

Texas Historical Commission staff (BB), 7/9/2007, ck/dku 7/28/7, rev 8/3/07

18" x 28" Official Texas Historical Marker with post

Kinney County (Job #07KY01) Subject FT, ML (Atlas 13963) UTM: 14 627775E 3389465N

Location: Brackettville, 2-3-4 Colony Row

OFFICERS QUARTERS 2-3 AND 4

THESE TWO BUILDINGS DATE FROM 1854-55, SOON AFTER THE U.S. ARMY ESTABLISHED FORT CLARK. THE ANTEBELLUM FORT THEN INCLUDED OFFICERS QUARTERS AND BARRACKS FOR ENLISTED MEN, AS WELL AS A TWO-STORY QUARTERMASTER STOREHOUSE, POWDER MAGAZINE, HOSPITAL, GUARDHOUSE AND POST HEADQUARTERS AROUND A PARADE GROUND. DURING THIS PERIOD, SUCH NOTABLE ARMY OFFICERS AS JOHN BELL HOOD, J.E.B. STUART, FITZHUGH LEE AND JAMES LONGSTREET SERVED HERE AND LIKELY LIVED IN THESE QUARTERS. HORIZONTAL LOGS AND VERTICAL POSTS WERE NOTCHED AND INTERLOCKED TO CREATE THESE BUILDINGS. LIMESTONE CHIMNEYS ARE ALSO HISTORIC. THE ARMY CLOSED THE FORT IN 1944, BY WHICH TIME THE BUILDINGS WERE CLAD IN LATH AND PLASTER AND WOOD SIDING.

RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK – 2007

MARKER IS PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

**RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK MARKERS:
2007 Official Texas Historical Marker
Sponsorship Application Form**

Valid November 15, 2006 to January 2, 2007 only

This form constitutes a public request for the Texas Historical Commission (THC) to consider placing an Official Texas Historical Marker for the structure noted in this application. The THC will review the request and make its determination based on its own rules and procedures of the program but is under no obligation to accept the proposal. Filing of the application for sponsorship does not guarantee approval; it is for the sole purpose of providing basic information to the THC for it to make a determination of eligibility. The final determination of eligibility, and therefore approval for a state marker, will be at the sole discretion of the THC. This form is to be used for Recorded Texas Historic Landmark (building marker) requests only. Please see separate forms for either subject markers or Historic Texas Cemetery markers.

Proposed marker topic (Official title will be determined by the THC): ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS

County: **KINNEY**

Town (nearest county town on state highway map): **BRACKETTVILLE**

Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above: **2,3,4 COLONY ROW**

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; designation 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;

THC use only
Job _____; NR/C+ _____; IR _____; Prev _____

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, either 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—i.e., restored—are ineligible for RTHL designation. The THC reserves the sole right to make that determination relative to eligibility for RTHL markers.

Special 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.

APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

Any individual, group or CHC may apply to the THC to request an Official Texas Historical Marker for what it deems a worthy topic. Only complete marker application packets that contain all the required elements can be accepted or processed by the THC. For RTHL markers, the required elements are: sponsorship application form; narrative history; documentation; online map (see details below); site plan; floorplan; historic photograph and current photographs clearly showing each side of the structure.

- Completed application packets must be duly reviewed, verified and approved by the county historical commission in the county in which the marker will be placed.
- The sponsorship application form, narrative history and documentation must be in the form of Microsoft Word or Word-compatible documents and submitted via email attachments to the THC by no later than January 2, 2007.
- Required font style and type size are a Times variant and 12-point.
- Narrative histories must be typed in a double-spaced format and include separate sections on context, overview and significance.
- 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.
- Applications for RTHL markers must include a current city or county map through TopoZone.com that clearly denotes the proposed marker location. Instructions for using TopoZone.com are available on the THC web site.
- Immediately 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 CHC will be the sole contact to the THC for this marker application. To ensure accuracy, consistency and efficiency, all

information to and from the THC relative to the application 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 with the potential marker sponsor and discussed the program policies as outlined on the THC web site.
- Representatives have conveyed information on the RTHL designation, including legal restrictions, to the property owner.
- Representatives of the CHC have reviewed the history and documentation for accuracy and made additional notes as necessary.
- It is the determination of the CHC that the structure, history and documentation meet the THC criteria for eligibility.

CHC comments or concerns about this application, if any: Recommend a single marker placed between the properties with a THC Medallion for each structure, as was done for "Officers' Row Quarters."

Name of CHC contact (chair or marker chair): **WILLIAM F. HAENN**

Mailing address: **P.O. BOX 1922** City, zip: **BRACKETTVILLE, TX 78832-1922**

Email address (required): **kinneycad@sbcglobal.net**

Daytime phone (with area code): **830-563-2323**

PERMISSION OF PROPERTY OWNER FOR MARKER PLACEMENT

Property owner: **HOBBS, GENELL A [QTRS 2-3] AND CROSBY, STEVE & JUDY [QTRS 4]**

Address: **PO BOX 1312 [HOBBS] AND PO BOX 1371 [CROSBY]** City, state, zip: **BRACKETTVILLE, TX 78832** Phone: **830-563-2907 [HOBBS] and 830-563-9423 [CROSBY]**

Legal Description of the property (metes and bounds, lot and block, etc.): **FCS UNIT 21, BLOCK 8, LOTS 3 AND 4**

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 other copies of general correspondence from the THC. All procedural correspondence (notice of receipt, requests for additional information, inscriptions, shipping notices, etc.)—with the exception of payment notices—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. The THC will, however, provide regular updates to the CHC via the Internet, email or listserv on the progress of all applications.

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 relates to sponsorship of the marker in partnership with the THC, which provides the match for program costs.
- Payment does not constitute ownership of a marker; Recorded Texas Historic Landmark 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 through marker text, incising or supplemental plaques.

Marker sponsor (may be individual or organization): **GENELL HOBBS AND STEVE & JUDY CROSBY**

Contact person (if applicable): **KINNEY COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION ATTN: WILLIAM F. HAENN**

Mailing address: **PO BOX 1922** City, zip: **BRACKETTVILLE, TX 78832**

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

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 time delays, use a business street address (open 8 a.m.—5 p.m., Monday—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): **kinneycad@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 prefer 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 that the application packet is complete, that the history has been verified and that the application meets the requirements of the Official Texas Historical Marker Program, the required elements only 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 e-mail containing the following attachments:
 - This application form
 - The subject history (narrative and footnotes)
 - A TopoZone.com map of the proposed marker location
 - Photographs (may be sent as attachments or by separate mail; digital photos are acceptable)
 - Site plan (may be sent as attachment or by separate mail; if sent separately, it must be on letter size paper)
 - Floor plans (may be sent as attachment or by separate mail; if sent separately, plans must be on letter size paper)
- Follow these steps to attach the files:
 - Most email services have the "Attach" or "Attachment" command under the "File" menu or in an email toolbar.
 - Select the file for attachment
- Send the email including the attachments, with all requirements met.

RECORDS RETENTION BY CHC: The CHC must retain both the 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, visit the Markers page on the THC web site (<http://www.thc.state.tx.us/markerdesigs/madmark.html>).

**NARRATIVE HISTORY OF
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS**

I. CONTEXT

Quarters No. 2-3 and Quarters No. 4, the buildings occupying Lots 3 and 4, Block 8, Unit 21, Fort Clark Springs, were uniquely constructed of vertical posts and horizontal logs in 1854-55 by the United States Army and were the first permanent quarters for officers built on Fort Clark. These properties are contributing structures included in the National Register Historic District of Fort Clark. Today, these quarters continue to fulfill their original intended purpose of family housing. Their presence is tied conclusively to the proud history of Fort Clark.

As noted by Killis P. Almond, Jr. in his 1983 Fort Clark Historic District Preservation Plan, *“Horizontal log construction; notched and interlocked at the corners, is not a prevalent technique found along the Rio Grande because of the general unsuitability of sufficient timber reserves. There is horizontal log construction in the District, however, and it is unusual not only for the Rio Grande area but, also for this area of the United States. The method found here is indigenous to French Canadian log construction and is known as pièce sur pièce. This method consists of horizontal logs mortised into channels in upright corner posts and pegged securely in place.”* (Almond, 18)

Almond further establishes that, *“These two buildings are one story and appear to have evolved similarly to one another. The end results differ slightly, but the overall configuration re-*

main the same for both. These are the two buildings which are believed to be of vertical [horizontal] log construction (pièce sur pièce) with adobe and/or stone and wood frame adjoining construction.” (Almond, 45)

The National Register narrative of 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.”*

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 *“Seminoole Scout Camp on Fort Clark”* 2002), multiple RTHL Markers

("Fort Clark Guardhouse" 1962; "Commanding Officer's Quarters" 1963; "Staff Officers' Quarters" 1990; "Fort Clark Post Theater" 1997; "Adjutant's Quarters (Quarters #20)" 1999; "Married Officers' Quarters 8-9" 2006; 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 for 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.

The first quarters were tents along Las Moras Creek. By the mid-1850's a permanent garrison had been laid out on the crest of the limestone ridge above the spring and to the southwest of the creek. Officers' quarters, barracks, and support buildings all situated around a parade ground. 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, local building materials, and government funding.

When Fort Clark was established there were sufficient wood reserves of live oak and cedar along Las Moras Creek and its environs, to support the building of both picket and log buildings to serve as initial shelter for the garrison. *“The army, like others establishing settlements in remote regions, favored log construction; at its most basic level, this required no sawmill but only an axe. For construction in quantity, the army was forced to adopt the more expeditious system of panel construction, which involved horizontal logs laid in between hewn vertical posts. The most likely source of panel construction was French Canada, where the technique was called pièce sur pièce and was used commonly.”* (Hoagland, 69)

The ante-bellum fort consisted of three sets of officers' quarters made of log, a stone powder magazine, two-story quartermaster storehouse, hospital and guardhouse, log barracks and a post headquarters building put up in 1857 which featured excellent stone craftsmanship (War Dept., Cir No. 4, 220). During this period before the Civil War such notable officers as John Bell Hood, J.E.B. Stuart, Fitzhugh Lee, and James Longstreet served at Fort Clark and in all likelihood lived in these log quarters (Haenn, 112). One of the earliest observations of the log officers' quarters was made by Colonel Joseph K.F. Mansfield during his inspection of Fort

Clark in December 1860. Colonel Mansfield notes on his map, "...old officers quarters of logs ... These Buildings are of no value." (Thompson, 128)

The fort that was abandoned on the eve of the Civil War and reoccupied by Federal forces in December of 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 strategic because of the nearby eastern branch of the Great Comanche War Trail that led from the Central Plains into Mexico.

On July 20, 1870, acting assistant surgeon Donald Jackson, United States Army, made the following report from Fort Clark on Quarters No. 2-3 and Quarters No. 4, at the time only about 15 years old, "*There are five buildings at present used as officers' quarters; three on the northwest side, framed, grass covered, square or gabled-roofed buildings. The space between the posts of the frame are filled with light logs, lying horizontally, and fitted into grooves in the post, they were put up in 1854-55, and are 18 by 50 by 10 feet. In each end is a room, 18 by 20 feet, with fireplace, two windows, and a door opening into a hall between these rooms, which is open, except in one of these buildings; there are also dilapidated portions of porches in front, and old stockade kitchens in the rear. All the kitchens are shingled. These buildings are all leaky and generally in very bad condition.*" (War Dept., Cir No. 4, 220)

Fort Clark quietly and unceremoniously slipped into history and out of active service on August 28, 1944, when the last soldiers departed. The Corps of Engineers served as caretakers until the venerable post was declared surplus and sold for salvage to the Texas Railway Equip-

ment Company in October of 1946. The new owners tore down the wood frame World War II buildings (nearly 1500). However, through considerable foresight, the historic 19th and early 20th century structures and stone buildings were spared the wrecking ball. The Brown Foundation operated the fort as a guest ranch (it was during the Guest Ranch period that Quarters No. 2-3 and Quarters No. 4 were described as “cottages” and rented to visitors) until 1971 when the property 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

Although today both buildings are stuccoed and altered, making documentation difficult without destructive techniques, the 19th Century maps of Fort Clark: Mansfield’s 1860 map; The Plan of Fort Clark sketched June 26, 1871; Paulding’s 1874 map; and the description accompanying the 1876 Plan of Fort Clark, consistently identify Quarters No. 2-3 and Quarters No. 4 as being log buildings. It stands then to reason that during the 19th Century the logs were exposed. Conclusive evidence was established in 1996 when the current owner of Quarters No. 4 repaired the exterior plaster and lathe revealing the original panel construction involving horizontal logs (some still with the bark on) mortised into six inch square vertical posts (see attached photos). Additionally, during a recent renovation of Quarters No. 2-3, interior partition walls were also found to be horizontal log and vertical post construction, thus confirming Killis Almond’s opinion of the *pièce sur pièce* technique being used for both buildings.

Remarkably, Quarters No. 2-3 and Quarters No. 4 have maintained their architectural integrity as the only log officer’s quarters remaining in the Fort Clark Historic District, while withstanding

the ravages of time for more than one hundred and fifty years. Footsteps echo from the countless army families who made these quarters their homes. Throughout their existence the durable log structures have proven to be exceptionally well-made and retained their individuality and unique character next to their larger more imposing stone neighbors. They are perhaps the sole remaining examples of this type of military architecture in Texas.

WORKS CITED

Almond, Killis P. Jr. **Fort Clark Historic District Preservation Plan.** 1983

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

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

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri. **Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri.** Chicago. 1876.

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

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

Plan of Fort Clark, Texas. **Map.** Engineer Office. Department of Texas. 1871

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

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.

Enclosures and Attachments:

Proposed marker location

Maps –

1860 Mansfield Inspection

1871 Plan of Fort Clark

1874 Paulding Map

1876 Plan of Fort Clark, Tex.

1979 Fort Clark Historic District

2006 Walking Tour Fort Clark Historic District

Photographs –

Historic: 1896; 1919; 1929; 1932; 1939; 1946; and 1960s

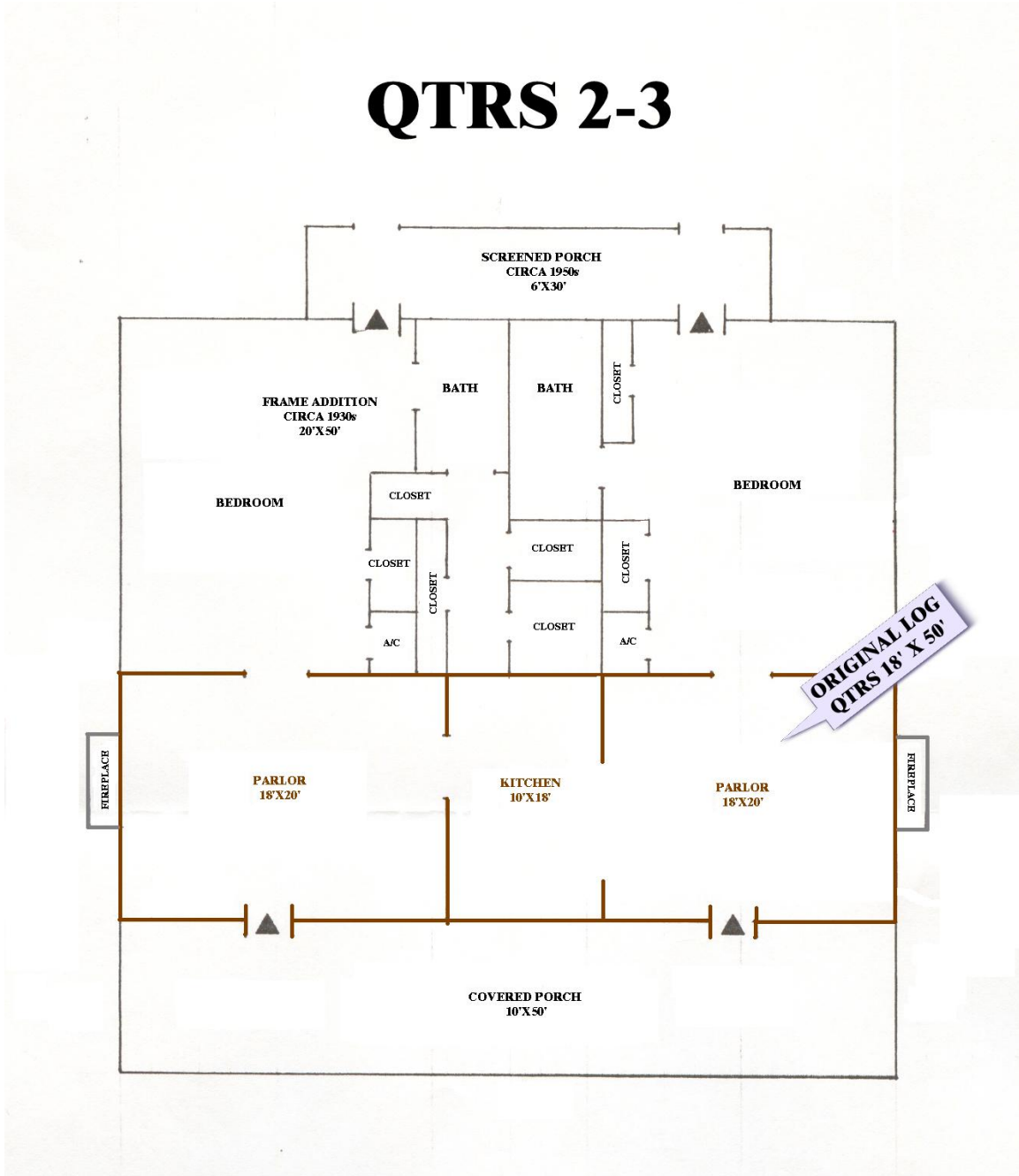
Current: all elevations

Floor Plans

Site Plan – Plat map

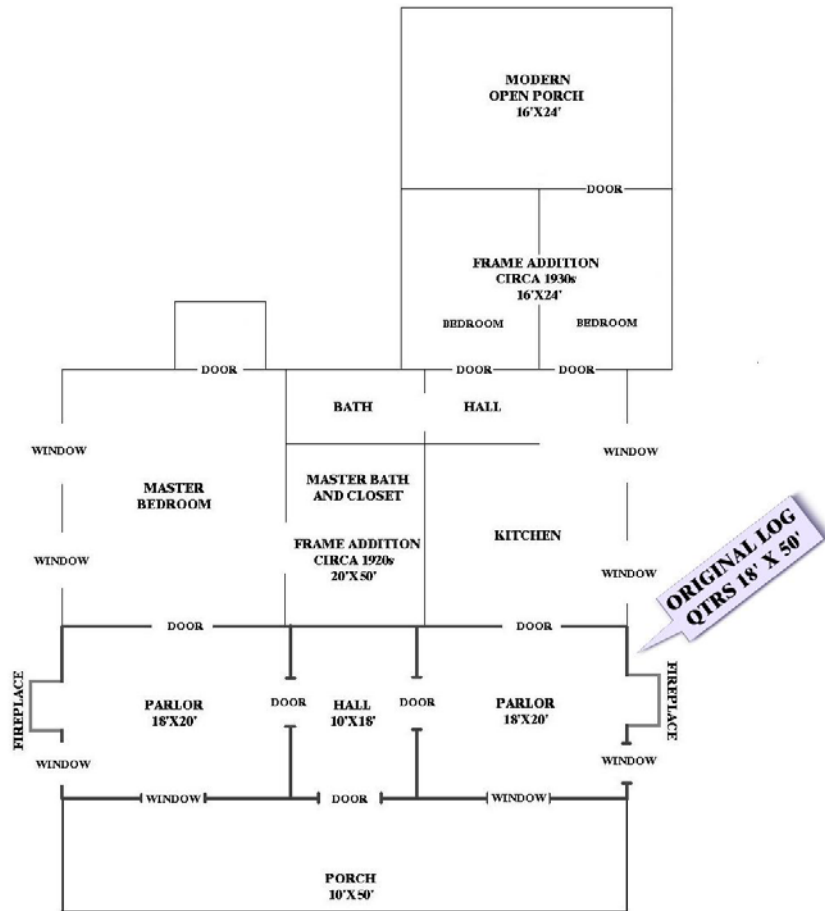
FLOORPLANS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY

QTRS 2-3

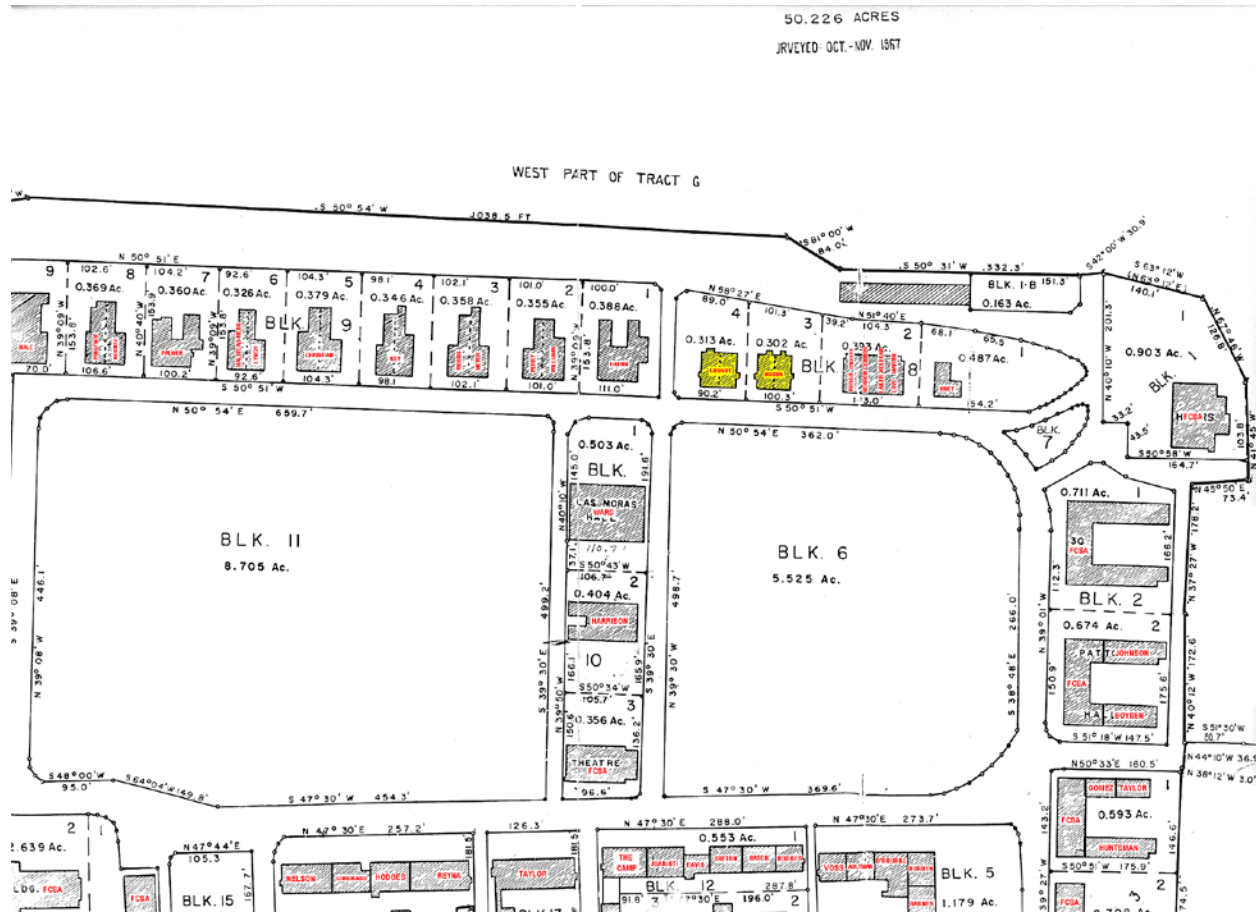


FLOORPLANS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY

QTRS 4



SITE PLAN
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY



SITE PLAN - PLAT MAP
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY

**PROPOSED MARKER LOCATION
AND SUPPORTING HISTORIC MAPS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY**



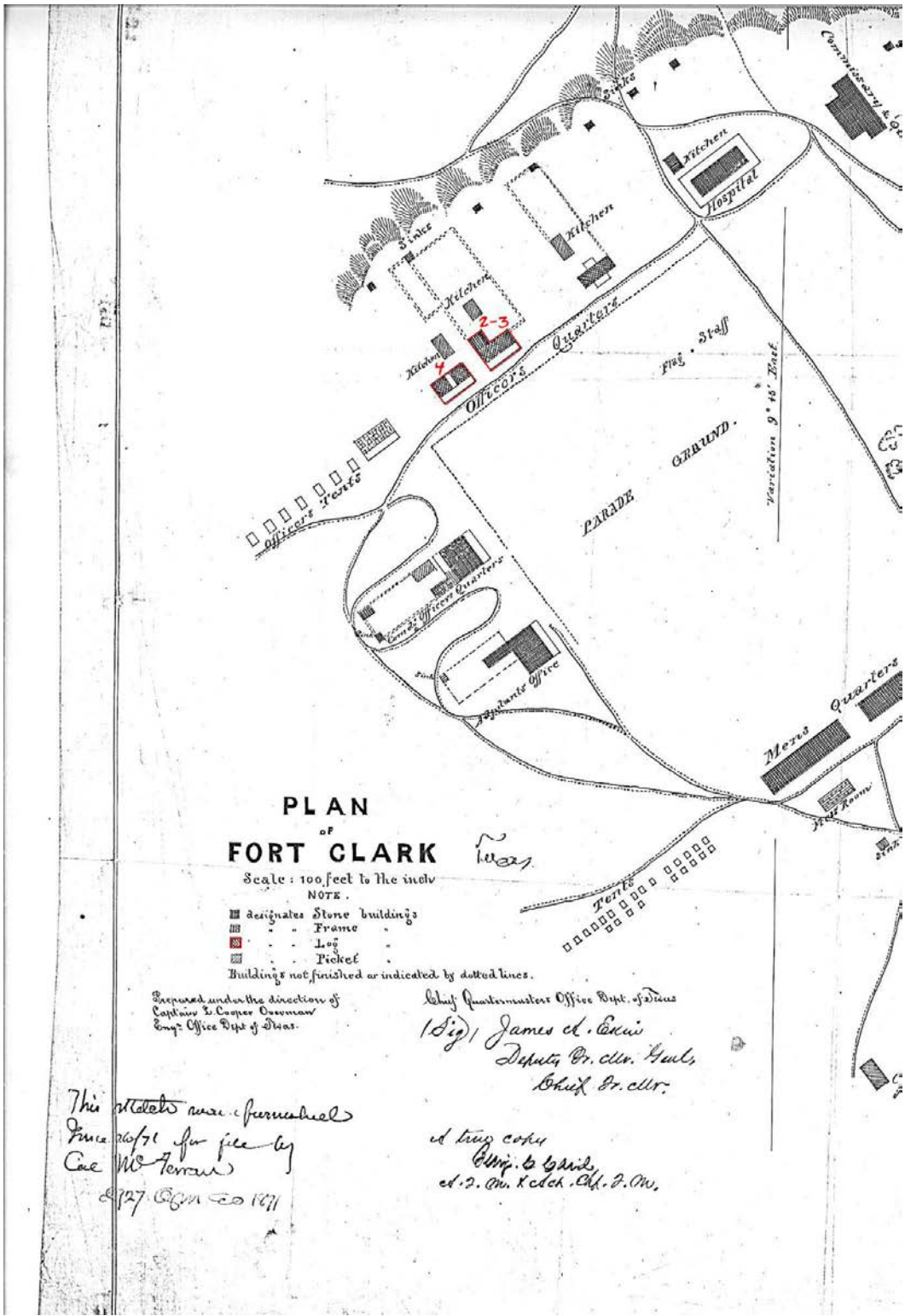
Proposed marker location between the two sets of quarters.

**PROPOSED MARKER LOCATION
AND SUPPORTING HISTORIC MAPS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY**

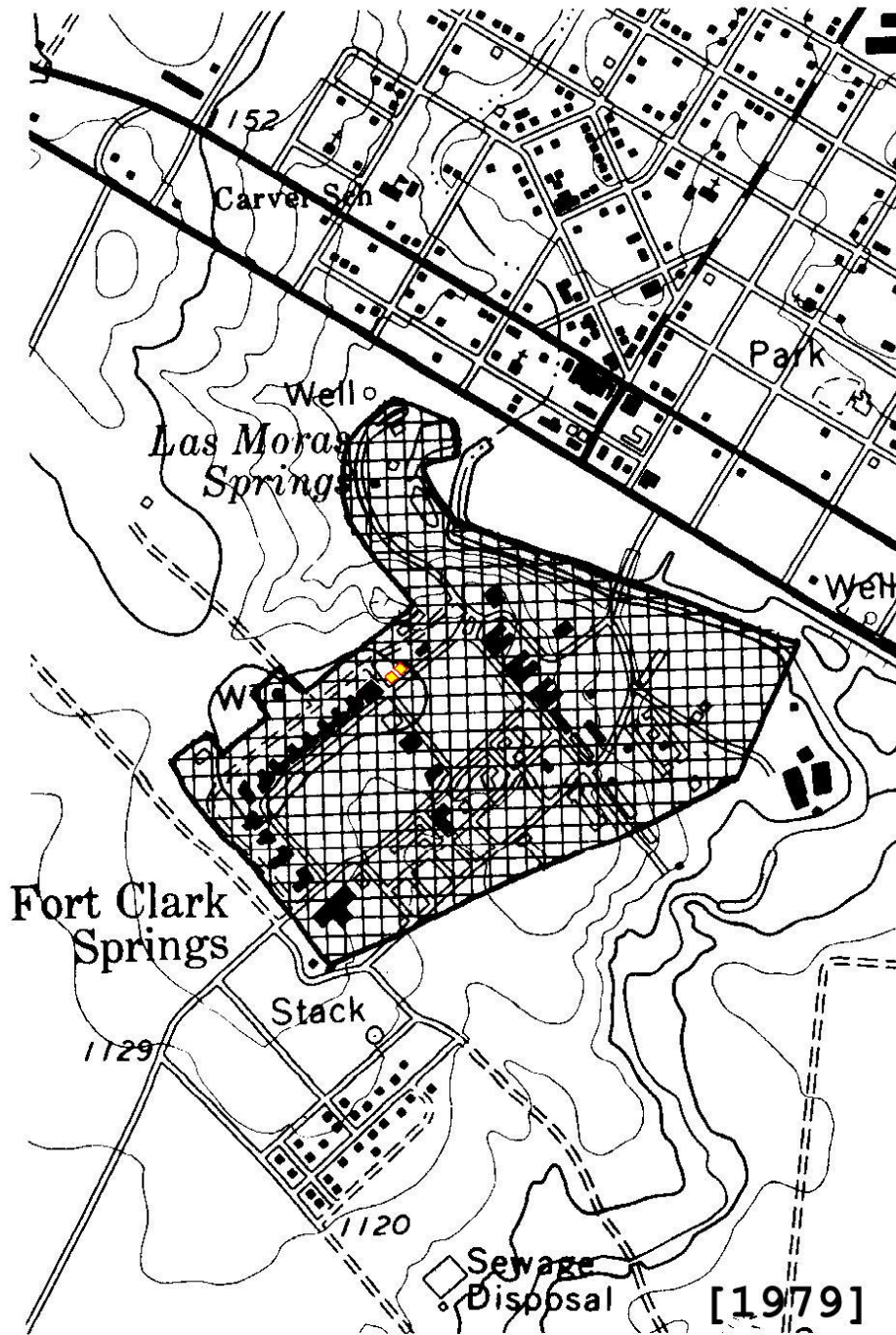


*Sketch by Mansfield. (Illustration from LR, AGO, RG 94
courtesy of the National Archives)*

**PROPOSED MARKER LOCATION
AND SUPPORTING HISTORIC MAPS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY**

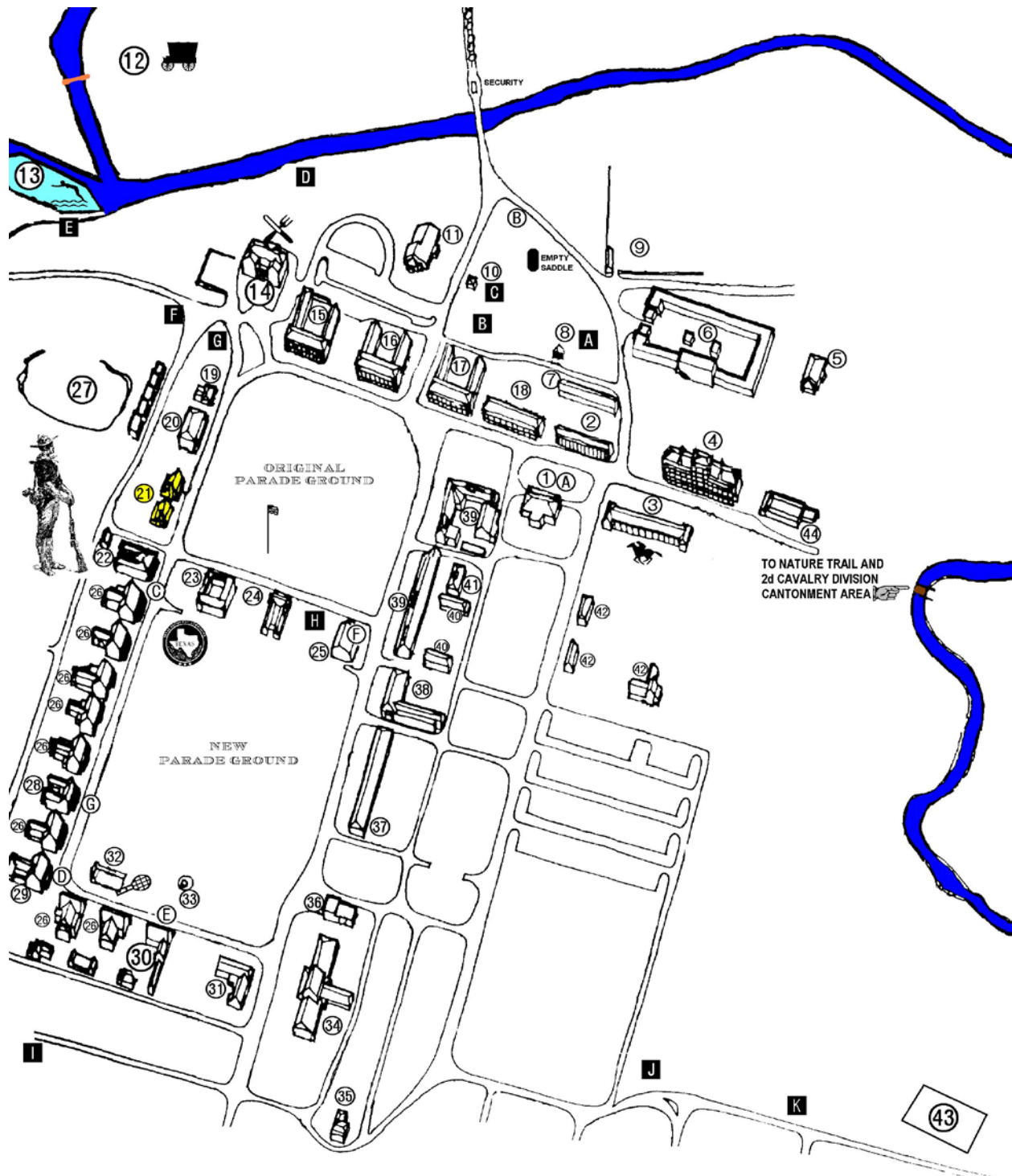


PROPOSED MARKER LOCATION
AND SUPPORTING HISTORIC MAPS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY

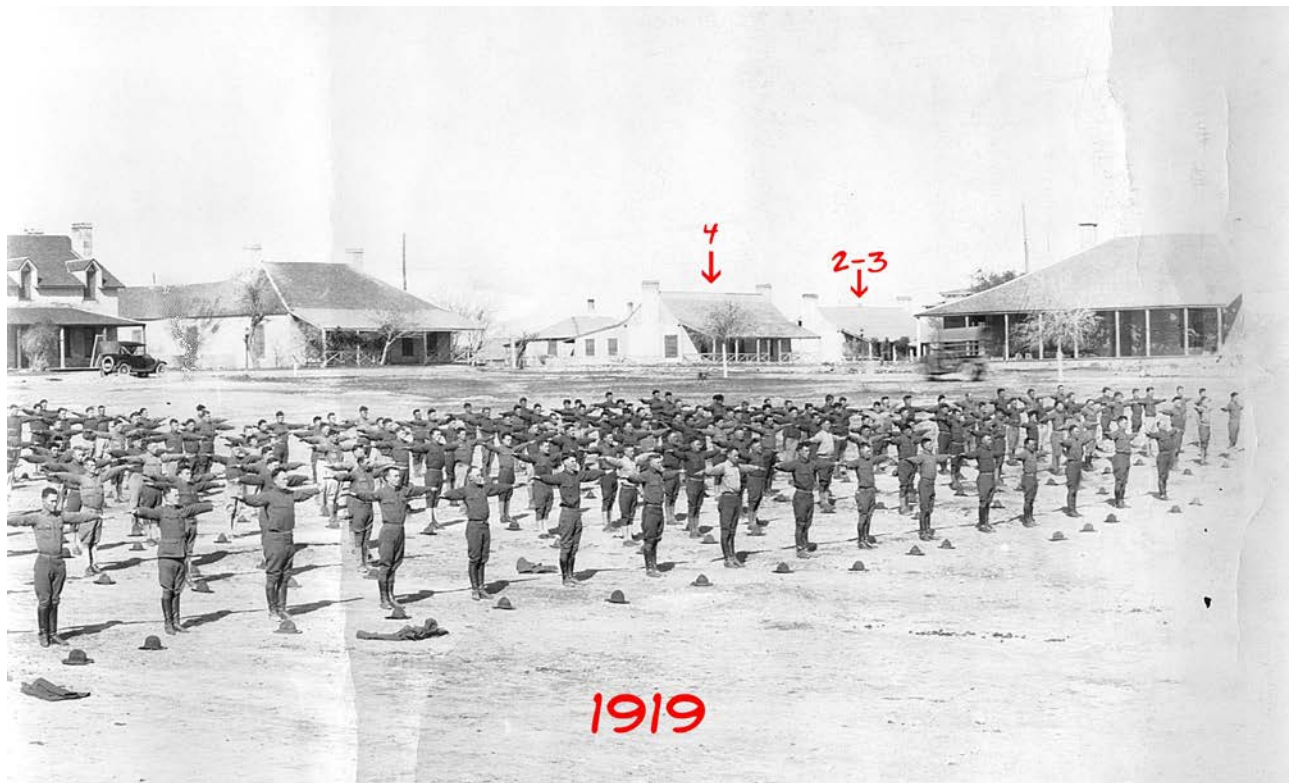
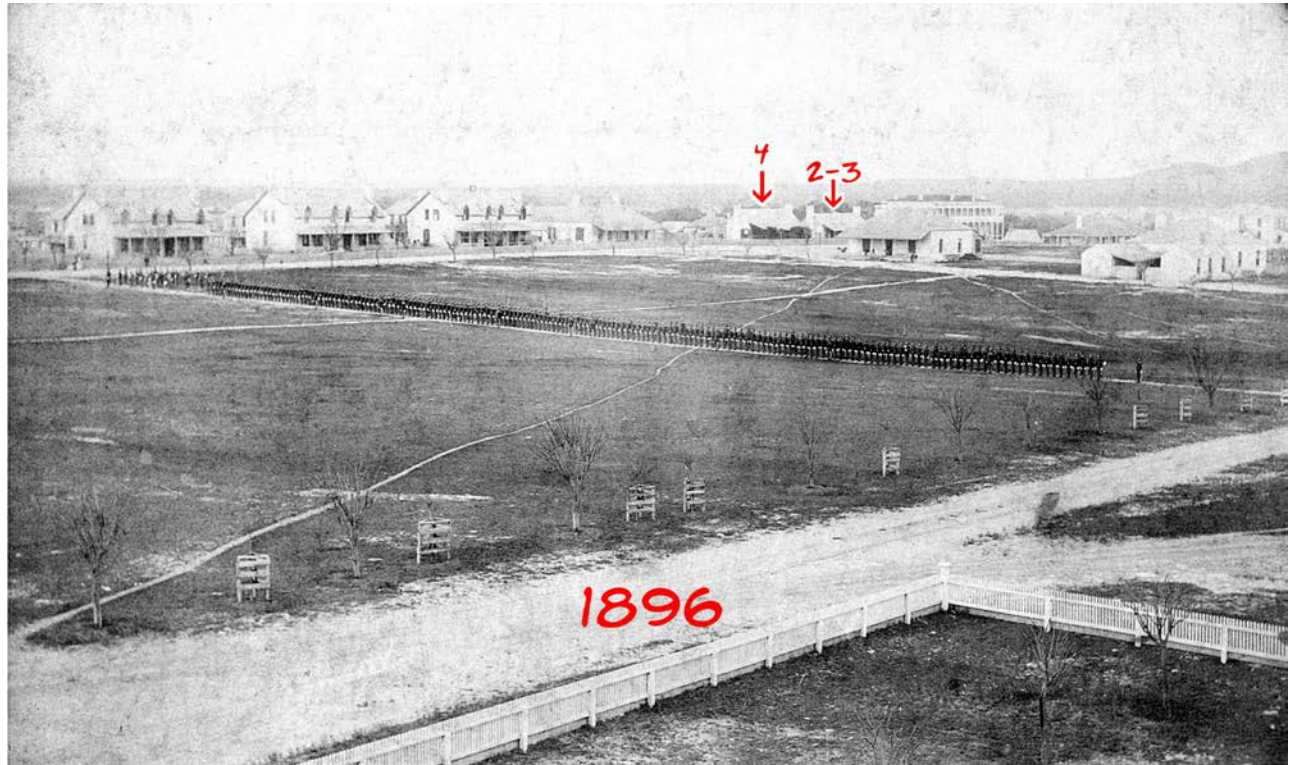


Fort Clark Historic District (Fort Clark Springs). Brackettville, Kinney County.

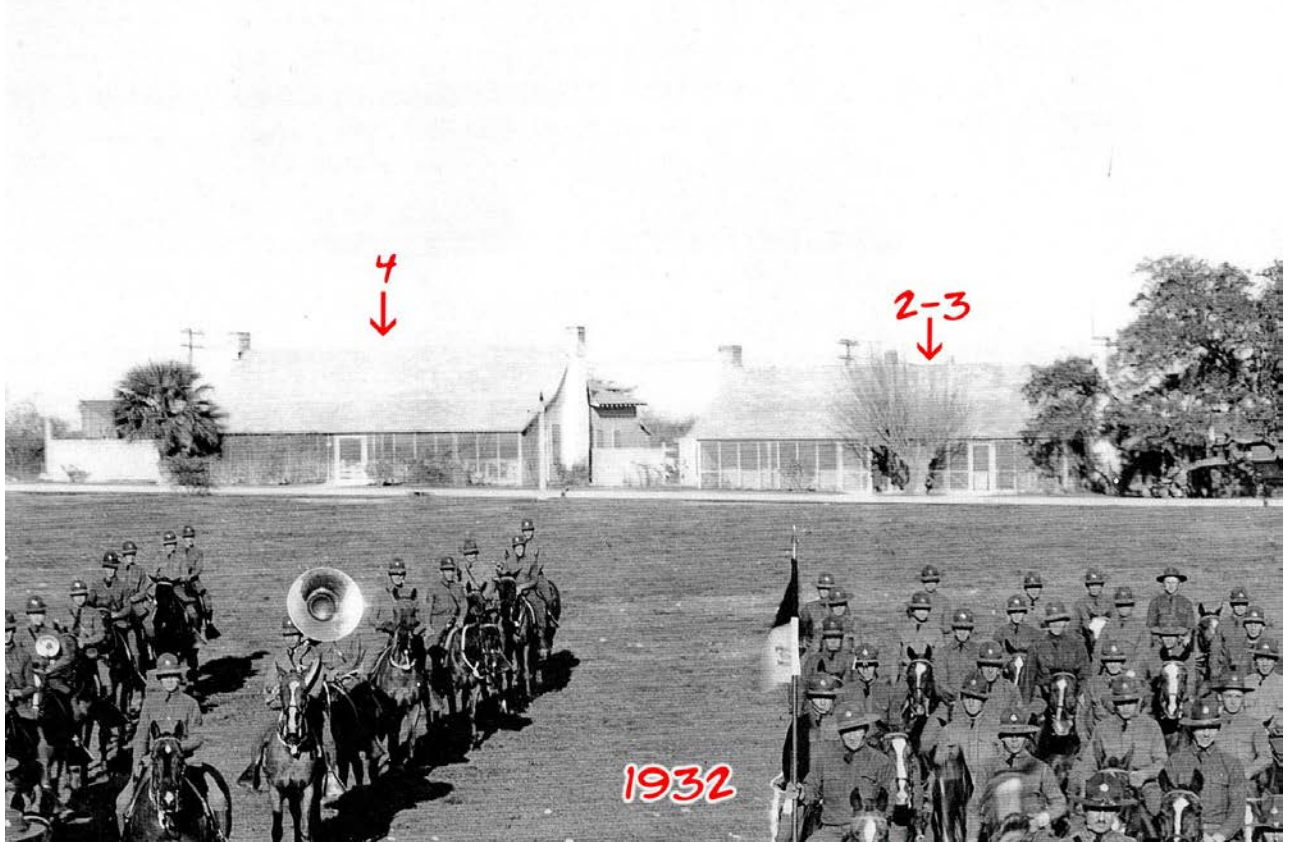
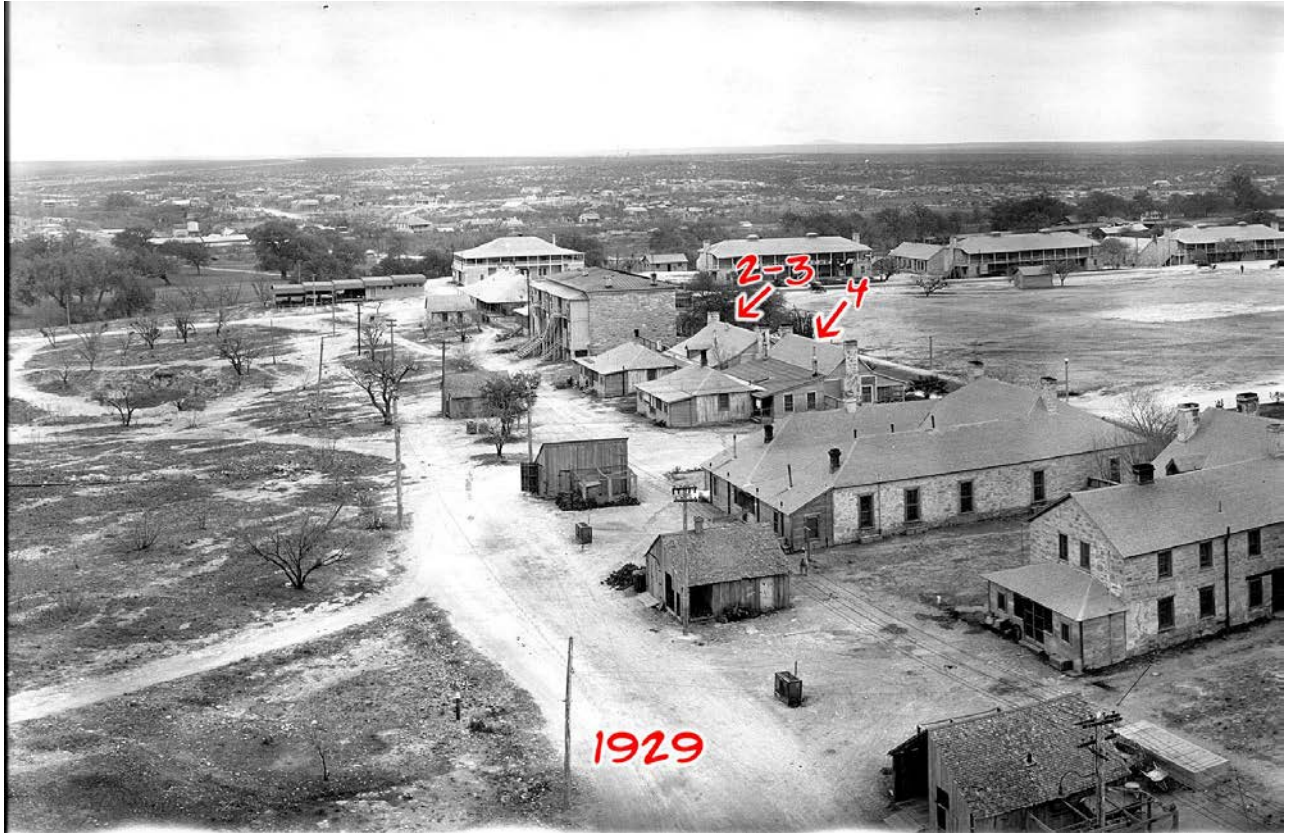
**PROPOSED MARKER LOCATION
AND SUPPORTING HISTORIC MAPS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY**



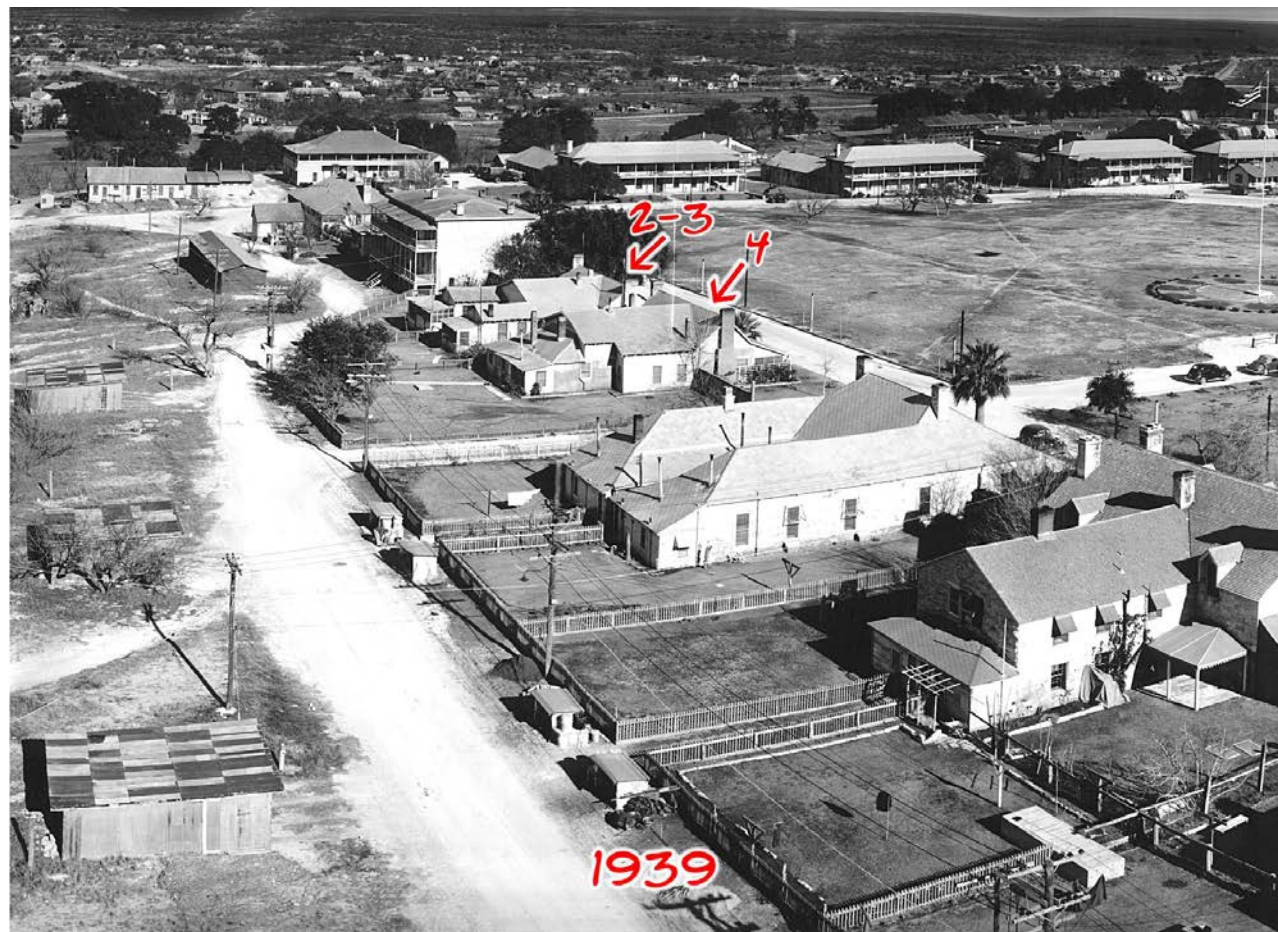
HISTORIC PHOTOS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY



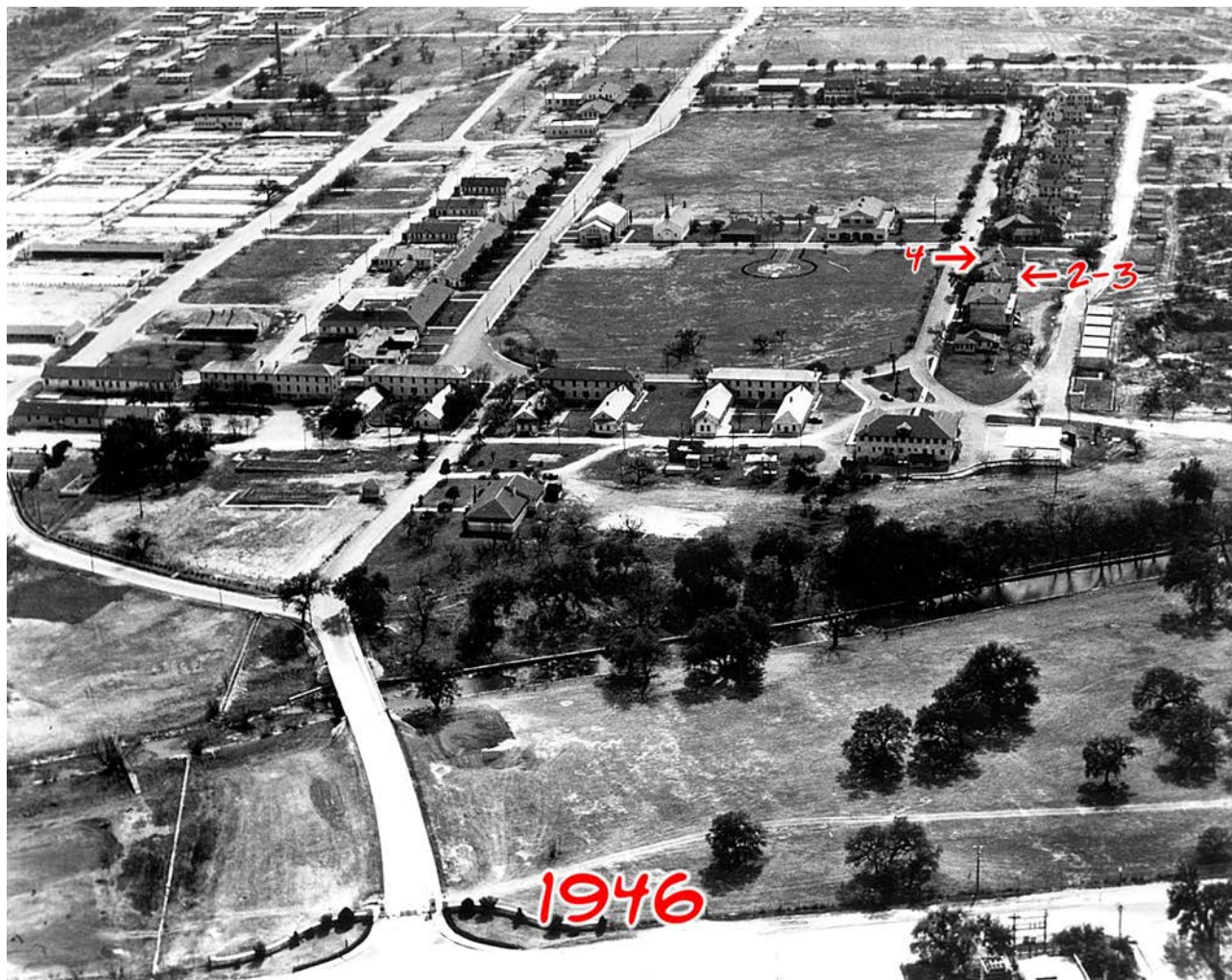
HISTORIC PHOTOS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY



HISTORIC PHOTOS
ANTE-BELLUM LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FORT CLARK, TEXAS
KINNEY COUNTY



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Cottages at Fort Clark Guest Ranch, circa, 1960s. This “cottage” and the one to the left are uniquely constructed of vertical posts and horizontal logs and are the first permanent quarters for officers constructed in 1854. Ranch guests may not have realized they were experiencing the same accommodations as did J.E.B. Stuart, John Bell Hood, and James Longstreet when they served at Fort Clark. (Warren Studio, Del Rio)

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FRONT PORCH OF QUARTERS ^{No.} **4, 1996.** Re-plastering exposed original 1854 construction of vertical posts and horizontal logs.

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SOUTHEAST CORNER OF QUARTERS^{No. 4}, 1996. Re-plastering exposed original 1854 construction of vertical posts and horizontal logs. Water damage was mitigated by re-plastering.

**CURRENT PHOTOS
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QTRS 2-3 FRONT [EAST] ELEVATION



QTRS 2-3 SIDE [NORTH] ELEVATION

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QTRS 2-3 SIDE [NORTH] AND REAR [WEST] ELEVATION



QTRS 2-3 REAR [WEST] ELEVATION

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QTRS 2-3 REAR [WEST] ELEVATION



QTRS 2-3 SIDE [SOUTH] ELEVATION

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QTRS 4 FRONT [EAST] ELEVATION



QTRS 4 SIDE [NORTH] ELEVATION

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QTRS 4 SIDE [NORTH] ELEVATION



QTRS 4 REAR [WEST] ELEVATION

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QTRS 4 REAR [WEST] AND SIDE [SOUTH] ELEVATION



QTRS 4 SIDE [SOUTH] ELEVATION