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Archaeological Survey Of The American Legion Park For The City Of Rosebud, Falls County, Texas

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FOR THE CITY OF ROSEBUD, FALLS COUNTY, TEXAS

Texas Antiquities Permit Number 7690

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Report of Investigations Number 207

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ABSTRACT

In June and July 2016, American Archaeology Group LLC conducted an archaeological survey of 23.21 acres of the existing American Legion Park in Rosebud, Texas. The investigation consisted of a pedestrian survey supported with mechanical trenching and shovel tests. The entire project right-of-way has been severely impacted by road construction, utilities installation, and previously used as a trash dump. The City of Rosebud plans to construct a hike and bike trail and place surface recreational facilities with minimal impacts.

One historic archaeological site was identified and recorded as 41FA90. The site was recorded as 136.2 meters long and 58.8 meters in width, totaling 7,329 square meters in size. This site contains four historic features, of which two were relocated to the park area from other localities. The first historic feature was the old American Legion building that is actually a pier and beam wooden building known as "Old Hilltop School" that was originally constructed in 1921 and then moved into the American Legion Park in the 1950s. The building measured 75.5 feet by 38 feet and appears to AAG to be of Minimal Traditional style. In the March 8, 1963 *Rosebud News*, there is a small reference to a bandstand located behind the Legion Hall but no remains were located during the course of the current project. The American Legion Building has been referred to locally for many years as "The Caywood Center" in honor and memory of Mr. Brodie Lee Caywood. Mr. Caywood was born on March 7, 1894 in a small community named Minerva, which is located in Milam County. During World War I, Mr. Caywood enlisted as a Private in the U.S. Army, serving in Company M, 9th Infantry, 2nd Division. He was later killed on April 14, 1918 in France after fighting in Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Argone. He was buried initially in France but later interred in the Woodlawn Cemetery in 1921 (Rosebud, Texas). Mr. Caywood never married and had no children. The American Legion honored Mr. Caywood in naming their new Brodie Lee Caywood Post 329 in Rosebud, within the American Legion Park (The Hilltop School Building), on April 28, 1922. The American Legion Post is no longer active. The City of Rosebud is contemplating what to do with this building, therefore, AAG believes that the building is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nor worthy of designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). AAG recommends that the City of Rosebud consult with the Texas Historical Commission, Architecture Division, and the History Division prior to any restoration or other impacts to this building.

The second historic feature located on this site was a Bowstring pony truss bridge made by King Iron Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio from Carnegie steel which was placed across Salt Creek and used as a pedestrian bridge within the park, and also known as the Hope Memorial Bridge. During the project, very little was known as to when the bridge was built or when it was placed within the park. Archival research into these issues resulted in locating news articles in the *Rosebud News* indicating that the bridge was removed from its original location and moved to the park in 1963. The bridge apparently was taken from the FM 1671 at Wilson West to Bell County line and was 80 feet long and 12 feet wide in size (*Rosebud News*, March 29, 1963). The Rosebud News (July 5, 1963) reported that the "Legion Park has new attraction, a 90 foot [actually 80 foot] steel antique bridge built by

King Iron Works in 1867. The span was taken from across Pond Creek last year and replaced with a new bridge, Falls Precinct No.3 Commissioner Felix Neimast gained the authority from either County Court members to place the bridge in the Legion Park, and the bridge was moved in Monday morning [July 1, 1963] from Lott where it had been repaired and painted. The same article also appeals to the public for donations to cover the costs of the wood flooring for the bridge. According to the July 12, 1963 edition of the *Rosebud News*, Sterling McClanhan, Falls County Engineer was mentioned using a winch truck to position the bridge over the creek in the park, using the County Road & Bridge Department. The historic Hope Memorial Iron Bridge appears to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and worthy of SAL designation to protect and preserve this very unique bridge. The City of Rosebud has plans to engage in restoration of this historic bridge and AAG recommends that prior to any restoration efforts that the Texas Historical Commission, Architecture Division and the History Division be consulted.

The third historic feature located on the site was the historic swimming pool. The swimming pool was filled in with gravel and soil, and was more discernible while reviewing aerial photography on Google Earth. Archival research identified that a flurry of interest began in Rosebud in the Fall of 1962 when community leaders formed the Rosebud Recreation Club and launched plans to build a modern pool that would be 30 feet wide and 70 feet long, fully equipped and lighted swimming pool with filtration equipment (*Rosebud News*, September 14, 1962). The article further indicated that fourteen citizens wrote checks totaling $2,600 to build the swimming pool. The pool was named the "Parkview Pool" after seventh grader Jerry Mayer suggested the name during a naming contest (*Rosebud News*, May 17, 1963). The news articles suggest that the swimming pool was constructed sometime between September 1962 and May 1963. The pool has been filled in and is currently protected. The fourth historic feature was a cement foundation remnant that represents the remains of the swimming pool dressing room. Due to its fragmentary condition, and partial coverage by sod and grass, the estimated size was recorded as 10 x 25 feet in dimensions. AAG recommends that this area not be impacted and be preserved, perhaps with a historical marker at the location detailing the early Rosebud Recreation Club. The pool and concrete slab are not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP nor worthy of SAL designation.

American Archaeology Group LLC recommends that construction be allowed to proceed as planned. It is always possible that buried cultural materials can be missed during any Phase I survey. Therefore, should any sites be found during the construction of this proposed water line, all work within the site area should cease until the situation can be evaluated by the Texas Historical Commission, in consultation with American Archaeology Group LLC, and the City of Rosebud.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

American Archaeology Group LLC is grateful to those whose cooperation and assistance made the completion of this project possible. Ms. Jamie Moeller, Chairman of the Rosebud Parks & Recreation Board served as our primary contacts with the City of Rosebud and provided our survey team with engineering maps of the project area and on-site assistance in identifying the survey areas. She also took a keen interest in protecting and preserving local cultural resources and assisted greatly with additional archival research. Ms. Anita Bishop, City Librarian at the D. Brown Library greatly assisted the project by pulling archived media files maintained at the library on the various historic properties. Mr. Keith Whitfield, City Administrator and Ms. Molly Wilson, City Secretary are thanked for their diligence in checking city records for historical background information. Herbert G. Uecker served as the Principal Investigator, and Michael R. Bradle served as the Project Archaeologist and David D. Bradle, and Robert L. Bradle assisted with the fieldwork. Mr. Jeff Durst of the Texas Historical Commission Archeology Division, served as our initial reviewer and is thanked for his assistance. Mr. Bill Martin of the Texas Historical Commission, Archeology Division also provided input during the project.

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INTRODUCTION

The City of Rosebud plans to construct a hike and bike trail in the American Legion Park (also known as Caywood Park) in Rosebud, Falls County, Texas (Figure 1). The project is depicted on the *Rosebud* 7.5' U.S.G.S topographic Zone 14 quadrangle map (Figure 2). The UTM coordinates for the approximate center of the project is Easting 692946 and Northing 3440580. The proposed impacts will be approximately 30-40 centimeters below the surface in constructing trails, soccer fields, and a community center. The project was funded by the City of Rosebud and was conducted under the auspices of Texas Antiquities Permit Number 7690 in order to comport with provisions of the Antiquities Code of Texas (ACT).

The proposed American Legion Park (23.21 acres) is located on the very north side of the City of Rosebud, and its east side is bounded by Military Street (FM 321), the west side by 2nd Street, the south entrance with Stalworth Street, and an adjacent business and cultivated field on the north side. Salt Creek runs through the park and ultimately flows into Pond Creek and empties into the Brazos River. Elevation ranges within the park are 398 to 412 feet above mean sea level (amsl).

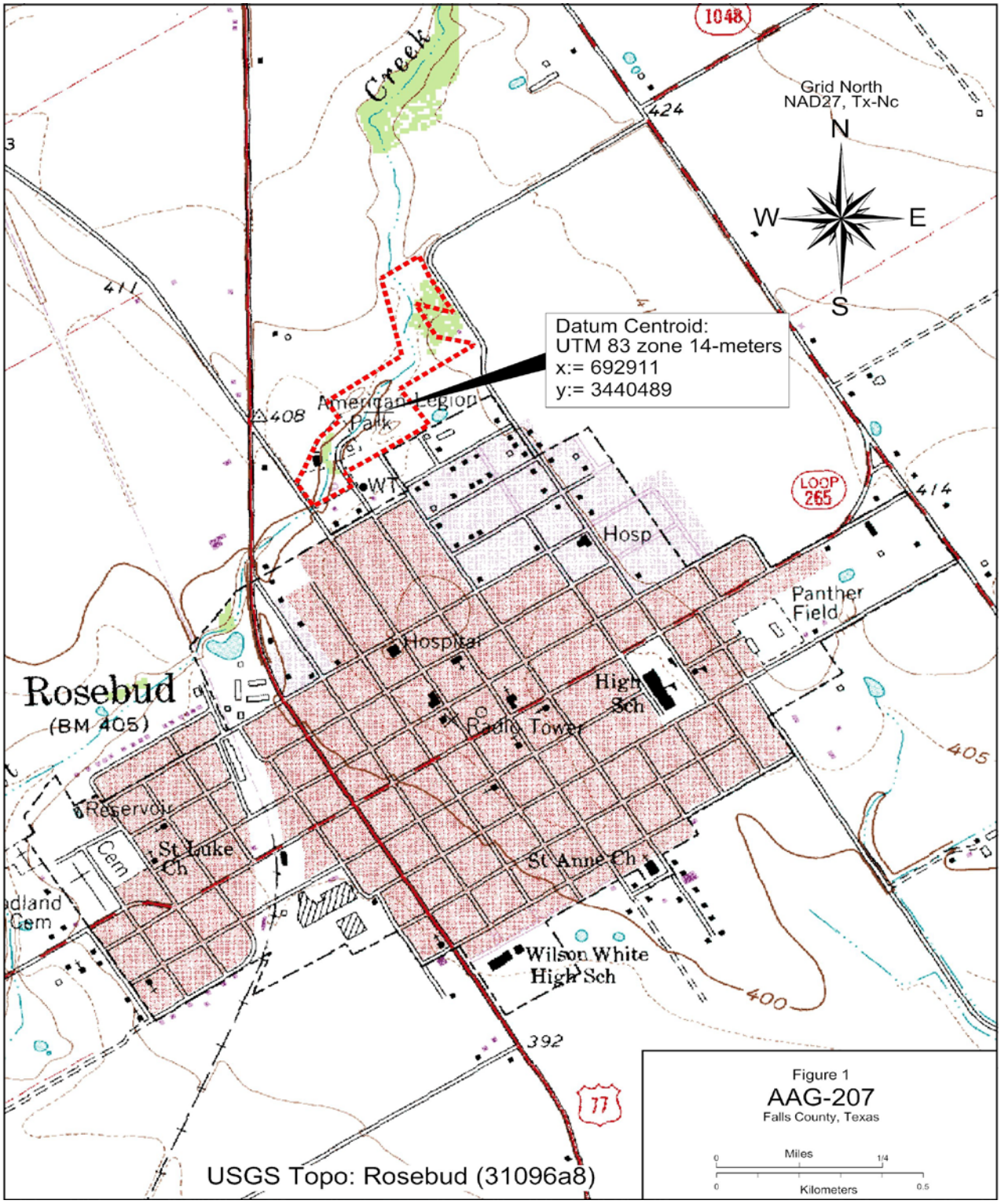

Figure 1. General Location Map.

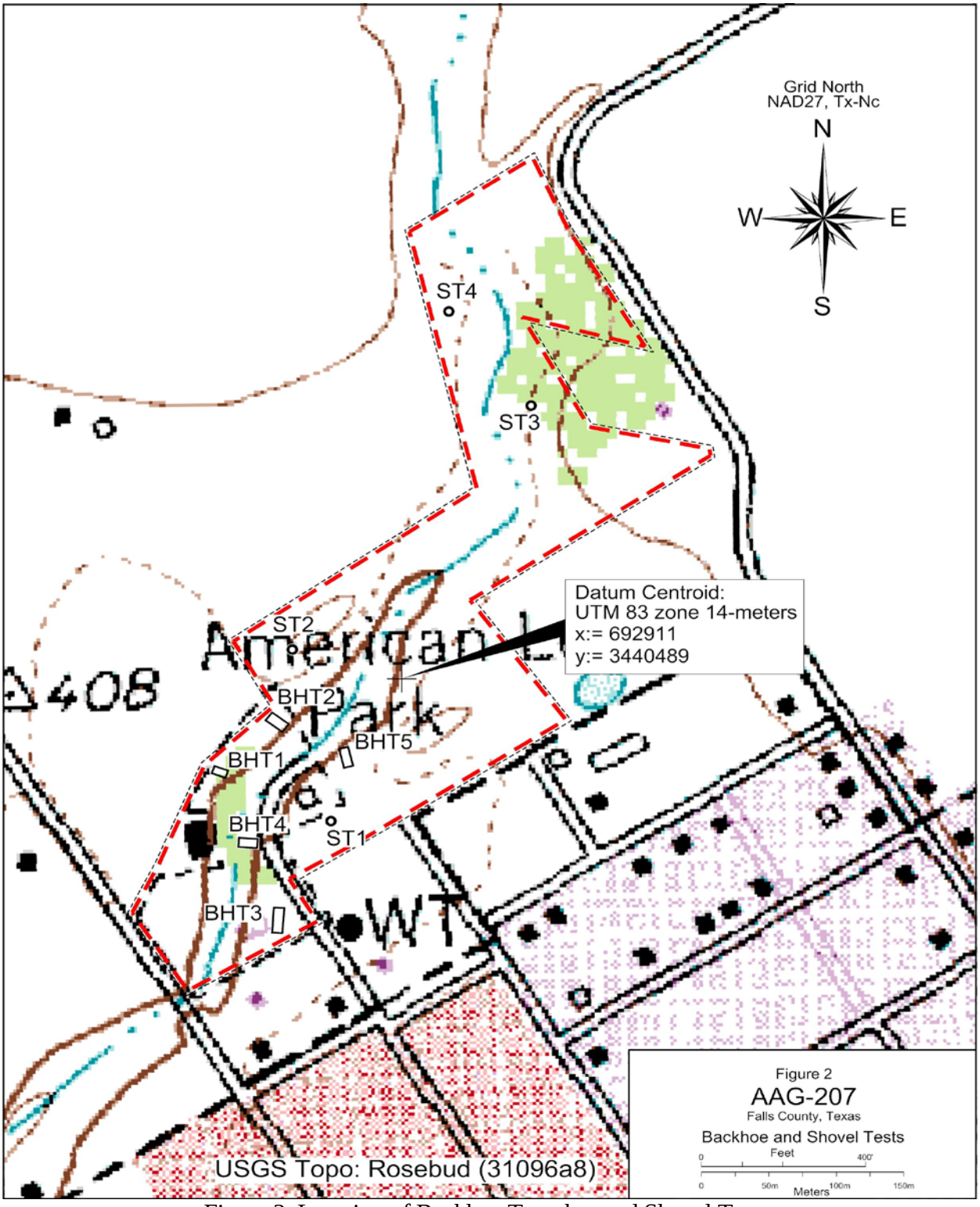

Figure 2. Location of Backhoe Trenches and Shovel Tests.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

General

The project area is located within the Texan biotic province as defined by Blair (1950:110-102). This province includes the broad ecotone between the forests of the Austroriparian and Carolinian provinces of eastern Texas and Oklahoma and the grasslands of the western parts of these states (Dice 1943). According to Blair (1950:100), the southwestern boundary is arbitrarily defined by soil type at the line separating pedalfers from pedocals. The Balcones escarpment forms an abrupt western boundary for the central part of this province in Texas, and the western boundary in north Texas corresponds to the western boundary of the Western Cross Timbers. Rainfall in the Texan province barely exceeds water need, and the region is classified by Thornwaite (1948) as a moist sub-humid climate with a moisture surplus index of from zero to 20 percent.

Vegetation

The vegetation of this area has been described in detail by Tharp (1926). The Texan province has been defined as being located near the borderline between moisture surplus and moisture deficiency. Sandy soils support an oak-hickory forest in which the principal dominants are post oak (*Quercus stellata*), blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), and hickory (*Carya buckleyi*). Clay soils originally supported a tall-grass prairie, but much of this soil type has been put into cultivation. The reader is referred to Blair (1950) for an in-depth description of the Texan Biotic province.

Soils

There are three soil series in the study area described in the Soil Survey of Falls County, Texas (Wyrick 1978): Trinity clay, frequently flooded, Wilson silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, and Wilson silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes.

Trinity clay, frequently flooded is a deep clay deposit on flood plains of minor streams. Typical soil profiles consist of a surface layer of dark gray clay 0-47 inches; 47-67 inches is gray alkaline clay; and the underlying soils from 67-80 inches is an olive gray clay (Wyrick 1978:32).

Wilson silty clay loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes is a deep and poorly drained soil located on uplands and ancient stream terraces. Typical soil profiles consist of a surface layer of dark gray silty clay loam 0-6inches; 6-25 inches dark gray clay; 25-39 inches gray clay; 39-58 inches light gray clay with yellowish-brown mottling; 58-80 inches light olive gray clay with yellowish-brown mottles (Wyrick 1978:34-35).

Wilson silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes is a deep and poorly drained soil located on uplands and ancient stream terraces. Typical soil profiles consist of a surface layer 0-6 inches very dark silty clay loam; 6-28 inches dark gray clay; 28-55 inches gray clay; 55-80 inches light brownish clay (Wyrick 1978:35).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Falls County is located in the North Central Texas cultural-geographical region as defined by Biesaart et al. (1985:76). This area is referred to as Central Texas by most archaeologists and is rich in archaeological sites.

Summaries relevant to the prehistory of Falls County and vicinity have been prepared by various archaeologists, and nearby in Bell and Coryell counties primarily as a result of work at Fort Hood (Guderjan et al. 1980; Skinner et al. 1981, 1984; Thomas 1978; Roemer et al. 1985; Carlson et al. 1986), Belton Reservoir (Shafer et al. 1964), the Youngsport site (Shafer 1963), and Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir (Shafer et al. 1964; Sorrow et al. 1967). Summaries of the region have been published by Suhm (1960), Weir (1976), and Prewitt (1981, 1985). Most recently, two thorough articles concerning Central Texas were published in Volume 66 of the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. These works, entitled "Forty Years of Archeology in Central Texas," by Michael B. Collins (1995) and "Implications of Environmental Diversity in the Central Texas Archeological Region" by Linda Wootan Ellis, G. Lain Ellis, and Charles D. Frederick (1995), represent a major synthesis of the vast amount of collected data for the region. The following discussion is taken primarily from the works cited above.

Paleoindian Period

According to Willey and Phillips (1958:80), problems exist with the term “Paleoindian;” nevertheless, the term is used ubiquitously in the archaeological literature, often to refer to prehistoric cultures oriented toward big game procurement as a primary means of subsistence. Collins (1995:381) posited instead that during Clovis times, Paleoindians exploited a diverse range of fauna that not only included large herbivores such as mammoth, bison, and horse, but also included smaller animals such as turtles, land tortoises, alligators, mice, badgers, and raccoons. The results of excavation of a cultural pavement at Kincaid Rock Shelter suggest that the Paleoindian inhabitants of the site returned there repeatedly as part of a regular hunting and gathering strategy, in contrast with the migratory subsistence pattern of nomadic hunters who only pursued big game. Thus, it is probable that the Clovis diet included a broad array of plants (Collins 1990; Collins et al. 1989).

According to Skinner et al. (1981:13), the Paleoindian period is one of the least understood time periods in Central Texas prehistory, primarily because so few sites have been excavated. For example, as of 1985, only two Paleoindian sites had been reported for Bell County (Biesaart et al. 1985:125). Evidence of Paleoindian cultures consists primarily of surface-collected materials found over much of Central Texas. At Fort Hood, distinctive Paleoindian projectile points were found in multi-component surface sites and as isolated finds (Carlson et al. 1986:125). Generally, it is believed that this period lasted from about 10,000 B.C. until 6000 B.C. Diagnostic artifacts of the period include dart points of the *Angostura, Clovis, Folsom, Golondrina, and Plainview* types as defined by Suhm and Jelks (1962) and Turner and Hester (1985).

These early sites are often found on old terraces of major river drainages and may be more distant from major streams than some more recent occupations (Bryan 1931). Some rock shelters, such as the Levi site, were intensively occupied even though they are located a considerable distance from major rivers. The only example of a rock shelter in Central Texas immediately adjacent to a major drainage known to contain Paleoindian occupation is the Horn Shelter (41BQ46) in Bosque County, Texas (Redder 1985). Collins (1999) reported on the Gault Site, a major Clovis site in Bell County that is still being studied.

Archaic Period

The Archaic is a comparatively lengthy cultural period, which persisted in Central Texas from approximately 8500-1250 years Before Present (B.P.). According to Prewitt (1981:71), "The Archaic Stage dominates all other remains in Central Texas." Prewitt (1981) has subdivided the Archaic into eleven phases. Johnson (1987) has questioned the validity of the phase concept as used by Prewitt, especially the phases occurring before the Middle Archaic. Carlson et al. (1986:15) grouped these into Early, Middle, Late, and Terminal Periods.

According to Prewitt (1981:77-78), during the Early Archaic there was a "strong orientation toward the gathering aspect rather than the hunting, and a mobile population was of low density." These characteristics apparently were predominant during the Circleville, San Geronimo, and Jarrell phases (8500-5000 B.P.). In the Middle Archaic, food gathering apparently became very specialized as evidenced by the presence of numerous burned rock middens/mounds (Prewitt 1981:78-80). Prewitt divides the Middle Archaic into the Oakalla, Clear Fork, Marshall Ford, and Round Rock phases (5000-2600 B.P.). It appears that considerably fewer burned rock middens were formed during the Late Archaic than in the earlier Archaic. The archaeological record indicates that while bison were important in the diet of prehistoric peoples, they were not necessarily the principal food source during this time (Prewitt 1981:80-81). The Late Archaic occurred during the San Marcos and Uvalde phases (2600-1750 B.P.). The terminal Archaic, according to the classification by Carlson et al. (1986), includes the Twin Sisters and Driftwood phases (1750-1250 B.P.). An increase in the importance of gathering and an apparent peak in site density seem to have occurred during Prewitt's (1981:82) Driftwood phase. A majority of the sites in Williamson County are Archaic in age, which, according to Prewitt (1981:Figure 3), lasted from 8500-1250 B.P. This interpretation is supported by Collins' (1995:383) assertion that "two-thirds of the prehistory of Central Texas is 'Archaic' in character."

Late Prehistoric Period

This period has been characterized in the archaeological literature as the Neo-American Stage (Suhm et al. 1954), the Neo-archaic (Prewitt 1981), and the Post-Archaic (Johnson and Goode 1994). The Late Prehistoric is typically divided into the Austin (1250-650 B.P.) and Toyah (650-200 B.P.) phases. Technological changes are the primary distinguishing characteristic of this stage. The archaeological record indicates that during this period, the bow and arrow became the principal

weapon for hunting and warfare, and that the use of ceramics and the practice of horticulture first appeared in Central Texas and the surrounding regions.

According to Collins (1995:385), during the Late Prehistoric of Central Texas, the bow and arrow were the first of these cultural innovations to be adopted, followed by pottery, and finally agriculture though it was of relatively minor importance. Until the onset of these Late Prehistoric adaptations, most cultural groups continued to practice hunting and gathering as their principal means of subsistence, as had their ancestors throughout the Archaic and Paleoindian periods. However, in about 800 B.P., evidence for a different subsistence adaptation appears in the archaeological record and this cultural time boundary marks the separation between the late Archaic and the Austin and Toyah phases of the Late Prehistoric period (Collins 1995:385).

The most obvious of the changes that emerged at the beginning of the Late Prehistoric period was the introduction of the bow and arrow and decreased use of the *atlatl* or spear thrower. Otherwise, life ways in the Late Prehistoric were probably quite similar to those in the earlier Archaic period (Prewitt 1981:74; Weir 1976). A chronological model of bison presence and absence periods on the southern plains suggests that bison were present during the Toyah phase but not during the preceding Austin phase (Dillehay 1974).

Historic Period

Collins (1995:386) divides the Historic period of Central Texas into three sub-periods: early, middle, and late. During the first two, vestiges of both indigenous and European peoples and cultures were present; however, in the third the indigenous peoples had virtually disappeared. The early Historic sub-period in Central Texas began in the late 17th century with the first documented arrival of Europeans. Bell County is situated within the historic range of the Tonkawa Indians who inhabited the area in the 16th Century (Newcomb 1986). By the 19th Century, they had broken ties with the Comanche and Wichita and were associated with the Lipan Apache (Aten 1983:32). They have been described as typical southern Plains Indians who were hunters and gatherers and who lived along the streams and rivers of Central Texas.

During this period, Texas was occupied by numerous aboriginal groups including the Caddo, Jumano, Tonkawa, Comanche, and Lipan Apache (Newcomb 1986). Trade is known to have existed between the Jumanos and the Caddos. The Lipan Apaches and subsequently the Comanches entered the region from the Plains while following key animal resources as they migrated into Texas. Contact period occupations are often identified by the occurrence of glass beads, gun parts, gun flints, metal projectile points, and European manufactured ceramics. The archival search did not locate any Historic Indian sites in Bell County; Texas. In adjacent Coryell County, a blue glass bead was found with one of the burials at 41CV1, a group burial along the Leon River (Jackson 1931), and a steel arrow point has been reported as an isolated find on Horse Creek in the extreme east corner of Coryell County (Campbell 1952).

Historically, Falls County was first settled by Americans that were sent to the area by Dr. James Long, in 1819 to establish a trading post. The settlers did not stay long due to problems with the Mexican government. In 1825, The Falls county area was included in the Empresario grant to Mr. Robert Leftwich of Nashville, Tennessee, who was a part of the Texas Association. Colonization did not occur until 1829 (Texas State Historical Association, 2016).

The area that comprises modern day Falls County contains "Falls on the Brazos" and it was frequented by Anadarkos, Tawakonis, and Waco Indian tribes, including frequent raids by the Comanches from the north. In the early 1830's, Cherokee tribal members occupied the area until approximately 1834-1835, when Mr. Sterling C. Robertson brought settlers to his Nashville colony, later called Robertson's Colony. Mr. Robertson then established the capital of his Nashville colony in 1833 and called it Sarahville de Viesca (Texas State Historical Association, 2016).

In 1835, the settlers prepared for the forthcoming war with Mexico. The settlement had also been called Fort Viessca and later as Fort Milam. During the runaway scrape of 1836, the settlers left the area, but returned after the Battle of San Jacinto. In 1837, several men were attacked by Indians, and on January 1, 1839, the women and children at Morgan Point (home of the Morgans) were killed and that incident became known as "Morgan's Massacre" (Texas State Historic Association, 2016).

The Texas legislature formed Falls County on January 28, 1850 from Limestone and Milam Counties. The county was named after the "Falls" of the Brazos River. The county seat was first located at Viesca but the settlers petitioned to change it to Adams, which was later renamed Marlin, in honor of the Marlin family. Predominantly, most of the settlers came from Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and they brought their slaves with them to establish farms (Texas State Historical Association, 2016).

Falls County produced cotton, but it also had a diverse agricultural base that included wool, cattle, and later corn, During the Civil War, Falls County approved succession. Between 1880 and 1930, Falls County prospered and the population grew from 16,238 to 38,771. Until the middle 1880's, cattle were driven up to Waco to the Chisholm Trail. In approximately 1870, the Houston and Texas Central Railroad was the first railroad through the county. When the San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railway was built through the county, in 1890-1892, it led to the creation of Rosebud, Travis, Lott, Chilton, and Satin. In 1891, hot mineral springs were discovered in Marlin, which created a health resort in the early 20th century (Texas State Historical Association, 2016).

Falls County was affected by the Great Depression and World War Two. The population decreased and during the depression, more than 60% of all farms ceased operations. More recently, cattle, corn, sorghum, soybeans, cotton, wheat, oats, goats, sheep, and horses are the primary agricultural industries (Texas State Historical Association, 2016).

The current project is located in the city of Rosebud, which is located in the Southwestern part of Falls County, Texas. It was originally founded in 1885 and later incorporated on November 7, 1905. The first settlement was called "Pool's Crossing" or "Greer's Horsepen" and was located on the West bank of Pond Creek. The first post office in town was officially opened on April 23, 1887. The town is

located within the Blackland Prairie with rich soils. Abundant cotton and grans were grown and by the 1920's, the city had seven cotton gins and a cotton seed mill. The Railroad ceased operations in 1968, and the tracks and local station were removed. By 2000, the City of Rosebud had a population of 1,493 citizens (Texas State Historical Association, 2016). The reader is referred to St. Romain (1951) for additional and more extensive background on Rosebud.

PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The members of the Central Texas Archaeological Society have made notable contributions to Central Texas Archaeology and including Falls County. These include articles in the form of bulletins, newsletters, special reports, and unpublished manuscripts on file at TARL or with society members. Falls County has been the subject of investigations by members of the Central Texas Archeological Society.

In the site files at TARL are numerous pieces of correspondence from landowners and artifact collectors documenting and describing sites and artifacts found in Falls County. One previously recorded site inside Rosebud, Texas city limits was identified during the archival research. Site 41FA89 was recorded as the locality for the Rosebud Jail in the center of the city in 2013 by William E. Moore. No previously recorded sites exist within close proximity to the current project area.

FIELD METHODS

Background Research

Before entering the field, AAG conducted a background investigation. Site records at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL) in Austin, Texas were checked for previously recorded sites in the project area and vicinity. In addition, site reports documenting work in the region were examined for information concerning archaeological surveys and other work relevant to the project area. The project was discussed with representatives of the City of Rosebud to ensure that the field crew was aware of the correct route for the proposed sewer line.

Field Survey

The fieldwork was accomplished in June and July 2016, using the pedestrian survey method supported by mechanical trenching and some shovel tests, of which all matrix was screened through ¼ inch hardware cloth. Surface visibility was approximately 40% over much of the open areas, and less than 10% in the wooded areas along Salt Creek, therefore mechanical trenching was utilized to maximize subsurface inspection in thick clays. In addition to intensive surface inspection, five backhoe trenches were excavated and four shovel tests were excavated in order to provide a more expansive view of subsurface soil deposits and all were negative. The depths of the subsurface tests varied from 22 centimeters to 109 centimeters below the surface. No cultural material was encountered in the backhoe tests or shovel tests. Additionally, nearby creek bank exposures afforded ample opportunities to look for any observable subsurface deposits. No cultural materials or deposits were observed along Salt Creek bank exposures. There also appeared to be extensive fill deposits present too, possibly from previous extensive construction activities as well as land clearing, and an open air dump site that has occurred.

Backhoe trenching was utilized in the southwest portion of the park where the deeper soils were present and accessible to conduct subsurface testing. The mid-section of the park contains a metal water tower and associated building, and a large scraped or bulldozed area with extensive trash deposits. The entire northeast section is a very dense vegetated area that minimal access was available to test, and at the time, still had standing water in and adjacent to the creek area. Visual inspections were conducted along with shovel testing where possible.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Archival Research

The site records at TARL revealed no sites had been recorded in the project area. Only one previously recorded site was identified within the City of Rosebud, and that was 41FA89, the Rosebud Jail that was recorded in 2013.

Due to the multitude of historic features found during this survey, of which two are relocated historic resources, AAG is herein including appropriate deed research record citations for any person that desires to conduct further research into the various historic resources located within the park area. The 22.2-acre tract of land is located within the Neil McLennan Survey, Abstract Number 31 of the Falls County Deed Records. This park area was deeded in several land transactions including a deed transferred to the City of Rosebud in Volume 62, Page 312 of the Falls County Deed Records; a .5 acre tract of land deeded to the City of Rosebud in Volume 63, Page 137 of the Falls County Deed Records; a 4.2 acre tract of land deeded to the Brodie Lee Caywood Post Number 329, American Legion in Volume 159, Page 212; and all of Outlot Number 124 deeded to the City of Rosebud as depicted to a plat recorded in Volume 11, Page 212 of the Falls County Public Records.

Field Survey

In June and July 2016, American Archaeology Group LLC conducted an archaeological survey of 23.21 acres American Archaeology Group LLC recommends that construction within the project area should be allowed to proceed as planned without archaeological monitoring. No artifacts were recovered; and curation of project records was arranged at TARL.

The project area has been severely impacted by a myriad of disturbances including trash dumping, channelization of the creek (Figure 3), spoil deposits, bulldozing (Figure 4), erosion, utilities construction, and park construction. Prior to commencing the field survey, the City of Rosebud provided a copy of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment conducted by Capitol Environmental in 2015. The environmental assessment over the entire park area discovered a deteriorated tanker trailer, scrap concrete, culverts, old timber, household, municipal, agricultural and industrial elements, significant debris in and around the creek area, and the surrounding wooded area (Capitol Environmental, 2015). The conclusions by the environmental assessment disclosed that an adjacent property had been used as a solid waste disposal site, much of the park area had also been used for waste disposal, thus creating subsurface environmental hazards. As a result, AAG suspended excavation when apparent landfill materials were encountered in order to avoid possible exposure to hazardous materials. The City of Rosebud intends to keep impacts for the proposed project to a minimum and may in fact use additional fill material to cover over any exposed landfill materials. Much of the soil deposits were mixed (Figures 5 and 6) and contained extensive clay deposits.

Figure 3. Northern view of Salt Creek that recently flooded in the park. Note previous channelization.

Figure 4. View of mid-portion of the project area that has been bulldozed and used for dumping.

Figure 5. View of BHT-3. Note light gray clay near the surface.

Figure 6. View of mixed clays in BHT-4.

One historic archaeological site was identified and recorded as 41FA90. The site was recorded as 136.2 meters long and 58.8 meters in width, totaling 7,329 square meters in size. This site contains four historic features, of which two were relocated to the park area from other localities. The first historic feature was the old American Legion building (Figure 7-9) that is actually a pier and beam wooden building known as "Old Hilltop School" that was originally constructed in 1921 and then moved into the American Legion Park in the 1950s (Falls County Historical Commission 1987:262). The building measured 75.5 feet by 38 feet and appears to AAG to be of Minimal Traditional style.

Figure 7. Northeastern view of the American Legion Building/Old Hilltop School.

In the March 8, 1963 *Rosebud News*, there is a small reference to a bandstand located behind the Legion Hall but no remains were located during the course of the current project. The American Legion Building has been referred to locally for many years as "The Caywood Center" in honor and memory of Mr. Brodie Lee Caywood. Mr. Caywood was born on March 7, 1894 in a small community named Minerva, which is located in Milam County. During World War I, Mr. Caywood enlisted as a Private in the U.S. Army, serving in Company M, 9th Infantry, 2nd Division. He was later killed on April 14, 1918 in France after fighting in Chateau-Thierry, Soissons, St. Mihiel, Champagne, and Argone. He was buried initially in France but later interred in the Woodlawn Cemetery in 1921 (Rosebud, Texas). Mr. Caywood never married and had no children. The American Legion honored Mr. Caywood in naming their new Brodie Lee Caywood Post 329 in Rosebud, within the American Legion Park (The Hilltop School Building), on April 28, 1922. The American Legion Post is no longer active (TxGenWeb Project 2016).

Figure 8. Northwestern view of the American Legion Building/Old Hilltop School.

Figure 9. View inside the American Legion Building/Old Hilltop School.

The second historic feature located on this site was a Bowstring pony truss bridge made by King Iron Bridge Company of Cleveland, Ohio from Carnegie steel (Figures 10 and 11) which was placed across Salt Creek and used as a pedestrian bridge within the park, and also known as the Hope Memorial Bridge. During the project, very little was known as to when the bridge was built or when it was placed within the park. Archival research into these issues resulted in locating news articles in the *Rosebud News* indicating that the bridge was removed from its original location and moved to the park in 1963.

The bridge apparently was taken from the FM 1671 at Wilson West to Bell County line and was 80 feet long and 12 feet wide in size (*Rosebud News*, March 29, 1963). The Rosebud News (July 5, 1963) reported that the "Legion Park has new attraction, a 90 foot [actually 80 foot] steel antique bridge built by King Iron Works in 1867. The span was taken from across Pond Creek last year and replaced with a new bridge, Falls Precinct No.3 Commissioner Felix Neimast gained the authority from either County Court members to place the bridge in the Legion Park, and the bridge was moved in Monday morning [July 1, 1963] from Lott where it had been repaired and painted. The same article also appeals to the public for donations to cover the costs of the wood flooring for the bridge. According to the July 12, 1963 edition of the *Rosebud News*, Sterling McClanhan, Falls County Engineer was mentioned using a winch truck to position the bridge over the creek in the park, using the County Road & Bridge Department.

Figure 10. Southeastern view of Hope Memorial Bridge.


Figure 11. Northwestern view of Hope Memorial Bridge.

The third historic feature located on the site was the historic swimming pool (Appendix IV). The swimming pool was filled in with gravel and soil, and was more discernible while reviewing aerial photography on Google Earth. Archival research identified that a flurry of interest began in Rosebud in the Fall of 1962 when community leaders formed the Rosebud Recreation Club and launched plans to build a modern pool that would be 30 feet wide and 70 feet long, fully equipped and lighted swimming pool with filtration equipment (*Rosebud News*, September 14, 1962). The article further indicated that fourteen citizens wrote checks totaling $2,600 to build the swimming pool. The pool was named the "Parkview Pool" after seventh grader Jerry Mayer suggested the name during a naming contest (*Rosebud News*, May 17, 1963). The news articles suggest that the swimming pool was constructed sometime between September 1962 and May 1963.

The fourth historic feature was a cement foundation remnant (Figure 12) that represents the remains of the swimming pool dressing room. Due to its fragmentary condition, and partial coverage by sod and grass, the estimated size was recorded as 10 x 25 feet in dimensions.

Figure 12. View of cement foundation remnants for the dressing room associated with the former Parkview Pool.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey of the American Legion Park performed for the City of Rosebud did not identify any prehistoric archaeological sites in the project area. However, one historic archaeological site, 41FA___ was recorded. The four historic components of this site vary in time and usage. The first component is the American Legion Building which was originally constructed and used as the Hilltop School prior to being moved to the American Legion Park. The City of Rosebud is contemplating what to do with this building, therefore, AAG believes that the building is not eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) nor worthy of designation as a State Antiquities Landmark (SAL). AAG recommends that the City of Rosebud consult with the Texas Historical Commission, Architecture Division, and the History Division prior to any restoration or other impacts to this building.

The second component was the historic Hope Memorial Iron Bridge that appears to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP and worthy of SAL designation to protect and preserve this very unique bridge. The City of Rosebud has plans to engage in restoration of this historic bridge and AAG recommends that prior to any restoration efforts that the Texas Historical Commission, Architecture Division and the History Division be consulted.

The third and fourth historic components are associated with the swimming pool that was constructed within the park and associated dressing room. The pool has been filled in and is currently protected. AAG recommends that this area not be impacted and be preserved, perhaps with a historical marker at the location detailing the early Rosebud Recreation Club. The pool and concrete slab are not considered eligible for inclusion on the NRHP nor worthy of SAL designation.

American Archaeology Group LLC recommends that construction be allowed to proceed as planned. It is always possible that buried cultural materials can be missed during any Phase I survey. Therefore, should any sites be found during the construction of this proposed hike and bike trail project, all work within the site area should cease until the situation can be evaluated by the Texas Historical Commission, in consultation with American Archaeology Group LLC, and the City of Rosebud.

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APPENDIX I: RESEARCH DESIGN AND SCOPE OF WORK

Records Check

As mentioned, during this initial phase of the investigation, the AAG staff contacted the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory (TARL), in Austin, Texas, to determine if any archaeological sites had been previously recorded within the current project area. The contents of the AAG library were also examined as part of the project background search and much of the preliminary archival work was accomplished in-house. Since AAG had conducted considerable archaeological work in the vicinity of the project area on previous occasions, the AAG staff was already familiar with the much of the general project background data.

Permit Application

Before beginning any fieldwork, AAG collaborated with the THC Archeology Division review staff concerning the level of effort that would be required for the investigation and the results were made available to the client before the survey commenced. Fieldwork began after issuance of permit 3762.

Survey Methods

The entire project area will be 100% intensively surveyed using the pedestrian survey method supported by augering and/or backhoe trenching and examination of eroded and disturbed areas where cultural materials may be visible on the surface. Backhoe trenching may be used to examine deep soils to determine if cultural deposits are deeply buried. Michael R. Bradle will act as the Principal Investigator. Auger testing and backhoe trenching will meet and exceed the Minimum Survey Standards for Texas established by the THC.

In areas of poor visibility and environmental settings that have potential for buried cultural materials, shovel testing will be required and tests will be concentrated in areas of high site probability and randomly across the project area. All excavated fill will be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Shovel tests will be manually excavated to sterile clay or bedrock when possible.

The survey crew will be equipped with shovel test forms, notebooks, cameras, compasses, and a project area map for accurate plotting of shovel tests, backhoe trenches, and archaeological sites. In addition to shovel testing as a means of identifying buried sites, select areas in alluvial settings or areas with some appreciable soil depth will be subjected to backhoe trenching. All sites identified in the project area will be mapped in the field and plotted on a topographic map. Site locations will also be determined through the use of a Global Positioning System (GPS). Each site will be recorded using the official State of Texas Archaeological Site Form. In no case will the survey crew work outside of the project area as depicted on the project area map provided by the client.

Only diagnostic artifacts will be collected from the surface. All artifacts recovered through shovel testing will be collected. These specimens will be bagged and recorded on a field sack log.

They will be analyzed and prepared for eventual curation at TARL, unless a petition to discard is prepared and accepted.

The draft report will be submitted to AD-THC for review. Once the report has been approved by the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), copies will be delivered to AD-THC and the client. AAG will maintain copies of the notes, photographs, site forms, and any other records produced from the project deemed to be a work product.

Scope of Work

I. Conduct background check for previously recorded archaeological sites in the project area and the vicinity. Review the relevant literature.

II. Discuss the project with the AD-THC reviewer assigned to this project before entering the field.

III. Obtain antiquities permit from AD-THC.

IV. Consult with representative of the sponsor before beginning the field survey.

V. Perform a 100% pedestrian survey of the project area to include shovel testing, and examination of all exposed area such as creek banks for buried or displaced artifacts.

VI. Check for deeply buried sites through the use of backhoe trenching in areas with deep soils.

VII. Analyze all artifacts recovered and prepare them for curation at TARL.

VIII. Prepare a draft report and submit copies to the AD-THC and the sponsor for review.

IX. Make all required changes, correct any mistakes, and submit final report and turn in artifacts for curation.

APPENDIX II: BACKHOE TRENCH LOG

TEST NUMBER	DEPTH	RESULTS	REMARKS
1	68 cm	Negative	mixed clay soils with modern trash, clear bottle, metal can, dark brown clay 10YR4/3 0-52 cm; 52-68 cm mixed gray/brown clay with calcium carbonates
2	109 cm	Negative	mixed clay with modern trash, glass, bottles
3	40 cm	Negative	mixed clays with gravels, unmarked pipe present; gravel at 13 cm and gray clay at 32 cmbs
4	79 cm	Negative	mixed clay with window glass, brick fragments, yellow mottling at 12 cmbs
5	33 cm	Negative	mixed sandy clay, gravels with brick, glass

APPENDIX III: SHOVEL TEST LOG

TEST NUMBER	DEPTH	RESULTS	REMARKS
1	100 cm	Negative	dark brownish-gray clay 0-76 cm; 76-100 cm Tan-olive brown clay
2	22 cm	Negative	mixed clay, brick fragments, glass
3	35 cm	Negative	mixed clays with tin can, glass
4	38 cm	Negative	mixed clays, metal, glass

APPENDIX IV: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE LOCATION

Site locations omitted.