

Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area

1924 Report of Activities, dated 6 October 1924. RG 175; Entry: Chemical Warfare Service; Box 578. National Archives, Washington, DC.

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICER.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA  
Oct. 3, 1924.

SUBJECT: Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area,  
for the Month of September, 1924.

TO: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service,  
Munitions Building,  
Washington, D. C.

I. TRAINING.

a. Two hours instruction was given by Staff Sergeant Jas. F. McLaughlin, this office, to the 1st Battalion, 22nd Infantry, prior to participation with this Battalion in a night military spectacle, given at Lakewood Park, Atlanta, under the auspices of the American Legion. Instruction was confined to use of gas masks, smoke candles and grenades.

b. Captain Eugene Sibert, CV-CRS, (BAG), Atlanta, Ga., was on active duty this office for purposes of training from September 2nd to 16th, inclusive.

c. No other training was conducted by this office during the month.

II. SUPPLIES.

a. Commercial gas appliances from civilian concerns have arrived during the month. All transactions regarding these civilian appliances have been handled directly with the firms themselves.

b. A great deal of work has been done on the museum display during the month and this work is still going on.

c. Work on the alteration of the gas masks was temporarily halted, due to the necessity of getting the museum display completed this month.

d. The Chemical Warfare Officer proceeded under orders to Camp McClellan, Alabama, on September 19th, for the purpose of inspecting Chemical Warfare materiel held in storage there. Type A-1 gas masks being no longer fit for training purposes, will be salvaged by the Post Chemical Warfare Officer; all other materiel will be shipped to Fort Pherson Chemical Warfare Supply Point.

- 1 -

... reports on men of this command and comments on their interest, zeal and cooperation. Records such as the above should be a matter of pride to every officer and man of the 22nd Infantry.

By order of the Regimental Commander:-

R. M. Burrows,  
Acting Adjutant.

RMB-vvm  
Copies to:  
All Cos. of the 22nd Inf.  
Personnel  
File.

Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area

1925 Report of Activities, dated 5 June 1925. RG 175; Entry: Chemical Warfare Service; Box 578. National Archives, Washington, DC.

FOR THE MONEY OF THE  
PLEASE RETURN TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE OFFICE

RECEIVED  
MAY 10 1925  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE  
HEADQUARTERS OF THE

Atlanta, Georgia,  
June 5, 1925.

REPORT: Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area, for the  
month of May, 1925.

TO: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D.C.

I. TRAINING.

A. Regular Army troops in summer camp at Camp McClellan, Ala., are receiving instruction in chemical warfare. The Commanding General, Camp McClellan, radioed a request to these headquarters for 1300 additional masks. This request had to be disapproved because it was impossible to supply same. The scarcity of gas masks is seriously hampering chemical warfare training in this corps area. Other unit commanders have also requested additional masks but all requests have been disapproved, due to the fact that no masks were available. Of the 500 masks furnished this corps area as a reserve, 460 are being held in storage by this office by direction of the corps area commander. On account of the large size of the corps area, it was not deemed advisable to allow these masks to be used by troops for general training, due to the fact that if an emergency arose requiring gas masks at any one point in the corps area, it would require too great a time to withdraw the masks from the troops and send them to the point required. Issuing the masks to troops for purposes of training would defeat the purpose for which the reserve was created.

Practically all gas masks, types A.T. and K.T., in this corps area have been inspected, surveyed and salvaged during the past few months. It is noted that Fort Benning, Ga. has surveyed practically 2000 masks. Nearly all A.T. and K.T. masks in the hands of troops under the jurisdiction of this corps area have also been salvaged. Instructions were issued to the National Guard troops this corps area, to inspect all masks of these two types and to survey and salvage those no longer serviceable for training. The number of masks surveyed and salvaged as a result of these orders can be determined by your office by reference to the records of the Militia Bureau. A separate letter will be referred to your office, covering this matter in greater detail.

A brigade problem involving the use of smoke to cover a retreat, which was prepared at Camp McClellan, Ala. in conjunction with Assistant, Chief of Staff, 4-3, these headquarters, was ruined when the Camp Chemical Warfare Officer refused to issue smoke candles stored there to the troops, stating that they were toxic candles. This matter is now being investigated.

B. Reports covering the Coast Artillery-Chemical Warfare training tests conducted at Fort Barrancas, Fla. during the month of May have not been received in this office, as yet, but will be forwarded when received.

~~Supplies for training of National Guard units at summer encampments were shipped by Edgewood Arsenal during the month.~~

- b. Two lantern slides of "The Swamp Angel" were received during the month.
- c. Gas Mask repair kits required by organizations were distributed.
- d. A number of miscellaneous pamphlets and manuals were received from Edgewood Arsenal.

### III. RESERVE OFFICERS.

a. Major J. C. Akers, assigned to this office for duty under the General Mobilization Plan, was on active duty in this office from May 16th to 30th, for purposes of training. The two officers assigned to this office under the above mentioned plan, Major Akers and Captain Sibert, have now both been trained in this office within the past year.

b. Three (3) applications for commissions in the Chemical Warfare Reserve have been acted upon during the month.

### 301st GAS REGIMENT.

a. To date, only two (2) applications for exemption from training with the 301st Gas Regiment have been received at these headquarters. It is probable, however, that additional requests for exemption will be received before final orders are issued. Lt. Col. E. E. Corry, commanding officer of the regiment, is working hard to take a large representation to Edgewood Arsenal.

b. The subject of training plans was discussed with Capt. Marshall during his stay at this office and he will take them up direct with the training division. It is estimated that eighteen (18) officers from the regiment will be ordered to Edgewood Arsenal for unit training.

c. The question of proper Tables of Organization covering the 301st Gas Regiment was brought up during Capt. Marshall's visit and this matter also he will take up directly with your office. According to the present plans, Headquarters, IV Army Corps, C.R., now controlling all non-divisional units, Organized Reserves, this corps area, will be disbanded July 15th. At that time direction of the 301st Gas Regiment will devolve upon this office.

### IV. PERSONNEL.

a. Capt. Steis continues to function as Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Reserver Army Retiring Board and instructor in Chemical Warfare Correspondence Courses. He has also been appointed as examiner for certificates of capacity in Chemical Warfare subjects for the entire corps area.

### V. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Major General Amos A. Fries visited these headquarters on May 16th. His activities included an address to Reserve Officers of the 325th Infantry who were training at Fort McPherson at that time.

Headquarters, Fourth Corps Area

1925a Report of Activities, dated 7 July 1925. RG 175; Entry: Chemical Warfare Service; Box 578. National Archives, Washington, DC.

RECEIVED  
JUL 10 1925  
COX 512

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
July 7, 1925.

FROM: Report of Activities, Fourth Corps Area,  
For the month of June, 1925.

TO: Chief, Chemical Warfare Service,  
Munitions Building,  
Washington, D. C.

*E.W.*  
*C.P.A.*

I. TRAINING.

(a) Regular Army -

(1) Troops of the 8th Infantry Brigade (8th and 22nd Infantry Regiments), Camp McClellan, Alabama, have been using smoke in connection with some of their field problems. A scare was created by the Camp Chemical Warfare Officer, issuing the statement that the C.H. Candles were toxic candles. The necessary corrective steps were taken by these headquarters.

(2) Copies of the report submitted by the Commanding Officer, Coast Defense of Pensacola, covering training tests held at Fort Barrancas, Florida, May 29, 1925, are attached hereto. The report is self-explanatory.

(b) National Guard -

(1) National Guard summer encampments have just started and no reports are available on National Guard training. The Adjutant General, State of Georgia, made a personal request to these headquarters for the assignment of the Chemical Warfare Officer to Camp Wykes Island, Georgia, some time during the period July 1925-August 2nd for the purpose of giving Chemical Warfare instructions. Due to the heavy rush of work in the Organized Reserves section, the Adjutant's office is doubtful whether this request will be approved.

(c) Organized Reserves -

(1) 1st Lieut. William B. Fletcher, on summer duty with the Organized Reserves Cavalry Unit, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has been provided with the latest Chemical Warfare instruction data in order to enable him to give Chemical Warfare instructions to these units.

(2) Attached is a copy of S.O. No. 66, O.R., covering the active duty of members of the 501st Gas Regiment at Edgewood Arsenal, July 5th to 19th.

(3) Telegraphic orders, placing 2nd Lt. Harold Malone, CW-Res., on active duty with the 501st Gas Regiment from July 6th to 19th, were issued July 6th.

II. SUPPLIES.

(a) "Military Pyrotechnics" in three volumes, was received on June 12th.

(b) Requisition for supplies submitted by 6th Cavalry was forwarded, approved.

(c) Report covering "Cost Report of Supplies" has been submitted.



Henderson, Charles, Governor, Alabama

1915 State Batteries, Maneuvers at Anniston, dated 6 March 1915. Alabama  
Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.

STATE OF ALABAMA  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
MONTGOMERY

CHARLES HENDERSON  
GOVERNOR  
JOHN GAMBLE  
SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR  
W. E. HENDERSON  
RECORDING SECRETARY

March 6<sup>th</sup> 1915.

To The Adjutant General:

From The Governor:

Sir:

I am attaching herewith a letter in reference to having the Birmingham batteries encamp at Anniston this summer.

I am not familiar with the procedure in this matter and would like to have your suggestions to the view of having the encampment at that point if it coincides with your views.

Yours very truly,

*Charles Henderson*  
Governor.

RECEIVED  
MAR 8 1915  
A.G.O., A.N.G

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# FEDERAL RESERVE BANK

## OF ATLANTA.

Feb 20, 1915

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M. B. WELLBORN, ANNISTON, ALA.

Dear Mr. Henderson:-

I hear from Hon. Fred L. Blackmon that Alabama has not as yet signified its willingness to have the State batteries maneuver at the Anniston camp, this summer.

I join with the citizens of Anniston in asking that you kindly take up this matter immediately and hope you may see proper to have the two Birmingham batteries go to Anniston, this summer. All transportation, subsistence and other charges will be paid by the Federal Government, and it will be no expense to the State of Alabama.

Yours truly,

*M. B. Wellborn*

Hon. Chas. Henderson,  
Governor of Alabama  
Montgomery, Ala.

March 9, 1915.

From: The Adjutant General of Alabama.

To: The Governor of Alabama.

Subject: Artillery Encampment at Anniston.

1. Replying to yours of the 6th in regard to letter of Mr. M. B. Wellborn, requesting information in regard to the encampment of the Birmingham Batteries at Anniston, wish to say I am going to Birmingham tonight to confer with the United States Inspecting Officer and the officers of 1st Battalion Field Artillery in regard to this matter.

*J. E. L.*

Colonel First Infantry,  
Acting Adjutant General.

Copy to Mr. M. B. Wellborn.

History of District "D" (Author Unknown)

c.1934 District D Civilian Conservation Corps, RG 394; Box 1; Folder 314.7.  
National Archives, Suitland Branch, Washington, DC.

HISTORY OF DISTRICT "D"

District "D", Civilian Conservation Corps, came into being as a separate organization on May 11, 1933, although a preliminary step toward its creation was taken with the establishment of the Reconditioning Camp on April 20, which concentrated more than five thousand men at Fort McClellan.

Regular Army personnel was utilized in the original setup. Practically all the officers of the 69th Coast Artillery were withdrawn from regular duty, and many non-commissioned officers and enlisted men were detailed for temporary duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. The original District organization included the following:

Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Smith, 69th C.A.(AA). Commanding.  
 Captain John E. Harrison, 69th C.A.(AA). Executive.  
 First Lieutenant Warren C. Rutter, 69th C.A.(AA). Adjutant.  
 Lieutenant Commander Wm. E. Findeisen, USNMC, Medical Officer.  
 Major Albert K. Matthews, Chaplain Corps, Welfare Officer.  
 Captain Harry F. Gardner, QMC, Quartermaster.  
 First Lieutenant C.O. Gunn, 69th C.A.(AA). Finance Officer.  
 Staff Sergeant J. R. Carpenter, Hq. Battery, Sergeant Major.

Plans for the beginning of actual work took shape rapidly with the accomplishment of reconnaissances for camp sites, and the organization of a water transport system. On May 26, 1933, the first companies, 463, and 464 were organized and dispatched to their camps, Ala. F-1 and F-2 in the Alabama National Forest near Moulton, Alabama. On June 2nd, the third camp, Ala. S-56, was established by company 467 at Townley, Alabama, and on June 3, the fourth by company 468, near Oxford, Alabama. During the summer of 1933, the District Organization began to assume a permanent form. Reserve officers ordered to active duty gradually began to replace the Regular officers. The District boundaries expanded to cover the northern halves of Alabama and Mississippi. By December, the District included 28 work camps and the District Supply Company.

On February 5, 1934, the District was divided into two Sub-Districts, No. 1 in Alabama, commanded by Captain John E. Harrison, 69th C.A.(AA), and No. 2, in Mississippi, commanded by Captain Willis L. Claxton, 69th C.A.(AA). On March 3, the Mississippi camps were created a single district No. 3, with Captain Edward G. Cowen, 69th C.A.(AA), in command.

The Educational Program in the Civilian Conservation Corps was instituted early in March with the reporting on March 7, 1934, of 19 Camp Educational Advisers.

Many changes of personnel have marked the passage of the fifteen months since the inception of District "D". Lieutenant Colonel Smith was transferred to Panama, and was succeeded as District Commander on May 17, 1934, by Major Kenneth McCatty, 69th C.A.(AA), who was in turn succeeded on August 1, by Colonel George F. Baltzell, 22nd Infantry.

Lieutenant Warren C. Rutter, the original adjutant, was succeeded on June 18, 1933, by Captain John E. Harrison, 69th C.A. (AA), who was in turn succeeded on February 20, 1934, by Captain William W. Wertz, 69th C.A. (AA), who still serves the District in that capacity. The following have served as assistant adjutants:

Captain J. B. Harvey, Air-Res.,  
 Captain George B. Buell, Inf-Res.,  
 First Lieutenant Warren C. Rutter, 69th C.A. (AA),  
 First Lieutenant George A. Ford, 69th C.A. (AA),  
 First Lieutenant James F. McClendon, FA-Res.

The original state of Sub-District Inspectors has remained intact with one exception. Captain John E. Harrison, 69th C.A. (AA), having been relieved from duty as commander of Sub-District No. 1, on May 28, 1934, Captain William W. Wertz, 69th C.A. (AA), has served as Acting Sub-District Commander since that date.

Lieutenant Commander William E. Findeisen, U.S. Navy Medical Corps was the original District Surgeon, serving until November 18, 1933. Major Herbert O. Freeland, Army Medical Corps served as Acting District Surgeon from November 18, 1934, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Michie, Army Medical Corps, who is still on duty.

Captain Harry F. Gardner, Quartermaster Corps, served the District as Quartermaster until July 30, 1934, when he was succeeded by First Lieutenant Clarence H. Schabacker, QMC (CAC). The following have served as Assistant Supply Officers:

Captain Dayton L. Robinson, Infantry (Tanks),  
 Second Lieutenant Charles J. Odenweller, Jr., 69th C.A. (AA),  
 2nd Lieutenant George F. Conner, QMC (Inf.).

First Lieutenant Douglass G. Pampin, 69th C.A. (AA), held the position of Transportation Officer from May 11, 1933, until July 15, 1934, when he was relieved by First Lieutenant Paul G. Cramer, QM-Res.

Major Albert K. Matthews, Chaplain Corps, has since the beginning of the District served as District Welfare Officer and Chaplain. Major Matthews and Staff Sergeant Jesse R. Carpenter, Hq. Battery, 69th C.A. (AA), District Sergeant Major, have been on duty without interruption since the organization of the District.

The present setup of the District is as follows:

Colonel George F. Baltzell, 22nd Infantry, Commander.  
 Major Kenneth McCatty, 69th C.A. (AA), Executive.  
 Captain William W. Wertz, 69th C.A. (AA), Adjutant, and Acting  
 Commander, Sub-District No. 1.  
 Captain Willis L. Claxton, 69th C.A. (AA), Commander, Sub-District  
 No. 2.  
 Captain Edward G. Cowen, 69th C.A. (AA), Commander, Sub-District  
 No. 3.  
 First Lieutenant George A. Ford, 69th C.A. (AA), Assistant  
 Adjutant (Personnel).  
 First Lieutenant James F. McClendon, FA-Res., Assistant Adjutant.  
 First Lieutenant C. H. Schabacker, QMC (CAC), Quartermaster.

Major Albert K. Matthews, Chaplain Corps, welfare Officer and Chaplain.  
 Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Michie, Medical Corps, Surgeon.  
 Mr. R.C.K. Flynt, Educational Supervisor.  
 First Lieutenant Paul G. Cramer, QM-Res., Transportation Officer.  
 Captain Hugh Whitt, Finance, Finance Officer.  
 Staff Sergeant Jesse R. Carpenter, Hq. Battery, 69th C.A.(AA), Sergeant Major.

The territorial boundaries of the District have been marked by continued expansion, until today they form a rough trapezium, 300 miles north and south by 400 miles east and west, extending from Company 467, Ala. P-73, York, Alabama, and Company 1405, Ala. SES 1-A, Dadeville, Alabama, at the south to the five TVA camps at Nitrate Plant, Athens and Town Creek, Alabama, on the north and from Company 472, Ala. SP-5, Fort Payne, Alabama, eastward to Company 473, Miss. P-53, Batesville Mississippi, toward the west.

The District now comprises 27 work camps and one Supply Company stationed at District Headquarters. Eight of these camps are located in Mississippi, and nineteen are in Alabama. Five new camps will be added to the District during the fourth enrollment period, which will expand the boundaries of the District as far south as Louisville, Mississippi.

The District Strength now numbers more than 5000 enrollees, 175 officers and 300 foresters. Field work is being supervised by National Forest Service, State Park Service, State Forestry Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, Federal Soil Erosion Service. The District has 25 white companies, 23 of which are juniors, and two veterans, and two colored companies of juniors.

Six companies of the District came from the Second Corps Area, and were recruited in New York and New Jersey. The remaining 21 companies are made up of men from Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi.

*Joyman - a - Post 4000*  
*Orin - 4740*  
*Black (Reserve)*  
*Conner -*

*Conner*  
*Clinton*  
*Ford - 4740*  
*Speed - Whately*  
*Mitchell - Cape*  
*Young - (Res. Post 4000)*  
*Antism - Post -*  
*Peterson - Ord*

Hunt, John A, Major, Q.M.C.

1940 Report on Special Inspection of Emergency at Fort McClellan, dated  
14 October 1940. RG 159; Entry 26E; Box 186; National Archives,  
College Park, MD.

WAR DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL  
WASHINGTON

October 14, 1940.

Subject: Report on Special Inspection of Emergency Construction at  
Fort McClellan.

To: The Inspector General.

I. DATE OF INSPECTION - INSPECTING OFFICER.

1. This inspection was made on October 6 - 7, 1940, by Major John A. Hunt, (QMC), I.G.D.

II. PURPOSE OF THE INSPECTION.

2. The inspection was for the purpose of determining whether progress of the work was satisfactory; whether plans, organization management, labor and materials were adequate to insure earliest practicable completion of the project; whether the Government's interests are being properly protected and to determine the steps taken to provide suitable hospitalization and welfare activities.

III. DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT.

3. a. Physical Improvements. The work now authorized consists of the construction of a permanent tent camp to house the 27th Division and attached troops plus an 800-bed cantonment type hospital. Two hundred forty new buildings are to be constructed and approximately 46 existing temporary mess halls and latrines are to be enlarged. A total of 3205 tent floors and frames will be provided, including 91 company storage tents, 283 officers' tents and 93 company office tents. In addition to these, one theatre tent will be provided. All necessary utilities and roads to serve the building areas are to be constructed. A temporary tent camp is being prepared by the Post Quartermaster.

b. The Site. The work is all at the site of the permanent Post of Fort McClellan, approximately eight miles from the city of Anniston, Alabama, and adjacent to the Camp McClellan of 1917. The ground being utilized is a fairly flat valley between two ranges of hills. Most of this area was lightly timbered with pine. The soil is principally clay and sand-clay, affording a good foundation and permitting the easy installation of utilities. Existing tent camp areas are being modified and enlarged to accommodate all Artillery Troops, Medical Regiments, Engineer Regiments and Quartermaster Regiments.

IV. METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION.

4. a. The Constructing Quartermaster has elected to perform all work under his jurisdiction by including it in the cost-plus-fixed contract for the construction of buildings and utilities. The Constructing Quartermaster has accordingly avoided maintaining any considerable force on his own payroll.

REC'D. OFF. INSP. GEN.  
333.1-*by Insp. Gen. Detention*  
OCT 15 1940

*Fort McClellan, Ala (1941)*

*LCM*

b. Contract Work. Construction is being performed under a cost-plus-fixed-fee contract by The Dunn Construction Company and John S. Hodgson, Birmingham, Alabama. The estimated cost is \$3,204,588. This contract includes all necessary utilities, roads and buildings mentioned in paragraph 3 a, above.

V. PLANS.

5. a. Building plans are mobilization types as prepared by The Quartermaster General and approved by the War Department. All plans for the work became available on September 30th and October 2d, with minor exceptions. The latter are the plans for Cold Storage Plant, Laundry and Magazines.

b. Utilities Plans and detailed layout are being prepared locally by a second cost-plus-fixed-fee contract. The Engineering Contractor is the Wiedeman & Singleton Company, Atlanta, Georgia. All of these plans are well advanced and on October 7th all preliminary plans necessary to full-speed operation were in the hands of the building contractor.

VI. SUPERVISION.

6. All contract work is supervised by a Constructing Quartermaster, Major S. C. MacIntyre, Q.M.-Res. The Constructing Quartermaster is aided by three commissioned assistants, a Field Auditor and an administrative force including the auditing and accounting division of 76 employees. The entire supervisory force appears to be energetic, eager to produce and willing to work the long hours necessitated by the urgent nature of the project. The Constructing Quartermaster is a contractor himself, who gave up a remunerative contract in civil practice to accept active duty with the Army. He is energetic, capable and willing to act largely upon his own initiative when such action is indicated. While not completely familiar with Army procedure he has the job well in hand.

VII. PROGRESS.

7. a. Buildings. The general contract was signed on September 9 and approved by the Assistant Secretary of War on September 13. Notice to proceed was received by the contractor on September 14 and on September 16 he was on the site. The Constructing Quartermaster did not arrive at the project until September 18. On the following day, active operations began on clearing and grading. The Engineering Contractor had, in the meantime, arrived on September 10 and had begun studies of the layout, based upon information transmitted to him by the Post Quartermaster, who was then acting in the capacity of Constructing Quartermaster pro-tem. Progress on this project must be based upon September 19th so far as clearing, grading and planning are concerned, and upon September 30 so far as building construction is concerned, since these are the first dates on which sufficient information was at hand permitting work to proceed. On the date of this inspection, the general

contractor's payroll numbered 1,500 employees. Considering the brief period of actual operation, progress was excellent. It was planned to increase the force to 2,500 men within the week and to accelerate the rate of construction sufficiently to insure completion of all work by December 20th, the maximum time expected under the contract. The writer's opinion is that all shelter will be completed before December 1st and that any remaining items will be those least essential to the comfort of occupants.

b. Utilities.

(1). Water. The present post is supplied water by the city of Anniston, through a 10" water main. The city is now installing an additional 12" water main to Summerall Gate, where it will be joined by a new 12" extension being built from that point to the approximate center of the new construction area, by the general contractor. That work is well advanced. A reserve supply of water is being provided in the form of a 1½ million gallon elevated storage tank or standpipe. Delivery of this tank is expected in such time, (approximately three weeks), as to permit erection well in advance of the completion of buildings. The complete distribution system has been planned by the Engineering Contractor and all materials have been ordered. Actual construction of interior water lines has not been begun but will be under way by October 9. There is every reason to expect completion of the system in the several areas before buildings in such areas are completed. (The amount of new mains required is relatively small, approximately 60% of the new camp being already served by mains of sufficient capacity.)

(2). Sewers. A complete sewer system, utilizing considerable portions of the 1917 camp sewer system has been designed. New sewage in approximately 50% of the camp area will be required. Materials are now arriving on the job and installation has been started. Completion of this work presents no unusual difficulties and will not delay occupancy of the camp when buildings are ready.

Disposal of sewage will be by means of the old 1917 disposal plant. A part of that plant is used by the permanent post. About half of the original plant is inactive and inoperable at this time. The Engineer's plan is to rehabilitate the unused portion, which action, he states, will provide adequate, safe disposal. The rehabilitation of this plant presents no difficulties and will not delay completion of the camp.

(3). Electric Distribution. Electrical energy is supplied to the post by the Alabama Power Company. That company is enlarging its transformer capacity sufficiently to serve the increased load. A complete plan, less miscellaneous details, has been prepared for both primary and secondary distribution lines. Most of the materials required are on order and in course of delivery. Some items have been delivered. Pole line construction is well under way. The new system

is relatively simple. No difficulties are anticipated, and there is every reason to believe that this part of the work will be completed as rapidly as building connections are required.

(4). Roads. Virtually all new roads required have been rough graded. The type of base course and surfacing to be used had not been fully determined at the time of this inspection. Extensive studies had been made, however, and an early decision was expected, to be followed by actual construction as rapidly as conditions on the site warranted.

#### VIII. HOSPITALIZATION.

8. The original intention was to vacate the permanent barracks and adapt them for use as a temporary hospital. Conflicting advices had been received by the Constructing Quartermaster as to the final plan. On October 4th, plans for an 800-bed cantonment type hospital were received. To clarify intentions the Quartermaster General's office was called by telephone. That office advised that a final decision and directive had not yet been received from the War Department, but instructed the Constructing Quartermaster to proceed upon the assumption that such a directive would be issued. Clearing of the hospital site was begun immediately.

On October 7th, materials for this hospital had not been ordered, but such an order was being prepared. It appeared to the writer that while completion of the hospital within the contract time (December 20) could be expected, the camp itself would be ready for occupancy some time earlier, probably on or about December 1, and that some degree of improvisation might be necessary. If this situation does develop, it will be of short duration. Eight infirmaries are being provided in the various organization areas.

#### IX. WELFARE.

9. Construction provision for welfare activities consist of seven Regimental Recreation Buildings, a camp Service Club, one tent Theatre and 10 Post Exchanges. The present Post Commander, Colonel A. S. Peake, indicated that in his opinion these facilities plus athletic and sports facilities to be developed in regimental areas would be an adequate solution of welfare requirements.

#### X. TEMPORARY TENT CAMP.

10. The erection of a temporary camp to receive the 27th Division on or about October 22d is being accomplished by the Post Quartermaster with an allotment of \$75,000 received for that purpose. A wholly new area is being developed to the westward of the permanent post for four infantry regiments. Ground has been cleared, roads graded and most of the required frame kitchens, bathhouses and latrines constructed in that area. Buildings to complete these requirements are in course of construction. Water lines are now being installed and the first of the plumbing installations are in course of being placed.

The Artillery units of the Division will be placed upon arrival in the area to be permanently occupied by them. That area is the one heretofore occupied as a Concurrent Training Camp. Excellent permanent latrines were recently finished by the Post Quartermaster sufficient to accommodate 24 battery units. U-shaped permanent kitchens and mess halls sufficient for the same number of units are in course of construction. These kitchens and mess halls will not be completed by the time the Division arrives. There is a sufficient number of old frame kitchens and mess halls on that site to accommodate the Artillery troops, however. These have been moved across the road for temporary use. Forty of these buildings are being enlarged by the Constructing Quartermaster in order that they may be used until completion of the permanent messing and cooking facilities. Tent frames and floors to accommodate all troops to be placed in this artillery area are being provided under the general construction contract. The work being done in this area by the Post Quartermaster is a W.P.A. project for which an allotment of \$61,092 was provided prior to plans involving stationing the 27th Division at this Post.

Temporary facilities for Engineer, Quartermaster and Medical regiments are being provided by joint action of the Constructing Quartermaster and Post Quartermaster in an adjoining training camp area.

All of the facilities being provided by the Post Quartermaster are somewhat better than in the average temporary camp. Kitchens are well framed, floored buildings with both screening and flap window covers. Bathhouses are the usual camp type of frame construction. Latrines are of the pit type, contained within well-constructed frame buildings.

It appeared to the writer that completion of the temporary camp in time to receive the first units to occupy them will be a nip and tuck matter. The Post Quartermaster, Major J. E. Adamson and the Post Commander, Colonel A. S. Peake, are both positive, however, that there will be no delay in completion.

#### XI. PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT'S INTERESTS.

11. Purchase and Hire Work. Inquiry was not made into methods used by the Post Quartermaster for the protection of the Government's interests in matters of construction. That work is being performed under adequate supervision of experienced personnel.

The Constructing Quartermaster, as stated above, is not performing any work by this method and has only a small organization for supervision of contract work. So far as that force is concerned, every care is exercised in matters of timekeeping, payrolls and property accountability and protection.

#### 12. Contract Work.

a. The supervision of work by both cost-plus contractors is close and the Government's interests appear to be well looked after.

b. The Auditor, Mr. H. B. Turner, Jr., was on the job September 20, at which time only preliminary work was under way. He was able to check employment, rentals and material deliveries up to that date by actual inventory and by records kept by the Post Quartermaster. Since that date a 100% check of all operations has been possible. An adequate organization to check all operations at all stages was assembled between September 20 and October 1. The present organization consists of the following:

- 1 Chief Field Auditor
- 1 Chief Fiscal Auditor
- 1 Chief Time Checker
- 1 Chief Material Checker
- 1 Chief Traffic Clerk
- 1 Chief Tool and Equipment Checker
- 2 Accounting Clerks
- 2 Senior Material Inspectors (checkers)
- 12 Junior Material Inspectors (checkers)
- 1 Material Accounting Clerk
- 3 Senior Time Checkers
- 19 Junior Time Checkers
- 1 Time Accounting Clerk
- 2 Junior Equipment and Tool Checkers
- 1 Senior Stenographer

c. Methods.

(1). Time checking. Time checkers are employed at the rate of one to each 150 employees. All employees are checked in at the gate house. Two site checks are made daily, morning and afternoon. All employees are checked out at quitting time. Forms used by the auditor and by the contractor are identical excepting that one is yellow, the other white. This facilitates comparison of the two records. In the event of discrepancy where the auditor's dummy payroll is checked against the contractor's, proof of contractor's record is required.

Time checkers are rotated twice a week to prevent possible collusion and fraud. Special methods are used to account for absences at morning and afternoon checks, the auditor's time record being used unless apparent absences are properly accounted for.

(2). Material checking. All material arrivals are reported by the contractor to the auditor, without whose check no invoice is recognized. Material checkers make actual tallies of all materials received. These tallies are transferred to receiving reports. Both are checked against invoices and purchase orders to insure correctness in quantity, kind and price.

(3). Equipment. An equipment history and record is maintained by the auditor on each piece of equipment. Full data respecting value, rental, time of use, age of equipment, etc. is recorded.

The auditor is required to see that rentals are in accordance with the contract requirements. This apparently is being done in good shape.

d. Inspection of Materials and work in place. This is a responsibility of the Engineering Contractor. This function is apparently well performed. All materials being used were in accordance with the specifications so far as this Inspector could observe them. Workmanship on all phases of construction undertaken to date was as good as the nature of the work required.

e. Fire protection. Besides the post fire department, the contractor has kept fire hazards within areas under his jurisdiction at a minimum and has provided emergency fire fighting facilities. As previously mentioned, water distribution is keeping apace with construction so that ample water for fighting possible fires will be available.

## XII. LABOR AND MATERIALS.

13. All material orders have been placed or are in process of being placed. No difficulty has been experienced in securing all requirements and deliveries are insured as required.

The contractor stated that no trouble would be experienced in securing all necessary labor.

Rates of pay as established by the Department of Labor were below the prevailing rates and below those which the Post Quartermaster is required to pay in the cases of carpenter, laborers, machine operators and a few other instances. The local labor agreed to work at the incorrect rates pending the adjustment promised them by the contractor. This adjustment is in process of being made. A Department of Labor representative (Mr. O. R. Strackbein) was on the site. He informed the writer that an obvious error had been made by the Department of Labor and that his recommendation would probably be that rates on contract work be made to accord with those paid by the Post Quartermaster under previous rulings.

## XIII. CONCLUSIONS.

14. There was approximately one week's delay in getting operations under way. So far as the field is concerned, this was due to late arrival of a Constructing Quartermaster and delay in providing necessary plans. The cause of delay in those respects was not plain to this Inspector.

15. The project is now in full swing and is being energetically pushed. There appear to be no further obstructions to progress and completion of the project by December 1st, with the exception of Cold Storage Building, Bakery, Laundry and Magazine, and possibly parts of the hospital, seems assured.

16. Work is being well performed and in the best interest of the United States in all respects.

17. An excellent spirit of cooperation exists between the Constructing Quartermaster, the General Contractor and the Engineering Contractor and between their respective forces, all intent upon producing a satisfactory performance in the minimum of time. A similar feeling exists between these forces and the Post Staff.

18. The Constructing Quartermaster is capable and energetic. This first experience on active duty of this type tends toward a cautious attitude. In spite of this, he will act upon his own initiative whenever circumstances suggest the necessity.

XIV. RECOMMENDATIONS.  
None.

*John A. Hunt*  
JOHN A. HUNT,  
Major, Q.M.C.

IG 333.1 Spec. Insp. of  
Constr., Ft. McClellan, 1st Ind.  
(1941).

War Department, IGO, Washington, October 15, 1940. - To The Quartermaster General, under the provisions of paragraph 22 AR 20-10.

2. Return of this paper to this office is requested.

For The Inspector General.

OCT 18 1940

OCT 17 1940  
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DIVISION  
WAR DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

*L. J. Ahern*

L. J. AHERN,  
Colonel, I.G.D.  
Chief, Procurement & Construction Div.

OCT 18 1940

*652 Part No. 1*

End Ind.

QM. 600.1 C-NF (Fort McClellan)

War Department, O.Q.M.G., Washington, D. C., October 26, 1940.  
TO: The Inspector General

1. Noted

REC'D BACK I.G.O. For The Quartermaster General:

NOV 1 1940

C. D. HARTMAN,  
Brig. General Q.M.G.  
Assistant

*File 11/1/40*

*M. B. Eddy*  
M. B. EDDY  
Major, Q.M.G.

*7/2/41*

Lane, Mary C, Major, WAC

1955 The History of Fort McClellan, dated 14 July 1955. Abrams Library,  
Fort McClellan, Anniston, Alabama.

THE HISTORY OF FORT McCLELLAN

— . —

*With compliments and best wishes*  
*Mary C. Lane*  
*Major. USA*

Compiled by Major Mary C. Lane, MAC, 14 July 1955

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## FOREWORD

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This history of Fort McClellan has been compiled for the most part from unofficial sources and therefore cannot be considered in any sense an official report. The sources which have been used have been checked to the best of my ability from available material. The report is also informal in the sense that it was not sponsored, commissioned or delegated by any person in authority, though the kind interest and encouragement of the Post Commander, Colonel William T. Moore, is gratefully acknowledged.

I should like to thank Miss Mildred Goodrich, librarian at the Carnegie Library, Anniston, Alabama, for the use of the files of the Carnegie Library and for her continued interest in this project; Mrs. Ruth Shipp Dureth for the use of a personal scrap book containing material of the years 1941-1945; and many other friends who have aided in the search of Fort McClellan and neighboring sites for historical material.



MARY C. LANE  
Major WAC

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## HISTORY OF FORT McCLELLAN

### A. General

Fort McClellan has been called, with justification, a military show-place. Climate, situation, area, and modern construction combine to make it one of the finest training sites in the United States.

The Fort proper is located directly north of and adjacent to the city of Anniston, Alabama. From Anniston, the Fort's 19,000 acres, 1000 to 2074 feet above sea level, stretch almost six miles northeast toward Jacksonville, Alabama, in the valley west of the Choccolocco Mountain Range. Ample room is thus afforded on the Fort proper for parades, drill grounds, permanent buildings, and divisional size encampments. In recent years a large maneuver area west of the Fort proper has been added to permit artillery and machine gun practise as well as divisional bivouacs. To the east a corridor connects the Fort with the Talladega National Park area, making 100,000 acres of woodland slopes, knobs, and spurs accessible to training maneuvers.

Complementing the natural beauty of the Fort are the permanent Post buildings in Spanish architectural style, and two military establishments in modern functional architecture: the Chemical Corps Training Command and Chemical School and the Women's Army Corps Center and Women's Army Corps School.

### B. Establishment of Camp McClellan

First interest in area, 1898: The area known today as Fort McClellan first attracted interest among military circles when the Fourth Alabama Artillery discovered at the time of the Spanish-American War, 1898, that the Choccolocco Mountains formed an excellent background for firing shells.

The effect of range practise by the Fourth Alabama Artillery can still be noted in the absence of large trees in the area and the discovery at times of an old shell.

In succeeding years favorable reports of the area reached the Federal Government also from men who had been stationed at one of the temporary camps erected during the Spanish-American War, Camp Shipp, located near Blue Mountain across from the area of the present Fort.

Federal interest 1899-1916: In 1912, Fred L. Blackmon, then Congressman from Alabama's Fourth District, accompanied by two citizens of Anniston, visited an artillery range in Tennessee. Later, Congressman Blackmon suggested to the War Department the possibility of using Alabama's hills as an artillery range. In that year the War Department brought 20,000 National Guardsmen of the Department of the Southeast to the area for maneuvers and General Albert L. Mills, then president of the Army War College, came to Anniston as official observer. Before the maneuvers were ended, General Mills and his staff, among whom was Major Charles P. Summerall, then head of the Artillery Bureau of the War College, inspected the area. Major Summerall was impressed with the adaptibility of the terrain to artillery training and became the stout advocate of the purchase of the land by the Federal Government as an artillery range.

In 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, observing it in summer and winter, in wet weather and in dry.

Purchase by Federal Government, 1917: In 1917, upon the advice of the War Department, the Federal Government decided to purchase the area as an artillery range. The first Congressional appropriation of \$100,000 was

supplemented by two appropriations, one for \$22,400 and one for \$125,000 making a total appropriation of \$247,400. Major Summerall was sent by the War Department to Anniston to conclude the purchase. The Anniston Chamber of Commerce, of which John B. Carrington was president and L. C. Watson secretary, acting for the citizens of Anniston, signed the contract calling for the purchase of 18,952 acres. The purchase was concluded March 17, 1917. Since at that time immediate use of the area was not anticipated, farmers and property owners were advised they could cultivate their lands during the summer of 1917.

With the declaration of war on Germany, April 6, 1917, however, the Government was faced with the problem of immediate and gigantic mobilization. On May 18, 1917 Congress passed an Act providing for the immediate raising of the Regular Army and the National Guard to the full strength authorized by the National Defense Act of 1916 and for the formation of a new National Army of a million men to be raised as called for by the President.

Even while Congress was acting, the War Department was rapidly surveying the country for possible camp sites. Major Charles Dulin, Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, was sent by the War Department to Anniston to assess the possibility of that site for an encampment. Major Dulin was apparently well impressed. Late one night in June he notified officials of the Anniston Chamber of Commerce that the Government must have a large portion of the proposed site immediately. This sudden demand made it necessary to pay owners a higher price than had been anticipated in order to compensate them for the crops they had planted. The original price was increased to \$383,400, the additional sum of \$136,000 being patriotically underwritten by the citizens of Anniston through the Anniston Chamber of

Commerce. In a short time negotiations for purchase had been completed, and on June 18, 1917 the contract for construction of the camp was executed with John O. Chisholm & Company, New Orleans, Louisiana.

The debt contracted by Anniston was not paid off until 1934 and cost the citizens of Anniston much anxiety and hard work. Efforts to persuade General Sumner, Chief of Staff, 1926-1930, to intercede with Congress for the passage of a bill for Congress to assume the obligation failed. In 1928 the Anniston Chamber of Commerce was re-organized, combining both the Senior and Junior Chambers of Commerce into what was then known as the United Chambers of Commerce, to pay off the balance of the obligation, \$32,500. In spite of the depression of the succeeding years, the five year program designated by the citizens was completed and the debt paid off completely by 1934.

#### C. Camp McClellan in World War I

Establishment of Camp McClellan: On July 18, 1917 the War Department issued an order (GO 95, dated July 18, 1917) authorizing the activation of sixteen National Guard divisions (26-41 inclusive) and the establishment of camps for their training. The General Order named the camps and directed to them the specific divisions for training. The site at Anniston was named Camp McClellan in honor of Major General George B. McClellan, General-in-Chief of the U.S Army from 1861 to 1862. To it was ordered the newly activated 29th Infantry Division (National Guard) composed of troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. Annex A is an extract of GO 95, dated July 18, 1917; Annex B is a resume of General McClellan's life and military career.

Construction of the camp: One month after the contract was let and two days after the order was issued establishing the camp, preliminary

work was started on the construction of Camp McClellan. This was July 20, 1917. Major Dulin, who had made the survey of the area, was made construction quartermaster. Almost before the other camps in the country had their material assembled, Camp McClellan had been built. Records of that period indicate that within two months 750 structures had been completed in every detail; 210 completed except for hardware and screens; 5,870 feet of water piping had been laid; and 700 carloads of construction material used. In August 1917, when the first large contingent of soldiers moved into camp, 3000 civilians were working. The soldiers joined civilian labor in putting up temporary buildings.

When the final report of construction was rendered by Major Robert E. Scott, QMC, who had succeeded Major Dulin as construction quartermaster November 30, 1917, the total amount expended, up to December 13, 1917, exclusive of land purchase, was \$3,195,452.40. The camp at that time had a capacity of 57,748 persons; 1551 buildings had been erected with a winter capacity of 27,152 persons. Sporadic construction continued until February 28, 1919.

A contemporary account pictures in vivid style the construction:

"In July, 1917, there was a tract of land, containing sixteen thousand acres, in northeast Alabama, just north of the attractive little city of Anniston, that presented as peaceful, quiet and reposeful a scene as any beholder could have wished.

Then, suddenly down upon this landscape that would have delighted the soul of a Turner or Corot, there swooped a thousand men who cut and slashed and ploughed and built. Three days after their arrival another thousand men arrived on the scene and began working with feverish energy, and then another thousand — all apparently bent on transforming the quiet scene into one of confusion.

For two weeks the men labored night and day. As a sample of the way they worked, it is only necessary to say that they dug a trench fifteen miles long, placed a ten-inch water main in it and had an unfailing and unlimited supply of pure running water sixteen days after they started the work. Others were at work building wide driveways, a railroad, grading and erecting thousands of buildings.

So almost magical was the work of the carpenters — so continually did their hammers beat a tattoo and their saws a crescendo of progress, that the construction quartermaster of Camp McClellan was in his office just 72 hours after he gave orders for the first work.

It was due largely to Major Dalin's uncanny efficiency that Camp McClellan was completed almost before the other camps had their material assembled, but credit must be given to the efficiency of the contractors and as well the hewers of wood and drawers of water, the hoi polloi, whose patriotism or loyalty prompted them to work on Sundays and holidays in order to have the camp completed in record time.

Just think of it! Two months before the twenty thousand men from Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, Delaware and New Jersey were comfortably encamped at McClellan, the lumber from which the camp was built was growing in South Alabama and Mississippi, from 200 to 300 miles away!

Realize, if you can, that water had been extended to every company street; that there were shower baths at the end of every company street; that the entire camp had been wired for electric lighting; that a great post office had been built, sufficiently equipped to take care of the mail of forty thousand men."

29th Infantry Division: The newly activated 27th Infantry Division was trained at Camp McClellan from August 1917 to June 1918 when it received orders for France. Commanding General of the Division and of Camp McClellan was Major General Charles G. Morton, Regular Army officer from the state of Maine, who arrived at Camp McClellan August 25, 1917. In the Foreword to the official history of the 29th Division in World War I, "History of the Twenty-Ninth Division 'Blue and Gray', 1917-1919," General Morton writes:

"On August 25th, 1917, with a few members of my staff, I arrived at the little southern city of Anniston, Alabama and after a dusty ride over six miles of almost impossible roads, reached the reservation in the foothills which had been selected as a southern encampment, named in honor of a distinguished northern general — Camp McClellan."

Losing no time, General Morton notified the War Department on August 29th that Camp McClellan was ready to receive all the troops of the 29th Division, a considerable contingent of the Division having arrived already on the 18th of August. By November 4, 1917 all officers and enlisted men of the Division, numbering 27,753, had assembled at Camp McClellan.

As the National Guard arrived at camp, most of them partially equipped, not all even bearing arms, and with more than half of their number recruits, it took, as General Morton later wrote, a "generous stretch of the imagination to see in this beginning the magnificent fighting unit which was to take form later."

The remedy, as General Morton well knew, was discipline. And discipline was from the first of the strictest kind. Officers and men alike were ruled with an iron hand. When General Morton first took over, he was quoted as saying that he intended to have discipline such as the Regular Army had never known and the National Guard never imagined. Upon a return from visiting the Western front, General Morton, impressed with having seen British soldiers stand at attention for an hour at a time, said that he would instil such discipline in the 29th Division as he himself had never dreamed of.

Discipline was strengthened by intensive training. After General Morton's visit to the Western front, September 26 to December 6, 1917, the area of the Camp was crossed with a system of trenches replete with a network of communications, dugouts, and command posts. In spite of an extremely severe winter, field training was maintained without respite.

The effect of this training upon the men is narrated in the first chapters of the above mentioned history of the Division.

To the men at Camp McClellan, the time seemed interminable, partly because of the weather, partly because of the severity of the training, and partly because of their anxiety to see action before the war was over. Several times during the incredibly cold winter which had followed a particularly hot summer (men from the Division had frightened their mothers up north by telling them that water boiled in pipes laid six inches underground, and even natives said they had not experienced such weather since

the Spanish-American War!), rumors of an early departure overseas brought excitement to the camp. As each rumor proved false, an air of pessimism fell upon the men. Their general attitude is illustrated by the story that when evangelists came to Anniston putting up large signs that read: "WHERE WILL YOU SPEND ETERNITY?" one soldier wrote "AT CAMP McCLELLAN!"

Amusement at the camp was meager, although various civic and religious organizations as well as private citizens of Anniston devoted much time and effort to the soldiers' comfort. Evenings in Anniston were the main diversion and even after the Division's arrival in France men could still bring a smile to their buddies' faces by imitating the Alabama jitney drivers' twang; "Goin' to town. Goin' to town," called out by the drivers as they waited for the men to collect for the five-cent ride to Anniston, a fare which increased appreciably if the soldiers remained late in town and needed a quick ride back to camp. Sunday evening church services were crowded to maximum, though the writers of the history admit that the crowd of husky soldiers attending the half-hour services waited anxiously for the last hymn so that the curtain might rise on the bevy of one-time chorus girls in the vaudeville show that followed immediately after the church service.

Despite the severity of training and the weather, Camp McClellan had an outstanding record of sanitation and the 29th Division a remarkably good health record. Medical Department statistics of the Division attribute the good record to the fact that the camp had the advantages of natural surface drainage, practically every organization being on a small creek; that there had been no weather severely trying to the health; and that the troops were seasoned. During its year of encampment constant defense was maintained against epidemics. From September 1917 to June 1918, from a

mean strength of about 25,000 men, 40 cases of communicable meningitis were reported, nine of typhoid. There were 44 deaths from various causes.

During its stay at Camp McClellan, the Division acquired the symbols which were to become so famous: its name "Blue and Gray", and its insignia. The name was suggested by the Chief of Staff to the Division, Colonel Goodale, at the request of General Morton who thought thus to build esprit. The fact that the Division was composed of men from North and South who were being trained at a southern camp named in honor of a Federal general, commanded by an officer from the state of Maine made the name "Blue and Gray" appropriate. The insignia of the Division, the nomad or Korean symbol of eternal life in tones of blue and gray, was suggested by the Adjutant of the Division, Major James A. Ulio, who was in World War II Major General Ulio, The Adjutant General. The insignia used at Camp McClellan to identify division properly, was worn on the left sleeve in France to identify men of the Division. The 29th Division insignia was the first ever to be registered officially with The Adjutant General.

At last, in June 1918, the long awaited orders for France arrived. General Morton called all non-commissioned officers together on the knoll before his headquarters. As he spoke he seemed to forego the role of stern disciplinarian and to become father to them all. He warned them that their tasks might become greater with their officers falling in the coming battles. Nor was he unduly pessimistic. In the Meuse-Argonne offensive the Division suffered heavy (5,570) casualties. In May 1919 the Division was returned to the United States and inactivated that month.

Camp McClellan, 1918-1919: After the departure of the 29th Division, June 5, 1918, a number of units were trained at Camp McClellan: 6th Division; 157th Depot Brigade; 11th and 12th Training Battalions; 1st, 2nd, and

3rd Development Regiments. The Base Hospital was also retained, with capacity of 1,256 beds. After the Armistice, Camp McClellan was used as a demobilization center.

#### D. Camp McClellan 1919-1929

Activities after the war: For many years after the end of the First World War, Camp McClellan was used for the annual training of troops of the Fourth Corps Area, an area approximately the size of the present Third Army Area. In 1920 the first regular encampment of the Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) of that area was held at Camp McClellan. In 1921 Camp McClellan was designated the encampment area for the Citizens Military Training Camps (CMTC) of the Fourth Corps Area. Encampments of the CMTC continued to be held regularly at Camp McClellan under the sponsorship of the 22d Infantry Regiment with home station at Fort McPherson, Georgia, from 1922 to 1927. As sponsor and parent training unit for the CMTC of the Fourth Corps Area, 22nd Infantry Regiment officers commanded the CMTC companies, assisted by Reserve officers from the Fourth Corps area. Camp McClellan itself was commanded in 1923 and 1924 by Brigadier General Edwin B. Winans, Commanding General of the 8th Brigade. During the years of the CMTC from 2000 to 3000 young men gathered each summer for training during the month of August. Other civilian elements of the National Guard and Reserve Corps also came for their annual training to Camp McClellan.

Camp McClellan made a permanent fort: Impressed with the possibilities of Camp McClellan as a training area, the War Department made plans in 1928 to convert the camp into a permanent Regular Army training post with a standard layout for summer encampment of about 6400 men. General Charles Summerall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, 1926-1930, drew the plans for the establishment of the camp as a permanent post. In 1928 appropriations

amounting to \$273,000 were made to provide for the construction of new permanent officer and enlisted men's quarters and other buildings.

On July 1, 1929 Camp McClellan was redesignated Fort McClellan, with appropriate ceremonies at which General Summerall officiated. The original of the War Department General Order effecting this change of status, bearing the signature of General Summerall, now hangs framed in the office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan. Annex C is a photostatic copy of the order.

Because of his life-long interest in Fort McClellan, General Summerall is known as the "Father of Fort McClellan". In his honor the south entrance to the Fort was named Summerall Gate. This gate was superseded by the present South Gate at the time of the construction of the highway connecting the Fort with Quintard Avenue, Anniston.

#### E. Fort McClellan 1929-1942

Post garrisons 1929-1942: From 1929 to 1935 the 69th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) and the Fourth Tank Company garrisoned Fort McClellan. In March 1935 the 69th Coast Artillery was transferred to its permanent station at Fort Crockett, Texas, and the third battalion and Headquarters Company of the 22nd Infantry Regiment were brought to Fort McClellan as the post garrison. The 22d Infantry remained at Fort McClellan until February 1941 when it was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, to join the rest of the Fourth Division assembling at Fort Benning. From October 1940 to September 1941 the Commanding General of the 27th Division, then in training at Fort McClellan, was also Commanding General of the Fort. In September 1941 a permanent Post complement was formed and Colonel John L. Jenkins named Post Commander.

Construction and improvements 1929-1938: As soon as Fort McClellan had been made a permanent post, new construction was carried on at a rapid rate. The cornerstone of the first group of permanent barracks was laid September 11, 1929. Between 1929 and 1933 an aggregate of \$685,000 was spent on construction of four barracks for enlisted men (1929); quarters for 16 officers and five non-commissioned officers (1932); messhalls, warehouses; hospital buildings; garages; and improvements to the National Guard training area.

Under the Government's relief program in the years following, further improvements were made. In 1933 a total of \$87,000 was spent; in 1934, \$180,000; in 1935, \$915,000. In these years were erected additional quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers; barracks for enlisted men; fire-station; guard house; truck park and repair shop; and other National Guard buildings. Construction of some of the finest buildings was undertaken through the Work Projects Administration (WPA) of the Roosevelt administration. In 1936 were built the Enlisted Men's Service Club; gymnasium; assembly hall auditorium (now called Hutchinson Hall or Post Theater No. 1); the main post exchange; officers' club (now called Remington Hall); post chapel (called Silver Chapel); and such useful buildings as stables and wagon sheds; regimental garage and vehicle shop; bakery; and three additional warehouses. Utilities of the Post were also improved by the construction of a Quartermaster utility shop and office building; Ordnance magazine; railroad spur; coal trestle and yard; gasoline storage system; sewage disposal plant; concrete reservoir and booster station; primary and secondary roads; street lighting; perimeter fence; target range; and other public utilities. Under WPA a total of \$1,370,000 was spent.

In 1938 another \$425,000 was spent on further improvement of roads, buildings, the construction of Reilly airfield (dedicated October 1, 1938), a golf course; and additional landscaping.

Training activities: At Fort McClellan, the 22nd Infantry Regiment continued to sponsor the CMTC encampments. It also supported the annual training of Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) units, units of the Organized Reserve Corps (ORC), and the annual encampment of the 31st Infantry Division (National Guard from Alabama). During the years of the depression, the 22nd Infantry maintained at Fort McClellan headquarters for District "D" of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), supervising about 45 camps in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida.

Present reminders of the 22nd Infantry: Several buildings on Post memorialize the officers and men of the 22nd Infantry, which came to look upon Fort McClellan as its "home" station. The Regiment named two of the Post buildings, the officers' club and the assembly hall, in honor of members of the 22nd Infantry Regiment who had distinguished themselves in the Datu Ali Expedition, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, October 1905. The officers' club was named Remington Hall in honor of Second Lieutenant Philip Remington who killed Datu Ali and led the advance guard detachment which captured his fort or "cotta" as the memorial inscription reads, and killed his followers. For this action, Lt. Remington was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The assembly hall was named Hutchinson Hall in honor of William R. Hutchinson, Private, Company K, 22nd Infantry Regiment, cited for bravery in action on the Malaja River during the Datu Ali Expedition.

Two of the commanding officers of the 22nd Infantry Regiment are memorialized on Fort McClellan; Colonel George F. Baltzell, Post Commander

1934-1936, for whom Baltzell Gate is named; and Colonel (later Lieutenant General) Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., for whom Headquarters Building was named in 1949 Buckner Hall. General Buckner, who served as Post Commander 1938-1939, was killed June 18, 1945, while, as Commanding General, Tenth Army, he watched the progress of the battle for Okinawa from a forward observation post on that island.

The 22nd Infantry remained the Post garrison until February 1941 when it was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, to join other elements of the Fourth Division assembling there for training.

Fifth Division at Fort McClellan: In November 1939, as war clouds which threatened to engulf the world were gathering in Europe, the Fifth or "Red Diamond" Division was brought to Fort McClellan for winter training. The Fifth Division, reactivated October 2, 1939, under the command of Brigadier General Campbell B. Hodges, was one of the five "stream-lined" mechanized divisions of the U. S. Army organized in 1939 and ordered to concentrate at various posts in the country for winter training in preparation for corps maneuvers in the spring of 1940.

Immediately upon arrival at Fort McClellan, the Division began a period of intensive training which included a modified course with organic weapons fired by all units; tactical training with transportation, including by December 10, 1939 the movement of each regiment by motor a distance varying from 25 to 75 miles in one day; and two trips involving overnight bivouac, one to Rome, Georgia, and the other to Gulf Shores, Alabama.

The Division remained at Fort McClellan until early April 1940 when it was ordered to Fort Benning, Georgia, to take part in corps maneuvers there. With regard to the necessity for these maneuvers and winter training

of divisions, General George C. Marshall, then Chief of Staff, testified before the House Appropriations Committee:

"It is hoped that we will be permitted to carry out each winter a phase of such maneuvers and every so often a large concentration of this nature. By no other system can the Army be maintained at the efficiency required, at the efficiency which will justify the heavy expense of maintaining a military establishment in this country, according to American standards of living."

Preparation for 27th Division: In 1940 the United States undertook its huge program of national defense. At Fort McClellan over six and one-half million dollars were expended in the construction of cantonments, mess halls, post exchanges, and other facilities needed for divisional training. The Dunn Construction Company of Birmingham and John S. Hodgeson of Montgomery were given joint contract for the necessary construction; Weidman and Singleton of Atlanta were made engineers; and Major Samuel C. MacIntire was appointed construction quartermaster. The War Department gave high praise to the record established by contractors, engineers, and the constructing quartermaster in staying ahead of schedule. Work on this phase of construction was completed February 10, 1942 but by January 1941 the Fort had been adequately prepared for reception of a division in full strength.

27th Division: The Division which was ordered to Fort McClellan for training was the 27th Division (National Guard Division from New York State). This Division had been inducted into Federal Service for one year's training, October 15, 1940. It started for Fort McClellan one week later, 1200 officers and men under Major General William N. Haskell, who had commanded the unit since January 26, 1926, arriving at Fort McClellan in late October 1940.

At Fort McClellan, the 27th Division functioned as a unit of the

Second Army, commanded by General Ben Lear with Headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, under the immediate jurisdiction of the VII Tactical Corps, with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama. Commanding General of the VII Tactical Corps was, in 1940 and 1941, Major General Frederic H. Smith, who had been Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan in 1929. General Smith was succeeded in late 1941 by Major General Robert C. Richardson.

At Fort McClellan the 27th Division plunged into the training program set up by the War Department for National Guard units in active Federal service. Training was divided into three main phases. The first phase was a sixteen-week basic training course for the individual soldiers with special training for key enlisted men. In the first phase of training only elementary training of small units was undertaken, up to and including battalion. In the next phase of training, combat training on a division level was undertaken, with team work between various branches of the Army such as infantry, field artillery, and air corps stressed. The third phase of training applied in actual field maneuvers the lessons learned in the first and second phases of training and involved the operation of divisions, corps, and armies.

In February 1941, high ranking officers of the United States Army came to Fort McClellan to observe the tests of the first phase of training of the 27th Division. The test was conducted under the direction of Major General Frederic H. Smith, Commanding General, VII Corps, and was observed by Lt. General Lear, Commanding General, Second Army, and Major General Leslie McNair from General Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Since this was the first test of any of the National Guard units, the exercise assumed national importance.

Following the maneuver, Major General Haskell received a letter from

General Lear commending him on the "interest, intelligence, willingness and cheerfulness" exhibited by the troops in the test.

In the next month, March 1941, the 27th Division was visited by General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, who was inspecting government cantonments in the Southern states. In an address to officers, non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men of the Division, General Marshall said:

"This is a very expansive program of training and the War Department is confronted not only with the various problems about building camps, getting men there and training them, but also is confronted with an equal or greater task of providing material and supplies for the men and coordinating production of this material."

General Marshall concluded his speech with a greeting to Major General Haskell and to the officers and non-commissioned officers who "keep the ship trim."

While at Fort McClellan, the Division was visited by its home governor, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, who, on April 10, 1941, reviewed the Division, the first review before its home governor since 1917. Over 17,000 troops and 1800 vehicles passed before Governor Lehman, who later spoke with pride of the splendid young men whom he had seen pass before him in a review which lasted four hours. Annex E is a copy of the speech made by Governor Lehman at that time.

In May 1941, Thomas E. Dewey, then District Attorney of New York County, New York, visited the Division and Aniston in his capacity as chairman of the national drive of the United Services Organization (USO) to raise eleven million dollars by popular subscription for the USO. In Aniston, where a quota of \$4,500 had been assigned, Mr. Dewey made a speech in which he humorously remarked:

"I cannot remember when anything has given me so much pleasure as coming to Anniston, and, by my very presence, doubling the Republican population."

In June 1941, the 27th Division entered into a real test of its training when all elements of the Second Army, 77,000 officers and men, took part in a large-scale Army maneuver in Tennessee with pivotal point, Camp Forrest. Participating units were the Fifth Division from Fort Custer, Michigan, the 30th from Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and the 27th Division from Fort McClellan; the Second Armored Division, 70th, 193rd Tank Battalions, 87th Engineer Battalion, and other VII Corps and Second Army units. On May 21, 1941 the first elements of the 27th Division left Fort McClellan for Tennessee, the units moving mostly by staggered marching and riding, with overnight bivouacs along the route. Final units of the division left May 28, 1941. The maneuvers were held 2-28 June 1941, under the direction of General Ben Lear, CG, Second Army.

After observing the war games, General Lear said that the men in the Second Army "were sufficiently trained to occupy a comparatively quiet defensive sector in actual combat." General Lear emphasized the excellent training which was being given both officers and men:

"If and when we are drawn into war", said General Lear, "our enemy may consist almost entirely of veteran officers and soldiers. Our officers today are far better equipped to give their men better training and instruction and leadership than the inexperienced officer who entered World War I. Today, we have ten men capable of leading America's forces in combat where in the beginning of 1917 we probably had but one."

Serious as the war games were, lighter moments occurred. General Haskell, banking on the anti-tank tactics of the 27th Division, posted \$25 for the capture of Major General George S. Patton, Jr., commander of the Second Armored Division. General Patton, as confident of the ability of his 11,000 men with their more than 2000 tanks, trucks, and armored cars,

countered with a \$50 offer for the seizure of General Haskell. Both General Haskell and General Patton were World War I veterans, the latter with a tank corps then.

Natives of New York State with the 27th Division enjoyed the "old swimming hole" from their tent headquarters on Duck River near Haley. One lieutenant from Brooklyn saw a chance to augment supply when a cow poked its head into his puptent. The lieutenant milked the cow and got his canteen fulfilled, only to find that the cow, disliking his Brooklyn technique, kicked over both canteen and puptent.

In the first week of July the 27th Division returned to Fort McClellan. Scarcely had the men returned from home leaves following maneuvers when they set about preparing for the Army maneuvers scheduled for August 16 in the vicinity of Arkansas-Louisiana. The first units to depart for Louisiana left Fort McClellan August 2, the last August 13. Movement of troops was by truck shuttle system, with nightly bivouacs along the route. About 300 members of the Division remained at the Post to do guard duty in the cantonment area until the return of the Division.

Maneuvers in Louisiana were held with 500,000 troops of the Second and Third Armies. They included air attacks, both bombing and strafing, and a parachute attack and were the largest war games held to that time. Although the superior manpower of General Walter Krueger's Third Army of 330,000 stole the initiative from General Lear's Second Army, General Lear indicated he was "greatly pleased" with the showing of his Army under "very difficult conditions." The maneuver was brought to a halt September 28, by Lt. General Leslie J. McNair, maneuver director and Chief of the General Army Headquarters, Washington. General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, who attended the final phase of the maneuver, praised

the men for their "zeal and energy, endurance and spirit."

To welcome the Division back from maneuvers, Anniston citizens staged on October 8, a huge welcome with Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, principal speaker at the ceremonies, followed by dancing in three blocks of Noble Street. Thousands of soldiers and towns people gathered for the occasion.

In late October, orders were received from the War Department relieving Major General Haskell of command of the 27th Division and ordering him to Governor's Island, New York, effective November 1, 1941. Farewell ceremonies were held at the Fort, with Major General Robert C. Richardson, CG, VII Corps present, and nearly 9000 men participating in a final review. Pending orders designating the new commander, Brigadier General Alexander E. Anderson of the 54th Infantry Brigade assumed temporary command of the 27th Division.

Discipline and morale of the 27th Division while at Fort McClellan were excellent. In June 1941 Representative James W. Wadsworth, Congressman from western New York, drew rounds of applause in the House of Representatives when he narrated the record of morale and discipline and said that since it was typical it should be an "encouragement" to all. Citing the report of the Judge Advocate General of the Division, Representative Wadsworth gave eight reasons as testimony of the division's high morale and discipline:

1. There were 12 courts martial, of which three were for military offenses, with two acquittals. The most serious charge, said Representative Wadsworth, was that a man "swiped a government automobile and went for a joy ride."
2. There were nine non-military offenses, the most serious involving theft of a civilian automobile.
3. In May there were only 14 cases of venereal disease.

4. There was no mass disturbance.
5. Only one complaint was filed against a regimental member by a woman.
6. The average guard house population was three daily.
7. Only one deserted.
8. Eight thousand men were given a six or seven-day furlough over the Christmas holidays and all "turned up on time" after it ended.

Not the least boost to the men's morale was the purchase in November 1941 by General Haskell of a litter of eleven Irish setter puppies as mascots for the eleven units of the 27th Division: 165th Infantry (Fighting 69th); 102nd Medical Regiment; 160th Infantry; 108th Infantry; 102nd Quartermaster Regiment; 105th Field Artillery; 104th Field Artillery; 102nd Engineers; 106th Field Artillery; Special Troops. Kept at first in the "pup tent", later each unit officer drew lotteries for the puppy for its unit.

On 19 December 1941, twelve days after the air attack upon Pearl Harbor and the United States' declaration of war, the 27th Division was ordered to what was then an unknown destination. Actually the 27th Division had been ordered to the Pacific area, and arrived at Hawaii May 21, 1942, where it set up headquarters at Oahu. Various elements of the division fought in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands, Saipan, Guam, the Philippines, and in September 1945, the Division joined in the occupation of Japan, occupying the Niigata and Fukushima Prefectures.

Enlargement of the Fort area: When the 27th Division arrived at Fort McClellan in October 1940, it became apparent that additional land was needed to permit brigade and divisional maneuvers and the firing of 155mm mortars by the field artillery. Using a survey of an area west of the Fort proper which had been made by the former commanding officer of

Fort McClellan, Colonel Albert S. Peake, Jr., 22nd Infantry, and data compiled by the Anniston Chamber of Commerce on the number of residents in that area, General William N. Haskell of the 27th Division recommended to the War Department the purchase of about 22,168 acres of land at the cost of \$675,000 or about \$30 per acre. At the insistence of the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stinson, and Under Secretary of War Patterson, the Federal Government acquired the area for military purposes at price set. The acquisition of the area for military purposes caused the resettlement of about 200 families who were living in the hamlet of Peaceburg, and the sale of neighbouring farmland belonging to some 1500 other persons. At the suggestion of General Haskell, the area was named in honor of the brilliant young Confederate artillerist, Major John Pelham, "The Gallant Pelham", who had been born in Alexandria Valley, near the maneuver area. Annex F is an account of Pelham's life and career. Pelham Range, as it came to be named, is now used for artillery, tank, heavy mortar firing, and for bivouac area during the annual training period of the National Guard divisions.

In 1941, the area of the Fort was further enlarged by the acquisition of a corridor across the Choctolocco Valley, connecting Fort McClellan with the Talladega National Park area to the east and making the 100,000 acre woodland preserve accessible for training maneuvers. This corridor, a stretch of land of about 4,160 acres approximately one and one-half miles wide and four miles long, was decided to the Federal Government by the Alabama State Legislature for military purposes. Besides providing communication to the Talladega National Park area the corridor is used as a bivouac area and site of several firing ranges.

The combined Fort McClellan-Pelham Range-Choccolocco Corridor-Talladega National Park areas provided during the Second World War practically every type of terrain met in that war and a training area totaling approximately 485,612 acres.

Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center: After the departure of the 27th Division, Fort McClellan became the site of the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center (BIRTC), established January 15, 1942, with Brigadier General Otto F. Lange in command. In April 1942, General Lange was succeeded by Brigadier General Wallace F. Philoon, who remained in command of the BIRTC until it was discontinued in January 1943 and who then assumed command of the Infantry Replacement Training Center (IRTC) which succeeded the BIRTC.

The Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center was established to train recruits from reception centers all over the United States in basic Army doctrine. An eight-week course was set up after which men were transferred to combat units for combat training or to various branches of the Army, assignment depending on military necessity and technical qualifications of the trainees. In 1942, the men of the BIRTC won high praise from Major General Philoon who called them "the finest group of fighting men a commanding officer could find anywhere." In 1943, however, this experiment in training centers, the first of its kind, was abandoned in favor of an Infantry Replacement Training Center which increased the training period and included combat training in the extended course.

Infantry Replacement Training Center: The Infantry Training Center which replaced the BIRTC January 3, 1943, increased the training period to 17 weeks, with vigorous combat training in the last eight weeks. In the first months of its existence, troops went from Fort McClellan to com-

combat training points to round out their training; but when the program was in full swing, the men headed straight for battle. Training features which prepared the soldier for the tough conditions of modern warfare 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.

During the war, Fort McClellan received several inspections from high-ranking officers. On December 15, 1944, General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army, visited the Post in a surprise inspection of training. An official statement from Washington said that General Marshall's visit was in the nature of a check-up on some instructions he had issued about training after his return from a trip to the western front several weeks before. In February 1945, General Joseph W. Stilwell, Chief of Army Field Forces, inspected the IRTC.

With the end of the war in Germany, May 1945, training of the infantry soldier took on a new aspect geared to the Pacific front. Field markings and names on combat courses and in the enemy village were changed to meet the enemy on the Pacific front, and a new field problem replete with pillboxes and dugouts of a Pacific stronghold was initiated. Orientation in tropical diseases became a mandatory part of training and special displays were erected as training aids. In August 1945, following the Japanese surrender, the training program was reduced to eight weeks, with major emphasis upon the preparation of soldiers for occupation duty. IRTC was continued at Fort McClellan until November 16, 1946 when it was replaced by the Recruit Training Center (RTC).

92nd Division: In August 1942 Major General Edward M. Almond was sent to Fort McClellan to prepare for the activation of the 92nd Infantry

Division, the Army's second Negro division. October 15, 1942, the Division was activated with headquarters at Fort McClellan. About 6500 Negro troops were trained at Fort McClellan; other components of the Division were trained at Camps Robinson, Atterbury, and Breckenridge. In 1943 the Division was moved to Arizona and from there was sent overseas 22 September 1944, distinguishing itself in the North Apennines and Po Valley campaigns in Italy under General Almond, who remained in command until August 1945. In November 1945 the Division was inactivated.

Station complement: The station complement at Fort McClellan grew in war years from about 1000 to 3500 officers, men, and civilian workers. After August 1943 the Post complement included two detachments of the Women's Army Corps: Det. No. 1 (Caucasian) activated 4 August 1943 and Det. No. 2 (Negro) activated shortly thereafter. Wacs worked in administrative and clerical positions at Post Headquarters, operated the Post motor pool, and worked in the bakeries, service clubs, mess and supply.

Wartime construction: During the war more than 17 million dollars was expended on permanent and temporary buildings, roads, and streets at Fort McClellan. This expenditure was carried out under the supervision of the Engineer Corps, Mobile District. A partial catalog of the construction of those years includes 47 miles of paved roads, 27 miles of unpaved roads; 27 warehouses; 12 shops and a small foundry; school buildings; cold storage facilities for a garrison of 40,000; sewage facilities for 50,000; general hospital with all facilities; new cantonments; three dormitories for civilian workers; four swimming pools; two libraries; two

service clubs; guest houses; 200 dayrooms; three bowling alleys; five theaters; and an amphitheater with 12,000 person capacity. The Commanding Officer in this period was Colonel John L. Jenkins who received much ~~credit~~ for the outstanding building program and accomplishments.

Hospital: A 78-ward, 1,728 bed hospital, classed as a regional hospital, was maintained at Fort McClellan during the war. The hospital was so large that it required four and one-half miles of catwalks to connect the various wards. Colonel George A. O'Connell, chief surgeon of the hospital (1938-1941) and its commanding officer (1941-1943), one of the most admired and best loved officers ever to be stationed at Fort McClellan, was personally responsible for obtaining for the nurses of the hospital a recreation hall, one of the few of its kind in the United States. This hall, furnished through the generous gifts of the people of Birmingham, Anniston, and surrounding communities, was dedicated 15 November 1942. The hall was named Julia Lide Hall in honor of the only Alabama nurse to die on active duty during the First World War. Annex G is a summary of Miss Lide's career.

Special Services: Comfort and entertainment for the soldiers at Fort McClellan were provided by the Special Services Section of the U. S. Army. Some of the outstanding contributions of the Special Services Section at Fort McClellan were the libraries, shows and entertainments, and various recreational facilities.

Newcomen Library was the chief library on the Post and branches of this library were maintained in major elements such as the hospital. This library, which in 1946 had acquired a collection of 16,385 books and a reading public of over 20,000 servicemen and women, was begun in 1941 as the result of a gift of \$5,000 donated for a post library fund through

the Newcomen Engineering Society. The first 1500 books were sent by the New York Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy as part of its contribution toward the well-being of the 27th Division (National Guard Division from New York State) which was in training at Fort McClellan 1940-1941.

The amphitheater, with seating capacity of 12,000 persons, was the scene of many shows and entertainments as well as addresses by distinguished persons. This amphitheater, completed in June 1943, was the scene of a performance by Percy Grainger who appeared in January 1944 with a 74-piece orchestra made up of personnel of the Post and Army bands; of Joe E. Louis fighting an exhibition boxing match at Fort McClellan in 1943; and several nationally acclaimed shows including "Yanksapoppin". On 6 May 1945, the amphitheater was named the Monteith Amphitheater, in honor of First Lieutenant Jimmie W. Monteith, Jr., 15th Battalion, 5th Regiment, IRTC, who was killed in action 6 June 1944 near Collo-sur-Mer, France during the D-Day assault. For his conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity beyond the call of duty, Lt. Monteith had been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Other activities operated by the Special Service Section of Fort McClellan were five theaters operated continuously for an average of 30,000 soldiers every week; recreational dayrooms; guest houses; swimming pools; bowling alleys; a golf course; nine recreation halls; main post exchange with twelve branches; gymnasium; craft shop; lake; baseball diamond; football fields; boxing rings; and basketball courts.

An outstanding contribution to the soldier's life was the Fort McClellan newspaper, called the "Fort McClellan Cycle". This newspaper, originating in September 1942, chalked up over four years of service at Fort McClellan before it was discontinued. Bearing the proud title

"The Nation's Best Known Camp Newspaper", the paper received a certificate of achievement and was rated high in the Camp Newspaper Service honor roll. Travelling all over the world, the Cycle carried with it the name and activities of Fort McClellan to every part of the globe. The paper was made up and printed every Tuesday by The Anniston Star of Anniston and distribution was made on Wednesday, with extra copies printed to take care of the huge mailing list.

Prison Internment Camp: In July 1943 a three-thousand capacity Prison Internment Camp for prisoners of war was completed at Fort McClellan. The first commanding officer was Colonel Martin H. Meaney, who had been stationed at Fort McClellan in 1940 and 1941 with the 27th Division as executive officer of the 165th Infantry (Fighting 69th) Regiment.

The prisoner of war camp was situated on the slope of a hill on the west side of the Post. Here today may still be seen the cemetery where were buried 29 prisoners of war who died during internment, three Italian and 26 German. The prison camp was laid out in three compounds with rows of barracks for the 12 companies. It had its own kitchens, company orderly rooms, dayrooms, dispensaries, library, reading room, and chapel, as well as an open-air stage and areas for sports and games.

Of the 3000 prisoners interned, approximately 1340 worked each day on jobs which were in conformance with the Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949. About 200 prisoners were used daily for excavation, drainage, and clearing projects on the main reservation; 170 cooked the meals and did kitchen police details at the Post hospital; other crews baked the bread for the 30,000 troops in training; repaired vehicles used on the Post; salvaged materials such as tin cans and scrap paper; and worked for civilian contractors on various projects in the neighbouring communities.

The prisoner of war camp was closed in 1946. In 1955 a mother of one of the German prisoners who had died here during the war, Mrs. Alice Rauschenberg of Frankfurt am Main, Germany, visited the grave of her son.

#### F. Fort McClellan in Post-War Years 1945-1950

Following the Japanese surrender and the general cessation of hostilities, the number of men trained at Fort McClellan was gradually reduced. The Post complement was correspondingly decreased. Among the first units to be deactivated were the Women's Army Corps Detachments, closed in December 1945 and early 1946. At Fort McClellan a separation point was maintained from which 7,222 men and women discharged before its closing in August 1946.

Recruit Training Center: On November 4 and 5, 1946 General Jacob L. Devers, Commanding General, Army Ground Forces, visited Fort McClellan. At this time announcement was made of the plan to establish at Fort McClellan a Recruit Training Center (RTC), consisting of four battalions or 3,200 men. The Recruit Training Center was officially established November 16, 1946 and remained in operation until May 1947 when the men in training were transferred to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, in preparation for the placing of Fort McClellan on an inactive status. During this period both the RTC and the Post were under the command of the Commanding General, Fort McClellan.

Fort transferred to Seventh Army: On 1 January 1947 Fort McClellan was removed from jurisdiction of the Army Ground Forces and placed under the jurisdiction of the Seventh Army, Headquarters, Atlanta, Georgia.

Fort McClellan placed on inactive status: In 1947 a Republican-guided economy-minded Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives cut

two billion dollars from Army appropriations. With this severe cut, it became clear that the Army would be forced to dispose of some of its training areas. Despite the energetic efforts of Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and Representatives John Sparkman and Sam Hobbs, and the protests of the Military Affairs Committee of Anniston, Fort McClellan was among those listed by the Army for placement on the inactive status. On 10 April 1947, at the instance of Alabama's Congressional representatives, General of the Armies Dwight D. Eisenhower, then Chief of the Staff, U. S. Army, visited Fort McClellan to inspect its facilities and confer with the Anniston-Fort McClellan Liaison Committee about the Army's decision. Speaking at a luncheon in his honor, General of the Armies Eisenhower said:

"Nothing that is said today should be taken as final and irrevocable, especially in the Army. The advantages of Fort McClellan are obvious. The co-operation of the citizens of Alabama is something outstanding.... This spirit must exist between the people and the Army if we are to succeed."

The whole history of the Fort, said General Eisenhower, and its relationship to the people had shown a concerted and combined approach to the welfare of the Army. Nevertheless, he continued, "while Fort McClellan is a 'jewel' among Army installations, sometimes jewels must go when bread and meat are necessary." Major General Barton, U. S. Army Ret. former commander, IRTC at Fort McClellan, praised the area of the Fort as particularly suitable for a complete system of basic training. He said, however, that inactivation of Fort McClellan had been deemed necessary and recommended that Anniston initiate a program to support General Eisenhower and the Army's current needs. General Eisenhower had already stated that Alabama's Congressional delegation had done everything possible to keep Fort McClellan in an active status.

Shortly after General Eisenhower's visit, the remaining companies in training were transferred to Fort Jackson, South Carolina and civilian personnel were given notice of separation from the Government effective June 6, 1947. On 30 June 1947 Fort McClellan was placed on a custodial basis, with only a few persons assigned to maintain the buildings and grounds.

#### G. Fort McClellan 1950 -

Rehabilitation 1950: In 1950 the Army took steps to rehabilitate Fort McClellan and plans were made to resume at the Fort the annual training of National Guard divisions. During the years of its inactivity, 1947-1950, deterioration had set in and the grounds were much overgrown.

In January 1950 the 44th Engineer Construction Battalion was sent from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to Fort McClellan to rehabilitate facilities for the summer encampment of the 31st National Guard Division from Alabama and Mississippi. In August of that year, before rehabilitation was complete, the 44th Engineer Construction Battalion received orders for the Far East Command, following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, June 1950.

Much of the work of rehabilitation fell, therefore, to the Post complement under the direction of Brigadier General Theodore F. Wessels, who had been assigned to the Post as Commanding General in May 1950. General Wessels, an expert in landscaping, tackled with enthusiasm the job of restoring Fort McClellan. Where grass, weeds, brambles, and vines had grown, cultivated lawns, broad parade fields, and cleared land for range practise appeared. No longer did hundreds of foxes, packs of wild dogs and large numbers of cats "gone native" roam nightly to forage on poultry and livestock of neighbouring farms. Approximately ten million dollars were

spent in modernizing and rehabilitating the Fort and General Wessels became known as the "Father of the New Fort McClellan."

Chemical Corps Training Command: On 4 January 1951 it was announced that the United States 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. Major General Egbert F. Bullene, then Chief, Chemical Corps, had selected Fort McClellan because of the extensive areas for outdoor training and the varied terrain suitable for conducting all types of chemical field activities.

The telegram sent by Alabama's Congressional representatives indicates the deep interest taken by the people of Anniston and neighboring communities in the reactivation of the Fort:

" SECRETARY OF ARMY HAS JUST ADVISED US OF DECISION TO REACTIVATE FORT MC CLELLAN. THE FORT WILL BE UTILIZED BY THE CHEMICAL CORPS OF THE ARMY FOR THE OPERATION OF THE CHEMICAL SCHOOL PRESENTLY SITUATED AT EDGEWOOD ARSENAL AND AS A REPLACEMENT CENTER FOR THE CHEMICAL CORPS. EXISTING STRUCTURES WILL BE UTILIZED. REHABILITATION WORK ON THE FORT WILL BEGIN SHORTLY. WE ARE DELIGHTED TO BE ABLE TO SEND YOU THIS GOOD NEWS. REGARDS SIGNED LISTER HILL, USS, JOHN SPARKMAN, USS, SAM HOBBS, MC, KENNETH ROBERTS."

In May 1951 the first elements scheduled to move began the southern trek from the Army Chemical Center, Maryland (formerly Edgewood Arsenal). In July 1951 The Chemical Corps School was moved to Fort McClellan, a move completed by 15 August 1951. Department of the Army General Order 17, 2 August 1951, created the Army Chemical Training Center which was to include The Chemical Corps School and other training elements. In October 1951 the name of the Army Chemical Training Center was changed to the Chemical Corps Training Command. It includes the Chemical Replacement Training Center, the 100th Chemical Group, and The Chemical Corps School.

Pending completion of its new construction, the Chemical Corps Training Command took up residence in the Post barracks and other facilities. Ground-breaking ceremonies for the new ten million dollar establishment were held November 26, 1952 with Congressman Kenneth Roberts officiating. Almost two years later work was completed and on 4 October the new buildings were occupied, dedicatory ceremonies being held 11 June, 1955 with General Dahlquist, CG Continental Army Command, principal speaker and Major General William Creasy, Chief, Chemical Corps, present.

Training in the Chemical Corps Training Command is carried on at three levels: basic, unit, and advanced.

Basic training is given to recruits at the Chemical Replacement Training Center. It consists of eight weeks of training in basic Army skills, weapons, tactics, battle indoctrination and similar activities. These eight weeks are followed by eight weeks of chemical training in the operation of smoke generators, flamethrowers, the principles of decontamination, and protection against chemical warfare.

Unit training is carried on principally by the 100th Chemical Group which teaches advanced skills in chemical warfare on a unit level.

The Chemical Corps School offers advanced training in all phases of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare to students from all branches of the Army, as well as from the Navy, Air Force, Marines, and friendly foreign countries.

Women's Army Corps Center: In 1951, the Army pressed appropriate for the establishment of a permanent center for the Women's Army Corps. In November 1952, following favorable Congressional action, construction was begun at Fort McClellan for the Women's Army Corps Center. In May 1954,

elements of the WAC Center began the move from Fort Lee, Virginia, where the Center had been since 1948, and by 1 July 1954 the Women's Army Corps Center and the Women's Army Corps School, a Class I activity of the Center, were officially transferred. Dedicatory ceremonies for the new eight million dollar construction were held September 27, 1954, with General Matthew B. Ridgway, then Chief of Staff, US Army, principal speaker, and Colonel Irene O. Galloway, Director, Women's Army Corps, present.

The Women's Army Corps Center is the receiving, processing, and training center for all women who volunteer for the Women's Army Corps. Here the enlistee receives eight weeks of basic training in Army doctrine, modified to accord with the principles of the best training for women in the service. After basic training the enlisted woman is sent to field WAC detachments or to Army schools for further training in specialized fields.

The Women's Army Corps School operates a clerical training division for enlisted women, an officer candidate course, an officers' basic course, and an officers' advanced course.

Hospital: After 1950 a 350-bed hospital was operated on Fort McClellan with 150 beds for general medical care, 200 for specialized treatment of chest diseases. The hospital was designated a Specialized Treatment Center of the Third Army area.

In April 1955 the Surgeon General proposed to include in the budget for the Fiscal Year 1957 construction at Fort McClellan of a new hospital, a 150-200 bed hospital on a 300-bed chassis. A site for the new permanent construction was therefore selected and plans made accordingly with regard to disposition of the former buildings and patients. It was decided to abandon the former buildings and tentative proposals with regard to construction

made. Matters were pending final decision from the Surgeon General in June 1955.

Meanwhile, information had been received 24 May 1955 that the Department of Army was planning to close the specialized treatment facilities at Fort McClellan as of 30 June 1955. In accordance with verbal instructions patients in the tuberculosis section were either disposed of by board or transferred as rapidly as possible to Valley Forge General Hospital or Fitzsimmons General Hospital. By the beginning of June all dependents had been transferred and plans laid for the disposal or transfer of other patients in the tuberculosis section.

Civilian summer training: After 1950 Fort McClellan was used for extensive civilian summer training. Four National Guard divisions came to the Fort for training in 1954: 30th, 31st, 48th and 51st. In 1955 the 30th National Guard Division was reorganized and its annual training area transferred. Non-divisional elements trained in the summer include more than 50 units of Army medical, ordnance, and transportation services, as well as Chemical ROTC units, and Women's Army Corps reservists.

The training of all units is carried on with full support of Post complement and facilities. The extensive ranges afford training for every type of simulated combat terrain, enabling divisions and smaller special units to develop tactical problems of every sort.

Recent construction: In addition to the recent construction of the Chemical Corps Training Command and Women's Army Corps Center, the Post has been improved through the construction of Engineer Offices, completed

in February 1955 at the cost of \$240,000 and a Wherry Housing Project, the Quintard Terrace Apartments, opened 7 February 1955, for residency by Post personnel. The apartments, located on the west side of the Fort, were erected at a cost of \$1,200,000 and are of attractive modern construction, with exterior of red wood shingles, stucco, and red brick.

#### H. Commanding Officers

The present commanding officer of Fort McClellan is Colonel William T. Moore. Annex H is a list of the past commanding officers with dates of their command (so far as is possible with the present records) at Fort McClellan. Wherever possible, a brief biography is given.

- Army Almanac, US Government Printing Office, 1950  
Army Lineage Book, Vol II: Infantry. US Government Printing Office, 1953  
Army Post, February 1953  
CIMITRIUM, Camp McClellan, 1923 and 1924  
 Files:  
 Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama  
 Carnegie Library, Anniston, Alabama  
 Office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan, Alabama  
 Women's Army Corps School, Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Ala.  
 "History of Camp McClellan", George F. Austin, Editor Trench and Camp, Camp McClellan news sheet 1918-1919  
 "History of Chemical Corps School", IS in files of The Chemical Corps School Library  
History of Fort McClellan, IS prepared by Anniston Chamber of Commerce (undated)  
History of the Twenty-Ninth Division "Blue and Gray", 1917-1919, John ... Cutchins and George S. Stewart, Philadelphia, 1921  
Life of the Gallant Polhan, Philip Mercer, Macon, Georgia, 1929  
Lee's Lieutenants, a Study in Command. Douglas Southall Freeman, New York, 1949. III Volumes  
 News sheets:  
Fifth Division News, published at Fort McClellan Nov 1939-Apr 1940  
Fort McClellan Cycle, 1942-1946  
Twenty-Seventh Division News, 1940-1941  
Twenty-Ninth Division "Trench and Camp, Camp McClellan, 1918-1919  
 Newspaper clippings  
Anniston Star  
Birmingham News  
Birmingham Post Herald  
New York Herald Tribune  
New York Times  
Pictorial History of Fort McClellan, Office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan  
Pictorial History of Twenty-Seventh Division, U.S. Army, 1940-1941, Army and Navy Publishing Company, 1941  
Register of Graduates and Former Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York 1802-1946  
 ROTC annual, Forward March, published by Cadets of Fort McClellan, 1938-1939  
 Scrap books:  
 27th Division, 1941 (January - 1 November), Office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan  
 Fort McClellan 1942 - present. Property of Mrs. Ruth S. Durcuth, civilian employee, Fort McClellan, Alabama  
United States Army in War and Peace, Oliver Lyman Spaulding, New York, 1937.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Army Almanac, US Government Printing Office, 1950  
Army Lineage Book, Vol II: Infantry. US Government Printing Office, 1953  
Army Post, February 1953  
CAMP McCLELLAN, Camp McClellan, 1923 and 1924  
 Files:

Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, Alabama  
 Carnegie Library, Anniston, Alabama  
 Office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan, Alabama  
 Women's Army Corps School, Women's Army Corps Center, Fort McClellan, Ala.  
"History of Camp McClellan", George F. Austin, Editor Trench and Camp, Camp McClellan news sheet 1918-1919  
"History of Chemical Corps School", IS in files of The Chemical Corps School Library  
"History of Fort McClellan", IS prepared by Anniston Chamber of Commerce (undated)  
"History of the Twenty-Ninth Division 'Blue and Gray', 1917-1919", John ...  
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Lee's Lieutenants, a Study in Command. Douglas Southall Freeman, New York, 1949. III Volumes  
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Fifth Division News, published at Fort McClellan Nov 1939-Apr 1940  
Fort McClellan Cycle, 1942-1946  
Twenty-Seventh Division News, 1940-1941  
Twenty-Ninth Division "Trench and Camp", Camp McClellan, 1918-1919  
 Newspaper clippings  
Anniston Star  
Birmingham News  
Birmingham Post Herald  
New York Herald Tribune  
New York Times  
Material History of Fort McClellan, Office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan  
Material History of Twenty-Seventh Division, U.S. Army, 1940-1941, Army and Navy Publishing Company, 1941  
Register of Graduates and Former Cadets, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York 1802-1946  
1940 annual, Forward March, published by Cadets of Fort McClellan, 1938-1939  
 Camp books:  
Twenty-Ninth Division, 1941 (January - 1 November), Office of the Commanding Officer, Fort McClellan  
Fort McClellan 1942 - present. Property of Mrs. Ruth S. Durceth, civilian employee, Fort McClellan, Alabama  
United States Army in War and Peace, Oliver Lyman Spaulding, New York, 1937.

Lillard, Larry D., Major, AGC

1973 Disposition of Toxic Training Areas, dated 16 May 1973. Historical  
Radiological Files, Fort McClellan, Anniston, AL.

~~SECRET~~  
RE -

AJMG-T-P

16 MAY 1973

SUBJECT: Disposition of Toxic Training Areas

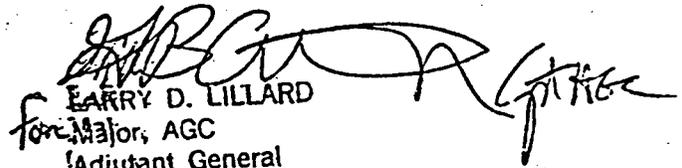
Commander, Third US Army, ATTN: AJAGT-N (CPT Karnsa), Fort McPherson,  
Georgia, 30330

← Commander, Mobile District Engineers, ATTN: SAMEN-MM (Mr Starling),  
P. O. Box 2288, Mobile, Alabama 36601

1. Attached, for your files, is information pertaining to the disposition of toxic training areas at Fort McClellan, Alabama.
2. Update information will be forwarded as it becomes available.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

1 Incl  
as

  
HARRY D. LILLARD  
Major, AGC  
Adjutant General

26 Apr 73

AJMGT-P

SUBJECT: Disposition of Toxic Training Areas

- |  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) R-31 Chemical Munitions Demonstration Area | Grid Coor: 134333 |
| (2) T-17 Leadership Reaction Course            | Grid Coor: 123308 |
| (3) T-32 Gas Chamber                           | Grid Coor: 131337 |
| (4) T-47 Smoke Area                            | Grid Coor: 195302 |

c. Other contacts:

(1) Range Branch is only required to maintain records of range use for two years. There are no records of firings prior to 1971.

(2) Information Office (IO) does not have any records of chemical spills or incidents.

(3) Safety Office. Mr Daniel said he would not concur with chemical and biological training/range certifications because he is not trained in the area. A Third Army Safety Team has been requested.

d. Decontamination of Toxic Training Areas.

(1) Determination of contaminated areas is accomplished by means of earth sampling. Random earth samples will be taken from each site in each area where toxics have been used. As each sample is taken, a numbered stake will be placed in the ground at that location. A corresponding number will be assigned to the sample. Tests will be specific for each type of agent used on any site. Samples will also be taken at random along the runoff areas from these sites up to a distance of 30 feet. Samples will be taken from the upper 4 inches of earth. The amount of earth taken will depend on the analysis method to be used.

(2) Analysis. Two types of analysis will be used. Laboratory analysis is preferred.

(a) Field Expedient Method. Approximately 100 gm of earth will be placed in a flask or other suitable container. The container will be lightly stoppered and heated in a water bath to 160°F (72°C) and held for 5 minutes to improve vaporization of any agent in the soil. The stopper will then be removed and the air in the container will be sampled with equipment from the M18A2 detector kit using the specific test for each agent. This method will detect levels below casualty producing concentrations.

(b) Laboratory Method. Samples will be divided into two groups for analysis. Approximately 10 grams of earth will be used for each sample. (1) Blister Agent. Earth samples will be extracted using 5 ml of ethyl alcohol, 2 ml of the resulting solution will be used in the test. The remainder will be held for a confirmatory test if necessary. The samples will be treated with thiocarbamide and nickel (II) sulfate. The procedure will indicate the presence of .04 mg or more HD. (2) Nerve Agents can be detected by treating the soil samples with alcohol and applying the resultant solution to an enzyme detector ticket from the M18A2 detector kit. The 10 gram soil samples will be extracted using a minimum volume of alcohol. One drop of the solution will be applied to a detector ticket treated per instructions in the kit. The absence of a blue color change indicates the presence of a nerve agent.

(c) In the event any sample should show the presence of VX or HD the following procedure will be followed. (1) The earth below that which showed positive result will be sampled at 12" below the surface. If that is positive, samples will be taken at 6" intervals until negative results are obtained. (2) Four samples will be taken at 90° intervals at 1 meter from the first sample. If any findings are positive, the sampling process will be repeated until the limits of the contamination are defined. (3) If the contaminated area does not extend below the twelve inch level, the area will be decontaminated by mixing dry decontaminant STB into the soil at a rate of 3 lb per square meter. The decontaminant will be spaded into the earth then thoroughly soaked with hot water. After 24 hours, sampling will be repeated to assure that the soil has been decontaminated. If any trace of the agent is found the decontamination process will be repeated. (4) If contamination extends below 12", the amount of decontaminant to be used will be increased proportionately. Mechanical equipment will be used in lieu of hand tools to mix the decontaminant into the earth.

(d) If GB is indicated, sodium hydroxide will be worked into the top 3 inches of soil at a rate of 2 lb per square meter. The soil will be soaked with warm water and rechecked after 24 hours.

(3) Weathering. Time and the natural elements will cause chemical agents to lose their efficacy. Soil itself is an effective decontaminant for some agents. GB will hydrolyze fairly rapidly under alkaline conditions. After 48 hours there will be little chance of GB causing casualties. VX and HD will persist longer, with HD being the greatest hazard after 3 days. UD has been known to retain its potency for several years under some conditions, but because of the very high proportion of decontaminants that were used on problem sites relative to the amount of agent, there is little probability of residual HD contamination.

3. All areas are being carefully inspected to insure they are free from contamination. Action officers do not anticipate any problems in certifying areas free from contamination.

# DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15; the proponent agency is The Adjutant General's Office.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL

SUBJECT

AJMGT-P

Disposition of Toxic Training Areas

AP TIRU Dep Cdr

FROM DPTSEC

DATE 26 Apr 73

CMT 1

TO Cdr

1. PURPOSE. To provide information to the Command Group.

2. DISCUSSION.

a. The responsibility for decontaminating the ranges has been divided into the following areas.

(1) Health Physics Division (RAD). The RAD Division is licensed and closely supervised by the Atomic Energy Commission. Prior to RAD Division's departure from Fort McClellan, survey clearance must be granted by the AEC and the Environmental Hygiene Agency. The US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency (USAEHA) has already conducted a radiation special study. Deficiencies have been recorded and placed on a Decontamination Task List. This list contains all items known or expected to be contaminated. Deficiencies are being corrected at the present time. In addition to the special study, several senior enlisted men and officers (old timers) have been interviewed to determine if other areas have been used for training or as burial sites in the past. These areas were inspected by the USAEHA and deficiencies placed on the task list. RAD teams have made spot checks throughout Pelham and Post training areas to insure contamination is not present. Task list and other documentation is located at Tab A.

(2) School Battalion Chemical ranges and training areas are divided into two categories for accountability:

- (a) Those presently used for toxic training.
- (b) Those not used for toxic training.

Contamination checks and tests are being conducted at all ranges and training areas. CPT Harvey, S3, School Battalion, is tasked with insuring ranges not used for toxic training are safe and decontaminated. Once an area is determined safe, it will be certified safe by letter to this office. A list of ranges for certification is located at Tab B. CPT Harvey has also contacted "old timers" to determine other areas that might have been used as burial sites.

(3) EOD, Munitions and Material Group. Major Pojmann is tasked with insuring toxic training areas are free from contamination. Range T-38 was determined free from contamination on 15 March 1973. See paragraph 2d below for procedure used. Ranges T-5, T-6, and 24A will be cleared NLT 21 May 1973. A Third Army safety team has been requested by this headquarters to confirm that ranges are free from contamination.

b. CPT Crider, Range Branch, has indicated that all ranges now under operational control of the Chemical School may be closed and returned to DIO with the exception of the following ranges:

2. 2. 1

REPORT OF OFFICE OF THE

SUBJECT

ATSCM-TG

Return of Range T-4, Biological Sampling Area to USAS/TC Control

79 THRU C, Tech Gp  
~~Cdr Sch En, USACMSS~~ /r

FROM C, CB Comte, Tech Gp USAF 19 Apr 73  
/mm/3923

TO Range Officer, USAS/TC

1. The Biological Sampling Area, T-4, can be returned to USAS/TC control. Simulant agent EG (*Bacillus globigii*) is the only microorganism which has been disseminated on T-4 since 1969. EG is a harmless, soil-type bacterium. It has never been shown to cause disease in any species. Therefore, no known hazard exists to users of the area.

2. No decontamination of the area is required. EG is the standard army biologic agent simulant. Since it is a spore-forming bacterium, it is relatively persistent. However, natural weather conditions will lead to its eventual destruction.

JAMES D. SAUNDERS  
MAJ, ColC  
Chief, CB Committee

SUBJECT RANGES FOR CERTIFICATION:

		GRID COORDINATES
T4	BW Field	102294
*T5	Reaction Area	119299
*T6	Howitzer Hill	123298
T8	"Entry" Decontamination Station	119298
T12	Sandell Field, Flame Area	122301
T15	USACMICS Area 15	121261
T16	CBR Proficiency Testing Area	121305
T17	Leadership Reaction Course	123308
T36a	Smoke Area	141319
T36b	Smoke Area	141319
*T38	Toxic Agent Yard	140322
T47	Smoke Area	195302
*T24a	Demolition Area	155275
T31	Technical Reaction Area	136329
T32	Gas Chamber	131337

GENERAL LOCATION OF TOXIC AREAS:

T5	South of Chemical School - Bullene Field Area
T6	South of Chemical School - Bullene Field Area
T38	East of Ammo Storage Area
T24a	Southeast of Chemical School - Bullene Field Area

\* Toxic Areas

23 April 1973

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE COMMANDANT

SUBJECT: Clearance of Range T38

## 1. References:

- a. USACMLCS Standing Operating Procedures, 9 March 1973, Clearance of Toxic Training Areas. (Inclosure 1).
- b. Letter, ATSCM-MM, 9 March 1973, subject "Disposal of Toxic Training Areas". (Inclosure 2).
- c. Minutes, USACMLCS Staff Meeting, 10 April 1973.

## 2. The following steps have been taken to clear Range T38:

- a. All training aids used in toxic training have been decontaminated and removed.
- b. All furnishings, tents, and other equipment have been disposed of in accordance with applicable property regulations.
- c. A request for turn-in of the buildings has been sent to the Office of Logistics.
- d. Earth samples were taken from all the toxic training sites and analyzed in accordance with reference 1a. All findings were negative. There is no detectable toxic chemical contamination on the range. A copy of the lab report is attached as inclosure 3 and a sketch indicating the areas where samples were taken is attached as inclosure 4.

3. Toxic agents were last used at T38 in December 1972. Earth samples taken at that time were all negative. Unprotected personnel have worked in the area from January 1973 without any ill effects.

4. Signs indicated in para 1 e of reference 1 b will be in place NLT 27 April 1973.

4 Incls  
as

  
TIMOTHY G. HOPPER  
LTC, CmC  
C, EOD/TE Committee

See 1

9 . MAR 1973

SUBJECT: Disposition of Toxic Training Areas

Commander  
US Army School/Training Center  
Fort McClellan, Alabama 3201

1. The following steps will be taken to insure that all equipment and real estate utilized in toxic training is decontaminated prior to the closing of the US Army Chemical Center and School. Details of the procedure are shown in the attached SOP.

a. All training aids used for toxic training will be chemically decontaminated, then burned at least two times. Some items will be disposed of in accordance with applicable property disposal regulations, while others will be rehabilitated and shipped to Redstone Arsenal. Some items would be useful as targets on firing ranges. The ultimate disposition of each piece of equipment will be decided based on its utility and scrap value.

b. Equipment such as shovels, rakes, swabs, and buckets that have been used in toxic exercises will be chemically decontaminated, then burned at least two times, then buried in the center land fill. This method has been used for disposing of unserviceable material in the past.

c. Chemical analysis will be performed on earth samples from each training site within each training area to assure there is no residual chemical contamination. Similar analysis was performed on samples from three of the areas during December 1972. No toxic agent contamination was found.

d. All excavations will be filled in.

e. Metal signs reading, "WARNING FORMER TOXIC TRAINING AREA KEEP OUT" will be placed at likely approaches to the areas. Existing fences will be left in place.

Incl 2

ATSCRI-111

SUBJECT: Disposition of Toxic Training Areas

2. Although there is little probability of any chemical or explosive hazards remaining in the training areas, it is recommended that fences remain in place and that the areas not be used for at least three years as a precautionary measure.

3. Dr Ralph A. Scott, Jr, Chief Chemical Scientist, DOD Explosive Safety Board indicated in a telephone conversation on 23 February 1973 that the Board would be willing to offer advice on the cleanup operations being undertaken. Dr Scott said that a request for assistance, if desired, should be processed through safety channels.

1 Incl  
as

*EMS*  
*for* JACK VANDERBEEK  
Colonel, CalC  
Commandant  
THOMAS H. SPANSON  
COL (CALC)

MFR:

At a meeting held in the USACHLCS conference room on 21 February, LTC Skinner requested that a procedure for the disposition of the toxic training areas be submitted. He also indicated that he wanted the "Surgeon General or somebody to check the ranges for contamination. This mission rests with the DOD Explosive Safety Board. Dr Scott of the DODESB indicated a willingness to assist when I contacted him by phone.

DAVID M POJMANN, MAJ/lfd/7 Mar 73

INTERNAL:

C, EOD/TE Com *JYA*

C, Mun & Mat Gp *113*

*9/11/02*  
COORD:

Cdr, Sch Bn *214*

*for* C, Tech Gp *113*

Dir, O of Log *113*

Dir, RID *113*

DOI *113*

*Secy*

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL  
ATSCM-TC

SUBJECT  
Analysis of Soil Samples

TO C, Mun & Mat Group  
C, EOD/TE

FROM C, Technical Group

DATE 5 Apr 73  
MAJ Brake/mm/3040

Soil samples as listed below, submitted to USACMLCS Chemical Laboratory for analysis by EOD/TE personnel, have been analyzed using procedures previously reported and been found to contain no detectable amounts of agents specified:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Agent</u>
H-1, H-2, H-3, H-4, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, S-3, S-3A, L-2, L-2A R-1, R-1A, R-2, R-2A R-4, R-4A	HD
A-1, A-1A, A-2, A-2A, A-3, A-3A A-4, A-4A, S-4, S-4A, L-1, L-1A, RD-1, RD-1A, RD-2, RD-2A, RD-3, RD-3A, RD-4, RD-4A, L-3, L-3A	GB, VX
S-1, S-1A, S-2, S-2A	HD, GB
R-3, R-3A	HD, VX

*Edward H. Foster*  
 EDWARD H. FOSTER  
 LTC, CMIC  
 Chief, Technical Group

Incl 3



List of soil samples taken 15 March 1973

VAMPIR CHECKS  
M-1812 KJT

STATION

AGENT

Neg results on  
all stations

A-1	GB
A-1-A	GB
A-2	GB
A-2-A	VX
A-3	VX
A-3-A	GB
A-4	GB
A-4-A	HD/GB
S-1	HD/GB
S-1-A	HD/GB
S-2	HD/GB
S-2-A	HD
S-3	HD
S-3-A	GB
S-4	GB
S-4-A	VX
L-1	VX
L-1-A	HD
L-2	HD
L-2-A	GB
L-3	GB
L-3-A	HD
R-1	HD
R-1-A	HD
R-2	HD
R-2-A	HD/VX
R-3	HD/VX
R-3-A	HD
R-4	HD
R-4-A	HD
C-1	HD
C-2	HD
C-3	HD
C-4	HD
H-1	HD
H-2	HD
H-3	HD
H-4	GB
RD-1	GB
RD-1-A	GB
RD-2-	GB
RD-2-A	GB
RD-3	GB
RD-3-A	GB
RD-4	GB
RD-4-A	GB

LEGEND

A= Air escort  
S= Sea escort  
L= Leak sealing  
R= Rail escort  
C= Rail car  
H= Storage & handling  
RD= Road escort

Incl 1 to Incl 4

APPENDIX 2, DEMILITARIZATION AND DECONTAMINATION OF TRAINING AIDS AND EQUIPMENT USED IN TOXIC EXERCISES

1. Objective. To render contaminated and potentially contaminated training aids safe for re-use or disposal as scrap.

2. Decontamination Procedures. Two primary methods will be used to decontaminate materiel.

a. Chemical decontamination will be accomplished before any item is removed from a controlled area. All items will be sprayed with DS2 before being removed from controlled areas. This will be accomplished when the ambient temperature exceeds 60°F. A 30 minute contact time will be observed then the item will be rinsed with water. The rail car in T38 will be treated per Annex A.

b. Prior to disposal or reuse of any item, it will be burned at least two times in an open pit filled with sufficient dunnage to sustain a fire beneath the items for at least four hours. Dunnage will extend at least 20 inches beyond the outer edge of any item.

(1) Dunnage and items being burned will be soaked with diesel fuel, fuel oil or napalm.

(2) Dunnage will be ignited remotely from no less than 300 feet away, using gasoline in plastic jugs wrapped with detonating cord, and initiated with an electric blasting cap.

(3) Pits will be allowed to burn and cool for at least 24 hours before personnel enter them to remove the residue.

3. Transportation. No contaminated items will be moved outside of the controlled areas. Beds of vehicles used to transport decontaminated material will be covered with plastic or asphalt material to protect the vehicles from the decontaminants. Vehicles will be washed after being unloaded.

4. Pit Construction. Burning pits presently in use at Range 24A will be used. In addition, two pits will be constructed at Naylor Field (Range T6). These pits will be approximately 45' by 15'. They will be 20' apart and constructed on the side of a hill with the long axis parallel to the slope for drainage. The deep end will be approximately 6' below the hill surface. The bottom of the pit will slope downhill at not less than a 5° decline.

5. Demilitarization. All items to be turned in as scrap will be altered to render them useless for their original purpose. The following demilitarization steps will be used as a minimum to destroy the military value of scrap and to facilitate internal inspection. Range 24A will be used for explosive demilitarization operations. Standard range safety rules will be observed.

a. Ton containers will be cut open using MK7 Mod C shape charges to create holes at least 8" x 8" or larger.

b. Projectiles and bombs will be cut using explosives or drills to produce two or more holes 3/8" or larger in diameter or one longitudinal hole at least 3/8" x 3".

6. Burning conditions. Pits will be ignited only during lapse conditions and only when winds are favorable. Burning operations at Naylor Field will be restricted to periods when there will be no effect on other activities in the area. Burning at Naylor Field will be done on weekends if necessary. Care will be exercised to use only combustible material that will burn with low levels of smoke and other pollutants. Dunnage will be stacked to allow the maximum possible flow of air into the flame. Paragraph 4-19, FM9-15 describes weather considerations.

7. Engineer Equipment and Vehicles. All equipment and each vehicle used in the preparation of the burning pits, used to move formerly contaminated equipment, or otherwise-utilized in the controlled areas will be thoroughly inspected and will be decontaminated as necessary before being returned to normal service.

8. Personnel will observe standard toxic safety measures when working in the proximity to possibly contaminated material. All personnel will wear protective clothing appropriate to the mission when working in a contaminated area and will process through a personnel decontamination station (PDS) prior to leaving the controlled area. Paragraph 4-16 and Figure 4-3, FM9-15 will be used as a guide for decontamination of personnel.

9. Residue. Decontaminated residue not required for training aids (including use as targets) and having no value as scrap will be buried in the center land fill.

**Annexes:**

**A. Disposal of Rail Car**

**B. List of Possibly Contaminated Equipment**

## ANNEX A TO APPENDIX 2, DISPOSAL OF RAIL CAR

1. Background. A flatbed rail car at Range T38 has been contaminated with toxic agents. Because the flooring is wood, there is a possibility of residual contamination in the wood and because of the size of the car, moving it intact would prove difficult.

### 2. Procedure.

a. The car will be relocated within the controlled area, away from trees and other combustible material.

b. Dunnage will be placed beneath the car to support combustion.

c. DS2 will be sprayed over the car using hand pumps. Because chlorinated decontaminants have been used on the car, there is a possibility of spontaneous combustion when DS2 is applied. Personnel will not stand on the car when applying DS2. If combustion does occur, the fire will be put out and decontamination continued. After the car has been covered with DS2, a one hour contact time will be observed.

d. After decontamination, 50 gallons of diesel oil will be poured over the car and the dunnage beneath it.

e. A fire will be started using one plastic container of gasoline on the car and one beneath it. The containers will be wrapped with detonating cord and initiated by a non-electric blasting cap. Personnel will be at least 300 feet from the car when it is ignited.

f. After the car has been burned and allowed to cool, it will be sectionalized using explosive shape charges. No more than one pound of explosive will be used at one time. Explosives will be initiated with either electric or non-electric blasting caps. Personnel will be at least 900 feet from the site at the time of any explosion.

g. After being sectionalized the car will be taken to Naylor Field (T6) and will be burned twice on the pits.

3. Disposal. Metal residue from the car will be turned in to property disposal channels.

## ANNEX B TO APPENDIX 2

## LIST OF POSSIBLY CONTAMINATED TRAINING AIDS

	Quantity
1. Naylor Field (T-6)	
a. Truck $\frac{1}{4}$ T	4
b. Truck $\frac{3}{4}$ T	2
c. Truck $1\frac{1}{4}$ T	1
d. Armored Personnel Carrier	3
e. Missile, Nike Ajax	1
f. Bomb, Practice, Concrete	35
g. Drum, 55 Gal	1
2. Washington EOD Reaction Area (T-5)	
a. Truck $\frac{3}{4}$ T	2
b. Truck $\frac{1}{2}$ T Panel	1
c. Howitzer, 155mm	3
d. Bomb, 1000 lb, M72	3
e. Bomb, 750 lb, MCl	2
f. Bomb, 500 lb, M78	2
g. Projectiles, 155mm, 105mm, 4.2"	37
h. Projectiles 8"	1
i. Warhead, Honest John	1
j. Cluster Bombs	2
3. Technical Escort Reaction Area (T-38)	
a. Flat Car, Railroad	1
b. Truck $2\frac{1}{2}$ T	1
c. Trailer, 1T	1

	Quantity
d. Shipping Containers, 1T	4
e. Bomb, 500 lb	3
f. Projectiles, 155mm, 105mm	10
g. Rockets, M55	19
4. Range 24A	
a. Projectiles, 155mm, 105mm	183
b. Shipping and Storage Container 1T	13

## APPENDIX 3

### RANGE CLEARANCE

1. Purpose. To assure that toxic training areas are free of chemical agent contamination.

2. Description of Ranges.

a. Range T5, Washington EOD Reaction Area, is used by the Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Technical Escort (EOD/TE) Committee for training EOD students in methods of detecting, decontaminating and otherwise eliminating toxic hazards. An average of 40ml of HD, 20ml of GB and 20ml of VX is used during each toxic exercise. Exercises are limited to small sites within a fenced, controlled area of approximately 3.2 hectares. Training sites are decontaminated and checked at the end of each exercise.

b. Range 24A, EOD Disposal Area, is used by the EOD/TE Committee to train EOD students in the techniques of chemical munitions disposal. During each toxic disposal exercise one 40ml vial of CG, one M6 BZ canister, one 105mm howitzer projectile with .74Kg of GB and one 155mm howitzer projectile with 4.4Kg of HD are disposed of by venting, neutralization, and burning respectively. The fenced area, measuring 40m x 80m, surrounding the burning pit is checked for contamination and residue on the day following each exercise and is sprayed with the decontaminant, STB.

c. Range T38, Technical Escort Reaction Area, is used by the EOD/TE Committee to train potential technical escort personnel in the techniques of eliminating toxic hazards caused by mishap to chemical munitions during transport. Agents used at the site include VX, HD and GB. The range was formerly used as a storage area for toxic agents and munitions of several types, including those mentioned. Equipment contaminated during toxic exercises is completely decontaminated and checked at the end of each exercise.

d. Range T6, Naylor Field, is used by the Chemical/Biological Committee for training students in various courses on the techniques of decontaminating chemical agent. The area contains eight sites, each with a concrete pad on which equipment is parked. Each item is contaminated with not more than 40ml of HD during each exercise. An additional 40ml of HD is used for demonstration purposes. After the equipment has been decontaminated, it is checked.

3. Sampling. Random earth samples will be taken from each site in each area where toxics have been used. As each sample is taken, a numbered stake will be placed in the ground at that location. A corresponding number will be assigned to the sample. Tests will be specific for each type of agent used on any site. Samples will also be taken at random along the runoff area from these sites up to a distance of 30 feet. Samples will be taken from the upper 4 inches of earth. The amount of earth taken will depend on the analysis method to be used.

**Moon, Hartley, A. Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General of Alabama**  
1920 Mobilization State Troops For Field Training at Camp McClellan,  
dated 9 June 1920. Alabama Department of Archives and History,  
Montgomery, AL.



STATE OF ALABAMA  
OFFICE OF  
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.  
MONTGOMERY.

June 9, 1920.

From: The Adjutant General of Alabama.

To: The Chief, Militia Bureau, Washington, D. C.  
(Through S. E. Department)

Subject: Mobilization State Troops for Field Training, Camp McClellan,  
Ala.

1. Under the authority granted by the War Department through Headquarters, Southeastern Department, May 21, 1920, the National Guard of Alabama will be mobilized at the above mentioned Camp, August 8th to 22nd, both dates inclusive, for field training.

Lt. Col. Walter E. Bare, Infantry, and Lt. Col. Hartley A. Moon, Adjutant General's Department, State Staff Corps. in company with the Commanding Officer of the Camp inspected several Regimental areas on the fourth of June and selected Infantry Regimental area No. 20 (see attached map) as the most suitable and least expensive to put in order.

Since all material for putting this area in good order is available in the camp an estimate for labor only is submitted:

- 9 Carpenters, four days
- 2 Plumbers, five and one half days
- 3 Electricians, four days,
- 15 Common laborers, four days

(See attached estimate showing total cost of the Camp).

The Camp Commander informs us that both skilled and common labor at present on duty at the camp can be made available for this work and also that all necessary teams and transportation is on hand.

It is requested that the area selected be put in order by having the Regimental Headquarters office building supplied with tables, benches and necessary office furniture and the building be equipped with electric lights and water turned on

That one officers mess hall be refitted with necessary furniture, electric lights and water and the kitchen range be reset less hot water connections.

That two officers latrines and bath houses be put in order for use.



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That 40 officers quarters be put in order and equipped with electric lights, steel cots and mattresses.

That necessary small wall tents for officers be issued on our arrival on memorandum receipt for the duration of camp. This in order to save transportation to the Government.

That 15 company mess sheds be put in order by equipping with electric lights, resetting the large ranges, less hot water connections, overhauling the refrigerators, supplying tables and benches for 100 men and water turned on and tested.

That 15, 16 X 16 pyramidal tent frames per company stores be repaired and made ready for the canvas and supply equipment with electric lights.

That eight steel cots with one mattress each be supplied for each of the 15 tents per company. These cots and mattresses are available in the stores on the ground and would be issued on memorandum receipt for the period of the Camp.

That 15 pyramidal tents per company be issued on arrival, from the local stores on memorandum receipt for the duration of the camp. This in order to save transportation to the Government or tentage already issued companies at home stations.

That 15 company latrines and bath houses be put in order fitted with electric lights and water turned on and tested.

That 15 company mess shed incinerators be put in serviceable order.

That the necessary mounts with horse equipment complete be issued for mounted officers and men on memorandum receipt, from the local supply. There are at present 49 horses on the reservation, very few, we are informed, are in regular service.

That one Y. M. C. A. building be put in order with electric lights and water. We presume that a part if not all of this item of expense will be borne by the Y. M. C. A. and we have taken up with us the matter of being on the ground. If necessary we will take up with you the matter of getting arrangements for setting up for their usual function in connection with the camp.



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OFFICE OF  
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MONTGOMERY.

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That quarters for five Staff Corps officers located at Brigade Headquarters near Ingram Lake (See map) be put in order with electric lights and water and that one bath house and latrine in this area be put in serviceable condition with electric lights fitted and water turned on and tested and that five steel cots and mattresses be issued for these officers.

That parade and drill ground near base and foot-ball field (see map) be mowed by local labor and equipment before August 6, 1920.

That on the target range, 10 target frames and firing positions with other necessary fixtures be put in serviceable order. On this range the 1, 2 and 3 hundred ranges are fired on one set of targets and the longer ranges are fired on another set from different firing positions. Four men in one day can do necessary work in putting range in order.

That whatever transportation trucks, wagons with teams for necessary heavy hauling be furnished from available supplies at the camp, we will furnish experience drivers and teamsters.

Each and every item mentioned was gone over thoroughly with the Camp Commander and while items mentioned are numerous the estimate of men and time required to put this Regimental area, the target range and small area for State Staff Corps in order shows that there is comparatively little work to do.

It is requested that the camp utilities officer be authorized to do such work as comes within his jurisdiction and that the camp supply officer be authorized through the Acme Supply Officer to handle such items as come within his jurisdiction.

The expense of water and lights can be estimated for this camp by taking the average meter readings of the camp for the last three or four months from the readings at the end of our period of encampment.

It is requested that we be informed as to the method of drawing our subsistence. Will this be handled by the Camp Supply officer or State Supply Officer, or will the State Supply Officer draw through the Camp Supply Officer?

It is believed that putting this area in the good order requested



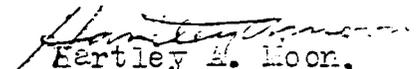
STATE OF ALABAMA  
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MONTGOMERY.

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with steel cots and mattresses for the men and electric lights men's quarters along with other items for their comfort and convenience will do more for the Recruiting Service of the National Guard and Regular Army than any influence that we know of when accomplished along with the broad policy of the War Department which requires, in your Circular Letter No. 11, bearing date of February 11, 1920, the maximum instruction be given with minimum physical hardship. It is believed that a Regular Army Recruiting Office on the ground during this camp might work to the advantage of the Regular Service.

Complying with the provisions of sub paragraph six of paragraph #1 "Supervision" of M.B., Circular Letter No. 11, February 25, 1920, we submit herewith estimate of expense of this camp.

If the War Department decides that a detail from the National Guard shall be required to prepare this camp site for the troops it will be necessary to add four(4) days time for one Major and one Captain, Q. M. C. in addition to estimate for labor, both skilled and common.

  
Hartley A. Moon,  
Lt. Col. A. G. D., A. K. G.

RECEIVED

*Handwritten scribble*

**Moon, Hartley, A. Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General of Alabama  
1921 Annual Encampment, National Guard of Alabama, dated 20 May 1921  
Alabama Department of Archives and History, Montgomery, AL.**

354-Ala. 1921, Field Camp.  
(3)

HAM/H

May 20, 1921.

From: The Adjutant General of Alabama.  
To: The Commanding General, Fourth Corps Area, U. S. Army,  
Port McPherson, Va.  
Subject: Annual Encampment, National Guard of Alabama, 1921.

1. Under the provisions of Par. 506, National Guard Regulations, 1919, authority is requested to hold a fifteen day field training camp of the National Guard of Alabama at Camp McClellan, U. S. Military Reservation, near Anniston, Ala., from August 7 to August 21, 1921, both dates included.

In making this request the military authorities of this State understand that they will be governed by Special Regulations No. 55, War Department, 1917, referred to in War Department letter of March 8, 1921, from The Adjutant General's Office, Washington, under file 680-36 (Misc. Div.) GRA/AMB/159, and that the mobilization, training and all work in connection with this camp will be done without detriment to the work of the Regular Troops and without detriment or damage to property within the area mentioned.

The units to be mobilized will include the Infantry Regiment, two Cavalry Troops, one Truck Company, Q. M. Co., and one Light Divisional Tank Company. It is further requested that a detail of three officers and ~~two~~ <sup>one</sup> men from the Quartermaster Corps, State Staff Corps and Departments and the Ordnance Department be authorized to work on the proposed camp areas and ranges, both rifle and machine gun, for five days previous to August 7th. The areas to be occupied and used for drill purposes, etc. by the National Guard of Alabama will be ~~selected~~ <sup>selected</sup> to suit the convenience of the Commanding Officer of the camp in question and the wishes of the Commanding Officer of the Fourth Corps Area.

2. The requisition for funds and the proposed training schedule will be submitted at an early date, the object now being to assure ourselves that certain areas of the camp site in question be available for use during the periods mentioned.

By direction of the Governor:

Hartley A. Moon,  
Col., A. G. D., Ala. N. G.,  
The Adjutant General.

Morris Knowles, INC.

1917 Final Report to Constructing Quartermaster, Camp McClellan, AL,  
dated 10 December 1917. RG 393; Box 7: National Archives, Suitland Branch,  
Washington, DC.

FINAL REPORT  
OF  
**MORRIS KNOWLES, INC.,**  
SUPERVISING ENGINEER,  
TO THE  
CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER,  
CAMP MCCLELLAN, ALA.

DEC. 10, 1917.

c. Remount Depot.

While the actual appropriation for the construction of a Remount Depot to care for 5,000 animals was included in the original authorizations for the camp, definite instructions to construct same were not received until July 31st and actual list of buildings to be constructed was not forwarded until August 4th. It did not seem to be necessary that this depot be located within the immediate vicinity of the other units being constructed, nor was it necessary that any considerable amount of level ground be available for its construction. There were, however, at the outset two outstanding points, which should be borne in mind in the selection of a site. These being; first, sufficient area, not less than 50 acres, located adjacent to a Government railroad spur; second, that there be ample drainage of the ground to be covered by the corrals and buildings.

On the 16,000 acre reservation owned by the Government, there had been constructed one railroad spur near the Southern end of the reservation and at what is known as the Machine Gun Camp. There was also being constructed at this time another spur at the site of the division camp. Inasmuch as it was desirable to relieve the division camp spur from the unloading of these additional animals and the fact that the Machine Gun Spur would not have any large amount of traffic to handle, a tentative site, which appeared to be well adapted for this purpose was selected by the Constructing Quartermaster, adjacent to the Anniston-Jacksonville Pike and the Machine Gun Spur. Special topographical surveys at this point showed it to be well adapted for the purpose intended, and after making tentative layouts on the topographical map, this site was adopted for construction.

d. Rifle and Machine Gun Ranges.

The authorization of the construction of Rifle and Machine Gun Ranges called for the selection of a site for these within the reservation lines. The selection of this site and the location of the ranges themselves were under the supervision of the Division Ordnance Officer. Preliminary surveys and stakings were made by the 104th U. S. Engineers. The plans were then turned over to the Constructing Quartermaster to be built in compliance with instructions from Washington.

Location of site is approximately East of Unit 5, Light Artillery, and at approximately the intersection of coordinates 8,000 East and 2,000 South. A study of this location showed that the location with regard to topography could hardly be considered the best obtainable, the target trenches in some cases being so high above the firing trenches as to cause the men to shoot at an excessive vertical angle. It was found that the location of the various units could be shifted slightly, so as to remedy this condition to a great extent and it was, therefore recommended that certain re-locations be made which appeared to be better adapted to the needs of a target range. It was decided, however, by the Ordnance Officer that the original location be maintained and the construction proceeded in accordance with these plans.

Division Storehouses.

The first two storehouses were located in a rather low and close spot, and the foundations of some were carefully examined before the construction was permitted. The Washington plans for these buildings were based on a load of 275 pounds per square foot, and it was for this loading that the foundations were approved. Practically as soon as the first building was constructed the Camp Quartermaster proceeded to fill same with supplies and the foundations failed, the buildings sinking from one to three inches in spots. An investigation disclosed the fact that the load per square foot on the area most affected was 550 pounds, or twice the load provided for. On August 28th, when Storehouse 3705 was practically complete, instructions were received from Washington that the number of piers under these buildings be increased slightly more than twice by the breaking of the span of the 6 inch by 12 inch girders and by the insertion of an additional girder in each span of the joist. This was made particularly plain in the telegram, the last line reading "thus halving the span". As this seemed a particularly heavy construction, the strength of the girders and of the floor joists were calculated and it was found that in order to assume a load of 550 pounds, the specified construction was required. Storehouses 3706 to 3710, inclusive, were constructed in accordance with the new plan, and about a week after the completion of Storehouse 3710, the plans were received from Washington providing for the insertion of an additional girder in each span of the joist, but making no provision for the additional pier in each girder span. The instructions accompanying these plans erroneously stated that the plans were in accordance with previous telegraphic instructions.

Magazines.

The Magazine buildings were located at the extreme end of the railroad track directly east of the Ammunition Train. These buildings have concrete walls, unloading platform and floor, with a timber wagon platform at the rear. The plans were deviated from to the extent that reinforced concrete platform was constructed adjoining the railroad track instead of walls and concrete floor supported on an earth fill. It was also considered undesirable to effect a solid connection between the floor of the Magazine buildings and the walls surrounding same, as it was felt to be highly probable that when the weight of the heavy ammunition was placed on the floors the embankment underneath same would compress and break up the floor. For this reason, a sand joint was constructed all around the building between the walls and the floor so that settlement might occur uniformly. The roofs of these buildings were constructed of a base of cement and metal lath with nailing strips set therein. Non-strips of roofing paper were used over this, joints being over nailing strips where roofing was nailed. Typical plans called for cementing roofing paper to cement.

Gas Instruction House.

The plans for this building when received did not seem to be satisfactory if constructed of the character of lumber obtainable here, and after a thorough discussion engaged in by the Constructing Quartermaster, members of the engineering department and the Estimating Department of the contractor, and the lieutenant representing the Division Ordnance Officer, it was decided to have doors, windows and frames constructed of white pine thoroughly seasoned and with rubber insulations all placed at the factory.

Unit #42 - Cast Iron Culverts.

4201 to 4227 inclusive C. I. Culverts

Unit #43 - Bridges.

4301 Concrete Bridge  
4302 to 4315 inclusive Wood Bridges

Unit #44 - Magazines.

4401 to 4404 inclusive Magazines

Unit #45 - Miscellaneous.

4501 Q. M. Yard Office  
4502 Lime House  
4503 K. of C.  
4504 Transformer Shed  
4505 Gas House  
4506 Transformer  
4507 Telephone Building  
4508 S. of C. Latrine

Unit #46 - Railroad Culverts.

4601 to 4612 inclusive Culverts

Unit #47 - Trestles.

4701 to 4706 inclusive Trestles.

Unit #48 - Reservoirs.

4801 Marthen Reservoir.

Unit #49 - Rifle and Machine Gun Range.

4901 1000 yard Rifle Range  
4902 500 " " "  
4903 300 " " "  
4904 Machine Gun Range  
4905 Administration Building  
4906 to 4908 inclusive Target Houses  
4909 to 4915 " Latrines  
4916 to 4919 " Trench Latrines  
4920 Timber Bridge  
4921 to 4925 " Culverts

Unit 450 - Remount Depot.

5001 to 5029 inclusive	Wagon Sheds
5030 to 5031	Wagon Train Stables
5032 to 5035	Hospital Stables
5036 to 5037	Pack Mule Stables
5038	Storehouses
5039	Blacksmith School Shop
5040 to 5043	Stables
5044	Guard House
5045 to 5048	Barracks
5049	Mess Hall
5050	Clerks' Barracks
5051	Administration Building
5052	Officers' Quarters
5053	Mess Hall
5054	Latrine
5055	Shower
5056 to 5058	Latrines
5059 to 5061	Showers
5062 to 5065	Forage Rooms
5066 to 5069	Operating Rooms
5070	Shipping Tank
5071 to 5097	Feed Troughs
5078	Loading Platform
5099	Machine Gun Range
5001-A to 5023-A	Hay Racks

Unit 451 - Machine Gun Camp.

5101 to 5106 inclusive	Mess Halls
5107	Office
5108	Barracks
5109	Guard House
5110	Canteen
5111 to 5117	Showers
5118 to 5123	Latrines
5124	Reservoir
5125 to 5126	Storehouses