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]
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.”


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

Partnership Certification Agreement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Name of the site]</th>
<th>Owner: [Name]</th>
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<td>[Location of the site]</td>
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**Type of Property:** [site or segment]

**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.

______________________________ Date
[Name of the owner]

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.

______________________________ Date
[Name] Superintendent
National Trails Intermountain Region
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”).

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 archaeologists 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, Frio, 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 Austin. 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

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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/


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.

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.
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 Natchitois (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

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**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)

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**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)

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**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)

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**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)

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**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: 1718–1800s
Ownership: Private

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 Maximilian (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
chapels), 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 acequia is associated with Mission San Juan.  
**Time period:** 1700s  
**Ownership:** Public (National Park Service)

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

**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:** Private (Archdiocese of San Antonio, but managed through a cooperative agreement with the 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)

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**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)

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**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. 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)

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**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)

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**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)

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**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*

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**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)*

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**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*

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**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).*

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**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*

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**Dimmitt County**

**Name:** Crossing/Paraje at San Pedro Creek  
**Historic use type:** American Indian village/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*

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**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 Bahía 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

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

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)

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)

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, Joaquin 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 Espiritu 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

### Rancho Señor San José/Rancho de Capitán Piscina

**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

### Old Bastrop Road/County Line Road Trail Segment

**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

### San Marcos de Neve

**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

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**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 Mas-sanet (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)

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**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)

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**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 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:** 1690s  
**Ownership:** Private

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**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-
between Goliad and San Antonio, the crossing was close to the old Fuerte del Cíbolo (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

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* 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 Archeological 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, May-eye, Ervipiame, Asinia, Top, and Napedache 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, Bidais, and Deadoose 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

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**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

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**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

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**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).

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**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

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**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)

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**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

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**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)

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**San Augustine County**

Name: Garrett Trace

*Historic use type:* Trail swale
Appendix E: High Potential Sites and Segments

**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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**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

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**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 Garci-
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 Baltasar 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 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 Barrera, grew up around it. In 1754, colonizer Jose de Escandón asked Sánchez to find a place for a settlement along the Nueces River. Sánchez failed to identify a suitable location on the Nueces, and instead, in May 1755, settled along the Rio 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 Rio 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)

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**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 Gutiérrez 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 Rio Grande.

**Time period:** Post-1750s

**Ownership:** Private.

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**Name:** Republic of the Rio 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 Rio Grande capitol building. It now showcases memorabilia from the short-lived Republic of the Rio 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.

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**Name:** San José de Palafox

**Historic use type:** Village/town/paraje

**Description:** This National Register Archaeological 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 Rio 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:** 1800s

**Ownership:** Private

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

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

Name: San José de los Corralitos
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.
Time period: Post-1750
Ownership: Private (It is open to the public and is part of the National Ranching Heritage Center, Texas Tech University in Lubbock)

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.
Map E-10

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

- Mission San Francisco Xavier de Horcasitas
- Mission San Ildefonso
- Mission Nuestra Señora de la Candelaria
- Presidio San Francisco Xavier de Gigedo

Legend:
- El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT
- Town or City
- High Potential Site

Scale:
0 1.25 2.5 5 MILES

National Trails Intermountain Region, National Park Service - July 2011

TEXAS
LOUISIANA
MEXICO
Gulf of Mexico

Donahoe Creek
Turkey Creek
Wickson Creek
Big Elm Creek
Pond Creek
East Tejada Creek
Reed Creek
San Gabriel River
Turkey Creek
Williamson
Alcoa Lake
Appendix E: High Potential Sites and Segments

- Oliphant House
- Sam Rayburn Reservoir
- Sabine River
- San Augustine Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Ais, 2nd Site
- Angelina National Forest
- Turkey Hill Wilderness
- Indian Mounds Wilderness
- Twin Islands No. 1
- Negreet Community
- El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT
- Garrett Trace
- Lobanillo Swales
- Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Ais, 2nd Site

Map E-13:

- El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT
- High Potential Segment
- Town or City
- High Potential Site
- National Forest
- Wilderness Area

Legend:
- TEXAS
- LOUISIANA
- Gulf of Mexico

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

Map E-13

National Trails Intermountain Region, National Park Service - July 2011
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.

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.
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: 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 Jaúregui 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.

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 Bau cus. 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 is 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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:** Mostly private

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**Texas**

**Sites**

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**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.

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**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.

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**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:** Cassín 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 Río Grande Road in this vicinity; however, they note that the actual fork in the road was farther south, based on Roessler’s map of 1865. This crossing is said to be on the “Atascosa” route to the Rio 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 historical research is necessary to link this site 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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 archeological 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 (Dimmit 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 route 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.

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### Midway County Park

**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.

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### 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.

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### Goliad County

**Name:** Villa La Bahia  
**Historic use type:** Village  
**Description:** This was the Spanish village associated with Presidio La Bahia and Mission Espíritu 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.

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### 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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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.

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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.

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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 Bahía.  
*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.

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 Raitos 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 completion, 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...
Appendix F: Additional Sites and Segments That Could be Eligible for Inclusion

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 the crossing; its exact location needs to be confirmed.

Name: Hondo Creek Crossing  
**Historic use type:** River crossing  
**Description:** This creek crossing has a nearby Indian petroglyph and historic carvings.  
**Time period:** 1800s  
**Ownership:** Unknown  
**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.

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.

**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.

**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.

\[N\]acogdoches 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.

\[N\]acogdoches/Cherokee Counties

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.

\[R\]obertson County

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.

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.
Appendix F: Additional Sites and Segments That Could be Eligible for Inclusion

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 SR 21 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.

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.

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: 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

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.

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.

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
Appendix F: Additional Sites and Segments That Could be Eligible for Inclusion

We are 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 Bahía 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 this site 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 Mujeres,” 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 a 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.
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 establish 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 or 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.


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 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

Name: __________________________
Signature: _______________________
Title: __________________________
Date: __________________________

Name: __________________________
Signature: _______________________
Title: __________________________
Date: __________________________

Name: __________________________
Signature: _______________________
Title: __________________________
Date: __________________________

Name: __________________________
Signature: _______________________
Title: __________________________
Date: __________________________

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Name: __________________________
Signature: _______________________
Title: __________________________
Date: __________________________

Name: __________________________
Signature: _______________________
Title: __________________________
Date: __________________________
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<td>Threats to Resource Requiring Immediate Attention</td>
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<td>Subjective Physical Assessment of the Site</td>
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<td>Local Signage/Marker</td>
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<td>Daughters of the Republic of Texas Marker</td>
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<td>Existing Interpretive Media and Condition</td>
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<td>Land Ownership</td>
<td>Further interpretation or replacement needed (yes or no)</td>
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<td>Recommended Interpretation</td>
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<td>Contact Information</td>
<td>Potential Themes and Topics</td>
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<td>NRHP (National Register of Historic Places) Criteria</td>
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<td>Handicap Accessibility Status (ADA)</td>
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<td>NHT Certification</td>
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APPENDIX I:
POSSIBLE VENUES FOR TRAIL INTERPRETATION

Table I-1, Louisiana

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<th>Venue</th>
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<td>400 Rapides Drive</td>
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<td>NSU Box 5675</td>
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<td>Adai Indian Nation Cultural Center</td>
<td>4460 Hwy. 485</td>
<td>Robeline</td>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
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<td>Los Adaes State Historic Site</td>
<td>6354 Hwy. 485</td>
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<td>Natchitoches</td>
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<td>Old Courthouse Museum - Louisiana State Museum</td>
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<td>32 Geoghagan Road</td>
<td>Many</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Historic Park</td>
<td>155 Rue Jefferson</td>
<td>Natchitoches</td>
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<td>Keyser Hall</td>
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Table I-2, Texas

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<td>Longhorn Museum</td>
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<td>Pleasanton</td>
<td>Atascosa</td>
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<td>Bastrop County Museum</td>
<td>702 Main Street</td>
<td>Bastrop</td>
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<td>Casa Navarro State Historic Site</td>
<td>228 S. Laredo Street</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>Bexar</td>
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<td>Hispanic Heritage Center of Texas</td>
<td>10,000 W. Commerce Street</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>Bexar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Institute of Texan Culture</td>
<td>801 East Durango Boulevard</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
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<td>Land Heritage Institute</td>
<td>1349 Neal Road</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
<td>Bexar</td>
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<td>San Antonio Academy Museum</td>
<td>117 E. French Place</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
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<td>San Antonio Missions National Historic Park</td>
<td>2202 Roosevelt Avenue</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
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<td>Spanish Governor's Palace</td>
<td>105 Plaza de Armas</td>
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<td>Texas Transportation Museum</td>
<td>11731 Wetmore Road</td>
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<td>The Alamo</td>
<td>300 Alamo Plaza</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
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<td>University of Texas at San Antonio</td>
<td>1 UTSA Circle</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
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<td>Witte Museum</td>
<td>3801 Broadway Street</td>
<td>San Antonio</td>
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<td>Rusk</td>
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<td>302 N. Esplanade</td>
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<td>Fayette Heritage Museum and Archives</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Capitol Visitors Center</td>
<td>112 E. 11th Street</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Travis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Military Forces Museum</td>
<td>2200 W. 35th Street</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Travis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Natural Science Center</td>
<td>University of Texas-Austin</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Travis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The French Legation Museum</td>
<td>802 San Marcos</td>
<td>Austin</td>
<td>Travis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Mill Museum</td>
<td>502 N. Liberty Street</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Museum of the Coastal Bend</td>
<td>2200 E. Red River</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenham Heritage Museum</td>
<td>105 S. Market Street</td>
<td>Brenham</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laredo Children’s Museum</td>
<td>5300 San Dario Avenue</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
<td>Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Republic of the Rio Grande Museum</td>
<td>1005 Zaragoza Street</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
<td>Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Villa Antigua Border Heritage Museum</td>
<td>810 Zaragoza Street</td>
<td>Laredo</td>
<td>Webb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson County Historical Museum</td>
<td>716 S. Austin Avenue</td>
<td>Georgetown</td>
<td>Williamson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Vernia Heritage Museum</td>
<td>PO Box 513</td>
<td>La Vernia</td>
<td>Wilson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonel Antonio Zapata Museum</td>
<td>PO Box 2325</td>
<td>Zapata</td>
<td>Zapata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Paz County Historical Museum</td>
<td>305 Lincoln Street</td>
<td>San Ygnacio</td>
<td>Zapata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

El Camino Real

Local Tour Route

Recommended ‘Local Tour Route’ sign
Figure J-4. State Historic Site Sign

Los Adaes
STATE HISTORIC SITE

El Camino Real de los Tejas
National Historic Trail
Figure J-5. Site Directional Sign

El Camino Real

François Roquier Home Site
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Federal Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Critical Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashy dogweed</td>
<td><em>Thymophylla tephroleuca</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnston’s frankenia</td>
<td><em>Frankenia johnstonii</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-fruited sand verbena</td>
<td><em>Abronia macrocarpa</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navasota ladies’ tresses</td>
<td><em>Spinranthes parksii</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas wild-rice</td>
<td><em>Zizania texana</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White bladderpod</td>
<td><em>Lesquerella pallida</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapata bladderpot</td>
<td><em>Lesquerella thamnophila</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Federal Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Critical Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[unnamed] ground beetle</td>
<td><em>Rhadine exilis</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[unnamed] ground beetle</td>
<td><em>Rhadine infernalis</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attwater’s greater prairie-chicken</td>
<td><em>Tympanuchus cupido attwateri</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton Springs salamander</td>
<td><em>Eurycea sosorum</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee Creek Cave harvestman</td>
<td><em>Texella reddelli</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-capped vireo</td>
<td><em>Vireo atricapilla</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone Cave harvestman</td>
<td><em>Texella reyesi</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bracken Bat Cave meshweaver</td>
<td><em>Cicurina venii</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffin Cave mold beetle</td>
<td><em>Batrisodes texanus</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cokendolpher Cave harvestman</td>
<td><em>Texella cokendolpheri</em></td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table K-2, Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Federal Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Critical Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Endangered Species</strong></td>
<td><strong>Scientific Name</strong></td>
<td><strong>Federal Status</strong></td>
<td><strong>Location</strong></td>
<td><strong>Critical Habitat</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comal Spring dryopid beetle</td>
<td>Stygoparnus comalensis</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comal Spring riffle beetle</td>
<td>Heterelmis comalensis</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fountain darter</td>
<td>Etheostoma fonticola</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-cheeked warbler (wood)</td>
<td>Dendroica chrysaparia</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Canyon bat cave meshweaver</td>
<td>Cicurina vespera</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Canyon bat cave spider</td>
<td>Neoleptoneta microps</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf Coast jaguarundi</td>
<td>Herpailurus (=Felis yagouaroundi cacomitli)</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helotes mold beetle</td>
<td>Batrisodes venivyi</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston toad</td>
<td>Bufo houstonensis</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior least tern</td>
<td>Sterna antillarum athalassos</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jollyville Plateau salamander</td>
<td>Eurycea tonkawae</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kretschmarr Cave mold beetle</td>
<td>Texamaurops reddelli</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Least tern</td>
<td>Sterna antillarum</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madla’s Cave meshweaver</td>
<td>Cicurina madla</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocelot</td>
<td>Leopardus (=Felis pardalis)</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peck’s Cave amphipod</td>
<td>Stygobromus (=Stygonectes) pecki</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-cockaded woodpecker</td>
<td>Picoides borealis</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>LA-TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red wolf</td>
<td>Canus rufus</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>LA</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robber Baron Cave meshweaver</td>
<td>Cicurina baronia</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos gambusia</td>
<td>Gambusia georgei</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas blind salamander</td>
<td>Typhlomolge rathbuni</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth Cave ground beetle</td>
<td>Rhadine persephone</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth Cave pseudoscorpion</td>
<td>Tartarocreagris texana</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth Cave spider</td>
<td>Neoleptoneta myopica</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warton’s Cave meshweaver</td>
<td>Cicurina wartoni</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whooping crane</td>
<td>Grus americana</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table K-2, Federally Listed Threatened and Endangered Animal Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Federal Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Critical Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Threatened Species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana black bear</td>
<td><em>Urus americanus huteolus</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Marcos salamander</td>
<td><em>Eurycea nana</em></td>
<td>Threatened</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table K-3, Proposed and Candidate Endangered Animal Species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Federal Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Critical Habitat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Candidate Species</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austin blind salamander</td>
<td><em>Eurycea waterlooensis</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgetown salamander</td>
<td><em>Eurycea naufragia</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana pine snake</td>
<td><em>Pituophis ruthveni</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>LA-TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neches River rose-mallow</td>
<td><em>Hisbiscus dasycalyx</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharpnose shiner</td>
<td><em>Notropis oxyrynchus</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smalleye shiner</td>
<td><em>Notropis buccula</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas golden gladecress</td>
<td><em>Leavenworthia texana</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas hornshell (mussel)</td>
<td><em>Popenaias popei</em></td>
<td>Candidate</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map L-3: Ecological Regions Crossed by the Designated Routes
Map L-4: Major Rivers along El Camino Real de los Tejas NHT
Map L-7: Percentage of Families Below Poverty Line by County/Parish

El Camino Real de los Frijoles
Percentage Below Poverty Line
0% - 10% 11% - 17% 18% - 23% 24% - 30% 31% - 37%

Map L-7: Percentage of Families Below Poverty Line by County/Parish
Map L-9: Percentage of High School Graduates by County/Parish
Map L-10: Percentage of Hispanic Population by County/Parish
### Table L-1. Median Household Income and Percentage of Families Below the Poverty Line by County/Parish, 2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/State</th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>% Difference from Statewide Median Income</th>
<th>% Families Below Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Difference from Statewide Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atascosa</td>
<td>$33,081</td>
<td>-17.1</td>
<td>-16.1</td>
<td>+4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastrop</td>
<td>$43,578</td>
<td>+9.1</td>
<td>+8.4</td>
<td>-3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>$28,392</td>
<td>-28.9</td>
<td>-19.7</td>
<td>+10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bexar</td>
<td>$38,328</td>
<td>-4.0</td>
<td>-12.7</td>
<td>+7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazos</td>
<td>$29,104</td>
<td>-27.0</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
<td>+2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burleson</td>
<td>$33,026</td>
<td>-17.2</td>
<td>-13.2</td>
<td>+1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caldwell</td>
<td>$36,573</td>
<td>-8.0</td>
<td>-10.4</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td>$29,313</td>
<td>-26.0</td>
<td>-13.7</td>
<td>+1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comal</td>
<td>$46,147</td>
<td>+15.6</td>
<td>+6.4</td>
<td>-5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DeWitt</td>
<td>$28,714</td>
<td>-28.0</td>
<td>+15.3</td>
<td>+3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimmit</td>
<td>$21,917</td>
<td>-45.1</td>
<td>+29.7</td>
<td>+17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayette</td>
<td>$34,526</td>
<td>-13.5</td>
<td>-8.1</td>
<td>-3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frio</td>
<td>$24,504</td>
<td>-38.6</td>
<td>+24.5</td>
<td>+12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goliad</td>
<td>$34,201</td>
<td>-14.3</td>
<td>-11.9</td>
<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzales</td>
<td>$28,368</td>
<td>-28.9</td>
<td>+13.8</td>
<td>+1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guadalupe</td>
<td>$43,949</td>
<td>+10.1</td>
<td>-7.3</td>
<td>-4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hays</td>
<td>$45,006</td>
<td>+12.7</td>
<td>-6.4</td>
<td>-5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houston</td>
<td>$28,119</td>
<td>-29.6</td>
<td>+15.6</td>
<td>+3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karnes</td>
<td>$26,526</td>
<td>-33.6</td>
<td>+18.5</td>
<td>+6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Salle</td>
<td>$21,857</td>
<td>-45.2</td>
<td>+28.2</td>
<td>+16.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lavaca</td>
<td>$29,132</td>
<td>-27.0</td>
<td>-10.2</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lee</td>
<td>$36,280</td>
<td>-9.1</td>
<td>-9.7</td>
<td>-2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leon</td>
<td>$30,981</td>
<td>-22.4</td>
<td>+12.6</td>
<td>+6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live Oak</td>
<td>$32,057</td>
<td>-19.7</td>
<td>+14.1</td>
<td>+2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>$29,418</td>
<td>-26.3</td>
<td>+12.3</td>
<td>+3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maverick</td>
<td>$21,232</td>
<td>-48.8</td>
<td>+32.0</td>
<td>+20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McMullen</td>
<td>$32,500</td>
<td>-18.6</td>
<td>+15.9</td>
<td>+3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medina</td>
<td>$36,063</td>
<td>-9.7</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milam</td>
<td>$33,186</td>
<td>-16.9</td>
<td>+12.2</td>
<td>+2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches, TX</td>
<td>$28,301</td>
<td>-29.1</td>
<td>+15.5</td>
<td>+3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches, LA</td>
<td>$25,722</td>
<td>-21.0</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson</td>
<td>$28,886</td>
<td>-27.6</td>
<td>+17.3</td>
<td>+5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabine, LA</td>
<td>$26,655</td>
<td>-14.8</td>
<td>+20.9</td>
<td>+5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabine, TX</td>
<td>$27,198</td>
<td>-31.9</td>
<td>-11.8</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Augustine, TX</td>
<td>$27,025</td>
<td>-32.3</td>
<td>+15.6</td>
<td>+3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/State</th>
<th>Median Household Income</th>
<th>% Difference from Statewide Median Income</th>
<th>% Families Below Poverty Rate</th>
<th>Difference from Statewide Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>$46,761</td>
<td>+17.1</td>
<td>-7.7</td>
<td>-4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>$38,732</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
<td>-1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb</td>
<td>$28,100</td>
<td>-29.6</td>
<td>+26.7</td>
<td>+14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>$60,642</td>
<td>+51.9</td>
<td>-3.4</td>
<td>-8.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>$40,006</td>
<td>+.02</td>
<td>-9.2</td>
<td>-2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapata</td>
<td>$24,635</td>
<td>-38.3</td>
<td>+29.3</td>
<td>+17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zavala</td>
<td>$16,844</td>
<td>-57.8</td>
<td>+37.4</td>
<td>+27.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atascosa, TX</td>
<td>30,533</td>
<td>38,628</td>
<td>+8,095</td>
<td>+26.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastrop, TX</td>
<td>38,263</td>
<td>57,733</td>
<td>+19,470</td>
<td>+50.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee, TX</td>
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<td>32,359</td>
<td>+7,224</td>
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<td>1,392,931</td>
<td>+207,537</td>
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<td>Brazos, TX</td>
<td>121,862</td>
<td>152,415</td>
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<td>+25.1</td>
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<td>Burleson, TX</td>
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<td>16,470</td>
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<td>+20.9</td>
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<tr>
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<td>32,194</td>
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<td>89,023</td>
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<td>15,446</td>
<td>+2,991</td>
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<td>La Salle, TX</td>
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<td>5,866</td>
<td>+612</td>
<td>+11.6</td>
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<td>10,931</td>
<td>12,940</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

† Percentage population change has been computed in the following manner – (2000–1990)/1990.
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<th></th>
<th></th>
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<td>851</td>
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<td>+4.2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27,312</td>
<td>39,304</td>
<td>+11,992</td>
<td>+43.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milam, TX</td>
<td>22,946</td>
<td>24,238</td>
<td>+1,292</td>
<td>+5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches, TX</td>
<td>54,753</td>
<td>59,203</td>
<td>+4,450</td>
<td>+8.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>39,080</td>
<td>+2,391</td>
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<td>23,459</td>
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<td>+3.4</td>
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<td>9,586</td>
<td>10,469</td>
<td>+883</td>
<td>+9.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Augustine, TX</td>
<td>7,999</td>
<td>8,946</td>
<td>+947</td>
<td>+11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis, TX</td>
<td>576,407</td>
<td>812,280</td>
<td>+235,873</td>
<td>+40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria, TX</td>
<td>74,361</td>
<td>84,088</td>
<td>+9,727</td>
<td>+13.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>133,239</td>
<td>193,117</td>
<td>+59,878</td>
<td>+44.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Williamson, TX</td>
<td>139,551</td>
<td>249,967</td>
<td>+110,416</td>
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<tr>
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<td>32,408</td>
<td>+9,758</td>
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<td>12,182</td>
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<td>Zavala, TX</td>
<td>12,162</td>
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<td>-562</td>
<td>-4.6</td>
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</table>

† 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**

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

* 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, 2000*¹

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

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County/State</th>
<th>Whites</th>
<th>% White</th>
<th>Black</th>
<th>% Black</th>
<th>Hispano</th>
<th>% Hispano</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>% Other</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>13,018</td>
<td>40.4</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>18.6</td>
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<td>34,685</td>
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<td>73.8</td>
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<td>39.6</td>
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<td>7,324</td>
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<td>1,503</td>
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<td>2,042</td>
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<td>95</td>
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<td>78</td>
<td>9.1</td>
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<td>17,873</td>
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<td>4,516</td>
<td>18.6</td>
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<td>8.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nacogdoches</td>
<td>44,405</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>9,908</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>6,660</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>4,056</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natchitoches, LA</td>
<td>22,608</td>
<td>57.9</td>
<td>15,017</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>566</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robertson</td>
<td>10,592</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>3,871</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>1,250</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabine, LA</td>
<td>17,048</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>3,958</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1,942</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabine, TX</td>
<td>9,197</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>1,039</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Augustine</td>
<td>6,196</td>
<td>69.3</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travis</td>
<td>554,058</td>
<td>68.2</td>
<td>75,247</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>229,048</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>41,529</td>
<td>19.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria</td>
<td>62,406</td>
<td>74.2</td>
<td>5,297</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>32,959</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>14,519</td>
<td>17.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webb</td>
<td>158,670</td>
<td>97.5</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>182,070</td>
<td>94.3</td>
<td>28,823</td>
<td>15.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamson</td>
<td>205,994</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>12,790</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>42,990</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>25,899</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>26,311</td>
<td>81.2</td>
<td>392</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>11,834</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>4,917</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zapata</td>
<td>10,241</td>
<td>84.1</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>10,328</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>1,607</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zavala</td>
<td>7,547</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>10,582</td>
<td>91.2</td>
<td>3,688</td>
<td>31.8</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Federal</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>USFS</th>
<th>NPS</th>
<th>NWR</th>
<th>Army Corps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LA</td>
<td>1,387,100 acres</td>
<td>4.97</td>
<td>744,600</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>604,210</td>
<td>10,100</td>
<td>463,180</td>
<td>20,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX</td>
<td>2,391,400 acres</td>
<td>1.43</td>
<td>825,000</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>755,100</td>
<td>1,172,600</td>
<td>463,700</td>
<td>945,870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feature Name</td>
<td>Feature Type</td>
<td>Management Entity</td>
<td>Location (or nearest)</td>
<td>Latest Visitation Figures (2007)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bastrop State Park</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Texas Parks &amp; Wildlife</td>
<td>Bastrop, Texas</td>
<td>158,036 (FY 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caddo Mounds State Historic Site</td>
<td>Archeological site</td>
<td>Texas Historical Commission</td>
<td>Alto, Texas</td>
<td>5,660 (FY 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Boggy State Park</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Texas Parks &amp; Wildlife</td>
<td>Centerville, Texas</td>
<td>9,055 (FY 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goliad State Historical Park</td>
<td>Historic mission-presidio complex and park</td>
<td>Texas Parks &amp; Wildlife</td>
<td>Goliad, Texas</td>
<td>50,999 (FY 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McKinney Falls State Park</td>
<td>Park</td>
<td>Texas Parks &amp; Wildlife</td>
<td>Austin, Texas</td>
<td>128,454 (FY 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Ais</td>
<td>Historic mission site and interpretive center</td>
<td>City of San Augustine</td>
<td>San Augustine, Texas</td>
<td>500 (FY 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Stone Fort/ Stone Fort Museum</td>
<td>Reconstructed historical building</td>
<td>Stephen F. Austin State University</td>
<td>Nacogdoches, Texas</td>
<td>6,116 (Scholastic Year 2007–2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Alamo</td>
<td>Historic mission-fortress compound</td>
<td>Daughters of the Republic of Texas</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas</td>
<td>2.5 million visitors a year consistently over the last decade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Antonio Missions National Historical Park</td>
<td>Federal historic park</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>San Antonio, Texas</td>
<td>1,303,212 (Year 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toledo Bend Reservoir</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>Sabine River Authority – State of Louisiana (Texas does not have a visitor center on their side of the river)</td>
<td>Texas-Louisiana border</td>
<td>16,488 (Year 2007)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Jesup State Historic Site</td>
<td>Historic site and park</td>
<td>Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation &amp; Tourism</td>
<td>Many, Louisiana</td>
<td>5,059 (FY 2007-2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Adaes State Historic Site</td>
<td>Historic site and park</td>
<td>Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation &amp; Tourism</td>
<td>Natchitoches, Louisiana</td>
<td>2,700 (FY 2007-2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort St. Jean Baptiste State Historic Site</td>
<td>Historic site and park</td>
<td>Louisiana Department of Culture, Recreation &amp; Tourism</td>
<td>Natchitoches, Louisiana</td>
<td>12,344 (FY 2007-2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane River Creole National Historical Park</td>
<td>Federal historic park</td>
<td>National Park Service</td>
<td>Natchitoches, Louisiana</td>
<td>24,587 (Year 2008)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
Appendix M: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

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 Baunfels), 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 Texaxtribes 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
Appendix M: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

The 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.
Appendix M: Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)

“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 Sessions.

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 Addendum 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-Edmund 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 Cuyanes (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 the 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 Adisasanos, Camp Cuero, and Vado del Gobernador (DeWitt County), Espantosa County Park, Presidio Crossing, and Midway County Park (Dinmont 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.
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PLANNING TEAM AND PREPARERS

Planning Team

The principal authors of this document were Susan C. Boyle, Sharon A. Brown, and Aaron Mahr. All of the team members contributed to the development of alternatives, sections of text, and draft reviews.

National Trails

Intermountain Region

Aaron Mahr
Susan C. Boyle
Sharon A. Brown
John Cannella
Otis Halfmoon
Brooke Safford

Consultants

National Trails

Intermountain Region

Steve Burns Chavez
Carol S. Clark
Patrick Johnston
Lee Kreutzer
Lynne Mager
Josina Martinez
Frank Norris
Michael Romero Taylor

Bureau of Land Management,
New Mexico State Office

Sarah Schlanger

San Antonio Missions

National Historical Park

Jim Oliver
Al Remley
Susan Snow

Cane River Creole

National Historical Park

Laura Gates
Dustin Fuqua

National Park Service,
Washington D.C. Office

Tokey Boswell
Steve Elkinton

Petroglyph National Monument

Joseph Sánchez

Federally Recognized Tribes

Alabama-Coushatta Tribe of Texas
Caddo Tribe of Oklahoma
Comanche Nation
Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Kiowa Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
Tonkawa Tribe of Indians of Oklahoma
Tunica-Biloxi Tribe
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes

State of Texas

Texas Historical Commission

Jim Bruseth
Terry Colley
Brett Cruse
April Garner
Janie Hedrick
Ramona Hutchinson
Jennifer Price
Susan Shore
Greg Smith
Donna Williams
Mark Wolf

Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

Cindy Brandimarte
Ellen Buchanan
John Ferguson
Wesley Hamilton
Rich Mahoney
Todd McMakin
Shane Mooneyham
Barbara Parmley
Janie Reeh
Tara Tucker
Karen Watson
Texas Department of Transportation  
Michael Chacon  
Lisa Hart  
Al McGraw  

The Alamo  
Craig Stinson  

State of Louisiana  
Raymond Berthelot  
Linda Curtis Spark  
Rhonda Gauthier  
Irish Harper  
Jeremy McCormick  
Chip McGimsey  
Rick Seales  

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southwest Regional Office  
Louella Roberts  

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Southeast Regional Office  
John Gruhala  

El Camino Real de los Tejas  
National Historic Trail Association  
Duke Lyons  
Lucile Estell  
Gary Dunnam  
Steven Gonzales  
Joy Graham  
Jean M. Heide  
Burma Hyde  
Kate Johnson  
Lila Knight  
Patsy Light  
Bea McKinney  
Andrew Samson  
Richard Santos  
Raymond Starr  
John Stockley  
Willene Taylor  
Margaret Trouart  
Mary Waters  
Maureen Winn  

Consultants  
Rufus Davis  
Bill Foster  
Robert Hicks  
Connie Hodges  
Meredith Kaplan  
Jere L. Krakow  
Deirdre Morgan-Remley  
John Purcell  
Robert Shook  
Robert Thonhoff  
Mariah Wade  
Maureen Winn  

University of Utah  
Phoebe McNeelley  
Adam Naisbitt  

Stephen F. Austin State University  
George Avery  
Carolyn Spears  
Chris Talbot  
Jeff Williams  

Northwestern Louisiana State University  
Peter Gregory  
Sheila Richmond  
Jeffrey S. Girard  
Rhonda Gauthier  

Texas State University  
Frank de la Teja  

Document Design/Production  
Mark Talbot, Erin Lakai  
Xplore-Design.com  

Logo Design  
Paul Singer
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930/107,170 September 2011

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