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INTRODUCTION

When the Santa Barbara Foundation undertook preservation efforts at the Hill-Carrillo Adobe in 1992 as part of seismic reinforcement, a deposit of historical materials was encountered below one of the offices. This was in the area of downtown Santa Barbara which was once on the periphery of Chinatown, and the potential importance of the discovery was recognized - although its size was not at first apparent. A massive collection was quickly retrieved in a combination of professional and volunteer efforts, and the site was recorded as CA-SBA-2752H. There was no provision for analysis, and 82 barrels of cultural material were stored temporarily at the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation. When curation became a major problem in 1995 because of the Trust's need to use the space, the collection was about to be discarded. To preserve this valuable resource, an agreement was concluded in July 1995 whereby the Foundation transferred the cultural materials to the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California for curation in Los Angeles.

All effort since that time has been a totally volunteer endeavor. The materials were boxed and trucked, first, to a laboratory graciously made available at the Institute of Archaeology, UCLA, where nine volunteers worked for two months under professional direction on the preliminary sorting, discarding non-diagnostic material (such as rock, gravels, or amorphous metal deteriorated beyond hope of identification), identifying and discarding molluscan remains, and reducing the bulk to items which had research value. All discards were recorded. Artifacts were then moved to Greenwood and Associates, Pacific Palisades, where they were washed, analyzed, and catalogued. The final move was delivering the collection, the excavators' field notes, sorters' tabulations, and the catalogue to the Chinese Historical Society of Southern California. Historical background information was contributed by Linda Bentz, Dana Slawson consulted on the architectural interpretations, and Alice Hale completed the laboratory processing and data entry.

Historical Setting

The Hill-Carrillo Adobe is located just easterly of the northeast corner of State Street and East Carrillo Street, at an address that was, variously, 9-11 from 1886 until about 1892, 11-13 by 1903, and presently number 15. The adobe was designated as California Historical Landmark No. 721 in 1960, listed then as 11 East Carrillo (OHP 1990), and is a City of Santa Barbara Landmark. It is within the El Pueblo Viejo Historic District. The adobe was not aligned parallel to the street, nor to the compass points, but its orientation reflected the older traffic pattern in the city as the increasing population outgrew the boundaries of the Presidio.

The adobe was built about 1825 by Daniel Hill of Massachusetts for his bride, Rafaela Luisa Ortega y Olivera, the granddaughter of Jose Francisco Ortega, founder and first commandante of the Royal Presidio of Santa Barbara (OHP 1990:229). It was a traditional house of its period, and said to be the first adobe in Santa Barbara to have a wooden floor rather than the usual tamped earth or clay. The first "American" child born in Santa Barbara to two "American" parents (the former Mrs. Holmes who married Thomas Oliver Larkin), Isabel Larkin, was born here in 1833. The house played an important role in the social life of the community for many years, was the temporary headquarters for General John C. Fremont, and was the scene of the first City Council meeting in 1850 (*Los Adobes* 1992:1). The other part of its historic name goes back to 1860 when Guillermo and Joaquin Carrillo bought the adobe from Capt. John Wilson and his wife, the former Ramona Pacheco (Henzell 1978). Even before this, Joaquin Carrillo was instrumental in assigning his

surname to the street when he served on the Common [City] Council's committee in 1851 to assign names to the streets laid out in the new grid (Schultz 1993:10).

There is presently some uncertainty about the history of a laundry at the adobe, and always confusion in early sources regarding Chinese names. There were at least two Chinese laundries in Santa Barbara by 1886, one operated by Sing Lee and the other unidentified; neither was listed in the city directory. This under representation is not unusual. In the 1880 census, 49 percent of the Chinese men who gave their occupations were enumerated as laundrymen (Piedmonte 1993:122). Of the nine known laundries in the city by 1893, six were operated by Chinese, including those of Sing Lee and Hop Sing (Williams 1977:83-84). If this is not an error, the city directory lists the Wah Hing Chung Laundry at 11 West (sic) Carrillo Street in 1897, and a High Lung Laundry at the corner of Canon Perdido and Chapala. The latter is also named as Hung Lung Laundry in various sources.

What seems to be clear is that Gin Hoo, who became the sole owner of the High Lung Laundry in 1905 after his brother, Gin Fong, left the business, came to America ca. 1881. He was born in the Sing Chung village, in the Sun Ning District of China, in 1866. One or both brothers began the Hung Lung Laundry on the corner of Chapala Street and Canon Perdido in 1883. The Immigration Files of 1896 and 1907 state that the laundry moved to 13 Carrillo Street in 1885 - which conflicts with both the city directories and Sanborn maps. In 1891, Gin Hoo was reported to be farming in Ventura where he claimed a partnership owning lease holdings of 300 acres, raising lima beans, hay, and barley. He did not claim interest in a laundry, although a witness to his immigration interview in 1896 stated that Gin Hoo was "involved" in a Santa Barbara laundry.

Some Immigration files record that the laundry moved to 13 Carrillo Street in 1897, although the 1896 File listed the laundry already at that location. City directories list the High Lung Laundry at 13 Carrillo Street for all subsequent years which are available from 1901 to 1917, with a single enigmatic reference to a High Lung Laundry located at 16 East Victoria in 1903-1904. When Gin Hoo became sole proprietor of the Hing Lung in 1905, the value of the laundry was assessed at \$1400, and it employed two washers and six ironers. The washers earned \$12 per week and the ironers, \$10.00. The laundry rented the premises for \$ 25.00 per month and earned a net income of \$ 60-100 per month. Called the second largest laundry in Santa Barbara at the time, it occupied a space of 75 x 25 feet in the adobe, with the other tenants at the westerly end. It had a telephone, listed as 1247. Gin Hoo returned to China temporarily from 1907 to 1909, leaving his brother Gin Fong to run the business in his absence.

Both the laundry and residence apparently moved to 908 Santa Barbara Street in 1918, and the spelling changed from Hi Lung to High Lung. It remained in the Flores Adobe at this address until the structure was destroyed in the 1925 earthquake. By 1918, the adjacent space at 11 East Carrillo was occupied by R. W. Hyde, designer and art goods.

The problems, discrepancies, and inconsistencies among the various written sources, maps, and photographs are beyond the scope of this report to solve. Some of the more obvious are the following:

- Both the laundry and the Natural History Museum are said to occupy the same space in 1892.
- The city directory first lists the laundry on Carrillo Street in 1897.
- The Immigration File claims the laundry was here in 1885.
- Early Sanborn maps depict the adobe as one story, but photographs attributed to 1900-1903 clearly reveal an upper half-story. The earliest Sanborn map keys the structure as having a hipped roof, although there is no other documentary or photographic evidence for this.
- The mysterious frame platform visible in the ca. 1903 photo has been identified by Imwalle as the well depicted on the 1892 Sanborn. Since no such outbuilding was shown on the 1903 Sanborn,

either this was not a/the well, or the date attributed to the photograph is in error. A further problem with this photograph is the large structure visible in the background, which cannot be reconciled with the Sanborn maps.

Map Data

On the Wackenreuder Map of the City of Santa Barbara, drawn in 1853, this structure does not seem to be depicted, although the large and imposing Aguirre Adobe, built in 1842 around a courtyard (Schultz 1993:2), is illustrated mid-block. Near the corner of Carrillo and State Streets, are very small structures identified as properties of Joaquin Carrillo and "Juan" Wilson. A shaded line may indicate the footprint of the adobe. The rear property line is oblique across the block, parallel to the walls of the Presidio, while the street follows the newly surveyed town grid gradually established after the city was incorporated in 1850 (Broach 1993:150).

The footprint is clearly defined on the 1886 Sanborn map (Figure 1), depicting the adobe as a dwelling approximately 100 feet long and 27 feet wide, with an "awning" 11 feet wide extending the full length of the Carrillo Street frontage. The north, or rear, side has a shorter and shallower awning or porch, approximately 75 feet long by 9 feet wide. The map symbol is indistinct, but seems to reference a tile roof, with shingles covering the rear porch. The interior had three rooms, two larger ones at the ends with a narrower chamber in the middle. Each room had one window facing the rear, and the rear porch coincided with the two rooms at the east end. The lot size at this time is shown as 175 feet along Carrillo Street by about 180 feet on State Street (all measurements in these descriptions are approximate, derived from copies of Sanborn maps). The only other use of the lot is a "marble yard" at the northwest corner, facing State Street, with a small, unidentified shed attached or adjacent.

On the 1888 Sanborn map, the adobe is labeled as **dwelling**s (emphasis added). The roof is depicted as hipped, composed of tile and shingles. The overall dimensions, awnings or porches, and interior configuration are the same (Figure 2). The lot is the same, with an additional small "Japanese" structure facing State Street.

By 1892, the changes were more substantial (Figure 3). The lot has apparently been divided, with a north-south boundary roughly parallel to the historic oblique land pattern of the Presidio. The corner parcel adjacent to State Street has about 100 feet of frontage on Carrillo, with most of the adobe on the next adjacent lot about 75 feet wide. It seems that there has also been an east-west division, with the boundary coinciding with the rear wall of the adobe. Perhaps reflecting the new ownership concerns, a 6-foot high adobe wall has been built on the easterly property line, extending from the front corner of the adobe for about 100 feet to the rear. The roof is no longer keyed as hipped. Modifications to the exterior include a reduction in size of the rear porch to a small square structure at the east corner, and on the front porch, the enclosure of a two-room frame addition partially under the roof overhang at the southwest corner. There are now four windows indicated on the north/rear wall, and two windows on each of the east and west end walls.

Each of the two larger end rooms illustrated in 1886 and 1888 had by now been partitioned in half, and there were six rooms across the back, with connecting doors to the front portion. The eastern three sections, comprising all of the structure east of the new property line, were occupied by the Natural History Society Museum. The westernmost section contained a dentist's office, with a room behind it labeled as BR or DR. The space between the dentist and the museum is indicated as a dwelling. Of possible significance to this excavation, there are two small rectangular, one story, shingle roofed outbuildings at the rear of the adobe, 45 and 35 feet behind the back wall. The function of these is not identified, and they are depicted on no other map.

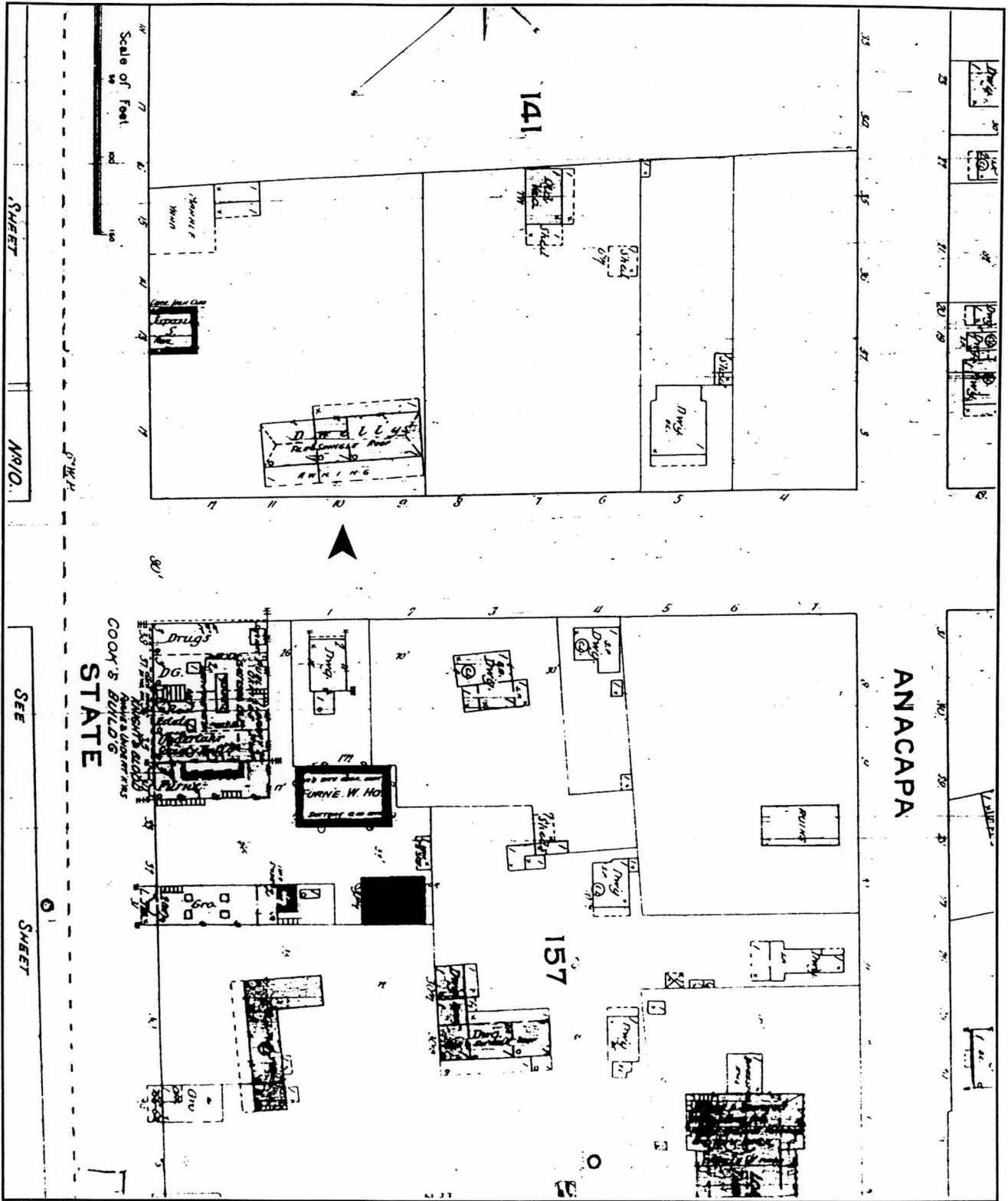


Figure . 1888 Sanborn Map.

FIG
 (2)

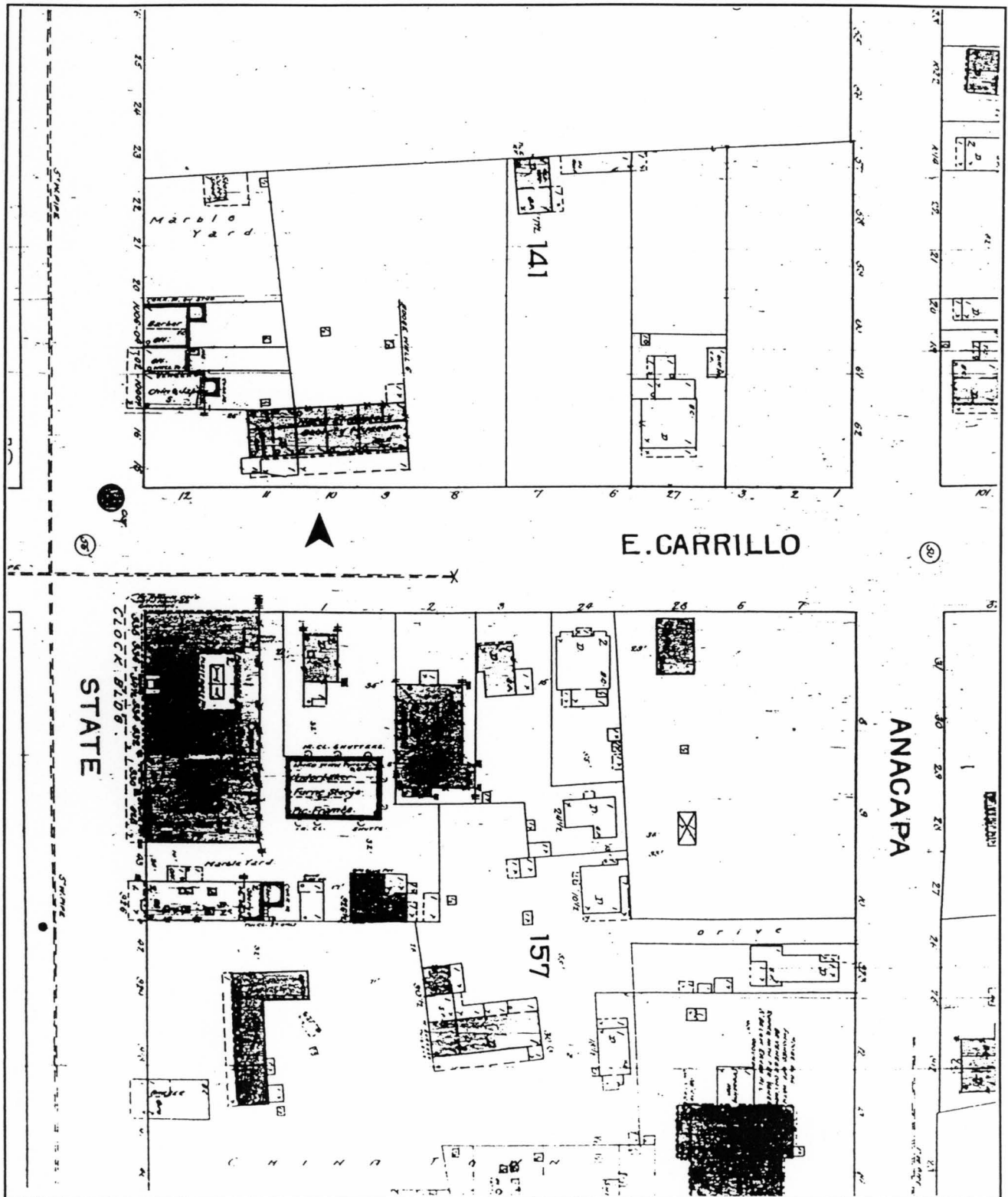


Figure . 1892 Sanborn Map.

FIGURE

3

By the time the 1892 Sanborn map was updated to 1903 (Figure 4), the two small outbuildings and the adobe wall had been removed, or were simply not illustrated. The enclosed addition on the front porch was the same, but the appendages at the rear have changed. Instead of the small porch within the building's footprint, there was a new porch at the northeast corner, off-set beyond the east wall of the adobe, and a one story frame addition with a terra cotta chimney extending from the north wall. Only two of the old windows on the north elevation were exposed; the windows on the two end walls are still illustrated. The internal configuration is the same, but for the first time, the easterly two-thirds of the structure formerly occupied by the Museum is identified as a Chinese dwelling and laundry, with the other end occupied by the dentist's office and a dwelling. No east-west property line is depicted, and a large stable of "cheap construction" stands some 100 feet behind the adobe.

The 1907 copy of the Sanborn map is too dark to yield much detail, but the adobe has clearly lost all of its west end extending beyond the new property line created by a lot division between 1881 and 1892. The adobe lost about 35 feet, reducing its front elevation to 85-88 feet (Figure 5). Sheared off along the angle of the lot boundary was the space which formerly housed the dentist's office and the adjacent dwelling. This map is apparently less accurate than others, since the main body of the adobe is depicted parallel to Carrillo Street, an error appearing on no other maps. The front porch extends the full width of the surviving structure but the frame addition which was on the southwest corner is missing. At the rear, the square corner porch is gone; the frame addition remains. Two windows open on the rear wall; the same two on the east wall are present, and one window is depicted on the (new) west wall. There are no outbuildings. The parcels to either side were still vacant in 1907.

By 1930, the entire block had changed dramatically. Acquisitions resulted in expanding the parcel to a single holding extending about 275 feet east along Carrillo from the corner of State Street, by about 210 feet north on State Street. The adobe is now flanked by large new constructions (Figure 6). The historical core of the adobe is the same size, but divided approximately equally into two stores. There is one window symbolized in each end wall, and one open to the rear. The major changes are the two large wings added at the corners on the north side, forming a central courtyard. The west wing is brick, tile, and concrete construction, contains one store 1-2 stories high, with one-story additions on the east (courtyard) side. The eastern wing is a single story, the north end of brick, the south part framed with a tile roof, with has two small one-story additions on the west side. The 1945 Sanborn shows no changes (Figure 7).

Photographic Interpretation

Photographs ca. 1900-1903 show a one and one-half story, side-gabled adobe with a tile roof and porch extending the full visible width of the structure. The gable is eccentric, with the rear slope extended, giving it a "saltbox-like" profile. The photos are not clear enough to identify the porch roof cladding with certainty. Map symbols and some views suggest shingles, perhaps covered with tar, tar paper, or mud/clay as they disintegrated, which might explain the dark and fairly smooth surfaces. The use of locally available asphaltum was a common practice, as one visitor recorded in 1842:

...the whitewashed adobes and the painted balconies and verandas form a pleasing contrast with the overshadowing roofs blackened by means of bitumen, the produce of a neighboring spring [Schultz 1993:2].

The porch is reached by at least two sets of plank steps with five risers, and the deck is supported by a foundation of rough-dressed stone (Figure 8). Two stone courses are visible. The porch roof is supported by

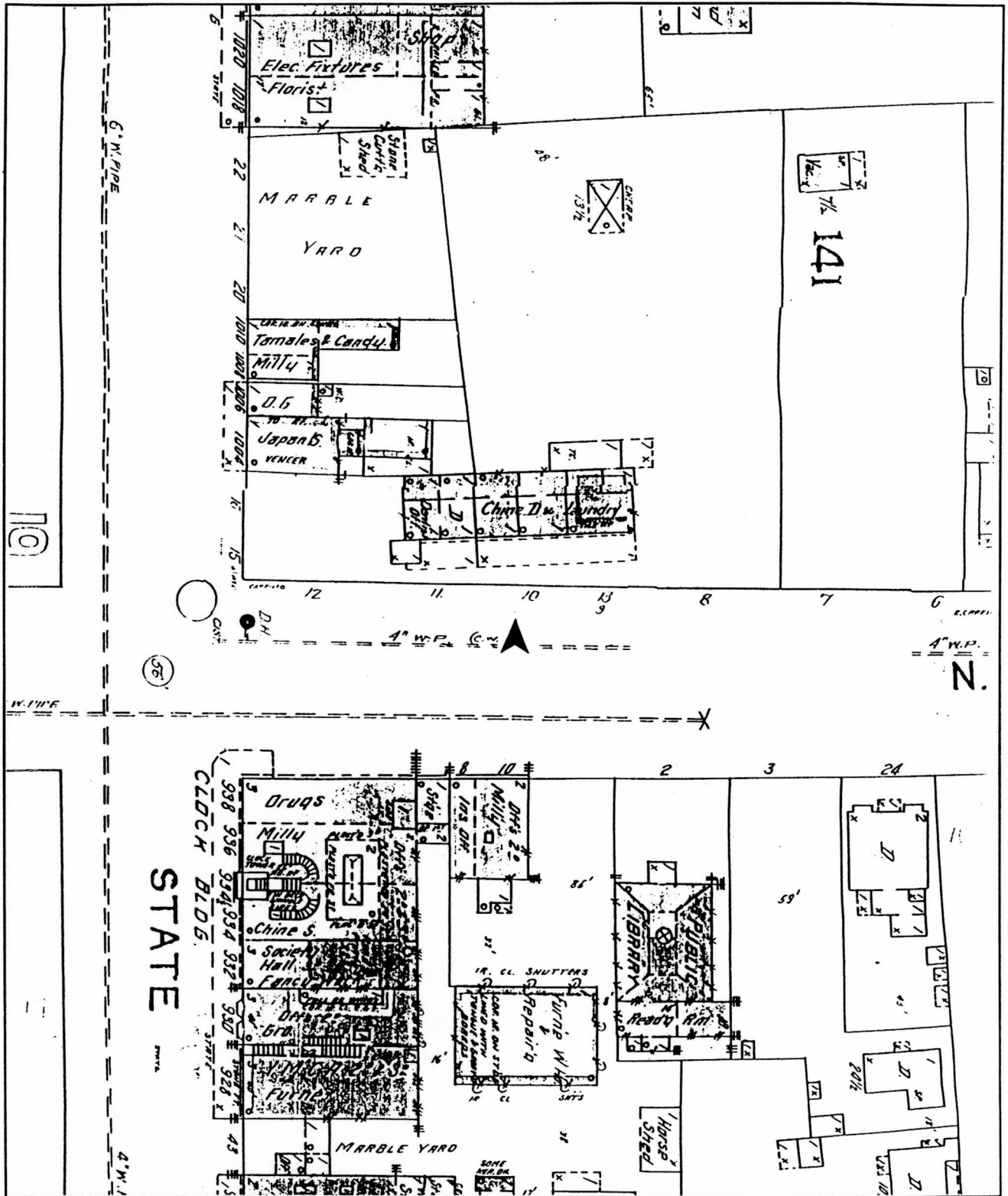


Figure . 1892 Sanborn Map, Updated to 1903.

FIGURE

(4)

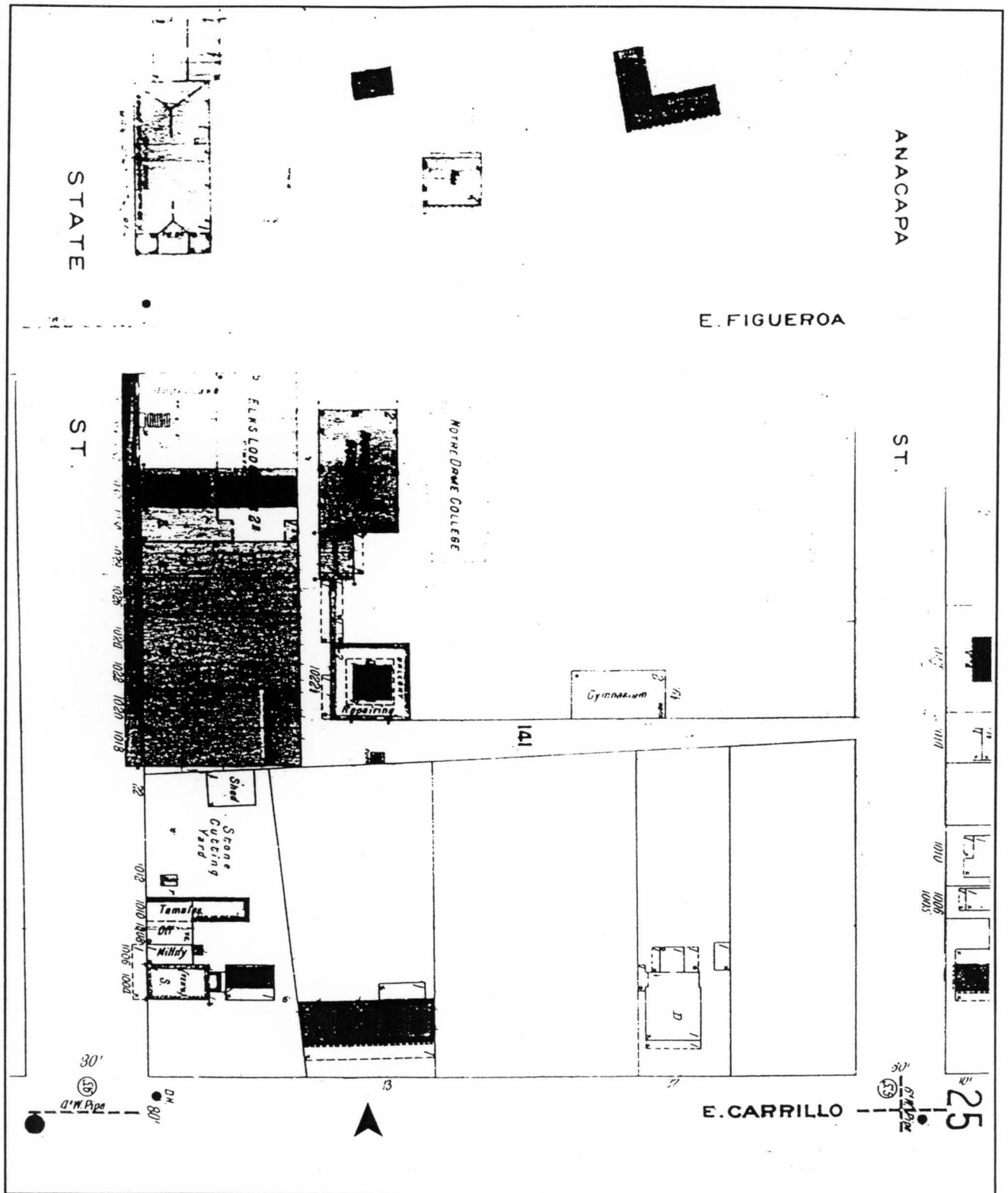


Figure . 1907 Sanborn Map.

FIGURE

(5)

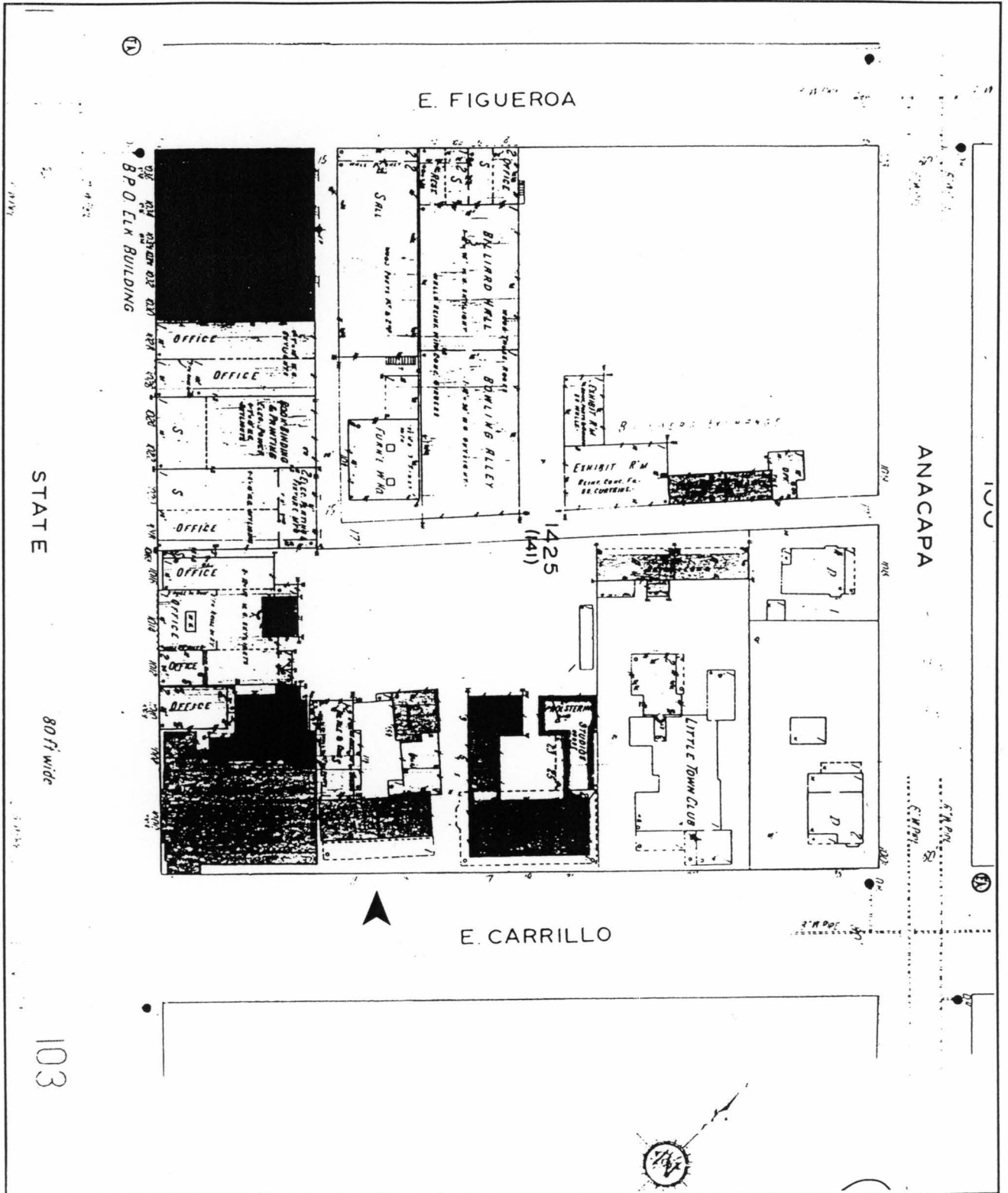


Figure . 1930 Sanborn Map.

FIGURE
 (6)

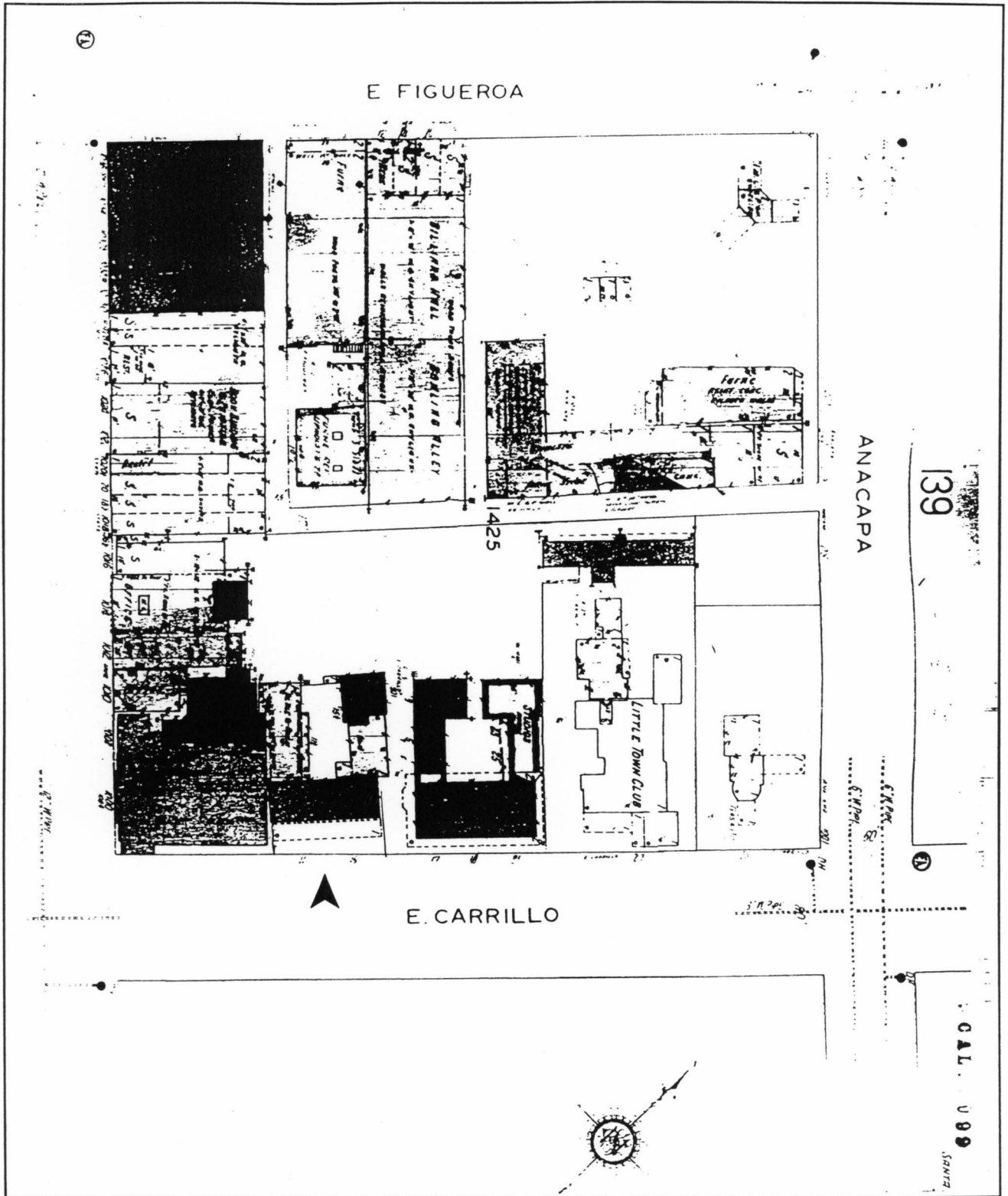


Figure . 1930 Sanborn Map, Updated to 1945.

FIGURE
7

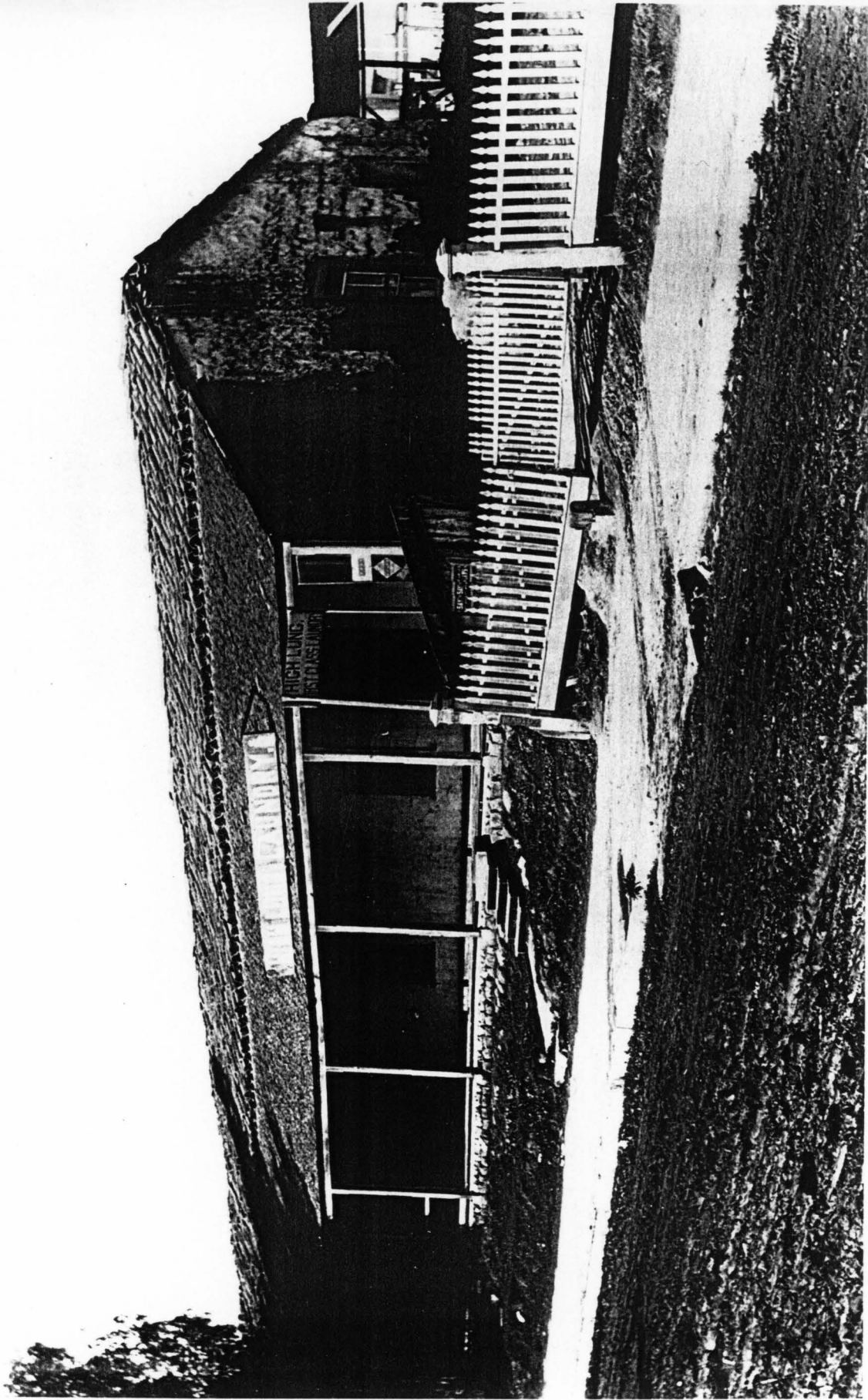


Figure 8

slender chamfered square posts (at least six bays) with a hitching rail set between two posts toward the west end. The porch has a solid adobe east end wall. Discerned in the shadows is a doorway at the eastern end of the facade, and two tall, six-over-six double-hung sash windows toward the west of this. A second doorway is near the center of the west side of the facade. The front appears to have a smooth plaster finish.

What is being called the east end wall has one window, either two-over-two or two-over-one double-hung sash, and what appears to be a second window near the north end of this elevation. What looks like a wooden platform, ½ story high, is barely visible behind the northeast corner. This is heavily framed with cross bracing; in the opinion of the excavators, this construct coincides with the closer outbuilding shown on the 1892 Sanborn, would have been buried below the eastern wing added between 1907 and 1930, and may represent the feature excavated (Imwalle 1995). A roof sign reads High Lung Laundry, and a pole sign reads High Lung First Class Laundry. Although still vacant in 1903, the adjacent lot on the east is bordered by a white picket fence which has a double-hung wagon gate adjacent to the adobe property.

Another view, apparently from the west side, clearly reveals the same eccentric roof profile, an eight-light window or glazed panel door, an opening to the loft, and a glazed doorway toward the rear of the western end wall (Figure 9). Although the Sanborn maps prior to 1930 consistently keyed the structure as one story, there is very obviously a loft or *tapanco* under the ridgeline. It is certainly possible that before these photographs were taken, the adobe originally had outside stairs to reach the upper space. The loft is entered from the exterior by a recessed doorway centered directly below the gable peak. The door appears to be a solid four-panel type with a wooden sill and extended wooden lintel above. On the ground floor there is a recessed entrance near the north (back) side of the end wall; the upper half of the door has multi-light glazing, while the lower half is paneled. A full height window (or glazed door ?) is visible near the south (front) end of the elevation. This is a fixed eight-light opening with a wide wooden frame. The sill rests directly on the foundation of rough-dressed stone. Affixed to the wall next to this opening is a sign lettered "Yates" over "Dentist." Large foundation stones are visible for two or three courses above the prevailing surface which slopes down slightly toward the street.

The plaster finish on the west end wall of the adobe is deteriorated and largely missing on the upper story. An irregularity in the pattern of the adobe bricks along a vertical line suggests a splice where the rear shed section was added at some point. At the front (southwest) corner, part of a low, one-story enclosure is visible with an independent roof. This is partly below the overhanging porch roof. It appears to be clad with vertical boards and have glazing, three lights high, on both the visible west and south sides. This is probably the enclosed extension outlined on the 1903 Sanborn map.

The photo of the rear/north elevation (Figure 10) shows a shed-roofed porch or *portale* extending the full length of the structure with a small extension at the east end of the porch. The porch has a dirt floor and massive square wooden posts supporting the roof. The roof is partially covered with tile, but most of this has been removed, revealing the underlying roof structure consisting of peeled logs or *vigas* (rafters) spanned by thin poles or *latillas* on which tiles were laid. The small northward extension of the east end of the porch has a west wall of heavy planks. The *latillas* are here covered with a layer of adobe/clay. The 6-foot high adobe wall along the east property line forms the structure's east wall. One door opening is visible in the adobe's rear wall, just west of the porch extension, and a single window opening is discernible near the mid-point of the rear elevation. The wall has a deteriorated plaster finish with basal erosion evident. A four-panel door leans against the rear wall.

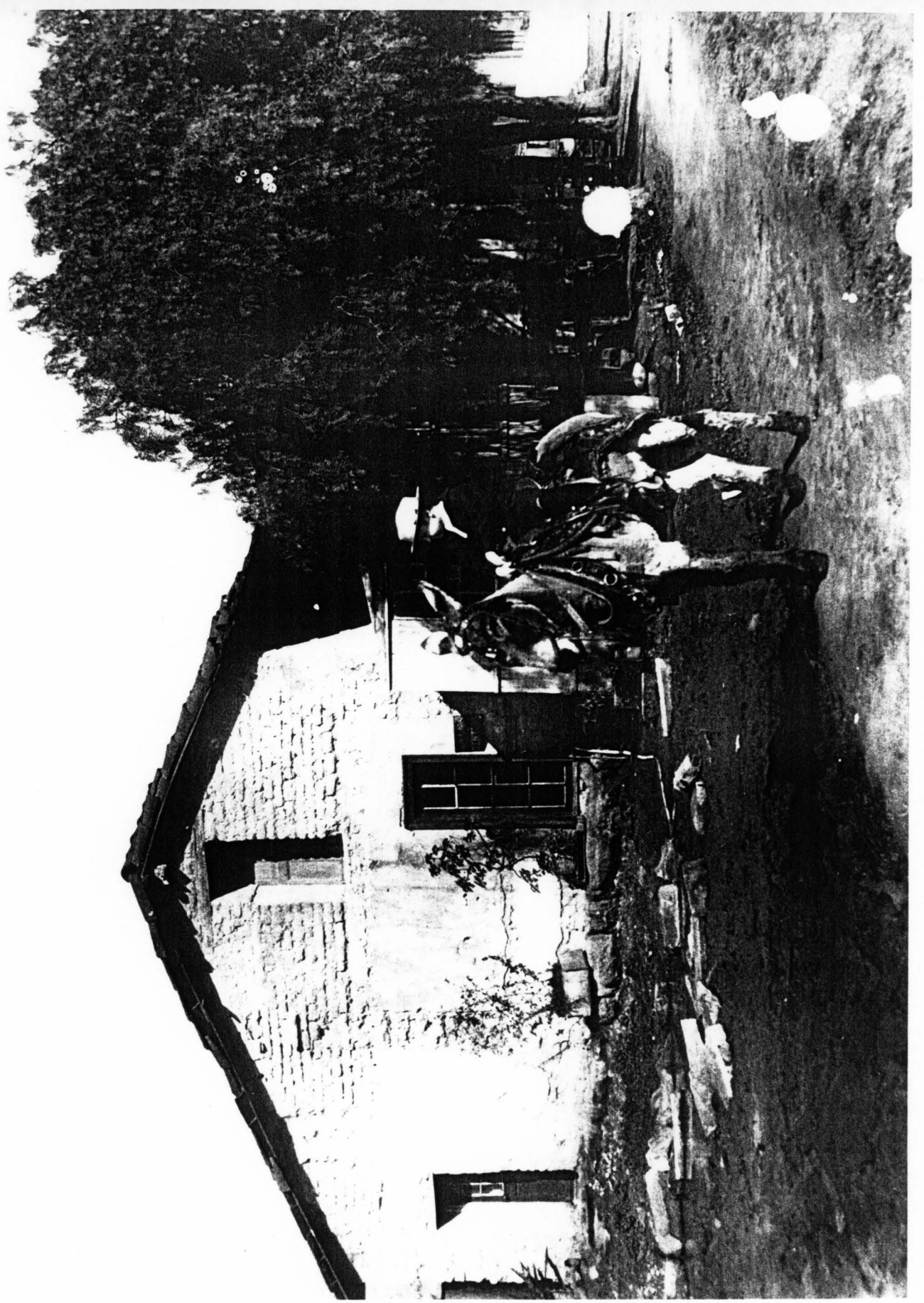


Figure 9

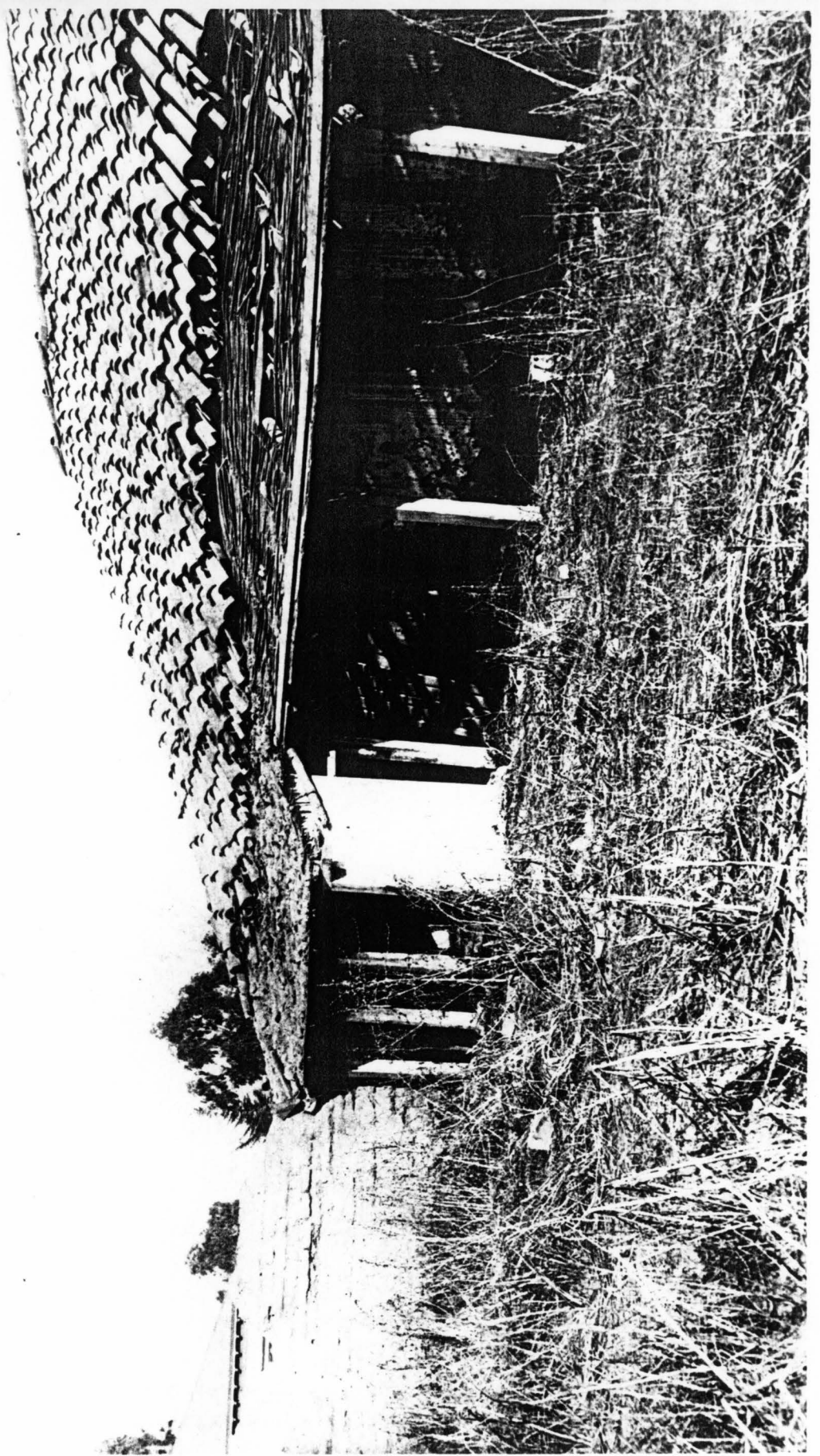


Figure 10

Field and Laboratory Methods

The deposit was exposed when the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation undertook seismic work on a wing of its headquarters in the Hill-Carrillo Adobe. Archaeological excavation began on March 3, 1992, under the direction of Michael Imwalle, with Robert Sheets serving as laboratory director. Assisting during all or parts of the excavation were Arturo Ruelas, Bruno Texier, Mark Selverston, Jose Castillo, and Joe Handerhan. Below a concrete slab over the top of the feature, there was slumped-in "overburden" within a rock lining that was visible to a depth of 2.5 feet. The shaft had an average diameter of 5.9 feet. The archaeologists cut back the surrounding soil to a rectangular block of about 10 feet to permit shoring. As the excavation went deeper, safety harnesses were anchored to the scaffolding, and a block and tackle replaced the rope and bucket system to pull up the contents. At first, the soil was dry screened through 1/8 inch mesh on site, with the residue then water screened over 1/16 inch mesh at the Presidio. By March 11, the volume was so great that it was decided to dry screen on site as planned, but then store the unwashed residue in 32-gallon trash cans and forego the water screening in favor of recovering more of the contents. The size of the residues examined suggests that not all of the matrix was processed through 1/8 inch mesh. After the 13-foot level, only the north half of the feature was excavated to reduce the sample and speed the excavation. The notes made available conclude on March 18, 1992, with the 15-16-foot level removed. It is not clear what volumes were removed in the lower levels, nor what depths were attained by additional augering or flotation samples. The base was not described. The only description of soil was that the sides of the shaft at the 15-16 foot level consisted of hard, firm, sterile sandy clay. It was not reported how deep the stone lining extended.

The feature was identified as a well, and tentatively correlated by location to a structure indicated on the 1892 Sanborn map, about 36 feet in back of the rear wall of the adobe. This was not depicted on any other map. It was an observation by Imwalle that the overburden represented "a discrete fresh layer that was deposited on the surface of the already filled well" (Field notes, March 4), but the contents were comparable to the deeper levels. Below this, the fill was removed in arbitrary 1-foot levels. There was some slumping of the sides around 8 feet, and the excavators observed that the discards tended to mound up in the center of the well, with the whole objects deflected toward the edges of the hole (Field notes, March 11).

In July 1995, 119 boxes, each 16 x 18 inches and 13 inches high, were delivered to a laboratory provided at UCLA. Sample designations, depth, and volume are as follows:

Sample No.	No. of Boxes	Depth
100-104	15	Overburden to 4 ft.
105	3	4-5 ft below concrete
106	11	5-6 ft
107	8	6-7 ft
108	17	7-8 ft
109	11	8-9 ft
110	13	9-10 ft
111	12	10-11 ft
112	11	11-12 ft
113	8	12-13 ft
114	3	13-14 ft
115	2	14-15 ft
116-119	5	15-16 ft

120-124 auger samples
HC 113-119 flotation samples

The number of boxes per increment of depth is suggestive of the deposition profile but does not accurately reflect the density of the deposit at each level since some of the levels had been washed and presorted in Santa Barbara; some were unwashed and contained substantial amounts of gravel, rock, and tile fragments; the levels below 13 feet were only partially excavated; and some boxes contained only carefully packaged whole ceramics or bottles.

A large laboratory was graciously made available for temporary use by the Institute of Archaeology, and nine volunteers under the direction of Roberta Greenwood and Helle Girey sorted and recorded the contents of all the boxes except the 19 which were labeled "whole artifacts." As delivered, the materials were variously bagged as: washed sorted, washed unsorted, or unwashed, some of them further separated by >1/2 inch or <1/2 inch screen. Despite the labels, many of the residue bags had not been washed. When UCLA needed the laboratory at the beginning of the fall semester, the collection - greatly reduced - was removed to the Greenwood and Associates laboratory. All unwashed materials were then cleaned, and unsorted bags completed. Typology, identifications, cataloguing, and data entry followed, with the assistance of Alice Hale.

All materials sorted at Greenwood and Associates were identified and minimum numbers computed whenever possible. For example, each distinctive spout of a soy sauce jar or the finish of a wine jar would be recorded as one vessel on Table 2, although small fragments were not retained for curation. Recording was less systematic during the work at UCLA, depending upon the experience of the sorters. Nails were routinely counted, but sherds were only noted. The discard policy was based on scientific research potential and display value. For example, whole bottles were retained and catalogued, but only diagnostic embossed fragments not represented by intact examples. All whole and nearly whole ceramics were kept, plus all sherds with Euroamerican or Chinese marks. All bone has been saved for future analysis, while the straight and safety pins were counted but not retained.

Not included in the tabulations and distributions which follow are 95 artifacts which were retained for display at the Presidio Archaeology Laboratory at the Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation. According to an inventory, these apparently include 2 soy sauce jars, 18 wine jars, 15 food storage jars, 16 bitters bottles, 6 champagne and 22 wine bottles, 2 Double Happiness bowls, 1 Bamboo bowl, and miscellaneous items including a coffee pot, enamel bowl, 2 sauce bottles, a lamp key, and single examples of an ink, pickle, and medicine bottle.

THE CULTURAL MATERIALS

Ceramics

The greatest proportion of the discards in the well is represented by the ceramic artifacts, and of these, most are of Chinese manufacture and import, and a distinctly unusual number were unbroken. The Euroamerican items, on the other hand, although they might seem numerous from the individual descriptions which follow, amounted to little more than a handful. They are almost entirely very small fragments, which is why they are listed individually. The pattern analysis is important because the sherds which came from widely dispersed

depths but can be rejoined are evidence supporting a one-time or very brief period of deposition. According to the few makers' marks which were present, the British imports might have belonged to any of the non-Chinese residents of the adobe prior to the laundry. The collection includes blue, green, and red transfer prints. There was a single fragment of Chinese Export porcelain which probably antedated the laundry; one fragment of a Japanese transfer print; and a single American product.

Euroamerican Ceramics

Green transfer

There were several earthenware fragments representing what was originally a large rectangular serving vessel. What could be discerned of the pattern had an wide outer border of dark green leaves and white flowers against a lighter green dotted background. The sides flare outward, and if whole, the piece would be more than 6.0 cm tall. Pieces were recovered from several distinct levels, confirming that the fill occurred within a brief period. Cat. fragments 98 and 428, from Levels 106 and 114, respectively, actually rejoin, and matching Cat. 618 was recovered from Level 111.

Blue Transfer

a. Earthenware, plate. At least six fragments represent a single plate having a white scalloped rim with egg and dart border. Inside this, there is a wide band to the well of flowers and leaves in a scrolled cartouche, plus a larger chrysanthemum (?) and ferny foliage outside the cartouches, all against a chainlink-type background pattern with more small flowers and leaves, diamond elements, and scrolls. Fragments from different levels can be cross-mended: Cat. 19 and 637 from the near-surface mixed deposit in Level 100; Cat. 390 and 687 from widely separated Levels 108 and 119. Other fragments came from Levels 101 and 106.

b. Earthenware, probably a shallow soup bowl with curved sidewall. The wide border pattern is composed of a narrow band with dots at the rim; inside this is a 3.5 cm wide border with an elaborate white double scroll, and running off the fragment to either side, foliage and buds in darker blue. This band has a pendant scroll toward the interior. The center is missing but also had a leafy pattern. Pieces 122 from Level 106 and 629 from Level 112 rejoin.

No impressed or printed mark was present on the fragments, but the pattern is identical to a near-whole soup plate recovered from the privy of the Manuel Diaz family which occupied the Cooper-Molera Adobe in Monterey from 1845 until the turn of the century. The pattern was identified as "Camilla," and clearly marked with both the printed and impressed marks of Copeland & Garrett. The company operated under this name only from 1833 to 1857 (Felton and Schulz 1983:17, 34, Figure 10:b).

c. Earthenware, hollowware form. A median fragment (Cat. 224, Level 107) which is thicker and not a part of the above bowl. The interior of the sherd shows a very large blossom like a passion flower, with leaves. The outside has a scenic design with horse and rider at a gallop facing left, against a mountain background and foliage.

Red Transfer

The two fragments were probably from a set of the same pattern, but from different earthenware vessels. They were too small to identify the pattern or maker. Cat. 746 from Level 108 is a plate base sherd showing red floral elements and a domed structure in the background. The other fragment (Cat. 468, Level 109) is from

a curved hollowware vessel printed on both sides. The interior shows floral elements, while the exterior was printed with elements of a geometric design, infilled with a pattern.

Plain Whiteware

a. Large, thick serving vessel, round or oval, with fluted sides. Heavily crazed. The height would have been >10 cm if whole, and the diameter is estimated at 21 cm if it was round. At least three fragments were present: Cat. 213 and 745 from Level 108 rejoin, and matching Cat. 713 (Level 101) has the Grindley backstamp. This particular mark is not illustrated in Godden (1964), but resembles the royal arms used by this company from 1891 to about 1925.

b. Base of a plate with a very low footring (Cat. 467, Level 109) is most likely part of the above set. It has the same Grindley mark.

c. A small fragment, probably a saucer, with a low, flat footring (Cat. 18, Level 100). The impressed Alcock mark on the base is broken through the middle, so it is not possible to determine which of the several Alcock potteries made the piece. Various Alcock companies used impressed marks from as early as 1828 until about 1853 (Godden 1964:26-28).

d. A small earthenware base fragment has only a trace of a backstamp, too small to identify other than probably of British manufacture. The mark on Cat. 695 (Level 107) reads "...CHINA" over possible royal arms.

e. Another small, thin base fragment (Cat. 696, Level 107) retains only part of a backstamp reading "...son/..." under a representation of the royal arms or other emblem. Probably British.

f. The single fragment which could be identified as an American product was a plate base sherd backstamped Iron Stone China/Pioneer Pottery/Works, with an eagle in a star. This mark was used by the Ohio company from 1884 to about 1891 (Gates and Ormerod 1982:201a).

Porcelain

One round white plate (Cat. 365, Level 110) would be 12.5 cm in diameter if whole. There is an odd scar of what may have been a handle near the upturned interior edge. Visible are traces of a fugitive decal with an asymmetrical brown foliage pattern, on opposite sides. This was the only decal observed in the entire collection.

Two concavo-convex fragments with a very fine-grained red body have a highly glossy black glaze. Over the glaze are a waist band and scroll motif in gilt. The pieces resemble a typical English Jackfield teapot. Although almost certainly representing the same item, since these were the only two comparable fragments, they were widely dispersed in the deposit, Cat. 191 from Level 106 at 5-6 feet in depth, and Cat. 431 from Level 114, 13-14 feet.

Stoneware

Only the seal was present to denote the presence of a tan ale-type ceramic bottle. The maker was MacIntyre & Co. of Liverpool, ca. 1880-1900 (Munsey 1970:137).

Asian Export Ceramics

Other than the assemblage described below which is attributed to the Chinese residents of the adobe, there were two distinctive items. One small sherd decorated in the typical Canton pattern (Cat. 528, Level 117) falls into the category called Chinese Export ware. This was a type made primarily for export to Europe and America, not for the daily use of Chinese living overseas. Although not datable, it is thin and well executed and resembles others commonly associated with Mission-period and other early sites, usually suggestive of high status.

There was also a single fragment of Japanese manufacture with a blue transfer pattern (Cat. 404, Level 113). This could have been used by the Chinese in Santa Barbara, since both Chinese and Japanese ceramics were sold by Chinese shops in Los Angeles. Alternatively, these were cheap imports widely available in American mail order catalogues for the general public by the late 1800s.

OVERSEAS CHINESE CERAMICS

This category includes the stoneware ceramics which came to Santa Barbara as containers for foods or other goods imported from China, and the porcelain and porcelaneous stonewares used daily for the preparation and consumption of the diet. The stonewares outnumbered the porcelain by 532 to 155; this is not unexpected because each purchase of imported food came in its own container and there would be no need to save them. On the other hand, the family would not tend to replace its tableware unless it was broken. The totals shown on Tables 1 and 2 refer only to the whole and near-whole catalogued items, plus the discards which could be confidently quantified by calculation of minimum numbers by distinctive elements. Given the abundance of small miscellaneous fragments, both totals may have been considerably higher. However, since all of the recovered material was spread and inspected, it is safe to conclude that the types and proportions of items are representative of the total assemblage. The collection is noteworthy for the number of whole and near-whole vessels, and for the written inscriptions on many of the stoneware containers. When translated, these may reveal valuable information about the contents, maker of the container, and place of origin.

Table Wares

This group is comprised of the porcelain and porcelaneous items which would be anticipated on the Chinese table. The variety of forms represents a typical household inventory which includes bowls of four sizes - rice bowls, larger serving or soup bowls, tea bowls, and the small wine bowls (Table 1). There were 25 spoons and two teapot lids, one undecorated white and the other, blue and white. At least six of the spoons were seemingly a set, painted with red-orange carp in green foliage; the others were Celadon or overpainted with a floral pattern. The rice bowls averaged 15.0-16.0 cm in diameter at the rim; tea bowls ranged between 7.0 and 7.2 cm, and the serving bowls, which occurred only in the Four Seasons pattern, were 18.5-23.0 cm at the rim. A typical Four Seasons condiment dish measured 9.8 cm in diameter, and a wine bowl of the same pattern was 4.7 cm in diameter and 2.5 cm high.

There were no occurrences of the high, footed serving pieces often called presentation bowls, and none of the spouted pots used to decant soy sauce or wine from the stoneware shipping jars for table service, or the hollow-centered cup holders used as saucers with more elaborate tea bowls. Each of these would be regarded as more costly items suggestive of higher economic status.

The distribution among the four dominant patterns, Four Seasons, Celadon, Bamboo, and Double Happiness

TABLE 1. CA-SBA-2752H, Chinese Ware						
PATTERN	ITEM	N	SUBTOTAL	DIAMETER (cm)	HEIGHT (cm)	COMMENT
Bamboo	rice bowl	14				
	rice bowl	11				Discarded
	spoon	9	34			
Celadon	rice bowl	24				1 is Japanese
	rice bowl	3				Discarded
	tea bowl	16		7.0-7.2	3.1-4.5	
	tea bowl	1				Discarded
	wine bowl	2		4.3	2.3	
	wine bowl	1				Discarded
	spoon	10				
	spoon	3				Discarded
	sherd	1	61			
Double Happiness	rice bowl	13		15.0-16.0	6.3-7.1	1 is large
	rice bowl	8				Discarded
	bowl	1				
	cup/bowl	1	23			
Eight Treasures	bowl	1	1			
Floral over glaze	plate	1				
	sherd	1	2			With gilt
Four Seasons	serving bowl	14		18.5-23.0	6.5-8.0	
	serving bowl	3				Discarded
	large bowl	1				
	wine bowl	1		4.7	2.5	
	condiment dish	3		9.8, 8.0		+ 1 fragment
	condiment dish	1				Discarded
	spoon	3				
	rice bowl	1				
	rice bowl	3				Discarded
	tea bowl	1	31			
Canton	sherd	1	1			
Blue on white	teapot lid	1	1			
White	teapot lid	1	1			
TOTAL		155				

(Table 1) differs from the proportions seen at many other sites, and contributes to conclusions about both dating and the relatively modest economic status of the laundry householders. It further demonstrates that there is difference when the total recovery in each pattern is compared to the occurrences in rice bowls alone. For example, the total collection at Los Angeles Chinatown was comprised of twice as many Four Seasons vessels of all forms as Celadon (45.9% vis 22.3%), and only the barest trace of Double Happiness (0.1%). Yet when only rice bowls were considered, the proportions were nearly equal for Bamboo (40.8%) and Celadon (40.0%). In Santa Barbara, this feature contained nearly equal quantities of Bamboo and Four Seasons (34 and 31%, respectively), Celadon was the most abundant (61%), and Double Happiness represented 23 percent of all quantifiable vessels. When only the rice bowls are considered, Celadon and Bamboo were predominant at 35.0 and 32.5 percent, respectively, with Double Happiness very abundant at 27.3 percent and only a trace (5.2%) of Four Seasons overall, although the small condiment dishes occurred only in Four Seasons.

According to store inventories and price lists of 1870-1884, the Bamboo pattern was one of the cheapest available, averaging from 2-5 cents each, while the Four Seasons and Celadon bowls ranged in value from 6.5 to 8.7 cents apiece. The Double Happiness pattern was not only among the cheapest, even less costly than Bamboo, but one of the earliest and was mentioned in only a single entry in an 1873 inventory (Sando and Felton 1993:160, 163). It is not abundant in other archaeological sites after about 1880.

Stonewares

The stonewares were strictly utilitarian vessels, most of them containers for foodstuffs and a few related to cooking (Table 2). The shipping containers were essentially globular forms with a wide mouth, a rolled, everted rim, dry (unglazed) base, and a dull brown, pitted glaze. They clustered in two size ranges; the larger were 12.5-14.5 cm high with a base diameter of 12.2 cm, and a smaller group measured 9.5-10.0 cm tall with base diameters from 8.5 to 9.0 centimeters. At least 25 of the jars had marks painted on the bases which may signify the product contained. The dish-shaped, unglazed lids clustered in two size ranges, 6.1-6.5 cm and 8.9-9.5 centimeters, reflecting the differential in the vessels. A different form (Cat. 205, Level 107) is smaller, 7.5 in maximum diameter just below the rim and 7.0 cm tall; only the upper half is glazed, and the interior has a thin glaze wash. What are called "ginger jars" here are distinguished by a green glaze which rarely covers more than the upper half of the container. Although frequently found in hexagonal form at other sites, these are exclusively globular and vary between 7.1-8.2 cm in diameter and 7.1-9.0 cm in height.

The 140 wine jars are, as usual, the most carefully made of the stoneware containers. In contrast to the food or soy sauce jars, the bases of this group are glazed. The highly iridescent and fine-grained glaze is saturated with iron, and ranges in color from glossy brown to blue-black. The jars appear to be two-toned since the glaze was wiped at the heel after the first dipping, leaving a tan band for an average of 2 cm above the base. At least 32 have marks embossed or applied under the glaze: a dot-in-circle - 9; butterfly on shoulder - 2, on base - 2, or on both - 2; leaf - 2; endless knot - 2; characters in slip on base - 2 or on shoulder - 4; overlapped diamond on wall - 1; star on wall -2 or on base -1; swastika - 1; double line or double dot - 1 each. At Los Angeles, the butterfly mark prevailed, 36 per cent of all the marks, and the dot-in-circle, leaf, and overlapped diamonds were present, but the other Santa Barbara marks were absent (Greenwood 1993:166-167).

The very large storage jars were wheel-made globular types with a folded collar, as much as 0.5 cm thick. They were glazed both inside and out; the exterior might be either matte or glossy, but always pitted. There were no unbroken examples, but from examination of the fragments, it is likely that one or more can be reconstructed. Maximum diameters are estimated at 25 centimeters, and height may exceed 31.3 centimeters. Two groups of associated fragments had four lugs each. There were 13 spouted containers with a small, rolled orifice, and one unglazed clay plug which would have sealed the mouth.

TABLE 2. CA-SBA-2752H, Stoneware					
ITEM	N	DIAMETER RANGE (cm)	HEIGHT RANGE (cm)	COMMENT	SUBTOTAL
Shipping jar	68	n/a	n/a		
	9	12.0			
	4	10.0			
	12		12.5		
	4		10.7		
	78			Discarded	175
Wine jar	85				
	55			Discarded	140
Storage jar	24				24
Soy sauce jar	7			+ 1 plug	
	6			Discarded	13
Ginger jar	19	7.3-8.2	7.1-9.0		19
Jar/jarlet	20	5.2	4.0-8.0	1 with applied paper label	20
Lid	7	6.2-6.5		Glazed	
	7	6.1-8.5		Unglazed	
	7	small		Unglazed, discarded	
	29	8.9-9.5		Unglazed	
	30	large		Unglazed, discarded	
	5	n/a		Unglazed	
	38	n/a		Unglazed, discarded	123
Cooking pot	18	18.0	4.5	Fragments	18
TOTAL	532				532

Fragments of the cooking pans, or braziers, were readily recognized by the thin gray body and sharply carinated and reinforced shoulder at the midpoint. Fragments of these were abundant throughout the deposit, and it is likely that at least 18 examples were present. They are shallow vessels, averaging about 4.5 cm in height, with diameters estimated as 18.0 centimeters. Although thin-walled, this clay body has good resistance to heat. Only the interiors and the outside down to the ridge are glazed.

Two more refined types which were abundant in Los Angeles were uncommon in this collection. There were only traces of a small, very thin hemispherical form and its unglazed lid, and a few examples of a straight-sided jarlet with a very smooth glossy brown glaze and matching straight-sided lid which was seated on a prepared flange. These typically have an applied cartouche on the base. One complete example is 4.2 cm high and 5.7 cm in diameter. A green straight-sided type, which occurred in both green and white in Los Angeles, was probably present in Santa Barbara since one green lid of appropriate size was recovered (Cat. 580, Level 112, diameter 5.4 cm). It is likely that these small containers held a cosmetic or medicinal product of relatively high value.

Absent altogether from this assemblage were the candlesticks and sand pots which held incense in ceremonial observances, opium pipe bowls, and other exotic or decorative items.

Considering only containers, excluding lids, cooking pans, and exotic items which occurred only in the Los Angeles collection, the following comparison between the distribution of stoneware forms can be made:

	No. Items	% of Total		No. Items	% of Total
<u>Los Angeles</u>			<u>Santa Barbara</u>		
Wine jars	928	38.8	Wine jars	140	34.2
Soy sauce jars	399	16.7	Soy sauce jars	13	3.2
Food jars	370	15.5	Food jars	175	42.8
Lge. shipping jars	212	8.9	Lge. shipping jars	24	5.9
Small jarlets	312	13.1	Small jarlets	20	4.9

While the proportion of wine jars within each assemblage is approximately comparable, the other categories appear to differ significantly. Less soy sauce was utilized at this occupation in Santa Barbara, although Euroamerican condiment bottles are not abundant enough to signify a shift in this direction. There are considerably more household-sized food containers and fewer of the large bulk shipping jars, suggesting a family unit rather than a communal residence. There were less than half as many of the very small hemispherical or straight-sided jarlets which presumably contained products of higher value.

GLASS

The collection is remarkable both for the number of unbroken bottles and because so few of them were embossed either on the base by the container manufacturer or on the body wall to identify the product. Lacking embossments, the beverage bottles have been grouped to the extent possible by shape and technology. Those bottles classed as champagne-type have the typical low sloping shoulder of the type, while those categorized as Bordeaux-type have a high, more pronounced shoulder. Both would have a push-up base. Unembossed square brown bottles with a hand-tooled straight collar finish, usually with a post mold bottom, were grouped as bitters. These numbered a minimum of 147, and the identified brands are described below.

Two of the few embossed bases remain unidentified. A round, clear glass base (Level 108) is marked T.U.G. Co. A round aqua base, probably from a canning jar, has a monogram CC&Co in overlapping letters (689, Level 107).

Bitters

a. Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was by far the most popular brand at this site (Table 3). Including broken examples recognized during sorting, this product accounted for 110 out of the 144 bitters bottles (76.4%). Given the bulk of flat brown glass fragments in the discards, the quantity is probably higher. This predominance was also true at the Chinatowns in Los Angeles, where they comprised 83 percent of all bitters bottles, and in Ventura. Wilson and Wilson have estimated that three times as many Hostetter's bottles have been found in the western states as all other brands combined (1969:34-36). This collection has important research value in establishing chronology and typology for both the product and the bottle makers, since the bottles were recovered in both amber and brown colors, in slightly different sizes, and with bases embossed by at least three different manufacturers with a minimum of 29 different mold marks. In the product name, the "r" in Dr. appears both underlined and with two dots under the letter. The lettering occurs both with and without serifs.

David Hostetter began bottling the bitters in Pittsburgh in 1855, using a formula which his father, Dr. Joseph Hostetter, had prescribed in his medical practice. The first embossed bottles were made in 1858, probably by the Samuel McKee Glass Works, and Hostetter established a partnership in San Francisco in 1863 to promote the product in the west. Sales reached such great proportions that bottles were ordered from several Pittsburgh manufacturers who used and reused many molds. Bottle makers included American Glass Works, ca. 1865-1880; S. McKee & Co., ca. 1836-1886; and Ihmson Glass Co., ca. 1870-1895, all of Pittsburgh (Table 4). The bitters packaged in these containers would thus have been made between ca. 1858 and 1895.

b. Botanic Stomach Bitters. Made by Bach Meese & Co. of San Francisco, this product was sold in embossed bottles only from 1885 to 1896, with paper labels thereafter (Wilson and Wilson 1969:16).

c. California Fig Bitters. This was another San Francisco product, made from 1897 to 1902 (Wilson and Wilson 1969:18).

d. Climax Bitters. This San Francisco product, developed earlier, was first sold in an embossed bottle in 1887, and was discontinued when the business partnership failed in 1890. The orange-amber bottle is regarded as "very rare" (Wilson and Wilson 1969:22-23).

e. Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters. At least two of the examples represent the flat-sided amber bottle made in several molds and distributed widely throughout the United States from 1894 to 1905 (Wilson and Wilson 1969:44).

f. Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic. The product was manufactured in New Haven, CT, from its patent date in 1878 until ca 1882 (Wilson and Wilson 1971:76, 134; Fike 1987:236).

g. Dr. Renz's Herb Bitters. Renz began to manufacture and market the bitters about 1867. The product was sold in embossed amber bottles until 1881 (Wilson and Wilson 1969:56) or 1882 (Schulz et al. 1980:63).

h. St. George's Rheumatic Bitters. This is a broken, square amber bottle with flat sides, not paneled, with beveled corners. This bottle is considered extremely rare, with only 1-5 examples known (Watson 1968:49).

TABLE 3. CA-SBA-2752H, Bitters Bottles					
BRAND	CODE	N	%	DISCARDED	TOTAL
Hostetter's	H	80	74.8	30	110
Lash's	L	7	6.1	2	9
Wait's	W	3	3.4	2	5
Renz's	R	2	1.4		2
California Fig	CF	4	3.4	1	5
Botanic	B	2	1.4		2
St. George's	SG	1	0.7		1
Climax	CX	1	0.7		1
Reed's	RD	2	1.4		2
Hunyadi Janos	HU	1	0.7		1
(not identified)	n/a	9	6.0		9
TOTAL		112	100.0	35	147

Table 4. CA-SBA-2752H, Makers' Marks on Hostetter's Bottles

Maker	American Glass Works, Pittsburgh, ca. 1865-1880									
Mark	AGW	AGW/B	AGW/C	AGW/H	AGW/ K	AGW/S	AGW/U	AGW/O	Total	
N	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	1	13	
Maker	S. Mc Kee & Co., Pittsburgh, ca. 1836-1886									
Mark	S. Mc Kee & Co. (with .. under the "Dr.")									Total
N	2									2
Maker	Ihmson Glass Co., Pittsburgh, ca. 1870-1895									
Mark	G. Co. (L?)			I. G. Co.			I. G. Co. L/3			Total
N	1			1			1			3
Maker	not known*									
Mark	4 in circle		9 in circle		9 or 6		L or 7		hinged mold**	Total
N	1		1		1		1		(3)	4
Maker	not known*									
Mark	762	762/2	762/13	762/14	762/21	762/27	762/E	762/L	Total	
N	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	
Maker	not known*									
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	7	8	10	11	Total
N	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Maker	not known*									
Mark	D***	G	J	N						Total
N	1	1	2	1						5
Total										49
<p>* These marks are manufacturer mold numbers. They do not identify the manufacturer. ** The three hinged mold bottoms also have letter or number marks. *** One S. McKee & Co. bottle also has a "D" on its base.</p>										

No other data are available at this time.

i. Wait's Kidney and Liver Bitters. The product was made in Sacramento from ca 1898, although Wilson and Wilson give 1912 for the date of the glass mold used until 1917 (Wilson and Wilson 1969:62).

Hunyadi Janos Bitterquelle was a bitter aperient water collected and bottled in Hungary by Andreas Saxlehner. It was being shipped into California by 1879, and was available at least until World War I (Schulz et al. 1980:142-144).

Of the bitters identified, only Hostetter's, Lash's, and Wait's were recovered from the much larger excavation in Los Angeles, and bitters bottles as a whole were more abundant in Santa Barbara both absolutely and as a percentage of the total bottle collection. These were essentially hard spirits flavored with bitter plants. Promoted as remedies for almost every ailment, condition, and problem, they may have been consumed as much for their alcoholic content. Analysis of Hostetter's by a Department of Agriculture chemist in 1883 revealed this recipe: 4 percent was a mixture of various oils (such as anise and coriander) and some vegetable bitters (e.g., gentian, cinchona, orange peel, and others); steeped in 32 percent alcohol; and mixed with 64 percent water. A later analysis recorded alcohol content of 44.3 percent (Schulz et al. 1980:60).

The sales of bitters either as a remedy or as a beverage declined after passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act in 1906 which ruled that nostrums high in alcohol were liquors subject to licensing and taxation, and limited the alcohol content to 25 percent (Schulze et al. 1980:60).

Other Beverages

The collection included an abundant array of unembossed wine bottles. Within the unmarked group, 28 would appear to be champagne-type, often with foil-wrapped necks; 39 were of the Bordeaux shape, and 3 were apparently brown beers. The only bottles which could be recognized as containing harder spirits are the three clear picnic flasks sold by local purveyors T & A Coux and Leon Levy (Table 10).

Condiments

These were limited to two catsup-type containers marked by Heinz & Co., one Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce bottle, and a bottle of condiment shape possibly manufactured by the Maryland Glass Co. (Table 10). Among the discards was one small fragment with the horizontal ribbing typical of a barrel mustard jar.

Medicinals

The residents apparently relied primarily upon the traditional powders and small pills imported from China in hand blown aqua glass vials. These numbered 52, and there was one additional import of a tear-drop shape blown in clear glass. Homeopathic vials, presumably of American manufacture, were five, and there were 11 patent remedies, tonics, or nutritive supplements. There was only a single prescription bottle from a local company, the Collins-Walton-Crane Co. (Table 10).

Lamp Chimneys

There was a great abundance in every level of broken lamp glass, tops, and bases which testified to the lack

of electricity. Tops were variously smooth, beaded, and piecrust. A rare find was the base of a chimney with the printed mark of the MacBeth Co. (Cat. 585).

CLOTHING AND PERSONAL

The sheer quantity of buttons, studs, cuff links, and pins would suggest the presence of a laundry, even without the documentary and photographic evidence of the enterprise, and the observation of lumps of blueing in every level. There were 492 buttons (Table 5) and 120 collar buttons, studs, and cuff links (Table 6), as well as numerous other clothing fasteners (Table 7) such as snaps, rivets, and a minimum of 61 straight pins and 315 safety pins. Buttons made of shell predominated in the collection, with bone and ceramic approximately equal but secondary. Both the shell and bone examples were crudely made. Those of shell were irregular, flaking, and often retained periostracum, while the bone buttons frequently showed a centering depression. The ceramic examples (sometimes called "agate" or "china") were invariably made by the Prosser process which tended to disappear after the turn of the century. Most were simple 2-hole or 4-hole sew-throughs; five had piecrust borders. Other haberdashery, not typical of the Chinese workman's clothing, was represented by the many studs and cufflinks, of which at least some were gold-plated.

Personal possessions included parts of six bone toothbrushes, four of Chinese manufacture and two Euroamerican. Of the latter, at least one was marked made in France. National origins were confirmed, not only by the one mark, but in comparison to the larger assemblage from Los Angeles. The Chinese examples were carved, perforated at the handle, and the bristle holes extended through to the back. Euroamerican examples of the period were not perforated, not carved, and the bristles were only inserted part way through the head.

While some of the clothing fasteners and the single "jet" (black glass) button might have arrived in the deposit through the laundry process, the presence of at least one woman and one or more children might be suggested by the jewelry items (Table 7) and 11 toy marbles (Table 8). Among the leather scraps were fragments of either two or three women's shoes. The most complete would have been about 17 cm long, 6.2 cm wide at the ball of the foot, and had a very pointed toe. There were at least two lacing strips, and several broad, stacked heels nailed with square fasteners, for men's or boys' shoes or boots. Also observed were the charred remains of two black socks. At least one individual wore eyeglasses. A metal frame (Cat. 366) would have held very small lenses, approximately 2.3 x 2.0 centimeters.

Smoking

Tobacco

Recognizable as parts of Chinese tobacco pipes are three thimble-size metal bowls (Cats. 248, 617, 631). In use, these would have been attached at an angle to a long stem, often of bamboo. A composite bit, or mouthpiece, molded in the shape of bamboo (Cat. 287), was probably the other end of one such pipe.

Opium

In the entire collection which was screened, washed, and sorted by experienced archaeologists, there was only a single artifact which is probably related to smoking opium. This is Cat. 738 from Level 108 of the well (7-8 feet). It is almost certainly the broken fuel reservoir portion of an opium lamp. Made of clear glass, with two rows of facets and one open, ground end, it is comparable in form and measurements to whole examples

TABLE 5. CA-SBA-2752H, Buttons				
MATERIAL	DECORATION	N	DIAMETER (cm)	COMMENT
Bone		5	1.3-1.5	3 4-hole; 2 pantywaist
Bone		7	1.6	4-hole, 1 centering mark, 1 centering hole
Bone		5	1.1-1.6	4-hole
Bone		6	NA	2 4-hole; 1 2-hole; 3 pantywaist
Bone		5	1.2-1.8	3 pantywaist
Bone		12	1.5-1.9	4-hole, 1 fragment
Bone		9	1.7-1.8	8 4-hole, 1 pantywaist
Bone		18	1.5-1.8	15 4-hole, 3 2-hole
Bone		4	1.3-1.7	2-hole
Bone		11	1.2-1.8	4-hole
Bone		2	1.7	Pantywaist
Bone		1	1.3	Pantywaist
Bone		1	1.8	Pantywaist
Bone		5	1.3-1.8	2-hole
Bone		1	1.5	Pantywaist
Celluloid	1 tan, 1 brown, 2 cream	4	1.3	Button cover
Ceramic	Prosser	1	0.15	Fragment, 4-hole
Ceramic	Prosser	2	1.3	4-hole
Ceramic	Prosser	1	NA	4-hole
Ceramic	Prosser	24	1.1-1.6	4-hole, 1 with red border
Ceramic	Prosser	9	1.4-1.8	4-hole
Ceramic	Prosser	5	1.1-1.4	2-hole, 1 piecrust
Ceramic	Prosser	1	1.1	4-hole, black
Ceramic	Prosser	6	0.9-1.7	4-hole, 1 piecrust, 1 black
Ceramic	Prosser	1	1.8	2-hole, gray
Ceramic	Prosser	22	1.0-1.8	4-hole, 1 piecrust
Ceramic	Prosser	2	1.0	Piecrust
Ceramic	Prosser	1	1.5	2-hole

TABLE 5. CA-SBA-2752H, Buttons				
MATERIAL	DECORATION	N	DIAMETER (cm)	COMMENT
Ceramic	Prosser	2	1.6-1.8	4-hole, 1 brown
Ceramic	Prosser	2	1.0-1.6	4-hole, piecrust
Ceramic		2	1.4	4-hole
Ceramic	Prosser	14	1.0-1.9	4-hole
Glass	faceted pattern	1	1.3	"Jet," shank missing, black
Glass	oval	5	1.2 x 1.8	Or: jewelry ? had inlay, shank back ?
Glass	red/white	1	NA	Shank back
Metal	shankback	1	1.5	Brass plated, wire loop
Metal		7	NA	Miscellaneous: rivet, shoebutton, et al.
Metal		1	NA	Brazed wire shank back
Metal		5	NA	Or: stud, link, rivet, miscellaneous
Metal		1	1.6	"Reakes/London," 4 hole
Metal		2	0.8	Shoe button, wire shank
Metal		1	1.5	Shank back
Metal	impressed	2	NA	Wire shank back, starburst pattern
Metal		2	NA	Shoe button, wire loop back
Metal		4	NA	Shoe buttons
Metal	impressed	1	NA	4-hole, "FINI/DEPOS./1893/ Paris" in wreath
Metal		1	1.4	4-hole, badly corroded
Metal		1	1.3	Shank back
Metal		1	NA	Composite, top only ?
Metal/shell	inlay	1	NA	Brazed shank back, inlay is carved shell
Shell		5	NA	3 4-hole; 1 2-hole; 1 1-hole
Shell		1	1.1	2-hole
Shell		2	1.1-1.3	4-hole
Shell		10	0.9-1.9	5 2-hole; 5 4-hole
Shell		10	NA	6 4-hole; 2 fisheye; 1 2-hole; 1 sew-through
Shell		3	1.4-1.5	4-hole, 1 sew-through

TABLE 5. CA-SBA-2752H, Buttons

MATERIAL	DECORATION	N	DIAMETER (cm)	COMMENT
Shell		11	0.8-1.7	4 4-hole; 7 2-hole
Shell		16	0.7-1.2	2-hole
Shell		13	1.0-1.5	4-hole
Shell		12	1.4-2.1	2-hole, tiny perforations
Shell		4	1.5-2.2	Shank back
Shell		26	0.8-1.5	4-hole
Shell		37	0.8-1.8	2-hole
Shell		7	1.1-1.5	Self shank
Shell		4	1.5-2.2	2-hole
Shell		2	NA	1 2-hole; 1 shank-back or stud
Shell		4	1.2-1.3	2 2-hole; 2 4-hole
Shell		8	1.1-2.1	4-hole
Shell		5	1.0-1.7	2-hole
Shell		3	1.0-1.3	2-hole
Shell		5	0.8-2.2	2-hole
Shell		1	1.1-1.2	2-hole
Shell		2	1.4-1.8	2-hole
Shell		2	0.8-1.0	4-hole
Shell		5	1.2-1.6	2-hole
Shell		5	0.9-1.4	4-hole
Shell		9	1.1-1.5	2-hole, 1 fisheye
Shell		1	1.4	Fisheye
Shell		1	1.7	4-hole
Shell		1	0.9	4-hole
Shell		15	1.1-1.6	4-hole
Shell		33	0.8-2.4	2-hole
TOTAL		492		

TABLE 6. CA-SBA-2752H, Studs and Cufflinks				
ITEM	MATERIAL	DECORATION	N	COMMENT
Stud	bone		35	
Collar button	bone		1	And 4 studs ?, 1.4 diameter, probably same item
Collar button	bone		8	
Collar button	bone/metal		3	1 bone; 1 metal; 1 unidentified; 1 possible cufflink
Collar button	bone/metal		3	2 bone; 1 metal
Stud	ceramic	Prosser	25	
Collar button	ceramic		3	
Stud	glass ?		2	
Stud	metal		1	Badly corroded
Stud	metal	stamped	1	"Sterling," floral
Stud	metal	thin gold wash	1	"Century [mfg. ?] & Co."
Stud	metal	thin gold wash ?	1	"KREMENTZ PLATE"
Stud/collar button	metal		1	
Stud	metal		3	
Stud	metal		1	"Gold" washed or plated ?
Stud	metal		1	"...NSTAD..."
Stud	metal		1	
Stud	metal		2	
Stud	metal	plated	1	"KREMENTZ PLATE"
Stud	metal	ovoid	1	
Collar button	metal	plated	1	
Collar button	metal		1	
Collar button	metal		6	2 imitation gold plated
Cufflink/stud	metal		1	"HARVARD GOLD PLATE"
Cufflink	metal	stamped:lion+shield	1	
Cufflink/stud	metal		1	
Cufflink	metal	stamped	1	Floral and diamond pattern
Cufflink	metal		1	"Sterling," no pattern

TABLE 6. CA-SBA-2752H, Studs and Cufflinks

ITEM	MATERIAL	DECORATION	N	COMMENT
Cufflink	metal		1	Embossed central diamond with floral pattern
Cufflink	metal shank	shell	1	
Stud/collar button	metal/shell	shell inlay	1	
Stud	metal/shell		2	
Cufflink/stud	metal/shell	shell inlay	1	
Cufflink	metal/shell		1	
Stud	shell		5	
TOTAL			120	

TABLE 7. CA-SBA-2752H, Personal Ornaments					
CAT	ITEM	MATERIAL	DECORATION	N	COMMENT
	Garter clasp	metal		1	For hose or sock
	Closure	metal	floral embossed	1	Threaded, on glass finish
144	Ornament	metal		1	Long oval, no perforation, plated ?
599	Ornament	glass	blue flower, 8 petals	1	Tiny, flat back, from button or jewelry ?
202	Jewelry	metal	fleur de lys	1	Infilled green, for pin or suspension back
335	Jewelry	metal	stamped, some enamel	2	Small bar or lingerie pin
223	Clasp	metal	embossed elephant	1	Clothing, "pat. 1871 and 1879"
333	Medallion	bronze		1	French exposition, 1889, N. J. Schloss
774	Tie clip	metal	had enamel inlay	1	"Sterling"
246	Hatpin	metal/ glass		2	
480	Hatpin	metal/glass	blue heads	3	
514	Hatpin	glass	black	1	Head only, "jet" type
619	Hatpin	metal/glass		2	1 blue; 1 black glass head
772	Pin head	glass/ metal		7	3 white glass; 4 metal; hatpin type
592	Stick pin	metal/shell		1	Enamel bee on shell flower
620	Stick pin	metal		1	Shaft only, gold ?
591	Lingerie pin	metal		3	1 twisted; 1 stamped
502	Fastener	metal		1	Broken, "VELVET GRIP"
634	Fastener	metal	fabric attached	1	"CATCH ON"
635	Fastener	metal	fabric attached	1	"HART..xxx"
765	Fastener	metal		1	Clothing, male part of snap
411	Chain	metal		1	Small, single links, closure at one end
96	Bead	ceramic	white, unglazed	1	
208	Bead	ceramic	white	1	Tubular
512	Bead	glass	yellow	1	Barrel, misshapen
TOTAL				38	

TABLE 8. CA-SBA-2752H, Marbles				
MATERIAL	COLOR	N	DIAMETER (cm)	COMMENT
Ceramic	brown/tan mottled	1	1.9	Glazed
Ceramic	near-white	1	1.3	Unglazed
Ceramic	largest is near-white, 2 tan	3	1.9; 1.4; 1.3	Unglazed
Glass	red/yellow swirl	1	2.0	Heavily used, cane
Ceramic	near-white	1	1.4	Unglazed, shallow perforation at each pole
Glass	red/blue/green swirl	1	1.5	Cut from cane
Ceramic	near-white	1	1.3	Unglazed
Ceramic	gray	1	1.4	Unglazed, possibly burned
Ceramic	near-white	1	1.3	Unglazed, stained tan
TOTAL		11		

recovered at Los Angeles Chinatown (Greenwood 1993:Figure 5.6 and 201) and other sites. The other end which would have contained the stem is missing. Maximum diameter of the bowl is 4.8 cm, and the opening of the ground end is 2.2 cm in diameter.

OTHER MATERIALS

Twenty-six items of munitions were recovered (Table 9). Most were .22 caliber, rimfire cartridges. This size was historically used for hunting small game or target shooting; those intended for the long rifle or shotgun were more likely to have been used for game hunting than the shorts. Some could have been made as early as 1865 and 1871, but cartridge cases are not often useful for dating a deposit since so many have continued in use well into the twentieth century, if not to the present.

The coins, on the other hand, provide a date *after* which the deposit must have occurred. The six examples include three zinc coins, probably Vietnamese and most abundant in American sites between the 1880s and the 1890s (Akin 1993:314); one coin embossed Hong Kong 1865 in English on one side and in Chinese on the obverse; one brass Chinese coin; and two United States Indian Head pennies, dated 1898 and 1901. There is no saying how long the older coins could have been retained or used, but the most recent date indicates that the feature was filled at any time in or after 1901.

Fragments of ceramic and metal pipes were present. Among the latter were examples with outer diameters of 1, 1.5, 4, and 4.5 inches. Small scraps on window screening were observed, and an abundance of wire, some of it barbed.

Two like artifacts remain unidentified. Both are metal seals or lids with glass centers, 4.5 cm in diameter, in very fragile condition. Cat. 586 was recovered in Level 112, and Cat. 644 was in Level 102. One retains the partial inscription "Absolutely pure and unadulterated...."

SUBSISTENCE

Food remains included mammal, bird, and fish bone, turtle shell, cuttlefish, eggshell, and marine shells. The dominant molluscan species was Pismo clam (*Tivela stultorum*), represented by 470 whole shells and innumerable fragments. The valves were of particularly large size, and were most abundant in Levels 110 and 111, although present in every increment. Other species in very small quantities were black abalone (*Haliotis cracherodii*), unidentified abalone fragments, common littleneck clam (*Protothaca staminea*), mussel (*Mytilus californianus*), and a single purple olive (*Olivella biplicata*). The mammal bone has not been analyzed; observations are that much of it is large mammal, some with marks of butchering and some of it burned. Cuttlefish remains were rare, and the turtle shell was a single occurrence. Scraps of tin can metal were present. One round example was a hole in top container, 6.2 cm tall and 6.5 cm in diameter; all others were too amorphous to identify to product or method of manufacture, but solder seams were observed. One seed was identified as the Chinese olive (*Canarium album*); the dried pulp and its stony seed would have been imported preserved with salt. One plain opalescent milk glass canning jar lid liner, with no embossing, another lettered Boyd's Genuine Porcelain Lined, and one fragment of a Mason/Fruit Jar constituted the limited evidence of food preservation in the home. Commercial products in the kitchen included two Heinz condiment jars and a Lea & Perrins Worcestershire sauce bottle.

Table 9. CA-SBA-2752H, Munitions

CAT	N	SIZE	HEADSTAMP	MAKER	DATES	REFERENCE
401	1	.22 short, rimfire	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
474	2	.22 short, rimfire	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
589	1	.22 short, rimfire	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
616	2	.22 short, rimfire	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
773	1	.22 short, rimfire	H	Winchester Repeating Arms Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
251	1	.22 short, rimfire	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
371	2	.22 short, rimfire	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
616	1	.22 short, rimfire	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and successors	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
370	1	.22 short, rimfire	US	United States Cartridge Co.	1871f-1935f	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
513	1	.22 short, rimfire	US	United States Cartridge Co.	1871f-1935f	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
616	2	.22 short, rimfire	US	United States Cartridge Co.	1871f-1935f	Barnes 1989:359; Roeder 1982
372	2	.22 long/long rifle, rimfire	n/a	n/a	1871f-present	Barnes 1989:359
632	1	.22 extra long, rimfire	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and successors	1880a-1935u	Barnes 1989:360
392	1	.22 extra long, rimfire	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and successors	1880a-1935u	Barnes 1989:360
616	1	.22 extra long, rimfire	U	Union Metallic Cartridge Co. and successors	1880a-1935u	Barnes 1989:360
616	1	.32 short, rimfire	n/a	n/a	1860p-1973u	Barnes 1989:364
373	1	.38 short (?), rimfire	n/a	n/a	1865c-1940u	Barnes 1989:365
250	1	.38 Smith & Wesson	US/.38 S&W	United States Cartridge Co.	1877c-1935f	Barnes 1989:239; Roeder 1982
369	1	.40-65 WCF	W.R.A. Co. / 40-65 WCF	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1887f-1935u	Barnes 1989:120; White and Munhall 1977:156
670	1	.45-60 WCF	W.R.A. Co. / 45-60 WCF	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1879f-1935u	Barnes 1989:134; White and Munhall 1977:156
473	1	12 gauge shotshell	WINCHESTER/ N° 12/NEW RIVAL	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	1897c-1901fe	Steward 1969:84; Vinson 1968:91

Rusted remains of two iron woks were recovered in Level 108, both 18 inches (45.7 cm) in diameter. A base metal ladle or skimmer 27 cm long with a bowl estimated at about 10 cm in diameter might have been used in the wok. At least some cooking was done in enamel pans. There were two round pots, one in solid gray measuring 13.5 tall and 19.5 cm in diameter which would have had a wire bail handle. The other was mottled gray, 10.4 cm tall and 21.5 in diameter, stamped on the bottom AGATE/.../Nickel Steel, with the rest of the lettering missing. A mottled gray kettle was 11.0 cm high and 26 cm in diameter, with a wire bail handle. Three detached pan handles were flat and perforated for suspension, all gray enamel. The two intact ones are 26.5 and 29.0 cm long, and the broken example is presently 17.5 centimeters. It is likely that much of the other cooking, aside from stir-frying in the wok, was accomplished in the shallow stoneware pans used for moist braising.

Any attempt to reconstruct the full subsistence pattern would be biased unless it considers all of the imported preserved foods, grain, and oil which came in the stoneware jars, and the fresh produce which would have been grown locally but left no evidence in the deposit. Eggshells and bird bone in the well suggested that the residents may have been raising chickens in the rear yard, as confirmed in Los Angeles by both eyewitness and photographic evidence. The Chinese were active early in fishing off Santa Barbara. Five otoliths were recovered, the size of white croaker, and unidentified vertebrae, scales, jaws, and other elements. The smaller shipping jars would have contained many different products including cabbage, radish, or other vegetables; shrimp or fish; sorghum; and other foods which were dried, pickled, or salted, and a variety of sauces. The large containers would have held any dry or liquid product shipped in bulk. What are called wine jars or wine bottles held any of several products which incorporated herbs or flavors, and which were consumed partly for the perceived tonic or medicinal properties.

ARCHITECTURAL

Only a few items of electrical porcelain were present in the deposit, and none could be precisely dated or even fully identified. One unglazed white fuse has the recessed-embossed letter A in a depressed square; the maker is unknown. A glazed white fragment, possibly a ceiling rosette, was made by the Bryant Electric Co. of Bridgeport, CT. The date or mold code for this item is 5194/B. An unmarked nail or screw knob fragment (Cat. 190) would be 1 ½ inch in diameter and 1 5/8 inch tall if whole, and another nail knob fragment was too small to reveal size. The structure was apparently electrified at some time, probably late in view of the great abundance of lamp chimney glass and a few items which resemble gas keys.

Greatly deteriorated nails counted among the discards numbered 2099. Most were too eroded to classify, but 279 were recognized as round wire types typical of the years around and after the turn of the century, and at least a few were square machine cut. The best preserved of the latter are four from Level 119, three 4.5 cm long with crimped heads, and another 7.9 cm long. Both types may represent demolition or repair, perhaps of both the original structure and the many modifications over the years. Thickness of samples of the window pane glass ranged from 1.5 to 3.8 mm; the older and thinner shards were clear, with no visible green tinge in cross section, while the thicker examples were green in section. This suggests that windows were installed or replaced at different times, consistent with the remodeling episodes described above. One fragment of a brown ceramic doorknob was recovered.

Broken Mission-type roof tiles were found in almost all levels. With coarse texture and black core, these probably represented the original tile roof of the adobe. Flooring is suggested by a section of concrete once painted red (Cat. 189), and a 6-inch tile, ½ inch thick, made by the American Encaustic Tiling Co. (Table 10).

DISCUSSION

It was the excavators' synopsis that the Chinese proprietors of the laundry deposited trash in this feature, which they interpreted as one of the wells depicted on the 1892 Sanborn map. The occurrence was estimated as between the time of the Gin brothers' arrival in 1897-1901, and the abandonment of the wells between 1901 and 1903. The laundry left this location in 1918-1919, and an alternative was posed that the wells could have remained open to continuing deposition until the rear wing of the adobe was added about 1928.

As outlined above, there is uncertainty about the date of the first laundry enterprise in this adobe. The Immigration Files of 1896 and 1907 both claim that one or both brothers moved their laundry to Carrillo Street from the corner of Chapala Street and Canon Perdido in 1885. Immediate questions pertain to the identification of the two outbuildings as wells, usually symbolized as such on Sanborn maps, and to the date of the photograph which has been interpreted as showing the superstructure of a well. The photograph said to reflect ca. 1903 (Figure 8) seems to show a substantial building in the background which does not appear on the Sanborn maps of either 1892 or 1903. It is also a problem to consider that an abandoned well deeper than 16 feet would have remained open for 30 or more years, as it would have constituted a serious hazard. If it had been filled gradually and continuously over this span of time, there should be some chronological stratigraphy discernible in the assemblage and greater variability in the cultural remains. The cross-mending of artifacts widely separated in the fill argues for a very short period of deposition, or a degree of profound disturbance and mixing which is not supported by the presence of whole vessels, contemporaneity of the materials, or the observations of the excavators. If the well had been filled in just prior to the addition of the rear wing in 1928, it should have contained a range of dated materials much later than the distribution illustrated in Table 10.

The dating of the artifacts does not support the postulate that the well remained open. If the discards had been *de facto* refuse scattered on the ground and then ultimately deposited into the well, or only gradually discarded into the well and thus exposed to natural light, there should have been sun-colored amethyst glass fragments. Table 10 suggests that all the securely dated artifacts could have been manufactured by about 1905; the preponderance of early dates is even greater than the tabulation suggests, since the lines are not weighted by quantity. The only anomalies are one glass bottle whose embossing is not confidently identified or dated, and the Wait's Bitters, known to have been manufactured earlier although the embossed glass bottles are usually ascribed to about 1912.

Technologically, the bottles exhibit turning in the mold, and the hand applied and hand tooled finishes typical of the late nineteenth century rather than manufacture by the automatic bottle machine after 1903. The glass was observed to be bubbly, pulled, stretched diagonally at the neck, with some visible marks of the snap case. The finishes typically showed what is called "glop," or an excess of glass extruded below the collar, and only two crown caps were noted in the entire collection. The two very early ceramics may relate to occupations prior to the laundry. All of the Euroamerican ceramics but a single sherd were British imports, also typical of the nineteenth century before the American industry became competitive. The preponderance of dates from all sources - glass, ceramics, coins, and patents - suggests that the contents originated between 1870 and 1905. The abundance of lumps of blueing, quantities of buttons, straight and safety pins, support the assigned function of the laundry.

Comparisons to Los Angeles

The collection is valuable because of its context; it is an undisturbed, discrete deposit which can be associated with a known family and specific function. It differs in many ways from the assemblage recovered from the

Table 10. CA-SBA 2752H, Makers' Marks

N	ITEM	MARK	MAKER	DATE FROM	DATE TO	REFERENCE	REMARKS
Glass							
13	bottle	A. G. W.	American Glass Works	1880c	1905c	Toulouse 1971:43	Hostetter's Bitters
1	bottle	Boericke & Runyon/San Francisco, Cal./Branch-Portland, Or.	Boericke & Runyon	1891f	1903f	Fike 1987:155	Medicinal. Co. reported as homeopathic pharmacy.
2	bottle	Botanic/Stomach Bitters	Bach Meese & Co., San Francisco	1885 or 1890	1889 or 1896	W & W 1969:16-17	Noted as "scarce"
1	lid liner	Boyd's Genuine Porcelain Lined					Milk glass, "8" on reverse in center. For canning jar
1	jar	CC & Co.					Aqua, letters overlapped in monogram on base. Prob. for canning jar
5	bottle	California Fig Bitters	California Extract of Fig Co., San Francisco	1897	1902	W & W 1969: 18-19	
1	bottle	Chamberlain's/Pain-Balm	Chamberlain Med. Co.	1880 or 1882	1904	Fike 1987:206	Aqua, "Des Moines, IA. U.S.A." on reverse
1	bottle	Chesebrough Mfg. Co./Vaseline	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	1880c	1908c	Fike 1987:56	
1	bottle	Climax Bitters. San Francisco, Cal.		1887	1890	W & W 1969: 22-23	Noted as "very scarce"
1	bottle	Collins-Walton-Crane Co./Druggists/ Santa Barbara		1903c		Toynnton 1980:67	Prescription
1	bottle	T & A Coux/Jobbers/Santa Barbara					Clear, picnic flask
1	bottle	The Cuticura System/of Curing/Constitutional Humors	Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Boston	1887c		W & W 1971:30	
1	jar	D in center, Pat. May 31, 1870 around edge of base.	Davey & Moore, Ltd., England.	1870c	1900c	Toulouse 1971: 154	Co. is 1805 to date: D mark establishes date range
1	bottle	W. F. & S./Mil. 38 in center	William Franzen & Son, Milwaukee	1900	1929	Toulouse 1971:536	Brown, beer type
1	bottle	St. George's Rheumatic Bitters				Watson 1968:49	'Extremely rare'
1	jar	H. J. Heinz Co./Pittsburg USA/ Patd. June 9, 1891	H. J. Heinz Co.	1891			Clear, 10 sided, condiment

Table 10. CA-SBA 2752H, Makers' Marks

N	ITEM	MARK	MAKER	DATE FROM	DATE TO	REFERENCE	REMARKS
1	jar	H. J. Heinz & Co./57/Patd.	H.J. Heinz Co.				Clear, 8 sided, condiment
110	bottle	Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters	various	1860a	1895	W & W 1969:34-41	
1	bottle	Hunyadi Janos/Saxlehners/Bitterquelle	Hunyadi Janos, Austria-Hungary	1863	1900c	Toulouse 1971:257	Mineral water
3	bottle	I. G. Co. (L, L/3)	Ihmson Glass Co., Pittsburgh	1870c	1895c	Toulouse 1971:261-274	Hostetter's Bitters
1	bottle	W. M. Johnson's/Pure Herb Tonic/Sure Cure/for all Malarial Diseases	W. M. Johnson, Marysville, CA	1901		Fike 1987:235	
7	bottle	Lash's Kidney and/Liver Bitters. The Best Cathartic/and Blood Purifier	Pacific Coast Glass Works	1894	1905	W & W 1969:44	'PCGW' on base
1	bottle	Lea & Perrins/Worcestershire Sauce	John Duncan & Sons, importer	1880	1900	Toulouse 1971:277	'JDS/49' on base
2	bottle	Leon Levy/Wholesale Wine/& Liquor Merchant /815 State St./Fernald Block/Santa Barbara	Leon Levy	1895	1918	W & W 1968:94	Clear oval flask
1	bottle	M in circle on base	(Maryland Glass Corp. ?)	after 1916 ?		Toulouse 1971:339	Clear condiment
1	lamp chimney	MacBeth Co./Pittsburgh, U.S.A./Pearl Top	MacBeth-Evans Glass Co.	1899a		Toulouse 1971:328	Printed white in circle of dots on base
1	jar	MASON/FRUIT JAR	Mason	1890c	1920c	Toulouse 1971:199	Slightly sun-colored amethyst
2	bottle	S. McKee & Co.,	S. McKee & Co., Pittsburgh	1836	1886+	Toulouse 1971:476-477; W & W 1969:36-37	Hostetter's Bitters. 2 dots under 'Dr.' and serifs on letters. Bottle probably 1870s
1	bottle	Melin's/Infant's Food/Doliber-Goodale Co./Boston	Doliber-Goodale Co., Boston	1888c	1900	Zumwalt 1980:300-301	'Large Size' on reverse
2	bottle	N & Co.	Nuttall & Co., England	1872	1913	Toulouse 1971:380-384	Beer, ale, whiskey, various foods
1	lid	Patd. Jan'y 11 1898/S		1898			On glass lid. Sun-colored amethyst
7	bottle	PCGW	Pacific Coast Glass Works	1902	1924	Toulouse 1971:415-416	Lash's Bitters
1	bottle	Peptonoids/The Arlington Chemical Co./Yonkers, N. Y.	The Arlington Chemical Co.	1890	1895c	W & W 1971:67,131	Also-digestive/ nutritive ca 1899 (Devner 1968:73)
1	bottle	Dr. Price's/Delicious/Flavoring Extracts	Steele & Price, Chicago	1887c	1910c	Zumwalt 1980:340	
2	bottle	Reed's/Gilt Edge/1878/Tonic	George W. M. Reed, New Haven	1878		W & W 1971:76,134; Fike 1987:236	This bottle ca. 1882

Table 10. CA-SBA 2752H, Makers' Marks

N	ITEM	MARK	MAKER	DATE FROM	DATE TO	REFERENCE	REMARKS
2	bottle	Dr. Renz's/Herb Bitters	John Renz, Sacramento	1874	1878	W & W 1969:56	Curved legs on 'Rs,' "scarce"
2	bottle	SF&PGW	San Francisco & Pacific Glass Works	1876	1902	Toulouse 1971:471	
1	bottle	S B & G Co/15	Streator Bottle & Glass Co.	1881	1905	Toulouse 1971:461	
1	bottle	Sociedad Vinicola					No data
5	bottle	Wait's Wild Cherry Tonic/The Great Tonic	Geoge and Charles Wait, Sacramento	1906c	1917	Fike 1987:237; W & W 1969:62	
1	bottle	Wyeth & Bro/Philada		1870c	1900c	W & W 1971:146	Could be extract, oil, chemical
1	bottle	Jno. Wyeth & Bro./Philadelphia/Liq Ext. Malt	Jno. Wyeth	1870c	1899	Fike 1987:121;Devner 1968:102	'Nutritive tonic' and for consumption and nursing mothers
Ceramic							
1	tile	A.E. Tile Co. Ltd.	American Encaustic Tiling Co., Ltd.	1905	1933	Lehner 1988:21	Dimensions: 1" x 6" x 1/2"
1	insulator	A I & M Co.	Akron Insulator & Marble Co.	?	1904	Tod 1977:70	
1	saucer	...stone/ ...Alcock...Cobridge	England	1828	1853	Godden 1964:26-28	Impressed
1	electrical	Brian					On electrical rosette, white, unglazed porcelain
1	soup bowl	Copeland & Garrett	Copeland & Garrett, Stoke, England	1833	1857	Felton and Schulz 1983:17, 34, Figure 10:b	"Camilla" pattern
1	serving bowl	W. H. Grindley & Co./England	W. H. Grindley & Co., Tunstall, England	1891c	1895c	Godden 1964	Earthenware, fluted sides, 3 frags. Specific mark not in Godden 1964
1	plate	W. H. Grindley & Co./England	W. H. Grindley & Co., Tunstall, England	1891c	1895c	Godden 1964	Specific mark not in Godden 1964
1	plate	Iron stone China/ Pioneer Pottery/Works (w/eagle in star)	Pioneer Pottery Works, Ohio	1884c	1891c	Gates and Ormerod 1982:20	
1	bottle	MacIntyre/Liverpool	James MacIntyre & Co., Burslem, England	1860	1928	Godden 1964:457	Impressed seal on heel of stoneware ale bottle
1	sherd	xxxSON/xxxND					Whiteware frag

Table 10. CA-SBA 2752H, Makers' Marks

N	ITEM	MARK	MAKER	DATE FROM	DATE TO	REFERENCE	REMARKS
1	electrical	A.					On unglazed white fuse
Other							
1	pan	Agate/xxx/Nickel Steel					Gray enamel on metal
1	fastener	CATCH ON					Metal, for clothing
1	stud	Century [Mfg. ?] & Co.	Century [Mfg. ?] & Co.				Thin gold wash
3	fastener	Dent's Make/D/...Co.		1889	?		'Made in France/Pat 11/16/89' on reverse. Rivet or shank button
1	toothbrush	Extra Fine/Paris					Handle of bone toothbrush, not perforated
1	button	'Fini/Depos/1893/Paris', in foliate wreath		1893			4 hole metal button
1	washer	GOOD MFG. CO. 8.5					
1	fastener	HART					Metal, for clothing
1	stud	Harvard Gold Plate					Metal w/gold wash or fill
2	stud	Krementz Plate					Metal w/gold wash or fill
1	rivet	Lucas & Kennedy, 'C.F. Co.' on obverse					
1	suspender clip	Patented 1871,1875		1871, 1875			Suspender hardware
1	metal	Patented 1894		1894			Unidentified metal object pierced at both ends. Poss. fastener
1	rivet	Newport					
1	stud	...NSTAD					Metal
1	button	Reakes/London					4 hole, metal
1	medallion	Made by N. J. Schloss. French Exposition 1889	N. J. Schloss	1889			Bronze
1	fastener	Velvet Grip					Metal, broken
1	coin	Hong Kong/1 mill		1865			Chinese characters on reverse
1	coin	United States/1 cent		1898			Indian head, perforated

Table 10. CA-SBA 2752H, Makers' Marks

N	ITEM	MARK	MAKER	DATE FROM	DATE TO	REFERENCE	REMARKS
1	coin	United States/1 cent		1901			Indian head

Key: W & W = Wilson and Wilson; c = circa; f = firm

broad community of Los Angeles Chinatown. The Santa Barbara feature contained no ink bottles, gambling tokens and dice, dominoes, or footed Chinese presentation dishes and serving bowls. There were no fragments representative of ceremonial candlesticks, incense burners or their stands. There is an almost total lack of opium paraphernalia and American pharmaceuticals. Even though many of the stonewares had been washed before this examination, an unusual number of them were observed to have ideographs, usually on the bases, probably signifying the contents, maker of the jar, and/or place of origin. The wine jars showed a higher proportion of characters or symbols added in slip, and a different distribution of such marks than those from Los Angeles. The Santa Barbara assemblage contains many matching spoons such as a single living unit might possess, rather than the disparate assortment of different patterns which came from the many single and multiple residences represented in Los Angeles.

The Santa Barbara feature yielded no embossed whiskeys, other than the flasks of a local Santa Barbara purveyor, but illustrated heavy consumption of bitters and unembossed wines.

Collection	Bitters	Other Beverage	Medicinal	Ink
Los Angeles	14.6%	12.3%	30.0%	11.5%
Santa Barbara	50.9%	23.3	18.4%	-0-

In Santa Barbara, there were proportionately many fewer bottles which contained medicinal products, but the reliance upon imported remedies contained in the little aqua vials as compared to American products was slightly greater than in the larger community. Of the 872 glass containers from Los Angeles related to curing, 76 percent were of Chinese origin, while 24 percent were patent remedies or local prescriptions. For the laundry, the proportions were 80.3 percent reliance on the imported pills and powders, compared to 19.7 percent resulting from American medicine.

Los Angeles revealed a great diversity in one-of-a-kind, more costly, porcelain items of all forms. Tea and wine bowls were more abundant, along with spittoons and the porcelain decanters used to serve wine or soy sauce at the table. Also common in Los Angeles Chinatown were the well glazed small jarlets, both hemispherical and straight-sided and all marked by the producer or shipper; these contained products of higher value, e.g., cosmetics or medical products. The town site yielded quantities of gambling items, counters, and dominoes and many items of opium paraphernalia, both activities conducted in a communal setting.

While both sites yielded many buttons, those from Los Angeles were remarkably uniform in material and technology. Those from Santa Barbara varied in size, color, raw material, and function, and most likely were casualties of the laundry process. In Los Angeles, the buttons were largely uniform in size, and those of 18 mm (the same size as the glass counters) were attributed to use as gambling tokens. In Los Angeles, 73 percent were made by the Prosser process; in Santa Barbara, by contrast, there were 94 Prosser buttons, but 96 bone buttons and 251 of shell. Of the 489 buttons at Santa Barbara, the remainder were 7 glass and 31 metal. The shell buttons were notably crude, hand made, and very eroded.

Collection	Prosser	Bone	Shell
Los Angeles	73%	1.7%	18%
Santa Barbara	19%	20.0%	53%

The difference in the distribution can perhaps be explained by chronology, the nature of the deposition, or both. Both bone and shell represent earlier technologies than the Prosser process which was patented in the U. S. in 1841 but in most common use around the turn of the century. The absolute total at Santa Barbara is high in proportion to the volume of excavation, and the array of sizes, variability, and association with other

items detached from clothing, such as the collar studs, cuff links, straight and safety pins, in quantities totally out of proportion to an individual's or even a family's wardrobe, and the abundant lumps of blueing, all suggest that they derive from operations of the laundry. The buttons represent those items of clothing most likely to be sent out for laundering, such as shirts, work clothing, and undergarments. Wardrobe items such as women's dress clothing were more apt to be cleaned at home or by "French" laundries (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1990:30), and only single occurrences of the more decorative types such as "jet" (black glass) and pie crust buttons were recovered. These types are more apt to be found in the residence of the owner, rather than in a laundry.

In Los Angeles, the numbers of porcelain and stoneware vessels were nearly equal. Excluding lids in both venues, Los Angeles yielded 2386 stoneware vessels to 2258 porcelains, whereas on Carrillo Street, there was a greater proportion of stoneware, 409 stoneware containers compared to 155 porcelain table items. This line of evidence points to the discards of a single household where fewer sets of table service would be needed, and there would be more matching items, as opposed to the great variety and abundance of unique one-of-a-kind items in Los Angeles. The distribution of rice bowl types further suggests that this household was both relatively early and of low economic status.

The proportions of rice bowl patterns are distinctly different:

	Los Angeles		Santa Barbara	
:	Bamboo	40.8 %	Bamboo	32.5%
	Celadon	40.0	Celadon	35.0
	Double Happiness	0.01	Double Happiness	27.3
	Four Seasons	8.9	Four Seasons	5.2

While Bamboo and Celadon are roughly equal in both places, there is a significant difference in the abundance of Double Happiness, regarded as both an early type and among the least costly. Four Seasons is actually the most numerous ceramic pattern in Los Angeles when all shapes are considered, since it occurs frequently as condiment dishes, spoons, and serving bowls, but less often as rice bowls. In Santa Barbara, there were fewer of the accessory forms in this pattern, such as condiment dishes, serving bowls, plates, small bowls for tea and wine, and spoons. And the well contained none of the higher cost decorated bowls, high-footed presentation pieces, fragments with inscribed poetry or genre painting. The array here is more comparable to that from the Chinese fishing camp on Ballast Point in San Diego, where Bamboo rice bowls constituted 67 percent of the total, and Double Happiness represented 15 percent (Greenwood 1994). As at the laundry, this was a small workingclass occupation, separated from the main Chinatown population center.

By percentages, the laundry discards included more of the small food containers which might represent family-size purchases, but fewer of the large bulk shipping jars, and less than half as many of the small, well made jarlets which held high value products such as cosmetics or medicinals.

	Santa Barbara	Los Angeles
Wine jars	34.2%	38.8%
Soy sauce	3.2	16.7
Food containers	42.8	15.5
Lge. shipping jars	5.9	8.9
Small jarlets*	4.9	13.1

*includes small (3-6 cm) hemispherical and straight-sided jars.

There is no obvious explanation for the relatively low frequency of soy sauce jars in Santa Barbara, since there was no evidence in the collection that this seasoning had been substantially replaced by catsup, Lea & Perrins, or other seasoning sauces. Since the bases of soy sauce jars are the same as those of the food containers, it is possible that the fragments might actually represent a more equal distribution, as in Los Angeles. The analysis does suggest that the laundry proprietors acquired fewer of the more expensive products such as cosmetics, unguents, or medicinals than the residents of Los Angeles Chinatown. The higher proportion of household-sized food containers, rather than the very large shipping jars used for the importation of bulk foodstuffs, suggests a single domestic unit rather than the boardinghouses and communal cooking facilities shared by the vegetable peddlers in Los Angeles.

The nursing bottle and tonic, toys, fragments of shoes and jewelry, and perhaps the few more decorative buttons are presumptive evidence that one or more women and children lived or worked at the adobe.

One regularity observed in Chinese occupations at both Santa Barbara, Ventura, and Los Angeles was the reoccupation of the old Mexican adobes as property values decreased. This location was somewhat outside the historical core of Santa Barbara's Chinatown, which was centered on the south side of Canon Perdido, from Anacapa to State Street. Thus, perhaps a "purer" deposit of a single occupation or enterprise, but restricted in the sense that the proprietors and employees of the laundry most likely did their shopping and participated in social, recreational, organizational, and ceremonial activities in the Chinatown core. This deposit was thus narrowly focused, as opposed to the many activities and broad dispersion of the Los Angeles features.

SYNTHESIS

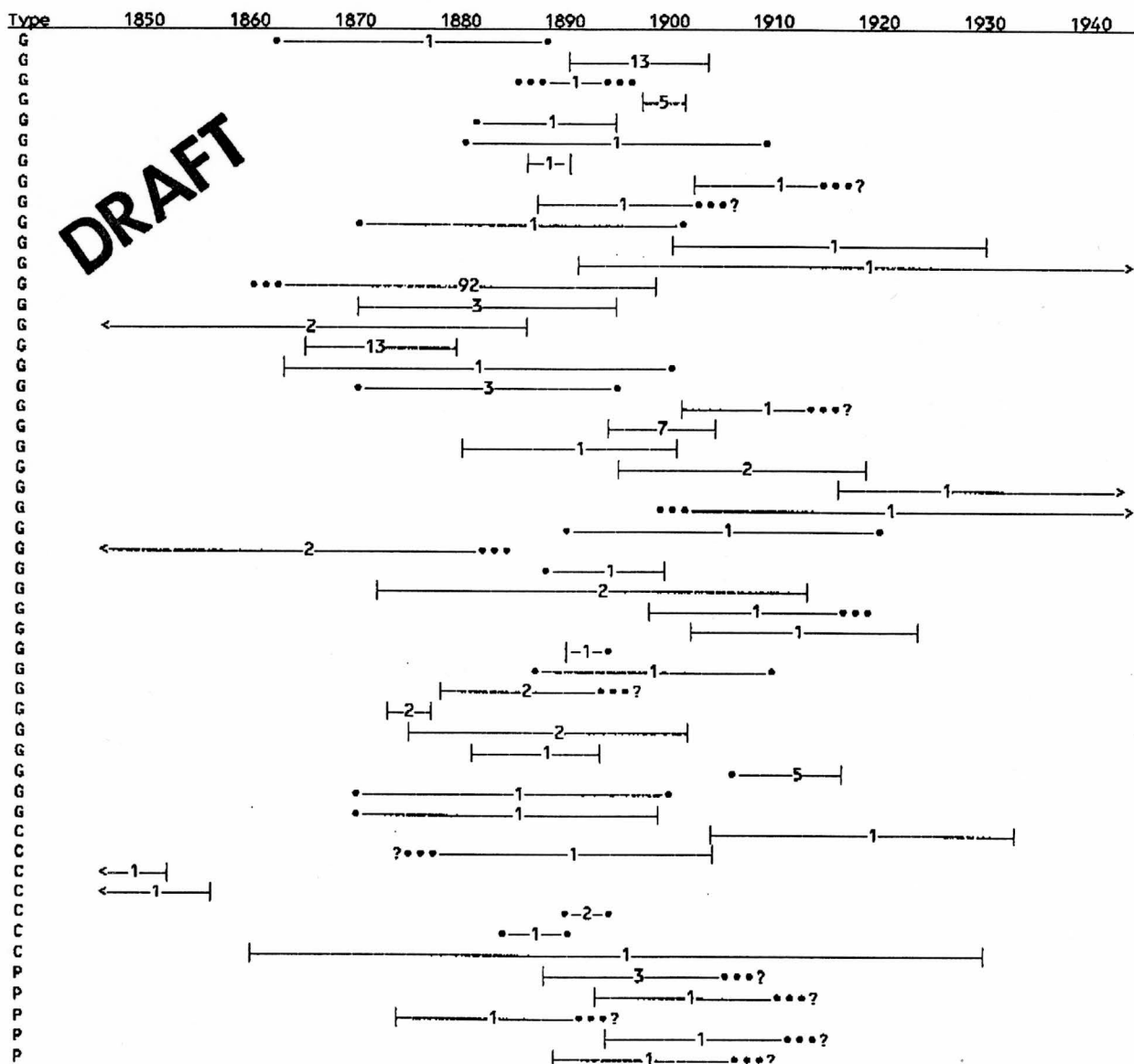
Chronological

The dates of artifact manufacture are concentrated in the years between the 1880s and 1905. The outbuilding depicted on the 1892 Sanborn map, which was not illustrated on the 1903 map, presents a problem with the excavators' theory that this outbuilding was the well which contained these artifacts, and was the same structure on the photo dated ca. 1903. If this framed construct was the well, and the Sanborn is accurate that it was gone by 1903, there was a very narrow window of time to account for the massive deposit. Abandonment of the well may have taken place soon after the installation of municipal water services. Although there was a water line down State Street by 1886, there was no service on Carrillo Street until 1892. By 1903, a secondary 4-inch line had been installed off the State Street trunk which passed closer to the adobe. Presumably this would have lessened dependence on the well, which may have been abandoned and filled soon after. There is no information at this time about when electricity was installed, but the abundance of lantern chimney glass and paucity of electrical fittings suggest that this occurred relatively shortly before the well was filled.

Unresolved at this time is the actual year when the Gin brothers moved to the Hill-Carrillo property and the possibility that a laundry was there as early as 1885 either under their management or some other. It is deemed most likely that the well was filled within a very short period of time about 1905. The contents may represent the primary deposit of contemporary trash, plus a secondary disposal of materials which may have constituted *de facto* refuse scattered behind the structure over a period of time. At a laundry in Sacramento, the backlot was used for drying and perhaps even for washing (Praetzellis and Praetzellis 1980:29). Some of the older materials may have been cleaned out during the several phases of modification to the various porches and additions at the rear of the structure.

Table 10:

Figure X. CA-SBA-27542H, Dates from Marks



- #
- 1 |—1—| Firm date, number of occurrences represented.
 - 2 •—2—• Ca. date, number of occurrences represented.
 - 3 ...—2—... Approximate date, number of occurrences represented.
 - 4 <—2—> Date extends beyond scale, number of occurrences represented.
 - 5 |—1—...? Unknown ending date, number of occurrences represented.
- Type G=glass, C=ceramic, P=patent

Social

The deposit is interpreted as the remains of a residential unit and of the economic enterprise which supported it. Factors pointing to a household include the presence of one or more women and children; lack of artifacts related to opium smoking or gambling; and absence of any individual owner's names scratched into the table ceramics. That the family lived at a relatively low economic level is evidenced by the cost values of the ceramics, proportion of porcellaneous stonewares to true porcelain, absence of the more elaborate table service accessories, relatively rare occurrence of the jarlets, and strictly utilitarian nature of the entire assemblage. Health care products were less frequent than in Chinatowns with a broader mix of occupations, but the consumption of bitters and wines was distinctly higher. Within the assemblage as a whole, there was little variety or diversity, although this is attributed as much to the essential conservatism of the society as to the poverty of the residents. While the people may have possessed little economic power, the collection illustrates that they were tied to the broad market system with consumption of goods and foods imported from the homeland, and most likely through San Francisco. They were isolated from the Euroamerican population of greater Santa Barbara, yet tied to the international network which supplied them with the familiar, traditional foods and other products related to cooking, table service, consumption, and health care.

They were isolated not only in space but probably also by language. Laundries were typically a family enterprise, requiring little capital to operate and providing small incentive to acquire much more than the rudimentary phrases needed for the daily commerce. The long hours which had to be invested to operate the business would have minimized both the time and opportunity to participate in local groups or events.

There remain many avenues for research which can be approached from this collection. For an obvious example, the materials have been compared to the recovery at Los Angeles Chinatown, but comparison to unpublished data from the main focus of Santa Barbara's Chinatown could be even more meaningful. In establishing the typical life of a workingclass family, the collection could be further compared to assemblages from fish camps, mining communities, and other settlements outside of an urban core. Questions linger about the dates ascribed to historical photographs, and the designation on the 1888 Sanborn map that the adobe had a hipped roof; none of the photographs or subsequent maps suggest this configuration. The inscriptions on the bases of many food jars need to be translated for useful information about the vessel contents, the maker, or the place of origin. The faunal materials have not been analyzed. There may be additional historical information, beyond the scope of this study, which will clarify the ascribed locations of this laundry at various dates and identify other persons and uses of the adobe.

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Santa Barbara (City and/or County of ?)
City Directories.....

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

UTM _____ Q _____ NR SHL
 Lat _____ Lon _____ Era _____ Sig _____
 Adm _____ T2 _____ T3 _____ Cat _____ HABS _____ HAER _____ Fed _____

IDENTIFICATION

- Common name: Hill-Carrillo Adobe
- Historic name, if known: Hill- Carrillo Adobe
- Street or rural address: 11-15 East Carrillo Street
 City: Santa Barbara ZIP: 93101 County: Santa Barbara
- Present owner, if known: Santa Barbara Foundation Address: 11 E. Carrillo St.
 City: Santa Barbara ZIP: 93101 Ownership is: Public Private
- Present Use: Offices Original Use: Residence
 Other past uses: Art center, shops

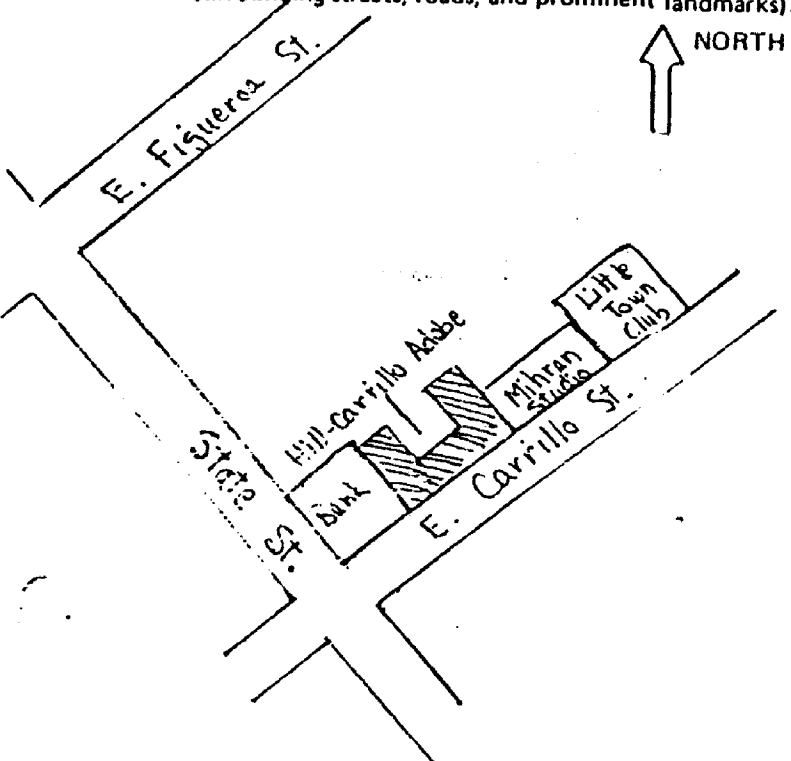
DESCRIPTION

6. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the site or structure and describe any major alterations from its original condition:

A U-shaped building made of Adobe brick and stucco, sitting on a high foundation. The front portion is the original adobe; it is of typical rectangular shape with gable roof. A tile overhang roof, supported by a series of thin wooden posts, shelters an open brick porch with a stone-faced foundation. There are six bays. Carved wooden moldings surround the two entries off the porch and each of the four, twelve-paned, double-hung windows. Two stucco wings have been added to rear of original building forming a courtyard.

Two groups of steps with wrought iron railings lead to porch and entry doors. A stone retaining wall encloses trees and low maintenance plantings in keeping with the structure. This building with the neighboring Mihran Studio and Little Town Club, provides one of the most delightful Hispanic streetscapes in Santa

7. Locational sketch map (draw and label site and surrounding streets, roads, and prominent landmarks):



8. Approximate property size: 39-282-26 Barbara.
 Lot size (in feet) Frontage 83
 Depth 120
 or approx. acreage _____

9. Condition: (check one)
 a. Excellent b. Good c. Fair
 d. Deteriorated e. No longer in existence

10. Is the feature a. Altered? b. Unaltered?

11. Surroundings: (Check more than one if necessary)
 a. Open land b. Scattered buildings
 c. Densely built-up d. Residential
 e. Commercial f. Industrial
 g. Other

12. Threats to site:
 a. None known b. Private development
 c. Zoning d. Public Works project
 e. Vandalism f. Other

13. Date(s) of enclosed photograph(s): October 10 1970

e 1950's. Today the building houses several offices in addition to the Santa Barbara Foundation. The adobe is California Landmark number 721.
NOTE: The following (Items 14-19) are for structures only.

14. Primary exterior building material: a. Stone b. Brick c. Stucco d. Adobe e. Wood
f. Other

15. Is the structure: a. On its original site? b. Moved? c. Unknown?

16. Year of initial construction 1825-26 This date is: a. Factual b. Estimated

17. Architect (if known): _____

18. Builder (if known): Daniel Hill

19. Related features: a. Barn b. Carriage house c. Outhouse d. Shed(s) e. Formal garden(s)
f. Windmill g. Watertower/tankhouse h. Other small courtyard; State landmark plaque on front wall None

SIGNIFICANCE

20. Briefly state historical and/or architectural importance (include dates, events, and persons associated with the site when known):

Built in 1825-26 by Daniel Hill for his Spanish bride, this adobe has been closely associated with Santa Barbara's social and political life. The first American child to be born of two American parents in Santa Barbara, Isabel Larki was born in this house in 1833 and died later that year. It was one of the town's most widely visited residences of early days and was said to have boasted the first wooden floor in Santa Barbara.

Daniel Hill sold the adobe to Capt. John Wilson who with his wife, the former Ramona Pacheco, made the adobe the center of social life in Santa Barbara during the last decade of Mexican rule.

In 1850, the first city Council met in this house. In 1851, the famous Italian artist and portrait painter, Barbieri, had his studio here. In 1852, a daguerrotype camera was set up on the front gallery and some of the first photographs ever made in Santa Barbara were taken in that year.

The name "Carrillo" dates from 1860 when it was sold to Guillermo and Joaquin Carrillo. In 1928, the famous philanthropist Major Max Fleischmann bought the adobe to save it from being torn down to build a modern commercial building. He donated it to the Santa Barbara Foundation for preservation as an historical*

21. Main theme of the historic resource: (Check only one): a. Architecture b. Arts & Leisure c. Economic/Industrial d. Exploration/Settlement e. Government f. Military
g. Religion h. Social/Education

22. Sources: List books, documents, surveys, personal interviews, and their dates:

California Landmark # 721; Cullimore, Clarence, Santa Barbara Adobes 1948, p 59
Interview with Virginia Kenward of the Santa Barbara Foundation 11-78 60
*landmark. Most of the original structure remains. When owned by Mrs. Gardine Green Hammond in 1927 it was remodeled into an art center and additions of a cha

23. Date form prepared: 11-11-78 By (name): Barbara Henzell **
Address: 600 Oak Grove Dr. City Santa Barbara, Calif. ZIP: 93108
Phone: 969-0841 Organization: Architectural & Historic Resources Surve

(State Use Only)



PRIMARY RECORD

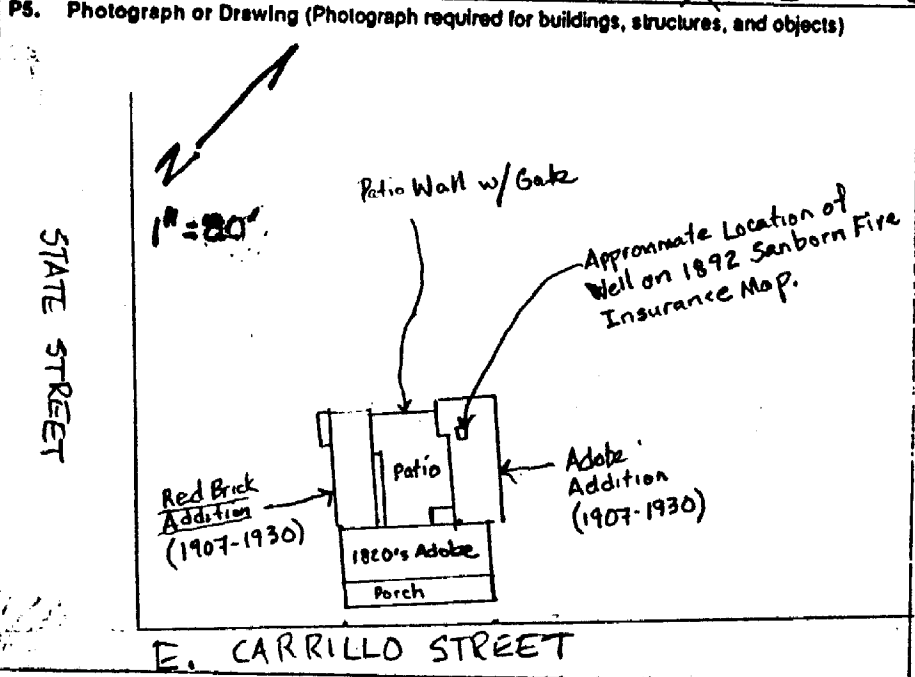
Primary # P-42-002752
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial SPC-7752A
 NRHP Status Code _____
 Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 4

P1. Resource Identifier: Hill-Carrillo Adobe
 P2. Location: a. County Santa Barbara and (Address and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)
 b. Address 15 East Carrillo Street
 City Santa Barbara, California Zip 93102
 c. UTM: USGS Quad Santa Barbara (7.5'x15') Date 1967; Zone 10, _____ mE/ _____ mN
 d. Other Locational Data (e.g. parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc. when appropriate):

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.):
 The Hill-Carrillo Adobe was built circa 1826 by Daniel Hill. The adobe is currently on the National Register of Historic Places. It is also California Historical Landmark #721, and a City of Santa Barbara Historical Landmark. The original portion of the structure consisted of a 3-room adobe facing Carrillo Street. An 1892 version of the Sanborn Fire Insurance map indicates the presence of a well to the rear of the structure. It is abandoned by 1903. In 1892 the building was occupied by the Natural History Society Museum. Maps from 1903 and 1907 indicate occupation by the High Lung Laundry (Chinese Laundry). Between 1907 and 1930 two additions were added to the rear of the structure. The northeast end of the adobe addition was built over the well abandoned prior to 1903.

P4. Resources present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age: circa 1826
 Prehistoric Historic Both
Approximate construction date. (1826)
Continually occupied to present.

P7. Owner and Address:
Santa Barbara Foundation
15 East Carrillo Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93102-2780

P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):
Michael Imwalle
214 La Plata
Santa Barbara, CA 93109

P9. Date Recorded: 9/12/95

P10. Type of Survey: Intensive Reconnaissance Other
 Describe: Site was recorded after salvage excavation of materials discovered during a seismic retrofit of the structure

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter "none."): Report on salvage excavation is in progress by M. Imwalle, R. Sheets.

Attachments: NONE Map Sheet Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Resource Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record
 Other (List): _____

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 1)

Primary # _____
HRI # _____

Page 2 of 4

A1. Resource Identifier: Hill-Carrillo Adobe
A2. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.): HPZ, HPP44, AHS

A3. Dimensions: a. Length 80 ft. (24.4m) x b. Width 75 ft. (22.9m)
Method of measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Dimensions from map
Method of determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other: (Explain) Site boundary was determined by perimeter of building and patio enclosure (80x75' or 6000 sq. ft.)
Reliability of determination: High Low Explain:

Limitations (Check any that apply.): Restricted access Paved/built over Disturbances Site limits incompletely defined
 Other (Explain):

A4. Depth: 19' + None Unknown Method of determination: Excavation of domestic refuse from the shaft of abandoned water well.

A5. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain):

A6. Features (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.):
Water Well which was abandoned ca. 1905. The well was discovered during a seismic retrofit of the structure in 1992. A salvage excavation was conducted to recover Chinese artifacts which were deposited in the well after abandonment.

A7. Cultural Constituents (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.): Artifacts recovered from Hill-Carrillo well excavation include substantial quantities of faunal material, including cow, pig, and fish, as well as liquor bottles, stoneware food storage vessels, imported from China, buttons, wok fragments, wok ladles, medicine bottles, etc. Entire assemblage is typical of domestic refuse from 1880's to 1900's immigrant Chinese community.

A8. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.) Chinese Historical Society of Southern California, P.O. Box 862647, Los Angeles, CA 90086-2647

A9. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Well has been infilled w/ slurry.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD (Part 2)

Resource Identifier: Hill-Carrillo Adobe
Primary# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 4

A10. Nearest Water (Type, distance, and direction): Mission Creek, 2500' to the southeast

A11. Elevation: 50' above msl

A12. Environmental Setting (Describe vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc., as appropriate.): The Hill-Carrillo Adobe is located in an urban environment in downtown Santa Barbara, CA. Existing structures, paved roads, and concrete sidewalks prevent examination of native soil on-site. Vegetation is introduced. The site faces the Pacific Ocean to the south. It is located on an alluvial terrace w/ 1-2% slope towards the SE.

A13. Historical Information (Note sources and provide full citations in Field A16 below.):

The Hill-Carrillo Adobe was built ca. 1826 by Daniel Hill. (General)

A14. Age: Prehistoric Pre-Colonial (1500-1769) Spanish/Mexican (1769-1848) Early American (1848-1880)
 Turn of Century (1880-1914) Early 20th Century (1914-1945) Post WWII (1945+)
 Undetermined

Factual or estimated dates of occupation (Explain): Age of structure is Spanish/Mexican period. The well excavation recovered materials deposited around the turn of the Century by immigrant Chinese laborers (1880-1914).

A15. Remarks and Interpretations (Discuss scientific, interpretive, ethnic, and other values of site, if known.):

The Hill-Carrillo Adobe was occupied by Chinese immigrants during a period when the Santa Barbara Chinatown community was flourishing. To date, no other archaeological excavations in Santa Barbara have recovered such a well-preserved sample representative of the early Chinese in our community. Recent studies of Chinese collections from Los Angeles (Greenwood 1993) will provide comparative data for analysis of the Hill-Carrillo Adobe collection.

A16. References (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any persons interviewed, if possible.):

1993 Greenwood, Roberta S. Cultural Resources Impact Mitigation Report: Los Angeles Metro Red Line Segment One (Chinatown). Prepared for Metropolitan Transportation Authority.

A17. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record):

Original media/negatives kept at:

A18. Form Prepared By: Michael Imwalle Date: 9/12/93
Affiliation and address: Santa Barbara Trust for Historic Preservation, P.O. Box 288
Santa Barbara, CA 93101

MAP SHEET

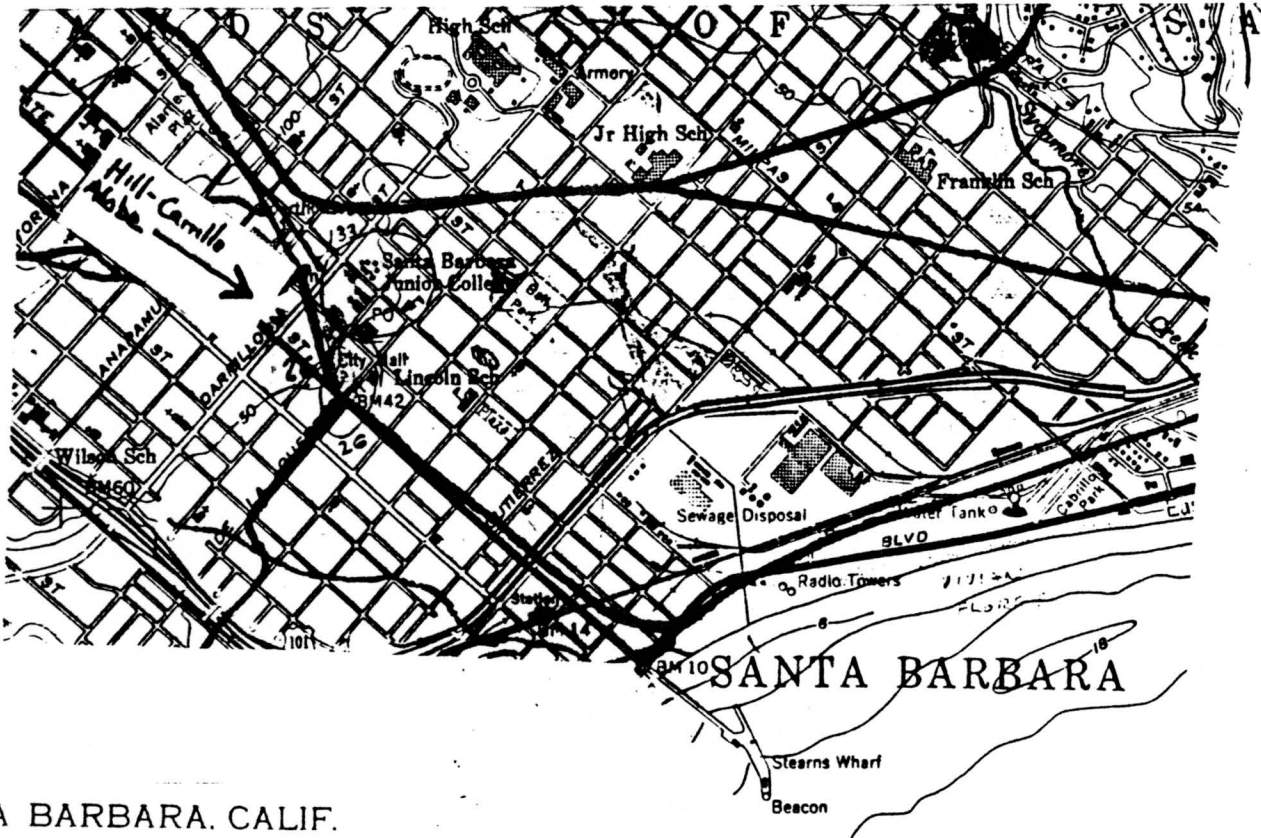
Primary # _____
HRI#/Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 4

Resource Identifier: Hill-Carnillo Adobe

Map Name: Santa Barbara, CA USGS 7.5' Quad Scale: 1:24,000 Date: 1952 photorevised 1967

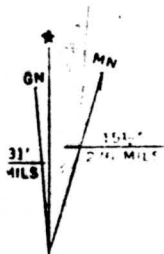
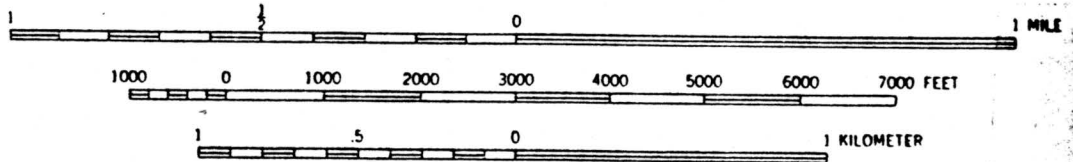
NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow on map.



SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.
NW/4 SANTA BARBARA 15' QUADRANGLE
N3422 5—W11937.5/7.5

1952
PHOTO REVISION 1967
AMS 2052 I NW—SERIES V895

SCALE 1:24 000



1967 MAGNETIC NORTH
AT CENTER OF SHEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 50 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOWER LOW WATER
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE AVERAGE RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 4 FEET

Chronology of Events & Residents
of the Hill Carrillo Adobe 11, 13 and 15
East Carrillo, Santa Barbara Cal., relative
to the trash deposit located in a well in
the rear of 15 E. Carrillo.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Event/Resident(s)</u>	<u>Source</u>
1888	Hill Carrillo Adobe plotted as an Adobe "Dwelling" w/ tile shingle roof w/o presence of wells in rear.	Feb 1888 City of S. Barbara Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Pg. 12.
	Resident unknown	No City Directory
1892	Hill Carrillo Adobe depicted as containing the "Natural History Society museum, Also the presence of <u>two</u> wells are mapped in rear of the building, the northeastern most well is our subject of our investigation.	Nov. 1892 City of S.B. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Pg. 12
	Note	No City Directory
1897	High Lung Laundry located at corner of Canon Perdido & Chapala streets.	1897 Sanborn Barbara City Directory
1901	High Lung Laundry located at 13 E. Carrillo	1901 Sanborn Barbara City Directory

- 1903-1904 High Lung Laundry located at 16 East Victoria, 1903-1904 S. Barbara City Directory, Gazette Section.
- 1903 Chinese Dwelling & Laundry is mapped at the Hill Carrillo Adobe (a Dentists office is located in the south corner). The map, revised from 1892, (original located at El Presidio Research Library) removes the wells from the rear of the structure. Close inspection of this original Insurance map reveals blank paper glued over the position of the wells. This edition of the Sanborn map also is the first with water piping in the street in front of the building. Building on city water?
- 1904 High Lung Laundry located at 13 E. Carrillo 1904 S. B. City Directory
- 1905 Telephone number 1247 registered at 13 E. Carrillo to High Lung Laundry 1905 S. B. City Directory
- 1907 Map plots the location of Chinese Laundry and Dentists Office at 13 E. Carrillo 1907 S. B. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Pg. 2
- Resident High Lung Laundry.
13 E. Carrillo 1907 S. B. City Directory

1917-1918 Hi Lung Laundry (different spelling) present at 13 E. Carrillo. 1917-1918 S.B. City Directory

1918-1919 Hi Lung Laundry present at 13 E Carrillo and R.W. Hyde Antiques at 15 E. Carrillo. The same directory lists High Lung Laundry at 908 S. Barbara St. The directory lists High Lung Lndy on 908 S. Barb. St. in the alpha listings and Hi Lung Lndy listed in the Householders (Street Address) directory. The High (Hi) Lung laundry moved to the Flores Adobe (908 S. Barb. St.) between 1918 and 1919.

El Presidio Research series vol. IV 199 - Ben Inman's sheets of lat. S.B. trust for his preservation

The High Lung Laundry remained at 908 S. Barb. St. until the big earthquake of '25 destroyed the (Flores) adobe, they left town.

no further record exist in the city directory

1920 R.W. Hyde Furniture is listed at 13 E. Carrillo (moved from 15 E. Carrillo) and Mrs. S.W. Fiske tea room is listed as 15 E. Carrillo. R.W. Hyde is listed as a resident of 11 E. Carrillo until 1932 except for 1924. 1920 S.B. City Directory

S.B. City Director for 1927

~~1926 R.W. Hyde Antiques listed at 11 E. Carrillo and Adobe Bookshop, Adobe Tea Shop listed at 15 E. Carrillo. 1926 S.B. City Directory~~

~~delete?~~

1928

Mary Smith Antiques listed at 15 E. Carrillo and 'rear' location of Mrs. R.T. Parrish's Tea Room. This rear location is the first noted and may represent the addition to the rear of the building covering the well, (see 1930 entry).

1928 S.B. City Directory

1929-1930

City Directory lists R.W. Hyde Antiques at 11 E. Carrillo and Mary Smith Antiques at 15 E. Carrillo.

1929-1930 S.B. City Directory

1930

Insurance map plots the location of an adobe addition to 15 E. Carrillo covering the well investigated. Note: the other well may still exist in the wall was in the rear of the present Hill Carrillo Adobe (11 & 15 E. Carrillo). (see 1928 entry) -

Dec. 1930 S.B. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map

Synopsis of List

Chinese Laundry occupants of the adobe deposited trash between their arrival between 1897 and 1901, and the abandonment of the wells between 1901 and 1903. The Chinese laundry left in 1918-1919 and the wells possibly remained open for deposition until 1928 when an addition to the building was possibly constructed.

Hill-Carrillo Adobe, well.

Additional Research Questions

- ① Who owned and operated High Lung laundry, and who are the family members that lived at the business.
- ② Research city building permits to determine when the additions to the rear of 15 E. Carrillo covered the well. (1928?).