

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For HCRS use only

received OCT 10 1979

date entered DEC 6 1979

1. Name

historic Fort Clark Historic District

and/or common Fort Clark Springs

2. Location

street & number U. S. Highway 90 *off U.S. 90* not for publication

city, town Brackettville vicinity of congressional district 23

state Texas code 048 county Kinney code 271

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Recreation

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership (See Continuation Sheet)

street & number

city, town vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Kinney County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Brackettville state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Sites Inventory has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ nodate 6/28/76 ☐ federal ☒ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records Texas Historical Commission

city, town Austin state Texas

7. Description

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☒ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Prominently sited on a plateau overlooking the plains of southwest Texas, 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.

The fort began as a cantonment of tents and temporary shelters arranged in close proximity to one another. In 1857 orders were issued to erect permanent structures and work began immediately. For the next twenty years enlisted men, supervised by skilled craftsmen from the San Antonio area, were engaged in the construction of the fort. During this period the majority of extant structures were built. Quarters were constructed for officers and enlisted men and administrative and storage buildings were erected to facilitate military operations. Few buildings were constructed during the turn of the century although existing ones were well maintained with repairs made as necessary. Roads of crushed stone were defined with cut stone curbs around the parade ground and fort property and extensive landscaping was undertaken. Numerous live oak trees planted in the late 1800's survive today around the perimeter of the parade ground and the buildings surrounding it. In 1917 new construction efforts were increased and several buildings were added to the fort complex. Few major alterations have occurred since deactivation in 1946 and the fort exists today as an excellent example of an extensive military establishment.

Designed as a typical military complex, structures were arranged around a parade ground used for maneuvers measuring approximately 1680' x 700' with the long axis oriented NE/SW. (Refer to site map.) The parade ground was bisected with a road into two fields, one for foot maneuvers and a larger one for mounted maneuvers. Commissioned and noncommissioned officers' quarters were located along the west side of the parade ground while commanding officers' quarters were located on the south side. Barracks for enlisted men were constructed along the east and north sides and administrative structures were placed in the area east of the parade grounds. The original fort headquarters building (structure # 23, ca. 1857) was erected facing north on the dividing road of the parade ground. Later an officers' quarters building (structure # 24, ca. 1870) and a fort movie theater (structure # 25, ca. 1918) were added. Medical facilities were constructed in the south corner facing the parade ground. (structure # 14, ca. 1880,) 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 configurations 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 decoration.

The earliest structures were built using a palisade type of construction in which cedar picket posts set in double rows and infilled with rock and plaster form walls. The Lee Building (map # 10, photo # 1, ca. 1855) is the only remaining example of this method and is believed to be the oldest existing structure at the fort. The two room, hipped roof building

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CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 4 PAGE 1

Fort Clark Historic District Property Owners

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. George Harrison
110 Rockhill
San Antonio, Texas, 78209 | 11. J.R. Schroeder Co.
P.O. Box 406
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 |
| 2. Jack Huey
444 Elmhurst
San Antonio, Texas, 78209 | 12. David Sharp
P.O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 |
| 3. Tully Pratt
P.O. Box 8
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 13. James S. Moore, D.D.S.
1209 Decker Drive
Baytown, Texas, 77520 |
| 4. Southwestern Analytical Chemicals
C. H. Hale
P.O. Box 485
Austin, Texas, 78767 | 14. Tom Gray
10763 Katy Freeway
Houston, Texas, 77079 |
| 5. B.E. Sweet
P.O. Box 98
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 15. Glen M. Tolar
P.O. Box 428
Deerpark, Texas, 77536 |
| 6. Donald Swanson
341 Doddridge
Corpus Christi, Texas, 78411 | 16. Theodore M. Hoeller
139 East Avenue
Park Ridge, Illinois, 60068 |
| 7. George Wilkerson
P.O. Box 489
Devine, Texas, 78016 | 17. Brown and Root
P.O. Box 3
Houston, Texas, 77001 |
| 8. Cmdr. Hobart Key, Jr.
510 N. Bolivar
Marshall, Texas, 75670 | 18. Gulf Energy and Development Corp.
P.O. Box 17349
San Antonio, Texas, 78217 |
| 9. Lewis Purvis
P.O. Box 914
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 19. R.M. Tobin
P.O. Box 458
Irving, Texas, 75060 |
| 10. Mrs. J.D. Cole
P.O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 20. Don Hood
P.O. Box 956
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 |

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Fort Clark Historic District Property Owners, continued

- | | |
|---|--|
| 21. Adele Aulgur
P.O. Box 281
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 31. Dr. Jose Santos
Hidalgo, Nte 304
Piedras Negras, Coah, Mexico |
| 22. Robert E. Baker
P.O. Box 758
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 32. Howard Davis
Rt. 1, P.O. Box 66
Belleville, Illinois, 62221 |
| 23. Gulf Printing
Bill Dudley
P.O. Box 1784
Houston, Texas, 77001 | 33. Walter Moore
P.O. Box 952
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 |
| 24. Henry Yeackle
P.O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 34. Norman Butler
P.O. Box 1065
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 |
| 25. William H. Smith
P.O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 | 35. John C. Myers
P. O. Box 1095
Brackettville, Texas, 78832 |
| 26. Mrs. Pauline Stanley
1700 Santa Monica
Odessa, Texas, 79763 | 36. Cecil Neil
1824 S. IH 35, # 206
Austin, Texas, 78704 |
| 27. Carl W. Battle
1706 Buchanan
Pasadena, Texas, 77502 | 37. D.L. Handlin
112 N. Avenue H
Kermit, Texas, 79745 |
| 28. Murff Bledsoe, III
8989 Westheimer # 307
Houston, Texas, 77063 | 38. Dr. Robert Dixon
1401 Rio Grande
Austin, Texas, 78701 |
| 29. Herbert J. Frensley
2 Houston Center # 2910
Houston, Texas, 77002 | 39. Ronald G. Henry
General Sekiyukk
9-13 Ginza 4 Chome
Chuo-Ku, Tokyo 104, Japan |
| 30. Dr. L.C. DeHoyes
694 Monroe
Eagle Pass, Texas, 78852 | 40. Donald Campbell
140 Linabary Ave.
Westerville, Ohio, 43081 |

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Fort Clark Historic District Property Owners, continued

41. Raul A. DeMint
4934 Charles Street
Racine, Wisconsin, 53402
42. Jack Edwards
P.O. Box 1048
Brackettville, Texas, 78832
43. Martin Hanner
P.O. Box 815
Wink, Texas, 79789
44. Lewis Curcio
P.O. Box 992
Brackettville, Texas, 78832
45. Francis Moritz
2104 Paradise
Vernon, Texas, 76384
46. Ralph Beard
P.O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832
47. Al Pagel
856 Bibb Street
Eagle Pass, Texas, 78852
48. Bill Bizzell
P. O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832
49. Fort Clark Springs Municipal Utility District
P. O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832
50. Fort Clark Springs Association
P. O. Box 345
Brackettville, Texas, 78832

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is diagonally braced at the corners and features a stone fireplace at one end. By the late 1850's buildings were constructed primarily of load bearing masonry. Variations in the cut of stone and construction methods are evident in buildings whose dates span from approximately 1857-1940.

The old Headquarters Building (map # 23, photo # 2, ca. 1857, currently in a state of ruin) displays walls of dressed limestone blocks, finely chiseled with sharply defined edges. Textured with subtle tool marks, the blocks are bonded with thin, regular mortar joints. Exaggerated sills define the door and window openings and a large rectangular block with simple bolection bracket and construction date carved in relief accentuates the entrance.

Solid stone construction with less refinement was employed in many of the buildings erected during the 1860's and 1870's including the enlisted men and officers' quarters. The blocks have a more irregular shape, rougher surface, and less clearly defined edge than those used on the old Headquarters Building. In addition, the doors and windows feature wooden rather than stone lintels. Constructed along the west and south sides of the parade ground, the officers' quarters (map # 17A-H, photo # 3, ca. 1870) consist of two story structures made to accomodate two families each with identical floorplans on either side of a dividing wall. Large porches with diagonal bracing (most of which are now enclosed with wire mesh screens) enhance the front facades and dormer windows pierce the steep pitch gable roofs. The interiors were finished with milled lumber brought in from San Antonio and Bastrop. Located across the parade ground, the enlisted mens' barracks (map # 9A-E, photo # 4, ca. 1870) consist of single story rectangular structures with low-pitched gable roofs extended to form a porch across the front facade. A single story, rectangular detached kitchen and mess hall with the long axis perpendicular to the barracks was constructed behind each barrack although only four remain today. (map # 11A-D, photo # 5, ca. 1870)

A third type of masonry construction is exhibited in the Commissary Building. (map # 4, photo # 6,7, ca. 1880) The two-and-one-half story rectangular structure is fabricated in rusticated ashlar offset with a string course of pitch faced ashlar between the first and second floors. The doors are defined by segmental keystone arches and the windows feature exaggerated sills and lintels, all of smooth cut, tooled limestone. Located northeast of the parade ground, the Commissary is the most visually arresting of the fort structures. The main (south) facade features a central bay which rises above the hipped roof to form a third floor. Intersecting the roof on all sides are dormer windows topped with pitched roofs and enclosed with fishscale shingling. A two-and-one-half story projecting portico composed of unadorned vertical posts with diagonal bracing and criss-crossed balustrade spans the full width of the south facade. Simple wooden stairways incorporated into the portico provide access between floors

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Twentieth century construction on the fort continued to acknowledge the abundance of locally available stone although the method of construction varied from that of the earlier buildings. Erected in 1915 in the northwest corner of the parade configuration, the Noncommissioned Officers' Club (map # 29, photo # 8) is built with a frame structure veneered with an irregular cut field stone and a tooled mortar joint. The U-shaped barracks along the north end of the parade ground (map # 30A,B,&C, photo # 9, 10, ca. 1930) are also of frame construction with field stone veneer.

Northwest of the parade area the lush bottomland where Las Moras Springs emerges from below ground has been developed for recreational purposes. The springs collect in a large, shallow pond bordered with concrete. Water flows through a large, natural bottom swimming pool surrounded with foliage and also through a concrete channel beside the pool into Las Moras Creek. (map # 35, photo # 11, ca. 1940) Retaining walls and flower boxes were built of fieldstone and the area around the pool was landscaped and equipped for picnic and play. In the area are three single story structures; rest-rooms, a bath house, and storage facilities. Though modern in design and materials, the small units are inconspicuously sited beneath the large trees of the creek area and are far enough removed from the main body of the fort that they do not jeopardize its architectural integrity. A pump house constructed beside the spring pond is today enclosed by a cyclone fence. The two story white stucco building with contrasting posts and lintels bears little resemblance to the structures surrounding the parade ground; (map # 36, photo # 12, ca. 1919) however, substantially removed from the concentration of stone structures, the stuccoed building does not intrude on the architectural continuity.

Following deactivation of the fort, the property was purchased by a major corporation for use as a hunting resort. Few changes were made to the buildings under this ownership. However, in 1971 the property was sold to North American Towns, Inc., a developing company which began converting the old fort into a resort/retirement community. The structures were sold individually and land surrounding the parade complex was surveyed and sold to accommodate new construction. The district boundary was established to include the major concentration of structures reflecting the evolution of the fort and excludes most of the new construction. Recent buildings within the district have been constructed at a scale compatible with existing structures in simple expressions of local stone and wood. (map # 12, photo # 13, ca. 1970; map # 15-B, photo # 14, ca. 1970) Several structures have been altered with a misinterpretation of preservation philosophy and technology. The inappropriate use of portland cement, asphalt shingles, spindles, and aluminum windows on the old Supply Building (map # 32, photo # 15, ca. 1870) is the most unfortunate example of misguided preservation. Other examples such as the repair of stonework and roofing is less intrusive, readily reversible, and characterizes the majority of alterations to the site. (map # 8, photo # 16, ca. 1870; map # 7, photo # 17, ca. 1870) These alterations are considered reversible and it is the intention of the property owners to correct the inappropriate applications and develop and implement a preservation plan for the fort that will allow its continued use as a residential resort and preserve its architectural and historical significance.

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Structure Inventory, See Accompanying Site Plan

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Old Corral Area
ca. 1876
Ruin/Vacant
Contributing | 10. Lee Building
ca. 1855
Unaltered/Vacant
Contributing |
| 2. Motor Pool
ca. 1939
Unaltered/Storage
Compatible | 11A-D. Kitchen/Mess Hall
ca. 1870
Unaltered/Vacant/Contributing
Altered/Residence/Compatible |
| 3. Blacksmith Shop
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Compatible | 12. Residence
ca. 1977
New Construction
Compatible |
| 4. Commissary
ca. 1880
Unaltered/Vacant
Contributing | 13. Fire Station
ca. 1918
Unaltered/Fire Station
Compatible |
| 5. Corral/Stables
ca. 1915
Altered/ Corral/Stables
Compatible | 14. Hospital
ca. 1880
Altered/Recreational Center
Contributing |
| 6. Guard House
ca. 1868
Altered/Museum
Contributing | 15A-B. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1918,1977
Altered/Residence
Compatible |
| 7. Kitchen/Mess Hall
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Compatible | 15C. Garage
ca. 1977
New Construction
Intrusion |
| 8. Barracks
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Compatible | 16. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Contributing |
| 9A-E. Barracks
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Contributing | 17A-H. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Contributing |

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Structure Inventory, continued

- | | |
|--|---|
| 18. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Contributing | 27. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1885
Altered/Residence
Contributing |
| 19. Telephone/Telegraph
ca. 1880
Altered/Residence
Contributing | 28. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1876
Altered/Residence
Contributing |
| 20. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1890
Altered/Residence
Compatible | 29. Noncommissioned Officers Club
ca. 1915
Altered/Ranch Headquarters
Contributing |
| 21. Water Tower
ca. 1918
Unaltered/Water Tower
Compatible | 30A-C. Barracks
ca. 1890, 1930
Altered/Hotel
Contributing |
| 22. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Contributing | 31. Barracks
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Compatible |
| 23. Old Headquarters Building
ca. 1857
Ruin/Vacant
Contributing | 32. Supply
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Compatible |
| 24. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1870
Altered/Residence
Contributing | 33. Bakery
ca. 1885
Altered/Woodshop
Compatible |
| 25. Movie Theater
ca. 1918
Unaltered/Theater
Compatible | 34. Tailor Shop
ca. 1885
Unaltered/Vacant
Contributing |
| 26. Officers' Quarters
ca. 1876
Altered/Residence
Contributing | 35. Pool Area
ca. 1940
Unaltered/Park
Compatible |

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Structure Inventory, continued

36. Power Plant/Pump House
ca. 1919
Altered/Power Plant
Intrusion
37. Service Club
ca. 1890
Altered/Residence
Compatible
38. Foundation
Ruin
Compatible
39. Bath House
ca. 1885
Altered/Residence
Compatible
40. Garage
ca. 1915
Unaltered/Garage
Compatible
41. Flag
ca. 1870
Altered/Flag
Contributing
42. Tennis Court
ca. 1915
Altered/Tennis Court
Intrusion
43. Storage
ca. 1870
Altered/Office
Compatible

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1855–1930 Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Established in June, 1852 as one of a series of protective military posts along the old El Paso Road, Fort Clark in Kinney County stands today representative of the frontier forts established regularly with westward expansion during the last half of the 19th century. Through ninety-four years of use as a military post the fort was continually enlarged and improved to meet the changing needs of the Army. This evolution of the fort is reflected in the structures remaining today which date from approximately 1857 to the 1930's and embody a wide variety of structural techniques and materials. Despite the change in ownership and ultimately usage, the fort still presents the character of a 19th century cavalry station.

Texas experienced a period of rapid growth and settlement following its Revolution, which in the previously unsettled western and northern lands brought about conflicts between the white settlers and the native Indians, who were reluctant to relinquish their hunting grounds. Following two years of significant prosperity and consequent increased settlement, the latter part of 1838 and 1839 were marked by Indian hostilities which continued as the settlements expanded. By 1850 west Texas was being opened up for the transport of commercial goods as well as immigration with several well-marked trails. A trail which hindered rather than enhanced the civilization of the vast western prairies was the Comanche Trail, used by the aggressive Comanches during their raids into Mexico. The location of trade and immigration routes was dictated by access to water and topographical features, the knowledge of which aided the Indians in planning their attacks. The demands of frightened settlers plus the necessity of guarding stage passengers, freight drivers and the United States Mail compelled the Federal Government to initiate defense measures in the form of manned forts along the travel routes of Anglos and Indians alike.

Fort Clark, located at Brackettville, occupies a strategic mesa elevated sixty feet above Las Moras Creek, twenty miles north of the Rio Grande, north of the old El Paso Road. From this prominent position, the Federal troops held a commanding view of the surrounding mesquite prairie. The site was chosen early in 1852 and established as a fort in June of that same year, manned by two companies of the First Infantry, accompanied by an advance and rear guard of the U.S. Mounted Rifles under the command of Major Joseph H. LaMotte. The site was originally named Fort Riley in honor of the commanding officer of the First Infantry, but was changed to Fort Clark at the time it was manned, in honor of Major John B. Clark who died in the Mexican war. For four years the fort was maintained as a cantonment but in 1857, at the request of Lieutenant Sells of California who ordered the men to "Build a fort; build it to last," permanent construction was begun which lasted until the 1880's. Buildings were constructed of local materials utilizing the labor of enlisted men under the supervision of skilled craftsmen. The headquarters building is known to have been constructed in 1857, but it is believed that the original post hospital, bakery, and guard house, no longer standing, antedated this by at least one year.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property approximately 88

Quadrangle name Brackettville, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 1 4 3 6 1 2 7 1 2 5 3 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 8 1 3
Zone Easting Northing

B 1 4 3 6 1 2 5 1 3 3 1 2 4 1 2 1 0 1 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 4 3 6 1 5 1 8 1 3 1 2 4 1 2 4 1 2 1 3

D 1 4 3 6 1 9 4 1 0 3 1 2 4 1 3 0 1 1 8

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda C. Flory, Historian

organization Texas Historical Commission

date September 28, 1979

street & number P. O. Box 12276

telephone 512-475-3095

city or town Austin

state Texas

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

X national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Texas State Historic Preservation Officer

date September 28, 1979

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Sally G. Oldham
Keeper of the National Register

date 12/6/79

Attest: Bob Groves
Chief of Registration

date 11/30/79

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From the start Fort Clark was a bulwark in the Texas defense line, establishing a reputation of strength and endurance against marauding Indians and bandits. At one time, a soldier's merely having served at Fort Clark was an achievement of merit in military circles. The First and Second Dragoons and the Mounted Rifles became the First, Second, and Third Regiments of Cavalry, all of which were involved in border conflicts with Mexico as well as conflicts with the Lipan, Kickapoo, Mescalero, and Comanche Indians. Many famous military figures served at Fort Clark including Robert E. Lee, U.S. Grant, J.B. Magruder, W.T. Sherman, and Phil H. Sheridan. Much to the dismay of General Sam Houston, a secession opponent, the fort was one of the eighteen Federal posts surrendered by General David E. Twiggs to the state authorities in February, 1861, following the ordinance of secession. Upon evacuation of the fort, a group of Texas volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel John R. Baylor, took control in March. With this occupation, the post surgeon and the hospital steward were immediately converted to the Confederate cause and later treated the Confederate wounded from the "Dutch Battle Ground" near the upper Nueces. During this occupation, the post records of 1852-1866 disappeared. The fort was regarrisoned by Federal troops in December, 1866. Company C, Fourth Cavalry under the command of John E. Willcox, was committed to the two-fold task of restoring the fort and fighting the hostile Indians. In March, 1868, the troops were reinforced by the Forty-First Infantry under the command of Brevet Brigadier General R. S. Mackenzie.

Under Mackenzie the fort was reported to have entered its most progressive period from 1868-1882. On his inspection tour of 1882, General W. T. Sherman noted that "Fort Clark is the largest and most costly military post in Texas, if not the United States." During Mackenzie's command, Lieutenant General John Bullis organized a troop of Negro-Seminole Scouts who assisted Mackenzie on his raids into Mexico and his efforts to rid the plains of hostile Indians. These scouts, who had migrated to Mexico primarily from Florida, were expert marksmen and plainsmen and accompanied Mackenzie on at least twelve raids south of the border and twenty-five engagements with the plains Indians. They succeeded in driving the Indians away from that part of the country. In the time that they headquartered at Fort Clark, from March 1873-June 1881, three individual scouts were awarded Congressional Medals of Honor for their courageous service. In 1898, during the war with Spain, the fort was garrisoned by the Third Regiment of Texas Infantry under the command of General W. R. Shafter, who led the siege of San Juan Hill. From 1920-1941 the Fifth Cavalry served the fort, and a troop of soldiers led by General C. W. Edwards served the front line in World War I. During the Second World War, the First and Second Cavalry trained at Fort Clark which was served by Generals George S. Patton and Jonathan Wainwright.

The ownership of the land on which the fort stands is in itself interesting and shall be described briefly. Originally the land, owned by Sam Maverick of San Antonio, was leased to the government for twenty years on July 30, 1852. The U. S. Army was granted sole use of the tract which extended eight miles down Las Moras Creek varying one-and-one half miles to two miles in breadth for a sum of \$50.00 per month, payable quarterly. In addition, the Army was granted the privilege of taking as much hay, fuel, stone, and

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR HCRS USE ONLY

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DATE ENTERED

DEC 6 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET 10

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

timber from the tract as was necessary for the use of the post. After Mr. Maverick's death, Mrs. Maverick conducted a series of transactions with the government every time the lease came up for renewal in which she would increase the rent based on the value of additional structures and property improvements. Finally, in 1885, the government purchased 3693.2 acres of land for \$80,000.00. The fort remained in use as a military establishment until deactivation on February 9, 1946. In October of that same year the fort was sold to a major corporation for use as a hunting and recreational resort. North American Towns, Inc. purchased the property in 1971 for development as a resort/retirement community with respect for the historical and architectural heritage of the fort, which has been in continuous use since its establishment in 1852. Currently the Fort Clark Historical Society is working with the property owners to develop a preservation plan for the fort to prevent developments from destroying its unique historic and architectural integrity.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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DEC 6 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

11

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 1

Author unknown, "A Report on the Hygiene of the U. S. Army, with Descriptions of Military Posts;" Circular No. 8, War Department, U. S. Surgeon General's Office, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1875, pp. 192-195.

Bateman, Cephus C., "Fort Clark Texas;" Reprinted from The Recruiting News, U. S. Army Recruiting Publicity Bureau, p. 8.

Billings, John Shaw, "A Report on Barracks and Hospitals with Descriptions of Military Posts;" Circular No. 8, War Department, U. S. Surgeon General's Office, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1875, pp. 192-195.

Brown, William A., Attorney, Brown and Root, Correspondence, May, 1979.

"History of the Seminole Scouts;" Unpublished monograph obtained from State Marker files at Texas Historical Commission.

Key, Hobart, Jr. Property owner at Fort Clark, Oral Interview, April 30, 1979.

Tumlinson, Sam, Historian, Fort Clark Historical Society, Unpublished monograph, "Description and History of Fort Clark."

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED DEC 6 1979

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Verbal boundary description:

Starting at the springs headwater of Las Moras Creek, proceed east along the north shore about 1/2 mile. Turn southwest at a 90° angle, cross the creek, and proceed 800'. Then make a 10° turn to the west and proceed 760'. Make a 100° turn to the west and proceed approximately 580' to the street behind the houses facing the parade ground. Proceed 1320', to an imaginary line extending from the street behind the commanding officers' quarters, southwest of the parade ground. Proceed northwest along that line 1320', turn a 90° angle to the northeast, and proceed 300'. Make another right angle turn to the southeast and proceed another 225'. Turn at a right angle to the northeast and proceed approximately 400'. Make another extension around the water tower, creating a figure 225' on the southwest and northeast sides and 150' long on the northwest side. Continue along the northwest edge of the street 810', then turn at a 100° angle to the northwest. Continue 900'; make a 135° turn to the north and proceed 350'. At that point, make a 151° turn to the east and proceed 300'. Make a 110° turn to the east and proceed 300', which will return to the point of beginning. The boundary line is also drawn on the enclosed site map.

As described above, the boundary line includes all significant features of the Fort Clark Historic District, and excludes modern construction on the outskirts of the fort area.

Property

Fort Clark Historic District

State

TX (Kinney)

Working Number

10-10-79 2435

79062990

TECHNICAL

Photos

18

Maps

11

CONTROL

One of a series of protective frontier forts built at a time of increased immigration settlement. Displays an impressive visual cohesiveness despite the range of construction dates; illustrates various stone building techniques & styles which are nonetheless compatible and complementary.

HISTORIAN

accept
B. Grosvenor
11/30/79

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory

Review

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

accept
B. Grosvenor
11/30/79

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

National Register Write-up

Send-back

Entered

DEC 6 1979

Federal Register Entry

Re-submit



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Lee Building (map reference # 10)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)
Northwest Oblique
Photo # 1

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Old Headquarters Building (# 23)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)
North Elevation
Photo # 2

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Commissioned Officers' Quarters (# 17A-H)
Photo: Fort Clark Historical Society
9/20/79
Southeast Oblique
Photo # 3

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Enlisted Mens' Barracks (# 9A-E)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(roofs reshingled with asphalt)
View East, Southwest Oblique
Photo # 4

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Kitchen/Mess Hall (11A-D)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)
Southeast Oblique
Photo # 5

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Commissary Building (# 4)

Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)

Southwest Oblique
Photo # 6

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Commissary Building (# 4)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)
Detail, West Entrance
Photo # 7

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Noncommissioned Officers' Club (# 29)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)
Southwest Oblique
Photo # 8

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Enlisted Mens' Barracks (# 30A-C)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission,
5/10/79
View North, Southeast Oblique
Photo # 9

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Enlisted Mens' Barracks, (# 30A-C)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)
South Elevation
Photo # 10

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Pool Area, (# 35)

Photo: Texas Historical Commission
5/10/79

View East
Photo # 11

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Pump House, (# 36)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 5/10/79
Northwest Oblique
Photo # 12

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Private Residence, (# 12)
Photo: Fort Clark Historical Society
4/25/79
Southwest Oblique
Photo # 13

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Private Residence, (# 15-B)
Photo: Fort Clark Historical Society, 4/25/79
View West, North Facade
Photo # 14

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Supply Building, (# 32)
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 5/10/79
South Elevation
Photo # 15

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Enlisted Mens' Barracks, (# 8)
Photo: Fort Clark Historical Society, 4/25/79
View South, West Facade
Photo # 16

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Kitchen/Mess Hall, (# 7)
Photo: Fort Clark Historical Society
4/25/79

View North, East Facade
Photo # 17

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979



Fort Clark Historic District
Brackettville, Kinney County, Texas
Guard House, (# 6)

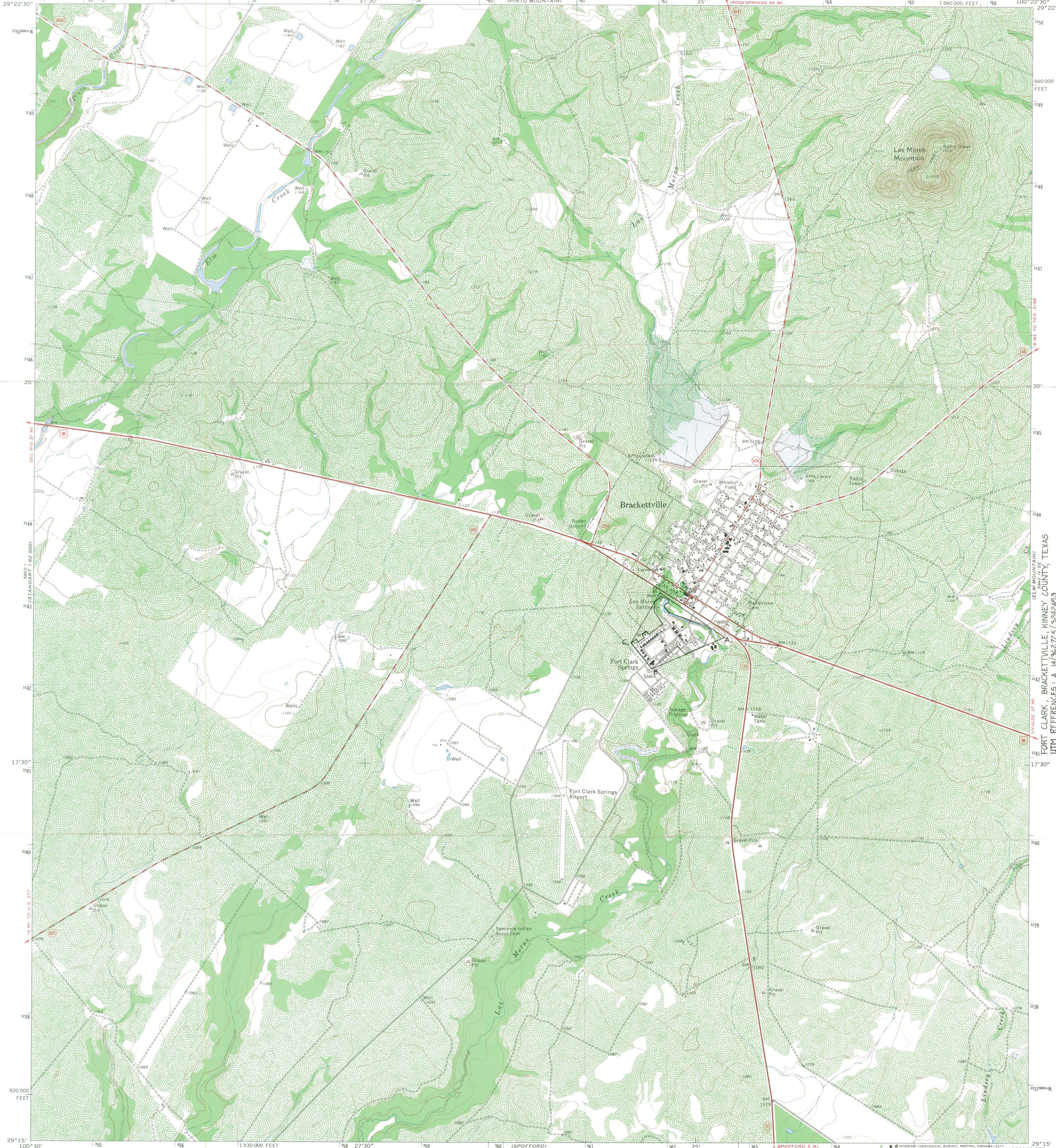
Photo: Texas Historical Commission, 6/28/76
(photo still accurate)

Northwest Oblique
Photo # 18

OCT 10 1979

DEC 6 1979

DEC 6 1979



4P
Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79



United States Department of the Interior

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20240



IN REPLY REFER TO:

663

OCT 18 1979

Dear Property Owner:

The property you own is located in a historic district that has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the government's official list of historic buildings and other cultural resources worthy of preservation. This nomination is pending in our office.

If your property is depreciable and the district is listed in the National Register, there are certain benefits and provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 that may apply to you. We are enclosing information about this law and a general description of the National Register program.

Soon we will be considering whether the district should be listed, using as our guidelines the "Criteria for Evaluation" shown in the enclosed material. If you wish to comment on whether the district should be listed, we would be pleased to hear from you. Send your comments within 30 days of the date of this letter to me, Charles A. Herrington, Acting Keeper of the National Register, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, Pension Building, 440 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20243 (Attn: NOM). Please include the name of the district (as shown on the address label on this letter) and property address. If you have questions about the National Register program or the enclosed material, you should also address them to me.

*I agree
F.C.S.
should be
Registered
not lost*

In the enclosed material you will note references to standards for rehabilitating old buildings. These standards are a list of do's and don't's for people who are fixing up old buildings. If the owner of a building listed in the National Register, either individually or as part of a district, wishes to take advantage of the Tax Reform Act benefits, these standards must be followed. A copy of these standards is available from Technical Preservation Services, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Department of the Interior, Pension Building, 440 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20243. Questions about the standards should also be addressed to that same office.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Herrington

Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register

Cecil Neil
1824 S. IH 35, #206
Austin, TX 78704

RE: Fort Clark Historic District

Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79



**FORT
CLARK
SPRINGS
ASSOCIATION**

(Tx)

October 24, 1979

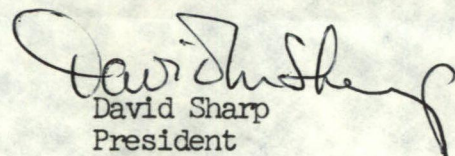
Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior, Pension Building
440 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

Dear Mr. Herrington:

This will acknowledge your letter dated October 18, 1979, file 663, relating to the proposed listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, of property owned by Fort Clark Springs Association. This Association is the owner of a substantial part of the property within the boundaries of the proposed Historic District. This Association has encouraged and assisted in all steps taken to date to recognize and preserve this historic site and we do endorse the action now being considered to list the district in the National Register.

For your information, Fort Clark Springs Association is a non-profit organization. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the proposed action.

Very truly yours,


David Sharp
President

DS/mm

NOV 7 1979

INITIALS

22/11/00

The Texas Historical Foundation

BOX 12243 CAPITOL STATION
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78711
512/475-2406

Directors:

Mrs. Reuben Adams
Dallas

Mrs. John Barnhill
Brenham

Mrs. Paul Belding
Longview

Thomas E. Bentley
Richardson

Hugh Boren, Jr.
Snyder

Jean P. Bouliane
Navasota

Cecil E. Burney
Corpus Christi

Clifton Caldwell
Albany

Mrs. J. N. Castleberry, Jr.
San Antonio

George E. Christian
Austin

Roger Conger
Waco

Everett Fulgham
Marble Falls

Richard Hart
El Paso

Hobart Key, Jr.
Marshall

Mrs. John Luton
Granbury

Mrs. J. B. McEntire, Jr.
Dallas

Mrs. Menton Murray, Sr.
Harlingen

Mrs. Mary Moody Northen
Galveston

Laura Ann Rau
Columbus

Mrs. Hughes Seewald
Amarillo

John Ben Shepperd
Odessa

Mrs. R. P. Smith, Jr.
Fredericksburg

Mrs. Ross N. Sterling
Houston

Dr. Idris Traylor, Jr.
Lubbock

Frank Tritico
Houston

Mrs. Will E. Wilson
Beaumont

William P. Wright, Jr.
Abilene

Mrs. Frank Yturria
Brownsville

Mr. Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Herrington:

I am in receipt of your notice that Fort Clark Historic District is now under review by your office for listing on the National Register. All of us at Fort Clark are most pleased that our work has achieved consideration. It should be pointed out that Fort Clark should qualify under all four (4) of the criteria listed on your enclosure.

A. The fort played a large part in the opening of the West and early trans-continental travel, mail service and military. Protection on the frontier and the Mexican border.

b. The fort was associated with most of the notable army officers serving both cavalry and infantry in six (6) wars for the past 130 years.

C. The fort displays today a typical army cavalry fort 1860-1945 with all types of frontier military architecture from the post and stone construction of the "Lee Courthouse" to the more recent officers club.

D. The story of Fort Clark is part of the history of the old West, in Texas, the army of the Civil War, the Mexican War, the Indian Wars, the Spanish-American war and both world wars. The names of Lee, Patton, Sherman, Sheridan, Wainwright, Pershing and others of the army's great are intimately associated with Fort Clark.

If there is additional information that you require concerning Fort Clark, I would be pleased to try to be of service.

Sincerely,

Hobart Key, Jr.
Texas Historical Foundation
Quarters 14
Fort Clark, Texas

HK:mc

Fort Clark Historic District
1023-79

Officers:

Mrs. Charles L. Bybee
President
Houston

Richard H. Collins
First Vice President
Dallas

J. J. Ballard, Jr.
Vice President
Fort Worth

Pierre M. Schlumberger
Vice President
Houston

William H. Crook
Secretary
San Marcos

Chris Harte
Treasurer
Austin

TX

510 North Bolivar Street
Marshall, Texas 75670
24 October 1979

REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

OCT 29 1979

USE ATTACHED

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

S
11/1

48
Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79

341 Doddridge St.
Corpus Christi, Tex.
78411

TX

October 25, 1979

Mr. Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of Interior, Pension Bldg.,
440 G Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

RE: Fort Clark Historic District
Colony Row #12 (Lt.3, Blk.9, Unit 21)
Fort Clark Springs
Brackettville, Tx. 78832

Dear Sir;

I feel that not only should Fort Clark be listed in the National Register of Historic Places but it should have there for a long time. My reference to Fort Clark means all the existing structures and those foundations which can be restored as it was previously during the fort's active service.

Fort Clark was established as a frontier fort June 15, 1852 for the protection against the Indians and remained a military establishment until it was inactivated on February 9, 1946. It remained active and preserved long after most of the Army forts of the Indian Wars had decayed and collapsed. Although it has contributed significantly to history, its full history has yet to be told due to records being destroyed during the Civil War and some later records being withheld.

It certainly has structures that are associated with the lives of persons significant of our past because a good many of the outstanding military men in our history have served on Fort Clark. A partial list includes; Gen. John Bullis, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Gen. Ronald Mackenzie, Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Ulysses Grant, Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, Gen. George S. Patton, Gen. Douglas MacArthur and a host of others because Fort Clark was considered to be the station for those climbing the promotion ladder.

I have owned one of the officers quarters since March 1975, and I believe this structure to have been built from a standard U.S. Army plan of the 1860's. Due to the lack of complete records at this time I am unable to determine the individual houses history or who might of occupied it during the Army's long occupancy of Fort Clark. It is a limestone structure and I have tried to repair and maintain it without significantly changing it. By today's building standards it is unique and old, (I find most of the nails are the old square type), and it must of been built by soldiers because it is not squared, every piece individually fitted, and the huge limestone blocks roughly hewn.

I am greatly concerned with the way many of the buildings have been restored because many have lost a good portion of their military and historical significance. I can not understand why people will buy an old structure and not try to preserve it for what it represents. I have hopes that Fort Clark being recognized as a Historic District and on being listed in the National Register will get the private owners and the Fort Clark Springs Association to adhere to some standards for rehabilitating these old military buildings.

I do feel strongly that all original fort building on Fort Clark Springs property should be listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the hopes they might be preserved for the future generations to enjoy.

Yours very truly,

Donald A. Swanson
Donald A. Swanson
Lcdr., USN(ret.)

C.C. Executive Director
Texas Historical Commission

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

OCT 29 1979

DATE REC'D

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

James H. Hargrett, Commissioner

Technical Director

1000 11/11/79

1000 11/11/79

Enclosed on the inside of the envelope to follow
 a copy of the National Register of Historic Places
 and a copy of the National Historic Preservation Act
 as amended. The National Register of Historic Places
 is a list of the Nation's historic places worthy of
 preservation. The National Historic Preservation Act
 is the primary law governing historic preservation
 in the United States. The National Register of
 Historic Places is a list of the Nation's historic
 places worthy of preservation. The National Historic
 Preservation Act is the primary law governing historic
 preservation in the United States. The National
 Register of Historic Places is a list of the Nation's
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 Historic Preservation Act is the primary law governing
 historic preservation in the United States. The
 National Register of Historic Places is a list of
 the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation.
 The National Historic Preservation Act is the
 primary law governing historic preservation in the
 United States. The National Register of Historic
 Places is a list of the Nation's historic places
 worthy of preservation.

Y.P.

Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79

TX

Box 345
Brackettville, Texas 78832
October 29, 1979

Mr. Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Pension Building
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

ATTENTION: NOM

RE: Fort Clark Springs, Fort Clark Historic District

Dear Mr. Herrington:

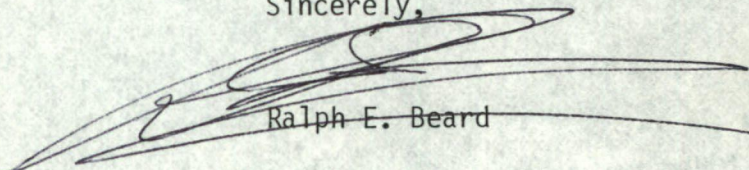
I am a property owner directly involved in the Fort Clark Historic District. I sincerely believe we deserve to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

My home is the original blacksmith shop built in the late 1890's. It is still in excellent condition, and the rock is truly beautiful and well preserved.

This Fort is certainly of local, state and national interest, since it was a United States outpost, protecting the frontier from Indians and Mexicans since 1852. McKenzie's raids were headquartered in Fort Clark, and we continued as a cavalry installation until the end of World War II.

We who live here are truly excited about the historic value of our Fort.

Sincerely,


Ralph E. Beard

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE NOV 7 1979

RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

LETTER OF COMMENT (ATTACHED)

ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS ac/ll or

COTTON CONTENT
EZEVAZE
MIPPERG LUTTS

NOV 11 1979

19-82-004
COTTON CONTENT

Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79

The Fort Clark Historical Society

BOX 345

BRACKETTVILLE, TEXAS

78832

Kinney Co.

(Tx)



October 29, 1979

InRe: Ft. Clark Historical District

Mr. Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Pension Building; 440 G St. N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20243

Attn: NOM

I would like very much to see the Fort Clark Historical District included in the National Register of Historic Places. It is well over a century old, having been established in 1852. It had an important role during the Frontier Days of Texas and its historical function has been well established. It should be maintained, preserved and recognized.

I own a masonry building that is a part of the present proposed Historic District. It was formerly a Mess Hall and Kitchen for one of the Cavalry troops. It was in ruins before rehabilitation started.

For instance the entire front end had fallen including the gable and luevere and front porch. Where usable, the original limestone building stones were used. Additional stones were necessary to complete the front end for repair of walls, and similar materials were salvaged from the area and used. New windows of the same confirmation and dimension were reinstalled using the old window weights. New screens were made of the same conformation of the original screens.

The old screen doors were unusable, and new ones were installed with as close resemblance as possible to the old ones. Scrapings indicated that at least three

colors of paint had been used on the wooden trim. One was selected that closely resembles the general color used in area buildings (rust).

We had a great deal of joy in rehabilitating this old structure and converting it into living quarters. We tried to maintain the original lines on outside appearance for I realized the importance of that.

I had formerly served on a neighboring County Historical Committee and during the time similar old Fort Duncan was restored and rehabilitated.

Again, let me express my desire to see Fort Clark Historic District included in the National Register. I believe it belongs there, that it satisfies the established set of criteria and that, if so placed, it will contribute to our rich historical heritage.

If I can be of assistance in furthering this project do not hesitate to call on me.

Very sincerely yours,


John C. Myers

P. O. Box 1495
Brackettville, Tex. 78832

Property:

Parcel C; Blk. 12; Unit 21.

6/11/04

RECEIVED
DATE
TIME
BY
NOV 1 2004

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF HISTORIC PLACES	
DATE	NOV 1 1979
PROJECT NAME (ATTACHED)	
PROJECT NUMBER (ATTACHED)	
DATE ACTION TAKEN	
INITIALS	

n/1 a

Letter C: BJK: IS: Unit SJ.
 Project:

Blackettville, Tex. 78828

P. O. Box 1002

John C. Maels

Very sincerely yours,

do not hesitate to call on me.

If I can be of assistance in interpreting this project
 contribute to our rich historical heritage.

I have set of criteria and that, if so blessed, it will
 I believe it belongs there, that it satisfies the criteria
 Historic District included in the National Register.

Again, let me express my desire to see Fort Clark

Fort Duncan was restored and rehabilitated.

Historical Committee and during the time still old

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We had a great deal of joy in rehabilitating this

used in steel buildings (that).

was selected that closely resembles the General color
 colors of paint had been used on the wooden film. One

Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79



TA

MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

Post Office Box 345
Brackettville, Texas 78832

ac 512/563-2828

October 31, 1979

Mr. Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
440 G Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243

ATTENTION: NOM

RE: Fort Clark Historic District

Dear Mr. Herrington:

The Board of Directors of the Municipal Utility District have requested I write you concerning listing the above District in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Municipal Utility District is located in the original Water Power Plant built in 1919. The original building houses the utility pump house, and a lean-to has been added for offices. Since this is a stucco building, it has been repaired and painted to keep it in good condition, but the original structure has not been changed. To us we are indeed proud to have our district housed in the original building, which was constructed for this purpose. This water system has been used consistently since its conception. We are located in the immediate vicinity of Las Moras Springs on the Fort.

I am sure you have all of the historic information in your files concerning Fort Clark. We feel it is one of the oldest, best preserved and visited Forts in the United States.

Yours truly,

Grady Harber
Office Manager

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D NOV 7 1979

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INFO STATE RESPONSE (SEE)

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN _____

INITIALS 2/11/80

Re: Ft. Clark Historic District.

Ft. Clark Historic
District
10-23-79 Brackettville, Tex
P.O. Box 281 - 78832 (TX)

YP

Oct. 31, 1979

Ft. Clark House #28 - Colony Row -

Dear Mr. Herrington,

I and so many of the residents of Ft. Clark Springs are hoping our community will be designated for the National Register of Historic Places. As one of the oldest Forts in the country with quite well preserved buildings and surroundings of unusual beauty and distinction, having the area preserved before it loses its distinctive features would be a great addition to the National Register of Historic Places. In its hey-day of time it was a beautiful Cavalry Post, and many of us have happy memories of its horses, parades, bands of beautiful music, swimming in its Olympic size pool, and lovely homes.

I have acquired one of its stately rock buildings, bordering the Wainwright quarters and would like to preserve it for future generations.

Sincerely yours, wishing
you good luck in procuring the acceptance in

the National Register—

(Mrs.) Adele Sauer Aulgur

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	
NOV 5 1979	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)	
DATE / TIME TAKEN	
INITIALS	

12/11/79

49
Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79

FT CLARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

REFERENCE: 663

444 Elmhurst

San Antonio, Texas 78209

12 November 1979

MR. CHARLES A. HERRINGTON
ACTING KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Dear Mr. Herrington,

Thank you so much for your letter and the information pertinent to the National Register of Historic Places as related to the Ft Clark Historic District. You, Mrs Wiley and I are property owners in this historically rich and colorful old frontier fort and we are just filled with pride and humility at being privileged to have a part and be a part of such a living monument that had its beginning in 1852.

Hawkins and Jack Wiley take fierce pride in these United States of America. Our Fort is a part of that unyielding foundation upon which our Nation has stood firm over the years. We feel the pioneering spirit woven by our people moving and settling a westward country as migration became the order of the day years in the past. All along the route results of work, sweat, love and tears can be traced. These tracings must be preserved for us and posterity.

Our heritage is surely one of the most valuable of possessions to be held, enjoyed, protected and preserved. The Wiley's roots are enmeshed in this Great Land and more especially at old Ft Clark.

We believe that Ft Clark meets all the criteria for the National Register and can withstand the test. Our people are very enthusiastic about the project. We are grateful and thankful for all who have devoted themselves to the cause. We salute you and thank you for your work.

Sincerely Yours,
Hawkins and Jack Wiley

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D **NOV 21 1979**

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

62/11 er

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text is visible in the background of the document.]

[Faint handwritten signature or name, possibly "Mr. ..."]

[Faint handwritten text, possibly "James ..."]

[Faint handwritten text, possibly "Census ..."]

[Faint handwritten text, possibly "10-53-38"]

[Faint handwritten text, possibly "10-53-38"]

[Faint handwritten text, possibly "10-53-38"]

PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF THIS CARD GO TO DEPOT RESTORATION FUND

BUILT IN 1881
HILLSBORO, TEXAS
KATY DEPOT

12/11/88

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	
DATE REC'D	NOV 27 1979
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)	
REPLACEMENT MATERIAL SENT	
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)	
DATE ACTION TAKEN	
INITIALS	



Nov. 13, 1979

(TX)
Fort Clark
Historic District
10-23-79

4p Dear Mr. Herrington,
We are delighted to learn
that our home in one of
the old stone buildings
at Ft. Clark, Texas, is included
in the proposed historic
district which has been
nominated for listing in the
National Register of Historic
Places.

We will certainly make
every effort to preserve our
building and assist with
restoration in the area.

Sincerely,
Mary and Louis Curcio

Louis

~~Louis~~ Curcio

P.O. Box 992

Brackettville, Texas 78832

RE: Fort Clark Historic District

4P
Fort Clark Historic District
10-23-79

(TX)

November 15, 1979

Charles A. Herrington:

Dear Sir,

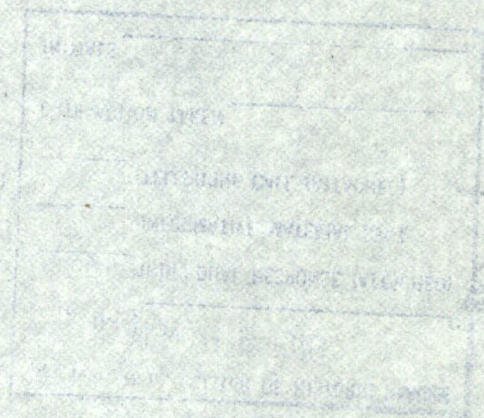
In reply to your letter (663) of Oct. 18, 1979 we feel that Fort Clark Historic District deserves to be listed in the National Register for several reasons. It's history goes back to 1852 when it was first established as a military base. It continued to serve as a vitally important training ground for military operations through World War II. Many famous personalities served or commanded at the Fort. Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, George S. Patton, Douglas Mac Arthur and Jonathan Wainwright are but a few.

We feel that our building on the Fort is worthy of consideration. It is the old Cavalry building which was constructed of native limestone in 1853. The building has curved hand-cut stone over the doors and windows, making it a very distinctive building. During its long history, it has been used for various purposes- for the cavalry, as a warehouse for the commissary and as a blacksmith shop. The building is now being used as apartments, but care has been taken to retain the original look of the outside of the building as much as possible. The building is located on McClearnand St. directly across from the Museum.

Sincerely,

Martin E. Hammer

Martin E. Hammer
Box 815
Wink, Texas 79789



THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

NOV 19 1979

RECEIVED

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INFORMATIVE MATERIAL SENT

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

48
FOA Clark Historic District
10-23-79

(Tx)
November 16, 1979
Box 914
Brackettville, Tx. 78832

Mr. Charles A. Herrington
440 G. St. N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Our home is located in the midst of the historic district that has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places - namely Fort Clark Springs Historic District. We feel that it should be included in the National Register. There is so much history in this place it would be a shame for it to be so changed that much of its original value is lost. There are many very good buildings here; of course they need repairs but there is a lot to build on and restore.

We would appreciate your giving this due consideration.

Sincerely

Louis Purvis

Mr. & Mrs. Louis Purvis

4P. NR

Ft. Clark Historic District
10/23/79

(TX)

Ronald G. Henry
GENERAL SEKIYU K.K.
9-13 GINZA 4-CHOME
CHUO-KU, TOKYO 104
JAPAN

December 5, 1979

Mr. Charles A. Herrington
Acting Keeper of the National Register
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Department of the Interior
Pension Building
440 G. Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20243
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Herrington,

Thank you for your letter of Oct. 18, 1979 (Number 663). I am pleased to hear that the Fort Clark Historic District Texas U.S.A. has been nominated for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As the owner of one of the original stone structures on the Fort Quadrangle I am wholeheartedly in favor of registration.

You are of course familiar with the history of Fort Clark, so let me only mention a few names of important men in history who have a historical connection with Fort Clark - Robert E. Lee, George S. Patton, and Jonathan Wainwright. I believe the love for Fort Clark is best illustrated by the fact that Gen. Wainwright upon retirement from the US Military returned to Fort Clark to stay in the same house where he lived when he was Commander at Fort Clark. Surely this meant a lot to him, and it continues to provide historical significance to adults and children who visit or live at Fort Clark today.

Not only is the white man history important, but the Indian & Negro history of Fort Clark is important and worthy of preservation. One needs to remember the important contributions of the Seminole Indian Scouts and the Negro Troopers. Truly Fort Clark's contribution to the settlement of the West was a unique multi-racial endeavor.

Much has been done to date to preserve the architectural beauty of the original structures of old Fort Clark. Fortunately the original basic building unit was large rocks which were obtained locally. Over the years little deterioration of the original structure of the buildings has occurred and when it has occurred repairs have been made with local rock maintaining the authentic nature of the structures.

I believe the majority of property owners at Fort Clark feel as I do, and are owners because they want to take an active part in the

Ronald G. Henry
GENERAL SEKIYU K.K.
9-13 GINZA 4-CHOME
CHUO-KU, TOKYO 104
JAPAN

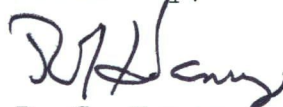
preservation of American History. Fort Clark is ideally suited for this. The Fort is not a part of a metropolitan area which would mask its natural beauty, yet it is not remotely located from civilization since U.S. Highway 90 does pass the border of the Fort. Still the location & setting of the Fort is unchanged, as it was in the 1850's. Upon arrival at the Fort one can feel and relive the History of the U.S. West. I believe this History must be preserved as much as possible, and registration of Fort Clark as a Historic District together with certification of selected properties as Historic Structures will greatly help with this preservation.

Let me close with a statement made by Chaplain Cephas Bateman concerning Fort Clark. This statement illustrates the importance of Fort Clark in early U.S. Army life -- "To have 'served at Clark' was at one time nearly equivalent to honorable mention, for such an entry in one's record was a sure token that the ---- individual had been really initiated into Army life". Truly this kind of heritage must be preserved.

Please let me apologize for my late reply to your letter, but I only received it this week, due to our recent move to Tokyo, Japan.

My family and I are hopeful you will favorably review the nomination of Fort Clark Historical District. Please let me know if I can be of further assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,



R. G. Henry

CC: Executive Director
Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

Ronald G. Henry
GENERAL SECRETARY
4-CHOME
CHUO-KU
TOKYO 104

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D

DEC 14 1979

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

INFORMATIVE LAM ESSENTIAL

TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE ACTION TAKEN

INITIALS

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Sincerely,

R. G. Henry

CC: Executive Director
Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276
Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE TEXAS

Date Entered DEC 6 1979

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Fort Clark Historic District	Brackettville Kinney County
University Avenue-Elm Street Historic District	Georgetown Williamson County
Sacred Heart Catholic Church and School	Palestine Anderson County
Bayou Bend	Houston Harris County

Also Notified

Honorable Lloyd Bentsen

Honorable John G. Tower
Honorable Abraham Kazen, Jr.
Honorable J. J. (Jake) Pickle
Honorable Charles Wilson
Honorable George (Mickey) Leland

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Truett Latimer
Executive Director
Texas State Historical Commission
P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711

NR Byers/bjr 12/12/79

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

710

318 Cape May
Corpus Christi, Texas
June 26, 1982⁷⁸⁴¹²

Department of Interior

C Street Between 18 and 19 Streets Northwest

Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Sir:

When purchasing an historical house are there any lending incentives? I can get a loan through the Federal Land Bank at 12% fluctuating. I'd rather not have a fluctuating loan (I am a widow) and it seems to me I read somewhere that a Federally funded or sponsored loan company will grant loans at $11\frac{1}{2}\%$ (straight loan) as an incentive for purchasing historical houses.

I was told that Fort Clark, Brackettville, Texas is on the National Register, and I am referring to the old original rock buildings. Could you please verify this for me.

I have been given the month of July in which to secure a loan and I look forward to hearing from you.

Very truly yours,
Elaine Conolly

TX
710

Vosburgh
7/29/82
MAC
7/29/82
AUG 2 1982

Mrs. Elaine Conoly
318 Cape May
Corpus Christi, Texas 78412

Dear Mrs. Conoly:

Thank you for your inquiry of June 26 to the Department of the Interior concerning possible Federal or federally-sponsored loans available for the purchase of historical houses.

The program closest to the one you describe appears to be the Historic Preservation Loan Program summarized on page 8 of the enclosed "Sources of Preservation Funding." However, there is no mention of an 11-1/2 percent interest rate--only that the interest shall not exceed 14 percent. This program is under the Department of Housing and Urban Development, but the property must be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Park Service administers a variety of programs which recognize the Nation's historic resources. The National Register of Historic Places is the Nation's official list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. Nominations to the National Register from Texas are made by the State Historic Preservation Officer, Mr. Curtis Tunnell, Executive Director, Texas State Historical Commission, P.O. Box 12276, Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711. If you acquire historical property not on the National Register, you may wish to discuss its possible nomination to the Register with him.

Port Clark, Kinney County, Texas, was placed on the National Register December 6, 1979, as Port Clark Historic District, which includes the original old rock buildings to which you refer.

If we can be of further assistance, please let us know. We appreciate your interest in the historic preservation programs of the National Park Service.

Sincerely,

/s/ Lawrence E. Aten

Lawrence E. Aten
Chief, Interagency Resource
Management Division

Enclosure

bcc: Mr. Curtis Tunnell, SHPO, Austin, Texas 78711 w/c of inc.

cc: 190 700
710, 710-Vosburgh

FNP:NR:J Vosburgh:mc:7/29/82:272-3504

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

To: *FWP-710*

Pension Bldg.

The attached White House/Secretarial mail is forwarded to your office for review and appropriate action. The time limit for White House referrals is 9 days, for Secretarial mail, 2 weeks.

Your office is responsible for the final typing and signature of letters in reply.

Please provide a copy for WASO-190 of each reply with incoming after it has been signed. (Only one copy for standard replies with a list of those receiving an identical letter.)

If rerouting is required, please return to 190 for forwarding.

Ira Whitlock, 190

7/12/82

Margaret Pearson, 343-4332
Room 3216

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	
DATE REC'D	<i>JUL 13 1982</i>
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)	
INFORMATIVE MATERIAL	
TELEPHONE CALL (ATTACHED)	
DATE ACTION TAKEN	
INITIALS	