



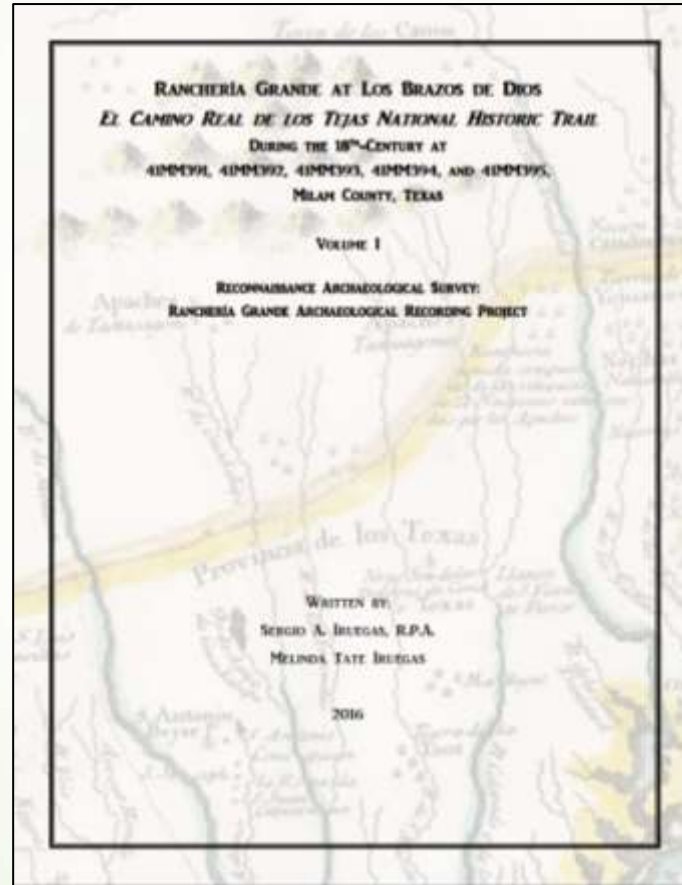
GTI Environmental, LLC
Environmental Consultants

Ranchería Grande at Los Brazos de Dios

El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail
during the 18th-Century

Research Report

Secretary of the Interior's Standards
for Archaeology & Historic Preservation



Research Supports NRHP & SAL Nominations

Significant Events



Royal Context

Archival



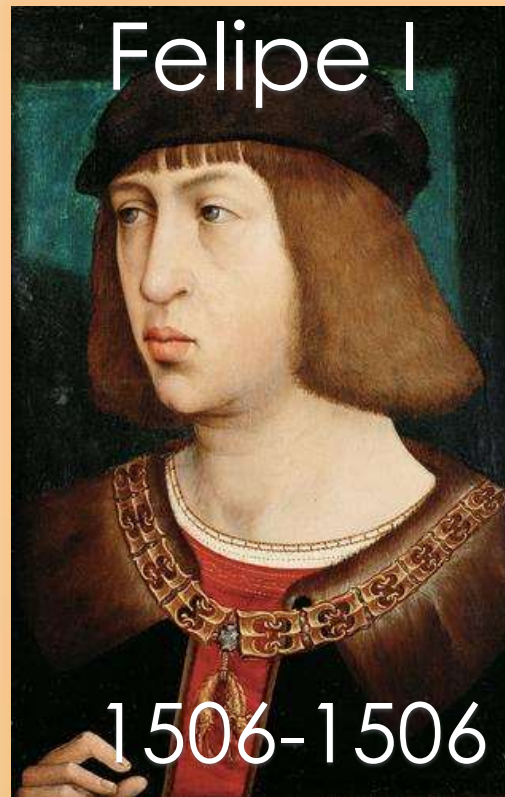
Archaeology

Habsburg Monarchy

200 Year History of Discovery

Ruled by King through Fueros

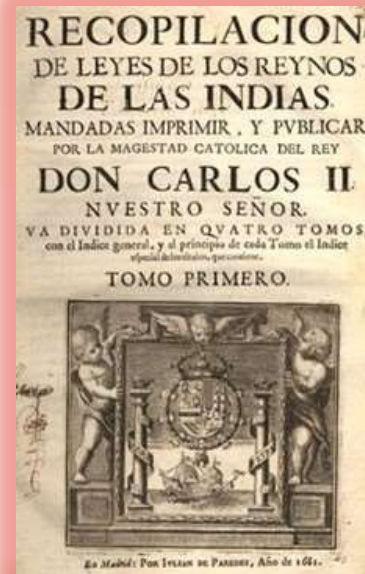
Landed Aristocracy



Habsburg Monarchy

1680

Leyes de las Indias



Carlos II



1665-1700

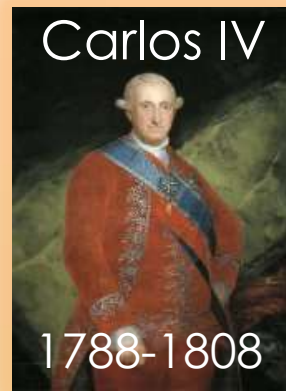
1691

Entrada Instructions



Bourbon Monarchy

Enlightenment



Bourbon Monarchy Enlightenment

Abolishes Fueros
except for Basque
Region

Establishes
Spanish Cortes

Spanish Basque
International Trade
Network



GENTLEMEN BOURGEOIS AND REVOLUTIONARIES

Political Change and
Cultural Persistence Among the
Spanish Dominant Groups,
1750-1850

JESUS CRUZ

The Spanish Basque Country in Global Trade Networks in the Eighteenth Century

Álvaro Arángiz Ruano and Alberto Angulo Morales

Introduction

Little has been written about the role of the Spanish Basque coast in international trade networks during the eighteenth century. While there are several studies on Basque trade and networks,¹ these are usually focused on the pre-1700 period, products and the commercial links, ignoring the specific weight of Basque trade on the development of this first globalization or its role as an structural component in the machinery of the trading networks. On the other hand, the Basque Country has a limited presence in global studies because its harbours were considered second-rank places within the Spanish trade system. Even though this is true, scholars have forgotten two more crucial factors which make these different from the rest:

First, both Biscay and Guipúzcoa had a specific system of laws, the *Fueros*, which had commercial consequences. These laws were developed between the thirteenth and the sixteenth century, not only as commercial but also in social, political and economic terms. Nevertheless, with the introduction of the Bourbon dynasty and its centralizing policy, some changes were made at the beginning of the century. Philip V tried to modify the Spanish fiscal system to make it more efficient, to get more money and, therefore, to keep his international possessions, which had been damaged in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht. In the case of the Basque Country, in 1717 Philip tried to move the customs from the inland border between the Basque provinces and Castile to the coast, but it unexpectedly caused a major crisis in both Biscay and Guipúzcoa, forcing him to retreat and return to three original points. Having their customs inland had some significant advantages, such as being a free market for imports as well as exports. Due to that, Biscay, and especially Guipúzcoa, turned into commercial peripheries to the detriment of the Spanish treasury. Trying to reduce such activity, the crown and the Guipúzcoan provincial government negotiated some new rules in 1723 which remained silent to the rest of

¹The research for this essay was carried out within the framework of the Consolidated Research Group of Basque University System, "The Basque Country and Networks: Atlantic Links and Connections."

Bourbon Monarchy

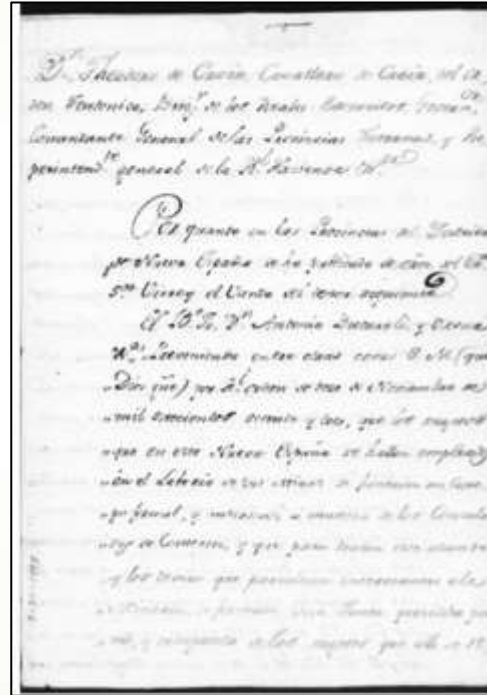
- Developed the sciences
- Improved communication, roads, and ship building industries.



Bourbon Monarchy

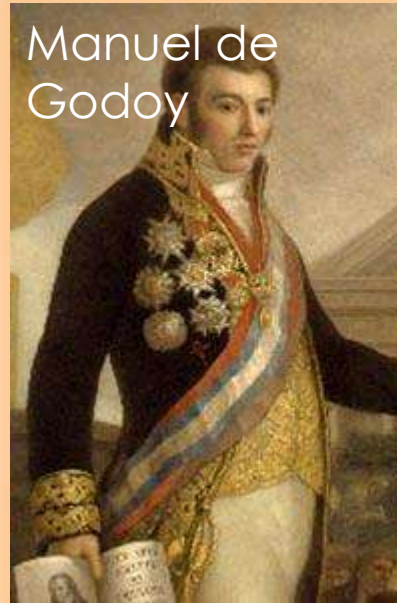
1778 Mining Council & Tribunal

- Fostered the arts, education and sciences.
- Accepted different religions, freedom of speech, and the press.
- Modernized the country and started reforms at home and abroad. . .
- Allied with new merchant class and foreign advisors—appointed to administrative positions



1778 Fondo de Mestehnos

Bourbon Monarchy

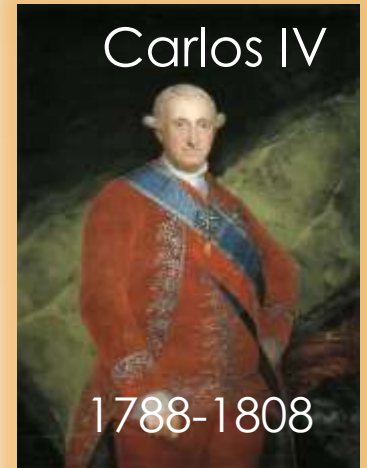


Manuel de
Godoy



Maria Luisa of
Parma

1788-1808



Carlos IV

1788-1808

- Mission Land Secularization
- Alliances between Spain & France
- Spanish & French Economy Intermingle

Bourbon Monarchy Abdication & Revolution



Bourbon
Central-Type
Government



Liberal
Constitution
of 1812
(decentralized
government)



Abolish Constitution
Absolutist Rule
Mexican Revolution
(Republicans & Conservatives)

Events in Period of Significance

1691

Domingo Terán de los Rios
&
Fray Damian Massanet



1716-1718

Captain Domingo Ramon
&
Fray Isidro Felix de Espinosa



Events in Period of Significance

1720

Governor Marqués de San Miguel de Aguayo & Fray Juan Antonio de la Peña

2800 horses, 6400 sheep, and many goats
Chipman 1992: 121



Events in Period of Significance

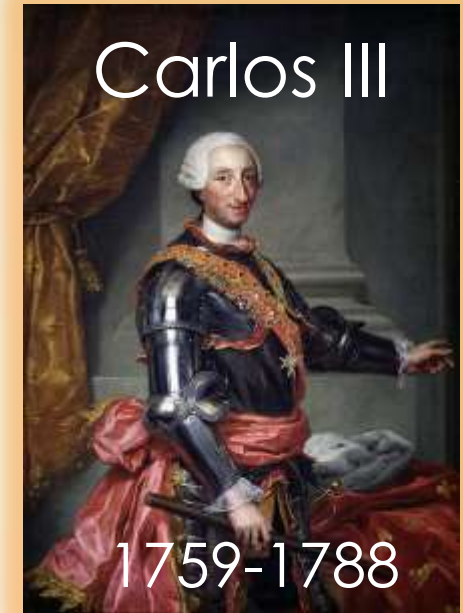
1776

Spanish Secret Alliance with
American Colonies

Comandancia y Capitanía General
de las Provincias Internas

1778

Royal Decree—Fondo de
Mesteños

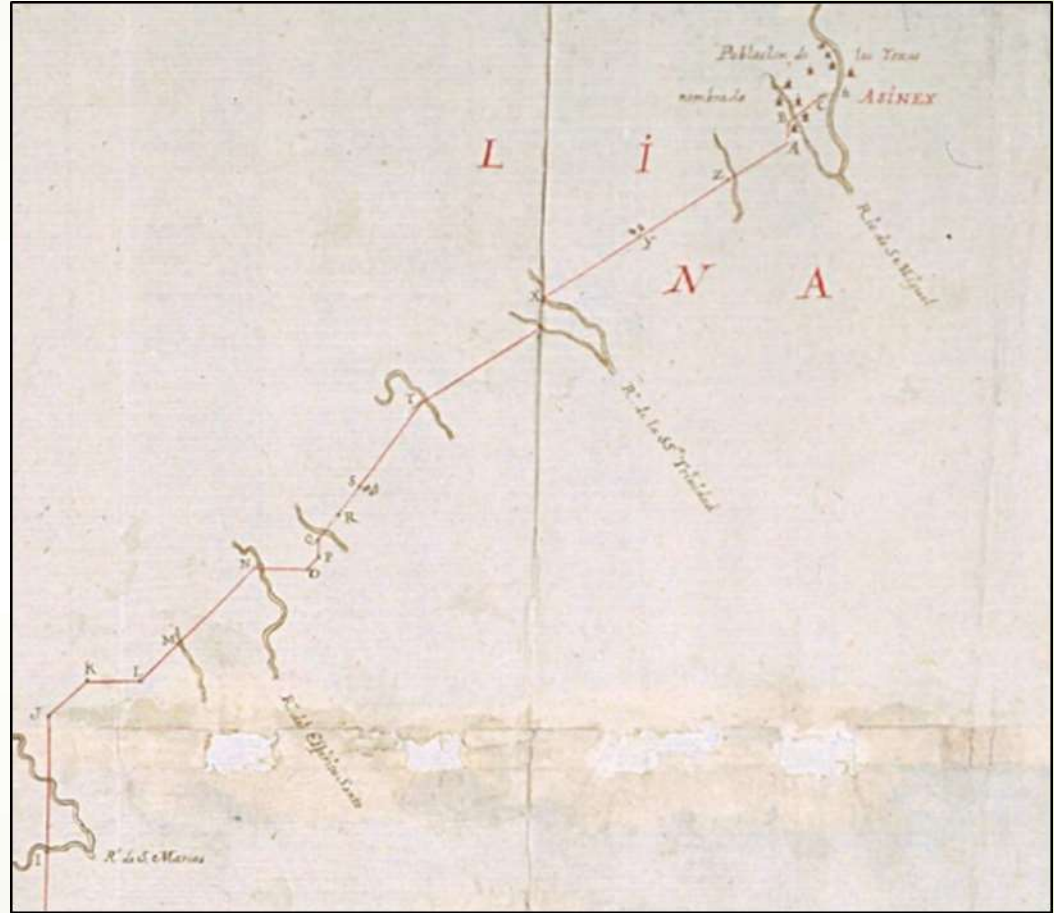
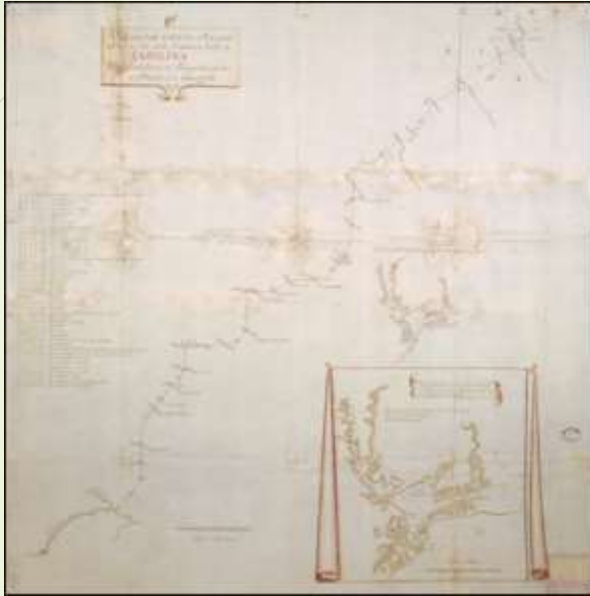


Historic Written Record

- ▶ Ramon Diary 1716 June 12th–13th
- ▶ “...forty Indians of various nations came out to receive us. Among them were four captains. One of them the leader from the Ervipiame tribe knew me...”
- ▶ Herbert Eugene Bolton
- ▶ “Rancheria Grande was a most extraordinary aggregation” of more than 2000 souls (Bolton 1915: 143–145). Bolton noted how the native groups were at the Colorado River moving further east over time, and the 1716 Ramon expedition “passed through it north [near] the Little River and two or three leagues west of the Brazos, apparently near modern Cameron” (Bolton 1915: 144). Interestingly, a linear measurement for a league is 2.63 miles (Tunnell 2003: 9). The archaeological swale and large village sites along Pin Oak Creek and Alligator Creek are 5.8 miles west of the Brazos and fit historian estimates of Rancheria Grande’s location west of the Brazos River.

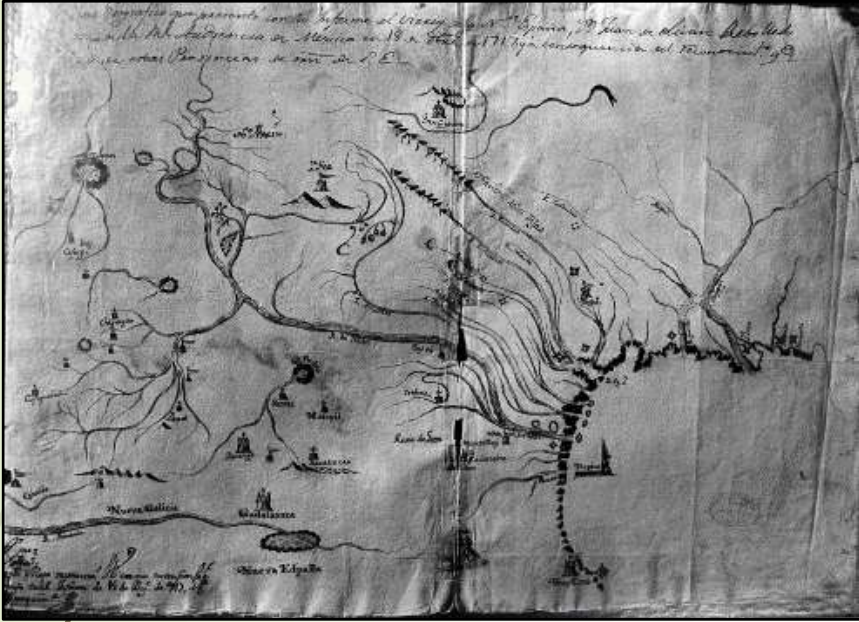


Historic Maps



- 1690 Alonso de Leon Expedition Map AGI 61-6-21 (3)

Historic Maps



1717 Juan Manuel de Olivan,
Rebolledo Map AGI 61-6-35



Historic Maps



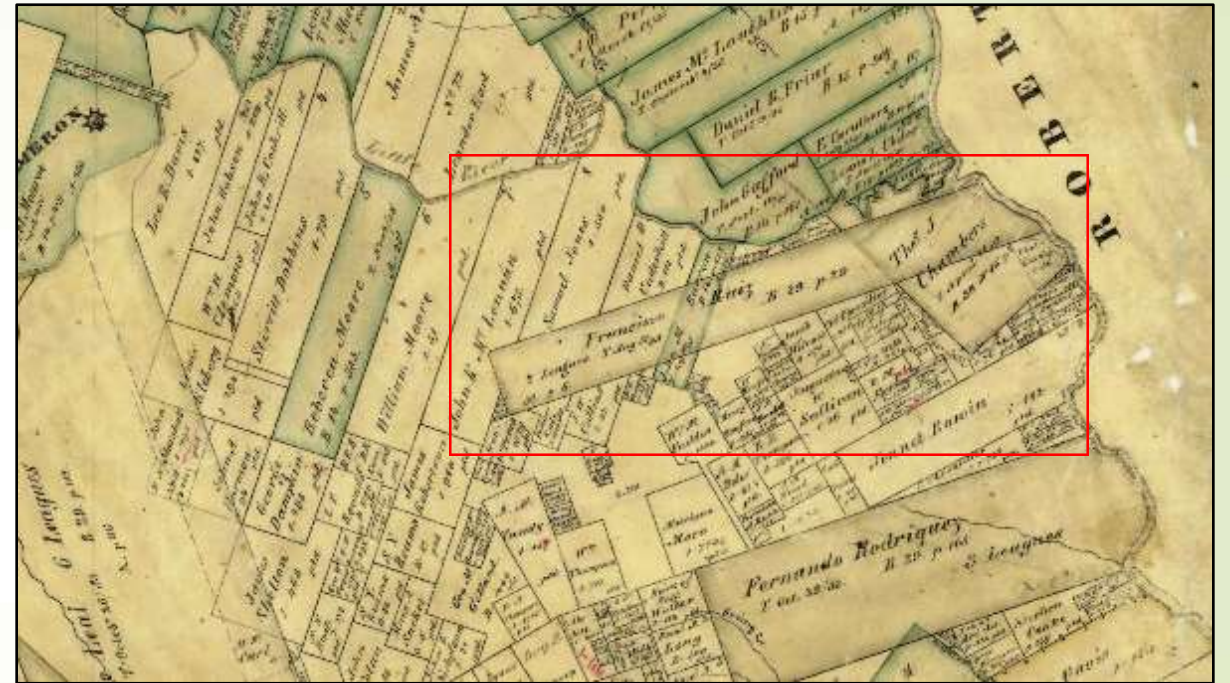
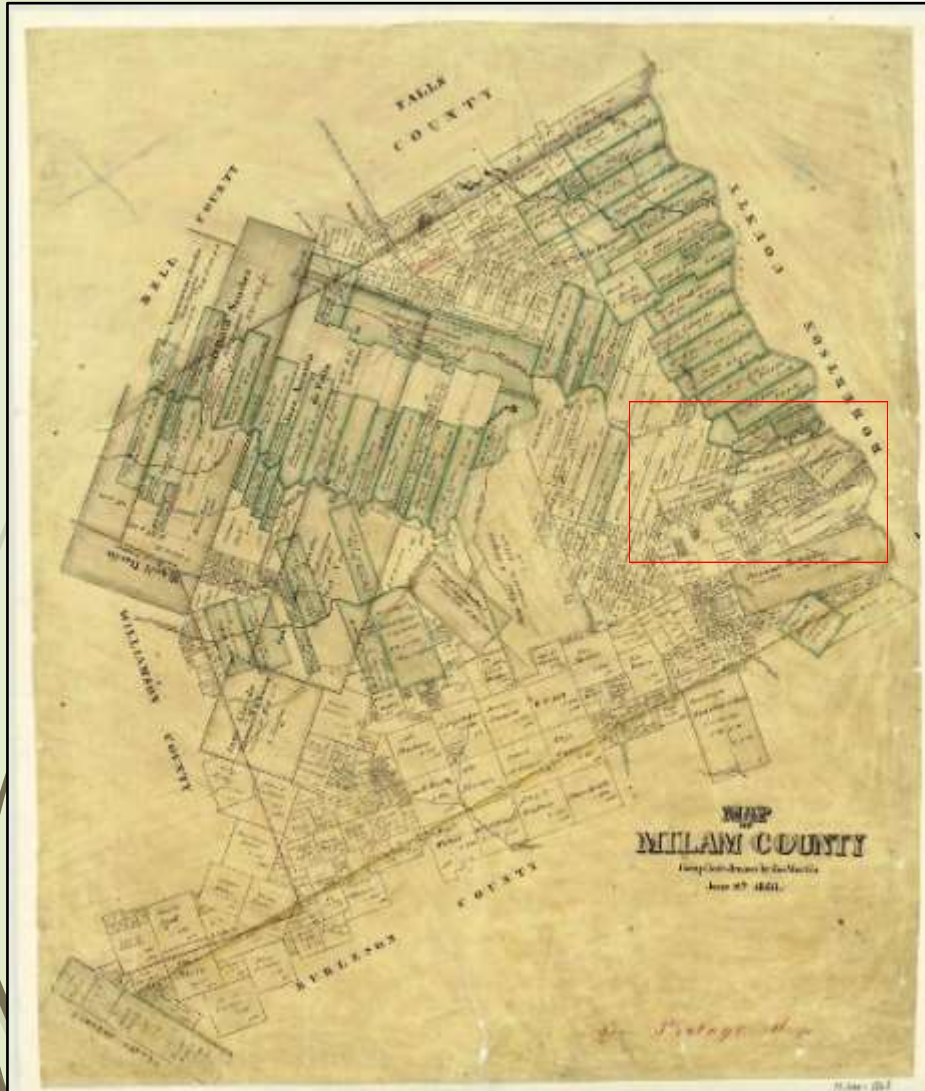
1718 Guillaume De L'Isle Map, Gilder Lehrman Collection, GLC04222

Historic Maps



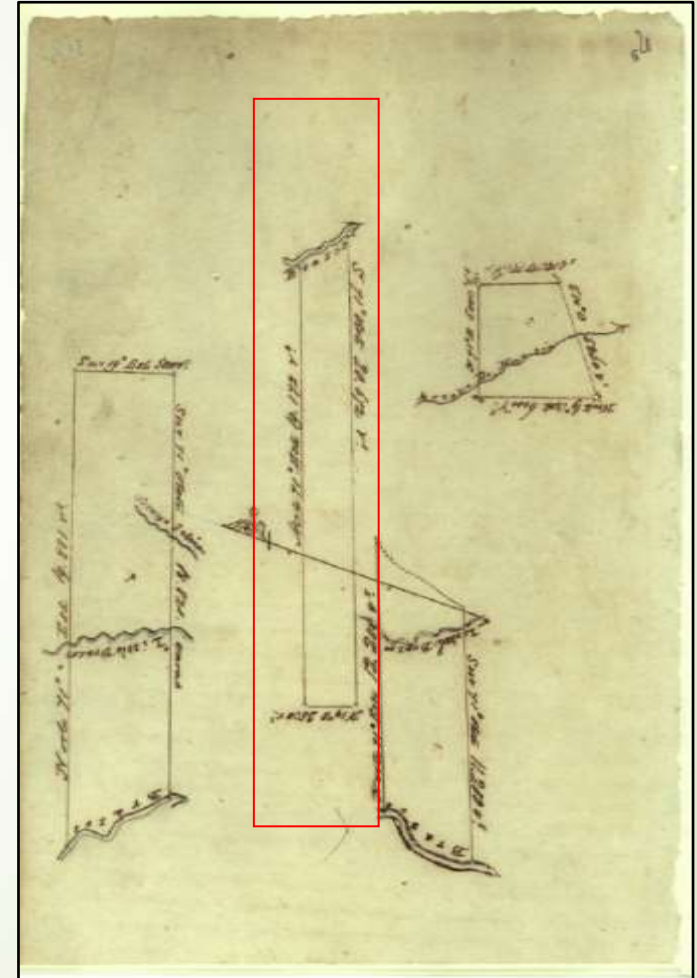
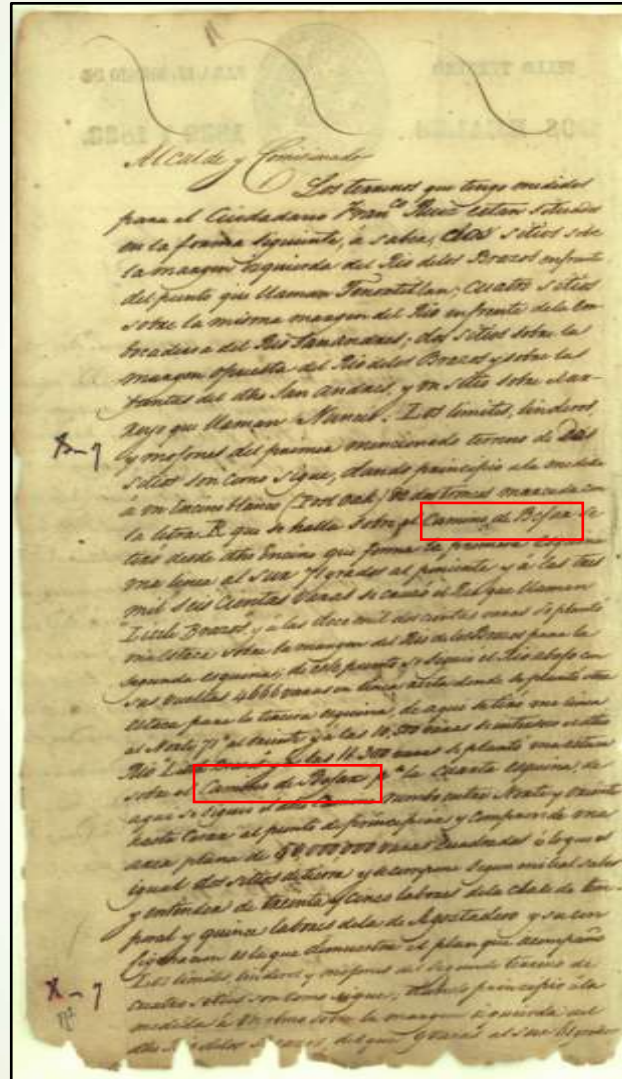
1733 Henry Popple Map of the British Empire

Francisco Ruiz Historic Land Tract



1868 Milam County Plat Map

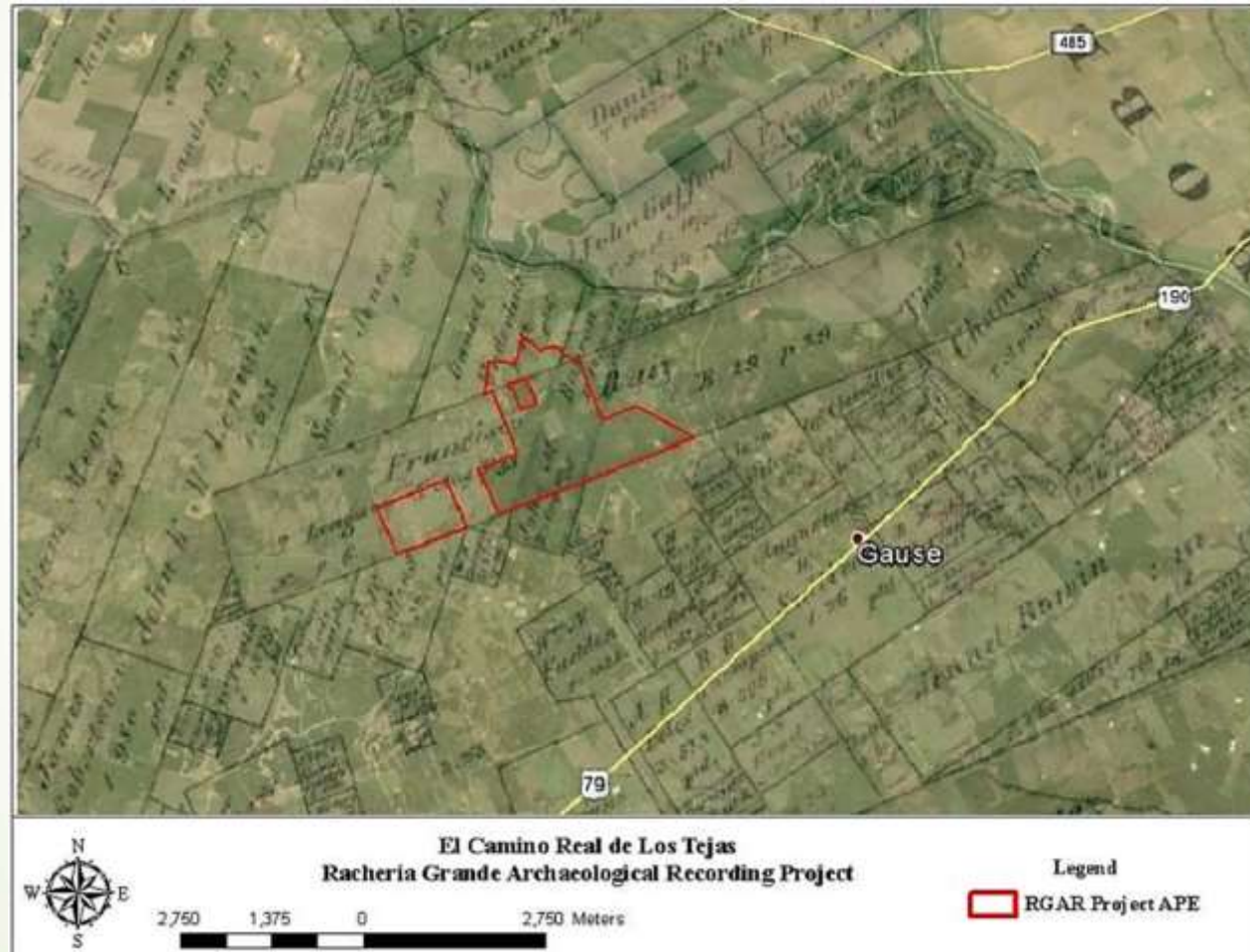
Francisco Ruiz Historic Land Tract



1832 José Francisco Ruiz Land Grant Title, Page 1

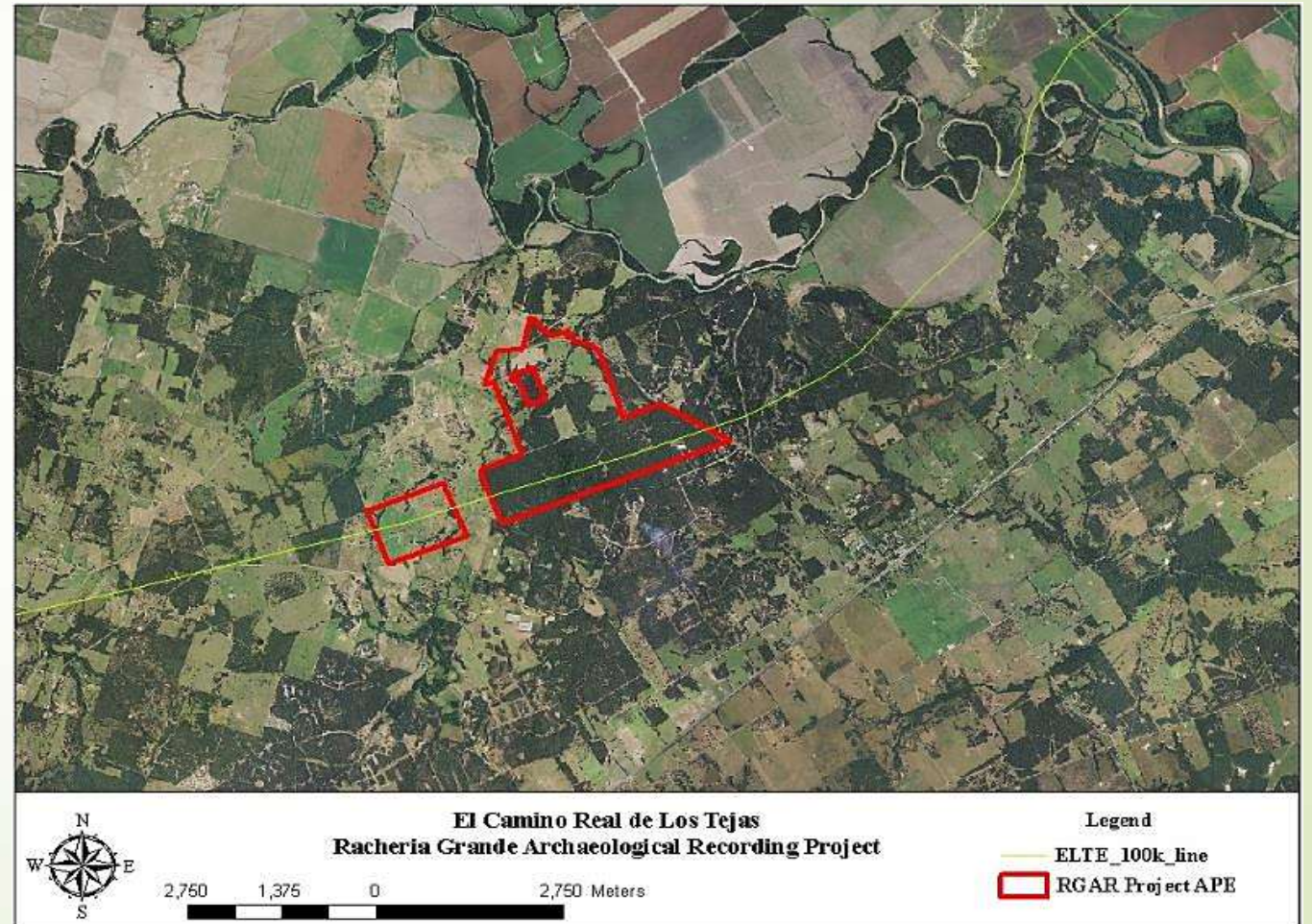
Francisco Ruiz Historic Land Tract

Modern
Aerial
Photo
Overlay



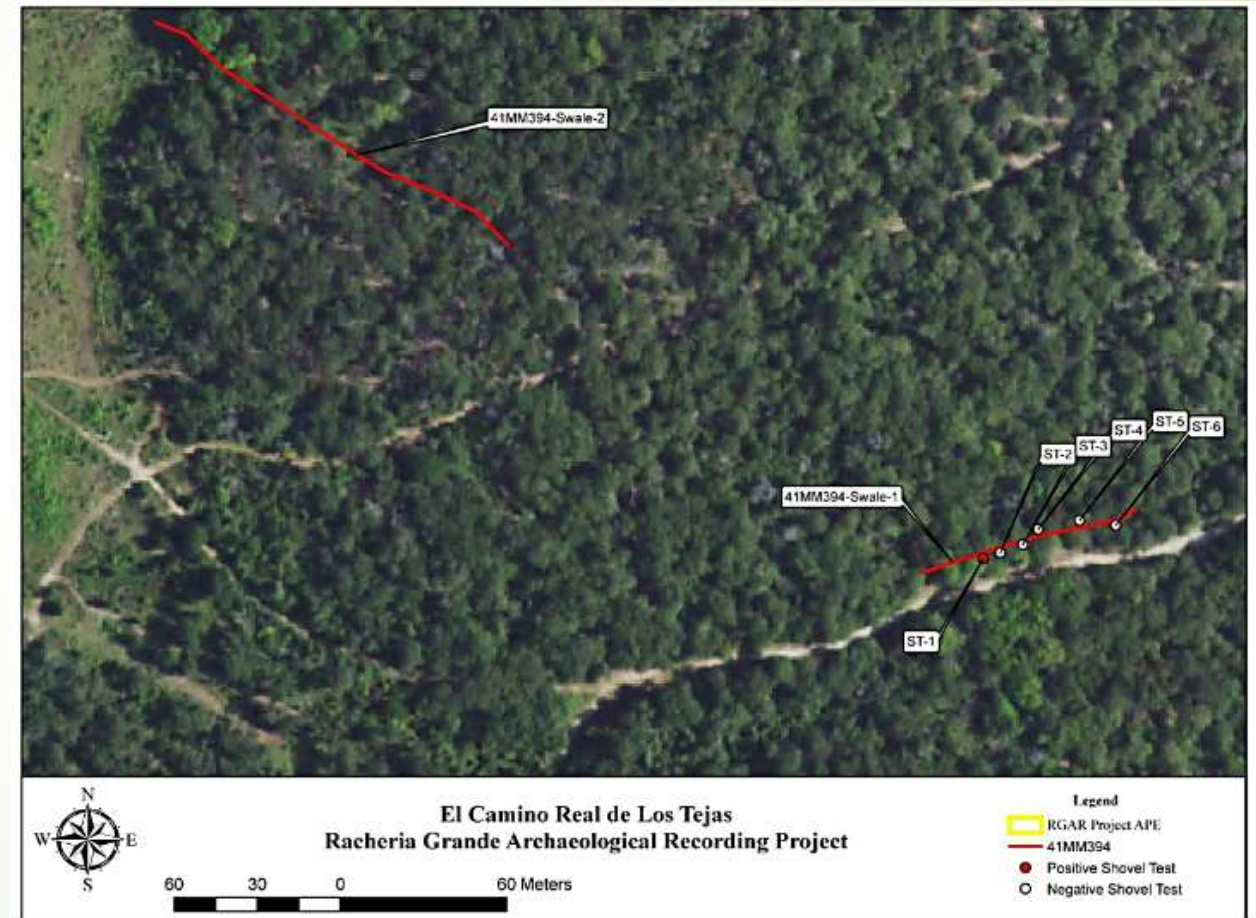
Francisco Ruiz Historic Land Tract

El Camino Real de los Tejas
National Historic Trail
Alignment

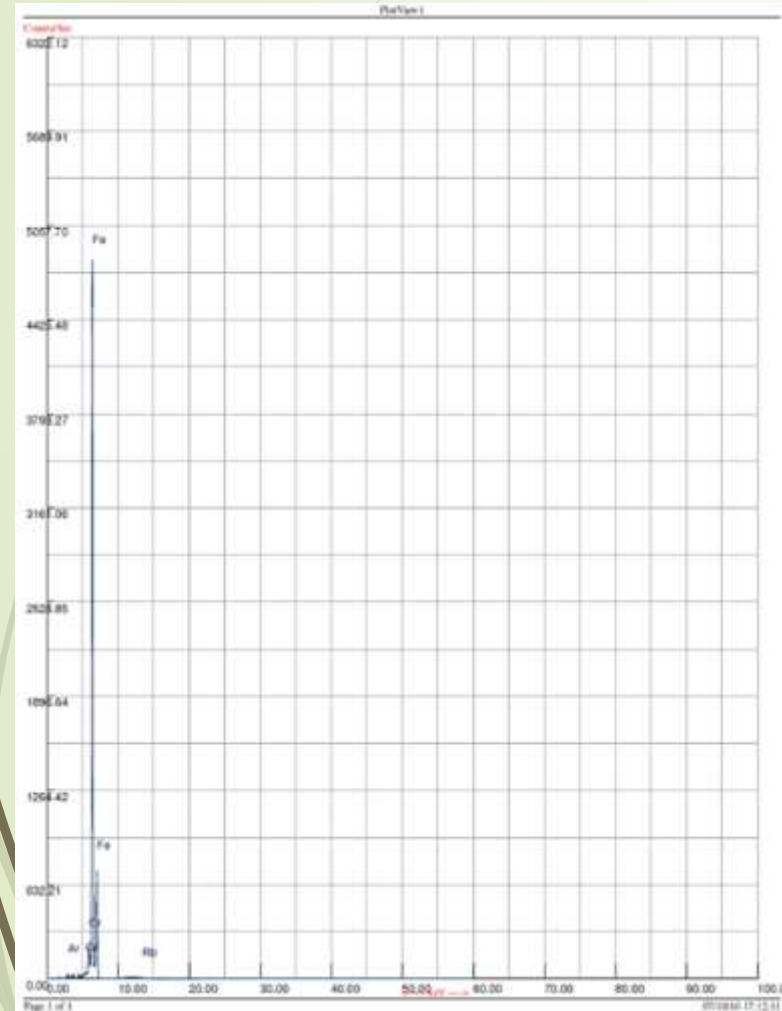


Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey

Conner Swales Site
41MM394



Conner Swales Site



Bauman Archaeology Sites

- Bauman Village Site
- Bird Point Heaven Site

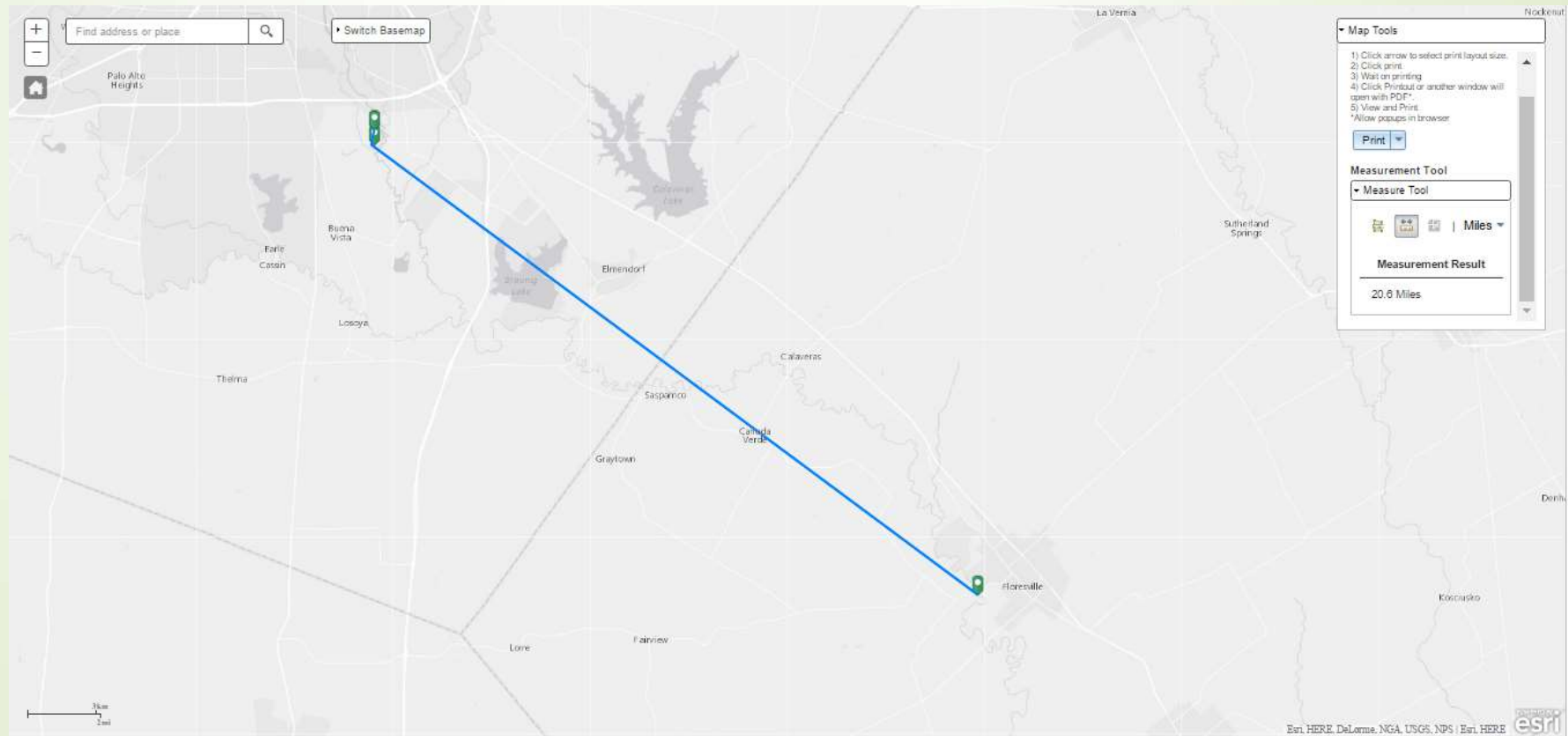


Wise Archaeological Site

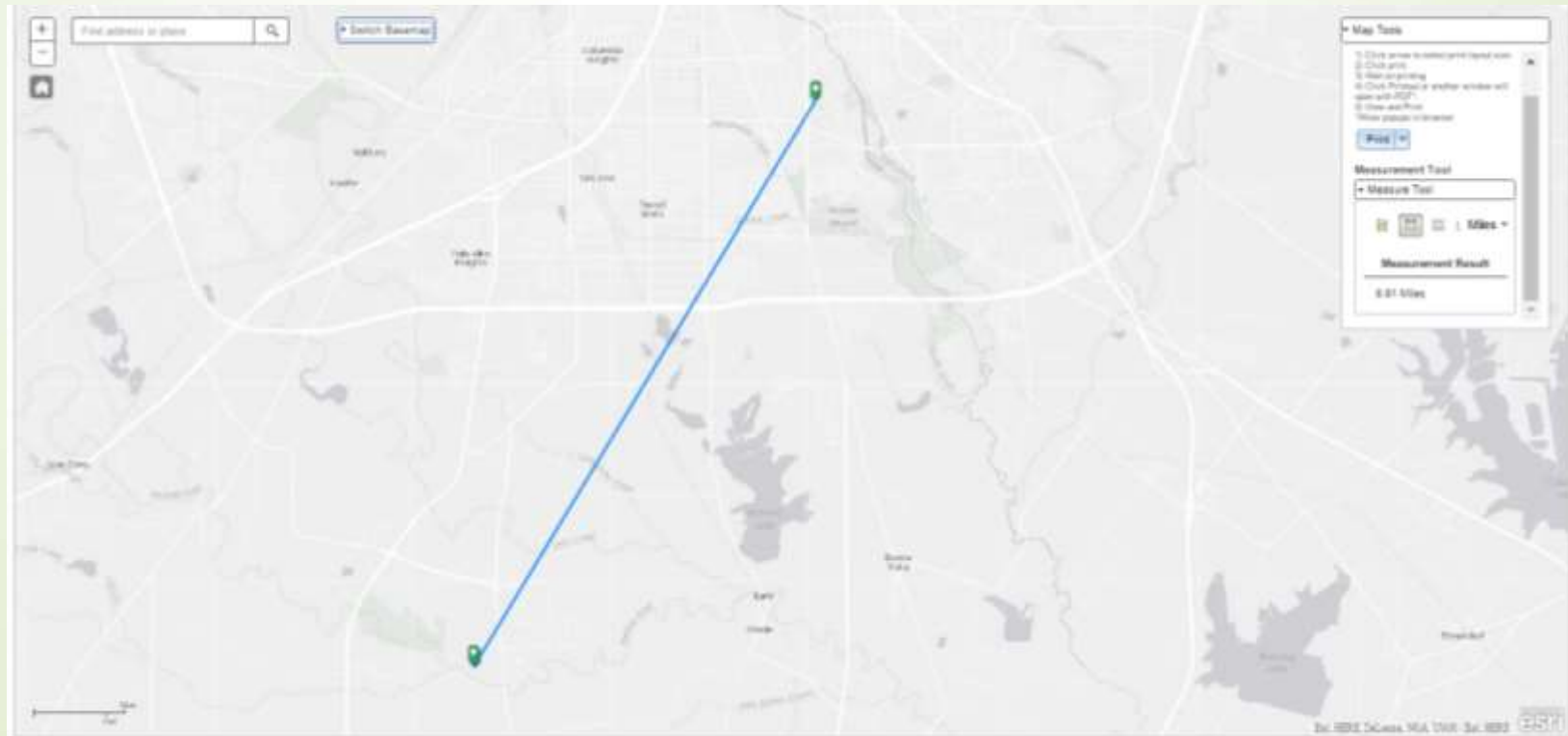


Mission Espada & Rancho de las Cabras

Approximately 8 Leagues



Mission San Jose & Francisco Ruiz Rancho and Juan Ignacio Perez Rancho Approximately 4 to 5 Leagues



Mission Dolores & Lobanillo Rancho

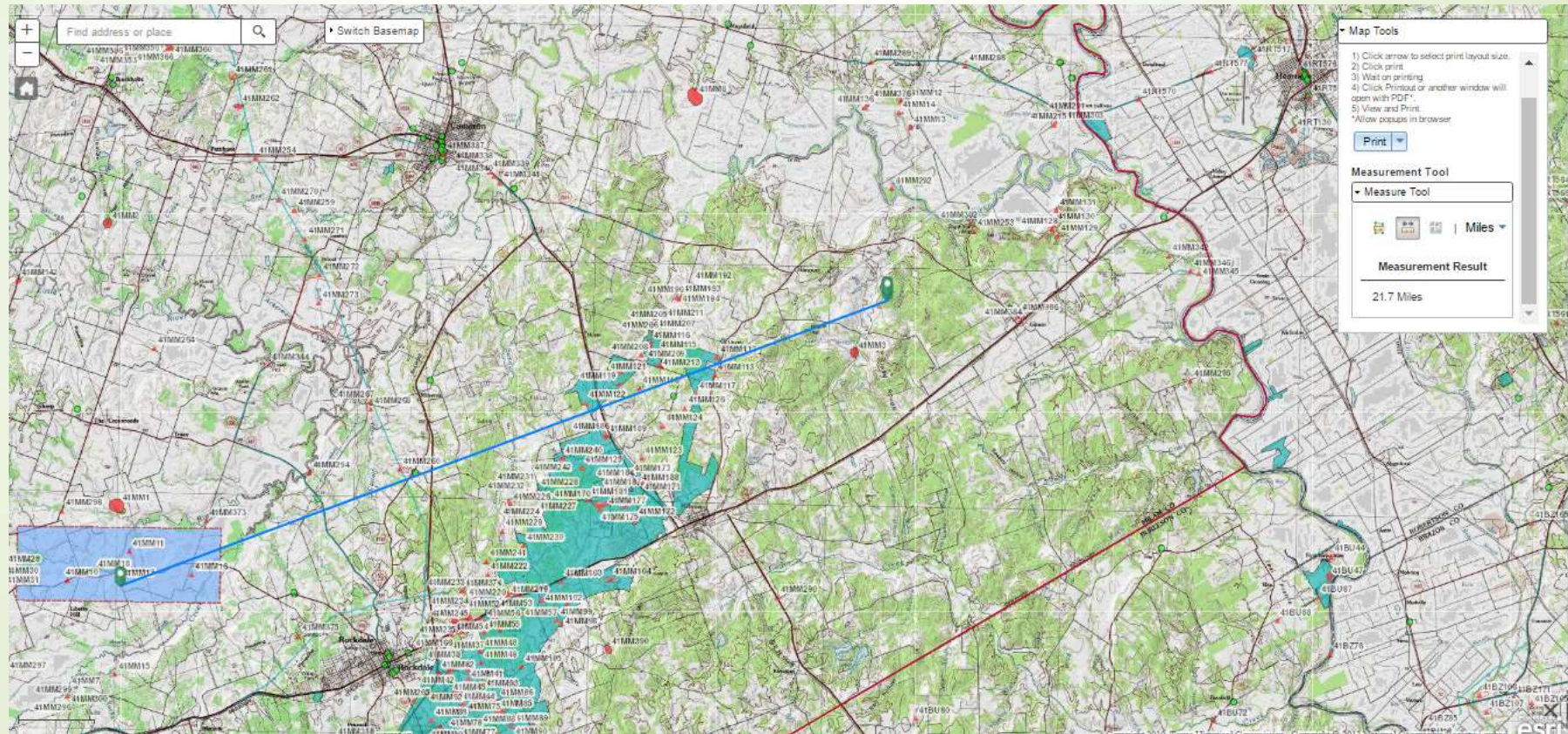
Approximately 5 Leagues



Mission San Javier Complex

Ranchería Grande

Approximately 8 Leagues



Rancheria Grande
Historic Cultural Landscape
Associated with San Xavier Mission Complex
National Register Archaeological District



Rancheria Grande National Register of Historic Place Archaeological District

State Antiquities Landmark

NPS Form 10-900
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

OMB No. 1024-0018

1. Name of Property

Historic Name: Lobanillo Swales
Other name/number: Mojoramas / 415B432
Name of related multiple property listing: Historic Resources of El Camino Real de los Tejas National Historic Trail (2014)

2. Location

Street & number: Lobanillo Swales is located south of Highway 21 in Sabine County, Texas, 10.08 miles east of Saint Augustine and 2.14 miles west of Geneva.
City or town: Geneva State: Texas County: Sabine County
Not for publication: ☒ Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this [] nomination [] request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
☐ national ☒ statewide ☐ local

Applicable National Register Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D

Signature of certifying official: [Signature] State Historic Preservation Officer Date: 10/2/15

Date of National Register Determination: [Blank] State or Federal agency / Bureau or Tribal Government: [Blank]

In my opinion, the property [] meets [] does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of monitoring or other official: [Blank] Date: [Blank]

State or Federal agency / Bureau or Tribal Government: [Blank]

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☐ entered in the National Register
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, explain: [Blank]

Signature of the Keeper: [Blank] Date of Action: [Blank]



Thank You

Questions