UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME
HISTORIC
FORT RICHARDSON
AND/OR COMMON
Fort Richardson

2 LOCATION
STREET & NUMBER
U.S. 281, south edge of Jacksboro

CITY. TOWN J acksboro X VICINITY OF
STATE Texas 48 COUNTY Jack 237

3 CLASSIFICATION
CATEGORY _DISTRICT _BUILDING(S) _STRUCTURE _SITE _OBJECT
_x PUBLIC _PRIVATE _BOTH

OWNERSHIP PUBLIC ACQUISITION _IN PROCESS _BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS OCCUPIED _UNOCCUPIED _WORK IN PROGRESS
_x ACCESSIBLE _YES RESTRICTED

PRESENT USE _AGRICULTURE _MUSEUM _COMMERCIAL _PARK
_x EDUCATIONAL _PRIVATE RESIDENCE _ENTERTAINMENT _RELIGIOUS
_x GOVERNMENT _SCIENTIFIC _INDUSTRIAL _TRANSPORTATION
_x MILITARY _OTHER

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY
NAME Mr. Paul Schimper, Director, Texas Parks and Wildlife Division
STREET & NUMBER John P. Reagan Building
CITY. TOWN Austin STATE Texas

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
COURTHOUSE. TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DIVISION
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. JOHN P. REAGAN BUILDING

STREET & NUMBER
CITY. TOWN Austin STATE Texas

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
TITLE
DATE in progress
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS TEXAS PARKS AND WILDLIFE DIVISION, REAGAN BUILDING
CITY. TOWN Austin STATE Texas
Fort Richardson was constructed beginning in 1867. Originally consisting of more than forty structures of various sizes and architectural design, the fort over the years has been all but obliterated by urban encroachment and industrial development. Of this great number of buildings only a few remain. These extant buildings have, since 1967, been under restoration by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division.

1. The Hospital (Photo No. 1): Begun in 1867, the construction of the hospital progressed slowly and the facility was not completed until 1870. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department acquired Fort Richardson in 1967 and at that time the hospital was in bad repair. Though structurally sound it had sustained considerable alterations since the fort had been abandoned by the army some ninety years before. The original porch which had wrapped around the first floor had been replaced by a two-story central portico on the east or front elevation of the two-story central block. Other alterations had been made by the National Guard and the Jack County Historical Society in their efforts to preserve the structure while using it as the county museum. These alterations included addition of partitions, covering of original plank floors and various modernization modifications. The Parks and Wildlife Division has initiated a program of restoration which has replaced the fort-period porch, restored exterior and interior wood trimmings and repointed the original rubble stonework. In design, the hospital is symmetrical with large wards built to accommodate twelve persons, on either side of a two-story central block. A one-story kitchen is in the rear. The north ward, mess room, dispensary and office were restored to the fort period; the kitchen was specifically restored to 1870. The kitchen was replastered and received a new ceiling. In the north ward a new plank floor was placed over the concrete slabbing and the bath and wash rooms were restored. At present the hospital is used as a museum with interpretive booths which relate the history of the fort as well as this area of the State.

2. Officers Quarters (Photos No. 3 and No. 4): Prior to the erection of officers' quarters on the Fort Richardson reservation proper, officers and enlisted men lived in tents and hastily constructed temporary structures on the north side of the creek. The original first five officers' quarters were frame structures. By 1872 five other structures had been constructed. These officers' units were picket buildings. Of the original buildings constructed only one remains, since the structures, by 1875, were dilapidated and deteriorated. Restored in 1972, the officers' quarters is a U-shaped, one and one half story frame building. Its board and batten walls rest on a sandstone foundation. There is a porch extending across the north elevation, which faces the parade ground. The windows on the three principal elevations are all double-hung, nine by nine lights, while the windows in rear and in the dormers are multi-light casement windows swinging in. On the upper level, there are two floor-level casement windows of six lights each which provide light and ventilation to the attic rooms. The interior walls are of plaster on the ground floor, with canvas walls and ceilings in the attic rooms. Each of the six first floor rooms has a fireplace except the stair hall. There are no fireplaces on the second floor.
3. Archeological investigation is presently in progress at the site of one of the officers’ quarters. The information gathered will provide plans for possible future construction. See photo No. 4.

4. The Post Bakery (Photo No. 5): Built of sandstone, the post bakery was being constructed as early as 1868. It has stone floors, a shingle roof and two windows. Having not been properly laid, the arch of the oven broke, and it was unuseable as early as June, 1869. By 1871 the bakery had been repaired and the commandant of the fort ordered the cleaning of the ovens. The walls were whitewashed and the bunk put in for one of the bakers. The oven was located in the rear section which measured 14 X 14 and was capable of baking 400 rations of bread at one time. The Texas Parks and Recreation Division has not made any efforts at greatly altering the appearance of this building as it was not completely deteriorated. The bakery stands much as it did when in use, though of course, all equipment has been removed.

5. The Magazine (Photo No. 6): Begun in February, 1869, it was completed by June 18, 1869. On a line with the hospital, bakery and the original guardhouse (not extant), the magazine was located on the northwestern edge of the fort. The building measures 16 X 18 feet, 11 feet to the eaves, and is built entirely of stone. The roof is rock which was originally covered with a tar and gravel mixture. The magazine stands in almost its original condition. The massive sandstone walls were repointed and the entrance door has been removed. Otherwise the building is unchanged. Walls are more than 3 feet thick.
Fort Richardson, northernmost of the chain of Texas forts, took the place of Fort Belknap, which was abandoned after the Civil War for lack of water (see National Historic Landmark files for Fort Belknap, Texas). Like Belknap, Fort Richardson was the protective fortification for the North Texas frontier during Indian conflicts. In particular, Fort Richardson was instrumental in quelling the Kiowa-Comanche conflicts of the post Civil War period. Because of its close proximity to the Oklahoma border, Fort Richardson, during the Peace Policy programs of President Grant, acted as Indian overseer and protector. The fort was also a stop for the El Paso stage line, which used the old Butterfield trail.

Much of Fort Richardson has been lost. However, the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, which acquired the property in 1969, has begun a program of preservation and restoration. Of the original 40-plus buildings at Fort Richardson only six presently stand. There have been extensive archeological investigations and a number of buildings and sites have been identified, though no facilities have been constructed for their interpretation. The fort (or historic) area sits in a much larger Fort Richardson State Park. The park is located on the south edge of Jacksboro, Texas, on U.S. 281. The park is open to the public throughout the year.

HISTORY

Founded in 1867 to replace the recently abandoned Fort Belknap as the northernmost fort in the Texas chain of fortifications, Fort Richardson played an important role in the protection of American lives and property during the days of the Kiowa-Comanche conflict of the post Civil War period. From 1870 to 1875 the region around Fort Richardson suffered more than any other part of Texas from Kiowa and Comanche raids, and the North Texas frontier was all but depopulated as a result. Near Fort Richardson, in 1871, the Indians ambushed and massacred a wagon train led by Henry Warren. General William T. Sherman had just passed over the route, and the experience impressed him with the seriousness of the situation in North Texas. He ordered Colonel Ranald S. Mackenzie out of Fort Richardson onto the trail of the hostiles. At the Fort Sill Reservation, the leaders, Satatna, Satank, and Big Tree were arrested and sent to Jacksboro, a settlement only a half mile north of Fort Richardson, for a non-military trial. According to the official report, Satank was shot and killed as he tried to escape while enroute to Jacksboro. The trial,
### MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Rister, C.C., *The Southwestern Frontier, 1865-1881* (Cleveland, 1928).

### GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

**ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY**  42 acres

**UTM REFERENCES**

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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

See continuation sheet

---

### FORM PREPARED BY

**NAME / TITLE**

Joseph S. Mendingham, Historian

**ORGANIZATION**

National Park Service, Historic Sites Survey

**STREET & NUMBER**

1100 L Street, N.W.

**TELEPHONE**

(202) 523-5464

**CITY OR TOWN**

Washington, D.C. 20240

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### STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-965), 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.

**FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE**

**TITLE**

**DATE**

---

**FOR NPS USE ONLY**

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

**DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION ATTEST:**

**DATE**

**KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)
resulting in Satanta and Big Tree being sentenced to prison, marked the first time that Indians had been tried in non-military court and also marked the beginning of the end of the Peace Policy.

Troops from Fort Richardson participated in the Red River War of 1874–75 and in the battle of Palo Duro Canyon in September of 1875. With the conclusion of the war in 1875, the power of the Kiowas and Comanches was broken. The Indian tribes were confined to their reservations in Oklahoma. The need for Fort Richardson had passed. The fort was abandoned in 1878.
Special Study on Fort Richardson prepared by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division, 1975.
Historic Fort Richardson sits within the much larger Fort Richardson State Park. The historic property has been greatly intruded upon and thereby has been reduced to about 42 acres. The Chicago and Rock Island Pacific Railroad has severed the property and one building, the commissary is located on the north side of the tracks.

Parcel One

From the point of junction of the entrance road and the C. and R.I. & P Railroad tracks (indicated on the USGS Map) proceed in a northwesterly direction approximately 2000' along the south edge of the right of way of the railroad to a point of intersection with an access road, thence proceed south along the east edge of this road to a point 3000' south of the terminus of the access road, thence east to the entrance road and north along the east edge of the entrance road to the point of origin.

Parcel Two

Beginning at a point approximately 75' northeast of the junction of the entrance road and the C. and R.I. & P Railroad track, proceed north 175', more or less, to a point, thence southeast 125', more or less, to a point, thence south 175', more or less, to a point, thence northwest 125', more or less, to the point of origin.
Property: Fort Richardson
State: Texas
Working Number: N/A

TECHNICAL
Photos: 
Maps: 

CONTROL
UTM Correct: 
Le: 8/3/76

HISTORIAN

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN
no
MS Lutz
1.4.77

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER
Revise/Clarify boundaries: 
C. Hamm: 6.13.79

HAER
Inventory: 
Review: 

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

Fort Richardson

The boundary was adjusted to include all of the historic resources.

OK

12/15/78
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<td>Working Number</td>
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### TECHNICAL
- Photos
- Maps

### CONTROL
- UTM Correct: 8/31/76

### HISTORIAN

### ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

All 6 remaining bridges, and areas of other structures, and other archaeologically potential areas should be included. At least the 6th section across the tracks. I think the boundary needs expanding to include all resources.

M. Lutz
1.4.77

### ARCHEOLOGIST

Concern w/ Lutz

### OTHER

Revise/Clarify boundaries

C. Hamm
6.13.76

### HAER
- Inventory
- Review

### REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

### BRANCH CHIEF

### KEEPER

National Register Write-up
Federal Register Entry
Send-back
Re-submit

Entered
United States Department of the Interior National Park Service WASO No. 7

INT:2106-74
Ft. Richardson
Jacksboro, TX.
Front facade of the hospital, looking south.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME
HISTORIC
FORT RICHARDSON

AND/OR COMMON
Fort Richardson

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN
Jacksboro

VICINITY OF
Texas

STATE
Jack

3 PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT
Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO
8/75

NEGATIVE FILED AT
Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Front facade of the Hospital, looking south
Fort Richardson
Jacksboro, TX
The Hospital, west of north facade looking east.

931D
1 NAME
HISTORIC
FORT RICHARDSON
AND/OR COMMON
Fort Richardson

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN
Jacksboro

VICINITY OF
Texas

STATE
COUNTY

3 PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT
Joseph Scott Mendinghall

DATE OF PHOTO
8/75

NEGATIVE FILED AT
Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

The hospital, west and north facades, looking east
Fort Richardson
Anchorage, Alaska

Officers' quarters, west and south facades, looking southwest
1. NAME
   HISTORIC: FORT RICHARDSON
   AND/OR COMMON: Fort Richardson

2. LOCATION
   CITY, TOWN: Jacksboro
   VICINITY OF: Texas
   STATE: Jack

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
   PHOTO CREDIT: Joseph Scott Mendinghall
   DATE OF PHOTO: 8/75
   NEGATIVE FILED AT: Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4. IDENTIFICATION
   DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET
   Officers' Quarters, west and south facades, looking northwest
Fort Richardson
Janesboro, Tex.
Archaeological dig of officer's quarters, looking east

9310
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSURE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME
HISTORIC FORT RICHARDSON

AND/OR COMMON Fort Richardson

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN Jacksboro
VICINITY OF Texas
STATE Jack
COUNTY

3 PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT Joseph Scott Mendinghall
DATE OF PHOTO 8/75
NEGATIVE FILED AT Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Archeological dig of officers' quarters, looking west
Ferr Richardson
Jacksonville, Tx
Bakery, east and north facades, looking south west.
Fort Richardson
Junction Tx
Bakery, east and north facades, looking southwest.
1 NAME
HISTORIC
FORT RICHARDSON
AND/OR COMMON
Fort Richardson

2 LOCATION
CITY, TOWN: Jacksboro
VICINITY OF: Texas
STATE: Jack
COUNTY:

3 PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT
Joseph Scott Mendinghall
DATE OF PHOTO: 8/75
NEGATIVE FILED AT
Historic Sites Survey, Washington, D.C.

4 IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET
Bakery, east and north facades looking southwest

PHOTO NO. 5
Fern Richardson
June 6, 1994, TX
Magazine looking southeast.

9310
United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  

National Register of Historic Places  
Property Photograph Form  

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms  
Type all entries -- Enclose with photograph  

1 NAME  
Historic  
FORT RICHARDSON  
And/or Common  
Fort Richardson  

2 LOCATION  
CITY, TOWN  
Jacksboro  
Vicinity of  
Texas  
State  
Jack  
County  

3 PHOTO REFERENCE  
Photo Credit  
Joseph Scott Mendinghall  
Date of Photo  
8/75  

Negative Filed At  
Historic Sites Survey, Washington D.C.  

4 IDENTIFICATION  
Describe view, direction, etc. If district, give building name & street  
Magazine, looking southwest.
Fort Richardson Commissary.

(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962.)
Fort Richardson Powder Magazine.

(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962.)
Fort Richardson Officers' Quarters.

(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962.)
Satanta, Kiowa Chief who led Warren Wagon Train Massacre.

(Russell Jones negative, Jacksboro, Tex.)
Fort Richardson in 1870's.

(Russell Jones negative, Jacksboro, Tex.)
Fort Richardson about 1910 - looking toward Hospital from Powder Magazine. Note picket section of Guard House, right.
(Russell Jones negative, Jacksboro, Tex.)
Fort Richardson Bakery (Custodian's Quarters).
(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962.)
Fort Richardson Guard House.

(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962)
Fort Richardson Morgue.

(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962.)
Fort Richardson Guard House.

(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962)
Fort Richardson Hospital (Jack County Historical Society headquarters and park museum).
(Russell Jones Photo, Jacksboro, Tex., 1962.)
Fort Richardson, Texas, 1872. Signal Corps photograph, National Archives.
# National Register of Historic Places Property Map Form

**For NPS Use Only**

**Date Entered**

## 1. Name

###Generic
- **Site Information:**
  - **Fort Richardson**

## 2. Location

### Geographic
- **State:**
  - **Texas**
- **City:**
  - **Jacksonville**
- **quad:**
  - **USGS 7.5' Series, Jacksonville, Texas Quadrangle**
- **Datum:**
  - **1983 North American Datum**

## 3. Map Reference

### Sources
- **Sources:**
  - **1124,000**

## 4. Requirements

### To Be Included On All Maps
- **1. North Arrow**
- **2. North Arrow**
- **3. North Arrow**

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*Note: This form is used to document historic properties and includes information about the location, geographic coordinates, and map references. It is a standard form used by the National Park Service to record historical sites and structures.*
## 1 NAME

**HISTORIC**

FORT RICHARDSON

**AND/OR COMMON**

Fort Richardson

## 2 LOCATION

**STREET & NUMBER**

U.S. 281, south edge of Jacksboro

**CITY, TOWN**

Jacksboro

**STATE**

Texas

## 3 CLASSIFICATION

**CATEGORY**

DISTRICT

BUILDING(S)

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

**OWNERSHIP**

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

**PRESENT USE**

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

COMMERCIAL

PARK

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

MILITARY

OTHER

## 4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

**NAME**

Mr. Paul Schimper, Director, Texas Parks and Wildlife Division

**STREET & NUMBER**

John P. Reagan Building

**CITY, TOWN**

Austin

**STATE**

Texas

## 5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

**COURTHOUSE,**

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Texas Parks and Wildlife Division

**STREET & NUMBER**

John P. Reagan Building

**CITY, TOWN**

Austin

**STATE**

Texas

**ZIP**

78701

## 6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

**TITLE**

in progress

**DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS**

Texas Parks and Wildlife Division, Reagan Building

**CITY, TOWN**

Austin

**STATE**

Texas
CONDITION

- EXCELLENT
- GOOD
- FAIR
- DETERIORATED
- RUINS
- UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

- ORIGINAL SITE
- ALTERED
- UNALTERED
- MOVED
- DATE

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Richardson was constructed beginning in 1867. Originally consisting of more than forty structures of various sizes and architectural design, the fort over the years has been all but obliterated by urban encroachment and industrial development. Of this great number of buildings only a few remain. These extant buildings have, since 1967, been under restoration by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division.

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(continued)
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resulting in Satanta and Big Tree being sentenced to prison, marked the first time that Indians had been tried in non-military court and also marked the beginning of the end of the Peace Policy.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 42 acres

UTM REFERENCES

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See continuation description

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

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FORM PREPARED BY

Joseph S. Mendingham, Historian

National Park Service, Historic Sites Survey
1100 L Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-965), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it is included according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)
Special Study on Fort Richardson prepared by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Division, 1975.

Historic Fort Richardson sits within the much larger Fort Richardson State Park. The historic property has been greatly intruded upon and thereby has been reduced to about 42 acres. The Chicago and Rock Island Pacific Railroad has severed the property and one building, the commissary is located on the north side of the tracks.

Parcel One

From the point of junction of the entrance road and the C. and R.I. & P Railroad tracks (indicated on the USGS Map) proceed in a northwesterly direction approximately 2000' along the south edge of the right of way of the railroad to a point of intersection with an access road, thence proceed south along the east edge of this road to a point 300' south of the terminus of the access road, thence east to the entrance road and north along the east edge of the entrance road to the point of origin.

Parcel Two

Beginning at a point approximately 75' northeast of the junction of the entrance road and the C. and R.I. & P. Railroad track, proceed north 175', more or less, to a point, thence southeast 125', more or less, to a point, thence south 175', more or less, to a point, thence northwest 125', more or less, to the point of origin.
September 7, 1961

Dear Sir:

Recently I read in the Star Telegram about you announcing the selection of 43 additional sites commemorating America's historical heritage declared eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks.

I feel sure if you knew the history of our Jack County Fort Richardson you would agree that this old Fort should be one of those selected. Time does not permit me to give you much of this history. Mrs. Lila Huckaby has written "Fifty Four Years in Jack County" which is a good history of the county. She passed away five years ago after a lifetime giving to working toward writing this book.

Jack County was known as "The Mother County of the West" for a number of years before other counties were organized. This was the nearest seat of court jurisdiction to that vast waste of country overrun by the raiding Red men. It was here that much of the records of land and other nature were brought for recording. Also were many of the offending criminals were brought to trial. Its history pages were splattered with the blood of a hardy people. Many old timers were born in covered wagons on the way here.

The famous Indian trial of 1872 held here received national attention because it was the first time that a non-citizen Indian in the rank of chief that had been tried by the white man's court. They were brought back to trial after the Warren Wagon Train Massacre in which they killed all seven of the men on the wagon train bound from Weatherford, Texas to Fort Griffin. General Sherman was stationed here at the time and helped catch these Indians. These Indians were Chief Big Tree and Santan.

It was here that Tom Marks organized the first A-K clubs.

The Butterfield trail marker stands on the side of the road. The Butterfield stage came through Jacksboro on its way west. The soldiers stationed here were charged with keeping the public peace out here in the great plains after the Civil War and during the Reconstruction period. They had to maintain public order and a degree of safety for the settlers against the Indians even after the state was admitted to the union. After Texas was made one of the United States, the duties of the garrison was reduced of one of patrol and scouting against the Indians.

The 22 acres on which Fort Richardson is located was originally deeded to the Jack County Historical Society. At that time there was no Society organized, so the city government took charge of the land. In 1936 the old buildings were partially restored. At the present the Historical Society is

Interior Secretary
Stewart L. Udall
Washington, D.C.

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trying to maintain the old Fort as a museum, historical library and letting the various clubs meet there. It is also used for family reunions during the summer months and fall. So far the city and county have done very little toward helping us keep the Fort open or keep the grounds. The Hospital building, the old bakery, guard house (where Satana was held before trial) the old powder house and one officer's house is still standing. We celebrated our centennial in 1957. Had one of the most successful centennials in Texas. We have over 6000 visitors here every year. Last summer a western movie was made here. This gave us lots of publicity.

If you can help us with this project and in some way create more interest through your advise and designate this old Fort Richardson as being eligible for the Registry of National Historic Landmarks I am sure every old timer as well as other Jack County people will be grateful to you.

Will you please advise us as to what to do to get this recognition.

Do we apply to the National Park Service also.

Hoping to hear from you soon I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. B. Y. Peacock
Treasurer & Publicity Chairman
Jack Co. Historical Soc.
Jacksboro, Texas
September 26, 1961

L58-IBH

Mrs. B. Y. Peacock
Treasurer & Publicity Chairman
Jack County Historical Society
Jacksboro, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

Secretary Udall has asked us to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of September 7 in regard to Registered National Historic Landmark status for Fort Richardson.

As all of the preliminary studies and investigation of sites are accomplished through our Regional Offices, we are forwarding your letter to Regional Director, Thomas J. Allen, National Park Service, Box 1726, Santa Fe, New Mexico, for a fuller reply to your inquiries.

Thank you for your interest. We are pleased to learn that the Jack County Historical Society is doing such a splendid job in preserving Fort Richardson, and that you have a sizeable number of visitors each year.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) HERBERT E. KAHLER

Herbert E. Kahler
Chief Historian

Copy to: Regional Director, Region Three, W/c of inc.

Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:mg
Mrs. B. Y. Peacock  
Treasurer and Publicity Chairman  
Jack County Historical Society  
Jacksboro, Texas  

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

A copy of Chief Historian Kahler's letter to you of September 26 has been forwarded to this Office for a fuller reply. Fort Richardson, together with many other forts and Indian battlegrounds in Texas, was studied and visited as part of an over-all survey and evaluation of historic sites illustrating "Military and Indian Affairs of the West."

The staff of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings judged three Texas sites—Forts Belknap, Concho, and Davis—as meeting the criteria of "exceptional value," and the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, concurred in this evaluation. We are sorry, therefore, to have to inform you that Fort Richardson does not qualify for classification as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

We are indeed happy to learn of your efforts to preserve Fort Richardson, and shall remain interested observers of this very commendable project.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Thomas J. Allen  
Regional Director  

Copy to: Director (2)
B. Y. Peacock Warehouse  
WOOL - MOHAIR - PECANS - FEEDS - CHICKS  
121 SEWELL STREET  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS  

November 6th, 1962

Dwight E. Allen  
Regional Director (3)  
National Park Service  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Allen,

I have just been reading over your letter to me written October 3-1961 (-L25). As you will recall, I had written to Secretary Wall in regards to Registered National Historic Landmark status for Fort Richardson. I just wanted to let you know we are still working to get that recognition and especially since we found out Fort Richardson was never studied or visited. We feel that if the State of Jackson County for not publishing the fact enough, Since then we have made many improvements at the Fort. Today and others are beginning to realize that a great historical place to have here. Hundreds of visitors are coming to the Fort. I am enclosing a clipping to prove this.

A group attended the Historical Heritage Meeting in San Antonio and we had the most outstanding exhibit of the meeting. People from 245 counties saw the exhibits which were mostly pictures, clippings and historical books concerning Jack County History. As far as the "Military and Indian Affairs of the West" we can stand beside any of the forts. I know there are a few records in Washington, but the best records are in our history of Jack County and H.M. Kochman's "Five Years a Calahragan", written while he was stationed at Fort Richardson. Hope you can read it someday. We have the original manuscript in our museum.

I am sure someday your staff will revalue Fort Richardson as a National Historic Shrine. We have seven original buildings in good repair on the grounds. Fort Bakers building were rebuilt from the ground up, which is fine, but we , The Jack County Historical Society, feel sure some day we will come to our own.

If you ever come this way please come by and see us.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Treasurer & Publicity Chair.  
Jack County Historical Society
November 6th, 1962

Thomas J. Allen
Regional Director
National Park Service
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Dear Sir:

I have just been reading over your letter to me written October 3-1961. As you will recall I had written to Secretary Udall in regards to Registered National Historic Landmark status for Fort Richardson. I just wanted to let you know we are still working to get that recognition and especially since we found out Fort Richardson was never studied or visited. We feel that is the fault of Jacksboro for not publicizing the Fort enough. Since then we have made many improvements at the Fort. The city and others are beginning to realize what a great historical place we have here. Hundreds of visitors are coming to the Fort. I am enclosing a clipping to prove this.

A group attended the Historical Heritage Meeting in San Antonio and we had the most outstanding exhibit at the meeting. People from 245 counties saw the exhibits which were mostly pictures, clippings and historical books concerning Jack County History. As far as "Military and Indian Affairs of the West" we can stand besides any of the Forts. I know there are a few records in Washington, but the best records are in our history of Jack County and E.H. McConnell's "Five Years a Calvaryman", written while he was stationed at Fort Richardson. Hope you can read it someday. We have the original manuscript in our museum.

I am sure someday your staff will re-evaluate Fort Richardson as a National Historic Shrine. We have seven original buildings in good repair on the grounds. Fort Balknap buildings were rebuilt from the ground up. Which is fine, but we , The Jack County Historical Society, feel sure some day we will come into our own.

If you ever come this way please come by and see us.

Sincerely,

Treasurer & Publicity Chair
Jack County Historical Society
November 6, 1962

Secretary of the Interior Udall  
National Park Service  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Last September 1961 I wrote you in regards to getting Fort Richardson designated as a Registered National Historic Landmark. My letter to you was referred to Mr. Herbert K. Kahler, Chief Historian, and he in turn referred my letter to Mr. Thomas J. Allen, Regional Director (3). I received a letter from him saying Fort Richardson had been studied and evaluated, also surveyed and they told me that Fort Richardson did not qualify as a Registered Historic Landmark. I found out later that our Fort was never surveyed or studied. I blame that on the fact that Jacksboro failed to have our signs so the Fort could be found easily. One of the survey committee told me they came in here but could not find the Fort and therefore did not give us a chance for National recognition.

Since then Secretary Udall our Jack County Historical Society has done wonders at preserving this famous "Military and Indian Affairs of the West." We have not had the money behind us that Fort Belknap has had, but our past history is just as fine as any Fort. The first trial of an Indian in a white man's court was held here. General McKenney was stationed here. H.H. Mc Connall's, "Five Years a Cavalryman" was written while he was stationed at Fort Richardson. This book is a fine record of the Fort days and records of warding off the Indians.

I am sending you a clipping of a great gathering John Connolly drew at the old Fort when he was campaigning for governor of Texas. I am also sending you a copy of the letter I wrote to Thomas J. Allen. Please see what you can do for us again Mr. Udall. I just wish you could drop in and see this beautiful old Fort Richardson. Wander around the beautiful old springs used by the soldiers behind the Fort. See the old Hospital where so many soldiers suffered and died from trying to protect the new frontier that a new country might be born. See where the old Butterfield Stage Coach line ran through Jacksboro. The beautiful Field Officer's Quarters house still standing. They say it is the only wooden officers house still standing in the United States. Our girl scouts now use it as a meeting place.

Secretary Udall I know these matters are handled through your departments, but please asked that we have another chance at National Recognition.

Thank you for taking time to read my letter.

Sincerely,

Sec.-Treasurer-Jack County Historical Soc.  

Mrs. B.Y. Peacock
Mrs. B. Y. Peacock  
121 Sewell Street  
Jacksboro, Texas  

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

The success of the Jack County Historical Society in bringing history alive at Fort Richardson is indeed gratifying. We were happy to receive your letter and copies of the attractive folder and postcard.

The former Survey Historian in this office, Mr. Robert N. Utley, has twice visited Fort Richardson, and on one occasion talked with you at length concerning the evaluation criteria and the conceptions of historical and geographical balance which govern the National Park Service Advisory Board in recommending sites for Landmark status.

In our letter to you of October 3, 1961, we noted that the Advisory Board had not classified Fort Richardson eligible as a Registered National Historic Landmark.

We are sure that you realize the problem faced by the Advisory Board. Many thousands of important sites are extant, but only those of exceptional value can be classified. With the best information available, judgements as to exceptional value are complex ones. They must take into account not only the intrinsic importance of particular sites, as illustrated by the historical events that occurred there, but also such intangibles as the "feeling" of a site. For example, can a visitor stand there and recreate the past, or have modern intrusions made the site "a jewel without a setting"?

Beyond this, it is often impossible to classify all important sites of a particular type because of their great number. Then the Advisory Board thinks in terms of geographical and historical balance--trying to select representative sites that illustrate the theme of history under consideration.

Under these circumstances, you can see, and so can we, that the most objective judgements are intertwined with subjectivity--even though scientific detachment is the goal.
This being the case, and given your fine efforts to restore Fort Richardson, it seems to us in order that another visit be made, that one last look be taken at Fort Richardson on the chance that our previous evaluation was not fully developed.

At this writing, let us be frank, we doubt that Fort Richardson will be classified. But only another look on the ground can confirm this. Therefore, our new Survey Historian, Mr. William E. Brown, will plan to visit you sometime next spring. He will let you know when.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Carpenter
Acting Regional

cc:
Director in duplicate w/copy of incoming
Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region
From: Assistant Director
Subject: Fort Richardson, Texas

We are enclosing copies of Mrs. E. Y. Peacock's letter of November 6 to Secretary Udel about Fort Richardson, Texas, and our reply.

There are one or two points on which we would appreciate more information from Mr. Utley concerning his information about the surviving buildings at Fort Richardson. His inventory form, completed December 18, 1958, based on his visit October 18, 1958, lists only part of one original building surviving. Yet Mrs. Peacock in her letter to you dated November 5 states that there are seven original buildings in good repair. Among the enclosures the Secretary received from Mrs. Peacock on this matter was a post card which shows a very handsome hospital building of native fieldstone, now used as a museum, and the caption to it says that other structures of the Fort still standing are an Officers Quarters, Commissary, Morgue, Guard House, Bakery, and Powder House. We would appreciate Mr. Utley's reviewing his inventory form and comment upon whether it needs to be revised in the light of Mrs. Peacock's statements. You will also note that Mrs. Peacock in her letter to the Secretary says that "One of the survey committee told me they came in here but could not find the Fort and therefore did not give us a chance for national recognition." This is puzzling to us, since Mr. Utley is the only staff member who was engaged in the Survey of this site to the best of our knowledge. As it stands now, from Mrs. Peacock's viewpoint, she apparently expects some further evaluation of the Fort Richardson site. Does your Office feel that any further inspection and evaluation is necessary or desirable?

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE

cc: History
REAppleman: bj:11/19/62
Mrs. B. Y. Peacock  
Secretary-Treasurer,  
Jack County Historical Society  
121 Sevoll Street  
Jacksboro, Texas  

Dear Mrs. Peacock:  

Secretary Udall has asked us to reply to your letter of November 6 concerning Fort Richardson, Texas.

We are very glad to have the enclosures you sent which show some of the surviving buildings of the Fort and provide information about them. And the copy of your letter to Regional Director Allen at Santa Fe is useful also since it indicates that he will know of your continuing interest. A copy of your letter of November 6 to Secretary Udall is being sent to Mr. Allen so that he and his staff may have available the full text of your comments.

We are at a loss to know who may have told you that the "survey committee" could not find the Fort. Our information was to the effect that a survey historian did visit the site in 1958. Perhaps the Southwest Regional Office will have more information on this point.

We are always glad to receive new information and any comments from local groups about historic sites that have been or are currently being studied in the Survey of National Historic Sites and Buildings. Thank you for writing on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

[SGD] JACKSON E. PRICE  
Director  

Regional Director, Southwest Region  
"  
History  

RE:Appleman: bj:11/19/62
Memorandum

To: Director
From: Regional Director
Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites & Buildings: Fort Richardson, Texas

Mrs. Peacock's recollection of the events surrounding our evaluation of Fort Richardson is faulty. It is true that in 1958, when Mr. Utley first visited the site, he missed the handsome hospital building and a frame officers' quarters which were hidden behind some warehouses across the railroad tracks. In October 1961, however, after the presentation of the Fort Belknap certificate, he was given a thorough, even exhaustive tour of Fort Richardson by Mrs. Peacock and a sizable delegation of Jacksboro officials, who were inspired, no doubt, by the pageantry of the recent exercise at neighboring Fort Belknap.

At that time Mr. Utley explained in detail to these people that, despite his having overlooked some of the fort on the first investigation, and despite an academic significance somewhat greater than many Texas forts, the requirements of balance within this theme and the impairment of integrity by railroad, warehouses, and the City of Jacksboro, left his original evaluation unchanged. He commended them highly for their preservation efforts and gave them every encouragement to continue along the same lines. The tour terminated upon an amicable note.

The description of Fort Richardson in the draft of Military and Indian Affairs was altered to reflect the new information gained in this visit, but a new inventory sheet has not been executed.
By our letter of November 16 to Mrs. Peacock, copy to you, we promised that Historian Brown would visit Fort Richardson, probably in February, and again discuss the matter with her. Although we doubt that the original evaluation will be changed, Mr. Brown has complete freedom to reach his own conclusions and submit any recommendation he wishes.

Thomas J. Allen
Regional Director
Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; Fort Richardson, Texas

We are forwarding 35 copies, under separate cover, of Mr. Brown's report on Fort Richardson, along with 3 copies of the Inventory Form, both of which are the result of his visit to the site in early March.

The admitted academic significance of this site, coupled with the exceptional preservation efforts of the Jack County Historical Society during the last two years, have led us to revise our previous evaluation and recommend this site for "Exceptional Value" classification. We believe that the only factor that could jeopardize this revised recommendation is geographical balance. Academic balance is not in question, for nearby Fort Belknap already a Landmark, was pre-Civil War and had no part in the final subjugation of the Kiowas and Comanches. As the report shows, Fort Richardson draws its significance from this important post-Civil War episode. As to geographical balance, we consider it definitely subordinate to academic significance.

/s/ Thomas J. Allen

Thomas J. Allen
Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Chief, National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Study of Fort Richardson

We regret the delay in acknowledging receipt of 35 copies of the above study together with three copies of the completed inventory form for this site.

Copies of this material with your cover memorandum of evaluation have been called to Mr. Kahler's attention for review by members of his staff.

Thank you for submission of this material.

John O. Littleton

cc:
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:gb
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Kahler

DATE: June 13, 1963

FROM: Littleton

SUBJECT: Fort Richardson, Texas

Bill Brown has sent us a special report (35 copies) on Fort Richardson, Texas. This fort was not recommended for classification when Bob Utley did the work on Military and Indian Affairs. The Region now recommends that it be classified and in the cover memorandum have stated that they are revising their evaluation. Our volume on Military and Indian Affairs has just been published. In it Fort Richardson is treated as "Other Sites Considered."

I do not feel that this site, while perhaps a borderline case, merits classification. In the first place, if it were of this top-ranking caliber, it certainly would have been included in the first study which, as you know, was revised rather thoroughly before publication. Even should it now be classified, it would cause comment especially from the citizens of Jackboro about the treatment it has received in our present volume.

I would be reluctant to recommend this for classification, partly because it figures mainly in a period of 10 years during the Indian uprisings in that part of the country after the Civil War. Also, a number of forts have already been recognized as landmarks in this section of the country—all of which appear to have more importance than Fort Richardson.

Bill Brown seems to think that a criterion for evaluating a site is the condition of its preservation and the enthusiasm of the preservation group. I hope we can clarify such thinking at the next Survey Historians meeting.

I would suggest that Mr. Wirth not present this to the Consulting Committee or the advisory Board, and that we write to the Region and tell them we do not feel that it merits attention for landmark status.

I gave Roy Appleman a copy when it first came in. The report is well prepared.

To Mr. Littleton

Note from Mr. Kahler: Suggest you prepare memo advising our program calls for a reappraisal every 5 years—that we are reluctant to take this back to the Board so shortly after they considered the sub-theme and the new evidence is not so overwhelming as to warrant an about face. The new printed volume just off the press etc. HEK
Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Chief, Division of History and Archeology

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Evaluation of Fort Richardson, Texas, in the Theme XV, Subtheme on "Military and Indian Affairs"

We have very carefully considered your memorandum of April 16 recommending Fort Richardson for classification of exceptional value in the study on "Military and Indian Affairs."

As you are aware, Fort Richardson was placed under "Sites Also Noted" when the original study was submitted to, and approved by, the Advisory Board in October 1959. A supplement to the study, prepared by your Office and submitted to the Board in May 1961, did not include Fort Richardson. Another report prepared by your Office, a special study on Fort Concho, was also submitted at this meeting. Your Office revised the study on "Military and Indian Affairs" combining the supplement and the special study with the original study, and submitted it to WASO in January 1962. In this revision, Fort Richardson was placed under "Other Sites Considered." Advance copies of Soldier and Brave, the published version of the study, have been received by WASO, and the official publication date has been set for July 17. In this book Fort Richardson, of course, remains under "Other Sites Considered."

The Advisory Board is rather reluctant to consider sites out of their general context unless there is a very strong justification for such action. This does not appear to be the case for Fort Richardson.

The Board is also concerned with maintaining a balance in the number of sites concerned with the various themes. Thus, a prime consideration in this case is the number of forts which have already been classified under "Military and Indian Affairs."

Since the Advisory Board has already considered the original study, a supplement to the study, and a special case for a site in this subtheme; and since the volume has already been published with a
release date next month, we would hesitate to ask the Board to reconsider its evaluation of Fort Richardson at this time.

SIGNED

Herbert E. Kahler

dc: Mr. Littleton
JWWalker:gb
Memorandum

To: Director
From: Regional Director
Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Fort Richardson, Texas

The reevaluation of Fort Richardson was occasioned by correspondence initiated by Mrs. B.Y. Peacock on November 6, 1962, forwarded to this Office by Assistant Director Price's memorandum of November 20, 1962. In this memorandum the question was asked whether further evaluation of Fort Richardson was necessary in light of Mrs. Peacock's comments. The implication was that further evaluation was indeed necessary, and we approached the matter in that spirit.

Upon consideration and further study, we saw fit to change the recommended classification of Fort Richardson to exceptional value. We maintain that this is the correct classification. Our supplemental report on Fort Richardson details the very great academic importance of this site, and graphically presents the integrity of the fort as it survives today. When we submitted this report we noted that, in our opinion, the concept of geographical balance was not violated in the case of Fort Richardson because of its significance.

We consider that the Advisory Board has not had an opportunity to pass upon Fort Richardson as it now stands, preserved and maintained by the Jack County Historical Society. And we find it difficult to accept the publications program as an overriding criterion—each volume dated before it sees the bookstands—in a continuing survey program that surely must permit some leeway for reevaluation of sites.

Finally, it will be very difficult indeed to convince the Jack County Historical Society that Fort Richardson has been fully reevaluated if the supplemental report is not presented to the
Advisory Board. An administrative decision, such as is embodied in your memorandum of June 28, would be completely unacceptable to the Society and would be immediately recognized as a short-circuiting of the evaluation procedure, with which the Society is familiar. Correspondence with Mrs. Peacock from your Office and from this one constitutes a commitment, a very definite one in her view. We can be certain that Mrs. Peacock and her supporters will not let this matter drop. Without a decision from the Advisory Board, one way or the other, the Service would have difficulty answering the inevitable Congressional queries that would follow hard upon a negative decision as to Fort Richardson's eligibility for Landmark status.

For two primary reasons, then, we urge that the supplemental report on Fort Richardson be presented to the Advisory Board. One is substantive: We believe that the site is of such significance as to merit the full treatment under Survey evaluation procedures. The other is of a public relations nature: Nothing less than the complete evaluation procedure will fulfill our commitment to the Jack County Historical Society.

Thomas J. Allen
Mr. Kahler

Through: Dr. Porter

Littleton

Fort Richardson, Texas

You have both seen the correspondence about Fort Richardson, Texas. Will you kindly arrange for some discussion of this matter so that the Branch of History can present it to the Consulting Committee and to the Advisory Board favorably, or unfavorably.

John O. Littleton
Mr. Stewart Udall
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Last October I started writing your department with the hopes of getting our famous old Fort Richardson designated as a National Shrine and Park. Mr. William E. Brown came here and did research on the place and was amazed that we had so many original buildings and such an interesting old Fort. I know his report will have to go through an advisory committee and then on to you.

Since Mr. Brown was here we have published H.H. Mc Connell's, "Five Years A Cavalryman". It has not been published in 75 years. His descendants still live here. This was my project. I have long been friends of the Mc Connell family. This book has been much in demand by historians, librarians and schools because it is the most authentic history of Fort Richardson and the settling of this North Texas territory. We are selling the book to help maintain the old Fort. I am publicity chairman through the Jack County Historical Society. Soon the leading newspapers of Texas will give reviews on the book and our sales will pick up. I am kept busy now filling orders.

The Jack County Historical Society wishes you to have a complimentary copy. I know you will enjoy it and hope you have time to read it before the advisory report is given to you this fall.

This old Fort Richardson belongs to the city of Jacksboro. I certainly hope if we get this National recognition our city will realize why we should preserve this place. Also that it could be a great industry for our city. We are having many visitors come to see it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. B.Y. Peacock
Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas
Dear Mrs. Peacock:

Thank you for your letter of July 27 commenting upon the original buildings of old Fort Richardson that still exist in Jacksboro, Texas, and your interest in having them receive public recognition.

I am very happy, indeed, to receive a copy of Mr. H. H. McConnell's, Five Years A Cavalryman, which has just arrived. I shall take pleasure in reading the book which describes first-hand experiences at Fort Richardson and other military posts in Texas in the early frontier period. I am indeed interested in early western frontier history.

Concerning the additional report that has been made about Fort Richardson and its integrity, we shall ask the Advisory Board to consider it as you assume will be done. Very likely this will be at the Board's next meeting in early November this year. You are correct in your assumption that the Department depends upon the Advisory Board to provide a careful evaluation of historic sites that come before the Interior Department for consideration.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Stewart L. Udall
Secretary of the Interior

Mrs. B. Y. Peacock  
Publicity Chairman & Treasurer  
Jack County Historical Society  
Box 472  
Jacksboro, Texas

cc:
DCO IM (2)  
Secretary's Reading File Copy  
Regional Director, Southwest (2) w/inc.
Miss Thomas (Advisory Board)  
Mr. Ben Thompson  
History  
NPS File Copy  
LMP Comeback Copy

REAppleman: bj: 8/2/63  
REWRITTEN: REAppleman: bj: 8/5/63
Consulting Committee & Advisory Board
Historical Forts Recognition
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Last March 3rd your representative of the Southwest Region, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Mr. William E. Brown, met here at Fort Richardson, Jacksboro, Texas, with the Jack County Historical Society for the purpose of doing research on Fort Richardson. I have worked and hoped that some day our Fort would get National recognition. He spent several hours here and we gave him pictures and books and information that would help him give you a good report of the true picture of this old Fort. I do not know what went into his report, but we are now waiting hopefully that you folks will look carefully at that report before it goes to Mr. Stewart Udall.

Inclosed you will find some clippings that I am sure will help you also. Also a brochure that we have recently published about a famous old book concerning Fort Richardson and the northwest history of our Texas. This was another one of my projects. Getting this old book re-published, H.H. Mc Connell's, "Five Years A Cavalryman." We are proud that we were able to reprint this book. I didn't realize that it was in such demand until I began to get orders from libraries, historians, and many people from other states. The proceeds from this book will go toward maintaining and preserving old Fort Richardson. It is a book you want to read many times if you love history. We only printed 750 copies and I have sold over 300 copies and it has only been out one month. I do hope you will order copies and read it soon. I think it will help you make your report better. I know Mr. Brown probably gave you much information, but this book will really convince you of the importance of the best preserved and one of the Mother Forts in Texas.

Best regards to all the committee and please give us good news in September or October. We want to have a celebration. I will see that you get an invitation. I hope you all can visit us someday.

Sincerely,

Jack County Historical Society-Treasurer-
Publicity chr.——

Jacksboro, Texas
August 12, 1963
The Jack County Historical Society has reprinted (in direct reproduction) one of the scarce out of print books, "Five Years a Cavalryman," by H.H. Mc Connell. (It's been out of print for 75 years.)

Mc Connell was stationed at Fort Richardson in Jacksboro immediately after the civil war in the Reconstruction years. The book deals with post-war Texas, the Army, buffalo hunters, Indians and the various forts and towns of that era and has one of the best eye-witness accounts of the trial of Satanta and Big Tree, the Kiowa chiefs tried at Jacksboro in 1871. They were convicted for their part in the Warren Wagon Train massacre which took place between Fort Griffin and Fort Richardson.

The new edition of "Five Years a Cavalryman" is published in Jacksboro and is a 320-page, cloth bound book. The cost is $5.00 (with 25¢ postage) and may be ordered from the Jack County Historical Society, Box 472, Jacksboro, Texas-76056.

Mrs. B. Y. Peacock
Jack County Historical Society
Treasurer-Publicity Chairman
Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

Mr. Fabian, Chairman of the Advisory Board, has asked us to acknowledge in behalf of the Board your letter of August 12 concerning Fort Richardson, Texas. The letter and its enclosures will be considered by the Board at its next meeting when it reviews the situation pertaining to the Fort.

You have been informed by this time, of course, by Secretary Udall's letter of August 9 that the Advisory Board will reconsider Fort Richardson at its meeting in November. We shall be pleased to receive any additional information you care to submit bearing on the history of Fort Richardson.

Congratulations on your success with the limited edition reprint of R.H. McConnell's, Five Years A Cavalryman.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) JACKSON E. PRICE
Assistant Director

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest w/inc.
Miss Thomas - Advisory Board
History

REAppleman: bj: 8/21/63
SEP 24 1963

Mrs. D. Y. Peacock
Jack County Historical Society
P.O. Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

The package of material you sent to Mr. Fabian, Chairman of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments concerning Fort Richardson, Texas, has been received. Mr. Fabian has requested that we acknowledge receipt of it on behalf of the Board. Fort Richardson will be on the agenda of the Advisory Board at its November 4-6 meeting, and this additional information and material will be helpful. We thank you on behalf of Mr. Fabian and the Advisory Board for providing it.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Thomas F. Flynn Jr.

Director

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest
Miss Thomas (Advisory Board) History

RE: Appleman: bj: 9/19/63
RESOLUTION

FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS

The Advisory Board at its 49th Meeting, Big Bend National Park, November 4-6, 1963, has considered the special report and other materials submitted to it concerning Fort Richardson, Texas, and recommends it for classification of exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

September 20, 1963
TOP ADVISORY BOARD BACKS EIGHT AREAS FOR INCLUSION IN NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

Addition to the National Park System of eight spacious land and water areas—rich in scenery, recreation potential, and history—were among several recommendations submitted to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall by the Department's park advisory board.

The recommendations, stemming from the 49th meeting of the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, held recently at Big Bend National Park, Texas, urged establishment of the following proposed areas now being considered by the Congress.

—Allagash National Riverway, Maine, "strongly endorsed" as a new approach to the problem of preserving an outstanding 192,000-acre canoe area;

—Allegheny Parkway, West Virginia-Virginia-Kentucky, to provide extensive opportunities for recreational travel to people living in the large population centers of the East;

—Amistad National Recreation Area, Texas, to implement the large recreation potential of the Amistad Dam and Reservoir now being constructed on the Rio Grande;

—Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia, "enthusiastically endorsed" to set aside a large undeveloped area to help meet the public recreation needs of one of the Nation's fastest growing regions;

—Buffalo National River, Arkansas, to reserve for public use and enjoyment many outstanding scenic and scientific features in addition to the nationally significant free-flowing river;

—Fire Island National Seashore, New York, called "top priority" since it represents an opportunity to serve the largest concentration of people in the United States;
--Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, to preserve the outstanding scenic and scientific values of the North and South McKittrick Canyons and part of this famous mountain range; and

--Nez Perce Country National Historical Park, Idaho, to commemorate and interpret the history and culture of this greatly scenic northwest area.

The 11-member Advisory Board also recommended four sites be made eligible for recognition as Registered National Historic Landmarks, because of their exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. These include: Saugus Iron Works, Saugus, Massachusetts; Robie House, Chicago, Illinois; Fort Richardson, Texas; and the Homestead of Stephen Tyng Mather, father of the National Park Service at Darien, Connecticut. Such landmark sites, which are not units of the National Park System, contain national significance and are recognized by the National Park Service with a certificate and bronze marker.

To implement the progress and significance of three existing units of the park system, the Board recommended that:

--A proposed 190-mile extension of the Blue Ridge Parkway near Beech Gap, North Carolina, to a point near Marietta in southwest Georgia, is both "feasible and desirable";

--Two highly scenic valleys (Cedar Grove and Tehipite) be added as proposed to Kings Canyon National Park, California; and

--Federal authorization of funds be increased to assure completion of the dramatic Arch, visitor center, and Museum of Westward Expansion at the Jefferson Expansion National Memorial in St. Louis, Missouri.

Noting that the General Accounting Office has proposed that road construction in the national parks be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, the Advisory Board recommended to Secretary Udall that "there be no relinquishing of any of the responsibilities and authorities now vested in and exercised by the National Park Service--including the decision to build, location, standards, funding, and construction of all roads within units of the National Park System."

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments, was created by the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Its 11 nonsalaried members are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The Act provides that members must include "representatives competent in the fields of history, archeology, architecture, and human geography." The recommendations of the Board are carefully reviewed and considered by the Secretary and park officials in making long-range plans for improvement and development.

Harold P. Fabian, Salt Lake City, Utah, is chairman of the Advisory Board. Dr. Stanley A. Cain, Ann Arbor, Michigan, is vice chairman, and Dr. Edward B. Danson, Jr., Flagstaff, Arizona, is secretary. Other members include: Mrs. Marian S. Dryfoos, New York City; Dr. Melville B. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.; Edward J. Meeman, Memphis, Tennessee; Sigurd F. Olsen, Ely, Minnesota; Paul L. Phillips, Albany, New York; Dr. Robert G. Sproul, Berkeley, California; Dr. Robert L. Stearns, Denver, Colorado; and Dr. Wallace E. Stegner, Los Altos Hills, California.
Dear Governor Connally:

We stated earlier that we would inform you of action taken by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments at its autumn meeting early in November concerning Fort Richardson, at Jacksboro, Texas. The Board's evaluation and recommendation in the matter are now at hand. The Board's Resolution on Fort Richardson is quoted below:

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 49th meeting, Big Bend National Park, November 4-6, 1963, has considered the special report and other materials submitted to it concerning Fort Richardson, Texas, and recommends it for classification of exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

The Department concurs in the Advisory Board's evaluation of Fort Richardson and, accordingly, the site is eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status.

A letter similar to this is being sent to Mrs. B. Y. Peacock, Jack County Historical Society, P. O. Box 472, Jacksboro, Texas, for her information.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John Connally
Governor of Texas
Austin 11, Texas

cc:
Secretary's Reading File
Assistant Secretary, FLM (2)
Regional Director, Southwest (2)

Eup
Branch of History

Identical letter sent to Mrs. B. Y. Peacock, Jack County Historical Society, P.O. Box 472, Jacksboro, Texas.
November 29, 1963

Dear Mr. Purcell:

It is a pleasure to inform you that Fort Richardson, Texas, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This Fort was evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its meeting November 4-6, 1963, and the following resolution was passed:

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 49th meeting, Big Bend National Park, November 4-6, 1963, has considered the special report and other materials submitted to it concerning Fort Richardson, Texas, and recommends it for classification of exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

The owner of this historic property is eligible to receive from the Department of the Interior a certificate and bronze marker designating this as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide proper application forms.

We are pleased that this significant Landmark is eligible for national recognition.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John A. Carver, Jr.

Asst. Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Graham Purcell
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

cc:
Mr. Littleton
November 29, 1963

Dear Senator Tower:

It is a pleasure to inform you that Fort Richardson, Texas, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This Fort was evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its meeting November 4-6, 1963, and the following resolution was passed:

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its 49th meeting, Big Bend National Park, November 4-6, 1963, has considered the special report and other materials submitted to it concerning Fort Richardson, Texas, and recommends it for classification of exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

The owner of this historic property is eligible to receive from the Department of the Interior a certificate and bronze marker designating this as a Registered National Historic Landmark. The Director of the National Park Service will notify the owner and provide proper application forms.

We are pleased that this significant Landmark is eligible for national recognition.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John A. Carver, Jr.

Assistant Secretary

Secretary of the Interior

Hon. John G. Tower
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

cc: Mr. Littleton:

JOLittleton:mg
November 29, 1963

Dear Senator Yarbrough:

It is a pleasure to inform you that Fort Richardson, Texas, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

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We are pleased that this significant landmark is eligible for national recognition.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John A. Carver, Jr.
Assistant Secretary of the Interior

Hon. Ralph Yarbrough
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

cc:
Mr. Littleton
HEKahler:mg
November 29, 1963

Dear Mr. Pool:

It is a pleasure to inform you that Fort Richardson, Texas, has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

This Fort was evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments, at its meeting November 4-6, 1963, and the following resolution was passed:

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Sincerely yours,

/s/ John A. Carver, Jr.

Asst. Secretary of the Interior

cc:
Mr. Littleton

NEKahler:mg
SECRETARY UDALL ANNOUNCES FORTY-EIGHT SITES ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK STATUS

The rise of the United States as a World Power, and the importance of Travel and Communication in the development of this Nation, are two of the themes which are commemorated in the latest list of 48 sites approved for Registered National Historic Landmark status, Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall announced today. In addition to sites connected with political and military affairs after 1865, and Travel and Communication, new Landmark sites were named which illustrate architectural and archeological areas; commerce and industry; conservation of natural resources; and Westward Expansion.

Secretary Udall explained that Registered National Historic Landmarks are areas which have been found to possess exceptional value and are of national significance in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States. Such landmark sites are not administered by the Department's National Park Service, but are recognized by the Service with a certificate and bronze plaque. The number of sites declared eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status now totals 452.

The 48 additional sites were recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments from studies prepared by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings. Four of the 48 sites previously announced by the Advisory Board on November 27, 1963, were Robie House, Chicago, Illinois; Fort Richardson, Texas; Stephen Tyng Mather Homestead, Darien, Connecticut; and Saugus Iron Works, Saugus, Massachusetts.

Political and Military Landmark examples are: Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii, intimately associated with the rise of the United States as a world power;
"Fairview," home of William Jennings Bryan at Lincoln, Nebraska, commemorating one of the major leaders of the late 19th and early 20th century who had a great impact on the political history of that time; Robert M. Lafollette Home, Maple Bluff, Wisconsin, memorializing a man who believed with his heart and soul that democracy had to rest on the people, not on special interest groups or cliques; U. S. S. Olympia, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the most historic naval vessels in America; and Temple Square, Salt Lake City, Utah, which captured the essence of the Mormon achievement in building a kingdom on the Utah desert.

Travel and Communication examples include: The First Telephone Exchange, New Haven, Connecticut, the building in which the world's first telephone exchange was established, which began operations on January 28, 1878; Jarrett Manor, "Travelers Rest," Toccoa, Georgia, which served as a well-known stagecoach inn, tavern, and post office throughout the 19th century; Illinois and Michigan Canal (Locks and Towpath), Channahon, Illinois, which propelled Chicago into a position of supremacy in the Middle West; Sandy Hook Light, Sandy Hook, New Jersey, the oldest standing light tower in the United States; and Samuel F. B. Morse Home, "Locust Grove," New York, where Morse first successfully demonstrated his telegraph in 1844.

Archeological Landmarks are Angel Mounds, Indiana, a site which has produced more than 2,000,000 catalogued artifacts—the most outstanding being an effigy of a seated man which was carved from fluorspar; Pinson Mounds, Tennessee, a site of major importance, one of the few large temple mound sites with an earthworks; and Pilanihale Heiau, Hawaii, a structure attributed to Pi'ilani, of the Maui line of great chiefs of the 16th century.

Brief descriptions are attached of the 48 sites.

x x x
Political and Military Affairs After 1865

In the study of "Political and Military Affairs After 1865," 16 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Hawaii. Pearl Harbor was one of the keys to the development of American naval power in the Pacific, and is still today an active, major naval base. The U. S. S. Arizona Memorial, where over 1,100 men were entombed in the battleship sunk by the Japanese in their surprise attack of December 7, 1941, is a point of major visitor interest.

2. Benjamin Harrison Home, Indiana. President Harrison's house was constructed in 1874-75 and remained his home, when he was not in Washington, D. C., until his death in 1901. It is well maintained and contains many furnishings that formerly belonged to Harrison.

3. James G. Blaine Home, "Blaine House," Maine. The Blaine House was built in the early 19th century, and purchased by Blaine in 1862. Now the governor's mansion, it was restored and redecorated in 1962, and the study meticulously restored to its appearance when Blaine occupied it.

4. William Jennings Bryan Home, "Fairview," Nebraska. Bryan moved in 1887 to Lincoln, Nebraska, and soon launched his significant political career, serving in Congress, three times as Democratic candidate for President, and as Secretary of State from 1913-1915. The first floor has been restored as a historic house, containing original furnishings contributed by the family.

5. Thomas Nast Home, "Villa Fontana," New Jersey. The famous cartoonist's well-preserved home is not open to the public. He occupied it from 1873 to 1902, a handsome three-story, clapboard building with mansard roof which was built about 1860.

6. William H. Seward House, New York. The Seward House was built in 1816-17 as the home of Mrs. Seward's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Seward made it their home after their marriage in 1824, to the time of his death in 1872. It is in excellent condition, well maintained, under foundation ownership.

7. James A. Garfield Home, "Lawnfield," Ohio. Garfield purchased Lawnfield in 1876, a 152-acre farm with 1½-story house built in 1832 and outbuildings. He enlarged and remodeled it extensively, and ran his successful presidential election campaign of 1880 from this house, now restored and owned by the Lake County Historical Society.

8. Rutherford B. Hayes Home, "Spiegel Grove," Ohio. The Hayes house, built between 1859 and 1863, and later enlarged, is located on the grounds of the Hayes State Memorial. The Memorial contains the graves of the 19th president and Mrs. Hayes, and also a museum and library building preserving their papers and other possessions.
9. William Howard Taft Home, Ohio. Taft was born and spent his first 25 formative years in this house, from which he emerged to pursue his remarkable career in law and public administration. The house is still basically sound, but somewhat altered and in only fair condition.

10. U.S.S. "Olympia," Pennsylvania. This cruiser, built in 1888, is the oldest steel-hulled American naval ship afloat. Excellently restored by a patriotic association, it commemorates the triumph of May 1, 1898, when it was Commodore George Dewey's flagship in the Battle of Manila Bay.

11. U.S. Naval War College, Rhode Island. Alfred Thayer Mahan became president of the Naval War College in 1886, one year after the first students were received. Under him it developed in spite of vigorous opposition into an institution of inestimable value. The original college building, built in 1819, is now the Newport Naval Base commander's residence.

12. Temple Square, Utah. The walled Temple Square symbolizes achievement in the Utah desert, as well as Mormon religious and cultural individuality. The three historic structures in Temple Square are the Temple, built between 1853 and 1893, the Tabernacle, an architectural and engineering marvel built between 1862 and 1867, and the Assembly Hall, completed in 1882.

13. Brigham Young House, "Lion House," Utah. This two-story adobe building, plastered, with small-paned windows, green shutters, tall chimneys, and 20 steep-roofed gables, was built under Brigham Young's direction in 1856. He and his large family resided here until his death in 1877. It is now a public center and historic house museum.

14. Robert M. LaFollette Home, Wisconsin. Three acres remain in family ownership of the 60-acre farm LaFollette purchased in 1905. The house, originally built about 1860, remains in a condition generally similar to that of the time of his death in 1925.

15. George Hunt Pendleton Home, Ohio. Pendleton, the "patron saint" of the U.S. Civil Service, lived in a brick, three-story home on a splendid site overlooking Cincinnati. The structure is not in a good state of preservation.

16. John Sherman Birthplace, Ohio. Born here in 1823, younger brother of William Tecumseh Sherman who was also born here, John Sherman enjoyed a remarkable career in U.S. House and Senate, and as Secretary of the Treasury and, later, of State. The house is open to the public.
Travel and Communication

In the study of "Travel and Communication," 25 sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. The First Telephone Exchange, Connecticut. The world's first telephone exchange (commercial switchboard) began operating on January 28, 1876, in a room of the Metropolitan Building, New Haven.

2. Jarrett Manor, "Travelers Rest," Georgia. Built in 1784 as a frontier home and fort, this structure near Toccoa served as a stagecoach inn, tavern, and post office throughout the 19th century. It is an excellent example of an early inn in a rural, frontier setting.

3. Illinois and Michigan Canal (Locks and Towpath at Channahon), Illinois. This canal propelled Chicago into a position of supremacy in the Middle West. Built from 1836-1848, it linked Chicago to the Mississippi River, completing a continuous waterway from New York to the Mississippi. It has not been used commercially since 1933, but the locks have been restored and the old towpath may be followed.

4. Castleman Bridge, National Road, Maryland. This well-built stone bridge over the Little Youghiogeny River was used from 1813 to 1933. It included the largest stone arch in the United States when erected, and is still a magnificent example of the bridge-building art of the early 19th century.

5. Thomas Viaduct, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Maryland. This majestic solidly-built bridge, still used today, is the world's oldest multiple stone-arch railroad bridge. Completed in 1835, it was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, civil engineer, son of the famous architect of the same name.

6. Boston Light, Massachusetts. Little Brewster Island is the site of the first lighthouse in North America, erected in 1716 and destroyed in 1776. The present structure, built in 1783 on the same site, is the second oldest light tower in the United States, and is still in use.

7. Boston Subway, Massachusetts. Boston's subway (built 1895-98) was the first in North America and the fifth such system in the world. New York and other cities later followed Boston's example, making the subway a major means of urban transportation.

8. Eads Bridge, Missouri. James Buchanan Eads designed and built, 1867-1874, the world's first steel-truss bridge, spanning the Mississippi River at St. Louis. It was one of the major engineering achievements of its time, and opened up a new era in bridge construction.

9. Sandy Hook Light, New Jersey. This is the oldest standing light tower in the United States. It was erected in 1764 and is still in use.
10. Old Blenheim Bridge, New York. This magnificent example of the lost American art of building wooden covered bridges was erected in 1835 by Nicholas M. Powers, a leading covered-bridge builder of New England.

11. Samuel F. B. Morse Home, "Locust Grove," New York. Morse purchased Locust Grove estate in 1847 and returned to it summer after summer until his death in 1872. The original part of the house was built in 1830, but Morse added onto it a great deal, including the four-story tower on the west side.

12. Brooklyn Bridge, New York. This was the world's first great steel suspension bridge, both a thing of beauty and a technical masterpiece which opened a new era in bridge construction. It was designed and constructed, 1869-1883, by John A. and Washington A. Roebling, father and son.

13. Salem Tavern, North Carolina. Salem Tavern is a splendid example of an 18th-century "ordinary" in the South. Erected in 1784, it enjoyed a widespread reputation for hospitality and comfort.

14. S-Bridge (Old Washington Bridge), National Road, Ohio. This stone bridge, constructed in 1829, is a splendid reminder of the great National Road which was built across Ohio between 1825 and 1837. The bridge is still in excellent condition, along U. S. Highway 40 west of Old Washington.

15. Miami and Erie Canal (Deep Cut), Ohio. The "Deep Cut" of the Miami and Erie Canal, near Spencerville, is a striking remnant of Ohio's great antebellum canal system, which contributed notably to Ohio's swift rise to a leading position in the nation by 1860. It was originally 6,600 feet long and 5 to 52 feet deep. It is identified today by a State roadside park and marker.

16. William Aiken House and Associated Railroad Structures, South Carolina. Aiken was first president (1828-1831) of the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company, and builder (1830-33) of the pioneer Charleston and Hamburg Railroad, 136 miles in length. The handsome, stuccoed, brick house was built between 1807 and 1811 and is now Division Headquarters of the Southern Railway Company. Other interesting antebellum railroad buildings are located nearby.

17. Lakeboat, The Ticonderoga, Vermont. The Ticonderoga carried passengers on Lake Champlain from 1905, when it was built, until 1953. This side-paddlewheel lakeboat is the only extant and basically unchanged vessel of its kind in the United States.

18. Cape Henry Lighthouse, Virginia. This was the first lighthouse to be erected by the Federal Government, and was used as a light tower from its completion in 1792 until 1881. It is the third oldest standing structure of this type in the United States.
19. *Gadsby's Tavern, Virginia.* Gadsby's was an important center of Virginia life in the 18th and early 19th centuries, for both travelers and residents of the Alexandria area. It consists of two adjoining taverns erected in 1752 and 1792.

20. *Rising Sun Tavern, Virginia.* This tavern was a favorite stopping and meeting place of Virginia Revolutionary War patriots—social center, post office, and stagecoach stop for Fredericksburg, traditionally built about 1760.

21. *Sheridan Inn, Wyoming.* This hotel opened in 1893 and rated for years as the finest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco. It was also the social center of the region.

22. *Robert Fulton Birthplace, Pennsylvania.* Robert Fulton was born in 1765 in this 2½-story stone structure 8 miles south of Quarryville. Since that time the building has been altered notably.

23. *Toll House, National Road, Pennsylvania.* This brick structure, recently restored, is a reminder of the transfer from Federal to State ownership of the National Road, lifeline of the early West, in 1831. The building was constructed in 1835 and is on U. S. 40, just west of Uniontown.

24. *East Broad Top Railroad, Pennsylvania.* The E. B. T. Railroad was primarily a coal-carrying line, operating over 30 miles of narrow gauge track between Mount Union and Robertsdale from 1872 to 1953. The old station at Orbisonia is now preserved along with 3½ miles of track over which passenger trains are run for visitors.

25. *San Francisco Cable Cars, California.* This method of urban transportation—cars moved by gripping moving underground cables—was pioneered in 1873 in San Francisco, to which it was especially well suited because of steep hills in the downtown area. At the maximum, 8 companies operated 112 miles of track in San Francisco, and 5 other American cities had similar lines. About 10 miles are still in operation, all in San Francisco.

**Indian Villages and Communities**

In the study of "Indian Villages and Communities," two sites were listed by the Advisory Board. They are as follows:

1. *Angel Mounds, Indiana.* Deriving its name from former owners of the property, Angel Mounds is one of the largest and most impressive "Mississippian" temple mound sites, covering over 100 acres. Excavation over a long period has uncovered numerous rectangular houses, temples, a town square, a palisade augmented with projecting bastions at 120-foot intervals, and over 2,000,000 catalogued artifacts relating to the period of occupancy, about A. D. 1400-1600.
2. Pinson Mounds, Tennessee. This site includes probably more than 30 mounds, thousands of yards of earthworks and other features. It is believed to cover about 1,000 acres, and is of major importance as one of the few large temple mound sites with an earthworks. Furthermore, it was occupied during several major archeological periods, from Late Archaic to Woodland and Mississippian periods.

Westward Expansion

in the study of "Westward Expansion," subtheme: "Military and Indian Affairs" one site was listed by the Advisory Board:

1. Fort Richardson, Texas. Fort Richardson was one of the most important military posts on the southwest frontier during the period of Comanche and Kiowa depredations. It obstructed the movement of Indian raiders against the Texas frontier and down across the Rio Grande into Mexico. Fort Richardson and its troops played key roles in the Jacksboro case of 1871 and the Red River War of 1874, which brought peace to the Texas frontier. The site is owned by the State of Texas and administered by the Jack County Historical Society.

Architecture

In the study of "Architecture," one site was listed by the Advisory Board:

1. The Robie House, Illinois. Frank Lloyd Wright designed and built this residence for Frederick Carleton Robie in 1907-09. Incorporating many forms which have become identified with modern styles, the Robie house has won international acclaim as a turning point in architectural development. Now part of the University of Chicago campus, it is the object of a nation-wide fund-raising campaign for its restoration and preservation.

Conservation of Natural Resources

In the study of "Conservation of Natural Resources one site was listed by the Advisory Board:

1. Stephen Tyng Mather Homestead, Connecticut. This residence is notable as the home of the man who, more than any single individual, created the National Park System and made it the organization that now serves the country so capably. It was built by Mather's great-grandfather in 1778, and after undergoing various modifications through the years now remains substantially the same as it was when Mather died in 1930.
Commerce and Industry

In the study of "Commerce and Industry," one site was recommended by the Advisory Board:

1. Saugus Iron Works, Massachusetts. The First Iron Works Association, Inc., owns and operates this careful reconstruction of the original iron works which operated intermittently at Saugus between 1648 and 1670. Consisting of a blast furnace, casting house, forge, and rolling and slitting mill, it was an important business enterprise in American history.

Hawaii Aboriginal Culture

In the study of "Hawaii Aboriginal Culture" one site was recommended by the Advisory Board:

1. Piilanihale Heiau, Hawaii. This is the largest heiau, or temple, in the Hawaiian Islands, about 340 by 425 feet, built probably in the 16th century. Privately owned, located on the east coast of Maui, it is well preserved because of heavy vegetation but also difficult to reach for the same reason.

XXX
Fort Richardson, Texas

JAN 29 1964

Mr. Leigh McGee
President
Jack County Historical Society
Post Office Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas

Dear Mr. McGee:

It is a pleasure to inform you that the property described in the enclosure has been found to possess exceptional value in commemorating and illustrating the history of the United States.

It has been studied by the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings; evaluated by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments; and approved by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935.

As explained in the enclosed folder, this site is eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. A certificate and bronze marker attesting to this status may be obtained upon your application and your agreement to adhere to simple preservation practices. Should you wish to apply for the certificate and marker, copies of the application form are enclosed. These should be completed in triplicate for each site to be certified. Two copies for each site should be returned to the National Park Service. You may retain the third copy of each application as part of your own records.

At the present time, the work of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings is incomplete. From time to time, announcements will be made of additional sites eligible for Landmark certification.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is designed to encourage the preservation of the Nation's historical and archeological heritage. We will be happy to have you participate in the Program.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Acting Director

Enclosures

cc: Regional Director, Southwest
Mr. Littleton
JOLittleton:mg 12-20-63
JACK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
(Incorporated)  
Fort Richardson  

Mr. Stewart Udall  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.  

February 5, 1964

Dear Friend:

The Jack County Historical Society is so happy about Fort Richardson receiving National Recognition that we have decided to celebrate. At our last meeting in January we voted to have a Frontier Fair starting Memorial Day May 30th and run for three days. The V.F.W. will have their annual memorial services in front of the Fort. We have asked Governor Connally to be present. We had hoped that day to also dedicate our marker the Interior will send us. I realize you have many to make and it will take several months to get around to everybody that received one, but I thought if I wrote you about our plans we might get it by that day. I know you have to send papers to the City for them to make application for it. We will appreciate what you can get done about this.

We also want to extend you an invitation to be here that day. I must inform you that I don't like disappointments Sir: We realize you are a busy person but so am I. I watched you on the Today's program the other morning and appreciate the fine job you are doing. (Even if you want let the boys shoot the golden eagles from their planes.) You can tell I belong to the TSE&RA of Texas. My husband buys wool and mohair and runs goats and that is the reason I hear so much about the work.

Back to our Frontier Fair at the Fort...details haven't been worked out as to the program for the day, but we will let you know. That is we want you to dedicate the marker if we can get it by that day. Whether we do or not we would be so happy to have you fly down to visit Fort Richardson and Jacksboro. Most of the time the cities claim the visits of men in high office and little towns need encouragement and help also. Governor Connally can tell you we really surprised his staff by the fine crowd we had when he visited the Fort during his campaign last time. It would be great to have you both here at the same time. Governor Connally promised to come back someday.

Now please give this invitation some thought. Your family would enjoy this three day Frontier Fair. I was in Oklahoma last week talking to some Indians who are coming down and build an Indian village around our scout house (old Officer's Quarter building). Water shows on the lake and a beauty pageant.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. B. V. Peacock  
Box 472
Memorandum

TO: Mr. Kahler
FROM: Littleton
SUBJECT: Fort Richardson, Texas

On January 29, the day the press release went out, the Director sent the notification and application forms to Mr. Leigh McGee, President of Jack County Historical Society. We have not heard anything from Mr. McGee to date.

Mrs. Peacock, with whom we have had correspondence about Fort Richardson, is Treasurer and Publicity Chairman. We notified Governor Connally on November 29, 1963 of the Advisory Board's action, and we sent a similar letter to Mrs. Peacock at the same time.

Senators Yarborough and Tower and Congressman Purcell were also notified on November 29, 1963.

I will put in an order to have the certificate lettered and signed and will notify the Region to prepare a plaque if you wish it done before the application forms are received. Please advise me.
Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

We are very sorry to be late in mailing in this application for our Historic Marker. I kept wondering why we didn't receive it and did not know it had been sent until Mr. Reid wrote me you had sent it to Mr. Leigh McGee. He had forgotten to give it to us.

The reason we were anxious to get the application into you was thinking maybe you could get the marker to us by Memorial Day, May 30th. The Jack County Historical Society is sponsoring a "Frontier Fair" for three days starting May 30th. If we get the marker by that day we will dedicate it. Do you think we could get it by that time? This "Frontier Fair" is to be an annual event leading up to our Fort Richardson Centennial in 1967.

We invited Mr. Udall to be here to dedicate the marker, but he wrote that it would be impossible for him to come. We certainly hope you can send a representative for the Department. Mr. William E. Brown, historian that did the research for you was a very fine person, and we wish to thank you and all the Department for the fine help you gave us. Please come see us any time. Great plans are being made to preserve and maintain the Fort.

If you can let me know when we can receive the marker we will appreciate it as much publicity is going out about the Fair.

Sincerely,

Mrs. B.Y. Peacock
Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas
Mr. Conrad L. Wirth, Director
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Wirth:

As the (owner, owners) of Fort Richardson located in

Jacksboro Jacksboro
(City) (County) (State) Texas

(name of site)

(I, we) hereby make formal application for a certificate (x) and bronze marker, 17" x 18", (x) designating this historic property as a Registered National Historic Landmark. (Check one or both as desired)

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having exceptional value and worthy of Registered National Historic Landmark status (I, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, our) ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage.

2. Toward this end, (I, we) agree to continue to use the property only for purposes consistent with its historical character.

3. (I, we) also agree to permit an annual visit to the property by a representative of the National Park Service, as a basis for continuing landmark status.

4. If for any reason, the three conditions mentioned above cannot continue to be met, it is agreed that the Registered National Historic Landmark status shall cease and that until such status is restored by the Secretary of the Interior, neither the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate nor the Marker will be displayed.

Sincerely yours,

City of Jacksboro, Texas

Mayor— F.C. Heard

P.S. This property has been leased to the Jack County Historical Society. They help keep it restored and maintained. This property was given to the City by the State as long as they kept it up.
Certificate and Plaque for Fort Richardson

By this time you will have received a memorandum to the Regional Director saying that we have had an informal request for the certificate and plaque for Fort Richardson. I have just learned of the informal request concerned. It is a letter from Mrs. Peacock to Secretary Udall. The letter went to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and presumably they have answered it, but I have not seen a copy of their answer. All that I got was a machine copy of Mrs. Peacock’s letter. I have had a typed copy made for you and it is enclosed. As stated in our memorandum, we will have the certificate in your hands before their ceremony being planned for May 30. It is up to you to get the marker if you can do so by that time.

The informal way that I learned of this request was by Mr. Kahler sticking his head in the door and saying that someone had requested the certificate and plaque for Fort Richardson. Evidently, someone in BOR had called him.

Hope all goes well with you.

Dr. Bloom is in bed with the mumps, and will be out a week or two.

If you think of it, will you kindly give us a report on the status of the Survey study you are editing for publication? John was to get off a memorandum on this subject since Mr. Kahler wanted to know what progress was being made, but didn’t get to it before he was taken sick. We are, of course, up to our ears in work and always expect to be that way until the Survey is completed.

John O. Littleton

Enclosure
February 25, 1964

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Chief, Division of Historical and Archeological Resource Studies

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Certificate and Plaque for Fort Richardson, Texas

This is to notify you that we have had an informal request for a certificate and plaque for Fort Richardson, Texas. From our best information a ceremony will be planned for May 30. We will prepare the certificate here and will have it in your hands well in advance of that date. Please take the necessary steps to have the plaque prepared.

Notification and application forms were sent to Mr. Leigh McGee, President, Jack County Historical Society, P. O. Box 472, Jacksboro, Texas, January 29 (copy to you). We have not heard anything from Mr. McGee, but we expect the application forms to be returned shortly.

SIGNED

Herbert E. Kahler

cc:

Mr. Littleton

JULittleton:jd
Southwest Region  
Santa Fe, New Mexico  
MAR 4 1964

Mrs. B. Y. Peacock  
Jack County Historical Society  
Box 272  
Jacksboro, Texas  

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

I have received a copy of your letter to Director Wirth, dated February 25, in which you made application for the Landmark plaque and certificate for Fort Richardson.

We share your happiness that Fort Richardson is now a Registered National Historic Landmark. The fort was an important post and merits this designation intrinsically; but in addition to that, the designation also serves as acknowledgement of the fine work of the Jack County Historical Society in preserving and restoring the fort.

You ask when you will receive the plaque and certificate. The certificate will surely reach this Office well before the May 30 dedication date. You will definitely have the certificate in time. Today I ordered the plaque and requested the supplier to have it completed by May 10 to assure its arrival to you in time for the dedication. I hope that he can meet this deadline, but I wouldn't want to speak in terms of certainty. Nevertheless I am optimistic, based on past delivery schedules.

May I suggest that you go ahead and plan the dedication for May 30 with the certificate as the basis for the ceremony; and the plaque as an added bonus if it reaches you in time. If it should be delayed you could have another ceremony, at some appropriate anniversary, when the plaque is mounted. Granted, the plaque is a very tangible symbol of designation, and we are doing our best to get it to you in time; yet, the designation itself is the important thing, and we would hate to see you miss the opportunity to dedicate Fort Richardson as a Landmark during your Frontier Fair.
As we have previously indicated, this Office wants to cooperate with you in the ceremony of dedication. As your plans shape up, please keep us posted; and if we can be of any assistance, call on us. Of course, if at all possible we will plan to have a representative from the National Park Service at the ceremony to make formal presentation of the plaque and certificate.

Best wishes,

(SIGNED)

William E. Brown
Historian

cc:
Director (2)
Memorandum

To: Director
From: Acting Regional Director
Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Landmark Plaques

This is to notify you that the plaque for "Rabbit Ears (Clayton Complex)" has been received from the Michaels Art Bronze Co., and has been mailed to Sen. W. C. Wheatley of Clayton, N. Mex.

Today also we have ordered the plaque for Fort Richardson, Texas. At this time, this is the only plaque on order in this Region.

(SIGNED)

George W. Miller

In duplicate.
Dear Mr. Brown:

Thank you for your letter of March 4th. I feel better about us getting the plaque and certificate by May 30th. If the plaque does not get here the certificate will be fine. We have sent out publicity that we will have our dedication May 30th just after the V.F.W. annual Memorial Day services at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Jack County Historical Society is sponsoring our "Frontier Fair" May 30, 31 & June 1st and we want to extend to you and any other representatives of the Department of the Interior to be here. I sure hope you can be here. We hope to make this Fair an annual event leading up to our Fort Richardson Centennial in 1967.

The Historical Society is making more progress. March 10th we plan a work day to landscape along LCS Creek behind the Fort. We had around a thousand people at the Fort two Sundays ago. We brought down Moses Poolaw, a Kiowa Indian from Walters, Okla. He brought his Indian exhibit and costumes. He told me his father was on the Warren Waggon Train Massacre. He will be here during our Frontier Fair for three days, and plans to set up an Indian village around the old officer's quarters house. He also was the one who put on our reenactment of the Wagon Train Massacre in 1949.

I am enclosing a few clippings about our celebration. The Wagon Train coming into Jacksboro will be something to see. We are expecting 15,000 or more people here. I made the deal with the Waggon Train Master to come in here. Our plans are for them to camp near Jacksboro May 29th. Then we hope to have "Mc Kensey Raiders" in uniforms to meet them and escort them into join our parade in Jacksboro. After the parade the Wagon Train will go to Fort Richardson and form a circle in front. Those twenty teams of all colors of mules are a sight to see.

Sunday morning the Wagon Train will have a sunrise service and a chuck wagon breakfast for everyone. Sounds exciting doesn't it. You come on down Friday and I will give you a job. Hope I don’t fold up before then.

We are putting up large signs directing tourists to the Fort.

The sale of our book "Five Years a Cavalryman" is coming along pretty good. Of course the Society votes to sell it and then drops it in my lap, but I love to sell it. It helps advertise the Fort. Then more people learn about the fine history of our state. I have sold 400 copies of the 750 printed. I'm sure we will need more for the Fair.

I have a copy of your report on research about the Fort. I is fine. Let me know if you can be here. I will make reservations for you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. William M. Brown
Historian
U.S. Department of the Interior
Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico
March 9, 1964

Mrs. E. Y. Peacock
Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

We appreciated receiving the application forms for the certificate and bronze plaque for Fort Richardson. We are writing to Mayor Heard today to acknowledge receipt of the forms.

We have already notified our Regional Office in Santa Fe of your wishes to have the plaque in time for your Frontier Fair which starts May 30. The certificate will be prepared here in the Washington Office, and as soon as it is signed by the Secretary and the Director of the National Park Service, we will send it immediately to our Regional Office for delivery to you.

We feel quite sure that Mr. Brown or some other representative of the National Park Service will be happy to cooperate with your Historical Society in presenting the certificate and plaque.

Please feel free to write to Regional Director Daniel B. Bead, Southwest Region, National Park Service, P. O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico, or to Mr. Brown at the same address about your plans for a dedication ceremony.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) CHARLES W. PORTER III
Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest w/inc.
Mr. Littleton
March 9, 1964

LS8-RHAN

Hon. F. C. Heard
Mayor of the City of Jacksboro
Jacksboro, Texas

Dear Mayor Heard:

We were pleased to receive your application for the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate and Plaque for Fort Richardson at Jacksboro, Texas, which was forwarded to us by Mrs. Peacock.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is administered largely by our Regional Offices, except for the preparation of the certificates by the Washington Office. As Fort Richardson is located in our Southwest Region, any inquiries you may wish to make about the Registry may be addressed to Regional Director Daniel B. Bead, Southwest Region, National Park Service, P. O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The certificate and plaque will be prepared using the name "Fort Richardson," with exactly that spelling, as given on the application form.

We are happy to have Fort Richardson included in the Registry.

Sincerely yours,

(SGD) CHARLES W. PORTER III

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:
Mrs. Peacock
Regional Director, Southwest w/application form
Mr. Littleton

JOLittleton:jd
Mrs. B. Y. Peacock  
Jack County Historical Society  
Jacksboro, Texas  

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

Thank you for your letter of the 6th. Plans for your Frontier Fair certainly seem to be shaping up to a fine pageant. I, too, hope you don't collapse!

I hope that I will be fortunate enough to represent the National Park Service at the Landmark dedication on May 30. However, it may turn out that another member of the staff in this Office may be scheduled for a field trip at that time in your direction. In the interest of economy, he would probably be assigned to represent the Service at Jacksboro. In any event, barring some unforeseen circumstance, you can be assured that someone from this Office will be present.

So that you can plan your program to include the Service representative, I will sketch out his schedule and his role in the dedication, as it usually occurs:

He will arrive in Jacksboro on the evening of the 29th.

He will be available for any role in the program which you might assign on the 30th.

Normally his role in the dedication ceremony is limited to a 4 or 5 minute presentation address and the formal handing over of the plaque and certificate to the Landmark representative.

Shortly following the dedication ceremony, he will depart in order to reach Santa Fe or other destination on the 31st.

Of course, within the general schedule sketched above, the Service representative will modify his program role to fit in with your plans.
Best wishes for a successful program, and hope to see you on the 30th.

Sincerely yours, (SIGNED)

William E. Brown
Historian

cc:
Director (2) w/copy of incoming
Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region
From: Chief Historian

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings: Certificate to be Sent to Owner

We are enclosing the Registered National Historic Landmark Certificate for Fort Richardson, Texas.

/s/ Charles W. Porter III

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Littleton
JOLittleton:mg
Stewart Udall  
Secretary of the Interior  
Washington, D.C.  

Dear Friend:

Such busy people we are, getting ready for our Fort Richardson "Frontier Fair". We haven't received our certificate or plaque yet. I know you said we might expect it around May 10th. Just wanted to remind you. Sure they will get it here.

Another favor please. Mr. William B. Brown, the historian you sent out here. I sure hope he can be here for the dedication of our plaque. He was such a fine person and really worked on the report for us.

Governor Connally was invited, but it seems he had to entertain the President in Austin that day. I forgive both of you for neglecting us, but remember we have a Fort Richardson Centennial in 1967. I'm booking you both now.

I am sending you a program for the Fair. We think many people will be here.

Frank Hildebrand, executive of the Texas Tourist Agency will speak for us after the dedication of the plaque.

Best regards,

Jack County Historical Society  

[Signature]

Box 472  
Jacksboro, Texas
May 6, 1964

NOTE FOR FILES - FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS

Wm. Brown said in telephone call today that plaque was ready in his Office.

JOL
May 11, 1964

Mrs. B. Y. Peacock
Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

Secretary Udall has asked us to thank you for your recent letter regarding the coming dedication of Fort Richardson as a Registered National Historic Landmark. Our Southwest Regional Office in Santa Fe has informed us that historian William Brown will be glad to attend the ceremonies. Mr. Brown will bring the plaque and certificate with him.

Best wishes for a very successful dedication program.

Sincerely yours,

Charles W. Porter III
Chief Historian

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest - w/c inc.
Branch of History - w/c inc.

JPCullen:nh
Memorandum

To: Director

From: Regional Director

Subject: National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings:
        Report on Fort Richardson Landmark Presentation

On May 30 Historian Brown presented the Landmark plaque and certificate for Fort Richardson at Jacksboro, Texas. This was the climactic event of the Jacksboro Frontier Fair, which drew approximately 10,000 persons into the town.

In a program that attracted perhaps 3,000 persons to the Court House Square, Brown presented plaque and certificate to Mr. Frank Hildebrand, who, as Executive Director of the Texas Tourist Development Agency, acted as Governor Connally's personal representative. Mr. Hildebrand in turn made presentation to Mrs. E. C. Richards, President of the Jack County Historical Society. Congressman Graham Purcell of Wichita Falls gave the keynote address—a fine exposition of the values of historical preservation.

The plaque will be mounted on the outside of the Hospital Building, focal point of the Fort Richardson complex; the certificate will be hung in the museum within the hospital.

As soon as we receive them, we will send clippings of the presentation, which received a great deal of newspaper and TV publicity as far away as Fort Worth and Wichita Falls.

(SIGNED)

Daniel B. Beard

In duplicate
MAY 24, 1965

Mrs. E. Y. Peacock
Box 472
Jacksonville, Texas

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

Secretary Udall has asked us to reply to your recent letter regarding the Frontier Fair at Fort Richardson, in Jacksboro, Texas, and to thank you for the invitation and complimentary ticket which you so kindly sent to him.

The Secretary regrets that due to the press of business he will be unable to attend the Fair. He would like to take this opportunity, however, of wishing you success in your very worthwhile project of restoring Fort Richardson.

Thank you again for your courtesy and consideration.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Position]

cc:
DCCO
Regional Director, Southwest w/inc.
Branch of History w/inc.

JFChallen:jd 5-21-65       8 - 2385
We are working hard after this fair I am taking on oil trying to get others interested in restoring Fort Richardson. I received the information from your office. I have been working toward restoration since we received your place.

Sincerely,

M. B. G. Peacock
Bot 472 - Jacksboro, Tex.

Stewart Udall
Sec. of Interior
Washington, D.C.

Fort Richardson
FRONTIER FAIR
May 28-29-30
**FORT RICHARDSON FRONTIER FAIR**

--- PROGRAM OF EVENTS ---

**Thursday, May 27** — "CALICO BALL" 8:00 P.M. ARMORY
Chm, Grace Boaz and Laura Peacock
Sponsored by Junior Library Club

**Friday, May 28**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>FORT RICHARDSON FRONTIER FAIR PARADE — downtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Fort Richardson — Welcome address by Mayor Heard and Judge Middleton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Barbecue at Fort — Museum, Fair Exhibits in hospital building, Girl Scout Art Show in Officers House, Lidell and Lions Club Carnivals</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Frontier Fair Stage Activities — Dottie and Dancing Dolls</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>Clinton Harlow’s Famous Sheep Dog &amp; Monkey Act—Poncho &amp; Jane</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:45</td>
<td>McKenzie Raiders Cavalry Drill—Jack County Sheriff’s Posse</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Old Fiddlers Contest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Presentation of Frontier Fair Queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:30</td>
<td>Frontier Fair Stage Activities — Berry Family and other bands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>Barbecue at Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Barbecue at Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Jacksboro High School — Commencement Exercises at School Auditorium</td>
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</tbody>
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**Saturday, May 29**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Fort gates open — Museum, Exhibits, Art Show and Carnivals on grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Frontier Fair Stage activities — Dottie &amp; Dancing Dolls and other acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Barbecue — Charlie Clay — near arbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00</td>
<td>Dallas Sky Divers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>Clinton Harlow’s famous Sheep Dog &amp; Monkey Act—Poncho &amp; Jane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>McKenzie Raiders Cavalry Drill—Jack County Sheriff’s Posse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:30</td>
<td>World Champion Kiowa Indian Dancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00</td>
<td>Old Fiddlers Contest (Judging)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Frontier Fair Stage activities — Dottie &amp; Dancing Dolls — McKenzie Raidettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>Barbecue at Fort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Cake Walk — Jack County Home Demonstration Clubs — downtown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Street Dance — V. F. W. — downtown</td>
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**Sunday, May 30**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:15</td>
<td>Sunrise Service: Sponsored by YOUTH OF COUNTY — at arbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00</td>
<td>Breakfast served by Charlie Clay at arbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Fort gates open — Museum, Exhibits, Art Show at Officers House on grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Veterans Memorial Service — on courthouse square</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Attend church of your choice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Barbecue on Fort grounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:30</td>
<td>Dallas Sky Divers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:00</td>
<td>Clinton Harlow’s Famous Sheep Dog &amp; Monkey Act—Poncho &amp; Jane</td>
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<td>World Champion Kiowa Indian Dancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:30</td>
<td>Frontier Fair Stage Activities — Dottie &amp; Dancing Dolls — McKenzie Raidettes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:00</td>
<td>Womansless Wedding — Chm, Grace Boaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>Dottie’s Pale Faces Little Indian Dancers — McKenzie Raidettes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Hon. Ralph W. Yarborough  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Yarborough:

This is in reply to your recent inquiry in behalf of Mrs. E. Y. Peacock concerning Fort Richardson, Texas.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, conducted a study of Fort Richardson and determined that it was of exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States. In November 1963, the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments considered the report (copy enclosed) and recommended the Fort for Registered National Historic Landmark status. The Department subsequently approved the action of the Board and Fort Richardson is now a Registered National Historic Landmark.

The role of the National Park Service in this instance is limited to the issuance of a certificate, arranging for the owner to obtain a marker, and an occasional inspection. The responsibilities of the National Park Service do not include the administration and operation of the landmark or financial assistance. As you can appreciate, there are a great number of important historic sites associated with every period of American history, and it is impossible for the Federal Government to acquire and administer all sites of exceptional value, or support them financially. Only a limited number of outstanding sites representing the different phases of history are administered by the National Park Service. In this regard Fort Davis, Texas, referred to by Mrs. Peacock, was selected as the site in the same theme or period of history for administration by the Service. We consider Fort Davis an excellent and adequate representation of the Texas frontier defense system.
Mrs. Peacock is to be commended for her efforts in promoting Fort Richardson and we wish her success in obtaining further recognition and preservation for the site.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Director

Enclosures

cc:
Regional Director, Southwest
SLR
LGP
RH

JLOrr:nhr 11-26-65

(Constituent's letter being returned.)
L58-SIR

DEC 15 1965

Hon. Graham Purcell
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Purcell:

This is in reply to your recent inquiry in behalf of Mrs. B. Y.
Peacock concerning Fort Richardson, Texas.

The National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings, authorized by
the Historic Sites Act of 1935, conducted a study of Fort Richardson
and determined that it was of exceptional value as commemorating or
illustrating the history of the United States. In November 1963,
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In this regard Fort Davis, Texas, referred to by Mrs. Peacock, was
selected as the site in the same theme or period of history for
administration by the Service. We consider Fort Davis an excellent
and adequate representation of the Texas frontier defense system.
We have sent a similar letter to Senator Yarborough in response to his inquiry concerning this matter.

Mrs. Peacock is to be commended for her efforts in promoting Fort Richardson and we wish her success in obtaining further recognition and preservation for the site.

Sincerely yours,

[SGD] J. F. PRICE

Assistant Director

Enclosure

cc: Regional Director, Southwest
    SLR
    CNP
    RH

Dearest Mrs. Johnson:

How you get around. What an interesting life you must live. I know all this travel and good work you are doing must exhaust you, but how satisfying it can be. I have never had the opportunity to travel much. But working with people is my hobby. All the past few weeks I have been reading about you and Mr. Udall traveling to the southwest to dedicate Fort Davis Historical Site. I had visited the park last fall when I attended our annual Historical meeting in Odessa.

I met Mr. & Mrs. Barry Scobee at Fort Davis and enjoyed being in their home. Of course I asked him how he was able to get Fort Davis restored? I told him I had dreamed for years of getting our Fort Richardson restored and into a National Historic Site. I have written Mr. Udall, but just thought you might put in a good plug for us. It seems ever corner of Texas is being promoted except this area. We think Fort Richardson restored would make a great attraction for North Texas. Being on Highway 281 would bring many visitors. Also it should be preserved for the future generations. Jacksboro does not have the funds to do this.

Please talk to Mr. President about this. Get him to talk to Mr. Udall. I am sending you H.H. Mc Connell’s "Five Years a Cavalryman", a great history of Fort Richardson( we have the original manuscript at the Fort Museum.) I sent you this book at one time and it never reached you and I hope you get it this time. Maybe you will have time to read it on this trip. You will enjoy it.

Regards to my President and his sweet family. Take care of yourselves.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E.L. Peacock
Box 472
Jacksboro, Texas
Mrs. B. Y. Peacock  
Box 472  
Jacksboro, Texas 76057

Dear Mrs. Peacock:

Mrs. Johnson has asked us to reply to your recent letter regarding funds for the restoration of Fort Richardson in Jacksboro, Texas and to thank you for your interest in the President's Program of Historic Preservation and Beautification. While the National Park Service does not have the necessary funds to assist in such projects, there are several possible sources of assistance. For your convenience, we are enclosing a "Fact Sheet on Historical Preservation" which lists some of these programs. We hope one of them will prove helpful to you in this worthy endeavor.

We might also add that legislation has recently been introduced in the current session of Congress to provide Federal funds for historic preservation on a matching grant basis with the individual States. If such legislation should be enacted, it is possible that the State of Texas might be interested in restoring the fort. Until such legislation becomes law, of course, we have no way of knowing how this program will be administered, nor by whom.

Your interest in historic preservation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Acting Director

Enclosure

cc:
Regional Director, Western, w/c of inc.

RH - Mr. Cullen, w/c of inc.
SLR

JPCullen:bar:4-14-66
FORT RICHARDSON, TEXAS

Location. Jack County, U.S. 281 on south edge of Jacksboro.

Ownership. State of Texas.

Significance. One of the most important posts on the Texas frontier during the Kiowa-Comanche conflict following the Civil War, Fort Richardson took the place of pre-war Fort Belknap, which was abandoned for lack of water. Establishment of Fort Richardson as a permanent post was ordered in November 1867. According to Special Orders, No. 27, issued by the Fifth Military District on February 6, 1868, Fort Richardson was to provide "for the more complete and efficient protection of the North-Western frontier of Texas." It was also a station on the El Paso Stage Line, which used the old Butterfield Route.

Most northerly of the line of forts in Texas, Richardson was strategically located at Jacksboro to block Kiowa-Comanche raiders who swept down from the Staked Plains and their reservation at Fort Sill to terrorize the Texas settlements. The fort's critical period was 1870-75. Early in this period President Grant's Quaker-inspired Peace Policy was in full force. From their refuge in Indian Territory, the Indians conducted lightning forays into Texas. Pillage, murder, rapine, and cruel abduction marked their trails. Then, using their marvelous mobility and command of geography, the warriors eluded troopers sent to intercept them, and crossed the Red River into their reservation sanctuary. Patrols and scouting parties from Fort Richardson, though usually frustrated by the fast-moving Indians, occasionally struck a marauding band and harried it back to Oklahoma. But, unable to pursue
beyond the Red River, the Army could not stop the raids.

In July 1870 Col. James Oakes, commanding at Richardson, reported that all northwest Texas was infested with Indians from the Fort Sill reservation, most of them armed with repeating carbines and rifles. Settlers suffered severely and a general outcry for more protection arose. But authorities in Washington were lulled by Indian Bureau reports that the Peace Policy was working, and the Texan outcries were viewed as exaggerated. The turning point came in early 1871 when at least 14 settlers and freighters were killed in the Fort Richardson area—some in sight of the fort itself.

Alarmed by reports of these depredations, Commander of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman set out on an inspection tour of the Texas frontier. He had just arrived at Richardson when a wounded teamster limped into the fort to report the Warren Wagon Train Massacre of May 17, 1871. Kiowas and Comanches led by Satanta, Satank, and Big Tree had attacked the train at Salt Creek Flats, 22 miles southwest of the fort on the road that Sherman had traversed only hours before. Sherman and his small escort had passed under the guns of these same Indians, who were held in check only by their medicine man's promise of easier, richer prey to follow. Upon learning the ghastly details of the massacre (murder and mutilation of seven men, one of them burned alive while chained to a wagon wheel), Sherman immediately ordered the post commander, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, to catch the hostiles and bring them to Fort Sill.

Sherman arrived at Fort Sill a few days later and sought out Indian Agent Lawrie Tatum, who reported that the raiders had just returned to
the reservation and were boasting of their exploit. Sherman enticed
the guilty chiefs to a counsel, arrested them, and ordered Colonel
Mackenzie to conduct them to Jacksboro to stand trial for their
murders. Satank, preferring death to prison, got himself killed on the
way, but Satanta and Big Tree went on to Fort Richardson where they
were confined until the trial began.

This case was a sensation on the frontier, for it marked perhaps
the first instance of Indians being tried before a civil court. It im-
plied that Indian misdeeds would henceforth be judged against the
civilized canons of the white man, not the savage standards of the
Indian. Satanta and Big Tree were convicted of murder and sentenced to
life imprisonment. Little more than 2 years of the sentence were served
before advocates of the Peace Policy and the importunings of the Kiowas
resulted in release of the chiefs. But during that time Indian
dependations in Texas declined markedly.

The "Jacksboro Affair", including Sherman's visit to Fort Richard-
son, the massacre, and the trial and conviction of the chiefs, was a
significant historical event. It marked the beginning of the end of
Grant's Peace Policy and prepared the way for the Red River War of
1874-75, which finally broke the power of the Southern Plains Tribes.

Colonel Mackenzie, during his tenure as commander of Fort Richardson,
led major expeditions into the Staked Plains in 1871 and 1872. During
the Red River War, troops from Fort Richardson joined Mackenzie's
command, participating in the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon on September
27, 1874. Though the Indians suffered few casualties in this battle,
their horse herd of 1,400 animals was captured and their villages were completely destroyed. Thus deprived of sustenance, the Indians fell prey to winter and the relentless pursuit of the soldiers, which led to their final surrender early the next year.

With the Indians subdued and confined to their reservation in Indian Territory, the need for Fort Richardson passed. A few years of uneventful patrolling along the Red River and escorting of cattle drives north concluded the active history of the post. It was abandoned May 23, 1878.

Fort Richardson was the focus of the "Jacksboro Affair," which awakened Washington to the plight of the Texas frontier. General Sherman's visit to the fort at the precise time of the Warren Wagon Train Massacre proved a coincidence of historic moment. This tragedy, plus Sherman's own narrow escape from death, shocked him out of the incredulity with which he had heretofore evaluated reports of Indian depredations in Texas. Using the remorseless Mackenzie as the instrument of his aggressive new policy, Sherman ordered the series of campaigns that reversed the Peace Policy and subdued the Kiowas and Comanches, thus opening west Texas to settlement. As headquarters of the officer commanding these campaigns (1871-72) and as a troop depot (1873-75), Fort Richardson was of major significance in the final act of the Southern Plains Indian Wars.

Present Status. For a short time after its abandonment as a military post, Fort Richardson was used as an Indian School. Several buildings were partially restored in 1936 during the Texas Centennial, and the
grounds were used as headquarters for the local unit of the Texas National Guard.

Today Fort Richardson is a 41-acre historical reserve owned by the State of Texas and administered by the Jack County Historical Society (Mr. Leigh McGee, President; Mrs. B. Y. Peacock, Historian and Secretary). The over-all appearance of the site has markedly improved during the last few years as a result of the Society's preservation efforts. While the approach to the fort is unattractive, once across the railroad embankment—which insulates the fort from the town of Jacksboro—the site has an acceptably pleasing appearance. The parade is planted in grass and a gravel drive provides access to the grounds.

Seven original buildings, constructed when Fort Richardson was established in 1868, are standing now. They are in various states of repair and restoration:

**Hospital.** This large building is now used for headquarters of the Historical Society. Best built building on the post, it stands today substantially as it did when built. It houses the museum, historical society offices, an archives room, and a meeting room used by civic organizations and family reunions. The Society plans to extend the museum into the present community room after building an arbor on the fort grounds for reunions. Plans also are underway to utilize the upstairs portion for records, artifacts, and memorabilia of Jack County history.

**Officer's Quarters.** This frame building is one of the few of its kind
left. Built in 1868, one and one-half stories high, with dormer windows and wide porch in front, the basic structure has changed little through the years. The interior has been ceiled, and a new roof put on. The original cottonwood siding is intact with minor repairs. Much original architectural detail is visible on the inside of the building. The Historical Society has a working agreement with the Girl Scouts, who use the building as a meeting place and help preserve it.

Morgue. Immediately behind the hospital building, this structure of stone is being repaired. It is currently used as a store room. Plans call for restoration of the building as it was originally. Satanta and Big Tree were confined here while awaiting trial.

Bakery. Built 26 feet square, the bakery stands as it was in 1868. It is in a good state of repair and is used as a caretaker's quarters. This arrangement will continue.

Guard House. The guard house was built of stone and pickets. Only the stone part remains. It is in a bad state of repair. The stone part is to be restored and the roof repaired. In the over-all plans, the Historical Society hopes to reconstruct the picket part as an example of this interesting form of construction.

Powder Magazine. The powder magazine has withstood the ravages of nearly 100 years, and is today exactly as it was when built, except that the floor and door are gone. Walls which were originally planned to be 36 inches thick were built of 48 inches of solid stone. The solid stone roof is a marvel of stone cutting and setting, and can be seen today as it was when built. Plans call for a floor, a door, and lighting so that
visitors can see the stone work on the inside.

Commissary. Originally two buildings of sandstone and limestone, each 29 by 86 feet, the commissary was later connected by a frame shed. This building is outside the present fort grounds and is in a bad state of repair. Restoration cost would be prohibitive. The Historical Society does not plan to restore this building.

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.
Military and Theme XV, Westward Expansion, subtheme: Indian Affairs

3. NAME(S) OF SITE
Fort Richardson

4. APPROX. ACREAGE
10

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)
Jack County, U.S. 81 south edge of Jacksboro

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)
Hurd Oil Company and various private

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)
One of the most important posts on the North Texas frontier during the Kiowa-Conanche conflict following the Civil War, Fort Richardson took the place of pre-war Fort Belknap, which was abandoned for lack of water. Richardson was founded in 1867, the most northerly of the line of forts in Texas and the closest to the Oklahoma reservations used as a refuge by the Kiowas and Comanches during the period of President Grant's Peace Policy. It was also a station on the El Paso stage line, which used the old Butterfield Trail.

From 1870 to 1875 the region around Fort Richardson suffered more than any other part of Texas from Kiowa and Comanche raids, and the North Texas frontier was all but depopulated as a result. Near Fort Richardson, in 1871, the Indians ambushed and massacred a wagon train led by Henry Warren. Gen. William T. Sherman had just passed over the route, and the experience impressed him with the seriousness of the situation in North Texas. He ordered Col. Ronald S. MacKenzie out of Fort Richardson on the trail of the hostiles. At the Fort Sill Reservation the leaders, Satanta, Satank, and Big Tree, were arrested and sent to Jacksboro, a settlement one-half mile north of Fort Richardson, for civil trial. Satank was killed en route while attempting to escape. The trial, in which Satanta and Big Tree were convicted and sentenced to prison, marked the first instance of Indians being tried in a civil court, and also marked the beginning of the end of the Peace Policy.

Troops from Fort Richardson participated in the Red River War of 1874-75, and in the battle of Palo Duro Canyon, September 27, 1876. This war broke the power of the Kiowas and Comanches, and they were confined to their reservations in Oklahoma. The need for Fort Richardson passed, and it was abandoned in 1878.

Fort Richardson has been all but obliterated by urban and industrial development. Part of one stone building, re-roofed and repaired at some time in the past, is still standing. It does not appear to be in use for anything at present, although in the 1930's a local unit of the Texas National Guard used it as an armory. Traces of (Continued on Supplemental Sheet)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources: give location of manuscripts and rare works)

9. REPORTS AND STUDIES (Mention best reports and studies, as, NPS study, HABS, etc.)
None

10. PHOTOGRAPHS
ATTACHED: YES ☐ NO ☐

11. CONDITION
Poor

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.)
None

13. DATE OF VISIT
Oct. 18, 1958

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature)
Robert M. Taylor

15. TITLE
Historian

16. DATE
Dec. 18, 1958

*DRY MOUNT ON AN 8 X 10 1/4 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)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958-016-1
United States
Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings
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,
6. Description and Importance (cont’d)...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Fort Richardson</td>
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7. Importance and Description (cont’d)

Foundations and low piles of rock rubble mark the sites of some of the original 40 buildings. A railroad, an oil company, and housing have encroached on the site and entirely destroyed the setting.

8. Bibliographical References (cont’d)

Fort Richardson, Texas. The one surviving building stands amid industrial and residential development that has all but obliterated the rest of the fort. Photo by Robert M. Utley, Oct. 18, 1958. Negative in Region Three Office, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico.
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Theme XV, Westward Expansion (Mil. and Indian Affairs)</td>
<td>Fort Richardson</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. EXACT LOCATION (County, township, roads, etc. If difficult to find, sketch on Supplementary Sheet)

Jack County, U.S. 281, on south edge of Jacksboro

6. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PRESENT OWNER (Also administrator if different from owner)

State of Texas, owner; Jack County Hist'l. Soc., Administrator; Mr. Leigh McGee, Pres.; Mrs. B.Y. Peacock, Sec'y. Jacksboro, Tex.

7. IMPORTANCE AND DESCRIPTION (Describe briefly what makes site important and what remains are extant)

One of the most important posts on the North Texas frontier during the Kiowa-Comanche conflict following the Civil War, Fort Richardson took the place of pre-war Fort Belknap, which was abandoned for lack of water. Richardson's establishment as a permanent post was ordered in November 1867, and in early 1868 it was founded. It was the most northerly of the line of forts in Texas and the closest to the Oklahoma reservations used as a refuge by the Kiowas and Comanches during the period of President Grant's Peace Policy. It was also a station on the El Paso stage line, which used the old Butterfield Route.

From 1870 to 1875 the region around Fort Richardson suffered more than any other part of Texas from Kiowa and Comanche raids, and the North Texas frontier was all but depopulated as a result. Near Fort Richardson, in 1871, the Indians ambushed and massacred a wagon train led by Henry Warren. Gen. William T. Sherman had just passed over the route, and the experience impressed him with the seriousness of the situation in North Texas. He ordered Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie out of Fort Richardson on the trail of the hostiles. At the Fort Sill Reservation the leaders, Satanta, Satank, and Big Tree, were arrested and sent to Jacksboro, a settlement one-half mile north of Fort Richardson, for civil trial. Satank was killed en route while attempting to escape. The trial, in which Satanta and Big Tree were convicted and sentenced to prison, marked possibly the first instance of Indians being tried in a civil court, and also marked the beginning of the end of the Peace Policy.

While commanding Fort Richardson, Mackenzie led major expeditions into the Staked Plains in 1871 and 1872. Troops from Fort Richardson participated in the Red River War of 1874-75, and in the battle of Palo Duro Canyon, September 27, 1874. This war broke the power of the Kiowas and Comanches, and they were confined to their reservations in Oklahoma. The need for Fort Richardson passed, and it was abandoned in 1878.

Today Fort Richardson is a 41-acre historical reserve owned by the State of Texas and administered by the Jack County Historical Society. The over-all appearance (cont.)

8. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES (Give best sources; give location of manuscripts and rare works)


9. REPORTS AND STUDIES ( Mention best reports and studies, as, MPS study, I.P.S., etc.)

10. PHOTOGRAPIHS* ATTACHED: YES ☑ NO ☐

11. CONDITION Good

12. PRESENT USE (Museum, farm, etc.) Historical Park

13. DATE OF VISIT Mar. 3, 1963

14. NAME OF RECORDER (Signature) William E.

15. TITLE Historian

16. DATE April 4, 1963
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, 6. Description and Importance (cont'd) . . .

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7. Importance and Description (cont.)

of the site has markedly improved during the last few years as a result of the Historical Society's preservation efforts. While the approach to the fort is unattractive, once across the railroad embankment—which insulates the fort from the town of Jacksboro—the site has an acceptably pleasing appearance. The parade is planted in grass and a gravel drive provides access to the grounds.

Seven original buildings, constructed when Fort Richardson was established in 1868, are standing now. They are in various states of repair and restoration; The Commissary is far gone in disrepair and outside of the fort grounds. There is no plan to restore this building. The Hospital is the focal point of the fort. It is used as the headquarters of the Society and as a museum. It will be developed as the center for interpretation at the fort. Other original buildings, include a rare, cottonwood frame Officer's Quarters, and the following stone buildings, a Morgue, a Bakery (used as custodian's quarters), a Guard House, and a Powder Magazine. These are either being preserved or will be restored for visitors' use. In sum, the Historical Society has done a remarkable job on limited funds and has plans that are slowly being brought to fruition that will make Fort Richardson an impressive historic site. True, the six buildings that the Society has taken over are but a remnant of the 40-building post that once stood here, but with the exceptional hospital building and the interesting architectural features of the remaining structures, there is a core of physical remains that evokes a feeling for the old post. Also there is a possibility that the Society may excavate the foundations of other buildings and mark them with paintings, along the line of Jamestown.

8. Bibliographical References (cont.)

Toulouse, Pioneer Posts of Texas (San Antonio, 1936); War Dept., Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts, SGO Circular 4 (Washington, 1870), and A Report of the Hygiene of the U.S. Army with Descriptions of Military Posts, SGO Circular 8 (Washington, 1875).
Fort Richardson, Texas

Fort Richardson, in Jack County, Texas, was one of the most important military posts on the southwest frontier during the period of Comanche and Kiowa depredations.

Ordered established as a cavalry post in November 1867, Fort Richardson was located about 100 miles south of the Comanche and Kiowa Reservation around Fort Sill. It stood in the way of the raiders on their way to the Texas frontier or on down across the Rio Grande into Old Mexico, where they often carried on their forays. The entire southwest frontier of Texas was held in a grip of terror.

A turning point came in 1871. On May 18 a Comanche and Kiowa war party, led by Chiefs Satanta, Satank, and Big Tree attacked one of Captain Henry Warren's wagon trains, which was freighting supplies to Fort Griffin, at Salt Creek Flats, about 22 miles southwest of Fort Richardson. Seven of the wagooneers were killed, one of them chained to a wagon wheel and burned to death. Five wounded men escaped to Fort Richardson during the night.

General of the Army William Tecumseh Sherman had arrived at Fort Richardson the evening before, travelling over the very road where the massacre occurred. Sherman ordered the post commander, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie, to pursue the Indians and capture them. The Indians, however, had crossed over into the Fort Sill Reservation before he could catch up with them.

A few days later at Fort Sill, Chief Satanta bragged to Agent Laurie Tatum about his attack on the wagon train. Sherman, who had arrived at Fort Sill, immediately arrested the chiefs who were sent under military guard to Fort Richardson to stand trial at Jacksboro for murder. Satank made a break on the way and was shot to death. The other two stood trial and were sentenced to life imprisonment. Two years later they were freed from Huntsville prison.

The Jacksboro Case, as it was called, was a sensation on the frontier. Sherman's personal involvement in it caused him to become a powerful force in ending the Peace Policy, and substituting one of military punishment for the hostiles. The campaigns, culminating in the Red River War of 1874, broke the power of the Comanche and Kiowas in the southern plains and brought peace to the Texas Frontier. The central part that Fort Richardson and the troops from its garrison played in these events give it national importance.

The State of Texas owns the 41-acre Fort Richardson historical preserve at the south edge of Jacksboro. Seven original stone buildings of the old cavalry post remain; the Guard House, an Officer's Quarters, Commissary, Morgue, Bakery, Hospital Building, and Powder House. The Jack County Historical Society administers the Fort site for the State and maintains a museum in the Hospital Building.
NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK
BIENNIAL VISIT REPORT

SITE Fort Richardson

LOCATION Jacksboro, Texas

DAY(S) VISITED August 1, 1977

VISITED BY Bert L. Speed
Name

Chief Park Interpreter
Title

Chickasaw National Recreation Area
Address

(405) 622-3165
Phone Number

PERSON(S) CONTACTED, WITH TITLE(S)

Dennis Wynne, Superintendent

Fort Richardson State Historical Park

REPORT SUBMITTED BY:

Name Bert L. Speed

Title Chief Park Interpreter

Signature

Date August 8, 1977
I. Did you have any difficulty making contact with the owner or administrator in advance of your visit? Yes_No_X If yes, please describe:

II. Did you feel that your visit was welcome? Yes_not welcome?___
If not, please describe circumstances:

III. Was the material provided by SWRO ample and helpful? Yes_X_No___
If not, please explain:

IV. Approximately how long did you spend at the site? 2 1/2 hours

V. Please describe the condition of the site (structure(s), grounds, furnishings, etc.)
The condition of the buildings is very good. Grounds are maintained in a more or less natural condition.

VI. Based on the reasons for the original designation, is it your opinion that the integrity of the site is being adequately maintained? Yes_X_No___
If no, please explain:

VII. Please describe in detail the management of the site (owner-managed, employee-managed, government-managed, etc.): The site is managed by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department.

VIII. In your opinion, is the site management adequate? Yes_X_No___ If you have any reservations, please describe:
X. Is the site used for commercial purposes? Yes No X If yes, does this present any problems related to maintaining the integrity of the site? Yes No X If yes, please describe:

X. Please describe any financial problems related to the site:

Funds seem to be slowly coming available.

XI. What other problems did you encounter, if any?

None

XII. What specific suggestions, if any, did you make to the owner or administrator?

None

XIII. What follow-up action do you suggest for the SWRO and/or others?

None

XIV. Is there any urgency regarding the suggested action? Yes No X If yes, please clarify:

N/A

XV. If this site is being managed under the terms of a signed agreement, has the plaque been mounted? Yes X No If yes, describe exact location. If no, please explain why it has not been accepted or not been mounted. Also, describe location of the Certificate.

The plaque is mounted by the door of the hospital. The certificate could not be located.

Questions?

Remarks: They are trying to acquire the abandoned railroad right-of-way that cuts through the property. They plan to reconstruct one of each type of building that was in the fort.

(PLEASE ENCLOSE PHOTOS, CLIPPINGS, COPIES OF CORRESPONDENCE, OR ANY OTHER MATERIALS WHICH WILL SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE REPORT)
Grim Drama
Of Jacksboro

Its Fort Richardson Held
Our First 'War Criminals'

BY ED SYERS

JACKSBORO, halfway between Fort Worth and Wichita Falls, wants industry. They have it, in tourist dollars, if they will recollect a bit. They have Fort Richardson. Though not properly noted by our state, this frontier outpost holds a story which no other can surpass.

Here, in this privately preserved 40-acre compound, a drama came to climax involving Federal Gen. William T. Sherman (he'd rent out Texas and live in Hell), President U. S. Grant and some other intemperate men, including three Kiowa chieftains who were America's first 'War Crimes defendants.'

You can't miss the flavor of Jacksboro. It folds across its low, pin-oak hills under the yellow water tank to the west, the modern courthouse to the east and the rough-hewn rock buildings around the square. It is friendly-western and means its 'Howdy Folks' signs outside town.

It foils across its low, pin-oak hills under the yellow water tank to the west, the modern courthouse to the east and the rough-hewn rock buildings around the square. It is friendly-western and means its 'Howdy Folks' signs outside town.

Jacksboro needs some other signs. Because you CAN miss the big fieldstone fort, over between Lost Creek and the railroad tracks. Then you miss Jacksboro's story.

Raiding Red Men

It is May 17, 1871. The war Sherman knew so well is over. He is on West Texas' frontier, sent by Grant, to see if the raiding Kiowas, Comanches and Apaches are as dreadful as Texas reports.

He rides the Butterfield Trail from Fort Belknap, near what is now Graham, to Fort Richardson. Halfway, near Flatrock Mountain, along Salt Creek, his point riders sense Indians. His little troop of 20 cavalrymen rides on. The hills lie quiet. The Indians—150 of them—watch and wait. Sherman will not know until next day how close he came to death.

A few hours later comes the heavily-wheeled transport wagons of Capt. Henry Warren. There are 12 men in convoy when the avalanche screams down.

Kiowa Chief Satank, who carries his son's bones in a rawhide bag by his knees so he can remember Texans,

(Continued From Page 11)

Fort Richardson

(Continued From Page 11)

sounds the charge on an eagle wingbone whistle.

It is over so quickly! The teamsters try to reach the fort and fail, but the seven who die take one for one. Five make the woods. The wagonmaster, last to go, puts his gun in the face of the young chief coming over the tail gate.

The wagonmaster is split and roasted like a turkey over the wagon tongue. This is what no-longer skeptical Gen. Sherman learns in the early hours next morning.

Now the man who scourged Georgia is, paradoxically, an avenger for Texas. He moves on Fort Sill and the Oklahoma Indian Reservations.

Up there are three chiefs who understand revenge, too. They have lost sons and brothers. The white man has their land. These Kiowas are Satank, Satanta and Big Tree. They face Sherman, ready to fight: but the old soldier has them outguessed. Every window bristles with American rifles. They will go back to Fort Richardson and stand white man's trial.

Satank leaves behind the son he has carried so long. Near the Red River he gnaws his wrists free, stabs at a guard, is shot dead by Cpl. Johnnie Charlton.

Chiefs Stand Trial

Satanta and Big Tree stood trial in Jacksboro in the old courthouse on the present square. Since the town was explosive with angry whites and the hill rims with reds who trailed the wagons, it fell to Fort Richardson to hold the prisoners. They were locked in the thick-walled morgue, right behind fort headquarters as it is today.

This was 'State of Texas versus Murder—Satanta and Big Tree.' Burning denunciation of Indian by prosecutor S. W. Lanham! Satanta made his own speech:

"I cannot speak with these things upon my wrists." He held up his cuffed arms. "I am a squaw!" He promised peace for freedom, "but if you kill me it will be a spark on the prairie—make big fire—burn heap!"

In moments, the jury was back with verdict: "Death by hanging."

Now, strangely, across the land came conflicting pressures—to free, to commute, to execute. The Oklahoma Indian agent appealed directly to President Grant. Sherman was inexorable; they die.

Grant commuted the sentence to life imprisonment, in Huntsville. Within two years, Reconstruction Gov. E. J. Davis ordered parole. Satanta and Big Tree went free—back to the reservation. A furious Sherman fought it all the way.

Within months, Satanta led war parties on Texas once more. This time he went to Huntsville to stay. He ended that by diving, face down, into the brick courtyard.

Big Tree? He became a churchman, a deacon and a good one. But, as an old man, he liked to chuckle over what he had done, down Texas way.

Worth a Visit

This was Fort Richardson, site of America's first effort to impose judicial wisdom on the Red Man. The fort is a museum, worth your trip. The Jack County Historical Society sustains it.

I visited with newsmen Leigh McGee, Bill Dennis and with Laura Peacock, a gracious lady who knows her Jack County and wants it preserved.

I asked them why they didn't put up signs to tell passing travelers what they were skipping. They hope to. Yet, so far, Fort Richardson is not even recognized as a State Historical Site—and that, it should be.

What does it take to make history?

An Indian chieftain fought for his land and the soul of his son. The South's enemy, Sherman, fought for Texans. And in and about Fort Richardson we had, in effect, our first War Crimes Trials.
TOLBERT'S TEXAS

Oklahoma to Get Satanta Remains

By FRANK X. TOLBERT

GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY and the current Texas Legislature have acted with almost incredible speed. And it looks as if the bones of the great Kiowa Indian war lord and orator, Satanta, or White Bear, will be removed from the Texas State Prison cemetery near Huntsville and re-buried in a place of honor on the old Kiowas reservation in Oklahoma.

About 10 days ago, I advised James Auchiah, a talented Carnegie, Okla., artist, and Satanta's grandson, to make an appeal by letter to Governor Connally. In my opinion, Satanta was a military leader and shouldn't have been put in prison as a criminal. White Bear was a Kiowa general, defending his country, and not a crook. So he doesn't belong in that prison graveyard.

James Auchiah, whose murals are on at least one government building in Washington, D.C., composed an excellent letter to Governor Connally: "I am asking you to permit the remains of my grandfather, Chief Satanta, to be brought to his and our homeland, Oklahoma, for permanent burial. This is a matter of most sacred importance to me and my people and has been in mind for many years. . . . Satanta, or White Bear, is recognized by historians as having been one of the most prominent leaders of the Kiowa Indians. He took part in the Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867 with the U.S. government which gave the Kiowas their homeland in southwestern Oklahoma." (Editor's note: white officials did nothing while buffalo hunters broke this treaty.)

SATANTA

IN HIS LETTER to Governor Connally, James Auchiah, continued: "In the year 1874, when my grandfather, White Bear, gave up his military leadership, the white buffalo hunters came out by the hundreds into the Indian country, in violation of the government's solemn treaty (Medicine Lodge), and slaughtered the buffalo by the hundreds. The tribes grew desperate as their food source disappeared. They attacked the hide hunters in the Battle of Adobe Walls in the Texas Panhandle.

"Because my grandfather, Satanta, had been noted for blowing his bugle in battle, and because a bugle was blown by someone in the Indian forces at Adobe Walls, many people claimed that Satanta took part in that fight. . . . Actually, he had given up fighting as he had promised, and he was not at Adobe Walls. The famous scout, Billy Dixon, who took a leading part in the defense of Adobe Walls later wrote that the bugle was blown by an Indian who was part Mexican and was killed on the first day of the battle. And the Quaker school teacher at the Kiowa reservation, Thomas Battey, wrote in a book that Satanta was on the reservation near Fort Sill at the time of the Battle of Adobe Walls."

SATANTA WAS THE Indian most feared by the leading generals fighting the Indians, such as Ranald Mackenzie, Philip Sheridan, George Custer. It was ruled that he'd violated his parole and he was returned to Huntsville. The old Kiowa didn't fear death. This wild horseman couldn't endure confinement. So White Bear, who was described that year by a writer from Scribner's Magazine, as "a tall, finely formed man . . . a man of princely carriage on whom even the prison garb seemed elegant," killed himself.

FROM TWO SOURCES about two weeks ago, I was told that James Auchiah had offered some Kiowa relics to a Texas museum if the museum director would use his influence to get Satanta's bones removed from that felons' graveyard in the pines near Huntsville. Auchiah wrote me a letter, denying that he'd made such an offer. Anyway, this is an academic question since Governor Connally and the Texas Legislature have acted so promptly. Mr. Auchiah seems to have the impression that the exact location of Satanta's grave is not known. Several years ago, I was led to a grave in a rusty metal corral and was told that this was White Bear's last resting place. Dallas News Crime Reporter Harry McCormick says that there is a marker now on the grave.
UCHIAH TOLD THE Governor that the Kiowas were only defending their ancient buffalo hunting grounds in Texas—"the Kiowas had been at war first with the Spanish and then with the Mexicans and later the Texans over these hunting grounds for as far back as they could remember. In 1871, a war party, with many chiefs, including Satanta, attacked a government wagon train in Jack County, Texas, and killed several of the teamsters." (Editor's note: Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, chief of staff of the U.S. Army, passed that way just ahead of the teamsters and Satanta's big war party could have killed Sherman and his small escort from ambush.)

Later, Sherman had Satanta arrested, and he and another Kiowa, Big Tree, were tried before a cowboy jury at Jacksboro, and sentenced to be hanged. The Reconstruction governor, Edmund Davis, changed that to life imprisonment. In 1873, at the urging of President U. S. Grant, Governor Davis paroled Satanta and Big Tree and let them return to Indian Territory on condition that they would swear off scalping white folks and similar athletic endeavors.

GRANDSON AUCHIAH believes that Satanta kept his promise to Governor Davis and President Grant: "The summer after his release, at the annual Kiowa Sun Gazing Dance, Satanta gave his famous medicine arrow to A-to-tain or White Cow Bird, resigning his own leadership in favor of White Cow Bird. He also gave his war shield, the oldest and most historic in the tribe, to his eldest son, Tsa'la-te, or Cry of the Wild Goose. By these actions he put the seal to his promise to Governor Davis that he would never again take the war path. This is recorded in the Kiowa calendar (a picture writing recital of events) for the year 1874."

IN THE LATE 1860's when he was a renowned leader of warriors, commanding Kiowa military expeditions from the Rio Grande to the Arkansas River in Kansas, Satanta usually wore an ensemble which included a U.S. Army major general's blue blouse with epaulets. He also carried a cavalry bugle.

The bugle was even more treasured than his matched Colt revolvers, his red medicine lance, and his sacred shield. According to Reporter Henry Stanley (later famous for his African adventures with Dr. Livingstone) who knew Satanta, the great chief also regulated his harem and his numerous children with short, commanding blasts on the bugle. (For some of Satanta's great speeches, read my novel, The Staked Plain, now in paperback form. His adventures with various generals, including Sherman, are also detailed in that book.)
Connally and Other Top Democrats Attract Huge Crowd to Fort Monday

An overwhelming vote of confidence in the slate of Democratic candidates in the Nov. 6 General Election was manifest in the tremendous crowd which greeted the next governor of Texas when John B. Connally's helicopter settled onto the grounds at Fort Richardson Monday night.

The crowd which heard Connally and other state and district candidates was estimated as high as 2500, with most experienced observers placing the figure at better than two thousand.

More than 1200 plates of barbecue were served preceding the program, and hundreds swelled the crowd, many remaining in their cars to beat the cool weather at the four-county rally.

Connally himself was high in his praise of the work being done to maintain Fort Richardson as a worthwhile historic shrine.

In his hardhitting campaign speech Connally cited numerous contradictions uttered by his opponent and repeatedly asked, "Which Cox can you believe?"

He offered Texas a program to attract tourists and industry to the state and to build for tomorrow through improving educational opportunities.

Connally commended President Kennedy's action and said he is proud of his part, as Secretary of the Navy, in helping to strengthen the country's defensas.
Dedication Set
For Medallions

Dedication services for Texas Historical Building Medallions awarded Fort Richardson have been set for Veterans Day, Nov. 11, following the program and luncheon which will feature the annual Jack County Veterans Reunion at the Fort.

Dr. Rupert N. Richardson of Abilene, head of the history department at Hardin-Simmons University and president of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, will preside at the dedication, set for 2 p.m.

A medallion for the fort hospital building has been presented by Dr. W. G. Mask, while Mrs. E. C. Richards donated a medallion for the old officers quarters.

Applications are being made for several other historic buildings in Jacksboro.

Locating and marking of graves of Civil War Veterans is another project of the Survey Committee in which Jack County will participate.

FOR THE RECORD—John Connally entered his name in the visitors' register at Fort Richardson. Looking on are Mrs. Balley Mill-
Fort Richardson Frontier Fair

Texas vacations begin at Jacksboro. To make it true, a group of Jacksborians, sponsored by the Jack County Historical Society, have been working for months to produce the Fort Richardson Frontier Fair opening on Memorial Day, May 28.

Fort Richardson, established in 1857 at the northern corner of a colon of Texas military posts designed to protect southern settlements from hostile Indians, will provide the setting for the Fair, which will open with a downtown parade at 10 a.m. Saturday, May 28.

The parade route will begin near Cy Wood Cemetery and come down Main Street and on out to Fort Richardson, said Aaron Wilt, parade marshal.

A major attraction will be the Mobile Plates, Lula Train and Wagons, which will travel some 600 miles from Lubbock, Texas, to Jacksboro Saturday. A preview of the parade will be staged at 8:30 a.m. Saturday.

With the parade, the ride will begin at 10 a.m. Saturday, May 28, when the Wagons Train comes over the first northeast on the shores of Lake Logan. Everyone is invited to join the parade veterans and daily escorts for a sing-song and surprise entertainments around the same area.

Mackenzie's Raiders, Railroad Fever, 30 members of the Jack County Sheriff's Posse dressed in cavalry uniforms, will be a colorful feature of the parade and will present cavalry drills on the Fort grounds each afternoon at 4 p.m.

The Tallie-Ho, an equestrian display on the square house enjoyed by the public in the 18th century, will be used from England and will be used from 1983 to 1917 by President McKinley.

The Possum Kingdom Drillettes, 25 members of the Jack County Sheriff's Posse dressed in polo uniforms, will be a colorful feature of the parade and will present cavalry drills on the Fort grounds each afternoon at 4 p.m.

The parade will commemorate the Fort Richardson in 1984 as a national historical landmark.

Fort Richardson will conduct a short memorial service after the parade, and the Indian Village will present a program of highlights of the Fort Richardson era.

Old West Varnish

The Tallie-Ho, wagons on display on the square house enjoyed by the public in the 18th century, will be used from England and will be used from 1983 to 1917 by President McKinley.

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Rain Fails to Dampen Spirit of Frontier Fair

BY GARY K. HILL
Associated Press Writer
JACKSBORO, May 30 — Just about everything was dampened except spirits as the three-day Frontier Fair got under way here Saturday.

Morning rains that drenched the area caused postponement of festivities for a time, but the sun came out to illuminate the day and dedication of old Fort Richardson.

Jacksboro citizens turned out in style —temporary and pioneer—to celebrate designation of the fort as a national historic site and at the same time to pay solemn tribute on Memorial Day.

Muddied grounds forced the crowd to converge at the town square for presentation of a plaque designating Fort Richardson as a national historic site.

Indian Dance

After the program an Indian dance was staged on the town square and a downtown parade ushered in activities to continue through Monday.

Congressman Graham Purcell of Wichita Falls keynoted commemoration ceremonies for Fort Richardson, complimenting citizens on the heritage of the fort and asking that the job "started almost 100 years ago be carried on."

"The men who started the fort accepted great responsibility in defending this area. Now it is important to preserve this country through accepting similar responsibility," Purcell said.

Purcell introduced William E. Brown of Santa Fe, N. M., historian for the Interior Department, who presented a bronze plaque and certificate recognizing the fort which was established in 1867.

Mr. E. C. Richards was handed the plaque, he accepted it in recognition of notable tourist attractions in the state. "Fort Richardson, is one of the major assets Texas has to offer tourists," Hildebrand said.

Mrs. E. C. Richards was handed the plaque, she accepted it "because they feel they are losing touch with the elements that made this nation great."

Hildebrand outlined the program under which Fort Richardson became a national monument, saying the program seeks "to evaluate exceptional survivals of our past and establish a registry of national historic landmarks."

Unique Group

Mr. E. C. Richards was handed the plaque, he accepted it "because they feel they are losing touch with the elements that made this nation great."

Hildebrand said the significance of Fort Richardson will be pointed out even more when people from "across our nation and world" begin visiting the fort.

He said people are now more conscious than ever of history and are visiting historic sites because they feel they are losing touch with the elements that made this nation great." "Frontier history, such as is epitomized in Fort Richardson, is one of the major assets Texas has to offer tourists," Hildebrand said.

Plaque Accepted

Mr. E. C. Richards was handed the plaque, he accepted it "because they feel they are losing touch with the elements that made this nation great."

Hildebrand introduced Frank Hildebrand, who accepted the plaque as a representative of Governor Connally.

Hildebrand, executive director of the Texas Tourist Development Agency, said the plaque "is not only an important piece of metal, but a significant step..."
OFF TO WATER — A muleskinner walked his team to water Thursday when the Rolling Plains Mule Train Association made a mid-day stop outside Jacksboro. The mule train, with 20 wagons, stopped for the night on campgrounds at historic old Fort Richardson.

Old Fort Due Credentials at Jacksboro's Frontier Fair

JACKSBORO May 29—Historic old Fort Richardson will get its due credentials Saturday but to the dismay of some of the town's officials, a tiny portion of the 200,000-fun program set for that Jack county seat.

Fort is 97 years old and still-riding with pioneer polish, will be honored as a national landmark amid the throngs of Frontier Fair, a spirited exposition of early-day fun.

Sponsored by the Jack County Historical Society, the fare-officially known as Fort Richardson's official birthday celebration in 1937.

Said by some of Fort Richardson, established in 1822 as the northernmost of Texas' military posts designed to protect the frontier settlements from hostile Indians, will house most of the activities.

Parade Saturday

Dedication ceremonies, conducted by William R. Brewe of Santa Fe, historian for the Department of Interior, will be held in front of the fort immediately after the 10 a.m. Saturday parade through downtown Jacksboro.

Frank Hildebrand, executive director of the Texas Tourist Development Agency, will speak as a special representative of Gov. John Connally. Congressman Graham Purcell of Wichita Falls, who will lead the parade, is listed as a speaker on the program.

Mrs. E. C. Richards, president of the historical society, says Lt. Gov. Preston Smith, who has relatives in these parts, may drop in as a surprise guest. Crowds of up to 15,000 persons are expected for the three-day fair.

Sheriff's Pageant

Actually, visitors can get a preview of the fun Friday night. The Indians Plains Mule Train, which pulled into Jacksboro Thursday night after a 300-mile trip from Spearman, is camped on the fort grounds and will hold a sing song and other entertainments around the fire.

Saturday's parade could be the longest in Jacksboro's history, with entries of the Maskal Temple Mounted Patrol from Wichita Falls (which performed last week in Fort Worth), Hashem's Raiders (13 members of the Jack County Sheriff's Posse dressed in cavalry uniform), the False Kingdom Dividends (girls' riding club), and a Stetson once worn by President William McKinley.

There also will be high school bands, dancing Indians, floats and the mule train gang.

On the fort grounds, activities will keep visitors hopping from one event to another. One attraction, sure to delight the children, is an authentic Indian village, built by local Boy Scouts under the supervision of Moses Poolaw, a Kiowa Indian from Walters, Okla.

Poolaw has built a rarely seen Kiowa sweat house. Constructed with maple poles and covered with buffalo skins, the sweat house will be demonstrated by the scouts.

The Kiowa Indian says Indians used the house for religious reasons.

Country Brush Arbor

Adjacent to the village is a replica of a country tabernacle or brush arbor. An old Ediders' contest will be staged there 6:30 p.m. Saturday.

The activities go on.

There will be barbershop quartets of all ages, Indian gospelff quartets, Indian dancers (the Maskal Temple Mounted Patrol from Wichita Falls), beauty contests (Miss Frontier Fair of 1964 will be chosen at 8:30 p.m. Saturday), and entertainment of all types, including George Karseboom Jr., a young ventriloquist, and The Emblellishments, a singing trio, all from Fort Worth.

Youngsters also will enjoy sagesguard, carnival rides and what is advertised as "sipping at the Silver Spur."

Gates pass, costing $1 for adults, will admit visitors to the grounds anytime during the three-day fair. One-day tickets cost 50 cents each.
THE HOSPITAL BUILDING is the largest of seven remaining buildings at Fort Richardson and is probably in the best condition of any old army buildings in North Texas. To many people the hospital building is Fort Richardson. Restoration of the building was started in 1923 by the Texas National Guard and further work was done in 1936, 1944, and since about 1955 by Jack County Historical Society. This weekend the present museum building at the fort will again be the center of attraction to visitors at the Frontier Fair.

Gazette-News Photo
Fort Richardson will officially be one of 12 designated U.S. historic sites in Texas Saturday as the 3-day Fort Richardson Frontier Fair gets underway.

The plaque will be presented at a ceremony beginning at 11:30 a.m. at the fort grounds. William E. Brown, historian from Santa Fe, New Mexico and representative of the U.S. Department of Interior, will make the presentation of the plaque.

Acceptance ceremonies will include an address by Frank Hildebrand, executive director of the Texas Tourist Development Agency, who represents Gov. John Connally. Also attending will be Lt. Gov. Preston Smith and Congressman Graham Purcell, Wichita Falls, of the 13th Texas District.

Kicking off the big celebration will be a huge downtown parade which will move out from Craft Street and down North Main promptly at 10 a.m., according to chairman Aaron Bull.

The parade will be directly down Main, through town, and on to the Fort. Heavy highway traffic, particularly by grain trucks, and the short time for the parade necessitate the direct route to the Fort. Bull pointed out. Traffic on parts of South Main will be limited to one-way movement while the parade moves by.

Heading the parade will be a fire truck, the National Colors, followed by Jacksboro and Byrson bands interspersed among floats. Then come scout troops and walking units, more floats, and mounted groups.

The afternoon entertainment will be at the fort and include a show by the Mackenzie Raiders, portrayed by Jack County Sheriff’s Posse at 4 p.m. The 25 riders will return for another show at the same hour on Sunday.

Moses Poolaw, a Kiowa Indian, from Walters, Okla., and his wife are erecting an Indian village at the fort. Poolaw has participated in several previous events here and is planning the renovation of the Warren Wagon Train Massacre that took place in 1868.

Poolaw and his family will demonstrate Indian living of the past. The famous Nez Perce Indian dancers of Fort Worth, and the Unaliiyep Indian Dancers of Lubbock, will also perform at the fort Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

A complete program is published elsewhere on this page through the courtesy of the First National Bank and Jacksboro National Bank of Jacksboro.

Fort Richardson, Texas’ Booklet Goes On Sale, Collection of Historic Material

"Fort Richardson, Texas" a booklet compiled by William W. Dennis of Jacksboro, will go on sale Friday at the Jacksboro Gazette-News, downtown stores and at Fort Richardson.

The 40-page booklet includes material from H. H. McConnell’s "Five Years A Cavalryman" originally published by J. N. Rogers Co., publishers of the Jacksboro Gazette from 1880 to 1919; Gazette News files, War Department records, and other books by writers who lived and saw firsthand life at the army post here.

The booklet includes 27 pictures of the fort, Indian chiefs, a map of the old fort, pictures of buildings still standing at the fort, and photos at Indian City, Okla.

Dennis also has talked with the descendants of the famous Indian Chiefs who were first tried in the White Man’s Court here and seeks to give the Red Man’s side of the story of the Warren Wagon Train raid.

Dennis said he plans to publish in the future a series of booklets about frontier life in Jacksboro and other West Texas forts, the military expenditures of Gen. Ronald Mackenzie and his troopers from Fort Richardson.

The first booklet costs $1.00. Mail orders will cost an additional 25c and may be mailed to the author for the Gazette-News.
Now Being Reprinted
In Limited Edition

"Five Years a
Cavalryman"

By H. H. McConnell

Last Printed in 1889
This vivid story of the lusty North Texas Frontier has been out of print for over 75 years.

It is an eye-witness story of the Indian troubled days of Jacksboro’s Fort Richardson, and one of the most complete and well told accounts of army life and the lives of the early settlers in North Texas ever written.

Contains one of the few first hand accounts of the famous Warren Wagon Train massacre, the capture and trial of Big Tree and Satanta, first Indians to be tried in a White man’s court.

320 pages, cloth bound, $5.00.

Delivery about July 1, 1963.

Send Five dollars plus 25c postage and handling charge for your copy now to

Jack County Historical Society  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS

or

Leigh McGee, Publisher  
JACKSBORO, TEXAS
Enclosed is $________ for which please mail me _______ copies of "Five Years a Cavalryman," at $5.00 for each copy, plus 25c handling and mailing charge.

Name________________________________________

Address______________________________________
fort
richardson
state historic site
Fort Richardson (1866-1878)

Northernmost in the line of federal forts established after the Civil War, Fort Richardson was among the most significant of the frontier posts. Other frontier fortifications operated by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department include Fort Griffin in Shackelford County, Fort McKavett in Menard County, Fort Lancaster in Crockett County, and Fort Leaton, a fortified trading post in Presidio County. Plans are currently being implemented by the department for preservation, stabilization and authentic restoration of the major features of these forts. Fort Richardson, which achieved national fame as the home base of Indian fighter General Ranald Mackenzie, is an important part of Texas' rich heritage.

At the time of the fort's establishment in 1866, the frontier situation was critical. Increasingly ferocious raids by Comanches, Kiowas and Kiowa-Apaches had all but depopulated the northwestern frontier of Texas and had seriously threatened the entire westward settlement. Fort Richardson, only 70 miles from the Indian Territory (Oklahoma), occupied a highly strategic position in the new line of forts created to meet the desperate needs of travelers and settlers.

Troops of the Sixth Cavalry under command of Colonel S.H. Starr first set up quarters near Jacksboro in 1866. In the spring of 1867, the fort was moved 20 miles north to Buffalo Springs. Due to unhealthy conditions at Buffalo Springs, the fort was removed to Jacksboro in the fall of 1867 and located at its present site on the south bank of Lost Creek. Fort Richardson was named in honor of General Israel B. Richardson who died in the battle of Antietam during the Civil War.

The boom in Jacksboro which followed the establishment of the fort brought gamblers, saloons and camp followers. Numerous frame and picket shanties, mostly saloons, occupied the opposite bank of Lost Creek. Tiny cells — 4½' x 8' — housed soldiers...
confined to the guardhouse for drunken
ting and similar offenses.

But the troopers carried out, against heavy odds, the purposes of the military life to which they were committed. Settlers continued to be harassed by Indian raids; in response to their complaints, routine patrols were dispatched almost every week. Frequent expeditions were organized to pursue and punish known marauders, in addition to the unending drudgery which was the normal lot of the frontier soldier. They guarded the military road connecting Richardson with Forts Griffin and Concho to the southwest, provided escorts for mail and supply trains, and made it possible for traffic to move along the vital routes in greater safety.

Often "routine" patrols became bloody battles; one of the most notable was the fight at the Little Wichita River in July, 1870, when Captain Curwin B. McLellan and a detachment of 56 men were attacked by a war party of some 250 Comanches. The cavalrymen stood their ground, although at times almost completely surrounded, then retreated under heavy fire to a strong defensive position on the Wichita, where the enemy abandoned the fight. Thirteen Medals of Honor were awarded for gallantry in the Little Wichita River battle.

Fort Richardson's achievements can be largely attributed to her commanding officers, most of them men of great distinction: Colonel S.H. Starr, Colonel William H. Wood, Colonel James Oakes and Colonel Ranald Slidell Mackenzie of the Fourth Cavalry—one of the West's most successful Indian fighters—who served as post commander from April, 1871, to December, 1872. Four of Mackenzie's major forays into hostile territory originated at Fort Richardson. He was in command there when the fort's most celebrated chapter was written: the Salt Creek Massacre.

A wagon train carrying corn on government contract from Weatherford to Fort Griffin was attacked May 17, 1871, on Salt Creek Prairie about 22 miles from Fort Richardson. A large force of Kiowas and Comanches led by chief Satanta, Satank and Big Tree killed, scalped and mutilated the wagon master and six teamsters; five others, although wounded, managed to escape with their lives. General Tecumseh Sherman was at Fort Richardson when the survivors reported the tragedy. Sherman and his
escort passed over the same spot the previous day. The Indians were massed there at the time, eager to attack, and were restrained only by the prophecy of the medicine man, De-ha-te (Owl Prophet), that the second party to pass would be more easily captured.

Understandably alarmed by his narrow escape, Sherman (who had previously been skeptical about Indian atrocities on the frontier ordered Colonel Mackenzie to assemble four companies of his Fourth Cavalry and two companies from Fort Griffin for an all-out pursuit of the raiders. They were easily identified, for Satanta boasted of his grisly exploit to Lawrie Tatum, Indian agent at Fort Sill, and named Satank and Big Tree as co-leaders of the attack.

En route to Fort Richardson under guard of Mackenzie and his forces, Satanta and Big Tree were tried for murder in the court at Jacksboro, found guilty and condemned to hang. Their sentences, however, were commuted to life imprisonment at Huntsville by Governor Edmund J. Davis, who shortly granted them parole in 1873. Both chiefs violated their paroles by leading raids into Texas. Satanta was arrested in 1874 and returned to Huntsville. He died as a result of a jump or fall from an upper story window of the prison hospital. Though Big Tree was arrested in 1875, he was released at the request of federal officials. Thereafter he kept his parole and died in 1929 at Anadarko, Oklahoma.

The widely publicized trial — said to be the first time Indians were tried in a white man's court — caused a temporary decrease in Indian raids. But it had even greater consequences: it led directly to a permanent solution of Indian troubles on the frontier. General Sherman authorized Colonel Mackenzie to carry out a policy he had long advocated — to pursue marauding Indians to their camps, destroy their horses and supplies and force them back into Indian Territory without resources for future attack.

Within a few years this policy proved successful. By 1875 the frontier of Texas was relatively secure, and forts such as Richardson were no longer needed. Orders for the abandonment of Fort Richardson were issued March 29, 1878; on May 23 the last troops marched to their new station at Fort Griffin. Fort Richardson's colorful and useful life as a military installation had ended.
note:
Texas State Law makes it unlawful for anyone to disturb in any way any historic or prehistoric, archeological or paleontological site, or any historical marker situated on lands owned or controlled by the State of Texas.

for assistance
Should you need assistance or information contact park personnel at the park headquarters building:
Park Superintendent
Fort Richardson State Historic Park
P. O. Box 4
Jacksboro, Texas 76056

for additional information
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
John H. Reagan Building
Austin, Texas 78701
Big Tree and Satanta in captivity.

Fort Richardson State Historical Park
Fort Richardson (1867-1878)

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Creek. Tiny cells—4½' x 8'—housed soldiers confined to the guardhouse for drunkenness, fighting, and similar offenses.

The Quaker Peace Policy, initiated by President U.S. Grant in 1869, placed the Indian reservations under civilian control and prohibited military movements on the reservations. Some tribes took advantage of this policy by raiding into Texas and returning to the sanctuary of the reservation, knowing troops from Fort Richardson could not cross the Red River in pursuit.

Consequently, settlers continued to be harassed by Indian raids. In response to their complaints, routine patrols were dispatched almost every week. Frequent expeditions were organized to pursue and punish known marauders. However, unending drudgery was the normal lot of the frontier soldier. They guarded the military road connecting Richardson with Forts Griffin and Concho to the southwest, provided escorts for mail and supply trains, and made it possible for traffic to move along the vital routes in greater safety.

On occasion "routine" patrols became bloody battles; one of the most notable was the fight at the Little Wichita River in July 1870, when Captain Curwen B. McLellan and a detachment of 56 men were attacked by a war party of some 100 Kiowas. The cavalrymen stood their ground. Although at times almost completely surrounded, they retreated under heavy fire to a strong defensive position on the Wichita, where the Kiowas abandoned the fight. Thirteen Medals of Honor were awarded for gallantry in the Little Wichita River battle.

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The widely publicized trial—the first time Indians were tried in a white man’s court—caused a temporary decrease in Indian raids, but was not the solution to Indian troubles on the frontier. Colonel Mackenzie and other frontier commanders continued to pursue the Indians in Texas, attempting to discourage raiding, but with no success. In July, 1874, President Grant rescinded the Quaker Peace Policy, releasing the military to take any necessary measures to end hostile activity.
Within three months this new policy proved successful. On September 28, 1874, Colonel Mackenzie ended the Indian domination of the Southern Plains at the Battle of Palo Duro Canyon. By 1875 the frontier of Texas was relatively secure, and the services of the troops at Fort Richardson were no longer needed. Orders for the abandonment of Fort Richardson were issued March 29, 1878; on May 23 the last troops marched to their new station at Fort Griffin. Fort Richardson's colorful and useful life as a military installation had ended.

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for assistance:
Should you need assistance or information, contact park personnel at the park headquarters building:
Park Superintendent
Fort Richardson State Historical Park
P.O. Box 4
Jacksboro, Texas 76056
1-817-567-3506

For Additional Information:
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
4200 Smith School Road
Austin, Texas 78744

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Jacksboro Texas

"Crossroads to West Texas"

Jack County Court House
Jacksboro, Texas

Jacksboro, progressive seat of Jack County, is located on the American Legion Memorial Highway, US 281, and is approximately halfway between Fort Worth and Wichita Falls, 60 miles away. Because it is the center of a network of state and county highways, Jacksboro has long been known as the Crossroads to West Texas.

Jacksboro Facts
Population: 5000—estimated
Altitude: 1084
Annual Average Rainfall: 27.71, Snowfall 2.2
Mean Annual Temperature: 64 degrees

Institutions
The people of Jacksboro Independent School District in April, 1963 voted a $775,000 bond issue to build a new high school and improve facilities of the school system, thus guaranteeing Jacksboro one of the most modern school plants in the state. Stadium and gymnasium are large enough to attract playoff football and basketball games. Support of the 1962 State AA Football Champion Jacksboro Tigers made it possible to build a new field house from the Athletic Fund.

Other institutions in Jacksboro include a 28-bed county hospital, a National Guard Armory and a public library. Approved public water supply includes a modern water treatment plant and 450-gallon storage tank.

The city is administered by a mayor and two commissioners. The Police Department works with the Sheriff's Department to maintain radio equipment. There are two weekly newspapers in Jacksboro.

Below is architect's drawing of Jacksboro's new $775,000 high school.

Oil Development

Oil plays an important part in the economy of Jack County, where petroleum history dates back to 1898 when a water well turned into an oil well at 100 feet. Oil activity has been continuous since the Bryson discovery in 1926. Secondary recovery has become an important phase of the oil business in recent years.

Agriculture

Jack County is cattle country and supports some 27,000 head of beef. The largest Polled Hereford and Charolaise herds in the country are located in the county and there are some fine Angus herds also. In 1962 there were 60,000 head of goats and 10,000 head of sheep in the county. Crops are raised mostly for forage, although some cotton is planted in the south of the county and there is a cotton gin at Perrin.

Two soil conservation districts serve the principal watersheds. A detention dam and reservoir on Howard Creek was the first project of its kind in Texas, others have been constructed since, and construction is scheduled for several major flood control projects in the '60's.
Business Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bank Deposits</td>
<td>$6,420,524</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal Receipts</td>
<td>42,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective Buying Income</td>
<td>21,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail Sales</td>
<td>6,065,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Vehicles</td>
<td>4,270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School Enrollment</td>
<td>1,000</td>
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</table>

Assessed Value

<table>
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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>$3,277,139</td>
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<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>24,009,255</td>
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<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>14,371,735</td>
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Tax Rate

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<tr>
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<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>$1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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</table>

Utility Connections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Connections</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacksboro Water Works</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazos River Gas Company</td>
<td>1,443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas Power and Light</td>
<td>1,703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwestern Bell Telephone</td>
<td>2,174</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recreational Facilities

Just southeast of town is Lake Jacksboro which provides the city water supply and a place for fishing, boating and water skiing. In the park at the lake are the Armory, the Fireman's Horse Show Arena, Junior Livestock Building, Sheriff's Posse Clubhouse, two lighted ball parks and Girl Scout lodge.

In Sewell Park, on Los Creek and near downtown Jacksboro, is the municipal swimming pool and a shaded picnic area. At Fort Richardson, a mile southwest of downtown, Girl Scouts meet in the old frame officers quarters, the only such structure still standing in the United States.

The Sheriff's Posse has an arena west of town where rodeos are held each June. A fourth of July homecoming for former residents is an annual event at Fort Richardson.

A Youth Center is the scene of many teenage activities. Organizations include Lions, Kiwanis, Business and Professional Women's Club, Federated Women's Clubs and fraternal orders.

The golf course at the Jacksboro Country Club is available to the high school golf team, which in 1963 won the State AA Championship.
Colorful History

Jack County, created by the legislature in 1856 and organized in 1857 was known as the Mother County of the West. The Butterfield Stage was routed through Jacksboro in 1858.

Fort Richardson was established here in 1867 as the most northerly in the chain of Texas military posts occupied by US cavalry troops to halt depredations of warlike Indians during the unsettled times after the Civil War.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars were poured into the raw frontier community to build the Fort.

Seven of the original buildings of Fort Richardson still exist. The Fort hospital above houses a museum, archives and library, and a community meeting center. The Fort attracts thousands of visitors annually, exclusive of those coming for family reunions scheduled there every weekend for more than half the year.

attracting a lawless element which existed precariously with the more stable pioneer families.

From Fort Richardson in 1871, General W. T. Sherman, here on a tour of inspection, ordered Col. Ronald McKenzie to pursue and capture the perpetrators of the Warren Wagon Train Massacre. In Jacksboro on July 4-5, 1871 the two Kiowa chieftains, Satanta and Big Tree, were principals in the first trial of Indians in a white man’s court.

Jacksboro is the birthplace of the National 4-H Club movement which grew out of the Boys’ Corn Club organized here in 1907 by Tom M. Marks, part-time county agent.
Fort Richardson
State Historical Park

Walk in the footsteps of the brave soldiers of the Indian wars.
Fort Richardson
State Historical Park

Texas history comes alive at Fort Richardson State Historical Park, the remains of a federal fort established after the Civil War. Built in 1867, the post provided protection for frontier settlers and travelers from raiding Indians. Today, two replica barracks and seven of the post’s original structures, including an authentically restored military hospital, reveal the exciting stories of the soldiers who defended the region. Camping facilities, hiking trails and a small fishing lake make this park a weekend destination.

- **Camping:** screened shelters, primitive sites and campsites with water and electricity.
- **Group Facilities:** group picnic pavilion, seats 100.
- **Historical:** 7 original military structures.
- **Interpretive Center:** exhibits about the history of the fort.
- **Picnicking:** picnic tables and grills.
- **Fishing:** former quarry holds black bass, perch and catfish. Rainbow trout stocked during winter.
- **Trails:** 1.7-mile hiking trail, short hiking trail and nature trail.

Located in Jack County, one mile southeast of Jacksboro on U.S. 281.

Rates and reservations, call 1-512-389-8900.
For information only, call 1-800-792-1112.

FORT RICHARDSON STATE HISTORICAL PARK
PO. Box 4, Jacksboro, Texas 76458
1-817-567-3506

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VISIT...
HISTORIC OLD
Fort
Richardson

JACKSBORO
TEXAS
(One Mile From Downtown)
Fort Richardson was established in 1867 as the most northerly in a chain of Texas military posts occupied by US Cavalry troops to halt depredations of Indians during the unsettled times following the Civil War.

Col. Ranald McKenzie was regimental commander in 1871 when Gen. William T. Sherman arrived on a tour of inspection. His party passed Salt Creek Prairie a few hours before the Warren Wagon Train Massacre.

Three Kiowa chieftains were later arrested at Fort SUI and charged with leading the raid. One of them, Satank, was shot by a guard while trying to escape, the others were brought to Jacksboro and convicted of the crime—the first Indians ever tried in the white man’s court. They were sentenced to life imprisonment and paroled. Satanta violated his parole, was returned to Huntsville and committed suicide there in 1878. Big Tree returned to Oklahoma and became a respected leader of his people.

MUSEUM ESTABLISHED

The hospital building above, one of the few original fort buildings still standing, is maintained by the Jack County Historical Society and houses a museum and a library on Western lore. The Society rents the building for meetings and reunions. A caretaker is usually in attendance but if not, you may secure access to the building by calling at The Herald, 116 South Main, where a key is kept.

You are invited to visit Jacksboro and the Fort—and to follow the example of many of the original cavalrymen, who liked the country and came back to live. The Jacksboro Chamber of Commerce and Industrial Foundation will be happy to consult with you about industrial sites and possibilities.

The ammunition magazine, left, is just as it was when the Fort was occupied by U.S. Cavalry. It is noted for the unique stone roof, so ingeniously constructed that no supports were necessary.

The Fort morgue, right stands just behind the hospital building, above, and was where Kiowa Chieftains Satanta and Big Tree were incarcerated prior to their trial here on July 4-5, 1871.
Above is one of the original Officers Quarters, restored to usefulness by the City of Jacksboro assisting the Girl Scouts who use several rooms as a meeting place. The Jack County Commissioners Court helps by maintaining the roads.

An average of 600 loaves a day came from the ovens of the old post bakery, above. Today the building serves as the caretaker's residence.

How To Reach Historic Fort Richardson
Fort Richardson was established at Jacksboro, Texas in 1867 as Cavalry Post to protect settlers from hostile Indians. Picture shows Hospital Building of native fieldstone, now used as Museum, Community Center and site for Family Reunions. Also still standing, Officers Quarters, Commissary, Morgue, Guard House, Bakery and Powder House. Visitors Welcome.