

**National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmarks
Associated with the El Camino Real de los Tejas**

LOUISIANA

Natchitoches Parish

Name: Los Adaes State Historic Site

Historic use type: Mission and presidio site

Description: El Presidio de Nuestra Señora del Pilar de Zaragoza de los Adaes served as the capital of the province of Tejas from 1728 to 1773, when Spanish authorities decided to close it. Archeological excavations have found the remains of both the mission and presidio. The site is a National Historic Landmark.

Time period: 1717–1773

Ownership: Public (Louisiana Office of State Parks)

TEXAS

Bexar County

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: Mission Espada Aqueduct

Historic use type: Irrigation feature

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this aqueduct is an important structure associated with Mission Espada.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Mission Espada Dam

Historic use type: San Antonio River crossing/Irrigation feature

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this dam is a Spanish Colonial irrigation feature, 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: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this site includes a Spanish Colonial mission and associated grounds. The church has exceptional architectural preservation (including intact frescos) and is the oldest unrestored stone church in the United States. The

mission was originally founded in 1716 in East Texas as Concepción de los Ais. It was temporarily relocated to the area of present-day Austin in 1730 before being reestablished at its final location in Bexar County. The mission is still in use.

Time period: 1731–1824

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Mission San Antonio de Valero, third site (the Alamo)

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this mission is the final site of Mission San Antonio de Valero and the site of the Battle of the Alamo. It is now interpreted by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Time period: 1724-1793

Ownership: Public (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 near present-day Weches in Houston County. It was reestablished in San Antonio in 1731 and changed its name. The original buildings at Espada, the farthest south of the five missions near San Antonio, were undoubtedly of adobe. A wall surrounded the church (usually called a chapel), friary, granary, and workshops. Extensive farms and pastures lay nearby. By 1745, the Indians produced grain and beans, and the mission owned 1,150 head of cattle and 750 sheep. 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. Encompassing Espada's once-vital waterworks are a dam (one mile north), an irrigation ditch, and the only extant Spanish aqueduct in the United States.

Time period: 1731–1824

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Mission San José Acequia

Historic use type: Irrigation feature

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

Time period: 1722–present

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

Name: Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, third site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this was the final site of Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo.

Time period: 1739–1824

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Mission San Juan Acequia

Historic use type: Irrigation feature

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

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Mission San Juan Capistrano

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this Spanish Colonial mission was previously called San José de los Nazonis and was relocated from East Texas.

Time period: 1731–1824

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Mission San Juan Dam

Historic use type: Irrigation feature/River crossing

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this Spanish Colonial irrigation feature 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 by the National Park Service.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Public (National Park Service)

Name: Nogales Crossing

Historic use type: River Crossing

Description: This ford is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. 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: Presidio San Antonio de Bexar, first site (San Pedro Springs)

Historic use type: Presidio/village/paraje

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, San Pedro Springs was an American Indian village named Yanaguana and probably began to be used as a paraje as early as 1692. It is also mentioned in the 1709 expedition. Clark and McGraw (1991) noted that the paraje known as “Ojo de Agua de San Pedro” was referenced in multiple historic documents. In 1718, the first presidio and villa of San Fernando de Bexar were founded here (both later moved). In 1729, a royal charter rededicated the area as an ejido, or public lands.

Time period: 1692

Ownership: Public (City of San Antonio)

Name: Presidio San Antonio de Bexar, second 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: 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

Cherokee County

Name: George C. Davis Site/Indian Mounds

Historic use type: American Indian village/paraje

Description: This is a primarily Caddo Indian multicomponent site. Some portions of the village, or a related site, may extend beyond the state park boundaries. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Time period: Pre-1700s

Ownership: Public (Texas Historical Commission)

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 register historic district, this is a gravel-bar ford on the Cabeza Creek associated with La Bahía-Bexar Road. Artifacts recorded for the site are American Indian; they are likely prehistoric, 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 register 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), third site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this mission 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: Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, this is an important Spanish Colonial mission.

Time period: 1764–1826

Ownership: Private (By appointment only)

Name: Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía, third site

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: This presidio is a national historic landmark. It was partially reconstructed in the 1960s.

Time period: 1749–1830

Ownership: Catholic Diocese

Name: Rancho Señor San José/Rancho de Capitán Piscina

Historic use type: Ranch headquarters

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

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

Hays County

Name: San Marcos de Neve

Historic use type: Village/town

Description: A 1951 aerial photo shows intact road segments at this former townsite, which is located in an agricultural field atop a hill. 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.

Time period: 1808–1812

Ownership: Private

Milam County

Name: Apache Pass

Historic use type: River crossing

Description: This ford is located between archeological site No. 41MM10 (a possible presidio) and No. 41MM18 (probably Mission Candelaria). There are no recorded sites in the immediate vicinity of the crossing. The visual integrity of this site has been compromised by the construction of a bridge across the creek. The ford is located within the San Xavier Mission Complex Archeological District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places, which protects three missions and a presidio.

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.

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.

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.

Time period: 1749–1755

Ownership: Private

Name: Presidio San Francisco Xavier de Ggedo

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: This presidio is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on its location relative to the other sites, this presidio is thought to be part of the San Xavier Mission Complex Archeological District. Documents referencing this presidio were discovered in the archives in Seville, Spain, in 2007 and 2008, and a study of this and other presidios in Texas is ongoing. A professional archeologist is currently trying to verify the location of the presidio.

Time period: 1750–1757

Ownership: Private

Nacogdoches County

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, but open to the public

Sabine County

Name: Gaines-Oliphant House

Historic use type: residence of ferry operator

Description: This 1818 log house was built by James Gaines, owner of the Gaines Ferry, for his in-laws. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Place and is being restored by the Daughters of the Republic of Texas.

Time period: 1800s

Ownership: Private (Daughters of the Republic of Texas)

San Augustine County

Name: Mission Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de los Ais, second site

Historic use type: Mission

Description: This mission is a state historic landmark and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Time period: 1717–1773

Ownership: Public

Victoria County

Name: Guadalupe River Dam

Historic use type: Irrigation Feature

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

Time period: ca. 1726–1749

Ownership: Private

Name: Mission Creek Dam and Acequia Site

Historic use type: Irrigation Feature

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

Time period: ca. 1726–1749

Ownership: Private

Name: Presidio Nuestra Señora de Loreto de la Bahía, first site/Fort Saint Louis site

Historic use type: Presidio

Description: Originally this site listed in National Register of Historic Places was the location of French Fort St Louis established by La Salle in 1685. When the Spanish finally discovered the remains of the French settlement in 1689, they buried the cannons and burned the buildings. The Spanish established a presidio on the site in 1721. The original mission site of Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga (La Bahía) is nearby.

Time period: 1685–1726

Ownership: Private

Name: Tonkawa Bank Site – a sub-mission of Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga (La Bahía), second site

Historic use type: Visita, or satellite mission/possibly second site of primary mission

Description: This mission site is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Based on evidence from an archeological study, this mission is contemporaneous with the Mission Valley site of Mission Nuestra Señora del Espíritu Santo de Zúñiga, and may be the mission's second location or its visita (satellite parish). According to maps of the area, the mission was probably located near the ford for the Guadalupe River on the trail route that went west and northwest through Victoria County.

Time period: 1726–1749

Ownership: Private

Webb County

Name: Jesús Treviño Fort and Ranch at San Ignacio

Historic use type: Fort and ranch

Description: This site is a national historic landmark.

Time period: 1830s

Ownership: Private

Note: River Pierce Foundation bought a one-half interest in the building.

Name: Rancho los Ojuelos National Historic District

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This national historic district and state historic landmark was the ranch headquarters for the Ysidro Gutiérrez land grant established in 1830. The location of the ranch headquarters in this case was located near a large natural spring (ojuelos). This site is a good example of the type of multipurpose hacienda (socio-economic- agricultural-religious) that evolved close to Dolores in South Texas, adjacent to the Río Grande.

Time period: Post-1750s

Ownership: Private.

Name: San José de Palafox Historic and Archeological District

Historic use type: Village/town/paraje

Description: This village/town/paraje is a national historic register district with one contributing sites and 12 contributing structures (No. 41WB87). San José de Palafox was a Spanish Colonial town located on a branch of the designated trail, approximately 30 miles from Laredo. Jean Louis Berlandier visited the ruins in 1828.

Time period: 1700s

Ownership: Private

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

Wilson County

Name: Rancho de las Cabras

Historic use type: Ranch

Description: This ranch is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is associated with Mission San Francisco de la Espada, whose ruins include standing walls. 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: [El Rancho] Nuestra Señora de los Dolores Hacienda/Rancho Viejo/ Dolores Viejo

Historic use type: Village/town

Description: This rancho is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. It belonged to José Vasquez de Borrego and was the first of the Nuevo Santander ranches north of the Río Grande. It may have had the only ferry across the Río Grande in the early 1750s and was one of the destinations along the San Antonio–Laredo Road.

Time period: 1750–1851

Ownership: Private

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