

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

The section below includes sites that might merit inclusion later on but, at this time, fail to meet some of the criteria identified in the National Trails System Act.



LOUISIANA

Natchitoches Parish

Name: Arroyo Hondo

Historic use type: Boundary

Description: Between 1806 and 1820, Arroyo Hondo marked the border between Spain and France on the Neutral Strip. It is located east of the bridge crossing at Young's Bayou (Arroyo Hondo). A pink granite marker commemorates the site.

Time period: 1806–1820

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: It is only one point along the boundary line. The marker is located next to a public road, but it may be difficult to create a safe public access.

Name: Bayou Amulet

Historic use type: Bayou/Creek

Description: Bayou Amulet was the main drainage canal into Red River from Lac Terre Noire, now Sibley Lake. During the French and Spanish Colonial periods, this bayou emptied into the Red River, now Cane River Lake. River trade from New Orleans and pack animal trains from Mexico used the location as a rendezvous; in fact, the stream was named "Bayou A Mule" on early maps, a reference to the many mules usually tied up along its banks. The name was later changed to "Bayou Amulet."

Time period: 1714–1803

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Additional historic information is necessary to link this area specifically to trail activities.

Name: Bayou Pierre Settlement

Historic use type: Community

Description: This settlement is thought to be one of the locations where the Adaeseños, the original residents of Los Adaes, went

after the closing of Los Adaes. It is between Lake End and Frierson along Bayou Pierre, which drains into the Red River at Natchitoches.

Time period: 1770s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Location has not been confirmed.

Name: Camp Sabine

Historic use type: Archeological site

Description: Zachary Taylor built Camp Sabine in 1822 at the place where General James Wilkinson had camped in 1808. Metal artifacts have been recorded.

Time period: 1808–1822

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Darby's Trace

Historic use type: Road

Description: William Darby traveled south from the settlement at Bayou Pierre to pick up El Camino Real de los Tejas near the old presidio and mission at Los Adaes. The road retains some integrity of setting.

Time period: 1812

Ownership: Public

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

Name: Goat Hill (New Spanish Town)

Historic use type: Landmark

Description: Goat Hill is the current designation for the high area where the New Spanish Town church was located. It is located on State Road 120 (the original alignment of El Camino Real de los Tejas in Louisiana), about three miles from Robeline. The landowners (the Jordans) 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 José Antonio 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 State Road 6. 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.

 **Sabine Parish**

Name: Juan Maximillian Bayou Cie

Historic use type: Bayou

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

Time period: pre-1809

Ownership: Private

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

Name: 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.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown, but likely private
Reason for questionable status: Specific location of this site is not known.

Name: Ormigas Road

Historic use type: Road

Description: This road spanned the Ormigas land grant, from the Indian Crossing on the Sabine River (reference from 1795) to Bayou Tasman on the way to Los Adaes. It shows up on an 1842 plat map as a road from Hamilton to Natchitoches. State Road 174 roughly follows the Ormigas Road, within three miles east of the Sabine River.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

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 State Highway 97 and State Highway 85/Farm to Market Road 140 in this general area.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown, but likely private

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

Natchitoches/Sabine Parishes

Name: Texas Star Road

Historic use type: Road

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

Time period: Post-1812

Ownership: Public

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

Name: Poteet Swale

Historic use type: Trail segment

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

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Unknown, but likely private

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

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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.

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: Colorado River Crossing/Trail segment, possibly near Puesto del Colorado

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: Unknown but likely private

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

Bexar County

Name: Cassin Crossing/Rancho de Costales west boundary

Historic use type: River crossing/*paraje*

Description: The names Cassin and Cassin Siding appear on maps on either side of the river, near the town of Earle, which corresponds with the two sites. Modern aerial photographs of Earle show a possible ford east of/parallel to Pleasanton Road. McGraw and Hindes note that Johnson and Ward's 1866 map shows the San Antonio–Laredo Road merging with the Presidio del Rio Grande Road in this vicinity; however, they note that the actual fork in the road was farther south, based on Roessler's map of 1865. This crossing is said to be on the "Atascosa" route to the Río Grande. The name itself describes the area as a boggy barrier to travel, and a wide right-of-way may have been necessary to ensure the two roads could be passable under extreme wet-weather conditions.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Unknown, likely private

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: Davenport Crossing (Nacogdoches Road Crossing at Cibolo Creek)

Historic use type: Cibolo Creek crossing

Description: There are swales and wheel marks on the stones across the creek bed.

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private

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

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 Bahía. The ranch extended from Salado Creek, on the west, to Cibolo Creek, on the northeast, and possibly to Martínez 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 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: Public

Reason for questionable status: The specific location of this ranch had not been verified by the time this document was prepared.

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: Private

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 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 of-

... fice (1872) in the modern community of Von Ormy.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: The geographic location of this site could not be verified.

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.

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Reason for questionable status: Further research is needed to establish clearly the relationship of this site to the trail.

Name: Talon Crossing/Paso de Talon/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: Private

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

Name: Upper Presidio Road Crossing of the Medina River

Historic use type: Medina River Crossing

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

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

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

Brazos County

Name: Navasota River Swales

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This trail segment is located between the irrigation ditch and the Old San Antonio Road, leading west into Brazos

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

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Burleson County

Name: Moseley's Ferry

Historic use type: River crossing/*paraje*

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

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Public (Texas Department of Transportation)

Reason for questionable status: Further

research is necessary to document the site.

Cherokee County

Name: Alto Swales

Historic use type: Road segment

Description: Unclear

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private?

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

Name: Indian Mound Spring

Historic use type: Spring/*paraje*

Description: Unclear

Time period: pre-1700s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

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

Cherokee/Houston Counties

Name: Weeping Mary Crossing

Historic use type: Neches River crossing

Description: This is a hard-rock crossing over the Neches River.

Time period: 1600–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

DeWitt County

Name: Salt Creek Swales

Historic use type: Road segment

Description: Unclear

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private, but owner might be willing to cooperate.

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

Dimmit County

Name: Laguna Espantosa/Espantosa

Historic use type: *Paraje*

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

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

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

Frio County

Name: Frio County road with associated artifacts and features

Historic use type: Trail segment

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

Time period: Not clear

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Site should be revisited to confirm its location and condition; evaluating team was not given permission to enter this site; further research is necessary to confirm its relationship to the trail.

Goliad County

Name: Villa La Bahía

Historic use type: Village

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

Time period: 1749–1821

Ownership: Private

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

Hays County

Name: Manchaca Springs

Historic use type: Spring/*paraje*

Description: Unclear

Time period: Unclear

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Redwood Road Ruts

Historic use type: Trail swales

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

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Stagecoach Park

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

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

Time period: 1690s

Ownership: Public (Hays County)

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

Houston County

Name: Box Creek Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

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

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Rattlesnake Ranch Swale

Historic use type: Trail swale

Description: Archeological investigation has established a historic relationship to the trail.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private owner would consider allowing public visitation

Reason for questionable status: Visual integrity is compromised by oil-drilling equipment adjacent to the swales.

 **Houston/Leon Counties**

Name: Hurricane Shoals/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.

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

Reason for questionable status: Two distinct sites have been reported; however, at the time this document was being prepared, there is conflicting historic information, which makes it difficult to establish the river crossing's relationship to the trail. The references cited are not clearly identified. The sites are not easily accessible.

 **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 relation-

ship to the trail.

Name: Conquista Crossing and Swales

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This ford of the San Antonio River is located at a distinct bend in the river. According to information on an 1867 travel map, the ford seems to have been located at the junction of the Laredo Road (just south of its junction with the Lower Presidio Road) and the road to Goliad County on the west bank. The route crossed the river to the east bank to join the road to Goliad. By 1867, therefore, the ford sat at the junction of at least three roads, and two of these roads are designated routes of the trail. The site has a remarkable degree of visual integrity, and several swales are evident on both sides of the river. This crossing may have been associated with Mission San Antonio de Valero's Rancho de la Mora.

Time period: Not clear

Ownership: Private, but owner would be willing to cooperate.

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

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

Historic use type: Ranch headquarters

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

Time period: 1735–1778

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Site Associated with Fuerte del Cibolo

Historic use type: Fort

Description: This site contains a tomb asso-

ciated 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.

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 State Road 21 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 pre-date 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: This site is very important to the history of the area; however, at the time this document was prepared, the available information suggests that the site may not have had a direct relationship to the trail during its period of significance. The National Trails Intermountain Region is funding a research project to clarify the relationship of this site to the period of significance for 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 Farm to Market Road 99, within Choke Canyon Reservoir in the northeastern corner of that county. The meeting point would have likely been a ford associated with a rock formation known locally as Rock Falls (see entry below). From Rock Falls, the route would have turned northward to join the designated trail.

Time period: 1805

Ownership: Unclear

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: Choke Canyon Reservoir

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

Medina County

Name: Chacon Creek Crossing, Upper Presidio Road

Historic use type: River crossing

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

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Hondo Creek Crossing

Historic use type: River crossing

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

Time period: 1600s–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Landmark Inn Complex

Historic use type: River crossing

Description:

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

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

Name: Medina County Trail Segment

Historic use type: Trail Segment

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

Time period: 1600s

Ownership: Private

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

Milam County

Name: Ranchería Grande

Historic use type: American Indian Village/
Paraje

Description: Ranchería grande was a Spanish term used to describe the association of several large American Indian villages where multiple tribes settled together. There are two such sites in Milam County. At least one of them figures very prominently in the

trail's history. It was visited at least as early as 1721 by the Aguayo Expedition, and a *paraje*, or rest stop, grew up here. The presence of these affiliated Indian villages is likely one of the reasons that Milam County was chosen as a mission site, beginning in 1746; however, no one has recorded this site.

Time period: pre-1700s

Ownership: Private

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

Nacogdoches County

Name: Barr and Davenport Rancho

Historic use type: Ranch

Description:

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Bernardo D'Ortolan Rancho

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This site is associated with the Spanish Colonial-period ranch belonging to Bernardo D'Ortolan.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Bernardo D'Ortolan Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales

Description: These trail swales are associated with the Spanish Colonial-period ranch belonging to Bernardo D'Ortolan.

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 State Road 21 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.

Name: Legg Plantation Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales

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

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Melrose Swales

Historic use type: Trail swales

Description: Legal deed shows “OSR” information on plat map.

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

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

Nacogdoches/Cherokee Counties

Name: Concepción Crossing

Historic use type: Angelina River crossing

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

Time period: 1600–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Robertson County

Name: Burnett Shoals

Historic use type: Brazos River crossing

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

Time period: 1600–1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: Iron Mountain

Historic use type: Natural landmark

Description: Iron Mountain displays old swales located using LIDAR remote-sensing technology.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Robertson/Leon Counties

Name: Grayson’s Crossing

Historic use type: Navasota River crossing

Description: This ford of the Navasota River heads directly towards the Kickapoo Crossing of the Trinity River, farther to the east.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Sabine County

Name: Camino Carretera

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: This road segment dates back

to 1818.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private

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

Name: County Line Swales

Historic use type: Trail swale

Description: This site has two parallel swales cross-cut by State Road 21 and is threatened by the expansion of State Road 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 State Road 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: Addi-

tional 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 County, Texas**

 **Sabine Parish, Louisiana**

Name: Crow's Ferry

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

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

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

Reason for questionable status: The

resource is beneath the Toledo Bend Reservoir.

Name: Gaines' Ferry

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

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

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

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

Name: Paso de las Sabinas

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

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

Time period: 1700–1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

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

Name: Patterson's Ferry

Historic use type: Sabine River crossing

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

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Public (Sabine River Authority)

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

 **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 State Road 21 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." Arroyo/Río de Garrapatas has been identified as present-day Onion Creek in Austin, Travis County. 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 link this site to the period of significance for the trail.

Webb County

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

Historic use type: River crossing/*paraje*

Description: This was a ranch at a ford between the west bank and east bank routes of the Bexar–La 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 the ford needs to be confirmed.

Wilson County

Name: LODI

Historic use type: Village/town

Description: The historic marker text for Lodi has "41WN64" handwritten on it. The marker is more than a mile from this site, according the *Texas Historical Commission 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 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 (Habig 1990:204). 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: Private

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

.....
Name: Sequin Trace

Historic use type: Trail segment

Description: The so-called Cabello Map (ca. 1780?) depicts a road going to an area that appears to be Gray Crossing. People from Wilson County believe that Seguín Trace crossed at Gray Crossing. They noted that Gray Crossing 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 so-called 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: Private

Reason for questionable status: The location of this trail segment needs to be confirmed.
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APPENDIX F. SAMPLE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT

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

ARTICLE I. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

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

ARTICLE II. AUTHORITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARTICLE III. STATEMENT OF WORK

A. The Commission agrees to:

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

B. The Service agrees to:

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

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

C. The Service and the Commission agree to:

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

ARTICLE IV. TERM OF AGREEMENT

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

ARTICLE IV. KEY OFFICIALS

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

A. For the Service:

Technical:

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

Management

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

Signatory/Administrative:

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

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

B. For the Commission:

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

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

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

ARTICLE VI. AWARD AND PAYMENT

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

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

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

ARTICLE VII. PRIOR APPROVAL

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

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

ARTICLE VIII. REPORTS AND/OR DELIVERABLE

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

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

Task Agreement or modification to this Agreement.

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

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

ARTICLE IX. PROPERTY UTILIZATION AND DISPOSITION

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

ARTICLE X. TERMINATION AND MODIFICATION

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

ARTICLE XI. REQUIRED AND SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. OMB CIRCULARS AND OTHER REGULATIONS

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

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

2. NON-DISCRIMINATION:

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

3. CONSISTENCY WITH PUBLIC LAWS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT (Executive Order 12432)

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

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

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

9. ADVERTISING AND ENDORSEMENTS

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

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

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

ARTICLE XII. ATTACHMENTS

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

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

ARTICLE XIII. SIGNATURES

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

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX G:

POTENTIAL ATTRIBUTE LIST FOR SITE IDENTIFICATION AND MONITORING

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

