

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 3/7/2011, rev 3/8/11
18" x 28" Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Marker with post
Kinney County (Job #10KY01) Subject (Atlas) UTM;
Location: Brackettville, 367 Fort Clark Road

1873 INFANTRY BARRACKS

FORT CLARK BY 1873 HAD GROWN TO REGIMENTAL SIZE, COMPELLING CONSTRUCTION OF SIX SINGLE-STORY INFANTRY BARRACKS AND THREE TWO-STORY CAVALRY BARRACKS BY THE U. S. ARMY QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT. THIS ONE-STORY RECTANGULAR PLAN BARRACKS WAS BUILT OF COURSED RUBBLE LIMESTONE WITH A GABLE WOOD SHINGLE ROOF, STONE FIREPLACES, CENTRAL ROOF VENT AND SHED FRONT PORCH. THE OPEN INTERIOR HOUSED BUNKS FOR SIXTY-FOUR SOLDIERS WITH A SINGLE GUN RACK IN THE CENTER OF THE OPEN BAY. THE COMPANY BARRACKS FACED THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS TO THE WEST ACROSS THE PARADE FIELD. TODAY THIS BUILDING IS THE BEST SURVIVING EXAMPLE OF ITS KIND AT FORT CLARK, AND ONE OF A HANDFUL OF INDIAN WARS PERIOD BARRACKS LEFT ON ANY POST IN THE NATION.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2010
MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2010 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid September 1, 2009 to November 30, 2009 only

This form constitutes a public request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider approval of an Official Texas Historical Marker for the topic noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on rules and procedures of the program. Filing of the application for sponsorship is for the purpose of providing basic information to be used in the evaluation process. The final determination of eligibility and therefore approval for a state marker will be made by the THC. This form is to be used for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (building marker) requests only. Please see separate forms for either Historic Texas Cemeteries or subject markers.

Proposed marker topic (official title will be determined by the THC): 1873 INFANTRY BARRACKS

County: Kinney

Town (nearest county town on current state highway map): Brackettville

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: 367 Fort Clark Road

Marker Coordinates:

If you know the location coordinates of the proposed marker site, enter them in one of the formats below:

UTM Zone Easting Northing

Lat: N 29 deg 18 min 15 sec Long: W 100 deg 25 min 15 sec (deg, min, sec or decimal degrees)

Otherwise, give a precise verbal description here (e.g. northwest corner of 3rd and Elm, or FM 1411, 2.6 miles east of McWhorter Creek):

NOTE: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers must be placed at the structure being marked.

Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers definition: Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) markers are awarded to structures deemed worthy of preservation for their historical associations and architectural significance. RTHL is a legal designation and comes with a measure of protection; it is the highest honor the state can bestow on a historic structure, and the designation is required for this type of marker. The RTHL designation becomes effective upon approval by the THC. Official Texas Historical Markers signify the RTHL designation, which comes only through application to and approval by the THC and must include public display of an Official Texas Historical Marker. Owners of RTHL-designated structures must give the THC 60 days written notice before any alterations are made to the exterior of the structure. RTHL status is a permanent designation and is not to be removed from the property in the event of a transfer of ownership. Only the THC can remove the designation or recall the marker. The marker must remain with the structure and may not be removed or displayed elsewhere until or unless the THC gives express approval in writing for such action. Once designated as RTHL, properties are subject to provisions of Texas Government Code, Section 442.006(f).

Criteria:

1. **Age:** Structures eligible for the RTHL designation and marker must be at least 50 years old.
2. **Historical significance:** Architectural significance alone is not enough to qualify a structure for the RTHL designation. It must have an equally significant historical association, and that association can come from an event that occurred at the site; through individuals who owned or lived on the property; or, in the case of bridges, industrial plants, schoolhouses and other non-residential properties, through documented significance to the larger community.
3. **Architectural significance:** Structures deemed architecturally significant are outstanding examples of architectural history through design, materials, structural type or construction methods. In all cases, eligible architectural properties must display integrity; that is, the structure should be in a good state of repair, maintain its appearance from its period of significance and be considered an exemplary model of preservation. Architectural significance is often best determined by the relevance of the property to broader contexts, including geography. Any changes over the years should be compatible with original design and reflect compliance with accepted preservation practices, e.g., the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*.
4. **Good state of repair:** Structures not considered by the THC to be in a good state of repair are ineligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special National Register considerations for RTHL marker applications: If a structure has been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under either Criterion A or B **and** Criterion C (Architecture), the historical text compiled as part of the National Register nomination process may be submitted as part of the marker process, provided it includes the required reference notes and other documentation. Acceptance of the National Register information for the purposes of the marker process will be up to the sole determination of the THC. Listing in the NRHP does not guarantee approval for an RTHL marker. See the THC web site at <http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madnrcrit.html> for National Register criteria.

Check this box if the property is individually listed in the NRHP.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any individual, group or county historical commission (CHC) may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker applications that contain all the required elements and are submitted online as required can be accepted or processed by the THC (for RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; legal description of the property; site plan; floorplan; historic photograph; and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure—please resize photographs to 1-2 MB, or approximately 1024 x 768 pixels).

- Completed applications must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the county historical commission (CHC) in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be submitted as Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and sent via email attachments to the THC by no later than November 30, 2009.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced (or 1.5-spaced) format and include separate sections on context, overview, significance and documentation.
- The narrative history must include documentation in the form of reference notes, which can be either footnotes or endnotes. Documentation associated with applications should be broad-based and demonstrate a survey of all available resources, both primary and secondary.

- Upon notification of the successful preliminary review of required elements by the THC, a non-refundable application fee of \$100 is required. The fee shall be submitted to the THC within ten working days of application receipt notification.

APPROVAL BY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The duly appointed marker representative (chair or marker chair) noted below for the county historical commission will be the sole contact with the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all information from and to the THC relative to the application—and throughout the review and production processes—will be via direct communication with the CHC representative. All other inquiries (calls, emails, letters) to the THC will be referred to the CHC representative for response. By filling out the information below and filing the application with the THC, the CHC representative is providing the THC with notice that the application and documentation have been reviewed and verified by the CHC and that the material meets all current requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker program.

As chair or duly appointed marker chair, I certify the following:

- Representatives of the CHC have met or talked with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the marker program policies as outlined on the THC web site. CHC members have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made corrections or notes as necessary. It is the determination of the CHC that the topic, history and documentation meet criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any: This property is an exemplary example of preservation in our community and is always kept in a state of good repair. The owners have demonstrated a commitment to responsible care and maintenance aimed at preserving the property for future generations. RTHL recognition will provide an example to other property owners of the benefits and rewards of conscientious historic preservation.

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair): William F. Haenn

Mailing address: PO Box 1922 **City, Zip:** Brackettville TX 78832

Daytime phone (with area code): 830-563-2010 **Email address (required):**

wfhaenn@sbcglobal.net

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Kelso Group Ltd.

Address: PO Box 850 **City, state, zip:** Crystal City TX 78839

Phone: 830-374-2086 **Email address:** jwtaylor1@sbcglobal.net

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): UN 21 FCS, BLK 13 LOT 1 ACRES .63

Upon receipt of the application, the THC will provide the owner with a letter that outlines the legal responsibility of ownership under the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark statute. The letter must be signed by the owner and returned to the THC before the evaluation can be completed.

NOTE: The property owner will not receive any additional copies of correspondence from the THC. All other correspondence—notice of receipt, request for additional information, payment notice, inscription, shipping notice, etc.—will be sent via email to the CHC representative, who is encouraged to share the information with all interested parties as necessary. Given the large volume of applications processed annually and the need for centralized communication, all inquiries about applications in process will be referred to the CHC for response. The CHC is the sole liaison to the THC on all marker application matters.

SPONSORSHIP PAYMENT INFORMATION

Prospective sponsors please note the following:

- Payment must be received in full within 45 days of the official approval notice and must be accompanied by the THC payment form. The THC is unable to process partial payments or to delay payment due to processing procedures of the sponsor. Applications not paid in the time frame required may, at the sole discretion of the THC, be cancelled or postponed.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark markers and other Official Texas Historical Markers are the property of the State of Texas.
- If, at any time during the marker process, sponsorship is withdrawn, a refund can be processed, but the THC will retain the application fee of \$100.
- The Official Texas Historical Marker Program provides no means of recognizing sponsors or property owners through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization): Kelso Group, Ltd.

Contact person (if applicable): Joe W. Taylor

Mailing address: PO Box 850 **City, zip:** Crystal City TX 78839

Email address (required): jwtaylor1@sbcglobal.net **Phone: 830-374-2086**

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS

In order to facilitate delivery of the marker, neither post office box numbers nor rural route numbers can be accepted. To avoid additional shipping charges or delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday through Friday).

Name: Kinney County Appraisal District

Street address: 412 S Ann St **City, zip:** Brackettville TX 78832

Daytime phone (required): 830-563-2323 **Email** (required): wfhaenn@sbcglobal.net

TYPE AND SIZE OF RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS

As part of its review process, the THC will determine the appropriate size marker and provide options, if any, for the approved topic based on its own review criteria, including, but not exclusive of, historical significance, replication of information in other THC markers, relevance to the Statewide Preservation Plan and the amount of available documented information provided

in the application narrative. In making its determination, however, the THC will also take into account the preference of the CHC, as noted below.

The sponsor/CHC prefers the following size marker:

- 27" x 42" RTHL marker with post (\$1500)
- 27" X 42" RTHL marker without post* (\$1500)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker with post (\$1000)
- 18" x 28" RTHL marker without post* (\$1000)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post (\$750)
- RTHL medallion and 16" x 12" plaque without post* (\$750)

*For an RTHL marker without post, indicate to what surface material it will be mounted:

- wood
- masonry
- metal
- other (specify)

SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION (via email required)

When the CHC has determined the application is complete, the history has been verified and the topic meets the requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, the materials should be forwarded to the THC via email at the following address:
markerapplication@thc.state.tx.us.

- The CHC or marker chair should send an email containing the following attachments (see attachment function under file menu or toolbox on your computer):
 - This application form
 - The narrative history (including documentation)
 - Legal description of the property
 - Detailed floor plan for each floor of the structure
 - Detailed site plan of the property
 - At least one historic photograph
 - Current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC: The CHC must retain hard copies of the application as well as an online version, at least for the duration of the marker process. The THC is not responsible for lost applications, for incomplete applications or for applications not properly filed according to the program requirements. For additional information about any aspect of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, see the Markers page on the THC web site (<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigns/madmark.html>)



Texas Historical Commission
History Programs Division
P.O. Box 12276, Austin, TX 78711-2276
Phone 512/463-5853
history@thc.state.tx.us

**NARRATIVE HISTORY OF
1873 INFANTRY BARRACKS
FORT CLARK, KINNEY COUNTY, TEXAS**

I. CONTEXT

Fort Clark's only remaining essentially unaltered 1873 Infantry Barracks served as quarters for enlisted men of the fort's garrison for over seventy years from 1873-1944. The structure occupies Lot 1, Block 13, Unit 21, Fort Clark Springs, in Kinney County, Texas. The building is recognized in the National Register narrative as a *contributing* structure to the Fort Clark Historic District. This distinctive building was home for generations of soldiers from the Indian Wars of the 19th century to World War II in the 20th century. The presence of this building is conclusively linked to Fort Clark's significant contribution to United States Army heritage.

As noted by Killis P. Almond, Jr. in his 1981 Fort Clark Historic District Preservation Plan description of the six infantry barracks, "*They were all originally constructed as company barracks and faced the officers' quarters to the west across the parade field. They were all one story rectangular plan barracks constructed of coursed rubble limestone with gable wood shingle roofs. Plain shed front (west) porches are typical as well as six over six wood sash windows and four panel wood doors.*" (Almond, 111)

The National Register narrative for the Fort Clark Historic District observes, "*Although construction of the fort spanned a period of approximately sixty years, the structures comprising the main body of the complex are integrally related to one another and the parade ground, and appear as components of a whole rather than individuals. While designs vary, characteristics common to all contribute significantly to the cohesion of the group. Solidly massed in simple geometric configuration the one and two story buildings are constructed of native limestone obtained from fort property. They are sturdily built for function and endurance with a minimum of applied decorative.*"

"The structures comprising the Fort Clark Historic District reflect ninety-four years of continuous use as a military outpost. Primarily built by enlisted men using locally available

materials, the buildings, constructed over a broad spectrum of time, reflect not only the changing needs of the military, but also the changing construction materials and techniques employed by the builders. Simple stone and wood structures arranged in a typical military complex layout were designed in relation to functional requirements. The existing compatibility is a result of the buildings' unified scale, materials, and massing and creates a rough, yet pleasing, landscape.”
(National Register Narrative)

Fort Clark's prominent role in the shaping of Texas history spanned ninety-two years (1852-1944) while generations of its soldiers, officers, and their families faithfully served the nation. Today more than eighty historic structures endure as testament and in tribute to that service to Texas and the nation. In December of 1979 the Texas Historical Commission nominated the Fort Clark Historical District for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. *“Fort Clark Historic District remains one of the most remarkably intact districts entered into the National Register of Historic Places. The historic integrity of the buildings and site is strong.”* [Almond, Introduction] Since being entered in the Register, Fort Clark's rich military heritage and architecture have been recognized by the THC through the issuance of Subject Markers (*“Fort Clark”* 1994 and *“Seminole Scout Camp on Fort Clark”* 2002), multiple RTHL Markers (*“Fort Clark Guardhouse”* 1962; *“Commanding Officer's Quarters”* 1963; *“Palisado Building Kitchen / Mess Room”* 1963; *“Staff Officers' Quarters”* 1990; *“Fort Clark Post Theater”* 1997; *“Adjutant's Quarters (Quarters #20)”* 1999; *“Married Officers' Quarters 8-9”* 2006; *“Officers' Quarters 2-3 and 4”* 2007; *“U.S. Army Signal Corps Building”* 2008; *“Army Service Club”* 2009; and *“New Cavalry Barracks”* 2009); and for eight sets of two-story stone officers' quarters the distinction of being the first RTHL District designated in Texas (*“Officers' Row Quarters”* 1991).

II. OVERVIEW

Fort Clark is located in the southwest portion of Central Texas near the center of Kinney County. Brackettville, the county seat lies just outside the main gate on the north side. Geographically, Fort Clark is situated several miles below the Balcones Escarpment, which separates the Edward's Plateau of the north central plains from the Rio Grande Plain. Fort Clark

occupies a limestone ridge embraced in a curve of Las Moras Creek. Las Moras Spring lies within the Fort Clark National Register Historic District and produces approximately six million gallons a day, constituting the headwaters of the creek.

Fort Clark was established June 20, 1852 when two companies of the 1st Infantry commanded by Major Joseph H. LaMotte and an advance guard from the Regiment of Mounted Rifles occupied the site (Cusack, 10). The post was originally named Fort Riley, but was changed to Fort Clark on July 15, 1852 to honor Major John B. Clark, who had died during the Mexican War. The formal U.S. Government lease of the land was made on July 30, 1852 with Samuel A. Maverick for a period not to exceed twenty years. It was in that same year that Oscar B. Brackett established a supply and stage stop outside the fort's northern boundary on the San Antonio/El Paso Road.

As with other military posts on the Texas frontier, the building and subsequent growth of Fort Clark was driven by the needs of the Army and the availability of soldier/civilian labor, accessibility to local building materials, and government funding. The fort was abandoned on the eve of the Civil War and not reoccupied by Federal forces until December 1866 when Fort Clark resumed its role as the southern anchor for the defense of the western frontier in Texas, protection of the Lower Road, and the U.S. border with Mexico. The location of Fort Clark proved of strategic value because of the nearby eastern branch of the Great Comanche War Trail that led from the Central Plains into Mexico.

The earliest quarters for soldiers at Fort Clark were tents along Las Moras Creek near the spring. *"The troops are in tents & the ground is such as to prevent their being encamped together, this dispersion is of course very unfavorable to discipline,"* wrote Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Johnson, 1st Cavalry, of his inspection of the post on November 9, 1859. (Thompson, 80) One year later, in December 1860, Inspector General Colonel Joseph K.F. Mansfield found little changed commenting that, *"Yet it has improved less in accommodations for the military command than any post I have hitherto see. While other posts have been built & rebuilt, this post has hardly progressed at all."* Mansfield reported that several companies were ... *"quartered in worthless temporary buildings of logs set in the ground & thatched with earth floors, no fire*

places nor glass windows.” He recommended new quarters of stone from the local quarry and a congressional appropriation of \$15,000 for that purpose. (Thompson, 126-134) Nothing came of Mansfield’s advice for when Federal troops surrendered the fort to Texas Confederates, in March 1861 on the eve of the Civil War; they burned the wooden barracks then in use.

Not until 1870 did permanent quarters for soldiers exist on Fort Clark. Two single story infantry barracks were built of stone that year by the Buffalo Soldiers of the 25th Infantry. (War Dept., Cir No. 4, 221) By 1873 the fort’s garrison had grown to regimental size requiring the largest construction effort in the fort’s existence ... four single story infantry barracks and three two-story cavalry barracks, all of stone, were completed in 1873-74 by skilled civilian carpenters, masons, and quarryman employed by the Quartermaster Department. (Post Returns)

The *Plan of Soldiers Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas* was prepared in the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas, San Antonio, Texas, in August 1872, approved by Major General C.C. Augur, commander of the Department of Texas, and respectfully submitted to the Deputy Quartermaster General United States Army, Lieutenant Colonel Samuel B. Holabird. The estimated cost was \$3,601.⁷⁶ per building. On September 26, 1872 the plan was approved by the Secretary of War changing the stone foundations from 3 feet to 2 feet and omitting the corners. An order to Colonel Daniel H. Rucker, then Assistant Quartermaster General, included the note: *“In original papers it is proposed to erect 5 such Buildings also 5 Bdgs for Officers Qtrs per plan attached – at a total cost of \$31,665.⁵⁵ – under existing laws only \$20,000 could be expended – which was authorized in money remitted to Col Rucker.”* (National Archives)

Of the five proposed barracks, only four were built, undoubtedly due to the reduction in the appropriation. The plan called for a single story building of stone, 111 ft x 27 ft with a 10 ft porch, enclosed 9 ft x 16½ ft frame rooms on each end of the porch, and a hip roof. The Quartermaster drawing also shows bunks for sixty-four soldiers and a single gun rack in the center of the open bay. There is no provision on the plan for heating or ventilation of the building, a source of considerable controversy between the Quartermaster Department and the Medical Department at the time (Hoagland 184-186). Modifications to approved Quartermaster Department plans were commonplace at western posts and Fort Clark was no exception. Large

stone fireplaces were added at each end of the barracks along with a central roof vent. The interior support posts were eliminated and high vaulted ceilings substituted.

The only specific reference and detailed description of this building (post building No. 37) is found on page 105 of the *"Report of Inspection of Buildings and Utilities at Fort Clark, Texas"* conducted from October 17th to 20th, 1928 and published by the Office of the Quartermaster, Headquarters Eighth Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, Texas:

Building
Number –

37 – Troop Barracks: One story structure. Foundation, stone. Roof, wood shingles. Floors, wood. Dimensions 27' x 111'.

- . Repair roof at end of porch, serving as barber shop.
- . Repair flashing around two chimneys.
- . Repoint cracks in stone wall over an area of 100 ft.
- . Resurface six treads of steps at rear of building with concrete.
- . Provide screened frames for four foundation vents.
- . Paint exterior woodwork two coats in conformity with post color scheme.
- . Replace three screen doors, 2'8" x 6'8"
- . Replace 150 ft. of window screen.

Interior of No. 37

- . Replace two panel door, 3' x 7'
- . Replace 100 brick in fire places.
- . Required, 500 ft. of flooring in front squad room.
- . Repair two hearths with concrete, 4' x 7'.

Since 1873 the buildings have experienced alterations and remodeling to suit either the needs of the Army and now the whims of private civilian owners. The first barracks in the line, built in 1870, took on an "L" shape sometime between 1873 and 1876 intended to provide additional space for soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Funding constraints prevented any such change to the other five barracks. In the mid-1930s four of the barracks were connected in sets of two (barracks 2-3 and 5-6) with stone additions, leaving only the fourth barracks in the line unaltered. Civilian ownership after 1971 brought with it more historically destructive "remuddling" with the unsympathetic modification of rooflines adding dormers and half-stories.

This leaves only the fourth barracks in the line as the best surviving example of the original soldiers' barracks plan of 1872 in the Fort Clark National Register Historic District and perhaps the only one of its type in Texas.

This infantry barracks served the garrison for seventy-one years until Fort Clark quietly and unceremoniously slipped into history and out of active service on August 28, 1944. The Corps of Engineers served as caretakers until the venerable post was declared surplus and sold for salvage to the Texas Railway Equipment Company in October of 1946. The new civilian owners tore down the nearly 1,500 wood frame World War II buildings. However, through considerable foresight, the historic 19th and early 20th century structures and stone buildings were spared the wrecking ball. During the 1950's and 60's the Brown Foundation, through the Driskill Hotel in Austin, operated the grounds as the *Fort Clark Guest Ranch*. George Brown used this building as his personal retreat whenever he visited Fort Clark during that period. In 1971 Fort Clark was sold to a private developer who created a gated community and homeowners association, which operates today as the Fort Clark Springs Association.

III. SIGNIFICANCE

This 1873 Infantry Barracks on Fort Clark is a classic and enduring example of utilitarian U.S. Army architecture from the late 19th century with a one of a kind design suited to the needs of the expanding post garrison in the early 1870s. Today, one hundred and thirty-six years later, the building continues to provide shelter and comfort as originally intended and is being responsibly maintained in a good state of repair by the current owners. Of the six single story stone infantry barracks in the Fort Clark Historic District all but one have experienced irreversible unsympathetic modifications. Only this barracks stands out as essentially unaltered and an exemplary model of preservation.

While many other Texas forts have been reduced to nothing more than stark chimneys on the prairie or undergone extensive reconstruction and restoration, the military architecture at Fort Clark has endured virtually unchanged. The 1873 Infantry Barracks is the finest example of 19th century soldier housing remaining intact in the Fort Clark Historic District. This building may

well be one of only a handful of Indian Wars period single-story stone barracks left on any army post in the nation and perhaps the sole original example of this type of military architecture still standing in Texas.

DOCUMENTATION

Almond, Killis P. Jr. **Fort Clark Historic District Preservation Plan.** 1981.

Cusack, Michael F., and Caleb Pirtle III. **The Lonely Sentinel Fort Clark and Texas' Western Frontier.** Austin: Eakin Press, 1985.

Headquarters Eighth Corps Area, Office of the Quartermaster. **Report of Inspection of Buildings and Utilities at Fort Clark, Texas. October 17th to 20th, 1928.** Fort Sam Houston, Texas. 1928.

Hoagland, Alison K. **Army Architecture in the West, Forts Laramie, Bridger, and D.A. Russell, 1849-1912.** Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. 2004.

Map. **Ft. Clark, Texas General Plan.** United States Engineer Office. San Antonio District. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 25 Aug 1944.

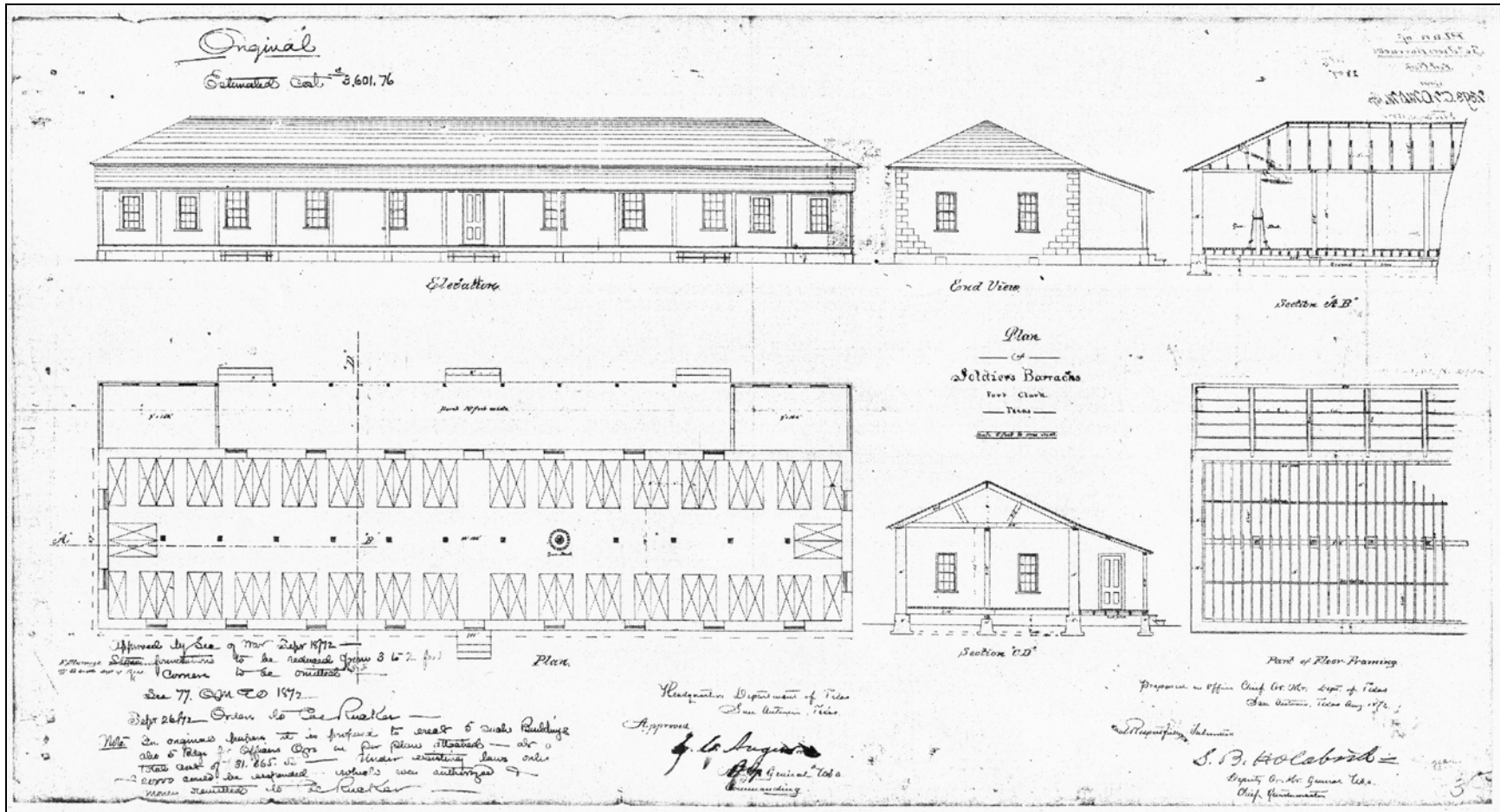
“Narrative,” **Fort Clark Historic District.** National Register. Washington D.C. 1979.

National Archives, Records Group No. 77, Fortifications File. **Plan of Soldiers Barracks Fort Clark Texas.** Washington D.C. 1872.

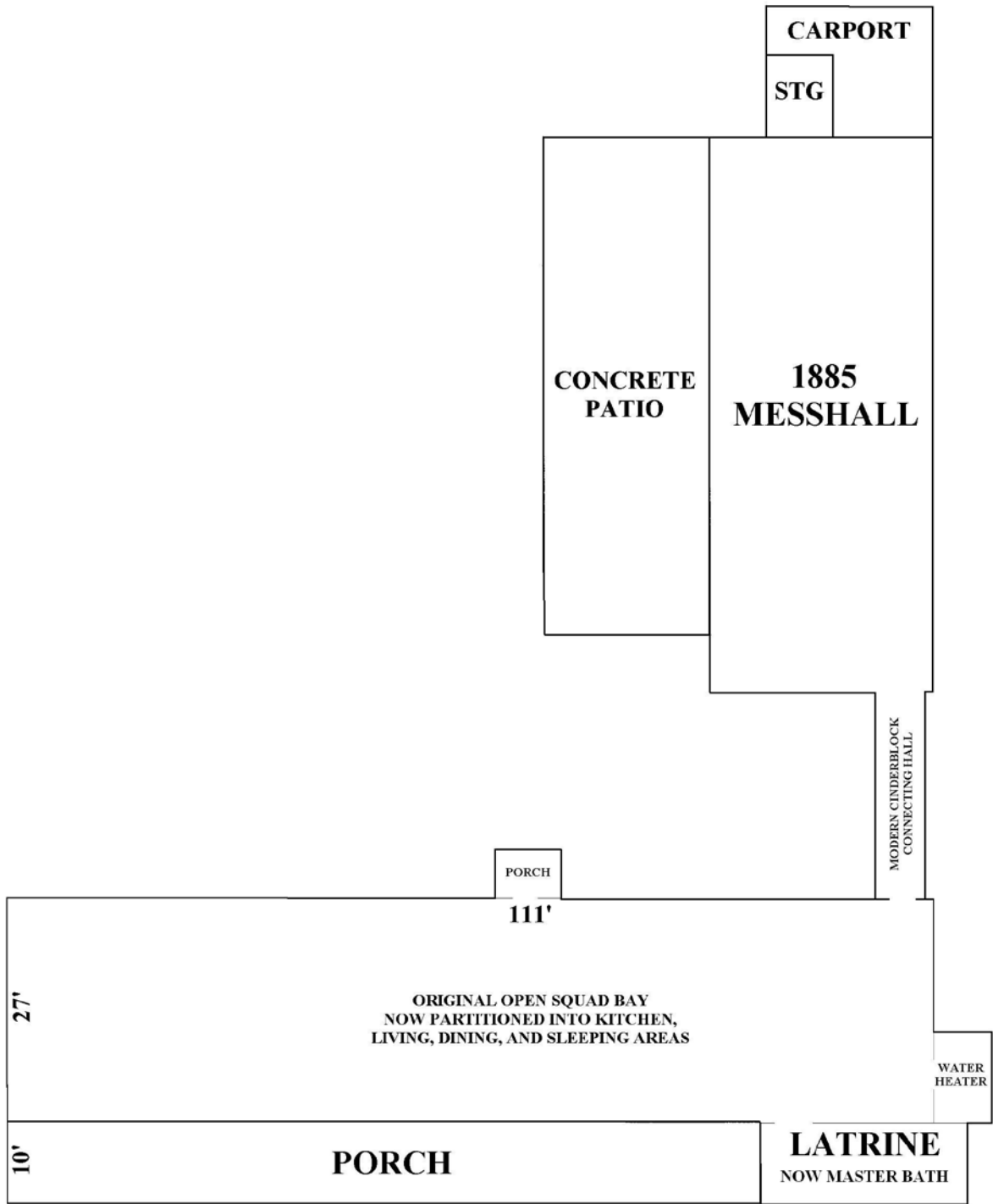
Post Returns Microfilm. National Archives, Returns From U.S. Military Posts: 1800-1916. Call No. RG-94, Micro – Copy No. 617, Roll No. 214. Fort Clark, Texas Dec 1866 – Dec 1881.

Thompson, Jerry. **Texas & New Mexico on the Eve of the Civil War, The Mansfield & Johnson Inspections, 1859-1861.** Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2001.

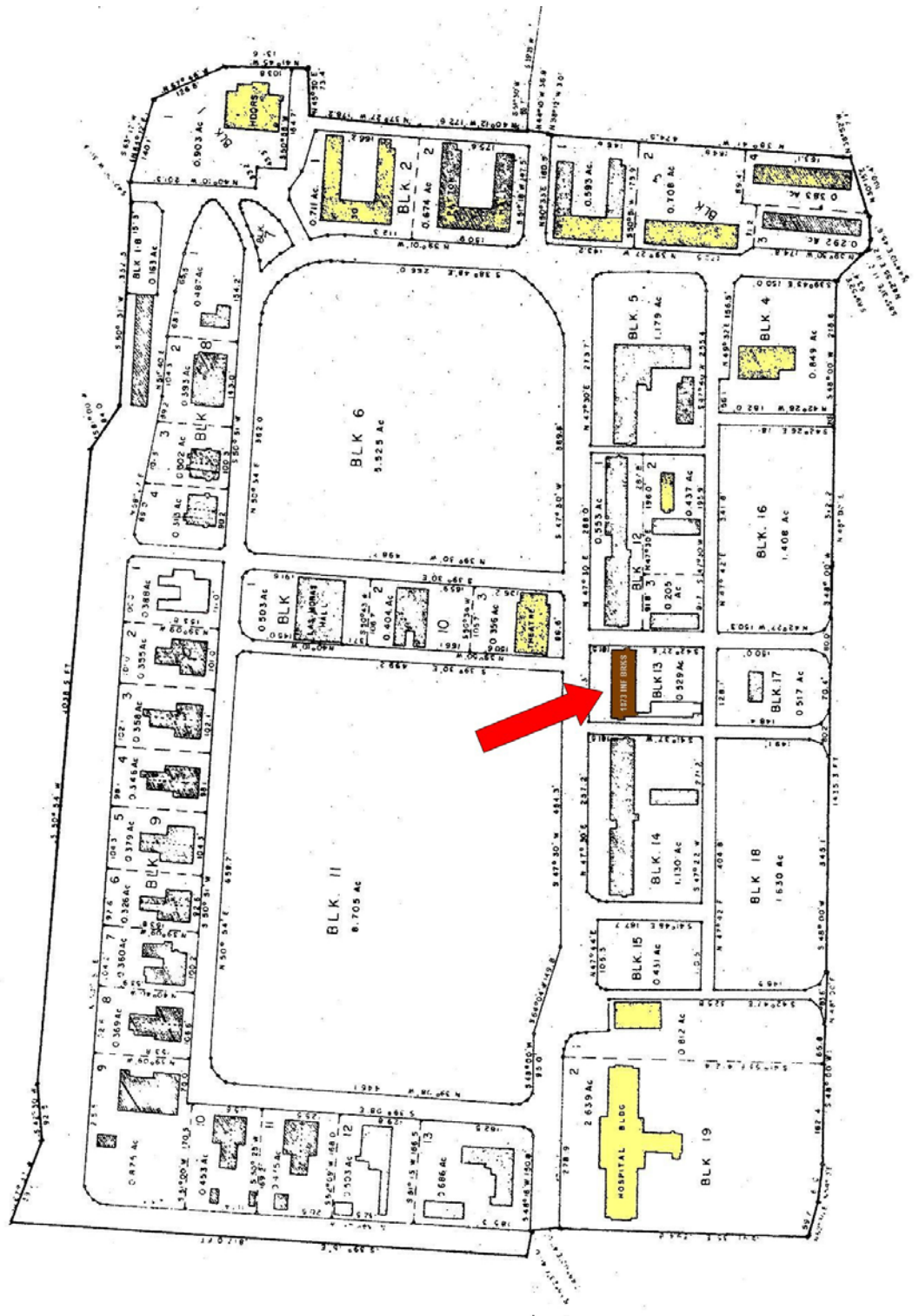
War Department Surgeon General's Office. **Circular No. 4 Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts.** New York: Sol Lewis, 1974.



National Archives, Records Group No. 77, Fortifications File.
Plan of Soldiers Barracks Fort Clark Texas. Washington D.C. 1872.

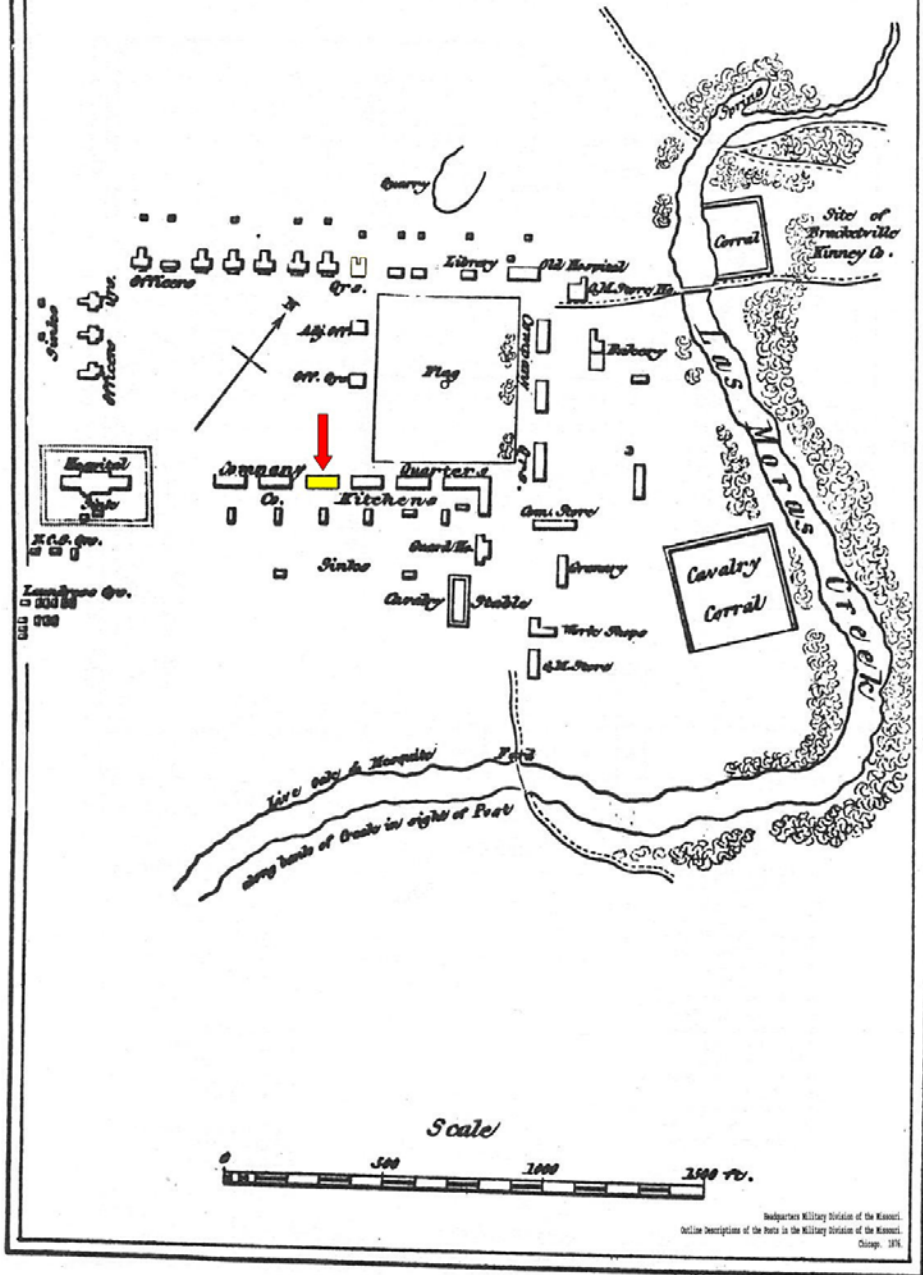


Floor plan, *1873 Infantry barracks*, Fort Clark, Texas
 (base drawing provided by the Kinney County Appraisal District)

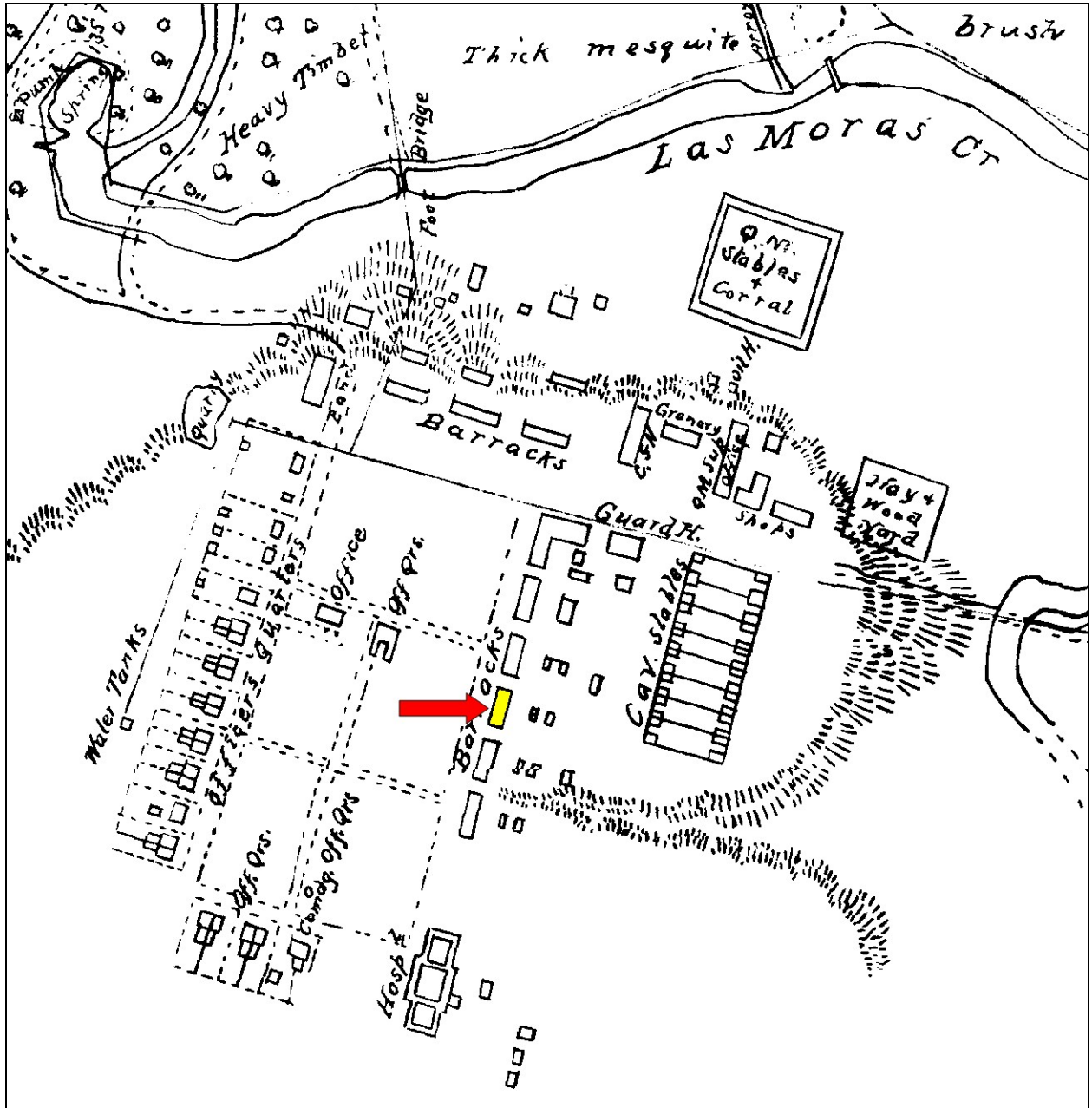


Site plan, *1873 Infantry Barracks*, Fort Clark, Texas

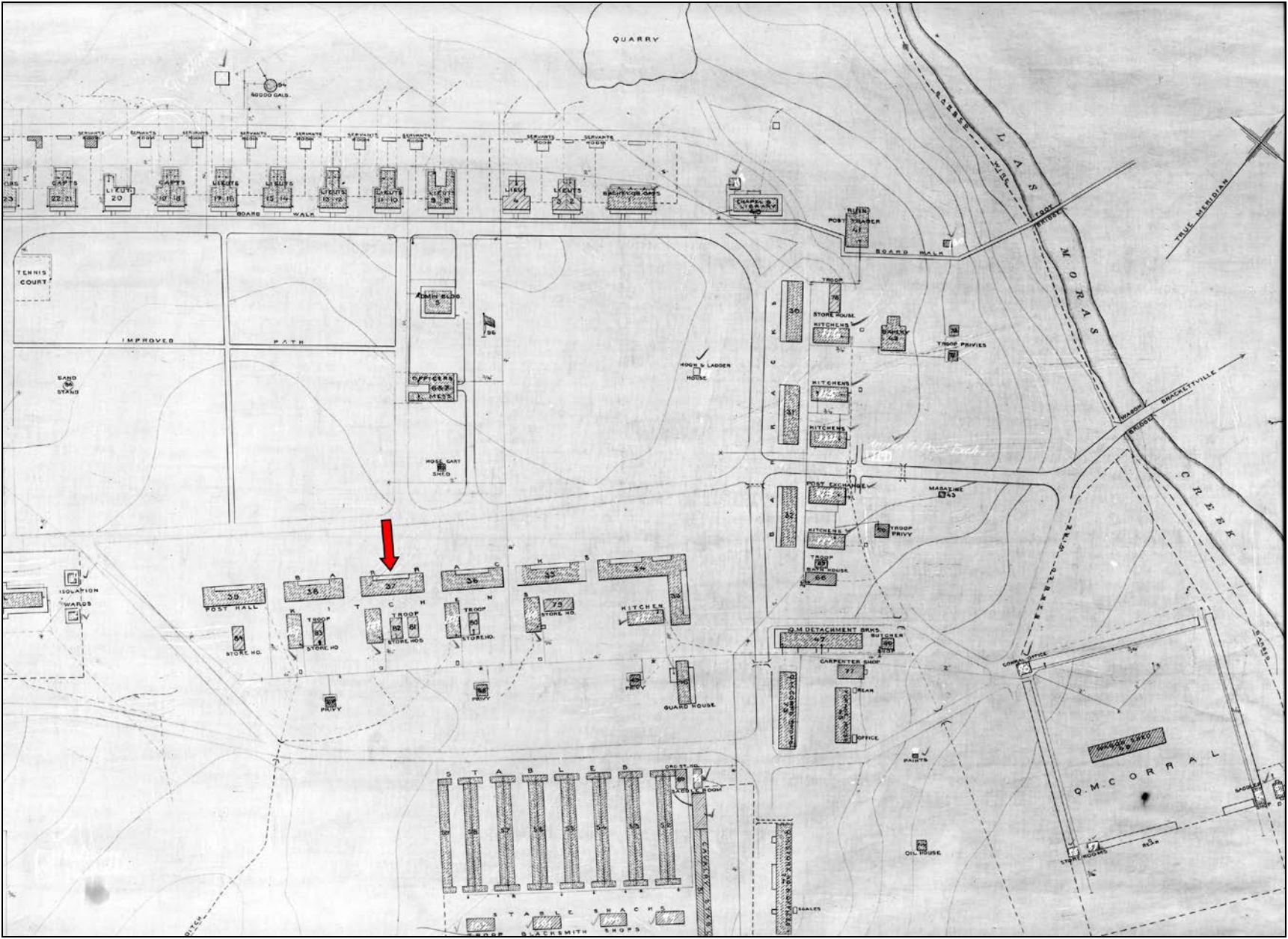
PLAN
of
FORT CLARK
Tex.



Location 1873 Infantry Barracks, Map, Plan of Fort Clark Tex. 1876



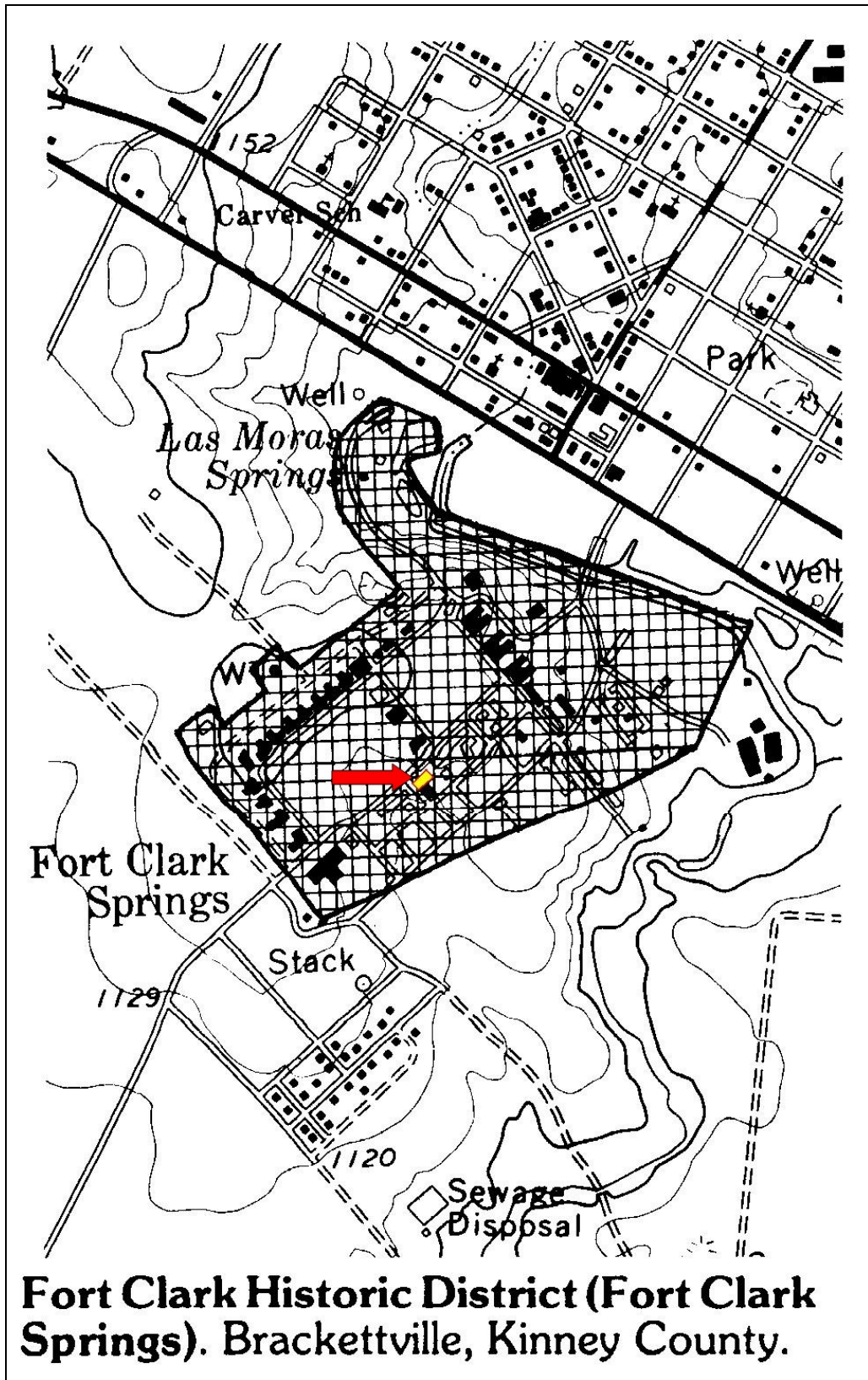
Location 1873 *Infantry Barracks*, Plat of a Resurvey of the Reservation of Fort Clark, Tex.
November 1883.



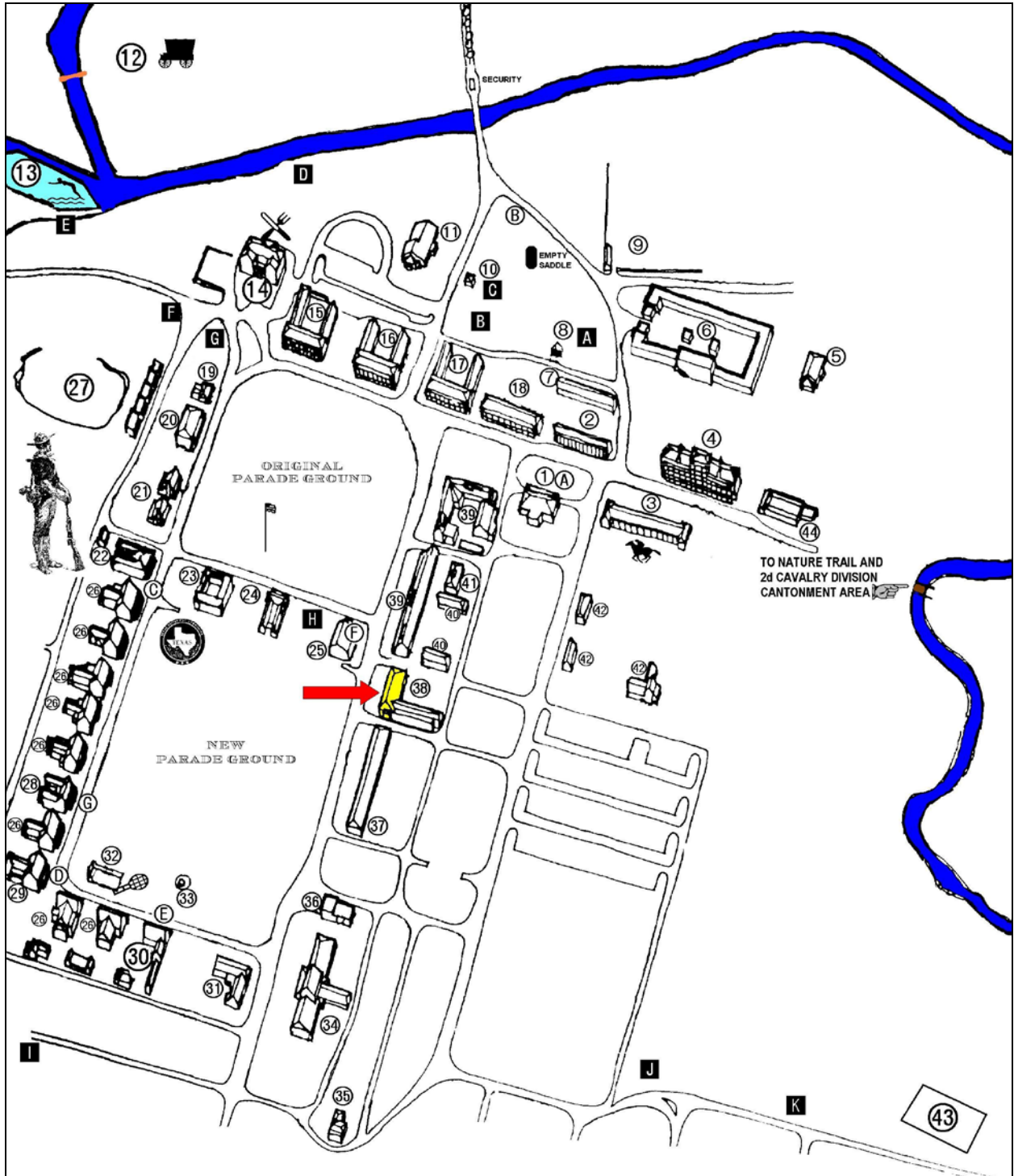
Location *1873 Infantry Barracks*, Map Fort Clark, Texas O.Q.M.G. May 1915



Location *1873 Infantry Barracks*, Map. Ft. Clark, Texas. General Plan. United States Engineer Office. San Antonio District. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 25 Aug 1944.



Location *1873 Infantry Barracks*, National Register Historic District.



Location *1873 Infantry Barracks*, Fort Clark Walking Tour Map.

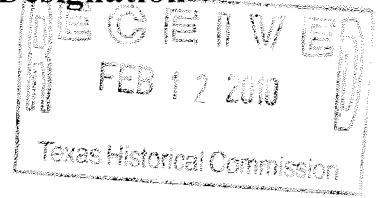
TEXAS HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Authorization for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark Designation

Property considered for designation:

Name of House, Address of House, Name of County, Texas:

1873 Infantry Barracks, 367 Fort Clark Road, Bracketville, Kinney County



Legal Description (Lot and Block or Metes and Bounds): Lot 1, Block 13, Fort Clark Springs, Unit No.21 Kinney County, Texas

The Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (RTHL) designation is awarded to historic structures deemed worthy of preservation for their architectural integrity and historical associations. Authorized by the Texas Legislature under Texas Government Code, Chapter 442, RTHL is the highest honor the state can bestow on historic structures in Texas. Designated properties are afforded a measure of legal protection and become part of the recorded history of the state's built environment.

Benefits of the RTHL designation:

- Recognition that a property is of local, regional or state significance.
Protection for up to 90 days from exterior alterations, including demolition or relocation.
Ad valorem tax exemptions, where granted by local taxing authorities.
Inclusion in the Texas Historic Sites Atlas.
Technical preservation assistance through the THC.

Responsibility of the property owner under the RTHL provision, as noted in Texas Government Code, Chapter 442.006 (f):

A person may not damage the historical or architectural integrity of a structure the commission has designated as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark without notifying the commission at least 60 days before the date on which the action causing the damage is to begin. After receiving the notice, the commission may waive the waiting period or, if the commission determines that a longer period will enhance the chance for preservation, it may require an additional waiting period of not longer than 30 days. On the expiration of the time limits imposed by this section, the person may proceed, but must proceed not later than the 180th day after the date on which notice was given or the notice is considered to have expired.

Additionally:

- The designation requires the public display of the Recorded Texas Historic Landmark marker. The marker is the property of the State of Texas and may not be removed or relocated without the prior permission of the Texas Historical Commission.
RTHL status is a permanent designation which is retained with the property even upon transfer of ownership. Only the Texas Historical Commission may remove the designation.
Structures designated as RTHLs do not have to be open to the public, but the marker must be accessible to the public.
RTHL designation does not imply eligibility for federal tax incentives for rehabilitation.

I, the property owner or legal administrator of the property noted herein, signify below that I have read the information regarding Recorded Texas Historic Landmarks and that I voluntarily seek the designation for the property. I further promise to comply with the provision noted in the Texas Government Code.

Name (print) Joe W. Taylor

Mailing address: P.O. Box 850

City, state, zip: Crystal City, Texas 78839

Phone: 830-374-2086 email: jwtaylor1@sbcglobal.net

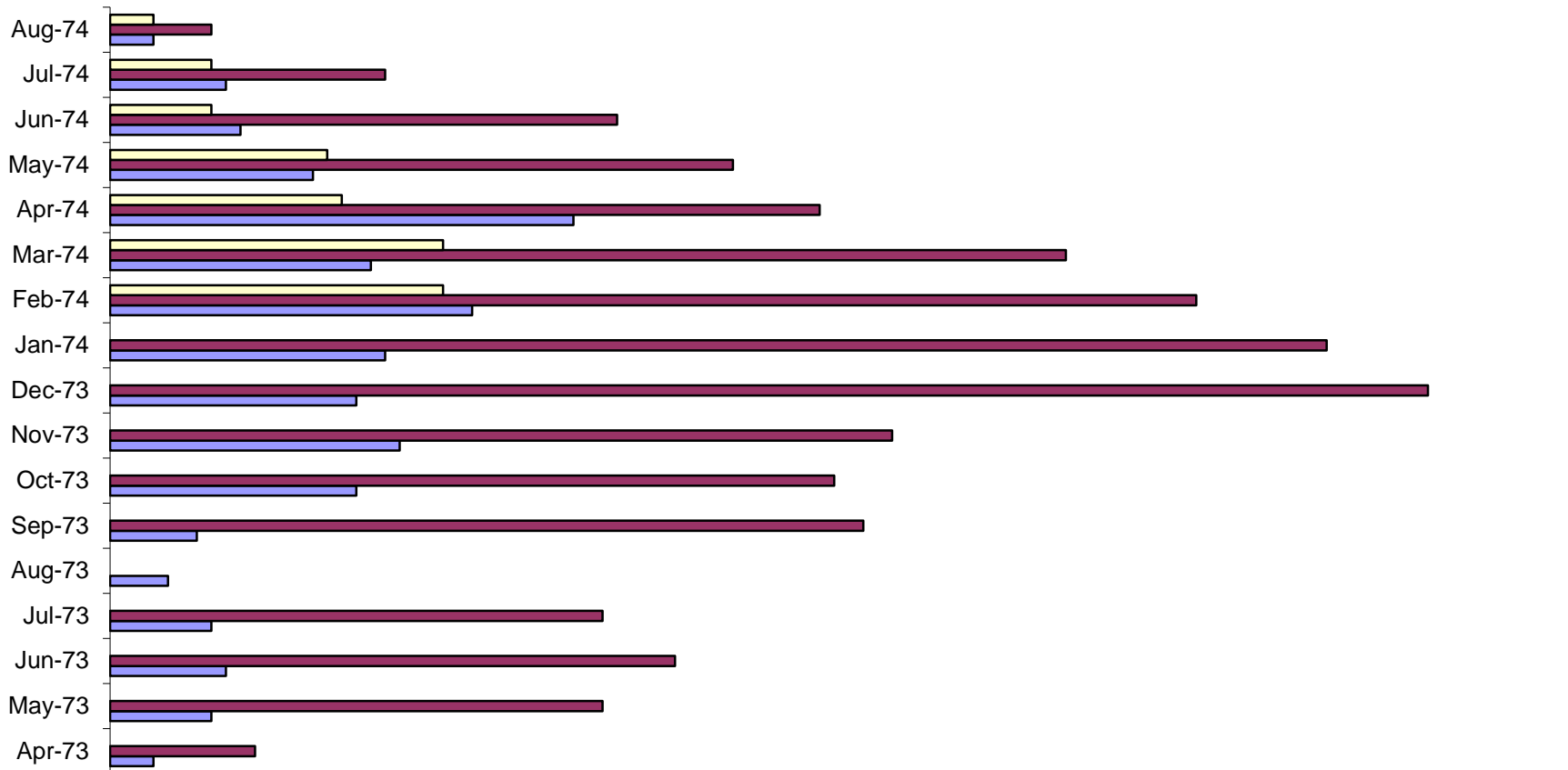
Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

8080097

Handwritten notes: CH#9514 \$1000.00 [Signature]



SKILLED CIVILIAN LABOR EMPLOYED BY FORT CLARK QUARTERMASTER 1873-74



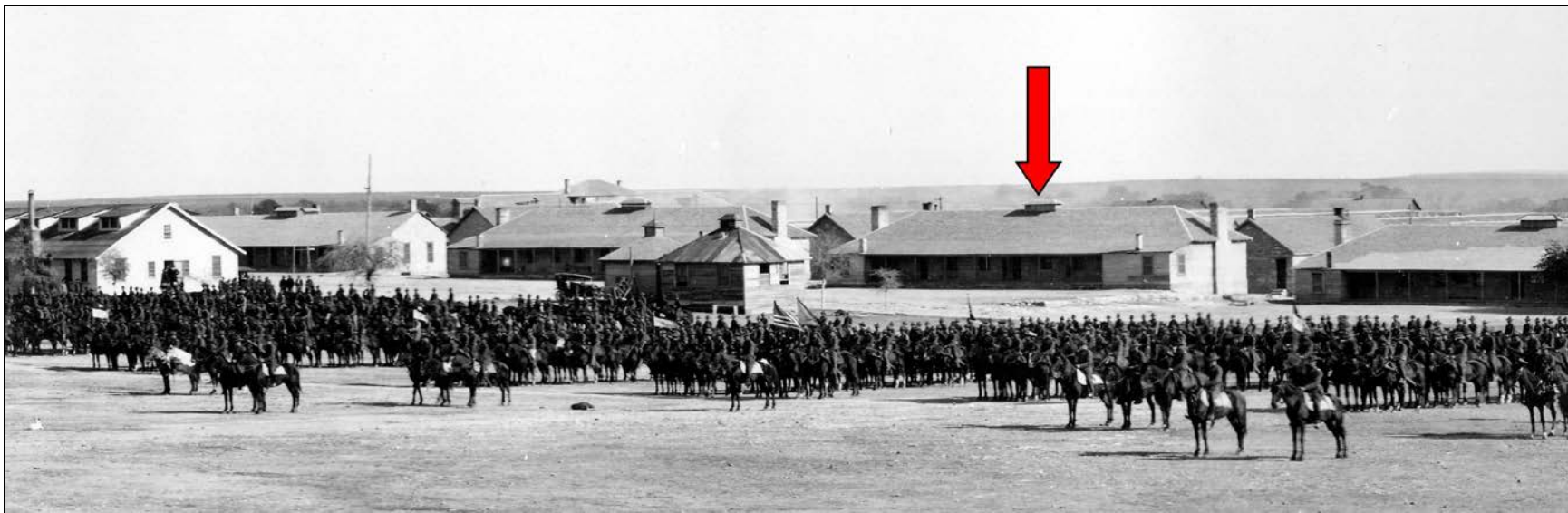
| | Apr-73 | May-73 | Jun-73 | Jul-73 | Aug-73 | Sep-73 | Oct-73 | Nov-73 | Dec-73 | Jan-74 | Feb-74 | Mar-74 | Apr-74 | May-74 | Jun-74 | Jul-74 | Aug-74 |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| □ Quarryman | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| ■ Masons | 10 | 34 | 39 | 34 | 0 | 52 | 50 | 54 | 91 | 84 | 75 | 66 | 49 | 43 | 35 | 19 | 7 |
| ■ Carpenters | 3 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 20 | 17 | 19 | 25 | 18 | 32 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 3 |

Source - Fort Clark Post Returns

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1873 Infantry Barracks, circa 1898 (Old Guardhouse Museum photographic collection)



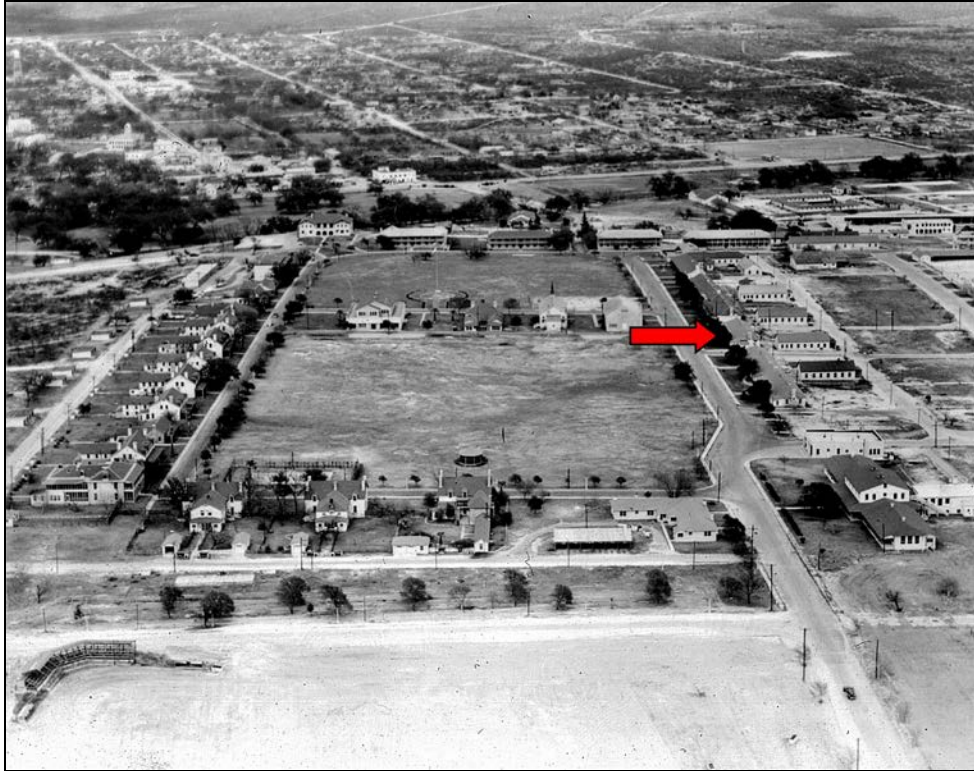
1873 Infantry Barracks, circa 1919 (Old Guardhouse Museum photographic collection)



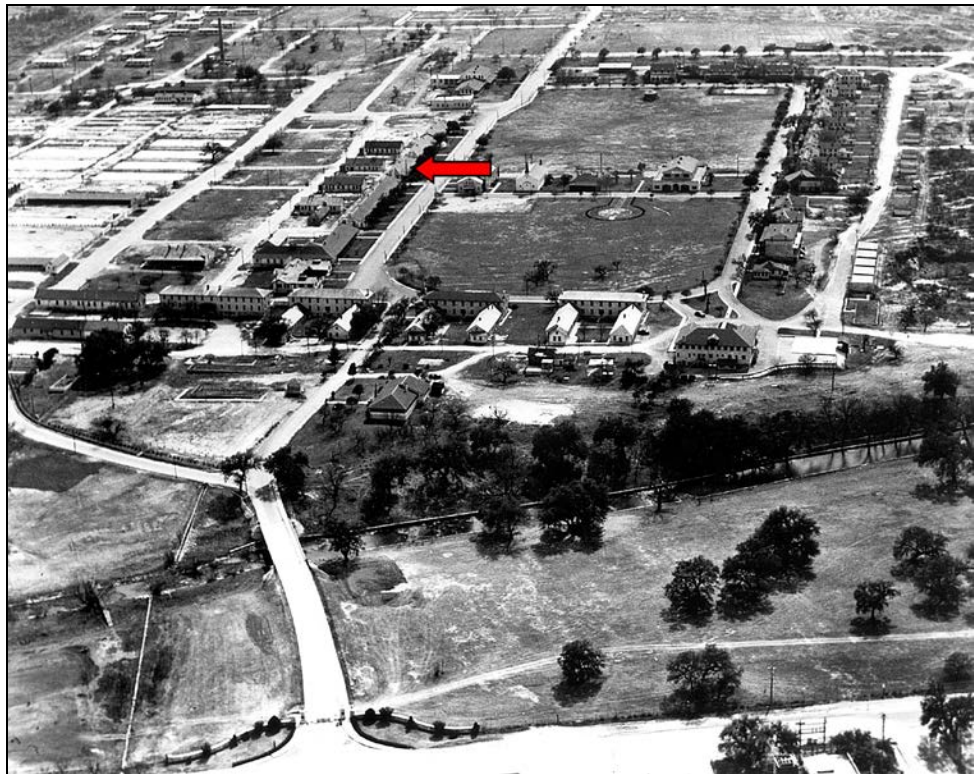
1873 Infantry Barracks, circa 1935 (Old Guardhouse Museum photographic collection)



1873 Infantry Barracks interior, circa 1896 (Old Guardhouse Museum photographic collection)



Location *1873 Infantry Barracks*, looking north, aerial photo circa 1946.
(both photos from the Old Guardhouse Museum photographic collection)



Location *1873 Infantry Barracks*, looking south, aerial photo circa 1946.



Front elevation [West]



Front elevation [West]



Front elevation [West]



Side elevation [North]



Rear Elevation [East]



Rear elevation [East]



Side elevation [South]



Side elevation [South]