

Texas Historical Commission staff (AD), 4/10/2009, rev. 5/19/2009  
27" x 42" Official Texas Historical Marker with post  
Kinney County (Job #0KY02) Subject (Atlas ) UTM: 14 362185 E 3242687 N  
Location: Fort Clark Springs, 123 McClelland Road (Brackettville address)

### **NEW CAVALRY BARRACKS**

THE EARLIEST QUARTERS FOR SOLDIERS AT FORT CLARK WERE TENTS ALONG LAS MORAS CREEK NEAR THE SPRING. DURING THE FORT'S 1870s BUILDING BOOM, STONE CAVALRY BARRACKS WERE CONSTRUCTED, BUT BY THE LATE 1920s THEY HAD BECOME TOO DETERIORATED FOR CONTINUED USE. THREE TWO-STORY STONE CAVALRY BARRACKS WERE CONSTRUCTED 1931-1932 TO REPLACE THE THREE BARRACKS THAT WERE RAZED. THIS NEW, FOURTH BARRACKS WAS CONSTRUCTED ON THE SITE OF THE FIRST POST COMMISSARY WHICH HAD BURNED IN MARCH 1892, LEAVING THE SITE VACANT FOR FORTY YEARS. WHEN THE BUILDING WAS COMPLETED IT CONTAINED STATE OF THE ART FACILITIES, INCLUDING THREE 30 BY 65 FOOT OPEN BAYS FOR BUNKS AND WALL LOCKERS, A MESS HALL, TROOP OFFICES, SUPPLY AND ARMS ROOMS AND A LATRINE. THE BUILDING WAS SO MODERN AND IMPRESSIVE THAT IT WAS SINGLED OUT IN ORDER TO JUSTIFY THE RETENTION OF FORT CLARK AS A PERMANENT MILITARY POST.

THE FIRST OCCUPANTS OF THE BARRACKS WERE THE SOLDIERS OF "F" TROOP, 5TH U.S. CAVALRY. IN 1941 THE 5TH CAVALRY LEFT THE POST AND THE BARRACKS WERE USED BY THE 112TH CAVALRY OF THE TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD. THE BUFFALO SOLDIERS OF THE 9TH CAVALRY, AFRICAN AMERICAN TROOPS, MOVED INTO THE BARRACKS IN FALL 1942. LASTLY, FOR THE REMAINDER OF WORLD WAR II, THE BARRACKS WERE OCCUPIED BY 182 AFRICAN AMERICAN ENLISTED WOMEN OF THE WOMAN'S ARMY CORPS DETACHMENT OF THE 1855TH SERVICE UNIT.

THE TWO-STORY RECTANGULAR PLAN BARRACKS IS BUILT ATOP A RAISED CONCRETE BASEMENT. LOAD-BEARING WALLS ARE OF LIMESTONE WEBWALL CONSTRUCTION, WITH CAST STONE WINDOW SILLS AND STEEL LINTELS. THE MAIN ELEVATION IS DIVIDED INTO FIFTEEN BAYS BY SQUARE WOODEN COLUMNS, WITH A CROSS-BRACED RAILING ALONG THE SECOND-STORY PORCH.

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): **NEW CAVALRY BARRACKS**

**County:** Kinney

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

**Street address of marker site or directions from town noted above:** 123 McClernand 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 362185 Northing 3242687

Lat: N 29° 18' 20.4 S Long: W 100° 25' 08.6S (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 New Cavalry Barracks on Fort Clark is a classic and enduring example of army architecture from the 1930’s with perhaps a one of a kind design to suit the specific location of the building. The building is an essential and unique contributing structure to 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.): UN 21 FCS, BLOCK 3, LOT 2, SEMINOLE HALL, ACRES .708

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](mailto: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  
NEW CAVALRY BARRACKS  
FORT CLARK, KINNEY COUNTY, TEXAS**

**I. CONTEXT**

Fort Clark's New Cavalry Barracks building served as quarters for enlisted men and women of the fort's garrison from 1932-1944. The structure occupies Lot 2, Block 3, 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 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.

As noted by Killis P. Almond, Jr. in his 1981 Fort Clark Historic District Preservation Plan, *"This two story structure has a rectangular plan and a hipped roof. The walls are of common faced limestone weball with cast stone window sills and hidden steel lintels. There is a raised foundation of concrete with a full basement. The front (south) porch is divided into fifteen bays divided by individual solid wood square columns. The second floor has a crossed braced two by four railing. The porch roof is continuous with the main roof and hipped at the returns. Window sash is typically six over six double hung and doors have glass lites, the roof is asbestos cement shingling. The building is in very good condition. The original beaded pointing and stone work is in good condition."* (Almond, 32)

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 *“Seminoles 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 20, 1852 when two companies of the 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

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, 1<sup>st</sup> 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 few remaining 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 25<sup>th</sup> 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. The infantry barracks survive today as private homes. The cavalry barracks met a different fate. By 1928 they were in such a serious state of deterioration that the Inspector General recommended costly and extensive repairs be made. (1928 Inspection Report, 96-101) Subsequently two of these barracks were replaced in 1931 on the footprints of the 1873 buildings and joined to the single story circa 1885 rear support buildings to create a “U” shape. Both buildings were constructed of hollow tile brick with a limestone veneer. In 1932 construction began to replace the third 1873 cavalry barracks. At that time a decision was made to build a fourth cavalry barracks, significantly larger and a major departure in design from the other three.

This new cavalry barracks would occupy the site of the first post commissary which burned in March of 1892 and the ground lay vacant for forty years. When completed the barracks was state of the art troop billeting with three 30x65 foot open bays for bunks and wall lockers with hardwood floors and beaded board ceilings, a self-contained messhall, troop offices, supply and arms rooms, and a latrine for one hundred men, all under one roof. So modern and impressive was the building it was used as one of the reasons to substantiate the retention of Fort Clark as a permanent military post. *“The housing capacity of Fort Clark is sufficient to accommodate nine hundred enlisted men and sixty officers. The majority of the barracks and houses are constructed of stone. Recently, however, two new two story barracks have been erected. These new barracks are sufficient to house one troop each. They were built at an approximate cost of Two Hundred Dollars per man housed. The material used in the*

*construction of these barracks is hollow tile, veneered stone finish, concrete flooring and asphalt shingle roofs, which is the most durable type of construction known.”* (Statement, 8)

The first occupants were the soldiers of “F” Troop, 5<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry who justly earned their reputation as the best troop in the regiment and now had the finest barracks on the post. The 5<sup>th</sup> Cavalry departed Fort Clark in early 1941 replaced by the 112<sup>th</sup> Cavalry of the Texas National Guard. Next came the Buffalo Soldiers of the 9<sup>th</sup> Cavalry in the fall of 1942. Finally the barracks was home to the one hundred and eighty two black enlisted women of the Woman’s Army Corps Detachment of the 1855<sup>th</sup> Service Unit during World War II.

The new cavalry barracks served the garrison for only twelve 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 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> 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*. 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 New Cavalry Barracks on Fort Clark is a classic and enduring example of army architecture from the late 1930’s with perhaps a one of a kind design to suit the specific location of the building. Today, although the building is not in use, it is being sensibly maintained by the Fort Clark Springs Association until an appropriate adaptive reuse of the building can be undertaken. Of the four two story cavalry barracks remaining in the Fort Clark Historic District two have experienced irreversible unsympathetic modifications to create motel units and a third is not in a good state of repair. Only this barracks, “Seminole Hall,” stands alone as essentially unaltered and a stellar model of responsible preservation.

The New Cavalry Barracks is the finest example of 20<sup>th</sup> century soldier housing in the Fort Clark Historic District. This building may well be one of only a handful of pre-World War II stone barracks left on any army post in the nation and perhaps the sole remaining example of this type of military architecture 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.

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

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.

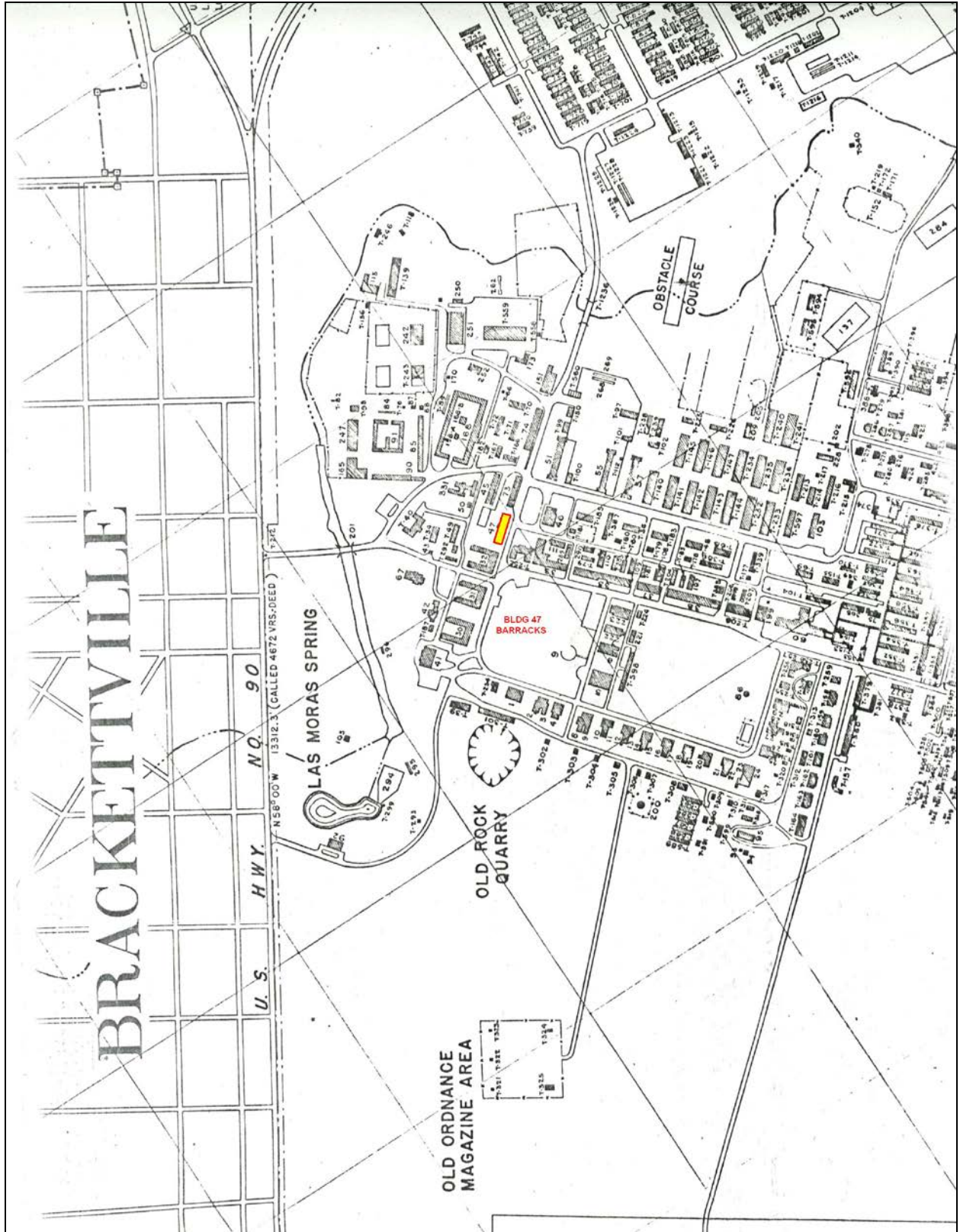
Map. **Ft. Clark, Texas General Plan.** United States Engineer Office. San Antonio District. Ft. Sam Houston, Texas. 25 Aug 1944.

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

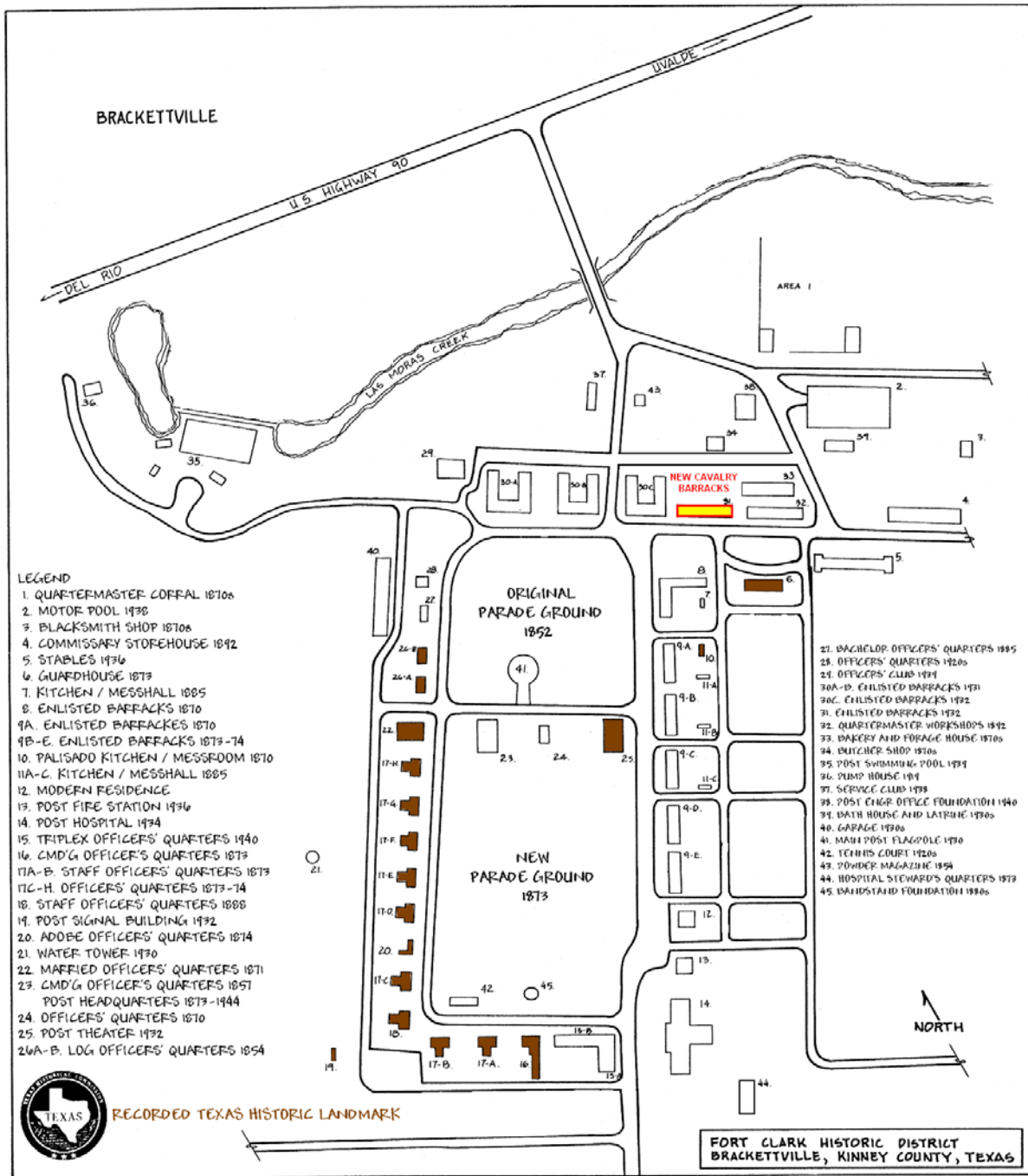
**Statement Concerning Fort Clark, Texas.** Publisher unknown. 1932.

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.



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



**LEGEND**

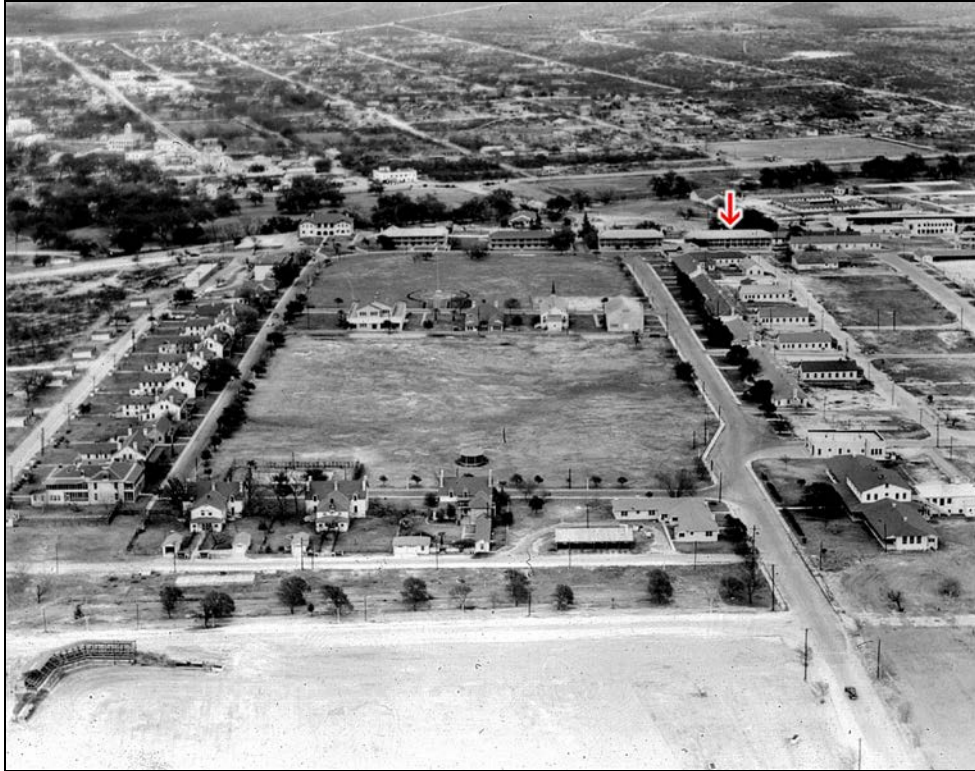
1. QUARTERMASTER CORRAL 1870s
2. MOTOR POOL 1938
3. BLACKSMITH SHOP 1870s
4. COMMISSARY STOREHOUSE 1892
5. STABLES 1936
6. GUARDHOUSE 1873
7. KITCHEN / MESSHALL 1885
8. ENLISTED BARRACKS 1870
- 9A. ENLISTED BARRACKS 1870
- 9B-E. ENLISTED BARRACKS 1873-74
10. PALISADO KITCHEN / MESSROOM 1870
- 11A-C. KITCHEN / MESSHALL 1885
12. MODERN RESIDENCE
13. POST FIRE STATION 1936
14. POST HOSPITAL 1934
15. TRIPLEX OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1940
16. CMD'G OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1873
- 17A-B. STAFF OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1873
- 17C-H. OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1873-74
18. STAFF OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1888
19. POST SIGNAL BUILDING 1932
20. ADOBE OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1874
21. WATER TOWER 1930
22. MARRIED OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1871
23. CMD'G OFFICER'S QUARTERS 1851
- POST HEADQUARTERS 1873-1944
24. OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1870
25. POST THEATER 1932
- 26A-B. LOG OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1854

27. BACHELOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1885
28. OFFICERS' QUARTERS 1920s
29. OFFICERS' CLUB 1934
- 30A-D. ENLISTED BARRACKS 1931
- 30E. ENLISTED BARRACKS 1932
31. ENLISTED BARRACKS 1932
32. QUARTERMASTER WAREHOUSE 1942
33. BAKERY AND STORAGE HOUSE 1870s
34. BUTCHER SHOP 1906
35. POST SWIMMING POOL 1934
36. PUMP HOUSE 1894
37. SERVICE CLUB 1938
38. POST ENGR OFFICE FOUNDATION 1940
39. BATH HOUSE AND LATRINE 1930s
40. GARAGE 1930s
41. MAIN POST FLAGPOLE 1930
42. TENNIS COURT 1920s
43. POWDER MAGAZINE 1854
44. HOSPITAL STEWARD'S QUARTERS 1873
45. BANDSTAND FOUNDATION 1880s



RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK

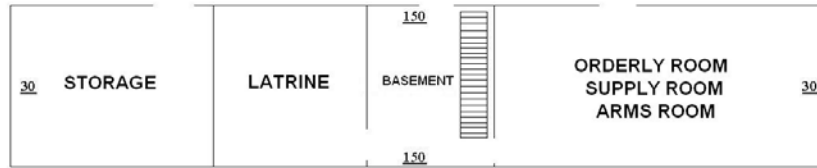
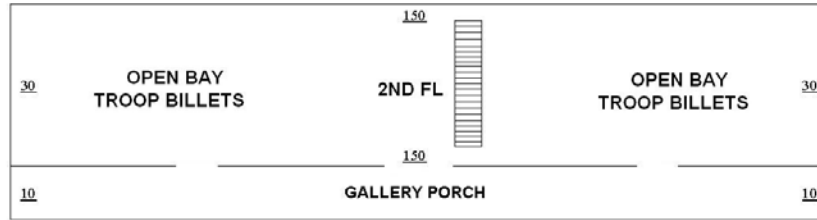
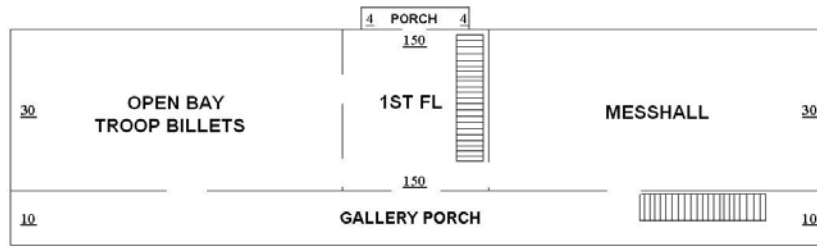
FORT CLARK HISTORIC DISTRICT  
BRACKETTVILLE, KINNEY COUNTY, TEXAS



Location New Cavalry Barracks, looking north, aerial photo circa 1946.



Location New Cavalry Barracks, looking south, aerial photo circa 1946.



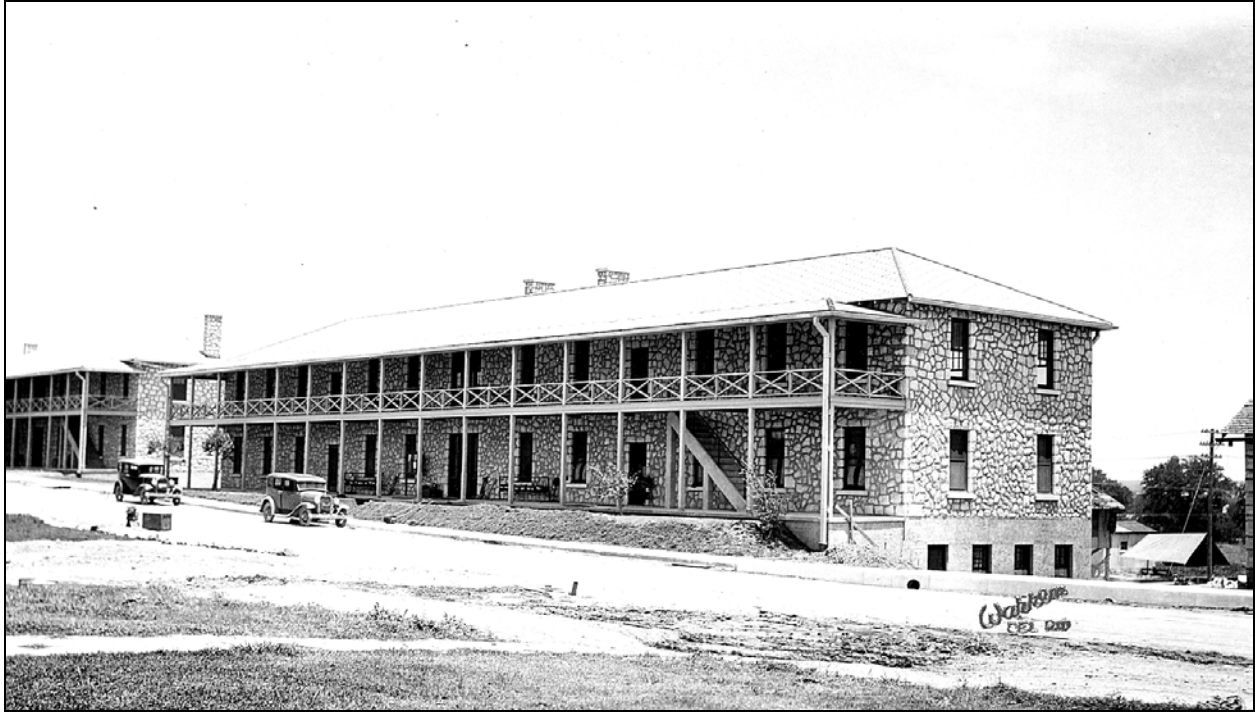
Floor plan, New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas



NEW CAVALRY BARRACKS, FORT CLARK, TEXAS



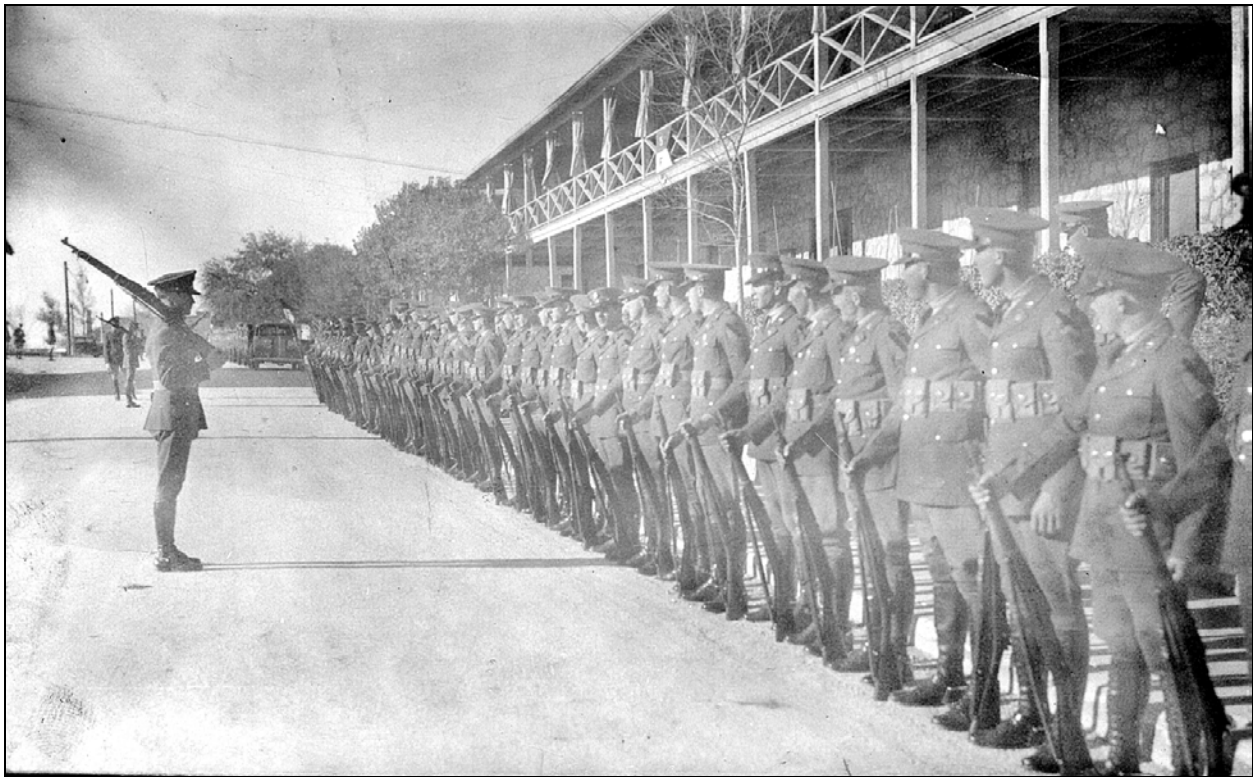
Site plan, New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas ion.



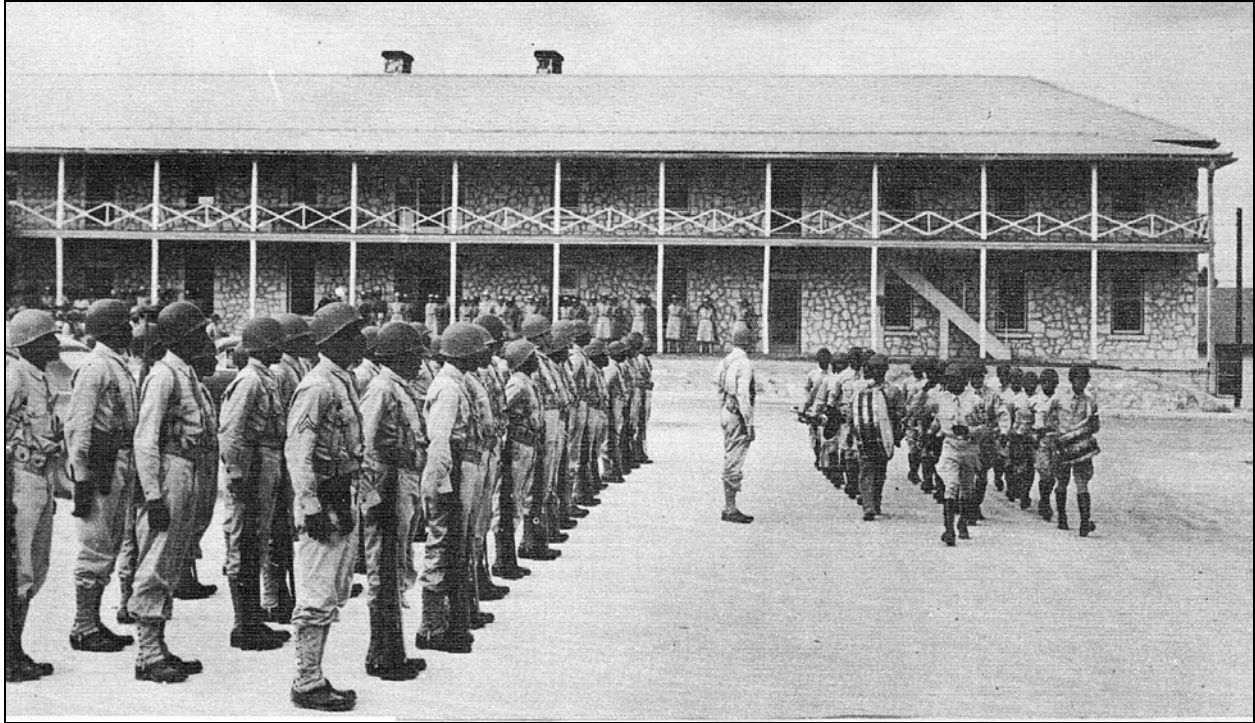
**New Cavalry Barracks, 1932.** The lodging for "F" Troop 5th Cavalry improved dramatically in 1932 with the completion of this, then state of the art, facility which included a self-contained messhall and finished basement with troop offices, supply rooms, and latrines. Built on the site of the 19<sup>th</sup> century QM Storehouse this building was later the barracks for the Women's Army Corps (WAC) detachment of the 1855th Service Unit in WWII. Today the building is "Seminole Hall." (Haenn, 93)



New Cavalry Barracks building, Fort Clark, Texas circa 1932



"F" Troop, 5<sup>th</sup> U.S. Cavalry in front of New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas circa 1940



**2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Division guard mount, 1943.** WAC Detachment of the 1855<sup>th</sup> Service Unit stands at parade rest on the porch of their barracks as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Cavalry Division drum & bugle corps passes in front of the Officer of the Guard and his platoon.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas front [Southwest] elevation.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas front corner [South] elevation.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas side [Southeast] elevation.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas back corner [East] elevation.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas back [Northeast] elevation.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas back corner [North] elevation.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas side [Northwest] elevation.



New Cavalry Barracks, Fort Clark, Texas front corner [West] elevation.