

Texas Historical Commission staff (AD), 4/14/2009, rev. 5/26/2009
Official Texas Historical Medallion and 16" x 12" plaque with post
Kinney County (Job #09KY01) Subject ML, BI (Atlas) UTM: 14 362200E 3242822N
Location: Fort Clark Springs, 154 Fort Clark Road (Brackettville address)

ARMY SERVICE CLUB

OCCUPYING THE SITE OF FORT CLARK'S FIRST GUARDHOUSE, THIS 1938 STRUCTURE SERVED AS A MORALE AND WELFARE FACILITY UNTIL 1944, WHEN THE U.S. ARMY CLOSED THE FORT. THE BUILDING WAS A RECREATION CENTER FOR SOLDIERS, AND SERVED AS A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' CLUB DURING WORLD WAR II MOBILIZATION. THE BUILDING HAS ALSO BEEN A COUNTRY CLUB AND COMMUNITY CENTER. THE ONE-STORY STRUCTURE IS A RECTANGULAR PLAN FRAME BUILDING WITH HORIZONTAL SIDING ATOP A LIMESTONE WEBWALL FOUNDATION. BANKS OF CASEMENT WINDOWS AND WOOD LOUVERED VENTS ORIGINALLY PROVIDED VENTILATION AND LIGHT.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2009

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2009 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid October 15, 2008 to January 15, 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): **ARMY SERVICE CLUB**

County: Kinney

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

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: 154 Fort Clark Road, Fort Clark Springs

Marker Coordinates:

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

UTM Zone 14 Easting 362200 Northing 3242822

Lat: N 29° 18' 24.8 S Long: W 100° 25' 08.1S (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).

- 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 January 15, 2008.
- 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: The U.S. Army Service Club on Fort Clark is a classic and enduring example of army frame construction architecture from the late 1930's with perhaps a one of a kind design to suit the specific location of the building. The Service Club is an essential and unique compatible structure in the Fort Clark National Register Historic District and is being responsibly preserved by the Fort Clark Springs Association. Recognition as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark property will provide significant incentive and example to other property owners encouraging the preservation of additional important historic buildings in the district.

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): 830-563-2323 **Email address** (required): kinnneycad@sbcglobal.net

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: Fort Clark Springs Association, Inc.

Address: PO Box 345 **City, state, zip:** Brackettville TX 78832

Phone: 830-563-2020 **Email address:** genell.hobbs@fortclark.com

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): FCS, A0490, SURVEY 234, S A MAVERICK, SERVICE CLUB, IMP ONLY

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): Fort Clark Springs Association, Inc.

Contact person (if applicable): Genell A. Hobbs

Mailing address: PO Box 345 **City, zip:** Brackettville TX 78832

Email address (required): genell.hobbs@fortclark.com **Phone:** 830-563-2020

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: Fort Clark Springs Association, Inc.

Street address: 23 McClelland Road (Member Services Bldg) **City, zip:** Brackettville TX 78832

Daytime phone (required): 830-563-2020 **Email** (required): genell.hobbs@fortclark.com

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>).

**NARRATIVE HISTORY OF
U.S. ARMY SERVICE CLUB
FORT CLARK, KINNEY COUNTY, TEXAS**

I. CONTEXT

Fort Clark's U.S. Army Service Club building served as a morale and welfare facility for the fort's garrison from 1938-1944. The structure occupies a specialty lot adjacent to Unit 21, Fort Clark Springs, and in Survey No. 234, Abstract No. 491, in Kinney County, Texas. The building is recognized in the National Register narrative as a *compatible* structure to the Fort Clark Historic District. This unique special purpose building was a place of rest and relaxation for soldiers of America's greatest generation. The presence of this building is conclusively linked to Fort Clark's significant contribution to United States Army heritage.

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 heritage and military architecture has 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; *"Robert E Lee Building"* 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), 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 19, 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./Mexican border. 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.

One of the earliest definitive reflections on the rest and relaxation pursuits of soldiers at Fort Clark appears in the Memoirs of Lieutenant William Paulding, 10th Infantry, where he observes in 1875 that, “*Their amusements were only baseball and hunting, so that at night they visited the town of Brackettville which was full of rum holes and gambling dens and crude women, mostly Mexican. There were no places of amusement such as they have these days, so what could one expect? Nothing.*” (Paulding, 13) Just over a decade later, in 1887, an infantry barracks was converted to use as a Post Hall where theatricals and concerts were presented. The officers and ladies of the 19th Infantry and the 8th Cavalry performed *The Mikado* at the Post Hall on February 8 and 11, 1887 (French, 239). In addition, as the 19th century drew to a close Fort Clark made a conscious effort to keep in step with American society by providing the soldiers with another modern recreation facility, transforming a second infantry barracks into a gymnasium (Haenn, 45). By the turn of the century the only remaining jacal messhall, circa 1870, had been converted to use as an amusement hall, according to the 1904 post map (this palisade building survives today as the Robert E. Lee Building, RTHL 1963).

However, there still was no real place where a soldier could just relax, unwind, write a letter home, or socialize outside a barracks full of noisy troopers. Credit the Y.M.C.A. with originating the service club concept at Fort Clark during the mobilization for World War I. Corporal Maynard McKinnon, Ambulance Company No. 7 wrote to his fiancée on November 28, 1917, *“You asked about the Y.M.C.A. Well you can see by this it is finished and open. Opened last Sat. eve but this is the first chance I have had to use it. And believe me it does help a lot and makes things cheerful. Right now the piano is going & I have been sitting looking into the fireplace and dreaming of you.”* (McKinnon, 31) The Y.M.C.A. building occupied the future site of the Post Theater which was built in 1932 and designated an RTHL in 1997.

The Service Club occupies the site of the first post guardhouse, a prominent ridge overlooking Las Moras Creek and the bridge which leads onto the fort. The building was constructed in 1938 by Taini Construction of Del Rio, Texas with Phillip Garoni acting as site supervisor. As noted by Killis P. Almond, Jr. in his 1981 Fort Clark Historic District Preservation Plan, *“This one story structure has a rectangular plan with gabled roofs. The foundation is limestone webwall with a wood frame superstructure sheathed with horizontal siding. Windows are typically wood four by four casement. A stone porch adjoins the front entrance at the east façade. The south wall has a wood frame extension with a hipped roof which returns to the south wall of the body of the building. Between the higher gabled roof and extension roof are a series of stepped wood louvered vents.”* (Almond, 35)

Now enlisted soldiers once again had a place to, “get away from it all.” A place where they could relax and write letters or read a magazine, play pool, or just have a cup of coffee. Interior photos of the building show lounge chairs around the fireplace and reflect a homey none military atmosphere. During the World War II mobilization in 1943-44 the building’s use became more exclusive as it was reserved for non-commissioned officers. However, this NCO Club was restricted to white soldiers only and excluded the Buffalo Soldiers of the Second Cavalry Division also stationed at Fort Clark at the time. The Service Club building served the garrison for only seven 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*. It was during the Guest Ranch era that the building served as a country club facility for the Brackettville community. Fond memories still linger of the wonderful meals, dances, and well attend parties many experienced there. 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

The U.S. Army Service Club on Fort Clark is a classic and enduring example of army frame construction architecture from the late 1930's with perhaps a one of a kind design to suit the specific location of the building. Today the building is still in use for its original intended purpose as a rest and relaxation facility. The Fort Clark Springs Association makes use of the building for social functions and gatherings. The nostalgic simplicity and look of the building's shiplap siding and plentiful windows painted in the post color scheme of light gray, ivory cream, and seal brown at once recall not only the quiet time of the pre-war years but also the excitement of the mobilization for World War II.

As a special purpose service support building the Service Club ranks equally with the signal corps building, post hospital, commissary, motor pool, and stables as a crucial post facility performing the unique essential function of providing for soldier morale and welfare. This building may well be one of only a handful of pre-World War II frame service club facilities remaining on any army post in the nation.

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.

French, Francis Henry. **Diaries and Letters.** Unpublished. Vinton Trust.

Haenn, William F. **Fort Clark and Brackettville, Land of Heroes.** Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2002.

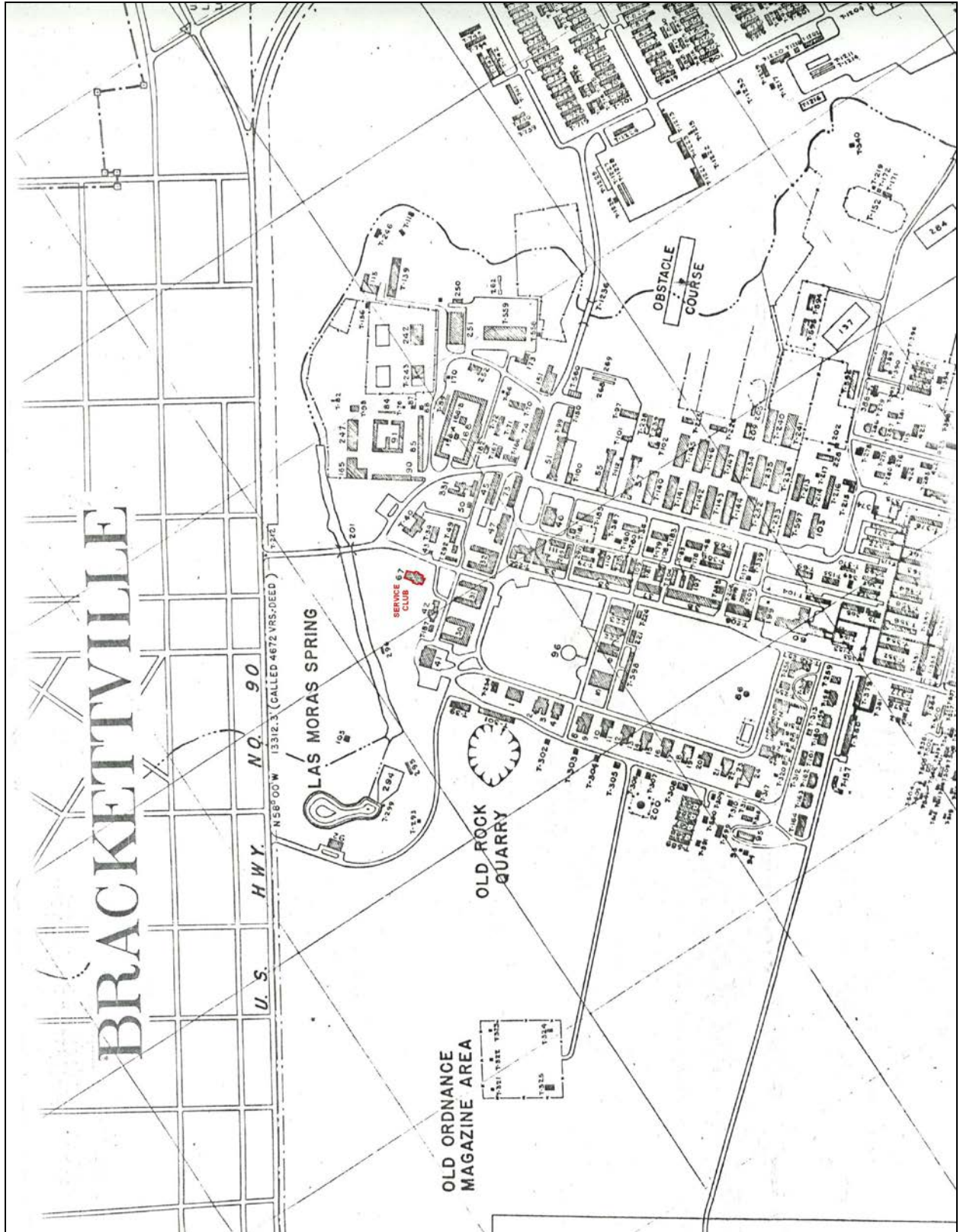
Map. **Fort Clark, Texas.** War Department Military Information Division, Map Section. 1904.

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

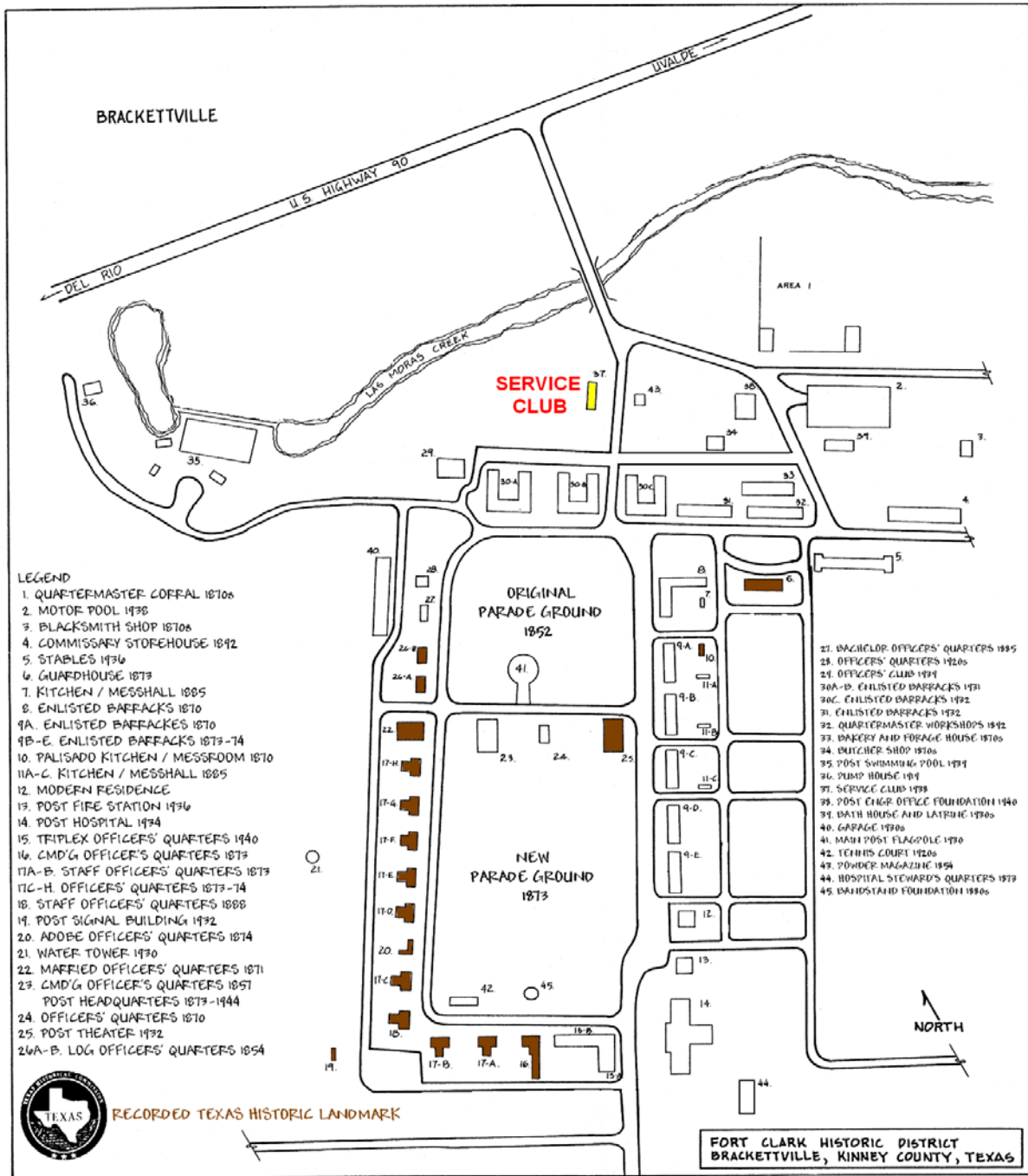
McKinnon, Maynard H. **Mac's Letters, Fort Clark.** Unpublished excerpts from the letters of Maynard Hill McKinnon to his fiancée, Josephine Ann Stears, while at Fort Clark Texas, for World War I medical training, July 22, 1917 to March 10, 1918. Copyright by H. Suzanne McKinnon Fitch, September 2001.

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

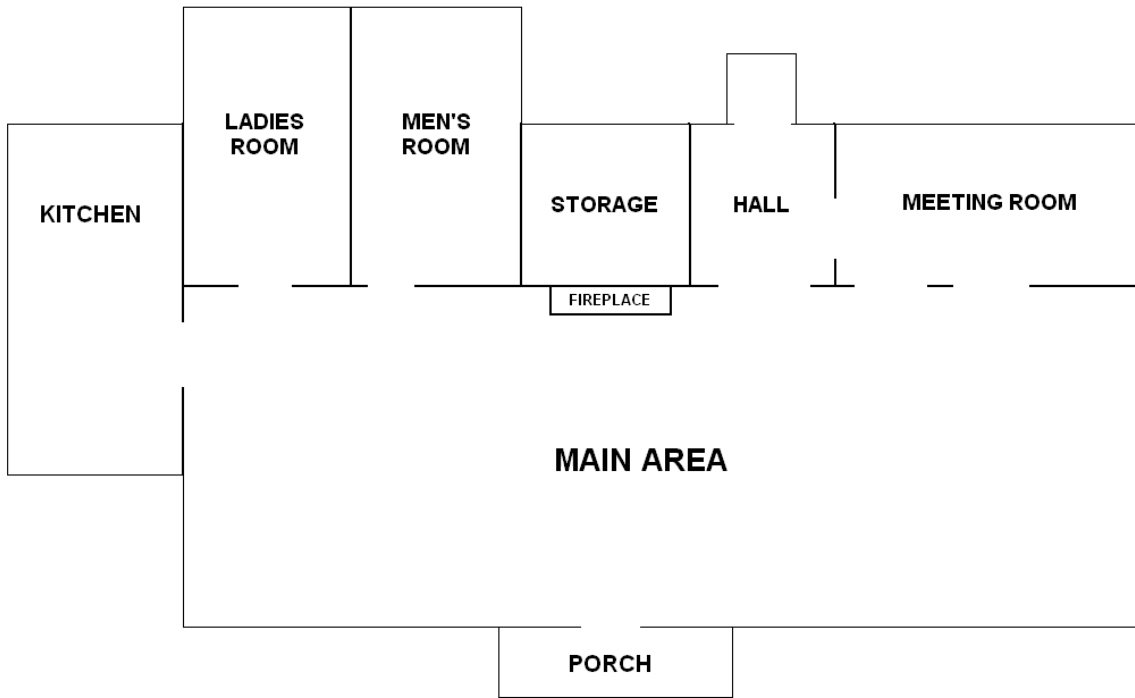
Paulding, William. **The William and Grace Paulding Papers.** Military History Institute. Carlisle Barracks, PA 1994.



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



**U.S. ARMY SERVICE CLUB, FORT CLARK, TEXAS
FLOORPLAN**

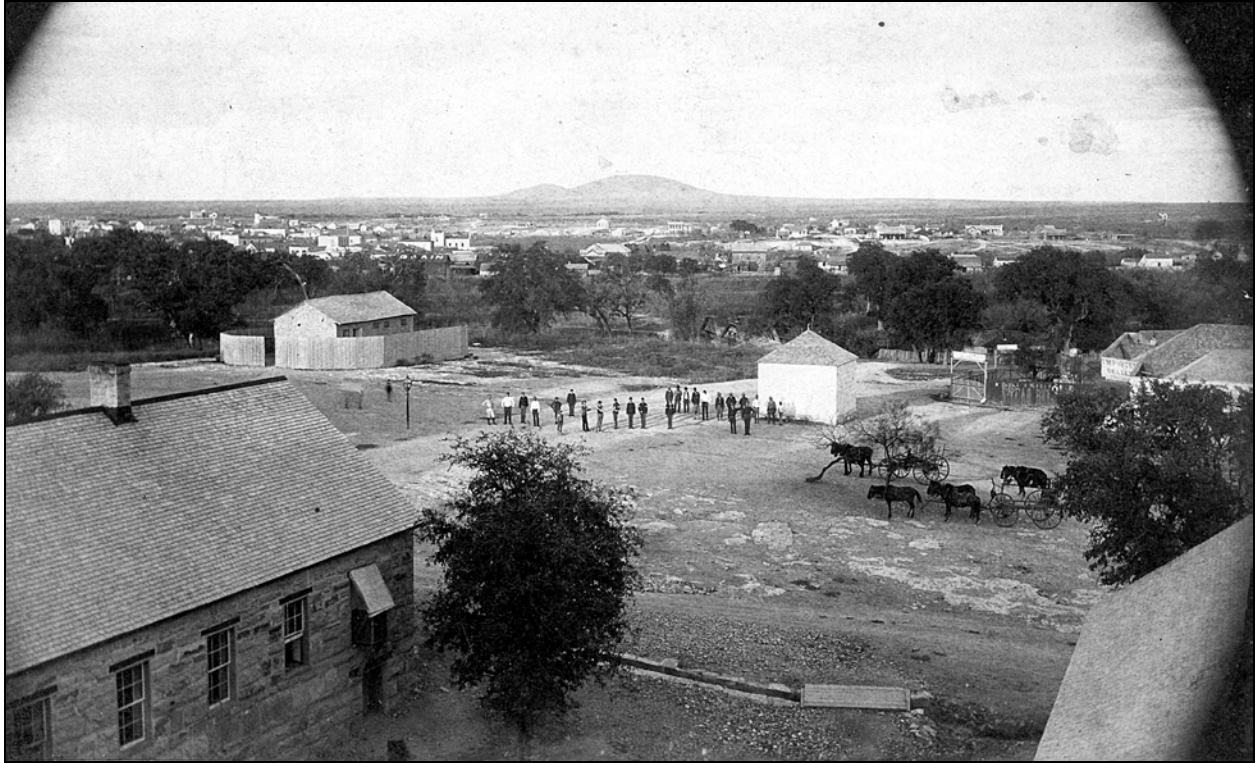


Floor plan, U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas

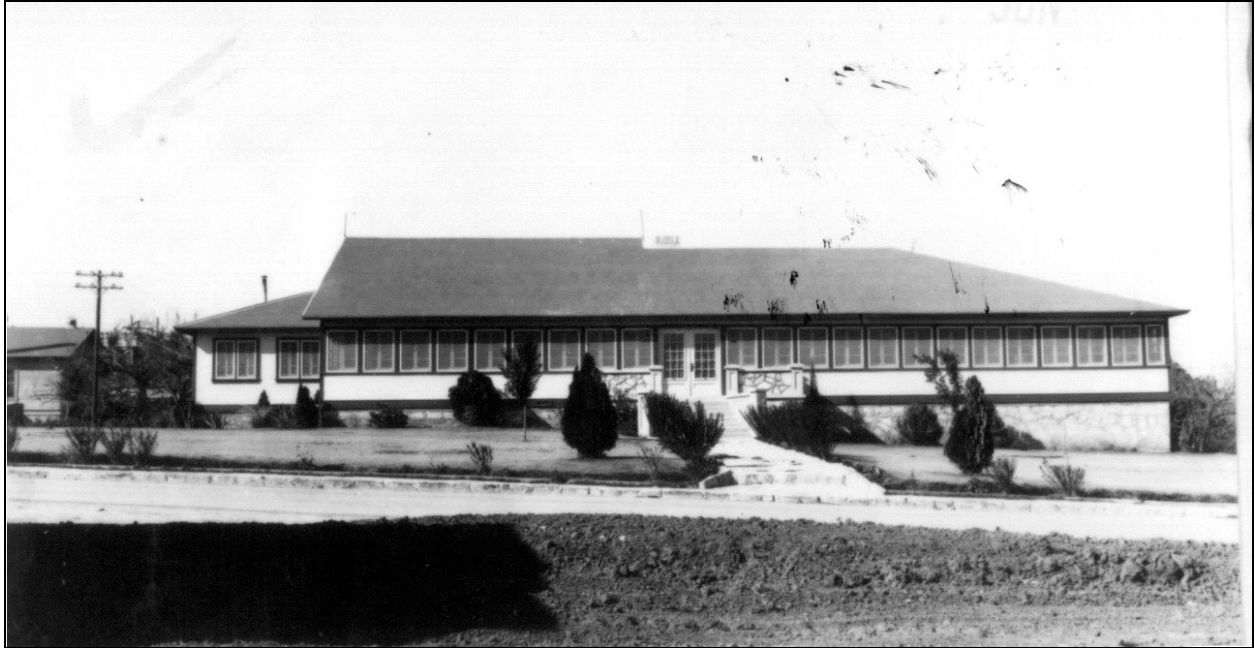
U.S. ARMY SERVICE CLUB, FORT CLARK, TEXAS



Site plan, U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas



This early view of the post east of the spring and just south of Las Moras creek was taken from the roof of the two-story cavalry barracks which is now Bullis Hall. The small square building, where a group of soldiers and civilians have gathered for the photographer, is the powder magazine, one the earliest post buildings dating from 1854. **The fenced building to the left is the first post guardhouse, then in use for storage (the Service Club now occupies the site).** To the right of the magazine is the sutler's store compound (forerunner of the Post Exchange) operated by the post sutler, Mr. Friedlander, where soldiers could buy beer, play billiards, and socialize. The wagon bridge is visible just to the left and beyond the magazine. Oak trees line the creek and the town of Brackettville fills the horizon. (Haenn, 23)



U.S. Army Service Club building, Fort Clark, Texas circa 1939



U.S. Army Service Club building, Fort Clark, Texas circa 1950s



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas front [Southeast] elevation.



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas front corner [East] elevation.



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas side [Northeast] elevation.



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas back corner [North] elevation.



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas back [Northwest] elevation.



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas back corner [West] elevation.



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas side [Southwest] elevation.



U.S. Army Service Club, Fort Clark, Texas front corner [South] elevation.