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An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Uvalde Memorial Hospital Demolition and Reconstruction Project Uvalde County, Texas

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An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Uvalde Memorial Hospital Demolition and Reconstruction Project Uvalde County, Texas

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**An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey
of the
Proposed Uvalde Memorial Hospital
Demolition and Reconstruction Project
Uvalde County, Texas**



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March 2017

Management Summary

The Uvalde County Hospital Authority has applied for a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development funding to demolish its existing Uvalde Memorial Hospital complex and construct a new hospital and associated facilities. The new complex will be constructed on an undeveloped 11.5-acre tract immediately south of the existing complex. Those facilities proposed for demolition consist of the original Uvalde Memorial Hospital building, the current main hospital building, a warehouse building, and the central plant building. The original hospital building dates to 1949 while all other buildings to be demolished date to 1971 or later. The Kate Marmion Regional Cancer Medical Center which was built in 2011 will not be demolished according to the current plan. New facilities to be constructed consist of a new hospital building, new warehouse and central plant buildings, and associated parking lots.

At the request of the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the Texas Historical Commission (THC), Applied Archeological Sciences, Inc. (AASI) conducted an archeological survey of the 11.5 acre undeveloped portion of the Area of Potential Effect (APE) in February 2017. Additionally, at the SHPO's request, AASI photographed the exterior 1949-era hospital building. The purpose of the investigations was to identify and determine the potential impacts to any historic properties that may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and/or eligible for formal designation as State Archeological Landmarks (SAL) in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act as amended, and the Antiquities Code of Texas, respectively.

The entire 11.5 acre was surveyed with one new archeological site, 41UV505, being recorded and assessed. This site is a prehistoric open campsite that is situated in the southwestern corner of the survey area. The site also extends southward outside the project area. Cultural materials found within the 40 to 60 cm thick deposits are sparse and are restricted to chert chipping debris, an edge-modified chert flake, a chert core, and small burned rock fragments. No intact prehistoric features or diagnostic artifacts were found. The portion of site 41UV505 within the project area is recommended as not eligible for listing on the NRHP and not eligible for formal designation as a SAL. No additional archeological investigations at 41UV505 are recommended.

Photographs of the 1949-era hospital building have been submitted with this draft report for review by the SHPO. Demolition of this building should not move forward until the SHPO has completed review of this building.

No artifacts were collected during the project. All records associated with the archeological investigation will be curated at the Center for Archeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

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Introduction

In February 2017, AASI conducted an intensive cultural resource survey for the Uvalde Hospital Authority's proposed Uvalde Memorial Hospital Demolition and Reconstruction Project. An archeological survey of an undeveloped 11.5-acre tract where the Uvalde Hospital Authority has proposed to construct a new hospital complex was undertaken by AASI. This tract is located immediately south of the existing hospital complex on the eastern edge of the City of Uvalde, in Uvalde County, Texas (Figure 1). Additionally, AASI photographed the original 1949-era Uvalde Memorial Hospital building. Taken together the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is considered to encompass the existing hospital complex and the adjacent 11.5 –acre tract of land for the proposed hospital complex. The total area of the APE covers approximately 25-acres.

Since U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development funding is being proposed for the project, the cultural resource investigation was designed to identify and make recommendations regarding National Register of Historic Places status of all historic properties within the APE to meet the requirements a Section 106 review under the National Historic Preservation Act as amended, 36CFR800 and 36CFR60. Further, the investigation was designed to identify and make recommendations on the SAL status of all historic properties within the APE in order to meet the state-level requirements of the Antiquities Code of Texas as defined by 13TAC26.

Eric A. Schroeder (Principal Investigator) and Daniel J. Prikryl conducted the survey under Texas Antiquities Permit #7933. The fieldwork and reporting was completed in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation.

Environmental Background: The City of Uvalde is located in southwestern Texas within the Northern Nueces Alluvial Plains subdivision of the Southern Texas Plains ecoregion (Griffith et al. 2007). The vegetation regime for this subdivision is described as a mesquite – acacia savanna with scattered honey mesquite, granjeno, blackbrush, guajillo and some plateau oak. Common grasses are little bluestem, sideoats grama, plains bristlegrass, false rhodesgrass and lovegrass tridens. Former grasslands are often now covered with thorny brush due to overgrazing and fire suppression.

The project area is underlain by the Pleistocene-aged Leona Formation, which consists of fluvatile terrace deposits of gravel, sand, silt and clay (BEG 1983). Soils consist of the Olmos-Ector soils and the Uvalde silty clay loam. The Olmos-Ector soils are shallow, undulating soils found in upland settings. These soils typically have a very dark grayish-brown gravelly to very gravelly loam surface layer that is about 23 cm thick. The underlying material is either caliche or indurated limestone. The Uvalde silty clay loam usually has a 40

cm thick A horizon that consists of dark brown silty clay loam. Deeper, a brown silty clay loam B21 horizon occurs in the representative profile from approximately 40 to 89 cm below ground surface. This horizon is underlain by a very pale brown silty clay loam B22ca

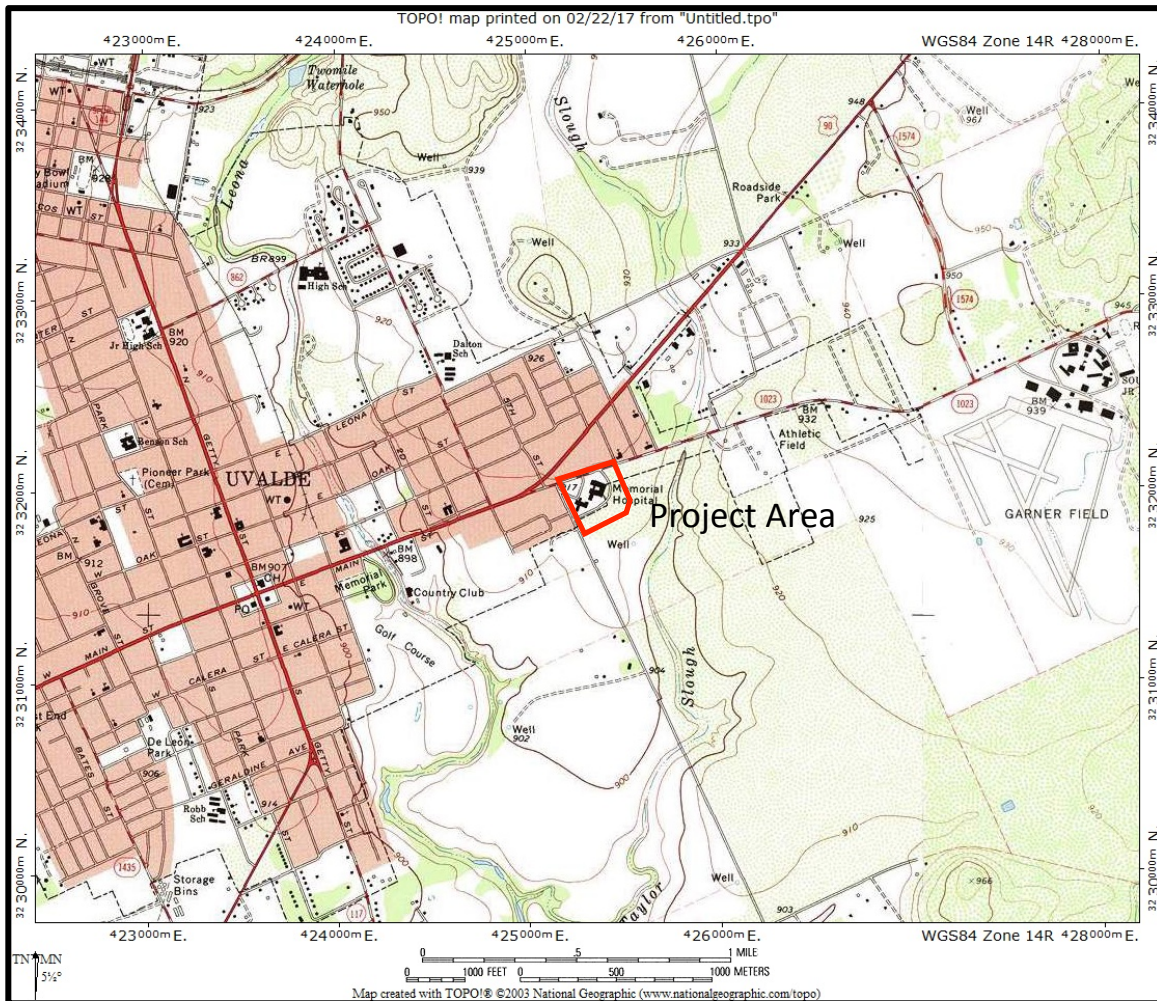


Figure 1: Project location map

horizon that extends from 89 to 132 cm below ground surface.

Prehistoric Background: The project area lies in the northwest part of the South Texas Archeological Region, an area occupied as early as 12,000 years ago by prehistoric peoples (Hester 1995). Archeological investigations in South Texas have shown that since this time nomadic hunter-gatherer peoples occupied the region and routinely moved across the landscape exploiting seasonally available plant and animal resources.

The South Texas Archeological Region has three main prehistoric cultural periods, which are Paleoindian [pre- 8,500 years before present (BP)], Archaic (8,500 to 1,250 BP) and Late Prehistoric (1250-450 BP). The South Texas Archaic is further subdivided into Early, Middle and Late sub-periods. These periods and sub-periods are primarily distinguished by

changes in projectile point typology and by technological innovations such as the introduction of pottery and the bow and arrow during the Late Prehistoric Period. Prehistoric site types include open occupation sites, lithic scatters, quarry/workshops, burned rock middens, caches, internments, cemeteries, kill/butcher locales, and rock art sites.

Black (1989:Figure 19) has noted that this region contains much environmental diversity, which creates problems in presenting a standardized picture on many topics such as chronology and human adaptations. Hester (1995:429) has emphasized that prehistoric sites in South Texas are frequently eroded with abundant surface debris. Nevertheless, a number of excavation projects such as the Choke Canyon Reservoir Project have shown deep stratified sites are present (Scott 1982) and that large block excavations can yield valuable data (Brown et al. 1982)

Hester (1995:449-450) has also described the South Texas Protohistoric, a transition period between the prehistoric and historic periods, as a time in which few written records are available and for which most evidence comes from archeological sites containing a mixture of Native American artifacts and European trade goods. For South Texas this era begins with Cabeza de Vaca's shipwreck on the Texas Coast in 1528 and would end in the Uvalde County area with the establishment of the Guerrero missions in Coahuila in the early 1700s. For Native American groups in this area, the increased contact with Europeans led to severe economic impacts and population reduction due to warfare and the spread of diseases of European origin.

Historic Background: The following history of the project vicinity consists of information summarized from articles pertaining to the City of Uvalde (Rogers 2010) and Uvalde County (Ochoa) in the *Handbook of Texas Online*. Permanent Euro-American settlement in the immediately vicinity of the City of Uvalde began in the 1850s following the establishment Fort Inge in the 1840s just south of the town. In 1853, Reading W. Black, who operated a ranch with Nathan L. Stratton, settled near the fort. Black soon opened a store and started rock quarry and lime kiln businesses nearby. He also employed a surveyor to lay out a townsite which was originally known as Encina. In 1856, Uvalde County was organized and named for Juan de Ugalde, a Spanish governor who had gained fame as an Indian fighter. At that time the town of Encina was renamed Uvalde.

Early economic activities in Uvalde County centered on raising livestock, and by 1860 the county had a population of 506. County citizens voted overwhelmingly against secession because of security fears that federal troops would abandon Fort Inge. Those fears were justified as Indian attacks began soon after the war started. In general, the Civil War and Reconstruction years were a period of lawlessness in the Uvalde County area.

Uvalde received a growth spurt in 1881 when it became a shipping point on the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway. The town had a population of 2,000 in 1890 along

with 60 businesses. Two railroad spurs were constructed from Uvalde to nearby communities in the early twentieth century, and in the 1930s, a local resident John Nance Garner became the Vice President of the United States.

By 1940, Uvalde had a population of 5,286 and 100 businesses. In 1941 Garner Army Air Field opened near the current hospital facility. It was utilized for aviation training during World War II and closed soon after the conclusion of the war. Throughout the twentieth century, farming and ranching were the backbone of the economy in Uvalde County. In 1976, for example, about 886,320 acres were used for raising beef cattle, sheep and goats. At that time, about 30,000 acres were under cultivation, including 30,000 acres that were irrigated. The principal crops were grain sorghums, small grains, and adapted pasture grasses. Irrigated land produced the same crops as well as truck crops, such as winter vegetables (Stevens and Richmond 1976:1). In the year 2000, the City of Uvalde had a population of 14,929.

Previous Investigations

Within a 2-km radius of the project area, a total of five archeological sites have been previously recorded according to the Texas Historical Commission's computerized *Site Atlas*. These sites consist of 41UV61, 41UV 166, 41UV169, 41UV171 and 41UV357.

Site 41UV61 is a prehistoric terrace site that was recorded by Texas Department of Transportation (TXDOT) archeologists apparently for a road construction project in 1974. The site is located adjacent Taylor Slough and finds include a projectile point fragment and burned rocks within a plowed field and pasture. No additional information is available on this site.

Site 41UV166, 41UV169 and 41UV171 were all recorded by Ray Smith in his various capacities as an employee of the Center for Archeological Research (CAR) at the University of Texas at San Antonio, as a THC Steward and as a member of the South Texas Archeological Association. At 41UV166, which Smith recorded for CAR's survey of Memorial Park in Uvalde, a prehistoric campsite with burned rock and chert debitage. This site also included a 1940s era historic component. Shovel testing indicated only 20 cm depth of deposits, and Smith noted that part of the site had been destroyed by construction of a city street.

Site 41UV169 was recorded by Smith at a public school tract in Uvalde. At this site, burned rocks, chert flakes, bifaces and two eroded hearths were seen. Smith determined that the site covered an area measuring 300x30 meters and that it had a depth of 20 to 40 cm.

Site 41UV171, a large prehistoric terrace covering a 775x620 meter area, is situated on the east bank of the Leona River in the vicinity of the Uvalde Golf Course. Smith stated that the site is an open campsite with burned rock, chert bifaces and chert debitage. A large sinkhole was observed in the center of the site.

The last site, 41UV357, was recorded by Anthony and Brown Consulting Co. for the proposed Granada Apartments Project. This site consists of a prehistoric campsite and historic farmstead near the Leona River. Disturbed burned rock features and a possible burned rock midden were found along with dense prehistoric materials consisting of chert tools and debitage along with burned rocks. Maximum depth of prehistoric deposits was found to range from 45 to 65 cm. A historic Prairie style house had been moved off the site, but historic artifacts were present at the site.

Further afield in Uvalde County, there are a number of excavated sites that have provided valuable data on hunter-gatherer lifeways. These investigations include work on Early Archaic chronological and paleoenvironmental issues at the Woodrow Heard Site (Decker et al 2000), research concerning Late Prehistoric vegetal processing at a burned rock midden at the Heard Schoolhouse Site (Creel and Goode 1997), and stone tool technology

and paleoenvironmental research at the Late Archaic Anthon Site (Goode 2002).

Research Design and Survey Methodology

In a letter dated December 8, 2016, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) requested that an archeological survey of the 11.5-acre undeveloped tract slated for construction of the new hospital facilities be undertaken, and that a report be submitted to the SHPO for review. The survey was requested because this area has a high probability for unrecorded archeological sites since it lies near Taylor Slough. The purpose of the cultural resources investigation would be to identify all historic properties within the APE that may be eligible for listing on the NRHP in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended, 36CFR800, and 36CFR60, and/or listing as SALs as defined by the Antiquities Code of Texas (13TAC26).

As an initial step, AASI checked the Texas Historical Commission's computerized *Site Atlas* to determine the characteristics of cultural resource sites that had been recorded in the vicinity of the project area. Additionally, geologic and historic maps were examined to determine the potential for unrecorded archeological sites and to aid in evaluating the potential for unrecorded historic structures or other features in the project area.

The file search indicated that there are numerous previously recorded prehistoric cultural resource sites in the Uvalde area and that materials typically consist of chert tools and chipping debris along with burned rock fragments from cooking and heating features. The review also suggested that the average depth of deposits of these sites ranged from 20 to 65 cm.

The search of historic records indicated that the Uvalde County Hospital had its beginning when Dr. George Merritt opened a 7-bed facility in his home on Martin Street in Uvalde in 1928. In 1937, Dr. Merritt constructed a second hospital with 10 beds across the street from his home. As the needs of the community increased, a city bond issue was passed in 1946 to pay for the construction of Uvalde Memorial Hospital on 8.5 acres of land that was gifted to the hospital. That 39-bed hospital opened in 1949 on the current hospital property at the corner of Garner Field Road and Puccini Lane. The building covered a 21,000 square foot area and cost \$1 million. Later, in 1968, planning began for an even larger hospital, which was completed in 1971 to the east of the old 1949 hospital (Uvalde Memorial Hospital website n.d.). During the process of obtaining a State Antiquities Permit for completion of the cultural resources survey, the THC requested that photographs of the 1949-era hospital building be submitted with the cultural resources report.

A review of a map dated 1940 indicated that a church was on the site where the current hospital is located (Texas State Archives). Review of an aerial photograph dated to 1971 in the Uvalde County Soil Survey document, does not show any other potential historic structures on the hospital property (Stevens and Richmond 1976:Map Plate 60).

For the archeological survey, (AASI) proposed to conduct a 100 percent surface survey augmented with shallow shovel tests to investigate the near subsurface. At least two backhoe trenches were to be excavated, preferably in the areas closer to Taylor Slough, to assess the potential for deeper cultural deposits. During the pedestrian survey, the project area was walked on approximately 30- meter zig-zag transects. Bare and eroded patches of ground surface were inspected for archeological materials. Shovel tests, which consisted of small 35 to 40 cm diameter holes, were judgmentally placed in areas of high probability having poor ground surface visibility and to aid in determining the horizontal boundaries of sites. All shovel tests were excavated in 20 cm levels down into the B horizon or to the top of bedrock with all fill being passed through ¼ inch wire mesh, or in the case of dense clays, broken apart with shovel and trowel to inspect for cultural materials. Soil profile descriptions of the shovel tests are presented in Appendix 1.

Backhoe trenches were typically dug in 8-meter lengths down to bedrock or well into the B horizon clays. As the backhoe trenches were being excavated, one crewmember stood near the trench to visually determine if any features or artifact zones were being uncovered in the trench. That person also visually examined the trench backdirt piles at regular intervals to determine if any artifacts were present in backdirt. After each trench was excavated, the walls of the trench were cleaned with shovel, trowel and root clippers so that each wall could be visually inspected for artifacts and so that the soil profiles could be recorded.

Survey Results

An initial reconnaissance of the project area at the beginning of the field survey showed that an approximately 75x70 meter area on the eastern edge of the project area had been mined for limestone and caliche as several deep pits, trenches and backdirt piles were evident (Figure 2). Elsewhere, two piles of recently burned debris mostly from brush clearing work were evident in the northwest and far northcentral edges of the tract. It is probable that there have been earlier episodes of brush clearing activities and subsequent burning of brush piles on the tract. As a result, some burned rock fragments seen across the project area may result from recent burning as opposed to prehistoric activities. The reconnaissance also indicated that ground surface visibility is highly variable ranging from very good, due to former cultivation and brush clearing, to poor where thorny brush, sage, and cacti are thick (Figures 3 and 4).



Figure 2: Archeologist standing in limestone quarry near southeastern edge of 11.5-acre survey area



Figure 3: Example of ground surface visibility in areas of Olmos and Ector Soils



Figure 4: Example of area with thick vegetation in project area

During the survey, the entire project area was covered by pedestrian survey that utilized zig-zag transects at approximately 30 meter intervals. In areas where ground surface visibility was poor and where there were high probability areas with a potential for buried sites, shovel testing was conducted. Other shovel tests were also excavated to determine the horizontal boundaries of sites that were found during the survey. A total of 15 shovel tests (ST) were excavated during the field investigation (Figure 5). Only ST #s 1, 3 and 4 yielded any artifacts, and these are described in the Site Descriptions section below.

AAIS had originally proposed to excavate at least two backhoe trenches which were to be placed in the APE area nearest Taylor Slough to check for more deeply buried cultural deposits. Because the initial reconnaissance showed that all of the eastern part of the project area closest to Taylor Slough consisted of either limestone/caliche quarries or Olmos-Ector soil areas with shallow, rocky topsoils, the proposed backhoe trenching was, instead, undertaken at the location of site 41UV505, which was the only cultural resource recorded and assessed during the survey. This site will be described in the section that follows.



Figure 5: Location of subsurface tests in 11.5 - acre APE

Aside from site 41UV505, the only other archeological materials that were seen during the survey consist of two prehistoric artifacts that were found in a bulldozed roadbed corridor where a fence had been constructed near the north-central edge of the project area. These

artifacts consisted of a broken biface fragment and a secondary flake that were found 14 meters apart in the north-south oriented bulldozed pathway. An intensive search and excavation of three shovel tests in the nearby vicinity failed to reveal any additional artifacts. Further pedestrian survey of that area showed that the bulldozed corridor extended eastward along the north boundary of the project area to the area where a large drainage ditch has been constructed to the east. Because of the strong possibility that the artifacts may have been pushed a great distance by the bulldozer blade to their current spots from an unknown location, the two artifacts were not recorded as a site, but rather considered isolated finds.

Site Description

41UV505: This prehistoric site is located in the southwestern corner of the project area in a formerly cultivated field where Uvalde silty clay loam topsoils are present (Appendix 3). The site is a diffuse scatter of cultural materials spread over a large area. Artifacts observed along the surface include five pieces of chert debitage, one chert core, and about 20 small burned rock fragments, most of which were observed on the ground surface just 5 to 25 meters south of the project boundary.

Following the surface survey, six shovel tests consisting of ST #s 1-6 and four backhoe trenches, BHT #s 1-4 were excavated to evaluate subsurface deposits (Figure 6). ST #1, 3 and 4 yielded small numbers of artifacts with one small burned rock in Level (L) #2 of ST #1 and one small burned rock each in L #1, 2 and 3 of ST #3. ST #4



Figure 6: Site 41UV505 showing backhoe trenches 2 and 3

trenches, BHT #s 1-4 were excavated to evaluate subsurface deposits (Figure 6). ST #1, 3 and 4 yielded small numbers of artifacts with one small burned rock in Level (L) #2 of ST #1 and one small burned rock each in L #1, 2 and 3 of ST #3. ST #4 was dug about 25 meters south of the south boundary of the project area where surface artifacts are most dense in an effort to gain more substantive data for comparison to the materials within the project area. ST #4 produced 13 small burned rocks and one chert flake in L #1, two small burned rocks, one chert tertiary chip, and one modern metal fragment in L #2, six small burned rocks in L #3, and no artifacts in L #4.

Single burned rock fragments were observed in the walls of BHT #2 and BHT #4 at a depth of 30-35 cm below surface

(Figure 7). All other shovel tests consisting of ST #s 2, 5 and 6 and the two other backhoe trenches, BHT #1 and 3, revealed no cultural materials.

Based on the survey investigation, it appears that site, as presently known covers a horizontal area measuring about 80 meters on an east-west line by 60 meters on a north-south line. The site is bisected by the south boundary of the project area with the densest surface and subsurface materials situated in the southern half of the site, which is outside the project area. It is possible that the site extends even further southward, but time did not allow for further investigation, especially since it is not relevant to the current project needs.

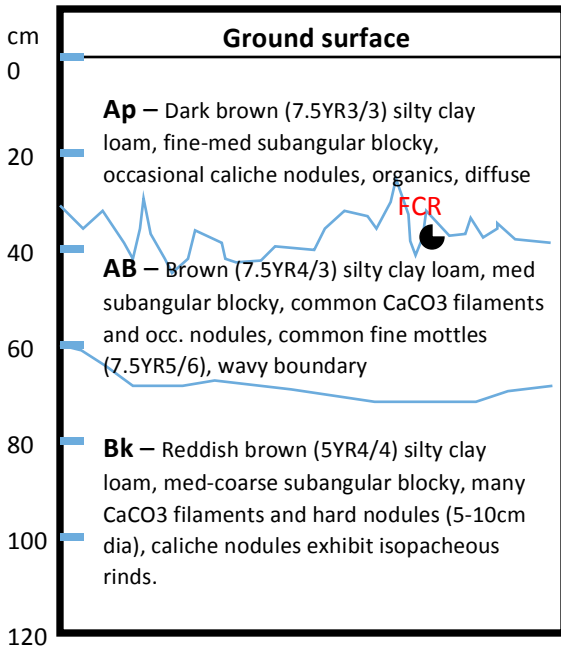


Figure 7: Schematic trench profile showing site sediments

The portion of site 41UV505 within the project area is recommended as not eligible for listing of NRHP and not eligible for formal designation as a SAL due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of any features and diagnostic artifacts. Furthermore, it would appear that most of the artifacts recovered from the shovel tests and observed in the profiles of the trenches appear to be the result of agricultural plowing as opposed to a scenario of primary deposition by prehistoric inhabitants. In light of these findings, AASI recommends that all proposed construction activities within the southwest corner of the project area be allowed to proceed as planned without any restrictions. However, construction

activities such as heavy vehicular traffic and construction staging should avoid the unevaluated portion of the site that extends south of the southern boundary of the current project area.

Conclusions and Recommendations

In February 2017, AASI conducted an intensive archeological survey of the undeveloped 11.5-acre tract where the Uvalde Hospital Authority has proposed to construct a new hospital complex immediately south of the existing hospital facilities. The purpose of the archeological survey was to record all historic properties within the tract and make recommendations on the NRHP and SAL eligibility status of each property. AASI also photographed the original 1949-era Uvalde Memorial Hospital building as requested by the Texas SHPO.

AASI conducted a pedestrian survey of the entire 11.5 acres, and excavated 15 shovel tests and four backhoe trenches to aid in evaluation of subsurface deposits. One cultural resource site, 41UV505 was recorded and assessed during the survey work. This prehistoric site is located in the southwestern corner of the project area in a formerly cultivated field where Uvalde silty clay loam topsoils are present (Appendix 3). The site has a diffuse scatter of five pieces of chert debitage, one chert core and about 20 small burned rock fragments on ground surface with some of these artifacts actually observed just 5 to 25 meters south of the project boundary.

Based on the work at this site, AASI recommends that the portion of site 41UV505 within the project area not be considered eligible for listing of NRHP and not be considered eligible for formal designation as a SAL due to the evidence of disturbance, low density of artifacts, and the lack of any features or diagnostic artifacts. AASI recommends that all proposed construction activities within the southwest corner of the project area be allowed to proceed as planned without any restrictions. AASI also recommends that construction activities such as heavy vehicular traffic and construction staging should avoid the unevaluated portion of site 41UV505 south of the project area. This area extends 60 meters south of the south boundary of the project area to an existing gravel road. The width of the avoidance area extends from the gravel road's gate on Puccini Lane to a point 80 meters eastward.

AASI also completed the photography work on the 1949-era Uvalde Memorial Hospital. Historical information related to the hospital is found in the Research Design and Survey Methodology section of this report. Demolition of this building should not proceed until the SHPO has completed Section 106 review of this building.

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Appendix 1: Shovel Test Soil Log

Shovel Test #1

0-35 cm: dark brown silty loam with occasional caliche nodules and some calcium carbonate flecks

35-40 cm: brown silty clay loam with calcium carbonate staining

Shovel Test #2

0-20 cm: dark brown silty clay loam – Ap horizon

20-40 cm: brown silty clay loam with calcium carbonate stains – cambic A horizon

40-50 cm: brown silty clay loam – B horizon

Shovel Test #3

0-40 cm: dark brown silty clay loam with some calcium carbonate frags.

40-50 cm: brown silty clay loam with common calcium carbonate staining

Shovel Test #4

0-65 cm: dark brown silty loam with occasional snail shell fragments and a few calcium carbonate flecks

65-70 cm: light brown silty loam with soft calcium carbonate nodules and a few snail shell fragments

Shovel Test #5

0-26 cm: brown silty clay loam with occasional soft calcium carbonate stains and a few caliche fragments

26-38 cm: same as above but caliche content doubles

38-45 cm: dark yellowish brown silty clay with an increase in caliche nodules with depth and some calcium carbonate staining

Shovel Test #6

0-16 cm: brown silty clay with some caliche fragments and soft calcium carbonate stains

16-40 cm: brown silty clay with caliche nodules becoming much more numerous with depth and some hard calcium carbonate streaks; caliche fragments as large as 6x5x1 cm in size

Shovel Test #7

0-7 cm: very dark grayish-brown gravelly loam with high caliche content

7 cm +: solid caliche

Shovel Test #8

0-16 cm: very dark grayish-brown gravelly loam with high caliche content

16 cm +: solid caliche

Shovel Test #9

0-25 cm: dark brown silty clay loam with some caliche nodules – A horizon

25-30 cm: brown silty clay loam with increase in caliche nodules – B horizontal

Shovel Test #10

0-11 cm: dark grayish brown gravelly loam with numerous caliche nodules

11 cm +: mostly caliche nodules with a little loam

Shovel Test #11

0-25 cm: dark brown silty clay loam with a few limestone rock fragments

25-35 cm: brown silty clay loam with large limestone rock gravel; rocks up to 5x5x3 cm in size

Shovel Test #12

0-33 cm: dark brown silty clay loam with some small caliche fragments in upper 20 cm than increasing in size from 20 to 33 cm

33-40 cm: brown silty clay loam with larger caliche chunks

Shovel Test #13

0-30 cm: dark brown silty clay loam with occasional caliche fragments – A horizon

30-44 cm: brown silty clay loam with larger caliche rock fragments – B horizon

44 cm +: matrix is mostly caliche

Shovel Test #14

0-11 cm: brown very gravelly clay

11 cm +: solid caliche bedrock

Shovel Test #15

0-33 cm: dark brown silty clay loam with some caliche fragments

33-40 cm: brown silty clay loam with increase in caliche

Appendix 2: Photographs of the original Uvalde Memorial Hospital Building



Photograph #1: Northwest facing front facade of the 1949 Uvalde Memorial Hospital.



Photograph #2: Northwest facing elevation of the 1949 Uvalde Memorial Hospital.



Photograph #3. Southwest facing elevation of the 1949 Uvalde Memorial Hospital.



Photograph #4. Rear addition to the 1949 Uvalde Memorial Hospital showing new addition.

Appendix 3: THC Coordination Letter

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION
real places telling real stories

March 21, 2017

Eric Schroeder, RPA
President
Applied Archeological Sciences, Inc.
165 Lois Lane
Cedar Creek, Texas 78612

Re: Project Review Draft Report: *An Intensive Cultural Resources Survey of the Proposed Uvalde Memorial Hospital Demolition and Reconstruction Project, Uvalde County, Texas* (TAC Permit 7933).

Dear Mr. Schroeder

Thank you for submitting the draft report referenced above. This letter serves as comment on the proposed federal undertaking from the State Historic Preservation Officer, the Executive Director of the Texas Historical Commission. As the state agency responsible for administering the Antiquities Code of Texas, these comments also provide recommendations on compliance with state antiquities laws and regulations.

The review staff, led by Casey Hanson and Justin Kockritz, has completed our review, and finds your report acceptable. We concur with your recommendations that 41UV505 and the 1949 Memorial Hospital buildings are not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or designation as State Antiquities Landmarks.

We have no further comments on the draft report and the project may proceed. Please submit a final report along with a tagged PDF and project shapefiles. The latter should be emailed directly to the following address: archeological_projects@thc.state.tx.us.

Thank you for your cooperation in this federal review process, and for your efforts to preserve the irreplaceable heritage of Texas. **If we may be of further assistance, please call or email Casey Hanson of our staff at 512/463-5915 or Casey.Hanson@thc.texas.gov.**

Sincerely,



for
Mark Wolfe, State Historic Preservation Officer

MW/cjh



GREG ABBOTT, GOVERNOR • JOHN L. NAU, III, CHAIR • MARK WOLFE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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