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Archaeological Investigations Associated With The 1886 Hidalgo County Courthouse And Jail, Hidalgo County, Texas

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Archaeological Investigations Associated With The 1886 Hidalgo County Courthouse And Jail, Hidalgo County, Texas

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ASSOCIATED
WITH THE 1886 HIDALGO COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND JAIL
HIDALGO, HIDALGO COUNTY, TEXAS**

**Prepared for:
EGV Architects, Inc.
220 S. Bridge St.
Hidalgo, TX 78557**

Prepared by:



**RABA KISTNER ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
San Antonio, Texas**

**FINAL
REDACTED**

**By:
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Antiquities Permit Number: 7808

RKEI Project No. ASF16-178-00

November 22, 2017

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

EGV Architects Inc. (Client), on the behalf of the City of Hidalgo, contracted with **Raba Kistner Environmental, Inc. (RKEI)** to perform archaeological services in support of the on-going restoration to the Old Hidalgo County Courthouse and Jail located in Hidalgo, Hidalgo County, Texas. Services requested included the documentation of two historic cisterns present in the vicinity of the Courthouse and Old Jail Building and the mapping of foundations recently uncovered during the restoration of the Courthouse Building.

The Courthouse and Jail were constructed simultaneously in 1886 by S.W. Brooks and were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1980 (THC 2016). The Courthouse originally served as the Hidalgo County Courthouse until the county seat was moved to Chapin (later Edinburg) in 1908. The original structure was two-stories, with a cupola. The roof, cupola, and entire second story were destroyed in a fire on Sunday January 18, 1920 (*Le Meschacebe* 1920). The building later served as an immigration and customs facility. Historic photographs and aerials depict a wall that surrounded the Jail and a probable guard house on the southeast corner within the wall.

The tract of land the Courthouse and Jail currently stand contains at least two historic cisterns, one still extending above the existing ground surface (Cistern 1) and another that is currently buried below a functioning parking lot (Cistern 2). A third historic cistern, located at the northwestern corner of the courthouse, is also associated with the courthouse and jail, but is not located within the current project area. In addition to these cisterns, recent excavations for the installation of utilities also uncovered a series of shallowly-buried foundations. The network of these foundations was not been fully exposed. Their exact relationships to each other and to the standing structures on the Courthouse grounds are not well understood.

The project had two principal goals. The first goal was to map the recently uncovered foundations that were discovered during the installation of utilities associated with the site. Secondly, **RKEI** was to collect cultural materials encountered if midden or trash deposits contemporaneous with the use of the Courthouse were revealed during the re-exposure of the foundations. A minimal number of cultural materials, consisting mostly of glass and ceramic, were observed during investigations.

As a result of the project, **RKEI** archaeologists were able to uncover, map, photograph and profile several features within the project area. The edges of the known cistern just south of the jail (Cistern 1)

were exposed to determine the cistern's diameter. The buried cistern under the parking lot just east of the Jail (Cistern 2) was uncovered and profiled. The four corners of the original wall that surrounded the Jail were all exposed. The foundations of the guard house located at the southeast corner of the Jail wall were uncovered and documented. Finally, the original brick-lined storm water drains that led from both the Courthouse and Jail to the cistern extending above the existing ground surface just south of the Jail (Cistern 1) were exposed and documented. All exposed features were documented as archaeological site 41HG260.

Since the project area is currently owned by a political subdivision of the state, the project fell under the Antiquities Code of Texas as administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). The proposed impacts to a property that is listed on the National Register had to conform to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as administered by the Texas Historical Commission. The monitoring was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 7808. Dr. Steve A. Tomka served as Principal Investigator, Mark P. Luzmoor served as Project Archaeologist, and Tomás Cruz served as field technician. Stephen Walker, Landscape Architect and volunteer on the project, aided with excavations and provided insight into the locations of features within the courthouse complex. All field records, photographs, and diagnostic cultural materials collected during investigations will be curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio.

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Chapter 1: Introduction and Area of Potential Effect

Introduction

In September, 2016 EGV Architects, Inc. (Client), on behalf of the City of Hidalgo, subcontracted with **Raba Kistner Environmental Inc. (RKEI)** to perform archaeological services in support of the on-going rehabilitation to the Old Hidalgo County Courthouse and Jail located in Hidalgo, Hidalgo County, Texas (**Figure 1-1**). Both the Courthouse and Jail were constructed in 1886 utilizing brick from nearby Reynosa, Mexico and were listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1980. The Courthouse served as the county seat until 1908, when it was moved to Chapin (later Edinburg), 25 kilometers (km) to the north of Hidalgo. Both buildings were originally two stories tall, with the Courthouse containing a cupola on its roof. On January 18, 1920, the second floor, roof and cupola of the Courthouse were destroyed in a fire. The two buildings were both important structures during the formative period. The Courthouse later served as an immigration and customs facility.

Since the project area is currently owned by a political subdivision of the state, the project falls under the Antiquities Code of Texas as administered by the Texas Historical Commission (THC). In addition, the proposed impacts to a property that is listed on the National Register also had to conform to the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as administered by the Texas Historical Commission. The monitoring was conducted under Texas Antiquities Permit No. 7808. Dr. Steve A. Tomka served as Principal Investigator, Mark P. Luzmoor served as Project Archaeologist, and Tomás Cruz served as field technician. Stephen Walker, a volunteer on the project, aided with excavations and provided insight into the locations of features within the courthouse complex. The purpose of monitoring this rehabilitation project was to locate buried cultural deposits and assess their significance and eligibility that would add to the Courthouse and Jail's National Register of Historic Places status. This report provides a historical background of the area of potential effect (APE), summarizes the results of the archaeological monitoring, and provides a summary and recommendations.

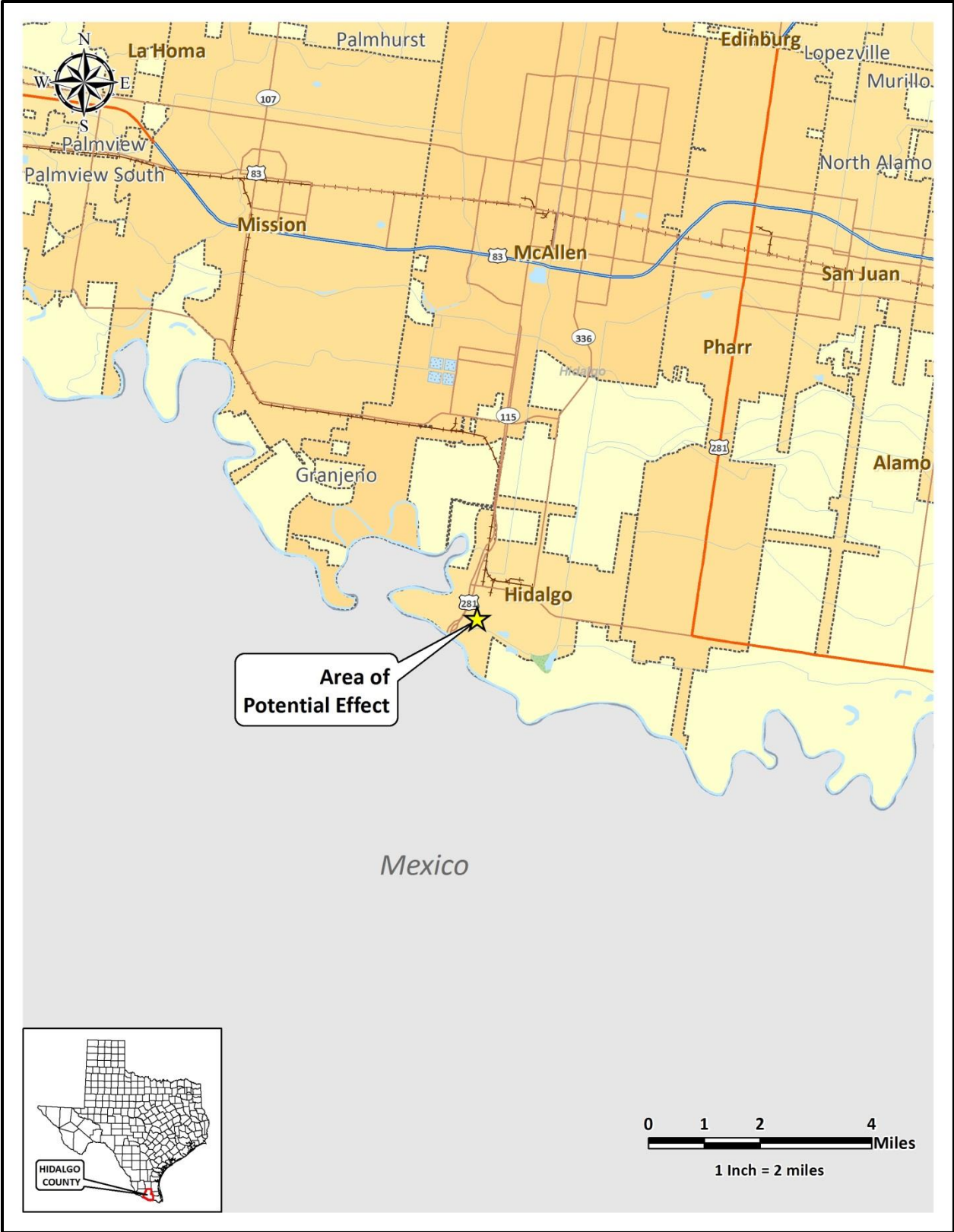


Figure 1-1. Location of the APE in Hidalgo, Texas

Slated improvements to the Courthouse area only included the reconstruction of the second floor, roof and cupola; the installation of multiple utility lines to install a communication and fire suppression system; and the installation of water/sewer lines to install a new bathroom.

Original excavations for these improvements took place in early February 2016. During these excavations, a network of historic foundations and a historic cistern (Cistern 2) were uncovered. Previous attempts by the contractor to have an archaeologist look at the foundations and cistern were unsuccessful and therefore the excavations were backfilled. From October 19-21, 2016, **RKEI** archaeologists, with the assistance of Hidalgo City workers, re-excavated the areas where the Cistern 2 and foundations were originally located, and subsequently mapped and profiled the feature.

Area of Potential Effect

The APE is located on the *Hidalgo* (2998-244) 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle maps (**Figure 1-2**). The Courthouse and Jail are bounded on the south by East Flora Ave., on the west by BBVA Compass Bank and South Bridge St., on the north by East Esperanza Ave., and on the east by South First St. It is approximately 1.028-acres in size and is located approximately 0.9 km to the north of the Rio Grande River. The building is located within the Louisiana-Rio Grande Canal Company Irrigation System National Register (NR) District, which was listed in November of 1995; however, the boundary as described in the NR District nomination only includes the first- and second-lift pump houses and “517 linear miles of lined and unlined irrigation and drainage canals and pipers” (THC 2016). Therefore, the Courthouse and Jail are not contributing resources the Louisiana-Rio Grande Canal Company Irrigation System NR District (THC 2016).

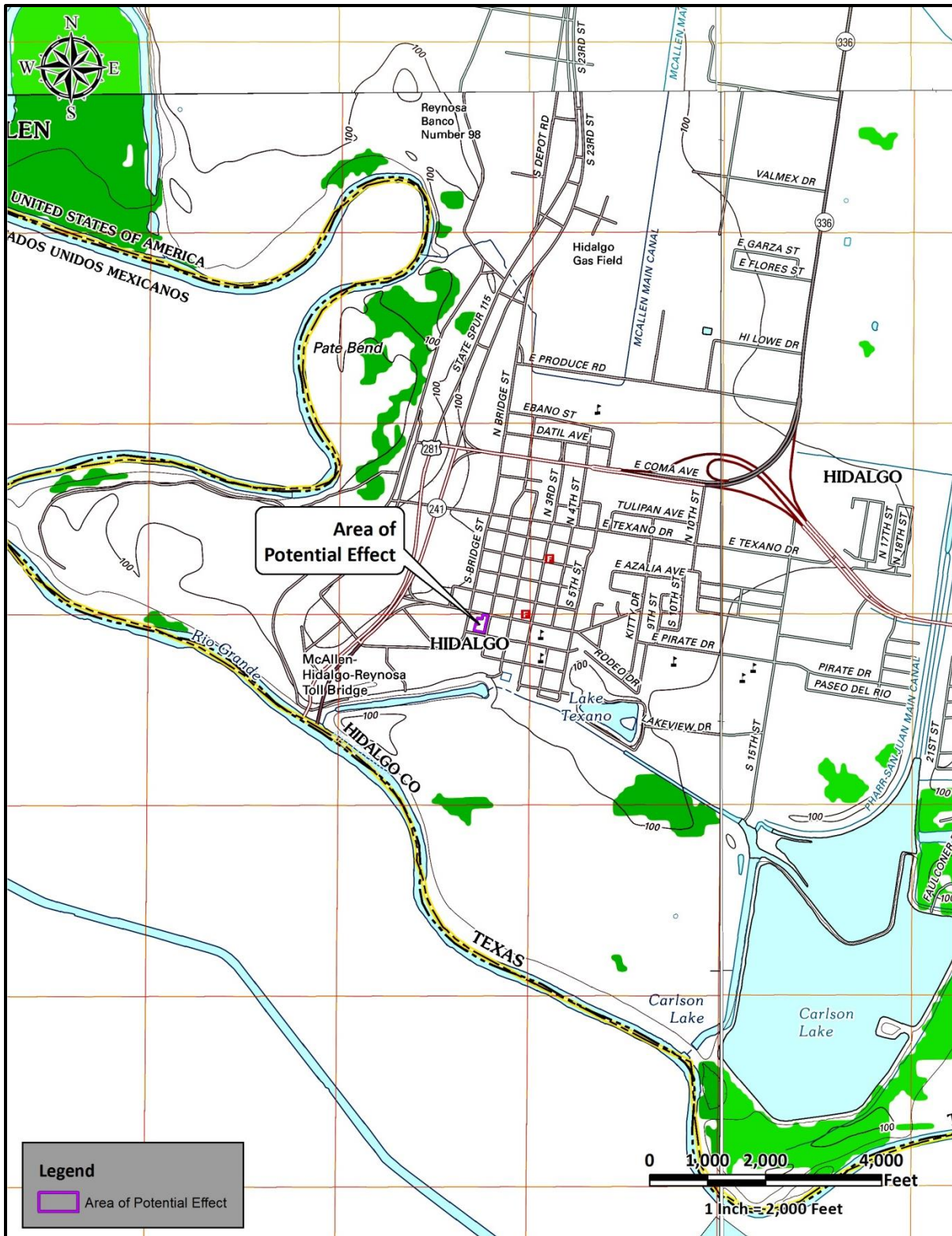


Figure 1-2. The project area on the *Hidalgo* (2698-121) 7.5 minute USGS topographic quadrangle map.

Chapter 2: Historic Background and Previous Archaeology

Historical Background

The Hidalgo County Courthouse and Jail were constructed in 1886 in order to meet the needs of the county. Hidalgo County was established in 1852, due to the efforts of E.D. Smith, a local businessman. He chose the town of Edinburg (present day Hidalgo) as the county seat. The new county commissioners needed a place to meet and a Jail to hold prisoners. For the first forty years, they rented several homes across town and used nearby structures as the local Jail. In 1876, they paid Tirso Ochoa \$800 to construct a new jail from mesquite logs bolted together with iron (Longoria 1983:5-7).

A few events spurred the county commissioners to build a permanent Courthouse and Jail. The end of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth century in Hidalgo County has been referred to as the “turbulent years.” Robbery, rustling, and other violent crimes were rampant in the county; therefore space was needed for trials and incarceration of criminals. In addition, severe flooding along the Rio Grande changed the course of the river and wiped out part of the town of Hidalgo. This prompted the town to move north, away from the banks of the river. The commissioners issued bonds and \$20,000 was raised for the project. Therefore, in November of 1885, the county commissioners ran advertisements in the *San Antonio Express* and *Brownsville Times* to elicit bids for the design and construction of a new Courthouse and Jail located north of the Rio Grande. Eight town lots were purchased for the Courthouse complex (Longoria 1983:8).

In 1886, Samuel W. Brooks won the contract to build a two-story Courthouse for \$14,000 and a Jail for \$6,000 (Longoria 1983:8; The Galveston Daily News 12 Feb. 1886:2). Brooks arrived in Brownsville, Texas in 1878, after spending time in New Orleans working for a lumber business. His architectural and engineering skills were well known in Brownsville, and he served as City Engineer for eight years. His architectural style is picturesque eclectic, indicating an influence from his time in New Orleans. Brooks designed courthouses for nearby Starr and Cameron counties, as well as many homes and businesses in Brownsville (Fox 2010).

Brooks had eight months to build the Courthouse and Jail for Hidalgo County. In January of 1887, he turned the buildings over to the commissioner. The Courthouse was a two story building, with cupola, constructed from handmade bricks from Reynosa. The people of Hidalgo County were using bricks from

Reynosa for their homes and businesses since the 1850's; however, Reynosa brick became incredibly popular in the area starting around the turn of the twentieth century (Cook 1998:34-35).

Investments continued to be made to the Courthouse complex. Broken glass was added to the top of the Jail wall to discourage escape and lightning rods were placed on the Courthouse and Jail in 1887. A new iron fence was added to the Courthouse in 1888 (Longoria 1983). New locks were placed on the doors and cisterns were installed in 1904 (Limbacher and Godfrey, Architects 2012:6). Between 1904 and 1908, *The Hidalgo Advance*, a local newspaper designed to attract railroads, was published from the building (Longoria 1983:9).

Flooding and erosion threats from the Rio Grande were addressed through river and land controls. In 1889, funds were procured to implement a jetty and break system to protect the new Courthouse and town site (Limbacher and Godfrey, Architects 2012:6). In 1893, trees, including elm, ebony, ash, willow, hackberry, anacua, and javoncillo were planted within the court complex to prevent erosion (Longoria 1983:9).

The county seat was moved in 1908 to nearby Chapin (present day Edinburg). A new county Courthouse was constructed and all records were moved to Chapin. The Old Hidalgo County Courthouse went through several utilizations. First, it was a Courthouse for Precinct 2, with R. J. Swearingen as presiding judge. The building was then turned into a social club and held U.S. Customs and Immigration (Longoria 1983:14). The County Commissioners sold the old Courthouse to Manuel Samano, Sr. in May of 1917 (HCDR 59:148). On Sunday January 18, 1920, the Courthouse caught on fire, and only the first story was restored (Longoria 1983:14; Moorhead et al. 2013:304). All U.S. customs and immigration records were lost in the fire (Le Meschacebe 24 January 1920). U.S. Customs and Immigration stayed on the property until it was sold to Manuel Samano, Sr. in 1926. Samano and his relatives rented out the property and turned the Jail into apartments (**Figure 2-1**). They continued to rent the property until the buildings fell into severe disrepair. In 1981, the Border Bank purchased the properties. They started renovating the buildings and, by 1982, converted the Courthouse into a bank and the Jail into meeting space (Longoria 1983:14; Moorhead et al. 2013:304).



Figure 2-1. Photograph of the Old Hidalgo County Courthouse and Jail in 1973. Courtesy of the Texas Historical Commission.

Previous Archaeology and Known Historic Resources

The Old Hidalgo Courthouse and Buildings—which includes the 1886 Courthouse and Jail, the C. 1890 Rodriguez Store, and the 1889 Post Office—were listed on the National Register in 1980. Furthermore, the Old Country Courthouse was designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) in 1964 and the jail was designated in 1984. The courthouse and jail are also located within the Louisiana-Rio Grande Canal Company Irrigation System NR District, which was designated in November of 1995. However, the NR District is comprised of only two contributing resources, neither of which is the jail or the courthouse (THC 2016). One contributing resource to the Louisiana-Rio Grande Canal Company Irrigation System National Register District is the Irrigation System, which “is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history”. The second is the “Property [that]

embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction” (USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form 1990:3).

No previously recorded sites are located within the project area, although one is located within a 1-km radius of the APE (**Figure 2-2**). Site 41HG230 is Old Military Road, which stretches from La Puerta, Texas and follows the border to Brownsville, Texas. The eligibility of the site is listed as undetermined, although investigations conducted in 2009 recommended that the road be eligible for listing on the NRHP, and could be incorporated into the National Register Archeological District associated with the Mexican American War Battlefield Sites (THC 2016).

No previous archaeological projects fall within the APE, although three fall within the 1-km buffer zone. In 2004, the Department of Homeland Security conducted a triangular-shaped archaeological survey approximately 0.4-km to the southwest of the Courthouse. No significant findings resulted from the survey, and the proposed improvements were allowed to occur as planned. In 2006, Hicks and Company conducted a survey for the International Boundary and Water Commission. A portion of the survey area crossed Site 41HG230 (Old Military Road), but no other sites were recorded or encountered during the project. A third survey was conducted in 1999, although little details are known about the project. It appears that no significant findings resulted from the 1999 survey within the 1-km buffer zone of the APE (THC 2016).

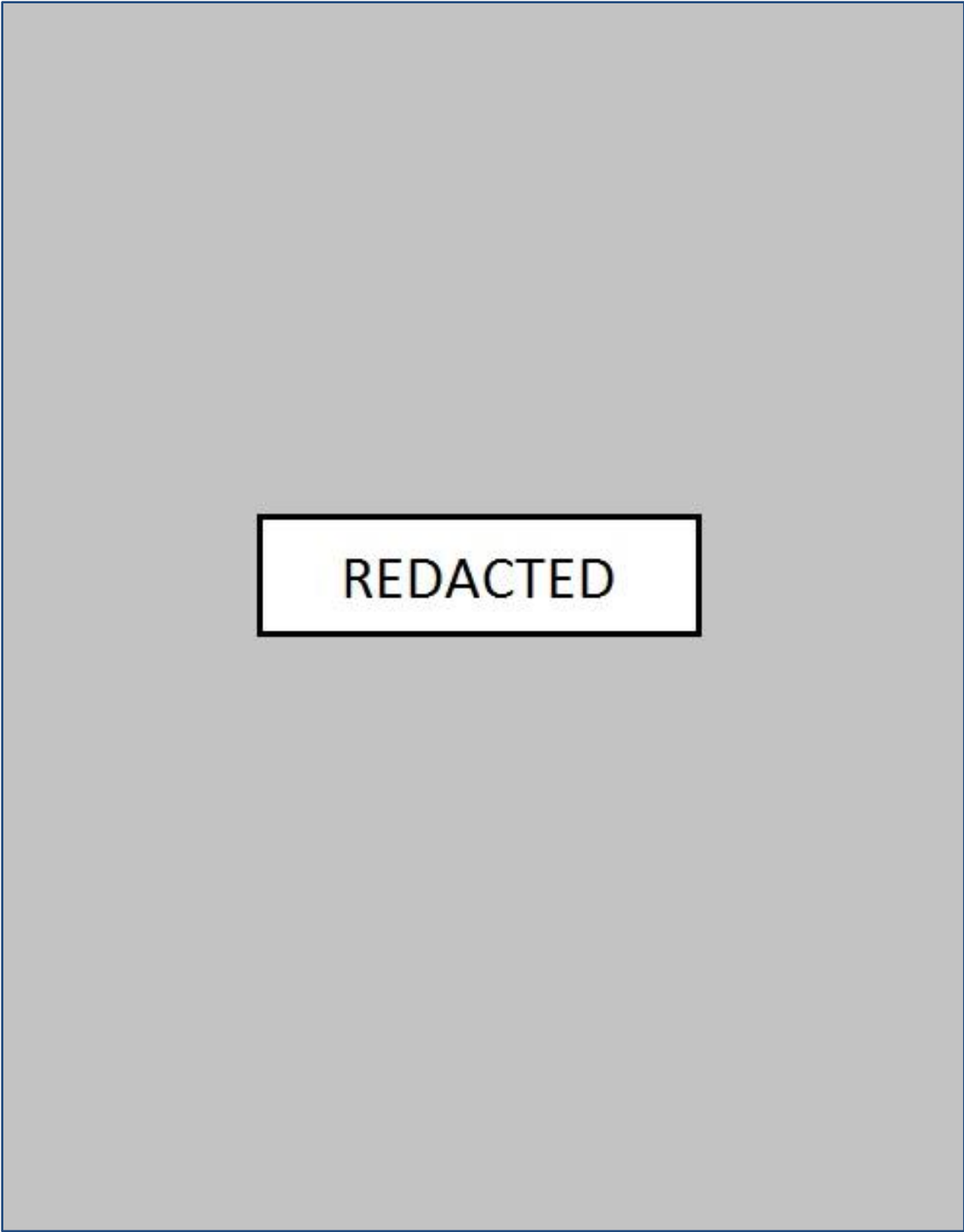


Figure 2-2. Location of previously recorded sites and archaeological investigations within the 1-km radius of the APE.

Chapter 3: Field and Laboratory Methods

Field Methods

During the re-excavation of the foundations and cistern, a **RKEI** archaeologist was present to observe the process and document features. In addition to observing the process, the **RKEI** archaeologist inspected the backdirt for cultural material. There were four main areas throughout the APE where these activities took place (based on historic maps and conversations with the contractor): 1) the area where the cistern (Cistern 2) was encountered to the east of the Jail; 2) the four inferred corners of the original wall surrounding the Jail; 3) the area where the guard house once stood at the southeast corner of the original wall surrounding the Jail; and 4) the storm water drains that came off of the buildings and emptied into the still standing cistern just south of the Jail.

For every backhoe trench (BHT), the excavation was thoroughly documented through photographs, and notes were taken to describe the work that was performed. The location of each BHT was recorded using a Leica survey grade GPS. BHT locations were also sketched on current areal maps of the project area as a backup to the GPS information.

When features were encountered, the **RKEI** archaeologist asked the excavating crew to suspend activities to allow for documentation of the feature. In most cases documentation consisted of photographs, sketch drawings, and notes. Each foundation (the four corners of the wall, north and south edges of the cistern and the cistern drains) was recorded with the Leica.

Laboratory Methods

All project related documentation produced during the survey was prepared in accordance with federal regulation 36 CFR Part 79, and THC requirements for State Held-in-Trust collections. Field notes, field forms, photographs, and field drawings were placed into labeled archival folders and converted into electronic files. Digital photographs were printed on acid-free paper, labeled with archivally appropriate materials, and placed in archival-quality plastic sleeves when needed. All field forms were completed with pencil. Ink-jet produced maps and illustrations were placed in archival quality plastic page protectors to prevent against accidental smearing due to moisture. A copy of the report and all digital materials were saved onto a CD and stored with field notes and documents. All project related

documentation is temporally housed at **RKEI** offices and will be permanently curated at the Center for Archaeological Research at the University of Texas at San Antonio (CAR-UTSA).

Artifacts collected during the course of the project were returned to the **RKEI** Archaeological Laboratory. The materials collected and processed in the **RKEI** laboratory were washed, air-dried, and stored in 4-mil zip locking archival-quality bags. Information concerning the artifacts collected was entered into an Excel® database. Acid-free labels were placed in all artifact bags. Each label contained provenience information and a corresponding lot number. Artifacts were separated by class and stored in acid-free boxes identified with standard tags. All diagnostic materials and documentation will be permanently curated at the CAR-UTSA. The City of Hidalgo will need to complete the required artifact loan request procedure with CAR-UTSA to obtain materials to display in the proposed Courthouse exhibit.

Chapter 4: Results of Monitoring

From October 19-21, 2016, **RKEI** staff monitored the re-exposure of the cistern and wall foundations within the APE. During the project, **RKEI** archaeologists exposed, and documented several features within the project area. Two cisterns were uncovered and documented throughout the project. Cistern 1, which was intact and extending above the existing ground surface, is located approximately 20 meters (m) to the northeast of the corner of the Courthouse. **RKEI** exposed the top of Cistern 1 to determine its maximum dimensions. The buried cistern (Cistern 2) that was originally uncovered by the contractor under the parking lot just east of the Jail was documented and profiled. The four corners of the original foundation of the wall surrounded the Jail were exposed. The foundations of the guard house located at the southeast corner of the Jail wall were fully uncovered and documented. Finally, the brick-lined storm water drains that led from both the Courthouse and Jail to Cistern 1 were excavated and documented (**Figure 4-1**). The process of uncovering the features was thoroughly documented and photographed. The following sections discuss the results of the construction activities throughout the APE.

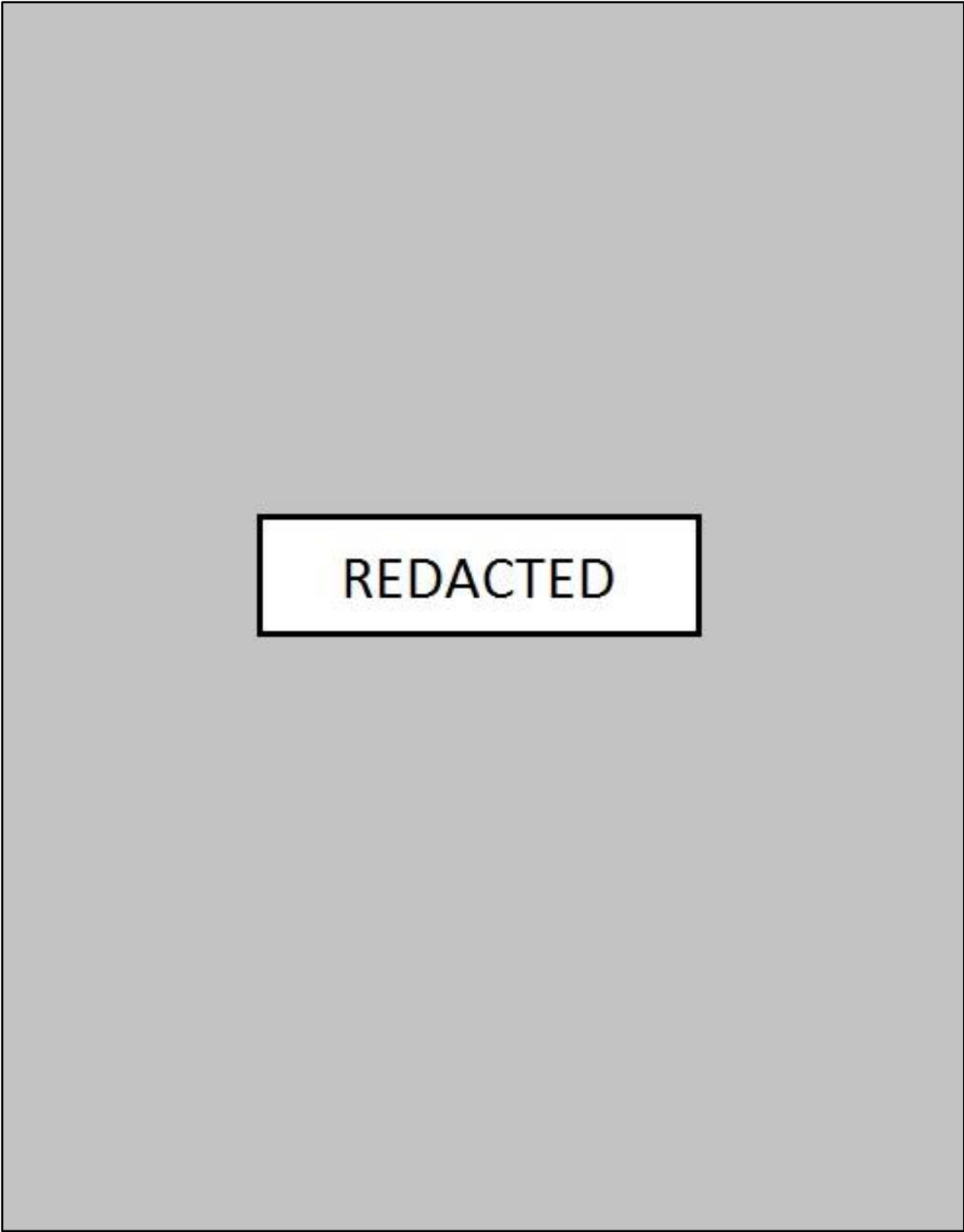


Figure 4-1. Results of construction activities throughout the APE.

Exposure of Cistern 1

Since the very top of Cistern 1 was visible above the ground surface, RKEI wanted to try to find the edges of the cistern to determine its maximum diameter (**Figure 4-2**). After exposing the cistern, it was determined that the feature represented an example of a Bell Cistern (**Figure 4-3**) (Denton 2011). This cistern style dated from the 1880s-1900s and held between 3,000-20,000 gallons of storm water depending on their date of construction (Denton 2011:6). The top of Cistern 1 had a diameter of 1.22-m and extended 86-centimeter (cm) above the neck of the cistern. The diameter of the main body of the cistern was approximately 4.04-m. The depth was not able to be determined since there was soil up to neck of the inlet (**Figure 4-4**).



Figure 4-2. Cistern 1 after exposure of the edge of the cistern.

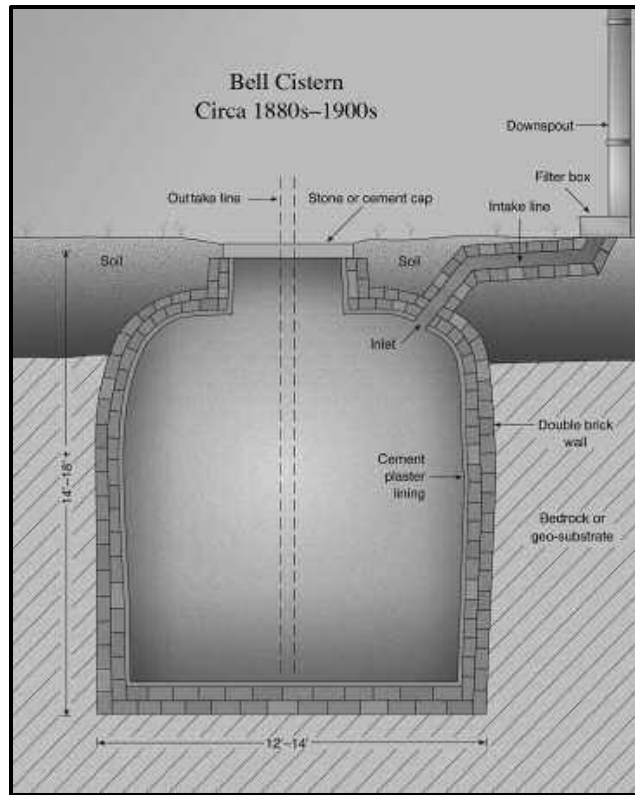


Figure 4-3. Example of a Bell Cistern (After Denton 2011:6).



Figure 4-4. Top down view of the top of Cistern 1. Note the pile of dirt below the neck of the Cistern.

Exposure of Cistern 2

During the original excavations in February 2016, EGV Architects exposed Cistern 2 directly under the parking lot, approximately 4 m to the east of the Jail, during the installation of electrical PVC pipes (**Figure 4-5**). Half of the cistern was removed prior to these excavations. During the re-exposure of the cistern, RKEI archaeologists observed that approximately one meter of the top of the cistern was exposed underneath the parking lot. A 1-inch metal pipe was also noted running across the top of the cistern (**Figure 4-6**). The metal pipe contained an electrical line that powered the lights in the parking lot. Cistern 2 had a diameter of approximately 2.78 m, measured 1 m wide and approximately 55 cm of the profile was exposed within the trench (**Figure 4-7 and 4-8**). Cistern 2 was photographed and profiled after exposure (**Figure 4-9**).



Figure 4-5. Original excavations of Cistern 2 in February, 2016. Note the two arches of the cistern and the parking lot in the background.



Figure 4-6. Plan view of Cistern 2 after re-exposure. Note metal pipe running along the top.



Figure 4-7. Profile view of the northern arch of Cistern 2.



Figure 4-8. Profile view of the southern arch of Cistern 2.

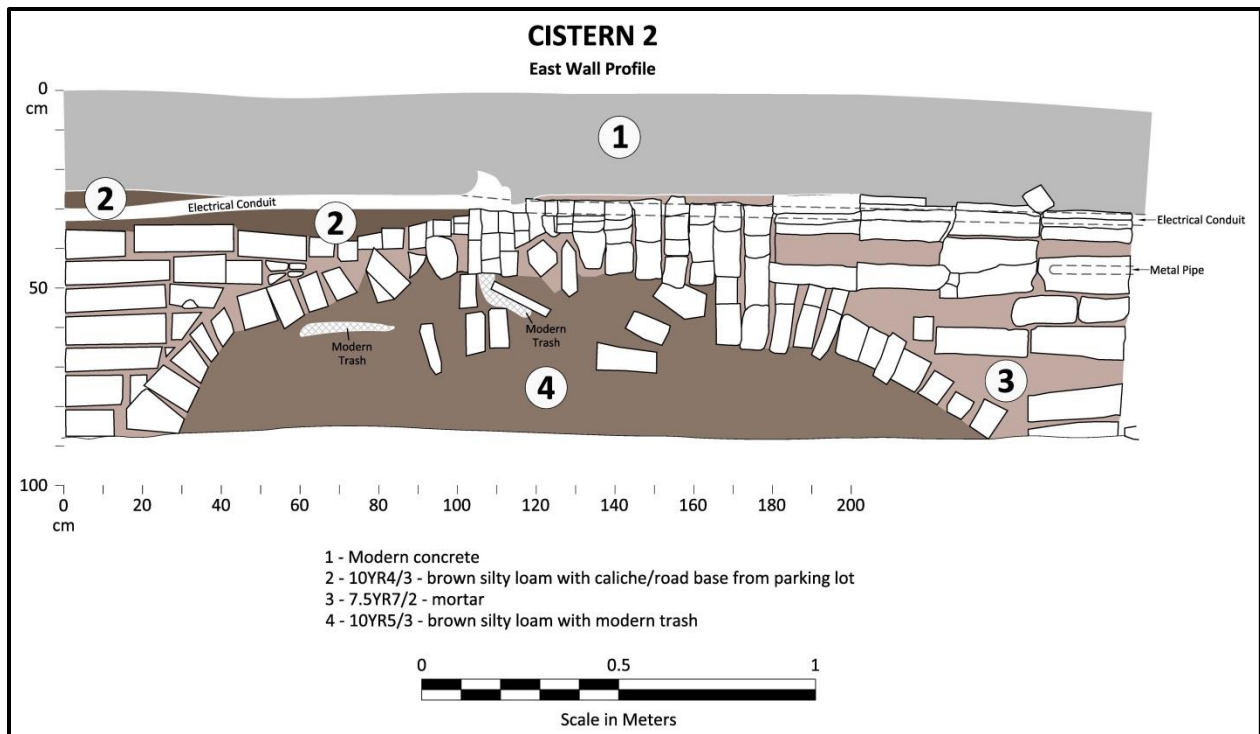


Figure 4-9. East wall profile of Cistern 2.

Exposure of Buried Foundations

Previous excavations for utility installations encountered a network of buried, brick foundations. Historic maps and photographs depict a brick wall that once surrounded the Jail. Historic photographs also show a probable guard house on the southeast corner of the Jail (Figures 4-10 and 4-11). RKEI mapped the original foundations for both the wall and guard house during the exposure of the foundations (Figures 4-1 and 4-12). The wall foundation measured approximately 18.74 m N/S, 15.94 m E/W, and was two bricks wide (approximately 0.6 m). The guard house foundations measured approximately 5.2 m N/S, 5.2 m E/W, and was also two bricks wide (approximately 0.6 m).

It appears that the northern edge of the wall was removed after the Jail was relocated to Edinburg. Within an exploratory trench along the northern edge of the Jail, RKEI exposed an area in which the original wall had been heavily disturbed and replaced with rubble/trash (Figure 4-13).

Along the southwestern edge of the wall, the 4-inch PVC sewer pipe noted during the original excavations in February was encountered (Figure 4-14). According to the contractor, they did not

encounter evidence that they were disturbing an intact foundation. It also appears that the southwest corner also had its bricks removed, similar to the northern wall.

Examination of the spoils excavated from the foundation wall identified glass and ceramic materials. Glass materials consisted of sherds of light green, clear, dark olive green, olive green, light olive green, brown and aqua bottle or container glass. One whole, clear prescription bottle was also recovered. Ceramics included sherds of green-glazed earthen ware, undecorated Colonial Lead-glazed ware, and Fiesta earthenware.



Figure 4-10. Old County Courthouse and Jail in a late nineteenth century aerial photograph. Photo is facing northeast. Note the wall surrounding the Jail and guard house on the southeast corner of the wall.



Figure 4-11. Old County Courthouse and Jail in a late nineteenth century photograph. Photo is facing north. Note the wall surrounding the Jail and guard house structure just in front of the Jail.



Figure 4-12. Southeast corner of the original wall and an overall view of the guard shack with the Jail in the background and Cistern 1 on the left.



Figure 4-13. Northern section of the original wall surrounding the 1886 Jail. Note the disturbed nature of the profile.



Figure 4-14. Southwest corner of original wall. Note the four inch PVC pipe just north of the corner.

Exposure of Cistern Drains

Previous excavations along the northeast corner of the Courthouse also revealed a brick lined drain that flowed from the northeast corner of the Courthouse into Cistern 1 (**Figure 4-1**). After re-exposing this drain, **RKEI** uncovered a second drain that flowed from the southwest corner of the Jail into the drain from the Courthouse (**Figure 4-15**). These drains were relatively small, approximately 29 cm tall and 33 cm wide, with an inside diameter of approximately 15 cm.



Figure 4-15. Cistern 1 with both drains. One goes northwest to the southwest corner of the Jail, one travels southwest to the northeast corner of the Courthouse.

Chapter 5. Summary and Recommendations

From September 19-21, 2016, **RKEI** archaeologists conducted archaeological investigations as part of the on-going restoration of the Old Hidalgo Courthouse and Jail. Both the Courthouse and Jail were listed on the NRHP in 1980, and were designated as RTHLs in 1964 and 1984, respectively (THC 2016). The two buildings are also located in the Louisiana-Rio Grande Canal Company Irrigation System NR District, but are not contributing factors to the districts designation.

Earlier excavations in February 2016 revealed a network of foundations to the south of the Jail, as well as a buried cistern just east of the Jail. Original attempts by the contractor to hire an archaeologist to investigate the buried features were unsuccessful and the features were subsequently buried to be exposed at a later time. The project had two primary goals: 1) map the uncovered foundations that were discovered during the installation of utilities associated with the site; 2) collect cultural materials contemporaneous with the use of the Courthouse encountered during the re-exposure of the foundations and features. The purpose of monitoring this rehabilitation project was to locate any buried cultural deposits and assess their significance and eligibility that would add to the Courthouse and Jail's NRHP status.

Both the Courthouse and Jail were constructed in 1886 by S.W. Brooks. The Courthouse served as the county seat for Hidalgo until it was later moved in 1906 to Edinburg. The original structure was two-stories, with a cupola. The roof, cupola, and entire second story were destroyed in a fire on January 18, 1920. The building later served as an immigration and customs facility. Historic photographs and aerials note a wall that surrounded the Jail and a probable guard house on the southeast corner within the wall.

As a result of the project, **RKEI** archaeologists were able to uncover, map, photograph and profile several features within the project area. The edges of the already exposed cistern just south of the Jail (Cistern 1) were exposed to determine the cistern's diameter. The buried cistern that was under the parking lot just east of the Jail (Cistern 2) was uncovered and profiled. The four corners of the original wall that surrounded the Jail were all exposed. The foundations of the guard house located at the southeast corner of the Jail wall were fully exposed and documented. Finally, the original brick-lined storm water drains that led from both the Courthouse and Jail to the cistern that is still extending above

the existing ground surface just south of the Jail (Cistern 1) were exposed and documented. All documented features were recorded as archaeological site 41HG260.

The current archaeological investigations revealed that intact architectural features are still present in the vicinity of the Courthouse and Jail NRHP property. **RKEI** recommends 41HG260 as eligible for listing as a State Antiquities Landmark due to its potential to contain intact archaeological features that may contribute information to the history of the Courthouse and Jail NRHP property. Furthermore, it is recommended that any future construction activities that will have subsurface impacts should be monitored to insure that no significant cultural features or deposits are impacted.

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