

APPENDICES



Appendix A.
El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Legislation
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[A full copy of the National Trails System Act can be found at <http://www.nps.gov/nts/legislation.html>]

118 STAT. 1370

PUBLIC LAW 108-342—OCT. 18, 2004

Public Law 108-342
108th Congress

An Act

Oct. 18, 2004
[S. 2052]

To amend the National Trails System Act to designate El Camino Real de los Tejas as a National Historic Trail.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Act. Texas. Louisiana. Mexico. 16 USC 1241 note.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Act”.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF EL CAMINO REAL DE LOS TEJAS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(24) EL CAMINO REAL DE LOS TEJAS NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—El Camino Real de los Tejas (the Royal Road to the Tejas) National Historic Trail, a combination of historic routes (including the Old San Antonio Road) totaling approximately 2,580 miles, extending from the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas, to Natchitoches, Louisiana, as generally depicted on the map entitled ‘El Camino Real de los Tejas’ contained in the report entitled ‘National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment: El Camino Real de los Tejas, Texas-Louisiana’, dated July 1998.

“(B) MAP.—A map generally depicting the trail shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

“(C) ADMINISTRATION.—(i) The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this paragraph as ‘the Secretary’) shall administer the trail.

“(ii) The Secretary shall administer those portions of the trail on non-Federal land only with the consent of the owner of such land and when such trail portion qualifies for certification as an officially established component of the trail, consistent with section 3(a)(3). An owner’s approval of a certification agreement shall satisfy the consent requirement. A certification agreement may be terminated at any time.

“(iii) The designation of the trail does not authorize any person to enter private property without the consent of the owner.

“(D) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall consult with appropriate State and local agencies in the planning and development of the trail.

Appendix A. El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Legislation, Page 2 of 2

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PUBLIC LAW 108–342—OCT. 18, 2004

118 STAT. 1371

“(E) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary may coordinate with United States and Mexican public and non-governmental organizations, academic institutions, and, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Government of Mexico and its political subdivisions, for the purpose of exchanging trail information and research, fostering trail preservation and educational programs, providing technical assistance, and working to establish an international historic trail with complementary preservation and education programs in each nation.

“(F) LAND ACQUISITION.—The United States shall not acquire for the trail any land or interest in land outside the exterior boundary of any federally-administered area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.”.

Approved October 18, 2004.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 2052:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 108–321 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 150 (2004):

Sept. 15, considered and passed Senate.

Sept. 28, considered and passed House.

Appendix B: Certification Program – Partnership Certification Agreement

El Camino Real de Los Tejas
National Historic Trail

National Park Service
US Department of the Interior



Partnership Certification Agreement

[Name of the site]

[Location of the site]

Type of Property: [site or segment]

Owner: [Name]

General

This agreement represents the Secretary of the Interior's certification, under section 7(h) of the National Trails System Act, that [name of the site], located in [location], meets the national historic trail criteria established by the National Trails System Act and any supplemental criteria prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The National Park Service and [name of the owner] agree voluntarily to strive to achieve the highest level of resource protection and visitor appreciation of trail resources and history at the historic site and trail segment, as provided for in the Comprehensive Management Plan for El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail for "...the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment." (National Trails System Act 16 U.S.C. - 1241 et seq. Section 3(a)(3)).

Through this agreement, the National Park Service and [name of owner] agree, if mutually deemed appropriate, to work jointly on planning, interpretation, resource management, and other matters that relate to El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail at [name of site/segment], and to strive to meet the goals and objectives of the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Trail.

[Name of the owner] retains all legal rights to the property and nothing in this agreement is to be construed as granting any legal authority to the National Park Service over the property or any action by [name of the owner].

The agreement may be canceled by either party at any time by providing written notice to the other party. The National Park Service and [name of the owner] agree, whenever possible, to identify issues or concerns to allow for resolution.

This agreement will remain in effect unless cancelled by either party, or until the ownership of the property is transferred to another entity.

Signatures

I hereby agree to a partnership with the National Park Service for [name of the site/segment] on El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail.

[Name of the owner]

Date

On behalf of the Secretary of the Interior, I agree to a partnership with [name of the owner] for [name of the site/segment], on El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail.

[Name] Superintendent
National Trails Intermountain Region

Date

Appendix C: Solicitor's Opinion



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR
Santa Fe Unit, Southwest Region
P.O. Box 1042
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-1042

January 12, 2011

Confidential / Attorney-Client-Privileged Communication /
Exempt from Release under FOIA

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, National Trails Intermountain Region

From: Attorney-Adviser, Santa Fe Unit, Southwest Region

Subject: El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail – Addition of Additional Routes

By memorandum dated December 3, 2010, to Lynn A. Johnson, Regional Solicitor, Southwest Region, you requested an opinion as to whether the National Trails Intermountain Region (“NTIR”) of the National Park Service (“NPS”) may add routes to El Camino Real de los Tejas (“ELTE”) without further Congressional action. In your memorandum, you state that NTIR has released a Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Assessment (“CMP”) for ELTE for public review and that the CMP has elicited public comments requesting the addition of additional routes to the trail. Ms. Johnson has referred your request to this office for a response.

I. Background

The National Trails System Act (“NTSA”), Pub. L. No. 90-543, 82 Stat. 919 (1968), codified as amended at 16 U.S.C. §§ 1241-51 (2006), establishes a national system of recreation, scenic and historic trails “[i]n order to provide for the ever-increasing outdoor recreation needs of an expanding population and in order to promote the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas and historic resources of the Nation.” *Id.* § 1241. Only Congress may designate national scenic and historic trails, *id.* § 1244(a) (“National scenic and national historic trails shall be authorized and designated only by Act of Congress.”).

On November 17, 1993, Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a feasibility study for adding El Camino Real Para Los Texas (later, ELTE), a historic trail, to the National Trails System. See Pub. L. 103-145, 107 Stat. 1496, codified at 16 U.S.C. § 1244(c)(36)(A). Congress specifically charged the Secretary with determining “the individual or combined suitability and feasibility of routes for potential national historic trail designation.” *Id.* § 1244(c)37(B)(3). In July 1998, the NPS completed the National Historic Trail Feasibility Study and Environmental Assessment, El Camino Real de los Tejas, Texas – Louisiana (“the feasibility

study”). Congress designated ELTE as a national historic trail in the Act of October 18, 2004 (the “Act”), Pub. L. No. 108-342, 118 Stat. 1370, codified at 16 U.S.C. § 1244(a)(24).

II. Discussion

There is evidence in the Act and the feasibility study that Congress did not intend the NPS to add additional routes to ELTE. The Act describes ELTE as “a combination of historic routes totaling 2,580 miles in length” The Act describes the routes as passing “from the Rio Grande near Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas to Natchitoches, Louisiana and including the Old San Antonio Road, as generally depicted on the maps ...” prepared by the NPS pursuant to the feasibility study. The Act also describes ELTE as being “generally depicted” on the feasibility study maps. This language indicates that Congress approved of the limitations placed by the NPS on the number of routes to be designated for ELTE in the feasibility study. The Act requires that the feasibility study describe “the individual or combined” routes that make up ELTE. Pursuant to this explicit Congressional intent, the feasibility study does not contemplate multiple additional routes, but instead specifically limits the routes comprising ELTE to those depicted in the maps attached to the feasibility study. In addition, the Act describes with particularity the routes of ELTE as “totaling 2,580” which reinforces that ELTE is fixed with determined start and end points.

III. Conclusion

Congressional action will be necessary to add additional routes to ELTE as designated in the feasibility study. If you have any questions about this memorandum, please call Michael Williams at (505) 988-6720.

Michael C. Williams
Attorney Adviser

APPENDIX D: Mapping Historic Resources along El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail

The accurate mapping of historic routes associated with El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail is a difficult task. This section of the plan addresses some of the major mapping issues. It provides background information and a brief, general description of a strategy for mapping trail resources, with the purpose of encouraging the trail community to use a consistent approach in the identification of trail routes.

Texas and Louisiana archeologists and historians have been working for several decades to document routes of exploration and settlement. However, the extent and complexity of the trail resources designated as part of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail require the development of strategies that bring together trail advocates and scholars across a variety of disciplines to collaborate in a major integrated mapping effort. As with all other units of the National Historic Trail System, all decisions on routes (location, alignment) will be based on the preponderance of evidence. It is clear, however, that certain issues or segments will always be in contention.

In the last 20 years, new technologies such as Geographic Information Systems and Global Positioning Systems have revolutionized mapping, making it easier to develop a flexible and accurate geodatabase. The new technology mostly facilitates the storage, retrieval, and analysis of information: it still depends on the research of historians, archeologists, and trail experts to document the path of significant routes.

In the case of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail, which has in excess of 2,500 miles of designated routes and more than 300 years of historical developments, the task is more complex. There are four important factors:

1. The existence of an extensive network of American Indian trails before the arrival of the Europeans

While exploring Texas at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th centuries, the Spanish relied exclusively on trails blazed by American Indians, which, in turn, often followed wildlife migration routes. Both Texan and non-Texan Indian groups had used these routes for years for a variety of purposes, including travel, exchange of goods, participations in trade fairs, road networks for obtaining additional food, and routes used by those taking part in ceremonies. Accounts from the 17th and 18th centuries concur that Spanish exploration of Texas was only possible because of the knowledge and assistance of Indian guides; yet, no maps have been found identifying these pre-contact American Indian routes. In those cases, where Indian travel guidance was not available, Spanish explorers wandered and, inevitably, often lost their way. The ability to communicate with the American Indians was also crucial to the success of various expeditions: Spanish explorers often waited for translators before they would proceed on their journeys.

2. A lengthy and complex period of historic development

The Spanish explored and developed El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail routes for more than a century (1680s–1820). The routes continually evolved, as travelers made adjustments due to environmental conditions, such as flooding or drought. Indeed, routes varied from year to year, depending on the season, real or perceived threats from American Indian groups, and the purpose of the trip. These Spanish Colonial routes eventually linked up with a number of secondary roads and covered a sizable territory. The constant shifting of these routes over a long period of time greatly complicates mapping. Even

with the assistance of Geographic Information Systems, it is a challenge to create a single map that accurately reflects complex conditions on the ground.

Widespread contraband and other illegal commercial operations also complicate mapping, as many of the routes used by smugglers were chosen precisely to avoid being observed by Spanish Colonial authorities. Spain and France, the two European powers that vied for control of Texas and western Louisiana for most of the 18th century, tried to enforce mercantile policies that greatly limited opportunities for trade and commerce. Such policies made life hard in frontier communities, where survival depended upon the availability of supplies. Spanish authorities were particularly keen to discourage contraband and any other illegal activities that could strengthen French claims. In reality, though, the great distances involved and the difficulty of access, particularly along sections of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail in eastern Texas and western Louisiana, meant that local settlers were dependent on merchandise and weapons illegally purchased from merchants in French-controlled Louisiana. Smugglers used less-traveled routes, away from official thoroughfares, to avoid being detected by Spanish troops garrisoned at presidios such as Los Adaes. There is no official record of smuggling routes but historic sources, directly and indirectly, document the existence of such activities. It is not clear if there are any surviving traces of such routes.

3. Special environmental conditions

El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail covers more than 2,500 miles and crosses the entire state of Texas in a southwestern–northeastern direction, beginning at the Río Grande and ending at Natchitoches, in western Louisiana. The trail traverses a variety of ecoregions, from relatively arid and sparsely vegetated South Texas to the humid and heavily vegetated pine forests of East Texas and western

Louisiana. Mapping such a lengthy route, which, in many locations, is more than 300 years old, requires consistency in approach and methodology.

Spanish expeditions into Texas faced a challenging environment. They had to cross a series of major rivers—the Río Grande, Nueces, Frío, San Antonio, Guadalupe, San Marcos, Colorado, Brazos, San Jacinto, Trinity, Angelina, Neches, and Sabine—which often required the use of ferries. Unexpected flash floods could strike at any time of the year, instantly turning most of these rivers into insurmountable obstacles. Quite often, expeditions had to change routes in order to find suitable places to make their river crossing. Shifts in river courses and changes in morphology since the time of the original expeditions challenge those trying to map and field-test these historic routes today. For example, at the Conquista Crossing of the San Antonio River, debris washed downriver during periods of high flow have created an island that did not exist during the Spanish Colonial period.

As in the case of other historic trails, rugged terrain often determined route selection. Early travelers almost exclusively followed already blazed Indian trails, particularly since the rugged topography in Central and East Texas greatly limited route options. When looking at the topographic information, it becomes clear why much longer routes were selected. For example, in the 1740s, the viceroy of New Spain ordered Captain Joaquín Orobio y Basterra of the Presidio at Bahía del Espíritu Santo to explore the coastal area, where French were supposedly getting established by way of Matagorda Bay. After two failed attempts to go directly east, Orobio finally traveled in a northerly direction, a considerable distance out of his way, to reach the crossing place for the Trinity River (probably near Robbin's Ferry), then traveled back down to his desired destination. The selected route was much longer, but it was the only option to reach the coast.

4. Ephemeral Nature of Spanish settlements

Finally, it should be noted that the ephemeral nature of Spanish settlements (missions, presidios, villages) resulted in a multiplicity of short-lived roads that, like the settlements they linked, are difficult to document.

Documenting A Historic Route

Historic documentation. The first step in mapping is to gather appropriate historic information to document the location of historic routes. In the case of Texas and western Louisiana pertinent materials, including both primary and secondary sources, are voluminous, which adds to the challenge of mapping routes. It is essential to ensure that the historic evidence is solid and that **more than one** independent source confirms the location of the route. It is not enough to know the beginning and the end of a route; it is essential to have intermediate points that allow the identification of the specific route followed by the trail.

Expedition diaries. The traditional historic sources used to reconstruct the early Spanish routes into the Texas and Louisiana territories are expedition diaries. Unfortunately, surviving documentations for the period 1680–1780 include no more than 40 descriptions of routes of travel—many of them officials’ reports on the condition of missions and presidios, which did not carefully detail the routes they followed. Even detailed descriptions of itineraries fail to provide conclusive information about the exact routes: distances were often misjudged, river names were confused, travel directions were not always correct, among other problems. Diaries may confirm that a certain river was crossed; however, the exact location of the crossing is much harder to identify. Underwater or low-water rock ledges, which created a shallow ford, were the most common natural features found at river crossings; but where there are several fords within a small geographic

area, it is difficult to ascertain which crossing was the most commonly used.

The original expedition diaries were in Spanish or French; it is problematic to depend on translations that were not prepared with the idea of mapping routes in mind. Translating historic documents is a challenging task, and it is quite easy to make mistakes that could complicate the already-demanding task of historic mapping. Where there is conflicting evidence or field testing is not conclusive, it might be helpful to check the original documents for mistakes in translation.

Historic maps. A fairly high number of historic maps survive, but as in the case of the diaries, they do not provide conclusive evidence to clarify points of contention. Such maps are often of a scale that merely suggests the general direction of travel and does not permit field verification. In some cases, historic maps may distort the relative location of sites. As with all primary sources, it is important not to rely on any one mapping source as the sole determinant of a route.

General Land Office cadastral survey plats. These documents are of great assistance in mapping 19th- and 20th-century roads, and can be effective tools in identifying some Spanish Colonial roads. They are excellent documents, but they are most helpful at the individual-property level or in some cases at the county level. Because of their scale, it would be necessary to examine thousands of plats to reconstruct the congressionally-designated El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail route. To use these General Land Office plats efficiently, it is important to have a fairly clear idea of the location of the trail in the area: not all plats include the names of historic roads.

Secondary sources. Secondary sources can be very helpful, but they should be used with care. Even historians like Herbert Bolton, who compiled the map information for his work, modified the data presented in the sources that he used (such as the names of the roads

in Stephen Austin's map). Of course, Bolton's main professional aim was the analysis of historic political development in early Texas history; the preparation of accurate route maps was secondary to his goals. Ethnographic studies may also include information that can be used to help clarify conflicting evidence.

Archeological Reports. Archeological resources play an essential role in helping historians verify the association of a site or segment with El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail. The State of Texas has one of the nation's best sources of information on archeological sites at the state level: the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory located in Austin¹. Texas archeologists have produced a number of excellent reports confirming the alignment of road segments linked to El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail, which can be used as models to assist in the identification of trail routes.²

Aerial photography. Aerial photography became common in the 1930s, due to important technical advances between the two World Wars and its widespread adoption for land surveys by U.S. Government land-management agencies, such as the Soil Conservation Service, the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, and the

U.S. Geological Survey. Aerial photography can be very helpful in areas that have not been impacted by major changes in land use, such as road construction or urban development. Where available, it can settle specific issues in relatively small geographic areas, especially in cases where there are visible traces of the trail. Remote sensing today often uses technology such as LiDAR³ and has become one of the most accurate, reliable, and cost-effective mapping systems currently available. It allows completing topographic surveys significantly faster and at a lower cost than using traditional survey methods. It is particularly helpful in detecting historic routes in heavily vegetated areas. Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, Texas, has pioneered the use of this technique to identify El Camino Real de los Tejas routes in East Texas.⁴

Putting the Lines on the Maps. Once systematic historical documentation has been collected, the route needs to be marked, using an adequate resolution. Because of the length of national historic trails, it is usually recommended that the route be plotted in maps of a scale of 1:100,000. For specific locations, it might be appropriate to have finer resolution, such as 1:24,000. At this stage, the information can also be captured and stored in a Geographic Information System.

B. Verification of routes on the ground. Ground truthing is an essential task if historic trails are to be mapped with precision. A substantial portion of original routes are still visible today, but, in many

1 - TARL is a nationally recognized archeological research facility and the largest archeological repository in the state. It is an organized research unit under the College of Liberal Arts at the University of Texas at Austin. Its mission is to collect, preserve, and curate archeological specimens and records, train students, conduct archeological research, and disseminate information about Texas' archeological legacy. For additional information, look at their Web site: <http://www.utexas.edu/research/tarl/>

2 - Jeff Williams, "GIS-Aided Archeological Research"; A. Joachim McGraw, John W. Clark Jr., and Elizabeth A. Robbins (eds.), *A Texas Legacy: The Old San Antonio Road and the Caminos*; James E. Corbin, Jeffrey M. Williams, Victor J. Galan, and Rebecca St. John, "Cultural Resource Survey of Fort Boggy State Park"; Elizabeth Erickson and James Corbin, "Archeological Survey and Cultural Resource Assessment of Mission Tejas State Historical Park"; Deirdre Morgan Remley's "Cultural Resources Inventory of Previously Documented Resources for El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail," and available upon request at the National Trails Intermountain Region.

3 - LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) is an optical remote sensing technology that measures properties of scattered light to find the range and/or other information of a distant target. Like the similar radar technology, which uses radio waves instead of light, the range to an object is determined by measuring the time delay between transmission of a pulse and detection of the reflected signal. LiDAR technology has application in archeology, geography, geology, geomorphology, seismology, remote sensing, and atmospheric physics.

4 - Jeff Williams, "GIS-Aided Archeological Research," MS Thesis, Stephen F. Austin State University, August 2007.

places, historic traces have been totally obliterated either by extensive highway construction or by changes in land use, such as commercial agriculture or silviculture (tree farming). Some of the obstacles facing those interested in tracing the path of the routes of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail are dense vegetation, changing river morphology, urban growth, even the construction of reservoirs. Using the remote-sensing technologies described above, on-the-ground evidence can be gathered to validate or modify, if necessary, the information from the historical documents.

Swales, ruts, or remnants of old trails are often still visible in the trail corridor; however, not all visible road traces are associated with El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail. Trail advocates need to search the historical records for documents that provide information on the development and use of such sites/segments. In some cases, archeological investigations are necessary to establish clearly how certain sites/segments are linked to a particular historic period. The widespread road development that characterized Texas during the mid-1800s included many railroad branch lines and county roads, as well as an extensive network of cattle trails. These newer historic traces can be easily confused with the Spanish Colonial roads established in the previous century.

Conflicting evidence often challenges researchers. It is almost an unavoidable step in the early stages of route documentation. Only after systematically examining documents; checking archeological reports, secondary sources, aerial photography, and other remote sensing data; and field-checking the information obtained can we establish with certainty the existence of the historic roads linked to the development of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail. It is a time-consuming task, requiring the collection and systematic analysis of pertinent data. The addition of new information, as it becomes available, makes this a constant work-in-progress. But it is a rewarding activity, which can greatly assist in the protection of the nation's significant resources.

APPENDIX E: HIGH POTENTIAL SITES AND SEGMENTS

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS AND MAPS

The process of selecting high potential sites and segments for El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail required the analysis of historic and archeological information for 40 Texas counties and two Louisiana parishes. The list of high potential sites and segments was developed following an analysis of more than 500 sites. The task involved a number of steps, two of which were not discussed in the main text of the document, but that are presented here.

The first step took place early in the planning process. Volunteers in the trail community and individuals serving on county historical commissions in Texas and experts in Louisiana were asked to submit sites and segments for the consideration of the planning team. The information received was voluminous and demonstrated widespread enthusiasm for this project. It included documentation on museums, visitor centers, community events, and festivals, as well as the description of numerous sites and segments.

The second step involved the development of inventories of resources. Two professional archeologists worked in Texas and Louisiana to identify historically significant sites and segments that would meet the criteria specified in the National Trail System Act. This research yielded a database of more than 500 sites for the 40 Texas counties and the two Louisiana parishes. Of these 500 sites, 250 sites were then tentatively selected for further examination. The criteria for selection included the following:

- site or segment association with the trail;
- its historic significance;
- the existing level of information about it;
- its confirmed location;
- its accessibility;
- its scenic quality;
- whether it is relatively free from

intrusion; and

- whether it has the potential to be developed for visitor use.

During the review process the planning team reexamined all the available evidence about tentative sites and segments that had been submitted and contacted individuals who made additional suggestions for inclusion. This thorough review process and the analysis of often conflicting information resulted in the addition of several high potential sites to Appendix E, most of which had already been included as part of Appendix F. Maps at the end of this appendix indicate the geographical location of the final list of sites and segments that meet the above criteria.



LOUISIANA

High Potential Segments

Natchitoches Parish

Name: Camino de la Laguna (part of a series of trails located at Los Adaes State Historic Site)

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This is a road that goes north from Los Adaes to La Laguna de Los Adaes. This road is clearly labeled on a map prepared by José de Urrutia in 1767. Its location has been confirmed on the ground.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

Name: Camino del Baño (part of a series of trails located at Los Adaes State Historic Site)

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This is a road that travels south from Los Adaes to Rancho del Baño. This road is clearly labeled on a map prepared by José de Urrutia in 1767. Its location has been confirmed on the ground.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

Name: Camino del Bayuco (part of a series of trails located at Los Adaes State Historic Site)

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This is a road that travels south from Los Adaes, then turns east to a destination named El Bayuco. The road is clearly labeled on a map prepared by José de Urrutia in 1767. Its location has been confirmed on the ground.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

Name: Camino de Natchitoches (part of a series of trails located at Los Adaes State Historic Site)

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This is a road that travels east-northeast from Los Adaes toward Natchitoches. This road is clearly labeled on a map prepared by José de Urrutia in 1767. Its location has been confirmed on the ground.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

Natchitoches/Sabine Parishes

Name: Camino de los Ais (part of a series of trails located at Los Adaes State Historic Site)

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This is a road that travels west-southwest from Los Adaes toward Mission Dolores de los Ais. The road is clearly labeled on a map prepared by José de Urrutia in 1767. Its location has been confirmed on the ground.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

High Potential Sites

Natchitoches Parish

Name: American Cemetery

Historic use type: Cemetery/Second site of Fort St. Jean Baptiste

Description: This cemetery, established early in the 18th century, was the site of the relocated Fort St. Jean Baptiste. It is the oldest cemetery in Louisiana and includes graves from the middle of the 18th century. It was named the American Cemetery after the Louisiana Purchase in 1803.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (City of Natchitoches)

Name: Los Adaes Village

Historic use type: Village

Description: This is the archeological site of a village established by some of the residents who left Los Adaes in the 1770s and returned to Louisiana after the unrest associated with the unsuccessful Gutiérrez-Magee Expedi-

tion of 1812–1813.

Time period: late 1700s–1800s

Ownership: Private

Name: Caddo Memorial Plaza

Historic use type: Sacred ground/historic marker

Description: This is the site where more than 100 American Indian graves were unearthed in the 1930s, at the start of construction of the hatchery by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. At that time, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act was not in effect, and many human remains, as well as funerary items, were crushed, stolen, looted, or destroyed. Some remains were transported to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, where they were kept in “The Nation’s Attic” at the National Museum of Natural History until 2007. In 2000, authorized by the Museum of the American Indian Act, and supported by the Caddo Nation’s Tribal Council and Repatriation Committee, the Caddo Nation Cultural Preservation Department began a long journey to return these remains to their ancestral home on Caddo Nation lands.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

Name: Fort Claiborne

Historic use type: Fort

Description: Fort Claiborne was established in 1804. It was named after William C. C. Claiborne, then-governor of territorial Louisiana. The fort protected United States interests on the southwestern frontier. Troops were garrisoned here almost continuously until the establishment of Fort Jesup in 1822.

Time period: 1804–1822

Ownership: Public (City of Natchitoches)

Name: Fort Seldon

Historic use type: Fort

Description: This was an American fort first occupied in 1816, and then again between November 1820 and May 1822. The site covers a square mile; a kitchen is the one structure still standing. One of the Officer’s Quarters has been reconstructed and serves as a visitor center/museum.

Time period: 1816–1822

Ownership: Public (City of Natchitoches)

Name: Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Historic Site

Historic use type: Fort (reconstructed)

Description: French-Canadian trader Louis Juchereau de St. Denis was on a mission to establish trading ties with Mexico. After traveling nearly 140 leagues up the Red River he encountered an impenetrable logjam; at this spot he hastily built two crude huts, which became Fort St. Jean Baptiste and the town of Natchitoches, the oldest permanent settlement in the entire Louisiana Purchase territory. St. Denis was named the commandant of the fort in 1722, and the colony thrived until his death in 1744. In 1731, an attack by the Natchez Indians exposed the vulnerabilities of the small French fort, prompting French officials to send engineer François Broutin to oversee the construction of a larger and stronger fortification. Spanish officials charged it was an invasion of Spanish territory, but St. Denis politely ignored their protests. The fort continued to be garrisoned by French marines until 1762, when France’s defeat in the French and Indian War forced it to cede Louisiana to Spain. Spanish authorities continued to operate the fort as a military outpost and trading center; however, the fort no longer protected a territorial boundary, so its strategic importance was diminished. Spain eventually abandoned the fort, and by the time the United States acquired the territory in 1803, it was in ruins and no longer usable.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

Name: Gorum Community

Historic use type: Community

Description: This community became the home of Adaesanos, the former settlers at Los Adaes, who moved here after El Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza de los Adaes was closed by Spanish authorities in 1773.

Time period: Post-1773

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission San Miguel de Linares de los Adaes**Historic use type:** Mission site**Description:** This National Historic Landmark was originally founded in 1717 by Diego Ramón for the Adaes Indians near present-day Robeline, Louisiana. The mission was abandoned a couple of years later, but it was reestablished in 1721 by Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo. It remained active until 1773 when it was again abandoned. It is part of Los Adaes State Historic Site.**Time period:** 1700s**Ownership:** Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)**Name: Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza de los Adaes****Historic use type:** Presidio site**Description:** This National Historic Landmark was founded in 1721 by the Marqués de Aguayo as a frontier outpost to check French expansion in East Texas. It was located a quarter league from the mission of San Miguel de Linares de los Adaes, near the site of present Robeline, Louisiana. The presidio was built in the form of a hexagon with three bastions or bulwarks, Six cannons that the Marqués de Aguayo had brought from Coahuila were left in the presidio, which had an initial complement 100 men. In 1729, Spain designated Los Adaes the capital of the province of Texas. This made Los Adaes the official residence of the governor, and a house was constructed for him within the presidio. Los Adaes remained the administrative seat of government for the entire province for the next 44 years. In 1772, ten years after Louisiana was transferred to Spain, Los Adaes closed and the inhabitants moved to San Antonio. However, many of the 500 soldiers and family members soon left San Antonio and returned to Louisiana, where their descendants live today. The presidio is part of Los Adaes State Historic Site.**Time period:** 1700s**Ownership:** Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)**Name: François Roquier House****Historic use type:** Trading post**Description:** This is a National Register

property that was a trading post where members of the Appalachee, Coushatta, and Biloxi tribes came to purchase and exchange supplies. It is an excellent example of architecture in Louisiana with bousillage (mixture of clay and Spanish moss or clay and grass used as plaster to fill the spaces between structural framing), half-timber, and post-in-the-ground, which were typical French construction techniques.

Time period: 1700–1800s**Ownership:** Public (State of Louisiana, Northwestern State University)**Name: Spanish Lake****Historic use type:** Community**Description:** This lakeside community was originally called Laguna de los Adaes, later Juan de Mora Lake, and finally Spanish Lake. Bison are reported to have watered at this site. In its report, the 1718 Alarcón Expedition provided a full description of the lake. The lake was about two leagues from Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza de los Adaes, and the expedition camped about a league from the presidio. The report noted that the Cadodachos River flowed through the presidio and on to Natchitoches. The distance between presidios was 60 leagues. The nearest access point for the lake was four leagues from Natchitoches. Various kinds of fish are abundant year-round, along with many ducks of various sizes, which overwinter here.**Time period:** 1718–1800s**Ownership:** Private**Name: Tauzin-Wells House****Historic use type:** Residence**Description:** It is believed to be the oldest standing building in Natchitoches and the second oldest residence west of the Mississippi River. It was built by the Buard family in 1776, and is one of the oldest examples of a Creole cottage. It is a one story house with half-timbered bousillage walls (mixture of clay and Spanish moss or clay and grass used as plaster to fill the spaces between structural framing) and a low pitched roof. The floor plan is centered around a central chimney that is accessible by two

main rooms. Originally, the house had a full gallery, wrapping around the entire building. In 1790, the side galleries were enclosed to provide more living space. This property was the site of a subsidiary trading post for the Davenport-Barr mercantile operation.

Time period: 1776

Ownership: Private (not open for tours)

Sabine Parish

Name: Fort Jesup State Historic Site

Description: This Archeological and State Historic Site was built in 1822 after the Sabine River was set as the boundary between the United States and Spanish (Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819) and after Mexico's Independence from Spain was achieved in 1821. It served as staging for the Mexican War in 1845.

Time period: 1822-1846

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

TEXAS

High Potential Segments

Bexar County

Name: Mission Road/Mission Trail and Villamain

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This extensive National Historic district includes 52 contributing buildings and 39 contributing sites. Mission Road follows part of the original route connecting the five main missions. The Mission Parkway study collected data on all of the local roads that connect to the main road system and documented the significance of these roads, which are mostly now city streets or National Park Service roads.

Time period: 1718

Ownership: Public (National Park Service/City of San Antonio)

Houston County

Name: Mission Tejas State Park Trail Segment

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This 1.5-mile-long trail segment crosses an area that has remarkable visual integrity. The trail segment runs roughly parallel to State Road 21 and at times crosses the highway. A Caddo Indian site within the state park appears to be adjacent to the trail. Although the original site of the 1690 Mission San Francisco de los Tejas has not yet been found, recent research conducted by Historian Robert Weddle confirms that this segment was part of El Camino Real de los Tejas.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Public (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department)

Sabine County

Name: Lobanillo Swales

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: Two sets of deep and parallel swales extend about one-quarter mile through the forest. One set of swales has seven parallel ruts reaching a depth of 18 feet and 12 feet wide. A state historic marker in nearby Geneva says that the historic Spanish rancho known as El Lobanillo, was located nearby. The rancho included the pueblo of Gil Y'Barbo (1729-1809), a refuge used by his ailing mother and other refugees in 1773, when Spain evacuated colonists from western Louisiana and East Texas. It was given as a land grant to Juan Ignacio Pifermo in 1794, and inherited in the early 1800s by John Maximillian (ca. 1778-1866).

Time period: 1700-1800s

Ownership: Private

High Potential Sites

Bexar County

Name: Acequia Madre de Mission de Valero

Historic use type: Irrigation structure

Description: This was part of a network of ditches built by the Spanish and their Indian charges after the founding of San Antonio in 1718. Construction of the acequia began a year later. Hand-dug and made of dressed limestone, the acequia diverted water from San Antonio River through agricultural fields which belonged to San Antonio de Valero Mission. Irrigation would be the key to the growth of the missions and the town during the initial settlement of the region.

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio/San Antonio River Authority)

Name: Comanche Lookout

Historic use type: Natural landmark

Description: Comanche Lookout Park is a 96-acre public park owned by the City of San Antonio. The Cibolo Creek floodplain lies at the base of this escarpment, between the Gulf Coastal Plain and the Edwards Plateau. American Indians used this hill as a vantage point for warfare and hunting. Apache and Comanche Indians dominated the area as they hunted along waterways, including nearby Cibolo Creek. The hill was also a prominent landmark for travelers in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was noted in early field survey notes and on Stephen Austin's map. Located on the original road to San Marcos Spring, one of several routes of El Camino Real de los Tejas extended past the base of the hill.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Name: Dolores-Applewhite Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: Archival research and a review of the Pérez family historical documents have verified the location of this historic ford of the Medina River. It was first identified in the 1808 Spanish grant to Ignacio Pérez. It is a beautiful crossing with swales and wheel marks on the stones across the creek bed.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Name: Iglesia de Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria y Guadalupe/San Fernando Cathedral

Historic use type: Church

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this was the parish church of the villa of San Fernando de Bexar, which was built between 1737 and 1749 and restored in 1839. The gothic Cathedral of San Fernando, built between 1868 and 1873, incorporated portions of the existing Spanish church.

Time period: 1737–present

Ownership: Archdiocese of San Antonio

Name: La Villita Historic District/Villa de San Fernando/El Pueblo de San José y Santiago del Alamo/Las Islitas

Historic use type: Village/town

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, these four settlements are essentially contiguous and therefore are counted together as a complex. The historic district includes 27 contributing buildings, structures, and archeological remains dating to the Spanish period and later, with influences from later German settlements. La Villita was the civil settlement that grew up as a barrio around the Presidio San Antonio de Bexar.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Name: Loma Alta

Historic use type: Natural landmark

Description: Legal documents indicate that, in 1765, Loma Alta was used as a landmark in determining the boundaries of Rancho San Lucas of Mission San José in a dispute involving Fray Pedro Ramírez de Arellano.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

Name: Main and Military Plazas

Historic use type: Main plaza/military plaza

Description: This National Historic Landmark is comprised of 13 whole blocks, two plazas, and portions of two additional blocks. The Military Plaza was established in 1722. The Main Plaza is associated with the settlement of 16 Canary Island families and the founding of Villa San Fernando on Main Plaza in 1731. A portion of the 18th Century Pajelache Acequia (San Pedro Ditch) runs under Main Avenue. The Melchor de la Garza house, built around 1800, is a small

one-story caliche block cottage that is a remaining example of the type of homes that once ringed the two plazas.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Name: Mission Espada Aqueduct

Historic use type: Irrigation structure

Description: This National Historic Landmark shows the vital role of water in the survival of missions in the vicinity of San Antonio. According to tradition, goat's milk served as a cementing agent in the mortar used in constructing the aqueduct.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private (Espada Ditch Company, a cooperative in which the National Park Service and others have shares)

Name: Mission Espada Dam

Historic use type: San Antonio River crossing/irrigation structure

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this dam is a Spanish Colonial irrigation structure, which served as a river crossing, connecting the local network of roads between missions on both banks of the San Antonio River.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (National Park Service/San Antonio River Authority)

Name: Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Both a National Historic Landmark and State Archeological Landmark the site includes a Spanish Colonial mission and associated grounds. The mission was secularized in 1793 and the church was completely abandoned by 1819. The church has exceptional architectural preservation (including intact frescos) and is the oldest unrestored stone church in the United States. It was originally founded in 1716 in East Texas as Concepción de los Ais, temporarily relocated to the area of present-day Austin in 1730 before being reestablished at its final location in Bexar County. The church took about 20 years to build and was dedicated December 8, 1755. "The facade was originally covered with brilliant quarter-foils

and squares of red, blue, orange, and yellow. The mission is still in use.

Time period: 1731–1824

Ownership: Private (Archdiocese of San Antonio, but managed through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service)

Name: Mission San Antonio de Valero, 3rd Site (the Alamo)

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Started by Father Antonio de San Buenaventura y Olivares in 1716 this National and State Historic Landmark was originally located west of San Pedro Springs. It survived three moves and numerous setbacks during its early years. Because the Spanish government failed to complete or adequately garrison the local presidio, the mission had frequently to provide for its own defense. Protective walls, eight feet high by two feet thick, were erected enclosing a main plaza located west of the convent and guarded by small artillery and a fortified gate. During the 19th century struggle for political and military control of Texas, these rudimentary fortifications made the old mission symbolically and strategically important. The site served a variety of functions, including quarters for San Antonio's first hospital (1805 to 1812). Between 1810 and 1865 the former mission changed hands at least sixteen times, belonging variously to Spanish, Mexican, Texas, Union, and Confederate forces.

Time period: 1724–1793

Ownership: Public (State of Texas directly through the Governor's office, but is managed by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas)

Name: Mission San Francisco de la Espada

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this mission was originally founded in 1690 as San Francisco de los Tejas in present-day Houston County. It was reestablished in San Antonio in 1731 and changed its name. The original buildings at Espada, the farthest south of the five missions near San Antonio, were undoubtedly of adobe. A wall surrounded the church (usually called a

chapel), friary, granary, and workshops. Extensive farms and pastures lay nearby. One of the few remaining early structures is the southeast bastion (fortified round tower), the only mission fort structure left intact in San Antonio. Its three-foot-thick rock walls, which contain holes for cannons and muskets, support a vaulted roof.

Time period: 1731–1824

Ownership: Private (Archdiocese of San Antonio, but managed through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service)

Name: Mission San José Acequia

Historic use type: Irrigation structure

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this is an acequia, or irrigation ditch, constructed to serve the current location of Mission San José. It may have been in use until early in the 20th century.

Time period: 1722–present

Ownership: Multiple (National Park Service, private and City of San Antonio)

Name: Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, 3rd Site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This National Register property was established in 1720 on the east bank of the San Antonio River but was removed to a new site on the west bank around 1724–1727, and again a second time to this present site around 1739. The first buildings were constructed of palings, wattle and daub, thatch and adobe. By 1749 the mission complex consisted of a church, a friary, granary and Indian habitations. The Indian houses were integral with the ramparts and served to enclose the large protected plaza. The present renowned church was begun in 1768 by Fr. Pedro Ramírez de Arellano, and it was completed sometime after 1778. By then the purpose of the mission was largely fulfilled; this fact, coupled with a great decline in the Indian population, caused the mission to be secularized in 1793.

Time period: 1739–1824

Ownership: Multiple (Archdiocese of San Antonio, State of Texas, Bexar County, and the San Antonio Conservation Society)

Name: Mission San Juan Acequia

Historic use type: Irrigation structure

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this acequia is associated with Mission San Juan.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Mission San Juan Capistrano

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This site listed in the National Register of Historic Places was formerly the East Texas mission of San José de los Nazonis. It was renamed in 1731, when it was moved to the site of present San Antonio. San Juan Capistrano was exposed to frequent Indian attacks and the lands allotted to the mission were not sufficient for its horses and cattle and the raising of the required crops. Construction of a separate church was begun, but it was never completed, and services had to be held in a large room in the monastery. The buildings of the mission standing today have no sculpturing, but the walls are thick and the rooms commodious. Most of the original square remains within the walls, offering an authentic picture of the mission plan.

Time period: 1731–1824

Ownership: Private (Archdiocese of San Antonio, but managed through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service)

Name: Mission San Juan Dam

Historic use type: Irrigation structure/river crossing

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this Spanish Colonial irrigation structure served as a river crossing, connecting the local network of roads between missions on both banks of the San Antonio River. The feature was excavated in 1970s.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public/private (The property is right on the edge of National Park Service and San Antonio River Authority property)

Name: Nogales Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This ford is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Archeolo-

gist Jake Ivey notes that the boundaries of the mission lands of Nuestra Señora de la Purísima de la Concepción extended to a point called the Nogales Crossing, which he states is at the San Juan Dam on the San Antonio River, and that this spot marks one of the boundaries for Mission San Juan.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Multiple management agencies)

Name: Padre Navarro House

Historic use type: Residence

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this was a residence constructed by the Mission Concepción parish priest, Padre Navarro.

Time period: early 1800s

Ownership: Private

Name: Paso de los Tejas

Historic use type: Spring/paraje

Description: Materials for the construction of missions were acquired from a series of quarries in this location. There are remnants of structures associated with the period of significance of the trail.

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Name: Pérez Cemetery/Rancho de Pérez

Historic use type: Ranch/cemetery

Description: This is a state archeological landmark, a component of the ranch headquarters of Rancho de Pérez, part of the Ignacio Pérez land grant. The ranch was known as the Rancho de Piedra (Stone Ranch). The site is located north of the Medina River and has been preserved and protected by the Pérez family for more than a century. There is a chapel at the cemetery, which was constructed on top of the foundation of the original Spanish Colonial period chapel. Some elements of the original chapel remain.

Time period: late 1700s/early 1800s

Ownership: Cemetery is private (owned by Pérez family descendants); ranch is public (owned by the City of San Antonio).

Name: Presidio San Antonio de Bexar, 1st Site (San Pedro Springs)

Historic use type: Presidio/village/paraje

Description: This National Register Property located five miles from the San Antonio River has been inhabited since prehistoric times.

When Spanish explorers visited the springs in the late 17th century the area was occupied by the Payayas Indians who lived in the village of Yanaguana. The area around the springs was the original site of the present city of San Antonio and in 1729 it was dedicated as a public space by the Spanish government.

Time period: 1692

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Name: Presidio San Antonio de Bexar, 2nd Site/Governor's Palace/Casa del Capitán

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: This National Historic Landmark was the final site of the Presidio San Antonio de Bexar. The building is primarily a 19th-century reconstruction on the foundation of the original building. The site, known popularly as the Governor's Palace, was actually the residence of the captain of the presidio until 1773, followed by the senior officer. Marqués de Aguayo began construction in 1722, but there is a date of 1749 over the doorway. Construction may never have been completed during the Spanish period. The present building is a reconstruction completed in 1930.

Time period: 1722

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio).

Name: Sabinitas/Jett/Palo Alto Crossing

Historic use type: Connecting side trail/river crossing

Description: This ford is a state archeological landmark. It crossed the Medina River for the Camino de los Palos Altos known to the Spanish as Paso Sabinitas.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Name: Yturri-Edmunds Historic Site

Historic use type: Mill/residence

Description: Part of the Mission Parkway Historic and Archeological District, this structure was originally a mill that was later converted to a residence. The mill was built in 1820 by Manuel Yturri Castillo. It is part of a site with several 19th-century buildings and is open to the public. The site is located on former lands

of Mission Concepción.

Time period: 1820

Ownership: Public (San Antonio Conservation Society)

Brazos County

Name: Rye School Loop Swale

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This swale, parallel to a raised road segment, is very easy to see when the vegetation loses its leaves. The swale starts very faintly but becomes more discernable as it nears Rye Loop road (coming from the southwest). At its most pronounced, it is about 2-meters wide, almost 2-meters deep, and is about 70-meters long before it curves toward the northwest and angles into the Rye Loop alignment. After the curve to the northwest, it continues for about 30-meters before it is lost in a tangle of greenbrier vines. In a diary entry from 1807 American explorer Zebulon Pike made references to camping in this area.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Public (City of College Station)

Cherokee County

Name: Caddo Mounds Trace No. 1

Historic use type: Road segment

Description: Both the magnetometer data of existing subsurface swales and the 1806–1807 Juan Pedro Walker map clearly indicate the relationship of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail to the three Caddo Mounds. A preliminary survey of the surrounding landscape during a National Park Service evaluation field trip confirmed that there is only one possible route for the trail to take north of the mounds. The mounds and the trail's relationship to them are also discussed in primary Spanish documents. For example, in 1767, Nicolás de Lafora records passing just north of the mounds, stating: "We forded this river [the Neches] in shallow water and one league beyond we climbed a hill. On the summit is a mound which appears to be hand-made." Recent research conducted by Historian Robert Weddle confirms the relationship of this site to the trail.

Time period: Pre 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

Name: Caddo Mounds Trace No. 2

Historic use type: Road segment

Description: Both the magnetometer data of existing subsurface swales and the 1806–1807 Juan Pedro Walker map clearly indicate the relationship of the trail to the three Caddo Mounds. A preliminary survey of the surrounding landscape during a National Park Service evaluation field trip confirmed that there is only one possible route for the trail to take north of the mounds. The mounds and the trail's relationship to them are also discussed in primary Spanish documents. Recent research conducted by Historian Robert Weddle confirms the relationship of this site to the trail. Time period: Pre 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

Name: George C. Davis Site/Indian Mounds

Historic use type: American Indian village/paraje

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this site was the southwesternmost ceremonial center of the Caddoan peoples who flourished on the western edge of the woodlands of eastern North America between 1000 B.C. and A.D. 1550. It consisted of three large earthen mounds, as well as a large portion of a prehistoric village. One of the principal routes of the Old San Antonio Road, which extended diagonally across southern Cherokee County, ran along one edge of the mound site. The earliest mention of the mounds was made by Athanase de Mézières, a Frenchman in the employ of Spain, who traveled from Louisiana to San Antonio in 1779. Recent research conducted by Historian Robert Weddle confirms the relationship of this site to the trail.

Time period: Pre-1700s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

Name: Weeping Mary Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This hard-rock crossing of the Neches River has been identified by Archeologists J. Corbin and T. Campbell as following the portion of El Camino Real that passed north of the Caddo mound complex, an important landmark noted by many of the early travelers.

Time period: 1718-1800s

Ownership: Private

Comal County

Name: Comal Springs

Historic use type: Springs/paraje

Description: Spanish explorers discovered Comal Springs in 1691. The many American Indian tribes they found living there referred to it as Conaqueyadesta, translated as “where the river has its source.” In an excerpt from his diary, Father Isidro Félix Espinosa, who accompanied Domingo Ramón’s expedition in 1716, described it this way: “Groves of inexpressible beauty are found in this vicinity. The waters of the Guadalupe are clear, crystal and so abundant that it seemed almost incredible to us that its source arose so near. It makes a delightful grove for recreation.” Comal is the Spanish word for “basin,” which somewhat describes the local geography. In 1764, the springs were visited by French explorer Louis Juchereau de St. Denis. They eventually became a paraje, or resting place, on the El Camino Real de los Tejas.

Time period: 1691-1800s

Ownership: Public (city of New Braunfels)

Name: Davenport Crossing (Nacogdoches Road Crossing at Cibolo Creek)

Historic use type: Creek crossing

Description: This crossing of Cibolo Creek is located on the route that Governor Martín de Alarcón (1718) followed on his way to exploring East Texas. There are swales and wheel marks on the stones across the creek bed.

Time period: 1718-1800s

Ownership: Private

Name: Guadalupe River Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This Texas Historic Landmark,

a major crossing of the Guadalupe River, was used by travelers and caravans carrying supplies to Spanish missions in East Texas. It sometimes took weeks for the floodwaters to recede so that travelers could cross.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private (The crossing can be viewed from the Faust Street Bridge, a restored pedestrian bridge owned by the city of New Braunfels).

DeWitt County

Name: Salt Creek Swales

Historic use type: Road segment

Description: Alonso de León’s expeditions of 1689 and 1690 are supposed to have camped on the banks of Salt Creek, an area highly regarded as a salt deposit. The swales that extend for about 1/2 mile are adjacent to farm buildings, but the setting retains a high degree of integrity.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Dimmitt County

Name: Crossing/Paraje at San Pedro Creek

Historic use type: American Indian village/Crossing/Paraje

Description: This is a site with petroglyphs. It is referenced as “Campo de Cuervo” in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas, but the location is more consistent with the San Pedro paraje on the Lower Presidio Road. The site is a well-preserved late-period American Indian site.

Time period: 1600-1700s

Ownership: Private

Frio County

Name: Frio Town Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This Frio River ford is north of Old Frio Town, which was built primarily to serve as a station along the Upper Presidio Road.

Time period: 1691-1827

Ownership: Private

Goliad County

Name: Cabeza Creek Crossing on La Bahía-Bexar Road and Trail Segment

Historic use type: Creek crossing and swales

Description: Part of a National Historic District, this is a gravel bar ford on Cabeza Creek that may have been associated with the Bexar-La Bahia Road. Artifacts recorded for the site are American Indian - likely pre-historic, but could also be protohistoric or historic. Swales stretch on both sides of the crossing.

Time period: ca. 1700s

Ownership: Private

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Name: Confluence of Cabeza Creek & San Antonio River

Historic use type: Natural landmark

Description: A component of a National Historic District, this confluence site was described by explorer Jean Louis Berlandier, who mentioned that Indians were camped on the banks of the river.

Time period: ca. 1700–early 1800s

Ownership: Private

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Name: Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga (La Bahía), 4th Site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this site is the final location of Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga.

Time period: 1749–1830

Ownership: Public (Goliad State Historic Park – Texas Historical Commission)

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Name: Mission Nuestra Señora del Rosario de los Cujanes

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This National Register property was established in November 1754 by Father Juan de Dios Camberos in an attempt to make peace with the various Karankawan tribes, who had been troublesome to the Spaniards since the early eighteenth century. The first buildings were made of timber and whitewashed clay; later, stone and mortar were used. Indians came to the mission from

time to time but were reluctant to stay, especially when supplies gave out. They were difficult to control, and the fathers complained of their indolence. The Indians came to the mission in the winter, but most left when spring came and they could produce their own food. By 1781 the mission was virtually abandoned. Father José Mariano Reyes reopened it in 1789 and built a small hut and a log chapel among the ruins. In 1791 a new church of stone and plaster was completed. The Indians had argued for a mission closer to their homes, and as a result Nuestra Señora del Refugio Mission was established in 1792. In 1797 all the Cocos at Rosario went to Refugio. By 1804 the buildings were in need of repair, especially after heavy rains caused part of the front to collapse. After failing to obtain money for repairs, Father Huerta, the missionary in charge, took the remaining Indians to Refugio. On February 7, 1807, Rosario was formally combined with Refugio.

Time period: 1764–1826

Ownership: Private (By appointment only)

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Name: Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía, 3rd Site

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: This National Historic Landmark dates from April 6, 1722, when the Marqués de Aguayo laid out the plan for construction of fortifications at the La Salle settlement site, in southern Victoria County. With construction begun, Aguayo turned his attention to the founding of Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga Mission, close to the presidio. The new presidio was to guard the coast against possible French intrusion. Faced with continuing troubles with the Karankawas, authorities moved the mission and presidio in 1726 to the Guadalupe River, near Mission Valley (in present-day Victoria County), twenty-odd miles farther inland. For the next twenty-six years, the mission and presidio prospered with farming and cattle ranching that furnished food for themselves and the mission settlements in East Texas and at San Antonio. In 1749 the presidio and mission were again moved, this time to a place called Santa Dorotea, the site of present-day Goliad, as part of colonizer José de Escandón's plan to make them the

northern anchor of the colony of Nuevo Santander. The captain of Presidio la Bahía, Joaquín del Orobio Basterra, oversaw the move, but the plan to bring the presidio under the Nuevo Santander jurisdiction failed. Capt. Manuel Ramírez de la Piscina, the new commander, undertook physical improvements, including temporary housing for the soldiers and their families, the captain's own house, and a chapel. He also directed the building of permanent structures for Missions Espíritu Santo and Nuestra Señora del Rosario. The garrison of fifty men guarded not only the presidio but also the two missions and the horse herd pastured several leagues downriver and were sent occasionally to escort travelers and supply trains between San Antonio and San Juan Bautista on the Rio Grande. As Mexico's political unrest intensified, ultimately leading to revolution, La Bahía was involved in episodes, such as the Gutiérrez-Magee expedition of 1812-13, the Henry Perry campaign of 1821 and the James Long expedition of 1821. After Mexico won independence from Spain, the presidio assumed a new role: protecting and supervising the various colonists coming into the region.

Time period: 1749-1830

Ownership: Catholic Diocese

Name: Rancho Señor San José/Rancho de Capitán Piscina

Historic use type: Ranch headquarters

Description: Part of a national register historic district, sites at this ranch headquarters were recorded as archeological site numbers 41GD84, 41GD85, and 41GD86. Another site that may be associated with this ranch is NO. 41GD49, which is a burial site containing both prehistoric and historic artifacts. The description of the historic artifacts suggests that they may be from an early period.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

 **Hays County**

Name: McGehee Crossing

Historic use type: River Crossing

Description: This is a ford of the San Marcos River, located on the Old Bastrop Road.

There is a state historic marker that indicates that Louis Juchereau de St. Denis traveled this route to establish trade between the French in Louisiana and the Spanish of Coahuila Province on the Rio Grande in 1714. The first settlement at the San Marcos River crossing along the trail route was Villa San Marcos de Neve, established by Spanish authorities in 1808. It was abandoned just four years later, as the Mexican Revolution began to brew. In 1820 and 1821, Texas colonists Moses Austin (1761-1821) and his son, Stephen F. Austin (1793-1836), very likely crossed the San Marcos River near this point. About 1846, Thomas Gilmer McGehee (1810-1890) settled on a Mexican land grant on the east side of the river. In 1859, Charles L. McGehee, Jr. (1837-1929), Thomas's nephew, acquired 1,200 acres of land bordered by El Camino Real de los Tejas and the river.

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Private

Name: Old Bastrop Road/County Line Road Trail Segment

Historic use type: Trail Swales

Description: This 20-foot long intact segment is in the right-of-way of Old Bastrop Road. The segment, as well as the crossing, is northeast of Lover's Land just beyond a right-hand turn at the end of the access for Route 71. The road is also known as CR 266 in Hays County. Numerous primary and secondary sources have been used to track the road. This is the route of the Old San Antonio Road from the York Creek Cemetery in Comal County, following Old Bastrop Road past the San Marcos River where its name becomes County Line Road. Swales have been recorded along this stretch of road at various points.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

Name: San Marcos de Neve

Historic use type: Village/town

Description: A study conducted in the 1990s indicates that the site is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A, C, and D. Aerial photos from 1951 show intact road segments. It was intended

as part of a chain of defensive settlements stretching from Bexar to Nacogdoches and was personally funded by the Spanish governor of Texas, Manuel Antonio Cordero y Bustamante. Cordero charged Felipe Roque de la Portilla with leadership of the expedition to reestablish a Spanish presence on the San Marcos River, where the San Xavier missions had been temporarily relocated fifty years earlier. Colonists for the San Marcos villa were recruited from south of the Rio Grande rather than from Bexar and Louisiana. The first group of colonists set out from Refugio (now Matamoros) in December 1807 and by February 1808 had settled near the San Marcos crossing. Lt. Juan Ignacio Arrambide was appointed justicia (magistrate) of the town, with power to issue titles to land. Estimates of the villa's size vary from about fifty to eighty people, including perhaps a dozen families and servants and as many as 1,700 animals—cattle, horses, and mules. A central plaza had been laid out and titles issued to thirteen town lots when a flood on June 5, 1808, nearly wiped out the nascent community. The colony held out for several years, but harassment by Comanche and Tonkawa Indians finally forced its abandonment in 1812.

Time period: 1808-1812

Ownership: Private

Name: San Marcos Spring

Historic use type: Paraje

Description: This paraje was used by several of the early expeditions into Texas. Domingo Terán de los Ríos and Father Damián Masanet (1693), Governor Gregorio de Salinas Varona (1693), and Captain Pedro de Aguirre and Father Isidro Félix Espinosa (1709) were some of the many who camped at this site. Immense springs rise at the Balcones Escarpment, a geologic fault that slices across the state, separating upland from lowland Texas. The abundance of freshwater attracted American Indians of the Central Texas region, and later European explorers and settlers. The name San Marcos first appears in the records of the Alonso de León Expedition of April 26, 1689 (Saint Mark's Day), marking another Texas river; it was first applied to this river in 1709. Following later explorations, several Spanish missions were temporarily

located here in 1755.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Texas State University)

Name: Willow Springs Creek Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This archeological site yielded lithic scatter near a ford of El Camino Real de los Tejas, and includes a well-preserved segment of the trail.

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Public (Texas Department of Transportation)

Houston County

Name: Hurricane Shoals

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: Corbin and Williams believe this river crossing is located at Kickapoo Shoals (Kickapoo Rapids), and that the crossing was used by the 1716 Ramon Expedition. Montgomery (1995) notes that he found maps showing that one of the routes of the La Bahia Road passed through Walker County to join the Kickapoo Shoals Crossing. Recent research conducted by Historian Robert Weddle confirms the site's relationship to the historic period of the trail.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

Name: Rattlesnake Ranch Swale

Historic use type: Trail swale

Description: Archeological investigation has established a historic relationship to the trail. It is a short segment. Visual integrity is partially compromised due to the presence of oil-drilling equipment on the site.

Time period: 1700-1800s

Ownership: Private

Karnes County

Name: Carvajal Crossing

Historic use type: Creek crossing

Description: This rock-bottomed ford across Cibolo Creek in north central Karnes County was the best-known ford along the old cart road that traveled from the Texas coast to San Antonio. Situated halfway be-

tween Goliad and San Antonio, the crossing was close to the old Fuerte del Cibolo (also known as Fuerte del Santa Cruz) and the ranch headquarters of Andrés Hernández, who may have owned the first ranch in Texas. According to old maps and journals, at different times the crossing was called Tawakoni Crossing, the Crossing of the Tehuacanas, or Cibolo Crossing. About 1830, José Luis Carvajal, scion of a Canary Island family from San Antonio, acquired the ranch property adjoining the crossing; since that time the ford has been called Carvajal Crossing. The crossing is located south of the Farm to Market Road 887 bridge over Cibolo Creek.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Name: Fuerte del Cibolo

Historic use type: Fort

Description: This fort was not a formally designated presidio; however, it played an important role in protecting San Antonio and La Bahía at a time of increasing Spanish settlement in this area, following the decommission of missions and presidios in East Texas, including Orcoquisac/Anahuac, San Sabá, and Cañón. The original fort may have been established in 1735 and abandoned in 1737, but it is not clear if it was reestablished on the same site. Fuerte del Cibolo was located at a natural ford of Cibolo Creek known as Carvajal Crossing (see above entry). This fort likely had more than one location and has been confirmed archeologically.

Time period: 1770s–1780s

Ownership: Private

Leon County

Name: Kickapoo Rapids

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: Corbin and Williams believe this river crossing is located at Kickapoo Shoals (Kickapoo Rapids), and that the crossing was used by the 1716 Ramón Expedition. Montgomery (1995) notes that he found maps showing that one of the routes of the La Bahía Road passed through Walker County to join the Kickapoo Shoals Crossing. Recent research conducted by Historian

Robert Weddle confirms the site's relationship to the historic period of the trail.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

Maverick County

Name: Paso de Francia*

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This ford of the Río Grande may have been used by Alonso de León's third entrada in 1689 in search of La Salle's colony.

Time period: 1689–1836

Ownership: Private

Name: Paso de las Islas*

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This ford of the Río Grande was one of five crossings that served Spanish travelers between San Juan Bautista at the site of present Guerrero, Coahuila, and the Texas settlements. At this point the river spreads out in shallow branches that flow among several islands (islas).

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Name: Paso de los Pacuaches*

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: It is located six miles upstream from Paso de Francia near the mouth of Cuervo Creek. During the early years of San Juan Bautista Presidio, it was called the Paso de Diego Ramón. The ford was used by General Adrian Woll and his army when he raided San Antonio in 1842. San Antonio Crossing was the name given to each of several fords on the Rio Grande in present Maverick County.

Time period: 1691–1916

Ownership: Private

* The team responsible for evaluating high potential sites and segments was not able to visit these sites during the evaluation period due to hunting activities on this privately owned property; however, other National Park Service staff from the National Trails Intermountain Region office in Santa Fe and a photographer working in association with this project have visited the river crossing site and confirm its integrity.

Milam County

Name: Apache Pass

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This historic ford is located within the San Xavier Mission Complex National Archeological District that includes three missions and a presidio. This crossing of the San Gabriel river is near archeological site 41MM10 (a possible presidio) and 41MM18 (possibly Mission Candelaria) and upstream from Missions San Francisco and San Ildefonso. The ford can be easily observed from a point on a suspension bridge just downstream of the crossing.

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This mission is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the San Xavier Mission Complex Archeological District. Located on the south bank of the San Gabriel River, it was founded in July 1749 to congregate Coco Indians and their allies, including the Tops and Karankawas. Mission Candelaria had a particularly unfortunate association with the soldiers sent to protect it. When a presidio was established near the mission in 1751 the commander of the presidio, Capt. Felipe de Rábago y Terán, decided upon his arrival that the missions should be moved, and constantly undermined the work of the missionaries. Relations continued to deteriorate as reports of lewd behavior among the Spanish troops spread to the mission community. Mission Candelaria was occupied intermittently by Bidais, Orocoquisas, and Cocos. It was finally abandoned in 1755 after a severe drought and epidemic.

Time period: 1749–1755

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission San Francisco Xavier de Horcasitas

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This mission is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the San Xavier Mission Complex Archeo-

logical District. The impetus for the mission came in June 1745 when a group of Indians came to San Antonio de Valero to ask for a mission in their own territory. Father Francisco Xavier Ortiz favored the idea because it would convert a new group of Indians, would stop apostates from San Antonio missions from taking refuge with those Indians, and would help break Indian commerce with the French. After a protracted debate over location the viceroy approved and supported the mission establishment. San Francisco Xavier Mission was founded on the south bank of the San Gabriel River in February 1748. It served the Yojuane, Mayeye, Ervipiame, Asinia, Top, and Nabedache groups. Missionary work suffered as a result of conflict between the missionaries and military authorities. A small detachment of soldiers proved inadequate to ward off the frequent Lipan Apache attacks, but royal officials refused to send additional troops. Although the missionaries urged the Viceroy to establish a presidio to guard the missions, they complained about lack of cooperation and the immoral behavior of the soldiers and their commander. In 1752, an attack on Mission Candelaria, which resulted in the deaths of a missionary and a soldier, further undermined morale. Drought and epidemics also plagued the missions between 1752 and 1755 and eventually drove the Spanish to move the presidio and the missions to the San Marcos River in August 1755.

Time period: 1746–1756

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission San Ildefonso

Historic use type: Mission.

Description: This mission is listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the San Xavier Mission Complex Archeological District. Begun on December 27, 1748, and formally established on February 25, 1749, it was located on the south bank of the San Gabriel River, near the mouth of Brushy Creek (Arroyo de las Ánimas). Gathered at this site were Orocoquisac, Bidai, and Deadose Indians, who spoke a similar dialect and intermarried. These Indians had extensive trading contacts with the French, and when the mission ran out of food the soldiers and

missionaries were forced to trade with the Indians for supplies. Missionaries claimed this undermined their authority with their neophytes. A group of Coco Indians, also gathered here awaiting establishment of a separate mission, fled in March 1749 because of harassment from soldiers charged with protecting the missions. The remaining Indian groups, unable to adjust to sedentary life, left the mission in October 1749. Missionaries managed to recongregate the Indians by 1750, but shortly after the Indians abandoned this mission to join their allies in a campaign against the Apaches. The missionary in charge of San Ildefonso, Father Juan José Ganzabal, was killed at Mission Candelaria in 1752. This incident did much to destroy the morale of both the missionaries and the Indians. When the Bidais tried to return to the mission in 1753, the fathers sent them back to their lands because the mission lacked supplies. In August 1755 unhealthy conditions at the site forced the missions and the presidio to withdraw to the San Marcos River.

Time period: 1749–1755

Ownership: Private

Name: Presidio San Francisco Xavier de Gigedo

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: This property, listed in the National Register as part of the San Xavier Mission Complex Archeological District was a Spanish military outpost founded on March 30, 1751, on the south bank of the San Gabriel River to protect and aid the San Xavier missions. The garrison remained at the presidio until 1755, when disease and drought forced the soldiers to flee with the missionaries and their neophytes to the San Marcos River.

Time period: 1750–1757

Ownership: Private

Name: Sugarloaf Mountain

Historic use type: Natural landmark

Description: It is located near the confluence of the Little and Brazos rivers where a system of trails developed by American Indians was eventually used by the Spanish until late in the 18th Century. The hill is capped with red sandstone and overflows a broad

stretch of the floodplain. This landmark is apparently linked to the Ervipiame who were eventually absorbed by the Tonkawa, who refer to Sugarloaf as Turtle Mountain. References to this landscape feature date from the 1750s.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

 **Nacogdoches County**

Name: Acosta-Durst-Taylor House

Historic use type: House

Description: Archeological investigations have shown that the 1820s-era Durst-Taylor House was built upon the dirt floor belonging to the 1790s-era Acosta House that preceded it.

Time period: 1790s

Ownership: Public (City of Nacogdoches).

Name: Adolphus Stern House

Historic use type: House

Description: This state historic landmark is listed in the National Register Historic Properties. It consists of a 19th-century house that belonged to Adolphus Stern, a prolific writer who took part in the Fredonia Rebellion. Archeological investigations verify the authenticity of the structure. It is now a private museum, open to the public.

Time period: 1820s

Ownership: Private

Name: Bernardo D’Ortolan Rancho and Swales

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This site is associated with the Spanish Colonial-period ranch belonging to Bernardo D’Ortolan. This site contains swales, the main ranch house and out buildings occupied by Bernardo D’Ortolan from 1796 until he left Texas as a result of his involvement with the failed Magee-Gutiérrez Rebellion in 1813. This ranch is significant because it one of the only Spanish ranchos ever to be identified with archeological remains on the eastern segments of El Camino Real de los Tejas.

Time period: 1796–1840s

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hainais (Gallant Falls)

Historic use type: Mission

Description: It is the oldest Mission site yet discovered in Spanish Texas, the oldest European site yet discovered in East Texas and the oldest site yet discovered known to bear the name Tejas. It served as the headquarters of the three western College of Queretaro Missions under the direction of Fray Isidro Félix Espinosa.

Time period: 1716-1730

Ownership: Private

Name: Old Stone Fort/La Casa de Piedra

Historic use type: Trading post

Description: Built by Antonio Gil Y'Barbo as a market or storage area for the town of Nacogdoches, the trading post is located on Old San Antonio Road and La Calle del Norte. This location may have also been associated with the Barr and Davenport Trading Post. The original post was torn down in 1902. The Stone Fort Museum is a replica constructed on the grounds of Stephen F. Austin State University.

Time period: 1779-1902

Ownership: Public (Stephen F. Austin State University)

Name: Pocket Park Site

Historic use type: House site

Description: This is a site with Spanish Colonial-period artifacts.

Time period: 1700-1800s

Ownership: Public (City of Nacogdoches)

Name: Washington Square Moundsite

Historic use type: Burial and temple site

Description: This is a Southeastern Ceremonial Complex affiliated with the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. The ceramic styles are identified as Caddo, which date approximately from A.D. 1200 to 1400. In 1985, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from two burials at the Washington Square Site in Nacogdoches during excavations under the direction of Dr. James Corbin. No known individuals were identified. The 122 associated funerary objects included 49

ceramic vessels; marine shell beads and fragments, one pendant, and several tools.

Time period: Pre-1700s

Ownership: Public (Nacogdoches Independent School District)

 **Rusk County**

Name: Mission San José de los Nazonis

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This mission was founded by the Domingo Ramón Expedition in 1716. It served the Nazoni Indians, on a branch of Shawnee Creek, in what became northwestern Nacogdoches County. The mission was abandoned in 1719, following French incursions from Louisiana, but was restored by the Marqués de Aguayo in 1721. In 1730, it was removed to the Colorado River in Texas, near the site of Austin's Zilker Park, where it stood alongside the San Francisco de los Neches and Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hasinai missions. The following year, all three Austin missions were moved to the San Antonio River and reestablished as San Juan Capistrano Mission.

Time period: 18th century

Ownership: Private

 **Sabine County**

Name: Oliphant House

Historic use type: Residence of ferry operator

Description: Listed in the National Register the Oliphant House was built in 1818 and is one of the earliest pre-Republic, Anglo-American structures in Texas. The log house, once part of the early settlement of Gaines Ferry, is the only surviving structure of James Gaines' large plantation and ferry-tavern enterprise on the Sabine River crossing of the El Camino Real. James Gaines built the house for his in-laws.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private (Daughters of the Republic of Texas)

 **San Augustine County**

Name: Garrett Trace

Historic use type: Trail swale

Description: The trail swale is located in front of a two-story house belonging to William Garrett (1808–1884) that is now a state historic landmark. Garrett purchased this land soon after coming to Texas in 1830. In 1861, he erected the house using pine boards from his nearby sawmill. Built by slave labor, the structure had unusual free-standing columns in front and carved mantels over its six fireplaces. Garrett's home was often a stop for travelers on the Old San Antonio Road.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Ais, 2nd Site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This National Register property and state historic landmark was first established in January of 1717. It was abandoned in 1719 with the advent of hostilities between Spain and France. When the mission was reestablished in August 1722, Father Antonio Margil de Jesús moved it east of the previous site near a stream and a large tract of level land that could be used for cultivation. Recent research has located the site on a hill next to Ayish Bayou within the present city limits of San Augustine. Archeological research has enhanced our view of everyday life at Mission Dolores. Cow and ox bones, common in the excavated trash pits, give clues on butchering techniques and preferred cuts of meat. Such recovered items as gun flints and other parts, broken knife blades, and horse trappings were probably associated with the soldier guards living at the mission. Pieces of broken pottery, especially Indian-made wares, are plentiful. It would appear that the inhabitants relied heavily on locally made utensils

Time period: 1717–1773

Ownership: Public

 **Travis County**

Name: McKinney Falls State Park/Onion Creek Crossing

Historic use type: Road swale

Description: The arroyo/río de las Garra-patas (present-day Onion Creek) was first described in 1709 by Father Isidro Félix Es-

pinosa with the Olivares-Aguirre expedition, and it is mentioned in several other Spanish texts. Recent research conducted by Robert Weddle reveals that in 1716 the expedition of Domingo Ramón followed the left bank of Onion Creek along the western edge of McKinney Falls State Park to its junction with Williamson Creek. Recent images clearly document the rock indentations that resulted from extensive use of the area.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department)

 **Victoria County**

Name: Guadalupe River Dam

Historic use type: Irrigation structure

Description: This irrigation structure is associated with a significant mission site and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Time period: ca. 1726–1749

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Creek Dam and Acequia Site

Historic use type: Irrigation structure

Description: This is a dam reportedly constructed by Araname Indian converts from the nearby mission. It is listed in National Register of Historic Places.

Time period: ca. 1726–1749

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga Quarry

Historic use type: Quarry

Description: This Spanish quarry is associated with important local missions closely tied to the early history of the trail.

Time period: ca. 1722–1749.

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga (Tonkawa Bank), 2nd Site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This mission is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It was moved from the original location on Garc-

tas Creek around 1726. It was constructed of mortared stone on a bluff called Tonkawa Bank near a popular low-water crossing. The original mission, which appears in Spanish records also as La Bahía del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga, was a reference to its location on La Bahía del Espíritu Santo (the Bay of the Holy Spirit, now called Matagorda Bay and Lavaca Bay) and also honored Báltasar de Zúñiga, viceroy of New Spain. The establishment remained at its original site only about four years and was relocated at least twice. As early as April 1725 the padres recommended moving it and its presidio to a location more favorable to their missionary efforts. They had been unable to induce the wandering Karankawas to accept Christian teachings or stay at the mission, and there had also been incidents of ill feeling and violence between the Indians and the Spaniards.

Time period: 1725–1726

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga, 3rd Site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This mission was occupied from 1726–1749 by Franciscan missionaries along with Aranama and Tamique Indians. The archeological record of the mission offers a unique opportunity to examine the processes of change at work and their affects on both the mission Indians and the friars. Through the examination of the material and faunal remains, questions of the effects of contact and long-term interaction are addressed. This research adds to our knowledge of the mission era in south Texas and contributes to the cultural history of Texas. This site is also significant for its extensive ruins that have not been reconstructed as most missions with standing architecture were during the WPA years. It represents an excellent example of unaltered Spanish Colonial Architecture.

Time period: ca. 1726–1749

Ownership: Private

Name: Presidio Nuestra Señora Santa María de Loreto de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo, 1st Site (Fort Saint Louis)

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: This site, listed in National Register of Historic Places, was the original location of French Fort St Louis established by La Salle in 1685. When the Spanish finally discovered the remains of the French settlement in 1689, they buried the cannons and burned the buildings. The Spanish established a presidio on the site in April 4, 1721, when Capt. Domingo Ramón occupied the site of La Salle’s Texas Settlement on the right bank of Garcitas Creek five miles above its mouth in Lavaca Bay. Ramón, as part of the Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo expedition, was to hold this crucial site while the main thrust of the expedition, led by Aguayo, proceeded into East Texas. Aguayo’s purpose was to drive out any French and reestablish the missions abandoned in 1719. A year after Ramón’s occupation, on April 6, 1722, Aguayo laid out the plan for construction of fortifications at the La Salle settlement site. The new presidio was to guard the coast against possible French intrusion: a prescient move in view of the fact that French maritime expeditions had probed the coast in 1720 and 1721, seeking “La Salle’s bay” with expectations of building fortifications. Faced with continuing troubles with the Karankawas, authorities moved both the mission and presidio in 1726 to the Guadalupe River.

Time period: 1721–1726

Ownership: Private

Name: Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía, 2nd Site

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: This is the second site of the Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía.

Time period: 1726–1749

Ownership: Private

 **Webb County**

Name: El Paso de Jacinto/Paso de los Indios

Historic use: River crossing

Description: Around 1746, explorer Jacinto de León discovered a ford that allowed safe passage across the Río Grande in this vicin-

ity. It came to be known as Paso de Jacinto, but it had probably been used for centuries before by American Indians. The Laredo community, which began as a ranch established by Tomás Tadeo Sánchez de la Barra, grew up around it. In 1754, colonizer Jose de Escandón asked Sánchez to find a place for a settlement along the Nueces River. Sanchez failed to identify a suitable location on the Nueces, and instead, in May 1755, settled along the Río Grande, downstream of Paso de Jacinto. Two years later, Agustín López de la Cámara Alta reported that the settlement at the crossing was important in sustaining what had become a major business and military route across the Río Grande. He also stated that the settlers' pursuits mainly involved breeding cattle and gathering salt from regional salt lakes. By the turn of the 19th century, the crossing was marked on maps as Paso de los Indios; a century later, the Old Indian Crossing, as it was known in English, was a well-known landmark near the northern edge of Fort McIntosh. In 1757, this ford was recorded by Tienda de Cuervo as being the river crossing used by people with horses.

Time period: 1740s

Ownership: Private (Laredo Community College allows public access to the site)

Name: Rancho los Ojuelos

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This National Historic district consists of 13 stone houses (several in ruins) constructed from hewn sandstone blocks, chinked and plastered, ranging from rectangular flat roofed Colonial Style buildings to hip roofed two room structures. It was temporarily settled in 1810 by Eugenio Gutierrez who received a grant from the Spanish Crown for two sitios (ca. 8,856 acres). The ranch headquarters were located near a large natural spring (ojuelos). This site is a good example of the type of multipurpose hacienda (socio-economic-agricultural-religious establishment) that evolved close to Dolores in South Texas, adjacent to the Río Grande.

Time period: Post-1750s

Ownership: Private.

Name: Republic of the Río Grande Museum/Villa Antigua Border Heritage Museum

Historic use type: Residences

Description: Located in the downtown San Agustin Historical District it was once the Republic of the Río Grande capitol building. It now showcases memorabilia from the short-lived Republic of the Río Grande and displays pictures, books, and furniture from the 19th century Laredo area. There are three restored rooms: an office and sitting area, a bedroom, and a kitchen. Casa Ortiz, a component of this complex, is a state historic landmark.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private (Webb County Heritage Foundation), but open to the public.

Name: San José de Palafox

Historic use type: Village/town/paraje

Description: This National Register Archeological and Historic District was an unsuccessful settlement on land that the Spanish crown granted to Mexican settlers during the early nineteenth century. In 1810 the Spanish government ordered the establishment of a new town on the margin of the Río Grande, named Palafox, in honor of a Spanish general, Francisco de Palafox y Melci. Juan José Díaz was to administer justice and distribute land to settlers, mostly families from the older settlements of Coahuila, though no money was available to fund the construction of public buildings. The settlers themselves built a church in the center of town. The townspeople prospered by raising livestock, especially sheep and goats, and the town grew from almost 240 inhabitants in 1815 to 277 by the end of 1816. The townspeople, however, soon faced depredations by Comanches who burned the village in 1818. Some families returned by 1824, and in 1826 sixty soldiers were ordered to Palafox to build barracks, but the town was finally destroyed in 1829.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Note: The evaluating team was not granted permission to access this site.

📍 *Wilson County*

Name: Rancho de las Cabras

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This National Register Property and State Archeological Landmark is a ranching outpost of the San Francisco de la Espada Mission in San Antonio. Missionaries and Indians raised livestock at the ranch from 1731 to 1794. The site originally included fortifications and a chapel, but only a few foundations remain. It was located on the west bank route of the Bexar–La Bahía Road.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

📍 *Zapata County*

Name: Jesús Treviño Fort and Ranch

Historic use type: Fort and ranch

Description: This site is a national historic landmark. It was settled in 1830 by former residents of Revilla (now Nuevo Guerrero, Tamaulipas) under the leadership of Jesús Treviño. The site was in the southwest corner of the original Hacienda de Dolores, a grant made in 1750 by Col. José de Escandón to José Vázquez Borrego, and was named for the patron saint of Guerrero, Saint Ignatius Loyola. In 1830 Treviño built a sandstone home, known as Fort Treviño, 100 by 140 feet. José Villarreal placed a sundial at the home in 1851; the timepiece has become a tourist attraction. San Ygnacio became a center of trade by the mid-1800s, and the town was the scene of several border skirmishes throughout the years.

Time period: 1830s

Ownership: Private

Name: Nuestra Señora de los Dolores Hacienda/Rancho Viejo/Dolores Viejo

Historic use type: Village/ranch

Description: This National Historic Register property was a ranch settlement crucial to the Spanish colonial government plan to settle a region between the Nueces River in the north and Tampico in the south. In 1750 the Hacienda de Nuestra Señora de los Dolores was founded by a grant of land

from the crown of Spain to José Vázquez Borrego, a wealthy rancher from Coahuila. This settlement, at the junction of Dolores Creek and the Rio Grande, is considered to be the first Spanish colonial venture on the north bank of the Rio Grande. The name Hacienda Dolores dates to 1757, when the settlement was so labeled by José Tienda de Cuervo on his inspection tour of the newly founded settlements that were part of the colonizing program of José de Escandón. However, given the fact that Dolores was the headquarters for an outpost ranching operation and that the owner, Vázquez Borrego, lived at his Hacienda de San Juan del Álamo in Coahuila, it might more properly be called Rancho Dolores.

Time period: 1750–1851

Ownership: Private

Note: The evaluating team was not granted permission to access this site.

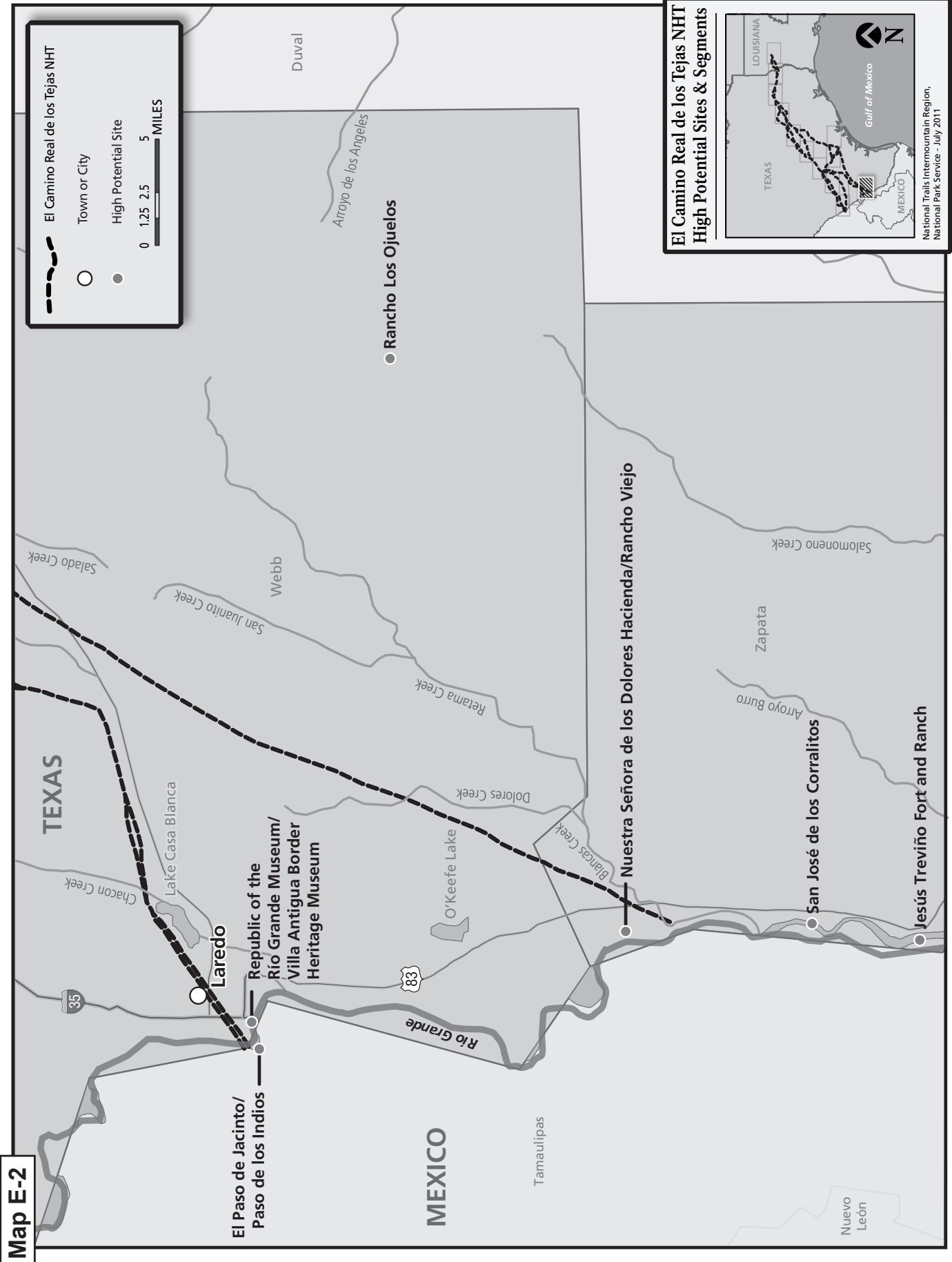
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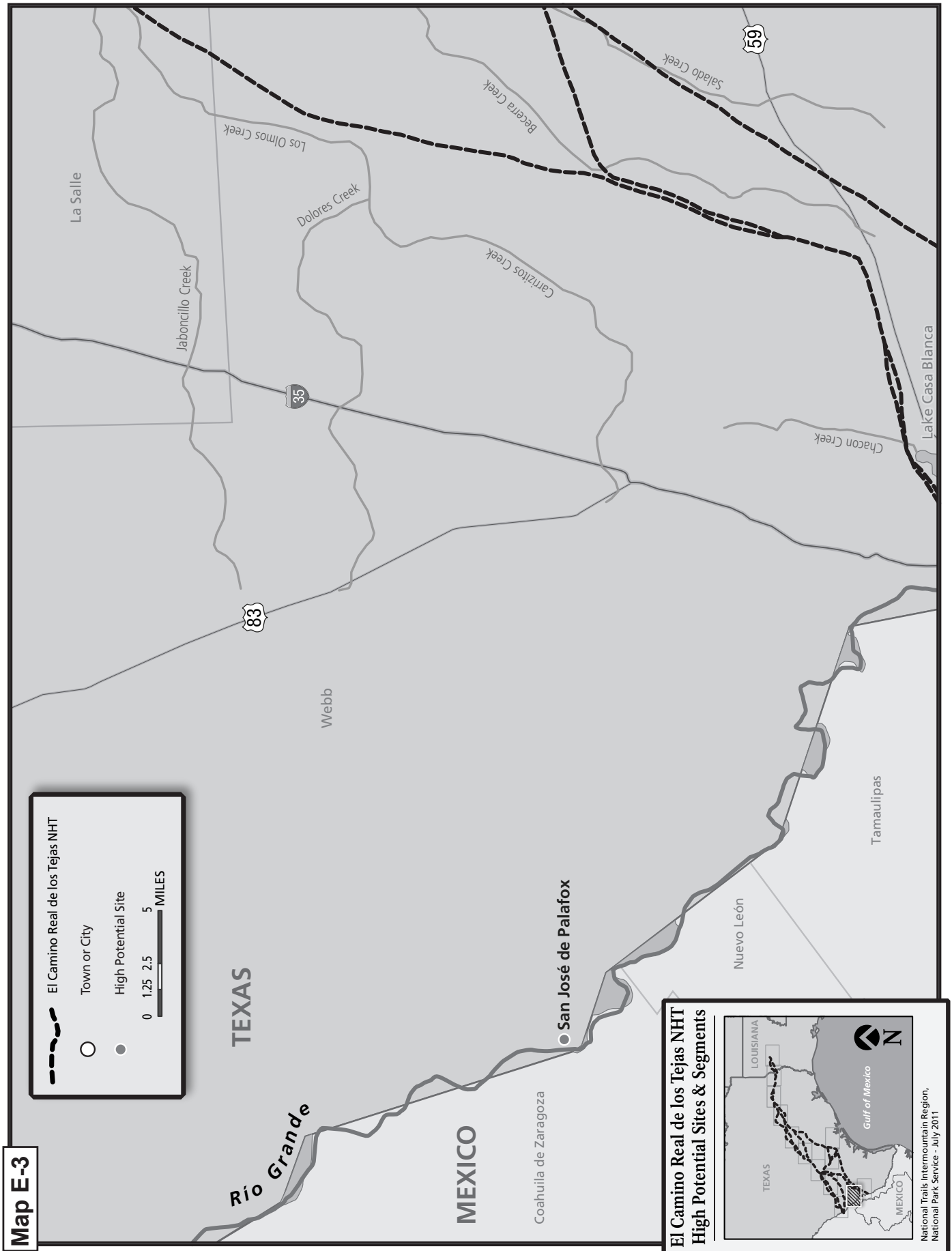
Historic use type: Residence

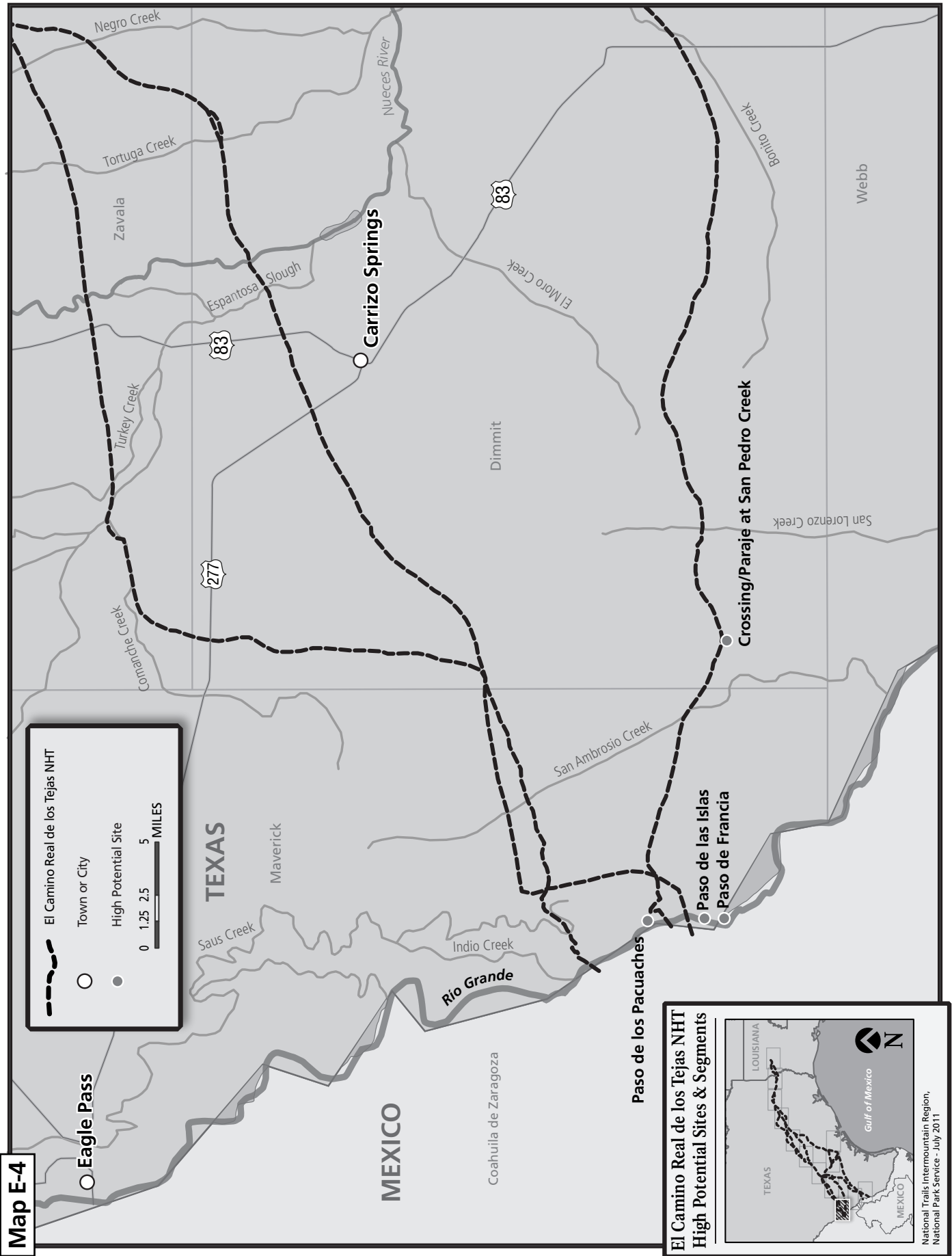
Description: This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The first building erected on this land grant was a fortified ranch structure to protect the family from Indians and marauders from across the Rio Grande. It dates from 1753, when Colonel José de Escandón donated a 350,000-acre grant, a portion of which would eventually become the village of Corralitos (little corrals) and part of an effort to hold title to the Borrego family grant known originally as Nuestra Señora de los Dolores. Don José Fernando Vidaurri, grandson of the original Borrego grant owner, built the single-room dwelling of sandstone, mud mortar, mesquite and Montezuma cypress. It had 33-inch thick walls; one door on the east elevation; no windows; six gun ports; and a flat, 11-foot tall ceiling. The gun ports facilitated the muzzle of a black-powder firearm, which extended through the opening to be visible from the outside.

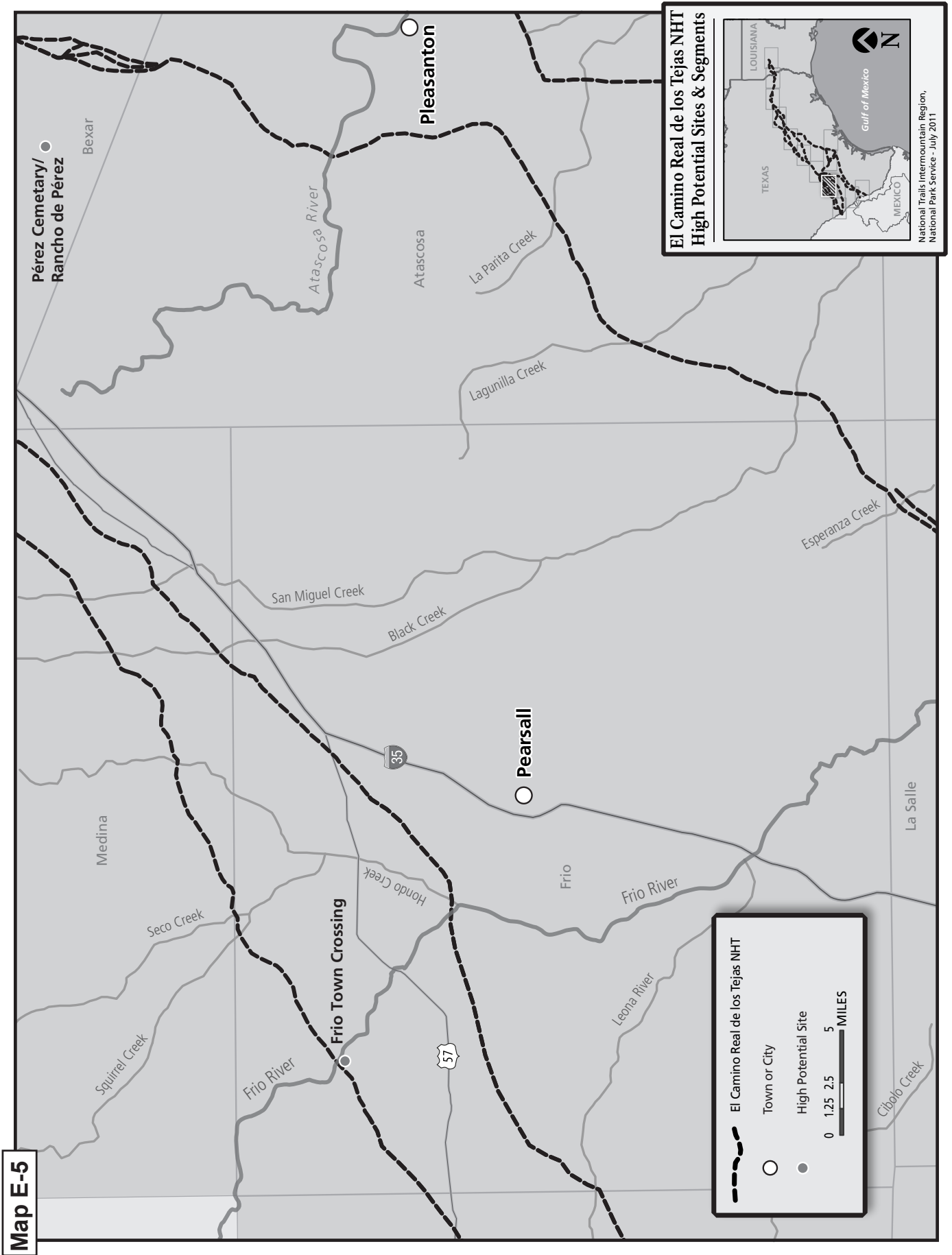
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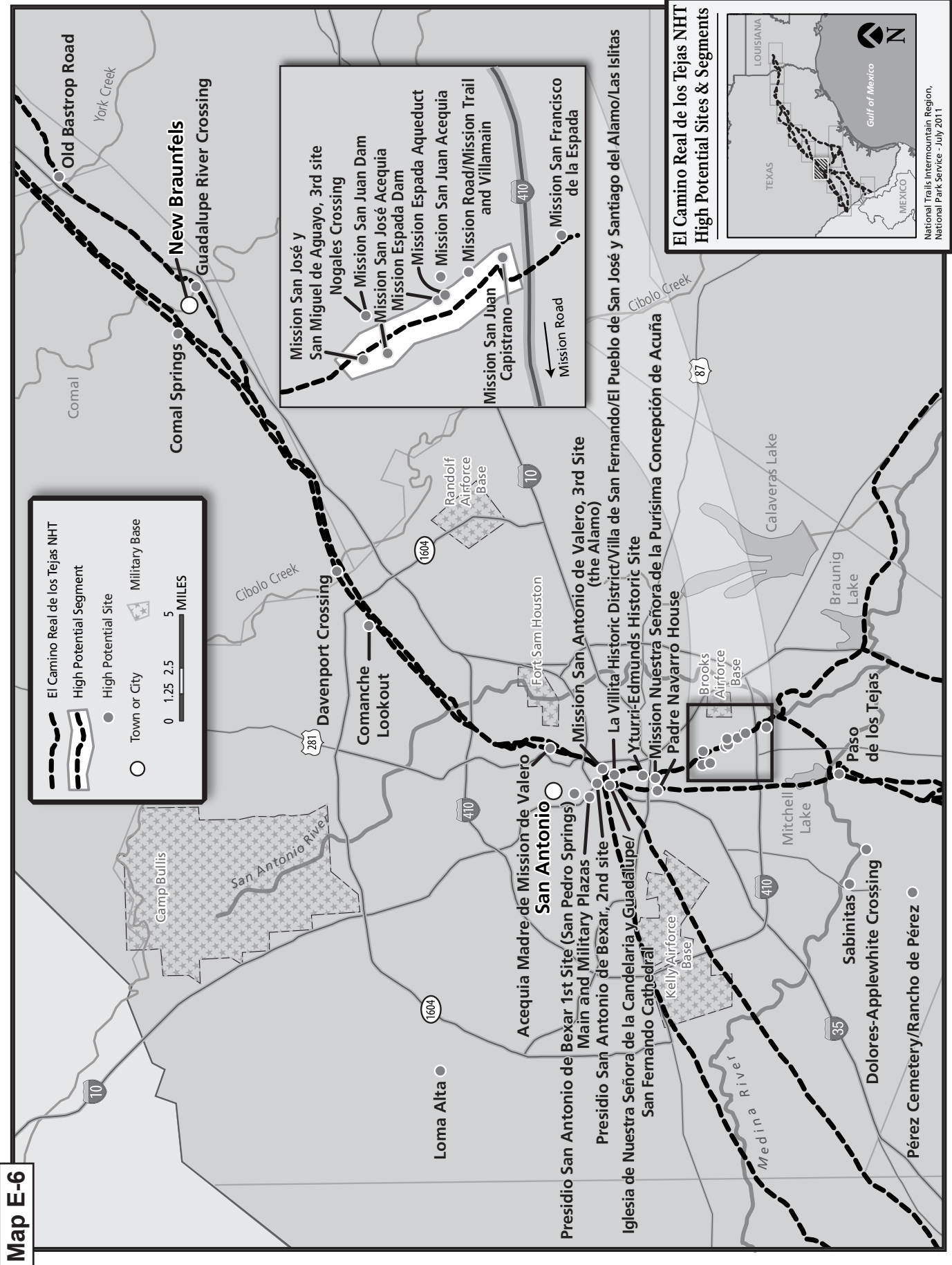
Ownership: Private (It is open to the public and is part of the National Ranching Heritage Center, Texas Tech University in Lubbock)

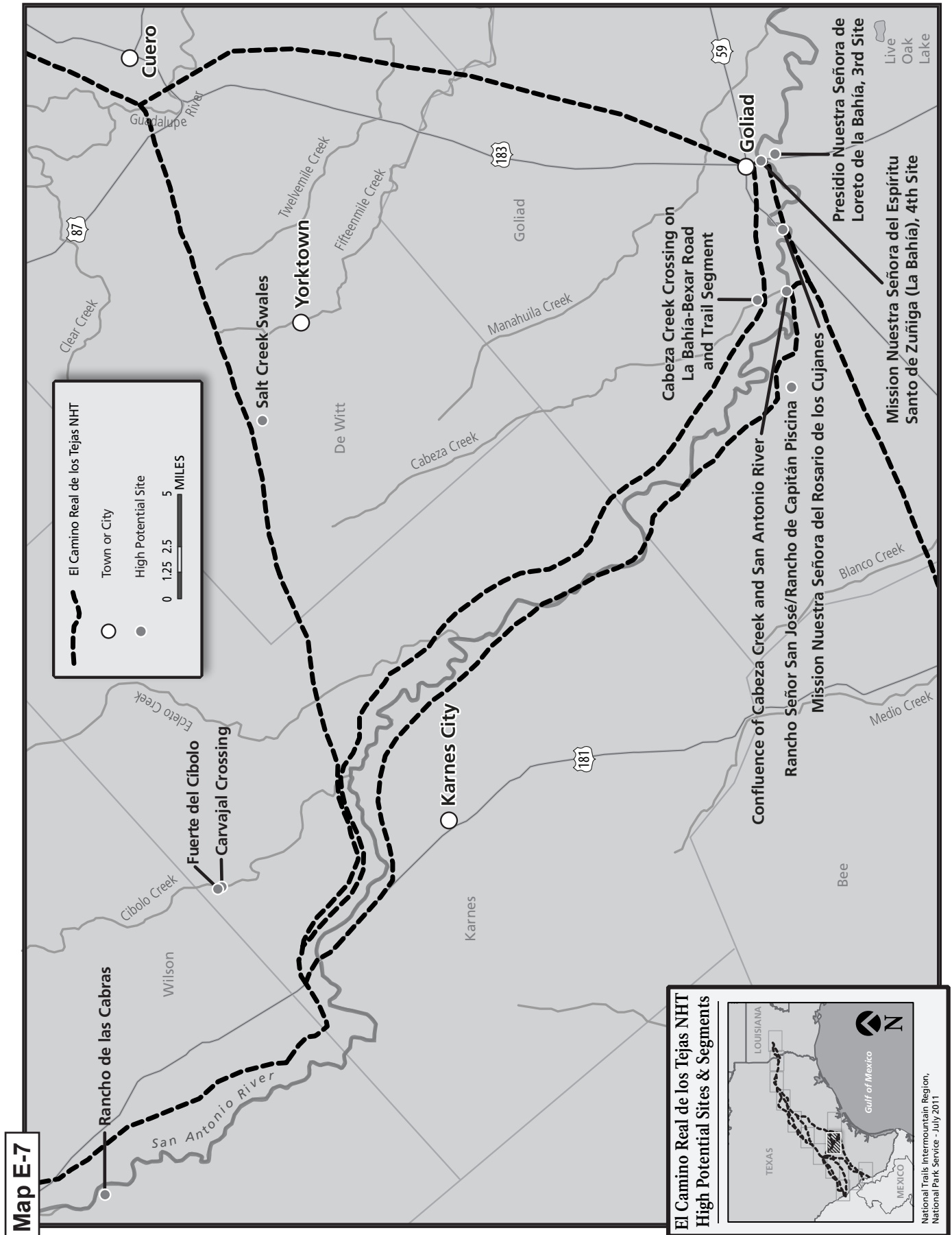


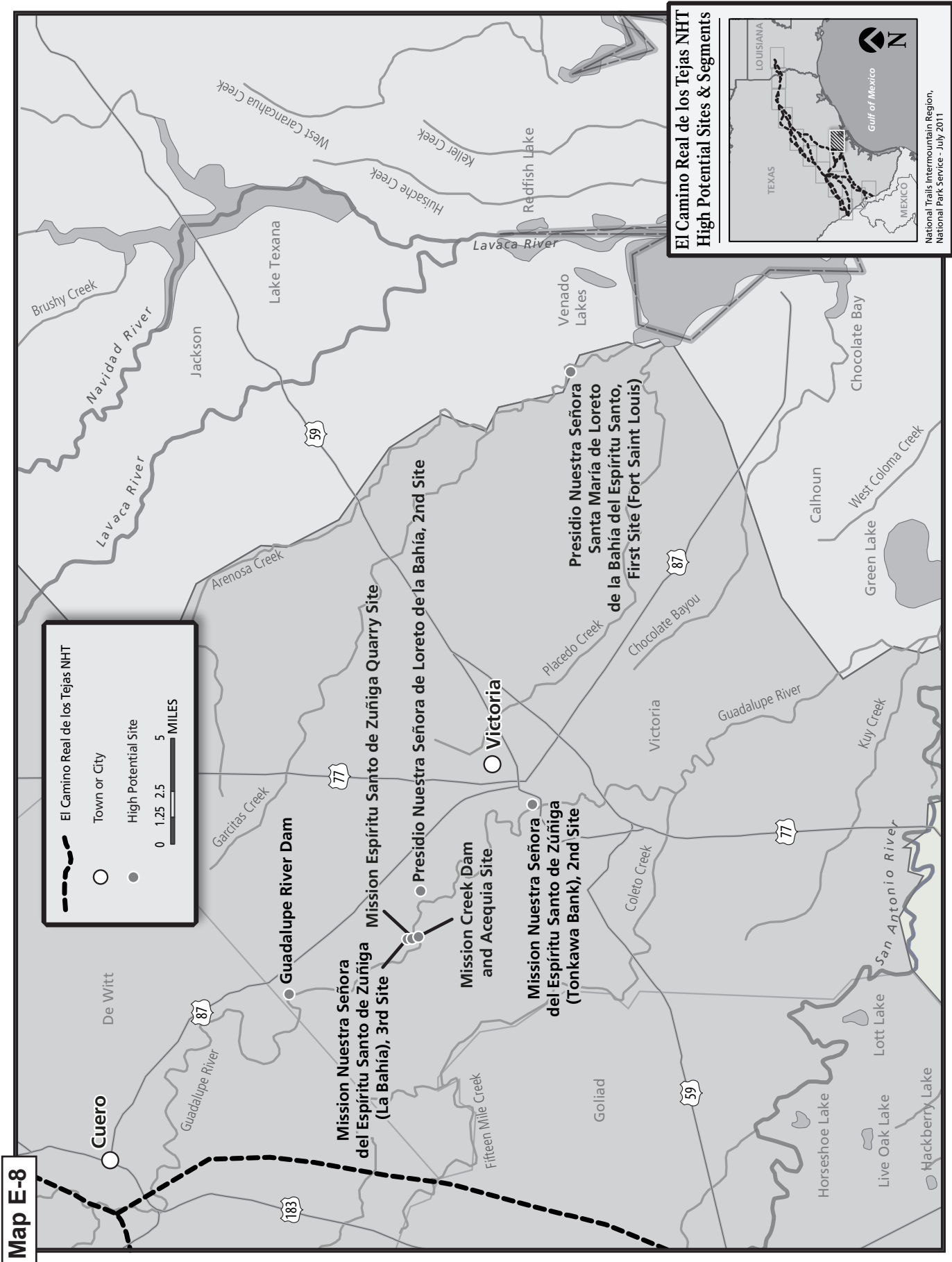












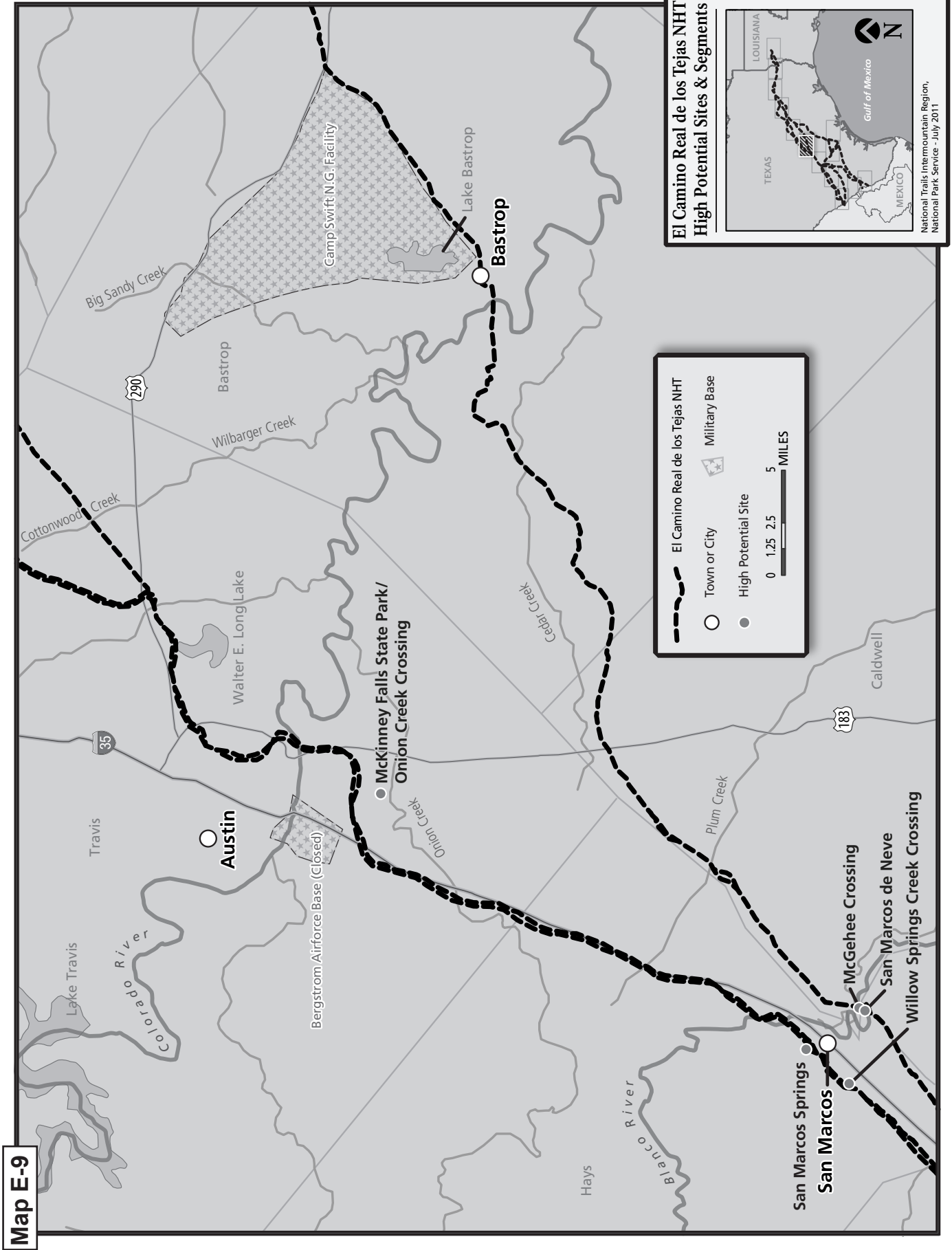
Map E-8

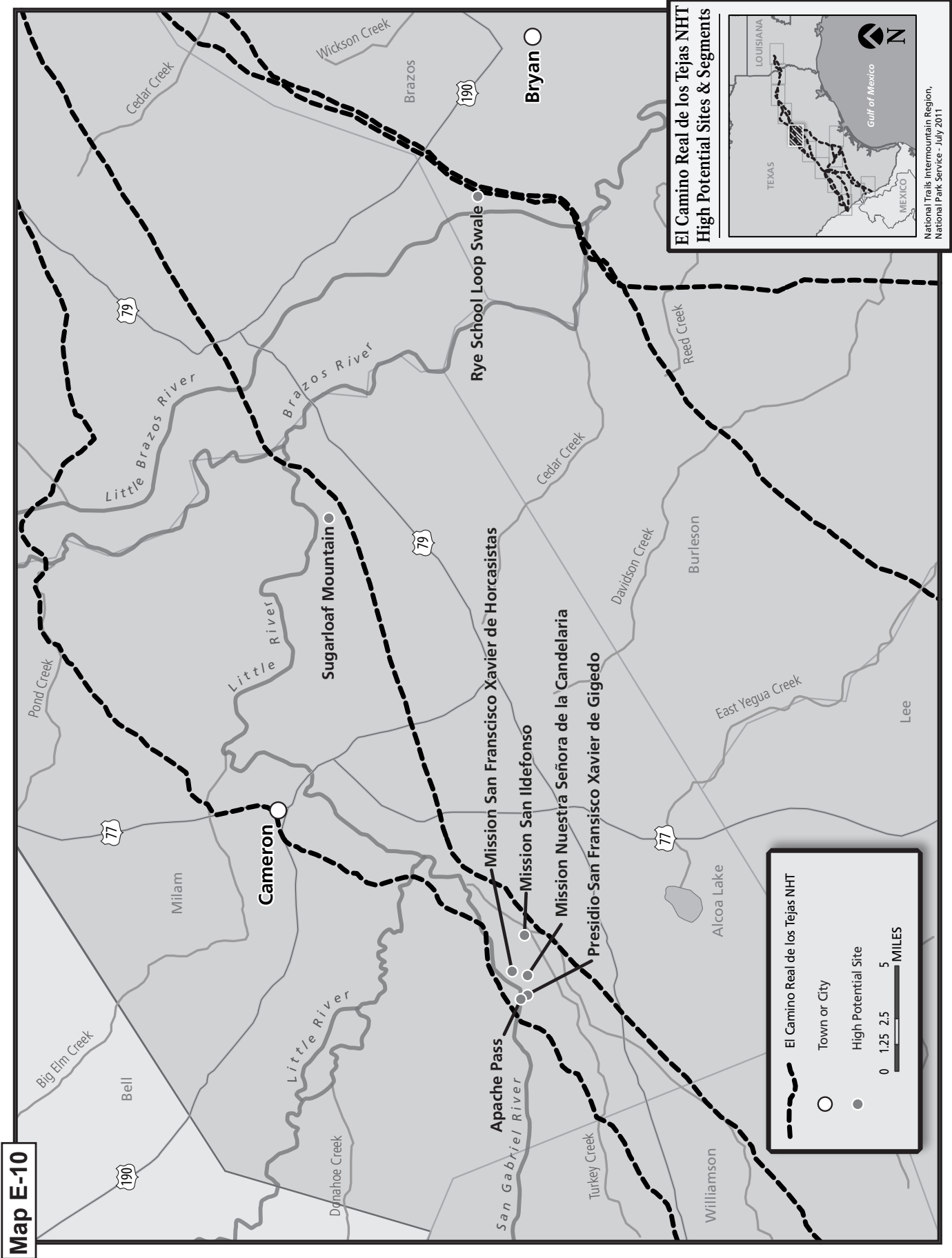
**El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT
High Potential Sites & Segments**

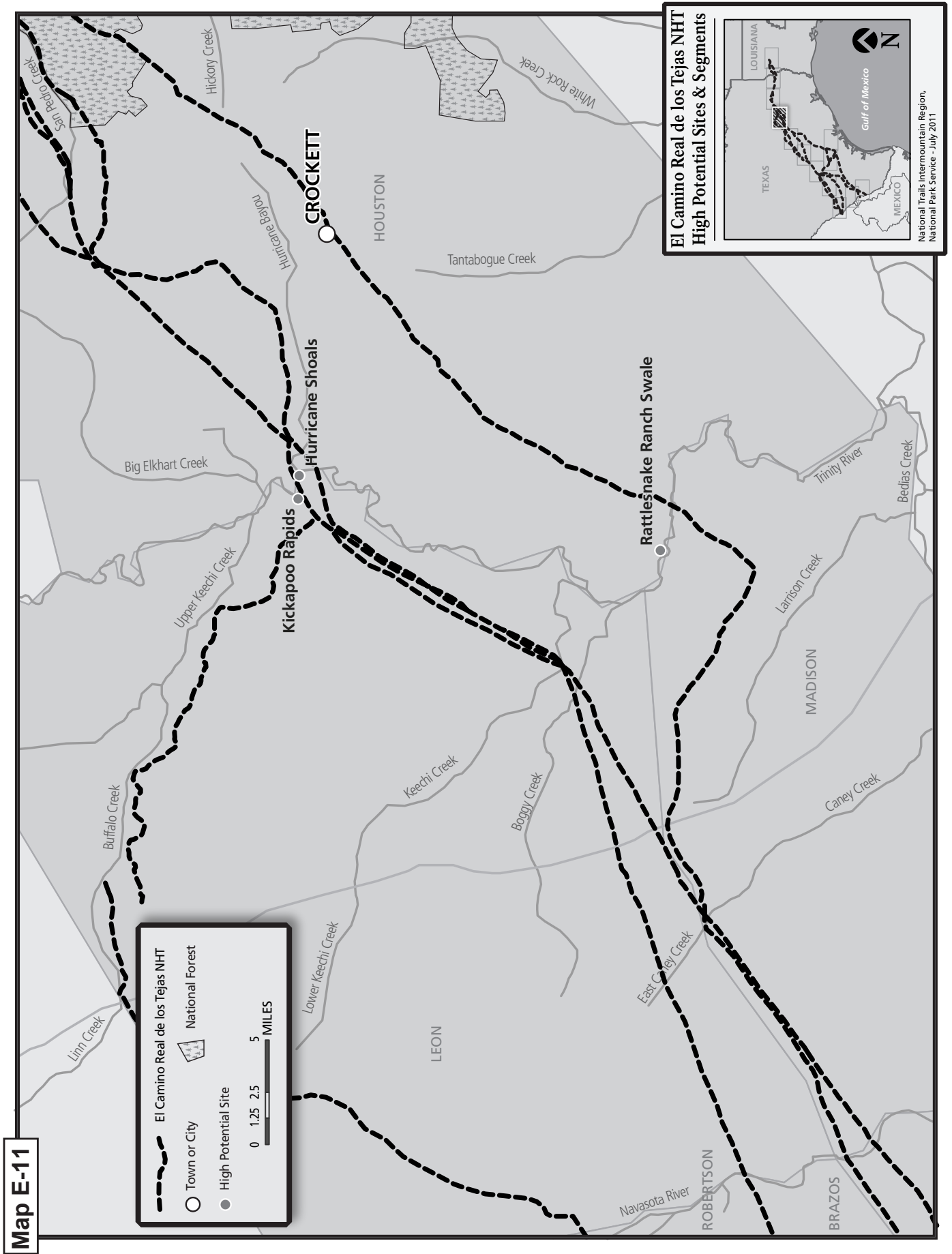
LOUISIANA
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MEXICO
Gulf of Mexico

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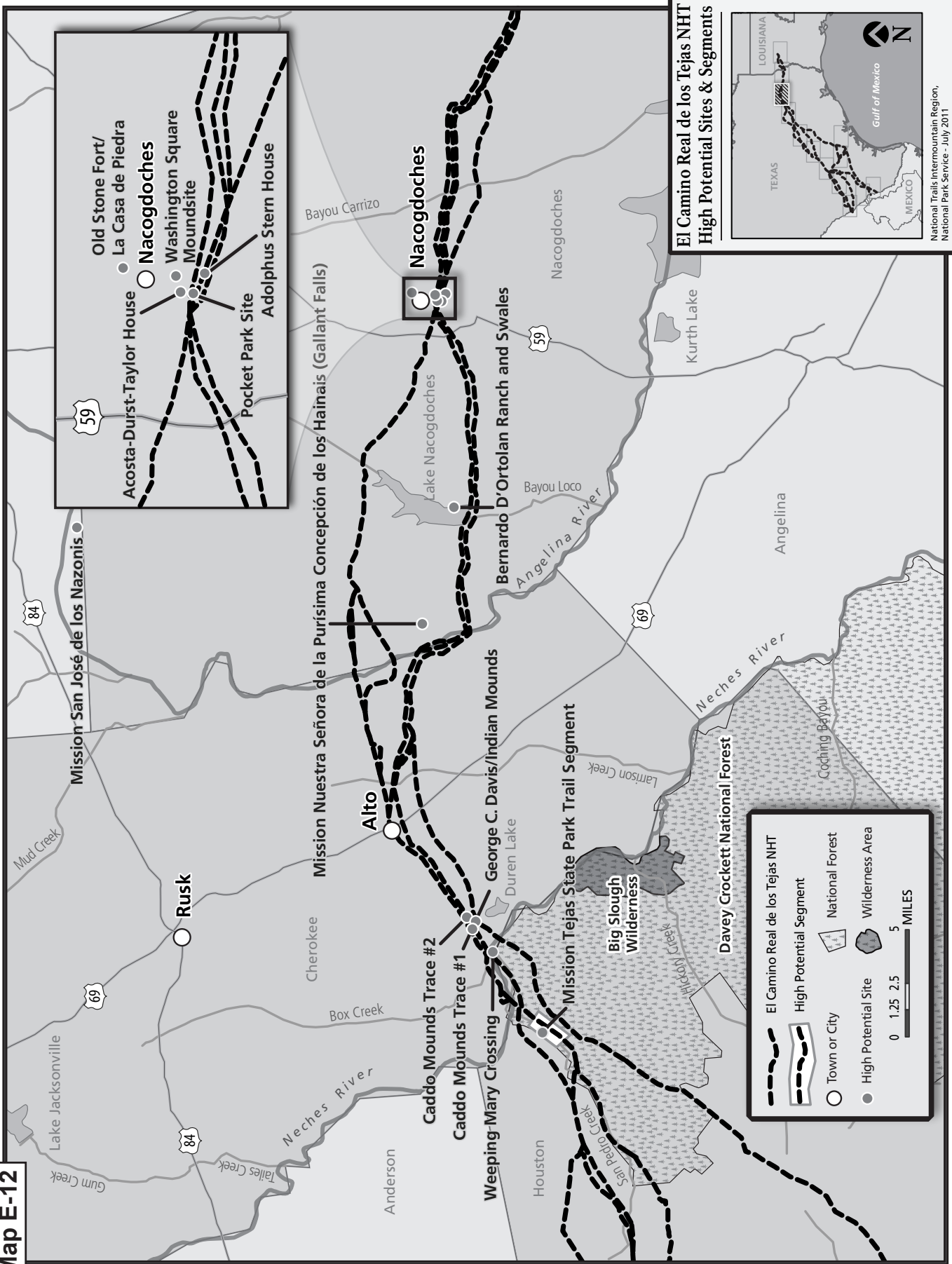
National Trails Intermountain Region,
National Park Service - July 2011

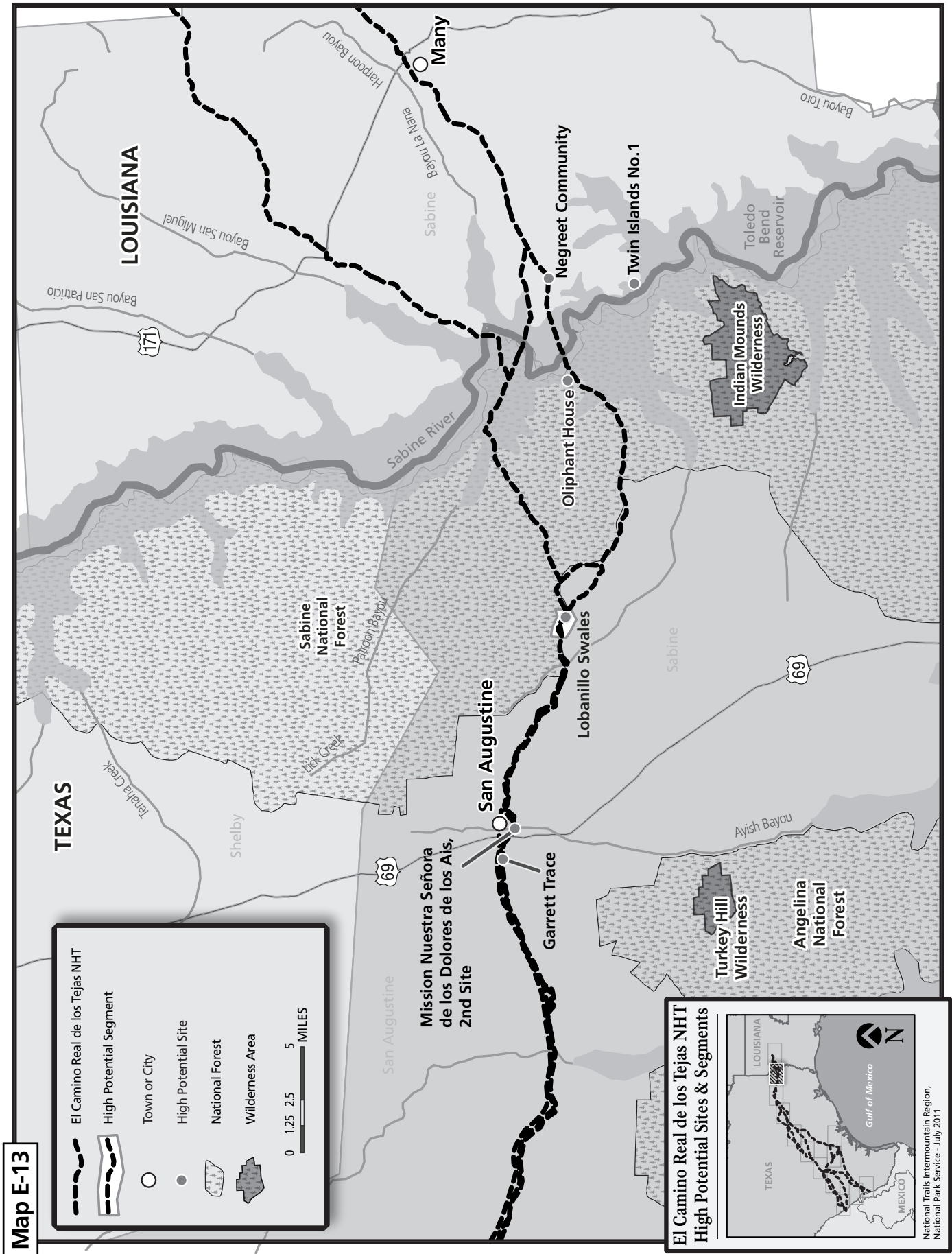






Map E-12





APPENDIX F: ADDITIONAL SITES AND SEGMENTS THAT COULD BE ELIGIBLE FOR INCLUSION

The section below includes segments and sites that might merit inclusion later on, but at this time, fail to meet some of the criteria for high potential segments and sites identified in the National Trails System Act. During the planning process an effort was made to explore potentially significant resources for which there was no confirmed location or which had an unclear relationship to the trail during the period of significance (1680-1845). National Trails Intermountain Region planners consulted with trail experts to ensure that all resources were properly evaluated. Additional research and field reconnaissance conducted after the public review process led the planning team to modify list of tentative sites and segments that is presented in this section of the document. For example, some great sites, like Conquista Crossing appear at this time to be outside the period of significance of the trail. Additional research might confirm its status. Others, like the Navasota River Swales and the Lucky Loop Swales, need additional research linking them to the period of significance of the trail.



LOUISIANA

Segments

Natchitoches/Sabine Parishes

Name: Ormigas Road (Latham’s Trace)

Historic use type: Road

Description: This road spanned the Ormigas land grant from the Indian Crossing on the Sabine River to Bayou Tassan on the way to Los Adaes.

Time period: late 18th Century-early 19th Century

Ownership: Public

Reason for questionable status: More research is needed to link this road to trail activities during the period of significance of the trail.

.....

Name: Patroon Road (Zwolle-Ebarb-Hamilton)

Historic use type: Road

Description: Before the construction of the Toledo Bend Reservoir this was one of the roads in Louisiana that would have linked with El Camino Real de los Tejas in present-day Texas.

Time period: Post-1812

Ownership: Public

Reason for questionable status: More research is needed to link this road to trail activities during the period of significance.

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Name: Texas Star Road

Historic use type: Road

Description: This road runs between Fort Claiborne (marker in downtown Natchitoches) and Belmont, northwest of Los Adaes. It was built to intercept any movement coming from the west and to aid Spaniards living in the community of Bayou Pierre.

Time period: Post-1812

Ownership: Public

Reason for questionable status: More research is needed to link this road to trail activities during the period of significance.

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TEXAS

Segments

Lavaca/Fayette counties

Name: Round Top Segment

Historic use type: Road

Description: This segment stretches over 65 miles across Fayette and Lavaca counties. This trail realignment has been digitized as part of the NTIR database although it parallels closely the designated route. It has not been possible to verify its level of integrity and its association to the trail during the period of significance.

Time period: 1700s?

Ownership: Unclear

Reason for questionable status: More research is needed to link this road to trail activities during the period of significance.



LOUISIANA

Sites

Natchitoches Parish
Name: Arroyo Hondo**Historic use type:** Boundary**Description:** Between 1806 and 1820, Arroyo Hondo marked the border between Spain and France on the Neutral Strip. It is located east of the bridge crossing at Young's Bayou (Arroyo Hondo). A pink granite marker commemorates the site.**Time period:** 1806–1820**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** It is only one point along the boundary line. The marker is located next to a public road, but it may be difficult to create a safe public access.**Name:** Bayou Amulet**Historic use type:** Bayou/Creek**Description:** Bayou Amulet was the main drainage canal into Red River from Lac Terre Noire, now Sibley Lake. During the French and Spanish Colonial periods, this bayou emptied into the Red River, now Cane River Lake. River trade from New Orleans and pack animal trains from Mexico used the location as a rendezvous; in fact, the stream was named “Bayou A Mule” on early maps, a reference to the many mules usually tied up along its banks. The name was later changed to “Bayou Amulet.”**Time period:** 1714–1803**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** Additional historic information is necessary to link this area specifically to trail activities.**Name:** Bayou Pierre Settlement**Historic use type:** Community**Description:** This settlement is thought to be one of the locations where the Adaeseños went after the closing of Los Adaes. It is between Lake End and Frierson along Bayou Pierre, which drains into the Red River at Natchitoches.**Time period:** 1770s**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** Location has not been confirmed.**Name:** Camp Sabine**Historic use type:** Archeological site**Description:** Zachary Taylor built Camp Sabine in 1822 at the place where General James Wilkinson had camped in 1808. Metal artifacts have been recorded.**Time period:** 1808–1822**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** Additional historic information is necessary to link this area specifically to the period of significance of the trail.**Name:** Darby's Trace**Historic use type:** Road**Description:** William Darby traveled south from the settlement at Bayou Pierre to pick up El Camino Real de los Tejas near the old presidio and mission at Los Adaes. The road retains some integrity of setting.**Time period:** 1812**Ownership:** Public**Reason for questionable status:** Additional historic information is necessary to link this area specifically to the period of significance of the trail.**Name:** Goat Hill (New Spanish Town)**Historic use type:** Landmark**Description:** Goat Hill is the current designation for the high area where the New Spanish Town church was located. It is located on SR120 (the original alignment of El Camino Real de los Tejas in Louisiana), about three miles from Robeline. The landowners suggest that an area with elongated sunken areas is the old cemetery for the church, which was vandalized by treasure hunters.**Time period:** 1800s**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** Additional historic information is necessary to link this area specifically to the period of significance of the trail.**Name:** La Gran Montaña**Historic use type:** Natural landmark

Description: La Gran Montaña (Big Mountain) was described by Pichardo as a landmark located at the boundary between France and Spain, halfway between the two forts at Natchitoches and Los Adaes. The specific location is uncertain: it is said to be near the Old Fire Tower, which can be accessed by driving south from SR6. Pichardo writes that French settlers had houses and other possessions built up to the foot of La Gran Montaña.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Unclear

Reason for questionable status: Specific location is not clear and more research is necessary to link this site to trail activities.

Name: Vincent Micheli Grants (Salinas Land Grant on both sides of the Sabine River)

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: The ranch on this land grant connected to El Camino Real de los Tejas and included fords of the Sabine River and Borregas Creek. The land grant included more than 27,000 acres of land on both sides of the Sabine River.

Time period: 1797–1802

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Specific location is not clear and more research is necessary to link this site to trail activities.

Name: Rancho del Baño

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: Governor Jacinto de Barrios Jauregui was accused of charging for the issue of land titles in 1954. He named this ranch and four others (Rancho de Llano Ondo, Rancho de los Tres Llanos, Rancho de Pan y Agua, and Rancho de San José) as examples that he did not charge to issue land titles. These sites could be located in either Louisiana or Texas since the governor at Los Adaes had jurisdiction for the entire province.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unclear

Reason for questionable status: Specific location is not clear and more research is necessary to link this site to trail activities.

Name: St. Denis' Vâcherie

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This site is associated with Louis Juchereau de St. Denis.

Time period: first half of 18th century

Ownership: Public (Northwestern Louisiana State University)

Reason for questionable status: More historic information is needed to link this site to St. Denis.

Sabine Parish

Name: Juan Maximillian Bayou Cie

Historic use type: Bayou

Description: The John Maximillian land claim is bounded on the south by the claim belonging to David Waltman, brother-in-law of Guillaume Babe, and on the east by the claim belonging to Patterson and Baucus. Maximillian was born at Las Cabañas. It is said that, when he was eight years old, he helped his Uncle Cabin (Charbonneau) build the Cabin Road.

Time period: pre-1809

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Specific location is not clear. More research is necessary to link this site to trail activities.

Name: Negreet Community

Historic use type: Village/town

Description: It was established in 1822 and was located 12 miles southwest of Many.

Time period: 1822-

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: The relationship of the town to the period of significance of the trail has not been clearly established at the time this document s being prepared.

Name: La Nana Ranch

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: The ranch was owned by William Barr and located south of El Camino Real de los Tejas. In 1803, an outpost was established by Spanish General Salved; by 1805, 10 Spanish troops were stationed here. In 1806, they were expelled by American General James Wilkinson.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Unclear
Reason for questionable status: Specific location is not clear. More research is necessary to link this site to trail activities.

 *Sabine, Texas/*

 *Sabine, Louisiana*

Name: Crow's Ferry

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

Description: This ford of the Sabine River is visible on 1936 aerial photographs. It was in use until the river valley was flooded by Toledo Bend Reservoir in the late 1960s.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

Reason for questionable status: The resource is beneath the Toledo Bend Reservoir.

Name: Gaines' Ferry

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

Description: This ford of the Sabine River is visible on 1936 aerial photographs. It was in use until the river valley was flooded by Toledo Bend Reservoir in the late 1960s.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

Reason for questionable status: The resource is beneath the Toledo Bend Reservoir.

Name: Paso de las Sabinas

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

Description: This ford of the Sabine River is visible on 1936 aerial photographs. It was in use until the river valley was flooded by Toledo Bend Reservoir in the late 1960s.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

Reason for questionable status: The resource is beneath the Toledo Bend Reservoir.

Name: Patterson's Ferry

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

Description: This ford of the Sabine River is visible on 1936 aerial photographs. It was in use until the river valley was flooded by Toledo Bend Reservoir in the late 1960s.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

Reason for questionable status: The resource is beneath the Toledo Bend Reservoir.

 TEXAS

Sites

 *Atascosa County*

Name: Atascosa River Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description/Background: Research has been done to try to identify the crossing place for the Atascosa River because it may be associated with the headquarters of the Atascosa Ranch. Physical evidence of the river crossing has not yet been found.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown, but likely private

Reason for questionable status: Specific location of this site is not known.

Name: Lagunilla Creek Swales

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description/Background: Clark states that segments of undisturbed road were found on either side of Lagunilla Creek. According to Pressler's (1867) travel map, the only route that would have crossed Lagunilla Creek would have been the Lower Presidio Road, which should have passed the creek in the vicinity of present-day Charlotte. This route would have likely followed a general alignment similar to present day SH 97 and SH85/FM140 in this general area.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown, but likely private

Reason for questionable status: Specific location of this site is not known.

Name: Poteet Segment

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description/Background: This trail segment is possibly associated with the headquarters of Atascosa Ranch.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Mostly private

Reason for questionable status: The relationship of this segment to the trail during the period of significance needs to be established. This segment is about 4 miles in length. Evaluating team did not have the opportunity to view during visits to the area.

🗺 Bastrop County

Name: Bastrop State Park

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: Unclear

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Public (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department)

Reason for questionable status: Additional historic information is necessary to link this site to the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Bastrop Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing near fort

Description/Background: This river crossing may have been associated with a garrison at a ford on the Colorado River in present-day Bastrop. Archeological evidence of an undisturbed road segment has been recorded as No. 41BP85; however, the garrison has not been confirmed.

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Public (city of Bastrop)

Reason for questionable status: Specific location of this site is not known; further research is necessary to understand the site and its relationship to the trail.

🗺 Bexar County

Name: Cassin Crossing/Rancho de Costales west boundary

Historic use type: River crossing/paraje

Description: The names Cassin and Cassin Siding appear on maps on either side of the river, near the town of Earle, which corresponds with the two sites. Modern aerial photographs of Earle show a possible ford east of/parallel to Pleasanton Road. McGraw and Hindes note that Johnson and Ward’s 1866 map shows the San Antonio–Laredo Road merging with the Presidio del Rio Grande Road in this vicinity; however, they note that the actual fork in the road was far-

ther south, based on Roessler’s map of 1865. This crossing is said to be on the “Atascosa” route to the Río Grande. The name itself describes the area as a boggy barrier to travel, and a wide right-of-way may have been necessary to ensure the two roads could be passable under extreme wet-weather conditions.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to link this site with the designated trail.

Name: Concepción Creek Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: Ivey notes that mission records indicate that pasture lands granted to Mission Concepción extended to “the ford of the arroyo at the edge of the lands of Mission San José.” Ivey interprets the arroyo to be Concepción Creek and mentions a river crossing at Concepción dam. He states that Presa Street is named for the Concepción dam. Presa Street follows the alignment of the road labeled Camino de la Bahía del Espíritu Santo on Menchaca’s 1764 map.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: San Antonio River Authority

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to establish the specific geographic location of this site.

Name: El Monte/Monte Galván

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This ranch is one of several belonging to Mission San Antonio de Valero, and is located northeast of the mission. A report in 1762 notes that a stone house and chapel were associated with the ranch; the description may have referred to the site as la Mora or el Monte. One of the boundaries of the ranch may have been an upper route to La Bahia. The ranch extended from Salado Creek, on the west, to Cibolo Creek, on the northeast, and possibly to Martinez Creek, in eastern Bexar County. McGraw believes the El Camino de los Tejas/Nacogdoches Road may have been one of the boundaries. Ivey states that the northern boundary of the ranch was probably Rosillo Creek, near the town of Kirby in northeast Bexar

County. The mission lands of San Antonio de Valero were bordered on the south by the Compuerta de Concepción (sluice-gate of Mission Concepción), extending to a ford where an upper road to La Bahía crossed Salado Creek. The so-called Cabello 1780 map shows two crossings of Salado Creek. The map is extremely inaccurate in that area, but it shows a road extending from Cibolo Creek to Mission San Antonio Valero. DeLorme maps show a foot trail that was visible at least once in recent history. The foot trail extends from the area depicted as a ranch on Cibolo Creek, near La Vernia or Sutherland Springs (probably Rancho Paistle). It follows the creek for approximately 30 miles and connects with Houston/Commerce streets in San Antonio. Extrapolating from this, it would likely run directly west toward Mission Valero, crossing the Salado Creek. The contemporary Delorme map shows a route named Camino de los Mochos following the alignment of Commerce Street on a modern map generated from 1837 maps of San Antonio.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The evaluating team was not able to access this site and its integrity could not be verified.

Name: Losoya Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This crossing of the Medina River was identified by Stephen F. Austin as one league west of the San Antonio/Medina confluence in the vicinity of Losoya.

Time period: 1700s-1800s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Reason for questionable status: Further research on this site is needed to associate it with the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Loma de Padrón

Historic use type: Natural landmark

Description: Site might have been used as a landmark in determining the boundaries of Rancho San Lucas of Mission San José in a dispute involving Fray Pedro Ramírez de Arellano.

Time period: 1700-1800s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio landmark)

Reason for questionable status: Further research on this site is needed to associate it with the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Nogalitos Ford

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: Ivey notes that this is a ford on San Pedro Creek in Bexar County mentioned in mission records. Based on his description of the location, this appears to be a different crossing from the Nogales Crossing.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: Further historic research is necessary to link this site with trail; the location has not been verified.

Name: Olmos Basin Road Segment

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: A branch of the old Nacogdoches Road used to run from Olmos Dam to Hildebrand Avenue. The trail segment can be seen from the right-of-way.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further historical research is necessary to link this site with the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Paso de la Garza/Garza's Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This is a ford of the Medina River along the Upper Laredo Road, located near present-day Somerset Road. Garza's Crossing was the name of the first post office (1872) in the modern community of Von Ormy.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unclear

Reason for questionable status: Further historical research is necessary to link this site with the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Talón Crossing/Paso de Talón/Pampopa

Historic use type: River crossing/paraje

Description: Records indicate that this ford

and rest stop were part of the Ranchería of the Pampopa, which was well known historically. It is also a historic site with ruins.

Time period: pre-1700s

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to link this site with trail; the location has not been verified.

Name: Upper Presidio Road Crossing of the Medina River

Historic use type: Medina River Crossing

Description: This ford is located at a giant bend in the Medina River and offered a more predictable crossing place of the river.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Specific historic information is necessary to link this site with the trail.

✦ Brazos County

Name: Navasota River Swales

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This trail segment is located between the irrigation ditch and the Old San Antonio Road, leading west into Brazos County. It runs through dense forest, between the barbed wire fence and the cleared Old San Antonio Road right-of-way. The swale is very shallow and rally faint: the trace varies in depth between 20 and 45 centimeters, sometimes only on one side for about 200 meters. It ascends a slight slope. Other small drainage features that also crosscut the shallow swale. This is a very good example of Major Ivey's 1916–1917 work in locating the old road because the Daughters of the American Revolution marker is right on the north side of the old road. Satellite imagery indicates this forested area between the fence line and the Old San Antonio Road may be Brazos County or Texas Department of Transportation property because the only fence line is south of the old road. There used to be a modern rest stop at this location, with several run-down stone picnic tables. The old road becomes a deep swale as it heads west. The deepest area reaches a depth in excess of 15 feet and is more than 20 feet wide. About one-quarter mile west

from the Daughters of the American Revolution marker, the swale braids out into three parallel swales. They run almost one-half mile before topping the rise to the west and disappear into the present alignment of the Old San Antonio Road.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to document the association of this site to the period of significance of the trail.

✦ Burleson County

Name: Moseley's Ferry

Historic use type: River crossing/paraje

Description: This is a multicomponent site at a natural ford, which was later made into a ferry station (1846–1912). It is not known if this river crossing is on the main route or on a connecting route. More research is needed to determine if it was used during the Spanish Colonial period.

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Public (Texas Department of Transportation)

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to document the site.

✦ Cherokee County

Name: Alto Swales

Historic use type: Road segment

Description: Unclear

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private?

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to document this site and its relationship to the trail.

Name: Indian Mound Spring

Historic use type: Spring/paraje

Description: Unclear

Time period: pre-1700s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to document this site and its relationship to the trail.

📍 *DeWitt County*

Name: Vado de los Adaesanos

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This was a crossing used by several Spanish expeditions in the late 1600s and early 1700s. The site also appears on Manuel Agustín Mascoro's map. It is on the west side of the Guadalupe River, approximately 11 miles northwest of Cuero.

Time period: 1680s-1700s

Ownership: Private.

Reason for questionable status: The specific location of this site has not been archeologically verified. Additional research is necessary to confirm the use of this site during the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Camp Cuero

Historic use type: Spring/camp site

Description: This paraje is located approximately 5-6 miles from present day Cuero. After crossing the Guadalupe in 1689 Fray Gaspar José de Solís continued a short distance to the camp site that was well known to his Indian guides.

Time period: 1680s-1700s

Ownership: Private/unclear

Reason for questionable status: The specific location of this site has not been archeologically verified. Additional research is necessary to confirm the use of this site during the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Vado del Gobernador

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This crossing of the Guadalupe River is located near the present-day bridge on Highway # 183 about two miles south of the city of Cuero. According to local sources the name gobernador was given to this crossing because governors had crossed the river at this location on expeditions in 1689, 1690, and 1693. It was at this crossing that Alonso de León named the river, Our Lady of Guadalupe. This crossing has been identified by name on Manuel Agustín Mascoro's map.

Time period: 1680s-1700s

Ownership: Private/unclear

Reason for questionable status: The location of this site has not been archeologically

verified. Additional research is necessary to confirm the use of this site during the period of significance of the trail.

📍 *Dimmitt County*

Name: Espantosa County Park

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: (on Road 1433, off highway 83). There appears to be no visible trail remnants and no archeological investigations that would confirm its period of use and its relationship to the trail. Further archival research, remote sensing and archaeological investigations in the area could come up with information directly linking this immediate area with the crossing of the creek. The site is in public land, and if future investigations can definitely tie it to the trail, it could be considered high potential.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (Dimmitt County)

Reason for questionable status: The location of this has not been archeologically verified. Additional research is necessary to confirm the use of this site during the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Laguna Espantosa/Espantosa

Historic use type: Paraje

Description: Clark and McGraw noted that this paraje was referenced in multiple historic documents, and that they were able to locate it. Espantosa appears on GLO County Sketch No. 11337. A 1973 report mentions the site as a famous camping ground on one of the earliest routes between Texas and Coahuila.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further investigation is needed to determine its association with the trail.

Name: Presidio Crossing (Nueces River)

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: on Road 1433, off highway 83). There appears to be no visible trail remnants although Richard thinks that there might be something across the river and in the park itself. There are currently no archeological in-

vestigations that would confirm its period of use and its relationship to the trail. The site is located on a county road that continues on from the Espantosa County Park road. There are plans to build a trail on the west bank of the river to link this site with Midway Park, another Dimmit County Park.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: The location of this has not been archeologically verified. Additional research is necessary to confirm the use of this site during the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Midway County Park

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: (on Road 1433, off highway 83). There appears to be no visible trail remnants and no archeological investigations that would confirm its period of use and its relationship to the trail. It is located on a county road. There are plans to build a trail on the west bank of the river to link this site with Presidio County The owner is considering allowing the county to construct a recreational trail connecting Midway to Espantosa Creek. Local trail advocates have indicated that somewhere between the two places there is a historic paraje.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: The location of this has not been archeologically verified. Additional research is necessary to confirm the use of this site during the period of significance of the trail.

Frio County

Name: Frio County road with associated artifacts and features

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: Located roughly where the Lower Presidio Road is expected to have crossed Frio County, this site is described as a hard-packed road surface with a hearth and lithic tools.

Time period: Not clear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Site should be revisited to confirm its location

and condition; evaluating team was not given permission to enter this site; further research is necessary to confirm its relationship to the trail.

Goliad County

Name: Villa La Bahia

Historic use type: Village

Description: This was the Spanish village associated with Presidio La Bahia and Mission Espiritu Santo and Mission Rosario in Goliad County.

Time period: 1749–1821

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to document this site; the location has not been verified.

Hays County

Name: Manchaca Springs

Historic use type: Spring/paraje

Description: Unclear

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to document this site and its relationship to the trail.

Name: Redwood Road Ruts

Historic use type: Trail swales

Description: These trail swales are on both the east and west sides of the road.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is necessary to document this site and its relationship to the trail.

Name: Stagecoach Park

Historic use type: Swales and river crossing (tributary of Onion Creek)

Description: This site has impressive swales that have left indentations on the stones by the creek.

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Public (Hays County)

Reason for questionable status: Although this is an excellent site, at the time this document was being prepared there was not enough historic information linking it with the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Uhland Road Segment (near Kyle) – Plum Creek

Historic use type: Trail swales

Description: This swale is partially paved, but it has retained some integrity of setting.

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: There is not enough historic information at this time linking the segment to the period of significance of the trail.

 **Houston County**

Name: Box Creek Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: According to Dr. James Corbin, there was a ford at the Box Creek confluence with the Neches.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to pinpoint the location of the creek crossing and establish a clear relationship to the trail.

 **Karnes County**

Name: Brockman Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: Not clear

Time period: Not clear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to establish the time period for this river crossing and its relationship to the trail.

Name: Conquista Crossing and Swales

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This ford of the San Antonio River is located at a distinct bend in the river. According to information on an 1867 travel map, the ford seems to have been located at the junction of the Laredo Road (just south of its junction with the Lower Presidio Road) and the road to Goliad County on the west bank. The route crossed the river to the east bank to join the road to Goliad. By 1867, therefore, the ford sat at the junction of at least three roads, and two of these roads are designated routes of the trail. The site has

a remarkable degree of visual integrity, and several swales are evident on both sides of the river. This crossing may have been associated with Mission San Antonio de Valero’s Rancho de la Mora.

Time period: Not clear

Ownership: Private.

Reason for questionable status: This is a beautiful site, but it is not clear that it can be linked to the period of significance of the trail. More research is necessary to clarify this question.

Name: Rancho Cibolo [Rancho] del Castro (with river crossing)

Historic use type: Ranch headquarters

Description: The site is a possible rancho or may have been an extension of the military settlement of Santa Cruz de Cibolo. In historic studies, fuertes are described as “military towns” and may have had multiple sites. It is possible that this site predates the other, because it is not known if the 1735–1737 occupation was at the same site as the 1770s occupation.

Time period: 1735–1778

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to establish the time period when this site was used and its location.

Name: Site Associated with Fuerte del Cibolo

Historic use type: Fort

Description: This site contains a tomb associated with the Fuerte del Cibolo. Both have been excavated, and their significance is well documented. This site is located more than one-half mile from the congressionally designated El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail; however, the Cabello and other maps, as well as historic documents, indicate that this was a site on the main historic trail from Bexar to La Bahia.

Time period: 1770 or 1780s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to establish its relationship to the trail.

🇺🇸 La Salle County

Name: Frio River Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This location, if it is a Spanish Colonial-period crossing, would have been on the Laredo Road.

Time period: Not clear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to establish the time period when this crossing was used and its location.

Name: La Salle County Trail Segment

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This location, if it is a Spanish Colonial-period trail segment, would have been on the Laredo Road.

Time period: Not clear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to establish the time period when this segment was used and its specific location.

Name: Cotulla at Mustang Creek

Historic use type: Creek crossing

Description: This segment is located in the city of Cotulla itself (Pecos and Poole Streets at Mustang Creek). Trail remnants appear to cross the creek and the road itself seems to have been built on top of the trail. There are no visible trail remnants and no archeological investigations that would confirm its period of use and its relationship to the trail. The city of Cotulla plans to acquire some property along the creek and develop the site.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to establish the time period when this segment was used and its relationship to the trail during the period of significance.

🇺🇸 Lavaca County

Name: Crossing on Mustang Creek

Historic use type: Creek crossing

Description: This crossing is south of the

community of Shiner.

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Historical information is necessary to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: La Cabeza

Historic use type: Creek crossing

Description: This crossing is northwest of the community of Shiner at the head of Boggy Creek. This crossing was used when the lower crossing had too much water.

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Historical information is necessary to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: La Vaca Crossing

Historic use type: Creek crossing

Description: This crossing is near the community of Moulton..

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Historical information is necessary to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Los Ramitos Camp/Crossing

Historic use type: Camp and creek crossing

Description: There is not enough information on this site at this time.

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Historical information is necessary to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

🇺🇸 Lee County

Name: The Knobs

Historic use type: Natural landmark

Description: This is a natural landmark that is visible for a considerable distance.

Time period: 1600–1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Historical information is necessary to associate site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: West Yegua Swale**Historic use type:** Road swale**Description:** This road swale is a well-identified crossing of West Yegua Creek, east of current SR21 in the old community of Lincoln.**Time period:** 1800s**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** Historical information is necessary to link this site to the period of significance for the trail. **Leon County****Name:** Dillard's Trace**Historic use type:** Trail segment**Description:** The trail segment is in a wooded location, with an old road running north of Black Lake.**Time period:** 1800s**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** Historical information is necessary to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.**Name:** Fort Boggy State Park Swales**Historic use type:** trail segment**Description:** These trail segments were recorded in a report by Corbin. The road segment would have run perpendicular to the trail, and it is unclear if these swales predate the 1839 establishment of Fort Boggy. All archeological sites and historic structures recorded along these trail segments date to the mid- to late-1800s. A state historic marker indicates that pioneers settled in this area about 1840. Nearby, Kowhai and Kakapo Indian camps afforded these early settlers little sense of security. On February 5, 1840, Christopher C. Staley was ambushed and killed by a group of Indians while out hunting near his home. This incident led to the construction of Fort Boggy for the protection and safety of the settlers. Named for its proximity to Boggy Creek, the fort consisted of two blockhouses with 11 dwellings inside a footprint of about 5,000 square feet. A military company, authorized by Texas president Mirabeau B. Lamar, was formed to protect the fort under the leadership of Captain Thomas Greer. According to one account, 77 people moved into the fort upon its comple-

tion, but many were struck by illness. The following year, Captain Greer was killed in an Indian attack while leading a scouting party beyond the fort. Soon after, the threat of raids lessened and Fort Boggy languished. For many years, a community church and school retained the name "Boggy." As an aid in the early settlement of this area, Fort Boggy remains significant to the history of Leon County.

Time period: 1800s**Ownership:** Public (Texas Parks and Wildlife Department)**Reason for questionable status:** Research conducted while this document was being prepared appears to indicate that the swales are outside the period of significance of the trail. **Madison County****Name:** Madison Swale**Historic use type:** trail segment**Description:** This trail segment is a shallow swale leading out of Navasota River.**Time period:** 1800s**Ownership:** Private**Reason for questionable status:** Historical information is necessary to link the site to the period of significance for the trail. **McMullen County****Name:** Herrera's Road**Historic use type:** Trail segment**Description:** This is a variation of the Laredo Road referenced in early 19th-century maps. TSLAC map no. 1608 (ca. 1810–1820) dates the road at 1805. The source of the road name is slightly more confusing. In 1805, both the outgoing governor and incoming governor of Nuevo Leon had the name Herrera. The outgoing governor, Simon de Herrera, transferred to Texas in 1805, so it was likely a reference to him. This road seems to be generally in the same alignment as the designated Laredo Road, with the exception of a segment in McMullen County, where the road travels in a more northeasterly direction than the designated trail. The two roads meet at a point on the Frio River generally aligned with FM99, within Choke

Canyon Reservoir in the northeastern corner of that county. The meeting point would have likely been a ford associated with a rock formation known locally as Rock Falls (see entry below). From Rock Falls, the route would have turned northward to join the designated trail.

Time period: 1805

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The evaluating team was unable to visit area. It is not clear if the trail segment is visible above water or under Choke Canyon Reservoir.

Name: Rock Falls Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: A bedrock formation formed a pavement in the Frio River in McMullen County to create a natural ford. The crossing is likely submerged under Choke Canyon Reservoir.

Time period: 1805

Ownership: Public (Choke Canyon Reservoir)

Reason for questionable status: The evaluating team was unable to visit area. It is not clear if the segment is above water or under Choke Canyon Reservoir.

 **Medina County**

Name: Chacon Creek Crossing, Upper Presidio Road

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This resource was located in the field, using General Land Office maps (especially GLO no. 31454). The site is a sandstone or sandy limestone ford, which forms a natural impoundment of Goose Creek at its confluence with Chacon Creek. A few lithic artifacts were observed in the general area. The site was visited in June 2008, but overgrown vegetation prevented a thorough investigation. Another visit is recommended in winter, after vegetation has died back.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: The evaluating team was unable to visit the crossing; the researcher who visited area in 2008 reported that overgrown vegetation prevented thorough investigations.

Name: Hondo Creek Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This creek crossing has a nearby Indian petroglyph and historic carvings.

Time period: 1600s–1800s

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The evaluating team was unable to visit the crossing; its exact location needs to be confirmed.

Name: Landmark Inn Complex

Historic use type: River crossing

Description:

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

Reason for questionable status: More information is needed in order to link the site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Medina County Trail Segment

Historic use type: Trail Segment

Description: This is a trail segment that Al McGraw identified in the field in 1991, probably near the Hondo Crossing near FM 2200.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The evaluating team was unable to visit the trail segment; its exact location needs to be confirmed.

 **Milam County**

Name: Ranchería Grande

Historic use type: American Indian Village/Paraje

Description: Ranchería grande was a Spanish term used to describe the association of several large American Indian villages where multiple tribes settled together. There are two such sites in Milam County. At least one of them figures very prominently in the trail's history. It was visited at least as early as 1721 by the Aguayo Expedition, and a paraje, or rest stop, grew up here. The presence of these affiliated Indian villages is likely one of the reasons that Milam County was chosen as a mission site, beginning in 1746; however, no one has recorded this site.

Time period: pre-1700s

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The location of this ranchería grande has not been clearly established.

Nacogdoches County

Name: Barr and Davenport Rancho

Historic use type: Ranch

Description:

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Byrd's Trace

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: A trail swale travels north of SR21 and makes a north-south road intersection leading to an upper and parallel old road.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Eden Swales

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This trail segment exhibits old swales located using LIDAR remote-sensing technology.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail. Recent archeological investigations have identified the site of Mission Concepción in the vicinity of these swales.

Name: Legg Plantation Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales

Description: These old swales were located using LIDAR remote-sensing technology

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Mayhew Site

Historic use type: Village/town

Description: This is a late, possibly historic, American Indian site located near the trail.

Time period: pre-1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Melrose Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales

Description: Legal deed shows "OSR" information on plat map.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

Comment: Owner would be interested in working with trail administration to interpret the site.

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link the site to the period of significance for the trail.

Nacogdoches/Cherokee Counties

Name: Concepción Crossing

Historic use type: Angelina River crossing

Description: This is a hard-rock crossing of the Angelina River near a very narrow portion of river.

Time period: 1600–1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Robertson County

Name: Burnett Shoals

Historic use type: Brazos River crossing

Description: Swales lead to and from this shallow natural ford of the Brazos River.

Time period: 1600–1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Iron Mountain

Historic use type: Natural landmark
Description: Iron Mountain displays old swales located using LIDAR remote-sensing technology.
Time period: 1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

 **Robertson/Leon Counties**

Name: Grayson’s Crossing

Historic use type: Navasota River crossing
Description: This ford of the Navasota River heads directly towards the Kickapoo Crossing of the Trinity River, farther to the east.
Time period: 1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

 **Sabine County**

Name: Camino Carretera

Historic use type: Trail segment
Description: This road segment dates back to 1818.
Time period: 1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: County Line Swales

Historic use type: Trail swale
Description: This site has two parallel swales cross-cut by SR21 and is threatened by the expansion of SR 21 right-of-way.
Time period: 1700–1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Gazby/New Zion Swales

Historic use type: Trail swale
Description: This site displays deep parallel swales indicating single-file travel.
Time period: 1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Geneva Swales

Historic use type: Trail swale
Description: The site contains a trail swale next to SR 21 that leads to Carter’s Ferry Road.
Time period: 1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: La Cuesta Alta

Historic use type: Natural landmark
Description: This cuesta, or knoll, is a high point over the Sabine River bottom that contains swales running between two hills.
Time period: 1700–1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Lucky Loop Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales
Description: These parallel trail swales are found in the front yard of an occupied house.
Time period: 1800s
Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Milam Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales
Description: Segments of this route have been mapped and recorded as dating to 1818.
Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Multiple
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Pendleton Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales
Description: These parallel swales lead from the shoreline of Toledo Bend Reservoir towards the 1800s Gaines-Oliphant House.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Ownership: Private
Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Skillern's Trace

Historic use type: Road swale
Description: Kenneth Skillern mapped an old road across his property and an adjoining property.

Time period: 1800

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

 **Sabine/San Augustine Counties**

Name: Attoyac crossing

Historic use type: Attoyac Bayou crossing
Description: This hard-rock ford was identified by an elderly informant interviewed and videotaped by the Stone Fort Museum.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: There is no historical information to link this specific crossing to the period of significance for the trail.

 **Travis County**

Name: Arroyo de las Garrapatas

Historic use type: Paraje
Description: The Arroyo de las Garrapatas paraje was first described in 1709 by Father Espinosa with the Olivares-Aguirre Expedition, and it is mentioned in several other Spanish texts. A creek named Garrapatas, off Texas' Colorado River, can be seen on Stephen F. Austin's 1829 map of the area, but it is shown to be north of his "Camino de Arriba." Clark and McGraw (1991) noted that it was referenced in multiple historic documents. More research is needed to confirm the exact location of this paraje. It is located along Onion Creek and I-35. Two crossings are found in the area. They are recorded as site no. 41TV411 (which includes historic graffiti) and no. 41TV431. Site no. TV431 is located on Burleson Road.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Not clear

Reason for questionable status: The location of this paraje needs to be verified.

 **San Augustine County**

Name: Niciper Swales

Historic use type: Road swale
Description: The old road swung south away from the present SR21 road alignment. It parallels CR256, curving back and forth. There road swales on both sides of CR 256.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Name: Pilot Knob

Historic use type: Natural landmark
Description: This natural feature would have been visible to trail users from many miles away.

Time period: 1600–1800s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historical information is needed to

Name: San Augustine Swales

Historic use type: Road swale
Description: This road swale is south of East Planters Road and runs behind individual properties.

Time period: 1800

link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

🗺️ Webb County

Name: El Paso de las Mujeres/Santa Cruz y Paso de las Mujeres/Calvillo Ranch

Historic use type: River crossing/paraje
Description: This was a ranch at a ford between the west bank and east bank routes of the Bexar–La Bahia Road. The secular ranch was leased to the Calvillo family at least as early as 1774 (see Rancho de Las Cabras landscape study in NPS San Antonio National Historical Park files). The name “El Paso de las Mujeres” is referenced repeatedly in land grants, and a house just north of the crossing is shown on a General Land Office sketch (GLO no. 1034436) at least as early as 1838. This appears to be the same location as a ranch headquarters depicted on a map that has been attributed to Domingo Cabello, ca. 1780 (see Jackson 2003).

Time period: 1700s
Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: The location of the ford needs to be confirmed.

🗺️ Wilson County

Name: LODI

Historic use type: Village/town
Description: The historic marker text for Lodi has “41WN64” handwritten on it. The marker is more than a mile from this site, according the Texas Historical Commission Historical Atlas. The site is located on the San Antonio River. It is at the end of a road with a marker describing a ferry supposedly used in the 1870s. The site is adjacent to a historic cemetery (mid-1800s) that also has had a new marker erected this year. The site was recorded as an Anglo site with stone ruins. It is possible that the site was inhabited earlier than the ferry markers indicate. The Lodi marker refers to the townsite being inhabited in the 1700s, which would likely have been the Mission San Juan ranch of Pataguilla. Colonel Jesse Pérez says the ferry location was the same as the river crossing that is known locally as “Paso de los Mu-

jeros,” which is located on private land.

Time period: 1700s
Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: The location of this site needs to be confirmed.

Name: Rancho de Pistole (Rancho Pastle, Moss Ranch)

Historic use type: Ranch
Description: This ranch belonged to Mission Concepción. According to information received during the public review period, this site can be confirmed by documents. However, a search through the Texas Historical Commission’s Texas Historical and Archeological Atlases as well as Texas Beyond History and the Handbook of Texas Online yielded no information linking this site to the period of significance of the trail.

Time period: 1700s?
Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The location of the ranch needs to be confirmed; additional research is necessary to link the site to the period of significance of the trail.

Name: Rancho de San Rafael de Pataguilla/Patoquilla/Palahuilla (see also Lodi)

Historic use type: Ranch
Description: This ranch belonged to Mission San Juan Capistrano. In 1768, Solis visited the ranch headquarters, which was located on the east bank of the San Antonio River. The site has not been confirmed archeologically, but historical maps place it near the historic town site of Lodi, possibly near either the crossing known as Paso de las Mujeres” or “Caballo Crossing.” The ranch was deeded to Simón de Arocha in 1791.

Time period: 1758
Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The location of the ranch site needs to be confirmed.

Name: Seguin Trace

Historic use type: Trail segment
Description: The Cabello Map (ca. 1780?) depicts a road going to an area that appears to be Gray Crossing. People from Wilson County believe that Seguin Trace crossed at Gray Crossing. They noted that Gray Cross-

ing is just below Rocky Ford, which is also known as Peacock Crossing. Wilson County provided a map of Seguín Trace, noting that the original source/documentation was not known. The map depicts the same route as the Cabello Map. This would have been a connecting route, likely used to access one of the sites at Fuerte del Cibolo. The fort location would probably have been between Gray Crossing and a hot springs known locally as Ojo de Santa Cruz—the original name of the town of Sutherland Springs. Note that one of the names for Fuerte del Cibolo is Fuerte de Santa Cruz.

Time period: 1774

Ownership: Unknown

Reason for questionable status: The location of this trail segment needs to be confirmed.

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APPENDIX G: SAMPLE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

Cooperative Agreement
Between the
National Park Service
National Trails Intermountain Region
And the
Texas Historical Commission

ARTICLE I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

- A. This Agreement is entered into by and between the UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, hereinafter referred to as "the Service," and the TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION, hereinafter referred to as "the Commission."
- B. Through this Agreement, the parties wish to:
1. Exchange their knowledge, skills, and resources to promote, recognize, and preserve the significant historical and recreational resources related to El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail, hereinafter referred to as "the Trail."

ARTICLE II. AUTHORITY

WHEREAS, the Service is the Federal agency assigned the principal responsibility of administering the Trail which provides for the identification, documentation, preservation, and interpretation of the Trail's historic buildings, sites, objects, structures, and districts, in Texas and Louisiana; and

WHEREAS, the objectives of the Commission are to promote preservation and heritage tourism in the State of Texas, and to do all things necessary to accomplish this purpose; and

WHEREAS the Commission shall, as provided for by Section 442.021 of the Government Code of Texas established by the Texas legislature through H.B. 3269 and signed by the governor on 6/18/2005, "administer and coordinate the efforts of state and local public and private entities in [Texas] regarding the preservation of" [the Trail], and shall develop educational and interpretive programs relating to" the Trail.

WHEREAS, the roles of the two organizations are complimentary in the area of historic preservation and in carrying out these roles the two entities have developed complimentary expertise and experience,

WHEREAS, the National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, 16 U.S.C. § 1241 et seq., provides for the promotion of trail resource preservation, provisions for recreational access and travel opportunities on the trail, promotion of enjoyment and appreciation of the trails and their related resources, and empowerment of individuals and groups in trail development.

WHEREAS, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, 16 U.S.C. § 470 et seq., provides for the dissemination of information about historic preservation and encourages the long range preservation of nationally significant properties; and

WHEREAS, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, 16 U.S.C. § 461 et seq., directs the Service to make necessary investigations and researches in the United States relating to particular sites, buildings, or objects to obtain true historical and archeological facts and information concerning the same,

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of the above premises and in the interest of mutual advantage in attainment of common objectives, the parties agree as follows:

ARTICLE III. STATEMENT OF WORK

A. The Commission agrees to:

1. Work cooperatively with the Service in the fields of Trail preservation, marketing, and education
2. Promote and publicize the Trail through its agency networks which include its newsletter, list-serves, website, and other public outreach programs.
3. Undertake and perform in a professional manner additional work or projects related to historic preservation in Texas in accordance with Task Agreements executed by the parties under article VI of this agreement.
4. Participate with the Service in joint strategic, interpretive, and other planning for the Trail and assist in setting of priorities for joint efforts and assuming responsibility to take the lead on implementation, as appropriate.
5. Assist with developing visitor use opportunities and support facilities, including educational and interpretive opportunities for the public on and helping to insure that educational and interpretive efforts are accurate and sensitively done and that the necessary consultation has occurred.

B. The Service agrees to:

1. Work cooperatively with the Commission to help it achieve its legislated mandates with respect to the Trail in the State of Texas.

2. Involve the Commission in a meaningful way in the development of the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan for the Trail to the extent permitted under Federal law
3. Assist the Commission by allowing use of the El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail marker for appropriate purposes, once it is developed, as requested in writing.
4. Provide financial support to the Commission for additional work or projects related to historic preservation in Texas in accordance with Task Agreements executed by the parties under article VI of this agreement.
5. Assist the Commission by facilitating joint planning in order to carry out joint trail programs and assist in setting of priorities for joint efforts,

C. The Service and the Commission agree to:

1. Promote the sharing of information, knowledge, and methodology among public officials, private organizations, educators, and individuals active in the fields of history, archeology, historic preservation, cultural resources management, and interpretation by means of seminars, conferences, workshops, site visits, lectures, and symposia related to the Trail.
2. Assist each other in efforts to obtain cooperation and assistance from other federal, state, and local, agencies; organizations; elected officials; or individuals to help advance trail purposes.
3. Evaluate, redesign, and develop educational and interpretive research, exhibits, films, publications, and other public media for the Trail.
4. Share resources, facilities, information and expertise to enhance the public's understanding of history and historic preservation of the Trail.
5. Design a research agenda and projects, undertake research and review its quality to enhance mutual awareness of the value of, and access to, the Service's historic preservation efforts for the Trail.
6. Share Trail technical information, educational materials, and research results with historic preservationists and the public.

ARTICLE IV. TERM OF AGREEMENT

1. This Agreement shall become effective on the date of the last signature on this document and shall continue in full force and effect for a period of five (5) years unless terminated earlier in accordance with Article X of this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV. KEY OFFICIALS

The key officials specified in this Agreement are considered to be important to ensure maximum coordination and communication between the parties and the work being performed hereunder. However, upon written notice, either party may designate an alternate to act in the place of the designated key official, in an emergency or otherwise.

A. For the Service:

Technical:

[Name]
National Trails Intermountain Region
National Park Service
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
[phone number]

Management

[Name] Superintendent
National Trails Intermountain Region
National Park Service
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
[phone number]

Signatory/Administrative:

[Name]
Contracting Officer (primary)
Intermountain Support Office
National Park Service
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
[phone number]

[Name]
Contracting Officer (secondary)
Intermountain Support Office
2968 Rodeo Park Drive West
P. O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504
[phone number]

B. For the Commission:

[Name]. Executive Director
State Historic Preservation Officer
Texas Historical Commission

P.O. Box 12276
Austin, Texas 78711-2276

In the absence of the primary contracting officer the secondary contracting officer has the same authority as the primary.

ARTICLE VI. AWARD AND PAYMENT

Upon signature of this agreement by both parties, the Service will obligate [...] through account number [...] for the activities described in this Agreement per the attached Challenge Cost-Share Program Proposal and budget.

The commitment of additional funds in furtherance of this Agreement will be authorized by individual Task Agreements issued against this Agreement identifying each project or group of projects, amount of financial assistance and any other special term or condition applicable to that project.

Payments will be made on a reimbursable basis and upon submission of a completed Standard Form 270, Request for Reimbursement and Advance of Funds, as well as an itemized invoice to the Contracting Officer's Technical Representative [name], P. O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728. Financial status reports and final documents will be provided by the Commission to the same address. The Cooperative Agreement number and/or applicable Task Agreement or modification number should be cited. Any future Task Agreements or modifications to this Agreement will be mutually agreed upon and executed in writing by both parties based on the allocation of funds by Congress. Changes resulting in time and funding must be approved by the Contracting Officer.

ARTICLE VII. PRIOR APPROVAL

Changes in budget (reallocation of a specific line item expenditure), scope (subject matter or product alteration), or schedule (change within the allotted time) of a Task Agreement or modification must be mutually agreed upon and approved by the Contracting Officer.

When developed during the trail planning process, use of the El Camino Real de los Tejas Historic Trail marker symbol by the Commission will require written permission of the NPS. The NPS will provide the Commission with appropriate digital files as needed.

ARTICLE VIII. REPORTS AND/OR DELIVERABLE

Reports and other deliverables will be identified in each Task Agreement and/or modification to this Agreement. They may include, but are not limited to, performance reports, technical reports, oral briefings, photographs, slides, charts, maps, and data.

The delivery schedule and receiving location of reports and other items will be set forth in each

Task Agreement or modification to this Agreement.

The recipient shall submit an original and two copies of a Financial Status Report (SF-269A) 15 days following the end of each fiscal quarter.

The recipient shall submit an original and two copies of the Minority Business Enterprise Report (DI-1925) 15 days following the end of each quarter.

ARTICLE IX. PROPERTY UTILIZATION AND DISPOSITION

Property management standards set forth in OMB Circular A-110 and 43 CFR 12 apply to this Agreement.

ARTICLE X. TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION

- A. This agreement may be modified only by a written instrument executed by both parties.
- B. Either party may terminate this Agreement by providing the other party with sixty (60) days advance written notice. In the event that one party provides the other party with notice of its intention to terminate, the parties will meet promptly to discuss the reasons for the notice and to try to resolve their differences.

ARTICLE XI. REQUIRED AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. OMB CIRCULARS AND OTHER REGULATIONS

The following OMB Circulars and other regulations are incorporated by reference into this Agreement:

- (a) **OMB Circular A-87**, “Cost Principles for State, Local and Indian Tribal Governments”.
- (b) **OMB Circular A-102**, “Grants and Cooperative Agreements With State and Local Governments”.
- (c) **OMB Circular A-133**, “Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations”.
- (d) **43 CFR Part 12, Subpart D**, “Government-wide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement) and Government-wide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants).
- (e) **43 CFR Part 12, Subpart E**, “Buy American Requirements for Assistance Programs”.
- (f) **FAR Clause 52.203-12, Paragraphs (a) and (b)**, “Limitation and Payments to Influence Certain Federal Transactions”.

2. NON-DISCRIMINATION:

All activities pursuant to this Agreement and the provisions of Executive Order No. 11246, 3 C.F.R. 339 (1964-65) shall be in compliance with the requirements of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 252; 42 U.S.C. §§ 2000d et seq.); Title V, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (87 Stat. 394; 29 U.S.C. §§ 794); the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (89 Stat. 728; 42 U.S.C. §§ 6101 et seq.); and with all other Federal laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination on grounds of race, color, national origin, disabling condition, religion, or sex in providing for facilities and service to the public.

3. CONSISTENCY WITH PUBLIC LAWS:

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to be inconsistent with or contrary to the purpose of or intent of any Act of Congress or the laws of the District establishing, affecting, or relating to the Agreement.

4. APPROPRIATIONS (Anti-Deficiency Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 1341):

Nothing contained in this Agreement shall be construed as binding the Service to expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress, for the purposes of this Agreement for that fiscal year, or other obligation for the further expenditure of money in excess of such appropriations.

5. OFFICIALS NOT TO BENEFIT (41 U.S.C. §§ 22):

No Member of, Delegate to, or Resident Commissioner in, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom, unless the share or part or benefit is for the general benefit of a corporation or company.

6. LOBBYING PROHIBITION: The parties will abide by the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 1913 (Lobbying with Appropriated Moneys) which states:

No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

7. MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (Executive Order 12432)

It is the national policy to award a fair share of contracts to small and minority firms. The Service is strongly committed to the objectives of this policy and encourages all recipients of its Cooperative Agreements to take affirmative steps to ensure such fairness by ensuring procurement procedures are carried out in accordance with 43 CFR § 12.944 for Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals and Other Non-Profit Organizations.

8. **LIABILITY:** The Parties accept responsibility for any property damage, injury or death, caused by the acts or omissions of their respective employees, acting within the scope of their employment, to the fullest extent permitted by law. To the extent work is to be provided by a non-governmental entity or person, the Department will require that entity or person to:

- (1) Procure public and employee liability insurance from a responsible company or companies with a minimum limitation of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) per person for any one claim, and an aggregate limitation of Three Million Dollars (\$3,000,000) for any number of claims arising from any one incident. The policies shall name the United States as an additional insured, shall specify that the insured shall have no right of subrogation against the United States for payments of any premiums or deductibles due thereunder, and shall specify that the insurance shall be assumed by, be for the account of, and be at the insured's sole risk. Prior to beginning the work authorized herein, the contractor shall provide the Service with confirmation of such insurance coverage; and
- (2) Pay the United States the full value for all damages to the lands or other property of the United States caused by such person or organization, its representatives, or employees; and
- (3) Indemnify, save and hold harmless, and defend the United States against all fines, claims, damages, losses, judgments, and expenses arising out of, or from, any omission or activity of such person organization, its representatives, or employees.

9. ADVERTISING AND ENDORSEMENTS

- a. The Commission shall not publicize, or otherwise circulate, promotional material (such as an advertisements, sales brochures, press releases, speeches, picture, movies, articles manuscripts or other publications) which states or implies Governmental, Departmental, bureau or Government employee endorsement of a product, service, or position which Commission represents. No release of information relating to this agreement may state or imply that the Government approves of the work product of Commission to be superior to other products or services.
- b. The Commission will ensure that all information submitted for publication or other public releases of information regarding this project shall carry the following disclaimer:

The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as representing the opinions or policies of the U.S. Government. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute their endorsement by the U.S. Government.

- c. The Commission will obtain prior Service approval from the National Trails System – Santa Fe for any public information release which refers to the Department of the Interior, any bureau or employee (by name or title), or to this Agreement. The specific text, layout, photographs, etc. of the proposed release must be submitted to the Service along with the request for approval.
 - d. The Commission further agrees to include the above provisions in any sub-award to any sub-recipient, except for a sub-award to a state government, a local government or to a federally recognized Indian tribal government.
10. PUBLICATIONS OF RESULTS OF STUDIES: No party shall unilaterally publish a joint publication without consulting the other party. This restriction does not apply to popular publication of previously published technical matter. Publication pursuant to this Agreement may be produced independently or in collaboration with others, however, in all cases proper credit will be given to the efforts of those parties contribution to the publication. In the event no agreement is reached concerning the manner of publication or interpretation of results, either party may publish data after due notice and submission of the proposed manuscripts to the other. In such instances, the party publishing the data will give due credit to the cooperation but assume full responsibility for any statements on which there is a difference of opinion.
11. ACCESS TO RECORDS: The Secretary of the Interior and the Comptroller General of the United States, or their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of financial or programmatic review and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records of QV that are pertinent to the Agreement at all reasonable times during the period of retention in accordance with OMB Circular A-110 and 43 CFR 12.
12. DI-2010 CERTIFICATION: The Department of the Interior's certification form, DI-2010, "Certifications Regarding Debarment, Suspension and Other Responsibility Matters, Drug-Free Workplace Requirements, and Lobbying" enclosed with this Agreement must be completed and signed by the Commission. The signed DI-2010 shall be part of this Agreement.
13. RIGHTS OF DATA: The Commission grants the United States of America a royalty-free, non-exclusive and irrevocable license to publish, reproduce and use, and dispose of in any manner and for any purpose without limitation, and to authorize or ratify publication, reproduction, or use by others, of all copyrightable material first produced or composed under this Agreement by the cooperator, its employees, or any individual or concern specifically employed or assigned to originate and prepare such material.

ARTICLE XII. ATTACHMENTS

In addition to the attachments previously specified in this Agreement, the following documents, provided by Commission are attached to or incorporated by reference and made a part of this Agreement:

- a. Standard Form 424, Application for Federal Assistance - The form must completed and signed by the Commission. The signed SF-424 shall be part of this Agreement.
- b. The Commission's Challenge Cost Share Program proposal and budget.

ARTICLE XIII. SIGNATURES

IN WITNESS HEREOF, the parties hereto execute this Agreement on the date(s) set forth below.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Name: _____
Signature: _____
Title: Superintendent
Date: _____

Name: _____
Signature: _____
Title: Executive Director
Date: _____

Name: _____
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

Name: _____
Signature: _____
Title: _____
Date: _____

APPENDIX H:

POTENTIAL ATTRIBUTE LIST FOR SITE IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING

Date	Detriments to Viewshed
Site Name	Potential Long-Term Threats to Resource
Identification Number	Threats to Resource Requiring Immediate Attention
GPS Latitude & Longitude	Subjective Physical Assessment of the Site
Survey Document Number	Directional Signage
Survey Team Members	Site Identification Signage
Legal or Physical Location Description	Local Signage/Marker
GPS Location	State Signage
USGS 100K Quad	Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) Marker
USGS 24K Quad	Daughters of the Republic of Texas Marker
County	Other Existing Markers or Signage
State	State Historic Site (yes or no)
High-Potential Site/Segment	State Archeological Landmark
Congressional District	Listed in National Register of Historic Places (yes or no)
Access Code	Existing Interpretive Media and Condition
Land Ownership	Further interpretation or replacement needed (yes or no)
Current Stakeholders	Recommended Interpretation
Contact Information	Potential Themes and Topics
Historical Significance	NHT Site Name
Existing Historical Assets	NHT Site Number
Natural Features	NRHP (National Register of Historic Places) Criteria
TREES	NRHP Property Category
SOIL	NHT Public Use Site
GRASS	Handicap Accessibility Status (ADA)
ROCK FEATURES	NHT Certification
ELEVATIONS	
POND	
SPRING	
STREAM	
RIVER	
Built Environment	
BUILDINGS	
FENCING	
OVERHEAD LINES	
ROADS	
OTHERS	
View North	
View South	
View East	
View West	

APPENDIX I: POSSIBLE VENUES FOR TRAIL INTERPRETATION

Table I-1, Louisiana

Venue	Address	City	Parish
Cane River Creole National Historical Park	400 Rapides Drive	Natchitoches	Natchitoches
Creole Heritage Center (Northwestern State University)	NSU Box 5675	Natchitoches	Natchitoches
Adai Indian Nation Cultural Center	4460 Hwy. 485	Robeline	Natchitoches
Los Adaes State Historic Site	6354 Hwy. 485	Robeline	Natchitoches
Old Courthouse Museum - Louisiana State Museum	600 Second Street	Natchitoches	Natchitoches
Fort Jesup State Historic Site	32 Geoghagan Road	Many	Sabine
Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Historic Park	155 Rue Jefferson	Natchitoches	Natchitoches
Williamson Museum (Northwestern State University)	Keyser Hall	Natchitoches	Natchitoches

Table I-2, Texas

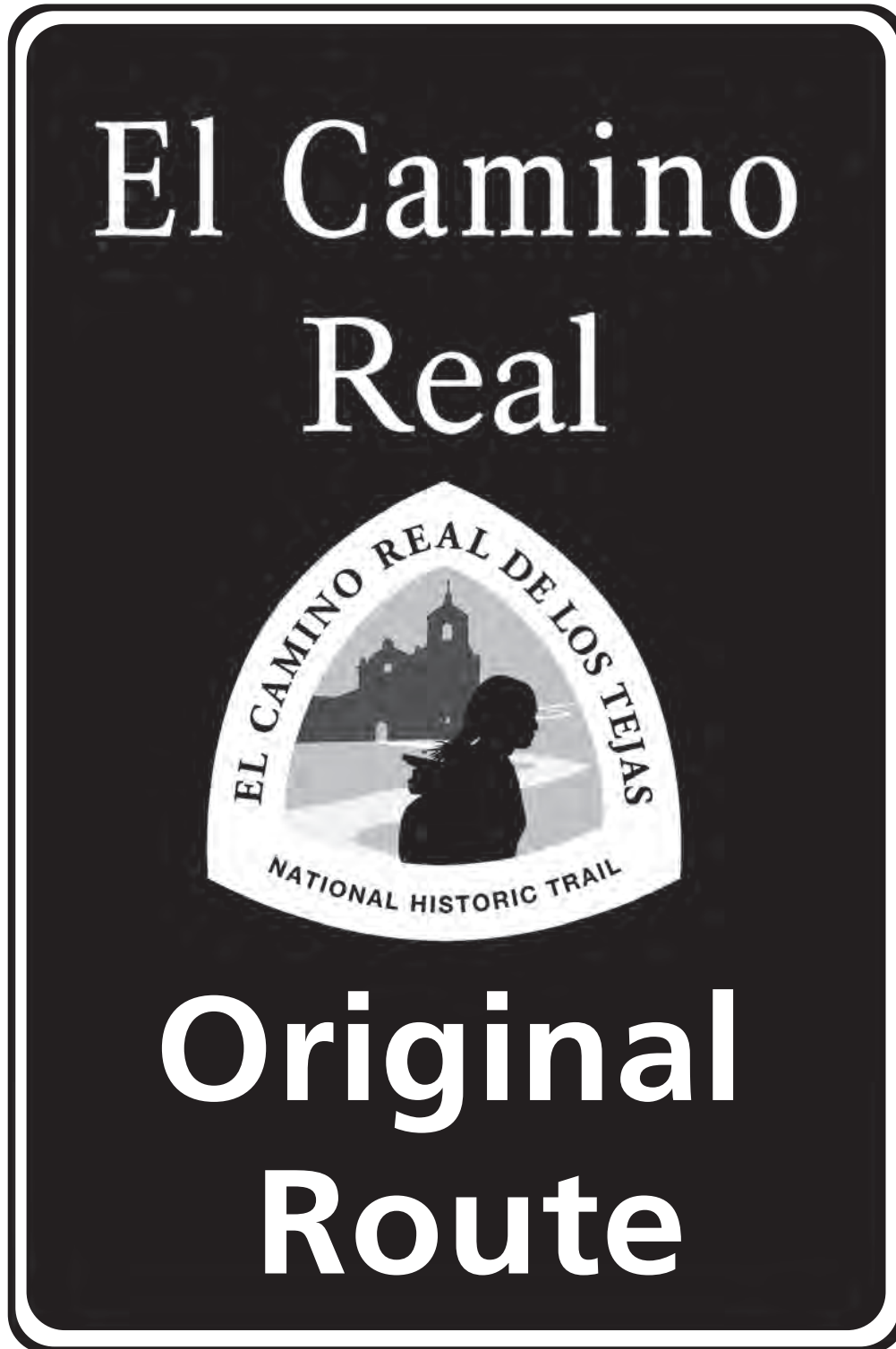
Venue	Address	City	County
Longhorn Museum	1959 Hwy. 97 E	Pleasanton	Atascosa
Bastrop County Museum	702 Main Street	Bastrop	Bastrop
Casa Navarro State Historic Site	228 S. Laredo Street	San Antonio	Bexar
Hispanic Heritage Center of Texas	10,000 W. Commerce Street	San Antonio	Bexar
Institute of Texan Culture	801 East Durango Boulevard	San Antonio	Bexar
Land Heritage Institute	1349 Neal Road	San Antonio	Bexar
San Antonio Academy Museum	117 E. French Place	San Antonio	Bexar
San Antonio Missions National Historic Park	2202 Roosevelt Avenue	San Antonio	Bexar
Spanish Governor's Palace	105 Plaza de Armas	San Antonio	Bexar
Texas Transportation Museum	11731 Wetmore Road	San Antonio	Bexar
The Alamo	300 Alamo Plaza	San Antonio	Bexar
University of Texas at San Antonio	1 UTSA Circle	San Antonio	Bexar
Witte Museum	3801 Broadway Street	San Antonio	Bexar
Brazos Valley Museum of Natural History	3232 Briarcrest Drive	Bryan	Brazos
Star of the Republic Museum	23200 Park Road 12	Washington	Brazos
Caddo Mounds State Historic Site	1649 State Hwy 21 W	Alto	Cherokee
Heritage Center of Cherokee County	208 S. Henderson Street	Rusk	Cherokee

Venue	Address	City	County
Jim Hogg Historic Site	RR 5, Box 80	Rusk	Cherokee
Rusk & Palestine State Park	RR 4, Box 431	Rusk	Cherokee
Heritage Museum of the Texas Hill Country	4831 FM 2673	Canyon Lake	Comal
Sophienburg Museum and Archives	401 W. Coll Street	New Braunfels	Comal
DeWitt County Historical Museum	312 E. Broadway	Cuero	DeWitt
Cuero Heritage Museum	124 E. Church Street	Cuero	DeWitt
Chisholm Trail Museum	302 N. Esplanade	Cuero	DeWitt
Nordheim History Museum	Highway 72	Nordheim	DeWitt
Yoakum History Museum	312 Simpson Street	Yoakum	DeWitt
Old Stone Church Museum	1764 Meyersville Road	Meyersville	DeWitt
Yorktown Historical Museum	143 Main Street	Yorktown	DeWitt
Wade House Memorial Museum	200 North 9th Street	Carrizo Springs	Dimmit
Fayette Heritage Museum and Archives	855 S. Jefferson	La Grange	Fayette
Old Frio County Jail Museum	503 E. Trinity	Pearsall	Frio
Goliad State Historical Park	108 Park Road 6	Goliad	Goliad
Markethouse Museum	205 S. Market Street	Goliad	Goliad
Presidio La Bahia	PO Box 57	Goliad	Goliad
Gonzales Memorial Museum	414 Smith Street	Gonzales	Gonzales
Lyndon Baines Johnson Museum of San Marcos	601 University Drive	San Marcos	Hays
Crockett Depot & Museum	303 S. First	Crockett	Houston
Mission Tejas State Park	120 State Park Road 44	Grapeland	Houston
Karnes County Museum	8167 N FM 81	Karnes City	Karnes
Harlingen Arts and Heritage Museum	2435 Boxwood	Hallettsville	Lavaca
Lavaca Historical Museum	413 N. Main Street	Hallettsville	Lavaca
Yoakum Heritage Museum	312 Simpson Street	Yoakum	Lavaca
Donna Hooks Fletcher Museum	PO Box 174	Dime Box	Lee
Fort Boggy State Park	4994 Highway 75 South	Centerville	Leon
Madison County Museum	201 N. Madison Street	Madisonville	Madison
Fort Duncun Museum	1095 Avenue B	Eagle Pass	Maverick
McMullen County Historical Museum	301 W. Missouri	Tilden	McMullen
Medina County Museum	2202 18th Street	Hondo	Medina
Landmark Inn State Historic Site	402 E. Florence Street	Castroville	Medina
Milam County Museum	201 E. Main Street	Cameron	Milam

Venue	Address	City	County
Sterne-Hoya Library & Museum	211 S. Lanana Street	Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches
Stone Fort Museum	Stephen F. Austin State University	Nacogdoches	Nacogdoches
The Carnegie Library of Robertson County	315 E. Dechard Street	Franklin	Robertson
Bremond Historical Society	217 S. Main Street	Bremond	Robertson
Sabine County Jail Museum and Vergie Speights Memorial Library	PO Drawer 580	Hemphill	Sabine
Mission Dolores Visitor Center & Archives	701 S. Broadway	San Augustine	San Augustine
Bob Bullock Texas State History Museum	1800 N. Congress Avenue	Austin	Travis
Center for American History	University of Texas-Austin	Austin	Travis
Lyndon Baines Library and Museum	2313 Red River Street	Austin	Travis
McKinney Falls State Park	5808 McKinney Falls Parkway	Austin	Travis
Republic of Texas Museum	510 E. Anderson	Austin	Travis
Texas Capitol Visitors Center	112 E. 11th Street	Austin	Travis
Texas Military Forces Museum	2200 W. 35th Street	Austin	Travis
Texas Natural Science Center	University of Texas-Austin	Austin	Travis
The French Legation Museum	802 San Marcos	Austin	Travis
Anderson Mill Museum	502 N. Liberty Street	Victoria	Victoria
Museum of the Coastal Bend	2200 E. Red River	Victoria	Victoria
Brenham Heritage Museum	105 S. Market Street	Brenham	Washington
Laredo Children's Museum	5300 San Dario Avenue	Laredo	Webb
Republic of the Rio Grande Museum	1005 Zaragoza Street	Laredo	Webb
Villa Antigua Border Heritage Museum	810 Zaragoza Street	Laredo	Webb
Williamson County Historical Museum	716 S. Austin Avenue	Georgetown	Williamson
La Vernia Heritage Museum	PO Box 513	La Vernia	Wilson
Colonel Antonio Zapata Museum	PO Box 2325	Zapata	Zapata
La Paz County Historical Museum	305 Lincoln Street	San Ygnacio	Zapata

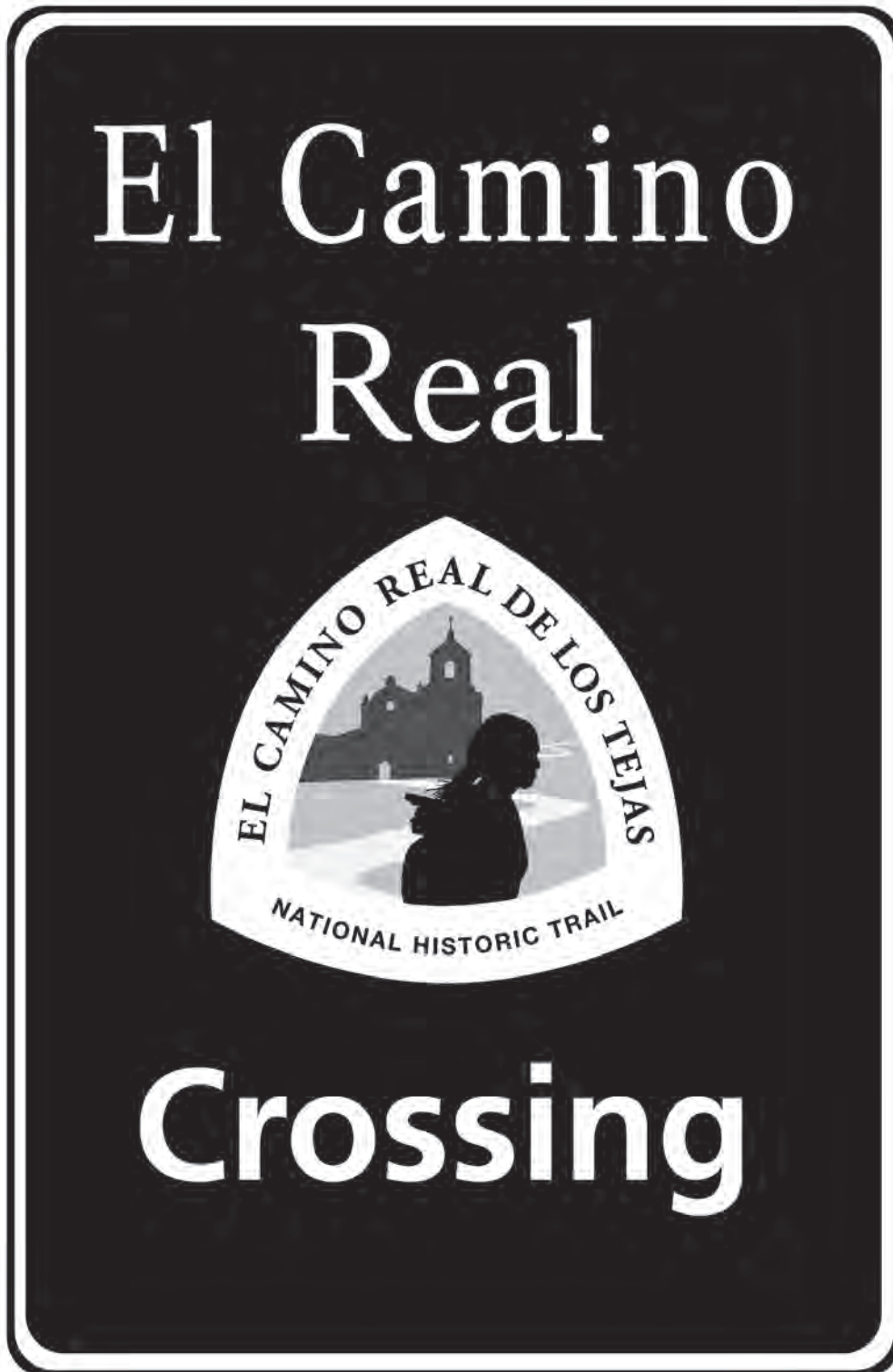
APPENDIX J: SAMPLE TRAIL SIGNS

Figure J-1. Original Route Sign



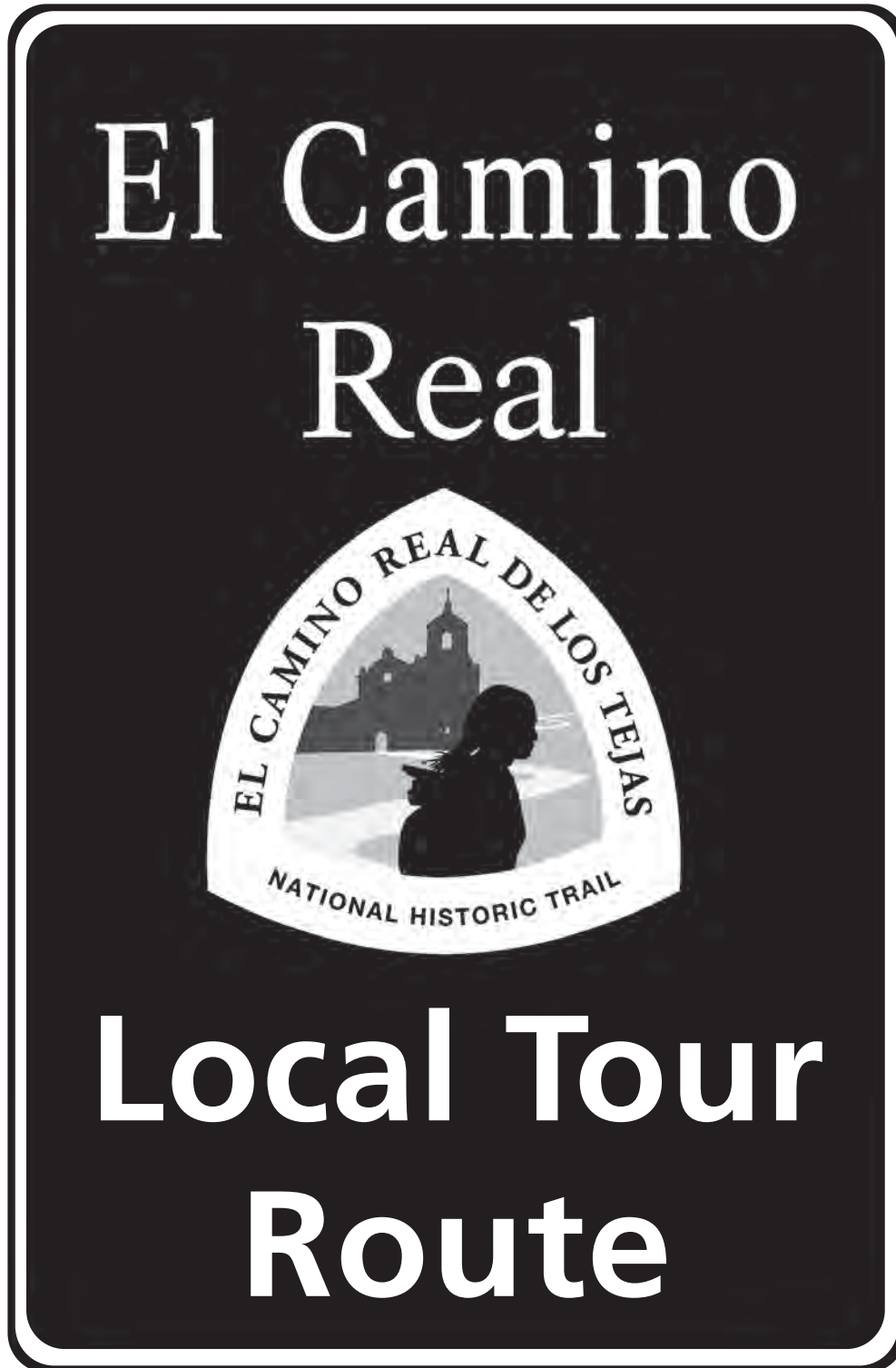
Recommended "Original Route" sign indicating the original route alignment of the trail

Figure J-2. Crossing Sign



Recommended 'Crossing' sign indicating that the trail once crossed at this location

Figure J-3. Local Tour Route Sign

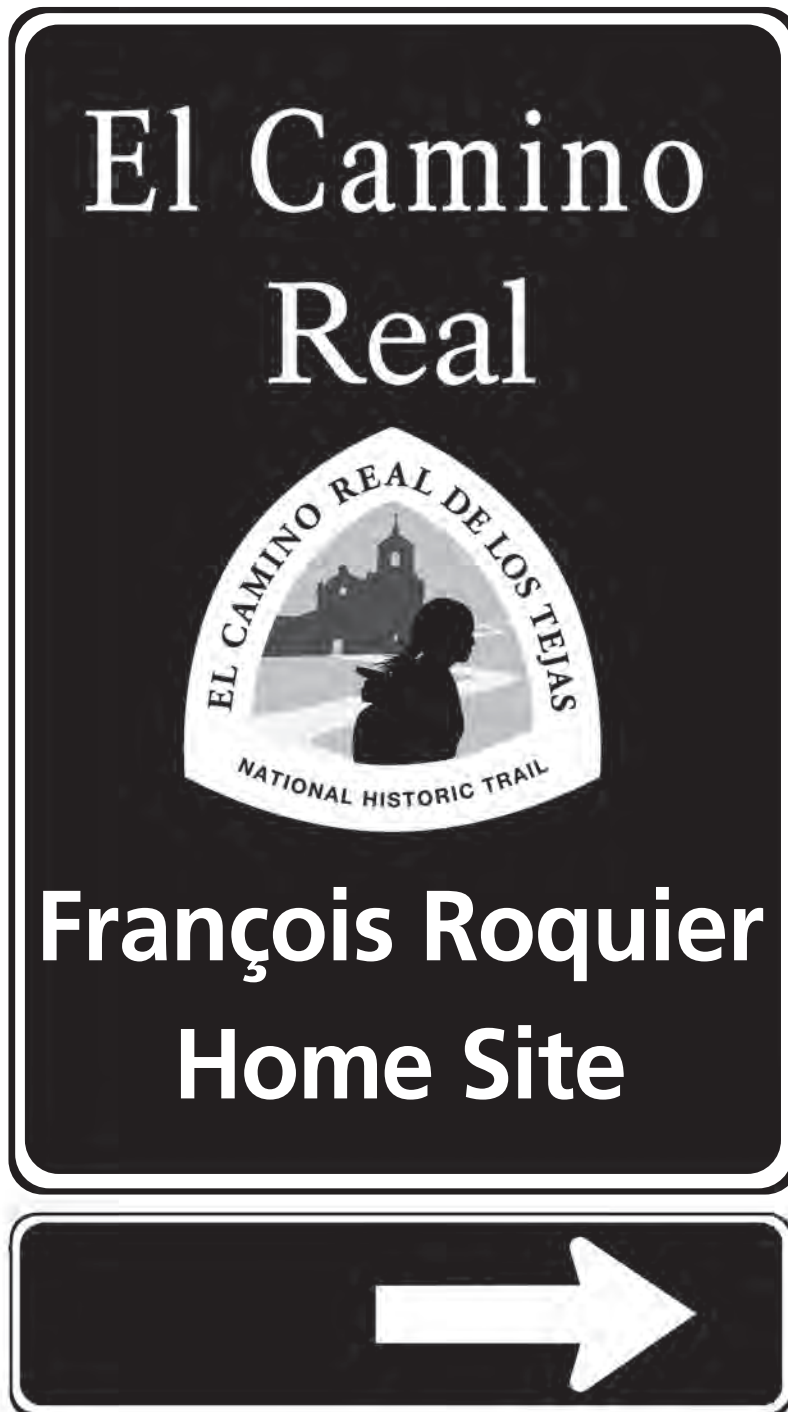


Recommended 'Local Tour Route' sign

Figure J-4. State Historic Site Sign



Figure J-5. Site Directional Sign



Recommended site directional sign

APPENDIX K: THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail crosses 40 counties in Texas and two parishes in Louisiana. Texas has 105 species of flora and fauna listed as Threatened or Endangered species. There are 32 species of plants, of which seven are listed as Endangered. There are 73 species of fauna, of which two species are listed as Threatened and 35 listed as Endangered. There are eight candidate species: two are plants; the other six are animals.

Table K-1, Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Location	Critical Habitat
Endangered Species				
Ashy dogweed	<i>Thymophylla tephroleuca</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Johnston's frankenia	<i>Frankenia johnstonii</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Large-fruited sand verbena	<i>Abronia macrocarpa</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Navasota ladies' tresses	<i>Spinranthes parksii</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Texas wild-rice	<i>Zizania texana</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
White bladderpod	<i>Lesquerella pallida</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Zapata bladderpot	<i>Lesquerella thamnophilia</i>	Endangered	TX	No

Table K-2, Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Location	Critical Habitat
Endangered Species				
[unnamed] ground beetle	<i>Rhadine exilis</i>	Endangered	TX	No
[unnamed] ground beetle	<i>Rhadine infernalis</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
Attwater's greater prairie-chicken	<i>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Barton Springs salamander	<i>Eurycea sosorum</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Bee Creek Cave harvestman	<i>Texella reddelli</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Black-capped vireo	<i>Vireo atricapilla</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Bone Cave harvestman	<i>Texella reyesi</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Bracken Bat Cave meshweaver	<i>Cicurina venii</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
Coffin Cave mold beetle	<i>Batrisodes texanus</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Cokendolpher Cave harvestman	<i>Texella cokendolpheri</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes

Table K-2, Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Location	Critical Habitat
Endangered Species				
Comal Spring dryopid beetle	<i>Stygoparnus comalensis</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Comal Spring riffle beetle	<i>Heterelmis comalensis</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Fountain darter	<i>Etheostoma fonticola</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
Golden-cheeked warbler (wood)	<i>Dendroica chrysaparia</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Government Canyon bat cave meshweaver	<i>Cicurina vespera</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Government Canyon bat cave spider	<i>Neoleptoneta microps</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Gulf Coast jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus (=Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli)</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Helotes mold beetle	<i>Batrisodes venyivi</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
Houston toad	<i>Bufo houstonensis</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
Interior least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	Endangered	LA	No
Jollyville Plateau salamander	<i>Eurycea tonkawae</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Kretschmarr Cave mold beetle	<i>Texamaurops reddelli</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Least tern	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Madla's Cave meshweaver	<i>Cicurina madla</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus (=Felis pardalis)</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Peck's Cave amphipod	<i>Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	Endangered	LA-TX	No
Red wolf	<i>Canus rufus</i>	Endangered	LA	No
Robber Baron Cave meshweaver	<i>Cicurina baronia</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
San Marcos gambusia	<i>Gambusia georgei</i>	Endangered	TX	Yes
Texas blind salamander	<i>Typhlomolge rathbuni</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Tooth Cave ground beetle	<i>Rhadine persephone</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Tooth Cave pseudoscorpion	<i>Tartarocreagris texana</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Tooth Cave spider	<i>Neoleptoneta myopica</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Warton's Cave meshweaver	<i>Cicurina wartoni</i>	Endangered	TX	No
Whooping crane	<i>Grus americana</i>	Endangered	TX	No

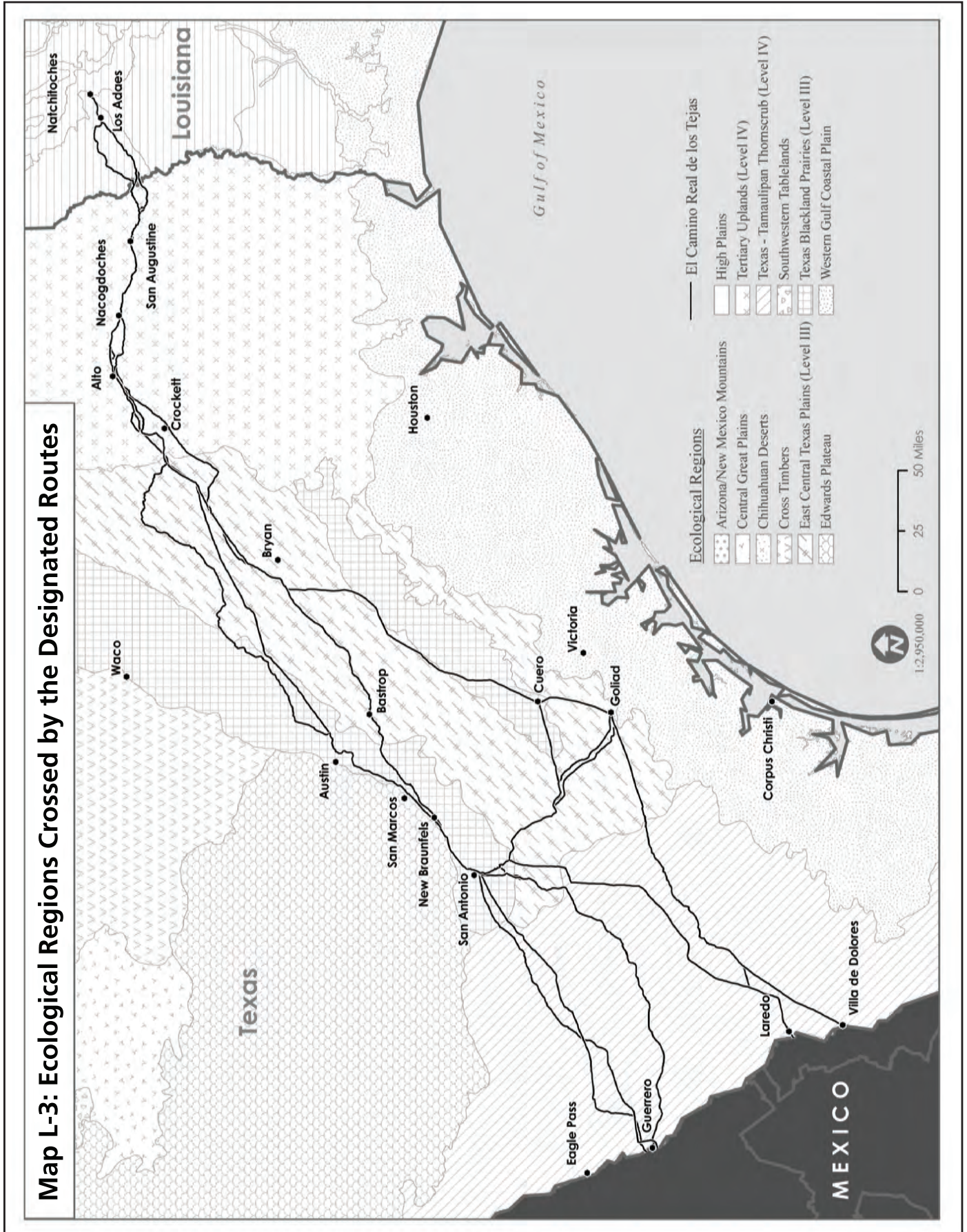
Table K-2, Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

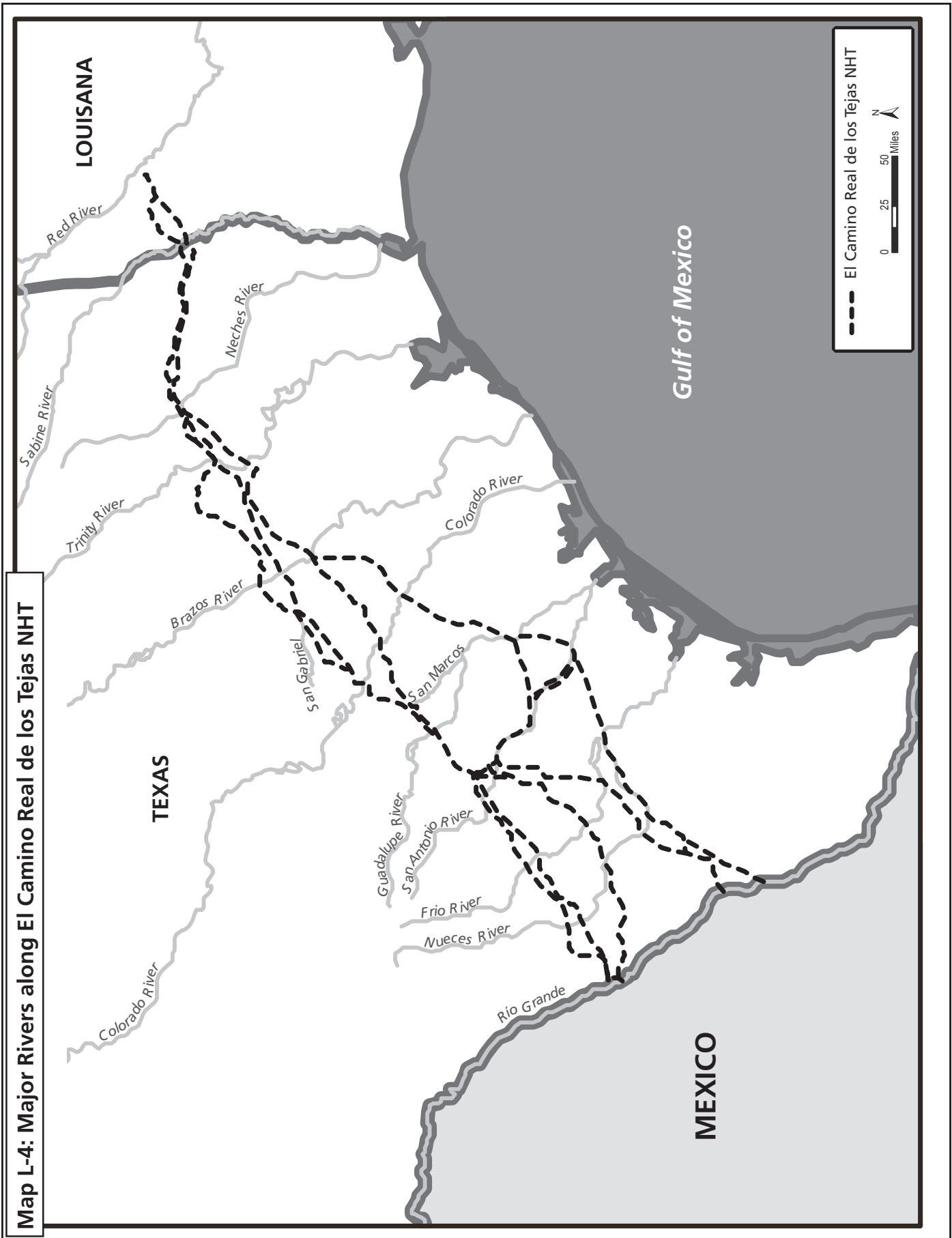
Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Location	Critical Habitat
Threatened Species				
Louisiana black bear	<i>Urus americanus huteolus</i>	Threatened	TX	No
San Marcos salamander	<i>Eurycea nana</i>	Threatened	TX	Yes

Table K-3, Proposed and Candidate Endangered Animal Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status	Location	Critical Habitat
Candidate Species				
Austin blind salamander	<i>Eurycea waterlooensis</i>	Candidate	TX	No
Georgetown salamander	<i>Eurycea naufragia</i>	Candidate	TX	No
Louisiana pine snake	<i>Pituophis ruthveni</i>	Candidate	LA-TX	No
Neches River rose-mallow	<i>Hisbiscus dasycalyx</i>	Candidate	TX	No
Sharpnose shiner	<i>Notropis oxyrhynchus</i>	Candidate	TX	No
Smalleye shiner	<i>Notropis buccula</i>	Candidate	TX	No
Texas golden gladecress	<i>Leavenworthia texana</i>	Candidate	TX	No
Texas hornshell (mussel)	<i>Popenaias popei</i>	Candidate	TX	No

APPENDIX L: Environmental Assessment – Maps & Tables





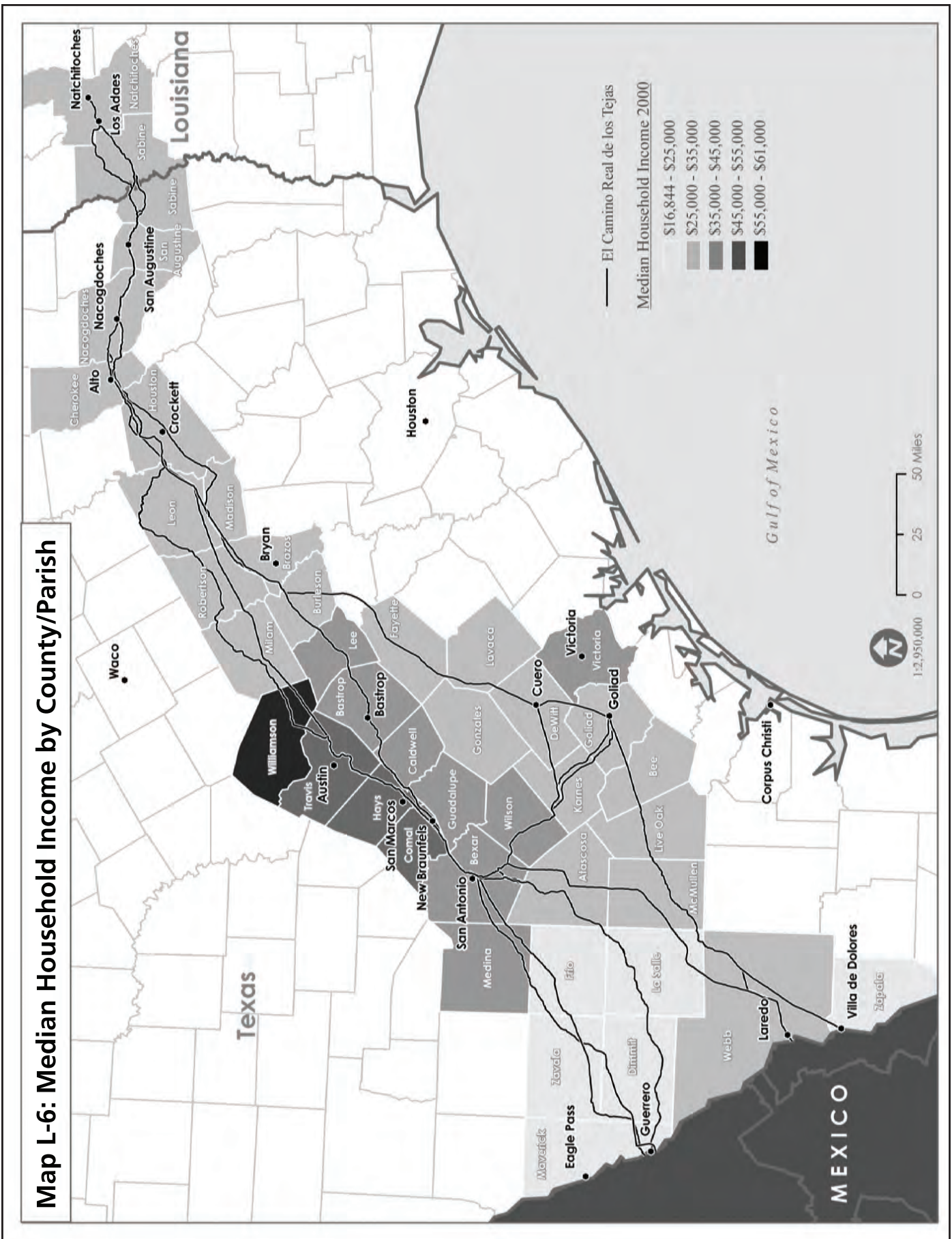


Table L-1. Median Household Income and Percentage of Families Below the Poverty Line by County/Parish, 2000

County/State	Median Household Income	% Difference from Statewide Median Income♦	% Families Below Poverty Rate★	Difference from Statewide Percentage
Atascosa	\$33,081	-17.1	-16.1	+4.1
Bastrop	\$43,578	+9.1	+8.4	-3.6
Bee	\$28,392	-28.9	-19.7	+10.5
Bexar	\$38,328	-4.0	-12.7	+7.7
Brazos	\$29,104	-27.0	-14.0	+2.0
Burleson	\$33,026	-17.2	-13.2	+1.2
Caldwell	\$36,573	-8.0	-10.4	-1.6
Cherokee	\$29,313	-26.0	-13.7	+1.7
Comal	\$46,147	+15.6	+6.4	-5.6
DeWitt	\$28,714	-28.0	+15.3	+3.3
Dimmit	\$21,917	-45.1	+29.7	+17.7
Fayette	\$34,526	-13.5	-8.1	-3.9
Frio	\$24,504	-38.6	+24.5	+12.5
Goliad	\$34,201	-14.3	-11.9	-.1
Gonzales	\$28,368	-28.9	+13.8	+1.8
Guadalupe	\$43,949	+10.1	-7.3	-4.7
Hays	\$45,006	+12.7	-6.4	-5.6
Houston	\$28,119	-29.6	+15.6	+3.6
Karnes	\$26,526	-33.6	+18.5	+6.5
La Salle	\$21,857	-45.2	+28.2	+16.2
Lavaca	\$29,132	-27.0	-10.2	-1.8
Lee	\$36,280	-9.1	-9.7	-2.3
Leon	\$30,981	-22.4	+12.6	+6.6
Live Oak	\$32,057	-19.7	+14.1	+2.1
Madison	\$29,418	-26.3	+12.3	+3.3
Maverick	\$21,232	-48.8	+32.0	+20.0
McMullen	\$32,500	-18.6	+15.9	+3.9
Medina	\$36,063	-9.7	12.0	=
Milam	\$33,186	-16.9	+12.2	+2.2
Nacogdoches, TX	\$28,301	-29.1	+15.5	+3.5
Natchitoches, LA	\$25,722	-21.0	15.8	=
Robertson	\$28,886	-27.6	+17.3	+5.3
Sabine, LA	\$26,655	-14.8	+20.9	+5.1
Sabine, TX	\$27,198	-31.9	-11.8	-2.2
San Augustine, TX	\$27,025	-32.3	+15.6	+3.6

♦ In 2000, the median household income for the United States was \$41,994, for Texas was \$39,927, and for Louisiana it was \$32,566. Percentage values for this column were calculated as follows: (County Median Household Income – Texas Median Household Income) Texas Median Household Income.

★ In 2000, the percentage of families below poverty rate for the United States was 9.2%, for Texas it was 12%, and for Louisiana it was 15.8%.

County/State	Median Household Income	% Difference from Statewide Median Income♦	% Families Below Poverty Rate★	Difference from Statewide Percentage
Travis	\$46,761	+17.1	-7.7	-4.3
Victoria	\$38,732	-3.0	-10.5	-1.5
Webb	\$28,100	-29.6	+26.7	+14.7
Williamson	\$60,642	+51.9	-3.4	-8.6
Wilson	\$40,006	+0.2	-9.2	-2.8
Zapata	\$24,635	-38.3	+29.3	+17.3
Zavala	\$16,844	-57.8	+37.4	+27.4

♦ In 2000, the median household income for the United States was \$41,994, for Texas was \$39,927, and for Louisiana it was \$32,566. Percentage values for this column were calculated as follows: (County Median Household Income – Texas Median Household Income) Texas Median Household Income.

★ In 2000, the percentage of families below poverty rate for the United States was 9.2%, for Texas it was 12%, and for Louisiana it was 15.8%.

Table L-2. Population Data for Counties and Parishes Crossed by the Trail, 1990–2000

County/State	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change 1990–2000	% Change in Population 1990–2000 †
Atascosa, TX	30,533	38,628	+8,095	+26.5
Bastrop, TX	38,263	57,733	+19,470	+50.9
Bee, TX	25,135	32,359	+7,224	+28.7
Bexar, TX	1,185,394	1,392,931	+207,537	+17.5
Brazos, TX	121,862	152,415	+30,553	+25.1
Burleson, TX	13,625	16,470	+2,845	+20.9
Caldwell, TX	26,392	32,194	+5,802	+22.0
Cherokee, TX	41,049	46,659	+5,610	+13.7
Comal, TX	51,832	78,021	+31,799	+75.0
DeWitt, TX	18,840	20,013	+1,173	+6.2
Dimmit, TX	10,433	10,248	-185	-1.8
Fayette, TX	20,095	21,804	+1,709	+8.5
Frio, TX	13,472	16,252	+2,780	+20.6
Goliad, TX	5,980	6,928	+948	+15.8
Gonzales, TX	17,205	18,628	+1,423	+8.2
Guadalupe, TX	64,873	89,023	+24,150	+37.2
Hays, TX	65,614	97,589	+31,975	+48.7
Houston, TX	21,375	23,185	+1,810	+8.5
Karnes, TX	12,455	15,446	+2,991	+24.0
La Salle, TX	5,254	5,866	+612	+11.6
Lavaca, TX	18,690	19,210	+520	+2.8
Lee, TX	12,854	15,657	+2,803	+21.8
Leon, TX	12,665	15,335	+2,670	+21.1
Live Oak, TX	9,556	12,309	+2,753	+28.8
Madison, TX	10,931	12,940	+2,009	+18.4

† Percentage population change has been computed in the following manner – (2000–1990)/1990.

County/State	1990 Population	2000 Population	Population Change 1990–2000	% Change in Population 1990–2000 †
Maverick, TX	36,378	47,297	+10,919	+30.0
McMullen, TX	817	851	+34	+4.2
Medina, TX	27,312	39,304	+11,992	+43.9
Milam, TX	22,946	24,238	+1,292	+5.6
Nacogdoches, TX	54,753	59,203	+4,450	+8.1
Natchitoches, LA	36,689	39,080	+2,391	+6.5
Robertson, TX	15,511	16,000	+489	+3.1
Sabine, LA	22,646	23,459	+813	+3.4
Sabine, TX	9,586	10,469	+883	+9.2
San Augustine, TX	7,999	8,946	+947	+11.9
Travis, TX	576,407	812,280	+235,873	+40.9
Victoria, TX	74,361	84,088	+9,727	+13.1
Webb, TX	133,239	193,117	+59,878	+44.9
Williamson, TX	139,551	249,967	+110,416	+79.1
Wilson, TX	22,650	32,408	+9,758	+43.1
Zapata, TX	9,279	12,182	+2,903	+23.9
Zavala, TX	12,162	11,600	-562	-4.6

† Percentage population change has been computed in the following manner – (2000–1990)/1990.

Table L-3. Percentage of Civilian Population Employed and Percentage of High School Graduates, 2000

County	Employed Civilian Pop (over 16)	% Employed♦	% High school grad. or higher★
Atascosa	15,430	59.3	65.2
Bastrop	26,529	63.6	76.9
Bee	9,944	42.0	73.7
Bexar	595,911	63.4	76.9
Brazos	72,096	64.1	81.3
Burleson	7,024	58.3	71.1
Caldwell	13,403	59.0	71.4
Cherokee	18,691	55.5	68.4
Comal	36,319	62.8	83.9
DeWitt	7,893	52.8	67.9
Dimmit	3,342	54.1	54.3
Fayette	10,039	59.5	71.3
Frio	5,257	47.1	57.7
Goliad	2,949	56.8	72.4
Gonzalez	8,315	59.1	62.0

♦ In 2000, the average percentage employed for the United States was 65%, the average for Texas was 65.6%, and the average for Louisiana was 61%.

★ In 2000, the average percentage of high-school graduates for the United States was 84.1%, the average for Texas was 78.6%, and the average for Louisiana was 79.4%.

County	Employed Civilian Pop (over 16)	% Employed♦	% High school grad. or higher★
Guadalupe	40,845	66.4	78.1
Hays	50,484	70.2	84.7
Houston	7,958	45.9	70.0
Karnes	4,705	40.2	59.1
La Salle	1,826	45.7	50.1
Lavaca	8,677	58.5	68.6
Lee	7,309	63.3	71.7
Leon	6,012	52.2	73.8
Live Oak	4,244	45.3	67.1
Madison	4,186	42.4	72.8
Maverick	13,161	50.7	42.1
McMullen	347	51.8	74.7
Medina	16,168	58.6	72.2
Milam	10,305	58.5	70.9
Nacogdoches	25,637	61.7	73.7
Natchitoches, LA	14,909	54.8	72.7
Robertson	6,318	56.4	68.1
Sabine, LA	8,466	51.2	70.8
Sabine, TX	3,258	41.9	72.5
San Augustine	3,210	48.8	69.9
Travis	441,161	72.0	84.7
Victoria	38,646	64.8	76.2
Webb	62,558	53.0	53.0
Williamson	129,192	72.8	88.8
Wilson	13,939	61.2	73.8
Zapata	3,384	43.9	53.1
Zavala	3,034	44.9	43.4

♦ In 2000, the average percentage employed for the United States was 65%, the average for Texas was 65.6%, and the average for Louisiana was 61%.

★ In 2000, the average percentage of high-school graduates for the United States was 84.1%, the average for Texas was 78.6%, and the average for Louisiana was 79.4%.

*Table L-4.
Percentage of Ethnic Groups in Counties and Parishes Crossed by the Trail, 2000¹*

County/State	Whites	% White	Black	% Black	Hispano	% Hispano	Other	% Other
Atascosa	28,286	73.3	230	0.6	22,620	58.6	9,001	22.7
Bastrop	46,327	80.2	5,072	8.8	13,845	24	5,090	8.9
Bee	21,957	67.9	3,203	9.9	17,450	53.9	6,510	20.1
Bexar	959,122	68.9	100,025	7.2	757,033	54.3	283,061	20.3
Brazos	113,479	74.5	16,333	10.7	27,253	17.9	19,597	12.9
Burleson	12,199	74.1	2,481	15.1	2,411	14.6	1,474	9.0

¹ Census data consider in "hispano" a subset of "white". The percentage figures in Table L-4 report the information as presented by Census Bureau.

County/State	Whites	% White	Black	% Black	Hispano	% Hispano	Other	% Other
Caldwell	22,577	70.1	2,735	8.5	13,018	40.4	6,000	18.6
Cherokee	34,685	74.3	7,446	16	6,178	13.2	3,902	8.4
Comal	69,501	89.1	741	0.9	17,609	22.6	6,246	8.0
DeWitt	15,293	76.4	2,209	11	5,454	27.2	2,160	10.7
Dimmit	7,886	77	90	0.9	8,708	85	2,015	19.7
Fayette	18,442	84.6	1,528	7	2,786	12.8	1,592	7.4
Frio	11,679	71.9	792	4.9	11,987	73.8	3,375	20.8
Goliad	5,724	82.6	334	4.8	2,439	35.2	750	10.7
Gonzales	13,458	72.2	1,563	8.4	7,381	39.6	3,069	16.5
Guadalupe	69,122	77.6	4,460	5	29,561	33.2	12,705	14.3
Hays	77,014	78.9	3,588	3.7	28,859	29.6	14,557	15
Houston	15,899	68.6	6,476	27.9	1,739	7.5	633	2.8
Karnes	10,588	68.5	1,667	10.8	7,324	47.4	2,842	18.4
La Salle	4,779	81.5	208	3.5	4,524	77.1	754	12.8
Lavaca	16,686	86.9	1,305	6.8	2,183	11.4	1,000	5.2
Lee	11,992	76.6	1,892	12.1	2,848	18.2	1,503	9.6
Leon	12,809	83.5	1,593	10.4	1,213	7.9	770	5.0
Live Oak	10,743	87.3	301	2.4	4,683	38	1,026	8.3
Madison	8,642	66.8	2,959	22.9	2,042	15.8	1,339	10.3
Maverick	33,529	70.9	146	0.3	44,938	95	12,228	25.8
McMullen	752	88.4	10	1.2	282	33.1	78	9.1
Medina	31,200	79.4	866	2.2	17,873	45.5	6,108	15.5
Milam	19,121	78.9	2,678	11	4,516	18.6	2,044	8.4
Nacogdoches	44,405	75	9,908	16.7	6,660	11.2	4,056	6.9
Natchitoches, LA	22,608	57.9	15,017	38.4	566	1.4	957	2.4
Robertson	10,592	66.2	3,871	24.2	2,359	14.7	1,250	7.9
Sabine, LA	17,048	72.7	3,958	16.9	642	2.7	1,942	8.2
Sabine, TX	9,197	87.8	1,039	9.9	189	1.8	141	1.3
San Augustine	6,196	69.3	2,500	27.9	320	3.6	183	2.7
Travis	554,058	68.2	75,247	9.3	229,048	28.2	41,529	19.8
Victoria	62,406	74.2	5,297	6.3	32,959	39.2	14,519	17.2
Webb	158,670	97.5	713	0.4	182,070	94.3	28,823	15.3
Williamson	205,994	82.4	12,790	5.1	42,990	17.2	25,899	8.4
Wilson	26,311	81.2	392	1.2	11,834	36.5	4,917	17.5
Zapata	10,241	84.1	50	0.4	10,328	84.8	1,607	13.1
Zavala	7,547	65.1	57	0.5	10,582	91.2	3,688	31.8

Table L-5: Public Land Ownership in Texas and Louisiana

State	Federal	%	State	%	USFS	NPS	NWR	Army Corps
LA	1,387,100 acres	4.97	744,600	2.67	604,210	10,100	463,180	20,140
TX	2,391,400 acres	1.43	825,000	.49	755,100	1,172,600	463,700	945,870

Table L-6. Recreational Visits to Public Sites along El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail, 2007–2008

Feature Name	Feature Type	Management Entity	Location (or nearest)	Latest Visitation Figures (2007)
Bastrop State Park	Park	Texas Parks & Wildlife	Bastrop, Texas	158,036 (FY 2008)
Caddo Mounds State Historic Site	Archeological site	Texas Historical Commission	Alto, Texas	5,660 (FY 2008)
Fort Boggy State Park	Park	Texas Parks & Wildlife	Centerville, Texas	9,055 (FY 2008)
Goliad State Historical Park	Historic mission-presidio complex and park	Texas Parks & Wildlife	Goliad, Texas	50,999 (FY 2008)
McKinney Falls State Park	Park	Texas Parks & Wildlife	Austin, Texas	128,454 (FY 2008)
Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Ais	Historic mission site and interpretive center	City of San Augustine	San Augustine, Texas	500 (FY 2008)
Mission Tejas State Park	Historic mission and park	Texas Parks & Wildlife	Alto, Texas	15,478 (FY 2008)
Old Stone Fort/ Stone Fort Museum	Reconstructed historical building	Stephen F. Austin State University	Nacogdoches, Texas	6,116 (Scholastic Year 2007–2008)
The Alamo	Historic mission-fortress compound	Daughters of the Republic of Texas	San Antonio, Texas	2.5 million visitors a year consistently over the last decade
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park	Federal historic park	National Park Service	San Antonio, Texas	1,303,212 (Year 2008)
Toledo Bend Reservoir	Reservoir	Sabine River Authority – State of Louisiana (Texas does not have a visitor center on their side of the river.)	Texas-Louisiana border	16,488 (Year 2007) average for the last decade: 16,899
Fort Jesup State Historic Site	Historic site and park	Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism	Many, Louisiana	5,059 (FY 2007-2008)
Los Adaes State Historic Site	Historic site and park	Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism	Natchitoches, Louisiana	2,700 (FY 2007-2008)
Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Historic Site	Historic site and park	Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism	Natchitoches, Louisiana	12,344 (FY 2007-2008)
Cane River Creole National Historical Park	Federal historic park	National Park Service	Natchitoches, Louisiana	24,587 (Year 2008)

APPENDIX M: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

**National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior**

**National Trails Intermountain Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico**



El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Comprehensive Management Plan / Environmental Assessment

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

In compliance with NEPA, the National Park Service prepared an Environmental Assessment as part of the Comprehensive Management Plan for El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail. The trail, designated in 2004, commemorates significant routes extending from the international border at the Río Grande to the easternmost extent of the Spanish province of Texas in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana.

This document records: 1) a Finding of No Significant Impact as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and 2) a determination of no impairment as required by the NPS Organic Act of 1916.

Preferred Alternative

The two alternatives evaluated in the plan offer general strategies for the long-term administration and protection of trail resources and related visitor use. They are conceptual in nature and do not include any specific development activities or any site-specific action. Because no site-specific actions, such as major construction projects or specific land purchases, are proposed in the alternatives, the analysis of impacts consists of an overview of the potential impacts of implementing each alternative. And because of the broad nature of the alternatives, the analysis of environmental consequences is equally broad.

The parties responsible for the protection of cultural resources in both the states of Louisiana and Texas concurred at the beginning of the planning process that the project did not meet the criteria of a federal undertaking. Nevertheless, consistent with National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, any federally proposed action in the future will require specific compliance for each site or segment along the congressionally designated routes and may require consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Louisiana and Texas departments of transportation, state historic preservation officers, federally recognized American Indian tribes, and other state and federal agencies.

Under the preferred alternative (B) – trail development through partnership – the administrative staff at the National Trails Intermountain Region will assist the trail community in achieving the purpose of the trail designation, which is to commemorate the historic development of a network of trails, based upon American Indian routes that linked Spanish missions, presidios and trading posts in a travel corridor from the Río Grande to Louisiana.

The National Trails Intermountain Region will collaborate with partners to provide the public the opportunity to enjoy and appreciate significant trail resources through high quality visitor programs while at the same time supporting research efforts to ensure that significant trail resources are identified and protected.

The National Trails Intermountain Region will serve as an information clearinghouse for activities along the trail, coordinating efforts to ensure the most efficient use of available resources. Much of the implementation of strategies will rest with those members of the trail community willing to take the lead in proposing projects and programs that identify and protect significant trail resources and their accurate interpretation. Volunteers will work closely with the National Trails Intermountain Region to achieve the purpose of the trail.

The National Trails Intermountain Region will provide technical assistance and a certain level of funding, as it becomes available, to eligible applications, depending on allocations. Funds from the Challenge Cost Share Program that fluctuate from year to year, and possibly from other programs, will help support initiatives suggested by the trail community. Projects most likely to receive support from the National Park Service will focus on the identification and protection of authentic resources and their interpretation, and will offer trail users the opportunity to enjoy and understand the authentic character of the nationally significant resources associated with El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail.

Administrative staff at the National Trails Intermountain Region will also oversee the development of sign and interpretive standards that can be applied consistently along the trail corridor. Consistency is important because it will heighten awareness of the trail and assist trail users in finding and following the designated trail routes and significant historic sites. Consistency will also allow for a more effective development of recreational experiences around authentic resources and interpretive programs.

The National Trails Intermountain Region will place its main emphasis on working with the trail community to expand knowledge about trail resources, in particular significant sites and segments with a certain degree of historic integrity. Investigations leading to more accurate and extensive identification of high-potential sites and segments and their location, condition, and priority needs will be encouraged. Research projects that aim to elucidate important aspects of trail history or topics that have not yet received adequate attention will also receive special consideration.

Efforts will be made to foster awareness among the trail community of the evolving nature of the trail and its associated resources. It has been argued that El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail responds to the changing conditions and the needs of the users. The trail is complex and continually evolving, and has the potential of becoming a very powerful educational tool to attract people of all ages to understand and protect it.

The National Trails Intermountain Region will encourage and assist private landowners in protecting significant trail resources and, if possible and appropriate, help such owners to make resources accessible to the public. This is an important component of this alternative because a high proportion of trail resources is privately owned. As landowners become aware of the

significance of their resources, they may decide to become more interested in monitoring and protecting them.

Under this alternative, the trail community will have the opportunity to become active participants in the development of inclusive interpretive and educational programs that reflect current scholarship and offer a variety of perspectives. There will be special emphasis on compelling stories about people, places, and events, particularly those that represent the heritage of the various ethnic groups, who were central in the development of the trail.

Under this alternative, a concerted effort will be made, in cooperation with the trail community, to provide recreational experiences closely linked and compatible with the appreciation of authentic trail resources and their protection. These experiences will be strengthened by the development of a consistent accompanying interpretive program, which places the history of the trail into a broad context from which it can be better understood and appreciated, and by the use of consistent signage to facilitate public awareness of the trail and the location of its resources.

This alternative envisions offering a more meaningful trail user experience through integrated development and programming based on authentic resources and trail themes. Appropriate and consistent trail signage will facilitate visitor use and enjoyment of trail resources. A more profound understanding of significant trail-related sites and segments and enhanced cooperative efforts will result in a more meaningful experience of an entire array of trail resources. Increased cooperation among the members of the trail community will provide a more consistent and accurate message about the history of the trail and will make it easier for visitors to obtain information and to access numerous sites and segments.

One example of a recreational activity this alternative will strongly favor is “trail retracement,” using existing roads that closely parallel the designated trail routes and, in some cases, roads built over the original trail alignment, such as Louisiana State Road 120 and Texas State Highway 21. Not only will such an activity not harm resources it will offer visitors the opportunity to engage intimately with trail resources and experience vicariously what travel along the trail might have been like during the period of significance. It is essential to provide opportunities for trail audiences to forge emotional and intellectual connections with the meanings of these resources. One of the best ways to achieve this is by actually traveling along these routes.

Additional sites that may offer some level of outdoor recreational opportunity include but are not limited to the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park Hike and Bike Trail in San Antonio, Texas, Los Adaes State Historic Park, in Robeline, Louisiana and Mission Tejas State Park in Grapeland, Texas. Walking, hiking, bicycling, horseback riding, camping, sightseeing, or travel by motor vehicle are all potential ways in which visitors can experience the trail corridor and its resources. Retracement routes using existing public roadways and providing access to high potential sites and segments will be marked to raise awareness of the trail and encourage visitation. Agreements will be signed with local communities to identify such local routes. It is also possible that the trail community, in consultation with National Trails Intermountain Region, could develop other appropriate recreational activities that are consistent with the objectives of the National Trail System Act.

State and local governments, trail partners and landowners will be encouraged to help establish, maintain, and manage trail remnants, rights-of-ways and trail resources for the benefit of the public. Recreational opportunities and visitor enjoyment will be enhanced through increased cooperation among private landowners, the National Park Service, and other land managing agencies along the trail. Recognition through the National Park Service partnership certification program will also be another way for private landowners to share their resources with the public.

The National Trails Intermountain Region will support special cultural events sponsored by the trail community on authentic trail-related themes, as well as resource-protection issues, trail awareness, and public involvement.

All trail users will be informed through written and interpretive materials, signs, and exhibits about appropriate behavior practices and protocols to minimize negative impacts to cultural and natural resources within the trail corridor and to maximize safety for trail users. Partners might want to undertake the development of additional materials to enhance the visitor experience of specific user groups. They could prepare a series of visitor guides for hikers, equestrians, cyclists, etc.

Communities along the trail are enthusiastic about the potential of the trail to attract visitors and have expressed strong interest in the development of a heritage tourism program. Under this alternative El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail could become important in regional or local tourism plans. The National Trails Intermountain Region will be able to offer leadership and guidance to those groups interested in the development of heritage tourism programs, provided such programs place major emphasis on resource authenticity and the dissemination of information that is historically accurate.

MITIGATING MEASURES

The preferred alternative does not propose any specific action that might bring about any major impact. It is a programmatic effort which aims to enhance resources protection and visitor experience through cooperation and increased awareness. If any site-specific projects were to be undertaken in the future, then an additional environmental assessment will be conducted in association with the said project.

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

Two alternatives were considered during the development of the plan. The preferred, alternative B, and a no-action alternative (continuation of current conditions) which is a requirement of National Environmental Policy Act and serves as a basis for comparison. Under this alternative federal action will be limited to what is required under the National Trails System Act. Its adoption will not mean that present management activities will stop, but that administrative staff at the National Trails Intermountain Region and on-the-ground site and segment managers and owners will respond to future needs and problems in a manner similar to the way in which they are currently operating. Increased federal funding for trail administration activities will not occur.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Alternative B is the environmentally preferred alternative. The National Park Service Director's Order No. 12 (Section 2.7) requires that an environmental assessment identify an environmentally preferred alternative. The Council on Environmental Quality defines the environmentally preferred as "the alternative that will promote the national environmental policy as expressed in the National Environmental Policy Act Section 101." Section 101 of the National Environmental Policy Act states that it is the continuing responsibility of the federal government to:

- (1) assure for all generations safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings
- (2) attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk of health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
- (3) preserve important historic, cultural and natural aspects of our national heritage and maintain, wherever possible, an environment that supports diversity and variety of individual choice
- (4) achieve a balance between population and resource use that will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
- (5) enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Alternative A, continuation of current conditions, will minimally meet the criteria listed above. Alternative B, the preferred alternative, is the environmentally preferred alternative because it goes beyond the no-action alternative in attaining the full range of national environmental policy goals. It provides a higher level of protection of cultural and natural resources, while also proposing a wider range of neutral and beneficial uses of the environment. This alternative supports programs that enhance cultural diversity. It integrates resource protection with an appropriate and more diverse range of uses than the no-action alternative.

Why the Preferred Alternative Will Not Have a Significant Effect on the Human Environment

As defined in 40 CFR §1508.27, significance is determined by examining the following criteria:

Impacts that may be both beneficial and adverse. A significant effect may exist even if the agency believes that on balance the effect will be beneficial.

The analysis conducted in preparing this document shows that the impacts of the preferred alternative are minor, long-term, indirect and beneficial for archeological, historical and ethnographic resources as well as natural resources (vegetation and wildlife) and socio-economic conditions. Impacts on landownership and use have been determined to also be minor, long-term, indirect and beneficial. However, trends identified under the cumulative impact scenario, such as

increased urban development, energy development projects, private individual development projects that aim to attract visitors but do not consider the need to retain the historic fabric of trail-related resources, changes in land use, such as large timber industry operations in Louisiana and East Texas, agricultural activities, and livestock grazing, have the potential to impact land use along the trail. Still at this time there are no specific development projects being considered that will have major impacts on landownership and use. Impacts of the preferred alternative on visitor use and experience will be also be beneficial and minor because a larger and more diverse audience will be able to learn and appreciate trail resources.

Degree of effect on public health or safety

There are no indications that the implementation of the preferred alternative will have a detrimental effect on public health and safety. It can be argued that the preferred alternative will have a positive impact because the installation of adequate signage will help to guide visitors safely to their destinations avoiding unnecessary meandering in searching for sites and segments along congested highways.

Unique characteristics of the geographic area such as proximity to historic or cultural resources, park lands, prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas

As described in the Environmental Assessment, impact to natural and cultural resources identified for the preferred alternative were minor, long term and beneficial. There are no prime farmlands, wetlands, wild and scenic rivers, or ecologically critical areas affected along the trail corridor.

Degree to which effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial

There is no controversy on the impacts of the plan on the quality of the human environment.

Degree to which the possible effects on the quality of the human environment are highly uncertain or involve unique or unknown risks

Because no site-specific actions, such as major construction projects or specific land purchases, are proposed in the alternatives, the analysis of impacts consists of an overview of the potential impacts of implementing each alternative. And because of the broad nature of the alternatives, the analysis of environmental consequences is equally broad. The Environmental Assessment describes generalized measures to minimize potential impacts, but this plan does not suggest that these measures will work for every site, or that they should be applied without further study of specific development projects. At this time, it does not appear that the implementation of the proposed alternative will have any uncertain impact or involve unique or unknown risks.

Degree to which the action may establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects or represents a decision in principle about a future consideration

The preferred alternative does not establish a precedent for future actions with significant effects, particularly since no site-specific actions, such as major construction projects or specific land purchases, are proposed. The preferred alternative does not represent a decision in principle about a future consideration.

Degree to which the action is related to other actions with individually insignificant but cumulatively significant impacts

No major cumulative effects were identified in the Environmental Assessment.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect districts, sites, highways, structures, or objects listed on National Register of Historic Places or may cause loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources.

Analysis of impacts has clearly shown that the preferred alternative will cause no loss or destruction of significant scientific, cultural, or historical resources. Enhanced awareness about resources might increase the opportunity to protect and preserve them. The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the finding of no adverse effects on December 2010. The Texas State Historic Preservation Office concurred with the finding of no adverse effects on March 2011.

Degree to which the action may adversely affect an endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat

The preferred alternative will not affect any endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.

Whether the action threatens a violation of Federal, state, or local environmental protection law

The preferred alternative violates no federal, state, or local environmental protection laws.

IMPAIRMENT

Impairment is an impact that in the professional judgment of responsible National Park Service managers will harm the integrity of resources and values. National Park Service *Management Policies, 2006* require analysis of potential effects to determine whether or not actions will impair park resources. The fundamental purpose of the national park system, established by the Organic Act and reaffirmed by the General Authorities Act, as amended, begins with a mandate to conserve park resources and values. National Park Service managers must always seek ways to avoid, or to minimize to the greatest degree practicable, adversely impacting park resources and values.

However, the laws do give the National Park Service the management discretion to allow impacts to park resources and values when necessary and appropriate to fulfill the purposes of a park, as long as the impact does not constitute impairment of the affected resources and values. Although Congress has given the National Park Service the management discretion to allow certain impacts within parks, that discretion is limited by the statutory requirement that the National Park Service must leave park resources and values unimpaired, unless a particular law directly and specifically provides otherwise. The prohibited impairment is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible National Park Service manager, will harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise will be present for the enjoyment of these resources or values. An impact to any park resource or value may, but does not necessarily, constitute an impairment, but an impact will be more likely to constitute an impairment when there is a major or severe adverse effect upon a resource or value whose conservation is:

- necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the establishing legislation or proclamation of the park;
- key to the natural or cultural integrity of the park; or
- identified as a goal in the park's general management plan or other relevant NPS planning documents.

An impact will be less likely to constitute an impairment if it is an unavoidable result of an action necessary to pursue or restore the integrity of park resources or values and it cannot be further mitigated.

Trail resources and values subject to the no-impairment standard include:

- the trail's scenery, natural and historic resources and wildlife and the processes and conditions that sustain them, including to the extent present in the trail: the ecological, biological, and physical processes that created the trail and continue to act upon it; scenic features; natural visibility, both in daytime and at night; natural landscapes; natural soundscapes and smells; water and air resources; soils; geological resources; archeological resources, cultural landscapes; ethnographic resources; historic and prehistoric sites; structures and objects; and native plants and animals.
- appropriate opportunities to experience enjoyment of the above resources, to the extent that can be done without impairing them;
- the trail's role in contributing to the national dignity, the high public value and integrity, and the superlative environmental quality of the national park system, and the benefit and inspiration provided to the American people by the national park system; and
- any additional attributes encompassed by the specific values and purposes for which the trail was established.

The National Park Service's threshold for considering whether there could be an impairment is based on whether an action will have major or significant effects. Impairment findings are not necessary for visitor use and experience, socioeconomics, public health and safety, and *land* ownership and use because impairment findings relate back to resources and values and these

impact areas are not generally considered resources or values according to the Organic Act, and cannot be impaired in the same way that an action can impair resources and values. After dismissing the above, topics remaining to be evaluated for impairment include cultural resources (ethnographic, archeological, and historic) and natural resources (vegetation and wildlife).

The National Trails Intermountain Region office administers El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail; it does not own any of the resources subject to impairment and will not undertake any activities that might impact resources without conducting additional and site-specific environmental review. Nevertheless, consistent with National Environmental Policy Act and National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, any federally proposed action in the future will require specific compliance for each site or segment along the congressionally designated routes and may require consultation with the Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Louisiana and Texas departments of transportation, state historic preservation officers, federally recognized American Indian tribes, and other state and federal agencies.

Fundamental resources and values for El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail are identified in the Comprehensive Management Plan. According to this document, of the impact topics carried forward in this environmental assessment, only natural (vegetation and wildlife) and cultural resources (Ethnographic archeological, and historic) are considered necessary to fulfill specific purposes identified in the designating legislation, are key to the integrity of the trail, and are identified as goals in the Comprehensive Management Plan for the trail.

Natural Resources – Although El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail was designated to commemorate significant historic routes extending from the international border at the Rio Grande to the easternmost extent of the Spanish province of Texas in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, natural resources are key components of the historic setting of the trail and for that reason they are being evaluated for impairment. The preferred alternative presented in the document will not result in any significant impacts to vegetation and wildlife and will only cause minor, long-term, and beneficial effects to these resources.

Cultural Resources -- El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail was designated to commemorate significant historic routes extending from the international border at the Rio Grande to the easternmost extent of the Spanish province of Texas in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. The preferred alternative will not result in any significant impacts to ethnographic, archeological or historic resources associated with the trail and will only cause minor, long-term, and beneficial effects to such resources

The Environmental Assessment associated with this Comprehensive Management Plan identifies minor, long-term and beneficial effects for all resource topics. Guided by this analysis and the Superintendent's professional judgment, there will be no impairment of trail resources and values from the implementation of either alternative.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The draft comprehensive management plan/environmental assessment was made available for public review and comment for a 120-day period ending December 31, 2010. A total of 56 responses were received. This total includes five comments from public agencies (Texas Historical Commission, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Office of State Parks of Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation, and Tourism, San Antonio River Authority, and San Antonio National Historic Park, 12 from counties historical commissions (Bexar, Brazos, Burleson, Comal, DeWitt, Fayette, Houston, Lavaca, Hays, Travis, Victoria, Wilson), one from a city (New Braunfels), five from private groups (El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Association, Daughters of the Republic of Texas, the Land Heritage Institute, Presidio La Bahia Foundation, and the Hispanic Heritage Center in San Antonio, Texas), one from Northwestern State University, Natchitoches, Louisiana, two from Stephen F. Austin University in Nacogdoches, Texas, and one letter from the Carrizo Comecrudo Nation of Texas tribes which is not federally-recognized. Nine form letters/comments were received from individual members of the Texas Wildlife Association who opposed the designation of the trail. During the review period 23 comments were posted in the PEPC site. Some of the additional comments were sent through the regular mail; others were sent in electronic format as email messages. All comments were analyzed and evaluated.

There were no substantive comments received although the final Comprehensive Management Plan/Environmental Assessment includes updates on a number of sections. These updates were the result of a serious scrutiny on the part of the staff preparing the document. They include; 1) a section on American Indian consultation describing listening sessions, 2) additions to the lists of high potential sites and segments and to the list of tentative sites and segments; 3) modifications to the table of high potential sites and segments that reflect the above changes; 4) the names of some sites have been modified to reflect the latest research and information made available during the review process; 5) additions to the references section which were partially a response to public comments and partially a result of additional investigations conducted by the planning team during the period when the document was under review, and 6) Solicitor's Opinion regarding the process of adding additional routes to the designated trail (included in the final document as Appendix D).

The analysis conducted on the 56 responses received during the public review period indicates that more than 50% of respondents expressed support for the trail designation and for the preferred alternative. Public responses primarily argued for adding sites to the list of high potential resources, adding routes to those designated by Congress, adding interpretive venues, conducting additional research; adding information to be included in the document, correcting facts or checking the accuracy of information presented, modification to certain portions of the text, and several miscellaneous comments.

The FONSI and errata sheets will be sent to all those who sent comments and email messages.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

Tribal listening sessions in association with the public review of the document were held to encourage the participation of the federally recognized tribes in planning for the future

development of the trail and to help them understand the role of trail administration, the strength of partnership efforts, and how the National Park Service can support such efforts.

All federally recognized tribes identified in this document as associated with the trail were invited. The Superintendent of the National Trails Intermountain Region highlighted the crucial role of establishing a dialogue with federally-recognized American Indian tribes early on in the process of trail administration and stressed that tribal involvement is highly essential in identifying and protecting resources, including traditional cultural properties, as well as in the development of educational opportunities.


The tribal representatives who attended these sessions believe that archival materials on which history is based, quite often only present one point of view and fail to accurately reflect the whole truth and, in particular, the perspective of the tribes. They also expressed the need to develop a relationship of trust. All participants acknowledged that building trust will take considerable time and effort on the part of the American Indians as well as the National Trails Intermountain Region staff and the members of the trail association.

CONCLUSION

As described above, the preferred alternative does not constitute an action meeting the criteria that normally require preparation of an environmental impact statement. The preferred alternative will not have a significant effect on the human environment. Environmental impacts that could occur are limited in context and intensity, with generally beneficial impacts that range from short- to long-term, and negligible to minor. There are no unmitigated adverse effects on public health, public safety, threatened or endangered species, sites or districts listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or other unique characteristics of the region. No highly uncertain or controversial impacts, unique or unknown risks, significant cumulative effects, or elements of precedence were identified. Implementation of the action will not violate any federal, state, or local environmental protection law.

Based on the foregoing, it has been determined that an EIS is not required for this project and thus will not be prepared.

Approved:


Regional Director, Intermountain Region


Date

ERRATA SHEETS

The final document Comprehensive Management Plan includes updates on a number of sections. These updates were the result of further investigations, public comments, and consultation by the staff preparing the document. They include; 1) a section on American Indian consultation describing listening sessions, 2) additions to the lists of high potential sites and segments and to the list of tentative sites and segments; 3) modifications to the table of high potential sites and segments that reflect the above changes; 4) names of sites have been modified to reflect the latest research and information made available during the review process; 5) additions to the references section which is in part a response to public comments and part a result of additional investigations conducted by the planning team during the period when the document was under review; and 6) Solicitor's Opinion regarding the process of adding additional routes to the designated trail.

There were no substantive comments submitted.

ADDITIONS

Six terms were added to Glossary on p. vii

Appendix D: Solicitor's Opinion was added to the document.

Appendix M: FONSI will be added to the final document.

References: Five additional entries were included. Some formatting errors were corrected.

MAP CHANGES

Map 1-1 (p. 4): the base map was modified because the document map did not accurately reflect the research data.

Map 1-1 (p. 22) was erroneously labeled; it was renumbered Map 1-2.

Map 2-1 (p. 50) was modified to reflect additions to the list of possible sites for interpretation.

TABLE CHANGES

Table 1-1 (p. 9) was modified to include Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo.

Table 1-2 (p. 24) was modified to reflect changes in the list of high potential sites.

Table 3-1 (p. 101) was modified to include Medina River.

TEXT CHANGES

Chapter 1

Historical Background

"When Spanish explorers began to travel consistently into Texas..." p. 7 the word consistently has been deleted.

"The routes that made possible regional settlement in Texas and western Louisiana largely followed.." pp. 7-8 has been changed to "The routes that made regional settlement in Texas and western Louisiana largely possible, followed..."

Footnote 2 on p. 8 has been removed because reviewer has pointed out that the questions it raises are not related to El Camino Real.

“In 1726 both the presidio and mission were moved to a location on the Guadalupe River in Victoria County” p. 10 has been modified to, “Early in 1726 the mission was moved to what is called the Tonkawa Site. That same year both the mission and the original presidio were again relocated to the banks of the Guadalupe River in Victoria County.”

The term *Adaeseño* has been changed to *Adaesano* throughout the document (p. 12).

Rancho de los Cabras (p. 14) has been changed to Rancho de las Cabras.

“In 1801, the *Mexican* government...” p. 15 has been changed to “In 1801, the *Spanish* government...”

Sentence was added to highlight the year when Mexico became independent of Spain in p. 16...” and culminated in 1821 when Mexico became independent of Spain.”

Historic Resources along the Trail

Changed east to west on p. 21 when describing the Upper Road reaching the Colorado River.

Gaps in Information and Research Needs

The following topic has been added: “Systematic evaluation and identification of the regional routes to define their periods of significance, associations of culture and historic properties, and roles in the development of regional histories.”

Chapter 2

Alternatives

The following language has been added to clarify the Section 106 consultation process on p. 45: “The lead federal agency, or the proponent of the project, if privately funded, will have ultimate responsibility for compliance.”

Chapter 3

Affected Environment

The Karankawa

“In 1722, the Franciscans founded Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga, hoping to attract coastal groups. Next to the mission, the Spanish founded the Presidio of Nuestra Señora de Loreto...” p. 79. Both sentences have been changed as follows: “In 1722, the Franciscans founded Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga on Garcitas Creek, hoping to attract coastal groups. Across the creek on the former site of Fort St. Louis, the Spanish founded the Presidio of Nuestra Señora de Loreto...”

Trail Segments Retaining Physical Integrity

On p. 88, Robert has been changed to Robertson, Lavaca, Fayette, and Wilson have been added.

Other Historic Sites

Quarries have been added to the list.

Visitor Use and Experience

On p. 105 Mission Tejas State Park at Grapeland, Texas and Goliad State Park at Goliad, Texas have been added to interpretive facilities/park that offer interpretation of the trail.

Chapter 5

Consultation and Coordination.

The last two paragraphs in p. 142 were deleted and replaced with the following description of the Tribal Listening Sections.

Tribal listening sessions in association with public review of the Comprehensive Management Plan for El Camino Real los Tejas National Historic Trail took place in Austin, Texas (August 31-September 1, 2010) and in Lawton, Oklahoma (December 9, 2010).

The overall objective of these sessions was to encourage the participation of the federally recognized tribes in planning for the future development of the trail and to help them understand the role of trail administration, the strength of partnership efforts, and how the National Park Service can support such efforts.

The specific objectives of the listening sessions included the following:

- explain the designation of a National Historic Trail and the role of the National Trails Intermountain Region office in administering trails;
- explain the role of partnerships in trail administration using El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail Association as an example;
- provide opportunities for dialogue among tribes, the National Park Service and the trail association;
- explain the Challenge Cost Share Program and the process of Cooperative Agreements and how this will benefit the tribes
- request tribal response to the following questions:
 - a. how can we actively involve the tribes?
 - b. how can we incorporate tribal interests in resource identification and protection as well as education;
 - c. how can we include tribal perspectives in telling the story of El Camino Real de Los Tejas National Historic Trail?

All federally recognized tribes identified in this document as associated with the trail were invited. The Superintendent of the National Trails Intermountain Region, who attended both sessions, highlighted the crucial role of establishing a dialogue with federally-recognized American Indian tribes early on in the process of trail administration. He stressed that tribal involvement is highly essential in identifying and protecting resources, including traditional cultural properties, as well as in the development of educational opportunities.

He also explained the potential for technical assistance to the tribes through the Challenge Cost Share Program as well as interpretive/educational programs that will highlight the American Indian perspective in narrating the history of the American Indian peoples and their association to the trail. The tribal representatives who attended these sessions believe that archival materials on which history is based, quite often only present one point of view and fail to accurately reflect the whole truth and, in particular, the perspective of the tribes.

Tribal representatives also expressed the need to develop a relationship of trust. All participants acknowledged that building trust will take considerable time and effort on the part of the American Indians as well as the National Trails Intermountain Region staff and the members of the trail association.

Both listening sessions ended with a series of recommendations that will foster better communication between the National Park Service and the tribes, lead to more effective cooperation, and eventually bring about a level of confidence and trust among a wide array of trail partners.

Appendix C

Last paragraph on section 1 on p. 148 has been deleted.

Appendix D (it is Addendix E in the final document).

This is the section of the document that has undergone the most extensive changes partly due to public comments, but partly as a result of additional research that the planning team conducted during the period the document was up for review.

High potential sites added in Louisiana include the Tauzin – Wells House in Natchitoches Parish. Fort Clairborne (p. 157) was changed to Fort Claiborne

High potential sites added in Texas include the following: Dolores-Applewhite Crossing, and Main and Military Plaza (Bexar County); Weeping Mary Crossing (Cherokee County); Davenport Crossing and Guadalupe River Crossing (Comal County); Salt Creek Swales (DeWitt County); Hurricane Shoals and Rattlesnake Ranch Swale (Houston County); Kickapoo Rapids (Leon County); Paso de las Islas (Maverick County); Bernardo D'Ortolan Rancho and Swales and Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de los Hainais (Nacogdoches County).

Name or location changes include the following: Comal Spring was changed from Hays to Comal County; Yturri-Edmunds Mills (Bexar County) has been changed to Yturri-Edmunds Historic Site; Paso de los Pacuaches/Paso de Francia (Maverick County) have been separated as there is more than a mile distance between them; Gaines-Oliphant House (Sabine County) has been changed to Oliphant House; Tonkawa Bank Site (Victoria) has been changed to Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga , second site; Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga , second site (Victoria) has been changed to Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga, third site; Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga , third site (Goliad County) has changed to Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga , fourth site; Jesús Treviño Fort and Ranch has been changed from Webb to Zapata County; Los Corralitos (Webb County) has been changed to San José de los Corralitos.

Ownership of some of the sites has been modified to reflect comments received during the public review period. They include the following: Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña is property of the Archdiocese of San Antonio and is managed through a cooperative agreement by the National Park Service. The same is true for Mission San Francisco de la Espada. Mission San Antonio de Valero, third site (the Alamo) is owned by the State of Texas directly through the Governor's office, but is managed by the Daughters of the Republic of

Texas. Missions Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zuñiga, fourth site, and Nuestra Señora del Rosario de los Cujanes (Goliad) are the property of Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

Descriptions of some of the sites have been enhanced to provide more detailed background information. The description of McKinney Falls State park / Onion Creek Crossing has been modified to reflect the latest research conducted while the development of the plan was in progress.

All maps in Appendix D have been modified to reflect additions and changes in name. Rancho de las Cabras has been relocated from the east to the west bank of the San Antonio River.

Appendix E (It is Appendix F in the final document)

This section of the document has also undergone extensive changes due mostly to public comments. Three tentative segments were added to list of tentative resources for Louisiana (Natchitoches/Sabine Parishes) and one for Texas (Lavaca/Fayette Counties). Sites added include Poteet Segment (Atascosa County), Bastrop Crossing (Bastrop County), Losoya Crossing and Loma de Patrón (Bexar County), Vado de los Adaesanos, Camp Cuero, and Vado del Gobernador (DeWitt County), Espantosa County Park, Presidio Crossing, and Midway County Park (Dimmit County), La Salle County Trail Segment and Cotulla at Mustang Creek (La Salle County), Crossing on Mustang Creek, La Cabeza, La Vaca Crossing, and Los Ramitos Camp/Crossing (Lavaca County), Mayhew Site (Nacogdoches County), and Rancho de Pistole (Wilson County).

Appendix G (It is Appendix H in the final document)

Daughters of the Republic of Texas Marker has been added to potential attribute list.

Appendix H ((It is Appendix I in the final document)

As a result of public comments a number of possible venues for trail interpretation have been added to the table.

In Natchitoches, Louisiana, the Williamson Museum at Keyser Hall and the Creole Heritage Center at Northwestern State University.

In San Antonio, four possible venues were added: the Hispanic Heritage Center of Texas, the Institute of Texas Culture, the Land Heritage Institute, and the University of Texas at San Antonio. The Museum of Nature and Science at Roundtop has been deleted and replaced by the Fayette Heritage Museum and Archives at La Grange.

Appendix K ((It is Appendix L in the final document)

Table K-4 shows the percentage of ethnic groups in counties and parishes crossed by the trail. One reviewer noted that the hispano percentages do not add up. This is a function the Bureau of the Census enumeration that includes hispanos as a subset of the white population.

Planning Team and Preparers

The names of two former members of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail Association were added. A couple of names were corrected to reflect accurate spelling. A couple of names were deleted from the list of association members.

Format Changes

Formatting problems (differences in font, spacing, case, etc.) were corrected throughout the document.

REFERENCES

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