

## Calendar No. 547

105<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION**S. 2276****[Report No. 105-308]**

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

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 8, 1998

Ms. LANDRIEU (for herself and Mr. BREAUX) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

SEPTEMBER 8 (legislative day, AUGUST 31), 1998

Reported by Mr. MURKOWSKI, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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**A BILL**

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

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “El Camino Real de  
5       los Tejas National Historic Trail Act of 1998”.

1 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

2 Congress finds that—

3 (1) El Camino Real de los Tejas (the Royal  
4 Road to the Tejas), served as the primary route be-  
5 tween the Spanish viceregal capital of Mexico City  
6 and the Spanish provincial capital of Tejas at Los  
7 Adaes (1721–1773) and San Antonio (1773–1821);

8 (2) the seventeenth, eighteenth, and early nine-  
9 teenth century rivalries among the European colo-  
10 nial powers of Spain, France, and England and after  
11 their independence, Mexico and the United States,  
12 for dominion over lands fronting the Gulf of Mexico,  
13 were played out along the evolving travel routes in  
14 this immense area;

15 (3) the future of several American Indian na-  
16 tions, whose prehistoric trails were later used by the  
17 Spaniards for exploration and colonization, was tied  
18 to these larger forces and events and the nations  
19 were fully involved in and affected by the complex  
20 cultural interactions that ensued;

21 (4) the Old San Antonio Road was a series of  
22 routes established in the early 19th century sharing  
23 the same corridor and some routes of El Camino  
24 Real, and carried American immigrants from the  
25 east, contributing to the formation of the Republic  
26 of Texas, and its annexation to the United States;

1           (5) the exploration, conquest, colonization, set-  
2           tlement, migration, military occupation, religious  
3           conversion, and cultural exchange that occurred in a  
4           large area of the borderland was facilitated by El  
5           Camino Real de los Tejas as it carried Spanish and  
6           Mexican influences northeastward, and by its succes-  
7           sor, the Old San Antonio Road, which carried Amer-  
8           ican influence westward, during a historic period  
9           which extended from 1689 to 1850; and

10           (6) the portions of El Camino Real de los Tejas  
11           in what is now the United States extended from the  
12           Rio Grande near Eagle Pass and ~~Laredo~~ *Laredo*,  
13           Texas and involved routes that changed through  
14           time, that total almost 2,600 miles in combined  
15           length, generally coursing northeasterly through San  
16           Antonio, Bastrop, Nacogdoches, and San Augustine  
17           in Texas to Natchitoches, Louisiana, a general cor-  
18           ridor distance of 550 miles.

19 **SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION.**

20           Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16  
21 U.S.C. 1244(a) is amended—

22           (1) by designating the paragraphs relating to  
23           the California National Historic Trail, the Pony Ex-  
24           press National Historic Trail, and the Selma to

1 Montgomery National Historic Trail as paragraphs  
2 (18), (19), and (20), respectively; and

3 (2) by adding at the end the following:

4 “~~(21)~~ (22) EL CAMINO REAL DE LOS TEJAS.—

5 “(A) IN GENERAL.—El Camino Real de los  
6 Tejas (The Royal Road to the Tejas) National  
7 Historic Trail, a combination of routes totaling  
8 2,580 miles in length from the Rio Grande near  
9 Eagle Pass and Laredo, Texas to Natchitoches,  
10 Louisiana, and including the Old San Antonio  
11 Road, as generally depicted on the maps enti-  
12 tled ‘El Camino Real de los Tejas’, contained in  
13 the report prepared pursuant to subsection (b)  
14 entitled ‘National Historic Trail Feasibility  
15 Study and Environmental Assessment: El Ca-  
16 mino Real de los Tejas, Texas-Louisiana’, dated  
17 \_\_\_\_\_ 1998 *July 1998*. A map generally depict-  
18 ing the trail shall be on file and available for  
19 public inspection in the Office of the National  
20 Park Service, Department of the Interior. The  
21 trail shall be administered by the Secretary of  
22 the Interior. No land or interest in land outside  
23 the exterior boundaries of any federally admin-  
24 istered area may be acquired by the United

1 States for the trail except with the consent of  
2 the owner of the land or interest in land.

3 “(B) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—The  
4 Secretary of the Interior may coordinate with  
5 United States and Mexican public and non-gov-  
6 ernmental organizations, academic institutions,  
7 and, in consultation with the Secretary of State,  
8 the government of Mexico and its political sub-  
9 divisions, for the purpose of exchanging trail in-  
10 formation and research, fostering trail preserva-  
11 tion and educational programs, providing tech-  
12 nical assistance, and working to establish an  
13 international historic trail with complementary  
14 preservation and education programs in each  
15 nation.”.

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