US Army Corps
of Engineers
HUNTSVILLE ENGINEERING
SUPPORT CENTER

U.S. Department of Defense

Base Realignment and Closure

Ordnance, Ammunition and Explosives
Chemical Warfare Materials

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT

FINDINGS (REVISION1)

FORT McCLELLAN

Anniston, Alabama

FINAL

September 2001

Prepared by

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

ST. LOUIS DISTRICT

ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION & EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT (REVISION 1)

FINDINGS

FORT McCLELLAN
ANNISTON, CALHOUN COUNTY
ALABAMA

BRAC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION		PAGE
1.0	**INTRODUCTION**	
1.1	Authority	1-1
1.2	Subject	1-1
1.3	Purpose	1-2
1.4	Scope	1-2
2.0	**PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**	2-1
3.0	**SITE DESCRIPTION**	
3.1	Location	3-1
3.2	Past Uses	3-1
3.3	Future Use	3-1
3.4	Ecology	3-1
3.5	Map Analysis	3-2
3.6	Interpretation of Aerial Photography	3-10
4.0	**REAL ESTATE**	4-1
5.0	**GENERAL HISTORY OF ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES**	
5.1	Pre World War I (1898-1916)	5-1
5.2	World War I (1917-1918)	5-1
5.3	Inter-War Period (1919-1940)	5-4
5.4	World War II (1941-1945)	5-7
5.5	Post World War II (1946-Present)	5-8
5.6	Previous Investigations for Chemical Areas	5-20
5.7	Records Review	5-21
5.8	Summary of Interviews	5-30
5.9	Site Inspection	5-32

ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION & EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT (REVISION 1)

FINDINGS

FORT McCLELLAN
ANNISTON, CALHOUN COUNTY
ALABAMA

BRAC

APPENDICES

A	REFERENCES
B	GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS
C	TEXT / MANUALS (NOT USED)
D	REPORTS / STUDIES
E	LETTERS / MEMORANDA / MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (NOT USED)
F	REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS
G	NEWSPAPER / JOURNALS
H	INTERVIEWS
I	PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
J	HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS
K	HISTORICAL MAPS / DRAWINGS
L	SITE SAFETY AND HEALTH PLANS / SITE INSPECTION REPORT
M	REPORT DISTRIBUTION LIST

REPORT PLATES
(SEPARATE VOLUME)

PLATE 1	VICINITY MAP
PLATE 2	PRE WORLD WAR I
PLATE 3	WORLD WAR I
PLATE 4	INTER-WAR PERIOD
PLATE 5	WORLD WAR II TO 1950
PLATE 6	1950-1973
PLATE 7	1974 TO PRESENT
PLATE 8	CHEMICAL SCHOOL RANGES & TRAINING AREAS
PLATE 9	CHEMICAL SCHOOL TRAINING AREAS
PLATE 10	CUMULATIVE MAP

ORDNANCE, AMMUNITION & EXPLOSIVES
CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIALS

ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT (REVISION 1)

FINDINGS

FORT McCLELLAN
ANNISTON, CALHOUN COUNTY
ALABAMA

BRAC

REPORT PLATES (CONT'D)
(SEPARATE VOLUME)

PHOTO PLATE 1	**AERIAL PHOTO 1937**
PHOTO PLATE 2	**AERIAL PHOTO 1940**
PHOTO PLATE 3	**AERIAL PHOTO 1944**
PHOTO PLATE 4	**AERIAL PHOTO 1954**
PHOTO PLATE 5	**AERIAL PHOTO 1961**
PHOTO PLATE 6	**AERIAL PHOTO 1969**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Authority

Since 1988, Congress has enacted legislation providing for the closure, in part or in whole, of military bases/facilities and the realignment of others. The principal mechanism for implementing the policy in both statutes has been an independent, bipartisan commission. Two of the most pressing issues are (1) providing assistance to local communities economically impacted by base closures and (2) establishing a cost-effective program of environmental clean-up at bases prior to their disposition.

Congress introduced base closure procedures in Public Law 100-526, enacted 24 October 1988. The statute established a bipartisan commission to make recommendations to Congress and the Secretary of Defense on closures and realignments, commonly referred to as the Base Closure and Realignment Commission (BRAC).

On 5 January 1989, the Secretary of Defense approved the commission's report, BRAC 88, recommending closure of 86 installations, partial closure of 5, and realignment of 54 others. Since the commission approach adopted by Congress was successful, new base closure legislation was introduced (Public Law 101-510) which again relied upon the services of an independent commission. The Defense Base Closure and Realignment of 1990 (1990 Base Closure Act), Public Law 101-510 established the process by which Department of Defense (DoD) installations would be closed and/or realigned. This commission, in accordance with a statutory provision, met in 1991, 1993 and 1995. Fort McClellan, Alabama, was among the installations that were recommended to be closed in BRAC 95.

Since 1990, the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (CEHNC), has been the Center of Expertise (CX) and Design Center for Ordnance and Explosives (OE). As part of the Department of the Army OE remedial actions, an Archives Search Report (ASR) is prepared to detail a site's missions and features relating to ordnance, ammunition and explosives, suspected chemical warfare materials (CWM) and any other warfare materials (i.e., radiological, biological). In cooperation with the CEHNC, the Corps of Engineers St. Louis District (CEMVS) has been assigned the task of preparing the ASR for Fort McClellan

1.2 Subject

Fort McClellan abuts the city of Anniston, Alabama and lies within Calhoun County. During the Spanish American War (1898), units stationed at Camp Shipp in the Blue Mountain area, may have used the area for artillery training. Documented military use began in 1912 when the Alabama National Guard used part of the site as a Field Artillery Range. In 1917, Congress authorized the establishment of Camp McClellan. In 1929, the camp became

officially designated as Fort McClellan. Following World War II, the Fort was put into an inactive status in June of 1947. The Fort was reactivated in January of 1950 and has remained an Active Army Installation.

This report covers the main post and the Choccolocco Corridor only. It does not cover Pelham Range.

1.3 Purpose

The Archives Search Report (ASR) compiles information obtained through historical research at various archives and records holding facilities, interviews with persons associated with Fort McClellan or its operations, and a team inspection of the site. The search directs efforts towards determining possible use or disposal of OE and CWM on the site. The research places particular emphasis on establishing the types, quantities, and area of disposal. This process obtains information for use in developing recommendations for further action at Fort McClellan.

1.4 Scope

This investigation focuses on the potential that Ordnance & Explosives (OE) and Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) contamination could remain on Fort McClellan. This report presents the following:

- A brief history of Fort McClellan
- Description and characteristics of the immediate surrounding area
- A review of related site investigations
- An aerial photography and map analysis of the site
- Real estate information, past and present
- Findings of the site inspection
- Description of the OE and/or CWM identified with the site

These factors represent the basis for the evaluation of potential Ordnance and Explosives contamination and associated risks at Fort McClellan.

2.0 Previous Site Investigations

Bionetics Corporation
1990 *Installation Assessment, Army Base Closure Program, Fort McClellan, AL.* Prepared by the Bionetics Corporation, Warrenton, VA.

Department of Defense, Defense Technical Information Center
1978 *Demilitarization of Mustard Agent (HD) at Ft. McClellan, Alabama,* dated April 1978. Prepared by Director, Chemical Systems Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Department of Defense, Defense Technical Information Center
1977 *Installation Assessment of Ft. McClellan, Volumes I, II & Appendices,* dated April 1977. Prepared by Chemical Systems Laboratory, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland.

Department of Defense, Defense Technical Information Center
1984 *Reassessment of Ft. McClellan Report #110R,* dated January 1984. Prepared by Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. Gainesville, Florida.

Environmental Science and Engineering
1998 *Final Environmental Baseline Survey, Volumes I & II, Fort McClellan, Alabama,* dated January 1998.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District
1992 *Fort McClellan, A Cultural Resources Overview,* dated July 1992. Prepared by New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District
1994 *Formerly Used Defense Sites Associated with Fort McClellan, Alabama,* dated July 1994.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, St. Louis District
1996 *Archives Search Report, Ordnance, Ammunition and Explosives, Fort McClellan, Alabama,* dated September 1996.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency
1991 *Task Order 7 Waste Site Characterization Study,* dated July 1991. Prepared by Weston Inc., West Chester, PA.

U.S. Army Environmental Center
1995 *Remedial Investigation Report of Ft. McClellan, Volume I,* dated August 1995. Prepared by Science Applications International Corporation, McLean, Virginia.

U.S. Army Medical Bioengineering Research and Development Laboratory
1983 *Soil Detection Limits for Potential Chemical Warfare-Related Contaminants at Fort McClellan, Alabama*, dated May 1983.

U.S. Army Environmental Center
1993 *Site Investigation Report, Volumes I, II, and Appendices, Ft. McClellan, AL*, dated 31 August 1993. Prepared by Science Applications International Corporation.

U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command
1979 *Final Environmental Impact Statement, U.S. Army NBC Defense School*, dated 16 July 1979.

Weston
1990 *Task Order 11: Enhanced Preliminary Assessment, Volumes I, II and Appendices, Ft. McClellan, AL*, dated December 1990. Prepared by Weston, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

3.1 Location

Fort McClellan is located northeast of the city of Anniston, Calhoun County, Alabama. To the west are the areas known as Weaver and Blue Mountain. To the north is the city of Jacksonville. The Talladega National Forest is to the east of the post.

3.2 Past Uses

The state of Alabama chose this area to conduct annual encampments of Alabama National Guard units. The slopes of the surrounding hills were similar to an artillery range in Tennessee. Parts of the land were used for rural farming and for timber to make charcoal for the Woodstock Iron Company.

3.3 Future Use

At the time of the writing of this report, the future use of the Fort McClellan main post area is being decided by Federal, state and local interests.

3.4 Ecology

The information provided for this site has been compiled from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The State of Alabama Natural Heritage Program is not providing information at this time.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service lists the following threatened or endangered species as occurring in Calhoun County, Alabama: Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*), endangered; Gray Bat (*Myotis grisescens*), endangered; red-cockaded woodpecker (*Picoides borealis*), endangered; Tennessee yellow-eyed grass (*Xyris tennesseensis*), endangered; pygmy sculpin (*Cottus pygmaeus*), threatened; blue shiner (*Cyprinella caerulea*), threatened; Tulotoma snail (*Tulotoma magnifica*), endangered; fine-lined pocketbook (*Lampsilis altilis*), threatened; Mohr's Barbara's Buttons (*Marchillia mohrii*), threatened; and southern pigtoe (*Pleurobema; georgianum*), endangered.

No additional information on the occurrence of rare or endangered species or natural communities is known at this time. This does not mean that other state or Federally-listed species may not be present within the areas of interest. An on site inspection by appropriate state and Federal personnel may be necessary to verify the presence, absence or location of listed species, or natural communities if remedial action is recommended as part of the final ASR.

3.5 Map Analysis

The following charts were used in analysis of the site:

1899 CAMP SHIPP, Anniston, Alabama, dated 1 January 1899,
Major Chas. L. Woodbury, Engineer Officer, U.S. Vols.

1910 ANNISTON, Alabama, dated 1910, United States Geological Survey.

1913 ANNISTON, Alabama, dated 1910, United States Geological Survey.

1917 CAMP McCLELLAN, Anniston, Alabama, dated 17 August 1917,
Office Supervising Engineer, Headquarters Constructing Quartermaster,
8th National Guard Division.

1917 CAMP McCLELLAN, Anniston Alabama, dated 15 November 1917,
General "Map" Map Collection, National Archives.

1918 RECONNAISSANCE MAP, CAMP McCLELLAN RESERVATION, Anniston,
Alabama, (Boundary Map), dated August 1918, 104th Engineers.

1918 RECONNAISSANCE MAP, CAMP McCLELLAN RESERVATION, ANNISTON,
ALABAMA (Topographical Map), dated August 1918, 104th Engineers.

1919 ANNISTON, ALABAMA, dated 1910, United States Geological Survey.

1919 CAMP McCLELLAN, General Location of Reservation, dated 28 February 1919
Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Camp McClellan Alabama.

1937 GENERAL MAP of FORT McCLELLAN, Alabama, dated March 1937,
War Department, Office of the Post Quartermaster.

1938 TERRAIN MAP, Fort McClellan and Vicinity, Alabama, dated 1938,
War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1942 FORT McCLELLAN & ANNISTON ORDNANCE DEPOT, Transportation Map 1942
Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration

1942 B.I.R.T.C. AREA, dated March 1942, Engineer 4th Corps Area,
Office of Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama

1943 FORT McCLELLAN AND VICINITY, Alabama, dated 1943,
War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1944 FORT McCLELLAN GENERAL UTILITIES MAP, sheets 1-5 dated 1944
Fort McClellan, office of The Post Engineer.

1946 FORT McCLELLAN AND VICINITY, Alabama, dated 1944,
War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

UNDATED WWII 37mm ANTI-TANK RANGE map showing track for moving target

1945 MASTER PLAN, CHOCCOLOCCO CORRIDOR, dated 15 December 1945,
Office of Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1946 RESERVATION MAP (1 & 2 of 2), Fort McClellan, Alabama, dated March 1946,
U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile Alabama.

1946 MASTER PLAN, CONDITION SURVEY OF AIR FIELD,
dated 12 December 1946, Office of the Post Engineer,
Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1946 MASTER PLAN, FORT McCLELLAN, circa 1946, Office of Post Engineer,
Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1948 FORT McCLELLAN AND VICINITY, Alabama, dated 1948,
War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1950 RANGE MAP, dated 17 June 1950, Office of Post Engineer,
Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1951 FORT McCLELLAN, General Information Map, dated 17 July 1951
FORT McCLELLAN, Office of the Post Engineer.

1951 Attached map (to Correspondence), dated 19 September 1951.

1956 REAL ESTATE, Fort McClellan Military Reservation, dated 22 October 1956,
War Department, O.C.E., Construction Division.

1956 ANNISTON, Calhoun County, Alabama, dated January 1956
Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, January 1956.

1956 Map of Chemical Corps Training Areas, dated February 1956, Chemical Corps
Student Handbook.

1958 FORT McCLELLAN, Range Map, dated January 1958
FORT McCLELLAN, Alabama, Office of the Post Engineer.

1958 Map of Fort McClellan, circa 1958, Chemical Corps Training Command Brochure.

1967 POST & CHOCCOLOCCO CORRIDOR, RANGE MAP, dated June 1967, Office of the Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1969 Orientation Map, August 1969. Chemical School Student Guide.

1974 FORT McCLELLAN Training Map, dated 1974 584th Engineer Company, 30th Engineer Battalion

1978 FORT McCLELLAN RESERVATION MAP, PELHAM RANGE, dated April 1978, U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama.

1978 GENERAL ROAD AND RAILROAD PLAN (2-4 of 4), dated July 1978, U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama.

1986 FORT McCLELLAN, dated 1986, United States Forces Command, 548th Engineer Company, 30th Engineer Battalion.

1986 FORT McCLELLAN (Training Areas), dated 1986, United States Forces Command, 548th Engineer Company, 30th Engineer Battalion.

1993 GENERAL SITE MAP, Fort McClellan, Sheets 1-9, dated May 1993, U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama.

3.5.1 The 1918 Reconnaissance Map, Camp McClellan Reservation, Anniston, Alabama (Boundary Map), shows the following ranges and training areas:

Machine Gun Range - South of Airfield
300 yard Rifle Range - West of Airfield
600 yard Rifle Range - West of Airfield
1000 yard Rifle Range - West of Airfield
Trenches on Trench Hill
Trenches North of Trench Hill
Machine Gun Camp North of Summerall Gate
A trench to the east of the above Rifle Ranges

3.5.2 The 1918 Reconnaissance Map, Camp McClellan Reservation, Anniston, Alabama

Machine Gun Range
300 yard Rifle Range
600 yard Rifle Range
1000 yard Rifle Range
Ditches North of Trench Hill

3.5.3 The 1919 Camp McClellan, General Location of Reservation, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Rifle Range
Machine Gun Range (Defendum Area)
Machine Gun Camp (Washington Area)

3.5.4 The 1937 General Map of Fort McClellan, Alabama:

Rifle Range (Bandholtz)
Pistol Range (Bandholtz Area)

3.5.5 The 1938 Terrain Map, Fort McClellan and Vicinity, Alabama, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Rifle Range
Tank Combat Range (Defendum Area)
Pistol Range (Base of Reservoir Ridge)
Bandholtz Rifle Range
Combat Range #1
Combat Range #2

3.5.6 1943 Fort McClellan and Vicinity, Alabama, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Rifle Range
Tank Combat Range (Defendum Area)
Bandholtz Rifle Range
Combat Range #1
Combat Range #2

3.5.7 1946 Reservation Map (1 & 2 of 2), Fort McClellan, Alabama, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Area Ranges
- Defendum Rifle Range (KD)
- Machine Gun Range

Bandholtz Area Ranges
- Bandholtz Range (KD)
- Machine Gun Range
- Pistol Range
- Landscape Range

Transition Technique Ranges (3)
Transition Range

Washington Area Ranges
Washington Range Rifle Range (KD)
Grenade Court
Rifle Grenade Ranges (2)
60mm Mortar Range
Field-Firing Ranges (2)
Landscape Range
O.Q.2A Range
Rocket Launcher Range

3.5.8 The 1946 Fort McClellan and Vicinity, Alabama, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Rifle Range
Tank Combat Range (Defendum Area)
Bandholtz Rifle Range
Combat Range #1
Combat Range #2

3.5.9 The 1948 Fort McClellan and Vicinity, Alabama, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Rifle Range
Tank Combat Range (Defendum Area)
Bandholtz Rifle Range
Combat Range #1
Combat Range #2

3.5.10 The 1950 Range Map, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Area Ranges
Tank Sub-Caliber, 14 points
Machine Gun Field Firing
Hand Grenade Court, 12 bays
Machine Gun Transition, 16 points
Rifle Transition, 4 points

Bandholtz Area Ranges
Bandholtz Range (KD), 60 points
Machine Gun Range 1,000", 60 points
Pistol Range, 20 points

Field Target Rifle
Sub-machine Gun, 5 points
81mm Mortar

Washington Area Ranges
Washington Range Rifle Range (KD), 80 points
AT Rifle Grenade
Moving Target, 4 points
Field Target Rifle
2.36" Rocket launcher
60mm Mortar Range

3.5.11 The attached map (to correspondence), dated 19 September 1951, shows the Sunset Hill area which is being requested as a Chemical Corp Training Area.

3.5.12 The 1956 Real Estate, Fort McClellan Military Reservation, shows the three parcels of land reserved for military use only by Executive Order Number 2281. These parcels became known as the Anniston Field Artillery Range.

3.5.13 1956 Anniston, Calhoun County, Alabama Map, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Rifle Range
Rifle Range (Defendum Area)
Machine Gun Range (Defendum Area)
Tank Range (Defendum Area)
Tank Range (Defendum Area)

Bandholtz Rifle Range
Rifle Range (Bandholtz Area)
Rifle Range (Bandholtz Area)
Rifle Range (Bandholtz Area)
Washington Rifle Range

3.5.14 The 1956 Map of Chemical Corps Training Areas, shows the following areas:

Agent Identification Area
Gas Chamber (Improvised)
Personnel Decontamination Station
Stock Control Buildings
Blacktop Area
Flamethrower Buildings
Depot Area
Howitzer Hill Decon Area
Cane Creek Area

The map also states that 1-1/2 miles to the west there is a Toxic Gas Yard, a Rad Survey Area, a Chemical Demonstration Area and the Summerall Gate Road Compass Course. Located 1 mile west of the school is the BW (Biological Warfare) Survey Area. Finally delineated 1-3/4 miles to the east is Area D (Decon), Area R (Smoke) & Area S (Smoke).

3.5.15 The 1958 Fort McClellan, Range Map, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Area
- M1 Rifle Transition Table (R-30)
- Machine Gun Transition (R-31)
- Carbine Transition (R-32)
- Hand Grenade (R-33)
- Machine Gun Field Firing (R-34)
- Rifle Transition Table VII (R-35)
- 81mm Mortar (R-36)
- Chemical Area (Defendum Area)

Bandholtz Area
- Sub machine Gun (R-20)
- Rifle Field Firing 1-2-3 (R-21)
- 1,000 inch Landscape (R-22)
- Pistol 1 & 2 (23)
- 500 inch Machine Gun (R-24)
- Known Distance (R-25)
- Infiltration Course (R-26)
- Close Combat 1 & 2 (R-27
- 60mm Mortar (R-28)
- Demolition Area (current Range 24)

Washington Area
- Tank Table 1-2-3 (R-11)
- Rifle Field Firing (R-12)
- 1,000 Inch (R-14)
- Combat Village (R-15)
- Rocket Launcher (R-16)
- Rifle Grenade (R-17) (current Range 16)
- Known Distance (R-18)

3.5.16 The 1958 map of Fort McClellan used in the Chemical Corps Training Command Brochure, shows Building 3185 as a Decontamination Building.

3.5.17 The 1967 Post and Choccolocco Corridor Range Map, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Defendum Area
- Chemical Munitions (R-31)
- Machine Gun Field Firing (R-34)
- Squad Platoon Attack Course (R-35)

Bandholtz Area
- Trainfire FF Range (R-21)
- Trainfire 25MM Range (R-22)
- Trainfire (Record) (R-23)
- Demolition Area (R-24)
- Bandholtz KD (R-25)

Washington Area
- Vietnam Village (T-11)
- Washington Competitive Pistol Range (R-12)
- Washington Pistol Qualification (R-13)
- Rocket Launcher/40mm Grenade Launcher (R-16)
- Washington Transition Range (R-18)
- 10M Machine Gun Range (R-19)
- Area B-1

Choccolocco Corridor
- Squad Attack Range (R-40)
- Battle Drill and Assault Range (R-41)
- Squad Defense Range (R-42)
- Technique of Fire Range (R-43)
- Morgan Mountain Attack (T-45)
- Grenade Assault Range (T-46)

3.5.18 The 1969 Orientation Map, in the Chemical School Student Guide, shows the following training Areas:

- Agent ID Area
- Gas Chamber (Building 3174)
- Agent Identification Area
- Decontamination Blacktop Area
- Sandell Field (Flame training Area)
- Reaction Area
- Field Personnel Decontamination Area
- Howitzer Hill Decon Area
- CBR Proficiency Area

3.5.19 The 1974 Fort McClellan Training Map, shows the following ranges and training areas:

Range 12 Pistol
Range 13 Pistol
Range 16
Range 18 Rifle
Range 19 Pistol
Range 20
Range 21 Rifle
Range 22 Rifle
Range 23 Machine Gun
Range 24A
Range 25 Rifle
Range 26
Range 27
Range 28
Range 30
Range 31

3.5.20 The 1986 Fort McClellan Map (Training Areas) shows the following ranges and training areas:

Range 12 Pistol
Range 13 Pistol
Range 16
Range 18 Rifle
Range 19 Pistol
Range 20
Range 21 Rifle
Range 22 Rifle
Range 23 Machine Gun
Range 24 Rifle
Range 24A
Range 25 Rifle
Range 26
Range 27
Range 31

3.6 Interpretation of Aerial Photography

The results of aerial photography interpretation are listed on the aerial photograph plates in the Report Plates Section of this volume. The interpretation located various areas of concern.

Each area was given an identifying number which remains the same on all photo plates.

3.6.1 Interpretation of Aerial Photography

Photo analysis and land use interpretation were performed using the following photographic sources:

Photography Date	**Approximate. Scale**	**Source**	**Identifier(s) Frame(s)**
15 Oct 1937	1:20,000	ASCS	GR3 5 thru 9 GR2 43 thru 49 GR2 85 thru 94
21 Oct 1937	1:20,000	ASCS	GR4 6 thru 24
15 Nov 1937	1:20,000	ASCS	GR8A 1 thru 14 GR7A 93 thru 95
02 Dec 1937	1:20,000	ASCS	GR6A 66 thru 72
03 Dec 1937	1:20,000	ASCS	GR5A 7 thru 25 GR5A 75 thru 93
21 Dec 1937	1:20,000	ASCS	GR2A 16 thru 28
27 Sep 1940	1:20,000	NARA	GR 1A 155 thru 162 GR 1A 191 thru 200 GR 1A 210 thru 221 GR 2A 51 thru 58 GR 2A 91 thru 98 OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOS
14 Mar 1944	1:21,000	NARA	VV 1 thru 66
10 Oct 1954	1:20,000	ASCS	2M 31 thru 38
17 Oct 1954	1:20,000	ASCS	2M 97 thru 104
09 Dec 1954	1:20,000	ASCS	10M 20 thru 26 10M 53 thru 61 10M 89 thru 97

11 Dec 1954	1:20,000	ASCS	1OM 172 thru 179
21 Nov 1961	1:20,000	ASCS	1CC 50 thru 58
29 Nov 1961	1:20,000	ASCS	2CC 136 thru 145 2CC 158 thru 167 2CC 200 thru 209 2CC 272 thru 276 3CC 6 thru 11
11 Feb 1962	1:20,000	ASCS	3CC 43 thru 51
20 Nov 1969	1:20,000	ASCS	2LL 65 thru 73- 2LL 80 thru 88 2LL 124 thru 133 2LL 149 thru 157 2LL 191 thru 200 2LL 213 thru 221
13 Dec 1982	124,000	CE	A-7 2-001 thru 2-010 A-7 3-001 thru 3-010 A-7 4-001 thru 4-007
01 Apr 1987	1:19,200	CE	001 thru 007
26 Feb 1994	1:24,000	CE	A-7 1-1 thru 5 A-7 2-1 thru 5 A-7 3-1 thru 5 A-7 4-1 thru 10 A-7 5-1 thru 11 A-7 6-1 thru 11

The ANNISTON 7.5' USGS quadrangle (photorevised 1972) and the CHOCCOLOCCO 7.5' USGS quadrangles (photorevised 1983) were used as reference for the aerial photography. The Training Area Map (1986) of Fort McClellan was used as reference and as a partial guide to features.

1937 Aerial Photo Plate #1

The 1937 photo covers the entire site area. There are several areas of interest and ground disturbances (refer to photo plate). Most of the site looks to have had extensive use in 1937. Many areas consist of low or second growth vegetation. The following features were identified:

#1 To the east of Reilly Field there are two ranges. A large rifle range approximately 1,000 feet wide and 1,800 feet in length and a smaller rifle range.

#2 South of Reilly Field near Trench Hill, there are several trenches seen.

#3 To the northeast of the cantonment area there is a small clearing.

#4 Rifle Range

#5 Pistol Range Area

#6 Disturbed ground area (Combat Range #2)

#7 Disturbed ground area (Combat Range #1)

#8 Semi-cleared area, possible range area

1940 Aerial Photo Plate #2

The photo from 1940 covers only half of the site area (refer to photo plate). The features seen on the 1937 photo can still be seen on the 1940 photo. There are a few new areas of ground disturbances. The following features were identified:

#1 Rifle Ranges

#2 Remains of trench area

#3 Clearing

#4 Bandholtz Rifle Range

#5 Pistol range

#6 Area of disturbed ground (Combat Range #2)

#7 Area of disturbed ground (Combat Range #1)

#8 Possible range area

#9 Possible new training area

#10 Clearing

#11 Pistol Range west of Reservoir Ridge

1944 Aerial Photo Plate #3

The 1944 photo reveals much of the same as the 1940 photo (refer to photo plate). There are more new additions than in previous photos. The following features were identified:

#1 Rifle and machine gun ranges

#2 Remains of trench area

#4 Bandholtz Rifle Range

#5 Pistol range area

#6 Area of disturbed ground (Combat Range #2)

#7 Area of disturbed ground (Combat Range #1)

#8 Possible range area

#9 Washington Rifle Range

#11 Magazine area

#12 Rifle Range

#13 Range area, approximately 8,000 feet in length, with what looks to contain either pop-up or stand-up targets.

#14 Tank Range Area

#15 Clearing

1954 Aerial Photo Plate #4

The 1954 photo includes the new addition to the site area and shows Fort McClellan was in full service (refer to photo plate). Many buildings and barracks cover the cantonment area, along with many new roads both hard and soft surface. There was much activity going on in the area. The following features were identified:

#1 Rifle and machine gun ranges. Just east of Reilly Field in the area of the rifle range there is a circular feature 170 feet in diameter. This could be a possible disposal pit.

#2 Remains of trench area

#4 Bandholtz Rifle Range

#5 Pistol Range area

#7 Area of disturbed ground (Combat Range #1)

#9 Washington Rifle Range. Just to the south of Howitzer Hill there is a small area that could be a range or possible grenade court.

#12 Rifle range

#13 Rifle range

#14 Tank ranges (2)

#15 Clearing

#16 Rifle Range

#17 Mortar Range

#18 Rifle Range

#19 Pistol Range

#20 Possible range area

#30 Old Chemical Demonstration Area

#35 Howitzer Hill Decontamination Area

1961 & 1962 Aerial Photo Plate #5

Photos from 1961 and 1962 show full coverage of the site area (refer to photo plate), except the far east area which was not available. Other areas in previously mentioned paragraphs are still seen or they are being covered with vegetation. The following features were identified:

#1 Rifle and machine gun ranges

#4 Bandholtz Rifle Range

#7 Area of disturbed ground (Combat Range #1)

#9 Washington Rifle Range

#12 Rifle range

#13 Rifle range area

#14 Tank range area

#18 Rifle range

#19 Possible range area

#21 Chemical Storage Yard

#22 Disturbed soil area (old range)

#23 Pistol range

#24 Possible range area

#25 Rifle ranges

#26 Possible rifle range

#27 Rifle range

#30 Old Chemical Demonstration Area

#35 Howitzer Hill Decontamination Area

#36 Possible fenced Area south of Summerall Gate Road

1969 Aerial Photo Plate #6

The 1969 photos show almost full coverage of the site area (refer to photo plate). There is also more development throughout the base. There are more tracks seen throughout the site area, especially east and south of the cantonment area. There are also more new buildings

within cantonment area. Many of the old range areas are still visible, but are becoming covered with vegetation. The following features were identified:

#1 Rifle and machine gun ranges

#4 Bandholtz Rifle Range

#9 Washington Rifle Range

#13 Rifle range area

#14 Tank range area

#18 Rifle range

#19 Possible range area

#21 Chemical Storage Yard

#23 Pistol ranges

#25 Rifle ranges

#26 Range area

#27 Rifle range

#28 Possible pistol range

#29 Rifle range

#30 Disturbed soil area

#31 Pistol range

#32 Training ranges

#33 Rifle range

#34 Machine gun range

#35 Howitzer Hill Decontamination Area

1982 Aerial Photo

The 1982 photo shows only partial coverage. What the photo does show is that there was little change from the 1969 photo. There are; however, a few changes to some previously mentioned areas. There is an area near Reilly Field that contains four tower like structures, surrounding the area that contains berms and two circular shaped features, similar to aiming circles. The circles are approximately 120 feet in diameter. Northeast of this area is a depression area of trees. It measures approximately 360 feet in diameter. This is the Prisoner of War Training Area. All other previously mentioned features are either still in use, or they are being covered up with vegetation.

1994 Aerial Photo

The 1994 photo shows little change from the 1982 photo (only partial coverage). Many of the ranges still look active. No new major development or disturbances were seen. All other previously mentioned areas are either still in use or have been covered with vegetation.

4.0 REAL ESTATE

On 6 December 1915, President Woodrow Wilson signed Executive Order No. 2281. This reserved 1,160 acres for military purposes. This acreage in three parcels, was named the Anniston Field Artillery Range. These parcels later became part of the main reservation in 1917 (Wilson 1915).

In early 1917, upon the advice of the War Department, the Federal Government decided to purchase the area as an artillery range. Congress appropriated a total of $247,400 to purchase 18,952 acres. The actual land purchased was 17,837.18 acres. This brought the amp up to 18,997.18 acres (Lane 1955, Mobile District 1988).

On July 18, 1917, the War Department named Camp McClellan as one of sixteen cantonment camps for the training of National Guard divisions and assigned the 29th Infantry Division to the Camp (Lane 1955).

In 1941, just prior to World War II, the War Department was authorized to acquire additional lands for a training area. Thus 26,912.17 acres were acquired. This area was originally called the Morrisville Maneuver Area and is now known as the Pelham Range Area. This area is separated from the main post by approximately 6 miles and, as such, is not included in this report (Mobile District 1988).

Also in 1941, Fort McClellan leased an area of 4,160 acres, known as the Choccolocco corridor. This area abuts the main post on the eastern edge and provided a corridor to the national forest during World War II. The Choccolocco Corridor is still leased and included in this report. The area of the Talladega National Forest which was available for training during World War II was 485,612 acres (Lane 1955).

Eleven parcels, totalling 297.53 acres, lying along the periphery of the McClellan boundary, were conveyed by quitclaim deed to various interests. These parcels adjoined either the main post, Pelham Range Area or the Choccolocco corridor. Ordnance contamination on these parcels was addressed in a previous Archives Search Report prepared by the St. Louis Engineer District (Mobile District 1988).

The Defense Base Closure and Realignment of 1990 (1990 Base Closure Act), Public Law 101-510 established the process by which Department of Defense (DoD) installations would be closed and/or realigned. This commission, in accordance with a statutory provision, met in 1991, 1993 and 1995. Fort McClellan, Alabama, was among the installations that was recommended to be closed in BRAC 95.

5.0 GENERAL HISTORY OF ORDNANCE ACTIVITIES

5.1 Pre World War I (1898-1916)

5.1.1 History

During the Spanish American War (1898-1899), the Fourth Alabama Artillery used the Choccolocco Mountains as a background for firing shells. There is the possibility that units stationed at Camp Shipp in the Blue Mountain area also used the Choccolocco Mountains for artillery training (Lane 1955).

In 1912, the War Department brought 20,000 National Guardsmen of the Department of the Southeast to the area for maneuvers. Major Charles P. Summerall, head of the Artillery Bureau of the War College, was impressed with the adaptability of the terrain to artillery training. During the next four years, 1912-1916, high officials and Army Officers from Washington were sent to Anniston to study the possibilities of the location as a camp site (Lane 1955).

5.1.2 Ordnance and Explosives Activities

Starting in 1912 and ending in 1916, artillery units of the Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana National Guard conducted annual training, using the hills as backdrops (Bamberger 1930, Blackwell 1915, Henderson 1915).

On 6 December 1915, by Executive Order No. 2281, President Woodrow Wilson ordered that 1,160 acres of land be reserved for military purposes. This land was designated the Anniston Field Artillery Range (Wilson 1915).

The 1956 real estate map of Fort McClellan, shows the three parcels which were dedicated under Executive Order No. 2281, dated 6 December 1915 (Plate 2).

5.1.3 Chemical Warfare Activities

Documents did not indicate the use of any chemical warfare materials during this period.

5.2 World War I (1917-1918)

5.2.1 History

In early 1917, Congress appropriated $247,400 to purchase the 18,952 acre site as an artillery range (Lane 1955).

On 18 July 1917, the War Department named Camp McClellan as one of sixteen cantonment

camps for the training of National Guard divisions and assigned the 29th Infantry Division to the Camp. This division was composed of troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. Construction of the Camp started on 20 July 1917 (Lane 1955).

The 29th Infantry Division trained at Camp McClellan from August 1917 to June 1918, when it received orders for France.

5.2.2 Ordnance and Explosives Activities

The training of the 29th Infantry Division would have included the following weapons:

Grenade Dischargers, Rifle
Guns, 3" or 75mm
Guns, 1 pounder (37mm)
Guns, Machine, Anti-aircraft
Guns, Machine Heavy
Howitzer, 6-inch or 155mm
Mortars, Trench (3-inch Stokes and 6-inch Newton Stokes)

In May 1918, a Field Artillery Brigade Firing Center was established at Camp McClellan. The purpose of the center was to train field artillery organizations, in brigade units, along lines followed in France. At this time, Camp McClellan was listed as having a target range of 16,000 acres (Order of Battle, World War I).

Information on the Brigade Field Artillery Training Centers, indicates that 75mm and 155mm guns were the authorized weapons for equipping field artillery units. This same document also indicates that due to shortages of field pieces, 3" guns, 4.7" and 6" howitzers were used as substitutes. Photographs taken of training during the war show various models of 75mm guns, 3.8" howitzers and 6" guns (Order of Battle, World War I).

A letter from Lieutenant Colonel Hammond, Commandant of the Field Artillery Brigade Firing Center, stated that the artillery ranges are from 1,500 to 5,000 yards in length and when the infantry drill grounds are vacated there is room for 18 battery positions. The artillery ranges had the advantage of quick occupation in that they are near camp. The distance of the artillery ranges from Camp Headquarters is listed as one half to five miles (Hammond 1918).

Field artillery, mobile guns on hand at Camp McClellan in December 1917 included 40 three-inch guns and 8 six-inch howitzers. A second report for 30 November 1918, shows the following on hand: 43 three-inch guns, 45 seventy-five millimeter guns and 24 three point eight-inch guns on hand (War Department 1918/19).

Mortars were also authorized for both infantry units and field artillery brigades. The infantry units were equipped with 3" Stokes Mortars and the field artillery brigades had a trench mortar company equipped with 6" Newton Stokes Mortars (Order of Battle, World War I).
Artillery units trained at Camp McClellan during World War I include the following:

6th Division units:
- 6th Trench Mortar Battery
- 6th Ammunition Train

7th Field Artillery Brigade (7th Division)
- 8th Field Artillery
- 7th Trench Mortar Battery

9th Field Artillery Brigade (9th Division)
- 25th Field Artillery
- 26th Field Artillery
- 27th Field Artillery
- 9th Trench Mortar Battery
- 9th Ammunition Train

12th Field Artillery Brigade (12th Division)
- 34th Field Artillery
- 35th Field Artillery
- 36th Field Artillery
- 12th Trench Mortar Battery
- 12th Ammunition Train

54th Field Artillery Brigade (29th Division)
- 110th Field Artillery
- 111th Field Artillery
- 112th Field Artillery
- 104th Trench Mortar Battery
- 104th Ammunition Train

173rd Field Artillery Brigade (98th Division)
- 367th Field Artillery
- 368th Field Artillery
- 323rd Ammunition Train

Maps discovered during the archives search process, covering this time period, indicated the following ranges or training areas:

Machine Gun Range - South of Airfield (FN 134 337)
300 Yard Rifle Range - East of Airfield (FN 135 338)
600 Yard Rifle Range - East of Airfield (FN 135 338)
1,000 Yard Rifle Range - East of Airfield (FN 135 338)
Trenches North of Trench Hill (FN 126 338)
Machine Gun Camp - Northeast of Summerall Gate (FN 103 295)
Ditches North of Trench Hill (FN 123 341)
Remount Station - Northeast of Summerall Gate (FN 113 313)
Ditch, East of Airfield (FN 123 343) (use unknown)

These ranges and training areas are shown on Plate 3.

5.2.3 Chemical Warfare Activities

A 1917 building list includes two wood gas instruction houses at Camp McClellan, building 4505 (16' x 30) and 4520 (20' x 42') (Camp McClellan 1917).

5.3 Inter-War Period (1919-1940)

5.3.1 History

After the Armistice, Camp McClellan was used as a demobilization center. This is the only known activity for 1919 (Lane 1955).

In the early 1920's, the Fourth Corps Training Area moved to Camp McClellan. Units receiving training included the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC), the Corps of Engineers (CE) and Citizens Military Training Camps (CMTC). These camps occurred regularly from 1922 to 1927 and were sponsored by the 22nd Infantry Regiment at Fort McPherson, Georgia. As many as 2,000 to 3,000 young men gathered each summer during August for training (Headquarters, 4th Corps Area 1922, Lane 1955).

In 1929, Camp McClellan was made a permanent Army post and redesignated on 1 July 1929, as Fort McClellan. From 1929 to 1935, the 69th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) and the Fourth Tank Company were garrisoned at Fort McClellan. In 1935, the Third Battalion and Headquarters Company of the 22nd Infantry were brought to Fort McClellan as the post garrison. The 22nd Infantry left the Fort in February 1941, when it was ordered to join the rest of the Fourth Division assembling at Fort Benning (Lane 1955).

During the stay of the 22nd, other units trained at Fort McClellan. These included continued training of the ROTC and the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC), and the annual encampment of the 31st Infantry Division (Alabama National Guard) (Lane 1955).

In November 1939, the Fifth Division was brought to Fort McClellan for winter training. The Division undertook a period of intensive training which included a modified course with organic weapons fired by all units. In April 1940, the Fifth Division was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, to take part in corps maneuvers there (Lane 1955).

In October 1940, the 27th Infantry Division (National Guard) was activated and ordered to assemble at Fort McClellan. The Division was to be on active duty for one year of training. The 27th was ordered, on 19 December 1941, to a Pacific area (Lane 1955).

5.3.2 Ordnance and Explosives Activity

The training of the CMTC was not limited to rifles. Instruction was given on the 3" Stokes Mortar and on the 37mm Infantry Gun (1 pounder). Demonstrations using tanks were also given. Other civilian elements of the National Guard and Reserve Corps came for their annual training to Camp McClellan. There is the possibility that artillery units continued to use firing points and artillery ranges established during World War I (Cimitracam 1923, Lane 1955).

Photographs from 1923 show soldiers training with the 37mm Infantry Gun and the 3" Stokes Mortar. These soldiers may have been part of CMTC training at Camp McClellan.

The training of the 5th Division from 1939 to 1940 and the 27th Division from 1940 through 1941 included all organic weapons. This would include mortars, anti-tank guns and artillery pieces. Photographs of the 27th Division indicate 37mm anti-tank firing on Combat Range #1 and artillery firing of both 75mm and 155mm guns. Pictures of the 75mm guns, indicate that the firing line was at the northwest edge of Combat Range #1, firing to the southeast. One picture shows a 155mm on a parade ground in the 106th Field Artillery area. The picture states that the crew is firing the weapon. However, there are no spent shell casings or ammunition crates for shells in the picture. The orientation of the gun is to the south.

Maps discovered during the archives search process, covering this time period, indicated the following ranges or training areas:

Rifle Range - East of Bains Gap Road, Northeast of Rocky Hollow Road (FN 142 303)
Pistol Range - East of Rocky Hollow Road (FN 136 326)
Range 25 - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 139 303)
Tank Combat Range - East of Airfield, North of Browning Hill (FN 146 344)
Old Rifle Range - East of Airfield, North of Browning Hill (FN 146 348)
Combat Range Number 1 - East of Rocky Hollow Road, Northwest of Borders Ridge (FN 140 293)
Combat Range Number 2 - South of 69th Artillery Coast Road, West of Sunset Hill (FN 106 295)
600 Yard Rifle Range - Southeast, Intersection of Bains Gap Road and Rocky Hollow Road (FN 145 295)
1,000 Yard Rifle Range - East of Rocky Hollow Road (FN 143 295)
1,000 Inch Range - East of Rocky Hollow Road (FN 149 296)

Pistol Range - West of Reservoir Ridge, East of Ordnance Road (FN 136 326)

These ranges and training areas are shown on Plate 4.

5.3.3 Chemical Warfare Activities

In 1922, a request was made that a company of the First Gas Regiment be assigned to Camp McClellan for the purpose of training and demonstration and that a CWS Officer be detailed as instructor assistant to the Corps Area Chemical Warfare Officer. In April of this year, a Chemical Warfare Officer of the Corps went to McClellan to investigate storage facilities, the suitability of buildings for gas chambers and the selection of terrain for Chemical Warfare demonstrations and training. In July, the Fourth Corps Area Training Center (at Camp McClellan) received 50 each, BM smoke and CN tear gas candles and 200 each, WP hand and rifle and hand grenades. Also in July, the ROTC and the CMTC, each received 96 WP hand and 96 WP hand and rifle grenades (Headquarters, 4th Corps Area 1922, Staff Sergeant, CWS 1922, Camp McClellan 1922).

Chemical items on hand during September 1923 included: 800, HC candles; 400 CN candles and 100 WP grenades. On 19 September 1924, the Chemical Warfare Officer proceeded to Camp McClellan for the purpose of inspecting chemical warfare material held in storage (Headquarters, 4th Corps Area 1923, Headquarters, 4th Corps Area 1924).

In March of 1925, Edgewood Arsenal sent a shipment of chemical munitions to Camp McClellan. These shipments included: 205 smoke candles; 20 CN hand grenades; 10 CN rifle grenades; 30 WP smoke hand grenades; 20 smoke rifle grenades. Also during this year there existed a large surplus of CN and smoke candles. This surplus could be attributed in a large measure to the failure of National Guard units to expend the chemical munitions in training (Office of the Corps Area Commander 1925).

Chemical warfare training during this summer was severely hampered due to the scarcity of gas masks. Summer training also included the 8th Infantry Brigade using smoke in connection with some of their field problems (Headquarters, 4th Corps Area 1925).

Chemical ammunition expended by the Eighth and Twenty-Second Infantry in August of 1926 included: 596 CN candles; 170 MK I (1 lb) candles and 385 MK I (2 lb) smoke candles (Headquarters, Camp McClellan 1926).

On 11 June 1935, the 22nd Infantry Regiment at Fort McClellan received one gas identification set (detonation with detonators). The 22nd was only allowed one set per training season. This set constituted the entire allowance authorized for the troops stationed at Fort McClellan for the training year 1935. In December 1938, Fort McClellan sent a steel container for a detonation MI,

gas identification set, to Edgewood Arsenal. In this same document, Fort McClellan was awaiting transportation funds in order to ship five 4" chemical mortars to Edgewood Arsenal (Fort McClellan 1935, Corps Area Chemical Officer 1938).

A 1940 requisition states that 1,075 smoke pots and 10 gas identification detonation sets be transferred to Fort McClellan from material brought to the training area by the 27th Division. Officials requested that this requisition be amended by deletion of 630 smoke pots and 9 gas identification detonation sets (Fort McClellan 1940).

5.4 World War II (1941-1945)

5.4.1 History

On 15 January 1942, Fort McClellan became the site of the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center (BIRTC). This Center was established to train recruits from reception centers all over the United States in basic Army doctrine. The course was eight weeks long, after which men were transferred to combat units for combat training or to various branches of the Army depending on military necessity. The BIRTC was abandoned in favor of the Infantry Replacement Training Center (Lane 1955).

On 15 October 1942, the 92nd Infantry Division was activated with headquarters at Fort McClellan. Units of the Division were activated at Fort McClellan as well as at Camp Atterbury, Camp Breckenridge and Camp Robinson. All elements of the Division moved to Arizona in May 1943 (Lane 1955, Stanton 1984).

On 3 January 1943, the Infantry Replacement Training Center (IRTC) was established. The training period was 17 weeks long and included vigorous combat training in the last 8 weeks. Training features included infiltration courses, a typical enemy village for training in street fighting, overhead artillery fire and tanks which rumbled over foxholes dug by the trainees. In August 1945, following the Japanese surrender, the training was reduced to eight weeks, with major emphasis upon the preparation of soldiers for occupation duty. The IRTC was replaced in November 1946, by the Recruit Training Center (Lane 1955).

5.4.2 Ordnance and Explosives Activity

With the purchase of Pelham Range (12 January 1941-10 November 1942, in parcels), artillery firing shifted away from the main post. The firing of 60mm mortars remained on the main post as well as 37mm anti-tank guns and possibly 57mm anti-tank guns. Training with hand grenades and rifle grenades also took place.

A new rifle range (Washington) was built and the old Defendum Rifle Range was re-utilized. Rifle transition ranges were also established in the area east of Reilly Airfield.

A rocket range (bazooka), a hand grenade court and two rifle grenade courts were built on Combat Range #2. A second grenade court was located east of Reilly Airfield.

In correspondence dated 17 January 1944, the following ranges were approved for construction:

1 - Transition Range
1 - 60mm mortar range in Defendum Area
1 - 81mm mortar range in Bandholtz Area
1 - AA miniature range on Reservoir Hill
1 - moving target range (rifle units) in the Defendum Area
1 - moving target range (rifle units) in the Bandholtz Area
1 - live grenade court in the Defendum Area
1 - live grenade court in the Washington Area

This correspondence also approved the shifting direction of fire on the landscape range in the Bandholtz Area.

Maps discovered during the archives search process, covering this time period, indicated the following ranges or training areas:

Pistol Range # 23 - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 143 296)
Infiltration Course Range 23 - East of Rocky Hollow Road (FN 145 300)
600 Yard Rifle Range - South of Bains Gap Road, East of Rocky Hollow Road (FN 145 295)

These ranges and training areas are shown on Plate 5. Ranges which are shown on the 1946, Fort McClellan Reservation maps, are also believed to have been used during World War II. These ranges are also shown on the World War II, Plate 5.

5.4.3 Chemical Warfare Activities

Two schools for company gas officers and gas noncommissioned officers were conducted in 1942 (Chemical Warfare Service 1942).

A 1945 building schedule list building T-5512 (25'5" x 33'2") as gas chamber #3 and building T-5519 (26'x33') as gas chamber #2 (Office of the Post Engineer 1945).

5.5 Post World War II (1946-Present)

5.5.1 History

On 16 November 1946, the Recruit Training Center (RTC) was established at Fort McClellan. The Center remained in operation until May 1947, when it was moved to Fort Jackson, South Carolina in preparation for placing Fort McClellan in an inactive status. Civilian personnel were given notice of separation from the Government effective 6 June 1947. On 1 January 1947, Fort McClellan was transferred from jurisdiction of the Army Ground Forces and placed under the jurisdiction of the Seventh Army, Headquarters, Atlanta, GA. On 30 June 1947, Fort McClellan

was placed on a custodial basis, with only a few persons assigned to maintain the buildings and grounds (Lane 1955, N.A. 1958).

In 1950, the Army took steps to rehabilitate Fort McClellan and plans were made to resume the annual training of National Guard divisions. The 44th Engineer Battalion was sent from Fort Bragg in January 1950 to rehabilitate facilities for the summer encampment of the 31st National Guard Division from Alabama and Mississippi. Following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea June 1950, the 44th left Fort McClellan in August 1950 (Lane 1955).

On 4 January 1951, it was announced that the Army had decided to reactivate Fort McClellan on an unlimited basis for operation of the Chemical Corps School and as a replacement center for the Chemical Corps. In July 1951, the Chemical Corps School moved from Edgewood Arsenal. Reasons for the move included: lack of room for expansion, lack of adequate ranges, and the distance to a maneuver area of sufficient size to accomplish proper training (Headquarters, Army Chemical Center, MD 1950).

On 2 August 1951, General Order 17, created the Army Chemical Training Center which included the Chemical Corps School and other training elements. In October 1951 the Army Chemical Training Center became the Chemical Corps Training Command. It included the Chemical Replacement Training Center, the 100th Chemical Group and the Chemical Corps School (Lane 1955).

In November 1952, following favorable Congressional action, construction started on the Women's Army Corps Center. Between May and July of 1954, the Women's Army Corps Center and the Women's Army Corps School were transferred to Fort McClellan (Lane 1955).

Starting in 1950 and continuing, the Fort was used for National Guard annual training. In 1954, four National Guard divisions came to the post for training: the 30th, 31st, 48th and 51st. By 1955, more than 50 non-divisional medical, ordnance and transport service units had trained at Fort McClellan. Effective 1 October 1958, the U.S. Army Chemical Corps CBR Weapons School was officially transferred to Dugway Proving Ground, Utah from Army Chemical Center, Fort McClellan (Lane 1955, U.S. Army Chemical Corps Historical Office 1960).
In 1962, the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Chemical Biological-Radiological Agency moved to Fort McClellan. In April of the following year, the name of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps School was changed to the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School. During 1966, to meet the requirements of the Vietnam War, an Infantry Advance Individual Training (AIT) unit was activated (Armed Forces Chemical Association 1963, St. Louis 1995).

In 1970, the Howitzer Hill Training Area and Training Area 31 received name designations. The Howitzer Hill Training Area became known as Naylor Field, while Training Area 31 became Denny Field (Office of the Commandant 1970).

In 1973, the Chemical Corps School closed, along with the U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Chemical Biological-Radiological Agency. Five years later, in 1978, the Woman's Army Corps was disestablished and the Women's Army Corps School closed (New

South 1992).

In 1979, the Military Police School was moved to Fort McClellan. The same year saw the U.S. Army Chemical Corps School re-established along with a training Brigade for Basic Training. An Environmental Impact Statement dated this year also considered leaving the school at Aberdeen Proving Ground or transferring it to Redstone Arsenal. Forces Command (FORSCOM) units such as D Company, 46th Engineers were also garrisoned at the post during the 70's and 80's (U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command 1979, St. Louis 1995).

5.5.2 Ordnance and Explosives Activity

After World War II, a new 2.36" rocket range and a 81mm mortar range were added. The orientation of the Rifle Grenade Range was also changed. Additional Rifle ranges and training ranges were added during the Vietnam era. Four training ranges were also constructed in the Choccolocco Corridor. A 81mm mortar range was established in the Defendum area and a 60mm mortar range was possibly used in the Bandholtz range area. A new rocket launcher range was established in the Washington range area. The Chemical Corps training included smoke generators and flamethrowers. Smoke training was conducted on post in the Washington range area.

Maps discovered during the archives search process, covering this time period, indicated the following ranges or training areas:

BANDHOLTZ RANGE, Consisting of:

Machine Gun Range - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 143 302)
Pistol Range - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 143 297)
Landscape Range - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 140 296)
Field-Firing Range #1 A & 1 B - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 140 294)
Field Firing Range # 2 - East of Rocky Hollow, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 140 285)

Transition Range - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 143 288)
Machine Gun Qualification (Range 24) - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 147 275)
81mm Mortar Range - South of Bains Gap Road (FN 151 310)

DEFENDUM RANGE, Consisting of:

Known Distance Range - East of Airfield, North of Bains Gap Road (FN 135 346)

Machine Gun Range - East of Airfield. North of Bains Gap Road (FN 142 346)
Transition Range - Southeast of Airfield (FN 155 338)
Field-Firing Range #2 - Southeast of Airfield (142 333)
Landscape Range - Southeast of Airfield (FN 138 331)
Chemical Munitions (Range 31) - Southeast of Airfield (FN 135 335)

WASHINGTON RANGE, Consisting of:

Known Distance Pistol Range - South of Aqueduct Road, East of Summerall Gate (FN 114 295)
Landscape Range - South of Aqueduct Road, East of Summerall Gate (FN 103 294)
Field-Firing Range - South of Aqueduct Road, East of Summerall Gate (FN 105 285)
Competitive Pistol Range (Range 12) - East of Iron Mountain Road (FN 108 286)
Pistol Qualification Range (Range 13) - East of Iron Mountain Road (FN 108 288)
Rocket Launcher (Range 16) - Northeast of Iron Mountain Road (FN 124 294)
40 MM Grenade Range (Range 16) - Northeast of Iron Mountain Road (FN 124 294)
Demolition Area (Range 24) - East of Rocky Hollow Road, South of Bains Gap Road (FN 160 309)
2.36" Rocket Range - West of Iron Mountain Road (FN 095 285)
AT Rifle Grenade Range - East of Iron Mountain Road (FN 110 297)

These ranges and training areas are shown on Plate 6 and 7. Plate 6 shows ranges from 1950 to 1973. Plate 7 shows ranges from 1974 to the present day.

The following ranges and training areas are listed in the *Commanders Annual Real Property Utilization Survey FY89* and the Natural Resource Management Plan, 1990:

Range 12	Competitive Pistol
Range 13	Qualification Pistol
Range 16	Grenade RG
Range 18	Field Fire & Night Fire
Range 19	Qualification Pistol
Range 20	Infiltration Course
Range 21	Trainfire (Field Fire)
Range 22	Trainfire (25)
Range 23	Trainfire (Record)
Range 24	Defensive Techniques
Range 24A	Multi-Purpose (Smoke, Demo & Flame Field)
Range 25	Known Distance
Range 26	Live Fire & Maneuver
Range 27	Stress Pistol & Shotgun
Range 28	Blank Fire & Maneuver
Range 29	Weapons Demo (ITT)
Range 31	Weapons Demonstration, M60 fire

Range 32	Hand Grenade
T-2	Combat Skills
T-6	Riot Control/Civil Disturbance
TA-7	Military Operations in Urban Terrain
TA-8	Traffic Investigations
TA-10	Compass Course, Land Navigation
TA-15	Driver's Training Course
TA-25	Mock Nuclear Security Test Site
T-32	Mask Confidence Course, Gas Chamber
TA-40	Mine Warfare Training Area
Reservoir Ridge	Identification of chemical agents
Leadership Reaction	Self Explanatory
Confidence Course	Physical Fitness and confidence building course
Mock Confinement Facility	Self Explanatory
Obstacle Course	Physical Fitness and confidence course
Repelling Tower	Repelling
Chemical Decontamination Facility	Basic decontamination area
Reilly Airfield	Radiation surveys conducted, PT testing
End of Cycle Testing	Individual testing of chemical knowledge

Bivouac Sites	Capacity
B32	Battalion
B23	Two companies
B25	Battalion
B30	Battalion
B40	Two companies
B41	Company
B44	Battalion
Trench Hill	Two companies

5.5.3 Chemical Warfare Activities

In September 1951, Fort McClellan personnel designated the Sunset Hill Area for field exercises and training. Training on Sunset Hill was to include: the building of a protective shelter, decontamination procedures, biological sampling, gas detection and the operation of various types of decontaminating apparatus. Toxins were permissible if the area was posted or fenced (Chief, Technical Branch 1951).

In 1952, the Chemical Corps Training Command at Fort McClellan acquired the responsibility for training in CBR warfare. Also during this year, Private Robert Buckner was admitted to the hospital for burns suffered from mustard gas training (Rowan 1952, Fort McClellan 1952).

Between 16 July and 28 September 1952, a total of 21 biological warfare tests were conducted at

Fort McClellan. Twelve tests used Serratia Marcesens (SM) and nine used Bacillus Globigil (BG). The exact location for most of these tests was not determined. General locations such as the Choccolocco Corridor were cited. However, two tests that occurred on 22 July 1952, used an area along 10th Street. Both of these tests used SM, with the main test target being buildings on Fifth, Seventh, Eighth & Ninth Streets (see Plate 8 for general location). (Anniston Star 1981).

By 1953, the Chemical Replacement Training Center at Fort McClellan served as the only Armed Forces center which supplied basic training and leadership training in chemical warfare defense and retaliation. Instructors split the training into two sections, the sixteen week basic training course given to recruits fresh from Army reception centers and the eight week course given to volunteers who have completed basic training. During this year, the 100th Chemical Group lived in tents in Area 16. The group later moved into permanent buildings in Area 32 (Anniston Star 1953, Chemical School c. 1953).

On 3 June, personnel from Edgewood Arsenal escorted fifty 4.2" mortar rounds filled with Tabun (GA) to Fort McClellan. On 25 June, personnel escorted mustard filled bombs from Desert Chemical Depot, Tooele, Utah to Fort McClellan. In September, a detail escorted BW material from Anniston Air Force Base to McClellan (Tech Service Unit, 1953).

Training year 1953 witnessed troops undergoing the mustard confidence test, conducted by the Chemical Corps. The value of the mustard confidence test became apparent by demonstrating to the trainee the blistering action of mustard and the protection afforded by his protective ointment. The Demonstration Company, Training Support Groups also conducted tests this year. The testing of ground flame field expedients included: Husch Flare; Napalm Landmine; Napalm Fougasse; Napalm Booby Trap; Napalm Illumination Satchel Charge and Napalm Fougasse (using TNT, Tattle and Primercord) (Frost 1953, Chemical Corps Training Command 1953).

Ammunition requirements to support a 1954 Decontamination Equipment Operations Course included:

4 lb Incendiary Bomb (MG)	CN Pellets
Ignition Cylinder (PFT)	Chlorine Gas (CL)
Mustard Gas (HD)	Simulated Mustard Gas (MR)
Phosgene Gas (CG)	Incendiary Hand Grenade (TH)
Irritant Hand Grenade (CN-DM)	Green Smoke Hand Grenade
HC Smoke Hand Grenade	Red Smoke Hand Grenade
WP Smoke Hand Grenade	Yellow Smoke Hand Grenade
Cryptographic Equipment Incendiary Destroyer, M1A1, M1A2, and M2A1	File Destroyer, Incendiary, ABC-M4
Chemical Land Mine (1-Gal Empty)	HC Floating Smoke Pot

HC 10 lb, 30 lb and Floating Smoke Pots	Gas Set, Identification Detonation
Toxic Gas Set	Tear Gas Solution (CNC)
Squib, Elec Flash-Vent	Starter, Fire
Thickener	Adapter Gren-Prog Cml
Cap, Blasting Elec & Non-Elec Spec	Detonating Cord (PETN)
Rifle Grenade (30 Cal)	Aux Grenade (30 Cal)
Explosive Nitrostarch (1 lb)	Blasting, Time Fuze
Green Smoke Rifle Grenade	Red Smoke Rifle Grenade
Stream Red Smoke Rifle Grenade	WP Smoke Rifle Grenade
Yellow Smoke Rifle Grenade	Yellow Stream Smoke Rifle Grenade
Weatherproof Lighter Fuze	Ground Burst Shell Simulator

(Chemical Corps School 1954)

Other items of ammunition used in support of chemical training throughout the 1950's included:

6 lb Incendiary Oil Bomb	Incendiary Instruction Bomb (MG, TH)
Lewisite Gas (L)	Riot Hand Grenade (CN)
Explosive TNT ½ lb Block	Black Powder
100 lb Incendiary Bomb (NP)	1000 lb Gas Bomb (CK)
Igniter NA for Fire Bomb	Igniter WP Ext for Fire Bomb
I.D. Sets	15 lb Shape-Charge
Practice and Fragmentation Hand Grenades	AT Rifle Grenade & AT Prac Rifle Grenade
3.5 Heat Rocket	3.5 WP Smoke Rocket
Red & White Parachute Star Signal	Simulator Booby Trap Flash
Bangalore Torpedo Kit	BW Sampling Kits
Flame Land Mine	

(Chemical Corps School 1952, Rowan 1953, Ware 1955).

In 1954, the Chemical Corps School requested that the 100th Chemical Company determine the capability of the Chemical Depot Company for filling 1-gallon chemical land mines with toxic chemical agent by means of the M2 land mine field filling apparatus. The capability should be stated in number of land mines filled either per 8-hour or 24-hour period (Ware 1954).

The Chemical Corps requested that the 1,000 lb., CK gas bomb be made available for training this year. The bomb was to be used in the "Exercise Bunker", which was scheduled for the Senior Chemical Officer and Chemical Officer Advanced Courses. In the demonstration, CG, CK and GB are statically fired and the immediate effects noted against animals in the open and in field fortifications. This is followed by an autopsy of dead animals in which the veterinary officer points out the physiological effects (Ware 1954).

The Chemical Demonstration Area during this time was located about a mile east of the Chemical School on Summerall Road, near the South Gate entrance to Fort McClellan (then called South Gate Road). The area included a toxic gas yard, radiological survey area and a BW survey area. An interview with a retired chemical school instructor also makes reference to this area. The interviewee states that the "Weapons Demonstration Area", could be found by taking your first right after entering Summerall Gate and going to the top of the hill (Chemical Corps School 1956, Environmental Science and Engineering 1998).

Munitions demonstrated in this area include: the mechanical flame thrower, portable flame thrower, various smoke grenades, rifle smoke grenades, thermite grenades, X-200 land mines (napalm-filled 5 gallon can), M5 and M4A2 (Navy floating) smoke pots, M2 and M3 smoke generators, primacord, M1 land mine filled with MR (innocuous simulant for HD), white phosphorus, and FFE. During this interviewee's tenure, no toxic chemical agents were used at this location. A second interviewee, who had conducted training at the site, stated that area was in use when he came to FTMC in 1961 and was used through 1963. He also stated that the area was never used for live agent training during his tenure. Both interviews stated that the area was used for simulated detection of biological agent; however, agent was not employed, the trainees simply went through the motions (Environmental Science and Engineering 1998).

By 1955 this Chemical Demonstration Area was deemed inadequate with regards to proper safety distances for parts of the chemical munitions demonstrations. Officials cited several reasons for their concern over the demonstration area.

a) In the demonstration of chemical rifle grenades, it was found that grenades had landed occasionally on the shoulders of South Gate Road even though fired at the appropriate angle and as far back from the road as possible.

b) During the demonstration of the 55 gallon drum of napalm, fragments of the drum have landed on the edge of South Gate Road.

In addition, the safety distance for the chemical manifold, and the wind conditions in the area for the mechanized flame thrower proved to be inadequate. A recommendation for a new demonstration area included Washington Rocket Launcher Range No. 16 and Washington Rifle

Grenade Range No. 17. These areas would provide the necessary safety for classes of this type, and would reduce the amount of support and manpower necessary to set up and support these classes (Captain, CmlC Secretary 1955, Chief, Technical Branch 1955).

A class held on 30 June 1958 dealt with decontamination-operation, and auxiliary decontamination equipment at the Cane Creek area (U.S. Army Chemical Corps School 1959).

A 1959 Transfer of Toxic Agents class, was held at McBride Hall, a personal decontamination gas tent and the toxic gas yard. New construction completed during the year included a new two room gas chamber (building 3174). This building is located next to the old dog kennel. The gas chamber had a flushing system for cleaning and decontamination, and it also had windows for outside observation. The first room was for the tear gas check of the fit of the gas masks, the other served as the more serious test when the student learned to put on his mask in a lethal atmosphere of chlorine (U.S. Army Chemical Corps School 1959, Anniston Star 1960, Armed Forces Chemical Association 1960).

West Point Cadets visited the fort the following year and reviewed film clips of a live GB shoot conducted at the CBR School (U.S. Army Chemical Corps Training Command 1960).

On 14 April 1961, the Army Chemical Corps School Support Battalion detonated a simulated nuclear explosion at Fort McClellan. The fireball, made by the use of gasoline mixed with napalm, was thrust upward by the use of several pounds of TNT (Anniston Star 1961).

A 1968 weekly class schedule lists the courses and their corresponding locations:

COURSE	LOCATION
Storage and Handling of Chemical Agents	TE Reaction Area, T31 and T38
Biological Field Exercise	T4
Field Decontamination Exercise	Howitzer Hill, T6
Portable Flamethrower Familiarization Firing	Sandell Field, T12
Planning and Conducting CBR Training	CBR Training Area, T15 and T16
Riot Control Agent Dispersers	Gullion Field (then Bullene Field)
Gas Chamber Exercise	T32

In late 1968, all GB and VX were moved from the Toxic Agent Yard (TAY) to a more secure location within igloo 13, in the ammo dump. Reportedly, in this area, troops tapped rounds and transferred vials (primarily H and G). The primary reason to teach tapping and transfer was for the purpose of either using the agent to contaminate an area, to completely decontaminate a round or to get agent for other training exercises. A person interviewed stated that H and HD were transferred to Howitzer Hill, and the pit at the TAY received left over agent or operational material and decontamination solutions (Office of the Commandant 1968, Environmental Science and Engineering 1998).

The Army Chemical Center and School published a 1969 Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) for reaction exercises involving live agents. This SOP pertained to a reaction exercise conducted

in the CB EOD Reaction Area (Washington Range) and the CBR Defense and Material Division Reaction Area. Agents authorized for use in reaction exercises included:

VX & VX simulant	GB
HD	BZ
BG1 & BG1 simulant	CS1
CS (M7A2 Grenade)	BZ (M6 Canister)
155 mm HD	105 mm GB
CG	CK
AC	CS
PWP	CG 4.2" Mortar

(U.S. Army Chemical Center and School 1969).

In 1969, the 100th Chemical Group, which had served continuously at McClellan since 1952, officially disbanded (U.S. Army Chemical Center and School 1969).

Technical Escort personnel in June of 1971, escorted a CW Filter from Birmingham to Fort McClellan (U.S. Army Tech Escort Center 1971).

One interviewee discussed Operation Green Dragon that began as the chemical school departed FTMC in 1973. Decontamination was conducted at each chemical school training site (Environmental Science and Engineering 1998).

A 1973 set of documents gives instructions for the disposal of equipment on various toxic ranges. First the equipment was to be decontaminated on site. Next the equipment was to be twice burned in pits either at Range 24A or in two new 15' x 45' pits at Naylor Field. After burning, the equipment would then be sold as scrap or used as targets on ranges. Documents indicating that this procedure was actually followed were not found. Equipment listed on each of the ranges is as follows:

Naylor Field (T-6)

Truck 1/4T	4
Truck 3/4T	2
Truck 1 1/4T	1
Armored Personnel Carrier	3
Missile, Nike Ajax	1
Bomb, Practice, Concrete	35

Washington EOD Reaction Area (T-5)	
Truck 3/4T	2
Truck 1/2T Panel	1
Howitzer, 155mm	3
Bomb, 1000 lb, M72	3
Bomb, 750 lb, MC1	2
Bomb, 500 lb, M78	2
Projectiles, 155mm, 105mm, 4.2"	37
Projectiles 8"	1
Warhead, Honest John	1
Cluster Bombs	2
Technical Escort Reaction Area (T-38)	
Flat Car, Railroad	1
Truck, 2 1/2T	1
Trailer, 1T	1
Shipping Containers, 1T	4
Bomb, 500 lb	3
Projectiles, 155mm, 105mm	10
Rockets, M55	19
Range 24A	
Projectiles, 155mm, 105mm	183
Shipping and Storage Container 1T	13

In January 1974, the 142nd Ordnance Detachment, Fort McClellan, located an ID Set which had been cut open by a worker in a junk yard (off post). The 142nd packed and moved the item back to Fort McClellan. The work area in which the set was discovered, was tested and showed negative results. The workers involved in the incident were not affected. In 1975, Technical Escort personnel retrieved the item and brought it to Edgewood Arsenal (Fort McClellan 1974).

In June 1975, Technical Escort personnel escorted and shipped 11 ID sets from Fort McClellan to Fort Benning, and then to Edgewood Arsenal (U.S. Army Tech Escort Center 1975).

In January 1976, personnel escorted six M6A1 BZ (Oksilidin) grenades from Fort McClellan to Edgewood Arsenal. In December of this year, the Department of the Army granted authority to transport the total inventory of lethal chemical agents stored at Fort McClellan to Anniston Army Depot. This movement was a direct result of the phasing out of the mission of the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School. Shipped ammunition included: (8) 1-ton containers of HD; (43) 155mm Projectiles filled with HD; (86) 105mm Projectiles filled with GB and (l) vial containing 1cc GB. Prior to this shipment, the material (except for the HD) was stored in bunker #13 (building 4415) and bunker #14 (building 4416) (U.S. Army Tech Escort Center 1976, Department of the Army 1977, U.S. Army Tech Escort Center 1976).

After a six year hiatus, the chemical school (at Aberdeen since 1973) returned to Fort McClellan. Factors that lead to McClellan's selection included the fact that the school was formerly at the location and that most of the special training facilities and toxic material training areas used prior to 1973 remained in place and unused (U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command 1979).

In 1979, the Director of Plans for Fort McClellan, proposed an EOD demolition area in training area 15A. Documentation states that the area will be utilized to conduct chemical munitions training (Gudger 1979).

In October 1983, a major construction project began at Fort McClellan. The 58,000 square foot, Chemical Decontamination Training Facility (CDTF), was built on thirteen acres of land in the northeast corner of Fort McClellan in the general vicinity of Reservoir Ridge. The facility enabled the school to train personnel in a realistic environment on the methods of detection, identification, and decontamination of chemical agents. Troops trained with GB and VX nerve agents. Nerve agents GB and VX were first used at the CDTF in late 1986 to train chemical cadre. The first official class was in March 1987. In 1988, a total of 3,975 students trained in this facility. According to interviews, all chemical training using live agent was conducted at Redstone Arsenal during the period between the return of the chemical school to FTMC and the opening of the CDTF. No training using live agent was conducted at FTMC during this time period (Chemical Corps 1984, U.S. Army Chemical School 1988, Environmental Science and Engineering 1998).

Maps of Chemical Corps Training Areas, showed or described the following areas:

Agent Identification Area (FN 1118 292)
Gas Chamber (Improvised) (FN 119 297)
Personnel Decontamination Station (FN 119 299)
Stock Control Buildings (FN 118 297)
Decontamination Blacktop Area (FN 1121 299)
Flamethrower Buildings (FN 124 300)
Depot Area (FN 121 297)
Howitzer Hill Decon Area (FN 124 301)
Cane Creek Area (FN 125 302)
Chemical Area (Defendum Area) (FN 144 317)
Building 3185, Decontamination Building (FN 118 300)
Agent ID Area (FN 127 306)
Gas Chamber (Building 3174) (FN 119 299)
Sandell Field (Flame Training Area) (FN 123 301)
Reaction Area (FN 118 296)
Field Personnel Decontamination Area (FN 119 299)
CBR Proficiency Area (FN 120 305)
Chemical Toxic Storage Yard (south of Summerall Gate Road)
Chemical Demonstration Area (south of Summerall Gate Road)
BW Area (south of Summerall Gate Road)

5.6 Previous Investigations for Chemical Areas

Previous reports exist that pertain to eight Chemical Areas at Fort McClellan (see Section 2). A summary of these findings and investigations is included in the subsequent paragraphs.

1) Detection and Identification (D and I) Area: This 1.1 acre site was used from the 1950's to 1972 for GB testing. The Navy may have used HD at the site in the late 1950's. It has been reported that agent simulants CK, GC, CX and AC were also used in the training area (Weston 1990). Training routinely consisted of the use of test kits to detect and identify dilute agents contained in 40-ml vials (SAIC 1995). The site was declared clean in "1973" (Weston 1990). Interviews have indicated that rabbit and goat demonstrations were conducted north of the D&I area (Environmental Science & Engineering 1998). (AOC-15)

2) Area T-4: This 0.25 acre site was used between 1965 and 1971 for biological simulants (BG and SM) training (Weston 1990). (AOC-4)

3) Area T-5: This area is the Toxic Hazards Detection and Decontamination Training Area located between Sunset Hill and Howitzer Hill. The 11.4 acre site was used between 1961 and 1973 to train students in the methods of detecting and decontaminating toxic agents (HD and HX) (Weston 1990). Reportedly, EOD conducted render safe exercises in this area using vials of live agent (Environmental Science and Engineering 1998). Surface soil samples taken in 1973 (for HD, GB and VX) showed all results being below detection limits (Weston 1990). The area was cleared for surface activity. (AOC-14)

4) Area T-6: This area served as an Agent Decontamination Training Area (also referred to as Naylor Field) located near the base of the eastern slope of Howitzer Hill. The 7.5 acre site was used until 1973 for training in techniques of decontaminating chemical agents, including HD. The area contained eight training sites that consisted of concrete pads on which equipment was parked. The equipment was contaminated with not more than 40ml of HD during each exercise. The area was cleared for surface activity in 1973 (Weston 1990). (AOC-9)

5) Area T-31: The Technical Escort Reaction Area was a toxic hazard training area. The 3.4 acre site was used between 1957 and 1969 for training with GB and HD. Six different sites within Area T-31 were used for training exercises. Training aids used at the site were moved to Area T-38 (Weston 1990). (AOC-1)

6) Area T-38: This 6 acre Technical Escort Reaction Area was used between 1961 and 1972 for training escort personnel in techniques of eliminating toxic hazards caused by mishaps to chemical munitions during transport. The area was also used for storage of toxic agents and munitions, including GB, VX and HD. Storage included four 1-ton HD containers. In 1973, Area T-38 was deemed free of surface contamination (Weston 1990). (AOC-2)

7) Area T-24A: This 1.5 acre site served as a Chemical Munitions Disposal Training Area located south of Holloway Hill. T-24 was used until 1973 with CG, BZ, GB and HD. Approximately 4.46 kilograms of HD were reportedly used during each exercise. In addition, forty milliliters of CG, one M-6 canister of BZ and 740 grams of GB were used per exercise (SAIC 1995). Two square burning pits, were used for training exercises and were enclosed by a fenced area. Surface sampling conducted in 1973 tested negative for the agents in question. An unauthorized dump was identified at the western end of the fenced area. Metal poles, wood, old lights, two small empty drums, an old car, and six or more 55-gallon drums were identified (Weston 1990). One interviewee stated that the chemical portion of EOD School training was conducted at Range 24A using live agents (Environmental Science and Engineering 1998). (AOC-21)

8) Old Toxic Training Area: This 10,000 square foot area is located behind building 3183. It was used during the 1950's for training exercises in the identification and detection of HD. No sampling had been conducted as of 1990 (Weston 1990).

5.7 Records Review

National Archives
8th & Pennsylvania
Washington, DC 20408
POC: Mr. Richard Peuser
(202) 501-5671

RG 18 Records of the Army Air Forces

Entry 169 Central Decimal Files, Project Files-Correspondence Relating to Camps, 1917-1938

Boxes 2801, 2837, 2838

Entry 170 Correspondence Relating to Forts, 1917-1938

Boxes 2908, 2922

Entry 296 Correspondence Relating to Camps and Forts, 1939-1942

Box 1051

RG 77 Records of the Chief of Engineers

Entry 104 Correspondence Relating to Military Affairs 1918-1923

Boxes 1-7

Entry 391 Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943

Box 10

Entry 393 Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Active Army Posts, 1925-1942

Boxes 137-140

Box 137
Photos of various buildings at Fort McClellan, dated 1937.

Box 139
Photos of various buildings at Fort McClellan, dated 1941.

Box 140
Fort McClellan, Alabama Office of the Post Engineer, Building Schedule, dated 20 August 1945.

Entry 394 Historical Record of Buildings and Record of Equipment and Condition of Buildings at Abandoned Army Posts, 1905-1924

Box 1

Entry 396 Records of Equipment and Condition of Buildings, 1905-1936

Boxes 1, 23

Entry 398 Annual Reports on Construction, Maintenance, and Repair of Buildings at Posts, 1924-1938

Boxes 15, 26

RG 92 Records of the Office of the Quartermaster General

Entry 1891 General Correspondence (Geographic File), 1922-1935

Boxes 56 (Anniston Target Range), 1267-1279, 2118

Box 56
Documents on Anniston Target Range

Box 1273
1. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel R. S. Bamberger to Headquarters

Fourth Corps Area regarding gun sheds and artillery machine shop, dated 12 December 1930.
2. Letter from Colonel Richmond Smith to Headquarters Fort McClellan regarding "Old Oil Pit", dated 9 December 1930.

Box 1274
Letter from Lieutenant Colonel R.S. Bamberger to the Adjutant General regarding leased Field Artillery Range, dated 9 May 1930.

Entry 1974 Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1919

Boxes 193-194

Entry 1975 Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1938

Boxes 1-7

Entry 1998 Real Estate Records, 1917-1922

Boxes 152, 249, 250

RG 153 Records of the Office of the Judge Advocate General (Army)

Entry 56 Reservation File, 1809-1948

RG 156 Records of the Chief of Ordnance

Entry 41 Correspondence Relating to Inspections, 1917-1942

Boxes 4-12

Entry 44 Correspondence Relating to Reports of Operation, 1939-1940

Boxes 1-3

Entry 3 Special File, 1922-1943

Boxes 578-580

Box 578
1. Letter from Major C. M. Roberts to Chief, Chemical Warfare Service regarding Fourth Corps Area Activities, dated 1 August 1923.
2. Letter from A. Cobb to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service regarding Report of Activities, dated 3 April 1922.
3. Letter from Edmund G. Steis to the Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service

regarding the Monthly Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area, dated 1 March 1924.

RG 177 Records of the Chief of Arms

Entry 33 Subject Index to Series 34 and Other Records, 1917-1944

Box 162

Entry 34 General Correspondence, 1920-1942

Boxes 40, 41, 130, 131

RG 391 Records of U.S. Regular Army Mobile Units

Entry 2119 Records of Field Artillery Regiments, 1921-1943

Boxes 1-32

RG 393 Records of the U. S. Army Continental Command, 1821-1920

Entry Camp McClellan General Correspondence, 1918-1920

Boxes 1-8

Box 7
Final Report of Morris Knowles, Inc. Supervising Engineer to the Construction Quartermaster, Camp McClellan, dated 10 December 1917.

Box 8
1. Letter from the Adjutant General to the Commanding Officer regarding Small Arms Range, 13 July 1918.
2. Letter from Lieutenant Colonel John S. Hammond to the Commanding General regarding Small Arms and Artillery Ranges, dated 23 July 1918.

RG 394 Records of the U.S. Army Continental Commands, 1920-1942

Entry 83 General Correspondence Relating to Camps, Posts, and Stations, 1925-1926

Box 320

Entry 120 Third Corps Area Quartermaster, Historical Record of Post Buildings, 1925-1942

Boxes 1-9

RG 407 Records of the Adjutant General

Entry Central Decimal Files, Project Files, 1917-1925

Boxes 1101, 1960, 1961

Box 1961
Memorandum for Final Report, Target Practice and Description of Terrain on Reservation.

National Archives at College Park
8601 Adelphi Road
College Park, Maryland 20740
POC: Mr. Ken Schlessinger
(301) 713-6800

RG 77 Records of the Chief of Engineers

Entry 106B General Correspondence, 1918-1945

Boxes 727-836

Entry 1011 Security Classified Subject File, 1940-1945

Entry 1023 General Correspondence Relating to Airfields and Related Facilities, 1940-1945

Boxes 6-21-28, 37-57

RG 112 Records of the Office of the Surgeon General

Entry 31 Geographic Series, 1938-1946

Boxes 41, 245, 761, 1472

Box 761
1. Letter from Colonel G.A. O'Connell to the Commanding Officer regarding Special Sanitary Report, dated 4 August 1943.
2. Letter from Second Lieutenant McKee to the Commanding Officer regarding Sanitary Report for July 1943, dated 3 August 1943.
3. Letter from First Lieutenant Simpson to the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan regarding Sanitary Report for June 1943, dated 5 July 1943.
4. Letter from First Lieutenant Allan R. Simpson, Jr. to the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan regarding Sanitary Report for November 1943, dated 3 December 1943.

Box 1472
1. Letter from Second Lieutenant Sanders T. Lyle to the Post Surgeon regarding the Sanitary Inspection of the Morrisville Maneuver Area, dated 20 March 1945.
2. Letter from Colonel C.A. Pfeffer to the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan regarding the Sanitary Report August 1945, dated 3 September 1945.
3. Letter from Colonel C.A. Pfeffer to the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan regarding the Sanitary Report for September 1945, dated 3 October 1945.
4. Letter from Major Benjamin Gause to the Post Surgeon regarding Monthly Sanitary Report for August 1945, dated 1945.
5. Letter from Colonel Charles C. Demmer to the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan regarding the Sanitary Report for May 1945, dated 3 June 1946.
6. Letter from Colonel Charles C. Demmer to the Commanding Officer regarding the Sanitary Report for the Month of April 1945, dated 3 May 1945.

RG 159 Records of the Office of the Inspector General

Entry General Correspondence Camps, Posts, and Stations, 1939-1947

Box 528

Entry 26E General Correspondence (Confidential), 1939-1947

Box 186

Entry 335 Index to Decimal Correspondence, 1917-1954

Boxes 3, 6, 36, 37, 58

RG 175 Records of the Chemical Warfare Service

Entry 1A and 1B (Accession 67A4900) Records of the Office of the Chief Chemical Officer, 1946-1954

Boxes 13, 34, 54, 76, 100, 125, 154, 186, 199, 200, 202,204, 208, 211, 221, 226, 232, 236, 245, 246, 322, 323, 330-334, 339-342, 344-349, 355, 357, 358, 362-368, 370, 371

Entry General Correspondence Commercial Series, 1955-1958

Boxes 1-22

Entry General Correspondence Station Series, 1955-1959

Boxes 1, 12, 62-68

Entry General Correspondence Subject Series, 1955-1960

Boxes 6, 44, 61, 85, 113, 126, 151-158, 183, 186-190, 192-201, 205, 206

Entry General Correspondence Miscellaneous, 1955-1959

Boxes 13, 29

RG 337 Records of the Army Ground Forces

Entry 1 Inspection Reports, 1948-1954

Box 15

Entry 55 Adjutant General Correspondence, 1942-1948

Boxes 1121-1123

National Archives (Archives II)
8201 Adelphi Road
College Park, MD 20740
POC: Cartographic Branch

RG 77 Records of the Chief of Engineers

Fortification Map File

1. Reconnaissance Map, Camp McClellan Reservation Anniston, Alabama, dated August 1918.
2. USGS Quad Topographical Map, Fort McClellan and Vicinity Alabama, dated October 1943.
3. USGS Quad Topographical Map, Fort McClellan and Vicinity Alabama, dated January 1946.
4. USGS Quad Topographical Map, Fort McClellan and Vicinity Alabama, dated 1948.
5. USGS Quad Topographical Map, Fort McClellan and Vicinity Alabama, dated 1936.
6. Camp McClellan General Location Map, dated 17 August 1917.
7. Federal Works Agency Transportation Map of Fort McClellan and Anniston Ordnance Depot, dated January 1942.
8. Camp McClellan Topographical Map (Scale 1"=½ mile), dated

15 November 1917.
9. Camp Shipp Topographical Map (1"=200 feet), dated 1 January 1899

Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery Alabama
Reilly Field, Fort McClellan, Alabama

Local records holdings researched, include the following:

Alabama State Archives, Montgomery, Alabama

Abrams Library, Fort McClellan

Chemical School Library, Fort McClellan

Military Police Library, Fort McClellan

Women's Army Corps Museum, Fort McClellan

Chemical Corps Museum, Fort McClellan

Military Police Museum, Fort McClellan

Anniston Room, Anniston & Calhoun County Library, Anniston Alabama

Jacksonville State University Library, Jacksonville Alabama

Department of Geography, Jacksonville State University, Jacksonville Alabama

Fort McClellan Maps reviewed for range locations:

1899 CAMP SHIPP, Anniston Alabama, dated 1 January 1899, Major Charles L. Woodbury, Engineer Officer, U.S. Volumes.

1910 ANNISTON, Alabama, dated 1910, United States Geological Survey.

1913 ANNISTON, Alabama, dated 1910, United States Geological Survey.

1917 CAMP McCLELLAN, Anniston Alabama, dated 17 August 1917, Office Supervising Engineer, Headquarters Constructing Quartermaster, 8th National Guard Division.

1917 CAMP McCLELLAN, Anniston Alabama, dated 15 November 1917, General "Map" Map Collection, National Archives.

1918 RECONNAISSANCE MAP, CAMP McCLELLAN RESERVATION, Anniston, Alabama (Boundary Map), dated August 1918, 104th Engineers.

1918 RECONNAISSANCE MAP, CAMP McCLELLAN RESERVATION, Anniston, Alabama (Topographical Map), dated August 1918, 104th Engineers.

1919 ANNISTON, Alabama, dated 1910, United States Geological Survey.

1919 CAMP McCLELLAN,General Location of Reservation, dated 28 February 1919, Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Camp McClellan Alabama.

1937 GENERAL MAP of FORT McCLELLAN, Alabama, dated March 1937, War Department, Office of the Post Quartermaster.

1938 TERRAIN MAP, Fort McClellan and Vicinity, Alabama, dated 1938, War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1942 FORT McCLELLAN & ANNISTON ORDNANCE DEPOT, Transportation Map 1942 Federal Works Agency, Public Roads Administration

1942 B.I.R.T.C. AREA, dated March 1942, Engineer 4th Corps Area, Office of Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama

1943 FORT McCLELLAN AND VICINITY, Alabama, dated 1943, War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1944 FORT McCLELLAN GENERAL UTILITIES MAP, sheets 1-5 dated 1944 Fort McClellan, Office of the Post Engineer.

1946 FORT McCLELLAN AND VICINITY, Alabama, dated 1944, War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1946 FORT McCLELLAN AND VICINITY, Alabama, dated 1944, War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

UNDATED WWII 37mm ANTI-TANK RANGE map showing track for moving target.

1945 MASTER PLAN, CHOCCOLOCCO CORRIDOR, dated 15 December 1945, Office of Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1946 RESERVATION MAP (1 & 2 of 2), Fort McClellan, Alabama, dated March 1946, U.S. Engineer Office, Mobile Alabama.

1946 MASTER PLAN, CONDITION SURVEY OF AIR FIELD, dated 12 December 1946, Office of the Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1946 MASTER PLAN, FORT McCLELLAN, circa 1946, Office of Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1948 FORT McCLELLAN AND VICINITY, Alabama, dated 1948, War Department, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

1951 FORT McCLELLAN, General Information Map, dated 17 July 1951 Fort McClellan, Office of the Post Engineer.

1956 REAL ESTATE, Fort McClellan Military Reservation, dated 22 October 1956, War Department, O.C.E., Construction Division.

1956 CALHOUN COUNTY, ANNISTON, Boundary Lines, dated 1-56 Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, January 1956.

1958 FORT McCLELLAN, Range Map, dated January 1958 Fort McClellan, Alabama, Office of the Post Engineer.

1967 POST & CHOCCOLOCCO CORRIDOR, RANGE MAP, dated June 1967, Office of the Post Engineer, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

1974 FORT McCLELLAN Training Map, dated 1974, 548th Engineer Company, 30th Engineer Battalion

1978 FORT McCLELLAN RESERVATION MAP, PELHAM RANGE, dated April 1978, U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama.

1978 GENERAL ROAD AND RAILROAD PLAN (2-4 of 4), dated July 1978, U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama.

1979 FORT McCLELLAN (Training Areas), dated May 1979, United States Forces Command, 30th Engineer Battalion.

1986 FORT McCLELLAN, dated 1986, United States Forces Command, 548th Engineer Company, 30th Engineer Battalion.

1986 FORT McCLELLAN (Training Areas), dated 1986, United States Forces Command, 548th Engineer Company, 30th Engineer Battalion.

1993 GENERAL SITE MAP, FORT McCLELLAN, Sheets 1-9, dated May 1993, U.S. Army Engineer District, Mobile, Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama.

5.8 Summary of Interviews

On 23 June 1998, a joint telephonic interview was conducted with Phil Blackwell and Larry Hudgins. Phil Blackwell was stationed with the 22nd Chemical Smoke Company in the early 1960s and not part of the cadre of the Chemical School. He did go through the Chemical

Officers Basic and Advance Courses at Fort McClellan, but stated that most of the field training was done at Pelham Range. Larry Hudgins went through the Chemical Officer Basic Course in 1970-1971. Larry also remembered that most of the field training was at Pelham range.

On 23 June 1998, a telephonic interview was conducted with Jerry Creager. He was a sergeant assigned to the 142nd EOD Detachment for two tours, 1969 to late 1973 and again from June 1978 to November 1981. He said he had gone through 'Vent and Burn' training on mustard artillery shells at Range 24A. In 1973, he and another EOD sergeant under went extensive training at Range 24A in the disposal of small vials of agent which could not be shipped off post. He also indicated that the effects of mustard on skin training had taken place at Range 24A. He recalled that Range 31 was used for chemical demonstrations which included Fougasse, LAW's and M66 rocket incendiaries. He also stated that M1 mines may have been filled and buried at Fort McClellan.

On 29 June 1998, a telephonic interview was conducted with Richard Davis. He was the Commander of the 142nd EOD Detachment at Fort McClellan from 1973 to 1976. He remembered uncovering a non-fuzed mustard artillery round during an EOD disposal at Range 24A. He also recalled removing 3" Stokes Mortar rounds during the construction of new facilities for the MP School in the 1975-1976 timeframe.

On 29 June 1998, a telephonic interview was conducted with Ralph Johnson. He was a forester at Fort McClellan for 35 years and retired in the late 1980's. He said that much of the Chemical Training had been done in various training areas and that at the end of the session they had disposed of the items by burying. However, he could not give any specific locations for main post. He did state that the cement containers which held the Cobalt 60 samples at the Pelham Range Rad Field had been placed in the southwest corner of the Rad Field.

Colonel Fred Kolbrener (Retired) was interviewed using e-mail, below are his comments on CWM:

> I was there from 15 October- 16 December 1966 and we had live mustard Decon training at the known area of Howitzer Hill about the 4th week. Also, Mustard Confidence Testing was done in Siebert Hall, which later became the main MP School building and was renamed to something or other. Live mustard decon was done up through 1969 when the SG decided that mustard was carcinogenic. McClellan also has a clothing impregnation operation in which fatigues and long underwear were treated for chemical agent resistance. The XXCC3 may also be suspect as a suspected carcinogen or pollutant. The classes exposed to the most stuff were the EOD classes which used live agents in the defuzing training.
>
> On one of the fields adjacent to Seibert Hall was a training field where the Goat exercise was conducted. It used GB, but the agent was in lead pigs and only a cotton swab was ever used which then went into bicarbonate solution to destroy the agent. Most of it was demos, but all advanced courses also conducted their own GOAT exercise for training proposes and building of confidence.

Behind Seibert Hall was a small greenhouse where plants were grown and herbicides were experimented with by the staff and faculty in the VN era. They demonstrated the effects of orange, blue, and white on plants.

We used a lot of CS in the training areas back of post and also used WP munitions in some of the areas. The Nuclear simulator was a huge WP charge. There was a flamethrower range set up on post also not far from the Chemical School in the 1960s.

On 30 June 98, a telephonic interview was conducted with Dennis Chambers of the St. Louis Engineer District. He was an enlisted soldier who worked at the Chemical School from February to October in 1970. His duty was to transport toxic chemicals from storage sites to training areas. He stated that lewisite and mustard were stored in the yard on top of Reservoir Ridge and VX and GB were stored in an igloo at the base of Reservoir Ridge. He transported 40cc vials of agent to the Tec Escort Reaction Area (TA-31) for use in reaction training. After the training he then transported clothing and other items back to stockage points. He also stated that there was a 20'x 20' gas house near the old Chemical School and that across the street from the gas chamber was the area where GB and VX goat demonstrations took place.

5.9 Site Inspection

During 11-13 May, 1998, John Daly, Kirk James and Tom Murrell from the St. Louis Engineer District inspected many areas suspected of being used for chemical warfare training or Chemical Warfare Material (CWM) storage.

On 11 May1998, the following three areas were walked:

a. An area east of Reilly Airfield was inspected for a 200m long trench which was dug during World War I. The trench was located, but no surface evidence of CWM or indications of any burial activities were found. Two end caps for artillery propellant cases were found at the south end of the trench area. These caps had been painted blue and looked like simulated training mines.

b. The west end of Range 31 was walked. Time fuse was found and also firing wire. Remnants of 40mm grenades were also found.

c. The area southeast of Reservoir Ridge was walked. The expended livens round located in previous investigations was again located. No other indications of surface contamination or burials were found.

On 12 May 1998, the following eleven areas were walked:

a. The area due south of Reservoir Ridge was walked. One sign was located directing traffic to Area S and Area R for smoke training. No other indications of surface contamination nor burials were found.

b. The area south of Summerall Gate Road east of the entrance gate was walked. The nose of a concrete bomb was found sticking out of the ground in a small open area. The bomb nose was sticking straight up and may have been used as some sort of marker. About 20' from the concrete bomb a small metal can was found. The can resembled the type used to ship fuzes and boosters for various types of ordnance. No other indications of surface contamination nor burials were found.

c. The area south of Summerall Gate Road know as Area T-4 was walked. This area was used for Biological Warfare (BW) training. No surface contamination nor indications of burials were found.

d. The area south of Summerall Road and west of Iron Mountain Road was walked to locate an old gas chamber. The gas chamber has been removed. A trench was found along with a rusted 55 gallon drum and a rusting wall locker. No surface contamination nor indications of burials were found.

e. The open field between the current PX and Range Control Building (old Tradewinds) was walked. This area was identified on one map as an Agent ID area. No surface contamination nor indications of burials were found.

f. The general area south of 23rd Street and around Sunset Hill was walked. Rusted metal cans and a burn pit with metal screening were discovered east of Sunset Hill. No other indications of surface contamination nor burials were found.

g. The large blacktop area near the Physical Security school was inspected. Part of the paved area is fenced and is used to store cars. No surface contamination nor indications of burials were found.

h. The general area around Area T-5 was walked. The gas chamber in this area has been removed. The dog kennel area has a high metal fence, a Quonset hut and a sub section fenced off inside the area. The dog training area was fenced with older type fencing. The concrete pad in this area is extremely deteriorated and parts of the concrete have bubbled up. No other indications of surface contamination nor burials were found.

i. The area around Building 3174 (former gas chamber) was walked. No surface contamination nor indications of burials were found.

j. The small Cane Creek area near Area T-6 was walked. No surface contamination nor indications of burials were found.

k. The area north of the current posted Area T-6 was walked. A fenced in area with a sign stating "Former Toxic Training Area" was found on the gate. The fence line had old signage stating do not enter and do not dig. Inside the gate was an old "Naylor Field" dedication sign. Due to the signage, the inside area was not extensively walked.

On 13 May 1998, five areas were visited or walked.

a. The area near the hot cell area was walked in attempt to locate where VX demonstrations may have occurred. No obvious locations were found.

b. The Reaction Area behind Area T-5 was walked. One small section of the dirt roadway contained a paved pad. No surface contamination nor indications of burials were found.

c. The Detection and Identification Area was walked. An old single wire barb wire fence was discovered with posted signs stating do not enter and do not dig. An older sign stating toxic training area was found beside a tree. Due to the signage, the inside area was not walked.

d. The high rise area was photographed. This area at one time was shown on a map as being a CBR Proficiency Area. The construction of the two high rise buildings has removed any surface evidence of the former training area.

e. Range 24A was visited. General Pictures for the report were taken. The site was being used at the time and was not walked.