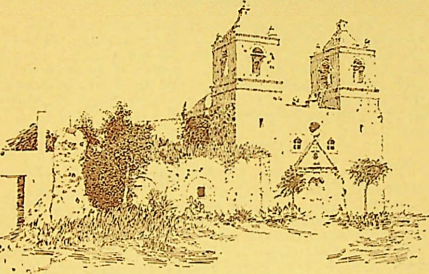


10—Establishing cooperation with the State highway departments for attentions by the engineers and the maintenance forces to improve conditions. This cooperation is being delightfully extended by the highway officials.

11—Ultimately it is hoped some sort of an award sign can be given the localities showing the best sector during the year. This perhaps to be erected on the highway in the localities receiving the award.



The Spanish missions were numerous throught the Spanish possessions in the Americas. Five Spanish mission centers are in the present United States along the Old Spanish Trail; four of these were extensively developed outposts of the mission chains that reached from the administrative centers in Mexico. New Orleans was a French mission center. During the Spanish occupation of Louisiana and the Mississippi Valley Spain established missions and settlements but later French influence was re-established.

First was St. Augustine, Fla., settled in 1565. There are records of 28 missions in the Florida district. Old Fort San Luis, Tallahassee country, was an important section. The Florida missions were probably of wooden construction. The only standing ruin known is of oyster shell cement in a forest north of Brunswick, Ga. (See pages 10 and 11.)

Second, the Santa Fe—El Paso district. Don Juan Oñate colonized near Santa Fe beginning 1598. The El Paso mission settlement began in 1659 and the Spanish colonized from El Paso to Santa Fe. In 1680 the Indian rebellion and massacre occurred around Albuquerque and Santa Fe; the survivors fell back to the mission at El Paso, and a new group of missions in the El Paso Valley was established. (See page 29.)

Third, the San Antonio district. The beginning, however, was in northeastern Texas (Nacogdoches section) in 1690 with intermittent attempts to establish missions there. In 1716-17 four new missions were established there. In 1718 the mission now known as the Alamo was transferred to the present San Antonio and the remarkable Texas mission works were definitely founded. Five mission groups and ranches were developed along the San Antonio River; great stone churches still remain and two of the irrigating aqueducts still function. Four other mission fields were occupied in southern Texas. (See pages 25, 21 and 20.)

Fourth, the Nogales-Tucson district in Arizona. This work is contemporaneous with northeast Texas and San Antonio. Beginning in 1691, the mission efforts spread far and wide and remarkable churches were built. (See pages 31, 35, 36.)

Fifth, the California group. They were built a day's Journey apart, 21 missions in all beginning in 1769 with the Mission San Diego de Alcalá, now San Diego, and extending north of San Francisco. (See pages 36, 37 and 38.)

The French mission center was at New Orleans, embracing Mobile to the east and Lafayette, La. to the west, and throught Old Louisiana. During the Spanish control of Louisiana Spanish settlements and influence were spread over that country. A Camino Real (King's Highway) is recorded from St. Louis to the Spanish Fort San Fernando (Caruthersville), then to the Spanish Campo de la Esperanza in Arkansas below Memphis. In South Louisiana, on the OST, is New Iberia, an Acadian-French city. Near by is a lake known as Spanish Lake. Iberia is an ancient Spanish tribe name.

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Refer to pages 34 and 35.