

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries complete applicable sections)

STATE:	Texas
COUNTY:	Bexar
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY DATE	

1. NAME

COMMON: Fort Sam Houston

AND/OR HISTORIC: Post of San Antonio; Fort Sam Houston

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Northeastern edge of town

CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 23

STATE: Texas

CODE: 48

COUNTY: Bexar

CODE: 019

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME: United States Government

STREET AND NUMBER: Department of Defense, Pentagon

CITY OR TOWN: Washington

STATE: D.C.

CODE: 11

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURT-HOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Office of the County Clerk

STREET AND NUMBER: Bexar County Courthouse

CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio

STATE: Texas

CODE: 48

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY: Texas Historical Commission; National Register
(4 individual structures nominated to Register).

DATE OF SURVEY: 1964; 1973

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Texas Historical Commission;
National Register of Historic Places

STREET AND NUMBER: P.O. Box 12276; 1100 L Street, NW.

CITY OR TOWN: Austin; Washington

STATE: Texas; D.C.

CODE: 48/11

DATE: 6/65

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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DESCRIPTION	(Check One)	
CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> Ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered <input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If Known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE		

In 1876 Fort Sam Houston covered just 40 acres. Today it includes approximately 35,000 acres, about 54 square miles, along the northeastern edge of San Antonio. Structures survive in good condition from every period of the post's history and reflect the varying architectural styles of almost a century. Besides the Quadrangle, completed in 1879, four groups of buildings were erected on the Fort Sam Houston Reservation in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. These were the Staff Post, Infantry Post, Artillery Post, and Cavalry Post. Each group remains virtually intact, and except for the Infantry Post, none has a significant number of modern intrusions. Each group of structures is connected visually with the Quadrangle, and together they cover about 400 acres and include approximately 130 major historic edifices and numerous accompanying outbuildings such as kitchens, messrooms, and storage facilities. Some of the more significant structures are described below.

Quadrangle (building 16): Begun in 1876 and completed 3 years later, this gable-roofed quadrangular structure was the first building erected at Fort Sam Houston. It is constructed of gray limestone and measures about 624 feet along each side. The south side is two storied and contains offices, while the east and west sides are single storied and house shops, sheds, and warehouse space. A high wall forms the north side. A centrally placed, segmentally arched gateway in the south facade provides access to the courtyard. Stone lugills and arched lintels decorate window and door openings throughout the immense structure.

Watchtower (building 40): This gray limestone edifice measures 15 feet square and approximately 90 feet high. Completed sometime in 1876 or 1877, it houses a watchman's room, a 6,400-gallon water tank, and a clock that has a face on all four tower sides. A 4-foot-square brick shaft extends from the base of the tower to the watchman's cubicle, and a stairway passes upward between the shaft and the exterior walls. At a height of about 60 feet, three semi-circularly arched casement windows open from each side of the tower onto a narrow, ornamental balcony.

Infantry Post Headquarters (building 616): Built of yellow brick in 1886, this rectangular-shaped, two-story, hip-roofed structure is the only Fort Sam Houston building that retains the white-painted gingerbread trim that once decorated all the post quarters. The structure measures approximately

(Continued)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

72.

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian	<input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century
<input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century	<input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If applicable and known) 1876 to present			
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/> Education	<input type="checkbox"/> Political	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning
<input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)
<input type="checkbox"/> Historic	<input type="checkbox"/> Industry	<input type="checkbox"/> Science	
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Invention	<input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> Art	<input type="checkbox"/> Architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> Theater	
<input type="checkbox"/> Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> Literature	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Military		
<input type="checkbox"/> Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Since 1879, when it replaced the old Post of San Antonio as the Army's principal southwestern U.S. supply base, Fort Sam Houston has been the focal point of military operations in that geographic region. The post has sustained other area installations regularly and housed in succession the headquarters of the Department of Texas, Southern Department, 8th Corps Area, 4th Army, and 5th Army. Furthermore Fort Sam Houston has played a significant role in numerous specific military operations and innovative activities. The post supplied the Rough Riders when they rendezvoused in San Antonio in 1898, furnished most of the men and material for Gen. John J. Pershing's campaign against Pancho Villa in 1916, and provided training facilities for thousands of troops during World War I. In 1910 Fort Sam Houston acquired the first airplane hanger in the Department of Texas, and during the next few years, Lt. Benny Foulois conducted aerial trials there that led to the establishment of the Signal Corps' aviation section. In addition post soldiers experimented with important new infantry tactics in 1937 and 5 years later carried out the Army's first airborne maneuvers.

Today Fort Sam Houston is a vital military installation serving a modern Army, but many of the historic officers' quarters, barracks, and other buildings remain in use. Of particular interest is the Quadrangle (1879), the first permanent structure erected on the post. Fort Sam Houston is an open base and maintains a museum for the public.

History

Every government that has controlled the American Southwest has recognized San Antonio as a strategic location. A detachment of Spanish soldiers established a military camp there in 1718 even before the first white settlers arrived. In 1773 Baron de Ripperda built the first permanent barracks there, and in 1836 a secularized San Antonio mission, the

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7. Description (cont'd.)

41 by 60 feet and is distinguished by a two-tiered, balustraded veranda that extends across the front and both sides. On both stories four-over-four sash windows extend to the floor and have stone sills and lintels.

Infantry Post Officers' Quarters (buildings 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 628, 630, 632, 634, 638, 640, 642). These L-shaped, two-story, white-painted brick residences were constructed between 1886 and 1889. They are hip roofed and have two-tiered verandas across the front and along one side. Front entrance to each is through a paneled double door topped by a rectangular transom. The windows are four-over-four sash, and they extend to the floor and have stone sills and lintels. Originally, gingerbread trim decorated each of these structures, but it has been removed. Quarters 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, and 641 are similar in appearance but have a slightly different rear configuration. They were erected between 1889 and 1891.

Infantry Post Barracks (buildings 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612). Constructed between 1865 and 1891, these rectangular-shaped, two-story, yellow brick barracks have parapet gable roofs and form a "U" at the east end of the Infantry Post. Formerly they had two-tiered front and rear galleries, but these were enclosed with wooden siding in 1942 to increase the living area. The original brick walls remain, however. At present Army Reserve and National Guard units occupy these barracks on an occasional basis.

Sallyport Building (building 613). Built of yellow brick and decorated by gray limestone quoins, hoodmolds, and crenelated parapet, this three-story structure is situated in the center of the "U" formed by barracks 601 through 612. The building was completed in 1887 as a band barracks, but it was converted into a guardhouse in 1893. Well-known Texas architect Alfred Giles designed both the sallyport building and the adjoining barracks.

Infantry Post Bell Tower Barracks (building 646). Originally this rectangular-shaped, two-story, gable-roofed, yellow brick building had a three-story, hip-roofed bell tower at the south end. The bell and third story of the tower have

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7. Description

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7. Description (cont'd.)

been removed, but a two-tiered veranda remains. It extends across the front and north side. The barracks was completed in 1893.

Infantry Post Bachelor Officers' Quarters (building 617). This modified T-shaped, 2 1/2-story, yellow brick edifice was finished in 1894. It is hip roofed, rests upon a stone foundation, and has a main block that measures approximately 140 by 42 feet. Both gable and hip dormers adorn the roof, and a two-tiered gallery extends across the north facade. White-painted wooden latticework and black-painted iron railings adorn the gallery. The structure has received two minor additions and numerous interior alterations.

Infantry Post Bachelor Officers' Quarters (building 688). Completed in 1906, this rectangular-shaped, 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed building measures about 33 by 87 feet. It rests on a stone foundation and is adorned on the south side by two large gable dormers and a full-length, two-story, balustraded veranda. Most of the windows are three-over-three sash, and the woodwork is painted white.

Fort Sam Houston Museum Building (building 626). This rectangular-shaped, two-story, hip-roofed, white-painted structure was built in 1888 as part of the Infantry Post. It is encompassed by a two-tiered, hip-roofed veranda and displays six interior red brick chimneys.

Staff Post Officers' Quarters (buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10). Erected in 1881, these irregularly shaped, two-story, limestone residences are in excellent condition and still serve as officers' dwellings. Each is hip roofed and has a two-tiered, screened veranda across the front, a one-story veranda across the rear, a one-story hip-roofed porch on the right side, and four corbeled brick chimneys piercing the roof.

Pershing House or Staff Post Commanding Officer's Quarters (building 6). This irregularly shaped, two-story, hip-roofed, random ashlar limestone residence was built in 1881 and is little altered. It is unique among Fort Sam Houston structures and may be the most interesting and attractive. A

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spacious, two-tiered, balustraded gallery extends across the front of the 11-room, 6 1/2-bath house and partly along both sides. The top level of the gallery is screened and glassed, and the whole is supported by ornamented posts and decorative brackets. A two-story, pedimented portico puts forward from the center of the gallery, and to the left of center, an octagonal bay rises from the first floor through the gallery roof and is crowned by a cupola and iron cresting. The transomed double entrance door and most of the windows are topped by segmentally arched limestone hoodmolds. Over the years, a number of well-known general officers have resided here. These include Christopher C. Augur, Rowald S. Mackenzie, John M. Scheffield, F. D. Grant (son of Ulysses S. Grant), Tasker H. Bliss, John J. Pershing, Courtney Rodgers, and Jonathan M. Wainwright.

Staff Post-Officers' Quarters (buildings 11, 12, 13, 14, 15). These irregularly shaped dwellings were built in 1881 also. Building 11 differs slightly from the other four, but all are two-story, gable roofed, random ashlar limestone edifices. Each is distinguished by a one-story, hip-roofed, octagonal bay at the front of the north-south transverse, segmentally arched dripstones above the windows, a boxed cornice and paneled frieze with scroll brackets, and a two-tiered, screened, front veranda that extends across the south side of the east-west transverse.

Old Staff Post Hospital (building 48). Constructed in 1886, this T-shaped, green-painted brick building consists of a two-story, hip-roofed central block and two gable-roofed wings. It is greatly altered and serves currently as a visiting officers' quarters.

Artillery Post Officers' Quarters (buildings 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120). All these 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick structures are similar in appearance. Erected in 1905-6, they rest on limestone foundations and have slate roofs. Each dwelling consists of a main block and a rear wing and has a two-tiered, balustraded veranda across the front and part way along one side. A full-height, pedimented portico accents the entrances. Windows are rectangular shaped but set into segmentally arched openings.

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7. Description (cont'd.)

Cavalry Post Officers' Quarters (buildings 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 169, 170, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183). These two-story, hip-roofed, red brick buildings were erected in 1909. Each has a red tile roof, a two-tiered front veranda, and a hip-roofed front dormer. The front entrance to each residence is a double door flanked by side lights and topped by a transom. Four-over-four sash windows predominate and have stone lugsills and flat brick arches. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower occupied quarters 179 in 1941 shortly before he became General of the Army, and this structure has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Artillery Post and Cavalry Post Barracks (buildings 122, 124, 126, 129, 131, 134). Constructed in 1906, these large 2 1/2-story, gable-roofed, yellow brick barracks average more than 12,000 feet of floorspace each. A short central block and two long ells give each building a rectangular appearance. The barracks appear to have had two-tiered galleries initially, but if so, these have been removed. Each structure is topped by six corbeled interior brick chimneys and two round, metal air circulators.

Artillery Post and Cavalry Post Barracks (buildings 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 2248, 2250). These two-story, red brick structures were built between 1905 and 1908. Like the other Artillery Post and Cavalry Post barracks, they consist of a short central block and two long ells. The central block is gable roofed and the ells hip roofed. A full-length, two-tiered gallery with white-painted Doric columns, black-painted iron rails, and full-height, centrally placed pedimented portico graces the front of each building. Main entrance is through a double door with side lights and segmentally arched transom. The ells contain single doors.

Veterinary Hospital (building 2186). Erected in 1908, this T-shaped, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick structure contains more than 10,000 square feet of floorspace. It has been altered considerably, and at present it is used primarily for administrative purposes. Nearly all the original window openings remain unchanged and display stone lugsills and lintels.

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7. Description (cont'd.)

Stable (building 2187). This rectangular-shaped, 1 1/2-story, gable-roofed, red brick building was constructed in 1918. It is little altered and still functions as a stable, housing the mounts of the Army pentathlon team. Distinguishing features of the structure include large semicircularly arched door openings at each end and small windows with stone lugsills and brick segmental arches along each side.

Chapel (building 2200). Citizens of San Antonio donated the funds and land for this Second Renaissance Revival structure, which was completed in 1909 and dedicated personally by President William H. Taft. The irregularly shaped, white-painted, brick building contains more than 21,000 square feet of floorspace. Among the many noteworthy exterior features are a copper dome, bracket-supported entablature and parapet that extend completely around the roofline, and recessed entrance portico distinguished by three semicircularly arched openings with flanking Corinthian pilasters. In addition there are 22 stained-glass windows that were added between 1929 and 1931. These are set in flat-arched openings. Inside, the main altar has undergone some remodeling, but other features remain unchanged. Included are a series of segmental and semielliptical arches and a balcony supported by Corinthian columns. Large bays to the right and left of the main chapel contain smaller worship areas, and one of these is designed especially to accommodate Jewish services.

Boundary Justification. The historic district includes the oldest post structure, the Quadrangle, and buildings that represent the first four major expansions of the fort. Also included is a portion of Arthur MacArthur Field, where Lt. Benny Foulois conducted his famous aerial experiments. There are no extant structures associated with his efforts. The field and all the building areas are connected visually. Structures that lie within the boundary but have no particular historical significance include buildings 661 and similar edifices in the Infantry Post, temporary buildings T-50, T-88, T-89, T-90, T-91, T-93, T-94, T-221, T-222, T-223, T-230, T-275, T-2240, T-2241, T-2242, and T-2253, and several other post-1920 structures.

Boundary (as indicated in red on the accompanying maps).
Beginning at the intersection of Grayson Street and North New

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Braunfels Avenue, a line extending southward about 550 feet along the left curb of North New Braunfels to Carson Street; thence eastward about 1,800 feet along the left curb of Carson to Frank Street; thence northward about 1,175 feet along the left curb of Frank to Hood Street; thence eastward about 1,850 feet along the left curb of Hood to the far curb of North New Braunfels; thence northward about 1,150 feet along the left curb of North New Braunfels to the far curb of Wilson Street; thence eastward about 1,100 feet along the left curb of Wilson to Connell Road; thence northward about 350 feet along the left curb of Connell to Road No. S-14-S; thence westward about 600 feet along the left curb of Road No. S-14-S to Hancock Road; thence southward about 100 feet along the left curb of Hancock to Road No. S-4; thence westward about 350 feet along the left curb of Road No. S-4 to a point opposite the southeast corner of building 2250; thence northward, passing to the rear of buildings 2250 and 2248, about 450 feet to the south wall of building 2247; thence eastward about 100 feet to an unnumbered service road; thence northward about 100 feet to Stanley Road; thence eastward about 1,600 feet along the left curb of Stanley to Reynolds Road; thence northward about 750 feet along the left curb of Reynolds to Dickman Road; thence westward about 1,850 feet along the left curb of Dickman to North New Braunfels; thence northward about 800 feet along the left curb of North New Braunfels to Eleanor Avenue; thence westward about 1,600 feet along the left curb of Eleanor to the reservation north-south boundary; thence southward about 1,050 feet to Brackenridge Avenue; thence eastward about 125 feet along the right curb of Brackenridge to Road No. S-3; thence southward then westward about 1,500 feet along the left curb of curving Road No. S-3 to Dunstan Road; thence northward about 550 feet along the left curb of Dunstan to a point on a line extending along the south side of building 2010; thence westward about 470 feet, passing along the south

side of building 2010, to a point on a line extending along and beyond the east curb of North Pine Street; thence southward about 600 feet along the left curb of North Pine to Army Boulevard; thence eastward about 250 feet to the reservation north-south boundary; thence southward about 800 feet along the reservation boundary to Cunningham Avenue; thence westward

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about 1,350 feet along the left curb of Cunningham to the westernmost edge of the reservation boundary; thence southward a total distance of about 1,550 feet along the curving reservation north-south boundary to Nika Street; thence eastward about 1,125 feet along the left curb of Nika to North Pine; thence southward about 575 feet along the left curb of North Pine to Grayson Street; thence eastward about 2,935 feet along the left curb of Grayson to the starting point.

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8. Significance (cont'd.)

Alamo, figured prominently in Texas' struggle for independence. A few months before Texas' formal admission into the Union in 1845, Col. William S. Harney led the first U.S. troops into San Antonio. The following year the Army set up a quartermaster depot there, and during the Mexican War, it provided significant support for American military operations in northern Mexico. In 1849 the Post of San Antonio became the headquarters of the 8th Military Department, and except for the Civil War years, retained that distinction until 1869, when the headquarters were moved to Austin. Throughout this period the Post of San Antonio supplied forts all over Texas.

The quartermaster depot, which occupied the Alamo and several downtown warehouses, remained in San Antonio even after the departmental headquarters were relocated. Local citizens feared that the economically beneficial depot might be transferred too, so they offered the Army land for a permanent post. These civic efforts coincided closely with a Government decision to pursue a more aggressive peacekeeping policy along the United States-Mexican border, where marauding Indians, bandits, and smugglers passed almost at will from one nation into the other. Consequently the War Department accepted a tract of land north of town, and after sundry disagreements over the design and cost of the post, the Secretary of War authorized its construction in 1875.

In June 1876 the Army contracted with "Ed. Braden and Company" to build the installation, and during subsequent months the firm erected a quadrangular, gray limestone structure that measured 624 feet along each side. It contained 36 store-rooms, 20 offices, and numerous workshops and became the predominant physical feature of the new post. On December 22, 1879, Gen. Edward O. Ord, the depot commander, watched proudly as his troops moved into the completed facility, which, like its predecessor, was called the Post of San Antonio. Despite its newness, expansion of the depot began almost immediately. In 1880 the Army completed plans for 15 sets of stone officers' quarters to be erected west of the Quadrangle, and workmen started on the residences the following year.

By that time the Army had designated the Post of San Antonio as headquarters for the Department of Texas, and during

(Continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE Texas	
COUNTY Bexar	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Fort Sam Houston (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

(Page 3)

8. Significance (cont'd.)

In the 1880's a number of well-known general officers commanded there. Among them were Christopher C. Augur, Ronald S. Mackenzie, and John M. Schofield. Escort, scouting, and patrol duty kept their troops occupied almost constantly, for unrest persisted along the Mexican border. In addition, in 1885-86 some Post of San Antonio soldiers took part in the campaign that led to the capture of famed Apache leader Geronimo in Arizona. Ultimately the entire garrison had a chance to see the heralded warrior.

Shortly after taking Geronimo and his small band of followers into custody in September 1886, military officials put them aboard a train and started them en route to Florida for imprisonment. President Grover Cleveland had wanted the Indians delivered to Arizona territorial authorities for trial, however, so he directed that the train be stopped in Texas and the prisoners held there until he decided what to do with them. The President spent 40 days reviewing the case. In the interim the Apaches were kept under guard in the Post of San Antonio Quadrangle. Eventually Cleveland concluded that under the terms of their surrender the Indians could not be tried in civil courts, and they resumed their journey to Florida.

While at the Post of San Antonio, the Apaches had aroused much curiosity and excitement among the soldiers and their dependents, as well as among the townspeople. With the Indians' departure, however, the troops returned to the more routine business of patrolling the border and supplying other frontier towns in the Department of Texas. These were important functions, but perhaps the most singularly noteworthy event of the next decade was the naming of the post. For 45 years it had lacked an official title, so finally, in September 1890 the War Department designated it "Fort Sam Houston" in honor of the first President of the Republic of Texas.

If post operations became a bit ordinary in the early and middle 1890's, certainly the year 1898 brought a flurry of activity. For several years much American attention had been focused sympathetically on Cuba, which was engaged in a protracted rebellion against Spanish rule. On February 15, 1898, the battleship U.S.S. Maine exploded in Havana Harbor, and although the cause of the blast remained unknown, the

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Fort Sam Houston

(Number all entries)

8. Significance

United States later. Almost later. Almost involved in the the 18th Infantry, New Orleans, first Cavalry got similar captures left on the post.

This void is a declaration of Act authorizing units from the so-called Rough by Col. Leonard cavalry regiment fighters, outlaws who came together dividually and in New York, Massachu territories, the at the fairground they obtained rat after just 3 weeks Mobilization act with the Rough lasted only a few master depot who were en route there.

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¹ Mary Olivia Antonio, 1957, 48

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

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FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Fort Sam Houston (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries.)

(Page 4)

8. Significance (cont'd.)

United States declared war against Spain less than 2 months later. Almost the entire Fort Sam Houston garrison became involved in the conflict within a few weeks. On April 16 the 18th Infantry received orders to proceed immediately to New Orleans, from which they embarked for Cuba, and the 5th Cavalry got similar orders the following month. These departures left only two officers and eight enlisted men at the post.

This void lasted only briefly. Three days before issuing a declaration of war, Congress had passed a Volunteer Army Act authorizing the President to raise special U.S. Volunteer units from the country at large. One of these groups, the so-called Rough Riders, was to become legendary. Commanded by Col. Leonard Wood and Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, this cavalry regiment was an aggregation of cowboys, Indian fighters, outlaws, college athletes, and well-to-do easterners who came together in San Antonio early in May. Arriving individually and in groups from Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, New York, Massachusetts, and more than 30 other States and territories, the seemingly incompatible enlistees assembled at the fairgrounds, now Roosevelt Park. From Fort Sam Houston they obtained rations, fuel, tents, horses and forage, and after just 3 weeks of drill, they set out for Tampa, Fla. Mobilization activities at the San Antonio post did not cease with the Rough Riders' departure, though. The war with Spain lasted only a few months, and soon after it ended, the quartermaster depot commenced equipping and supplying U.S. troops who were en route to the Philippines to quell an insurrection there.

By 1900 growing quartermaster concerns had forced all other Army activities out of the Quadrangle, and the Government was paying over \$800 monthly for additional warehouse and encampment space. Consequently in 1905 the Army began an expansion program that, according to writer Mary Hanly, made Fort Sam Houston the largest military installation in the United States.¹ In the late 1880's and early 1890's,

(Continued)

¹ Mary Olivia Handy, History of Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio, 1957), 66.

Fort Sam Houston
(Number all entries.)

8. Significance

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² Handy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
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INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE	Texas
COUNTY	Bexar
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Fort Sam Houston (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

(Page 5)

8. Significance (cont'd.)

the Infantry Post, a complex of quarters and support buildings, had been erected east of the Quadrangle, and now the Army added the Cavalry Post and the Artillery Post on the north.

During the first decade of the 20th century, Fort Sam Houston troops continued to perform vital supply and border patrol duties. Then in 1910 Lt. Benny Foulois brought something new to the post, a Wright plane. Soon the fort had the first aircraft hanger in the Department of Texas, and Foulois was engaged in a variety of flight-related experiments. These efforts resulted ultimately in the establishment of the Signal Corps' aviation section, forerunner of the U.S. Air Force.

While Foulois performed his aerial tests, a revolution erupted in Mexico, and conditions worsened along the border. Faced with the possibility of war, President William H. Taft mobilized a provisional division at Fort Sam Houston in 1911. He did not order it into action, but the quartermaster depot equipped it nevertheless. In 1915, however, after Mexican revolutionaries under the command of Pancho Villa crossed into the United States and raided the village of Columbus, N. Mex., American troops did launch a campaign. Supplied largely by Fort Sam Houston and supported to some extent by Foulois' Aero Squadron, Gen. John J. Pershing led a fruitless, 11-month-long search for Villa in northern Mexico.

Less than a year after the end of that venture, Pershing, then commander of Fort Sam Houston, was ordered to Europe to lead the American Expeditionary Force in World War I. Col. Harry A. Rogers, departmental quartermaster at the post, became quartermaster general of the AEF. In addition, between 1916 and 1918, some 208,000 men trained at two camps adjacent to the post, leading author Handy to assert that Fort Sam Houston contributed "as much as any post in the United States" to the war effort.²

(Continued)

² Handy, History of Fort Sam Houston, 74.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

Fort Sam Houston (Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

(Page 6)

8. Significance (cont'd.)

The post experienced some deterioration during the 1920's, but it underwent further expansion in the 1930's and 1940's. In 1937 the 2d Infantry experimented with important new ground-fighting tactics there, and in 1942 other post units participated in the Nation's first airborne maneuvers. Presently the home of innovative Brooke Hospital and headquarters for the 5th Army, Fort Sam Houston remains one of the country's key military installations.

9. Major Bibliographical References (cont'd.)

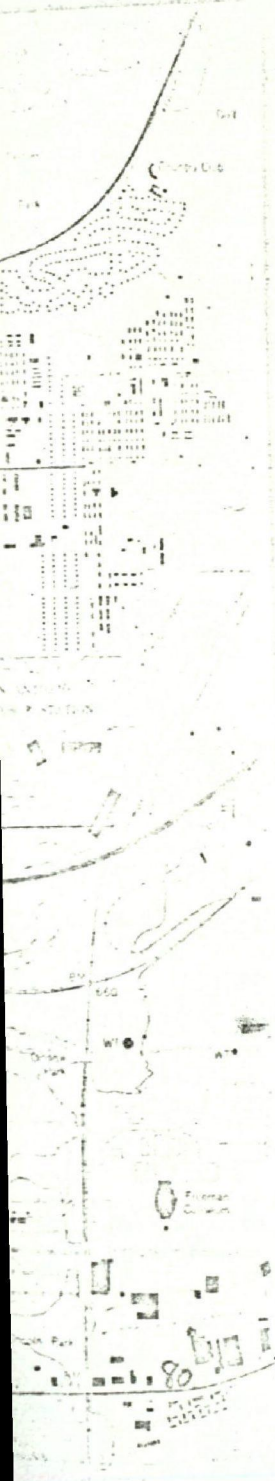
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(Continued)

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				D R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		LATITUDE		LONGITUDE		
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NW	29°	27'	17"	98°	28'	28"			
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SE	29°	26'	28"	98°	27'	15"			
SW	29°	26'	28"	98°	28'	28"			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: ca. 400 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: George R. Adams, Managing Editor

ORGANIZATION: American Association for State and Local History DATE: Dec. 1, 1974

STREET AND NUMBER: 1315 Eighth Avenue South

CITY OR TOWN: Nashville STATE: Tennessee CODE: 47

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

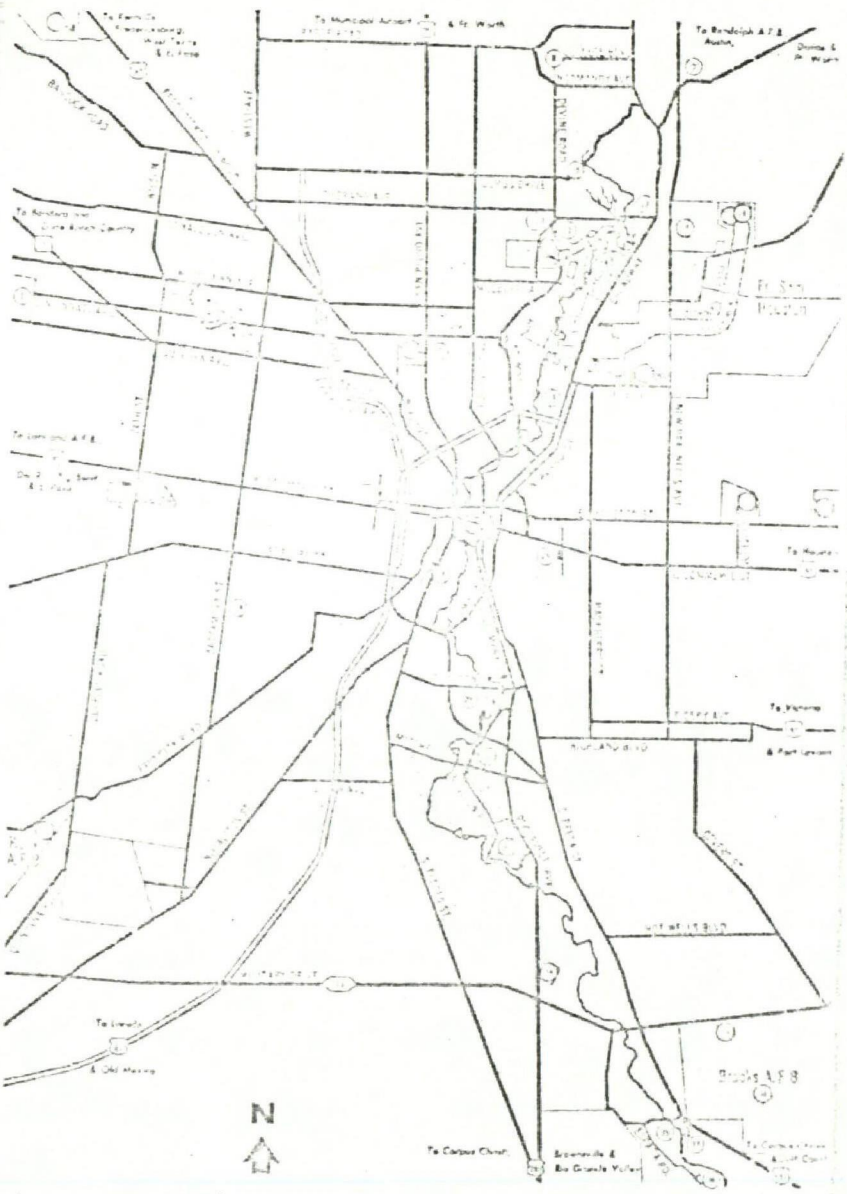
Sketch Plot of
 East San Antonio Spadawing
 State Lot
 San Antonio, Texas

C.M. Smith 4/68

The main traffic arteries and points of interest outside of the downtown area are shown on this overall city map. The items shown with a star * have special lighting and photographic interest.

All numbers () apply to map in this panel

1. Oak Hills Country Club
2. St. Mary's University
3. Peabody Military Academy
4. Woodlawn Lake
5. National Shrine of the Little Flower
6. San Pedro Park and San Pedro Playhouse
7. San Antonio College
8. Texas Military Institute
9. Morley Koger McGray AFB
10. Olmos Dam
11. Trinity University
12. Alamo Stadium and Gymnasium
13. Incarnate Word College
14. Bowersidge Park *
15. Bowersidge Park golf course (public)
16. Boy Scouts Home
17. San Antonio County Club
18. Brooke Army Medical Center
19. Canal & Sifert Park
20. Fourth Army Headquarters and Fort Sam Houston *
21. Becker County Coliseum
22. Willow Springs golf course (public)
23. Missouri Pacific Depot
24. Missouri-Kansas-Texas Depot
25. Southern Pacific Depot
26. Our Lady of the Lake College
27. Kelly Air Force Base *
28. Produce Terminal Market
29. Buckhorn Hall of Hurns *
30. Koenig Park
31. Missions' Baseball Stadium
32. Mission Concepcion *
33. Riverside Park golf course (public)
34. Mission San Jose—Est. 1720 National Historic Site *
35. Mission Aqueduct *
36. Mission San Francisco de la Espada *
37. Mission San Juan Capistrano *
38. Brooks Air Force Base * School of Aviation Medicine
39. Aerospace Medical Center *



San Antonio, Texas, 1968

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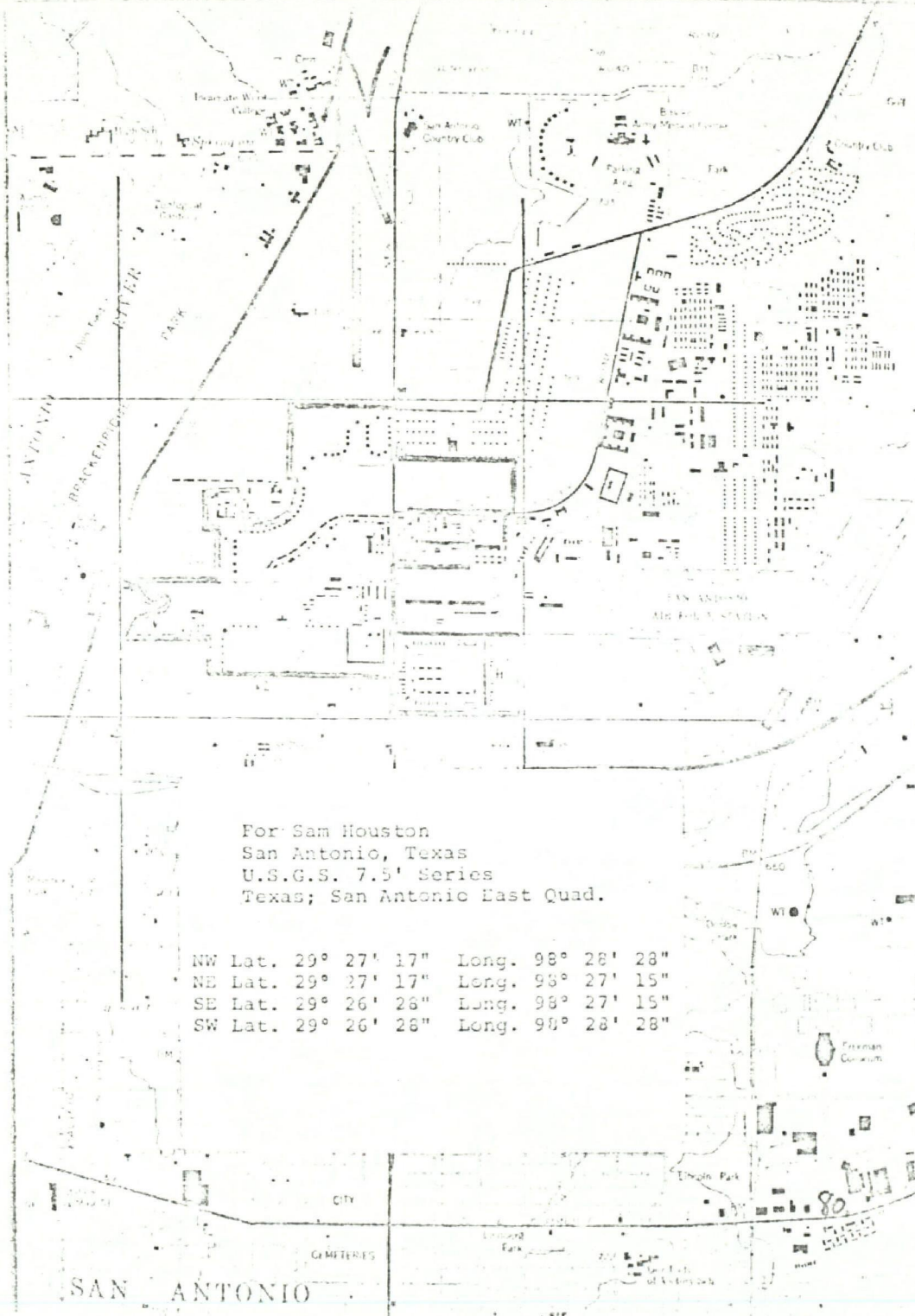
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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL SURVEY OF HISTORIC SITES AND BUILDINGS

1. STATE Texas	2. THEME(S). IF ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE WRITE "ARCH." BEFORE THEME NO. Theme XX - Architecture (1830-1917), XXI
3. NAME(S) OF SITE Fort San Houston Quadrangle and Staff Post	4. APPROX. ACREAGE 3,500 acres, 92 acres in historic part
5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, attach or Supplemental Sheet) On Grayson Street, between North Pine Street and North New Braunfels Ave., San Antonio, Texas, Bexar County.	
6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also of administrator if different from owner) U. S. Government, Department of Defense	
7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)	

Established on 92 acres of land as Fort San Antonio in 1876, the name was changed to Fort San Houston in 1890. The post never served as a tactical one,--garrisoned with fighting troops, but has always been a supply and command post.

The Quadrangle. Built in 1876-79 at a cost of \$90,000, this was the first unit to be constructed at Fort San Houston. The Quadrangle, measuring about 100 by 200 yards in size, was built as an actual fort with thick walls comprised of Texas limestone. The outside walls were one-story in height with no exterior windows or doors except for a series of small loop-holes near the top of the wall. Entrance to the fort was by means of a single arched sally port situated in the middle of the south (Grayson Street) wall. Over the entrance the height of the wall reached two stories and this two-story section contained 16 tall narrow exterior windows. The remaining sides of the compound were lined with a continuous line of one-story shops that formed a part of the walls. These rooms had round arched doors and windows that opened out into the inner courtyard.

The center of the courtyard was occupied by a 83-foot tall stone watchtower that also contained a water tank or cistern at the top. In 1882 the tank was replaced by the present clock. As an example of military architecture, designed for effective defense against troops equipped with artillery, the quadrangle was several hundred years out of date at the time of construction. This fort was occupied by the U.S. Quartermaster Corps as a depot in January, 1879.

(Continued)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give text sources, give location of manuscripts and rare works)

See page 3.

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, see NPS study 11-4118, etc.)

See page 3.

/ 4717-25 Quadrangle / 4726-41 Staff Post.		12. PRESENT USE (V, park, home, etc.)	13. DATE OF VISIT
10. PHOTOGRAPHS ATTACHED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	11. CONDITION Excellent (Altered)	Military Post and Quarters	March 23, 1968
14. NAME OF RECORDER (Ink) Charles W. Snell		15. TITLE Historian	16. DATE April 11, 1968

*COPY MUST BE ON AN 8 1/2 x 11 SHEET OF FAIRLY HEAVY PAPER (IDENTIFY BY VIEW AND NAME OF THE SITE, DATE OF PHOTOGRAPH AND NAME OF PHOTOGRAPHER. GIVE LOCATION OF NEGATIVE. IF ATTACHED, ENCLOSE IN PROPER NEGATIVE ENVELOPES)

(IF ADDITIONAL SPACE IS NEEDED USE SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET, 10-317a, AND REFER TO ITEM NUMBER)

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UNITED STATES
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SUPPLEMENTARY SHEET

This sheet is to be used for giving additional information or comments, for more space for any item on the regular form, and for recording pertinent data from future studies, visitations, etc. Be brief, but use as many Supplement Sheets as necessary. When items are continued they should be listed, if possible, in numerical order of the items. All information given should be headed by the item number, its name, and the word (cont'd), as in Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

Page 2.

STATE	NAME(S) OF SITE
Texas	Fort San Houston Quadrangle and Staff Post

7. Continued:

In the 1880's the Quadrangle underwent a series of additions and alterations that give the structure its present appearance: The entire south (gate) wall was raised to two full stories in height; the original small loopholes in all four exterior walls were closed off and replaced by the present large windows with round cut stone arches. The interior of the quadrangle, however, has been left virtually unchanged. The fort now serves as the headquarters of the 4th United States Army and is open to visitors.

The Staff Post. Situated about one-half mile to the west of the Quadrangle, at the junction of North Pine and Grayson Streets, the Staff Post was the second unit to be completed at Fort-San Houston. Erected in 1881-86, the Staff Post is comprised of 15 large two-story limestone houses that were built as officers' quarters. The structures are arranged on an L-shaped plan on the west and north sides of the large parade ground, with the long arm of the L pointing toward the Quadrangle. All are designed in the Italian Villa style, with carved stone arches over windows and bracketed eaves and porches. Ten of the houses are square in shape and have a two-story porch extending across their entire front. Four others are T-shaped, have a bay window in the first story of the wing projecting toward the street, and a two-story porch extends from this arm across the remainder of the facade. The commanding officers' quarters, the largest of these dwellings, has an octagonal tower at the southeast corner and a two-story porch extends around three sides of this building. The exteriors of these structures have been little-altered. Visitors may drive through this area, but the quarters, which are still being used as officers' residences, are not open to the public.

(Continued)

DATE OF VISIT
March 23, 1968

DATE
April 11, 1968

TO ITEM NUMBER

FORT SAM HOUSTON

An Historical Sketch by

Major E. A. Kindervater, Q.M.C.

Although it was not officially named as such in War Department orders until 1890, Fort Sam Houston actually had its beginning soon after the readmission of the State of Texas into the Union in March 1870. In May of that year, a parcel of 40 acres of land, located on what was then known as "Government Hill", was donated by the City of San Antonio to the Federal Government, to be used for the purpose of establishing a permanent military post. After several efforts to persuade the Congress to appropriate funds for the purpose, money was finally made available in 1876, and work, on what is now known as the Quadrangle, was begun.

The tower, standing 87 feet in height, and which now has a large clock face on each of its four sides, was originally erected as a watch and water tower, and contained a 30,000 gallon water tank. Near its top a stone tablet, built into the walls, contains the following inscription:

San Antonio Quartermaster Depot
Erected by Act of Congress - AD 1876
IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR
President of the United States - Ulysses S. Grant
Secretary of War--J. Donald Cameron
General of the Army- William T. Sherman
Lt. Gen'l Comdg Division-Phillip H. Sheridan
Quartermaster General, USA- Montgomery C. Meigs
Brig. General Comdg Depot - Edward O. C. Ord

The construction of the new depot being completed, the Quartermaster Department which up to this time had occupied the Alamo as a storehouse for forage, camp and garrison equipment, and to some extent work shops, moved to its new quarters on December 22, 1879.

In August 1871, 43 more acres of land were donated by the city, and in June, 1875, an additional nine acres were received from the same source, making the total acreage up to this time 93 acres.

In 1880, the plans for fifteen sets of officers' quarters and a hospital were worked out, and the following year construction was begun on the buildings that are now known as the Staff Post. The work was completed, and the houses all occupied by 1886.

Until this time, the buildings used as barracks and hospitals for the troops were storehouses, located in the city of San Antonio, and with the exception of the Alamo, the property of private citizens, rented by the Government. This situation was bad, since these buildings bordered the river on such low ground as to cause their inundation whenever the river rose. The banks were of wood, double in two tiers, containing the usual bedding. The stinks were pits eight feet in depth, emptied as the occasion required. The married soldiers were quartered principally in small rented houses in the vicinity of the barracks. No special buildings had been provided for officers' quarters, which were rented and assigned by the quartermaster. This condition was not only dangerous to life and property, but produced a serious increase of disease. Repeated recommendations by the attending surgeons for permanent barracks, to be erected on higher ground, finally brought about the purchase of additional land adjoining that already donated by the city, and the construction of the Infantry Post, consisting of twelve barracks, band barracks, gymnasium, guard house, headquarters, was begun in 1885 and finally completed in 1893. The mess halls, latrines and bath houses were added in 1906.

From the beginning and until March 11, 1893, the post was known as the headquarters of the Department of Texas. During this period the personnel of the garrison changed often, both in numbers and branches, due to the troops being dispatched to various places in the southwest to put down Indian depredations. At various times the post was garrisoned by units from the following regiments: 10th Infantry; 24th Infantry; 11th Infantry; 25th Infantry; 24th Infantry; 23rd Infantry; 19th Infantry; 7th Infantry; 5th Infantry; 23rd Infantry; 1st Infantry; 16th Infantry; 8th Cavalry; 2nd Field Artillery; 3rd Field Artillery; and 5th Cavalry.

The monotony of this garrison life must have been relieved when on September 10, 1886, the Indian Warrior, Geronimo, his son Chappa, Chief Natchez and the band, who had been captured in Arizona some months earlier, arrived at Government Hill by special train from Bowie, Arizona, escorted by Captain H.M. Lawton, officers, scouts, and military escorts, who marched the Indians to the Quadrangle for safekeeping. They were enroute to a prison camp in Florida.

The department was growing in prominence and size, and the Grayson Street wing of the Quadrangle was converted from storerooms into offices, and a second story was added throughout its entire length.

This brings us up to the Spanish War period, and on March 11, 1898, the Department of Texas was abolished. When war was declared against Spain, we find Companies A, B, C, E, F, and G of the 18th Infantry, and four troops of the 5th Cavalry quartered in the Infantry Post. On the 17th of April of that year, telegraphic instructions were received from the War Department, ordering all available troops of the 18th Infantry to proceed with the least possible delay to

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New Orleans, for embarkation to the scene of action. These companies left Fort Sam Houston on the night of April 15, 1893. The first 200 of Roosevelt's Rough Riders arrived from Arizona on the 7th of May, and although they were not camped within the limits of the post, they were rationed by the Post Quartermaster and furnished the necessary tentage, forage, fuel, etc. On May 12th the troops of the 5th Cavalry entrained for New Orleans. The removal of all these units left only a few men behind to garrison the post.

Following the war with Spain, and until 1907, the post was garrisoned by units of the 4th, 25th, and 26th Infantry Regiments, the 1st and 12th Cavalry Regiments, and the 2nd and 15th Batteries of Field Artillery. On June 24, 1899, the Department of Texas was again established with its headquarters at the Quadrangle. Increased strength of units, and the fact that this was an ideal location for troops being recognized, the need for additional housing facilities became apparent. In 1903 plans were drawn up, additional acreage lying to the north of the Quadrangle was purchased, and in 1905 the actual construction of Cavalry and Artillery Posts was begun. In addition to the 16 barrack buildings, mess halls, latrines, and stables pertaining to them, the building program also called for the erection of 45 sets of officers' quarters, seven sets of non-commissioned officers' quarters, and a few miscellaneous buildings. This building program was completed in 1912. The main building of the hospital was completed in 1908. The hospital as originally built had a capacity of 84 beds. In 1910 the east and west wings were added, which brought the bed capacity up to 152. A large mess hall and kitchen was built in 1907. In 1916 and 1917, fifty temporary ward buildings were added, which increased the capacity of the entire hospital area to 1,000 beds.

When the new Cavalry and Artillery Posts were completed, the entire 26th Infantry was stationed in the Infantry Post. The 2nd and 15th batteries of artillery moved into the Artillery Post, and units of the 1st Cavalry occupied the Cavalry Post. In 1907 the 9th Infantry, returning from the Philippines, relieved the 26th in the Infantry Post, the 26th Infantry going to the Islands. Units of the 3rd Cavalry joined the Cavalry garrison at about this same time. During the period that followed and until the declaration which committed us into the World War, units of the 19th Infantry, the 3rd and 7th Field Artillery, and the 3rd and 16th Cavalry, had been stationed at Fort Sam Houston.

At about the same time (1907) a movement was begun for the erection of a Post Chapel, and it was through the personal efforts of Chaplain Dickson that \$50,000.00 was contributed by the citizens of San Antonio and the Army personnel of the garrison for that purpose. On October 17, 1909, the uncompleted building was dedicated by William Howard Taft, then President of the United States. The Post Chapel was dedicated as the religious center of the post, and services were open to the public as well as to the military personnel and their families.

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Fort Sam Houston.

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nel and their families.

For several years, due to lack of funds, the interior of the chapel was not completed; however, it was extensively used during the mobilization of 1911, and at that time was known as the "Old Chapel." It was at this time that the building was officially turned over to the Quartermaster, and since then, each chaplain has added improvements and worked toward its completion, until today, with its well appointed landscaped surroundings, it has become a very beautiful structure. At present the religious representation at Fort Sam Houston includes Roman Catholics, Protestants, Christians, and Episcopalians, and four chaplains are on active duty to administer their faiths.

In February 1910, the post became the proud possessor of the first airplane hangar to be erected in this department. It was located in the north-east part of the post, where landing and take-off space was available, and was 49 feet by 41 feet in size. It was here that Lieut. Benny Foulois and his crew labored with his Wright biplane and the catapult device which gave the initial momentum to the plane. The successful experiments, so crudely begun, led to the authorization of an Aviation Section in the Signal Corps in July, 1914. The accompanying aerial view taken especially for this article by Lieut. Colonel H.H.C. Richards, Air Corps, thoroughly demonstrates the advancement made by this military arm since 1910.

In 1911 with the unsettled conditions existing between our nation and the Mexican Government, President Taft ordered the mobilization of a provisional division under the command of Major General W.H. Carter. The area lying to the east and north of the post was selected for the encampment, and the following troops were assembled: 10th Infantry; 17th Infantry; 28th Infantry; 11th Infantry; 15th Infantry; 13th Infantry; 18th Infantry; 11th Cavalry; 9th Cavalry; 3rd Field Artillery; 4th Field Artillery, and some Signal Corps and Engineer troops.

The Department of Texas was abolished on February 15, 1913, and the Southern Department was established the same date, with its headquarters in the Quadrangle. The 367 acres took place, was purchased in March 1913, as a further addition to the Post.

Again in 1916 while the European powers were at war, a mobilization of the National Guard numbering approximately 13,000 troops, under command of Major General Funston, was called for border service and training, and the following organizations were mustered into active service: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th and 8th Illinois Infantry; 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wisconsin Infantry, and miscellaneous units from Kansas, Missouri and Texas. The area occupied by these troops lay to the east and north of the post, and was designated as Camp Wilson, after the then President of the United States. The total acreage of the post had now reached 1212.21 acres.

With our entry into the World War, Fort Sam Houston was selected as one of the desirable locations for a large National Army cantonment, and 2,118 additional acres were acquired extending to the northeast. It was very properly named Camp Travis after that stalwart soldier, Colonel William B. Travis, who, with a handful of patriots, which included Colonel Bowie and Davy Crockett, barricaded themselves in the Alamo, where in March 1836 hopelessly outnumbered by the Mexican General, Santa Anna, and his troops, they were destroyed to the last man. It was here in 1917 that the 90th Division was assembled and trained for combat under the command of Major General Henry T. Allen. Later the 18th Division also was assembled here for training under the command of Brigadier General George H. Estes. The construction of this gigantic National Army mobilization cantonment was placed under the supervision of Lieut. Colonel G. E. Thorne, Quartermaster Corps.

To give a clear idea of this enormous undertaking, a few statistics will be quoted to give a mind's eye picture. The plans called for the accommodation of a war strength division, and all its auxiliary units. With the plans completed, contracts were awarded on June 22, 1917; actual construction began on July 6th, and on August 25th troops began moving into the completed buildings. Railroad trackage to care for a maximum of 160 cars daily was laid. Building of roads, installation of water and sewer systems, and erection of the electric transmission lines, were carried out in such a manner as not to interfere with and yet be ready for the buildings as they went up. The plans included:

- Extent of proposed cantonment - 800 acres of buildings.
- Men to be taken care of - 46,000
- Animals to be taken care of - 13,000
- Number of buildings to be erected - 1,268
- Miles of roads to be built - 25
- Miles of sewer lines - 30
- Miles of water lines - 31
- Miles of railroad tracks - 12
- Miles of interior wiring - 145
- Miles of exterior electric lines - 65
- Lumber used - 35,000,000 feet
- Concrete used - 3,000 cubic yards
- Plumbing fixtures to be installed - 7,500 pieces
- Number of cooking ranges - 550
- Hardware used - 125,000 pieces
- Doors and sash - 60,000 pieces
- There were in use on the job--
- 77 saw outfits
- 12 concrete mixers
- 9 trenching machines
- 3 backfillers
- 15 scrapers

60 trucks, 3-ton
5 pumps
1 car unloader
3,616 laborers
3,720 carpenters
113 plumbers
84 electricians
455 office men, and
237 teamsters

The planning, management and supervision of this large construction program, and the results accomplished, were well worthy of the renowned army phrase "well done."

In addition to the construction of Camp Travis, 104 acres were allotted for a general supply depot, and on October 29, 1917, recommendations were approved; the construction began early in 1918. Railroad trackage, roads, and necessary utilities were begun in 1920 and completed in 1921. Until the depot was ready for business, warehouses and other buildings were rented in various locations in the city at an approximate cost of \$172,000.00 per year. The aerial view of the depot as it is today, gives an excellent idea of the importance of the activity. Today it consists of 39 permanent warehouses, which afford 55,722 square feet of floor space.

Prior to the establishment of this depot, post supply was furnished from the Quartermaster Depot operating from the Quadrangle, which was vacated as a depot entirely and made over into offices to accommodate the great increase of staff officers and their many functions. On September 1, 1920, the Southern Department was abolished, and the Eighth Corps Area, comprising the states of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona was organized.

Following the war, Fort Sam Houston and Camp Travis became the home station of the battle-famous 2nd Division, less its Marine brigade, which was replaced by the 1st and 24th Infantry regiments. The deterioration of the cantonment buildings made it necessary to reduce the strength of the Division, and in June 1927 the 4th Brigade was moved to Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyoming. Housing conditions were becoming acute, and new permanent construction was becoming more and more essential. Good fortune was in store for the army, when in 1928 Congress appropriated funds for a new building program, and after very careful planning, construction was begun. This program included-

7 barracks
1 Signal communications building
1 radio station
157 officers' quarters
140 noncommissioned officers' quarters
1 Post Prison
1 Post Exchange and Filling Station

- 1 Post Theater
- 5 Motor Pool buildings, with repair shops
- 1 baseball grandstand
- 1 football stadium
- 113 garages
- 29 stables, sheds, stable guard buildings, shops, etc.
- 1 Ordnance magazine
- 1 Ordnance shop and warehouse
- 1 Quartermaster warehouse
- 1 Dispensary, and
- 1 Officers' Club and Mess

The cost of this new construction has to date amounted to approximately \$5,500,000.00. A new hospital, with all its necessary auxiliary buildings including a modern nurses' quarters and detachment barracks, is now under construction, and will be finished within a year. The new hospital will have a bed capacity of 350, with facilities to increase to 375.

With the new construction about completed and occupied, and all the war time cantonment buildings dismantled, the entire post, which today consists of all the heretofore-mentioned posts combined, is something inspiring to behold, and is possessed of the following facilities-

- 1,028 buildings in all, consisting of:-
- 247 officers' quarters
- 10 warrant officers' quarters
- 147 noncommissioned officers' quarters
- 38 barracks
- 28 stables
- 18 vehicle sheds, and
- 540 miscellaneous
- 29.5 miles of Roads
- 13.5 miles of Walks
- 3.2 miles of Railroads
- 27.7 miles of Water Mains
- 46 miles of Sewer Mains
- 3.35 miles of Overhead Transmission lines
- 11.9 miles of underground transmission lines
- 14.2 miles of re-creation fences
- Capacity of barracks - 5,106 men
- Capacity of stables - 2,355 animals
- Capacity of quarters - 294 officers and 141 noncommissioned officers
- Capacity of ice plant - 30 tons daily
- Capacity of laundry - 7,500 pieces daily

Capacity of bakery- 30,000 pounds of bread daily
Capacity of water pumping plant-3,600,000 gallons daily

For recreation, the post affords a great variety of activities for sport lovers to choose from--a nine-hole golf course recently completed with a comfortable club house; 3 swimming pools; 3 polo fields; a baseball field with grandstand to accommodate 2,800 people; a football field and stadium which will seat 5,600, 9 miles of bridle paths; tennis and handball courts. Other facilities include a modern self serving commissary; post exchange, gasoline filling stations; a library containing some 40,000 volumes, a most modern and beautifully appointed officers' club, and a modern air-conditioned moving picture theater, running three shows daily with a new show each day.

And so we review the largest military post in the United States, which has grown from its original 40 acres to 3,330.64 acres; from an original mean strength of 15 officers and 142 enlisted men to 238 officers and 5,413 enlisted men. The total population of the post today, including the families, amounting to 7,900, is equal to a fair-sized city. The post is so geographically located as to afford all year outdoor training, and with its utilities so planned and laid out as to allow its rapid and efficient expansion to accommodate a complete Army Corps. A post rich in military tradition, where a great many of our outstanding military leaders served and studied to lead our troops to victories.

Named after a staunch and loyal patriot, who served as the first president of the Republic of Texas in 1836-38, and again in 1841-44, and who, after admission to the Federal Union, served as her governor during the years 1859-61, --the spirit of Sam Houston, hovering above, may well be proud to have had such an institution named in his honor and memory.

(Photographs referred to above omitted).

- #3 a. View
- #8. Current
- #9. Current
on the
- #10. Current
- #11. Bell
- #12. Bell

(Prepared 1934-1936)

BUILDING 616
in
THE INFANTRY POST

Built as an Administration building and completed July 1886, it is located on the left corner near the entrance to the Post, and faces south.

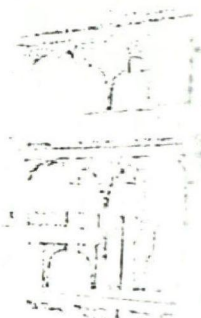
Original Cost -----	35,706.
Foundation -----	Brick and stone
Walls -----	Brick
Floors -----	Wood
Roof -----	Tin
Side Rear Bldg. -----	41' x 59' 10"
Sq ft porches -----	1,584
Sq ft main bldg. -----	2,784
Total sq ft -----	4,368
Height of ceilings -----	11' 0"
Basement	No basement
Heat -----	Steam radiators. Originally four fireplaces.

This two storied building has large verandas across the front and two sides on both stories. Situated on the corner, the side of the building faces the parade field, and with its open verandas is in perfect harmony with the officers' quarters next to it, appearing to be of the same design and configuration.

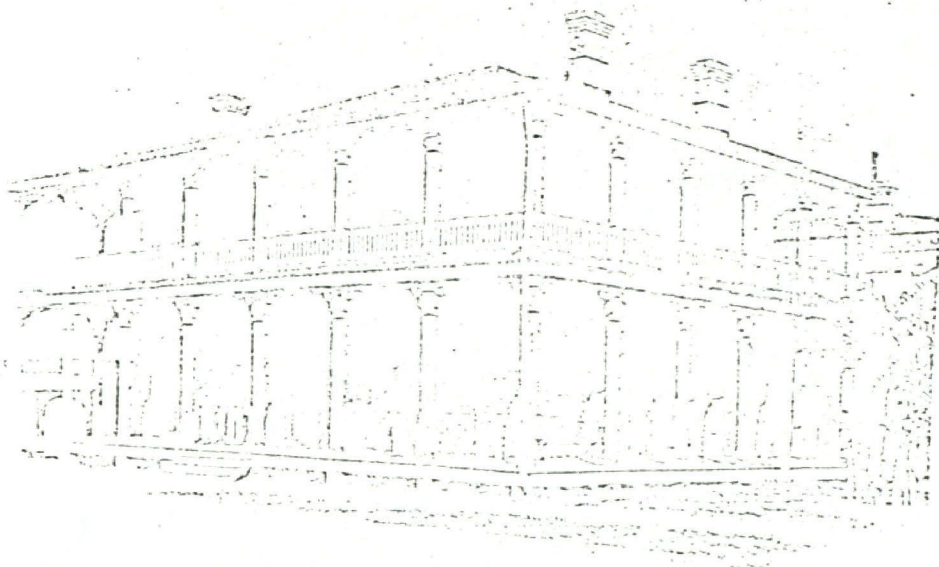
HISTORY

This is the first permanent Post Headquarters building constructed at Fort Sam Houston. In 1919 it was converted into duplex apartments for officers, and in 1941 converted again into several smaller apartments and used as a POI.

This is the only building that still retains the original "gingerbread" that once decorated all of the quarters in this Post.



(1974)



Built as a BQJ and contains
 the entrance to the BQJ
 Original Cost -----
 Foundation -----
 Walls -----
 Floors -----
 Roof -----
 Size Main Bldg -----
 Sq ft above basement -----
 Sq ft basement -----
 Total sq ft -----
 Height of ceilings -----

This three storied building
 on both stories. Down
 two entrances on the
 the right and left
 down the hall leads
 are located in the
 First fl
 Second fl

Since 1941 the interior
 closed off rooms, and

In 1917, Captain L. H. Hix was the brilliant
 Ground Forces in World War I
 killed in combat. He graduated from
 War College and the Army
 to honor Gen. McManis.

In 1943 this building was
 Defense Command.

Its most illustrious
 be the thirty-four
 hower graduated from
 and drew as his first
 Fort San Houston,
 leisurely visit with
 Miss Geneva Bond
 1913 with her first
 years. Their home

BUILDING 668
in
THE INFANTRY POST

Built as a BQI and completed in June 1936, it is located inside the entrance to the Infantry Post immediately to the left.

Original Cost	-----	\$26,139.79
Foundation	-----	Stone and Concrete
Walls	-----	Brick
Floors	-----	Wood and Cement
Roof	-----	Slate
Size Main Bldg	-----	33' x 87'
Sq ft above basement	-----	8,520
Sq ft basement	-----	2,474
Total sq ft	-----	10,994
Height of ceilings	-----	11'0"

This three storied building has large verandas across the front on both stories. Designed with eight (8) two room apartments, it has two entrances on the first floor, each entering into a hallway, to the right and left of which is a two room apartment. A stairway down the hall leads to the second floor apartments. The apartments are located in the following order;

First floor apartments - A, B, E, F.
Second floor apartments - C, D, G, H.

Since 1941 the interior has undergone numerous changes. Walls have closed off rooms, and additional bathrooms have been added.

HISTORY

In 1917, Captain Lesley J. McNair occupied Apt. C in this building. He was the brilliant mind that organized and trained the Army Ground Forces in WW II. He was the first American Lt. General to be killed in combat. Fort Lesley J. McNair, the home of the National War College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces was named to honor Gen. McNair.

In 1943 this building was used as the Headquarters of the Southern Defense Command.

Its most illustrious occupant was Dwight David Eisenhower, later to be the thirty-fourth President of the United States. 2nd Lt. Eisenhower graduated from the United States Military Academy in June 1915 and drew as his first assignment the 19th Infantry Regiment at Fort San Houston, where he arrived in September 1915 after a leisurely visit with his family in Abilene, Kansas. Concurrently, Miss Geneva Doud had arrived in San Antonio, Texas in October, 1915 with her parents and her sister Mike, as they had done for many years. Their home was in Denver, but each year they wintered in

Went to San Antonio home at 1218 McDonough. The first Sunday after arriving Mamie went for a drive with her parents and some family friends, the Ingrams, and stopped by Fort Sam for a visit with Lulu Harris. Mrs. Harris' husband Lt. Hunter Harris was away with his unit, and she was sitting on the veranda of the Officers Mess (Bldg 617), chatting with friends and waiting for the dinner hour, when Mamie drove up. The two old friends had a pleasant reunion, and Lulu Harris called across the street to the EOQ for Ike to come over and join them. Ike did, and apparently was instantly entranced with the charming Mamie. They all had dinner together at the Mess, and Ike invited Mamie to inspect the guard with him, since he was Officer of the Guard. She did, although she admits that walking is not her favorite pastime. Their courtship thrived, and Ike presented her with an engagement ring four months later on Valentines day, February 1916.

They were married in Denver July 1, 1916, the same day he was promoted to 1st Lt., and Ike brought his bride back to his bachelor quarters at 658 Apt E. They lived happily in that little apartment for almost a year, eating most of their meals across the street at the Officers Mess, since their apartment was not truly equipped with a kitchen. In April 1917 Ike was assigned to the Leon Springs reservation just north of the city, and Mamie was very much alone in the apartment, although Ike managed an occasional visit home. Mamie was expecting a child in September, and although the additional pay he received when he was promoted to Captain on June 1, 1917 helped their meager finances, it didn't ease the separation. They moved across the street to the Officers Mess apartments in August 1917 so that Mamie wouldn't be far from assistance in the event help was needed before Ike could get home to her. Then Ike received orders and left for Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia on September 20, just four days before Mamie gave birth to their first son who was christened Doud David Eisenhower. Mamie left Fort Sam Houston and joined Ike in April 1918 in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania where he was assigned to the Tank Training Center at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa.

A small brass plate affixed to the outside of the building on the second floor veranda reads:

OCCUPIED BY 1ST LT. AND MRS
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
1 JULY 1916

There were four...
parade field. Two...
the southeast end,
and barracks with...
between the last set...
first barracks were...
buildings on the left...
Along that corner row...
1887: Bldgs. 607, 608...
sally-port building...
was completed. In...
completed; the barr...
Bldgs. 611, 612. In...
corner were complet...
type tower) were c...

YEAR	BLDG.
1885	61
1885	62
1885	63
1885	64
1887	65
1887	66
1887	67
1887	68
1887	69
1889	61
1889	62
1891	63
1891	64
1893	65

These building...
acks and the...
configuration...
Foundation...
Walls...
Floors...
Roof...
Sign...

City...

In 1887...

BARRACKS
in
THE ARSENAL POST

There were fourteen (14) sets of barracks at the eastern end of the parade field. Two of them are located on the northeast end, two on the southeast end, and nine across the length of the east end. The band barracks with bell tower was erected on the northeast side between the last set of officers quarters and the end barracks. The first barracks were completed in July 1835 and consisted of four buildings on the left side of the east end: Bldgs. 603, 604, 605, 606. Along that same row the following buildings were completed in May 1837: Bldgs. 607, 609, 610 and 613, this last being the three storied sally-port building to be considered separately. In May 1839 Bldg. 608 was completed. In May 1890 the barracks on the southeast corner were completed; the barracks next to it having been completed in March 1890: Bldgs. 611, 612. In February 1891 the two barracks on the northeast corner were completed: Bldgs. 601, 602. The band barracks (with bell type tower) were completed in May 1893.

YEAR	BLDG	COST	
1835	603	310,061	
1835	604	10,210	
1835	605	10,219	
1835	606	10,213	
1837	607	10,056	
1837	609	9,850	
1837	610	9,405	
1837	613	17,171	(sally-port bldg.)
1839	608	9,405	
1890	611	9,935	
1890	612	11,267	
1891	601	12,839	
1891	602	12,839	
1893	646	5,920	(bell tower bldg.)

These buildings, excluding of the three storied sally-port barracks and the bell tower band barracks, were of the same size and configuration:
Foundation -----Stone and Brick
Walls -----Brick
Floors -----Wood
Roof -----Tin (oil squares)
Sq. ft. above basement -----7,000 sq. ft. of porch. This figure varies slightly with each building.
Capacity -----97 men

In 1837 the upper rear porches were enclosed bringing the capacity to 111 men.

In 1842 all porches were enclosed (upper and lower, front and back) and the barracks capacity, bringing the capacity to 200

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100

men at 40 sq. ft. of space per man. The total sq. ft. of floor space including enclosed porches at this time was 11,469.

The three storied sally-port building, 613, was completed in May 1887. Originally designed for the band barracks, it was converted into a prison when the new band barracks were built in 1893.

In 1935 it was converted from a prison to barracks.

Foundation -----Stone and brick
Walls -----Brick
Floors -----Wood and Concrete
Roof -----Tin

Size Main Bldg. -----38'4" x 62'0"

Size Wings -----31'3" x 31'4" North side

31'3" x 30'10" South side

Capacity -----76 men

Renovated Capacity ----114 men with 40 sq ft space per man.

The keystone over the arch of the sally-port bears the date 1878.

The bell tower like band barracks, 646, was completed in May 1895. Constructed as a band barracks, it was converted into an Administration building in 1919 and used as headquarters for the Infantry units assigned to this Post until 1911. Since that time it has been used as offices for the various units assigned to this Post. Building materials used are the same for the other barracks.

Size Main Bldg. -----31'6" x 47'7"

Sq ft main bldg.-----3,317

Sq ft porches -----1,410

Sq ft total -----5,297

ARCHITECT

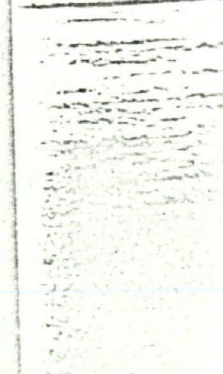
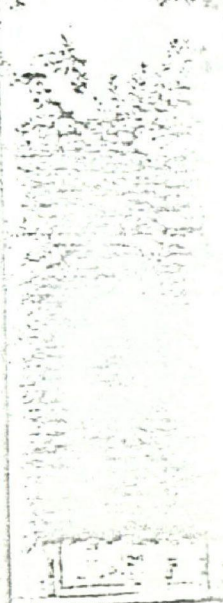
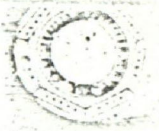
Alfred Giles, whose signature appears on the original plans of the sally-port barracks, came to Texas from England in 1873 having studied architecture for ten years. Following three years of association with a constructing firm in San Antonio he established his own firm. By the late 1870s he had become San Antonio's leading architect. Within ten years he was traveling throughout Texas expanding his busy firm, and in the early 1890s he had already designed eight major buildings in the heart of New Mexico City in Mexico. His best known works in San Antonio are the egg house, the Manuel Yllesca home, the Vance home at Millrose ranch, the Frederick Terrill home, Carl Green home, Maria Terrill home, the Stevens home, William Kayserick home, Convent of the Sisters of Charity of the Immaculate Word, the Fortson row of officers quarters in the Scott post at Fort San Houston, the Don Sullivan stable and coach house, and the old US home at Mansfield Plaza.

Other buildings throughout the state include the Evans home in Austin, Wilson County Courthouse in Florenceville, Old Gillespie County Courthouse in Frederickburg, Webb County Courthouse in Laredo, Kendall County Courthouse in Llanes, and the Live Oak County Courthouse in George West, Texas, the last building designed by Alfred Giles. (Giles lived from 1855--1920).

(This information taken from Mary Carolyn Hottel Jutson, Alfred Giles: an English architect in Texas and Mexico, San Antonio: Trinity Press, 1972. San Antonio Conservation Society Series, Number 1.)

Barracks #611 and #612 on the south east end of the Post are vacant. Additionally, the brick design above the roof line of these two buildings (see photo #8) has been plastered over to a smooth finish. They now bear little resemblance to the original work.

The parade ground mentioned incidentally in this report has gone. In 1944 there were 24 sets of duplex quarters built on the parade ground, plus the usual connecting streets and garages. (see map)



THE INFANTRY CAMP
Location, Description, History

Information contained in this report concerns the following military buildings located at Fort San Houston, Texas: #601 - 13, #602, #617, #646, #683.

Parcel of land now known as Infantry post, located east and south-east of the Quadrangle at the eastern end of Grayson Street, began in 1862. Seven (7) acres were required to purchase the 45.9 acres, at a cost of \$17,150. The entire project of the new barracks and quarters was planned and designed by Major J.G.C. Lee, Chief Quarter-master of the Department of Texas. The architectural details were executed under Major Lee's direction by Alfred Giles, architect, and C.H. Millington, civil engineer.

The first plans called for an eight company post, in horse-shoe shape with entrance from Grayson St. at the western center. Fourteen (14) sets of field and line officers quarters on the left flank of the horse-shoe, an Administration building at the left corner, twelve (12) sets of quarters on the right flank, with a hall on the right corner were planned. At the base of the horse-shoe on the northeast end were two barracks, and across the field on the southeast corner facing them, another two barracks. Across the full length of the east end of the post were eight (8) barracks on a straight line, separate, but all tied to each other so as to appear to be one long building. Mid-way between the eight barracks was a three-storied brick barrack surmounting a well-port, and attached to the barrack on either side. Additionally, a two-story building with bell tower was inserted between the last set of line officers quarters on the left flank and the two barracks on that northeast end, to be used as a band barracks. The last permanent building was the hall at the left entrance to the post, #683 (necessary outbuildings were also built).

The entrance post surrounded a large parade ground gently sloping eastward toward the barracks.

Initial funds were allocated in 1862. \$75,000 was contracted to U.S. Plans to erect four barracks, five sets of officers quarters and the Administration building; these barracks were completed in July 1862 with the quarters in June 1863, plus out buildings. The second contract, to J.G. Carrey, for \$25,000 was to erect twelve additional barracks in 1867. \$25,000 was appropriated for the hall. Carrey built twelve sets of quarters. In 1868, \$25,000 was awarded to U.S.

... for four more buildings, and to J.G. Marshall for ten buildings. In 1849 \$90,000 was allotted to filling orders for nine more buildings. In 1853 two barracks were built for \$25,000, and one set of quarters for \$6,000; the entire project was completed in 1856 with the construction of the 1st, 75th.

The barracks and quarters were two storied with large verandas across the front and back of the barracks, and verandas extending across the front and one side of the quarters on both floors. The two 1851 buildings and sally-port building of the barracks were three storied.

HISTORY

Following the establishment of the Quartermaster Depot in 1876, now known as the Quadrangle, and subsequent construction of Staff Post quarters to house the Headquarters, Department of Texas officers, it was determined essential to build permanent barracks and field and line officers quarters for the four companies of troops assigned to the Post. At this time, 1880, the hospital, barracks, and few available quarters for the officers and men were temporary, makeshift buildings and tent frames on the north western portion of the reservation.

Three new buildings were the first permanent barracks, field and line officers quarters, and post headquarters at Fort San Houston.

As the buildings were completed, they were immediately occupied by troops of the 16th Infantry, 8th Cavalry, and 3rd Artillery (light battery). When Companies C and E of the 8th Cavalry returned from New Mexico October 11, 1880 after over a year of detached service tracking down Geronimo and his band, they moved into the new barracks.

During the 1880s elements of the 3rd and 8th Cavalry, 3rd Artillery (light), 16th Infantry, and 19th Infantry with Field, Staff and Band were assigned here.

During the 1890s six companies of the 23rd Infantry, elements of the 2nd, 5th, and 7th Cavalry, and 3rd Artillery were garrisoned here. When the battle was blown up in Havana Harbor in February, 1893, troops from this Post were sent to Veracruz to alert forces that the Spanish fleet would destroy that city. The 18th Infantry left for New Orleans April 16, and within a month the remainder of Fort San Houston, headed by Major William C. Lee, H. Carpenter returned for New Orleans, remaining elements of the 8th Cavalry. The total complement of troops left the Post was the 1st Cavalry (in charge), the 1st Artillery, and eight 100th Cavalry.

In 1897, due to additional expansion of the reservation, this post

... military
... 1851, 1851.

... east and south-
... Street, began
... 43.9 acres,
... barracks and
... Chief quarter-
... details were
... architect, and

... horse-shoe shape
... fourteen (14)
... flank of the
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... the right corner
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DM

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register: FORT SAM HOUSTON ✓
2 OTHER NAMES: POST OF SAN ANTONIO (sec.) ✓
3 date of entry: 5-15-75 ✓
4 county code: 029 ✓

5 LOCATION street & number: NE EDGE OF TOWN ✓
city / town: San Antonio ✓
vicinity of: SAN ANTONIO ✓
state: TX ✓
county: BEXAR ✓
6 NPS REGION: Southwest ✓

7 OWNER PRIVATE STATE MUNICIPAL COUNTY MULTIPLE FEDERAL (agency name): DEPT. OF DEFENSE USA.
8 ADMINISTRATOR:
9 EXISTING SURVEYS CHAS. HALL X ✓
10 FUNDED? YES NO
11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT: 23
12 SOURCE OF NOMINATION STATE FEDERAL HIST. SITES SURVEY

13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? YES NAME: Same
14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK? YES NAME: Same
15 ACREAGE: c. 400 acres LOCAL PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

16 CONDITION: excellent ruins good fair
 deteriorated altered unaltered reconstructed excavated
 original site moved unknown
17 features: INTERIOR SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 NOT INTACT-0 UNKNOWN-4 NOT APPLICABLE-7
EXTERIOR SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 NOT INTACT-0 UNKNOWN-5 NOT APPLICABLE-8
ENVIRONMENTAL SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 NOT INTACT-0 UNKNOWN-6 NOT APPLICABLE-9

18 ACCESS: YES - Restricted YES - Unrestricted No Access Unknown
19 ADAPTIVE USE: YES NO
20 SAVED? YES
21 IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT? yes no

21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: ARCHAEOLOGY - prehistoric-2 COMMERCE - 6 ENTERTAINMENT - 26 EXPLORATION - 12 HEALTH - 27 MILITARY - 18 MUSIC - 19 SOCIAL / CULTURAL - 30
 ARCHITECTURE - 4 ECONOMICS - 9 INDUSTRY - 13 INVENTION - 14 LANDSCAPE ARCH. - 15 LAW - 16 LITERATURE - 17 PHILOSOPHY - 20
 POLITICS / GOVT. - 21 SETTLEMENT - 29 SOCIAL / HUMANITARIAN - 24 TRANSPORTATION - 25
 RECREATION - 28 SCIENCE - 23 SOCIAL / CULTURAL - 30 URBAN PLANNING - 31
 OTHER (SPECIFY)
22 CLAIMS: explain 'first' 'oldest' 'only'

23 functions: WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: FORT CURRENTLY: FORT
24 dates of initial construction: c. 1879-1918 ✓
major alterations:
historic events:
25 ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

26 architectural style(s): Vernacular
27 architects include G. Bruders Co., and Alfred Giles
28 master builder:
29 engineer:

30 landscape architect / garden designer:
31 interior decorator:
32 artist:
33 artisan:
34 builder / contractor:

35 NAMES give role & date
PERSONAL:
EVENTS:
INSTITUTIONAL:

36 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP: Four groups of buildings and the 1879 Quadrangle form late 18th and early 20th C. ✓ Historic core of military post; includes about 130 predominantly brick or limestone structures plus their outbuildings; notable are the Quadrangle (1879), the post's first permanent structure, and the Second Renaissance Revival Chapel dedicated by President Taft in 1909. Principal U.S. Army southwestern supply base and focal point of military operations in the region since 1879; supplied among others the Rough Riders and John J. Pershing's expedition against Pancho Villa.
Pershing, John J.
Francisco Villa

Fort Sam Houston
(Resource Name)

75001950
(Reference Number[s])

Jun 13 1986
(Date form completed)

Bexar
(County)

Texas
(State)

Mike Whitley
(Completed by)

STATUS:

1. MISSING 2. REMOVED/ DEMOLISHED 3. NHL 4. TR 5. MRA 6. OVER-SIZED 7. NPS - UNDOCUMENTED 8. DOE - OWNER OBJECTION 9. RESTRICTED

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder (); Nomination (); Map(s) (); Photos ()
Available on: Microfiche (); Optical Disk ()

2. _____
(Cause for removal)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Removed)

3. _____
(NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name)

May 15 1975
(Date Designated)

4. _____
(If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

(TR or MRA Name)

5. _____
(If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. _____
(Location of oversize file)

7. _____
(Current source of partial documentation)

_____/_____/_____
(Target Date)

- COMMENTS: _____
(Where found, or source of replacement)

_____/_____/_____
(Date Found/Replaced)