

12-2022

BACKYARD ORANGE GROVES: ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORAL HISTORY OF AN ETHNIC MEXICAN COMMUNITY IN DOWNTOWN REDLANDS

Marlen Hinojosa
California State University - San Bernardino

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/etd>



Part of the [Archaeological Anthropology Commons](#), and the [Social and Cultural Anthropology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Hinojosa, Marlen, "BACKYARD ORANGE GROVES: ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORAL HISTORY OF AN ETHNIC MEXICAN COMMUNITY IN DOWNTOWN REDLANDS" (2022). *Electronic Theses, Projects, and Dissertations*. 1581.

<https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/etd/1581>

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the Office of Graduate Studies at CSUSB ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Electronic Theses, Projects, and Dissertations by an authorized administrator of CSUSB ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@csusb.edu.

BACKYARD ORANGE GROVES: ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORAL HISTORY OF
AN ETHNIC MEXICAN COMMUNITY IN DOWNTOWN REDLANDS

A Thesis

Presented to the
Faculty of
California State University,
San Bernardino

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts
in
Applied Archaeology

by

Marlen Hinojosa

December 2022

BACKYARD ORANGE GROVES: ARCHAEOLOGY AND ORAL HISTORY OF
AN ETHNIC MEXICAN COMMUNITY IN DOWNTOWN REDLANDS

A Thesis

Presented to the

Faculty of

California State University,

San Bernardino

by

Marlen Hinojosa

December 2022

Approved by:

Dr. Matthew Des Lauriers, Committee Chair, Anthropology

Dr. Danny Sosa Aguilar, Committee Member

© 2022 Marlen Hinojosa

ABSTRACT

Seeking a better life, generations of Mexican immigrant families established a thriving community in the landscape surrounded by citrus orchards flanking a stretch of Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad tracks in Redlands, CA. As a series of revitalization projects and developments, Statistical Research Inc. (SRI) conducted archival research from the Smiley library, ethnographic and archaeological investigations to understand better the history of this unstudied ethnic Mexican barrio community near downtown Redlands. The data acquired from the oral history interviews conducted with individuals who lived or had family living in the area provided a more explicit depiction of the artifacts recovered from the sites. The incorporation of ethnography and archaeology into this thesis will elucidate the communal structures, familial relationships, and daily lives of those who lived in the area. The ethnographic addition of the research has brought new meaning to the stories of this community in Redlands. This study aims to understand how the community developed, used, and manipulated available landscape while maintaining agency and practice despite living as a minority in the largely Anglo community of Redlands. The research will show a community of resident's lasting impact on the greater Redlands community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to my committee for investing time in me.

Dr. Des Lauriers and Dr. Garcia-Des Lauriers, thank you for the many years of commitment, guidance, and support, to myself, this thesis, and my career.

Dr. Danny Sosa Aguilar, thank you for going above and beyond. For believing that I could complete my thesis in such a short time frame and by editing (many) chapters on end.

Thank you to Statistical Research Inc, and Donn and Janet Grenda for allowing me to use the data and their ongoing support to complete this thesis. Thank you Karen Swope for always getting the data to me so quickly on top of all the other work you do.

A mis queridos padres, Rene y Magdalena Hinojosa. Que privilegio de ser su hija, y de tener esta gran oportunidad de poder lograr este merito. Un merito que no seria posible sin su sacrificio. Nunca les podre decir lo tanto que los aprecio por todo lo que han hecho por nuestra familia. Lo logramos, juntos. Esto es para ustedes.

Thank you to my sister Myriam, for believing in me. I could not have been able to complete this without you. You have been one of the leading factors to always pushing myself to be better, to give you a great example to follow. I hope to always make you proud.

To my husband, Luke A. Burnor, for pushing me to finish this thesis in the midst of our first-year anniversary. It has been such an honor to have gone through our undergrad and now our grad program together. You're an astounding human and an even more so, an astounding archaeologist. Thank you for being a constant source of support and believed that I could complete this thesis when I thought I couldn't. Thank you for staying up with me for hours and helping me edit. I can't ever thank you enough for all the love and support I've received from you throughout this tiring process. Thank you for going on this journey with me. I love you.

Thank you to Nathali Chavez, the Contreras and Jack, Cynthia Barrientos, Jasmine Peña, Bob and Darcey Burnor, Scott Sunell, Ashley Ginther, to all of my family, friends, Chaparrin, and the endless list of people who have undoubtedly helped me in some way along this journey. I could not have been able to complete this without any of you.

And last but not least, to my uncle Martin. How I wish you could've been here for this.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	v
LIST OF FIGURES.....	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER TWO: BACKGROUND.....	5
Colonialization.....	5
The Genesis of Mexican Communities.....	10
Mexican Communities in Southern California.....	13
Labor Hands of Redlands and the Citrus Industry	16
CHAPTER THREE: THEORY.....	22
Communities of Practice.....	22
Agency and Practice.....	24
Landscape Theory.....	27
Theory and the Community.....	29
CHAPTER FOUR: METHODS.....	32
The Archaeology.....	32
Excavation Methods	34

Feature Methods.....	37
Project Area 1.....	40
Project Area 2.....	41
Project Area 3.....	43
Project Area 4.....	45
Analysis Methods.....	47
CHAPTER FIVE: METHODS.....	51
The Ethnography.....	51
CHAPTER SIX: PRIVY PITS.....	57
Life is the Pits.....	57
Privy Pit 2102.....	57
What Was Found.....	61
What can Privies Tell Us.....	65
CHAPTER SEVEN: RESULTS.....	66
<i>Familia</i> (Family).....	66
<i>Hay Comida en la Casa</i> (There is Food at Home).....	70
Metal.....	79

Glass.....	81
CHAPTER EIGHT: LA FAMILIA EN REDLANDS.....	87
Trash.....	87
Gender Roles, Food, and Family.....	89
Glass Artifacts and How They Were Used.....	92
CHAPTER NINE: CONCLUSIONS.....	94
AFTERWORD: LETI AND ME.....	96
APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL TABLES.....	97
APPENDIX B: ETHNOGRAPHIC MATERIAL.....	166
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	174

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. All Project Areas	2
Figure 2. Station Grounds at Redlands CAL	20
Figure 3. Cynthia Barrientos and Luke Burnor Excavating in Project Area....	33
Figure 4. Project Area 1.....	41
Figure 5. Project Area 2.....	43
Figure 6. Project Area 3.....	45
Figure 7. Project Area 4.....	46
Figure 8. Test Pit 2104 & 2277 Closing Photo.....	60
Figure 9. Feature 2102, Unit 2104 Diagnostic Material.....	62
Figure 10. Feature 2102, Unit 2377 Diagnostic Material.....	63
Figure 11. Feature 2102, Unit 2377 Diagnostic Material.....	63
Figure 12. Children Taking their First Communion Photo.....	68
Figure 13. Faunal Cutmarks from Colonia Associated Features by Weight..	77
Figure 14. Faunal Cutmarks from Colonia-Associated Features by Count...	78

CHAPTER ONE:

INTRODUCTION

The city of Redlands, California, is growing rapidly, diversifying, and adding new infrastructure to entice a younger demographic into the community. The city of Redlands is currently rehabilitating the Santa Fe Road Depot to connect the greater Los Angeles area to downtown Redlands via a metro transit line (Architectural Resources Group, 2018, p. 18). Additionally, the current revitalization of the downtown Redlands area required archaeological exploration of four parcels that were found to comprise a portion of the historic Redlands Chinatown, producing abundant material remains. I participated as a field tech with Statistical Research Incorporated (SRI). I conducted archaeological excavations in the four parcels (shown below) that uncovered materials from an ethnic Mexican community of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The assemblage discussed in this MA thesis will be the glass, metal, and faunal artifacts recovered from the four parcels excavated on Stuart Ave in Redlands.

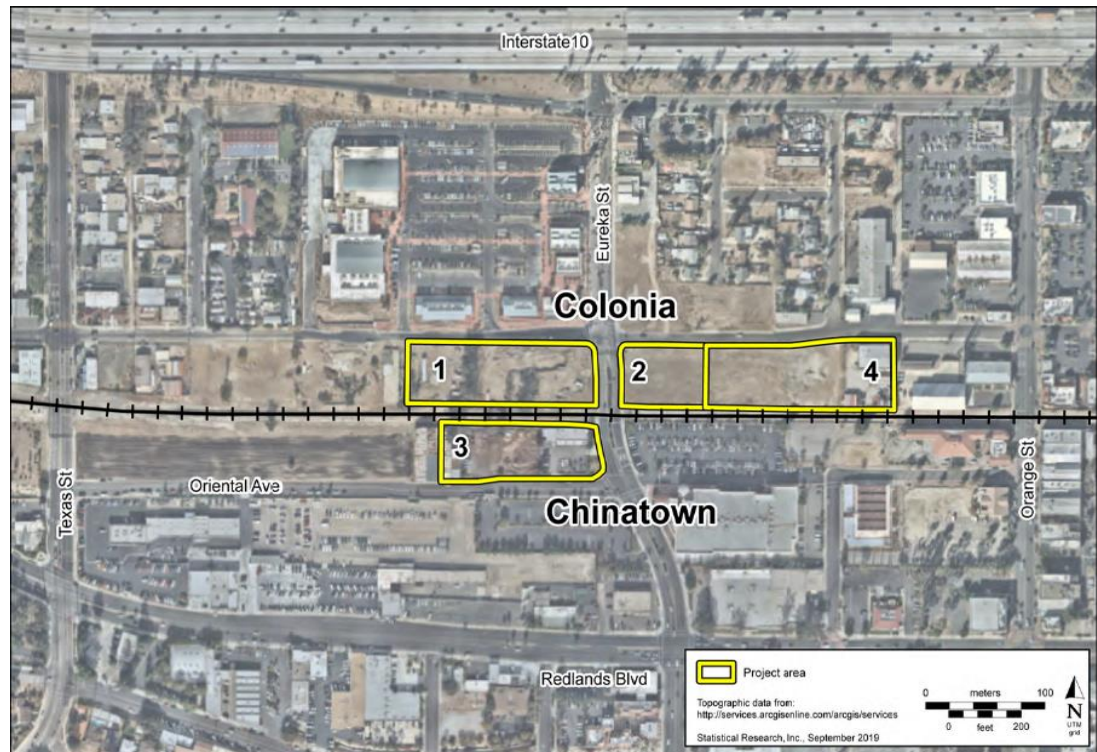


Figure 1- All Project Areas

The glass bottles and ceramics recovered from the four parcels provide specific dates of site occupation, while the faunal will contribute to food procurement processes. Understanding of the broader regional macro/microstructure of the community is contextualized through ethnography and material remains, demonstrating community continuity. The materials recovered from the site have been thoroughly analyzed and documented by SRI and will be available to me for further research.

The study of ethnic Mexican groups within Southern California, including Redlands, is relatively scarce due to the romanticization of the cultural narrative through the Anglo perspective (Barraclough, 2011, p. 56). The most notable book on the Mexican-American impact on Redlands is that of Gonzalez-Vasquez and Carpio *Mexican-Americans in Redlands*, which mainly explores the lives of Mexican-Americans through photographs. Communities such as the one in Redlands underwent scrutiny because of their diverse ethnic backgrounds. As Foley (1997, p. 53) describes, “[...] industry leaders [...] were caught in a dilemma because, on the one hand, they desired a large Mexican labor force that was available, tractable, and cheap. On the other hand, they were sensitive to charges that they were sacrificing the whiteness of America for higher profits”.

This thesis’s archaeological, ethnographic, and historic components will bring light to the history of the ethnic Mexican community in Redlands and the impact these individuals had in a community. Although the ethnic Mexican community was not welcomed into the Redlands community, they were an essential part of it. In order to understand the development of the ethnic Mexican communities in Redlands, this thesis first reviews the relevant historical and archaeological literature of the Inland Empire region, with a strong emphasis on the Redlands area.

Barraclough (2011, p. 88) explained that there had been a history of undermining, disrespect, and misrepresentation of migrants, immigrants, and indigenous groups resistant to the Anglo-American conquest that swept the

Southwest. Additionally, “Mexican independence and secularization of the missions are treated as disastrous and chaotic, an abandonment of the cultural gains achieved by the Spanish” (Barraclough, 2011, p. 67). Thus, this research will provide insight and information from the ethnic Mexican community that has been otherwise ignored, excluded, or altered, and additionally, how they have “perpetuated their local identities by living in separate (areas) since colonial times” (Acuña, 2007, p. 48).

CHAPTER TWO:

BACKGROUND

Colonialization

Spain sought to establish their culture as the dominant entity among what it considered the lesser/savage cultures already in place when they arrived in the new world (Barraclough, 2011, p. 71). This way of thinking later transfers to that of the Anglo conquest through racial hierarchies as a necessary intervention to the chaotic and crumbling cultural gains previously established by the Spanish (Barraclough, 2011, p. 73). Despite the diversity of the native community, “to the Spanish they were all *gentiles* (heathens), though the adjectives preceding this word ranged from *miserios* (miserable) to *desgraciados* (wretched) to *pobres* (poor)” (Monroy, 1990, pp. 5-6). Despite the challenges of distance imposed in managing territories overseas, Spain masked their conquest of domination through their faith. By establishing the mission system, the crown could cede power to priests that would convert the “heathens” into model Spanish peasants to recreate Spanish society. Priests would instill the fear of God into the natives to achieve the desired effect of converting the Native Americans to Catholicism. The Spanish stripped Native Americans of their lands, culture, daily and religious traditions, and other practices and assimilated them into the culture. The

colonizing culture misunderstood and assimilated native peoples of the land without regard for the sentiments on the matter (Monroy, 1990, p. 7).

After the Spanish were run out of the United States in 1898, the Spanish-like feudal system still managed the people. Despite this, people living in these cultural conditions can be explained simply as Individuals needing to adjust to the situation that they are currently in (Barraclough, 2011, p. 75). As a result of the process of assimilation, new cultures were born, and some of their ancestral cultures were forgotten and replaced entirely. There was no room for understanding how the natives coexisted with their environmental surroundings, animals, or other groups; Spain arrived to conquer and exploit for their purposes. Native traditional way of life changed, and their environment was also altered by introducing foreign flora and fauna to the region.

Spanish colonization included conquest, venturing into new territories to ensure that their controlled territories surpassed other competing powers. Spain sought to colonize the areas “unclaimed” by the European powers to establish and maintain territorial power. The Spanish crown expressed that “there shall be an expedition to Monterey [California] to find a presidio in order to prevent the Russian effort” (Monroy, 1990, p. 20). Spain took territories from individuals who had occupied the land for generations and forced them to work on the land that was once theirs under the pretense that the colonial entity knew how to work the land better. As explained in the above paragraphs, the Spanish relied on the racial hierarchy to define their colonial political system, which came to define

Mexican society before and after independence. The U.S. conquest introduced a similar, advantageous, and different racial system into Alta California. Ethnic Mexican communities in 20th century Redlands developed in the context of Euro-American prejudice in the U.S. states.

In the following years, anger between Anglos and Mexicans rose; 20 years before the Mexican-American war in 1821, Mexico allowed U.S. settlers to live on land now known as the state of Texas (VandeCreek, 2016, p.1). American settlers grew tired of Mexican rule. They sparked what is now known as the Mexican-American war, where Mexico was essentially forced to cede governance over more significant part of its territory (VandeCreek, 2016, p.1). Although the Mexican-American War did not occur contemporaneously with the Mexican War of Independence, it added to the preexisting prejudice by the Euro-Americans towards Californios. In efforts to mitigate the situation and prevent further bloodshed among both groups, a treaty where the U.S. acquired “over 500,000 square miles of new territory” (VandeCreek, 2016, p.1) was presented. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was drafted to implement peace, friendship, limits, and settlement between the two nations (Reeves, 1905, p. 315).

The Anglos established borders through surveys and grid lines (Barraclough, 2011, p. 74). In contrast, the Mexicans followed natural geographic features present in the land to establish their borders. Californio ranchers struggled to maintain ownership of their lands; court fees were often too costly to defend their ownership in court. Anglos were awarded higher favor, further

hindering efforts by Mexican landowners. Due to these prejudiced circumstances, the Anglo community amassed land that once belonged to their Mexican counterparts (Barraclough, 2011, p. 74). Many Mexican ranchers/families who had not lost their land in this manner would eventually lose it to the U.S Homestead Act. The act enabled individuals to privatize open and “free” land as long as they could prove that they had invested in the land and cultivated it. By the 1880s, the Mexican community had lost all control of their land essentially by force and, in turn, were left to work for the Anglos.

Migrants and immigrants alike “came for liberty—an independent freehold that would keep them from falling into dependency on wages” (Monroy, 1990, p. 246). However, due to the social standings of minorities in the United States, it was difficult to not succumb to surviving paycheck to paycheck. Despite the economic security and opportunities given to the elites, it is a fact that they were unable to succeed in their agricultural endeavors without minorities that provided the labor (Hoffman, 1974, p. 10). This process negatively portrays natives, migrants, and immigrants and encourages prejudices and racism. These narratives are specifically constructed to highlight the victories of the individuals in power. Despite the hardships endured by these ethnic groups, they “fought not only to improve conditions in the colonia through self-help and informal family and community networks, but also insisted upon shaping the social, cultural, and physical space of their homes independent of grower control” (Garcia, 2001, p. 50). Though these communities are internally coherent and whole, they are also

reliant on the broader society for wages. Public services as the “opportunities for unskilled labor were favorable in a rapidly industrializing America” (Hoffman, 1974, p. 7). The Mexican-American communities built their dwellings in empty dirt lots close to their work site, but removed from the city's urban center. In a letter to the Mexican consul in Los Angeles, workers described how the living and health conditions along the railroad were unsatisfactory and “explained that their living conditions resulted from systemic inequality, not from ingrained cultural habit” (Molina, 2011, p. 1026). As Fox (2010, p. 455) describes, “Mexicans, and European immigrants as living in [two] separate worlds in the first third of the 20th century, each with its own particular set of race and labor market relations and distinct political systems”.

The Mexican enclaves were institutionally allowed in certain areas of the city to maintain essential workers close at hand. However, they remained effectively distanced to ignore the disparity of their living conditions and were often bulldozed (McCue, 2012, p. 50). Communities like the ones in Redlands can be seen throughout southern California. A notable community was what is now known as Chavez Ravine, home of the Los Angeles Dodgers. “The liberals in the elite wanted to improve housing conditions and conservatives in the elite wanted to clean things up” without regard for the residents that lived in the homes (McCue, 2012, p. 48). Communities such as these are often presented through a negative narrative. Through the findings of the Redlands Mexican

American community, we have an opportunity to provide a different narrative that better illustrates the adversity of these communities despite their hardships.

The Genesis of Mexican Communities

Archaeological excavations provided insight into various aspects of the community members' lives based on artifacts tied, but not limited to, medicinal use, food preparation and consumption, toys, family heirlooms (such as marriage rings and name pendants), cleaning supplies, and so on. In order to achieve this, we must first and foremost explore the history of Mexico and how the factional struggles within the colonial government impacted the people living in Mexico during this time.

There was substantial dissatisfaction among the greater population of Mexico under the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz in the early 20th century (Hoffman, 1974, p. 7). Under his 30-year regime, he favored wealthy industrialists who continued to follow the *haciendas*: the large estate systems that originated under Spanish rule (Katz, 1974, p. 7-9). The haciendas were a feudal-like system that originally benefited the Spanish-blooded upper class. Under this system, the *hacenderos* (landowners), had ownership of the individuals living on their land through peonage.

When the Spanish arrived in Latin America, they conquered not only the land but the people as well. They established a six-tier racial ranking system that

placed the Spanish at the top of the pyramid (Keith, 1971, pp. 434-439). Second in rank were *criollos* who were individuals of Spanish descent that were born in the new world. Thirdly, by *mestizos*, which was a term used for the identification of offspring that were a product from Spanish and indigenous decent. Fourth were the *mullatos*, that were offspring of Spanish and African descent. Fifth were the indigenous population, and last on the racial pyramid were the African community that arrived in the New World via slavery. The racial pyramid was also an economic and social pyramid that did not provide individuals an effective method of social mobility (Wolf and Mintz, 1957, p. 409). Private lands were owned by elites or *hacendados* but were worked by the lower classes. In some instances, laborers were owned by the hacenderos. In other cases, laborers were indebted to the hacenderos and had to work the land to pay back their debt.

The system exploited the mestizo and indigenous populations, who the hacenderos deceived into signing contracts that would then obligate them to provide free labor. There were four categories of laborers in the haciendas: permanent residents, temporary/seasonal workers, tenants, and sharecroppers (Schaefer, 2014, p. 215). Approximately half of the workers of the haciendas were indebted, up to three weeks' worth of back pay, to the *hacendado*. This made it difficult for the workers to relieve themselves of debt, considering wages were needed to pay for necessities. During this time period, it became evident that the laws and economy benefited the elites rather than the working-class

majority. Although the elites were the minority, it was complicated for the working class to revolt against their hacendados due to the sociopolitical, and financial restraints (Schaefer, 2014, p. 217). The laborers in the haciendas were indebted to the *hacendados* and were unprivileged and had no other sources of income available to remove themselves from the exploitation of the *hacendados*. As Shaefer (2014, p. 227) explains that “many observers cited exorbitant land rents as powerful depressants of the local economy and exalted the labor of the peasantry”. Despite this, the social disparities and the hardship individuals endured, invigorated the affected people to strive for different circumstances as seen during the Mexican Revolution (Hoffman, 1974, p. 8).

The political and social disparities between the wealthy industrialists and the peasants initiated what is now known as the 1910-1920 Mexican revolution. The Mexican revolution was the catalyst to radicalizing politics that then gave the rise to the exploitation of low-class individuals. In times of war, socio-political uproar can cause a rise in migration (Gonzalez-Vasquez and Carpio, 2012, p. 9). As a result, the Mexican Revolution was a factor in the rise of the Mexican community in the United States. Additionally, the expansion of the railroad system throughout the United states contributed to the migration of individuals from Mexico into California. In 1908 the steam locomotive had paved the way from the central Mexico plateau into the United States and significantly reduced the dangers of crossing the border through the Sonoran Desert (Hoffman, 1974,

p. 6). As the population of California rose, so did the demand for transportation (Thompson, 1996, p. 285).

Mexican Communities in Southern California

The United States has a history of undermining, disrespecting, and misrepresenting of migrants, immigrants, and indigenous groups that were subordinate to the Anglo-American conquest that swept the southwest (Barraclough, 2011, p. 65). Additionally, “Mexican independence and secularization of the missions are treated as disastrous and chaotic, an abandonment of the cultural gains achieved by the Spanish” (Barraclough, 2011, p. 67). Groups outside of the Spanish or Anglo ruling classes were traditionally considered to be barbaric and unable to perform adequately among the general population due to their perceived uncivilized ways (Garcia, 2001, p. 103). As such, Barraclough emphasizes that the indigenous individuals of the San Fernando Valley were “purportedly instructed in proper methods of land use and social hierarchy at the missions, it appears that they rarely, if ever, satisfied Spanish and European standards” (Barraclough, 2011, pg. 68). Subsequent to the Mexican-American war, Anglos deviated from imperial rule to a capitalistic form of government, allowing California to thrive as an agricultural business for those who controlled majority of the acreage (Barraclough, 2011, p. 70).

Based on the histories of both Mexico and the United States, the working-class Mexicans struggled to establish themselves into local communities. In the United States, the Anglos purloined lands that has once been in possession of the Mexicans. This left the Mexicans in search of a permanent home where they could practice their socio-cultural identities without hindrance from governing individuals. The citrus industry in Redlands relied heavily on the ethnic Mexican Community. Their histories are overlooked and generally written through Anglo perspectives. Barraclough explains that “farming would not have been possible without the dispossession of indigenous and Mexican land [...] the hiring of nonwhite and immigrant laborers as agricultural workers to make suburban farms productive” (Barraclough, 2011, p. 51). Although the white middle-aged businessman had the educational, and monetary success to grow a business, “they were more concerned with the image and prestige of having a citrus ranch than getting their hands dirty in manual work” (Alamillo, 2000, p. 42). They were determined agriculturalists who sought to create a name for themselves and generate wealth through their capitalistic regime, the orange gold mine.

The superiority of the Anglos was expressed through political power. Immigrant and migrant labor were essential to the growth of Southern California. The infrastructure of cities and booming agricultural crops, particularly the citrus industry, were built on the backs of laborers who received far less than their deserved salary. Yet the communities that the immigrant and migrant laborers served despised them for their inability to assimilate into the dominant culture.

Unable to de-Mexicanize the communities and the people in them, the Anglos segregated them from the urban centers, where living conditions were less than favorable. They were obligated to inhabit areas regarded as having such a low standard that the land was considered unfit for even the maintenance of livestock (Garcia, 2001, pp. 90-91). The nonwhite community was strategically placed in areas where their jobs would be easily accessible but was, nonetheless, a prime example of residential segregation maintaining them on the fringes of the urban centers (Barraclough, 2011, p. 54). Economically, the Mexican-American communities were incorporated into the broader urban community but was otherwise segregated socially (Garcia, 2001, p. 92). Furthermore, the Anglo community planned the developed landscape to exclude non-whites. The urban centers were clusters of aesthetically pleasing architecture. In contrast, the rural residential areas where the non-white communities resided were clusters of low-grade-material buildings. The asymmetrical distribution of wealth greatly favored the Anglos of the area, who reaped the benefits of their acquisitions.

The acquisition of money through the exploitation of low/poor class white and non-white individuals provided the economic resources necessary for high/rich class Anglos to maintain their status. Given the period and the prejudices against non-whites, the citrus industry exploited individuals for profit with little to no government regulations. Reducing the protections of non-white citizens in search of profit created a private control over economies in the area whilst turning poor Anglos against poor non-white minorities. Capital was used to

divide class groups along racial lines to prevent the development of class consciousness among the poor and simultaneously maintained the racial divide between poor whites and non-whites. Individuals with business, capital, and land sought to take advantage of the minority situation all while ignoring the struggles of those who were unable to voice their dissatisfaction.

Labor Hands of Redlands and the Citrus Industry

Despite the downfall of Mexican land ownership, throughout California the agricultural industry was booming, particularly in Southern California where the citrus industry was the new “gold rush”. The city of Redlands was founded in 1881. By 1888, the Redlands Street Railway Company was incorporated by the wealthy new Anglo community that attracted immigrants and migrants alike to the developing citrus packaging and distribution production of the Inland Empire. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was 10,000 miles of track that stretched from California and surrounding states to Chicago, creating a connected major transcontinental route.

Although Redlands’ citrus industry of the early 20th century was thriving, the Great Freeze of San Bernardino County in January 1913 affected it significantly. A polar front that lasted 3 days destroyed a significant portion of the produce. Due to the hardship the polar front caused, approximately 2,000 residents relocated to other areas of Southern California. The labor force in the

San Bernardino County was affected by the polar front and thus, did not have enough individuals to work the fields (ARG, 2017, p. 24).

The polar front wasn't the only thing that crippled the labor force throughout Southern California, the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, and the Geary Act in conjunction with the "Immigration Acts of 1917 and 1921 and the Johnson Act of 1924 placed quotas on immigration from southern and eastern Europe, the Far East, Africa and the Middle East" (Garcia, 2001, p. 88). This further reduced the available immigrant/migrant laborers that the area depended on. The damaged citrus groves and the emigration of residents caused an economic and industrial strain to the city of Redlands, and "the influx of thousands of Mexican refugees as a result of the Mexican Revolution exposed western agriculture's dependence on Mexican labor" (Garcia, 2001, p. 88). Due to their immigration status, these individuals had neither political leverage nor economic power. In other areas, they were then ostracized into subordinate positions where conditions were less than favorable.

Ethnic Mexican communities were met with racial prejudice that was further strengthened by the defamation of their character. Anglo articles of the time discuss how although the immigrants were grateful for the opportunities that were presented to them, they conducted their labor reluctantly and lazily (Barracough, 2011, p. 68). Ethnic Mexican communities were seen through the portrayal of male, female, light skin, and dark skin individuals on the labels of citrus packaging that were used "to maintain and reproduce existing economic,

racial and sexual structures of domination in the industry” (Alamillo, 2000, p. 51). The racial contexts that developed the false narratives also supported racial profiling.

Furthermore, the citrus grove operators and landowners, who were mainly wealthy Anglo families, compensated the workers with meager pay. Anglo laborers did not want them to have any kind of protection, and as a result of the poor working conditions, non-Anglo laborers went on the Citrus Riots in 1936, in retaliation of the exploitation they were subjected to (UCFW, 2008, p. 1). The laborers were not protected under unions like their Anglo counterparts during the early 1900’s. It wasn’t until the 1940’s where the governments of the U.S. and Mexico created a program where requirements had to be met to house and employ laborers under the “Bracero” program (Loza, 2016, pp. 1-20). It further segregated and stifled the Mexican laborers into miserable pay so they would not be able to take the white man's job.

A significant portion of Redlands’ ethnic Mexican laborers undertook difficult jobs in the citrus industry to earn money in order to feed their families. Citrus picking in the 20th century required physical labor to recover the fruit from the orchards; workers fulfilled their tasks under unsatisfactory conditions. Summers in the southern and central California area could reach into the triple digits and amenities offered on the job site were appalling. Workers were paid by how many boxes they could fill in a shift. Using machinery could affect the fruit and hinder the chances of gaining the maximum amount of profit from it. This

way, owners of the orchards got the most that they could out of the laborers. Not only did the laborers need to pick the orchards but they had to tend to them as well.

Mexican immigrants and migrants alike persisted and developed areas that they would call home. Redlands at the time had been racially divided (Carpio, 2013, p. 115). Anglos used degrading connotations to describe the “invading” community. The areas of Mexican residence were discriminatorily regarded as shanty towns or called Sonora-town, despite the residents originating from different areas of Mexico and not strictly from Sonora.

Due to immigration and migration, the ethnic Mexican community arrived at different areas of Southern California from Mexico. It is unclear what exact part of Mexico individuals living in Redlands immigrated from but according to Acuna (2007, p. 1), Mexican laborers and their families traveled from Chihuahua, Sonora, Jalisco, Zacatecas, and Michoacán throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During the late 19th century, an influx of Mexican laborers into the United States from Sonora and the international trade between Sonora and Los Angeles could have contributed to the pseudonyms that become synonymous with Mexicans (Acuna, 2007, pp. 1-2; Dunbier, 1968, p. 36). Acuna (2007, p. 2) also noted that the immigrants from Chihuahua named their camps and barrios “Chihuahuistas” to link their new settlements with their home state. Hence, it is possible that immigrants from Sonora named this area Sonora town to remind themselves of where they came from. Although it is also possible that the Anglo

community solely picked up on the easiest city name and dubbed entire communities, as such the correct etymology for the settlement is not known. The Redlands Mexican community was labeled frame dwellings, shanties, or Mexican shanties as shown in figure 1 below. Although Sonora Town is not directly derogatory and there is potential to have been a product of the ethnic Mexican community, the terminologies are belittling and are terminologies I want to steer away from. As such, I offer a less prejudiced term, *Colonia*.

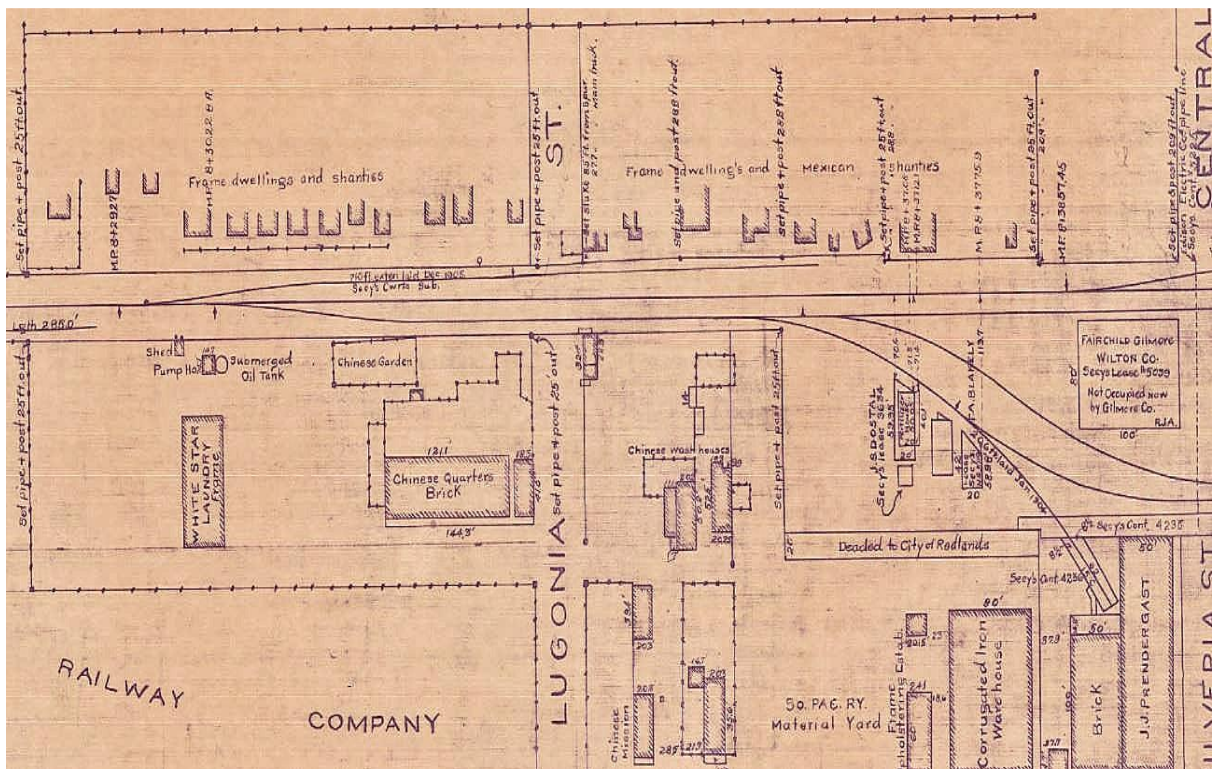


Figure 2- Station Grounds at Redlands CAL.

The Mexican families built close knit residential Colonias, communities where multi-generational families resided. These colonias were able to engage in a shared regional identity without direct scrutiny from the outside Anglo community. Colonias were systematically incorporated into the existing community where their socio-cultural identities could continue amidst the citrus belt. The colonias were built on areas of Redlands that were essentially no man's land. These "residential" areas lacked even the most basic necessities. If the ethnic Mexican community wanted a commodity (such as water) inside the house, the individuals living in the community were required to build it themselves. The Colonias received minimal assistance (like water hook ups) from the greater urban area community, so they found ways to make their living conditions tenable. The individuals in these communities often banded together and constructed ways of enabling the residents to receive basic necessities such as heating and electricity into their homes without the aid of the Anglos.

CHAPTER THREE:

THEORY

Throughout this thesis, three theoretical themes will be used to conclude interpretations about the ethnic Mexican community. The three themes are communities of practice, agency and practice, and landscape theories.

Communities of practice will examine how the ethnic Mexican community maintained their cultural traditions of food procurement, religious practices, and communal practices. Agency and practice will look at how the ethnic Mexican community maintained their practices despite living in a displaced minority community. Lastly, landscape theory will consider how the displaced ethnic Mexican community utilized and transformed their environment.

Communities of Practice

Communities of practice are groups categorized by three characteristics, “the domain, the community, and the practice” (Wenger-Trayner and Wenger-Trayner, 2015, p. 2). It is a term with a complex history and continues to have a

complex meaning (Tyler, 2006, p. 22). The incorporation of community appears in Middle English in the 14th and 15th century Europe (Tyler, 2006, p. 21).

“Community is a modern word, and its history traces tensions between senses of domination and subordination, of generality and intimacy” (Tyler, 2006, p. 21).

Communities naturally create an interconnected social hierarchy (Tyler, 2006, p. 26).

As social beings, individuals belong to multiple communities of practice. A community of practice has no size or duration. Many individuals can belong to one particular community with many “members in the periphery” that do not know they belong to the same community (Wenger-Trayner and Wenger-Trayner, 2015, p. 4). Communities of practice steward good knowledge through “autonomy, practitioner-orientation, informality, [and] crossing boundaries” (Wenger-Trayner and Wenger-Trayner, 2015, p. 5). According to Wenger-Trayner (2015, p. 5), these characteristics challenge traditionally established hierarchical organizations such as governments and education systems. They create a challenge because governments are too bureaucratic, and education systems have an end product (Wenger-Trayner and Wenger-Trayner, 2015, p. 5).

Communities are multifaceted. They are intertwined with micro, and macro communities that exist outside of the larger network. The closeness between individuals within their communities creates shared experiences, forging strong bonds. “Interests and values and practices are shared within the network” (Tyler,

2006, p. 26). “The interests, values, and practices are transferred through generations, as seen through traditions” (Wendrich, 2013, p. 1). They establish societal expectations that need to be maintained (Tyler, 2006, p. 26). Those who adhere to those expectations are rewarded, and those who do not are shunned (Tyler, 2006, p. 26). “The learning in a community of practice is ongoing, often informal, and is based on the sharing of knowledge and experience within a social group” (Wendrich, 2013, p. 6).

Participation or the lack of it can affect social norms and behaviors. Participation within the community is essential to maintaining the community (Herbrechter and Higgins, 2006, pp. 9-17, 21-139). Ethnic Mexican communities of practice includes but is not limited to practices such as cooking, traditions, construction of communal spaces, and religion. All of the members in that particular community employ the continuation of these practices. Additionally, participation within the community reinforces established ties between family, friends, and neighbors.

Agency and Practice

Individuals practicing agency act through their own volition to obtain their objective. In addition to agency these individuals participate in practice, which enables them to continue throughout the process of their everyday lives and as an extension, to the world. Agency and practice are seen throughout the

archaeological record through recurring patterns. These patterns are modified and performed by individuals who are consciously aware of the situation and interaction between themselves and the social institution they are a part of. Moreover, “practices are historical processes” that can mold the patterns that will arise in the future by practicing past patterns (Pauketat, 2001, p. 74).

Taking Bourdieu at his word can lead one to believe that agency is only practiced through post-colonial and colonial interjection. However, all individuals are capable and practice social agency without interruption (Cowgill, 2000, p. 52). As Pauketat explains, there is no set guideline to highlight what is agency and practice theory; what can be taken from Bourdieu is that “concepts are ready-made interpretations rather than jumping-off points for building theory” (Pauketat, 2001, p. 79). There is no set predisposition to how individuals alter their traditions (Bourdieu, 1977, p. 98).

Individuals are dictating, incorporating, and personifying their traditions, while altering them unknowingly (Giddens, 1979, p. 52). Practice allows traditions to become entities. According to Pauketat (2001, p.80) these entities can “take any historical form [that are known to us] as accommodation, collaboration, communalization, creolization, domination, hierarchization, revitalization, syncretization, transculturation, etc”. Comprehending the changes in people’s habitus or dispositions helps us understand what people do and how they do it (Pauketat, 2001, p.80).

Agency in archaeology interprets a problem or circumstance in the archaeological record (Dobres and Robb, 2000, p. 3). It is a theory that continued to develop and evolve since the first themes of agency in philosophy in the 18/19th century as principal themes of Locke, Hume, Rousseau, Smith, and Mill first appeared (Dobres and Robb, 2000, p. 4). Philosophers defined the theory as “free-will, choice, intentionality, and the purposeful activity of thrifty individuals” (Dobres and Robb, 2000, p. 4). Agency is what individuals do and how they choose to interact with the world of their own volition, independent of cultural norms. Change can occur through agency.

“It is rare that archaeologists can identify named individuals; it is rare that they can piece together any approaching full account of an individual life. Yet we routinely have evidence of fragment of lives. The challenge is to build up these fragments into the fullest possible accounts of individual lived lives, by grouping together events and sequence of events whenever possible” (Hodder, 2000, p. 25-26).

Rather than solely focusing on the material and then the individual, as researchers, we should be focusing on the individual and then the item. The goal is to use agency theory to identify how an individual would have used the material remains instead of constructing a narrative based on the material remains. Ethnography is used to inform that interpretation. The ethnography

provides an insight into the experience's individuals of the *colonia* encountered while using the available resources.

Landscapes

Landscape archaeology is “understood as a more concerted and systematic inquiry” (Ashmore, 2009, p.1) of the 20th century that examined the archaeology of an area and can be used to study landscapes of variable sizes. Landscape archeology is largely seen as a modern method of studying how individuals engaged with the environment around them, with the approach beginning in the 18th century with William Stuckley. Stuckley was an English antiquarian who studied the phenomenon that is Stonehenge and Avebury (Goodrum, 2006, pp. 556-557). Stuckley’s interest in the druid architecture led him to conduct in-depth research of the area, mapping out the vicinity in what is now the oldest record of the site (Robson and Bower, 2016, p.133). Stuckley’s initial goal was not to study Stonehenge via landscape archaeology, but an argument for the genesis of the modern method can be explored through his site research. He illustrated the area’s plans and contributed to surveying techniques still in use today. Additionally, he conducted field excavations in and around the site location, noting the chronology observed through the stratigraphy of the areas he excavated to understand the Stonehenge phenomenon (Goodrum, 2006, p. 556-557).

The archaeology of landscapes is the study of the environment utilized by the individuals living within it, how it transformed them, and how they ultimately changed it (Hicks and McAtackney, 2007, p. 13). Landscapes affect an individual's senses through interaction and thus affect an individual's interpretations and reasoning through that interaction (Tilley, 2009, p. 26). Each individual interlinks and immerses themselves into the landscape in distinct ways resulting in different insights into the same landscape. The landscapes in which individuals have participated in are interrupted or altered through a human and natural exchange (Tilley, 2009, p. 55). A landscape is a passive and active participant in the interrelation through its natural forces. Because of the interactive and dialectic relationship between the two, the landscape can be explained as having agency. Landscape as an active agent can have an unintentional and benevolent effect on the structure of individuals via climate, natural disasters, seasonal ecological changes. As seen in the early Redland's history and the polar front that intercepted and disrupted the production and distribution of citrus in the area.

The meaning and interrelationship of individuals with the landscape have transformed throughout time; thousands of years ago, our ancestors created cultural spaces through natural markers and mythological influence (Tilley, 2009, p.35). In our current reality and that of historic sites, our perception of landscapes and environment are obstructed by the unnatural, through the creation of new urban landscapes and the uneven power of the privatization of land.

Technological advances such as buildings, trains, cars, airplanes, and modern transportation impede on a traditional holistic experience of the naturalistic landscape as experienced by most past societies. Additionally, “the built environment may be used to control people and transform individual and community identity” (Newman, 2016, p. 119). As Johnson (2017, p.323) describes, “the landscape’s profitability was ensured by a racial hierarchy in which white landowners and governments exploited a largely Asian and Latino base of workers and tenant farmers”.

Theory and the Community

The three theoretical themes presented at the beginning of this chapter will continue to resurge throughout the thesis. They will be seen through the traditions, food practices, landscape modifications, and communal ties. Individuals at the *Colonia* modified their dwellings, continued to practice food procurement processes, and created communities of like-minded people in an area where they were the minority.

Familial orientation is an essential component within a Mexican community. It is a practice that traverses generations and across imaginary country lines into new territory along with the individuals who make the treacherous journey though the desert into the United States. Mexicans in the Redlands area heavily relied on their kinship and neighborly ties in order to grow

and establish their community. Although basic housing was available and initially built by the city of Redlands, the residents of the *colonia* we required to be self-sufficient. Leti discussed how her father was a handy man who would take his children to the city dump to acquire building materials to incorporate additional housing space within their residence. Additionally, he would help the others in the community to do the same.

The Mexican community of Redlands banded together and constructed ways of enabling the residents to receive basic necessities, such as heating and electricity, in their homes without the aid of the Anglos. Familial, neighborly, and friendly communities within the *Colonia* were an essential component to communities of practice. The communities that individuals belonged to contributed to the landscape development of the community. Individuals in the *Colonias* assisted one another to improve their landscape.

Additionally, individuals that lived in the project area maintained their agency through traditional methods of cooking. The culinary practices of pinto beans, and barbacoa procurement are shared among the greater Mexican community and are shared generationally. “Kinship is the primary mode for the construction of [flavor] and mothers, sisters, daughters, daughters-in-law, female neighbors, and friends are partners in the cycle of nurturance and the quest for taste” (Lee-Perez, 2014, p.311). Leti and I share the same heritage, although we are decades apart in terms of age, but the practices shared here are similar despite this generational gap between us.

CHAPTER FOUR:

METHODS

The Archaeology

In 2019 and 2020, Statistical Research Inc. conducted excavations during the Downtown Redlands Archaeological Project area within a previously unexcavated portion of CA-SBR-5314H, the Redlands City historic Chinatown. A proposal to expand commercial development of the Redlands Packing District persuaded the Planning Commission of Redlands to undertake the necessary course of action for the recordation of archaeological resources located within the area of proposed development. The approach proposed by Donn Grenda, owner of SRI, to the Planning Commission was to excavate an area approved for development in efforts to amend the misinterpretations written of the time and people within the historic ethnic Chinese community.



Figure 3-Cynthia Barrientos and Luke Burnor Excavating in Project Area 2

It was suspected that the ethnic Mexican community also lived in the area CA-SBR-5314H. As figure 2 on pg. 20 shows, the hand drawing of The Atchinson Topeka and Santa Fe Ry,. Co. Station Grounds at Redlands, where H.C. Phillips (1907), labeled the project area as “Frame Dwellings and Mexican Shanties”. Because of the description of the area and the lack of recorded history, there was no indication that any remnants of the individuals remained. There was no record that showed the presence of any subsurface material from the *colonias* and thus it was not in the scope of the original project. During excavations, numerous features associated with the ethnic Mexican community were discovered. This led SRI to include the artifact assemblage and history of the *colonias* into their project report.

Excavation Methods

Four parcels of land within CA-SBR-5314H were excavated during recovery of the SRI's Downtown Redlands Project. CA-SBR-5314H is situated in downtown Redlands California, south of Interstate 10. Excavations took place between May 2019 and July 2020 beginning with Project Area 2 followed by 3, 1, and 4. Project Area 1 is situated on West Stuart Avenue, East of Eureka Street. Project Area 2 is situated on the corner of Oriental Avenue and Eureka Street. Project Area 3 is situated on West Stuart Street, West of Eureka Street. Project Area 4 is West of 21 West Stuart Avenue.

Excavation began with the use of a mechanical excavator removing topsoil at small increments and was carefully monitored by an archaeological field technician. The archaeological field technician monitored for changes of soil color from the surrounding native soil and any artifacts or cultural materials as the excavator conducted mechanical stripping. The monitor halted mechanical stripping when soil changes or cultural material was observed, placing pin flags as potential feature indicators. The process continued systematically across the project area until SRI personnel was clear of heavy equipment proceeding to excavate each feature by hand. The methodology of hand excavations differed from project area 2 to project areas 1, 3, and 4 as the project progressed. The

process was modified to accommodate the size and quantity of the features in addition to project budget and time constraints.

Features in project area 2 were first identified through mechanical stripping which was followed by test pit excavations. One-meter by one-meter test units were placed on top of the soil changes and/or cultural material encountered. This method was abandoned for trash pits and trash scatter features as it was soon discovered that the features were not contained within the units or lacked substantial subsurface components. These features were dug arbitrarily according to stratigraphy in contrast to the previous method of 10-centimeter increments. Test units over more substantial features were expanded as the feature was excavated, if found to extend beyond the boundaries of the test units, with appropriate one-meter by one-meter pit extensions.

Additional extensions were excavated according to stratigraphic levels corresponding to the original test unit. After the additional units were excavated to the level of the original test pit, the entirety of the units were excavated as a single unified stratigraphic level. Stratigraphic levels of the test units were identified by the field technicians excavating the test units and were differentiated by soil color, soil texture, or artifact density.

Subsequent features of project areas 1, 3, and 4 were also identified through mechanical stripping, following the initial method of feature identification, followed by hand excavations. Single stratum and shallow features were

excavated in a single episode, primarily consisting of trash scatters. Privy pits, being the most complex features, were excavated by stratigraphic levels. Privy pits were excavated as one-meter by one-meter “telephone booth” test units to document the complex profiles. This method of profiling privy pits allowed for the identification of multiple use phases.

Features excavated in project area 1 were excavated as single episodes after being bisected by the mechanical excavator. The portion of the feature that was bisected was screened in its entirety through a ¼ inch screen mesh. Artifacts collected from the mechanically bisected half were placed in a single bulk collection bag. Artifacts collected from the hand excavated half were collected separately from the mechanically excavated bisect according to their appropriate level and provenience. Non-diagnostic artifacts (such as metal scrap, rusted can fragments, glass shards, etc.) were noted in field forms for presence or absence within a level with diagnostic items (such as glass with embossing, ceramic, and identifiable metal) being recorded for provenance and collected for laboratory analysis. Artifacts that were identical, were bagged together, and analyzed as groups.

All features were documented with an opening photo as it was identified as a feature. Documentation of the features also included a closing photo when the extent of the feature was fully excavated. Privy pit features were documented in greater detail due to the potential for temporal and spatial data. Therefore, privy pits had multiple photos documenting the excavation process and the soil

changes within the pit. Soil samples were taken from each stratigraphy of each privy pit that was excavated. Soil samples were also recovered from soil changes that were exceptionally unusual. These samples were collected for subsequent floatation with light and heavy fraction (along with additional soil samples) sent for analysis at (laboratory of macro-botanical) to determine macro-botanical and parasitic components.

Project area 4 was the last area excavated. An existing building on the property was demolished, with a monitor on site, before excavations commenced. Following demolition of the building, mechanical excavations began following the same procedure as project areas 1, 2, and 3. Few features were excavated manually but most were excavated in their entirety, by mechanical stripping. An archaeological monitor on site noted what artifacts were uncovered during the process with few artifacts being collected. Artifacts that were recovered from project area 4 were items that could yield additional analytical data. Additionally, artifacts collected from project area 4 were otherwise not observed in the subsequent project areas. Time and budget for phase 4 of the project did not allow for the same methods of data collection. Few features were found within project area 4 and analytical data from this area was not included within the final report.

Feature Methods

Archaeological excavations conducted by SRI yielded more than four hundred features throughout the course of the project. Three different types of features were categorized from the excavations and are identified throughout this document as trash scatters, trash pits, and privy pits. The criteria by which each feature was classified was based on density, internal spatial structure, and size. Due to the number of features identified throughout the project, a sampling strategy was developed to assess specific features. Well preserved features that provided spatial, stratigraphical, and diverse materials were used for analysis as these features provided a greater potential for archaeological interpretation regarding site use patterning and material sampling. A brief summary of each feature classification is summarized below.

Trash scatters were generally categorized by the depth of the feature. Scatters tended to be small with a diffuse assemblage of artifacts lacking depth and internal stratigraphy. These types of features did not provide highly significant data regarding temporal patterning of food procurement and only minor indications of past behaviors. For this reason, trash scatters were largely excluded from the data set and analysis.

Trash pits were features where distinct soil change was identified during excavation and had “defined generally by rounded bottoms, sloping sides, and irregular shapes in plan view (although usually round or elliptical)” (Sunell, 2020, p. 116). Trash pits were the most diverse type of feature to be excavated throughout the four parcels. Trash pits had three separate sub-categories within

the classification. These sub-classifications consisted of sparse pits, dense pits, and complex pits. Sparse pits were trash pits that contained a relatively low density of artifacts and cultural material and were identified as consisting of a single stratum. Dense pits also often possessed a single stratum, although, some consisted of two strata but were less common. The contrast between sparse and dense pits was the higher density of domestic refuse that was recovered. Complex pits were features that had multiple strata and a richer concentration of artifacts present.

Privy pits were the most complex features present throughout the project. Privy pits are features that are associated to and holds human excreta generally associated with low-income communities with no sanitation services available. Their overall use, shape and depth are what distinguish privy pits from complex trash pits. The bottoms of the privy pits were generally flat with relatively straight walls; none of the privies were lined which is an indication of brief use (Sunell, 2020, p.116, 118). All of the privies uncovered were extremely complex in stratigraphy and showed indications of multiple use. "Some of the privies identified during this project were apparently cleaned out and reused in multiple phases, but at successively shallower depths" (Sunell, 2020, p. 118).

Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance maps were used in order to accurately locate where notable commercial and residential buildings in the area. The Sanborn maps show where ethnic Chinese and Mexican residences and commercial buildings were located. Slight alterations to the buildings were made

throughout the years as shown through the Sanborn maps, and thus were a vital component to identifying significant structures prior to excavations.

Four parcels of land were excavated within the area of CA-SBR-5314H. The sites herein after will be referred to as project areas 1 through 4. The project areas will be briefly summarized in order to understand the location and surroundings. The project areas excavated by SRI are treated as loci within the CA-SBR-5314H area “because each of these excavated parcels has a unique history of use since the late nineteenth century” (Sunell, 2020, p. 114).

Project Area 1

Project area 1 (shown below) contained the most features of all of the excavated parcels with 147 features. The features were mostly trash scatters associated with the ethnic Mexican residences in the area. Given the earliest records of the Sanborn maps, the project area dates to the early 1900's. Sanborn maps also indicate that project area 1 is situated on West Stuart Avenue on the north, Eureka street on the east, and the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad to the south. “The 1915 map shows a row of small dwellings on the eastern two-thirds of the site (along the railroad tracks), while the Elephant Orchards packing house occupied the western third of the site.” (Sunell, 2020, p. 114). Throughout the years, family housing in the westside was demolished, and families were moved to make way to industrial complexes as the packing house

expanded its manufacturing and storage facilities. According to Sunell (2020, p. 114) one of the families that remained on the easternmost side was “the Lopez family at 525 West Stuart (cousins of the Mendoza family at 607 West Stuart)”. The residences that were not demolished in the early expansion of the packing house were left untouched until the 1900’s.

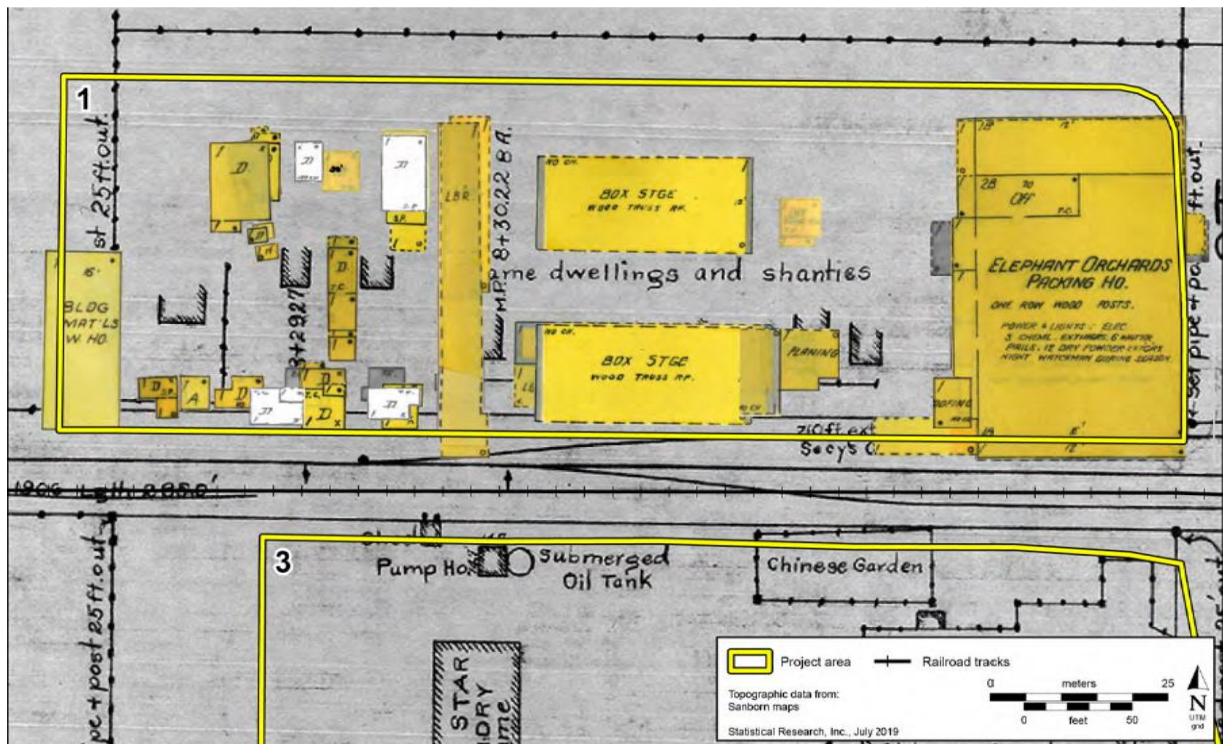


Figure 4- Project Area 1

Project Area 2

Project area 2 (shown below) was largely comprised of 57 features, which like project area 1, were trash scatters associated with the ethnic Mexican

residences in the area. The project area is situated on West Stuart Avenue, Eureka street on the west and the Atchinson, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad to the south. Before residents made this parcel of land their home, the site was used by Redlands Iron Pipe Works that was in operation in that area from 1892-1900 before it was moved. During excavations, a large concrete and boulder lined foundation was uncovered. According to Sunell (2020, p. 115), the “foundation originally supported a tar kettle, dipping furnace, and hoisting crane that were used to produce large-diameter irrigation pipes for orange groves and water conveyances in and around Redlands”. In 1915, after the Redlands Iron Pipe Works had moved, ethnic Mexicans built their homes described as, “Numerous Mexican Shanties” on the empty lot (Sunell, 2020, p. 115). These homes were not recorded individually by the Sanborn company as the dwellings were built mostly by reclaimed materials. By the early 1930’s the lot was used as a wrecking yard by a contractor, which then lay empty until late 1900’s (Sunell, 2020, p. 114).

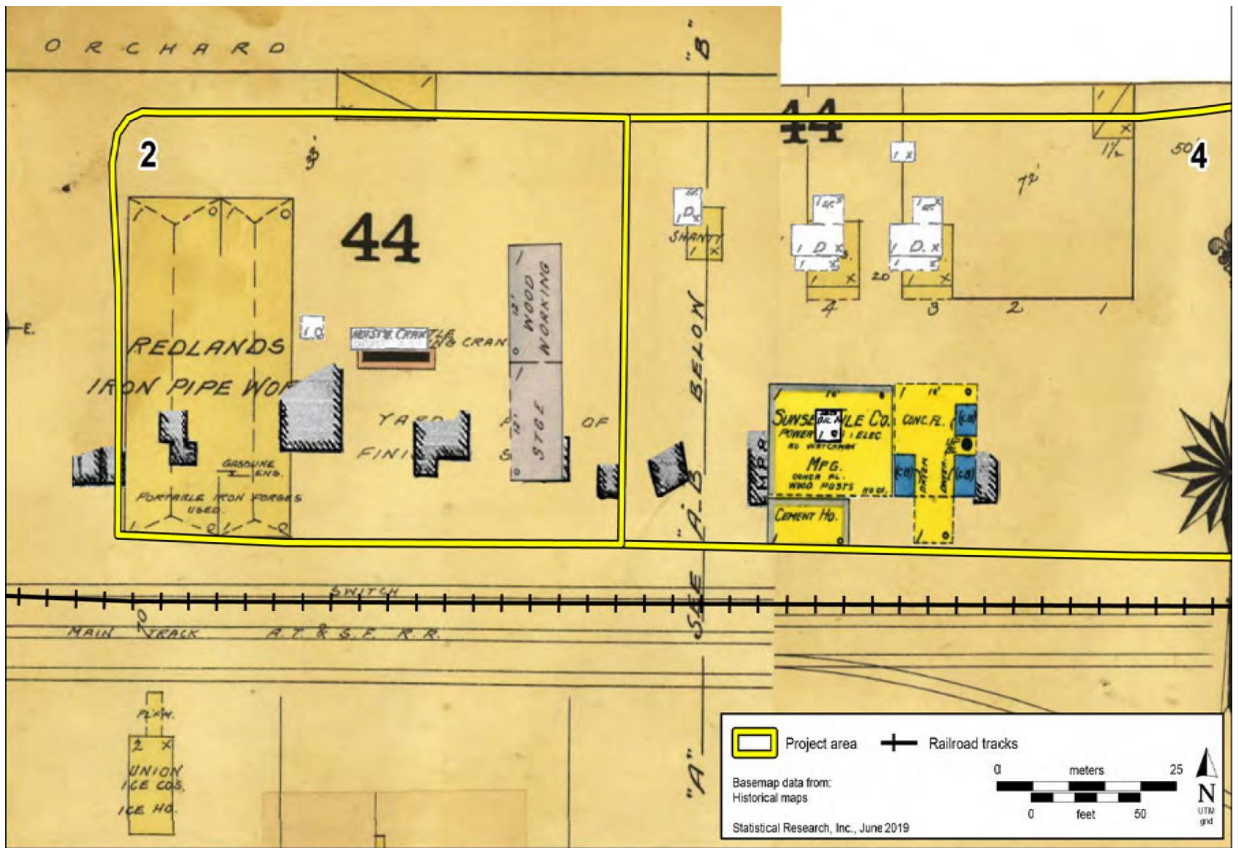


Figure 5- Project Area 2

Project Area 3

Project area 3 (shown below) is distinct from that of project areas 1,2, and 4. This project area had a much earlier occupation time and as thus the material, history, usage, and the people who used this parcel of land was different. The project area was comprised of 39 features, all of which were residential trash scatters. The project area is situated by the Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe railroad on the north, Eureka Street on the east, and Oriental Avenue on the

south. A large brick laid foundation was uncovered at the southeast corner of the parcel, closest to Oriental Avenue and Eureka Street. The foundation are the remnants of the Chinatown apartments that were eventually replaced in the middle of the 1900's. The brick was situated in the westernmost area of the project area which is now known as CA-SBR-5314H or Redland's Chinatown, had "brick-built apartments [and] from the 1880's to the turn of the twentieth century, no other buildings are known to have existed on site 3" (Sunell, 2020, p. 116).

The project area was largely covered by asphalt pavement parking lot belonging to the automotive repair shop that is situated at the northeast corner of the project area. The automotive shop still stands today and is being converted into a distillery as a part of the Redlands Packing District. Because the building was left standing, any archaeological material that may reside underneath it, will remain until, or/if the building is demolished.

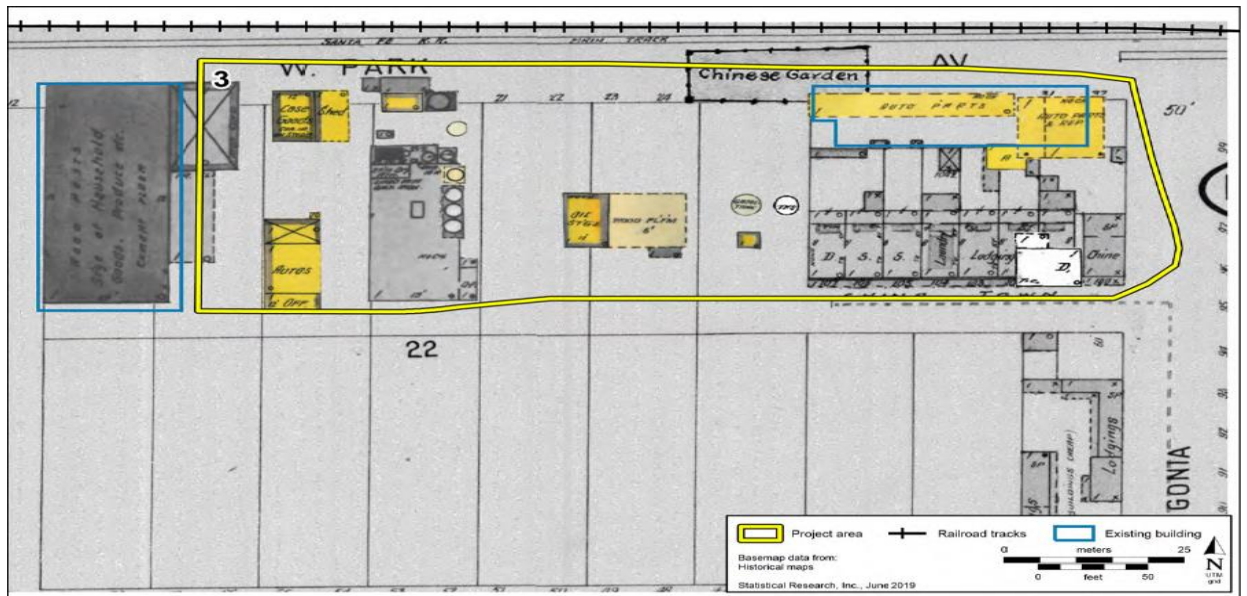


Figure 6-Project Area 3

Project Area 4

Project area 4, like project area 3 had commercial development and thus was disturbed on the surface by previous construction. There had been no subsurface excavations previously documented of the area. The project area was situated to the east, adjacent to 21 West Stuart Avenue, on West Stuart avenue to the north, and project area 2 to the west of the project area, divided by a property boundary. The project area was comprised of 29 features, most were residential trash scatters with the exception of a 10,000-gallon storage tank which was associated to 21 W Stuart Ave. The tank was uncovered in the preliminary excavation of the site. The tank straddles the property line of 21 W.

Stuart Ave and 31 W. Stuart Ave and was left in place as it did not interfere with the commercial development. Project area 4 had the smallest number of subsurface features of the four sites excavated. Many of the artifacts excavated on project area 4 were not recovered due to time constraints and the comparable materials from project area 1 and 2. For this project area, unique materials that had otherwise not been seen in the other project areas were being collected. All materials that were not collected, were photographed, documented, and were later disposed of by the construction company.

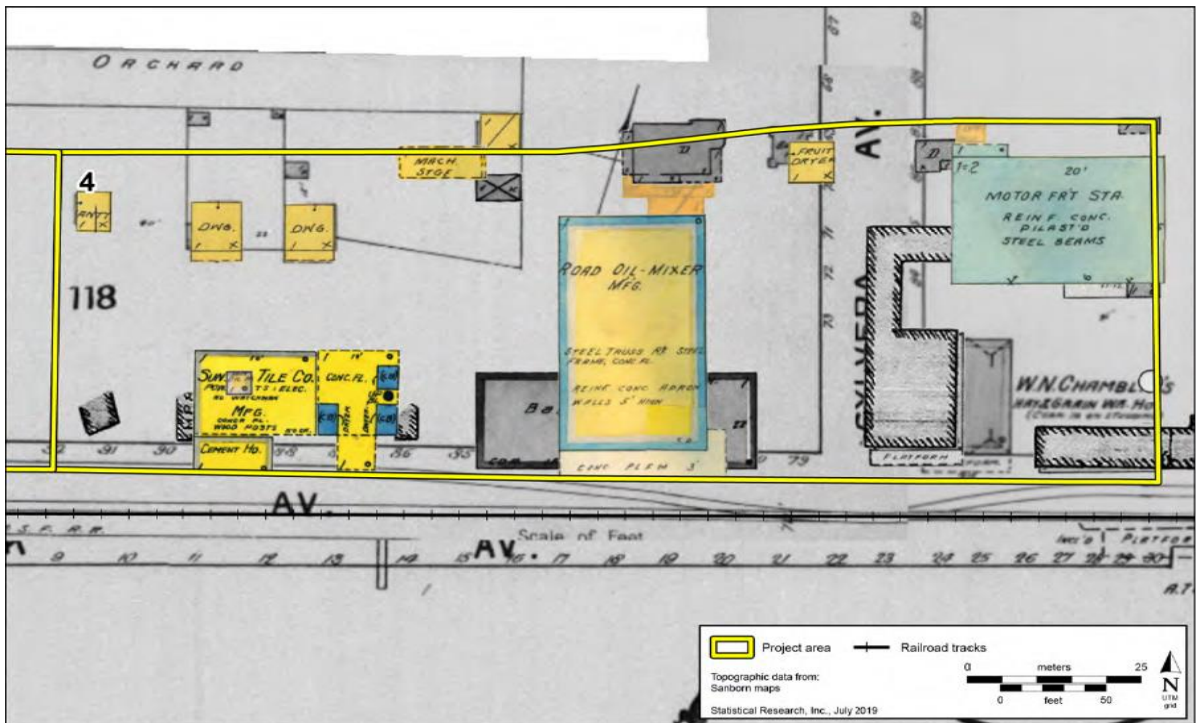


Figure 7-Project Area 4

Analysis Methods

Originally, all materials were collected in the field for future lab analysis. Although, it quickly became apparent that not all materials collected would have any historic significance for the understanding of past behaviors of the area. In the initial stages of excavation, particularly in project area 3, all artifacts were collected in order to maintain pace with the excavator. This proved to be a waste of resources and time considering materials that provided no analytical data would have to be culled. Diagnostic artifacts that could provide data for our analysis of the project area was glass with embossing or maker's marks, diagnostic metal, synthetic material (such as leather or buttons), bone that is indicative of butchery, ceramics with embossing, stamping or maker's marks, personal items, and any other items not listed that could contribute to the archaeological data. Although the work plan was modified to only collect diagnostic data, brittle artifacts were collected that would then be discarded due to their deterioration. Some artifacts such as nails were virtually inventories, meaning, they were noted into the system, but they were discarded after. All diagnostic artifacts and relatively whole artifacts were inventoried and processed.

As discussed above, project area 3 was associated to the Redlands Chinatown, whereas project areas 1,2, and 4 were associated to the *colonia*. Since the discussion of this thesis is not centered around the Redlands Chinatown, the artifactual material collected and processed from project area 3 that pertains to the Chinatown will be entirely excluded. For the discussion of the

colonias the glass assemblage provided me with the most analytical information in terms of occupation time of the site. The data from the glass analysis provides physical attributes, functions like use-life, and treatment types of individual artifacts. Other artifacts such as faunal remains provided procurement and subsistence practices.

All of the artifacts excavated were recovered from a ¼ inch mesh screen. All artifacts were recovered by material type bulk. Items that were recognized to have significant diagnostic information (ie: whole, labeled, embossed, or adorned artifacts) were collected as individual items in order to reduce transportation damage that could potentially result from a bulk bag. Glass artifacts that were recovered reinforced the historical documentation of the time which included, socioeconomic status, interactions within and outside the community, functional use-life, and chronology of the sites and materials.

The assemblage of glass was analyzed by Luke Burnor, Letiissa Helm, Jeanine Hoy, Dr. Scott D. Sunell, and myself.

During analysis, the analysts would inventory the glass materials in three data type steps:

1. The analyst chooses from categories that describe the artifacts' shape, contents, and labels. Additionally in this data type, the analyst can choose up to two use-life functional categories for the artifact. In this step of the

analysis, the analyst can also compare the artifact to others of same characteristics that have already been inventoried.

2. The analyst would describe the artifact, note the manufacture and date.
3. The analyst chooses from a list of treatment options that the artifact may have present internally or externally. The options most common for glass are embossed or pressed with few individual artifacts having labels present.

The metal assemblage was analyzed by Dr. Scott D. Sunell, Joseph Woods, Robbie Grenda, and myself

The analysis process for metal was different than that of glass because of the deteriorated state of the metal. The metal was first culled in order to keep the items that provided usable data. Nails were found in abundance in each of the project areas excavated. Therefore, a presence and absence method of approach was taken with the nails. The overall weight of the nails was taken per feature and then the analyst would sift through the pile of nails and separate one of each different types of nails to then inventory the nails virtually.

1. The analyst chose from categories that best describe the artifact ie: can, nail, miscellaneous, etc.
2. The analyst would describe the artifact, noting anything of significance in the notes section due to the lack of analytical environments for metal.

3. Treatment options for metal were also not present in the analytical environment. Therefore, if there was any type of pressed metal, the glass analytical environment would be used to indicate that it was present on the metal.

CHAPTER FIVE:

METHODS

The Ethnography

During excavations of the colonia along West Stuart Avenue near downtown Redlands, Statistical Research Inc (SRI) was approached by an informant who alluded to the potential types of artifacts that could be present. This encounter prompted SRI to add an oral history component to the research. The oral history will help aid in a better understanding of artifact contexts observed at the site that may provide additional information as to the living conditions of the occupation.

“Archaeology can read the objects in one way [...] and can describe something of the activities that occurred at the site. The oral history can reply with specific life stories which embed the objects in a community of meaning” (Beck & Somerville, 2005, p. 476). The purpose of incorporating the ethnographic component to my thesis, is to bridge the gap between the material and the daily practices conducted by the individuals at the *Colonias*. Material artifacts largely provide quantifiable data, any information acquired from the artifacts is subjective and is influenced by the researcher. “Ethnographic archaeology [...] is [...] not the use of a method that is subordinated to the goal of the archaeological

interpretation of the past, but rather the pervasive integration of ethnographic processes into the doing of archaeology [...]” (Castaneda, 2008, p. 41).

Integrating oral history can support archaeological statements and contribute to interdisciplinary research (Beck and Somerville, 2005, p. 471). Oral history provides a view of the *colonia* from the perspective of the ethnic Mexican community, rather than the way the Anglo community conceptualized the ethnic Mexican experience. As Beck and Somerville (2005, p. 480) explain, it “is not about whether the archaeology is richer or poorer in detail than the oral history, it is about presenting the diversity of places”. The incorporation of oral history will be used to elaborate on the function of the artifacts.

Dr. Scott Sunell contacted informants who lived in or around the project area to provide additional information on the site and arranged a voluntary interview with Leticia “Leti” Mendoza-Salas. The interview was conducted for and by SRI. For the purpose of this thesis, the name of the individual has been changed to protect the anonymity and privacy of the individual. All of the main questions in the interview were asked by Scott Sunell and Robert Grenda. I participated in the interview process as an observer to help in the recording process. However, Leti and I briefly discussed how the procurement of birria has not changed as my family conducts the same process. The discussion occurred after I asked her if she was referring to birria when describing the goat meat procurement process. SRI has allowed me to use the interview for my thesis.

Scott Sunell contacted Leticia “Leti” Salas-Mendoza after his interaction with her and her sister on the project site. Her sister declined to be interviewed with SRI. Sunell initiated contact by sending Leticia an email with preliminary questions leading up to her interview (see Appendix B). Leti provided SRI with a response to the preliminary questions. Sunell printed out the response from Leti and brought it to the interview so follow-up questions could be asked. The interview content can be found in Appendix B.

Leti arrived with her husband at the SRI offices on November 6, 2019. The interview was conducted in the small building at the entrance of the 21 W Stuart Ave property. The interview was video recorded on three separate devices utilizing three different angles in addition to an audio recording. The intent was to maximize documentation with redundant backups in case of error. The conference room was set up with a microphone, video camcorder, SLR camera, and laptop to capture all audio. The microphone was connected to the laptop, and the Audacity application was used to record the interview audio. The computer with the microphone was located on the room’s south wall. The video camcorder was located east of Leti’s chair. The SLR camera was located on the west of Leti’s chair. The SLR camera recordings were, unfortunately, unusable. Leti’s husband sat in front of the camera, and the error was not caught before the end of the interview.

Based on her email, Scott Sunell provided 27 follow-up questions for Leti (see Appendix B). The in-person interview with Leticia was to have her elaborate

on her responses to the initial questionnaire. During the interview, we took the opportunity to ask her additional questions based on her answers. The additional questions were not a part of our original follow-up question set. However, they were designed to elaborate on subjects of interest, emphasizing connections to the project areas. There was no set time frame for the interview. While a subject was maintained throughout the interview, Leti could freely talk about her life on Stuart Street. Occasionally, a link to a question or further elaboration on her part would be asked. The interview concluded after two hours and fifteen minutes.

Following the interview, the recorded information was tabulated using a set of codes based on questions and related content into an excel document to facilitate the identification of specific answers of particular interest. The interview response coding began by using the number of 27 questions given to her before the interview. More specific codes were developed when processing her responses so that I could analyze different aspects of her life, which included the mention of food procurement, specific individuals, and places described, in addition to information with the potential to expand other avenues of research. The excel sheet was then divided using segments so that revisiting the interview could be more efficient. She was asked to respond to the questions as best she could in an email to better understand what we wanted her to elaborate on when the interview was conducted.

It is important to note that the transcripts of the interview were not completed. SRI did not have the time or money to transcribe the audio into text.

The video and audio of the interview are in the possession of SRI, where they can be viewed/listened. I transcribed all quotes taken from the interview. Their knowledge provides context for this thesis project. Because of the time and monetary constraints, Sunell decided it would be best to create an Excel spreadsheet with multiple sheets.

The coding included the following: an ID number for each coded segment, the recording start time, end time, length of the segment, description of the segment, question codes, content codes, individuals discussed, places discussed, and comments/possible follow-ups. The time duration of the specific ID that had been recorded was noted. A question and answer typically changed the ID numbers. If Leti or the interviewer changed subjects, it was cataloged as a different ID number.

The description column was added to note specific information that answered the SRI ethnographic research questions. Question and content coding identify topics discussed during the recorded segments. The individuals and places section of the excel sheet is used to quickly identify what areas and individuals were discussed in the segment. The comments and the possible follow-up column were designed to conduct additional research on topics discussed if the researcher thought necessary.

The single excel document has three sheets. The first sheet is described above in detail. The second sheet contains all of the questions that were asked

to Leti in the interview (see Appendix B). The questions were numbered 1 through 27. There are single-part and multiple-part questions in this section. The third sheet contains the content codes (see Appendix B) that were discussed in the interview. The content codes were numbered through 25. Like the questions, the content codes contained single and multiple contents in a row. The multiple content rows contain similar subjects to prevent a long list of content codes.

Having the oral history account accompany the archaeological material found on site was an important component allowing us to make correlations between the two. As Binford (1962, p. 218) expresses, archaeology is largely based on ignoring the inferential aspect when conducting research. Finding artifacts and using maps to gauge the context of the site provided us, as archaeologists, only a speculative glimpse into what materials were used but not how they were used. When looking at the material remains excavated on site, bottles, butchered animal remains, or kitchen items are simply that without adequate background context. Therefore, our interpretations of the artifacts found on site extends only to their most basic function, but without proper context for daily use, cultural practices, or religious purposes. To provide proper context to the ethnic Mexican community of the Redlands site, interviewing members that community offered more than assumptions. Leti offered valuable insight into the personal aspects of the colonia's communal and familial practices.

CHAPTER SIX:

PRIVY PITS

Life is the Pits

Privy pits offer a unique opportunity to examine the long-term occupation of a site based on the extended use of a single trash disposal unit. They offer a glimpse into a community or household consumption's temporal changes or continuity. This can be evidenced by the types of products and items present, the remains of meals, or byproducts of some activities. Privies are especially telling when considering that marginal communities likely did not have access to city waste programs, especially at the turn of the 20th century. They often hold remnants of communal practice, product preference, and evidence of assimilation into a culture entirely at odds with their own. Several privy pits were found within the project areas. One of these will be examined to elucidate the communal lives of those living in the ethnic Mexican community; privy pit 2102.

Privy Pits 2102

Privy pit 2102 was found within project area 2 when mechanical excavation revealed an amorphous collection of artifacts. The privy pit was excavated into five levels. At the surface, the feature measured 51 by 95 inches.

It was determined to be the product of two overlapped trash pits, with the south lobe reaching 26 inches below the surface and the north lobe reaching another 47 inches for a total of 69 inches below the surface. The feature was excavated by hand in a series of excavation units based on the density of artifacts and corresponding fill layers used to cap the trash after dumping episodes. The sterile filler between artifact strata may have been to prevent odor or scavenging by local domestic or wild animals. Several of the privy's strata also contained charcoal, ash, and charred refuse, however the units lacked fire-affected soil. Therefore, it was determined that some effort of trash reduction occurred elsewhere before burial to reduce the volume of material and thus extended the use life of the privy.

The privy pit 2102 was excavated as two units due to the two lobes the amorphous pit contained. Level 1 was contained in stratum I, level 2 was contained in stratum I and II, level 3 was contained in strata II and III, level 4 was contained entirely in stratum III, and level 5 was contained in stratum IV. Levels 1-4 were contained within natural strata C, while level 5 was contained in natural strata B and C. Unit 2104 was the first unit laid atop the feature and encompassed the north lobe. Level 1 had a depth of 15-inches below the unit datum and was comprised of charcoal and ash deposits. Despite the charcoal and ash found in this level, the soil that encompassed the level was not charred. This indicates that the charred deposits were burned in a different area and then disposed of in the privy pit. Artifacts for level 1 include 28g of bone, 7g of

charcoal, 1522g of ceramic, 1251g of glass, 1140g of metal, and 1g of synthetic material. Level 2 had a depth of 22-inches below unit datum. Level 2 also had charcoal and ash deposits that did not stain the surrounding soil. Artifacts for level 2 include 49g of bone, 892g of ceramic, 1851g of glass, and 646g of metal. Level 3 had a depth of 30-inches and some charcoal deposits but no ash deposits. At the initial excavation of level 3 large deposits of artifacts decreased as level 3 ended. Level 3 artifacts include 94g of unworked bone, 19g of unworked shell, 68g of charcoal, 2101g of ceramic, 3455g of glass, 4434g of historic metal, and one shell button. Level 4 had a depth of 38-inches below the unit datum. Level 4 artifacts were significantly less dense than the previous levels. Artifacts for level 4 include 14g of unworked bone, 21g of charcoal, 651g of ceramic, 1689g of glass, 1087g of historic metal, and less than a gram of synthetic material, including plastic. Level 5 was the last level for unit 2104. Level 5 reached a depth of 46-inches below the unit datum and had the lowest density of artifacts. Level 5 artifacts include 327g of ceramic, 4g of bone, 1088g of metal, and 209g of glass.



Figure 8- Test Pit 2104 & 2277 Closing Photo

Test pit 2104 was terminated at level 5 and test pit 2277 was opened to the west of test pit 2104 to encompass the south lobe. Test pit 2277 was excavated differently than test pit 2104. The levels were based on artifact density. Level 1 reached a depth of 25-inches and coincided with levels 1, 2, and part of level 3 of unit 2104. The level includes stratum levels I-III. Level 1 artifacts include 181g of unworked bone, 3349g of ceramic, 10155g of glass, 160g of unworked shell, one shell button, 2382g of historic metal, remnants of a leather

shoe, 3g of fabric material, 4g of modified stone, 5g of synthetic materials, and 44g of automotive related parts. Level 2 reaches a depth of 30-inches and coincides with the remainder of level 3 of unit 2104. The level includes stratum levels III and IV. Level 2 artifacts include 32g of unworked bone, 4g of worked bone, 2088g of ceramic, 2329g of glass, 47g of unworked shell, 1559g of historic metal, and 140g of synthetic material. Level 3 reaches the depth of unit 2104 level 5 and ends at 38-inches below the unit surface. As level 5 in unit 2104, artifacts in level 3 of 2277 were significantly scarcer than in previous levels. Level 3 artifacts include 9g of unworked bone, 705g of glass, 557g of ceramic, 185g of historic metal, and 4g of synthetic material.

Test pit 2377 was a mechanically excavated unit to identify the extent of feature 2102. The unit was excavated after the termination of test pits 2104 and 2277. The test pit was located north of units 2104 and 2277 and measured 40 inches by 80 inches with a depth of 69-inches. The mechanical excavator dug the unit as a single level, and artifacts included 23 g of unworked bone, <1g of charcoal, 897g of glass, 564g of ceramic, and 500 g of metal.

What Was Found

As a whole, the privy appears to have been in use between the end of the 19th century into the mid-20th century based on diagnostic manufacturers' marks found of glass and ceramic artifacts within the strata (shown below). The privy

use over an extended amount of time suggests that residents within fairly close proximity utilized it frequently. In addition, the examination of functional categories assigned to the material recovered from the excavation of the privy was largely comprised of items associated with food preparation and consumption, food and beverage storage, medicine and health, and construction, largely pointing to common household refuse. Therefore, privy 2102 is very likely closely associated with the residents of the *Colonia* and provides insight into the daily lives of its residents.

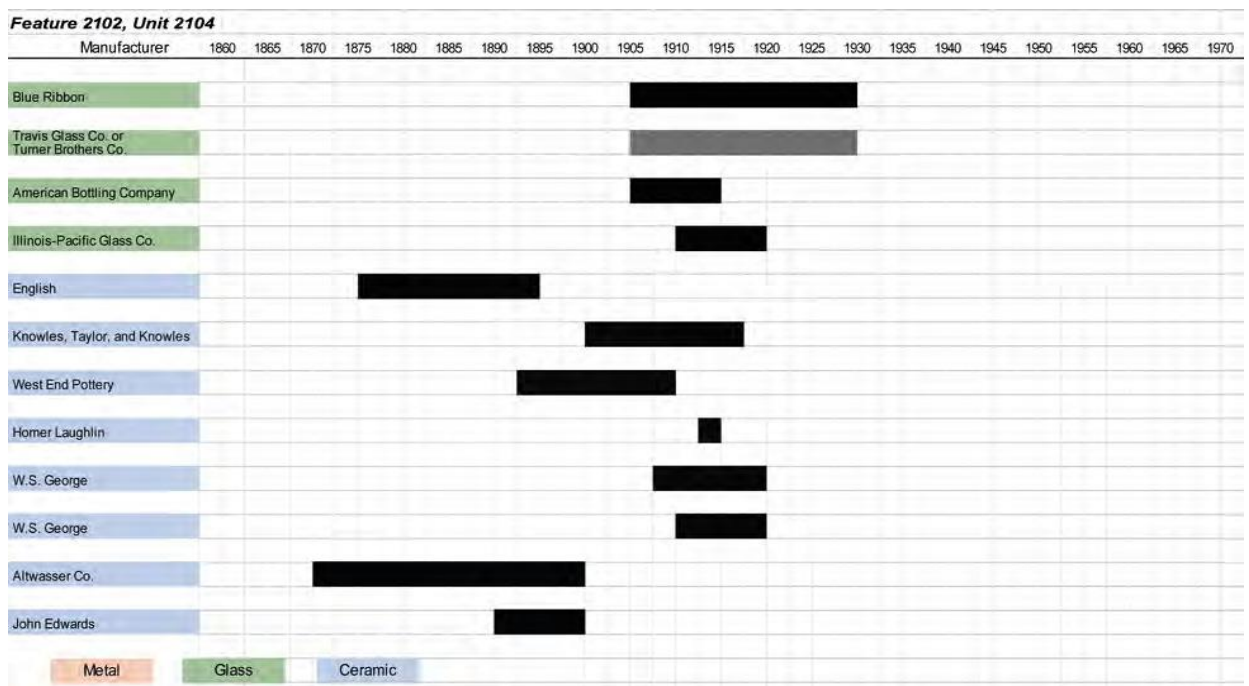


Figure 9- Feature 2102, Unit 2104 Diagnostic Material

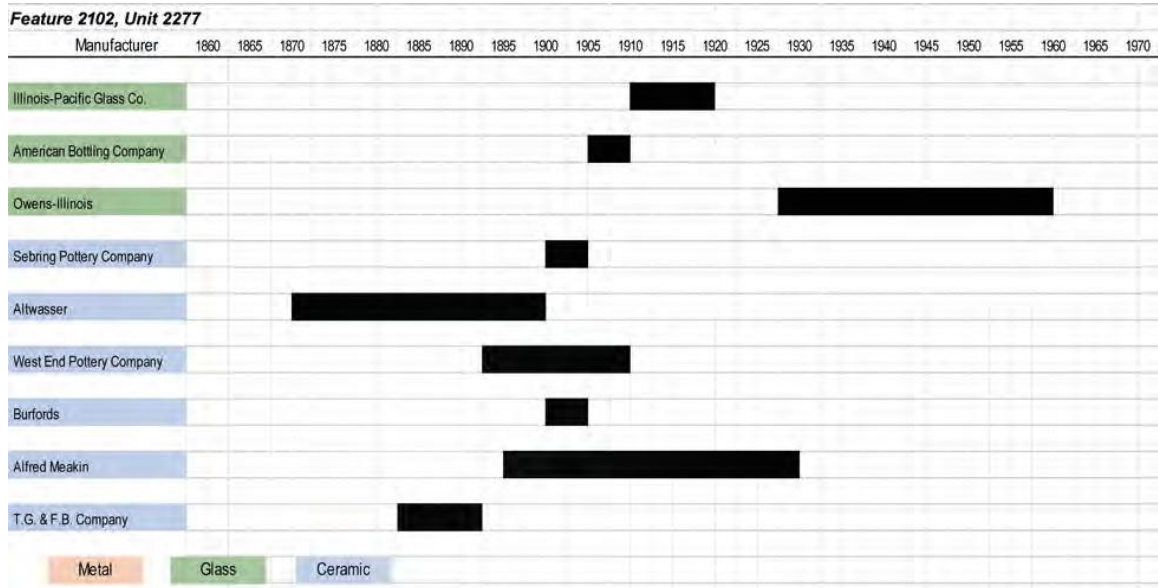


Figure 10- Feature 2102, Unit 2277 Diagnostic Material

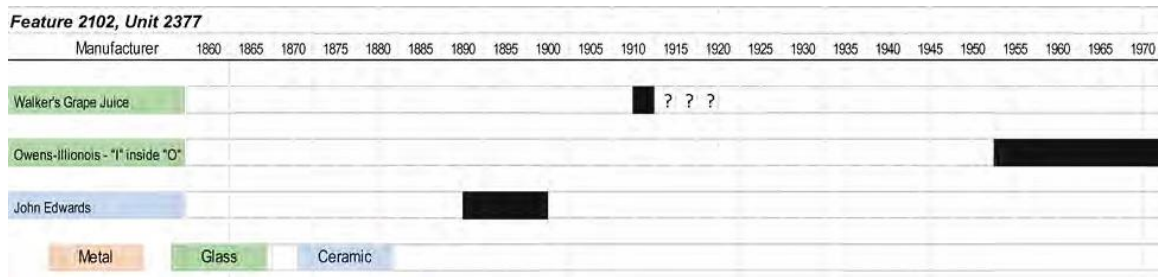


Figure 11- Feature 2102, Unit 2377 Diagnostic Material

Several items from the features are associated with construction. These included nails, wiring, window glass, plumbing hardware, hose fragments, and metal slag, potentially indicating some level of personal or communal

construction activities. Considering the period and building record, this is likely related to the additions and modifications to the *Colonia* dwellings similar to those described by Leti during her interview. Ceramic tableware and empty containers largely exemplified food preparation, consumption, and storage items. Several bottles were recovered from the feature and included many locally produced bottles, such as those from the Redlands Soda Works, Redlands Creamery, and the T.C. Creamery, showing the residents of the *Colonia* utilized local services and resources. Additionally, several regional and national products were represented by Kerr and Ball mason jars, Chesebrough New York Vaseline jars, glass homeopathy vials, a “La Sanadora Romero Drug” medicine bottle, Walker’s Grape Juice pressed glass bottle, and several other products marketed around Redlands.

Food remains present within the privies were largely represented by faunal remains. These remains sometimes showed signs of professional butchery and preparation methods, such as disarticulation marks at the ends of joints, using bandsaws, axes, cleavers, and other butchering tools, and the presence of charring from cooking over an open flame. The residents who filled the privies regularly consumed cattle, pig, goat/sheep, and chicken, in addition to some evidence of either local hunting or the purchase of European rabbits to supplement their diet.

What can Privies Tell Us

Privy pits show long-term occupation of the area. It is a laborious process that takes an extended period of time to maintain. The multiple events of the privy pit show long-term maintenance and use. This is seen through the clearing out of the privy pit. Additionally, the capping of each level shows that whoever maintained the privy pit did so to prevent scavengers from accessing the pit or prevent odors from escaping into the air. The materials inside the privy pits can show a snapshot, a glimpse of the materials that the area's individuals used. It can be deduced that the privy pit was used as an opportunity within proximity. The privy pit also shows the burning of some trash prior to its disposal in the pit. This shows an attempt to reduce the trash to extend the use-life of the privy. While I know that Leti's family used the city dump for large items, they used trash pits, and privy pits for day-to-day use (Salas-Mendoza 2019). This indicates that garbage disposal pick up services were not available to the community.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

RESULTS

Familia (Family)

Excavations of the Redlands Sonora town provided important material that framed the context of the site. While vital diagnostic information was recovered from the material remains, the ethnographic component provided additional insight into functions and material histories not explored. The ethnographic component of this research was conducted through Statistical Research, Inc. The project director of the project, Scott Sunell, came into contact with our key informant Leticia “Leti” Mendoza-Salas after a chance encounter as she and her sister strolled past the excavation site one day. She discussed her past living in the project area and alluded to artifacts that we might find in our excavations, because of the initial information she provided, an interview was pursued in order to discuss the material remains and social practices of the site during the time of her occupation. Leti is an important contributor to our ethnographic component and provided information that corroborated and accompanied the material remains found on the site. One theme identified during the interview was the concept of *familia* and the contributions of all community members to create the *Colonia*.

When additional help was needed throughout the *colonia*, “family members exchanged labour with kin or neighbours” (Rothstein 2015). Familial blood ties are important but larger scale ties with the community can be just as important. In a broader web of kinship relationships, ritual kin are included and expected to participate in practices as though they are blood relationships (Rothstein, 2015, p. 88). Ritual kin are relatives through religious performance like a baptism, first communion, confirmation, and marriage through *compradazgo*. The *compradazgo* is a *compadre* or *comadre* (male and female titles, respectively), a ritual title that is acquired through religious ties like the ones listed above.

The Catholic church is a macro-community that encompasses the micro-community of Mexican Catholics. The Mexican Catholic practice is a multicomponent experience that requires extensive participation from the time of birth until death. Religious practices are exercised through the sacraments and the way individuals live their lives through religion. Practicing Catholicism begins with baptism followed by first communion, and confirmation. After receiving the first 3 sacraments, a catholic is expected to participate in Sunday mass, confession to absolve oneself of their sins, major holiday mass such as easter Sunday and Christmas eve and receive the sacrament of marriage before the eyes of God (Thies, 1991, p. 162). Leti discusses that the catholic practices continued within her family (Salas, 2019, 21:09). The Catholic practice began in the 16th century with the arrival of Spain to Mexico and “are a curious blend of

medieval, baroque, and indigenous practices” (Deck, 1989, p. 138). There are deep roots in Mexican Catholicism practices that are not shared with their Anglo-Catholic counterparts (Deck, 1989, p. 140).



Figure 12- Children Taking their First Communion Photo

A family-oriented household is a practice that is expected to be carried on throughout adulthood and passed on to the following generations. the children were expected to help around the home in any way they could and more importantly, to listen and respect their elders. Leti explained that her grandparents on her paternal side were present throughout her life and expressed that her “grandfather would be very strict with us. After my dad died, he kind of became the head of the household. My brothers were allowed to do

anything they wanted. But me and my sisters couldn't even ride bikes when we were teens" (Salas, 2019, 58:53).

The Mexicans in the area also maintained their community of practice despite the economic changes. The families would work in the fields, packing houses and other agricultural jobs, which reduced the time spent with family but nonetheless, the practice persisted in this new structure. Although the landscape which the ethnic-Mexican community lived in was different, families in Redlands sustained this community of practice in the *colonia* as discussed by Leti. These *colonias* were able to engage in a shared regional identity without direct scrutiny from the outside Anglo community. *Colonias* were systematically incorporated into the existing community where individuals' socio-cultural identities could continue amidst the citrus belt.

As expressed by Rothstein (2015, p. 92), "kin networks similar to those in Mexico are used by migrants from [Mexico] in the United States to build and maintain broader social networks that increase their social capital". An essential contribution to these networks are provided by the women within the network that "[organizes] holiday gatherings; [...] [creates and maintains the] quasi-kin relations; [makes the] decision to neglect or to intensify particular ties; [and] the mental work of reflection about all these activities" (di Leonardo, 1992, pp. 442-443). Kin and neighborly networks are reinforced and maintained through food and ritual practices that require and invite kin and neighbors to participate.

Hay Comida en la Casa; There's Food at Home

The excavations uncovered several complex trash pits, leading the interviewer to inquire with Leti about the trash disposal methods used by her family. She remembered how the larger articles like tree branches or large appliances would be taken to the city dump. During visits to the city dump, her father Jose, would allow the children to bring whatever things they could carry home, knowing eventually when the kids tired of them, the items would make their way back to the city dump (Salas, 2019, 15:51). She also talked about how her grandfather would cross into the vacant lot that was once Chinatown and would burn and bury their trash there. In the trash pits, food remains, and other small trash articles would be burned. This, in conjunction with the other topics covered throughout the interview, provided definitive correlations to the artifacts that were uncovered during excavation.

Areas where ethnic and racial diversity are present can be strained during the process of assimilation. In cases such as these, the rhetoric is particularly focused “on getting Mexican women to forgo traditional foods and accept mainstream American diets” (Rodriguez, 1998, p. 548). Food is an integral component to the Mexican community, it is an outlet used to express heritage, kinship relationships, social status, and eating habits (Lee-Perez, 2009, p. 2). “In the borderlands, food preparation and commensal meals are times for inculcating

group values, sharing stories, establishing behavioral norms, and ratifying the structure of the family” (Lee-Perez, 2014, pp. 34-35). Although a Mexican family is largely patriarchal, the matriarchs of the family have important roles as well (Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, 1994, p. 148). For instance, the men primarily bring in an income to the home while the women are in charge of raising the children and the household responsibilities.

As expressed by Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo (1994, p. 202), “An appreciation of men as the community pioneers, as the first migrant sojourners and settlers, must be complemented by a recognition of women as community builders”. An important recognition of the importance of the matriarch is that of the hearth or cooking area of the home. As the matriarch, she is the literal center and heart of the home. The elders of the household, particularly the matriarchs to the best of their ability, instill and reinforce Mexican culture through the practice, structure, and setting of tradition to the children through food (Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, 1994, p.177).

The culinary practice of cooking leaf covered meat via a hole in the ground otherwise known as barbacoa, has been a traditional practice that dates to pre-contact Mesoamerica (Soto-Simental et al., 2016, p.112). Despite the different landscape the Mexican community found themselves in, they continued to practice this specific type of food preparation. The process is laborious and can take multiple days of preparation and, depending on the size of the animal used,

can feed up to at least 10 people. The traditional barbacoa dish is produced outdoors, in the ground.

Firstly, a hole, large and deep enough to hold a large stock pot, is dug and the inside of the hole is lined with stones or bricks to facilitate the retention of heat needed for cooking the meat. After the hole is dug and lined, wood is stacked into the pit and burned until it is reduced to charcoal. Secondly, after the wood has been completely reduced, the pit is then lined with maguey or banana leaves before placing the large stock pot in the pit. Before the meat is placed into the pot, a grill is placed on the inside of the pot. The grill allows the cook to fill the vessel with water while preventing the meat from touching the water directly. This allows the meat to be steam cooked. Thirdly, after the goat is butchered and cleaned, it is then marinated with spices and chili sauces, wrapped in foil and the maguey or banana leaves before it is placed onto the grill inside the pot for steaming. The pot is then closed, and the lid is covered with maguey or banana leaves. The fourth and final step in this process is to cover the remaining portion of the exposed pit with dirt in order to reduce heat loss inside the pot and to maintain temperature throughout cooking. After the meat has been thoroughly cooked, the meat is then seasoned with salt to taste. The juices from the meat that have been introduced to the water in the pot, through condensation, is also consumed and is called consomé or broth.

The practice of barbacoa in the Sonora town community of Redlands continued to be a long-standing tradition from Mexico, according to Leti even well into her adult life (Salas, 2019, 16:37):

“ I remember he (her grandfather Diego) used to butcher it in the yard, and we’d (Leticia, her siblings, and cousins) help him skin it. And then he’d cut it up. He had a pit. And it was lined with brick, and he used to barbecue the whole thing in that. They would burn some orange wood and then they would put some cactus leaves, maguey, and then they would wrap the meat in cloth or burlap and then put it on top of the maguey and then they would put some more leaves and then they would seal it.”

In another recant she mentions that her family in particular would use goat for the dish although not exclusively (Salas, 2019, 16:37). As she explained, the dish was typically prepared and consumed on special occasion or during large familial gatherings like holidays, weddings, or family visits (Salas, 2019, 21:09). Barbacoa was a common practice because the dish provides a large quantity of meat per single preparation. The micro botanical analysis did not produce any data that substantiated Leticia’s claim of using maguey leaves. Plant matter was relatively scarce throughout all of the sites. It can be speculated that the families living in and around the project area found the cactus leaves (maguey) along the

railroad tracks. According to Leticia, her siblings and her would cultivate purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*) and cactus (*Opuntia*) from along the easement of the railroad tracks or empty lots along Oriental Ave (Salas 2019, 2:14:00).

In addition to the barbacoa, the family also maintained the practice of preparing traditional *frijoles de la hoyá*. The pinto beans or *P. vulgaris*, are first culled from any imperfect bean, twigs, small pebbles, and other unwanted inclusions. The culled beans would then be placed into a clay pot that was filled with water, then brought to a boil. The beans are monitored throughout the process and cooked until soft; during this time, seasonings are added to the pot. This process is much the same as practiced in traditional settings in Mexico. Through continuing these traditional cooking methods, they have established continuity within a community of practice. Macro botanicals were recovered from 10 features from the 4 sites (Table 6, see appendix A). Of those 10 features, 4 features came back positive for the genus *Phaseolus*, the common bean. It is a possibility of the macro botanicals being representative of pinto beans but there is no specification of the *P. vulgaris* species in the data. Although it cannot be concretely determined of the strain of bean it can be evidence of wild beans being present in the area. Based off of Leticia's interview, it has been mentioned that the people of the colonia was using wild vegetation in their dishes in addition to beans that her family would get in a gunny sack (Salas, 2019, 47:03).

The location of the Ethnic Mexican community contained the abundant presence of faunal remains, which was intriguing. When Leti was asked what

kind of animals were consumed, she expressed that a large staple in their protein diet during their time of occupation on Stuart Ave had been chicken and goat. For Leticia's family, red meat was not particularly easy to come by and was only consumed on rare occasions. Faunal evidence recovered from the project areas was inconsistent with her claim, our archaeological findings show that there was a substantial amount of faunal remains that were cattle. There are 52 colonia features (Table 1, see appendix A) that contained faunal remains. Of those 52 features 79% contained *Gallus gallus*, 79% contained *Bos taurus*, 63% contained *Artiodactyla*, 50% contained *Bos taurus*, *Gallus gallus*, and *Artiodactyla*, and 13% had neither. Based on the findings of the features, the individuals of the colonia largely procured chicken, beef, and goat. It can be speculated that the individuals that lived in the areas excavated had different opportunities to acquire different cuts of meat. Which can further imply a differential socioeconomic status.

These numbers can be greatly expanded, considering we have a large number of *Artiodactyla* that can be related to a greater number of species. A couple of the more common being *Bos taurus*, *Sus scrofa*, and *Ovis/Capra*. There is a larger representation within *Ovis/Capra* as well, considering the analyst did not differentiate between goat and sheep when listing the findings. Additionally, the analysis does not include the distinction between domestic and wild species. It can be implied that there is some representation of wild game present within the faunal remains identified to the level of *Artiodactyla*, an order within the animal kingdom.

Although the Mendoza family did not frequent purchasing beef for their dishes because it was more expensive than that of goat and chicken, Leticia recounts how “There were two slaughterhouses on E Street, and he [her father] used to bring back, mostly the stuff that they threw away. Like tongue, the beef heads [...] and a lot of the bones. Cause we used to have a lot of soup” (Salas, 2019, 39:00). There was a lot of evidence present throughout all 4 project areas of *Bos taurus* (beef). At the time of excavation, I had speculated that the families in the area were using the scraps from the slaughterhouse that was in the area. Fauna taxa recovered from colonia exclusive features (Table 1, see appendix A) shows that out 52 features, 41 contained *Bos taurus*.

Furthermore, faunal analysis has shown that the most common type of butchery throughout the colonia features were bandsaw cuts. Bandsaw cuts are the most common type of butchery evidence based on weight and cut type (Figures 12-13 shown below).

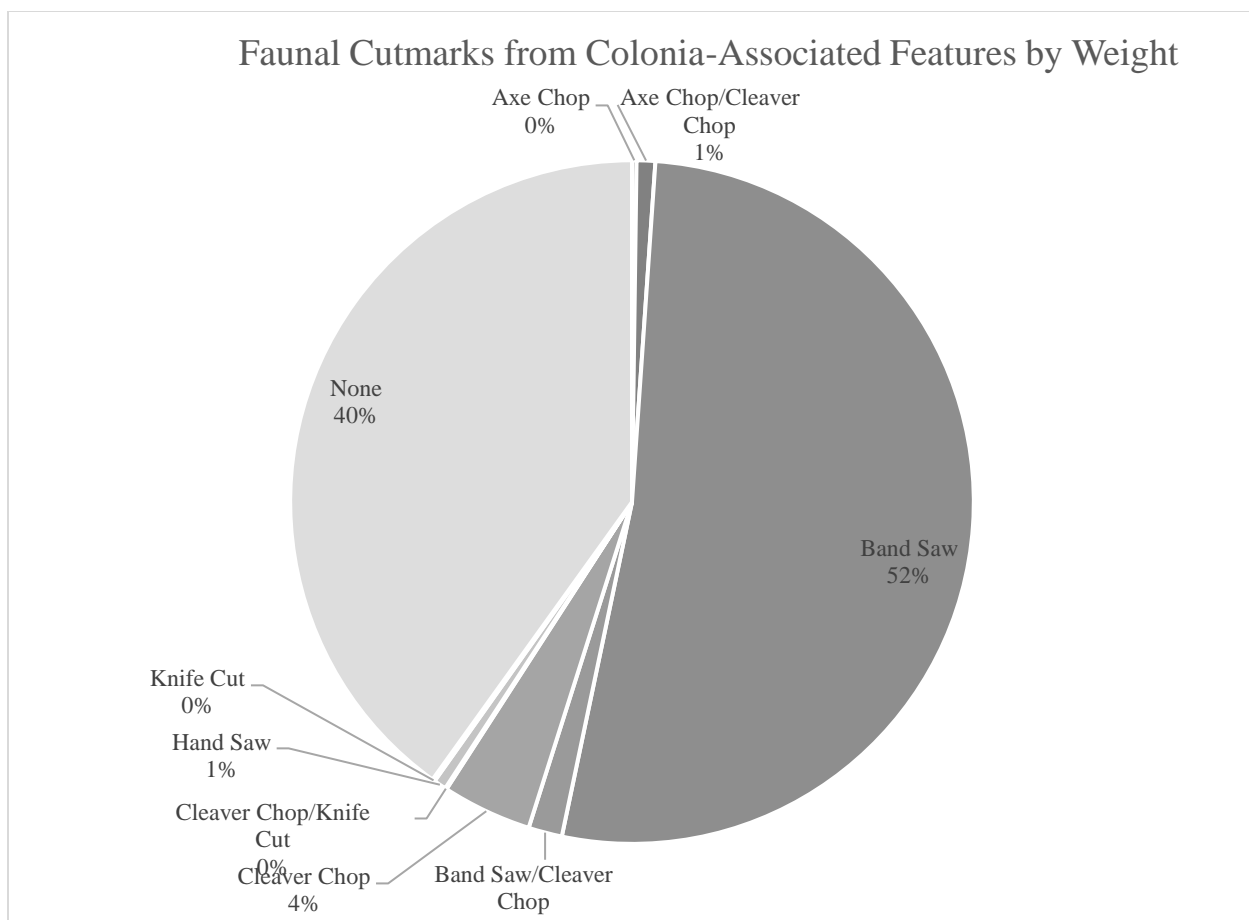


Figure 13- Faunal Cutmarks from Colonia Associated Features by Weight

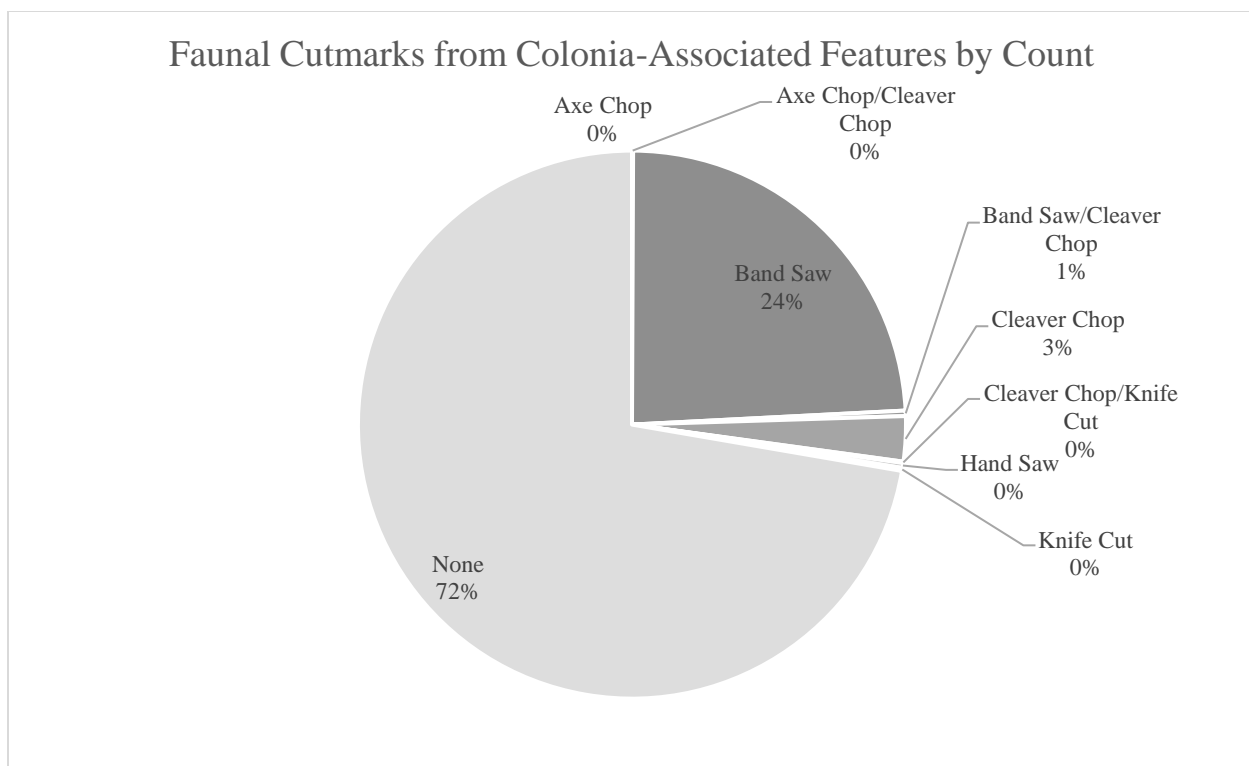


Figure 14- Faunal Cutmarks from Colonia-Associated Features by Count

The cut marks are indicative of the professional and proficient disarticulation of food animals such as those produced by an experienced butcher. The recovery of faunal remains bearing these marks in large quantities, as shown in figures 12 and 13 above, imply meat was procured regularly from a butcher. It was unclear during initial excavation and analysis whether colonia residents acquired the large quantities of beef through direct purchase, however information obtained through the ethnographic interview with Leti indicated that

meat obtained from the butcher often consisted of scraps and leftovers, as opposed to prime cuts of meat.

Metal

In chapter 2, I briefly mention the living conditions of the *colonia*; in the interview with SRI Leticia discusses how individuals living in her community disposed of trash. Based on the location of her family and her familiarity with the individuals of the project area, it can be determined that trash disposal was identical if not at the very least, similar to that of Leticia's family. She recants how trash disposal occurred:

“between the tracks on oriental, it was just over. It didn't belong to anyone, that we knew of. So, we just played there. My grandfather used to go and burn all the trash on that side (on Oriental Ave.). A lot of the neighbors burned in their own property. And my grandfather (Diego) just took it out there” (Salas, 2019, 15:51).

In project areas 1 and 2, substantial amounts of rusted metal was uncovered. Among the deteriorated metal were pieces of composition roofing, which was consistent with the information obtained by the interview. Additionally, copious quantities of various nails and screws were recovered in the pits where

composition roofing and other building materials were present. Based on the description used in the sanborn maps of the *colonias* area (EDR, 2019, p.7), the residents did not live in dwellings that could be categorized as adequate for occupation. Living residences are an essential part to a community, culture, and necessary for interactions with other individuals living in the community (Shahli et al., 2014, p.312).

“Housing is a basic human need and its quality; price and availability are crucially important to a quality of life. The location, planning, layout, and landscape design of the house make an important contribution to the community spirit. The siting of the houses and the materials from which they are made, and the uses their occupants make of such resources as energy and water, all have major environmental implications” (Shahli et al., 2014, p.312).

Individuals living in the Ethnic Mexican community had select opportunities for housing. The residents were limited to housing locality based upon proximity to available labor and job opportunities. They were the primary force that comprised the labor forces in the fields picking produce, and in the packing houses for the picked produce. The *colonias* were situated in dirt lots along Stuart Ave and other surrounding areas within the current project area. The dwellings were rudimentary structures composed of reclaimed materials. Water and heating were not a part of the original construction of the dwellings and residents of the *colonias* incorporated these amenities through their own ability.

Leti recounts that buildings were not held to the same code standards as they are now, and people were always looking to add on to the existing properties (Salas, 2019, 1:04:00). This was evident through the use of Sanborn fire maps. Sanborn maps show the original structure layouts and subsequently do not show evidence of additions. The maps along with recants from Leti, it is corroborated that the communities would incorporate their own additions without city authorization. She reminisces on the times that she would go to the city dump with her father, and they would bring home scrap wood and metal to repair and add to their homes (Salas, 2019,1:03:44).

Glass

Glass bottles were exceptionally useful when conducting the research of the site. The analysis of diagnostic materials and the Sanborn maps corroborate that the area of Redlands had been in use since the late 19th century (see Appendix A, table-8). The data compiled for the makers mark analysis (see Appendix A, Table-7) is not a comprehensive list as there are many shards that possessed partial makers marks or other embossing that was non diagnostic and therefore not added to the table.

The first glass bottle manufacturing method was a mouth-blown technique that originated from England in the 16th century (Dungworth, 2012, p. 38). During the industrial revolution, bottle shape and manufacturing transitioned into

machine made bottles in order to have a higher production rate. One of the oldest American bottling companies is Owens-Illinois, formerly Owens Bottle Co and Illinois Glass Co. The Owens Automatic Machine was an automated machine that made production easier and less taxing on workers. The maker's mark produced by this company and the manufacturing mark created by this machine is often found on the base of bottles and can be identified through five different ways according to the Society for Historical Archaeology.

The Owens-Illinois makers mark dates from 1911 to 1960 and the makers mark evolved through its manufacturing period. Cross referencing with the Society for Historical Archaeology web page allowed the analysis of the colonia associated glass artifacts (see Appendix A, Table-8) to place the site within the mid-19th century to 20th century. "Owens developed an automatic machine in the last decade of the 19th century which both gathered glass and formed this into a bottle" (Dungworth, 2012, p.40). While the maker's mark always bears an "O" for Owens, the symbols around it or the placement of the "O" changes. Depending on the time period the bottle was made in, depends on what kind of maker's mark will be on the base of the bottle. When the Owens Company first started manufacturing bottles, the company was named "Owens Bottling Machine Co".

When it expanded and evolved to "Owens-Illinois Glass Co.", their maker's mark evolved along with it. During analysis, all five variations of the maker's mark throughout various bottles were found in the analyzed sample. The Owens-Illinois Glass Company sold their machine to various glass makers and is evident

by a suction scar on bottle base. These suction scars are simply shaped as a circle on the base of a bottle, often with an overlap of excess glass. This scar was made by the Owens Automatic Machine when molten glass was vacuumed into the mold and clipped by a closing base. The Owens Automatic Machine was invented in the last decade of the 19th century and continuously showed changing elements therefore the presence of bottles possessing the company's maker's mark was an important component when temporally diagnostic features.

The earliest Owen's makers mark present within the project areas is from feature 1498 (see Appendix A, Table-8). Feature 1498 is an amorphous trash pit oriented north to south with a depth of 36cm contained within natural stratum C in Site 1. The maker's mark was on the base of a bottle that had graduated scales on each side of the body, indicating it was a medicine bottle. The mark was symbolized by a monogram; an "O" inside a square, which is indicative of Owens Bottle Co. Lindsay's (2022, p. 1) historic glass bottle identification website on the Society for Historic Archaeology website, identifies the style of the monogram as those produced between 1919 and 1929. The most recent makers mark regarding these companies was recovered from feature 1694 (see Appendix A, Table-8). Feature 1694 is an oblong trash pit oriented north to south with a depth of 43cm and contained within natural stratum C in Site 1. The identification of the mark is not conclusive, as it consists of a single "I" inside of an "O", consistent with a later Owens-Illinois monogram produced between 1954 to present. This

suggests that the area was used to bury refuse consistently throughout the early to mid-20th century.

Another prevalent maker's mark that has been on some of the analytical glass bottles and bases that we have analyzed has been the Hazel-Atlas glass company. This company in comparison to that of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company has ten different types of makers marks that range from 1886 to 1982. In the early manufacturing stages of the company began by producing wide mouth finish fruit jars in a semi-automatic machine (Lockhart et.al, 2016, p.59). Most of the bottles in our analytical sample of this particular maker's mark have been within the late 19th century to the early 20th century. Inventory #030074238 is a colorless ringed pepper sauce bottle with a bead finish. The pepper sauce bottle was analyzed, and the Hazel Glass Atlas Co. maker's mark was on the base. This particular maker's mark was available from 1923 ca through 1982. Items like this bottle are the kinds of artifacts that are contributing to establish the time frame of the site.

Through more detailed research, I have found that one of the smaller whole vessels that was recovered during excavation had an unusual embossing. The bottle is an aqua color, with a bead finish and stands at 5 inches. The embossing on the bottle reads "MRS. WINSLOW'S//SOOTHING SYRUP//THE ANGLO AMERICAN//DRUGS CO.// SUCESSORS TO// CURTIS AND PERKINS//PROPRIETORS". The syrup was specifically marketed to Anglo American families as indicated by the embossing on the bottle. The syrup began

selling in 1868, during this time the FDA has not been formed and therefore, regulations for products were not in place. This drug was marketed towards women with teething children and Ad campaigns portrayed Anglo mothers with their children with captions for the ads reading “for teething children”, despite the contents of the syrup. The syrup was composed of alcohol and morphine. It was denounced in 1911 but despite this, it continued to sell until 1930. During the time the product was being sold many children became addicted to the opioid in the “syrup”. Through this specific embossing, we can see how products marketed segregation. The use of “The Anglo-American” slogan is reflective of the sentiment that people of color should not use it. Through the material remains left behind we are given a glimpse into the daily lives of the Mexican Americans living in the *colonias* situated on Stuart St.

It is unclear if the bottle was used by the individuals in the *colonia* for the contents inside or if it was merely repurposed. An inference can be made for both. On one hand, it is known through conversations with Leti that housekeeping women would often times be gifted unwanted or decommissioned household items from the homes they cleaned. On the other hand, in the archaeological materials recovered from the sites, bottles would be repurposed with proprietary medicine because they were small durable glass bottles, and had the graduated scales embossed onto the bottles. Despite the way the bottle and other Anglo advertised bottles were in the possession of the ethnic community, it shows a disregard, agency and pointed rebellion from the Mexican

community towards the structures in power. While other non-diagnostic bottles were used in bottling proprietary medicine, the act of using this specific bottle shows how they personified an item that was otherwise intended for the individuals that the social institution was designed for.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

LA FAMILIA EN REDLANDS

Trash

The project areas that constitute the *Colonia* have been in use from the mid-19th century to the mid-late 20th century, spanning 140 years of activity (Sunell, 2020, p. 113). There is an overlap of land use between the Chinese immigrants and the ethnic Mexican community, which has been corroborated by the materials excavated in the project areas. For further inquiry on the Redlands Chinatown, see DRAFT Exploring Historical Diversity among Laborers in Downtown Redlands: Archaeological Data Recovery, Downtown Redlands, San Bernardino County (Swope and Grenda, 2023).

The interview with Leti provided insight into the overlap of materials found in *Colonia*-associated features. She describes that her grandfather would cross into the empty lot on Oriental Ave. and would burn or bury the trash in the empty lot (Salas, 2019, 28:03). The overlap of the two ethnic communities is due to individuals of the *Colonia* burying the trash in the same lot the Chinese community lived in. Leti explains another reason for the overlap is due to the children digging in the empty lot and finding things to play with. The children would then dispose of the objects in the same pits the *Colonia* was discarding their materials.

Individuals living in the *Colonia* use trash scatters, trash pits, and privy pits to dispose of unwanted materials. It has been evident through their trash disposal practices and the interview with Leti that the people living in the *Colonia* did not have access to the city's trash disposal services. Looking at Privy Pit 2102, I discuss how the pit was filled in episodes and how ash and charcoal remain in the levels, but the soil encompassing the level did not show staining. This indicated that the trash was being burned outside the pit before its disposal. It shows that the people who were disposing their trash did so in this manner to reduce the trash that was being disposed of. If trash is burned and reduced, the trash pit or privy pit do not need to be cleared out as frequently. It is a deliberate act to maintain the disposal areas for more prolonged use.

It was beneficial to maintain areas of trash disposal for long-term use with the intent that, another area would not have to be prepared for use. Additionally, Leti discusses that her father would have to take larger items to the city dump for disposal, which indicates that it was a cumbersome task to travel to the city dump (Salas, 2019, 15:51). Several factors could have contributed to this but a couple that could be corroborated are, Leti's family did not have continuous access to a vehicle, and the city dump was too far to commute to. Nonetheless, it was easier to walk across the yard or the street to dispose of trash rather than taking it to the city dump.

Trash disposal methods significantly contributed to understanding the dynamics of the Anglo and ethnic Mexican communities. The Sanborn and hand-

drawn maps are shown in the figures on pgs. (20 and 40) show how the community was viewed by individuals working for the local governments. Maps do not keep up with updating the *Colonia* dwellings throughout the years, as a consequence, original proposals for the project areas did not account for a larger artifact assemblage.

Individuals of the *Colonia* used the landscape to their advantage. They used the areas in and surrounding their properties to discard their trash. They did not have access to the city's trash disposal services. Due to the limited information about the area, no document indicates that the city knew of the trash disposal methods of the people living in the *Colonia*. There is also no evidence or recants from Leti that indicate that the individuals of the *Colonia* were given infractions for their trash disposal methods. Regardless, Leti and the residents of the *Colonia* utilized their surrounding landscape to their advantage.

Gender Roles, Food, and Family

There is clear evidence through the interview with Leti, through faunal and macro botanical remains, that individuals of the *colonia* practiced and continued the use of food procurement methods while living in the greater Redlands community. Specifically, to birria, Leti discusses the same methods that were taught to her by her family through her adult life (Salas, 2019, 6:37). Throughout

her interview she also discusses the various plants in the local landscape that her family and other families in the area used such as purslane and cactus (Salas, 2019, 39:00).

This is an indication of agency and practice. Maintaining their food procurement processes, such as for birria, shows that despite their economic hardships, the people found ways of keeping food practices alive. Leti recanted food establishments that her family would eat in, but that the times were few and far between (Salas, 2019, 39:00). Her mother would have food ready for the family so that money would not be spent on commodities, like eating out, that the family could not afford (Salas, 2019, 39:00).

Food is an integral part of a community, and it is carried out by the matriarchs of the family (Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo, 1994, p. 202). In the article by Sunell (2020, p. 113), he suggests that “primarily adult men engaged in food preparation, [and] clothing maintenance”, I do not agree with this statement. As seen through the ethnography and other reaffirming material, the matriarchs were in charge of the home. Using the interview from Leti, she recalls that males in her family had freedom to do whatever they pleased, while the women were taught to care for the household (Salas, 2019, 49:05). While it is known through the ethnography that males procured some food, women did most of the work in the kitchen and the house. The children helped with the daily activities, but as the male children got older, the gender dynamics and social structures of what was expected of them shifted (Salas, 2019, 58:53). The women were expected to

help with the home, with the children, while learning how to run a household (Salas, 2019, 49:05).

When looking at the artifact remains, an inference can be made but with the ethnography, we can come to a different conclusion than that offered only by the material remains. Seeing as the ethnic Mexican community continued with religious and food practices as they had been primarily conducted in Mexico, the conclusion can be made that so did their household practices. The women of the *Colonia* continued to care for the family by maintaining the household and household practices, while the men would be the main economic providers (Salas, 2019, 11:09).

Additionally, Sunell (2020, p.113) discusses how men-maintained garments, and while it can be corroborated that young boys learned how to maintain garments, the women had to continue the practice (Salas, 2019, 49:00). Leti discusses how the women were not only expected to learn how to maintain clothing, but they were also expected to make their own clothing, including their own buttons (Salas, 2019, 51:24). This further disagrees with Sunell's interpretation of the individuals living in the *Colonia*.

Glass Artifacts and How They Were Used

Leti discussed how many Clorox and Purex bottles were used to clean their white clothes. Bluing was used to maintain the white of the clothing when

scrubbing was not enough to remove stains (Salas, 2019, 51:24). Materials recovered associated with the Colonia indicated that many bleaching agents were being used to maintain clothing. This is recanted in the interview with Leti. The ethnography also gives an insight on garment maintenance which Leti recants as her mother “lighting a fire, and she would bring out the tin tubs. And everybody had a washboard” (Salas, 2019, 50:13). This also shows how the matriarch of the family directed daily practices within the home.

Additionally, a significant number of “GEBHARDT EAGLE” chili powder bottles were found with *colonia*-associated features. Leti recants how her family, and the community used a lot of chili powder in their dishes (Salas, 2019, 1:38:14). When excavations for the project areas was being conducted, I remember discussing how the ethnic Mexican community had to be the people using all of the chili powder. After the interview with Leti, it was confirmed that the families, in fact, did use a lot of chili powder. The chili powder company began in 1896 but it is still in production today.

In the excavation process, there were a substantial number of medicinal embossed graduated bottles that were recovered. In the discussion with Leti, these bottles as well as other glass bottles were often repurposed. The embossed graduated bottles were kept because of the embossing. The graduated sides were used to measure liquid contents. Repurposing these bottles meant that a measuring cup would not be needed. Other glass bottles were also kept for the same reason.

Repurposing the glass bottles means that the individuals of the colonia had a long shelf-life use for a lot of the products that they were keeping. Leti recounts how a lot of dry food items that her family acquired were packaged in large gunny sacks, so any item that came in containers that were purchased were kept for long term use (Salas, 2019, 47:17). Reusing glass bottles explains how there are recovered items that were dated to an earlier time period than most items within the assemblage as seen through Table-7 in Appendix A. The individuals of the *Colonia* used what was available to them as a matter of necessity.

CHAPTER NINE:

CONCLUSIONS

This thesis encompasses theoretical themes such as landscape, communities of practice, and agency and practice. Through the use of the archaeological and ethnographic components, it is shown that the individuals living in the *Colonia* managed to live within the greater community of Redlands, California. They worked as a community to build onto homes, patch roofs, and install water and heat into homes. Despite the area they were living in, individuals in the *Colonia* continued with their food procurement, religious, and communal processes. By continuing with their traditions, the ethnic Mexican community maintained their communities of practice and exercised their agency.

They showed resilience and fortitude. As a minority within the greater community of Redlands, who was largely Anglo, they changed their landscape to meet their needs. The ethnic Mexican community was marginalized and thus disposed of their trash on their property or surrounding areas. They also used the landscape to their advantage by cultivating what was available in Redlands vicinity.

It has been shown that the material found in our excavations coincided with the interview with Leti. Although Leti did not live in the direct vicinity of the project area, her proximity to the area and the people of the area provided helpful information. It has allowed me to make more conclusive interpretations of the

project area and its people. Additional ethnographic research is encouraged to fully understand the extent of the ethnic Mexican minority experience within the historic Downtown Redlands area.

AFTERWORD:

LETI AND ME

Conducting research for this thesis has been a unique experience. The food processes, gender roles, familial practices, religious practices, and the pursuit to maintain the traditional communities of practice and our agency within this ever-changing structure have been the same despite the generational gap. As a first-generation Mexican-American living in southern California, much of the material Leti discussed in her interview resonated with me. One of the things that she said that resonated the most with me is when Leti said, “we ate well, [...] there wasn’t that much that we knew we lacked. Because we didn’t know that we were missing out on stuff” (Salas, 2019, 45:10). And it resonated the most with me because as a child to immigrant parents I can say the same. Leti’s and my parents did their best with what they had and made their children feel like we were not missing out on anything. It’s a beautiful thing to see how despite the generational gap, it is still prevalent in place of the social structures we live in today.

APPENDIX A:
ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table-1: Faunal Taxa from Colonia-Associated Features			
Feature	Taxon	Count	Weight (g)
1132	Aves, Md.	3	0.12
	cf. Menticirrhus sp.	1	0.3
	Gallus gallus	3	1.82
	Mammal	1	0.33
Total		8	2.57
1253	Artiodactyla, Md.	6	5.79
	Aves, Md.	9	1.21
	Bos taurus	2	20.54
	cf. Bos taurus	1	11.44
	Gallus gallus	24	19.44
	Mammal, Lg.	28	41.11
	Sus scrofa	1	4.28
Total		71	103.81
1254	Artiodactyla, Md.	5	8.43
	Bos taurus	2	39.34
	cf. Bos taurus	19	204.81
	cf. Ovis/Capra	2	16.24
	cf. Sus scrofa	1	4.13
	Columba livia	1	0.4
	Gallus gallus	8	11.66
	Mammal, Lg.	60	99.08
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	3	4.77
	Ovis/Capra	7	91.12
	Sus scrofa	4	38.04
Total		112	518.02
1301	Mammal, Lg.	10	17.21
Total		10	17.21
1317	Artiodactyla, Md.	21	25.96
	Bos taurus	38	237.41
	cf. Bos taurus	17	46.1
	Gallus gallus	9	5.3
	Leporidae	3	0.64
	Mammal, Lg.	109	93.91
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	18	14.58
	Ovis/Capra	40	233.67
	Sus scrofa	2	4.95
Total		257	662.52

1321	Bos taurus	1	37.08
	cf. Gallus gallus	1	1.42
	Gallus gallus	1	2.97
	Mammal, Lg.	4	31.35
Total		7	72.82
1334	Artiodactyla, Md.	1	1.58
	Bos taurus	1	5.4
	cf. Anas sp.	1	1.1
	cf. Bos taurus	14	86.17
	Gallus gallus	1	0.92
	Mammal, Lg.	227	174.78
Total		245	269.95
1337	Mammal	2	1.51
	Mammal, Lg.	2	5
Total		4	6.51
1395	Artiodactyla, Md.	1	3.78
	Bos taurus	2	49.39
	cf. Bos taurus	2	27.89
	Gallus gallus	5	7.26
	Mammal	3	4.11
	Mammal, Lg.	6	33.16
	Onchorhyncus sp.	1	0.12
	Ovis/Capra	3	19.03
Total		23	144.74
1413	Artiodactyla, Md.	3	11.28
	Bos taurus	3	32.26
	cf. Bos taurus	5	54.51
	Gallus gallus	1	1.97
	Mammal	1	0.26
	Mammal, Lg.	5	11.14
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	1	13.4
	Ovis/Capra	4	37.05
	Sus scrofa	2	47.12
Total		25	208.99
1416	Actinopterygii	2	0.12
	Bos taurus	12	100.87
	cf. Bos taurus	20	116.74

	Gallus gallus	1	0.1
	Mammal	2	1.07
	Mammal, Lg.	200	105.48
	Ovis/Capra	1	3.74
	Rattus sp.	1	0.15
	Total	239	328.27
1417	Artiodactyla, Md.	7	10.45
	Bos taurus	1	11.79
	cf. Anser sp.	1	2.84
	cf. Bos taurus	5	31.99
	Felis catus	1	0.42
	Gallus gallus	11	10.08
	Mammal, Lg.	18	37.14
	Ovis/Capra	1	7.83
	Total	45	112.54
1421	Artiodactyla, Md.	2	5.39
	Gallus gallus	1	0.07
	Mammal	14	4.86
	Mammal, Lg.	8	13.87
	Ovis/Capra	1	2.8
	Total	26	26.99
1442	cf. Bos taurus	4	21.02
	Mammal	10	3.97
	Mammal, Lg.	12	11.37
	Ovis/Capra	1	0.79
	Sus scrofa	1	0.53
	Total	28	37.68
1498	Artiodactyla, Md.	8	10.61
	Aves, Md.	1	0.16
	cf. Gallus gallus	2	0.09
	cf. Sus scrofa	2	10.12
	Columba livia	4	1.67
	Gallus gallus	6	5.21
	Mammal	20	6.73
	Mammal, Lg.	31	25.95
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	3	0.69
	Sus scrofa	7	33.07
	Total	84	94.3
1504	Aves	10	0.4
	Aves, Md.	1	0.11
	Canis familiaris	7	2.13

	Gallus gallus	14	4.72
	Mammal, Lg.	3	15.78
	Total	35	23.14

1531	Artiodactyla, Md.	1	2.5
	Aves, Md.	2	0.4
	cf. Didelphis virginianus	1	0.03
	cf. Gallus gallus	1	0.18
	Gallus gallus	34	9.84
	Mammal, Lg.	3	3.31
	Total	42	16.26
1548	Artiodactyla, Md.	24	45.62
	Aves, Md.	7	1.15
	Bos taurus	8	133.4
	cf. Bos taurus	12	146.63
	cf. Columba livia	4	0.19
	cf. Gallus gallus	4	1.77
	cf. Ovis/Capra	14	29.56
	cf. Sus scrofa	9	54.96
	Columba livia	14	5.46
	Gallus gallus	39	58.49
	Mammal, Lg.	174	217.43
	Mammal, Sm.	4	0.85
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	15	21.13
	Ovis/Capra	4	13.75
Sus scrofa	13	61.37	
	Total	345	791.76
1554	Leporidae	1	0.42
	Mammal, Lg.	1	6.48
	Total	2	6.9
1602	Artiodactyla, Md.	3	9.77
	Bos taurus	3	66.15
	cf. Bos taurus	9	107.58
	cf. Ovis/Capra	1	2.79
	Gallus gallus	2	4.3

	Lepus californicus	1	3.34
	Mammal, Lg.	26	86.83
	Ovis/Capra	1	7.28
	Total	46	288.04
1604	Bos taurus	1	31.41
	cf. Bos taurus	1	7.82
	Gallus gallus	4	5.17
	Mammal, Lg.	1	4.25
	Mammal, V. Lg.	1	5.46
	Total	8	54.11

1606	Artiodactyla, Md.	2	7.87
	Aves, Md.	8	1.5
	Bos taurus	4	124.35
	cf. Bos taurus	12	104.49
	cf. Ovis/Capra	2	6.43
	cf. Sus scrofa	2	4.56
	Gallus gallus	19	15.96
	Mammal, Lg.	127	154.26
	Mammal, V. Lg.	1	11.56
	Ovis/Capra	1	0.77
	Sus scrofa	15	56.45
	Total	193	488.2
1610	Artiodactyla, Md.	9	11.88
	cf. Bos taurus	1	12.2
	Mammal, Lg.	20	69.11
	Ovis/Capra	1	14.38
	Total	31	107.57
1613	Artiodactyla, Md.	16	27.08
	Aves, Md.	2	0.66
	cf. Bos taurus	16	161.35
	cf. Gallus gallus	2	2.83
	cf. Sus scrofa	1	5.09
	Gallus gallus	8	8.62
	Mammal, Lg.	30	33.08
	Ovis/Capra	4	21.33
	Sus scrofa	7	32.69
	Total	86	292.73

1682	Artiodactyla, Md.	1	1.71
	cf. Passer domesticus	10	0.48
	Gallus gallus	3	1.03
	Mammal	7	2.2
Total		21	5.42
1683	Artiodactyla, Md.	2	4.9
	Bos taurus	5	79.49
	cf. Bos taurus	7	111.32
	cf. Gallus gallus	3	1.7
	Gallus gallus	1	3.96
	Mammal, Lg.	20	17.93
	Ovis/Capra	1	28.44
Total		39	247.74

1686	Bos taurus	1	9.2
	Mammal, Lg.	15	42.1
Total		16	51.3
1689	Artiodactyla, Lg.	1	6.29
	Artiodactyla, Md.	5	12.03
	Aves, Md.	12	1.78
	Bos taurus	2	47.91
	cf. Bos taurus	2	25.01
	cf. Ovis/Capra	1	1.64
	Gallus gallus	44	60.8
	Mammal, Lg.	38	44.76
	Ovis/Capra	1	2.06
	Sus scrofa	1	5.2
Total		107	207.48
1694	Artiodactyla, Lg.	1	1.87
	Artiodactyla, Md.	10	13.99
	Bos taurus	2	41.98
	Canis familiaris	101	43.29
	cf. Ovis/Capra	1	3.41
	cf. Sus scrofa	1	2.13
	Columba livia	13	3.35
	Gallus gallus	48	63.68
	Genyonemus lineatus	1	0.08

	Mammal, Lg.	2	8.15
	Ovis/Capra	1	5.96
	Sus scrofa	1	3.23
	Total	182	191.12
1695	Carduelinae	1	0.14
	Columba livia	2	0.4
	Mammal, Lg.	15	14.96
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	3	17.63
	Ovis/Capra	1	3.01
	Sus scrofa	1	3.8
	Total	23	39.94

2102	Anaxyrus sp.	1	0.09
	Artiodactyla	2	9.01
	Artiodactyla, Lg.	1	16.57
	Artiodactyla, Md.	8	11.99
	Bos taurus	8	109.42
	Canis familiaris	13	2.87
	cf. Bos taurus	5	52.43
	cf. Gallus gallus	7	2.8
	cf. Sus scrofa	8	5.58
	Gallus gallus	1	2.84
	Mammal	18	5.98
	Mammal, Lg.	81	158.27
	mammal, Md.	1	0.93
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	1	1.89
	Ovis/Capra	2	39.43
	Sus scrofa	1	3.5
	Total	158	423.6
2114	Bos taurus	2	31.06
	cf. Bos taurus	1	18.73
	cf. Sus scrofa	1	0.32
	Gallus gallus	1	1.42
	Mammal, Lg.	9	10.38

	Ovis/Capra	1	2.22
	Total	15	64.13
2145	Artiodactyla, Lg.	7	32.32
	Artiodactyla, Md.	3	5.77
	Bos taurus	5	92.7
	cf. Bos taurus	3	28.64
	cf. Gallus gallus	1	0.29
	cf. Ovis/Capra	1	3.01
	cf. Sus scrofa	3	9.97
	Columba livia	1	0.47
	Mammal, Lg.	48	120.47
	Ovis/Capra	1	1.55
	Sus scrofa	6	30.32
	Total	79	325.51
2169	Artiodactyla, Md.	2	2.78
	Bos taurus	1	39.6
	cf. Bos taurus	5	40.8
	cf. Gallus gallus	1	0.74
	cf. Ovis/Capra	1	3.41
	Leporidae	2	1.27
	Total	12	88.6
2183	Anaxyrus sp.	1	0.06
	Artiodactyla, Lg.	7	82.22
	Artiodactyla, Md.	105	208.23
	Aves, Md.	5	1.01
	Bos taurus	79	981.02
	cf. Bos taurus	59	629.45
	cf. Felis catus	3	0.41
	cf. Gallus gallus	1	0.22
	cf. Oryctolagus cuniculus	2	0.94
	cf. Ovis/Capra	8	21.58
	cf. Sus scrofa	3	14.65
	cf. Sylvilagus auduboni	2	1.02
	Felis catus	17	37.98
	Gallus gallus	23	28.34
	Leporidae	9	4.45
	Mammal	3	10.68
	Mammal, Lg.	378	380.85
	Mammal, Md.	1	1.15
Mammal, Sm.	4	1.43	
Oryctolagus cuniculus	14	31.35	

	Ovis/Capra	14	63.17
	Sus scrofa	13	40.48
	Sylvilagus auduboni	2	1.49
	Total	753	2542.18
2194	Artiodactyla, Md.	7	11.26
	Bos taurus	9	130.54
	cf. Bos taurus	9	97.26
	Mammal, Lg.	25	64.37
	Ovis/Capra	2	15.48
	Total	52	318.91

2205	Actinopterygii	1	1.28
	Artiodactyla, Lg.	45	133.51
	Artiodactyla, Md.	60	131.33
	Bos taurus	176	2813.84
	cf. Bos taurus	113	871.35
	cf. Ovis/Capra	7	6.06
	cf. sus scrofa	5	6.78
	Gallus gallus	3	2.22
	Leporidae	3	0.83
	Mammal, Lg.	423	648.8
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	3	3.25
	Ovis/Capra	63	321.64
	Sus scrofa	21	114.22
	Sylvilagus sp.	1	0.58
	Total	924	5055.69
2210	Artiodactyla, Md.	20	25.14
	Bos taurus	1	13.37
	cf. Bos taurus	5	38.15
	cf. Leporidae	10	1.6
	Leporidae	1	0.17

	Mammal, Lg.	3	2.15
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	30	22.89
	Ovis/Capra	5	7.29
	Total	75	110.76
2223	Aves, Md.	1	1.81
	Bos taurus	1	15.31
	cf. Gallus gallus	4	0.58
	cf. Oryctolagus cuniculus	1	2.46
	Gallus gallus	5	1.96
	Mammal	2	0.97
	Mammal, Lg.	6	19.9
	Ovis/Capra	1	18.57
	Sus scrofa	2	4.77
	Total	23	66.33

2229	Actinopterygii	1	0.07
	Artiodactyla, Md.	2	8.48
	Aves	6	0.07
	Aves, Md.	26	3.74
	Bos taurus	12	441.26
	cf. Bos taurus	5	31.26
	cf. Columba livia	5	0.42
	cf. Gallus gallus	201	27.39
	cf. sus scrofa	1	4.9
	Columba livia	1	0.04
	Gallus gallus	1	0.96
	Mammal, Lg.	81	73.1
	Ovis/Capra	6	81.45
	Paralichthys californicus	5	8.07
	Tivela stultorum	1	44.18
	Total	354	725.39
2240	Artiodactyla, Md.	1	3.31

	Bos taurus	6	267.06
	cf. Bos taurus	2	16.69
	cf. Ovis/Capra	1	4.54
	Gallus gallus	2	2.65
	Mammal, Lg.	81	159.79
	Ovis/Capra	7	36.11
	Total	100	490.15
2246	cf. Bos taurus	2	21.19
	Total	2	21.19
2250	Artiodactyla	8	7.16
	Bos taurus	1	82.84
	cf. Bos taurus	2	21.86
	cf. Megabalanus sp.	1	7.75
	cf. Ovis/Capra	1	2.11
	Gallus gallus	14	9.08
	Mammal, Lg.	61	46.86
	Ovis/Capra	4	22.76
	Sus scrofa	2	28.49
	Total	94	228.91
2267	Mammal, Lg.	2	3.33
	Total	2	3.33
2291	Bos taurus	8	110.76
	Gallus gallus	2	2.08
	Mammal, Lg.	13	31.04
	Mammal, V. Lg.	2	29.46
	Total	25	173.34
2304	Bos taurus	2	34.25
	Gallus gallus	2	1.41
	Mammal, Lg.	1	1.86
	Ovis/Capra	2	13.78
	Total	7	51.3
2369	Bos taurus	16	236.86
	Canis familiaris	7	10.66
	cf. Bos taurus	12	97.17
	cf. Canis familiaris	1	0.14
	Gallus gallus	3	2.39
	Mammal, Lg.	18	35.24
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	3	1.72
	Ovis/Capra	8	87.78
	Sus scrofa	3	15.69
	Total	71	487.65

3194	Actinopterygii	1	0.03
	Artiodactyla	2	4.09
	Aves, Md.	1	0.25
	Bos taurus	16	214.1
	cf. Bos taurus	2	13.13
	cf. Cyprinus carpio	1	0.09
	cf. Sciaenidae	1	0.06
	cf. Sus scrofa	9	7.32
	Gallus gallus	6	1.3
	Mammal, Lg.	273	218.96
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	2	0.9
	Ovis/Capra	4	11.15
	Sus scrofa	16	84.16
	Total		334
3242	Bos taurus	3	125.8
	Gallus gallus	2	1.82
	Mammal	6	1.75
	Mammal, Lg.	16	16.45
	Sus scrofa	19	72.8
Total		46	218.62

3321	Artiodactyla, Md.	3	6.07
	Aves, Md.	2	0.28
	Bos taurus	2	34.19
	cf. Bos taurus	1	8.61
	Gallus gallus	2	2.37
	Mammal	3	1.11
	Mammal, Lg.	45	74.01
	Ovis/Capra	5	58.25
	Sus scrofa	1	4.55
Total		64	189.44
3336	Artiodactyla, Md.	1	2.4
	Bos taurus	1	42.54
	cf. Bos taurus	6	24.12

	Emys marmorata	1	1.23
	Gallus gallus	4	4.88
	Mammal, Lg.	46	40.68
	Oryctolagus cuniculus	3	1.23
	Ovis/Capra	2	19.12
	Sus scrofa	1	15.99
	Total	65	152.19
3357	Artiodactyla, Md.	5	18.06
	Aves, Md.	1	0.93
	Bos taurus	9	149.81
	cf. Bos taurus	6	54.39
	Gallus gallus	2	4.46
	Mammal, Lg.	63	48.76
	Ovis/Capra	1	1.77
	Sus scrofa	4	11.42
	Total	91	289.6

Table 2: List of Taxon with Common Name Represented at all Sites	
Taxon	Common Name
Actinopterygii	Ray-Finned Fishes
Anas platyrhynchos	Mallard Duck
Anas sp.	Duck
Anatidae	Water Bird (Duck, Goose, etc.)
Anaxyrus sp.	Toad
Anser sp.	Goose
Artiodactyla	Even-Toed Ungulates (Deer, Sheep, Goat, etc.)
Atractoscion nobilis	Seabass
Aves (Unspecified)	Birds
Bos taurus	Cattle
Canidae	Dog
Canis familiaris	Domesticated Dog
Carduelinae	Finch
Columba livia	Pigeon
Cynoscion sp.	Fish genus
Cyprinidae	Minnnow or Carp
Cyprinus carpio	Common Carp
Didelphis virginianus	Virginia Opossum
Emys marmorata	Western Pond Turtle
Felis catus	Domesticated Cat
Gallus gallus	Chicken
Genyonemus lineatus	White Croaker (fish)
Lagocephalus sp.	Pufferfish genus
Leporidae	Rabbits or Hares
Lepus californicus	Black-Tailed Jackrabbit
Mammal (Unspecified)	Mammal
Megabalanus sp.	Barnacle
Megastrea undosa	Turban Snail
Menticirrhus sp.	Genus of Fish
Menticirrhus undulatus	California Corbina Fish
Merluccius sp.	Merluccid Hake Fish
Onchorhynchus sp.	Salmon or Trout genus
Oryctolagus cuniculus	European Rabbit
Ovis/Capra	Sheep
Paralichthys californicus	California Halibut
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow
Perciformes	Perch-like Fish
Pleuronectiformes	Flatfish
Rattus sp.	Rat
Sciaenidae	Drum Fish
Sebastes sp.	Rockfish
Seriola lalandi	Yellowtail Amberjack
Sus scrofa	Pig or Boar
Sylvilagus auduboni	Desert Cottontail
Sylvilagus sp.	Cottontail Rabbit
Tetraodontidae	Pufferfish
Tetraodontiformes	Ray-finned Fishes order
Tivela stultorum	Pismo Clam

Table-3: Faunal Cutmarks by Project Area

Project	Cutmark	Count	Weight (g)
1	Band Saw	534	2704.54
	Band Saw & Cleaver Chop	3	37.66
	Cleaver Chop	49	208.66
	Knife Cut	6	15.22
	Cleaver Chop and Knife Cuts	1	0.27
	Hand Saw	4	26.67
	None	1763	2426.01
Total		2360	5419.03
2	Axe Chop	1	40.47
	Axe & Cleaver Chop	3	167.76
	Band Saw	874	6669.92
	Band Saw & Cleaver Chop	15	259.46
	Cleaver Chop	78	408.64
	Cleaver Chop & Knife Cuts	3	6.73
	Hand Saw	7	25.13
	Knife Cuts	4	6.06
	None	1761	3592.65
Total		2746	11176.82
3	Axe & Cleaver Chop	3	121.9
	Band Saw	471	4407.47
	Band Saw & Cleaver Chop	16	188.88
	Cleaver Chop and Knife Cuts	1	6.38
	Cleaver Chop	257	899.87
	Hand Saw	13	94.25
	Knife Cuts	4	18.94
	None	3147	5874.414
Total		3912	11612.104

Table-4: Metal Artifact Function from Feature 2102			
	Function	Count	Weight (g)
2102	clothing/clothing maintenance	11.00	7.90
	construction	32.00	38.40
	food preparation/consumption	11.00	1,796.70
	food/beverage storage	1.00	14.20
	household furnishings	1.00	151.70
	household maintenance	1.00	62.00
	lighting	1.00	5.90
	other function	1.00	0.20
	personal	3.00	38.40
	tools and hardware	18.00	182.60
	transportation	2.00	0.00
	unknown function	25.00	550.70
Total		107.00	2,848.70

Table-5: Metal Artifact Type for Feature 2102			
	Artifact Type	Count	Weight (g)
2102	Bottle/Jar Closure	4.00	0.00
	Clothing Fastener	9.00	7.90
	Electrical Component	1.00	0.20
	Handle	1.00	0.00
	Hardware (Latches, Fittings, etc.)	3.00	256.30
	Horseshoe	1.00	0.00
	Indeterminate	1.00	542.00
	Jewelry/Personal Item	3.00	38.40
	kitchen item/utensil	7.00	1,796.70
	Lamp Part	1.00	5.90
	Nail	37.00	0.00
	Other	1.00	14.20
	Other Fastener	4.00	78.00
	Other Vehicle Part (Non-Automotive)	1.00	0.00
	Plumbing Fixture/Pipe	1.00	62.00
	Screw, Rivet, Other Construction Fastener	7.00	38.40
	Shoe Part	2.00	0.00
Unidentified	6.00	8.70	
Wire	17.00	0.00	
Total		107.00	2,848.70

Table 6- Macro Botanicals Recovered from the Project Areas					
Feat	Level	Bot Yield? (Y/N)	Items recovered	Quantity (of seeds unless otherwise noted)	Comments
1568	4	N	Faunal	1	fragment
1568	4	N	Light fraction remainder.		Nonproductive sample.
1568	4	N	Glass frags incl. eyeglass lens and bottle base.		
1568	4	N	Metal, ferrous, oxidized		Nonrepresentative sample.
1568	4	N	Eggshell frags		Nonrepresentative sample.
1568	4	N	Faunal, bone frags		Nonrepresentative sample.
1568	4	N	Wood charcoal		Nonrepresentative sample.
1568	4	N	Heavy fraction remainder		
3263	1	N*	Deteriorated seed frags	2	
3263	1	N*	Light fraction remainder.		Nonproductive sample.

3263	1	N*	Glass, Letited.		Uncertain it's glass.
3263	1	N*	Ceramic frags, glazed china.		
3263	1	N*	Ceramic frags, large burned terracotta.		
3263	1	N*	Metal, including safety pin frags and aluminum frag.		
3263	1	N*	Faunal, bone frags, burned		
3263	1	N*	Heavy fraction remainder.		
1254	4	Y	Shoe parts including leather, eyelets, cobbler's nail in sole frag.		
1254	4	Y	cf. <i>Asteraceae</i> achines (2)	2	Not domesticated sunflower seeds.
1254	4	Y	cf. <i>Cucumis</i>	1	cf. Letion rather than cucumber
1254	4	Y	cf. <i>Vitis</i>	2	Uncertain ID
1254	4	Y	cf. <i>Hordeum</i>	27	
1254	4	Y	cf. <i>Citrus</i> rind	1	

			cf. <i>Coffea</i> (coffee) (1)	1	
			cf. <i>Piper</i> (peppercorns, likely from tree on site) (8)	8	
			Unknown A	1	Frag of seed margin
			Unknown B: cf. <i>Prunus</i>	2	Plum pit size, 2 frags
			Unknown C		Woody, "gear teeth"
			Unknown D	2	Pedicels
			cf. <i>Poaceae</i>	1	
			Unknown E	2	Flat, ridged
			Unknown F	1	Oval, looks dehydrated
			cf. <i>Phaseolus</i>	2	1 cotyledon, 1 frag
			Unknown G	1	Pear shape
			Unknown H	1	Pear shape; smaller and thicker than Unknown G
1254	4	Y	Deteriorated seed frags		
1254	4	Y	Light fraction remainder		

1254	4	Y	Heavy fraction remainder		
1254	4	Y	bone ()		
1254	4	Y	metal, aluminum frags, threaded		
3102	2	Y	Unknown I	3	
3102	2	Y	cf. <i>Piper</i> interior	1	Peppercorn type of pepper, likely from the tree that was growing on site.
3102	2	Y	Light fraction remainder		
3102	2	Y	Heavy fraction remainder.		
2183	3	Y	<i>Prunus</i>	1	Cherry pit size
2183	3	Y	Unknown J	15	(10 whole, 5 frags)
2183	3	Y	<i>Olea</i>	2	
2183	3	Y	cf. <i>Poaceae</i>		cf. <i>Avena</i> or <i>Triticum</i>
2183	3	Y	cf. Cheno-Am	1	
2183	3	Y	Textile frag, burned	1	
2183	3	Y	Unknown L	1	

2183	3	Y	Unknown K	1	Could be variant of Unknown J
2183	3	Y	Unknown M	1	
2183	3	Y	Unknown N	1	
2183	3	Y	Unknown O		
2183	3	Y	Unknown P		
2183	3	Y	Light fraction remainder		
2183	3	Y	Faunal, bone frags	14	
2183	3	Y	Ceramics: white china frags		
2183	3	Y	Heavy fraction remainder		
1588	3	Y	Light fraction remainder		Nonproductive sample.
1588	3	Y	Leather frag	1	With needle holes as if for shoe.
1588	3	Y	Metal, copper wire frag.	1	

1588	3	Y	Glass frags.		
1588	3	Y	Ceramic frag, glazed china.		
1588	3	Y	Leather frag with needle holes as if for shoe.		Compare against MSAC106.HF.1; 2 item numbers for same material?
1588	3	Y	Metal, ferrous, oxidized		Nonrepresentative sample
1588	3	Y	Eggshell frags.		Nonrepresentative sample
1588	3	Y	Bone frags, butchered, burned.		Nonrepresentative sample
1588	3	Y	Heavy fraction remainder.		
2183	4	Y	Unknown Q (1)	1	
2183	4	Y	Unknown R	3	(cf. <i>Vitis</i> , but small)
2183	4	Y	cf. <i>Poaceae</i>		
2183	4	Y	Unknown S	2	
2183	4	Y	Unknown T	1	cf. <i>Phaseolus</i> frag

			Unknown U (3)	3	
			Unknown V (3)	3	
			Unknown W (3)	3	
			Unknown (designate)	1	Thorn
			<i>cf. Poaceae</i>	6	(diff from 107.LF.3)
			Unknown X	2	
			Unknown Y	1	
			<i>cf. Poaceae</i>	2	(diff from prev)
			<i>cf. Poaceae</i>	1	(diff from prev)
			Unknown Z	1	<i>cf. pedicel</i> but diff from prev
			Unknown AA	3	
			<i>cf. Prunus</i>	1	Peach size, ridged surface
			<i>cf. Citrus</i> or leather	2	
			<i>cf. Phaseolus</i>	1	(1, in 10 frags)
			<i>cf. Phaseolus</i>	8	1 whole, 7 cotyledons
			<i>cf. Hordeum</i>	3	

			Unknown J	3	3 frags
			<i>cf. Asteraceae</i>	4	achenes, not domesticated sunflower type
			<i>cf. Cheno-Am</i>	1	
			<i>cf. Capsicum</i>	4	Chili or sweet pepper
			<i>cf. Vitis</i>	1	
			Light fraction remainder		
			Faunal, bone, large mammal, cut		
			Heavy fraction remainder		
3102	2	Y	<i>cf. Phaseolus</i>	1	
3102	2	Y	<i>cf. Pisum</i>	1	
3102	2	Y	Unknown DD	1	(ridged, flat pear shape)
3102	2	Y	Unknown EE	1	
3102	2	Y	<i>cf. Piper</i>	7	
3102	2	Y	Unknown FF	1	
3102	2	Y	Light fraction remainder		

3102	2	Y	Unknown GG	1	
3102	2	Y	Unknown HH	1	
3102	2	Y	Unknown II	1	
3102	2	Y	<i>cf. Phaseolus</i>		
3102	2	Y	1 of 2 unknowns.		
3102	2	Y	2 of 2 unknowns.		
3102	2	Y	Faunal, bone frags.		
3102	2	Y	Heavy fraction remainder		
1531	2	Y	Unknown BB	1	(puffed lenticular spiral shape)
1531	2	Y	Unknown CC	11	Raw, 8 whole + 3 frags, small oval, margin only. May not be floral.
1531	2	Y	Light fraction remainder		
1531	2	Y	Heavy fraction remainder		(returned to SRI)
1413	3	Y	<i>Rubus</i>	3	(raspberries, raw) (MNI 3, in frags)

1413	3	Y	Unknown JJ		
1413	3	Y	Light fraction remainder		
1413	3	Y	Heavy fraction remainder		
4158	4	Y	Olea	1	
4158	4	Y	cf. Hordeum (barley) (1)	1	
4158	4	Y	Textile frags, burned	8	
4158	4	Y	Deteriorated seed frags	5	
4158	4	Y	cf. Piper (peppercorns), whole (106)		
			cf. Piper, interior (137, retained 9 for photography)	137	
			Light fraction remainder		
			cf. <i>Vitis</i>	1	
			cf. <i>Citrus</i> peel or leather	3	
			Unknown KK	1	pedicel
			cf. <i>Arachis</i>	1	(peanut) 1 cotyledon
			Unknown LL	2	
			Unknown MM	1	

			<i>cf Poaceae</i>		
4158	4	Y	Unknown NN	1	
4158	4	Y	<i>cf. Phaseolus</i>	2	2 cotyledons
4158	4	Y	Metal, horseshoe	1	
			Glass		
			Faunal, bones, large mammal, cut		
			Metal, oxidized can	1	
			Ceramics, including plate frag with maker's mark		
4158	4	Y	Heavy fraction remainder		
4158	3	Y	<i>cf. Piper</i>	16	whole
4158	3	Y	<i>cf. Piper</i>	12	interior
4158	3	Y	Light fraction remainder		
4158	3	Y	<i>cf. Phaseolus</i>	3	(1 whole, 2 frags)
4158	3	Y	Unknown OO	1	
4158	3	Y	Unknown PP	1	
4158	3	Y	Deteriorated seed frags	2	
4158	3	Y	Unknown QQ	1	
4158	3	Y	Unknown RR	1	
4158	3	Y	Unknown SS	2	

4158	3	Y	Metal, wire	1	
4158	3	Y	Ceramic (?) sphere	1	Matte surface
4158	3	Y	Textile, hose fragment	1	
			cf. Leather frag	1	
			Heavy fraction remainder		
4158	2	Y	Unknown TT (MNI 2)	2	
4158	2	Y	Unknown UU	1	cotyledon
4158	2	Y	Faunal, bone, vertebra	1	Tiny: approx 1mm ³
4158	2	Y	cf. <i>Hordeum</i>	1	
4158	2	Y	cf. <i>Brassica</i>	1	(1 whole, in frags)
			cf. <i>Piper</i>	38	Frag, MNI 38
			cf. <i>Capsicum</i>	1	
			cf. <i>Poaceae</i>	2	
			Unknown VV	2	
			Unknown WW	1	
			Unknown XX	1	
			Unknown YY	1	raw, but may help ID of unknowns
			Unknown ZZ	1	Deteriorated fragment

4158	2	Y	Light fraction remainder		
4158	2	Y	Heavy fraction remainder		

Table 7- List of Assigned Ages for All Identified Artifacts			
Feature	Begin Date	End Date	Count Total
1132	1850	1948	1.00
	1880	1915	1.00
	1913	1942	1.00
1132			3.00
1254	1900's	1910's	2.00
	1901 ca	1914	1.00
	1903	1920	1.00
	1908	1930	1.00
	1910	1920	1.00
		1920's	1.00
1254			7.00
1317	1905	1910	1.00
		1937	1.00
	1908	1920s	1.00
1317			3.00
1334	1860	1920	1.00
	1906	1914	2.00
1334			3.00
1395	1915	1929	1.00
1413	1881	1887	5.00
	1915	1929	3.00
	1919	1929	2.00
	1924	1938	1.00

	1925	1950s	1.00
	1926	1930	3.00
1413			15.00
1417	1909	1911	1.00
	1924	1938	1.00
1417			2.00
1442	1908	1930	2.00
	1915	1929	1.00
1442			3.00
1498	1919	1929	3.00
	1923	1939	4.00
	1929	1960	1.00
	1929 ca	1960	1.00
	1930	1959	1.00
1498			10.00
1548	1923	1939	3.00
	1929 ca	1960	1.00
	1934	1934	1.00
	1944	1946	1.00
1548			6.00
1602	1870	1930	1.00
	1910's	1910's	1.00
1602			2.00
1604	1865	1893	1.00
1606	1890	1920	1.00
	1896	1900	1.00

	1900	1910's	4.00
1606			6.00
1613	1877	1920	1.00
	1881	1947	1.00
	1890	1970's	1.00
	1897	1915	1.00
	1901	1920s?	1.00
	1902	1927	1.00
1613			6.00
1682	1929	1960	1.00
1683	1882	1923	2.00
	1898	1907	1.00
	1920	1960	1.00
	1923	1960	1.00
	1926	1960	1.00
	1929	1960	13.00
	1930	1959	1.00
	1932	1952	1.00
	1934	1968	1.00
1938	1980	1.00	
1683			23.00
1689	1923ca	1982	1.00
	1929	1960	1.00
	1929ca	1960	2.00
	1933	1936	1.00
1689			5.00

1694	1900	1943	1.00
	1915	1978	1.00
	1929	1960	1.00
	1930	1959	1.00
		1960	1.00
	1930s	1950s	10.00
	1934	1968	1.00
	1934?	1934?	1.00
	1943	1944	1.00
1694			18.00
1695	1926	1930	3.00
2102	1900	1930	1.00
	1906	1909	1.00
		1914	1.00
	1908	1930	0.00
	1910	1920	2.00
	1915	1970	1.00
	1929	1960	0.00
2102			6.00
2114	1906	1921	1.00
2169	1904	1914	1.00
	1907	1920s	1.00
2169			2.00
2183	1885	1904	1.00
	1892	1985	1.00
	1900	1929	1.00

	1903ca	1920	1.00
	1906	1917	0.00
	1908	1959	1.00
	1915	1929	1.00
	1917	1919	1.00
	1918	1918	1.00
2183			8.00
2194	1903	1920	1.00
	1908	1920s	1.00
2194			2.00
2205	1870	1900+	1.00
	1900	1943	1.00
	1904	1905	1.00
	1908	1918	1.00
2205			4.00
2210	1880s	1914	0.00
2223	1903	1920	2.00
	1910	1914	1.00
2223			3.00
2229	1885	1915	2.00
	1894	1922	1.00
	1900	1930s	1.00
	1900s	1910s	1.00
	1905	1915	1.00
	1906	1908	1.00
	1908	1920s	5.00

	1909	1918	1.00
	1910	1920s	3.00
		1920's	1.00
		1964	1.00
	1910s	1920s	1.00
	1915	1929	2.00
	1918	1938	1.00
		1939	1.00
	1918ca	1938	1.00
2229			24.00
2240	1890ca	1919	1.00
	1915	1929	1.00
2240			2.00
2246	1901	1920s?	1.00
	1902ca	1909	1.00
2246			2.00
2250	1860	1920	2.00
	1870	1901	1.00
2250			3.00
2369	1870	1896	1.00
	1887	1904	1.00
2369			2.00
3102	1871	1950s	0.00
	1920	1930	1.00
3102			1.00
3103	1896	1900	1.00

3140	1899	1907	1.00
	1900	1943	1.00
	1908	1910	1.00
	1910	1920	1.00
	1929	1960	5.00
3140			9.00
3194	1907	1921	0.00
	1923	1982	1.00
	1933	1933	1.00
3194			2.00
3224	1900	1910	1.00
	1918	1919	2.00
3224			3.00
3237	1880	1892	1.00
	1905	1926	1.00
	1915	1929	1.00
		1978	1.00
	1919	1929	1.00
3237			5.00
3242	1920	1930	5.00
3296	1906	1921	3.00
3305	1887	1904	3.00
	1906	1909	1.00
3305			4.00
3313	1865	1955	1.00
	1866	1929	1.00

	1915	1929	1.00
	1919	1929	1.00
	1923	1926	1.00
		1933	1.00
3313			6.00
3321	1920	1930	24.00
	1923	1926	2.00
	1931	1932	2.00
	1940	1970	3.00
3321			31.00
3328	1866	1929	1.00
	1875	1950s?	1.00
	1906	1909	2.00
3328			4.00
3330	1901	1920s	2.00
3336	1915	1929	1.00
	1923 ca	1982	1.00
	1924	1930	1.00
	1929	1960	1.00
3336			4.00
3346	1920	1933	3.00
3357	1850	1920	1.00
	1864	1939	5.00
	1886	1930	3.00
	1905	1987	1.00
	1906	1932	1.00

	1908	1920	1.00
	1918	1923	1.00
		1943	1.00
	1919	1929	2.00
	1920	1933	1.00
	1924	1938	5.00
3357			22.00
3389	1915	1920s	0.00
	1923	1982	1.00
	1929	1960	1.00
	1930	1959	1.00
3389			3.00
3396	1880	1970	3.00
	1880 ca	1940s	1.00
	1885	1925	1.00
	1889	1962	1.00
	1900	1930	1.00
	1905	1987	1.00
	1911 ca	1922	1.00
	1915	1929	1.00
	1919	1929	2.00
	1920	1930	1.00
		1933	3.00
	1923	1925	2.00
		1926	0.00
1982		2.00	

	1923 ca	1982	1.00
	1924	1938	1.00
	1925	1930s	1.00
		1931	1.00
	1926	1930	4.00
3396			28.00
3400	1897	1915	1.00
	1915	1925	1.00
		1929	3.00
3400			5.00
3482	1850	1920	1.00
	1850s	1920s	1.00
	1923	1982	1.00
3482			3.00
Grand Total			321.00

Table 8- List of Base and Body Marks from Colonia-Associated Features

Feature	Distinguishing Marks (Body Embossing and Makers Marks)	begin_date	end_date
No Feature Association	Embossed: "306"		
	Embossed: "8//O"		
	Base Makers Mark: "A.B.C//A/2" (Possibly Albion Bottle Co.)		
	Base Makers Mark: "A.B.G.M.Co//E2" (Adolphus Busch Glass Manufacturing Company)	1893-1905	1908-1920
	Embossed: "Coca-Cola/LosAngeles//A.B.C.o//1492" (American Bottling Company)	1906	1914
	Embossed: "DELAVAL"		
	Embossed: "DR. J.H.McLEAN'S//TAR/WINE/LUNG//BALM//ST.LOUIS.MO//(DIAMOND)B53"		
	Embossed: "HOTEL/SCHATTE/SALOON&CAFE//DAN/PRITZEL/PROP.//1ST&VIGNES/ST//L.A.//345X"		
	Embossed: "M&O//JIM/MURRAY//PROPRIETOR//SANBERNARDINO/CAL"		
	Base Makers Mark: "M.B.&G CO" (Massillon Bottling Company)	1900	1904
	Body Embossed: "ONE/PINT//PROSSERS"		
	Base Makers Mark: "R/&CO//17" (Reed and Co., Massillon Glass Works)	1887	1904
	Embossed: "stanford//8"		
	Body Embossed: "VASELINE//CHESBROUGH//NEW-YORK//5"		
Base Makers Mark: "W/T.CO//\$/U.S.A" (WHITHALL TATUM AND CO)	1870's	1901	
1132	Embossed: "1106//PAUL/JONES"		
	Embossed: "BROMO/SELTZER//EMERSON//DRUG/CO//BALTIMORE/.MD"		
	Embossed: "COFFING/-/REDDINGTON//SAN/FRANCISCO"	1913	1942
	Embossed: "DESIGN/PATENTED//((ILLINOIS GLASS CO))"	1880	1915
	Embossed: "HT" Monogram		
	Base Embossed: "MENTHOLATUM//TRADE/MARK//MENTHOLATUM/.CO// BUFFALO/.NY//WICHITA/.KAN"		
	Embossed: "U./S./A/."		
	Body Embossed: "VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW-YORK//6"		
	Embossed: "cha...coug..." (Poss. 'Chamberlains Cough Syrup')	1850	1948
1253	Body Embossed: "DR. J.H.McLEAN'S/VOLCANIC/OIL/ LINIMENT"	1854	
	Pressed Glass Dish, Pressed Design: Grapes, Leaves, Vines, and Branches		
1254	Oval Ring Pepper Sauce Bottle, Base Embossing: "...31"		
	Base Embossed: "A"; Body Embossed: "...BOTTLING/...ORKS/...ALLEN, PROP."		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...CR.../...OVINGT.../...OP. .../...S, C..."		

Body Shard Embossed: "...LES."		
Base Embossed: "2294"		
Base Shard Embossed:"6" or "9"		
Base Embossed: "CAPACITY/ ONE FIFTH GALLON"		
"Common Sense" Milk Bottle, Body Embossing: "MALCOLA DAIRY CO.// LOS ANGELES" Around Edge of Oval		
Base Embossed: "F"		
Body Shard Embossed: "GEBHARDT E[AGLE]"	1896	
Heel Makers Mark: "I.P.G.CO 3035" (likely Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.)	1910	1920's
2 Refit Body Shards Embossed: "O.K./ ...TTLING WOR..."		
Body Embossed: "VOGUE/PERFUMERY CO/NEW YORK"	Aug. 25, 1911	
Base Embossed: "...984"		
Bluing or Ink Bottle, Base Embossed: "L.H. THOMAS CO.//50"	1863	
Base Embossed: "PCGW" (Pacific Coast Glass Works); Body Embossing: "RIVERSIDE SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE CAL."	1903	1920
"Clinch On Collar" Oil Lamp Base, 2 Refit Shards Embossed: "RIVE..." and "...E CLINCH ON COLLAR"	1900's	1910's
Body Embossed: "BO...//ONTA...//THIS B...//MUST BE R..."		
Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol at Center with Graduated Scale to Left Marked with Highest Value of 10 Drams		
Base Embossed: "984"		
Body Embossed: "ONE PINT" Above Large Raised Oval Label Area; Heel Embossed: "E 4 EMPIRE" (Empire Bottle & Supply Co.); Base Embossed: "KEYSTONE//WEBER//PAT.D-..." (Unknown if Keystone or Weber is a makers mark)	1901 ca	1914
Body Embossed: "ONE PINT" Above Raised Circle Area; Body Embossed: "THE FAMOUS //T.C.//CREAMERY" Inside Raised Circle Area		
Body Embossed: Raised Circle on Shoulder with Cresnet Moon, "ONE PINT" Above Embossed Circle, "CRESCENT//REGISTERED" Inside Lower Embossed Circle		
Body Embossed: "T.C. CREAMERY//REDLANDS CAL." Inside Raised Circle		
Heel Embossed: "I.P.G.Co 70 I" (Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.)	1910	1920
Oval Ring Pepper Sauce Bottle, Base Embossed: "29..."		
Base Embossed: "106X" or "X901"		
Base Embossed: "2"		
Oval Ring Pepper Sauce, Base Embossed: "1324 CC"		

	Oval Ring Pepper Sauce Bottle, Base Embossed: "134(4?)G"		
	Oval Ringed Pepper Sauce Bottle with Flat Oval Space for Label, Base Embossed: "2443"		
	Side Panel Embossed: "...GLE" on One Side "CHILI POWDER" on Other; Front Panel Embossed: Eagle Inside Leaf Crest Perched on Branch with Two Embossed Dots Beneath Feet "TRADEMARK"; Base Embossed: "DESIGN//2//PATENTED" product is known to be Gebhardt Eagle Chili Powder	1896	
	Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" on One Side, "CHILI POWDER" on Other Side; Base Embossing: Diamond with "495" in Center and "6" Outside to Bottom Right	1896	
	Pressed Glass, Body Embossed: "...TEN..."		
	Lightning Closure Bottle, Body Embossed: Flourished Crest with Ivy Embellishments Containing "CITRATE OF MAGNESIA", 2 small horizontal rings just below shoulder, closure still attached: Ceramic stopper on an iron lightning closure	1906 ca	
	Small Milk Bottle, Body Embossed: "T.C. CREAMERY//W.B. COVINGTON//PROP.//REDLANDS, CAL."; Makers Mark: Inverted Triangle with "T" in Center (poss. Travis Glass Co 1908-1919 or Turner Brothers Co 1920 - 1930); Base Embossed: "...19-15"	1908	1930
1317	Base Embossed: "2124"		
	Base Embossed: "MENTHOLATU...//REG."	1889ca	
	Base Embossed: "J L & Co Ld C//1943"	1905	1937
	2 Refit Body Shards, Panel Embossed: "...IN'S//... OIL"		
	Body Panel Embossed: "LA SANADORA//ROMERO DRUG CO"; Base Embossed: Horizontal Diamond with "666" or "999" in Center	1905ca	
	Body Panel Embossed: "3-IN-ONE OIL CO" and ""THREE IN ONE""; Base Embossed: "C" and "O" at 90 Degree Angles from One Another	1905	1910
	Body Shard Embossed: "HAML...//WIZARD..."		
	Body Shard Embossed: "CORONET B...//SALAD...//...UDAHY ...//U..." (Coronet Brand Salad Oil Cudahy Packing Co.)		
	Base Embossed: "BLUE RIB..." (Blue Ribbon - Standard Glass Co.); Body Embossed with Graduated Scale to Left Side (Likely in Ounces)	1908	1920s
1334	Base Embossed: "12".		
	Base Embossed: "1225"		
	Base Embossed: "A.B.Co//10" (American Bottle Co.)	1906	1914
	Base Embossed: "BIXBY//16" (Bixby & Co.)	1860	1920
	Body Embossed: "SMCo" (Monogram) (Possibly Sanford Manufacturing Company); Base Embossed: "276"		
	Body Embossed: "VASELINE // CHESEBROUGH // NEW-YORK"		

	Body Embossed: "VASELINE // CHESEBROUGH // NEW-YORK"; Base Embossed: "2"		
1395	Paneled Bottle, Body Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and "CHILI POWDER"; Base Embossed: "I" Inside Horizontal Diamond with "8" to Top Left or Bottom Right	1915	1929
	Body Embossed: "...PINT"		
	Base Embossed: "3" at Center		
1413	Embossed: ".4/oz"		
	Embossed: "1//6"		
	Body Embossed: "1//QUART//MODEL//CREAMERY//REDLANDS//MC"; Heel Embossed: Star Symbol with "S" (Southern Glass Co.)	1926	1930
	Base Embossed: "O" In Square (Owens Bottle), 2 Raised Dots to Both Sides of Square	1919	1929
	Base Embossing: "U" Inside Circle (Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations Symbol)	1925	1950s
	Base Embossed: "3" to Edge, Star Symbol with "S" Inside at Center (Southern Glass Co.)	1926	1930
	Base Embossed: "5"		
	Base Embossed: "8" at Edge, "S" in a star (Southern Glass Co.)	1926	1930
	Body Shard Embossed: "...Q... // MODEL // CREAMERY // REDLANDS // WCC". Base Embossed: "MC" (Model Creamery)	1881	1887
	Embossed: "W//T(Inside Triangle)//U.S.A//M" (Whitall Tatum Co.), Body Embossed: Graduated Scales "2//oz//1//1//1" to Left, "cc//40//1//20//1" to Right	1924	1938
	Base Embossed: Diamond with (Possibly) "I" Inside (Illinois Glass Co or Diamond Glass Co.)		
	Base Embossed: "7"; Body Embossed: "Rawleigh's" in Cursive Script		
	Body Embossed: "HAMLINS//WIZARD OIL//CHICAGO, U.S.A"; Base Embossed: "I" Inside Horizontal Diamond (Illinois Glass Co.)	1915	1929
	Paneled Medicine Bottle, Front Body Panel Embossed: "DR.J.H.McLEAN'S // VOLCANIC", Side Body Panel Embossed: "LINIMENT", Opposite Side Panel Embossed: "OIL; Base Embossed: "I" Inside Horizontal Diamond (Illinois Glass Co.)	1915	1929
	Embossed Makers Mark: "K" with Star		
	Embossed: "10"	1915	1929
	Body Shard Embossed: "...OL" Inside Oval		
	Embossed: Triangle		
1417	Base Embossed: "13R CC"		
	Base Embossed: "C/_/A/S"		

	Base Embossed: "GRAPE P...S CO/WALKERS/GRAPE JUICE/NORTHEAST PA"	1909	1911
	Two Refit Body Shards Embossed: "SUN//(MORTAR & PESTLE WITH WINGS AND SUN RAYS) //DRUG CO"	1901	
	Base Embossed: "W//T(Inside Inverted Triangle)//U.S.A." (Whitall Tatum); Body Embossed: Graduated Scale (No Units of Measurement)	1924	1938
	Base Embossed: "2"		
1421	Body Embossed: "POND'S" on Opposite Sides Inside Recessed Oval		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "IXL" (IXL Glass Bottle Co.)	ca 1921	ca 1923
	Paneled Bottle, Body Embossed: "IRIS BRAND//HIGHEST GRADE//FLAVORING EXTRACT" with Iris Brand Emblem in Center; Base Embossed: "356"		
1442	Three Body Shards Embossed: "ONE PINT//LIQUID//T.C. CREAMER...", "ONE ...//LIQUID//T.C. CREAMERY//W.B. COVINGTON//PROP, //...S, CAL", and "ONE..."		
	Body Embossed: "ONE PINT//THE FAMOUS//T.C.//CREAMERY"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "I" Inside Horizontal Diamond (Illinois Glass Co.), "8" to Right of Mark	1915	1929
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "T" Inside Inverted Triangle (Possibly Travis Glass Co. 1908-1919 or Turner Brothers Co. 1920-1930); Base Embossed: "19 16"	1908	1930
	Oval Ringed Pepper Sauce Bottle, with Partial Label Intact: "HOME MADE"; Base Embossed: "2443"		
1498	Embossed: "121/275"		
	Embossed: "4/Owens Illinois Glass Co/2"	1929 ca	1960
	Embossed: "5/L (In Oval O)" (W.J.Latchford Glass Co. 1925-1939; or Lynchburg Glass Corp 1923-1925)	1923	1939
	Embossed: "FULL"		
	Embossed: "H/J/HEINZ//CO.//PAT//4//213//HA(Monogram)" (Hazel Atlas Glass Co)	1923	1982
	Embossed: "HA(Monogram)//581" (Hazel Atlas Co.)		
	Body Embossed: "HAMLINS//WIZARD//LINIMENT//CHICAGO.U.S.A."; Base Embossed: "0//I(Inside O and Diamond)//L//S" (Owens-Illinois)		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "L(in an oval O)" (W.J Latchford Glass Co, or Lynchburg Glass Corp)	1923	1939

	Embossed: "POND'S//PAT.APPL'D.FOR"		
	Purex Bottle Body Shard Embossed: "PU..."		
	Base Embossed: "REGISTERED//2(Inside Tringle)//5//P.M.S.//"		
	Base Embossed: "S&D//4/O(Inside Square)//3//92" (Owens Bottle)	1919	1929
	Base Embossed: "52" Inside Circle on Larger Raised Circle Containing Two Large "V" Monogram; Body Embossed: "VIS.... // REG.IN... // ONE QUA..."		
	Base Embossed: "5" To Edge of base, "MG" at Center (Maywood Glass Co.)	1930	1959
	Cross-Hatch Patterned Bottle Body, Heel Embossing: "HALF PINT"; Base Embossed: "229 //L(Inside Oval) //3" (Lynchburg Glass Corp. [1923-1925] or W.J. Latchford Glass Co. [1925-1939])	1923	1939
	Shoulder Embossed: "Purex"		
	Embossed:"7//I(Inside O and Diamond)//0//9" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)		
	Embossed Front Body Panel: Graduated Scales, Ounces to Left side and "CC" (Cubic Centimeters) to Right, with "3ii" at Top Center; Base Embossed: "ARISTOCRAT//6"		
	Nail Polish Bottle, Embossed: "3"		
	Embossed: "A.D.S//S005//10"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "I" Inside "O" (Owens Illinois. Glass Co.), "5//1//7"	1929	1960
	Body Shards Pressed: Unknown Chinese Characters		
	Body Shards Embossed: Shield Design, "B/C//D/C" (Possibly Boone County Distilling Co)		
	Embossed: "56"		
	Body Embossed: "3iii" with Two Graduated Scales to Sides "CC//80//60//40//20//1" to Left and "1//2//1//1//1" to Right; Base Embossed: "B2//O(Inside Square)" (Owens Bottle)	1919	1929
	Base Embossed: "S" (W.J Latchford Glass Co. or Lynchford Glass Co.); Body Embossed: "PUREX//PUREX"	1923	1939
1504	Embossed: "6"		
	Embossed: "CLOVERLEAF//CLOVERLEAF//CLOVERLEAF//REGISTERED//NET//CONTENTS //6 1//2// FL//OZ"; Base Embossed: "PCC//3"		
	Body Embossed: "(Apothecary Ounce Symbol)viii"		
1531	Heel Embossed: "...AD"		
	Base Embossed: "CAPA.../W/B6"		
1548	Base Embossed: "12"		
	Shoulder Shard Embossed: "...LL PINT"		
	Base Embossed: "[Part of a Owens Illinois Diamond] 3"		

	Base Embossed: "CORP"		
	Base Embossed: "NOT TO BE//REFILLED" at Edge, "REGISTERED//11("I" in center of Diamond and "O")5" at Center (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.); Body Embossed: "MAGNESIUM//CITRATE//U.S.P."	1929 ca	1960
	Base Embossed: "REGISTERED//2 ("I" inside Diamond and "O") 4//P.M.S." (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1929 ca	1960
	Base Embossed: "D-129"; Heel Embossed: "HALF PINT", Other Side of Heel "84 ("L" Inside Horizontal Oval) 4" (Possibly Lynchburg Glass Corp. [1923-1925] or W.J. Latchford Glass Co [1925-1939]); Shoulder Embossed: "FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE OR RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE"		
	Base Embossed: "2" at Clockwise Right Angle to "D-259"		
	Electrical Fuse Embossed: 6-Sided Polygon with "ROYAL CRY...AL//USA-125V" at Top Edge		
	Heel Embossed: "...MIHA..."		
	Base Embossed: "2"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "I" inside Diamond and "O" with "21" to Left and "4" to Right; Heel Embossed: "1966-19"	1934	1934
	Base Embossed: "F"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "MG" Monogram with Sloped Legs and Squared G (Maywood Glass Co.), Horizontal Underlined "O" to Far Left of Makers Mark	1944	1946
	Pond's Cold Cream jar, Base Embossed: "POND'S//15"		
	Base Embossed: "...LATO..."		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "L" Inside Horizontal Oval (Possibly Lynchburg Glass Co. [1923-1925] or W.J. Latchford Glass Co. [1925-1939])	1923	1939
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "L" Inside Oval (Possibly Lynchburg Glass Corp. [1923-1925] or W.J. Latchford Glass Co. [1925-1939]), to Right "7"	1923	1939
	Cosmetics/Cream Jar, Base Embossed: "38"		
1554	Applied Paint: (brown) "BUY//LOCAL//MILK//RIVERSIDE"		
1602	Body Embossing: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" on Side, "CHILI POWDER" on Other Side	1896	Present
	Shoulder Embossed: "HAM"		
	Body Embossing: "LA SANADORA/ROMERO DRUG CO"; Base Embossed: "W.T.CO." (Possibly Whitall Tatum and Company)	1910's	1910's
	Body Embossed: "WHITTEMORE/BOSTON/U.S.A."; Base Embossed: "17"	1870	1930
1604	Base Embossed: "5"		
	Base Embossed: "A" with Second Faint Double Stamped "A" (Possibly Adams & Co. [1865-1875], John Agnew & Son [1872-1876], or Agnew & Co. [1876-1893])	1865	1893

	Base Embossed: "...ER'S//No 7 1//2//U.S.A"		
	Base Embossed: "...ATENTED//...Co. (Inside Diamond)"		
	Base Embossed: "2443"		
	Tobacco Jar, Base Embossed:"FACTORY No. 256//5th DISTRICT N.C." (R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.)	1875	
	Body Embossed: "Rubyfoam//FOR THE//TEETH//PUT UP BY//E.W. HOYT & Co. //...OWELL MASS"; Base Embossed: "3"	1887	
1606	Base Embossed: "... .B.M."		
	Base Embossed: "B 10" (No Serifs on B)		
	Base Embossed: "B" (Possibly Charles Boldt Glass Co.)	1900	1910's
	Base Embossed: "D"		
	Base Embossed: "FULL PINT"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "I" with Serifs Inside Diamond (Illinois Glass Co)		
	Body Embossed: "ONE PINT/THE FAMOUS/T C/CREAMERY"	late 1890's	mid-20th century
	Body Embossed: "TC CREAMERY/REDLANDS, CAL"; Heel Embossed: "ONE PINT"		
	Heel Embossed: "XEB/NCG", "5" on Other Side		
	Heel Embossed: "XFB/NGC", "3" on Other Side		
	Base Embossed: "B" with Two Extended Serifs (Likely Charles Boldt Glass Co)	1900	1910's
	Body Embossed: "C&CO" (Colgate)		
	Two Non-Refit Body Shards Embossed: "...A..." and "...ANKLI..." in Cursive Script and Underlined		
	Body Embossed: "TC CREAMERY//REDLANDS CAL." Inside Circle		
	Horizontal Rib Pepper Sauce Bottle, Base Embossed: "384"		
	Body Embossed: "OUNCES" on Graduated Scale with Highest Value "8"		
	Body Panel Embossed: "CHAS H. FLETCHER" in Cursive Script, "CASTORIA" on Opposite Panel; Base Embossed: "S.5."	1877	
	Base Embossed: "WF&S//8" (Possibly Northern Glass Works)	1896	1900
	Body Embossed: "OUNCES" on Graduated Scale with Highest Value "8"		
	Partial Label: (Orange and Beige) "...FIN..."; Base Embossed: "2"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "S B M" (Unknown)	1890	1920
1613	Base Embossed: "1096" or"9601"		
	Base Embossed: "128"		
	Base Embossed: "1906/PAUL JONES" (Possibly Paul Jones Whiskey Distillery)		
	Base Embossed: "A. SCHILLING & CO./1 OZ/ NET"	1881	1947

	Base Embossed: "DELAVA..."	1902	1927
	Base Embossed: "DESIGN PATENTED/ I.G.CO (Inside Diamond)" (Illinois Glass Co)	1897	1915
	Base Embossed: "GOLD.../NO 6/..."		
	Base Embossed: "I"		
	Body Embossed: "LEA & PERRINS" (vertical); Shoulder Embossed: "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE" (Horizontal); Base Embossed: "J70D"	1877	1920
	Base Embossed: "NO.63./PAT.IN.U.S../DEC.22.1903/JULY.17.1906/M 28"		
	Base Embossed: "THE CUDAHY PACKING CO/OMAHA"	1890	1970's
	Base Embossed: "WEBER"; Heel Embossed: "164"	1901	1920s?
	Body Shard Embossed: "AS&CO" Monogram (Possibly A.Schilling & Co.)	1880's	
1682	Body Embossed: "Coca-Cola//TRADEMARK/REGISTERED//MIN./CONTENTS/6/FL./OZS//Coca-Cola//TRADEMARK/REGISTERED//BOTTLE/PAT./D/-/105529//SAN/BERNARDINO//CALIF", Body Makers Mark Embossed: "3" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)	1929	1960
	Embossed: "pat.d-124748//helena/rubestein/inc./new/york/distributor"		
1683	Base Embossed: "I (In Diamond and Circle)// 7 9 //4" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)	1929	1960
	Base Embossed: "HA (Monogram) //5" (Hazel Atlas Glass Co)	1882	1923
	Base Embossed: "20 I (In Diamond and Circle)1//4D//2993-G" (Owens Illinois Glass Co. 1929-1960); Heel Embossed: "Duraglas" in Cursive Script	1923	1960
	Base Embossed: "20 I (In Diamond and Circle)...//7D//Duraglas (In Cursive Script)//1-WAY//2766-..." (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)	1926	1960
	Base Embossed: "20 I (Inside Circle in Diamond)51//1D//Duraglas(In Circle)//1-WAY//2766-GB" (Owens Illinois Glass Co.)	1929	1960
	Base Embossed: "388-7//17//Ball (In Cursive)"	1895	present
	Base Embossed: "44 //J(Inside Keystone)// 8" (Knox Glass Bottle Co.)	1932	1952
	Base Embossed: "5 GC (Monogram) 1//3512//0" (Glass Container Corp.)	1934	1968
	Base Embossed: "C714ME"		
	Base Embossed: "DIXIE //6" (Dixie Glass Works)	1898	1907
	Base Embossed: "MG // 3" (Maywood Glass Co.)	1930	1959
	Base Embossed: "PA... // Hi...res // 23 I(In Circle in Diamond) 48" (Owens Illinois Glass Co.)	1929	1960
	Pressed Body with Weaved Bubble Pattern Above Printed Label: Blue with White Double-Line Border, Sun Above Words "SunCrest //REG U.S. PAT OFF", Checkered Squares Below Words; Body Shards Embossed: "Kno... //...itents//Drink!"; Base Embossed: "4//...//CAPACITY//8 A"		
	Base Embossed: "7 I(In Circle Inside Diamond) 0//6" (Owens Illinois Glass Co.); Body Embossed: Both Sides "ST. JOSEPH"	1929	1960
	Base Embossed: "7 I(In Circle Inside Diamond) 8//30//4-" (Owens Illinois 1929-1960)	1920	1960

	Below Collared Finish Embossed: "2 1/2 oz"; Base Embossed: "L-875//3 H(Inside anchor) 29" (Anchor Hocking Glass Corp.)	1938	1980
	Body Front Panel Embossed: "(Eagle Holding Stick in 'U' Shaped Wreath//TRADEMARK//2", 7 Dot Design Above Eagle; Body Side Panel Embossed: "CHILI POWDER", Other Side Panel "GEBHARDT EAGLE"; Base Embossed: "DES. PAT'D // 15 I(In Circle Inside Diamond) 51" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1929	1960
	Body Embossed: "(Eagle Holding Stick in 'U' Shaped Wreath//TRADEMARK//4"; Body Side Panel Embossed: "CHILI POWDER" and Other Side "GEBHARDT EAGLE"; Base Embossed: "DES. PAT'D // 15 I(In Circle Inside Diamond) 51" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1929	1960
	Body Embossed: "(Eagle Holding Stick in 'U' Shaped Wreath)//TRADEMARK//7", 7 Dot Design Above Eagle; Body Side Panel Embossed: "CHILI POWDER" and Other Side "GEBHARDT EAGLE"; Base Embossed: "DES. PAT'D // 15 I(In Circle Inside Diamond) 1" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)	1929	1960
	Body Front Panel Embossed: "(Eagle Holding Stick in 'U' Shaped Wreath//TRADEMARK//E1185", Dot Design Above Eagle. Body Side Panel Embossed: "CHILI POWDER" and Other Side "GEBHARDT EAGLE"; Base Embossed: "DESIGN // 15 I(In Circle Inside Diamond) 9 1" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1929	1960
	Body Embossed: "(Eagle Holding Stick in 'U' Shaped Wreath)//TRADEMARK"; Body Side Panel Embossed: "CHILI POWDER" and Other Side "GEBHARDT EAGLE"; Base Embossed: "DESIGN//85(Ball in Cursive Script)//PATENTED" (Ball Brothers)	1895	present
1689	Base Embossed: "MENTHOLATUM//REG.//TRADE//MARK"	1889	
	Base Embossed: "R 181//90 I(In Circle Inside Diamond) 4" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)	1929	1960
	Base Embossed: "...RONGLUE// ..."		
	Base Embossed: "12//9 3//6" 90 Degrees Counter-Clockwise with "PAT.NO//D-8923" (Patent Design Search Yields Patent for Coffin Handles. This is a Bottle)		
	Body Embossed: "...GNESIUM//..TE"; Base Embossed: "NOT TO BE//RE-FILLED//REGISTERED//23 I(Inside Circle Inside Diamond) 5" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)		
	Clorox bottle (Labeled Clorox but all Embossing Etched Off), Base Embossing Poorly Etched Off: "CLOROX" Inside Large Recessed Diamond Circled by "REG.//U.S.//PAT.//OFF." on 4 Sides of Diamond	1933	1936
	Heel Embossed: "...-654"; Base Embossed: "R...", "21..." and "P.M.S."		
	Base Embossed: "B 3"; Body Embossed: Bottom Center of Shoulder is Apothecary Symbol for 'Ounce' with Graduated Scale on Angled Corners of Same Side, Left Side Labeled with Apothecary Symbol for Ounce, Right Side Labeled "CC" (Cubic Centimeters)		
	Body Embossed: "CONSOLIDATED WINE AND SPIRIT CORP.//LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA"; Base Embossed: "4"		
	Base Embossed: "P.J.RITTER//PHILA.//COMPANY", "1" Inside Diamond and Circle with "3" to Left and "8" to Right, "8" below "PHILA" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1929ca	1960
	Base Embossed: "BEST FOODS//REG.//DESIGN//PATENT//80918"	1913	
	Body Embossed Inside Raised Scroll: "SOLUTION//MAGNESIUM//CITRATE//U.S.P.", Outside Scroll Embossed Above Heel: "REG. U.S." and "PAT. OFF."; Base Embossed: Arc Around Edge "NOT TO BE//RE-FILLED", at center "REGISTERED//7"		

	Salamander oval base, poss. layered "corn husk" designs on body sides, metal cap still partially attached base embossing: "23 {Owens Illinois diamond and circle logo} 4/...(illegible numbers or letters)"	1929ca	1960
	Base Embossed: "2//HA(Monogram)//0-9196" (Hazel Atlas)	1923ca	1982
	Base Embossed: "4//HA(Monogram)//0-9196" (Hazel Atlas)	1923ca	1982
	Possible Perfume Bottle, Base Embossed: Possible Stylized "B" or "M" (Unknown)		
1694	Base Embossed: "6//82/N"	1915	1978
	Base Embossed: "6-35//MG/8//44" (Maywood Glass Co)	1930	1959
	Base Embossed: "E/6"		
	Base Embossed: "I//GC(Monogram)//2534" (Glass Container Corp.)	1934	1968
	Embossed: "PUREX/PUREX"		
	Base Embossed: "O...//2. I(Inside Circle and Diamond) 81." (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1981?	
	Base Embossed: "H" Inside Triangle (J.T.&A Hamilton Co.), "5" Below Makers Mark	1900	1943
	Base Embossed: "BALL 2//20-3" (Ball Brothers)	1895	Present
	Body Embossed Floral Pattern (Not Pressed) Inside Panels		
	Base Embossed: "PAT D-95849", "I" Inside "O" to Right of Patent (Possibly Owens-Illinois 1954-Present Logo)	1935 or 1954+	
	Base Embossed: "85//MG (Monogram)//46//D-9//1816//11" (Maywood Glass Co. - Slanted Letters with Rounded G variant); Shoulder Embossed: "FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS SALE" Both Sides; Heel Embossing: "ONE PINT" Both Sides	1943	1944
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "I" Inside Diamond and Circle (Owens-Illinois Glass Co.)	1929	1960
	Possible Perfume Bottle, Shoulders Embossed: Twig and Leaf Design; Base Embossed: "12"		
	Several Shards of Akro Agate Child's Tea Set, Base Embossed: Most marked "JP"	1930s	1950s
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "I" (In Circle and Diamond), "20" to Left, "4" to Right, and "14C" Centered Below (Owens-Illinois Glass Co - Manufactured in Brackinridge PA in 1934 as Food Storage)	1934?	1934?
1695	Embossed: "S" Inside Star (Southern Glass Co)	1926	1930
2102	Body Embossed: ""VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW-YORK"		
	Base Embossed: "S 3 0 "		
	Embossed: "...02"		
	Body Embossed: ""...ASELINE//...SEBROUGH//...EW-YORK"		
	Embossed: "...DLA...//15//1"		

Embossed: "...LLING//401-25//PROHIBITS"		
Embossed: "10//20"		
Embossed: "1206"		
Embossed: "1223"		
Embossed: "1315"		
Body Embossed: "3III" Ounces		
Base Embossed: "7 1 H"		
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "A" (John Agnew and Son [1872ca-1876], Agnew & Co [1876-1893], or Adams and Co [1865-1875])	1865	1893
Heel Embossed: "A. B. Co."; Base Embossed: "1425 // 30"	1906	1914
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "AB" (Monogram) (American Bottle Company), "K 1" Below Makers Mark	1906	1909
Embossed: "B//8"		
Body Embossed: "Delicious//Bludwine//For/Your//Health's/sake" Surrounded by Wreath; Base Makers Mark Embossed: "BW"	1915	1970
Embossed: "EXTRACT"		
Embossed: "FARMS//PINE//PLAINS"		
Embossed: "G/D//105/X"		
Embossed: "HENDRYX"		
Embossed: "nes"		
Heel Embossed: "NET CONTENTS 22 oz."; Base Maker Mark Embossed: "I" (Inside Circle and Diamond) Inside Triangle (Owens-Illinois Glass Co), "2924" Below Makers Mark	1910	1920
Base Embossed: "OPTIMUS"		
Base Embossed: "OPTIMUS"	1900	1930
Embossed: "PRISCO//NO./0" (Dairy Oil Lantern/Dietz Monarch Oil Lantern for Horse Drawn Carriages)		
Body Embossed: "REDLANDS CREAMERY"		
Body Embossed: "REDLANDS/BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T.ALLEN.PORP"; Base Embossed: "A" (John Agnew and Son [1872ca-1876], Agnew & Co [1876-1893], or Adams and Co [1865-1875])		
Body Embossed: "REDLANDS/BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T.ALLEN.PROP"; Base Embossed: "A" (John Agnew and Son [1872ca-1876], Agnew & Co [1876-1893], or Adams and Co [1865-1875])		
Embossed: "SAN ANTONIO TEXAS"		
Base Embossed: "T" Inside Inverted Triangle (Turner Brothers [1920-1930] or Travis Glass Co [1908-1919])	1908	1930
Base Embossed: "T" Inside Inverted Triangle (Turner Brothers [1920-1930] or Travis Glass Co [1908-1919])	1908	1930
Embossed: "T.C/CREAMERY//W.B.COINGTON//PROP"		

	Embossed: "T-IS"		
	Embossed: "U//0"		
	Body Embossed: "VASELINE// CHEESEBROUGH//NEW/YORK//180"		
	Base Embossed: "W//MIL" Multiple Stamp Attempts		
	Base Embossed: "B//4"		
	Mason Jar, Embossed: "KERR/CLASS/MFC/CO//PATENTED//PORTLAND/ORE"		
	Embossed: "LABORATORY/COMPANY//TEXAS"		
	Embossed: "optimu..."		
	Embossed: "PINT//FULL/MEASURE"		
	Embossed: "T.C/CREAMERY//W.B.COINGTON//PRO//REDLANDS.AL.//"		
	Embossed: Apothecary Symbol for Ounce "Xii"		
	Base Embossed: "23 I(inside Circle) 66//18923-C..." (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1954	Present
	Base Embossed: "164"		
	Body Embossed: "ONE PI..." ('One Pint')		
	Body Embossed: "3i"		
	Base Embossed: "W//4" (Whitney Glass Works [1800s-1900], Thomas Wightman and Co [1870s-1880s], or Winslow Glass [1900-1911])	1800s ca	1911 ca
	Base Embossed: (Illinois-Pacific Glass Co [Undescribed]- Makers Mark) "2920"	1910	1920
	Embossed: "KERR/GLASS/MFC"		
	Finish Embossed: "5" on Both Sides		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "A" (unknown); Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T.ALLEN, PROP."		
	Oval Eagle Flask, Base Embossed: "2"		
	Body Shard Embossed: (Owens-Illinois Glass Co [Mark Not Described])	1929	1960
	Base Embossed: "WALKERS//GRAPE//JUICE" (Pre-Welch's ca. 1910)		
	Body Panel Embossed: "IN U.S.A."		
	Body Embossed: "LA SANADORA... // ROMERO DRUG"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...ST..."		
	Medicine Bottle, Embossed: "BLUERIBBON//3SS//3//3//2//1//10//5"; Body Embossed: "Oz" on Both Sides		
	Base Embossed: "KERR/GLASS/MFC/CO//PATENTED//PORTLAND/ORE"		
2114	Base Embossed: "BW" (Monogram); Heel Embossed: "BLUDWINE BOTTLING CO."; Body Embossed: "...INK//...ELICIOUS//Bludwine//TRADEMARK//FOR YOUR//HEALTH'S SAKE"	1906	1921
	Base Embossed: "A..."		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...NARDIN.."		

	Body Shard Embossed: "CRE..." probably ' CREAMERY'		
	Body Shard Embossed: "ONE P..." (Probably "ONE PINT")		
	Body Shard Embossed: "ONE"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "THE FAMOUS // T C"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "ONE PINT"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "PINT"		
	Base Embossed: "208"; Heel Embossed: "...YO..."		
	Heel Embossed: "ONE PINT"		
2169	Base Embossed: "B" (Unknown)		
	Canning or Fruit Jar, Heel Embossed: "KERR GLASS MFG. CO. //PORTLAND ORE"	1904	1914
	Base Embossed: "C" at a Right Angle to "4"; Body Side Panel Embossed: "THREE IN ONE", Other Side Panel "3-IN-ONE OIL CO."	1907	1920s
	Body Embossed: "1/2" Near Top Center		
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE", Other Side "CHILI POWDER"	1896	
	Embossed: "...onny"		
	Embossed: "...ool..."		
	2 Refit Body Shards Embossed: "MASON"		
	Body Shards Embossed: "...OUS//...C..." and "THE FAMOUS // TC // CREAMERY"		
	Base Embossed: "CARTER'S//N 5//MADE IN U.S.A."		
	Body Front Panel Embossed: Eagle in 'U' Shaped Wreath Over Wavy Line and "TRADEMARK"; Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and Other "CHILI POWDER"; Base Embossed: "DESIGN PATENTED"	1896	
	Body Embossed: "ONE PINT" and "THE FAMOUS//TC//Creamery"		
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "PARK LABORATORY COMPANY" and Other "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS."		
	Base Embossed: "D - 24"		
	Base Embossed: "F"		
	Refit Body Shards Embossed: "ONE PINT" and "THE FAMOUS//TC//CREAMERY"		
	Base Embossed: "6" or "9"		
	Base Embossed: "...CA...FR S...", "U S.A..." and "A"		
2183	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "K" (unknown)		
	Body Embossed: "...UN DRUG CO//LOS ANGELES" (Possible Sun Drug Co.)		
	Body Embossed: "BALL//PERFECT//MASON"		
	Base Embossed: "7"		
	Embossed: "SANFORD'S/89/3"		

Embossed: "Park Laboratory Co." and "New York City"		
Base Embossed: "PD & Co//337" (Likely Parke, Davis, & Co.)		
Base Embossed: "R" (Unknown), and "Bottle Never Sold/Must Be Returned"; Body Embossed: "...A Works"		
Heel Embossed: "PEPPE..."		
Body Side Embossed: "...TORIA..."; Base Embossed: "S.78."		
Base Embossed: "Car..." Stamped Over "MADE in USA"		
Body Embossed: "EAGLE/SODA WORKS/C.F RILEY"	ca. 1895	ca. 1910
Body Embossed: "4" Below Shoulder		
Cologne Bottle, Body Embossed: "F. HOYT & CO./PERFUMERS/PHILA"	1868	
Mason Jar Lid Liner, Embossed: "GENUINE BOYD..."		
Body Embossed: Graduated Scale Lines		
Body Embossed: "...ELINE/..OU.." and "trade/mark/vaseline/chesebrough/new-york"		
Body Embossed: "IMPERIAL/CEMENT"		
Body Embossed: "LOWELL"		
Body Embossed: "trade mark/vaseline/chesebrough/new-york"		
Embossed: "...ODA WORKS/.C.GELES,CAL."		
Body Embossed: "...MER"		
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "AB (Monogram)/ C 3"	1906	1917
Glass Stopper (Possibly Peg Stopper), Etched: "R"		
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "A..." and "36-5"; Body Embossed: "...BITED..." and "T.OFF"		
Embossed: "...S ANGELES, C..."		
Base Embossed: "...& Co/(Star Symbol)MARK/...AL"		
Possible Salad Oil, Embossed: "127"		
Embossed: "40"		
Base Embossed: "A B Co./D 13" (American Bottle Company); Heel Embossed: "...-B"	1906	1914
Embossed: "B/37"		
Embossed: "B/l" (Unknown); Heel Embossed: "B"		
Base Embossed: "H"; Heel Embossed: "EHE CO." (Edward H. Everette Glass Co.)	1885	1904
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "S" Inside Circle (Possibly Sterling Glass Co [1914-1921], Southern Glass Co [1919-1920], Swindell Brothers [1920-1959], or Sneath Glass Co [1920's])"	1914	1959
Embossed: "861"		
Base Embossed: "B.52"; Body Panel Embossed: "CA..."		

Base Embossed: "B.49"; Body Embossed: "DR.S.PIT..."; Body Side Panel Embossed: "CA..."		
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "P.C.G.W." (Pacific Coast Glass Works); Body Embossed: "RIVERSIDE SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE CAL."	1903ca	1920
Base Embossed: "8 C" (Unknown)		
Base Embossed: Diamond with "12" Above	1915	1929
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "Bishop & Company"; Heel Embossed: "198-2"		
Mason Jar, Body Embossed: "-ATLAS-/STRONG SHOULDER/MASON"		
Body Embossed: "MENTHO...TUM/REG/TRADE/MARK"		
Body Embossed: "RIVERSIDE/SODA WORKS/RIVERSIDE CAL."; Base Makers Mark Embossed: "PCGW" (Pacific Coast Glass Works)	1902	1924
Base Embossed: "P/C" (Pacific Coast Glass Works); Body Embossed: "RIVERSIDE/R..."	1917	1930
Body Side Panel Embossed: "la sanadora/romero drug co."		
Embossed: "2G"		
Base Embossed: "I.P.G.CO. 79"; Body Embossed: "LOS AN..."	1910	1920s
Embossed: "RIVERSIDE SODA WORKS/RIVERSIDE CAL."		
Base Embossed: "W T CO/5/U.S.A" (Whitall Tatum Glass Co)	1901	1924
Oval Peppersauce Bottle, Shoulder Embossed: "3 ounces"; Heel Embossed: "Peppersauce"		
Oval ribbed peppersauce.		
Oval Ribbed Peppersauce, Base Embossed: "250"		
Base Embossed: Owens Digit-Dot Mark "8" at Top with 5 Dots in a Semi-Circle Around "F" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co - Likely May, 1918)	1918	1918
Embossed: "...B/74"		
Embossed: "ONE PINT"		
Embossed: "8 // F" with Six Dots in a Semi-Circle	1917	1919
Embossed: "De Laval"	ca. 1902	1927
Base Embossed: "229" Inside Diamond	1900	1929
Embossed: "S.C.8" (Unknown)		
Body Embossed: "...AIN'S/...MEDY"; Body Side Embossed: "U.S.A."		
Sewing Machine Oil in Paneled Medicine Bottle, Body Side Panel Embossed: "the singer manufacturing co"; Body Embossed: "CO/ TRADEMARK"		
Base Embossed: "I" (Unknown)		
Base Embossed: "B"; Body Embossed: "MURINE EYE REMEDY CO./ CHICAGO, U.S.A."	1892	1985
Base Embossed: Backwards Underlined "4"		

	Base Embossed: "T3" inside Diamond; Body Embossed: "Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine"		
	Base Embossed: "G.W." (Unknown) (Possibly Glass Works)		
	Embossed: "585"		
	Base Embossed: "1"		
	Base Embossed: "BISHOP'S/CALIFORNIA"; Body Side Panel Embossed: "I.P.G. Co. 278 5"	1910	1920
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "PARK LABORATORY CO." and Other "NEW YORK CITY"		
	Body Front Panel Embossed: "Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant"; Body Side Panel Embossed: "Twenty Five Cents", Other Body Side Panel: "Quarter Size"; Base Embossed: "9"		
	Body Front Panel Embossed: "SECURITY REMEDY CO. / MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; Body Side Panels Embossed: "ANTISEPTIC HEALER 25 CENTS"	ca 1917	
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE"		
	Body Embossed: (Verticle) "LA SANADORA / ROMERO DRUG CO."; Base Embossed: "999" Inside Diamond	1880	
	Base Embossed: "W B M CO"; Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol with "xiii"		
	Base Embossed: "MENTHOLATUM/TRADE/MARK"		
	Base Embossed: "...THOLATUM/REG/...ADE/...K" (Likely "Mentholatum/Reg./Trade/Mark")		
2194	Base Embossed: "PGCW" (Likely Pacific Coast Glass Works); Body Embossed: (Front Lower) "RIVERSIDE"; Heel Embossed: "RI..."	1903	1920
	Base Embossed: "...R & Co...//...0..."		
	Base Embossed: "P.D. & CO//343"		
	Body Embossed: "VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW -YORK"	1877	
	Horizontally Ribbed Peppersauce Bottle, Base Embossed: "2443"		
	Medicinal Bottle, Body Embossed: "MRS. WINSLOW'S//SOOTHING SYRUP//THE ANGLO AMERICAN DRUG Co//SUCCESSORS TO//CIRTIS & PERKINS//PROPRIETORS"	1849	early 20th Century
	Base Embossed: "B" and "6" or "9" on Moderate Kick-up		
	Base Embossed: "2"		
	Horizontally Ribbed Peppersauce Bottle, Base Embossed: "...43"		
	Body Embossed: Eagle in a Wreath over Wavy Line with "TRADEMARK" Beaneath; Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and Other "CHILI POWDER"; Base Embossed: "DESIGN//S69(Inside Diamond)//PATENTED"	1898	
	rim fragment of an oil lamp globe, crimped		
	Paper Label: "SANDFORD'S//BL...INK" (Likely 'SANFORD'S//BLACK INK'); Base Embossed: "SANFORD'S//27//3"	1866	

	Paper Label: "...ASA...RF...//FOR YOUNG AND ...//...FOR ...CURE ...//COUGHS... //COUGH...//THE//... DOSE... //CHI..." with "PAT" Visible Near Bottom - Before Deterioration Label Read: "FOR YOUNG AND...//FOR THE CURE ...//COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOP...//COUGH AND DISEASES...//DOSE Adults one teaspoon...//Children half teaspoon//PRICE 25 CENTS//PREPARED BY..."		
	Body Shard with Partial Label: "... hvala...//...humans...se//... Taken in...//PREPARED//CHES..."		
	Small Jar, Body Embossed: "VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW YORK"; Base Embossed: "4"	1908	1920s
2205	Embossed: "2443"		
	Embossed: "4/PAT/FEB/10/03"		
	James Cook Ayer Sarsparilla Bottle, Embossed: "AYER//838"	1848	mid 20th century
	Free-Hand Embossed: "b"		
	Embossed: "Mc/LEANS//LINIMENT//OIL//VOLCANIC"		
	Embossed: "O/B/C/O//11" (Ohio Bottling Co)	1904	1905
	Embossed: "ONE//QUART"		
	Embossed: "PARK//LABORATORY//CO"		
	Embossed: "PARK//LABORATORY//COMPANY//SAN//ANTONIO//TEXAS"		
	Embossed: "PARK//LABORATORY//COMPANY//SAN//ANTONIO//TEXAS"		
	Embossed: "PISO'S//CURE//FOR//CONSUMPTION//HAZELTINE//&//CO."		
	Embossed: "PUTNAM//798"	1870	1900+
	Base Embossed: "5"		
	Body Shards (4) Embossed: "VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW YORK"		
	Base Embossed: "1225"		
	Base Embossed: "1228"		
	Base Embossed: "683"		
	Body Embossed: "Ball//MASON"		
	Body Embossed: "VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW YORK"; Base Embossed: "2"		
	Body Embossed: "LETILIN'S//FOOD//CO//SMALL//SIZE//LETILIN'S//FOOD//BOSTON//USA" (Infant and Invalid Food Supplement)	1866	
	Body Embossed: "S", "E", "A" (3-Letter Monogram)		
	Body Shard Fragments Embossed: "WASH//RETURN", "J.T...//P...", and "PINT//...UDSON//...RE//...LK"		
	Base Embossed: "J.T. & A.H. Co."	1916	1943
	Body Panel Embossed: "TEXAS"		

	Body Side Panel Embossed: "DES MOINES IA U.S.A", Other Side "CHAMBERLAIN MED CO"; Body Back Panel Embossed: "CHAMBERLAIN'S//COUGH REMEDY"; Base Embossed: "12"	1908	1918
	Body Panel (Recessed) Embossed: (Possibly) "H"/"T" (Monogram)		
2210	Base Embossed: "411" Inside Diamond with "5" at Right Angle to Right		
	Base Embossed: "3"		
	Body Shards Etched: Leaf and Flower Design		
	Body Embossed: "T.C. CREAMERY//REDLANDS, CAL."; Heel Embossed: "ONE PINT"		
	Body Embossed: "ONE PINT"		
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" the Other "CHILI POWDER"	1898	
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and Other "CHILI POWDER"	1898	
	Body Embossed: Eagle in Wreath over Wavy Line with "TRADEMARK" Beneath; Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and Other "CHILI POWDER"; Base Embossed: "DESIGN PATENTED"	1898	
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and Other "CHILI POWDER"; Base Embossed: "I" Inside Diamond (Illinois Glass Co)	1898	
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and Other "CHILI POWDER"; Base Embossed: Faint Diamond with No Visible Center Mark (Possibly Illinois Glass Co)		
	Body Side Panel Embossed: "PARK LABORATORY CO" and Other "NEW YORK CITY"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...REAMERY//...AL"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...OUS//...ERY" (Probably 'FAMOUS T.C. CREAMERY')		
	Base Embossed: "T" (Possibly Tibby Brothers)	1880s	1914
	Body Embossing: "... PINT//THE ... AMOUS//...//CREAMERY" (Likely 'THE FAMOUS//T.C.//CREAMERY')		
2223	Body Shard Embossed: "...TLING//...S//...EN,PROP"; Base Embossed: "A"		
	Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T. ALLEN, PROP."; Base Embossed: "A"		
	Body Embossed: "RIVERSIDE SODA WO...S// RIVE... L."; Base Embossed: "BCGW" (Unknown)		
	Heel Embossed: "RIVERSIDE SODA WORKS// RIVERSIDE CAL."; Base Embossed: "4583"		
	Base Embossed: "2450"		
	Body Shards (6) Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T. ALLEN, PROP."		
	Base Embossed: "A" (unknown); Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLEING//WORKS//J.T. ALLEN, PROP."		
	Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T.ALLEN PROP."; Base Embossed: "A" (Unknown)		
	Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T.ALLEN PROP."; Base Embossed: "A" (Unknown)		
	Body Shard Embossed: "REDLAN...//W...//J.T. A"		

	Body Embossed: "...E SAUCE..."		
	Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T. ALLEN, PROP."; Base Embossed: "A" (Unknown)		
	Base Embossed: "A"		
	Body Shards (4) Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLE // WORKS // J.T. ALLEN PROP."		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...ANDS BOT.." (Likely Redlands Bottling)		
	Body Embossed: "...DA WORK..//...SID.." (Likely 'SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE')		
	Base (3) Embossed: "A" (Unknown)		
	Measuring Cup, Base Embossed: "A HEAPING DESSERT SPOONFUL" at Edge, "THIS CUP HOLDS" at Center		
	Base Embossed: "P.C.G.W."; Body Embossed: "SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE CAL."	1903	1920
	Base Embossed: "A" (Unknown); Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T. ALLEN, PROP."		
	Base Embossed: "USA"		
	Base Embossed: "A" (Unknown); Body Embossed: "...W...//...T ALLE..." (Consistent with Other Bottles 'REDLANDS BOTTLING // WORKS // J.T. ALLEN PROP.')		
	Body Embossed: "SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE CAL//RIVERSIDE"; Base Embossed: "P.C.G.W." (Pacific Coast Glass Works)	1903	1920
	Base Embossed: "P.C.G.W." (Embossed Twice) (Pacific Coast Glass Works)	1903	1920
	Base Embossed: "A"		
	Base Embossed: "A"		
	Body Embossed: "SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE CAL//RIVERSIDE"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "RIVE..." (Likely 'RIVERSIDE')		
	Body Panel Embossed: "CASTORIA" and Other "Chas. H. Fletcher's"; Base Embossed: "S.15."	1910	1914
2229	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "BLUE RIBBON"; Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "xii", Corners have Vertical Graduated Scales on One Side: Left Side Ounces (Symbol), Right Side "CC" (Cubis Centimeters)	1908	1920s
	Body Shards (2 - No Refit) Embossed: "SOD...//RI..." and "WO...//...IDE" (Likely Soda Works Riverside)		
	Base Embossed: "I.P.G.CO. (Inside Diamond)//2925"; Heel Embossed: "NET CONTENTS 22 OZ."	1910	1920's
	Base Embossed: "I.P.G.CO.(In Diamond)//2075"	1910	1920s
	Base Embossed: "BISHOP'S// CALIFORNIA"		
	Base Embossed: "1...4" (Incomplete Center Number)		
	Base Embossed: "1 8..."		
	Base Embossed: "44"		
	Base Embossed: "MENTHOLATUM//REG//TRADE//MARK"	1894	

Body Side Panel Embossed: "M. ELREE'S WINE OF CARDUI" Other Side "CHATTANOOGA MEDICINE CO"	1906	1908
Body Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" Other Side "CHILI POWDER"; Base Embossed: Horizontal Diamond with "495" in Center, "7" Outside Diamond to Right	1911	
Body Embossed: "LIQUID//CREAME...//...VINGT..."		
Body Embossed: "ONE QUART//THE FAMOUS//TC//CREAMERY" Inside Large Raised Circle		
Body Embossed: "RE UMBERTO BRAND//PURE OLIVE OIL"		
Body Embossed: "RE UMBERTO//PURE OLIVE OIL"		
Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BO...//WORK...//J.T.ALLE..." (Redlands Bottleworks J.T.Allen Soda)	1911	
Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T.ALLEN PROP."; Base Embossed: "A" (Unknown)	1911	
Body Embossed: "SODA WO...//...RSID..." (Soda Works Riverside)		
Body Embossed: "TRADE MARK//VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW-YORK"; Base Embossed: "2"	1918ca	1938
Body Embossed: "TRADE MARK//VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW-YORK"; Base Embossed: "2"	1918	1939
SShould (Center Front) Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "iii"; Graduated Scales on Corner Edges - Right Side "CC" (Cubis Centimeters), Left Side has Apothecary Ounce Symbol		
Body Shard Embossed: "OUNCES" with Cross		
Milk Bottle, Body Embossed: "ONE PINT"		
Base Embossed: "638 -"		
Heel Embossed: "...AL..."		
Heel Embossed: "...A...//...VERS..."		
Hexagonal Drinking Cup, Base Embossed: "H" Inside Diamond (Heisey Glass Co)	1905	1915
Prescription Bottle, Base Embossed: "BLUE RIBBON"	1908	1920s
Eagle Flask, Base Embossed: "...7"		
Eagle Flask, Base Embossed: "B" (Unknown)		
Horizontal Ribbed Bottle, Base Embossed: "2931"		
Base Embossed: : "102 X"		

Base Embossed: "BLUE RIBBON" with 90 Degree Clockwise "S" at Bottom Center (Standard Glass Co.); Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "iv", Two Vertical Graduated Scales on Corners - Left Scale Labeled with Apothecary Ounce Symbol and Right Scale Labeled with "CC" (Cubic Centimeters)	1908	1920s
Base Embossed: "A...C" Body Embossed: Corners have Vertical Graduated Scales - Left Scale Labeled with Apothecary Ounce Symbol and Right Scale Labeled with "CC" (Cubic Centimeters)		
Base Embossed: "I" Inside Diamond (Illinois Glass Co.), "4" to Right of Mark, "LYRIC" Below Mark; Shoulder (Center) Embossed: Circle with "2" in Center and Wind Flourishes to Sides, Two Graduated Vertical Scales on Corners - Left Scale Labeled with Apothecary Ounce Symbol, Right Scale Labeled "CC" at Bottom	1915	1929
Base Embossed: "I" or "1" with Dot on Top and Bottom; Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "ii", Two Vertical Graduated Scales on Corners - Left Scale Labeled with Apothecary Ounce Symbol, Right Labeled with "CC"		
Base Embossed: "BLUE RIBBON" (Standard Glass Co.); Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "ss" (Apothecary Symbol for 1/2), Two Vertical Graduated Scales on Corners - Left Scale Labeled with Apothecary Dram Symbol - Right Scale Labeled with "CC"	1908	1920s
Body Embossed: At Center Shoulder is Symbol for Ounce with "ss" (Apothecary Symbol for 1/2), Vertical Graduated Scales on Corners - Left Side Labeled with Symbol for Dram, Right side Labeled "CC"		
Base Embossed: "I" Inside Diamond (Illinois Glass Co.), "01" to Bottom Left Outside Mark (or "10" to Top Right Depending on Orientation); Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol at Center Bottom Shoulder with "ii", Corner Vertical Graduated Scales on Same Side - Left Scale Labeled with Ounce Symbol at Bottom, Right Scale Labeled with "CC" at Bottom	1915	1929
Base Embossed: "BLUE RIBBON" (Standard Glass Co.); Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "i" at Center Lower Shoulder, Graduated Vertical Scales on Corners of Same Side - Left Scale Labeled with Apothecary Dram Symbol, Right Scale Labeled with "CC"	1908	1920s
Body Makers Mark Embossed: At Center "C&Co" (Colgate)		
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "F" (Unknown - Range of Dates between Possibilities)	1910	1964
Base Embossed: "H" (Unknown); Body Side Panel Embossed: "MADE IN USA"		
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "I.P.G.CO" Inside Diamond with "2675" Centered Beneath; Heel Embossed: "NET CONTENTS 22 OZ"	1910	1920s
Base Makers Mark Embossed: "OPTIMUS"	1900	1930s
Makers Mark Embossed: "Red Cross" (Marion Flint Glass Co.); Body Embossed: Apothecary Ounce Symbol at Center with "ii", Two Graduated Scales on Corners - Left Scale Labeled with Ounce Symbol, Right Scale with "CC"	1894	1922
Base Embossed: Diamond with Large "8" Outside to Bottom Right; Body Panels Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE//CHILI POWDER"	1911	
Base Embossed: Diamond with "8" Outside to Bottom Right, Body Side Panels Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and "CHILI POWDER"	1896	
Base Embossed: Diamond with "8" to Far Bottom Left; Body Side Panels Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and "CHILI POWDER"	1896	

	Base Embossed: Horizontal Diamond with "495" in Center and "1" Outside to Bottom Right; Body Side Panels Embossed: "GEBHARDT EAGLE" and "CHILI POWDER",	1896	
	Body Panels Embossed: "EXTERNAL USE ONLY" (Both Sides); Base Embossed: Faint Oval		
	Partial Label: "...square...//...active..."; Base Embossed: "25"		
	Heel Embossed: "I.P.G.Co. 24...4" (Illinois-Pacific Glass Company)	1910s	1920s
	Body Embossed: ""VASELINE"/CHESEBROUGH//NEW-YORK"	1909	1918
	Body Shard Refit (2) Embossed: "...RKS RIVERSID..."		
	Body Shard Refit (2) Embossed: "THE FAMOUS//TC//CREAMERY"	1911ca	
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: Diamond with "IPGCO" Inside and "2636" Above Mark (Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.)	1910	1920s
	Body Embossed: "TRADE MARK//VASELINE//CHESEBROU...//N... Y..."	1918	1938
	Base (2) Embossed: "MENTHOLATUM//REG//TRADE//MARK"	1885	1915
	Medicine Bottle, Body Shard Embossed: "LA SANADORA// ROMERO DRUG CO" Inside Recessed Oval; Base Embossed: "666" in Diamond	1900s	1910s
2240	Finish Embossed: "...ORNIA INK COMPA...//...PRINTING INK..."		
	Base Embossed: "185" and "2" Rotated 90 Degrees Clockwise to Right		
	Base Embossed: "2297", "I.P.G.CO." Inside Diamond (Stamped Twice) (Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.)	1910	1920s
	Base (2) Embossed: "2420"		
	Base Embossed: "-638"		
	Base Embossed: "B"; Heel Embossed: "3"		
	Base Embossed: "B"		
	Shoulder Embossed: "ILER'S//MALT WHISKEY"; Heel Embossed: "WILLOW SPRINGS//DISTILLERY"; Base Embossed: "PAT. APPLIED FOR"		
	Jar Closure Embossed: "PAT... APR 25 82//PAT... JAN. 5 75// REIS... JUNE 5 77"	1882	
	Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T. ALLEN. PROP."; Base Embossed: "A"		
	Body Embossed: "REDLANDS BOTTLING//WORKS//J.T. ALLEN, PROP."; Base Embossed: "A"		
	Heel Embossed: "RIVERSIDE SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE CAL."; Base Embossed: "PGGW"		

	Base Embossed: ".ER...//7 ' 6"		
	Base Embossed: "CA...//MADE IN//U.S.A." (Unknown)		
	Base Embossed: "LB" (Unknown)		
	Body Embossing: "...NG//...OP."		
	Body Embossed: "...PROP."		
	Body Embossed: "M.G.McGUIRE//178//N.//SPRING//LOS ANGELES" Inside Circle	1913	
	Body Embossed: "RIVERSIDE" on Opposite "SODA WORKS//RIVERSIDE"		
	Jar Closure, Embossed: "BOYD/CAP//FOR/MASON/JARS//GENUINE"		
	Base Embossing: "DESIGN PAT...NTED//PAT. AU...98" (Likely Pat. Aug 1889)		
	Base Embossed: "22"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "B" (Unknown); Body Embossed: Flourished Crest Containing Possible H, T, or Y (Monogram) Inside Deep Front Panel		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "PRW" with R Larger than Other Two Letters		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "T.M'F' G CO//18" (Thatcher Mfg. Company); Body Embossed: "REDLANDS CAL..."	1890ca	1919
	Body Shard Embossed: "S..."		
	Partial Label: "SALAD OIL"; Base Embossed: "683"		
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: Diamond with "I" in Center (Illinois Glass Co)	1915	1929
	Body Shard Refit (2) Embossed: "...ATURAL//...RAL WATER CO.//...Z" (Likely an Early Alhambra Mineral Water Bottle Made in Martinez CA)		
	Base Embossed: "3" with Inverted "V"		
	Base Embossed: "6"		
2246	Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "vi" at Center Shoulder		
	Base Embossed: "THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY USA"	1890	
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "WEBER" (O.J. Weber Company); Body Embossed: "ONE PINT" Above Large Circle	1901	1920s?
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "625//H" (Possibly Illinois-Pacific Glass Co.)	1902ca	1909
2250	Mason Jar Closure (2) Embossed: "LINED BOYD'S GENUINE PORCELAIN" at Edge, "M" Inside Diamond at Center		
	Mason Jar Closures (2) Embossed: "PORCELAIN LINED CAP // FOR MASON FRUIT JARS"		
	Shoe Polish Bottles (2), Base Embossed: "S M // BI X BY // & CO"; Body Embossed: "PATENTED // MCR 6 83"	1860	1920
	Body Shard Embossed: Portion of Graduated Scale "1" Through "5"		
	Body Shard Embossed: Portion of Graduated Scale "1" Through "6"		
	Body Embossed: "C F RILEY//(Eagle Motif)//SODA WORKS"		
	Cap Embossed: "CA & S"		

	Neck Embossed: "LARGE SIZE // LETILINS FOOD CO."; Heel Embossed: "LETILINS FOOD CO. // BOSTON . U.S.A."		
	Body Panel Embossed: "...HITEMORE // BOSTON // U.S.A."; Base Embossed: "...17"		
	Embossed: "W.T. & CO. // 1 // U.S.A. // PAT.DEC.11.1894" (Whitall Tatum)	1870	1901
	Embossed: "...N. U.S.A"		
	Body Shards (3) Embossed: "...AP // ...ARS", "MASON", and "FOR"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...rds // ral Pharmacy // ...g Beach Cal."		
	Body Shard Embossed: "GILLIS & SPOOR //PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS//on Orange & State Sts REDLANDS, CAL"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR COMPANY//NEW YORK"		
2267	Body Embossed: "...HIBITE..." (Probably "Prohibited")		
2291	Base Embossed: "S.B.D."		
	Body Embossed:"ONE PINT"		
	Base Embossed: "3"		
	Body Panel Embossed: "SC...S//EM...ION"		
	Heel Embossed: "...5 Quart"		
	Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil With Lime & Soda Bottle, Body Side Panel Embossed: "...& Soda"; Base Makers Mark Embossed: Man with Fish Symbol "10"		
	Vaseline jar, Body Embossed: "VASELINE//CHESEBROUGH//NEW-YORK"		
2304	Embossed: "2"		
	Embossed: "8/S"		
	Embossed: "E"		
	Embossed: "H/G/WILLIAM/&/CO//NORFOLK/,VA"		
	Embossed: "PATENTED//APRIL/30/1900."		
	Embossed: "SU...//DRIN...//TRACTS.../REMEDY..."		
2369	Body Embossed: "O.K. // BOTTLING WORKS // POMONA, CAL. // THIS BOTTLE // MUST BE RETURNED"		
	Fire Altered Body Shard Embossed: "AU(C or G)...R"		
	Partial Label: Red and White with Red "4"; Body Embossing: "...TENTS" Below Label		
	Body Embossed: "...MOO..."		
3140	Embossed: "2"		
	Embossed: "CAL CONS CO"		
	Body Embossed: "EAGLE//SODA WORKS//C.F. RILEY"; Base Embossed: "R" (Unknown)		
	Base Embossed: "IPGCO(Inside Diamond)//2" (Illinois-Pacific Glass Co)	1910	1920
	Base Embossed: "MENTHOLATUM//REC.//TRADE//MARK"		

	Body Embossed: "TRADE//ASELINE//MARK//CHESEBROUGH//NEW YORK"	1908	1910
	Base Embossed: "I" Inside Circle and Diamond (Owens-Illinois), "23" to Left of Mark, "14" to Right of Mark	1929	1960
	Base Embossed: "I" Inside Circle and Diamond (Owens-Illinois), "22" to Left of Mark, "4" to Right of Mark	1929	1960
3194	Base and Body Shard Refit (6), Base Embossed: "SMALLEY KIVLAN & OTHANK" and "BOSTON MASS" Around Center with "4" in Center"	1907	1921
	Bleach Bottle, Shoulder Embossed: "PUREX//CLEANS BLEACHES" Twice Around; Neck Embossed: "PUREX"; Heel Embossed: "BOTTLE DESIGN PATENT PENDING" and "L(Inside Oval) 81"; Base Embossed: "PUREX" Twice Crossed Within Octogon with Shared "R"	estimated 1920s-30s	
	Body Embossed: "Bourbon //de Luxe//Whiskey" in Elaborate Font; Heel Embossed: "RD. 9135 APRIL 1931."; Base Embossed: "U.O.LTD // 4 / VANCOUVER 'D (In Diamond)// CANADA" (Dominion Glass Company) Possible Had Metal Label Originally	1931	
	Base Embossed: "1" at Center, "...GN PATENTED" (DESIGN PATENTED), and "30th 1897"	1897	
	Body Shard Refit (3) Embossed: "Geo. H. Weye...//PROD...CITY//..." (George H. Weyer)	late 1920s-1930s	
	Base Embossed: Reversed "2"		
	Body Shard Embossed: "...TURN... //M"		
	Body Embossed: Sabers, Man in Hat Holding Shotglass (Both Sides), "OLD COLONEL" Above Image and "BOURBON // WHISKEY" Below, Wood Grain Design on Shoulder and Sides of Body; Base Embossed: Large Circle with Slash Through, "1 OLD D(In Diamond)// COLONEL" (Dominion Glass Co.)	1933	1933
	Base Embossed: "PUTNAM//471"	1870s	
	Likely Fruit/Canning Jar, Base Embossed: "HA (Monogram)//6-0-338" (Hazel Atlas)	1923	1982
	Mason Jar Shard, Body Embossed: "Kerr//SELF SEALING//...SON..."	1858	
	Heel Embossed: "5"		
	Heel Embossed: "31"		
	Base Embossed: "A.D.S. //503/I (Inside Circle and Diamond)" (Owens-Illinois), "4143" to Left	1929	
3242	Embossed: "F..."		
	Embossed: "HALF PINT//MODEL//CREAMERY//REDLANDS"	1920	1930
	Body Shard Embossed: "Mo..."		
	Body Shard Refit (4) Embossed: "Half Pint//Model//Creamery//Red...nds"	1920	1930
3321	Embossed: "...EAM...//REDLANDS" (Creamery//Redlands)		
	Embossed: "...IE//PIN" (One Pint)		
	Embossed: "...INT//...OOKSIDE//DAIRY" (One Pint//Brookside//Dairy)	1940	1970
	Embossed: "...LAND"		

Embossed: "...LITY"		
Embossed: "...MOD//REDLAN//CREAM" (Model Redlands Creamery)		
Embossed: "...NDS"		
Embossed: "...NT//MODEL//REDLANDS//C...ERY" (Pint//Model//Redlands//Creamery)		
Embossed: "...O"		
Embossed: "...ODEL//...EDLANDS//...AMERY" (Model//Redlands//Creamery)		
Embossed: "...RED//CR.."		
Embossed: "...AIR..." (Dairy)		
Embossed: "..DEL//..EAM" (Model Creamery)		
Embossed: "creamery//red..." (Model//Creamy//Redlands)		
Embossed: "DE"		
Embossed: "mentholatum//reg//trade//mark"		
Embossed: "MOD.." (Model Creamery)		
Embossed: "MODEL//CREAMERY//REDLA..."		
Embossed: "ONE..."		
Embossed: "Pint"		
Embossed: "QUART...BROOKSIDE...DAIRY"	1940	1970
Embossed: "RE..."		
Embossed: "REDL..."		
Embossed: "REDLANDS"		
Embossed: "4" to Left of Triangle Containing "IPC" (Illinois-Pacific Coast Co.)	1931	1932
Base Embossed: "14" at Center		
Base Embossed: "...BBO"		
Base Embossed: "M.C" (Model Creamery)		
Heel Embossed: "C CO 4"		
Base Embossed: M.C (underlined) (Model Creamery)	1920	1930
Base Embossed: Equilateral Triangle at the Center of 3 Rings, "5" at Base of Triangle		
Base Shard Refit (2) Embossed: "M.C" (Model Creamery Redlands)		
Base Embossed: "M.C" (Model Creamery Redlands)	1920	1930
Base Embossed: "M.C" (Model Creamery)	1920	1930

	Base Embossed: "M.C"; Body Embossed: "...ream..." (Model Creamery Redlands)	1920	1930
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "TraXtuf" (Southern Glass Co.); Heel Embossed: "2"	1923	1926
	Base Makers Mark Embossed: "traXtuf" (Southern Glass Co.)	1923	1926
	Base Embossed: Diamond with "L" in Center with Other Illegible Lettering, "3" Faint in Center		
	Body Embossed: "...E..."		
	Base Embossed: Faint "8" at Center		
	Base Embossed: "M.C" (Redlands Model Creamery)		
	Body Shard Refit (2) Embossed: "...ON"		
3336	Embossed: "...INT"		
	Embossed: "15"		
	Embossed: "ALL DISTILLERY" with Half of a Lion Emblem		
	Body Embossed: "BEST//FOODS/REGISTERED", "PC"(in square) (Pacific Coast Glass Co)	1924	1930
	Embossed: "C1C//4"		
	Octagonal Ketchup Bottle, Embossed: "H J HEINZ CO//381//H//PAT"	1888	early 1900'S
	Base Embossed: "Illinois//2", "1" (Inside Diamond); Neck Embossed: "4oz"; Body Embossed: Graduated Scales on Corners	1915	1929
	Embossed: "M" (Model Creamery)		
	Embossed: "RESINOL//BALT'O MD//CHEMICAL CO."		
	Embossed: "X//8"		
	Embossed: "21//I(Inside Circle and Diamond)//3" (Owens-Illinois Glass Co)	1929	1960
	Ringed Peppersauce Bottle, "5//HA(Monogram)//0-253" (Hazel Atlas Glass Co)	1923 ca	1982
3357	Body Embossed: "'TRAPPEY'S'//TABASCO PEPPERS.'"; Base Embossed: "IU 453"	1906	1932
	Embossed: "2 G"		
	Body Embossed: "CHAMBERLAIN'S" (Cough Remedy); Base Embossed: "BOTTLE//MADE IN U.S.A"	1850	1920
	Embossed: "H"	1886	1930
	Base Embossed: "LB//1" (Long Beach Glass Co.)	1920	1933
	Body Embossed: "PISO CO. WARREN, PA. U. S.A.//...ADE PISO'S MARK//K//3"(Medicine Contained Opiates, Cannabis, Chloroform, and Alcohol)	1864	1939
	Embossed: "W//(triangle)"	1924	1938
	Embossed: "29-S" (underlined)		
	Heel Embossed: "16..."		

Body Embossed: "RAWLEIGHS//TRADEMARK//BOTTLE MADE IN U.S.A"; Base Embossed: "P(CIRCLED)13"	1905	1987
Body Embossed: "QUALITY// PURITY", Apothecary Ounce Symbol Followed by "3i", Graduated Scales on Corbners - Left Scale Labeled with Ounce Symbol, Right Scaled Labeled "CC"; Base Embossed: "BLUE RIBBON"	1908	1920
Heinz Ketchup Bottle, Embossed: "H. J. HEINZ CO.//251//(TRIANGLE SYMBOL)//PAT2"	1918	1943
Heel Embossed: "1174 A"		
Base Embossed: "O" in Square (Owen Bottle) and "677" Below; Body Embossed: Graduated Scale with Only "10" and "20" Visible	1919	1929
Base Embossed: "H,J, Heinz Co, //9//162//PATD"	1918	1923
Base Embossed: "W//W//T" in Inverted Triangle (Whitall Tatum), "19" to Left of Mark	1924	1938
Base Embossed: "W//W//T" in Inverted Triangle (Whitall Tatum), "19" to Left of Mark	1924	1938
Body Shard Embossed: Graduated Scale "1" Only Visible		
Base Embossed: "W//T(in Inverted Triangle)//U.S.A.", (Whitall Tatum) "N" to Right of Mark	1924	1938
Base Embossed: "3" on Left, "O" (Inside Square), "5" on right; Heel Embossed: "3"	1919	1929
Body Embossed: Partial Graduated Scale with Apothecary Ounce Symbol		
Body Shard Refit (3) Embossed: "W//W//T" (In Inverted triangle), "14" to Left of Mark	1924	1938
Base Embossed: "13"; Heel Embossed: "848" and "13"		

APPENDIX B:
ETHNOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

Interview Questions for Leticia's Interview with SRI:

My name is [name]. Today is [date], and I am talking with [name]. This interview is part of the Downtown Redlands Archaeological Project, being conducted by Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI).

1. Please describe your association with the project area. (years of residence, address, familial associations)
2. Please describe the neighborhood at the time you lived there. Was there a name for this part of town? Was the neighborhood associated with a specific ethnic group? What other ethnic groups lived in the area?
3. How did your family choose to live at this location?
4. What did your house look like? (photos or home movies) What changes did your family make on the lot (e.g., garden/trees, paving, outbuildings)? Did your house and neighbors' homes have indoor toilets or an outhouse? How was refuse discarded (incinerators? Deposited in holes on the property?)
5. Which neighborhood households had cars and garages when you lived there? Which households in the area kept chickens or other animals?
6. What can you remember about your neighbors at the time?
7. What city services were available to this neighborhood? (street lighting, refuse collection, sidewalks/curbs/gutters)
8. What evidence remained of earlier residents in the area (abandoned or ruined buildings, foundations, Chinese objects)?
9. How did the neighborhood change while you lived there?
10. Where were family members employed? What was their job?
11. Why did your family leave the location?
12. When your family needed food, medicine, and household goods, where did you acquire them? How much of these goods did your family purchase (either new or second-hand), and how much did your family make for themselves (e.g. eggs from chickens) or get from neighbors? What native plants were used for food or other purposes?
13. What kinds of prepared food and medicine did your family use? What kinds of fresh food? Do you remember specific shops, farms, brands, companies, or types? Which of these products do you still use today?
14. Which stores, markets, or locations within Redlands did your family patronize (e.g. a local butcher, a pharmacist, etc.)? How did the places and types of things your family purchased change through time? Which markets were associated with different ethnic groups in the area?

15. How did your family prepare food? Who did the meal preparation, where did you eat, and how did you clean up afterwards? What kinds of meals did your family usually make, and what ingredients were used? Please describe any special meals for certain days of the week or holidays.
16. How much leisure time did your family have, and how did they spend it? How often were there community events, and how often did they take place in this area? Which events did your family or neighbors host? What types of toys did children in the neighborhood have, and what kinds of games did they play? What do you remember about how your parents or other adults spent their leisure time?
17. What places may have been off-limits to certain community members? What were relationships like between your community and other communities in Redlands? What restrictions do remember on jobs, travel opportunities, or business that would not serve certain community members? How were these restrictions enforced? Please describe any specific events you may remember, either in your life or based on the experiences of your community, arising from racism or prejudice?
18. How close were your family's ties to relatives elsewhere in the United States, and to relatives in other countries? How did your family correspond with relatives, and how often? What opportunities did you or your family have to travel to visit relatives (or for other reasons)? If so, how did you travel?

Question Codes:

1. Please describe your association with the project area. (years of residence, address, familial associations)
2. Please describe the neighborhood at the time you lived there. Was there a name for this part of town? Was the neighborhood associated with a specific ethnic group? What other ethnic groups lived in the area?
3. How did your family choose to live at this location?
4. What did your house look like? (photos, layout or home movies) What changes did your family make on the lot (e.g., garden/trees, paving, outbuildings)? Did your house and neighbors' homes have indoor toilets or an outhouse? How was refuse discarded (incinerators? Deposited in holes on the property?)
5. Which neighborhood households had cars and garages when you lived there? Which households in the area kept chickens or other animals?
6. What can you remember about your neighbors at the time?
7. What city services were available to this neighborhood? (street lighting, refuse collection, sidewalks/curbs/gutters)
8. What evidence remained of earlier residents in the area (abandoned or ruined buildings, foundations, Chinese objects)?
9. How did the neighborhood change while you lived there?
10. Where were family members employed? What was their job?
11. Why did your family leave the location?
12. When your family needed food, medicine, and household goods, where did you acquire them? How much of these goods did your family purchase (either new or second-hand), and how much did your family make for themselves (e.g. eggs from chickens) or get from neighbors? What native plants were used for food or other purposes?
13. What kinds of prepared food and medicine did your family use? What kinds of fresh food? Do you remember specific shops, farms, brands, companies, or types? Which of these products do you still use today?
14. Which stores, markets, or locations within Redlands did your family patronize (e.g. a local butcher, a pharmacist, etc.)? How did the places and types of things

your family purchased change through time? Which markets were associated with different ethnic groups in the area?

15. How did your family prepare food? Who did the meal preparation, where did you eat, and how did you clean up afterwards? What kinds of meals did your family usually make, and what ingredients were used? Please describe any special meals for certain days of the week or holidays.

16. How much leisure time did your family have, and how did they spend it? How often were there community events, and how often did they take place in this area? Which events did your family or neighbors host? What types of toys did children in the neighborhood have, and what kinds of games did they play? What do you remember about how your parents or other adults spent their leisure time?

17. What places may have been off-limits to certain community members? What were relationships like between your community and other communities in Redlands? What restrictions do remember on jobs, travel opportunities, or business that would not serve certain community members? How were these restrictions enforced? Please describe any specific events you may remember, either in your life or based on the experiences of your community, arising from racism or prejudice?

18. How close were your family's ties to relatives elsewhere in the United States, and to relatives in other countries? How did your family correspond with relatives, and how often? What opportunities did you or your family have to travel to visit relatives (or for other reasons)? If so, how did you travel?

19. Describe the photos you brought

20. Recognizing people she went to school with.

21. Where did you work in the summers? What did the labor include? How long was the labor for (weeks, months)?

22. Did you have any utilities in your house? What kind of utilities did you have? If you didn't have utilities, what were your alternatives?

23. What were some of the chores you had to do at home? Were they gender specific?

24. Where did you dispose your trash? Did you dig a pit, or took it to a community dump? How did your methods differentiate between the other neighboring families? Did you reuse containers?

25. How far did you get in your education? What kind of education did you receive outside of school? What kind of jobs did you have based on your schooling?

26. what days of the week did you go to religious services?

27. What is your birthdate or other birthdates you remember?

Figure 11- Salas- Mendoza Interview Questions Coded

ID	Start Time	End Time	Length	Description	Question Codes	Content Codes	Individuals Discussed	Places Discussed	Comments/ Possible follow ups
1	00:00	01:10	1:10	Preparation for interview	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	01:10	04:59	3:49	Mel looking at book, mentions her sister, packing methods, cover of book, labor divisions between sexes	1,6,10,20	1,2,7,8	two girls on the cover of the book, her sister, other women in the community	school, packing areas	book: Images of America Mexican Americans in Redlands
3	05:00	6:09	1:09	jobs she had, how long she worked at the jobs, what kind of jobs she had, what kind of qualifications she had. How long she live in her house	1,2,3,25	3,7,9	her daughter, radiologist	phone company	phone company went belly up when she was 70
4	6:09	8:36	2:27	where she lived, why she moved, why the family moved, what house she grew up in	2,3,9,11,18	1,3,9	Domingo, her mother's brother, mother, father, sisters, paternal and maternal families	home on Stuart and Lawton, high school	N/A
5	8:36	11:09	2:33	distant relatives	1,10,18	1,7,9	her grandmother, her sister, her parents, great grandmother (mother's side), grandfather (Domingo), uncles on her grandmothers side, other distant relatives on her fathers side	Mexico, Arizona, Mountain View, Westminster	N/A
6	11:09	12:35	1:26	working in the summers, families that migrated during the season, women work the cutting sheds, men pick fruit, apricots, pears, peaches, grapes, walnuts, prunes. Come back to Redlands in October.	10,11,21	7,8,9,11	mexican families, her family	Fairfield, Fresno, Selma, Kingsburg	N/A
7	12:35	15:51	2:16	utilities in the home, work her father did on the house, privy pits, toilet (community toilet), bathing area	4,7,9,22,23	10,12	her father	stuart street home	N/A
8	15:51	16:37	:46	trash disposal how they did it vs other neighboring families	2,4,6,7,23,24	12,13,14,18	grandfather (Domingo), neighbors	empty lot between oriental and the tracks	N/A
9	16:37	21:09	4:32	animals: goat, and chickens. Food preparation, procurement, and consumption, off site garden. Birria preparation. Utilities: refrigeration	2,12,13,15,18,22	4,5,6,10,18	grandfather (Domingo), cousins	easement along the railroad tracks	N/A
10	21:09	28:03	6:54	community events, famiial events, events and classes at the house of neighborly service, drive in theaters (kurts and hudlows?), Downtown Redlands shops, gerald's market, floral plunge	2,5,6,9,12,14,16,18	6,14,15,16,17,23,24	neighbors	Lawton home, kurts and hudlows and other downtown redlands shops?(inaudible), casa loma hotel, ballroom (E street)	N/A
11	28:03	29:05	1:02	playing in the empty lot in chinatown	2,8,16	18	N/A	chinatown	N/A
12	29:05	29:53	:52	break	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
13	29:53	33:49	3:56	people who might have historical data for SRI, looking at photographs and identifying individuals	2,6,18,19	1,2,14,19	her mother. Graciano Gomez, Connie, Sally, Joe Gonzales. Gonzalo Gonzales, Frank, Mercy, and Peter (Mel's cousins). Grandmother (Modesta), Gonzalo's mother (Mel's mother's sister),	calstate san bernardino, Lawton St, Stewart St	N/A
14	33:49	34:23	:34	banter	N/A	N/A	grandfather (Antonio), Manuela and Emerio,	N/A	N/A
15	34:23	36:16	1:53	identifying areas based on the aerial maps	N/A	19	N/A	the main boulevard	N/A
16	36:16	39:00	2:41	languages spoken, her children and their professions, looking at the aerial map photos, Dairy on Texas, slaughter houses, buying produce,	25	3	her parents, her grandparents, her sister Lily, her daughter, her son		N/A
17	39:00	42:49	2:49	purslane and other wild plants	5,6,12,13,14	2,5,15,16,20	neighbors	E street, Dairy store, slaughter houses, cooley ranch in Colton	dairy was where the elks lodge is at now
18	42:49	45:17	2:28	daily meals, meal preparations	12,13,14,15,23	4,5,6,8,12,16	her mother	N/A	N/A
19	45:17	49:05	3:48	food delivery services, trash disposal practices	7,12,14,15,22,24	13,21	milk delivery, weber bread delivery, ice delivery, ice cream	delivery service men, ice house	N/A
20	49:05	54:47	5:42	clothing, process of washing and caring for articles of clothing, bar soap, purex, blueing, sewing repairs	14,22,23,24	8,12,22	Julia, her mother, other girls, her brothers, her sisters	Penny's, Carl's, Kirby's	N/A
21	54:47	56:33	1:46	trash disposal on oriental, kids excavating on the chinatown site	4,24	13,18	N/A	N/A	N/A
22	56:33	58:53	2:20	hand held tools in the home, daily routine	22,23,25,26	1,3,5,9,10,15,22,23,24	Vigie	elementary school (Lincoln), high school, church	N/A
23	58:53	1:01:04	2:11	family relationships, uncle Frank, her brother	1,6,16	1,20,24	grandfather, her siblings, uncle frank	N/A	N/A
24	1:01:04	1:03:16	2:12	city dump, type of trash taken to the city dump, trash day, playing	4,16,24	13,24	her father	wash/city dump	N/A

25	1:03:16	1:05:41	2:25	construction, expansion, repairs, city dump, playing	4	25	her father, her grandmother	poll yard	N/A
26	1:05:41	1:09:52	4:11	where her relatives lived, looking at old sanborn maps	1,2,4	9,14	her relatives and herself	the area where she lived	what map shes looking at
27	1:09:52	1:10:47	0:55	model T, garage area	5	20	her grandfather, her father, her sister	garage area	N/A
28	1:10:47	1:11:23	0:36	dump, model T	24	13	her grandfather	dump	N/A
29	1:11:23	1:12:13	0:50	picking fruit	5,21	11,20	her mother, her mothers brothers her aunt Julia Vilches, her dad, Pomposa (Diaz?),	apricot orchards, cutting sheds the area where she lived, small community store	N/A reference the video to see what map shes looking at
30	1:12:13	1:16:04	3:51	looking at old sanborn maps	4,5,6	1,2,9,14,19			
31	1:16:04	1:18:40	2:36	child and adult activities	16	1,2	her extended family living in the area	the area where she lived	N/A
32	1:18:40	1:18:55	0:15	displaying artifacts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
33	1:18:55	1:23:30	5:25	her father, his drinking problem, being in the service, working in the fields	10,17	1,2,7	her father, her mother	the jail, army, her house, Glen Helen (jail?)	N/A
34	1:23:30	1:28:11	4:41	her mom cleaning houses, her thoughts on her mom raising so many children, current life	10	7	her mother, Mrs.Clam, the Hinkleys, her kids and her grandkids	water company, employers homes	N/A
35	1:28:11	1:35:18	7:07	looking at artifacts, pets(German Shepards, big dogs)	N/A	N/A	Chino	Stuart St	N/A
36	1:35:18	1:37:19	2:01	rosca	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A
37	1:37:19	1:39:40	2:21	looking at artifacts, condiments for food	13	4	N/A	kneehigh?	kneehigh, bottling company reference the video to see what photo shes looking at
38	1:39:40	1:55:46	16:06	describing family photos, family had a kodak camera	19	1,2,19	describing her family photos	fresno, selma	reference the video to see what photo shes looking at
39	1:55:46	1:56:32	1:46	talking about the males in the family	N/A	1	her father, her grandfathers on both sides of the family	N/A	N/A
40	1:56:32	1:59:15	2:43	reason why they left stuart street, her aunts husbands, other family members	1,9,11	1,2,8	her mother, mama modesta, her grandfather, her aunts husband, virgie, uncle frank, aunt julia	N/A	reference the video to see what photo shes looking at
41	1:59:15	2:00:34	1:19	current life and distant familial ties	N/A	N/A	senior center programs, distant family	senior center	N/A
42	2:00:34	2:01:55	1:21	gender expectations	5	1,8,20	her brother felix, her brother	N/A	her brother's name, the one who didn't die young
43	2:01:55	2:03:28	1:33	current life	N/A	N/A	her daughter	N/A	N/A
44	2:03:28	2:04:20	0:52	looking at the photographs and talking about the lawns, machine shop	2	9,16	N/A	machine shop	N/A
45	2:04:20	2:05:20	1:00	train, grain to feed the chickens	12,13	6	N/A	train tracks	N/A
46	2:05:20	2:07:26	2:06	asking about the Mexican-American book	20	1,2,3,8,19	other people in the pictures in the book	Mexican-American book	reference the mexican-american book
47	2:07:26	2:09:34	2:08	familial parties, sneaking out, weddings	16	8,15	her uncles, her grandfather, her sister, Elsie, her mother	park, city hall, ballroom by city hall	what year did the ballroom close
48	2:09:34	2:09:53	0:19	living inside the house	4	9	her sisters	her home on Lawton St	N/A
49	2:09:53	2:11:53	2:00	referencing the Mexican-American book again, some misc comments	N/A	N/A	Lucy, Juliany (?), Virgie, her grandmother	N/A	N/A
50	2:11:53	2:13:47	1:54	extended family size	1	1,2	extended family, joe, elsie, lucy, christina, mary	N/A	N/A
51	2:13:47	2:14:59	1:12	full name, date of birth, her sister's birthdate Stella	27	15	herself, sister stella	N/A	N/A
52	2:14:59	2:16:48	1:49	growing their own food (cactus, purlane)	12,13,15	4,5,6	Elsie	N/A	N/A

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Acuna, Rodolfo (2007) *Corridors of Migration: The Odyssey of Mexican Laborers, 1600-1933*. University of Arizona Press.
- Alamillo, José Manuel (2000). *Bitter-Sweet Communities: Mexican Workers and Citrus Growers on the California Landscape, 1880-1941*. (PhD Dissertation). University of California. Irvine.
- Architectural Resources Group (2017). *City of Redlands: Citywide Historic Context Statement*. Prepared for: City of Redlands.
- Architectural Resources Group (2018). Redlands Santa Fe Train Depot Rehabilitation. *Historic and Scenic Preservation Commission Submittal*, 1-10.
- Ashmore, Wendy (2010). *Mesoamerican Landscape Archaeologies*. Cambridge University Press Online Publication.
<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/ancient-mesoamerica/article/mesoamerican-landscape-archaeologies/78D636FB4D70246C2BFB62B944C16E59>
- Barraclough, Laura R. (2011). *Making the San Fernando Valley: Rural Landscapes, Urban Development, and White Privilege*. University of Georgia Press.
- Beck, Wendy, and Margaret Somerville (2005). Conversations between Disciplines: Historical Archaeology and Oral History at Yarrowarra. *World Archeology*, 37(3), 468-483.
- Binford, Lewis R. (1962). Archaeology as Anthropology. *American Antiquity*, 28(2), 217-225.
- Bonnichsen, Robson (1973). Millie's Camp: An Experiment in Archaeology. *World Archaeology*, 4(3), 277-291.
- Bourdieu, Pierre (1977). *Outline of a Theory of Practice*. Cambridge University Press.

- Carpio, Genevieve (2019). Tales from the Rebel Archive: History as Subversive Practice at California's Margins. *Southern California Quarterly*, 102(1), 57-79.
- Carpio, Genevieve (2013). *From Citrus Belt to Inland Empire: Race, Place, and Mobility in Southern California, 1880-2000*. (PhD Dissertation). University of Southern California. Los Angeles.
- Castaneda, Quetzil E. (2008). The "Ethnographic Turn" in Archaeology: Research Positioning and Reflexivity in Ethnographic Archaeologies. In *Ethnographic Archaeologies: Reflections on Stakeholders and Archaeological Practices*. Altamira Press.
- Chaparro, Sofia E. (2020). Pero Aquí se Habla Inglés: Latina Immigrant Mothers' Experiences of Discrimination, Resistance, and Pride Through Antropoesía. *Tesol Quarterly*, 54(3), 599-628.
- Cowgill, George C. (2000). "Rationality" and Contexts in Agency Theory. In *Agency in Archaeology*, edited by Dobres, M. A. and Robb. Routledge.
- Craven, David (2014). Lineages of the Mexican Revolution (1910 – 1940). *Third Text*, 28(3), 223-234.
- Deck, Allan Figueroa (1989). *The Second Wave: Hispanic Ministry and the Evangelization of Cultures*. Paulist Press.
- Di Leonardo, Micaela (1992). The Female World of Cards and Holidays: Women, Families, and the Work of Kinship. In *Rethinking the Family: Some Feminist Questions*, edited by Barrie Thorne with Marilyn Yalom. Northeastern University Press.
- Dobres, Marcia-Anne, and John E. Robb (2005). "Doing" Agency: Introductory Remarks on Methodology. *Journal of Archeological Method and Theory*, 12(3), 159-166.
- Dornan, Jennifer L. (2002). Agency and Archeology: Past, Present, and Future Directions. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 9(4), 303-329.
- Dunbier, Roger (1968). *The Sonoran Desert: Its Geography, Economy, and People*. University of Arizona Press.

- Dungworth, David (2012). Three and a Half Centuries of Bottle Manufacture. *Industrial Archaeology Review*, 34(1), 37-50.
- Environmental Data Resources (EDR) (2019). Certified Sanborn Map Report. Prepared for Statistical Research, certificate #37EF-4D87-8008.
- Foley, Neil (1997). *The white scourge: Mexicans, Blacks, and poor whites in Texas cotton culture*. University of California Press.
- Foley, Neil (2014). *Mexicans in the Making of America*. Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
- Fox, Cybelle (2010). Three Worlds of Relief: Race, Immigration, and Public and Private Social Welfare Spending in American Cities, 1929. *American Journal of Sociology*, 116(2), 453-502.
- Garcia, Matt (2001). Friends of the Mexicans? Mexican Immigration and the Politics of Social Reform. In *A World of its Own: Race, Labor, and Citrus in the Making of Greater Los Angeles, 1900-1970*. University of North Carolina Press.
- Giddens, Anthony (1979). *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, Structure, and Contradiction in Social Analysis*. University of California Press.
- Gonzalez-Vasquez, Antonio, and Genevieve Carpio (2012). *Mexican Americans in Redlands*. Arcadia Publishing.
- Goodrum, Matthew A. (2006). William Stukeley: Science, Religion, and Archaeology in Eighteenth Century England by David Boyd Haycock. *The University of Chicago Press on behalf of The History of Science Society*, 97(3), 556-557.
- Harris, Dianne (2007). Race, Space, and the Destabilization of Practice. *Landscape Journal*, 26(1), 1-9.
- Harrison-Buck, Eleanor, and Julia A. Hendon (2018). *Relational Identities and Other-than-Human Agency in Archeology*. University of Colorado Press.
- Herbrechter, Stefan, and Michael Higgins (2006). *Returning (to) Communities: Theory, Culture, and Political Practice of the Communal*. Brill Press.

- Hicks, Dan, and Laura McAtackney (2007). Introduction: Landscapes as Standpoints. In *Envisioning Landscape: Situations and Standpoints in Archaeology and Heritage*. Taylor and Francis Group.
- Hise, Greg (2004). Border City: Race and Social Distance in Los Angeles. *America Quarterly* 56(3), 545-558.
- Hodder, Ian (2000). Agency and Individuals in Long-Term Processes. In *Agency in Archaeology*, edited by M.A. Dobres and J.E. Robb. Routledge.
- Hoffman, Abramam (1974). Mexican Movements into the United States. In *Unwanted Mexican Americans in the Great Depression*. University of Arizona Press.
- Hondagneu-Sotelo, Pierrette (1994). *Gendered Transitions: Mexican Experiences of Immigration*. University of California Press.
- Jenkins, Benjamin Thomas (2016). *The Octopus's Garden: Railroads, Citrus Agricultural, and the Emergence of Southern California*. (PhD Dissertation). University of California, Riverside.
- Johnson, Nick (2017). Workers' Weed: Cannabis, Sugar Beets, and Landscapes of Labor in the American West, 1900-1946. *Agricultural History*, 91(3), 320-341.
- Joyce, Rosemary A., and Jeanne Lopiparo (2005). Doing Agency in Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory; Agency: Methodologies for Interpreting Social Reproduction, part 2*, 12(4), 365-374.
- Katz, Friedrich (1974). Labor Conditions on Haciendas in Porfirian Mexico: Some Trends and Tendencies. *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, 54(1), 1-47.
- Keith, Robert G. (1971). Encomienda, Hacienda, and Corregimiento in Spanish America: A Structural Analysis. *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, 51(3), 431-446.
- Kirchhoff, Michael David (2009). Material Agency: A Theoretical Framework for Ascribing Agency to Material Culture. *Techné*, 13(3), 205-219.

- Lee-Perez, Ramona (2009). *Tasting Culture: Food, Family and Flavor in Greater Mexico* (PhD Dissertation). New York University, New York.
- Lee-Perez, Ramona (2014). Las Fronteras del Sabor: Taste as Consciousness, Kinship, and Space in the Mexico–U.S. Borderlands. *The Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology*, 19(2), 310–330.
- Lewthwaite, Stephanie (2007). “Writing Reform” in Early Twentieth-Century Los Angeles: The Sonoratown Anthologies. *Journal of American Studies*, 41(2), 331-364.
- Lindsay, Bill (2022). Society for Historic Archaeology, Bottle and Glass Makers Marks. Society for Historic Archaeology Online Publication. <https://sha.org/bottle/makersmarks.htm>.
- Lockhart, Bill, Beau Schriever, Bill Lindsay, and Carol Serr (2016). *Society for Historical Archaeology, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.*. <https://sha.org/bottle/pdf/Hazel-Atlas.pdf>.
- Loza, Mireya (2016). *Defiant Brocceros: How Migrant Workers Fought for Racial, Sexual, and Political Freedom*. The University of North Carolina Press.
- Mapes, Kathleen (2009). *Sweet Tyranny: Migrant Labor, Industrial Agriculture, and Imperial Politics*. University of Illinois Press.
- Massey, Douglas S., Jacob S. Rugh, and Karen A. Pren (2010). The Geography of Undocumented Mexican Migration. *Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos* 26(1), 129-152.
- McCue, Andy (2012). Barrio, Bulldozers, and Baseball: The Destruction of Chavez Ravine. *Nine: A Journal of Baseball History and Culture*, 21(1), 47-52.
- Molina, Natalia (2011). Borders, Laborers, and Racialized Medicalization: Mexican Immigration and U.S. Public Health Practices in the 20th Century. *Public Health Then and Now*, 101(6), 1024-1031.
- Monroy, Douglas (1990). *Thrown Among Strangers: The Making of Mexican Culture in Frontier California*. University of California Press.

- Newman, Elizabeth T. (2017). Landscapes of Labor: Architecture and Identity at a Mexican Hacienda. *International Journal of Historical Archaeology*, 21, 198-222.
- Pauketat, Timothy R. (2001). Practice and History in Archaeology: An Emerging Paradigm. *Anthropological Theory*, 1(1), 73-98.
- Pérez, Ramona Lee (2009). *Tasting Culture: Food Family and Flavor in Greater Mexico*. (PhD Dissertation). New York University, New York.
- Pérez, Ramona Lee (2014). *Las fronteras del sabor*. Taste as Consciousness, Kinship, and Space in the Mexico-U.S. Borderlands. *The Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Anthropology*, 19(2), 310-330.
- Phillips, Michelle (2002). Quackery and Cordials: Nineteenth-century Cures for Kids Left Toddlers Drugged Out on Morphine. *Medical Post*, 38(1), 1-4.
- Pierrette Hondagneu-Sotelo (1994). *Gendered Transitions: Mexican Experiences of Immigration*. University of California Press.
- Pyrko, Igor, Viktor Dörfler, and Colin Eden (2017). Thinking Together: What makes Communities of Practice Work? *Human Relations*, 70(4), 389-409.
- Quintana, Isabela Seong Leong (2015). Making Do, Making Home: Borders and the Worlds of Chinatown and Sonoratown in Early Twentieth-Century Los Angeles. *Journal of Urban History*, 4(1), 47-74.
- Reeves, Jesse S. (1905). The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo. *The American Historical Review*, 10(2), 309-324.
- Robson, Brian and David Bower (2016). The Town Plans and Sketches of William Stukeley. *The Cartographic Journal*, 53(2), 133–148.
- Rodriguez, Joseph A. (1998). How Mexicans Became Mexican Americans: Recent Studies of Immigration, Labor, and Ethnic Identities. Review Essay. *Journal of Urban History*, May, 542-551.
- Rothstein, Frances A. (2015). 'Porque Las Raizes No Se Olvidan': Continuity and Change among Mexican Migrants in New Jersey. *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, 34(1), 85–98.

- Shahli, Fitriyadia Mohd, Mohd Ramzi Mohd Hussain, Izawati Tukiman, and Nurbazliah Zaidin (2014). The Importance Aspects of Landscape Design on Housing Development in Urban Areas. *APCBEE Procedia*, 10, 311-315.
- Salas, Leticia Mendoza (2019) *Resident of Redlands, California*. Interview by Scott D. Sunell, Marlen Hinojosa, and Robert D. Grenda, November 6, 2019. Interview on file at SRI.
- Schaefer, Timo (2014). Law of the Land? Hacienda Power and the Challenge of Republicanism in Post-independence Mexico. *Hispanic American Historical Review*, 94(2), 207-236.
- Shackle, Paul A. (2004). Labor's Heritage: Remembering the American Industrial Landscape. *Historical Archaeology*, 38(4), 44-58.
- Soto-Simental, S., I. Caro, E.J. Quinto, and J. Mateo (2016). Effect of Cooking Lamb using Maguey Leaves (*Agve salmiana*) on Meat Volatile Composition. *International Food Research Journal*, 23(3), 1212-1216.
- Sunell, Scott D. (2020). Final Results and Historical Period Archaeological Context in Downtown Redlands, California. *SCA Proceedings*, 34, 113-122.
- Thies, Jeffrey Scott (1991). *Mexican Catholicism in Southern California: The Importance of Popular Religiosity and Sacramental Practice in Faith Experience*. (Ministry Dissertation). School of Theology. Claremont.
- Thompson, Gregory L. (1996). The Interwar Response of the Southern Pacific Company and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway to Passenger Competition. *Business and Economic History*, 25(1), 283-292.
- Tilley, Christopher (2010). *Interpreting Landscapes: Geologies, Topographies, Identities; Explorations in Landscape Phenomenology*. Left Coast Press Inc.
- United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) 324 (2008). *Blood Orange: The 1936 Citrus Strike in Orange County*. <https://ufcw324.org/blood-orange-the-1936-citrus-strike-in-orange-county/>.

- VandeCreek, Drew. *The Mexican-American War*. Northern Illinois Digital Library. <https://digital.lib.niu.edu/illinois/lincoln/topics/mexicanwar>.
- Walker, William H., and Lisa J. Lucero (2000). The Depositional History of Ritual and Power. In *Agency in Archaeology*. Routledge.
- Wendrich, Willeke (2013). *Archaeology and Apprenticeship: Body Knowledge, Identities, and Communities of Practice*. University of Arizona Press.
- Wenger-Trayner, Etienne, and Beverley Wenger-Trayner (2015). *Introduction to Communities of Practice: A Brief Overview of the Concept and its Uses*. Wenger-Trayner Online Publication. <https://www.wenger-trayner.com/introduction-to-communities-of-practice/>.
- Willeke, Wendrich (2013). *Archaeology and Apprenticeship: Body Knowledge, Identity, and Communities of Practice*. University of Arizona Press.
- Wolf, Eric R., and Sidney W. Mintz (1957). Haciendas and Plantations in Middle America and the Antilles. *Social and Economic Studies*, 6(3), 380-412.