

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

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

1. Name

historic Fort Concho Historic District

and/or common Fort Concho Historic District

2. Location

street & number East Avenue D _____ not for publication

city, town San Angelo _____ vicinity of

state Texas code 48 county Tom Green code 451

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name City of San Angelo and Fort Concho Museum

street & number City Hall, 213 East Avenue D

city, town San Angelo, Texas _____ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Registry of Deeds, Tom Green County

street & number Beauregard and Irving Streets

city, town San Angelo state Texas

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic American Buildings Survey has this property been determined eligible? _____ yes _____ no

date 1935 _____ federal state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington state D.C.

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

Fort Concho, located at the junction of the North and South Forks of the Concho River in Tom Green County, Texas, was established in November 1867. Construction began the following month and continued well into the 1870s. During the 22 years of its existence, Fort Concho protected travelers and settlers from attacks by Indians.

After the Army abandoned the post in 1889, some of the military structures were adapted and modified for other purposes, some were burned down, others were torn down, and some merely deteriorated. The property was divided into small residential and commercial lots. New warehouse buildings, residences, an elementary school, and other structures were erected within the fort's boundaries over time by the civilian population which acquired various portions of the property. Early in 1929, the City of San Angelo, spurred by the members of Tom Green Historical Society, began to acquire the fort property for use as a City museum and park. The property acquisition process continues at the present time in conjunction with implementation of City park development plans.

In 1980, the City published a master plan for the development of the fort, prepared by Bell, Klein and Hoffman of Austin, Texas. The plan calls for a three-phase program to purchase the remaining property, remove the nonhistoric buildings and structures, and restore or reconstruct a majority of the historic resources associated with the fort. These plans will be carried out, for the most part, by the Fort Concho Museum; a non-profit group that evolved from the earlier West Texas Museum, founded in 1928. Partial funding for the development plan was received as a Federal Matching grant through the National Park Service's Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grants-in-aid program. Owned and administered by the City of San Angelo, the museum is open to the public from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. daily.

Today, much of the fort's historical integrity has been compromised due to modern roads and incompatible building construction covering parts of the historic fort area. Moreover, some of the remaining historic structures have been modified and even incorporated into larger modern buildings and warehouses. However, the city is planning to remove the intruding elements, to restore the existing historic resources, to excavate historic archeological sites, and to reconstruct some historic buildings. Although the historic integrity of the fort is largely intact, these actions will dramatically improve the architectural character of the NHL in the near future.

As with most Western forts, the parade ground was the principal activity center; around it, the necessary administration, housing (officers' quarters and barracks), service facilities (quartermaster storehouse, stables, and corrals), and utilitarian buildings (commissary, laundry, and kitchen) structures were built.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1867-1889 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Established in 1867, at San Angelo, Texas, Fort Concho was a key post for the protection of the southwestern frontier. It is located at the forks of the Concho River where most of the east-west trails converged to avoid the Staked Plains to the north and the rocky, Indian-inhabited, semi-desert country to the south. The fort exercised a strong influence in affording protection to the settled parts of Texas, by extending the frontier westward and pushing back Comanche and Kiowa barriers in the southern great plains. Fort Concho was constructed, in the words of Texas historian J. Evetts Haley, "as a shield across the very heart of Texas." While its first objective was to protect the Texas settlements and frontier, it also had importance as a point of departure, at the time of its establishment, for almost all southern travel for the Far West. It was an important way station at a critical location for routes west and northwest. The fort was active until 1889 when it was abandoned by the army.

Numerous Indian fighters, including Ranald S. Mackenzie, William R. Shafter, Wesley Merritt, Anson Mills, and B.H. Grierson, served at Fort Concho during its existence. Troops from the fort took part in the series of arduous campaigns led by Colonel Mackenzie from 1870-1875 against the Kiowas and Comanches and fought in the battle of Palo Duro Canyon, September 2, 1874. They also went with Mackenzie in his historic pursuit of and battle with Kickapoo and Lipan raiders from Mexico, an operation that involved the violation of Mexican soil and led to an international incident.

History

After the war with Mexico, the United States realized that the expansion policy of "Manifest Destiny" had been partially fulfilled and that this fulfillment had resulted in a sudden accretion of land which extended from the boundaries of Texas and the Louisiana Purchase to the Pacific Ocean. Only sections of this land had been thoroughly explored and settled by Spain and Mexico and the new acquisitions were now opened for nearly unlimited development.

Among the most significant of the trails laid out by military surveyors was the Overland Trail. Branches of the trail swung into Texas from the northeast and from the Gulf ports, offering two alternate routes across West Texas, through New Mexico and Arizona and into California. This trail, which was not subject to the hazards of winter travel across the high mountain country, ranks as one of the three great land entryways to the West Coast.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 40 acres

Quadrangle name San Angelo South, Texas

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

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

state	code	county	code
N/A			

state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Bruce Westerhoff, Historian

National Park Service, RMRO

organization Division of Cultural Resources

date June 1985

street & number 655 Parfet Street, P.O. Box 25287

telephone (303) 236-8675

city or town Denver

state Colorado 80225

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

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

Keeper of the National Register

date

9/10/87

Attest:

Chief of Registration

date

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 2

The architectural character at Fort Concho generally follows military design standards of the period while reflecting local, Territorial design influences combined with Classical Revival, and 19th century ornamentation. The Officers' Quarters, for example, best reflect the dominant architectural character of the fort. Constructed on low stone foundations, the cut limestone walls were embellished with quoined, stone corners and covered by a wood shingle, gable roof. Each building routinely has at least three internal stone chimneys. In addition, a "Territorial" Style wood veranda supported by square, Classic Revival, wood columns covers the building's primary elevation. Windows are typically 9-over-9, double-hung, sash topped by flat segmented, stone lintels.

Contributing historic buildings at Fort Concho consist of those buildings that were built within the period of significance, 1867-1889, and still retain sufficient architectural character of the district as described above. The contributing buildings at Fort Concho are grouped in four defined areas. These are: 1) Officers' Row (comprised of 9 buildings and the Schoolhouse/Chapel); 2) Administrative Row (comprised of the Headquarters/Administration Building, the Quartermaster's Storehouse, and the Commissary); 3) Barracks Row (comprised of 4 barracks); and 4) the Stables.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

I. Officers' Row:

Along the south side of the Parade Ground is Officers' Row, consisting of 9 similar Officers' Quarters buildings numbered 1 through 9 starting at the southwest end of the Schoolhouse/Chapel. All of the Officers' Quarters are oriented (north) facing the parade ground. Each Officers' Quarters (O.Q.) reflects minor variations in the following basic description.

The general officers' quarters building configuration is a "L" plan, 1 1/2-story structure, constructed on a low stone foundation with cut limestone walls and wood shingle gable roof. The buildings routinely are 5-bay, single pile, with 3 internal end chimneys; 2 in the main 1 1/2-story block and 1 in the 1-story, L projection. Attached to the facade is a Territorial Style, 1-story, wood veranda supported by wood columns with another "L" shaped, Territorial Style, single story, wood veranda is attached to the rear (south) elevation of the main building and onto the L projection. The windows are wood frame, 9-over-9, double-hung sash on the ground floor and 6-over-6, double hung sash in the gable ends.

Historically, the interior, first floor plan was divided into four, equal size, single pile rooms separated by a central hall. The 1-story L contained a large, single room kitchen. A single, wood stair lead from the central hall to the second story. The second floor plan was comprised of 2 large, single pile

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 3

rooms divided by a central hall. All interior spaces were typically finished with wood floors and whitewashed walls and ceilings.

Most Officers' Quarters, like many of the structures at the fort were modified by civilians approximately 15 years after the post was abandoned by the army (around the turn of the century). For the most part, these modifications involved interior wall removals, door changes, and exterior roof dormer additions. Fortunately, the museum has acquired and restored all of Officers' Row to its historic appearance with the exception of O.Q. #5 which is now a stabilized ruin.

Following is a building by building description of Officers' Row:

OFFICERS QUARTERS #1 (O.Q. #1):

Construction of O.Q. #1 began in 1870, but was not complete until 1875. Variations from the general plan include the addition of two exterior rooms in 1881, one on the south (a kitchen) and one on the west (an office for Col. Benjamin H. Grierson). The interior retains its basic floor plan but various elements such as doors, floors, and wall finishings, electrical and mechanical systems have been replaced. It is unoccupied at the present time.

O.Q. #2:

Construction of O.Q. #2 was completed in 1870. A distinctive feature on this structure is the extended gable roof on both the main portion and the projection which becomes the roof of the veranda. Civilian modifications to this structure include the removal of two interior walls, and most of the flooring and roof framing. The structure is unoccupied at the present time.

O.Q. #3:

Construction of O.Q. #3 was completed in 1870. It is listed in an 1889 inventory report as 1 3/4-stories high with 5 rooms, 4 in the main building and another, the largest, in an addition on the west side. The structure is unoccupied at the present time.

O.Q. #4:

Construction of O.Q. #4 was completed in 1870. O.Q.#4 is similar in plan and design to O.Q. #2, including the extended gable roof that covers the veranda. Civilian modifications include gable dormer additions, eave overhangs, wood siding, frame additions, and interior spatial modifications. The structure is unoccupied at the present time.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 4

O.Q. #5:

Construction of O.Q. #5 was completed in 1870. This structure was similar in design and plan to O.Q. #2 and #4. It is now in a state of ruin consisting of the stone foundation and partial limestone walls. The ruins have been stabilized. A small rectangular stone carriage house with a wood single gable roof is located approximately 90 feet behind the O. Q. #5. The Fort Concho Historian has determined that the carriage house is associated with O.Q. #5.

O.Q. #6:

Construction of O.Q. #6 was completed in 1870. It was identical in design and plan to O.Q. #2, 4, and 5. A 1961 fire destroyed much of the second floor and staircase, but it has recently undergone extensive restoration and is physically and structurally sound. It is presently a part of the museum interpretation program as a typical officers' quarters.

O.Q. #7:

Construction of O.Q. #7 was completed in 1877. Listed in the 1889 inventory report as rectangular 1 3/4-story structure. This building structure has a 1 3/4-story detached apartment, 15 feet behind (south) the main building. Both are erected on a low stone foundation with cut limestone walls and wood shingled gable roofs, with two interior chimneys. A Territorial Style, wood veranda supported by seven wood columns extends across the (north) facade, with a porch on each side of the party wall (between the main building and the apartment).

This structure was originally designed as a duplex to house field officers and their families. Today the duplex closely approximates its original plan. The Fort Concho administrative offices are housed in the building at the present time.

O.Q. #8:

Construction of O.Q. #8 was completed in 1872. It is similar in design and plan to O.Q. #1. Civilian modifications include a 1936 stone addition to the (south) rear elevation that was retained in the recent restoration. This gable roofed addition is attached to the main building and contains an entrance. The Junior League of San Angelo, Inc., currently uses this structure as a meeting and conference facility.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 5

O.Q. #9:

Construction of O.Q. #9 was completed in 1872 and is similar in plan and design to O.Q. #1 and O.Q. #8. The restoration of this building has rectified a 1905 remodeling effort. It is currently being used by the San Angelo Council of Garden Clubs.

Schoolhouse/Chapel:

The Schoolhouse/Chapel was completed in 1872. This single-story, rectangular plan, cut limestone structure rests on a stone foundation, and is covered by a wood shingle, gable roof. The four-bay, single pile building has a double entrance on the principle elevation with two, 4-panel doors with a three light transom. There are a total of eight, 9-over-9, double-hung sash windows, four on the north elevation and four on the south. The Schoolhouse/Chapel was erected on the foundation of a second duplex (similar to O.Q. #7) that was never completed. This building is the eastern most structure of Officers' Row and completes the row. The Schoolhouse/Chapel is located at the corner of East Avenue D and Burgess Street, and is used as a part of the Fort Concho Museum educational program.

II. Administrative Row:

Administrative Row is located along the eastern edge of the Parade Ground, and begins at the south end with the Post Hospital and concludes on the north end with the Forage House. This row of structures does not have a typical plan of design. In addition, only three of the eight original buildings remain. Descriptions of those follow:

Headquarters/Administration Building:

Construction of Headquarters/Administration building (H.Q.) was completed in 1876. This is a 2 1/2-story, "U" plan, cut limestone structure on a stone foundation with a gable roof covered by wood shingles. The two projections are single-story with gable roofs while the main, crossing, block is two-stories tall. It has four interior stone chimneys, two in the main building and one in each of the projections. The main, 2-story portion is a 5-bay single pile building. A Territorial Style wood veranda extends across the facade with a wood frame, screened porch on the (east) elevation of the main building between the projections. Both the veranda and the porch have shed roofs with wood shingles. There are 9-over-9 double-hung sash windows on the first floor and 6-over-6 double-hung sash windows on the second floor.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 6

This building was constructed at the request of Col. Benjamin H. Grierson, commanding officer of the U.S. 10th Cavalry and Fort Concho, headquarters of the district of the Pecos (1878-1881) in the Army Department of Texas. At the present time, the structure is structurally sound and used as part of the museum interpretation program housing museum exhibits, storage, a visitor center, and offices. Development plans call for the relocation of some of these functions to O.Q. #1. Two swivel cannon are located in front of the structure along with a flagpole.

Quartermaster's Storehouse:

Construction of the Quartermaster's Storehouse was completed in 1869. This 1 1/2-story, rectangular plan, cut limestone building with a gable roof has a shed roof addition on the east elevation. As with most of the historic buildings at Fort Concho, the Quartermaster's Storehouse rests on a low stone foundation. This building was the second building constructed at the fort; is utilitarian in appearance and was used for storage as well as a carpenter shop.

Commissary:

Construction of the Commissary was completed in 1868, a twin of the Quartermaster's storehouse, it is considered the first structure built in San Angelo, Texas. This building has been restored.

III. Barracks Row:

Barracks Row is located along the north side of the Parade Ground. Included within the row were six Enlisted Men's Barracks (E.M.B.s) and the Guard House. The E.M.B.s are numbered 1 through 6 from the west to the east with the guardhouse east of E.M.B. #6. The general plan of a typical E.M.B. consists of a 1-story, rectangular plan, linear dormitory unit with either one or two perpendicular (north) mess halls and kitchen wings. The E.M.B.s were constructed on stone foundations with cut limestone walls and a wood shingled hipped roof, a roof ventilator and internal stone chimneys. The buildings, both the dorm units and the mess hall wings, had symmetrical door and window arrangements. A 9-foot-wide, Territorial style, wood veranda is wrapped around all elevations of the dormitory units, but not around the perpendicular mess halls.

The City of San Angelo and Fort Concho Museum own all the land upon which the barracks and guard house are located. Development plans call for the restoration of E.M.B. #1 and #2, the reconstruction of E.M.B. #3 and #4 along with the guard house, and the continued maintenance of reconstructed E.M.B. #5 and #6. There were four variations from the basic plan.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 7

E.M.B. #1:

Construction of E.M.B. #1 was completed in 1869. It consisted of 2 single-story dormitory units connected by a 13 by 27-foot sallyport (breezeways) with two perpendicular mess halls (north) behind the dormitory units.

During the 20th century E.M.B. #1 and E.M.B. #2 were incorporated into the Monarch Tile Company. The visible portions of E.M.B. #1, which still remain, include the extensively modified exterior walls and a masonry fireplace. This building is owned by the museum at the present time.

E.M.B. #2:

Construction of E.M.B. #2 was completed in 1869. This structure is similar in design to E.M.B. #1. However, the plan has only one perpendicular mess hall. The 1889 inventory report describes E.M.B. #2 as:

Two squadrooms each 24' 0" X 82' 0" with a sallyport 13' 0" X 40' 0" between them. The height of walls from the floor to the eaves in squadrooms 11' 0" -not cieled [sic]. An oblong wing, joining and forming part of the sallyport, extending to the rear (north). Contains an orderly room 24' 0" X 10' 0", mess room 24' 0" X 28' 0", and kitchen 24' 0" X 10' 0" -not cieled [sic].

As previously mentioned, this building was incorporated into the modern Monarch Tile Company industrial plant. The remaining original fabric consists of heavy roof trusses, several window openings, sallyport masonry arches and two masonry fireplaces.

E.M.B. #5 and E.M.B. #6:

These buildings were originally built in 1871, and were reconstructed in the 1950's. The reconstructions were specifically listed as part of the original landmark as designated in 1961. They appeared almost identical to E.M.B. #3 and #4. In the 1920s, E.M.B. #5 and #6 were remodeled and used by a National Guard unit. By 1947, they had deteriorated to little more than stone walls. In 1951, they were given to the Fort Concho Museum and reconstructed. Today, they are the only recognizable remnant of the original barracks design. The reconstructions vary slightly from their original appearance. Historically, there was not a veranda around the perpendicular mess hall as there is today. They currently house museum exhibits, interpretive functions as well as sales functions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 8

IV. Stable:

The date of construction for the remaining stable is somewhere between 1871 and 1873. This double stable is a 1-story, rectangular shaped building with limestone walls and a flat roof on a low stone foundation. This building also has large rectangular window openings. It is located north of Barracks Row beyond the company sinks. It is occupied and owned by the Wool Growers Central Storage Company. Negotiations to acquire this historic structure are underway by the City of San Angelo. Restoration, if only in a limited sense, will then follow.

NONCONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

Noncontributing buildings were differentiated from contributing buildings by their date of construction, degree of modification, and degree of deterioration. Noncontributing buildings no longer reflect the historic or architectural character of the district. For example, a building that was built after 1889, or a building that no longer reflects the physical characteristics of the district, which it possessed during the period of national significance, were determined to be noncontributing. The noncontributing buildings which are present within the landmark boundaries include:

On the Parade Ground: the Fort Concho Elementary School, the Porter/Henderson Warehouse, and the Restaurant. On Administrative Row: the Warehouses on the hospital complex site and the Warehouse behind the Quartermaster storehouse. On Barracks Row: the Old Monarch Tile Company warehouse that is not a part of E.M.B. #1 and #2. In the Utility Area: the modern structure containing an engine removal business (located north of E.M.B. #5 and #6), the warehouses on either side of the historic stable that is not a part of the historic stable, the warehouses on the corrals and laundresses' quarters site; The Powder Magazine, Oscar Ruffini's office, and the Comfort Stations. (The City of San Angelo or Fort Concho Museum own a majority of these noncontributing buildings and plan to eventually remove some of these intrusive buildings.)

Powder Magazine:

The date of construction for the historic powder magazine is unknown. The date of its relocation is also unknown. The ammunition magazine is a 13 by 13-foot cut limestone structure with a hipped roof and wood shingles. It was originally located outside of the activity center of the fort, to protect personal and property in the event of an explosion. At the present time, it is located approximately 20 yards immediately northeast of E.M.B. #6, and is out of character in its present location.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

7

Page

9

Development plans call for the eventual relocation of the structure back to its original site, which is located outside of the landmark boundary. Because of its relocation, it has been determined to be noncontributing at the present time. (In the event that the Magazine is returned to its original site, the NHL boundaries may be amended to include the location.)

Ruffini Office:

The Ruffini Office is located approximately 50 feet south of the headquarters building. This building is a board and batten, 1-story frame structure with a gable roof. The date of construction is unknown. It is not in character with the historic architecture of the fort. It was the office and home of the prominent West Texas architect Oscar Ruffini who donated the structure to the museum in 1951. It was brought to its present location from downtown San Angelo. Because of the relative sensitivity of this structure and its significant historic merit, an interpretive center has been integrated into the building.

Comfort Stations:

Constructed in the 20th century, the two comfort stations are constructed of cut limestone with wood shingle hipped roof and with concrete foundations. The first is located immediately (east) behind the Headquarters Building, and the second is located to the north of E.M.B. #5 and #6. Because they were constructed after the period of national significance, they have been determined to be noncontributing. They are not intrusive to the overall integrity of the landmark.

CONTRIBUTING SITES:

A historic site at Fort Concho was determined to be contributing if intact historic deposits still remain, and the deposits have not been disrupted by such influences as urban development, vandalism, agriculture, soil erosion or flooding.

The contributing sites at Fort Concho consist of those sites that retain their potential to yield important information about specific historic structures and/or activities at the fort. These sites include:

The Parade Ground, the Post Hospital Complex, the Surgeon's Quarters, the Workshops, the Forage House, the Powder Magazine, the Enlisted Men's Barracks (#3 and #4), the Bandstand, the Sundial, the Flag Pole, and the Guard House.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 10

Parade Ground:

The parade ground has been divided into three parts, the easternmost end still reflects its historic appearance, the middle section has a 20th century school located upon it (which is owned by the San Angelo Independent School District SID), and the western third which is occupied by a restaurant and a warehouse structure. A bandstand (date of construction unknown), a sundial, and a flagpole were located on the parade ground. Upon the restoration of the parade ground to its historic appearance, these resources will be reconstructed. This area has been determined to be contributing because of its historic appearance as a parade ground and because it provides a key architectural anchor to the entire post. The alterations on the middle and western third of the parade ground have not altered the original street layout or the original pattern of circulation at the fort.

Post Hospital Complex:

The Post Hospital Complex was located at the southern most end of Administrative Row, (south of E. Avenue D and east of Burgess Street). Currently, a warehouse and storage yard, owned by the City of San Angelo, occupy part of the site. Reconstruction of the Hospital Complex is a part of future development plans, and will provide a needed architectural anchor to the Parade Ground as well as Administrative Row. The Post Hospital site has been determined to be contributing due to the unique design, size, and use of the historic structure. The reconstructed hospital will be used to house the main portion of the Fort Concho Elementary school, after it has been removed from the parade ground. The potential to yield important information about the foundation, location and use of the hospital and out buildings is limited to the area within and immediately outside the foundation for the hospital. Archaeological investigations have recently been completed for the Post Hospital, but have not yet been undertaken for the hospital's outbuildings. Further excavation will be needed to determine the extent of the cultural deposits within the hospital complex site.

Post Surgeon's Quarters:

The Post Surgeon's Quarters was located on the southern end of Administrative Row. The only remnant of this structure is a partially uncovered foundation that is bisected by East Avenue D. Eventual reconstruction of this structure is also part of the development plans, and will add to the architectural statement of Administrative Row. In addition, it will enhance the architectural anchor provided by the reconstructed hospital complex. The site retains its potential to yield

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 11

important information about the foundation and function of the structure due to limited disturbance of the immediate area. It has, therefore, been determined to be contributing.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters:

The date of construction for the Non-Commissioned (NC) Officers Quarters is unknown. The 1889 inventory report describes the NC staff quarters as a 3/4-story, low, balloon frame building. It had four, 15 by 15 1/2-foot rooms, one of which was used as a kitchen. This building was located between the Surgeon's Quarters and the Headquarters Administration Building in Administration Row. Long range development plans propose eventual reconstruction. There is no physical evidence of the building at the present time, and the site is vacant. This site also retains its potential to yield important information about the structure due to little ground disturbance and has therefore been determined to be contributing.

Workshop:

The date of construction for the workshop is unknown. The workshop was identical in design and plan to the Quartermaster's Storehouse and the Commissary. This Workshop was used as the blacksmith and as an additional carpenter shop. The general location has been determined using the 1889 inventory map. Archeological investigation of this site may yield important information concerning the foundation, orientation, and uses of the building; therefore, this site has been determined to be contributing. The site is vacant at the present time.

Forage House:

The date of construction for the Forage House is unknown. It was described in the 1889 inventory report as being identical in design and plan to the Quartermaster Storehouse and the Commissary. The general location of this structure has been determined using the 1889 inventory map. Archaeological investigation of this site may yield important information concerning the foundation, orientation, and uses of the building, and therefore, has been determined to be contributing. At the present time the site is vacant and owned by the City of San Angelo. Park development plans call for the eventual reconstruction of the Workshops and the Forage House.

E.M.B. #3:

E.M.B. #3 was located in the middle of Barracks Row, (east of Wool Street and north of East Avenue C). Based on the 1889 inventory report and photographs, E.M.B. #3 was similar in design to E.M.B. #4, #5, and #6.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 12

These barracks consisted of two dormitory units with one perpendicular mess hall located (north) behind the dormitory units. There is no visible evidence of E.M.B. #3, which is covered by a modern street and vacant lot. However, archeological investigation may yield important information in locating the foundation and may also yield important information concerning the life of the enlisted soldier at Fort Concho. Therefore, the site has been determined to be contributing to this NHL.

E.M.B. #4:

E.M.B. #4 was also located in the middle of Barracks Row, (east of E.M.B. #3 and north of East Avenue C). This barrack was similar to E.M.B. #3 and its current status is the same. However, some details are different. For example, a mule pen and a wood shelter occupy the site at the present time. Archeological investigation of the site may yield important information concerning the location of the foundation and other data about activity at the barracks. It has been determined to be contributing due to limited disturbances of the site.

Guardhouse:

The date of construction of the Guardhouse is unknown. The 1871 and the 1889 inventories describe a rectangular structure similar in design and size to a typical dormitory unit with several rooms. Evidence of this structure is not visible at the present time with Burgess Street covering most of the site. However, archeological excavation may yield important information concerning the foundation, orientation, and use of the building; therefore, it has been determined to be contributing. Development plans call for the eventual reconstruction of the structure. When that occurs it will complete Barracks Row. It is the easternmost structure in Barracks Row and is located east of E.M.B. #6 and west of the Commissary.

NONCONTRIBUTING SITES:

Noncontributing sites were differentiated from contributing sites by the type and degree of alterations to the features since the period of national significance (1867-1889), and their impact on the historic integrity of the site. For example, if a modern warehouse or residence has been constructed over the location of a historic structure and that modern building required the excavation of the site for the purpose of laying a foundation, the site has been determined to be noncontributing. The disruptive influences on or

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 13

immediately around the site(s) have impacted or eliminated the cultural deposits and structural remains that may have existed at the site. The sites that have been determined to be noncontributing were located north of Barracks Row and include:

The Corrals, the Stables, the Company Sinks (Garbage Pits), Wash Houses, Laundresses' Quarters, and other wood frame structures.

Company Sinks:

Four sinks (garbage pits) were reported to have been built on an east/west axis (north) behind Barracks Row and south of the corrals and stables. A 1875 military plan shows a masonry building with a double-set (pairing) design. Presumably, these structures were built per plan and the 1889 inventory report indicates four such units at the described position.

Corrals:

The date of construction of the corrals is unknown. There were six corrals in all, the quartermasters being the largest. The corrals were located to the west of the stables, west of Wool Street and north of East Avenue B.

Utilitarian Wood Frame Structures:

The date of construction of the wood frame buildings is unknown. These structures had a variety of uses, including kitchens, wash houses, and launderess' quarters. These sites have been generally located using historic maps (west of the corrals between Oakes and Wool street north of East Avenue B). The sites are presently covered by modern warehouses and storage yards and therefore have lost their potential to yield important information concerning these structures. Again, long range development plans propose removal of the modern structures, and the eventual reconstruction of the historic buildings and structures.

Changes Since 1975 and Current Condition:

1. The Monarch Tile Company (including barracks 1 and 2) has been purchased by the Fort Concho Museum. The space will be leased as a warehouse for the present time, then over the next seven to ten years, the barracks will be restored, the property will be paid for, and the modern tile factory will be demolished. The barracks are nearly intact within the modern building. Some reconstruction will be necessary, but a majority of the work will be restoration.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 7

Page 14

2. Before the City of San Angelo became involved in the preservation of Fort Concho, a public school was constructed in the middle of the Parade Ground. One goal of the museum has been to remove the school and return the Parade Ground to its original use. The School building is neither historically or architecturally important and its demolition will enhance the fort site. The City and the San Angelo Independent School District are planning to remove the school with non-Federal funds. To replace the educational and administrative functions of the Fort Concho elementary school, the post hospital will be reconstructed on its original site, and the Fort Concho School educational and administrative functions will occupy the building. In addition, a new building will be constructed away from the fort area, and Officers' Quarters #7 will contain parts of the school.

3. Fort Concho Museum intends to purchase the Wool Growers Central Storage Company north of Barracks Row which contains the remaining fort stable within the existing structure; restoration will then follow.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

High on the list of problems which faced these early travelers was the threat of attack by nomadic raiding tribes on the Southern Plains. The Comanche, Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, and Mescalero-Apache all regarded the wagons trains as economic resources, and the careless or unwary migrant frequently lost his stock, sometimes lost his belongings, and occasionally lost his life.

For a few years it appeared that the Indian difficulties in Texas might be resolved by the gradual expansion of the line of settlement. The Civil War interrupted this movement, and for 5 years there was little travel and less peace along the trails.

After the war, the Army reviewed the position of the Texas frontier defense line, and in 1867 troops of the 9th and 10th Cavalry regiments returned to Texas and began construction of the line of posts which were eventually to pacify the Southern Plains tribes. At the junction of the forks of the Concho River, construction of Fort Concho began in December, 1867.

The new post was an action capsule of western history. The list of regiments which served there, and of the commanders of those regiments and the post--Mackenzie, Merritt, Grierson, Shafter, and Andrews--reads like a roll call of glory in the Civil War. In 22 years of existence, until its deactivation in 1889, Fort Concho served as a way station and combat headquarters during some of the highest moments of drama in American history.

High among the list of heroes was Colonel Ranald Slidell Mackenzie. Mackenzie, who had been wounded four times during the Civil War, for 4 years led the cavalry of Fort Concho and the neighboring posts and made a personal mark achieved by few others in the Indian wars. His highly publicized and frequently depicted raid on Kickapoo villages in Mexico in May 1873, with only informal support of the U.S. Government, was perhaps the greatest single moment of these years, but his constant clashes with the Comanche and Kiowa, though less well known, played a major part in the eventual reduction of those tribes to the reservation.

Mackenzie was followed by others; another Civil War hero, Colonel Benjamin Henry Grierson, builder of Fort Sill, assumed command in the mid-70s, and Grierson's "Buffalo Soldiers" of the famed 10th Cavalry carried on where Mackenzie left off. The years between 1867 and 1880 were a constant round of skirmish and pursuit, in the effort to restore the frontier to its prewar alignment and protect the travelers and settlers of West Texas. During this time, Fort Concho was a typical fighting post of the Western Army and, in spite of later neglect, retains to this day an aura of the history that was made by the troops of its several garrisons.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

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**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

UTM References:

Point A. 14/364340/3480900
Point B. 14/364400/3480550
Point C. 14/364400/3480460
Point D. 14/364360/3480460
Point E. 14/364320/3480440
Point F. 14/364000/3480440
Point G. 14/364000/3480850

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 2

Boundary Justification

The revised boundary for Fort Concho NHL has been drawn to include approximately 40 acres. These 40 acres contain that portion of the fort which still retains its historical integrity. This area includes the Parade Ground and the surrounding contributing structures and sites in Officers' Row, Administrative Row, and Barracks Row. The wood frame utilitarian area, although determined to be noncontributing, as well as the corrals, and stables are also within the landmark boundary.

The southern boundary was established along the partial fence line to exclude the privately owned, modern non-fort structures south of Officers' Row. The western boundary is the east curb of South Oakes Street. The structures on the west side of the street were constructed in the 20th century and are not of the same architectural character as the fort buildings. The northern boundary is the south curb of East Avenue A and then follows the railroad track to South Oakes Street. This boundary was established due to the high concentration of non-fort structures north of the remaining historic stable. The eastern boundary follows the railroad tracks running between Rust and Burgess Streets. The eastern boundary was extended to include the Post Hospital Complex, and to exclude the modern warehouses, storage yard, residential structures, and the post bakery which was substantially altered and has consequently lost its historical integrity.

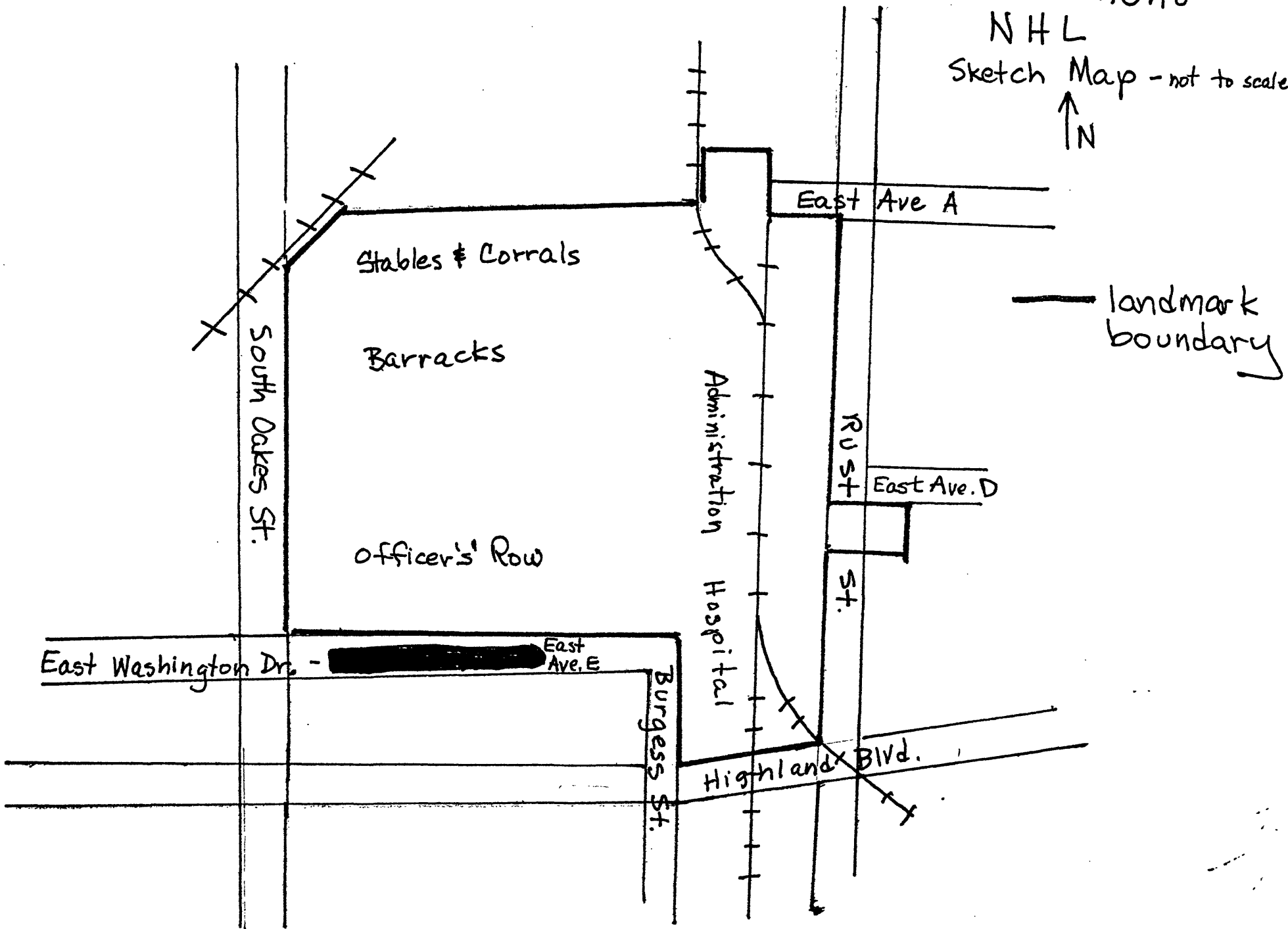
Description

The boundary begins at Point A, the intersection of south curb of East (E) Avenue A and the railroad tracks, and runs generally south-southeast along the railroad tracks for approximately 1100 feet to its intersection with the south curb of (E) Avenue D or Point B. At point B the boundary then continues south along the railroad track for approximately 325 to Point C. From Point C the boundary runs west along a fence line behind the site of the Post Hospital for approximately 225 to its intersection with the east curb of Burgess Street or Point D. From Point D the boundary proceeds in a straight line across Burgess Street to the northwest corner of (E) Washington Avenue and Burgess Street or Point E. The boundary then runs due west along the northern curb of (E) Washington Avenue for approximately 1050 feet to the intersection with the east curb of (S) Oakes Street or Point F. From Point F the boundary turns north and follows the east curb of (S) Oakes Street for approximately 1315 feet crossing (E) Avenues D, C, and B to its intersection with the railroad tracks or Point G. From Point G the boundary follows the railroad tracks in a generally eastward direction for approximately 1150 feet to the point of beginning, Point A.

Fort Concho

NHL

Sketch Map - not to scale



— landmark boundary

South Dakes St.

Stables & Corrals

Barracks

Officer's Row

Administration
Hospital

East Ave A

Rust St.

East Ave. D

Hospital St.

East Washington Dr. - East Ave. E

Burgess St.

Highland Blvd.