



INDEX OF TEXAS ARCHAEOLOGY

Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State

Volume 2020

Article 93

2020

2014 Field Excavations at the Little Creek Community Nacogdoches County

Morgann Ballard

Elizabeth Benitez

Jade Boyce

Lesile G. Cecil

Briana Cox

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.sfasu.edu/ita>



Part of the [American Material Culture Commons](#), [Archaeological Anthropology Commons](#), [Environmental Studies Commons](#), [Other American Studies Commons](#), [Other Arts and Humanities Commons](#), [Other History of Art, Architecture, and Archaeology Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Tell us how this article helped you.

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Center for Regional Heritage Research at SFA ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Index of Texas Archaeology: Open Access Gray Literature from the Lone Star State by an authorized editor of SFA ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact cdsscholarworks@sfasu.edu.

2014 Field Excavations at the Little Creek Community Nacogdoches County

Authors

Morgann Ballard, Elizabeth Benitez, Jade Boyce, Lesile G. Cecil, Briana Cox, Cynthia Jose Duke, Mitchell Glover, Jennifer Luce, Monty McKnight, and Samantha Valencia

Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

**2014 Field Excavations at the Little Creek Community
Nacogdoches County
41NA378**

**Final Report
Permit #6816**

**Morgan Ballard, Elizabeth Benitez, Jade Boyce, Leslie G. Cecil, Briana
Cox, Cynthia Josie Duke, Mitchell Glover, Jennifer Luce, Monty
McKnight, Samantha Valencia**

Edited by Leslie G. Cecil (Principal Investigator)

**Department of Anthropology, Geography, and Sociology
Stephen F. Austin State University**



July 1, 2020

Table of Contents

List of Figures	iii
List of Tables	iv
Abstract	v
Introduction	1
Plan of Survey and Excavation	6
Ground Penetrating Radar	6
Excavation Strategy	9
Results	11
Ground Penetrating Radar	11
St. Matthew's Church	11
Davis House	16
Artifact Descriptions	21
Davis House	21
St. Matthew's Church	33
Synthesis, Evaluation, and Interpretation of Cultural Resources	36
Acknowledgments	38
References Cited	39
Appendix A: Artifact Counts St. Matthew's Church	43
Appendix B: Artifact Counts Davis House	48

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of the Little Creek Community	1
Figure 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the Little Creek Community	2
Figure 3: Abercrombie Ethnographic map	3
Figure 4: Big Momma in front of Mitchell's smokehouse	4
Figure 5: Church and house in Little Creek Community after the flood.	5
Figure 6: Overlay of 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Little Creek Community and Google Earth image	6
Figure 7: Piece plot of GPR reflective peaks	7
Figure 8: Map of reflective peaks for meter 23.	8
Figure 9: Map of reflection peaks for meter 62.	9
Figure 10: Field School students and volunteers	10
Figure 11: The location of St. Matthew's Church within the Little Creek Community	11
Figure 12: Different methods of recording the St. Matthew's Church from 1921-1946:	12
Figure 13: St. Matthew's Church excavation units and depths.	14
Figure 14: Artifact distribution at the church all levels.	15
Figure 15: Excavated area in the vicinity of the Davis House.	16
Figure 16: Line drawing of the two features and area of glass.	18
Figure 17: Feature 2A.	19
Figure 18: Feature 2B	19
Figure 19: Coke label	21
Figure 20: Blue Transferware	22
Figure 21: Green Transferware	23
Figure 22: Red Transferware	23
Figure 23: Porcelain sherds	24
Figure 24: Green glaze pottery	25
Figure 25: Hand painted whiteware	25
Figure 26: Whole bottles	26-27
Figure 27: Clear glass shards	27-28
Figure 28: Milk glass objects	29
Figure 29: Painted glass	29
Figure 30: Glass eyedroppers	30
Figure 31: Rook Straight Bourbon Label	30
Figure 32: Smashed light bulbs	30
Figure 33: Delicate Metal items most likely jewelry	31
Figure 34: Measuring Spoons	32
Figure 35: Wallpaper	32
Figure 36: Six Prong Fork	35

List of Tables

Table 1: Data for Clearing Excavations at the Church	16
Table 2: Data for Clearing Excavations at the Davis House	17

Abstract

In the summer of 2014 (June 2-July 3), SFA Archaeological Field School (ANT 440) was led by Dr. Leslie G. Cecil and had 13 students and three volunteers. The site selected was the Little Creek Community (41NA378) that was decimated by the floods of 1974. The site is approximately six acres in area of which only 51 meters² were excavated. Brian Bray approved the selection of the site and gave approval for excavations. T [REDACTED]

The location of the community was based on the ethnographic map created by Abercrombie (2013) and Cecil conducted a ground penetrating radar survey before field school began. Due to the high frequency of potential artifacts everywhere, two locations were selected for clearing excavations: 1) the AME Church and 2) the Davis house. Excavations and artifacts found indicated the occupational date of the site (1900s-1970s), the edge of the Church, and the area at the Davis house where they burned trash. Artifacts are curated at the SFA Anthropology and Archaeology laboratory. Future research at the site would be recommended should the City of Nacogdoches build any other structures there.

It's something that we just never did. Because everybody was so busy trying to survive. It was a hard life on Lil' Creek. You asked me that. Hard life, hard work, but it was God, family, and education. God, family, and education. That's what it was. And that dominated the neighborhood. So, nobody really had a lot of—you know, there were factions where they would party and all that kind of stuff. But, it had a reputation. Lil' Creek had a reputation of hard work. People that took care of their families and like I said my mom was very influential as far as we were concerned (Abercrombie oral history, Minix et al, 2019: 21).

Introduction

The Little Creek Community

(Figure 1). This was an African American section of Nacogdoches and many of the houses (especially those to the north) were tenement-style houses. It was called “The Quarters” (a word from slavery housing) because “it stuck for some reason...and ...it means that I’m going home” (Minix et al. 2019:3). Based on ethnographic data (Abercrombie 2013; Cecil 2014; and Minix et al 2019), we were able to locate the St. Matthew’s Church, one of the two churches that was at the center of the community. Busses and trolleys did not stop in the area as it was thought of as a slum community (Cecil 2014). The community is documented in the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps beginning in 1922.

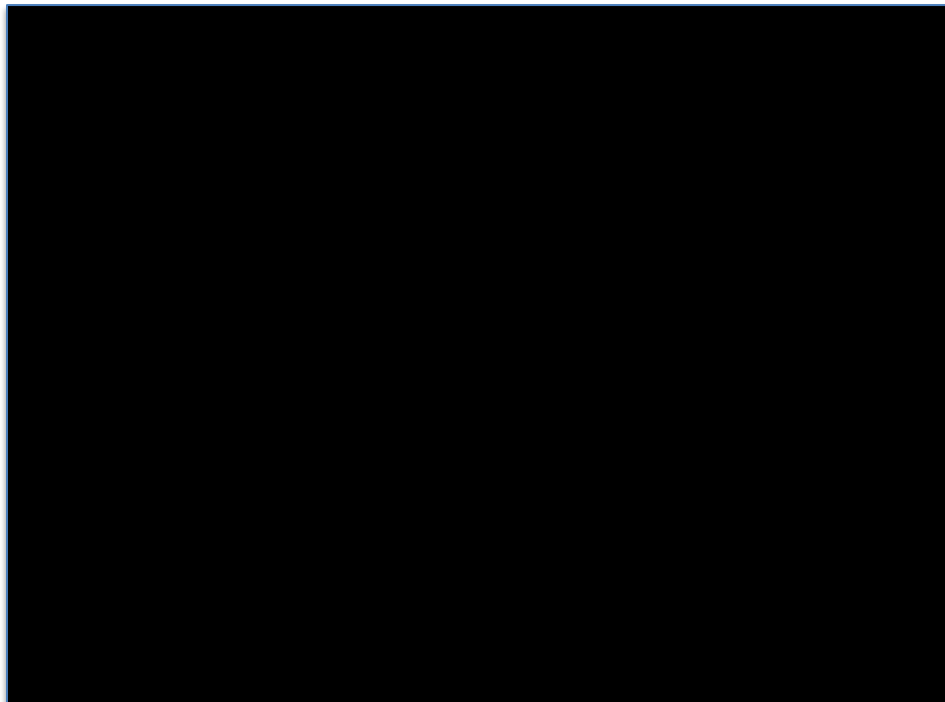


Figure 1: Location of the Little Creek Community is (1:24,000U.S.G.S. 1983 topographic map). The 1952 topographic map does not show the community at all.

On the 1946 Sanborn Fire Map (Figure 2), 46 structures are recorded (with only one church—the St. Matthew’s Baptist Church) and according to the Abercrombie map (2013) 33 structures are within the bounded area, a school and teacher’s home are across Taylor Avenue (to the east) (Figure 3). Next to the school (the Garrett’s house) was a “house” that housed Wimpy, (a monkey). According to Brenda Wade (Cecil 2014) when Wimpy died, he was buried there and a headstone erected. The Garrett house still stands. Because the Sanborn Fire Map only describes the structures as domestic, we relied on the Abercrombie map and the oral history of Brenda Wade (a resident from 1955-1975) for the ethnographic description of the community.

- Mr. Washington had the first television.
- Mrs. Sammie Davis sold tamales.
- A barbeque pit existed to the east of the Stegall’s house.
- There was a gambling shack.
- There were two stores by Foss Whitaker’s house.
- Beauty shops existed at Aunt Elmira and Mrs. Alma’s houses.
- Mrs. Davis sold ice cream cones out of her house for a nickel.
- Mrs. Blake sold soda and candies.

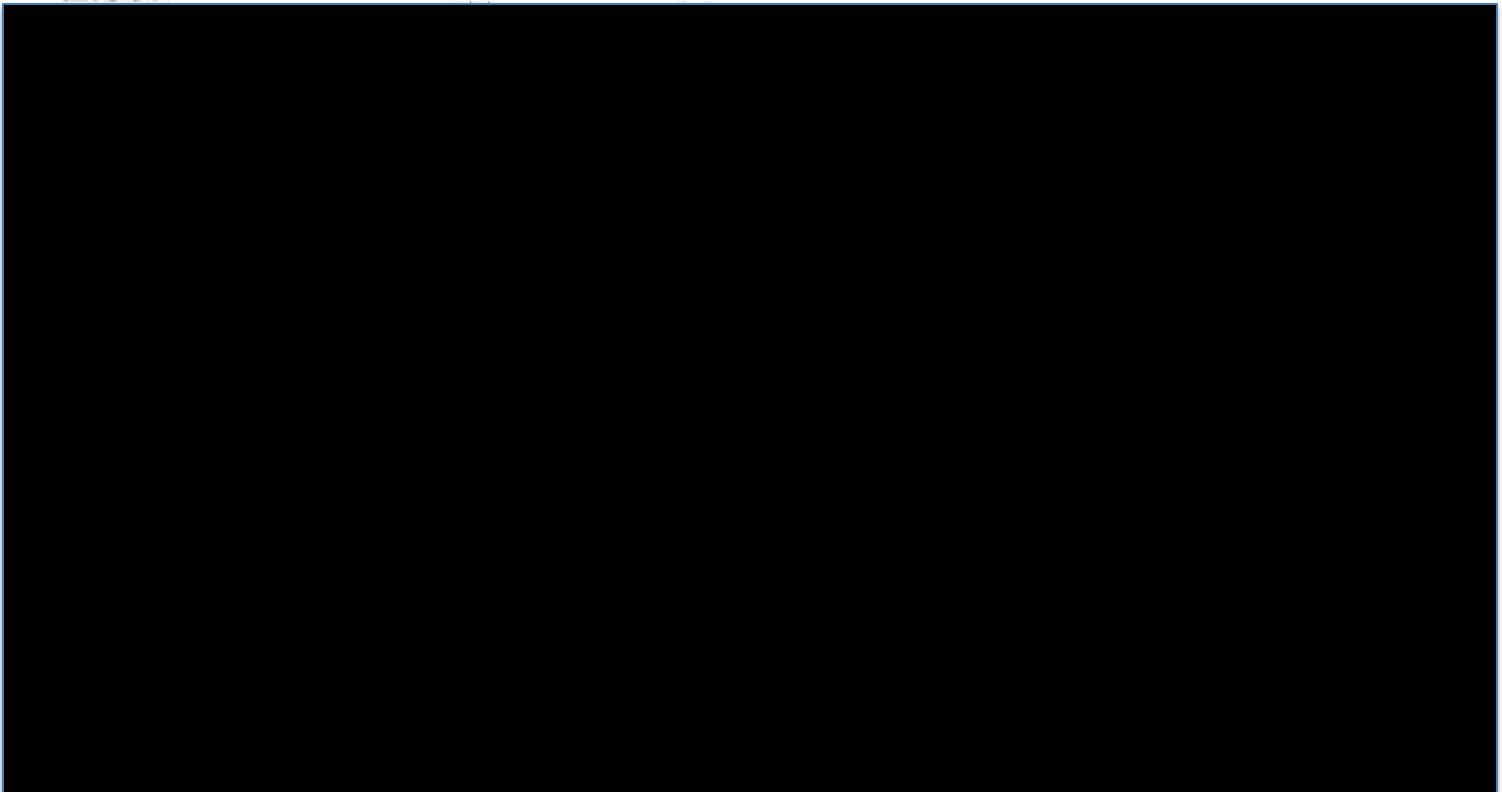


Figure 2: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the Little Creek Community (red rectangle) 1922 (left) and 1929 (right). All Sanborn maps have a scale of 100 feet=1 inch.

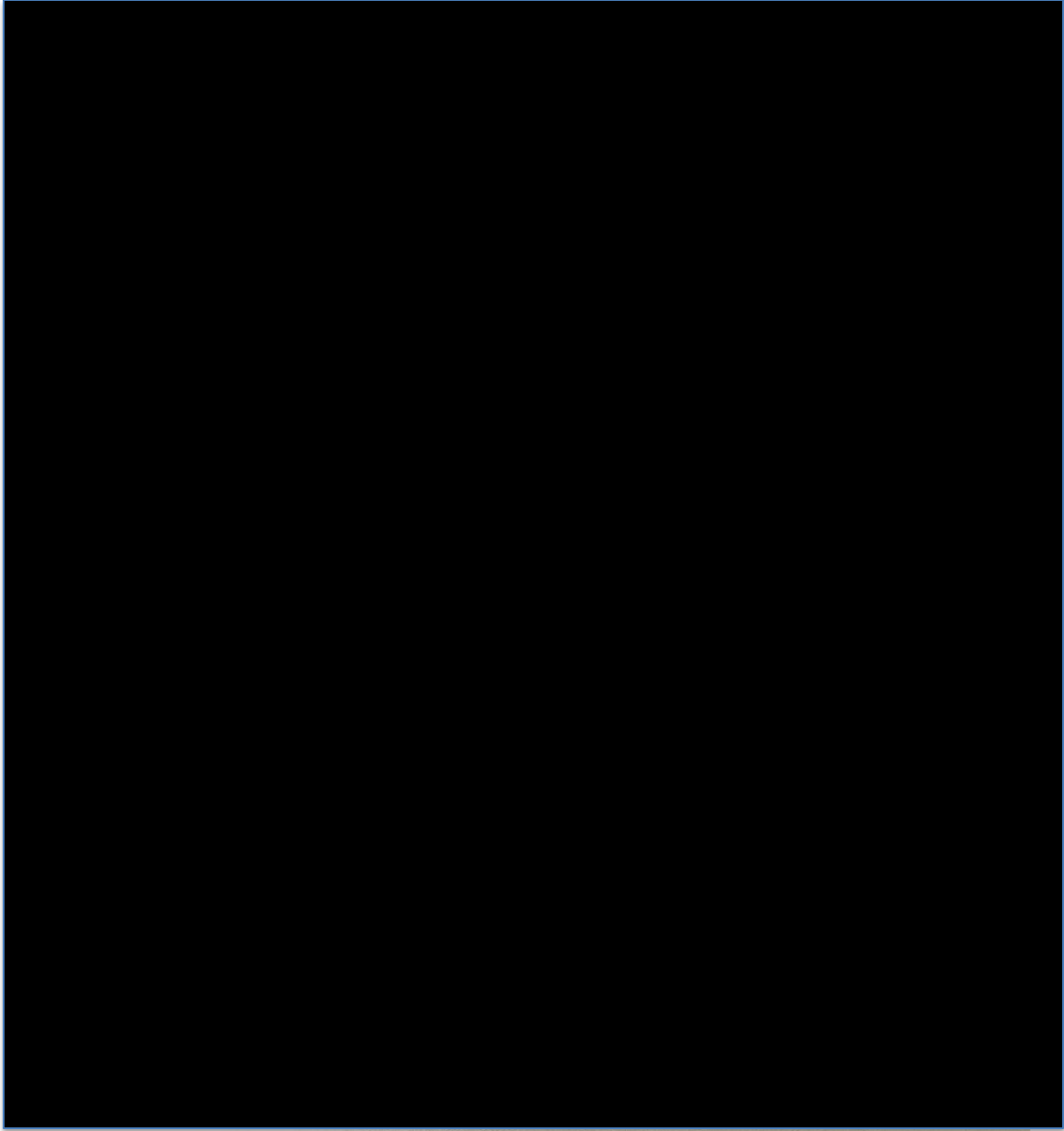


Figure 3: Abercrombie Ethnographic map with Davis house and Church in red rectangles (2013)

The houses of the Little Creek Community were shotgun frame houses placed on cinder block risers (similar houses can currently be seen on Mueller and Pecan Grove Road) (Figure 4). According to Abercrombie (Minix et al. 2019), there was no central air and kerosene was used for stove fuel and heat (making them vulnerable to fires) because there was no gas or electric heat. Kerosene was purchased at the Whitaker store where Whitaker also sold candy and sodas. Everyone had a smokehouse to smoke meat because they lacked refrigeration. The smokehouses included a dug hole and they smoked hogs (Minix et al. 2019).



Figure 4: Big Momma in front of Mitchell's smokehouse, the path to the right, and the Davis house with the window (Abercrombie 2013:245).

The houses fronted the unpaved roads that went through the community (although they were oiled from oil brought by Mr. Wade from Gound Chevrolet where he worked) to tamp down the dust (Minix et al. 2019:4). Where Muller Street entered the Little Creek Community, the pavement stopped (Cecil 2014). There also was a foot trail that went from the west side of Taylor Avenue by the Garrett house/school that turned north at Son Bruton's house, passed to the east of the Davis's house and continued northwest across Powers Street to the J.E. Stone Lumber Company. According to Wade (Cecil 2014), this trail also was used by the Davis' as a driveway.

There were approximately 60 children in the community and they would play marbles and jacks (Cecil 2014). The teacher's quarters housed the famous "Wimpy." In addition to being entertained by Wimpy, the girls played marbles and jumped rope (Minix et al. 2019: 26). Mrs. Stegall would take them to the County fair because the parents of the community trusted her to care for and discipline the children as need be and the children "would get a whoopin' when they got home from their parents" (Cecil 2014:1).

According to Minix et al. (2019:2), Abercrombie's describes the community as follows:

You don't really realize what Lil Creek is all about until after you leave. I think it all had to do with the leadership of my mother; my mother is the one who set the pace for us, so all we did was go to school and went to work. Under her, we had a very strong work ethic; she had a strong work ethic, so she taught that to us and we had a strong family bond. And so that was the basis; hard work, get your education, and go to church. That was it, that was basically what we did, and coming up with my mother

being that role model, we followed that and all of us have been very successful. [Three] out of five of my siblings have college degrees and coming out of that neighborhood is saying a lot. All of us except one is still living, and they are all over. A couple of them are still under 70 but most of us are over 70 years old. But it was a different environment. When I say different, there were a lot of strong families in that neighborhood....The Mitchell's, the Davis', the Whitakers, the Pipers or Pikers, and the Powell's. All of them are very strong people. Once I go through the map, I can show you where they all lived and it was a very strong community. It is something we've been able to carry all our lives. So, the bond and the leadership of my mom carried us through that very valuable neighborhood.

Beginning at 7:00 p.m. on January 31, 1975, and lasting for 24 hours, Nacogdoches received 7.54-16 inches of rain (reports vary) (Borders 1975a, 1975b, 1975c). "Many of the victims of the rising water lived in the areas west of Taylor Avenue near Muller Street" (Borders 1975c:1). Brenda Wade lived at 318 Muller (indicated as Mrs. Alma's house) and she describes that the floodwaters came from the Power Street side and her parents left their front door and back doors open so that the water would go through the house rather than wipe away their house. The water was waist-deep and Wade was standing on the paved portion of Muller Street on the other side of Taylor watching her family. Her brother broke out a window and tied a bed sheet to a pole and they were rescued by a boat that came right up to their front door. As a result of the flood, "15 homes were destroyed, 90 homes suffered major damage, 310 had minor damage, 30 mobile homes were destroyed and 55 had major damage, 25 small to medium businesses were damaged, more than 70 automobiles were damaged, three persons were killed, and 525 families were directly affected" (Borders 1975c:1). As a result of the flood, the Little Creek Community was razed and the St. Matthew's Church was moved to its new location and is currently known as New St. Matthew's Church.

Even though the flood destroyed the area (Figure 5) and a park was constructed, we are still finding artifacts that are associated with the life (and perhaps ritual) of the Little Creek Community. This project documents some of the Little Creek Community as well as giving a voice to one of the communities of Nacogdoches that is being forgotten.



Figure 5: Church and house in Little Creek Community after the flood (ETRC). According to Boris Caldwell (Facebook post) the structure in the forefront was a church and the other building pictured was Lora Hunt Woodson's house (his great grandmother).

Plan of Survey and Excavation

The proposed archaeological work took place in two stages: 1) remote sensing to locate the boundaries of the church and other associated buildings (see Figure 6) and 2) clearing excavation of the church and a house lot.

Before Cecil conducted ground-penetrating radar within the boundaries of the Little Creek Community, she created a rough feature map of the structures from the 1929 Sanborn Fire Map by tracing them with Adobe Illustrator and anchored the feature map to a current Google Maps image (captured from Google Earth) by aligning them via Pearl Street (then Taylor Avenue), Muller Street, and Banita Creek from (Figure 6).

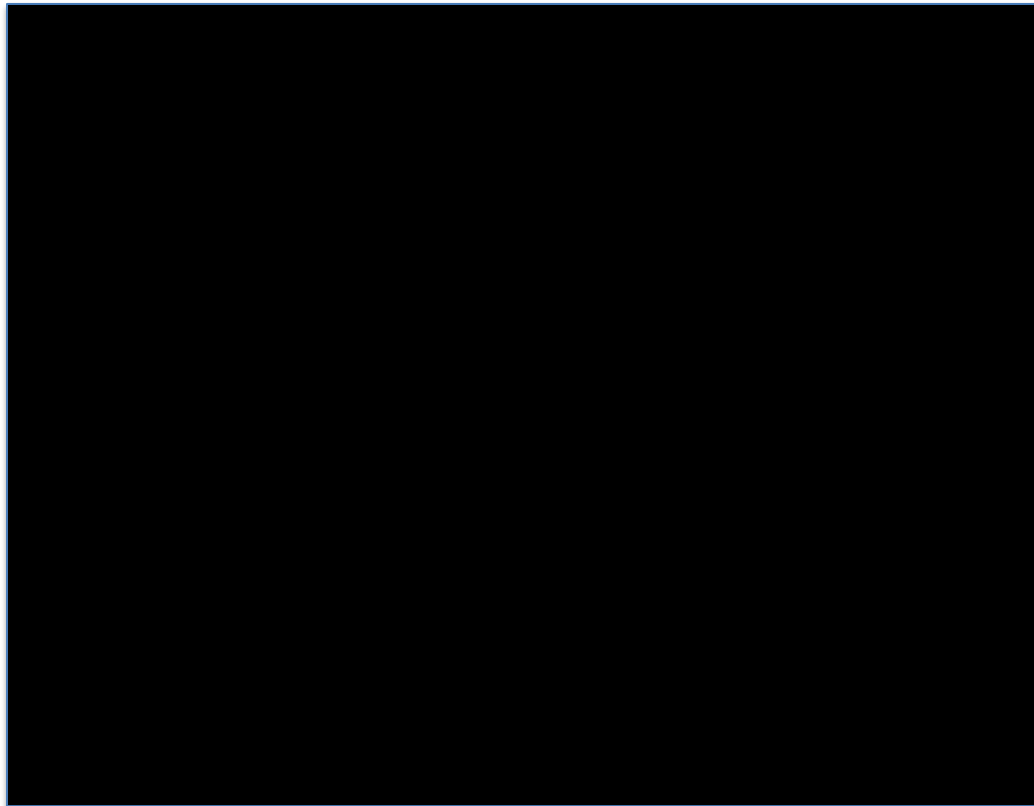


Figure 6: Overlay of 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance map of Little Creek Community and Google Earth image of the current park. St. Matthew's Church is red.

Ground Penetrating Radar

Because the exact locations of any of the structures on the Sanborn Fire map are currently unknown, Cecil conducted a below-ground survey to attempt to ground truth the Sanborn maps. This survey was conducted on May 14, 2014, using a GSSI SIR-3000 with a 400MHz antenna ground penetrating radar unit. Radar energy from the antenna is sent into the ground and the wave takes on the shape of a cone (Conyers 2012: 25). As the wave moves down from the surface, it may be reflected back (at

different velocities depending on the composition of the material) as a result of coming in contact with various buried objects (artifacts, tree roots, city municipal pipes, among other objects). Once the wave comes back to the surface, it is detected and recorded by the receiving antenna. “The two-way travel times of the waves into the ground, to the reflection surface and back to the receiving antenna, are recorded in nanoseconds (ns)” (Conyers 2012:25). Resulting reflection profiles can then be analyzed to determine the presence/absence of concentrations of artifacts and other materials (for a more complete description of the GPR process and data manipulation techniques, please see Conyers 2012). A 79 m x 64 m grid was marked by three tape measures. An area (36 m x 40 m) was not able to be mapped as it is currently a cement pad with a tall metal fence that was at one time a tennis court (this is the blank area in Figure 7). The GSSI SIR-3000 antenna sent waves to a depth of approximately 2.2 m.

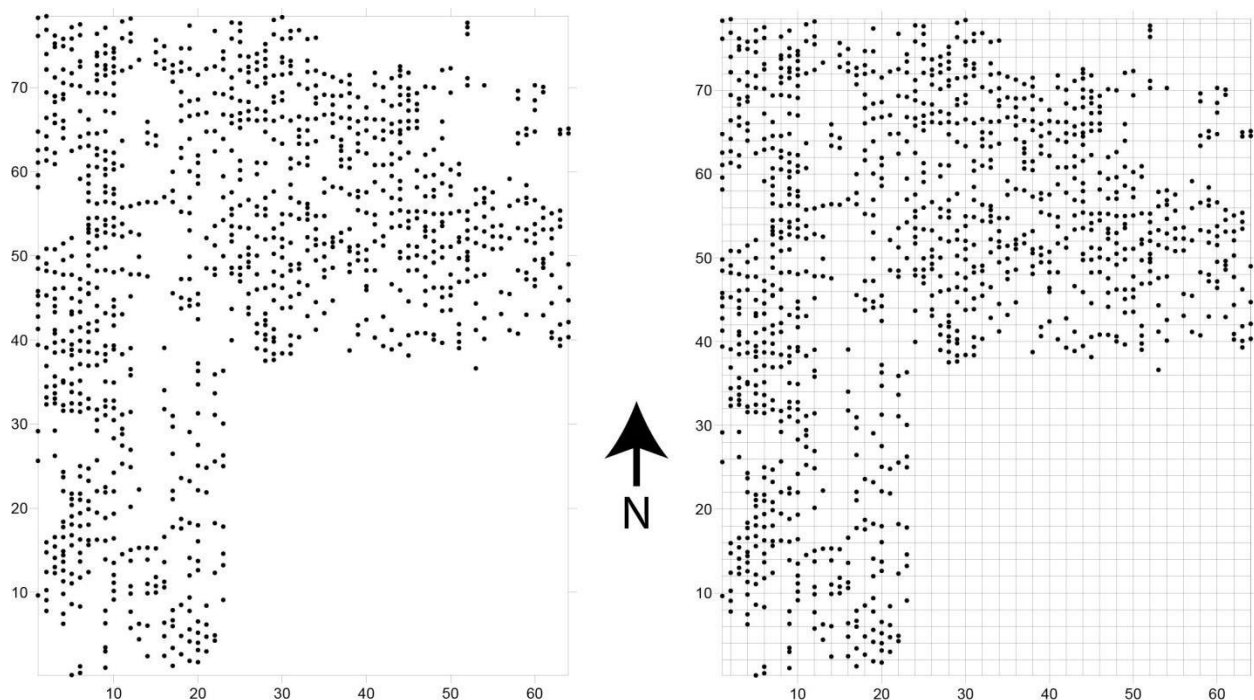


Figure 7: Piece plot of reflective peaks (left, without grid and right, with grid). Each dot represents a peak. The square area to the southeast without dots represents the current cement court. Each whole number is a meter.

After all data were collected and analyzed, Cecil took the resulting map that plotted the different reflective peaks to the excavation area to determine which peaks were the result of trees, municipal pipes, and other known objects. Those were noted in field notes and the places for excavation were determined based on the Sanborn Fire Maps and clustering of reflective peaks. Relying solely on the clustering of reflective peaks to determine places for excavation was not possible because there were so many reflective peaks. Therefore, excavation location was determined in conjunction with the Sanborn Fire Maps and the initial research strategy of excavating St. Matthew's Church.

Figure 8 shows a typical reflection profile. On no reflection profile or sets of profiles, was a house lot clearly seen. However, an interesting feature did occur to the north of the

tennis court. According to Abercrombie's map (2013) and the oral history of Brenda Wade (Cecil 2014), Muller Street continued into the Little Creek Community as an unpaved road. As with some unpaved roads, either side of the road has an embankment. The GPR detected a possible embankment flush with the north edge of the tennis court (Figure 9). As indicated in Figure 9, the embankment still exists 80 cm below the current park surface

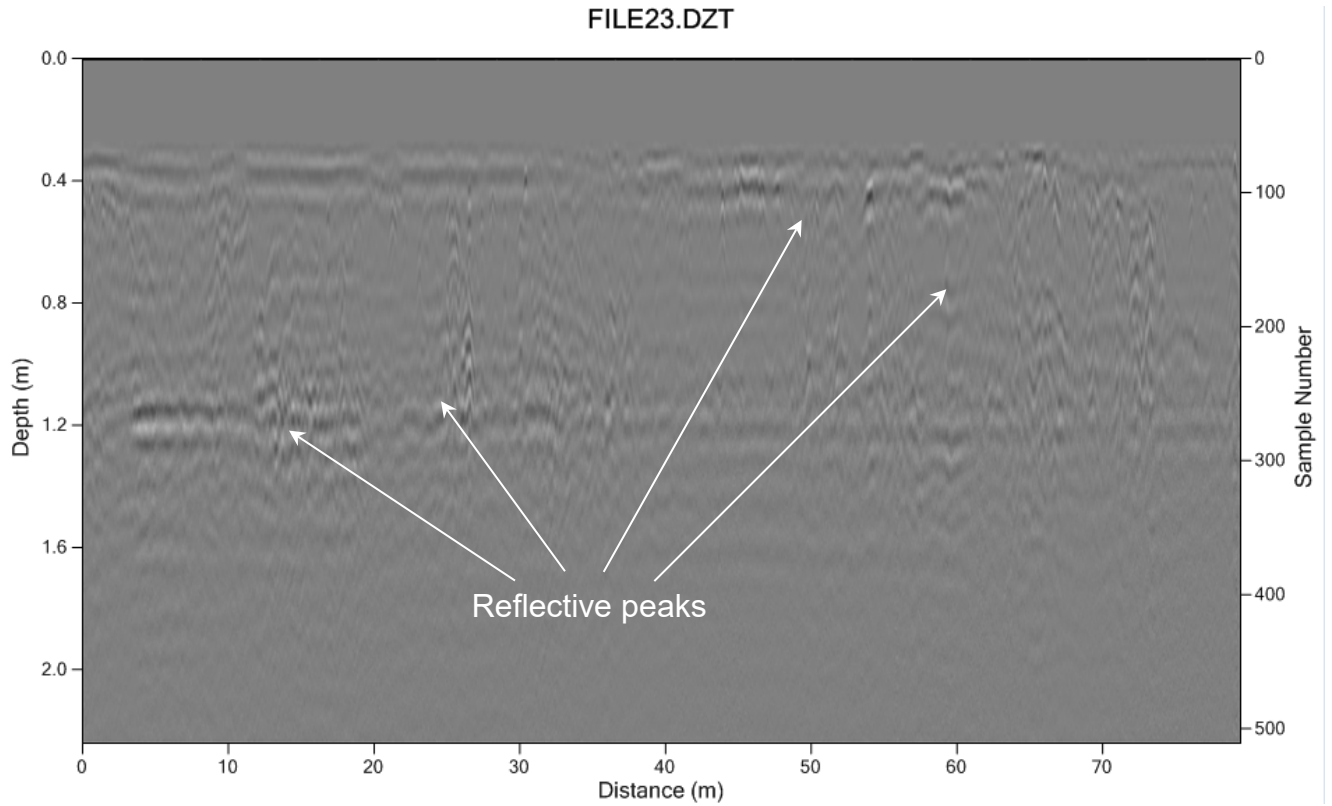


Figure 8: Map of reflective peaks for meter 23.



Figure 9: Map of reflection peaks for meter 62. There is a slope starting at 80 cm below the current surface that may indicate the presence of the Muller Street embankment.

Excavation Strategy

More invasive analyses began with the systematic excavations in the area from June 2, to July 3, 2014 (SFA Summer I). Cecil directed the excavations and had 14 students and three volunteers (Melanie Johnson, Shylo Brandenburg, and Kathy Harris) during the excavation process (Figure 10). Excavations included mapping of the area, full archaeological excavations with stratigraphic controls, and artifact analysis. All artifacts are stored at the SFA Anthropology and Archaeology Laboratory in Nacogdoches, TX.

Cecil and the field school students excavated in 1x1 meter units and controlled vertical depth by indicating levels every 10 centimeters (arbitrary levels). We used a ¼" screen for dry screening. No wet screening was conducted. A total of 43 units were excavated (90 lots) and the vast majority of those units were excavated to the second level. All features and artifact clusters are described and mapped. Meticulous field notes were taken by each group of students and Cecil ensured that excavation data are being recorded correctly. At the end of each week of excavations, the students (under Cecil's supervision) washed and inventoried the artifacts from their units. At the end of the field season, each student was responsible for writing an excavation summary of their findings. It is hoped that the findings could be put on display in either the Stone Fort Museum or the Nacogdoches Train Depot thus giving the lost Little Creek Community a voice that they so aptly deserve.



Figure 10: Field School students and volunteers: (left to right) Ghalen Jerrod, Charles Wheeler, Angel Gordon, Shylo Brandenburg(volunteer), Mitchell Knight, Sarah Calabrese, Melanie Johnson (volunteer), Christian DeLeon, Rachel Smith, Megan Jentz, De'Von Johnson, Brandy Morehead, Jaymee Gonzalez, and Jillian Anderson. Not pictured Kathy Harris (volunteer).

Environmental background: The area of the Little Creek Community is a lower-lying area (now a known flood zone) to the direct west of Banita Creek. This is within the city of Nacogdoches. The soils have been disturbed by flood and human construction. We did not excavate below the E horizon.

The report that follows describes our survey and excavations as well as a detailed account of the artifacts found. The artifact counts by unit and level are located in the appendices. All records and artifacts are held at the SFA Anthropology and Archaeology Laboratory in Nacogdoches, TX.

Results

Ground Penetrating Radar

Cecil conducted a below ground penetrating radar survey of the potential study area in an attempt to find areas of artifact concentrations and/or building locations. A total of 64 runs were recorded at a length of 79 meters. Once these data were downloaded and analyzed, Cecil took the map back to the excavation site to determine which, if any, of the reflective peaks were a result of tree roots or water lines. Once those were subtracted, the resulting map (Figure 6) indicated the overwhelming presence of “artifacts.” Unfortunately, without excavations, there was no possible way to determine where to excavate because the map was featureless (or one huge feature). After excavations began, the reason for the overwhelming presence of reflection peaks became obvious—the ground was littered with artifacts. In hindsight, this should have been expected given the flood and the razing of the area.

St. Matthew's Church

From 1922 to 1975, St. Matthew's Church existed to the east of Banita Creek and south of the unpaved road that was the continuation of Muller Street. The St. Matthew's Church was part of the Little Creek Community until January 31, 1975. According to the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map of Nacogdoches in 1929-1946, the church was 1 ½ stories and it may have had one or two associated domestic structures (Figure 11).

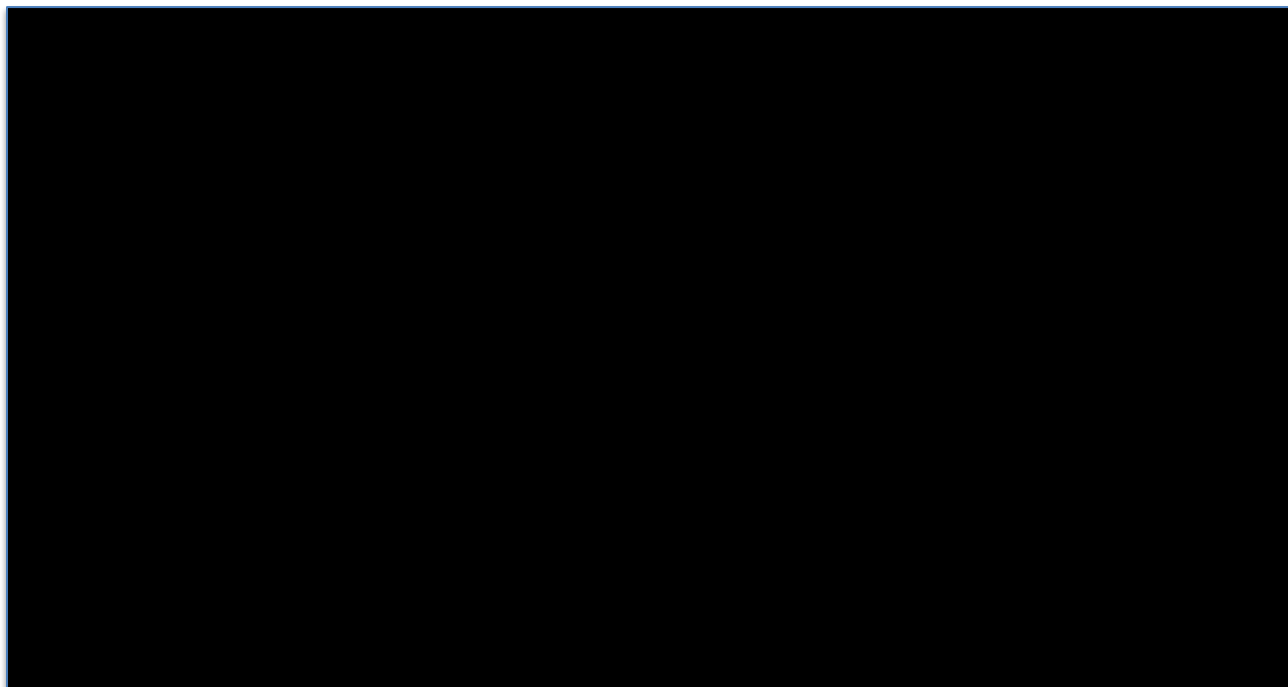


Figure 11: The location of St. Matthew's Church within the Little Creek Community as indicated on the Sanborn Fire Insurance Map dated March 1929-August 1946.

The church is first recorded on the insurance maps in 1922 as St. Matthew's Baptist Church with 10' eaves, heat stoves, and oil lamps for lights. On the March 1929-August 1946 fire insurance map, the structure is described as St. Matthew's Church and the physical description is illegible; however, it is clearly noted as being 1 ½ stories (Figure 12).

According to Abercrombie (Minix et al. 2019:11-12), "There were two churches and one was Baptist and one was Church of God in Christ on the map saying 'our home' and you look at our first house. I think I told you all the way down. See the church right in front of our house? Right in front of our house there. That was the Church of God in Christ.... Now, the other church, on the other hand to finish your answer, the other church on the corner of Muller and where you say Muller sort of make that right turn? [asking DM] Then you go back, you go to Lil' Creek. That church right there is St. Matthew's."

Many black churches in the United States have their roots in African religion. When slaves were brought to the United States, they refused to give up their religion and fused many aspects of West African rituals and beliefs with Christianity (Roberts 1980). According to Roberts (1980:44), African-American Christianity "is a religious tradition



Figure 12: Different methods of recording the St. Matthew's Church form 1921-1946: a) 1921 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; b) 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map; and c) Sanborn Fire Insurance Map dated March 1929-August 1946.

developed in Africa, transported by them, through the encounter with the Bible and Christianity, into a unique form of Christianity.” In addition to being a place of worship, the black church was a center for the community and the place for the dissemination of information.

The creation of the A.M.E. Church in the late 18th century resulted from whites not treating blacks equally and racial tensions. “A” stands for people of African descent; “M” for Methodist teachings of hope; and “E” is Episcopal because they are led by elected Bishops (Ashmore 1974:4). Not only did the A.M.E. Church provide the black community with ritual guidance, it provided education for its clergy and members (Payne 1968[1891]), often provided a community newspaper, and helped the sick. Many black churches have cosmograms and other patterns of material culture that serve and protect their members and the community. While there are many church analogies that could be used to suggest the presence of an A.M.E Church, the Bethel Missionary Baptist Church in Houston will serve as the example. Archaeological work was conducted at this church by the University of Houston (Dr. Kenneth Brown) and during their excavations, at least two cosmograms were discovered. The most typical cosmogram is one that is the form of an X and is associated with cardinal directions. North is up and south is marked by water. The path of the sun is “from birth out of the water to death, going back into water and the crossroads;” this is the place where spirits and ancestors meet (Brown et al. 2013:5-6). The A.M.E. Church crossroads are marked with an X (in plaster at the Bethel Baptist Church). At the Bethel Baptist Church one cosmogram was placed above the door (in the 1950s) and one under the floorboards (Brown et al. 2013).

In Nacogdoches, one of these A.M.E. churches (St. Matthew’s) has been lost to history because of a flood. There are scant records of the church and most information comes from children or grandchildren of members. Today, the Little Creek Community is now the Banita Creek Park (established 1979). A tennis court (with no nets) was erected very close to (if not on) the area of St. Matthew’s Church (Figure 6). Most recently, a dog park was fenced in next to the tennis court. While putting in the posts for the fence, Dr. George Avery (Antiquities Permit 6673) encountered a collection of artifacts (a bottle, a bowl, a big piece of metal, and a large piece of mammal bone) that may indicate some sort of ritual cache associated with the cosmography described by Brown.

As a result of the GPR survey and the overlay of the Sanborn map on the Google Earth image, Cecil concluded that a 3 m x 5 m surface clearing excavation would have the best chance of revealing the west side of the St. Matthew’s Church (the remainder would be located under the cement pad, if it still exists, and impossible to excavate). Four students were assigned three units each and one student was assigned one unit to excavate; this left two units unexcavated. Aside from the two units that remained unexcavated, all units were excavated to the bottom of level 2 (20 cmbs), two units (N28 W2, N31 W1) were excavated to the bottom of level 3 (30 cmbs), one unit (N26 W1) was excavated to the bottom of level 4 (40 cmbs), and one unit (N31 W2) was

excavated to the bottom of level 5 (50 cmbs) (Figure 11). N31 W2 and N31 W1 had the highest frequency of building materials excavated from them and most likely represent the side of the church building (Figures 13 and 14, Table 1). A total of 1949 artifacts were excavated from this area.

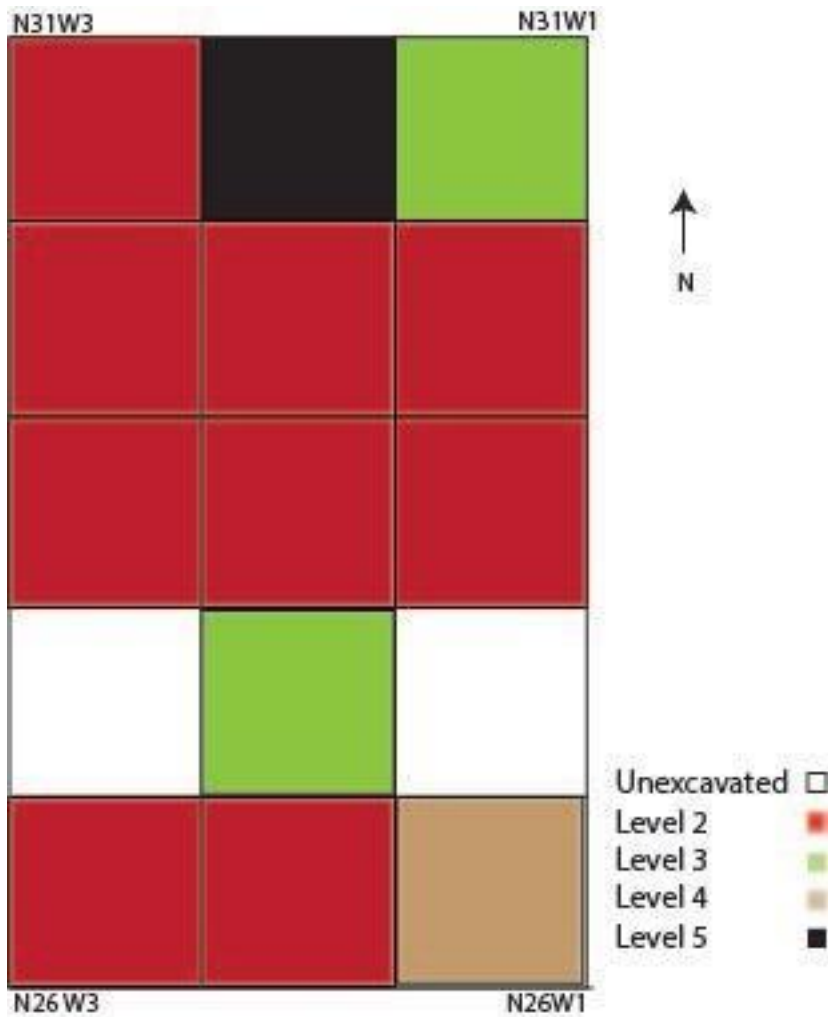


Figure 13: St. Matthew's Church excavation units and depths. Each rectangle is one meter square.

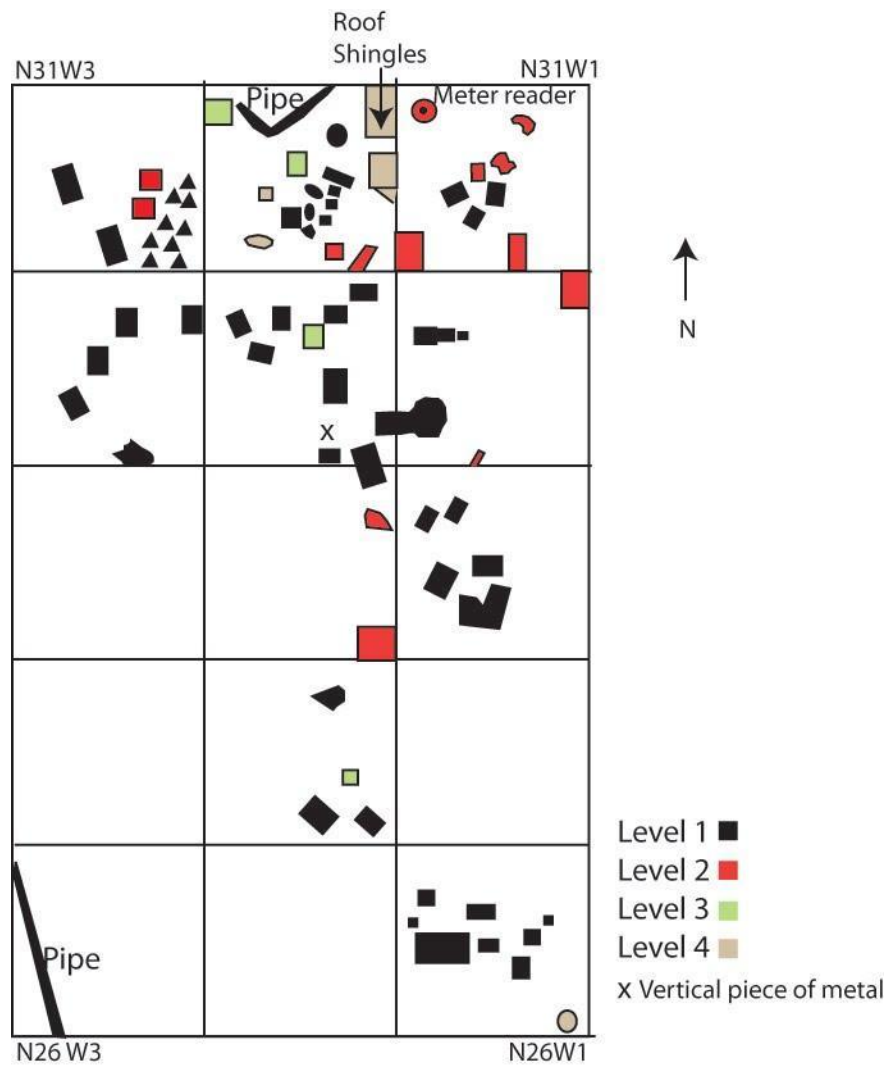


Figure 14: Artifact distribution at the church all levels. Unless otherwise noted, artifacts are bricks. Each rectangle is one meter square.

Table 1: Data for Clearing Excavations at St. Matthew's Church

Northing	Easting	Levels Excavated	Lot Numbers
32	2	1	95
31	3	2	1, 49
31	2	4	2, 50, 67, 89
31	1	2	3, 51
30	3	2	38, 65
30	2	2	39, 66
29	3	1	4
29	2	2	5, 80
29	1	2	6, 81
28	2	3	42, 55, 91
27	3	2	7, 46
27	2	2	8, 47
27	1	4	9, 48, 88, 92

Davis House

Guided by the Abercrombie map (2013) and oral history (Minix et al. 2020), an area between the two large oak trees north of Muller Street was selected for excavation. The map shows that the Mitchell house is between the trees; however, Abercrombie recounts that the Davis house was between the trees and that he mistakenly drew the trees in front of the Mitchell house. A 6 m x 6 m area was gridded into 1 m x 1 m units for surface clearing by nine students (Figure 15). Of the total possible 36 1m x 1 m units, 30 units were excavated (59 lots, Table 2). Originally, each student was assigned to four units. However, due to time constraints, weather conditions, and a plethora of artifacts (n=23681), not all of the units were excavated.

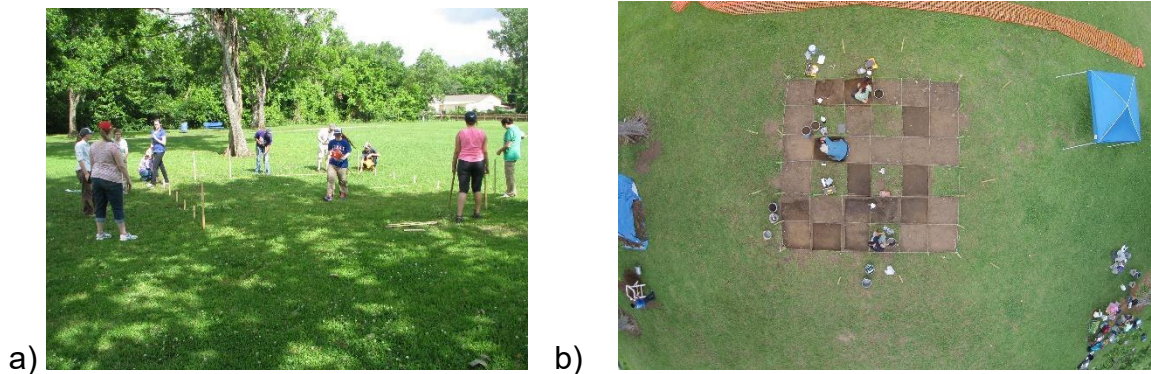


Figure 15: Excavated area in the vicinity of the Davis House. a) Putting in the 6m x 6m grid and b) drone image after three days of excavations.

Table 2: Data for Clearing Excavations at the Davis House

Northing	Easting	Levels Excavated	Lot Numbers
63	12	2	10, 75
63	13	2	11, 74
63	14	2	13, 82
63	15	2	14, 83
63	16	2	16, 60
63	17	2	17, 61
62	12	1	12
62	14	2	15, 84
62	16	2	18, 62
62	17	1	41
61	12	2	19, 76
61	13	2	20, 77
61	14	1	22
61	15	1	23
61	16	2	25, 57
61	17	2	26, 58
60	12	2	21, 78
60	14	2	24, 72
60	15	2	45, 54
60	16	3	27, 59, 94
59	12	2	28, 67a
59	13	2	29, 68
59	14	2	31, 52
59	15	2	32, 53
59	16	1	34
59	17	2	35, 86
58	12	2	30, 69
58	13	5	40, 44, 56, 63, 90
58	14	1	33
58	16	2	36, 87

As a result of these excavations, we identified three areas of interest (Feature 2A, 2B and a glass scatter at unit N58 E12 (the southwest corner) (Figure 16).

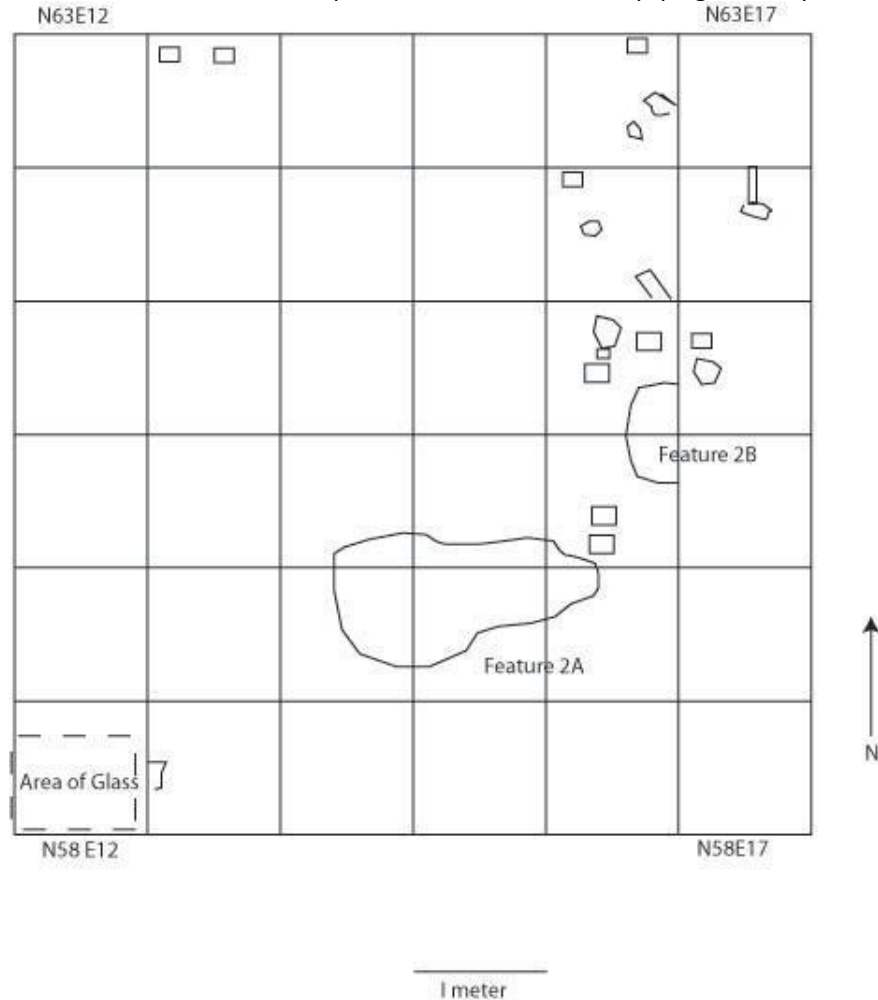


Figure 16: Line drawing of the two features and area of glass.

Feature 2A (Figure 17)

Units N59-60 E14-16 are characterized by very dark soil (7.5YR 3/2) that was detected in Level 1 and continued through Level 3 (N59 E15). Only N59 E15 was excavated to 30 cmbs, while the remaining units were excavated to a depth of 20 cmbs. At approximately 5 cmbs, the dark soil becomes very prominent and appears to be a burned area as charcoal and ash are found in the soil matrix. The solidly burned area (N58 E14-15) had an approximate diameter of 45 cm. At the edge of Feature 2A in unit N60 E14, the burned soil turned to a hard red clay (5YR 5/8) at 20 cmbs. With the exception of the red clay lens, the soil texture of this feature was a silty loam.



Figure 17: Feature 2A. Left is unit N59-60 E15 20 cmbs and right is the profile of the burned area excavated to 30 cmbs. All images taken facing North.

Artifacts excavated from this unit include glass (n=1678), whole bottles (n=2), white ware pottery (n=107), brick fragments (n=61), nails and nail fragments (n=702), bone (n=63), miscellaneous flat metal fragments (n=253), and a number of personal items (described in the artifact description section) (n=23).

According to Wade (Cecil 2014), the Davis' had a shed in their backyard and that it had burned down once. They also burned trash in large metal barrels (a 30 gallon drum has a diameter of 46 cm (18.25 inches)). We propose that this is one of the drums used to burn trash.

Feature 2B (Figure 18)



Figure 18: N60 E16 20 cmbs. All images taken facing North.

Feature 2B is another burned area with a 45 cm diameter (most likely a drum used for burning trash). The soil matrix was sandy loam mixed with charcoal, glass, and burned metal fragments with a color of 7.5YR 3/2. Artifacts included glass fragments (n=2195), whole bottles (n=5), whiteware pottery (n=101), porcelain (n=17) nails and nail fragments (n=284), bone (n=13), brick fragments (n=84), wire (n=44), and some personal items (n=21).

Unit N58 E12

This unit was unusual for its high frequency of glass shards (n=639) of which 96% (n=614) represent clear bottle glass. Two glass bottles were excavated at 20 cmbs. In the northwest corner of the unit, there was a concentration of charcoal flecks and a small piece of burned wood at 10cmbs. At the same level in the southwest corner were pieces of asphalt and pebbles.

Artifact Descriptions

Davis House

Excavations at the Davis house yielded 23681 artifacts. The vast majority of those were glass artifacts. All of the artifacts are historic in nature. What follows is a description of artifact categories and the counts. All artifacts are curated at the Stephen F. Austin State University Archaeology and Anthropology Laboratory in Nacogdoches, TX.

Metal

Of those artifacts, there were 5905 metal artifacts. In general, the metal artifacts were made from iron and were heavily corroded. The artifacts represent items that could have been found in a residence in the 1950s. There was an abundance of metal artifacts found in two locations known to be areas where trash was burned. There were tools found at the site. The ammunition found at the site consisted of two spent shotgun shells and one .357 magnum spent shell case.

The nails found were machine made suggesting that they were made after the 1880s (Visser 2020).

- 1) Nails (n=4493)
 - a. Long Cut Nails = (n=947)
 - b. Short Cut Nails = (n=2068)
 - c. Nail Fragments (n=1478)
- 2) Hardware/Fasteners (n=174)
- 3) Tools (n=2)
- 4) Ammunition (n=3) The three shell casings represent two shotgun shells with a plastic shell case and one .357magnum case.
- 5) Wire (n=65) Includes a spring from a mattress.
- 6) Cans (n=17)



Figure 19: Coke label (N60 E12 Level 1)

- 7) Pull Tabs and Bottle Caps (n=67)
- 8) Railroad ties (n=2)
- 9) Miscellaneous metal (n=1082) The majority of miscellaneous metal artifacts recovered from these locations are primarily associated with a burn barrel and remains from a burn barrel. They were flat pieces of metal. There was a fragmented lid for Krank's Brushless Shave Kream.

Ceramics (including Brick and Mortar)

Of those ceramic artifacts from the Davis house, there were 2278 ceramic artifacts.

- 1) Transferwares (n=33) Five different colors of transferwares were excavated from the Davis house: blue (n=21; Figure 21), red (n=7; Figure 22), brown (n=2) purple (n=1) and green (n=2; Figure 23). Transferware is made by using copper plates to transfer a design to paper, and later onto clay that has not yet been fired which absorbs the ink from the paper (Honey 1977). It has been said that transferware is the closest one can get to printing on ceramics as a whole. Blue transferware often contained nature centered images, landscapes and sometimes people were present (Cloutier 2007).



Figure 20: Blue Transferware Sherds (Willow Pattern; Shaw 2009 [1829]): a) N59 E13 Level 2, b) N61 E17 Level 1, c) N63 E15 Level 2.



Figure 21: Green Transferware: Old Curiosity Shop Pattern (N61 E14 Level 1) (Antiques and Tea Cups 2020).



Figure 22: Red Transferware: possible Asiatic Plants Pattern (N63 E12 Level 1)

- 2) Whitewares (n=699) Typical minerals used to make undecorated whiteware are kaolinite, quartz, and clay (Gorea and Benea 2002). Plain whitewares were efficiently made in high quantities and easier to produce than decorated whitewares or porcelain (Bower 2009). Whitewares found during excavation in the house were either very thick or burned. Many whitewares were used mainly for tableware and everyday uses, which is probably why we discovered the high artifact count for whiteware. Additionally, there are 10 pieces that are very large and thick that may represent the bowl of a basin or chamber pot.
- 3) Decorated whitewares (n=356) These artifacts are considered fancy and a sign of class used both for decoration and special occasions during the early eighteenth and nineteenth century. There were teapots, saucers, bowls, plates, and all kinds of tableware (Springate and Raes 2013). At the house site, all the pieces recovered showed no signs of being burned.
- 4) Porcelain (n=71) This artifact originated from China and has been around for centuries. It is made from a mixture of raw materials such as glass, granite, and feldspar minerals along with kaolin clay and fired at a high temperature that results in cintering of the clay particles and the vessel having the appearance of glass. Porcelain was often used to form pieces like plates and

teacups (Doherty 2002: 71). Porcelain was in demand during the 18th century. Porcelain was used as tableware, decoration (high status), and teaware.

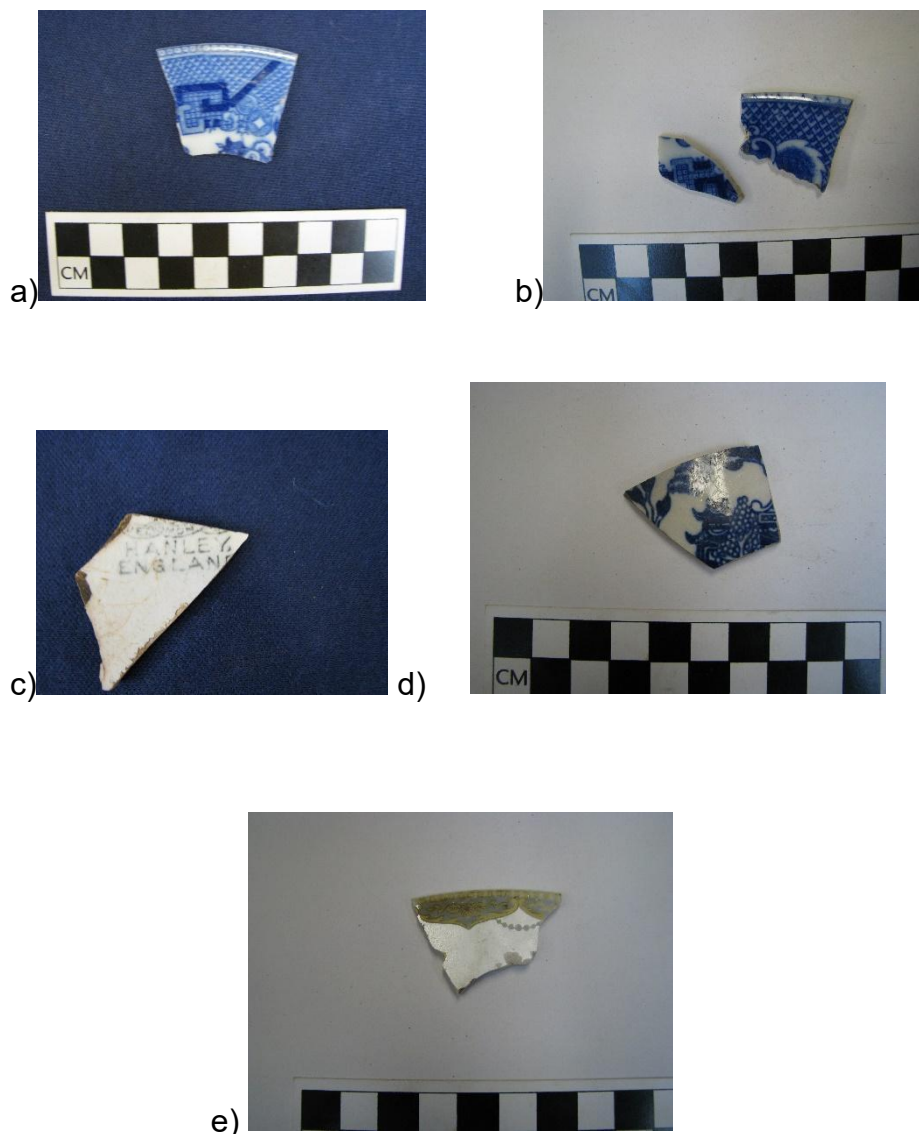


Figure 23: Porcelain sherds: a) N58 E14 Level 1 Willow Pattern, b) N59 E17 Level, c) J &G Meakin Maker's mark (N60 E15 Level 2) d) Japan stamped porcelain sherd Willow Pattern (N63 E13 Level 1), e) painted porcelain (N61 E13 Level 1).

- 5) Earthware (n=43) Earthenware is a rough, porous, ceramic made with dark colored clays such as brown, red, and black (ASTM International 2020). These ceramics must be glazed to be watertight; however, the sherds found at this site were unglazed. This type of ceramic has been made for hundreds of years around the world because of its low firing temperature and easy manipulation (Richerson 1992). It continues to be used in the present day as a cheap and easier way to make alternatives for items such as planting pots,

storage containers, and cooking vessels. The sherds found at this site are probably from plant pots or outdoor storage vessels, given that they are unglazed and thus not waterproofed for cooking.

- 6) Colored Glaze (n=62) There were eleven different colors of colored glaze sherds excavated: green (n=14), blue (n=17), yellow (n=9), gray (n=3), light purple (n=1), brown (n=6), pink/green (n=1), pink (n=2), red (n=2), turquoise (n=1), brown/white (n=2), possible Mocha ware (n=1), and unidentified (n=3). One green piece did have a line engraving on it while others were hard to decipher.



Figure 24: Green glaze pottery (N58 E14 Level 1) Slipware, Factory Made.

- 7) Hand painted (n=23) Multiple sherds were found to be hand painted artifacts. Since the pieces were small, a pattern was impossible to determine. Hand painted designs would be applied after a glaze was applied and then fired.

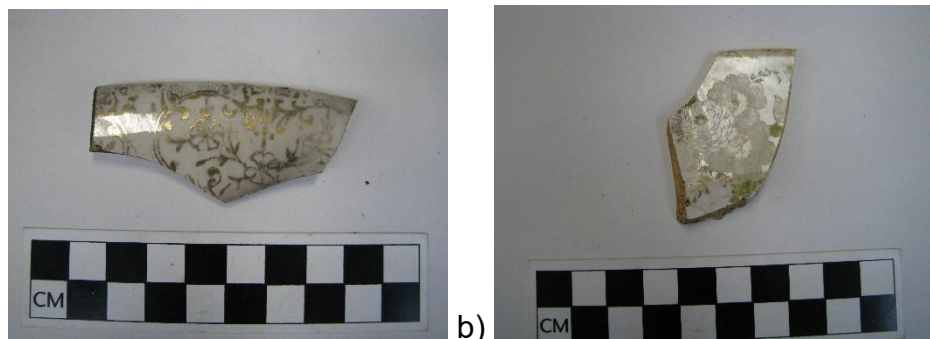


Figure 25: Hand painted whiteware: a) N63 E17 Level 2, b) N61 E13 Level 1.

- 8) Other ceramics (n=66) These artifacts are the ones that could not be categorized with the other ceramic types (transferware, whiteware, or porcelain) because of the colors. Because the fragments were small, there was not enough information to make a secure identification.
- 9) Brick (n=648) In the ceramic category, this was the largest category of items excavated. There were multiple types of bricks found including hand molded,

extruded, and press mold. Thirteen of the bricks found were burned. Multiple fragments of brick were found as well.

10) Mortar (n=277) The mortar excavated was either unassociated with a brick or connected to bricks. Nineteen of the bricks had mortar. Mortar is created when sand and cement are combined. It is included in this category because of its association with the bricks.

Glass

Of the 23681 artifacts excavated from the Davis house, 14586 were glass (highest frequency by far). By far the glass category has the highest frequency. The Society for Historical Archaeology (Lindsey 2020) was used for comparison and descriptive purposes of this report.

1) Whole Bottle (n=23)





f)

Figure 26: Whole bottles: a) bottle with clear liquid and metal cap (N58 E12 L2), b) chili pepper bottle (N60 E15 Level2), c) Vanilla bottle (N61 E16, Feature 2b), d) Unidentified bottles (N61 E16 Level 2, Feature 2b), e) perfume bottle (N58 E12 L2), f) perfume bottle (N63 E15 Level 2).

2) Clear glass (n=11666) Most of the clear glass fragments in this category are tiny fragments (<1 cm). Some had stamps with different words or images; however, they were so fragmentary that nothing specific could be determined. The production of clear glass is from pure sand (Lindsey 2020). Manganese is added to offset the other colors in glass which creates the appearance of clear glass, but when exposed to the sun the glass can turn purple.



a)



b)



c) Figure 27: Clear glass shards: a) Clear bottle shard stamped with Nacogdoches (N61 E12 Level 2), b) bottleneck (N61 E12 Level 1), c) bottle sherds with writing (N60 E12 Level 1).

3) Amber glass (n=1680) Brown glass comes from iron and manganese impurities. The color also can be produced from the addition of nickel, sulphur, black lead, and/or carbon. The vast majority of amber glass items included beer and medicine bottles.

4) Blue glass (n=170) Blue glass is produced by adding cobalt oxide to a clear glass base (Lindsey 2020).

5) Green glass (n=381) Green glass is manufactured with the addition of iron, chromium, and copper. The different impurities produce a different shade of green: chromium added to a clear glass base in an oxidation environment produces yellowish-green and in a reducing atmosphere makes an emerald green color and cobalt plus chromium makes a blue-green glass. Soda bottles (most likely the highest frequency in this collection—they are fragmented, but look like they could be 7UP bottles), flasks, and medicinal containers were typically green.

6) Purple glass (n=11) Purple glass is mainly produced by adding manganese, nickel, or selenium.

7) Pink glass (n=18) Iron oxides, manganese, and nickel added impurities create a pink-colored glass.

8) Yellow glass (n=12) Yellow glass also is classified as straw glass and is a variant of the amber color.

9) Red glass (n=14) Red glass is a color variant of purple.

10) Milk glass (n= 217) This kind of glass is manufactured with the addition of tin, zinc oxide, fluorides, and phosphates. More rarely, it could be created with the addition of bone, horn, or bat guano (Lindsey 2020). Cosmetic, toiletry bottles, and ointment/cream jars were the most commonly made of milk glass.

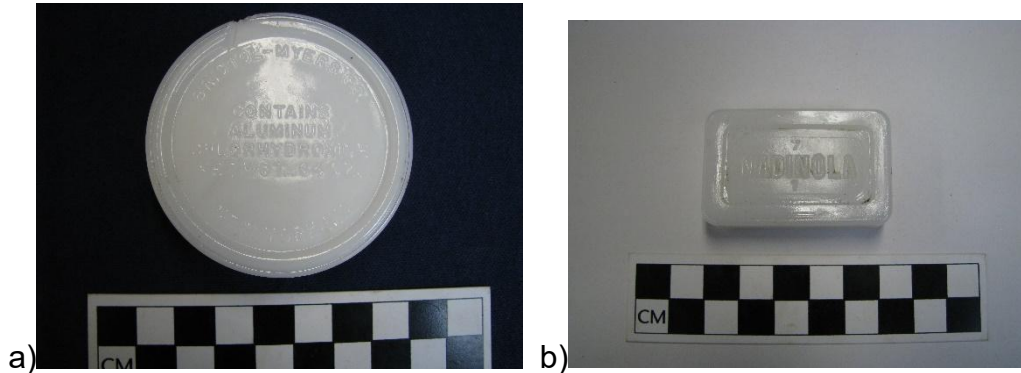


Figure 28: Milk glass objects: a) Ban Deodorant N59 E 16 Level 1, b) Nandolina Cosmetic Box (N58 E12 Level 2)

11) Windowpane glass (n=332) Glass used for windowpanes can easily be identified because it is flat and thinner than most bottles. In some cases, small air bubbles were trapped in the panes.

12) Hand painted glass (n=27) Various designs are painted on the surface of the glass after it has been formed.



Figure 29: Painted glass (N60 E15 Level 2)

13) Carnival Glass (n=3) Carnival glass was originally made to mimic glass made by Tiffany and Stuben, but it sold at a much lower cost, thus the moniker “poor man’s Tiffany.” This is pressed glass with an iridescent surface. The surface color was achieved by spraying uranium salts (type and amount of salts produced different colors) on the hot glass just out of the mold (Thistlewood and Thistlewood 2008:20).

14) Mirror glass (n=1) Mirror glass is made by applying a reflective surface to a sheet of glass. Typically, silver and or aluminum are used for the reflective surface (Reinkenrink et al. 2009)

15) Other glass (n=3)



Figure 30: Glass eyedroppers (N60 E15 Level 2)



Figure 31: Rook Straight Bourbon Label (N60 E 16 Level 1). While not technically a glass item, it does come from one.



Figure 32: Smashed light bulbs (N60 E12 Level 2)

Lithics (n=1) This artifact is a debitage flake.

Bone (n=289) The bones excavated from this site are non-human and include broken rib fragments(n=13), machine-butchered long bones (n=4), vertebrae (n=4), scapular blades (n=3), a small tooth (most likely *Sus*), and fragments of bone that are too small to be identified. Given the emphasis on bbq at the Little Creek Community (Minix et al. 2019), the bones most likely represent that activity and are most likely *Sus*, but *Bos* cannot be ruled out at this point.

Shell (n=27) There is one gastropod shell and the remaining 53 sherds are *Mollusca* (most likely oysters).

Charcoal (n=228) Not every piece of charcoal was collected because it was localized in the two features described above.

Personal Effects

- 1) Buttons (n=98) This category consists of plastic and metal buttons, overall fasteners, and jean buttons.
- 2) Coins (n=9) There were nine coins found in total, including pennies dated to 1955 and 1967, as well as an unidentified 'wheat penny' whose date range is between 1909 and 1958 (USA Coin Book 2020). A quarter from 1980 was also found, but does not fit into the date range of this site suggesting it was dropped by a patron of the park.
- 3) Jewelry (n=13) The jewelry in the site consists of necklace chains, heart pendants, and rings for young girls.



Figure 33: Delicate Metal items most likely jewelry (N61 E13 Level 1)

- 4) Marbles (n=25) These small balls have been used since ancient times for various purposes, including gameplay, and have traditionally been made of glass and ceramic. In the 1970s, marbles was a fairly popular game for American children, although its popularity has declined among school aged children. Today it is still a popular game for some adults, and it remains very popular in other parts of the world (Randall 1971). Most of the marbles found at this site were made of glass except for one that was ceramic.



5)
Figure 34: Measuring Spoons (Feature 2b level 2)

- 5) Pipes (n=2) The pipe found is ceramic with a long stem and was found in two pieces.
- 6) Misc. Personal (n=69) This category is mostly zipper pulls, as well as various other objects like combs, marbles, a house key, a Thunderbird Hotel key ring charm, and shoe soles. In addition, several catfish trotline 80 feet octopus attachments were recovered.



Figure 35: Wallpaper (N61 E16 Level 2).

Plastic (n=97) The vast majority of the plastic artifacts were decayed and not able to be identified. However, we were able to identify a stir stick, a plastic trumpet, a toy human figure, and two hose pieces.

Flooring (n=21) These were pieces of laminate. The design could not be determined due to erosion and burning.

Asphalt (n=25)

St. Matthew's Church

Excavations at St. Matthew's Church yielded 1949 artifacts. The vast majority of those were ceramic (brick) artifacts. All of the artifacts are historic in nature. What follows is a description of artifact categories and the counts. All artifacts are curated at the Stephen F. Austin State University Archaeology and Anthropology Laboratory in Nacogdoches, TX.

Metal

Of the 1947 artifacts excavated in the church, 653 of those were metal artifacts.

- 1) Hardware/Fasteners (n=15)
- 2) Ammo/Firearms (n=3) Two shotgun shells and a .357 bullet casing
- 3) Nails (n=549) Machine cut nails
 - a. Short Cut Nails (n=142)
 - b. Long Cut Nails (n=248)
 - c. Broken Cut Nails (n=159)
- 4) Cans (n=36)
- 5) Bottlecaps/Pull tabs (n=8)
- 6) Wire (n=3)
- 7) Horseshoe (n=1)
- 8) Misc. Metal (n=38) This category includes pieces of unworked metal, metal fragments, a pipe, fence fragments, can fragments, a green hanger, rebar, aluminum, and a large piece of metal sheet.

Ceramics (including Brick and Mortar)

Of the artifacts excavated from the church, 499 were categorized as ceramic.

- 1) Transferwares
 - a. Blue (n=4)
 - b. Black (n=1)
- 2) Whiteware (n=42)
- 3) Decorated Whiteware (n=7)
- 4) Earthenware (n=7)
- 5) Porcelain (n=8)

- 6) Colored Glaze (n=1) Only one piece of colored glaze pottery was confirmed to be found and specified as being brown (N27 W2). This type of pottery tends to be used on pieces that hold dairy products and liquids like milk and butter, because of the nonporousness of the pot from the glaze (which acts as a waterproofing in a way) (Ceramic Shop 2020).
- 7) Brick (n=304)
- 8) Mortar (n=125)

Glass

Of the artifacts excavated from the church, 707 were glass. The descriptions for the glass categories are found in the Davis House section.

- 1) Clear Bottle (n=562)
- 2) Amber/Brown glass (n=87)
- 3) Blue glass (n=15)
- 4) Green glass (n=6)
- 5) Purple glass (n=4)
- 6) Milk glass (n=12)
- 7) Window glass (n=17)
- 8) Other (n=4) These are smashed pieces of a light bulb.

Lithics (n=3) The lithics excavated from the church were a chipped stone tool, a round stone, and a green rock.

Bone (n=11) The bones found during these excavations included *Sus* long bones and the ribs.

Shell (n=5) These shell fragments (< .5 cm) may be *Mollusca* (most likely oysters).

Charcoal (n=55) There were small pieces of charcoal found around the church area suggesting that here may have been a fireplace or fire pits near the church; however, there were some flecks around the corner of the church that was excavated.

Personal Effects

- 1) Buttons (n=2) There was one metal button and one small plastic red button.

- 2) Jewelry (n=1) This piece is made of white ceramic.
- 3) Marbles (n=5)
- 4) Coins (n=1) A penny with an eroded date.
- 5) Utensils (n=1) A broken head of a fork (Figure 36).



Figure 36: Six-Prong Fork (N31 W2 Level 1)

- 6) Miscellaneous Personal (n=1) This item was identified as a lanyard clip or C clip and probably what is called a carabiner. These are loops of lightweight metal, typically aluminum and some steel, with a spring-loaded gate which are made to clip onto things to secure items (Bisharat 2014). While most are used in this fashion for sports such as rock climbing, the one found at this site was probably a smaller fully aluminum or plastic one not meant for sports (Bisharat 2014). Most likely it was used to clip onto a lanyard or bag acting as a sort of keychain.

Roofing Shingles (n=1) One fragment of a roof shingle was located. This is a black asphalt roof shingle with small sand-size particles.

Plastics (n=9) Most of the pieces found here were fragments of larger objects many of which look to be from PVC pipes which have been commonly used in plumbing since the 1960s. There was one top piece found as well as a small wheel most likely from a toy.

Synthesis, Evaluation, and Interpretation of Cultural Resources

The Little Creek Community was a strong and stable community and one of leadership for the Black population of Nacogdoches during the Jim Crow era. Education, family, and fellowship were emphasized. It was the type of community where its members looked out for one another, that went to the same church(es) together, that got together for family game nights at the gambling shack, and that would rebuild together after a house fire. However, in 1975, the buildings in the community were torn apart by a once in a lifetime flood event and the site was abandoned. Today, that area is a park and dog park along the Banita Creek.

During the 2014 field season, SFA archaeology students excavated the remains of two structures: the Davis house and a corner of the St. Matthew's Church.

The Davis House

Based on the ethnographic map and Abercrombie's statements (Minix et al. 2019), we did excavate the area that included the Davis house. Over 20,000 artifacts were recovered from this 8 m x 8 m area. Two archaeological features were excavated: 2A and 2B and both represent a burning event or multiple burns. Feature 2A is characterized by a dark soil layer mixed with charcoal indicating that burning took place. All the metal fragments indicate that a burn barrel was present. The size of a 30-gallon drum has a 46 cm circumference. This was a match with the 45 cm diameter of the burn area. It is completely plausible that this was the burn barrel from all indicated measurements and ash lens at the location. The brick fragments, nails, and metal fragments could indicate that these items come from construction of sorts. We know that a lot of construction trash and refuse were burned (Minix et al. 2019). Also, Wade (Cecil 2014) stated that the Davis shed burned down once. Feature 2B had a high frequency of metal scraps that had been burned. The number of metal fasteners and nails suggest that construction items may have been burned as trash. In addition to the metal, there was a high density of glass fragments. The fasteners and glass could indicate windows that were disposed of in a burn pile. A third area of interest, although not designated as a feature, was N58 E12. There were over 1000 shards of glass and two bottles.

Artifacts from the Davis house were numerous and support the daily activities of a family with children. Many domestic artifacts were found at the site, including measuring spoons, fishing lures, eating utensils, and pottery. Pottery included plain whitewares (some burned and probably from the burn cans), a few fancier pieces of transferware and porcelain sherds, and earthenwares and glazed stonewares most likely used for food and beverage (milk, perhaps) storage as there was no refrigeration. Glass (one of the most abundant artifact categories) suggested the presence of alcohol bottles, 7UP and Coke bottles, as well as deodorant and shaving cream jars. Children's toys (jacks and marbles) and jewelry also were excavated. Coins found at the site reflect the occupational time frame as they dated from the 1950s-1960s.

St. Matthew's Church

The area designated as St. Mathew's Church had an abundance of artifacts despite being only a small portion of the building due to the obstruction caused by the tennis court. The Sanborn map overlay (Figure 6) shows that the west wall should have been mainly untouched by the tennis court. The high frequency of bricks, mortar, and nails found in this area support this hypothesis, as does the amount of both whole and broken nails found in the same levels. Further evidence of this area being the west wall of the church was the presence of roofing shingles, metal pipes (probably used for plumbing), metal hardware, and windowpane glass.

The amount of pottery is good evidence that this area is the church since there were fewer pieces than expected from a house or store. Whiteware, used to make things such as vases and serving vessels, would have been a rather cheap material during the 1970s which is probably why most of the sherds were of this material. Vases are common in churches and serving vessels would be used during times such as the Lord's Supper. Small amounts of earthenware were probably from planting pots used for decoration outside or were washed up during the flood. There also were a few sherds of more expensive ceramics in the form of porcelain and transferware. At the time of the flood, this community was still rather poor, and the presence of this expensive pottery was unexpected. It is possible that this pottery could have been an heirloom and/or given to the church by someone who had perhaps left the community, but still had ties to it, and wanted to give back in some way. It also could have been obtained second hand, from somewhere such as a garage sale or resale store. If these pieces were in fact part of the church's ceramic collection, they may have been donated. However, it is also possible that they washed in from elsewhere during the flood.

There was also an abundance of bottle glass found in this area, and while most of it was probably carried there by flood waters, some of it could have been deposited during outdoor gatherings at the church. Abercrombie (Minix et al. 2019:21) said that there were times, typically for Pastor Appreciation Day, when the church would have cookouts. The presence of charcoal in what would have been the yard area, along with butchered animal bones, supports his comment about the cookouts. During these cookouts, people having bottled drinks would contribute to the amount of glass recovered. This could also explain some of the aluminum cans that were found since canned sodas also were around during this time. Social gatherings such as this would also explain the few game pieces found at the area which included a horseshoe (although this also could represent the presence of a horse in the community) and a few marbles.

Finding transferware and porcelain sherds in the excavations of the Davis house and St. Matthew's Church is perplexing for the archaeologist as they are unexpected in poor Black communities during this time period. According to a 1905 Census (United States Bureau of Census 1908), people in the state of Texas made anywhere from \$8 a week to \$20 a week with many making an average of \$15 a week for a yearly income of \$780. Additionally, these wages were of the highest reported earnings meaning many earned wages far below this average and leaving many making \$8 a week or \$416 a year. In 1969, the Black population of Nacogdoches County who worked in the civilian labor force had a median yearly income of \$3959 for males (high \$6295, low \$3380) and a median yearly income of \$2025 for females (range not given) (U.S. Department of Commerce 1970: 1069). According to Macy's (1905), china and transferwares sold for anywhere between \$11-\$40 which would be a stretch for someone who only earns approximately \$8 a week.

Recommendations:

Further research and obtaining oral histories from living past residents of the Little Creek Community will undoubtedly unlock some of these mysteries as well as bring to light an often not talked about part of the history of Nacogdoches.

Acknowledgements: We would like to thank Brian Bray (City of Nacogdoches) for giving us permission to excavate at the dog park, the Texas Historical Commission for granting us a permit for the excavations, and the SFA Anthropology and Archaeology Laboratory for the space to curate and study the artifacts.

References Cited

Abercrombie, John Henry

2013 *Backyard Grilling and Barbecuing*. John Henry's Press, Houston, TX.

American Society for Testing and Materials International (ASTM)

2020 C242-20 Standard Terminology of Ceramic Whitewares and Related Products.

Electronic document, <https://doi-org.ezproxy.baylor.edu/10.1520/C0242-20>, accessed June 22, 2020.

Antiques and Tea Cups

2020 Old Curiosity Shop Green Transferwares. Electronic document,

<https://www.antiquesandteacups.com/products/old-curiosity-shop-green-transferware-dinner-plate-1940s-royal-china-10-inch>, accessed June 6, 2020.

Ashmore, Nancy V

1974 The Development of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1865-1965. Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of History, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Bisharat, Andrew

2014 A Climbers Guide to Carabiners. Electronic document,

<https://www.backcountry.com/explore/a-guide-to-carabiners-climbing-gears-unsung-heroes>, accessed June 18, 2020

Brown, Kenneth, Gystal Granger, and Debra Blacklock-Sloan

2013 Historical Archaeology at Bethel Missionary Baptist Church. Paper presented at The Heritage Society at Sam Houston Park, Houston Texas. August 27, 2013.

Borders, Joe

1975a One Dead, Six Missing After Flooding. *Daily Sentinel* 1 February, Front Page. Nacogdoches, TX.

1975b Third Flood Victim Recovered. *Daily Sentinel* 3 February, Front Page. Nacogdoches, TX.

1975c Officials Visit Flooded Areas. *Daily Sentinel* 4 February, Front Page. Nacogdoches, TX.

Bower, Amy

2009 *A Guide to Historic Ceramics in the Antebellum South*. Rhodes Institute for Regional Studies.

Cecil, Leslie G.

2014 *Transcript of Interview of Brenda Wade, July 31, 2014*. Nacogdoches, TX.

Ceramic Shop

2020 Glaze, Glazes, Cone 6 Glaze, Pottery Glaze - The Ceramic Shop. Electronic document, <https://www.theceramicshop.com/store/department/10/glazes-underglazes/>, accessed June 11, 2020.

Cloutier, Anne Marie

2007 *Country Living*, Electronic document, <https://www.countryliving.com/shopping/antiques/g502/collecting-transferware-1107/> accessed June 9, 2020.

Conyers, Lawrence B.

2012 *Interpreting Ground-Penetrating Radar for Archaeology*. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, California.

Doherty, Jack

2002. Porcelain. Electronic document, <https://books.google.com/books/about/Porcelain.html?id=FMTEQgAACAAJ>, accessed June 13, 2020.

Gorea, Maria, and Marcel Benea

2002 Characterisation of Some Clays Used for Whiteware Ceramics, II. Technological Characterization. *Studia UBB Geologia* 47(1): 77-84.

Honey, W.B.

1977 *Old English Porcelain*. McGraw-Hill, New York.

Lindsey, Bill

2020 Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website BLM/SHA. Electronic document, <https://sha.org/bottle/>, accessed June 23, 2020.

Macy's Catalogue

2013 Macy's. Electronic document, <https://archive.org/details/cataloguefallwin00macy/page/n365/mode/2up>, accessed June 25, 2020

Minix, Shantec'e, Deanna Mitchner, and George Avery

2019 *Transcription of an Interview of Chef John Henry Abercrombie, November 2, 2019* Nacogdoches, TX.

O'Kelly, Kevin

2015, *'The White Road' is a Gorgeous Odyssey into the History of Porcelain (Book Review)*. Electronic document, <https://www.csmonitor.com/Books/Book->

Reviews/2015/1111/The-White-Road-is-a-gorgeous-odyssey-into-the-history-of-porcelain, accessed June 13, 2020.

Payne, Daniel

1968[1891] *History of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Vol 1*. Reprint of 1891 edition. Johnson Reprint, New York, NY.

Randall, Mark E.

1971 Early Marbles. *Historical Archaeology* 5: 102-105.

Reikerink, Marinus Bernardus Olde, Bob Lansdorp, Lennart de Vreede, M.T. Blom, Ronny Van't Oever, Marcelo D. Ackermann, Max Collon, Kosta Wallace, and Marcos Bavdaz

2009 Production of Silicon Mirror Plates. *Proceedings of SPIE-The International Society for Optical Engineering* 7437. <https://doi.org/10.1117/12.825960>.

Richerson, David W.

1992 *Modern Ceramic Engineering: Properties, Processing, and Use in Design*. Marcel Dekker Inc, New York.

Roberts, Samuel K.

2008 *African American Christian Ethics*. Wipf and Stock Publishers, Eugene, OR.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company

1921 *Fire Insurance Maps of Nacogdoches, Sheet 5*. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, New York.

1929 *Fire Insurance Maps of Nacogdoches, Sheet 4*. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, New York.

1929-1946 *Fire Insurance Maps of Nacogdoches, Sheet 4*. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, New York.

Shaw, Simeon

2009 [1829] *History of the Sraffordshire Potteries*. BiblioLife.

Springate, Megan E., and Amy Raes

2013 *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, Archaeological Anthropology Commons. Electronic document, <https://orb.binghamton.edu/neha/vol42/iss1/> accessed June 17, 2020.

Thistlewood, Glen and Stephen Thistlewood

2008 *Carnival Glass, The Magic and The Mystery*. Schiffer Publishing, Lancaster, PA.

United States Bureau of the Census

1908 *Census of manufactures: 1905*. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.

U.S. Department of Commerce
1970 Census of Population: Volume 1 Characteristics of the Population. Bureau of the
Census, Washington, D.C.

USA Coin Book
2020 Wheat Penny. Electronic document, <https://www.usacoinbook.com/coins/small-cents/lincoln-wheat-cent/>, accessed June 22, 2020.

Visser, Thomas. D.
2020 *University Press of New England*. Electronic Document,
<https://www.uvm.edu/~histpres/203/nails.html> accessed June 20, 2020.

Appendix A

Artifact Counts St. Matthew's Church Excavations

Lot	North	East	Lithic Misc.	Bone	Shell	Charcoal	Transferware Blue	Transferware Black	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorated Whiteware	Colored Glazed	Porcelain
1	31	3								8			
2	31	2									6		1
3	31	1								3			
4	29	3		2	2								2
5	29	2											1
6	29	1	1			20			1				
7	27	3											
8	27	2							1	3			
9	27	1				15							
37	30	3			1		4	1		3			
38	30	2	1	1		4			1	7			1
39	30	1		1						6			1
42	28	2	1	1		5				4			
46	27	3			1	1							
47	27	2		2									
48	27	1											
49	31	3							4				
50	31	2			1							1	
51	31	1								6			
55	28	2		1		4							1
64	30	3											
65	30	2		1						1			
66	30	1											1
67	31	2											
80	29	2		2									
81	29	1				6				1			
88	27	1											
89	31	2											
91	28	2											
92	27	1											
95	32	2									1		

Lot	North	East	Clear Glass	Brown Glass	Blue Glass	Green glass	Purple Glass	Milk Glass	Window Pane glass	Other glass	Bricks	Mortar
1	31	3	114								4	12
2	31	2	16	14					1			
3	31	1	4					1			5	
4	29	3	7	3								3
5	29	2	25	8							9	5
6	29	1	53								4	15
7	27	3	16		1			1	6		2	1
8	27	2	66	5	2	1			3		22	11
9	27	1	85								75	12
37	30	3	18								39	
38	30	2	24	4	4			1			27	17
39	30	1	6	2	3		2	1			12	5
42	28	2	37	7	2	2	2	2	3		45	9
46	27	3		13								
47	27	2	3	1				1				
48	27	1	9	1							8	
49	31	3	11	2				2			2	4
50	31	2	9	1	1						4	
51	31	1	13	9	1	3					5	5
55	28	2	5								15	
64	30	3									1	2
65	30	2	6	1				1			1	8
66	30	1	10	6	1			1			3	6
67	31	2	1						2	4	2	2
80	29	2	8	4							4	
81	29	1	4	4							8	
88	27	1	4	1								
89	31	2							2		2	2
91	28	2									1	1
92	27	1	2	1							4	4
95	32	2	6					1				1

Lot	North	East	Hardware/ Fasteners	Ammo	Short Cut nails	Long Cut Nails	Broken Cut Nail	Cans	Bottle Caps/ Pull tabs	Utensils	Wire	Misc Metal
1	31	3	1	1	15	12					1	4
2	31	2				23				1		4
3	31	1					8	1				
4	29	3			13	8					1	2
5	29	2			10	17		4				
6	29	1			8	8						
7	27	3			2	11	3		1			
8	27	2	1		26	26	14		1			1
9	27	1	2	1	10	24						5
37	30	3				8			1			8
38	30	2			7	13						2
39	30	1	1		3	12					1	
42	28	2	3	1	12	16	8		1			
46	27	3	6			2	6					1
47	27	2				4	2					
48	27	1	1		4	7	7					
49	31	3				9						
50	31	2					37					
51	31	1					28					1
55	28	2			4	1	7					
64	30	3										
65	30	2			1	16						1
66	30	1			4	28						1
67	31	2			7			16				1
80	29	2			8	1						
81	29	1			5	2	4					5
88	27	1			3							
89	31	2					9					
91	28	2					1					
92	27	1					3					2
95	32	2					22	15	4			

Lot	North	East	Buttons	Jewelry	Misc Personal	Marbles	Horse Shoe	Coins	Plastic
1	31	3	1						
2	31	2							
3	31	1							
4	29	3							1
5	29	2			1				1
6	29	1	1						
7	27	3							2
8	27	2				1			
9	27	1				1			1
37	30	3					1		
38	30	2						1	
39	30	1				1			
42	28	2							
46	27	3							
47	27	2							
48	27	1							
49	31	3							
50	31	2				1			
51	31	1				1			
55	28	2							
64	30	3							
65	30	2							
66	30	1							
67	31	2							
80	29	2							
81	29	1							
88	27	1							
89	31	2							
91	28	2							
92	27	1							

Appendix B

Artifact Counts Davis House Excavations

Lot	North	East	Lithics	Bone	Shell	Charcoal	Ash Charcoal	Coal	Transferware Blue	Transferware Red	Transferware Brown	Transferware Purple	Transferware Green
10	63	12								2			
11	63	13		1					1				
12	62	12							1	1			
13	63	14	1							1			1
14	63	15											1
15	62	14		2	1								
16	63	16			1								
17	63	17		1	3	2							
18	62	16			7	5							
19	61	12							1				
20	61	13				6							
21	60	12											
22	61	14		12									
23	61	15		18	1	10		3					
24	60	14		37					2				
25	61	16		2					1				
26	61	17		1					3				
27	60	16		1					3				
28	59	12							2				
29	59	13				4			2				
30	58	12											
31	59	14				1							
32	59	15			1								
33	58	14					1						
34	59	16		1	11								
35	59	17		6									
36	58	16		1				1			1	1	
40	58	13		96									
41	62	17											
44	58	13		35		150		8					
45	60	15											
52	59	14		0									

Lot	North	East	Lithics	Bone	Shell	Charcoal	Ash Charcoal	Coal	Transferware Blue	Transferware Red	Transferware Brown	Transferware Purple	Transferware Green
53	59	15		3									
54	60	15											
56	58	13				30							
57	61	16		7									
58	61	17											
59	60	16		6									
60	63	16		3									
61	63	17		5	1				1	3			
62	62	16		7	1	4			1				
63	58	13		3									
68	59	13											
69	58	12							1				
72	60	14											
74	63	13		13									
75	63	12									1		
76	61	12											
77	61	13											
78	60	12											
82	63	14											
83	63	15							2				
84	62	14		4		1							
86	59	17		12				1					
87	58	16		2									
90	58	13				1							
93	59	15		8									
94	60	16											
67a	59	12		2									

Lot	North	East	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorated Whiteware	Colored Glaze	Porcelain	Hand Painted	Other Ceramic	Whole Bottles	Clear Bottle Glass
10	63	12		1							56
11	63	13		17		1	4				400
12	62	12		5			4		1		144
13	63	14	1	10		2	3				251
14	63	15	4	4		4		5	1		172
15	62	14	1	14	5			5			266
16	63	16	2	7	6	3		6			106
17	63	17		9	3						76
18	62	16	1	22	6						180
19	61	12		23	1	2				2	232
20	61	13	2	31	1	6	2	1			1034
21	60	12	1	26		6	1		4	2	125
22	61	14		11	2	5	1				173
23	61	15	6	14	2	3					155
24	60	14	1	39	1	3	2	1			722
25	61	16	2	24			2				266
26	61	17	6	9			2				156
27	60	16	2		289						569
28	59	12	1	13	1		5	1			187
29	59	13	5	38	3		2	3			110
30	58	12							34		506
31	59	14		21	2						151
32	59	15		8							114
33	58	14		17	3					1	175
34	59	16		22	2	1	3			1	399
35	59	17		4	4	1	3				74
36	58	16		6	1			1		2	91
40	58	13		20	1	2	2		2		720
41	62	17	1	14	1	3					87
44	58	13		4	1		1				64
45	60	15		6							104
52	59	14		14						1	64

Lot	North	East	Earthenware	Whiteware	Decorated Whiteware	Colored Glaze	Porcelain	Hand Painted	Other Ceramic	Whole Bottles	Clear Bottle Glass
53	59	15		14							67
54	60	15	2	10					7	1	75
56	58	13		1							
57	61	16		22	1	6	9		2	3	390
58	61	17		6		1					176
59	60	16		16		1	4			2	637
60	63	16	2	14	4		2		2		185
61	63	17		13	4	2	4		2	1	305
62	62	16		6	3		2				317
63	58	13									
68	59	13		15							45
69	58	12	1	15	3					2	108
72	60	14		8							69
74	63	13		3			7				97
75	63	12		4		1			1		23
76	61	12	1	4		2			3		59
77	61	13		11	1		2		1		
78	60	12		1						1	180
82	63	14		17		2	1		1		276
83	63	15		13		2	1			2	282
84	62	14	1	22	3	1				1	371
86	59	17		16	2				1		14
87	58	16		8		2	1		4		33
90	58	13		1							
93	59	15		5							
94	60	16					1				1
67a	59	12		1						1	27

Lot	North	East	Brown Glass	Blue Glass	Green glass	Purple Glass	Pink Glass	Yellow Glass	Milk Glass	Red Glass	Carnival Glass	Mirror	Hand Painted Glass	Window Pane glass	Other Glass
10	63	12	13	1	5				1	1					
11	63	13	43	3	11	1			3						3
12	62	12	12		4				1						
13	63	14	158	22	11					2				6	
14	63	15	34	5			6	1						11	
15	62	14	56	13	11			4	2		2				
16	63	16	16	2	10				3					2	
17	63	17	37	2	3				16				2	19	
18	62	16							4					4	
19	61	12	29	4	19		2		12					10	
20	61	13	111	3	36				23					25	
21	60	12	40	8	20		1		6				10	18	
22	61	14	26	7	13				6					7	
23	61	15	26	5	12			2	8					12	
24	60	14	143	14	28				9				3	49	
25	61	16	83	3	20				1					4	5
26	61	17	21	2	3			1							5
27	60	16												3	9
28	59	12	37	1	7				1					2	
29	59	13	47	5	12				7						
30	58	12													
31	59	14												6	
32	59	15	19	2	4	1			5					9	
33	58	14												11	
34	59	16							4					26	
35	59	17	21	1	10				3					15	
36	58	16	15		7									5	
40	58	13										1	5	24	
41	62	17	24	5	8				6					14	
44	58	13	11	1	3				2					2	
45	60	15	26		6				5					2	
52	59	14	14	1	4	2			2					6	

Lot	North	East	Brown Glass	Blue Glass	Green glass	Purple Glass	Pink Glass	Yellow Glass	Milk Glass	Red Glass	Carnival Glass	Mirror	Hand Painted Glass	Window Pane glass	Other Glass
53	59	15	13		3				5						
54	60	15	7		2		3		6	1			1	10	2
56	58	13	19	2	2			2						1	2
57	61	16	69		2				1						
58	61	17	13	1	11									2	
59	60	16	53		4					7				1	1
60	63	16	41	11	6				14						
61	63	17	21	4	4				25		1				
62	62	16	31	5	23				5				1		1
63	58	13													
68	59	13	11		1				1						
69	58	12	12	3	8				2						
72	60	14	9		4	6									
74	63	13	10	1	1				1						
75	63	12	2						2						
76	61	12	6	1	2				2				1	6	
77	61	13													
78	60	12	7	9	2				7				1	10	1
82	63	14	20	2	8		2		1	2					
83	63	15	18	3	5		2	1	1				3		
84	62	14	21	6	17		2	1	4						
86	59	17	5	1	5				4						
87	58	16	8		4	1			5					4	
90	58	13	2												
93	59	15	19	3						1					
94	60	16	201	8										6	2
67a	59	12							1						

Lot	North	East	Bricks	Mortar	Asphalt	Hardware/ Fasteners	Tools	Ammo	Short Cut nails	Long Cut Nails	Nail Fragments	Cans	Bottle Caps/ Pull tabs	Wire	Misc. Metal
10	63	12	1			6			1	2	4	1			
11	63	13	3			7			6	1	10	1			
12	62	12	1						7	2	28			1	7
13	63	14	5	3		10			22	4	44	2	3		2
14	63	15	21	9		5			33	4	25		3	3	12
15	62	14	6	3		2			29	3	36			2	3
16	63	16	46	6		9			16	19	0			1	1
17	63	17				2			79	40	0	1	4	5	19
18	62	16				2			54	7	0		6		36
19	61	12	4	9		4			6	18	61		1		40
20	61	13	15	17		6			18	44	65				
21	60	12	7	6					10	31	19	2	3	2	6
22	61	14	23	15		9			44	38	22		5	1	15
23	61	15	11	6		20			53	25	22		3	2	9
24	60	14	33	25		31			123	103	30		2	6	42
25	61	16	42	18		4			21	8	18	2		4	7
26	61	17	13	12					13	5	8				7
27	60	16	5			3			50	5	42		7		1
28	59	12	29	18					49	16	64				8
29	59	13	14	3					83	20	85			3	17
30	58	12	15	4					5	53	15				8
31	59	14	4	5	4			1	67	12	0				10
32	59	15	7	11	10				95	9	0				20
33	58	14	4	26		2			85	10	0				21
34	59	16		2		3			26	29	66				34
35	59	17	15	1		1			24	10	52		3		11
36	58	16	10	3	1				18	8	42		1		27
40	58	13	27	12	7	5		1	246	126	158		8	7	113
41	62	17	27	4		1			16	18	0		9	11	7
44	58	13	18	7		2			61	10	62	2			35
45	60	15	6	6				1	29	4	0				5
52	59	14	8	3					42	5	0				13

Lot	North	East	Bricks	Mortar	Asphalt	Hardware/ Fasteners	Tools	Ammo	Short Cut nails	Long Cut Nails	Nail Fragments	Cans	Bottle Caps/ Pull tabs	Wire	Misc. Metal
53	59	15							44		0				9
54	60	15	3						32		0				14
56	58	13	8						20	1	15				7
57	61	16	18			1	2		17	4	4	2		6	6
58	61	17	6						9	6	8				7
59	60	16				8			28	12	5	2		3	16
60	63	16	63	10		4			79	33	0		2	2	34
61	63	17	40			2			100	39	0			3	63
62	62	16	3	4		5			37	26	0		3	2	49
63	58	13	13			0					4				
68	59	13	3	3					7	1	3		2		7
69	58	12	9	8	1				13	4	25			1	1
72	60	14	6						17	7	52				2
74	63	13	1	1	1	8			37	31	56				145
75	63	12	2			2			1	1	4				1
76	61	12	4	8							3				
77	61	13	1	1					3	9	16				6
78	60	12	6	5							0				
82	63	14	9						5	17	59				11
83	63	15	9			4			12	2	104				14
84	62	14	14	1		4			37	13	38	2	2		18
86	59	17	1			1			91	24	12				118
87	58	16	2						17	8	14				3
90	58	13	4			1			11	3	0				3
93	59	15	2						13	16	72				8
94	60	16	1	1	1	0			1	1	6				
67a	59	12		1		0			6	0	0				4

Lot	North	East	Buttons	Jewelry	Utensils	Marbles	Pipes	Horse Shoe	Coins	Flooring	Rail Road Ties	Plastic	Misc Personal
10	63	12								1			
11	63	13	1									1	
12	62	12										2	
13	63	14	6							1			1
14	63	15	8			2	1			1		12	3
15	62	14	4			1						12	2
16	63	16								1		6	1
17	63	17		2		3						6	1
18	62	16				1			1	3		6	
19	61	12	4	4		1			1			1	3
20	61	13								1			
21	60	12				2							2
22	61	14	3						1			2	5
23	61	15	1			1			1			2	10
24	60	14	4		1	2			1				1
25	61	16											
26	61	17	2									6	1
27	60	16	4	1								2	2
28	59	12	2										
29	59	13			1	1							
30	58	12	1	1					1			4	
31	59	14					1						
32	59	15											
33	58	14	5										
34	59	16										1	4
35	59	17	1			3							1
36	58	16	1		1	2			1			3	
40	58	13	8	1					2		1		3
41	62	17								3	1	4	1
44	58	13	2									1	
45	60	15	1										1
52	59	14				1							

Lot	North	East	Buttons	Jewelry	Utensils	Marbles	Pipes	Horse Shoe	Coins	Flooring	Rail Road Ties	Plastic	Misc Personal
53	59	15								2			
54	60	15											
56	58	13											
57	61	16	4		4					2			2
58	61	17	3							1			
59	60	16										2	2
60	63	16								3		2	2
61	63	17		1									2
62	62	16	4									14	3
63	58	13											
68	59	13											
69	58	12											
72	60	14				1						2	3
74	63	13	3	1		2							2
75	63	12											
76	61	12											
77	61	13											1
78	60	12											
82	63	14	1							2		4	
83	63	15	15	2								2	2
84	62	14	1										3
86	59	17	9		1	1							5
87	58	16											
90	58	13											
93	59	15				1							
94	60	16											
67a	59	12											