

THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY JOURNAL

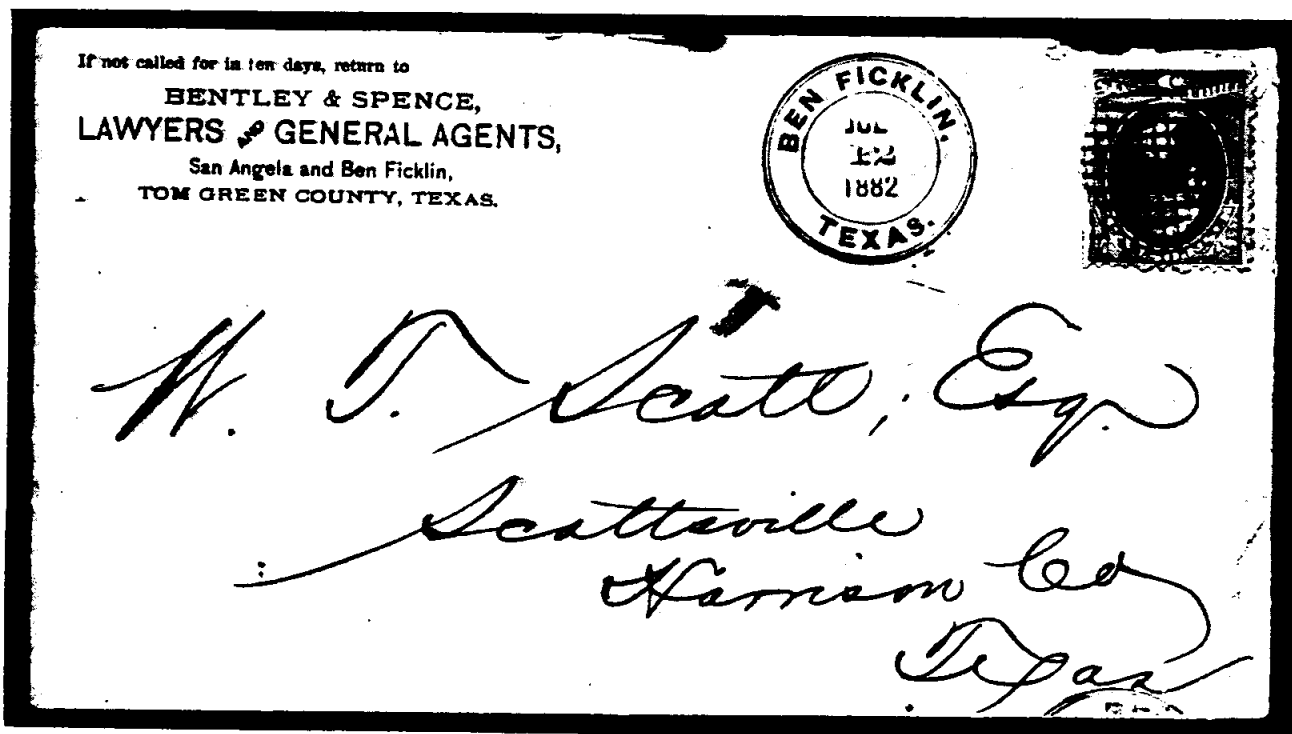


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THE TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Dues \$5 per year, payable to Secretary-Treasurer

President:
Dr. William Emery
1421 Schulle Dr.
San Marcos, TX 78666

Vice President:
A.W. (Bill) Peterson
1314 Wilson Heights
Austin, TX 78746

Secretary-Treasurer:
Jim Alexander
5825 Caldwell
Waco, TX 76710

Journal Editor:
Gordon Hyatt
235 W. Sierra Circle
San Marcos, TX 78666

Affiliated With:



PRESIDENT'S PAGE

Stapled to the face of this issue of the Texas Postal History Society Journal is a pre-addressed dues envelope for your convenience in transmitting your 1983 dues to the Secretary-Treasurer. You may note that our dues have risen from \$5.00/year to \$7.00/year as voted at our last annual meeting in Austin, Texas. Your prompt attention to this matter will benefit both the T.P.H.S. and yourself. For you, it assures uninterrupted delivery of your Journal; for your Secretary-Treasurer and President, it means less work when reminders to tardy members can be avoided.

ANNUAL SPRING MEETING:

This year the annual spring meeting of our group has been scheduled for March 12, 1983, in Dallas, Texas. We have been invited to meet in conjunction with the Collectors Club of Dallas at their annual spring seminar. This seminar is to be held in the Hall of State Building on the State Fair Grounds in Dallas. Featured at the gathering will be a one man exhibit of postal history by Gordon Bleuler and an afternoon talk by Mr. Randy Lee, Chairman of the 1986 Susquicentennial Celebration.

Since the T.P.H.S. has set as one of it's major goals participation in the 1986 celebration, this seems like a most appropriate time to learn the current state-wide plans. It will provide those who attend the opportunity to ask questions, discuss options, and formulate our own project. As chairman of the official Texas Commission, Mr. Lee will be able to guide our society in choosing a project that is both possible to accomplish and one that will have significance for the celebration. Lets all come! We have a large stake in making "Postal History" a star in the year long celebration.

OTHER MATTERS:

In several previous issues of this Journal, a number of bibliographical references useful to Texas postal historians have been cited. Some of these have been reasonably easy to obtain while others required more time to find or procure. Your president has recently become aware of some first hand postal history information that is fascinating.

In the Official Register of the United States, Vol. 2 - 1891, there is a complete register of all U.S. Post Offices by state. Listed also are all officers and employees (Civil, Military, and Naval). The amount of funds paid to each is specified. These government documents were produced for a considerable number of years and thus serve as a first hand resource tool

for the postal historian.

A second major postal history resource tool that I have recently become aware of is found in the U.S. House of Representatives Executive Documents, published for each session of the U.S. Congress. In this publication are listed all offers for carrying the mails, actual contract figures authorized, route numbers, and in many cases, the distances to and intermediate stops along each route.

More on this later after I have had a chance to become more familiar with it's contents and significance.

BEN FICKLIN AND ITS FLOOD

by Nonie Green

It came with a vengeance on August 24, 1882, and carried away with it the town of Ben Ficklin in Tom Green County, Texas. No official tally of those lost was ever determined, but reports indicated that 65 persons had perished, a sizeable death toll for a town of an estimated 300 inhabitants.

A contract was secured from the U.S. government by Ben Ficklin and his friend, Frederick P. Sawyer, to operate a stage and mail service from Fort Smith, Arkansas to San Antonio with a branch line going on to El Paso. The main line service was begun in 1868. In 1869, Ben Ficklin bought 640 acres of land located south of Fort Concho to begin his branch operations. The locations that the main line traveled through after leaving Fort Smith were Sherman, Jacksboro, Fort Griffin and Camp Colorado, thence to San Antonio. The branch line ran from there to Fort Concho traveling a route via Leon Springs, Boerne, Fredericksburg, Mason, Rock Springs, Menardville, McKavett and the Concho Mail Station, continuing on to El Paso with stops at Centralia Station (in eastern Upton County), Camp Melvin, Fort Stockton, Fort Davis and Fort Quitman. The whole circuit followed pretty much the same course taken by the Overland Mail prior to the Civil War.

Ficklin brought his brother, Slaughter, and a friend, Francis Corbett Taylor into the business as supervisors in the operations. The Concho Mail Station, one of the headquarter units, was located on a gravel bar in the middle of the South Concho River. The line was successful and was able to maintain good service and secure renewals of the government contracts. In March, 1871, Ficklin traveled to the District of Columbia in connection with the stage line's business and while there choked on a fish bone that had lodged in his throat at a dinner and died shortly afterwards.

The stage continued to operate under the direction of Taylor who wanted memorialize his friend, Ben Ficklin, in some special way and did so with the help of a friend, William Stephen Kelly, who had been summoned from the east by Taylor. The two of them laid out a town east of the South Concho River bearing Ficklin's name.

A post office was established at Concho Mail Station in 1873 * and Taylor had a branch opened at Ben Ficklin the same year. The mail station and stage line was a well run enterprise and maintained a stock of animals, supplies and coaches; had an adequate corral for the teams of horses and mules; ran shops for repairing harnesses, wheels, etc.; sheds for the coaches; houses for employees and an adjacent adobe commissary where meals were served to the stagecoach passengers.

At the time of the flood, Ben Ficklin had some thirty plus houses, several business establishments, a school and a new two story courthouse. On Wednesday evening, August 23, 1882, a torrential rain came that lasted for more than an hour and then stopped, but at 11:00 p.m. it commenced again and continued throughout the night and kept on until noon the following day. A thirty foot rise on the Middle Concho was noted by morning and by 4:00 p.m., had reached forty-five feet above normal level. The Middle Concho, Spring Creek, Dove Creek and the South Concho converge at a point just above Ben Ficklin. 5.85 inches of rain on this watershed caused the water to rise at the rate of one foot per minute at the Ben Ficklin site on Thursday. Although some dwellings were on the side of a 25 foot bluff above the South Concho, most houses were on a flat above this level, but even these fell in the onslaught of the river.

Most of the residents were not too alarmed at the river's rising since earlier in the sum-

mer water had gotten into some homes due to heavy rains but had not inflicted a great deal of damage. Many persons continued to stay in their homes or tried to escape when it became too late to get out. This was true of those who had remained at the mail station and were cut off from the higher ground. Attempts to rescue the occupants were impossible because of the swift currents. When the mail station collapsed, several persons were on its roof including Mary Jane Metcalfe, station manager and sister of F.C. Taylor. Only one of these persons was able to escape being drowned by grabbing a tree branch as he was being swept down the river.

After floodwaters receded, an assessment revealed fifteen houses still standing; the school-house had suffered much damage and the courthouse still stood, although it had had fifteen feet of water cover the lower part of it. In later years, this courthouse was dismantled and moved across the river and reconstructed, much as it originally was and was occupied as a school. The writer attended school in this building and it was known as San Angelo Junior High School at the time. A number of years ago, the inside was remodeled and housed the administration offices of San Angelo School System until 1981, when a fire gutted its upper story. It was not feasible to rebuild the damage and it is to be razed within a few months.

San Angela, across the river, had been vying with Ben Ficklin for the county seat location in 1874. At an election on January 5, 1875, the voters (which included Mexican-Americans who worked for the stage line and who lived in outlying areas and whose transportation was furnished by Taylor into town to the voting booth) gave the victory to Ben Ficklin.

Now that the devastation had virtually wiped out Ben Ficklin, all remaining records were moved to San Angela, and many of the survivors took up residence there as well. On November 7, 1882, it officially became the county seat.

San Angela had tried for several years to get its own post office so that people would not have to go all the way to Ben Ficklin to pick up and send their mail, but the attempts were unsuccessful until 1881. After it became the county seat, there was much controversy over the feminine connotation, and so the name was officially changed on October 26, 1883, to "San Angelo."

A visitor to the Ben Ficklin area would never guess that there had been a community at that place except for a memorial marker almost covered by weeds and a small cemetery that tell the story.

* No "Concho Mail Station" is listed in Charles Deaton's TEXAS POSTAL HISTORY HANDBOOK, and I have heard of no such post office or cancellation.

Notes to Illustrations:

- #1 - Ben Ficklin cover postmarked Jul 12, 1882, just six weeks prior to the flood.
- #2 - Postal card addressed to John Darst at Tyler, Tex, with manuscript notations to the right "C.D. Foote Feby 13/82"; "Rec'd Feby 18/82"; "ansd Feby 18/82." No postmark.
- #3 - Reverse side of postal card showing it from "C.D. Foote, Land Agent, Ben Ficklin, Texas Feb. 13, 1882." "Remit by Reg Letter" in manuscript. Did this really travel by stage-coach?

74 - San Angelo, Texas, cover cancelled Jun 20, 1884 - 8 months after the name was given to the town. Addressed to Oscar Rufini, well known architect, who designed buildings at University of Texas and businesses and homes in San Angelo.

Appreciation is expressed to Charles Deaton who granted permission to use the Ben Ficklin cover illustration that appears in his book, Texas Postal History Handbook. Also grateful appreciation is extended to Katherine Waring who permitted the use of some facts presented in her article, "Ben Ficklin's Flood," which appeared in Fort Concho Report.

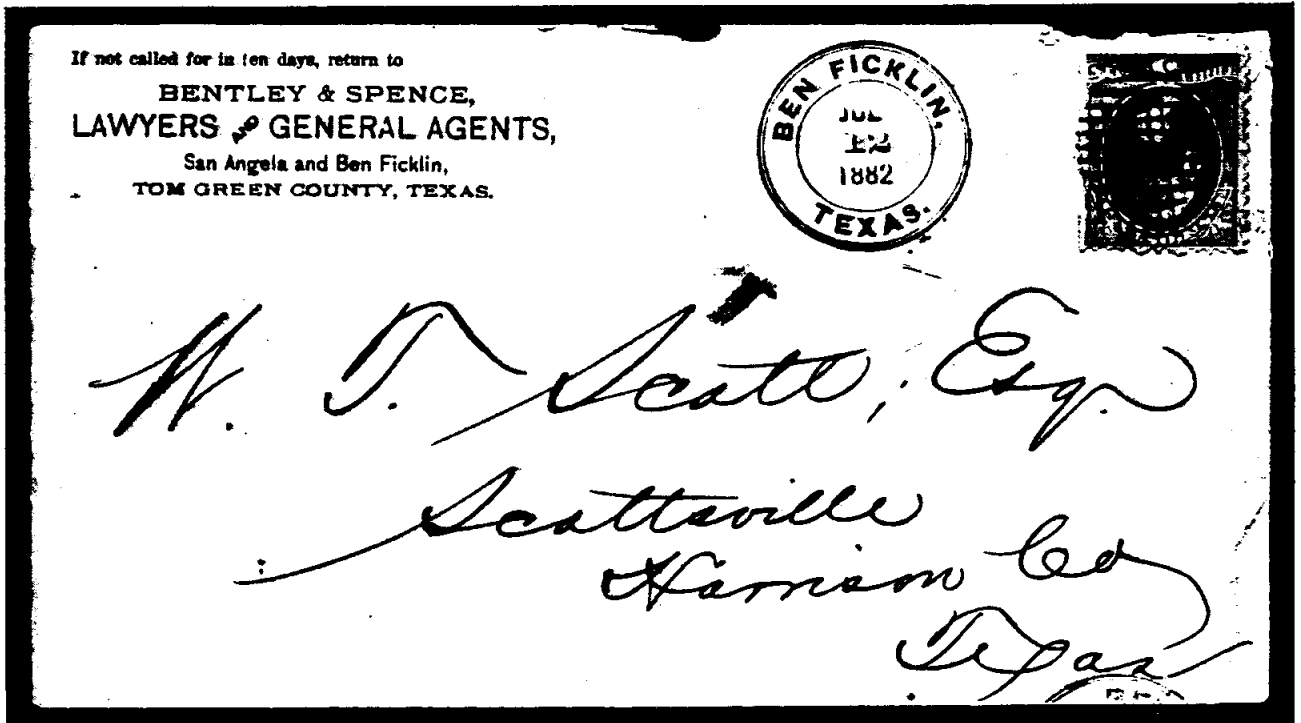
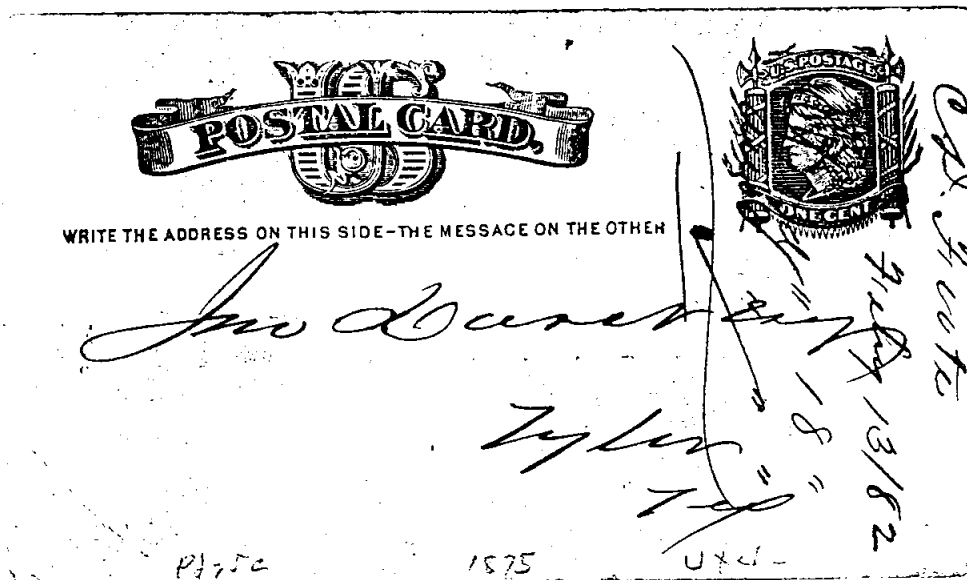


Figure 2: The town of Ben Ficklin was washed away by a flash flood on Aug. 24, 1882, about six weeks after the above cover was mailed. Post office records indicate the office was officially discontinued on May 25, 1883.



OFFICE OF
C. D. FOOTE, Land Agent.

Ben Ficklin, Texas, Feb. 10 1882

The lands owned by you in this county are valued in the assessment, for

1881, at	\$ 200
On which the State tax is	\$ 80
On which the County tax is	\$ 40
Court House tax is	\$ 1,06
Total	\$ 2,20

Taxes are due before the 1st of March next.

Respectfully,
C. D. FOOTE.

Figure 3

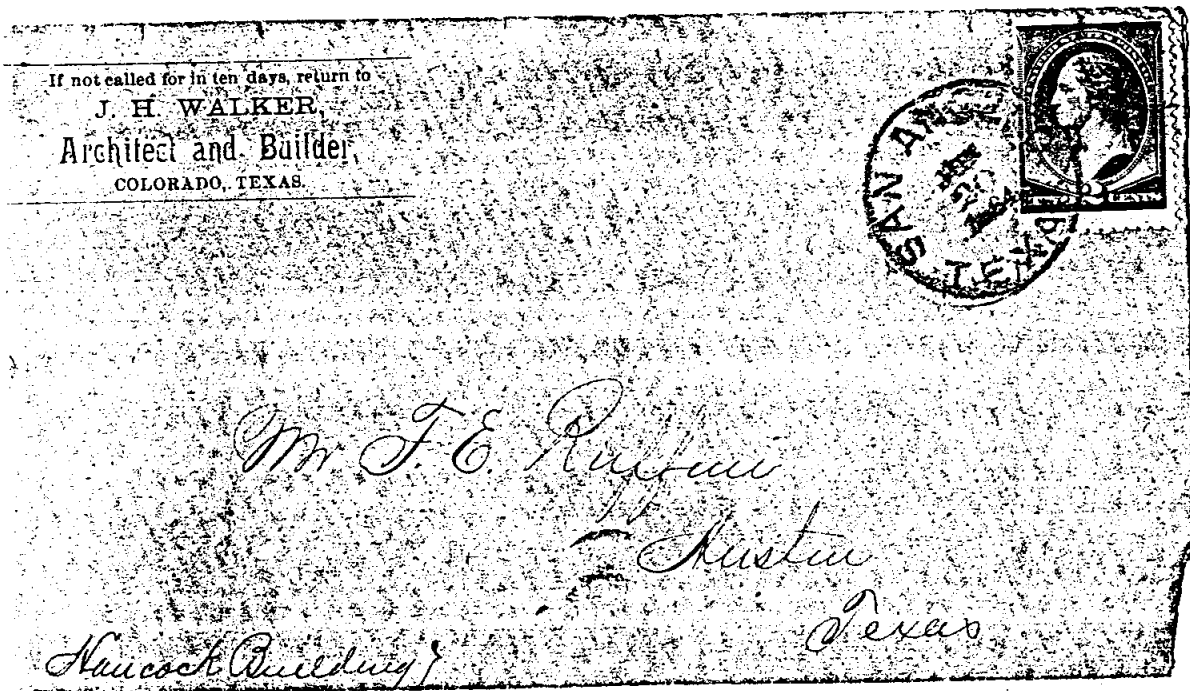


Figure 4

C.H.C. Anderson and Prairie Home, Texas

BY CHARLES DEATON

In a recent acquisition of a number of covers from the correspondence of C.H.C. Anderson of Carlinville, Ill. and Prairie Home, Texas, an interesting series of letters was found pertaining to the creation of the Prairie Home, Texas post office. Anderson was a farmer in Illinois who raised Berkshire swine, Scotch Collie dogs, Jersey cattle, and several kinds of chickens. He grew up on the family farm, Fairview Farm, just outside Carlinville, Ill., in Macoupin County. His father was a lawyer in Carlinville, and the Anderson family was prominent in the area. He was active in farm affairs, and carried on an extensive correspondence offering his animals by mail through farm magazines and breeders' journals. In addition, Anderson was a salesman for several brands of farm products, machines, and medicines. He was, one gathers from his correspondence, a real go-getter type who was a success at his many business affairs.

In 1907, young C.H.C. Anderson decided to strike out on his own and move his bride of seven years to Texas to build his own farm. In typical fashion, he traveled all along the Texas Gulf Coast and in South Texas, inspecting land and visiting with the many landmen who were then trying to populate South Texas by recruiting Midwesterners such as Anderson. He even signed agent's contracts with some of them so he could sell land to his friends in Illinois.

Somewhere in his travels, Anderson apparently heard about the public school lands in West Texas that the State of Texas was then selling off at low rates. He must have decided this was the best deal, for he wound up buying land in Ector County in West Texas, and in late 1907 moved his family to that site. Anderson knew he would need a post office for his many business affairs, and in typical fashion, began a campaign to get one established at Prairie Home before he left Illinois.

On April 27, 1907, he sent this letter to Washington D.C.:

To the Post Office Dept.

Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am considering the advisability of locating with my present business near Douro, Ector Co., Texas. Douro is a R.R. Station on the Texas and Pacific Ry. and has an Express office, but has no post office. I was informed at our P.O. here, in fact was told, that Odessa was the only P.O. in the county. A Post Office is very necessary in my business as it is nearly all done by mail, as I sell stock in all parts of the U.S.

What are the necessary steps for the establishment of a post office? While, if I locate out there, some neighboring families probably will also, still I get a great deal of mail and it has increased every year as my business grows. To give you an idea, last year I received over 1000 two cent letters and have averaged over 125 per month in 1907. I get an average of from 500 to 1000 one cent circulars and postals annually and as many sample copies of papers. I subscribe for 1 daily, 10 weekly, and 12 monthly publications. My annual stamp bill amounts from \$25 to \$40 per year, all of which is used on mail I send out. An early reply will greatly oblige.

Yours truly,

C.H.C. Anderson, Carlinville, Ill.

The Post Office Department's reply to Anderson was not found in his papers, but he apparently did ask for the establishment of a post office at Prairie Home as later letters will show. When he moved to Texas, though, his illustrated letter heads carried the return address of Judkins, Ector Co., Texas (Fig. 1). The next letter in this interesting series is dated Dec. 15, 1908, and is from U.S. Rep. W.R. Smith in Washington, to Anderson:

Mr. C.H.C. Anderson
Judkins, Texas

My Dear Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 8th instant and in reply beg to say that I will at once take up the matter of the establishment of a post office at Prairie Home with the Post Office Department.

I will advise you later the result of my investigation.

I know Mr. Caldwell very well and will take occasion to remember you to him.

Assuring you that I shall always be pleased to serve you, I am,

Very truly yours,

W.R. Smith, House of Representatives, Washington

Before Rep. Smith could get over to the Post Office Department to take this matter up, though, the bureaucratic wheels at the Post Office cranked out a form letter dated Dec. 17, 1908, telling Anderson his application for a post office at Prairie Home had been denied. This interesting document is illustrated in full in Fig. 2.

The next in this interesting series of letters is from C.P. Grandfield, First Assistant Postmaster General to Rep. Smith in Washington. Smith's letter on behalf of his constituent got a quick reply:

Hon. W.R. Smith
House of Representatives

Dec. 19, 1908

My Dear Sir:

In response to your letter of the 15th instant, relative to the application for the establishment of a post office at Prairie Home, Ector County, Texas, I beg to state that the application was denied as it was represented to the Department that there was no necessity for an office at the point in question. However, the matter will receive further consideration.

Very truly yours,

C.P. Grandfield, First Assistant Postmaster General

Rep. Smith apparently knew his way around the Washington bureaucracy well, for he sent another letter to Anderson in Texas on Dec. 21, promising to ask the Post Office to reverse itself:

Mr. C.H.C. Anderson
Judkins, Texas

Dec. 21, 1908

My Dear Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith a letter from the First Assistant Postmaster General showing that the application for the establishment of a post office at Prairie Home was denied.

However, you will observe that on my insistence he has agreed to give the matter further consideration, and I hope will reverse his position.

Very truly yours,

W.R. Smith, House of Representatives, Washington

Shortly after the new year, Rep. Smith proved that he was indeed good at Washington's bureaucratic warfare:

Mr. C.H.C. Anderson
Prairie Home, Texas

Jan. 4, 1909

My Dear Sir:

I had a prolonged interview with the First Assistant Postmaster General and am pleased to inform you that I succeeded in getting him to agree to establish a post office at Prairie Home.

I return you herewith the letters you sent me under date of Dec. 26th.

Whenever I can serve you please command me.

Very truly yours,

W.R. Smith, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Anderson did not get the good news officially from the Post Office Department until a letter dated Jan. 15, 1909, reached him. This letter is shown in full in Fig. 3.

According to the Wheat Post Office study, The Prairie Home, Texas Post Office was officially established on Jan. 15, 1909, which is the date of the form letter sent to Anderson. This letter states that supplies will be sent at a later date, so it was probably a few weeks later before Anderson could start using his Prairie Home, Texas postmark (Fig. 4).

The Prairie Home location was apparently not kind to the Anderson family, for within a year, Anderson went to Dallas looking for a job. His wife took over as postmaster while he was gone. On April 30, 1913, the Prairie Home Post Office was discontinued, and the entire Anderson family moved to Dallas. C.H.C. Anderson went to work for the Sanger stores and later the Montgomery Ward's store. He apparently spent the rest of his life in retail work. Upon his death a few years ago, his estate was purchased by a Dallas antique dealer. His letters were then purchased by a Dallas collector who eventually sold them to me.



ROYAL COMBINATION 63404
Bought for \$400 at eleven months old. Weight
750 pounds as a yearling. Owned by

C. H. C. ANDERSON
JUDKINS, ECTOR CO., TEXAS
Nearest Station, Metz, on T. & P. R. R.

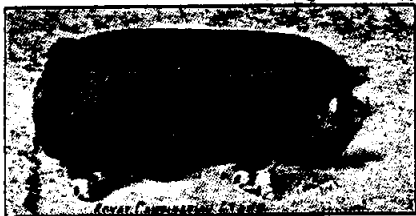
Breeder of Berkshire Swine, Jersey Cattle,
Collie Dogs, Lt. B., B.P.R., R.C.W.L. Poultry.
Until Dec. 1, '07, of Fairview Farm, Carlinville, Ill.

RETURN IN 5 DAYS TO ABOVE ADDRESS



*Mr. C. H. C. Anderson,
Cashville,
Illinois*

R. F. D.

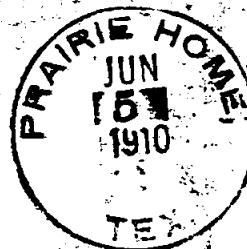


ROYAL COMBINATION 63404
Bought for \$400 at eleven months old. Weight
750 pounds as a yearling. Owned by

C. H. C. ANDERSON
PRAIRIE HOME, ECTOR CO., TEXAS
Station on farm, T. & P. R. R.

Breeder of Berkshire Swine, Jersey Cattle,
Collie Dogs, Lt. B., B.P.R., R.C.W.L. Poultry.
Until Dec. 1, '07, of Fairview Farm, Carlinville, Ill.

RETURN IN 5 DAYS TO ABOVE ADDRESS



*Mr. C. H. C. Anderson,
404 Main,
Dallas,
Texas*

Request to Qualify as Postmaster at New Office

DIVISION OF
POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS

IN REPLYING
MENTION INITIALS AND DATE

Post Office Department

OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Washington

June 15, 1909
(DATE)

C. H. C. Anderson

Sir:

There are sent to you herewith, for execution in accordance with the accompanying instructions, your bond and oath of office as postmaster. Return them promptly to this Office. On their approval by the Department a commission will be issued authorizing you to conduct at the point you have specified a post office to be known as

Prairie Home, *Ector*, *Texas*
(NAME) (COUNTY) (STATE)

The name and site of the post office can not be changed except by authority of the Department.

Before opening the post office you must appoint an assistant and have him take the oath of office prescribed on the accompanying form, which should be filed in the post office subject to inspection by representatives of the Department.

A stock of all supplies necessary for the conduct of the post office will be sent to you on the issuance of your commission.

If you accept the commission it will be your duty to remain in charge of the post office until relieved by a duly commissioned successor or until the office is discontinued.

If you are interested in any mail contract as contractor, subcontractor, carrier, or surety on a contract or subcontract, or if any member of your immediate family is so interested, you are not eligible for appointment as postmaster and should promptly return the bond and oath, unexecuted, to this Office. If for any other reason you are unable or unwilling to execute the bond and oath, return them promptly with the proper explanation.

Respectfully,

C. P. Grandfield

First Assistant Postmaster General.

R

Denial of Application for Establishment of Post Office

DIVISION OF
POSTMASTERS' APPOINTMENTS

IN REPLYING
MENTION INITIALS AND DATE

Post Office Department
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington

Received
12/12/1913
Mr C. H. C. Anderson,
Judkins,
Tenn
Sir

Your application for the establishment of a post office to be known as *Prairie Home*, in the County of *Ector*, State of *Tenn*, and the appointment of *C. H. C. Anderson* as postmaster can not be favorably considered for the following reasons:

A new P.O. at the proposed site is not deemed necessary

Respectfully,

C. P. Grandfield

First Assistant Postmaster General.

FORT CLARK, TEXAS

by William H.P. Emery

The lure of gold, together with the opportunity for cheap land, caused thousands to immigrate to the Territory of California. Many of these forty-niners, unable to afford the passage by ship, attempted the overland trek from the Southwest frontier, across the Great American Desert, to the gold fields of the Pacific Coast.

This southern overland route intersected the Great Commanche War Trail in West Texas. For hundreds of years, the Indians, seeking slaves and horses, had swept southward from Indian Territory over this trail into northern Mexico where the ill-equipped Mexicans were helpless against a savage foe that killed and burned at will, plundered whole country sides, and took captives northward into slavery. In the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (1848), the United States Army began to establish military posts across the Southwest Frontier.

Fort Clark was one in a series of military strong points, established to protect the southwest frontier and Texas settlements from Indian attacks. It also served to protect the overland, San Antonio to San Diego route.

Figure 1 shows an early cover bearing the manuscript notation, Fort Clark, Texas, Nov. 20, 1857. It is addressed to a Miss Fanny Lord in Steep Falls, Standish Co., Maine. The cover contains a letter written by Lt. Henry Clay Wood with the dateline San Pedro Creek near Rio Diablo, Camp Hudson, September 22, 1857. Lt. Wood notes in the opening of his letter that he is sending this note via a departing military escort to Fort Clark. He expresses the hope that the military escort leaving shortly will overtake the stage and thus reach her ten days sooner than if sent by post mail express to San Antonio.

It appears that this cover qualifies as both an early Texas fort cover and as a cover carried on the San Diego-San Antonio overland mail (Jackass Mail of 1857).

Fort Clark was built in 1852 at a site - latitude 29 degrees 17' north, longitude 23 degrees 18' west. It was situated on a rocky ridge of limestone 40-50 ft. above Las Moras Creek that flows from south to north around the southeast border of the site. Las Moras (meaning mulberry) Creek starts at some permanent artesian springs about 400 yards south of the fort site and flows 30 miles before emptying into the Rio Grande River. The post was situated 125 miles west of San Antonio, 45 miles north of Fort Duncan, and about 75 miles southeast of Camp Hudson. At the time the post was established, there were but few settlers in the region. However, it was not long before a supply village developed and several families moved to the region under the umbrella-of-protection provided by the fort. Oscar B. Brackett was one of the first taking up residence on the stage-trail near Fort Clark in 1852. His supply village came to be known as Brackettville, and for almost a century, the town of Brackettville was closely identified with activities at Fort Clark.

Fort Clark was not a fort in the traditional sense. It had no fortified enclosure or structure capable of being defended against an attacking enemy. This military post was a supply depot or support station, strategically located near the southern overland stage route and forming the southern anchor of the Federal defense line guarding the Southwest frontier.

Col. W.G. Freeman inspected Fort Clark on August 1, 1853, and noted that all the troops were quartered in tents, but were engaged in constructing quarters of stone and wood.

The site selected for the fort was not owned by the government, but leased for 20 years at the rate of fifty dollars per month from Samuel A. Maverick of San Antonio. The lease agreement signed on July 30, 1852, allowed the U.S. Army to graze the land, cut the timber, and quarry the stone as needed to build the structures for a post; however, when no longer required by the U.S. Army, the improvements were to revert to the owner.

By 1856, when Col. J.K.F. Mansfield inspected the post June 1-3, considerable improvements had been effected. He reports a "Guard house of stone with a good prison attached ... a hospital ... at present it is a log building and hospital tent. But a new and ample stone building with new stone kitchen and dead house...almost finished...." Mansfield's report also notes the presence of a stone magazine, bakery, adjutant's building and commissary. All other structures at this time were of logs or canvass.

Figure 2 shows a modified map included in Mansfield's report of 1856.

An insight into the nature and quality of construction is provided by a contemporary description of the home provided an officer and his family during the mid-1850's. Lydia Spencer Lane, in her book "I Married a Soldier," recalls, "A funny little house had been put up for us before we arrived, all the quarters for officers being occupied. The walls were built of green logs with the bark left on them and they were set up on end, - not like the usual log cabin. The Mexicans call a house of that kind a 'jackel' (pronounced hackal). The walls were seven or eight feet high and supported a slanted roof. There was really but one room in the house with an enormous chimney built of stone in the middle of it. The spaces between the logs were chinked with mud.... We had no ceiling...nothing but shingles over our heads through the long hot summer. On one side of the chimney was the bedroom, on the other, a setting room. We had a porch at one end of the house with a shelter of bushes to protect us from the sun, and we also had a room some distance off for a kitchen where Mike set up his stove, and we were house keeping again. The kitchen floor was nothing but the ground, so there was no scrubbing to be done...it could only be sprinkled and swept."

It is interesting to note Col. Mansfield's 1856 recommendations regarding quarters for the officers. He states, "I would recommend that stone quarters for the officers of these Companies be immediately commenced here, which would not cost much aided by the soldiers on extra duty." One can only speculate that Mrs. Lane may have expressed herself to the U.S. Army via Col. Mansfield's report, or that the Inspector-General was a somewhat compassionate man.

Frontier forts portrayed in the cinema usually depict them with gallant soldiers, beautiful women, and attacking Indians. This illusion is a false one, and does injustice to the men and women who served at these frontier posts. Contemporary letters, diaries, and even the recollections of those who served at this post indicate that their lives were filled with boredom. Their greatest enemies were loneliness and the environment. Their greatest victory was survival. General Philip H. Sheridan, on a visit to Fort Clark, is reputed to have made the statement that, "If I owned both Texas and Hell, I would rent out Texas and live in Hell."

Fort Clark Tex
Nov 30 1857



Miss. Fanny Lord.

Step Falls Post Office.

Standish. Maine.

PLAN OF FORT CLARK
TEXAS

LEGEND

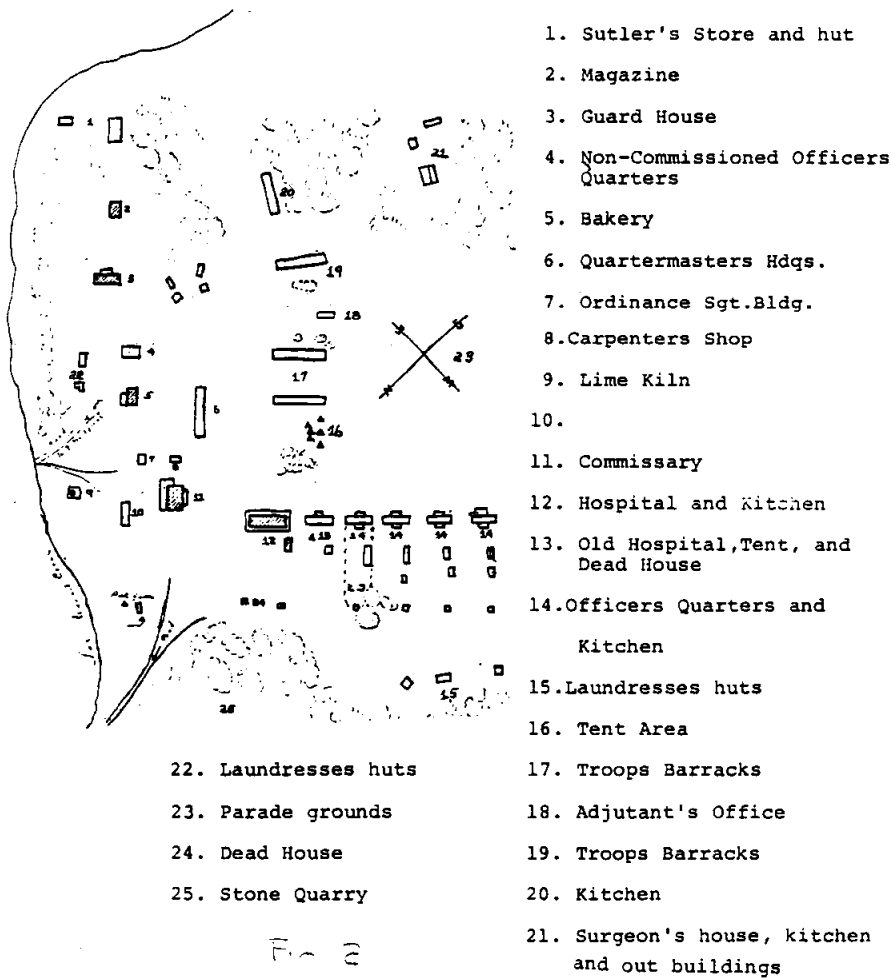


Fig 2

