater location for mullet in Arizona is the lower Colorado River, although it is common in the Gulf of California. The fish recovered here was almost certainly purchased at a Tucson market. The three turkey bones from Feature 207 include one from the wing (humerus) and two from the leg (femur and tibiotarsus), and they could be from either the wild or domestic species. The jackrabbit is represented by one nearly complete cervical vertebra.

The large ungulate specimens from Feature 286 include 75 percent cattle, 17 percent pig, and 8 percent sheep/goat. Other taxa include shark (Chondrichthyes), raven, jackrabbit, and cat. One shark vertebra, probably from a steak, was recovered. Jackrabbit specimens include an articulated front limb, a thoracic vertebra, and a sternebra. Sixteen raven specimens include wing and leg elements, as well as the mandible, sternum, and pelvis. All the bones were from an adult individual and may

be the remains of a pet or saloon mascot. Ravens can be taught to talk and may have provided entertainment for saloon patrons. The cat remains from the saloons and the boarding house appear to be the result of elimination of stray cats (discussed below).

The private residence subassemblage comprises 9 percent ($n = 151$) of the analyzed assemblage. It contains seven taxa, including the usual food domesticates. The proportions of the large domestic ungulates are 57 percent cattle, 23 percent pig, and 21 percent sheep/goat. Other taxa include a small duck, cotton rat, and domestic dog. The cotton rat mandible is probably intrusive to the cultural deposits. The dog may have been a family pet. The skeleton was at least 75 percent complete. Many of the long bones are present, as are the innominates, scapulae, ribs, vertebrae, metapodials, and phalanges. Most of the skull is missing, but some maxillary and mandibular teeth are present. The dog was a puppy, approximately 4-6 months old at death (Silver 1970; St. Clair 1975). The first molars had erupted, but the innominates are unfused. The presence of the baculum indicates it was a male. It was a relatively large breed; complete long bones without epiphyses averaged 115 mm in length.

The Chinese deposit from Feature 356 and Feature 361 comprises 18 percent ($n = 321$) of the analyzed assemblage, and contained 10 taxa, one more than the much larger boarding house subassemblage. Most Chinese assemblages from the turn of the nineteenth century in Tucson contain a diverse suite of taxa (Waters 2008).

The large ungulates consist of 57 percent cattle, 38 percent pig, and 5 percent sheep/goat. Other identified taxa include cuttlefish (*Sepia* sp.), three bony fishes, mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), and cat. Cuttlefish are members of the invertebrate Class Cephalopoda, and include nautilus, squids, cuttlefishes, and octopods (Dorit et al. 1991:682). One piece of cuttlefish "bone" was collected from Feature 361, indicating it was eaten by the Chinese laundry workers on the block. Two marine fishes, an unspecified drum (Sciaenidae), and an unspecified sea trout (*Cynoscion* sp.) were identified in the subassemblage. A possible sunfish (cf. Centrarchidae) is also represented among the identifiable bony fish remains. This latter taxon consists of freshwater species that were introduced to Arizona in the 1930s and 1940s (Miller and Lowe 1976). Therefore, like the marine specimens, this taxon was shipped in from elsewhere. The mallard specimens include a partial mandible and a wing digit. The turkey specimens consist of a scapula and two distal tibiotarsi; one is unfused. Three of the eight adult cat specimens have butchering marks, indicating they were eaten by the laundry workers.

Cat Remains From Block 83

Unlike the cats represented in the laundry workers' outhouses, the cat remains in the other features contain no butchering marks, and some skeletons are nearly complete. There is a minimum of 17 individuals, most of which are kittens. A single level, Level 13, in saloon outhouse Feature 207 contained at least four kittens that were less than 4 months old. Because there is no cranial material, the age estimation is based on five tibiae, including one matched pair and three others of different sizes. Level 2 of the same outhouse contained one kitten aged 6-8 months and one kitten less than 4 months old, based on cranial material. The other saloon outhouse, Feature 286, contained three specimens from one kitten (neonate to two months old) in Level 8. The boarding house outhouse contained at least 10 cats, including 2 juveniles (approximately 1 year old), 4 older kittens (5-6 months old), and 4 younger kittens (neonate to 1-2 months old). All were concentrated in Levels 8-10. No cat remains were recovered from the outhouses associated with the private residence.

The number of individual cats and kittens recovered from the outhouses in Block 83 is not large enough to indicate a protracted or organized eradication program. Such a program is represented by the remains of at least 57 cats and kittens that were recovered from a single outhouse dating to the mid-nineteenth century in downtown Cincinnati, Ohio (Warner and Genheimer 2008). The young kittens present in that assemblage represent approximately 13 litters concentrated in one outhouse. In comparison, the feline remains from the Block 83 outhouses translate into approximately six litters spread over three outhouses. Another example of cat disposal was recorded from the original Phoenix town site

dating to the same period. Excavations in historic Blocks 72 and 73 in downtown Phoenix recovered at least 15 individual cats and kittens (Waters et al. 1998:183). Only two of these were from formal burial pits. At least 13 others, mostly kittens, were discarded in four outhouse pits.

Attitudes toward animals at the turn of the nineteenth century were certainly different than they are today. However, "(R)egardless of the rationale for the disposal, some degree of antisocial behavior cannot be overlooked. The killing of a large number of animals, most of them highly vulnerable kittens, may have been frowned upon" (Warner and Genheimer 2008:19). Privies were convenient, private places for the disposal of unwanted animals. A resident of the boarding house may have been engaged in aberrant behavior in a misguided effort to rid the neighborhood of stray cats. Whatever the reasons, litters of unwanted cats appear to have sometimes been abandoned in the outhouses of commercial properties on Block 83.

Butchering Practices

Over half (57 percent) the analyzed assemblage exhibits evidence of butchering, including sawmarks, chopmarks, cutmarks, and combinations thereof (Table 7.2). The majority of the butchering marks are sawcuts, although some specimens display both sawmarks and chopmarks. Very few cutmarks were observed. Sawmarks from both a handsaw and a band-saw were noted, and are reflective of the Euro-American style of butchering in which the carcass is apportioned into specific cuts (Chapin-Pyritz and Mabry 1994). Chopmarks rather than sawcuts were noted in earlier Chinese faunal

Table 7.2. Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) with butchering marks from Block 83 outhouses.

	Saloon (Feature 207)	Saloon (Feature 286)	Boarding House	Private Residence	Laundry
Sawmarks, single	57	21	186	17	72 ^a
Sawmarks, parallel	80	28	55	20	67
Sawmarks, multiple	59	26	30	28	57
Chopmarks	8 ^b	4	64	10	31 ^c
Cutmarks	1	1	–	3	6
Chopmarks and sawmarks	5	1	19	6	12
Chopmarks and cutmarks	–	–	2	1	2 ^d
Sawmarks and cutmarks	–	3	2	2	3
Totals ^e	210 (89%)	84 (89%)	358 (66%)	87 (69%)	250 (91%)

^aIncludes sawmarks on three fish vertebrae.

^bIncludes chopmarks are on two chicken bones.

^cIncludes chopmarks on two chicken, one turkey, and two cat bones.

^dIncludes chopmarks and cutmarks on one cat bone.

^ePercentages are proportions of large domestic ungulate bone with butchering marks.

assemblages from California (Gust 1982:109). However, through time, evidence for chopmarks declined, and sawmarks increased on animal bone from Chinese sites (Gust 1993:193). Chopmarks were made by an ax or a cleaver, and are primarily involved in initial butchering and secondary apportionment. Cutmarks are from a thin blade, probably a knife, and indicate primary butchering techniques, such as skinning, or tertiary butchering, such as deboning.

The saloons have the highest percentages of large domestic ungulate specimens with sawcuts, including 96 percent of specimens with butchering marks from Feature 207 and 91 percent of specimens from Feature 286. Chopmarks were noted on 6 percent of butchered specimens from both saloon subassemblages. Sawcuts still comprise the vast majority, 84 percent, of butchering marks in the subassemblages from both the private residence and the Chinese laundry. Eighty-two percent of the butchered specimens from the boarding house exhibit sawcuts. The latter subassemblages exhibited higher proportions of chopmarks than the subassemblages from the saloons. Chopmarks were noted on 24 percent of the butchered specimens from the boarding house, 20 percent of the private residence butchered specimens, and 18 percent of the laundry butchered specimens. Cutmarks were recorded on very few specimens, ranging from one specimen with cutmarks in the saloon subassemblage from Feature 207, to 11 specimens with cutmarks in the laundry subassemblage.

As expected, all meat types display fairly high percentages of sawcut bone among the butchered specimens. However, sawcuts are more prevalent on beef bones than on pork or mutton bones. Overall, sawmarks occur proportionately on more butchered cattle bone (88 percent) than pig (77 percent) or sheep/goat (71 percent). Most of the butchering marks, including both sawcuts and chopmarks, occur on vertebrae and ribs. This is not surprising, considering that vertebrae and ribs comprise 60 percent ($n = 792$) of the total large ungulate specimens. However, this varies among the taxa and among property types. Vertebrae and ribs comprise 73 percent of the butchered cattle specimens, 53 percent of the butchered sheep/goat specimens, and only 24 percent of the butchered pig specimens.

The number of specimens with sawcuts versus chopmarks per meat type and property type is shown in Table 7.3. Sawcuts are present on 95 percent of the butchered beef bones from both saloon outhouses; 91 percent of butchered beef bones from the laundry had sawmarks, 86 percent from the private residence had sawmarks, and 83 percent from the boarding house had sawmarks. The butchered pork bone from the saloon subassemblages displayed sawmarks in similar proportions – 94 percent and 92 percent for Feature 207 and Feature 286, respectively. However, the pork bone from the other subassemblages exhibit lower proportions of sawmarks, with 75 percent in the private residence, 72 percent in the laundry, and 64 percent in the boarding house. The percentages of sawmarks on the mutton cuts are generally lower, but are more difficult to interpret due to the small samples of butchered sheep/goat bone. Feature 207, a saloon, the laundry, and, especially, the boarding house, have reasonably sized samples. The saloon continues to have a high proportion (92 percent) of saw-cut bone in the mutton cuts. Eighty-eight percent of the mutton cuts from the laundry outhouses exhibit sawmarks, while only 66 percent of the mutton cuts from the boarding house were sawcut.

The recovery of head and foot bones of domestic large ungulates is cited as evidence for animal husbandry or on-site butchering. These bones were usually discarded during the butchering process due to low food value (Lyman 1977:69). This does not necessarily apply to pigs' feet, however, which were, and still are today, sold in butcher shops. The cranial and foot elements for cattle, pig, and sheep/goat, by property type, are shown in Table 7.4. There are no cattle feet in any of the outhouse subassemblages. A scant amount of cattle cranial material was identified only in the boarding house and laundry features. Most specimens are stylohyoids, the largest bone in the hyoid of large ungulates. This series of bones supports the tongue and is attached to the mandible by cartilage (Getty 1975a:31). The tongues appear to have been separated from the mandibles, because only one mandible fragment was recovered. At least one skull is represented in the boarding house subassemblage, as indicated by fragments of the nasal, bulla, and horn core. As expected, pigs' feet are more common in the assemblage, being present in all the

Table 7.3. Butchering marks on large domestic ungulates, by property, in Block 83, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM).

	Saloon (Lot 16)	Saloon (Lot 9)	Boarding House	Private Residence	Laundry
Cattle	147/8 ^a	61/3	217/46	60/10	136/13
Pig	33/2	11/1	18/10	12/4	58/23
Sheep/Goat	11/1	2/1	50/24	0/2	7/1

^aSawmarks/chopmarks.

Table 7.4. Cattle, pig, and sheep/goat cranial and foot elements (number of identified specimens, NISP) from the outhouses in Block 83, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM).

Taxon	Element	Saloons	Boarding House	Private Residence	Laundry
Cattle	Nasal	-	2	-	-
	Bulla	-	1	-	-
	Hyoid	-	6	-	2
	Mandible fragment	-	1	-	-
	Horn core	-	2	-	-
Cattle total ^a		-	12 (4%)	-	2 (1%)
Pig	Occipital	-	1	-	-
	Premaxilla	-	1	-	-
	Maxilla	-	1	-	1
	Mandibular incisor	-	-	-	1
	Mandibular canine	-	-	-	2
	Metapodial	4	4	-	7
	Phalanx	1	10	4	2
Pig total ^a		5 (7%)	17 (27%)	4 (14%)	13 (12%)
Sheep/Goat	Nearly complete skull	-	-	1 ^b	-
	Maxilla	-	-	-	1
	Mandible	-	-	2 ^b	-
	Phalanx	-	8	11 ^{b, c}	-
Sheep/Goat total ^a		-	8 (6%)	14 (61%)	1 (8%)

^aPercentage of feature total in parentheses.

^bLamb, 5-7 months old.

^cOne is adult, at least 2 years old.

outhouse subassemblages. Like the cattle remains, pig cranial material was found only in the boarding house and laundry outhouses. Sheep/goat cranial remains were recovered from Feature 253, one of the private residence outhouses. These specimens include the nearly complete skull with mandibles, as well as 16 foot bones, from a single lamb aged 5-7 months old. One maxilla from a mature sheep/goat was recovered from a laundry outhouse. One other mature phalanx was recovered from the other private residence outhouse. The boarding house outhouse contained eight sheep/goat phalanges.

Butchering marks indicate that most of the beef, pork, and mutton cuts were butchered in the Euro-American style, in which the carcass is apportioned into specific cuts by sawing through the bone. The paucity of cranial and foot elements suggests whole animals were not purchased for consumption except the lamb in the private residence. Some of the foot bones recovered in the boarding house subassemblage articulate and represent either combination retail cuts or discards from secondary cuts. The combination chopmarks and sawmarks on cattle, pig, and sheep/goat bone in the boarding house, private residence, and laundry subassemblages may represent secondary home butchering to divide large, retail cuts into smaller portions (see below).

Meat Preferences, Socioeconomic Status, and Consumer Group Size

Meat cuts of beef, pork, and mutton differ in quality and price (Figure 7.1). Therefore, the faunal remains from Block 83 are potentially good indicators of socioeconomic status among the represented properties. Schulz and Gust (1983:45) suggest "the frequency of consumption of differently priced cuts will vary with the socioeconomic status of consumers." Greater quantities of the more expensive meat cuts should be recovered in features associated with higher incomes. Conversely, more of the least expensive meat cuts should be recovered in features associated with lower income individuals.

The ranks of beef cuts recovered from Block 83 are based on retail beef prices from the second half of the nineteenth century (Schulz and Gust 1983:48). The loin was the most expensive cut, followed by the rib and sirloin, round, rump, chuck, arm, cross rib and short rib, brisket and short plate, neck, and the foreshank, hindshank, and foot. The identified beef cuts and their ranks are listed by property in Table 7.5.

The 567 cuts represented were divided into high-, medium-, and low-quality groups. The short loin, sirloin, and round comprised the high or most

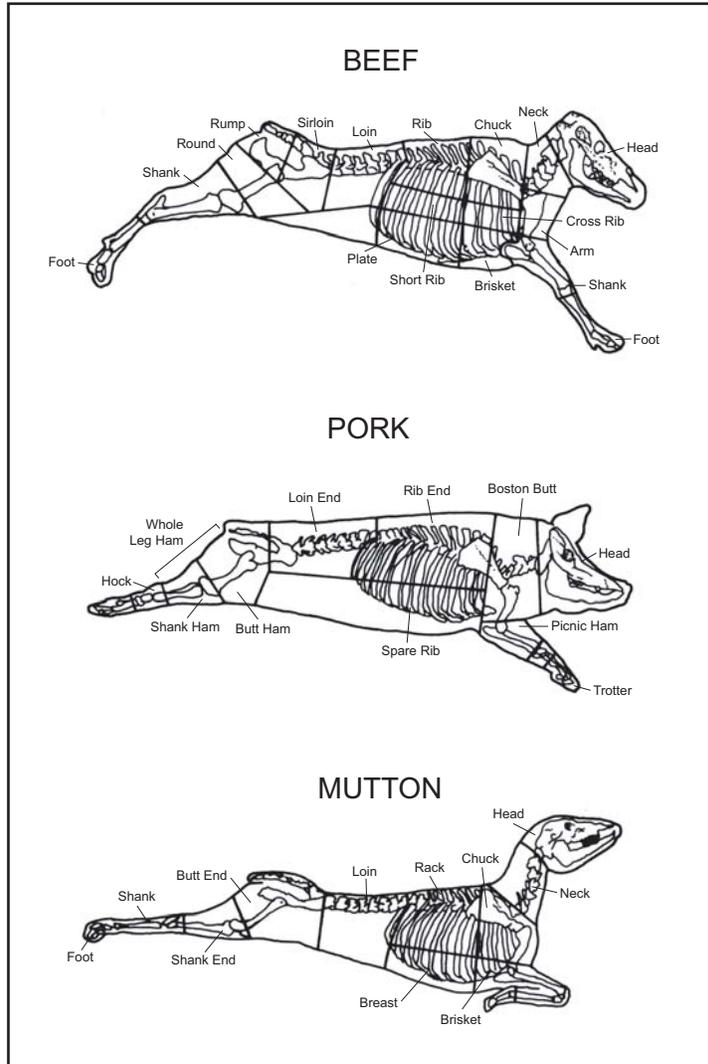


Figure 7.1. Locations of retail meat cuts for beef, pork, and mutton.

expensive group. One saloon, Feature 207, deposit had the largest proportion (71 percent, or $n = 81$) of high-quality beef cuts, followed by the private residence with 70 percent ($n = 38$), the laundry deposit with 62 percent ($n = 77$), the other saloon, Feature 286, with 54 percent ($n = 32$), and the boarding house with 33 percent ($n = 70$). Medium-priced beef cuts recovered include the chuck, cross or short rib, arm, and brisket or plate. Thirty-seven percent ($n = 22$) of the identified beef cuts from saloon Feature 286 are from the medium group, followed by 31 percent ($n = 67$) from the boarding house, 26 percent ($n = 32$) from the laundry, 21 percent ($n = 24$) from the other saloon, Feature 207, and 13 percent ($n = 7$) from the private residence. The neck, shank, head, and tail are the lowest-priced beef cuts identified in the assemblage. No feet are represented in any of the subassemblages. The boarding house deposit had the largest proportion of low-ranked beef cuts, with 36

percent ($n = 77$), followed by the private residence with 17 percent ($n = 9$), the laundry with 13 percent ($n = 16$), and the saloon deposits, with 9 percent ($n = 5$) from Feature 286 and 8 percent ($n = 9$) from Feature 240.

Fewer pork cuts ($n = 251$) were identified in the assemblages from Block 83 (Table 7.6). The ranks of pork cuts are based on Azizi et al. (1996). The butt ham is the most expensive cut, followed by the loin (rib end and loin end), the Boston butt, the picnic ham and the shank ham, the spare ribs, and the head, hock, and trotter. The high-quality butt ham, loin end, and rib end are all present in the identifiable subassemblages, comprising 52 percent ($n = 12$) from the private residence, 41 percent ($n = 36$) of the pork cuts from the laundry deposit, 41 percent ($n = 7$) from saloon Feature 286, 35 percent ($n = 19$) from saloon Feature 207, and 18 percent ($n = 10$) from the boarding house. The pork cuts from the mid-priced Boston butt, picnic ham, and shank ham represent 30 percent ($n = 17$) of the boarding house subassemblage, 29 percent ($n = 5$) from saloon Feature 286, 26 percent ($n = 23$) from the laundry, 22 percent ($n = 12$) of the pork cuts from saloon Feature 207, and 9 percent ($n = 2$) from the private residence. The low-quality pork cuts, represented by the head, hock, and trotter, comprise 52 percent ($n = 29$) of the boarding house subassemblage, 43 percent ($n = 23$) of the pork cuts from saloon Feature 207, 39 percent ($n = 9$) from the private residence, 36 percent ($n = 32$) from the laundry deposit, and 29 percent ($n = 5$) from saloon Feature 286.

Even fewer mutton cuts ($n = 155$) are present in the subassemblages from Block 83 (Table 7.7). Most ($n = 110$) of these were recovered from the boarding house outhouse. The ranks of mutton cuts are based on Azizi et al. (1996). The loin is the most expensive cut, followed by the rack, shank end, chuck, and butt end, the breast, neck, and brisket, and the foreshank, hindshank, and foot. The high-quality loin and rack are present in all the outhouse subassemblages, except saloon Feature 286, while only the rack is represented in the private residence outhouse subassemblage. High-quality cuts comprise 44 percent ($n = 7$) of the mutton cuts from the saloon Feature 207 subassemblage, 30 percent ($n = 33$) from the boarding house subassemblage, 21 percent ($n = 3$) of the laundry subassemblage, and 17 percent ($n = 3$) of

Table 7.5. Number of retail beef cuts, by rank, from Block 83 outhouses.

Rank	Cut	Saloon (Feature 207)	Saloon (Feature 286)	Boarding House	Private Residence	Laundry
1	Loin	43	27	34	34	59
2	Sirloin	12	3	16	2	3
2	Rib	17	2	19	1	11
3	Round	9	–	1	1	4
4	Rump	2	–	6	–	5
5	Chuck	10	13	35	2	6
6	Cross or short rib	9	3	17	2	17
6	Arm	1	–	7	2	1
7	Plate or brisket	2	6	2	1	3
8	Neck	4	1	30	–	3
9	Foreshank	2	1	22	5	6
9	Hindshank	1	3	19	4	3
9	Head	–	–	4	–	2
9	Tail	2	–	2	–	2
10	Foot	–	1	–	–	–
Total		114	60	214	54	125

Table 7.6. Number of retail pork cuts, by rank, from Block 83 outhouses.

Rank	Cut	Saloon (Feature 207)	Saloon (Feature 286)	Boarding House	Private Residence	Laundry
1	Butt ham	8	2	5	4	4
2	Loin end	4	3	2	6	20
2	Rib end	7	2	3	2	12
3	Boston butt	2	2	4	1	12
4	Picnic ham	2	1	7	–	9
4	Shank ham	8	2	6	1	12
5	Spare rib	4	2	1	–	4
6	Head	–	–	4	–	8
6	Hock	8	1	11	5	13
6	Trotter	11	2	13	4	7
Total		54	17	56	23	101

the private residence subassemblage. No high-quality mutton cuts were recovered from the other saloon, Feature 286, outhouse. The medium-quality cuts include the chuck, butt end, shank end, and breast. The chuck is present in all of the subassemblages. The butt end is represented in all subassemblages except saloon Feature 207 and the private residence. The breast is present only in the boarding house subassemblage. The boarding house subassemblage contains some elements that would normally be part of these retail cuts, but they are not butchered in the conventional way, and they may be part of a secondary cut, the leg, which encompasses the butt end and shank end in addition to the shank and foot (see Figure 7.1). These “combination” cuts are included in the following propor-

tions. Medium-quality cuts comprise 57 percent ($n = 8$) of the mutton cuts in the laundry subassemblage, 50 percent ($n = 4$) in the saloon Feature 286 subassemblage, 33 percent ($n = 36$) in the boarding house subassemblage, 19 percent ($n = 3$) in the saloon Feature 207 subassemblage, and 17 percent ($n = 1$) in the private residence assemblage. Low-quality cuts include the brisket, neck, foreshank, hindshank, head, and foot. The brisket is present in all assemblages. The neck was recovered from both saloons and the boarding house outhouses. The foreshank and hindshank are present in the boarding house and private residence subassemblages. The head is present only in the laundry subassemblage, and the feet are present in the boarding house and private residence subassemblages. Low-quality cuts

Table 7.7. Number of retail mutton cuts, by rank, from Block 83 outhouses.

Rank	Cut	Saloon (Feature 207)	Saloon (Feature 286)	Boarding House	Private Residence	Laundry
1	Loin	4	-	14	-	1
2	Rack	3	-	19	1	2
3	Shank end	-	-	6	-	-
4	Butt end	-	1	15 ^a	-	2
4	Chuck	3	3	9	1	6
5	Breast	-	-	6	-	-
6	Brisket	3	1	13	2	2
6	Neck	3	3	8	-	-
7	Foreshank	-	-	5	-	-
7	Hindshank	-	-	13 ^b	1	-
7	Head	-	-	-	-	1
8	Foot	-	-	2	1	-
Totals		16	8	110	7 ^c	14

^aIncludes combination shank end/butt end cut.

^bIncludes combination shank/foot cuts.

^cTotal includes one nearly complete lamb from Feature 253.

comprise 50 percent ($n = 4$) of the saloon Feature 286 mutton cut subassemblage, 38 percent ($n = 6$) of the saloon Feature 207 subassemblage, 37 percent ($n = 41$) of the boarding house subassemblage, 33 percent ($n = 2$) of the private residence assemblage, and 21 percent ($n = 3$) of the laundry subassemblage.

One clear pattern emerges from the meat cut rank data. All the subassemblages, except that from the boarding house, had relatively large proportions of high-quality beef cuts and relatively low proportions of low-quality beef cuts. The other meat types were more variable. Saloon Feature 207 and the boarding house had the greatest proportion of pork cuts from the low-quality group. The other properties had the greatest proportion of pork cuts from the high-quality group. Saloon Feature 207 also had the greatest proportion of mutton cuts from the high-quality group. The laundry had the greatest proportions of mutton cuts from the medium-quality group. The private residence and the boarding house had the highest proportions of pork cuts from the low-quality group. Saloon Feature 286 had equal proportions of pork cuts from the medium- and low-quality groups. The boarding house is the only assemblage that consistently had the highest proportions of all meat cut types from the low-quality group. Saloon Feature 207 had the largest proportion of pork cuts from the low-quality group, and the private residence had the largest proportion of mutton cuts from the low-quality group. Saloon Feature 286 had 50 percent of mutton cuts from the medium-quality group and 50 percent from the low-quality group. In sum, the saloon Feature 207 subassemblage had large proportions of high-quality beef and mutton.

The other saloon, Feature 286, subassemblage had relatively large proportions of high-quality beef and pork, as did the private residence and the laundry. The boarding house had small proportions of all types of high-quality meat.

Meat Cut Thickness

Meat cut thickness measurements have been used by faunal analysts for several purposes. The measurements of beef cuts recovered from Blocks 24 and 28N in the original Phoenix town site showed that the less expensive cuts, such as the foreshank and the hindshank, tended to be butchered into larger cuts (Hatch 1983:465, 1984:350). The more expensive beef cuts, from the loin, round, and chuck, were butchered into thinner steaks. In their study of the faunal assemblages from Old Sacramento, Schulz and Gust (1983:49) noted the difference in the distribution of steaks and roasts in archaeological features. The Golden Eagle Hotel, one of the best hotels in California in the 1850s, produced a faunal assemblage with a majority of steaks from the high- and mid-priced beef cuts. However, in the two assemblages from saloons, the same carcass portions were butchered into roasts. Free lunches were served to saloon patrons, and it was imperative that the minimum possible time and effort be invested in the preparation and serving of food, and that it be available in quantity (Schulz and Gust 1983:50). Serving the customers roasts satisfied both conditions. These studies of meat cut thickness measurements have implications for socioeconomic status, as well as consumer group size. It is generally more

economical to buy larger, less expensive cuts of meat to feed large groups of people. Small groups are better served by smaller cuts, eliminating leftovers.

The thickness of meat cuts in the faunal assemblage from Block 83 was determined by measuring the distance between roughly parallel butchering marks on cattle, pig, and sheep/goat bones from the outhouses. All the meat types contain incomplete cuts not included in the calculations. A reasonably sized sample ($n = 251$) of measurable beef cuts was available; the average thickness measurements of beef cuts by rank are shown in Table 7.8. Beef cut thickness measurements are generally consistent among subassemblages and cut types. The high-quality cuts from the loin, sirloin, rib, and round are thinner and represent steaks in most features. The loin cuts are relatively thin in all features, with average thicknesses ranging from 14.5 mm in the private residence outhouse to 16.8 mm in the boarding house outhouse. The average thicknesses for the sirloin from saloon Feature 286 and the boarding house are larger than for the other subassemblages. The thicker sirloin cuts are from the ilium and acetabulum in both features, and the thinner sirloin cuts are from the sacrum in the saloon outhouse. The sirloin cuts from the other contexts had lower average thicknesses and came from both the sacrum and ilium. The medium-quality cuts are somewhat larger across the board, representing both steaks and roasts. Cuts from the rump and the chuck represent steaks in most contexts except those from the boarding house outhouse and the chuck cuts from the laundry outhouses. The average thicknesses of the rump and chuck cuts from those features are larger than for the other contexts. Cuts from the cross or short rib and arm are uniformly larger than the high-quality cuts in all features. The average thickness of the low-

quality cuts, including the plate or brisket, neck, and foreshank or hindshank, are as large or larger than for the thicker medium-quality cuts. Cuts from the foreshank and hindshank average the largest. Overall, the boarding house had the thickest beef cuts, and saloon Feature 207 had the thinnest. Evidently, this saloon catered to a better class of clientele than the saloons in Old Sacramento documented by Schulz and Gust (1983).

Far fewer ($n = 43$) measurable pork cuts are present in the outhouse subassemblages; however, they conform to expectations regarding quality versus thickness. Saloon Feature 286 outhouse contained only one measurable cut, a medium-quality Boston butt steak measuring 22 mm thick. There are two measurable pork cuts from the boarding house outhouse, one butt ham steak (10 mm thick) and one rib end chop (18 mm thick). Both are high-quality cuts. The private residence outhouse contained four measurable, high-quality cuts, including two butt ham steaks, averaging 26.0 mm thick, and two loin chops, averaging 17.5 mm thick.

The two largest measurable pork cut subassemblages are from the saloon Feature 207 outhouse and the laundry outhouses (Table 7.9). With only two exceptions, the meat cut thicknesses follow a continuum from small to large, from high-quality to low-quality cuts. The medium-quality shank ham cuts from the saloon outhouse were considerably thinner than the other medium-quality cut from the picnic ham, suggesting that, despite its lower quality, it was still served as individual steaks to customers. The average thickness of the shank hams was even lower than the average thickness measurements for the high-quality butt ham, loin end, and rib end cuts. The low-quality spare ribs from the laundry were thinner than the medium-quality

Table 7.8. Average thickness (in millimeters) of measurable beef cuts, arranged by rank, from Block 83 outhouses.

Rank	Cut	Saloon (Feature 207)	Saloon (Feature 286)	Boarding House	Private Residence	Laundry
1	Loin	28 (16.5)	23 (14.6)	19 (16.8)	15 (14.5)	50 (15.5)
2	Sirloin	9 (17.0)	3 (47.7)	4 (60.0)	1 (21.0)	3 (14.3)
2	Rib	2 (18.5)	-	-	-	-
3	Round	9 (12.9)	-	1 (20.0)	-	4 (16.5)
4	Rump	2 (11.5)	-	3 (71.3)	-	2 (20.0)
5	Chuck	5 (17.8)	10 (22.4)	4 (94.5)	2 (21.0)	4 (88.5)
6	Cross or short rib	8 (59.5)	8 (70.6)	18 (95.7)	1 (65.0)	-
6	Arm	-	-	-	2 (83.0)	-
7	Plate or brisket	-	1 (66.0)	1 (60.0)	-	2 (52.5)
9	Foreshank	1 (95.0)	-	-	1 (140.0)	1 (80.0)
9	Hindshank	-	-	4 (143.3)	-	-
Total number of measurable cuts		64	45	54	22	66

Note: Quantities are minimum number of cuts; average thickness in parentheses.

Table 7.9. Average thickness (in millimeters) of measurable pork cuts, by rank, from Block 83 outhouses.

Rank	Pork Cut	Saloon (Feature 207)	Laundry
1	Butt ham	2 (14.0)	1 (9.0)
2	Loin end	6 (15.7)	5 (19.0)
2	Rib end	-	3 (25.3)
3	Boston butt	-	6 (25.5)
4	Picnic ham	1 (46.0)	1 (54.0)
4	Shank ham	5 (11.8)	1 (80.0)
5	Spare rib	2 (83.0)	2 (46.0)
Total number of measurable cuts		16	19

shank ham. The small sample sizes make it difficult to interpret these deviations. Otherwise, the pork cuts from these two subassemblages look remarkably similar and, although only represented by a few cuts, the high-quality cuts from the other contexts are thin while the lower quality cuts are thicker.

There are few to no measurable mutton cuts in any of the subassemblages. Saloon Feature 286 and the private residence outhouses contained no measurable mutton cuts, while saloon Feature 207 and laundry outhouses each contained three. The boarding house outhouse contained six measurable mutton cuts. The measurable cuts from the saloon Feature 207 outhouse were all from the high-ranked loin, and average 16.33 mm in thickness. The laundry outhouse contained one loin chop measuring 18.00 mm in thickness and two cuts from the medium-quality chuck, averaging 29.00 mm in thickness. The boarding house outhouse contained two loin chops that averaged 11.00 mm in thickness and one medium-quality shank end roast that measures 92.00 mm in thickness. Three low-quality cuts include one cut from the breast measuring 39.00 mm thick, and two cuts from the brisket, averaging 52.50 mm thick. The small sample sizes of measurable cuts belie interpretation, although, like the beef and pork cuts, the expensive loin chops were consistently thin from all three subassemblages with measurable cuts. Similarly, the medium- and low-quality measurable mutton cuts were thicker in all subassemblages.

Combination Cuts in the Boarding House Outhouse

Proportionately fewer of the large domestic ungulate specimens from the boarding house are butchered, indicating the possible use of secondary cuts or large, combination retail cuts. Several of these appear to have been butchered on the premises. Several articulating beef cuts with few or no butchering marks were recovered from the boarding house outhouse. These include the neck, foreshank, and

hindshank (Table 7.10). The neck, consisting of seven cervical vertebrae, is represented by at least seven separate meat cuts. A minimum of 2 atlas (first cervical) vertebrae, 7 axis (second cervical) vertebrae, and 29 third through seventh cervical vertebrae are represented in the subassemblage from the boarding house outhouse. Many of these articulate. All vertebral bodies exhibit a vertical single sawmark or chopmark. The neck cut may have been roasted and the meat used for soups or stews.

Two types of foreshank cuts are represented. The carpus or "wrist" includes the distal radius/ulna and carpals. At least three are represented in the boarding house subassemblage. Two elbow joints, consisting of the distal humerus and proximal radius/ulna, are present in the subassemblage. The articulating hindshank cut is comprised of the tarsus or "ankle," and includes the distal tibia and tarsals. At least six are represented in the boarding house subassemblage. Additionally, there are several hindshank adjacent cuts; that is, butchered tibia shafts that fit together. These tibia shaft roasts may fit with the "ankles," indicating whole shanks were purchased and butchered on the premises. The subassemblage from saloon Feature 207 contained one similar cut, a "wrist" of five articulating carpals. No beef articulations were noted in the other subassemblages.

There is also good evidence for the purchase of secondary mutton cuts, or combination cuts comprised of two or more retail cuts, in the boarding house subassemblage. At least two legs of sheep/goat are represented (Table 7.11). One right shank end/butt end was split through the sacrum, and also contains the innominate, femur, and proximal tibia. One right shank consists of the distal tibia, astragalus, calcaneus, naviculo-cuboid, and proximal metatarsal. It may have been part of the upper shank end/butt end, but because the tibia shaft was sawn, it does not articulate. One right shank/foot contains a distal metatarsal and first phalanx. This may also be part of the same leg. The other leg consists of the shank end, and is represented by a left distal femur

Table 7.10. Articulating cattle elements from the boarding house outhouse, Block 83.

Cut	Body Part	Element	Side	MNE ^a	Butchering marks	
Neck	Neck	Atlas	Axial	2	Single sawmark or chopmark	
		Axis	Axial	7	Single sawmark or chopmark	
Foreshank	Carpus (wrist)	Cervical vertebrae (3-7)	Axial	29	Single sawmark or chopmark	
		Distal radius	Left	2	Single sawmark	
		Distal ulna	Left	1	Single sawmark	
		Scaphoid	Left	2	None	
		Lunate	Left	2	None	
		Cuneiform	Left	1	None	
		Unciform	Left	1	None	
		2nd-3rd carpal	Left	1	None	
		Scaphoid	Right	1	None	
		Lunate	Right	1	None	
		Cuneiform	Right	1	None	
		2nd-3rd carpal	Right	1	None	
		Elbow joint	Proximal radius	Left	1	Single sawmark and chopmark
			Proximal ulna	Left	1	Single sawmark and chopmark
Distal humerus	Right		1	Chopmark		
Proximal ulna	Right		1	Single sawmark		
Hindshank	Tarsus (ankle)	Distal tibia	Left	1	Single sawmark	
		Lateral malleolus	Left	2	None	
		Astragalus	Left	4	1, chopmark; 3, none	
		Calcaneus	Left	3	None	
		Naviculo-cuboid	Left	1	None	
		Distal tibia	Right	1	Chopmark	
		Astragalus	Right	2	None	
		Calcaneus	Right	2	None	
		Naviculo-cuboid	Right	1	None	

^aMinimum number of elements.

Table 7.11. Articulating sheep/goat elements and combination meat cuts from the hindquarter in the boarding house outhouse, Block 83.

Cut	Element	Side	MNE ^a
Butt end/Shank end	Sacrum ^b	Right	1
	Innominate	Right	1
	Nearly complete femur	Right	1
	Proximal tibia	Right	1
Shank end	Distal femur	Left	1
	Proximal tibia	Left	1
Shank	Distal tibia ^c	Right	1
	Astragalus	Right	1
	Calcaneus	Right	1
	Naviculo-cuboid	Right	1
	Proximal metatarsal	Right	1
Shank/Foot	Distal metatarsal	Right	1
	First phalanx	Right	1
Shank/Foot	Distal metatarsal	Unsided	3
	First phalanx	Unsided	3

^aMinimum number of elements.

^bChopmark.

^cSingle sawmark through shaft.

and proximal tibia. Three separate, articulating shank/foot cuts are unsided. One may be part of the left shank end. The other two are from separate legs, although it was not possible to determine if more of those legs were present in the assemblage. Only one butchering mark, the single sawcut through the distal tibia, was noted on any of the articulating elements. The presence of at least four feet suggests the purchase of a secondary cut and, perhaps, home butchering, with removal of the feet done on the premises.

Articulating retail cuts for pigs consist almost entirely of hocks and trotters and are present in three of the five subassemblages (Table 7.12). At least two separate hock/trotter cuts are present in the saloon Feature 207, boarding house, and laundry subassemblages. Articulating elements include carpals, metacarpals, and phalanges in the saloon subassemblage, tarsals, metatarsals, and phalanges in the boarding house, and tarsals and metatarsals in the laundry

subassemblage. Other articulating cuts include one elbow joint (picnic ham) consisting of the distal humerus and proximal radius/ulna from the laundry. A nearly complete butt ham, consisting of a nearly complete femur and innominate was recovered from the private residence outhouse. One shank ham, consisting of the distal femur, proximal tibia, and proximal fibula, was identified in the boarding house subassemblage. The butchering marks on the cuts from the saloon were all single sawcuts, suggesting the meat was purchased from the butcher. The cuts from the other subassemblages are combinations of chopmarks and sawcuts, and may indicate some degree of home butchering.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

A large faunal assemblage was recovered during excavations of the eastern half of historic Block

Table 7.12. Articulating pig elements in the outhouses on Block 83.

Feature	Cut	Element	Side	MNE ^a	Butchering Marks
Saloon, Feature 207	Hock/Trotter	Cuneiform	Left	1	None
		Capitate	Left	1	Single sawmark
		Unspecified carpal	Left	1	Single sawmark
		Second metacarpal	Left	2	None
		Third metacarpal	Left	2	None
		Fourth metacarpal	Left	2	1, single sawmark; 1, unbutchered
		Fifth metacarpal	Left	1	None
		First phalanx	Left	3	1, single sawmark; 2, unbutchered
Boarding house	Shank ham	Distal femur	Left	1	Single sawmark
		Proximal tibia	Left	1	Single sawmark
		Proximal fibula	Left	1	Single sawmark
	Hock/Trotter	Astragalus	Left	1	Chopmark
		Calcaneus	Left	1	Chopmark
		Second metatarsal	Left	1	None
		Third metatarsal	Left	1	Chopmark
		Third or fourth metapodial	Un-sided	2	None
		First phalanx	Un-sided	2	None
		Second phalanx	Un-sided	2	None
Private residence	Butt ham	Nearly complete femur	Right	1	None
		Innominate	Right	1	Chopmarks and single sawcuts
Laundry	Picnic ham	Distal humerus	Left	1	Single sawmark
		Proximal radius	Left	1	None
		Proximal ulna	Left	1	Scrapes only
	Hock/Trotter	Calcaneus	Left	1	None
		Astragalus	Left	1	None
		Third metacarpal	Left	1	None
		Fourth metacarpal	Left	1	Chopmark
		Third metacarpal	Right	1	Chopmark
Fourth metacarpal	Right	1	Chopmark		

^aMinimum number of elements.

83. Five distinct subassemblages, representing two saloons, a boarding house, a private residence, and a Chinese laundry, were analyzed. The large domestic ungulates comprise most of each subassemblage, although in slightly differing proportions. Cattle specimens are the majority in all subassemblages, but the saloons have the highest beef proportions. Sheep/goat comprise nearly one-quarter of the large domestic ungulate specimens in the boarding house and private residence subassemblages. Sheep/goat remains in the other assemblages are present in single digit percentages. Pig specimens comprise 38 percent of the laundry subassemblage, while the other subassemblages range from 12 percent to 23 percent of the large domestic ungulate specimens. In addition to a larger pig percentage, the laundry subassemblage contains a greater diversity of taxa than the other assemblages, including four marine taxa.

Ethnicity appears to have factored in food selection on Block 83. The Chinese laundry workers used a diverse suite of animals in their meat diet, including marine fish and domestic cat. However, ethnicity is not the only variable that may affect the diversity of the subassemblages. The saloon subassemblages were fairly diverse for their sizes. It is apparent that a variety of meat dishes were consumed by saloon patrons, ranging from the mundane beef steak to the exotic shark steak. Residents of the boarding house and private residence were served primarily beef, mutton, and pork, but there is also evidence for the occasional fish, duck, and chicken.

The butchering strategies were similar among the subassemblages. Most of the butchered bone exhibits sawmarks and represent cuts that were apportioned into standard retail cuts by professional butchers. A number of specimens exhibit chopmarks. The saloon subassemblages contain relatively few chopmarks, while subassemblages from the other features contain more. Surprisingly, the laundry subassemblage contains proportionately fewer chopmarks than the boarding house or the private residence subassemblages. Rather than ethnicity, a greater proportion of chopmarks may indicate the apportionment of larger cuts after purchase. The saloon subassemblages contain more small, retail cuts tailored to individual saloon patrons. Other features, especially the boarding house outhouse, contain larger, combination cuts. Combination cuts were present among all meat types, but particularly in the mutton cuts from the boarding house.

Beef cut thickness was fairly consistent with expectations for the measurable beef cuts in the assemblage. For the most part, the high-quality cuts were thinner and the lower quality cuts were thicker. Overall, the boarding house had the thickest beef

cuts, and saloon Feature 207 had the thinnest. This fits with other evidence that the saloons fed individual customers while the boarders, living in a communal situation, shared larger cuts. Although fewer in number, the measurable pork cuts also conform to expectations of quality versus thickness. Nearly half the sheep/goat bone from the boarding house outhouse had no butchering marks. These were likely part of larger cuts that were roasted whole and served to a large group. Similarly, the presence of larger, possibly secondary, mutton cuts in the boarding house outhouse confirms the use of large, less expensive cuts to feed a larger group of people.

Determining socioeconomic status from the faunal assemblage does not always produce unequivocal results. However, in the eastern half of Block 83, the residents of the boarding house were clearly eating lower-quality cuts in large portions. The boarding house subassemblage had high proportions of low-quality cuts of beef, pork, and mutton. The quality of meat cuts in the rest of the subassemblages varied, depending on the meat type, but none had large proportions of low-quality cuts. The boarding house and laundry subassemblages contained evidence for the consumption of the lowest-quality portions, including beef head and tongue, pigs' heads, and sheep/goat heads and feet. Saloon Feature 207 contained the largest proportion of high-quality beef steaks, suggesting the clientele were often served expensive meats as individual entrees. Saloon Feature 286 also appeared to serve higher cost and quality meals to their patrons, although more evidence for less expensive meals is present. It may have served a slightly less well-heeled crowd.

This is in stark contrast to the large cuts of inexpensive meat served at the boarding house. While there are thin steaks from the high-quality beef loin in the boarding house assemblage, most of the cuts are large roasts, possibly butchered on the premises from much larger retail or secondary cuts. Some evidence for this practice is present in the other subassemblages, but not to the degree found in the boarding house subassemblage. The socioeconomic status of the private residence occupants cannot be unequivocally established from the faunal assemblage alone. They could obviously afford high-quality beef and pork cuts, and probably purchased an entire lamb. While the Chinese laundry workers are assumed to have been from the lower classes, the faunal subassemblage from the outhouses on the laundry property does not clearly indicate a lower social ranking. The quality of the meat cuts they consumed was not that different from other people on the block, although they did consume very low-quality heads and feet. The Chinese ate proportionately more pork and a more diverse diet than the other residents,

indicating ethnicity rather than social rank. The consumption of parts like heads and feet, and animals such as domestic cat that were not generally eaten, was also related to culture in addition to social standing. Overall, the meat diet appears as diverse as the properties and people that lived, worked, and socialized on Block 83 at the turn of the nineteenth century. Nonetheless, domestic ungulates consistently

provided most of the animal protein for all the groups represented.

Acknowledgments

Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman of the Arizona State Museum identified the fish remains.

CONCLUSIONS

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Archaeological exploration of Lots 8, 9, 12, and 16 of Block 83, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM), resulted in the discovery of several hundred features and many thousands of artifacts. This work builds upon previous Historic era archaeological excavations in the region (Table 8.1) Most of these projects have examined American Territorial period (A.D. 1856-1912) residential lots in downtown Tucson. Exceptions include portions of the Spanish-Mexican Presidio era (A.D. 1694-1856) San Agustín del Tucson, the Spanish period (A.D. 1694-1821) Mission of San Agustín, early American Territorial period civic buildings, and remnants of the Tucson Pressed Brick Factory.

Research at these sites has provided information about Tucson's diverse ethnic heritage, with households occupied by Mexican-American, Chinese, African-American, Yaqui Indian, and Euro-American families examined. Much of this research has also examined the disparities that result from different levels of socioeconomic status. Chinese gardeners chose to retain their traditional lifestyle, recreating Chinese meals by importing foodstuffs while also utilizing local foods (Thiel 1997). Evidence for the strong interest in religion and education by members of the Mexican-American León family was provided when crucifixes, school slates, and ink bottles were recovered at their farmstead (Thiel 2005). The wealth of the Felix and Radulovich families was visible in the expensive consumer goods discarded in outhouses and wells on their respective properties (Mabry et al. 1994). In contrast, the financial and health problems that plagued the William Osborn family were apparent in the inexpensive dishes, cheap cuts of meat, and varied healthcare products found on their property (Thiel 2003). After the death of her husband, Mrs. Osborn's economic situation improved, and she was able to purchase more expensive vessels to adorn her dining room and bedroom.

Most of the archaeological work completed in Tucson has focused on residential or civic properties. In contrast, very little fieldwork has been conducted on properties where businesses once stood. Work on Block 92 located the architectural remnants of an opera house and stables, but few associated features were discovered (Mabry et al. 1994). The southeastern portion of Block 83 contrasts strongly

with the previously excavated sites because it was the location of businesses such as groceries, saloons, boarding houses, and restaurants. The commercial nature of this occupation, especially the presence of various types of saloons and restaurants, provides an interesting view to a side of Tucson's history that was inadequately documented in contemporary records.

After completion of archaeological testing, several research questions were crafted to guide the study of the archaeological features and artifacts present on the southeastern portion of the block. In the subsequent excavation and analyses, some of the questions could be addressed, while others could not due to lack of data. Additionally, new issues were raised due to unexpected artifact or documentary finds.

ARCHITECTURAL DIVERSITY AND THE USE OF THE BACK PORTIONS OF STRUCTURES

Block 83 was laid out in the early 1870s, but was not occupied until just before the railroad arrived in March 1880. The businesses that sprang up on the block catered to railroad passengers and workers; thus, restaurants, saloons, and boarding houses dominated along the Toole Avenue and 5th Avenue street frontages.

The 1883 Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates that eight buildings were already in place in that year. During testing, the foundations of several of these early buildings were located. The materials utilized varied, and included adobe brick, cobbles and dressed rock, and lime mortar.

Materials and methods of construction differ among the various buildings. Why was this the case? Prior to the arrival of the railroad, builders used local available materials. Adobe bricks were manufactured from dirt dug from the nearest vacant lot, which was then mixed with straw or grass, and water pulled from nearby irrigation canals. Limestone or caliche was burned in kilns west of town to make lime for mortar. Large cobbles were found in spots along the Santa Cruz River or nearby arroyos and washes, where they had been exposed by erosion.

Table 8.1. Major historical archaeological projects in Tucson.

Location	Occupants	Reference
Block 83	Felix, Sheldon, Radulovich/Brena households	Mabry et al. 1994
Block 92	Opera house, Lexington Stables, Goldring's Furniture	Mabry et al. 1994
Block 94	Hotel Catalina, rental houses	Thiel 1993
Block 136	Apartment house, Chinese grocer	Thiel 2002
Block 138	Ransom family (African-American/Mexican), Soto family (Yaqui), and Torres family (Mexican-American)	Thiel and Desruisseaux 1993
Block 139	Burrueal and other Mexican-American families	Diehl et al. 2003
Block 172	Osborn and Hazzard families	Thiel 2003
Block 180	Various Euro-American families	Ciolek-Torrello and Swanson 1997
Block 181	Jacomé house, Dodge boardinghouse, Tucson Presidio	Thiel and Mabry 2006
Block 186	Presidio-era structures, Hotel Orndorff	Thiel 1996, 2004b
Block 192	County and City jails, City Firehouse, DeLong home, Tucson Presidio	Thiel et al. 1995
Block 228	Brady home, Royal Theater	Ayres 1990
Field area	León family home	Thiel 2005
Field area	Chinese gardener's compound	Thiel 1997
Field area	Tucson Pressed Brick Factory	Diehl and Diehl 1996
Field area	Mission of San Agustín, Mission Gardens	Thiel and Mabry 2006

Different builders had experience working with different materials. It is also likely that the individuals paying for the construction had different ideas about what were suitable materials, depending on their cultural background, budget, and availability.

The first building on the southeastern corner of Block 83 may have been a tent housing a saloon. This would have been a stop-gap effort to capture customers while construction of other buildings was underway. By July 1880, the Pioneer Restaurant was "Opposite Railroad Depot" on Lot 9 (this was apparently later the first floor of the Depot Park/Ramona Hotel). This building had cobble foundations with an unfired adobe brick first floor.

The railroad allowed new building materials, such as milled lumber and flooring, corrugated metal roofing, iron facades, and concrete, to be imported into the community, as well as equipment for brick factories and sawmills, which soon opened in Tucson or nearby areas.

The Depot Park/Ramona Hotel sported a second floor of milled lumber, and eventually had a cast iron façade. Other buildings constructed in the 1880s and 1890s in the project area had brick foundations and walls. The movement away from adobe structures was fostered by editorials in the two local English language newspapers that pointed out perceived deficiencies of adobe, primarily erosion due to weather and the continual upkeep that resulted. By the early 1900s, concrete foundations became the norm, viewed as more durable and less likely to settle, with the resulting cracking of walls. Concrete floors also became prevalent for commercial buildings, such as the cold storage business on Lot 12.

There is no clear trend, through time, for building materials through the American Territorial and early American Statehood periods. Adobe structures were built throughout this period, as were fired brick buildings. The use of some materials, such as cobbles for foundations, were discontinued, and new materials, including concrete, became prevalent. The institution of building codes and zoning resulted in most, if not all, buildings having concrete foundations today.

Another research issue dealt with the internal layout of commercial buildings. During testing, a door stoop and floor piers for several buildings were discovered, and it was thought likely that additional features might be located. Examination of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps indicated that kitchens for several restaurants and the hotel were present at the backs of buildings.

During data recovery, the back portions of several commercial buildings on the block were stripped. Portions of two fireplaces were located. One was associated with the Chinese-operated Quong Wo Laundry and was likely used to heat water for the business. The other was located on Lot 9 in the back of a restaurant in operation on the first floor of the Depot Park/Ramona Hotel, visible on Sanborn Fire Insurance maps between 1896 and 1919. Unfortunately, no other features associated with this kitchen were found. No interior photographs of commercial kitchens were located. Presently, the exploration of how commercial kitchens operated in Tucson is unresolved.

Very informative were photographs of saloons, including the Cactus Saloon on Lot 16. The photo-

graphs, along with contemporary newspaper articles, allow us to look back in time at saloons and understand their layout, decoration, and clientele. Upscale saloons were elaborately decorated with mirrors, paintings and lithographs, and richly appointed bars. Customers were encouraged to purchase alcoholic beverages, tobacco products, and to gamble. Many bars served meals, and the Cactus Saloon apparently had a shoeshine stand, as seen by the recovery of several shoe polish bottles from its backyard privy. Local newspapers commented on improvements made to area saloons, and advertised special events, which often included musical entertainment.

The back of Lot 9 contained regularly spaced planting pits for trees that once shaded the patrons of the Depot Beer Garden. The trees were planted in the 1880s, and were an amenity in a town with relatively few trees. Lot 12 also had extensive tree planting pits, arranged in rows, perhaps placed there in the 1880s, when a saloon and a Chinese restaurant operated at the front of the lot.

Unfortunately, current understanding of saloons catering to lower income and Mexican-American customers is limited. Occasional newspaper articles mention these places, mostly located in the Barrio Libre, but these articles focus primarily on criminal activities, and do not describe the furnishings or amenities of these saloons. These businesses almost certainly had fewer amenities than the saloons centered along Congress Street, and they probably offered a smaller variety of beverages.

ETHNICITY AND SOCIAL ECONOMIC STATUS IN A TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY

In the second half of the nineteenth century, Tucson transformed from a small Mexican-American fortress to a town of over 10,000 residents. Numerous ethnic and social groups came to Tucson in search of economic opportunity, especially after the railroad arrived in 1880.

Construction of the railroad brought many Chinese men to Tucson. These men had worked to construct railroad beds and lay tracks. Several hundred Chinese men chose to seek out other economic endeavors in the growing community. Many opened restaurants and stores; others worked as laundrymen, farmers, or personal servants (Thiel 1997). Examination of Sanborn Fire Insurance maps for Block 83 indicate that Chinese-owned businesses opened on the block as early as 1883. These restaurants, a saloon, and a laundry were in operation until at least 1930. The passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1892 prompted many Chinese men toward employment as business owners, because this exempted them from deportation (Thiel 1997).

Past archaeological work has examined several Chinese gardeners' households (Thiel 1997; Thiel and Mabry 2006) and refuse discarded by Chinese grocers (Diehl et al. 2003; Thiel 2002). Gardeners were shown to retain many traditional customs, including their diet, clothing, and recreational pursuits. Ethnographic collections made in dwellings occupied by Chinese men from the 1910s to 1960s, recovered during the Tucson Urban Renewal Project, also suggest strong bonds with China (Lister and Lister 1989).

Excavation of two features associated with the Chinese Quong Wo Laundry on the southwestern corner of Lot 12 of Block 83 provided artifacts and food remains that could be compared with those recovered during previous excavations. The laundry workers purchased ceramic vessels, foods, sauces, and wine from China, and prepared foods bottled in San Francisco. Faunal bone from the laundry included a higher percentage of pig specimens than other features on the block. There was also a greater number of species, including seafood and cat, from the laundry. Plant remains followed the pattern of Overseas Chinese seen elsewhere in Tucson, that is, reliance on a greater variety of plants and the usage of wild weedy plants. Like the other Chinese men employed as gardeners or storekeepers, the laundry men retained many aspects of their traditional culture while negotiating life in Arizona.

It was hoped that artifacts and food remains associated with the Grossetta family would be recovered, providing a look at the material culture and diet of a family headed by an emigrant Austrian man. Unfortunately, most of the features associated with this family on Lot 8 had been looted, and the destruction of the archaeological deposits made such a study impossible.

Other features excavated on Block 83 yielded assemblages associated with saloon, a hotel, and a boarding house. Documentary evidence suggests these establishments catered to local residents and travelers; most were probably what would be considered middle class today.

The artifacts and food remains associated with the saloons on the block included alcoholic and soda bottles, a variety of glassware, inexpensive, undecorated whiteware ceramics, shoe polish bottles, and elaborately painted front windows. Faunal bone from the saloon was primarily beef, with a variety of cuts offered, including higher quality pieces of meat. Among the other animals eaten was a particularly rare meal, a shark steak.

Items from the hotel and boarding house included more undecorated whiteware dishes, essential for compiling matched sets as individual pieces were broken. Small butter pat dishes suggest hotel residents were given individual servings of butter, perhaps as a cost savings measure (butter was probably

quite expensive in American Territorial period Tucson). Meats eaten at the boarding house were mostly beef, mutton, and pork, although residents occasionally enjoyed fish, duck, and chicken. Beef and pork cuts were lower quality than the cuts offered to patrons of the nearby saloon. A few artifacts, corset parts and garter snaps, suggest women may have stayed at the hotel, but there was little evidence for children.

Excavations in Tucson have only examined one contemporaneous boarding house, operated by Julia Dodge and her family on Block 181 (Thiel and Mabry 2006). The material culture recovered indicates middle class residents occupied the Dodge Boarding House. Artifacts such as matching bathroom sets, decorated dishes, porcelain dolls, and other items indicate an unusual degree of affluence, and that women and children were regular occupants of the house prior to 1915.

The differences between the Dodge Boarding House and the hotel and the boarding house on Block 83 probably relate to the length of stay of residents. Block 83 customers probably stayed for only short periods of time, many waiting for the train or resting after their train travel. Further, regarding status of occupants, Block 83 residents were less affluent than residents of the Dodge Boarding House.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Excavations on the southeastern portion of Block 83 located hundreds of features, most associated with businesses that lined the eastern side of the block and that served travelers arriving and departing Tucson via the Southern Pacific Railroad depot, located immediately across the street.

The resources were determined to be significant during the testing phase of the project (Diehl and Thiel 2006). The subsequent data recovery phase indicates the site was eligible for inclusion in the

National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D, due to the significant information contained in the features uncovered, as well as the artifacts and food remains contained within the features.

Significant aspects of the site included the patterned locations of tree planting pits for the Depot Park Beer Garden, providing the first evidence for this type of business in southern Arizona. Another significant discovery was the recovery of artifact assemblages associated with the Cactus Saloon, the Depot Park/Ramona Hotel, and the Quong Wo Laundry. The artifacts and food materials found in these features provide information not recorded in contemporary records. Research on saloons resulted in a more complete understanding of the physical appearance of this type of business and the types of activities that occurred inside. Unfortunately, looting of about half the deep shaft features in the 1970s resulted in a great loss of information, especially relating to the lives of the Austrian immigrant Grossetta family.

The 2006 fieldwork at AZ BB:13:401 (ASM) included the stripping of all backyard areas in the southern half of Lot 8 and all of Lots 9, 12, and 16. This exceeded the work outlined in the data recovery plan, and the overall number of features explored was also greater than anticipated. All deep shaft features were explored, and at the end of fieldwork, the archaeological research potential for this portion of Block 83 had clearly been exhausted.

Following completion of fieldwork, construction of the Depot Park development, which included the excavation of a deep hole for an underground parking garage, began in 2008. The northern one-third of Lot 8, located beneath the service driveway for the MacArthur Building, remains in place and may contain subsurface cultural resources. However, this lot was the location of the most extensive looting, and it remains unclear if features in this area escaped looting.

APPENDIX A

**SUPPLEMENTAL
MACROBOTANICAL DATA**

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Table A.1. Continued.

Feature	FN				
356	1047	0	0	0	0
356	1346	0	0	0	0
361	1474	0	0	0	0
361	1512	0	0	0	0
		<i>Trianthema</i> sp. (false purslane)	0	0	0
		Cactaceae (Cactus family)	0	0	0
		<i>Carnegiea gigantea</i> (saguaro)	0	0	0
		<i>Echinocereus</i> sp. (hedghog cactus)	0	0	0
		<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (goosefoot)	0	0	0
		Cheno-am (goosefoot or pigweed)	0	0	0
		cf. <i>Sinapis alba</i> (white mustard)	0	0	0
		<i>Citrullus lanatus</i> (watermelon)	0	1	0
		Gramineae (grass family)	0	0	0
		<i>Triticum</i> sp. (wheat)	0	0	0
		<i>Zea mays</i> (maize)	0	0	0
		<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (barley)	0	0	0
		cf. <i>Astragalus</i> sp. (locoweed)	0	0	0
		<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (common bean)	0	0	0
		Malvaceae (mallow family)	0	0	0
		<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> (cotton)	0	0	0
		<i>Melia azedarach</i> (Chinaberry)	0	1	0
		<i>Rubus</i> sp. (raspberry)	0	0	58
		Solanaceae	0	0	0
		<i>Capsicum</i> sp. (chili pepper)	0	0	0
		<i>Solanum/Physalis</i> Type (nightshade or groundcherry)	0	0	0
		<i>Solanum esculentum</i> (tomato)	0	0	0
		<i>Vitis vinifera</i> (vine grape)	0	0	0
		Unidentified	0	0	0

Table A.2. Frequencies of wood fragments in Depot Plaza flotation samples, AZ BB:13:401 (ASM), Tucson, Arizona.

Feature	FN	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (juniper)	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	Leguminosae (desert tree legume)	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	Pinaceae (Pine family)	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir)	cf. <i>Malus</i> sp. (apple)	<i>Populus</i> or <i>Salix</i> sp. (cottonwood or willow)	Unidentified
143	952	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	1	0
143	998	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	1
180	264	0	0	0	19	1	0	0	0	0
207	674	0	0	17	0	3	0	0	0	0
207	1093	0	0	0	17	2	0	0	0	1
207	1112	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	2	0
207	1114	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
207	1137	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	2
207	1154	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
240	423	0	0	0	18	2	0	0	0	0
240	789	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	1	1
240	794	0	0	17	0	3	0	0	0	0
240	798	0	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0
240	883	0	0	0	14	0	5	0	0	1
240	887	0	0	0	16	4	0	0	0	0
252	436	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
253	466	0	0	0	12	7	0	0	0	1
253	495	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	4
253	1064	0	0	0	17	1	0	0	0	2
253	1069	0	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	3
260	870	0	0	0	0	20	0	6	2	0
286	1405	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
286	1406	0	1	0	18	0	1	0	0	0
286	1407	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
286	1408	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
289	693	0	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	0
289	1249	0	0	0	15	0	3	0	0	2
289	1397	0	0	0	4	0	10	0	0	6
289	1398	0	0	1	2	0	14	0	0	3

Table A.2. Continued.

Feature	FN	<i>Juniperus</i> sp. (juniper)	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak)	Leguminosae (desert tree legume)	<i>Prosopis</i> sp. (mesquite)	Pinaceae (Pine family)	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (Douglas fir)	<i>Malus</i> sp. (apple)	<i>Populus</i> or <i>Salix</i> sp. (cottonwood or willow)	Unidentified
289	1399	0	0	0	13	0	7	0	0	0
289	1400	0	0	4	9	0	6	0	0	1
289	1401	0	0	0	11	0	4	0	3	2
289	1402	0	1	0	12	3	0	0	1	3
333	1579	0	1	0	11	1	0	0	0	7
340	1533	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	0	1
340	1557	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	7
356	1041	0	1	12	0	6	0	0	0	1
356	1047	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	4
356	1346	0	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	3
361	1474	0	0	0	4	0	16	0	0	0
361	1511	1	0	0	5	0	13	0	1	0
361	1512	0	0	0	10	9	0	0	1	0

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- 1902b Advertisement for Palm Saloon. 2 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902c Advertisement for the S.P. Restaurant. 17 September, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902d Article about Lobby Saloon. 9 April, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1902e Brief news items of the town. 4 January, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1902f City news in brief. 27 May 1902, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902g City news in paragraphs. 24 March 1902, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902h City news in paragraphs. 9 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902i City news in paragraphs. 28 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902j City news in paragraphs. 28 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902k City news in paragraphs. 2 September, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902l City news in paragraphs. 23 September, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902m Dissolution of partnership. 15 March, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1902n District court work prisoners sentenced. 3 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902o Divorce suit. 28 March, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1902p Fred G. Flanders succumbs to pneumonia. 11 March, p. 5. Tucson.

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- 1902q Hidalgo and Robles held to the grand jury. 26 February, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902r High license ordinance. 2 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902s John Griffin dead succumbed to pneumonia. 27 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902t Mysterious disappearance cleared up by death. 22 September, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902u Note about Mr. Wilding. 5 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902v Sicocan found guilty of aggravated assault. 28 April, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1902w Tom Gregory succumbs to dread pneumonia. 10 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902x Two killed. 14 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1902y A visitor robbed in the Red Light Saloon. 25 February, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903a Aftermath of the fires. 30 June, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903b City news in brief. 16 June, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903c City news in paragraphs. 26 January, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903d City news in paragraphs. 16 February, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903e City news in paragraphs. 7 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903f City news in paragraphs. 7 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903g City news in paragraphs. 9 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903h City news in paragraphs. 8 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903i City news in paragraphs. 27 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903j City news in paragraphs. 3 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903k City news in paragraphs. 9 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903l City news in paragraphs. 19 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903m City news in paragraphs. 19 November, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903n A disastrous fire visits business district. 26 January, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903o Fire at the Capote Saloon a mysterious affair. 28 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903p Gamblers have some trials not all a rich harvest. 3 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903q The games of policy sub agents and vendors. 30 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1903r In the district court. 4 December, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1903s It is an old story about cashing paper. 2 July, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1903t Items of the day of personal interest. 18 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903u Notice of dissolution. 6 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903v Now open- a concert. 12 November, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903w Palm Saloon changes hands. 27 June, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1903x Slugged with a pistol at the legal tender saloon. 10 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904a Advertisement for Ostrich Restaurant. 15 September, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1904b Advertisement for rooms. 15 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904c Anderson the bandit died at hospital today. 4 November, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904d Article about roof replacement. 16 July, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1904e Burglars rob slot machine of its entire contents. 11 January, p. 5. Tucson.

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- 1904f City news in paragraphs. 14 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904g City news in paragraphs. 15 June, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904h City news in paragraphs. 7 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904i City news in paragraphs. 13 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904j City news in paragraphs. 19 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904k Colored brethren in politics engage in shooting scrape. 24 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904l Cutting affray at Legal Tender Bill Tanner and Dan Sullivan mix. 21 December, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1904m A destructive blaze Ramona Hotel burned. 10 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904n Fire in the Palm Saloon good work of firemen. 14 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904o Gambling license granted council liberal minded. 6 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1904p Heard on the streets. 11 April, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1904q Heard on the streets talks with citizens. 27 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904r Held up by his friends, the robbers were captured. 23 January, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1904s Home from Switzerland Sicocan will rebuild. 9 June, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1904t Note about California Wine Company. 13 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904u Note on Ramona Saloon. 25 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904v Note on Ramona Saloon. 1 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904w Prosperous building year several large structures. 25 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1904x Raffle. 29 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1904y War on a gambling den has begun. 17 November, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1904z The 'Wild West' once more played in Tucson. 31 October, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1905a Additional local. 31 January, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1905b Advertisement for carriage stand. 21 January, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1905c Advertisement for Rainier Saloon. 11 May, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1905d Advertisement for Singares candy store. 25 November, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1905e Bartlett arrested today on a felony charge. 22 June, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1905f Battered him with a bottle Geo Bragg and James Mackay mix. 18 February, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1905g City news in paragraphs. 27 February, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1905h Gambling is exterminated in Tucson. 1 February, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1905i Happenings in court race question raised. 27 October, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1905j How to avoid consumption. 25 May, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1905k Note about California Wine Company. 13 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1905l Notice to the public. 19 October, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1905m Ordinance 193. 12 January, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1905n Ordinance 194. 14 January, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1905o Rossi begins tearing down famous landmark goes out. 1 March, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1905p Rossi's famous establishment about ready for new life. 18 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1905q Rossi's new restaurant a big card for Tucson. 24 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1905r Sound sleep. 22 November, p. 4. Tucson.

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- 1905s Statements of the gamblers the big ones frankly give up. 4 January, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1906a Advertisement for new era saloon. 5 June, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1906b City news in paragraphs. 6 January, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906c City news in paragraphs. 2 February, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906d City news in paragraphs. 6 February, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906e City news in paragraphs. 28 April, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906f Council takes away Richelieu Saloon license. 3 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1906g Items of the day personal mention. 1 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1906h Men, robbed, pursued and caught robber. 2 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1906i Park View loses license. 27 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1906j Pay checks cashed. 23 June, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1906k Relief committee feeds the hungry. 28 April, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1906l Son of wealthy Kansan alleged embezzler. 5 January, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1906m Statement of H. M. Dubois regarding recent poker game. 19 January, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1907a Anxious to use gun miner draws revolver on man during fight in courtyard back of the Ramona Hotel. 28 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907b Card games knocked out. 3 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907c Five drinks cost fifty dollars. 24 August, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1907d Gambling flourishes despite the laws. 3 April, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1907e Grim reaper claims Mrs. Grossetta. 30 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907f Moreno and Valenzuela lose license. 25 November, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1907g Notice. 9 April, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1907h Notified they must close. 26 November, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907i Poker games operating openly in city. 26 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1907j Refuse to accompany officer. 5 July, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1907k Statements of the gamblers the big ones frankly give up. 4 January, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1907l Two carloads of pianos received. 21 March, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1907m Will set saloon cases on Monday. 13 April, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1908a Advertisement for Imperial Bar. 3 November, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1908b City news in paragraphs. 4 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908c City news in paragraphs. 27 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908d Can operate saloon again. 4 February, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908e David Goodin killed by blow from fist. 13 October, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908f Licenses are revoked. 3 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1908g Open after closing time. 29 February, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1908h Real estate record for the week ending Nov. 7. 7 November, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1909a Advertisement for California Wine Company. 31 December, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1909b Advertisement for Dobie's Place. 17 April, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1909c Allyne is held. 4 November, p. 5. Tucson.

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- 1909d Baffling murder surrounds assassination of Walter Taylor last night. 22 September, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1909e City news in brief. 13 November 1909, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1909f Dynamite suspect held in custody. 24 September, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1909g Fire visits Meyer Street. 29 April, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1909h Locked in ice chest by alleged hold up. 17 November, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1909i Three men sentenced. 13 November, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1909j Why the parade was late. 6 September, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1910a Alex Rossi buys out Roletti. 15 October, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1910b A.M.E. Society will give program. 10 February, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1910c Arcade Club is raided. 19 January, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1910d City council faces overdraft. 23 August, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1910e Colored Republican Club endorses Pima delegates. 7 September, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1910f Frank Doyle is now in jail on charge of embezzlement. 4 August, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1910g Hotel arrivals, Hotel Heidel. 10 January, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1910h Pleads guilty to gambling charge. 5 November, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1910i Public documents. 28 November, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1910j Public improvements. 2 December, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1910k Strangers work bogus check game. 18 July, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1910l Woman charged with wielding horsewhip. 26 September, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1911a Advertisement for the Cabinet Café and Club Rooms. 25 November, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1911b Advertisement for California Wine Company. 22 December, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1911c Alleges Bragg drew a razor. 22 March, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1911d Burglars overlook big sum after getting small change from Villaescusa's store. 15 November, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1911e Council names A. E. Trippell sealer of weights and measures. 6 June, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1911f Grand jury on its own initiative indicts F. H. Blighton on libel charge. 15 November, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1911g An open sewer. 6 May, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1911h Radulovich buys interest in store. 18 July, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1911i Raid Double Stamp Saloon seize obscene pictures. 4 May, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1911j Rearrangement of dummies at "Double Stamp" Saloon. 15 May, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1911k Tucson 25 years ago. 11 July, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1912a Deny injunction. 14 April, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1912b Council plans improvements on real estate held by city. 8 May, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1912c Public documents. 10 April, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1912d Public documents. 30 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1912e Pullman Saloon, 30 September, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1913a Advertisement for Double Stamp. 25 December, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1913b Burglars secure whisky and cigars. 31 August, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1913c Cash register is robbed, says Stout. 23 March, p. 6. Tucson.

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- 1913d Charged with theft of hat. 16 November, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1913e The Imperial Bar. 30 September, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1913f Notice of dissolution of partnership. 31 January, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1913g Personal. 20 March. p. 6. Tucson.
- 1913h Will create a commission for city parks. 13 August, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1914a Advertisement about McCoy. 17 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1914b Auto truck proves worth at fire. 3 August, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1914c Carlos Gastelum says that he was assaulted. 15 October, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1914d Cash register at Office Saloon rifled. 10 October, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1914e A committee is named to conduct fight. 2 December, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1914f "The Corral" raided by city police. 4 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1914g Courts refuse license refund. 18 December, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1914h Desmond hearing affords amusement. 4 July, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1914i Devotees of John Barleycorn lay in supplies against long drouth starting at midnight. 31 December, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1914j Mrs. Sicocan sues husband for alimony. 2 July, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1914k Public documents. 29 May, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1914l Pullman Saloon gets license for year. 3 December, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1914m Rama is arrested on a new charge. 14 January, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1914n Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 30 March, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1914o Y.M.C.A. goes up on site of Fashion Gambling House. 27 January, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1915a The Cabinet Café and Club Rooms. 30 September, p. 27. Tucson.
- 1915b Celebrate Lincoln Day at African Methodist Church. 12 February, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1915c Dissolution of California Wine Company. 26 January, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1915d El Moro Corner remode
- 1915e F. Dinkins, barber, arrested for shooting. 7 August, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1915f George Bragg is fined. 3 March, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1915g Gherna case is heard in state supreme court. 4 February, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1915h Gherna sells a pint to test prohibition amendment. 1 January, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1915i Make merry as last drinks go over bar. 1 January, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1915j Mrs. Sicocan says Huess was visiting her. 15 October, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1915k Saloon men lose again in test with Louis Gherna. 12 January, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1915l Sheriff wants possession of booze Rogers brought in. 4 May, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1915m Third attempt to overthrow amendment fails. 26 January, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1915n Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 29 September, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1916a Advertisement for Scotch Hop Ale. 6 June, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1916b Bragg thinks one trial is enough. 3 January, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1916c Memorial held for Booker Washington. 6 April, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1916d Stewarts retire from Cabinet Café business. 1 April, p. 3. Tucson.

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- 1916e Tucson liquor store doing a big business. 4 December, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1917a Advertisement. 18 May, section 2, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1917b Arias is fined \$200 and gets 9 months. 29 September, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1917c Arizona exiles in California. 5 July, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1917d Farewell party in honor of Miss Mamie Sicoan. 16 June 1917, Section 1, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1917e Gabriel Rolletti funeral is held in Los Angeles. 22 October, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1917f Nineteen years ago today. 30 April, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1917g Nineteen years ago today. 23 August, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1917h Notice of dissolution. 24 May, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1917i Siney Smith, on trial today, not stranger to courts, 6 December, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1917j Three Tucson bootleggers released by Sheriff Forbes take refuge at Mexicali. 12 February, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1917k Twenty years ago today. 28 March, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1917l Two alleged slackers brought to U.S. Court. 15 September, p. 5. Tucson.
- 1918a Fifteen years ago today. 5 January, p. 4. Tucson.
- 1918b On trial for \$75 theft. 16 July, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1919a Robbery of Ramona Hotel; dope found. 13 November, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1919b Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 3 September, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1919c Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 16 October, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1920a Activities among colored people of Old Pueblo. 2 May, p. 3. Tucson.
- 1920b Rossi's, beloved of every Tucson old timers, will pass from view within fortnight. 6 June, p. 1. Tucson.
- 1920c Survey nurse of national tuberculosis association makes report on restaurants. 6 February, p. 7. Tucson.
- 1921a Activities among colored people. 29 May, p. 11. Tucson.
- 1921b Activities among colored people. 27 September, p. 8. Tucson.
- 1921c Luke G. Radulovich, pioneer capitalist of Tucson, is dead. 28 March, p. 2. Tucson.
- 1921d Twenty years ago today in Tucson. 2 March, p. 6. Tucson.
- 1965 Eighty-five years ago in the Old Pueblo. 24 September, p. 26. Tucson.
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