OLD SPANISH TRAIL

- 1 Construction of roads and bridges will be so completed by the end of 1926 we must now plan to invite, bring and take proper care of a large volume of travel.
 - 2 The organization program for 1926-27 is somewhat as outlined on printed leflet.
- 5 The construction program now in active progress includes all paving and bridges
 from St Augustine, Florida to Bay St. Louis, Miss. except 35 mi. in Baldwin county, Ala.
 From Bay St Louis to New Orleans, gravel. (Not all federal standard)
 From New Orleans to Texas line, gravel. (""")
 From Louisiana line across Texas to 80 mi. west of San Antonio, paving, fed. standard
 From San Antonio to San Diego, Cal., gravel and paving, federal standard.

4 Louisiana is the only state across half the continent (St Augustine to San Antonio) without a paving and bridge program in active progress.

5 A federal standard roads means:

Right of way not less than 66 ft.
Road bed 40 ft. or over.
Paving should be 18 to 20 ft.
Curves and hills with clear view shoad
of 500 to 400 ft.

No sharp turns.
Elimination of R R grade crossings.
Permanent, wide drainage structures.
Permanent bridges 20 ft. wide or more.
Outer levels raised on curves.

Louisiana has very little federal standard roads, bridges and drainage structures on the Old Spanish Trail built, seasoned and ready for paving therefore Louisiana is not even ready to start a paving program.

- 6 The New Orleans district is also not ready for paving, and not federal standard. The other OST city districts are completed with federal standard paving.
 - 7 New Orleans should now consider as follows:
- a. Prompt completion of federal standard road to the lake bridgehead. A year of seasoning is necessary before paving.
- b. Prompt completion of federal standard work from Mississippi river to Raceland. This section needs also to be straightened, therefore shortened.
 - c. Decision as to entrance into New Orleans across river.
 - d. The routing thru New Orleans.
 - e. The marking thru New Orleans.
 - f. The name and marking across Louisians.
- 8 The national organization must have the financial cooperation of New Orleans to earry on its program. The rural towns heretofore have paid most of the costs.

 New Orleans paid to the OST in 1925 (2561.45 for convention expenses at New Ofleans that year. This did not cover all expenses. No other funds for general or other administration have been received from New Orleans in seven years of work. In this period it has cost the national administration over \$150,000
- 9 New Orleans quota has been \$5000 per year. If Patterson, La., for instance, meets a quota of \$290 annually (and she has done this about 50% good) then New Orleans quata relative quota, based on population and bank resources, would be \$64,480 annually. This illustrates the difficulty of quotas and financial support to an organization like this. For one thing city and county funds should be paid annually because of the publicity, highway and community development this organization fosters.

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