

Appendix A

**Draft National Register Nomination:
Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District**

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city or town Fort McClellan vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Calhoun code 015 zip code 36205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register.
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private, public-local, public-State, public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- building(s), district, site, structure, object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Defense: Military Facility, Government: Government Office, Domestic: Institutional Housing, Domestic: Single Dwelling, Health Care: Hospital, Religion: Religious Facility, Social: Meeting Hall, Government: Fire Station

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

- Defense: Military Facility, Government: Government Office, Domestic: Institutional Housing, Domestic: Single Dwelling, Religion: Religious Facility, Social: Meeting Hall, Government: Fire Station

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete, walls Stucco, roof Terra Cotta, other Metal: Iron, Other: Cast Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
removed from its original location.
a birthplace or grave.
a cemetery.
a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
a commemorative property.
less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Military
Community Planning and Development
Architecture
Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1917-1945

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

U.S. Army

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile Di

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 76

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	6 1 1 1 0 0	3 7 3 1 7 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 6	6 1 1 6 0 0	3 7 3 1 6 8 0

3	1 6	6 1 2 0 6 0	3 7 3 1 0 10 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 6	6 1 1 4 2 0	3 7 3 0 7 2 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Denise P. Messick

organization New South Associates date 9-19-94

street & number 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave. telephone (404) 498-4155

city or town Stone Mountain state GA zip code 30083

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

7. Description

The Post Headquarters area of Fort McClellan, known colloquially as "the Hill", is set on a knoll in the Choccolocco Valley at the foot of the Appalachian Highlands near Anniston, Alabama. The present configuration is based on a 1920's plan to transform the post into a military community and to adopt spatial divisions according to function or areas of "reasonable concentration." Begun in 1917 as a National Guard camp, the fort was granted permanent status in 1929 and began a ten year expansion program at that time. Fort McClellan is one of a generation of forts to first use standardized building plans drawn by the Quartermaster Corps with shared perceptions of layout, style, design and landscape. Strongly influenced by the City Beautiful Movement, the new posts were planned to suit all facets of military life, providing for the single soldier as well as the military family.

Elements of the historic fort are still well defined within the Post Headquarters area which has a combination of administrative and residential functions. As one completion report noted, the buildings' styling and mountainous backdrop give an air of rugged simplicity. The contributing buildings in the district are Spanish Colonial Revival in style and most have cream-colored stucco walls and red mission tile roofs. The district's street lights have exposed aggregate concrete poles with bronze detailing on the lamps. Uniformity in color, texture, and decorative features creates a harmonious impact on the viewer. Completion dates for contributing buildings range from 1930 to 1941. Some were projects of federal government relief programs created to provide civilian work in the years of the Depression. During this time the fort area was expanded, creeks were channeled, and buffers were established between areas. The layout is remarkably intact as developed with few intrusive elements.

Buildings identified by number are keyed to the accompanying maps and to a historic building inventory of Fort McClellan submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, in June 1993. Three sub-areas included in the district are the officers' residential area, the buildings related to post command, and the N.C.O. residential area. Drills and athletic fields were situated to the south and a 9-hole golf course, in place in 1937, was built to the northeast. The officers' quarters (Buildings 1-20) were single family units which lined two open areas, noted as parks, in an elongated horseshoe configuration around Buckner Circle. Alleys with garages (Buildings 181, 182, 183, and 185-190) are noticeable behind the quarters, which were buffered by distance from post traffic. Building 1, which was the commander's quarters on a 1946 map, was sited on an angle almost facing Post Headquarters. This building also had a circular path or driveway to the front door. Space was left for future development along the horseshoe and, by the late 1930's, the officers' quarters contained two types of Spanish Colonial Revival residences. The Officers' Club, formerly the Bachelor Officers' Quarters, was sited on the curve of the horseshoe. Its interior walls have significant murals painted by prisoners of war in World War II. Buildings 21 through 30 along Baltzell Gate Road are brick 1950's ranch style duplex housing. While they do not contribute to the district, they are not visible intrusions since they are set low along the edge of the district. This sub-area combined beauty and economy of space, provided for future expansion, and was organized with a sense of community.

Post Headquarters (Building 61), a low, one story building, occupied the opposite end of the axis. A small, circular band stand or gazebo was built in the depressed area of the park between the Officers' Club and the Headquarters building. The gazebo has the same styling and materials as

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the surrounding housing. Scale and siting was used to emphasize the significance of administrative facilities. Post Headquarters was flanked on the east by Silver Chapel (Building 67) and on the west by the Hospital (Building 63), now the Provost Marshal Administration Building. Silver Chapel was originally planned as a more elaborate facility, but the economics of the 1930's resulted in a scaled-down version with an ornately decorated portal reminiscent of Spanish Colonial missions. The original Post Exchange (Building 65), now an administration building, was situated southwest of the Hospital on Post Headquarters Road.

Post Headquarters acts as an architectural transition between the residential architecture of the officers' quarters and the large scale three story buildings which lie southeast of it: Buildings 141, 142, 143, 144, 161, 162, and 163. All but the last three are barracks, including Buildings 142, 143 and 144 which were the first permanent buildings constructed in 1930. Buildings 161, 162 and 163 were three separate buildings connected by a colonnade which dates to the original 1936 construction and therefore must be counted as one building for National Register purposes. It originally contained an assembly hall, gymnasium and enlisted mens service club and it now houses a theater and administrative offices. This group of buildings, monumental in scale, embraced a parade ground on three sides. A helipad is now located on the parade ground and expanded parking lots have encroached, but the space still maintains its open feeling. A 1937 map shows temporary buildings still extant among these permanent buildings. CCC buildings are shown behind the hospital and adjacent to the original Post Exchange and long narrow buildings were situated at the base of the parade ground. These buildings were gone by the late 1940's.

The third sub-area consists of the N.C.O. quarters (Buildings 81-90, 102-107) and the former Post Office (Building 66). Arranged in a semicircular formation, these homes are one story in height and are also associated with alleys allowing access to multi-family garages (Buildings 196-198). The Post Office, now used as a day care center, was located east of the N.C.O. quarters. Its exterior walls are covered with rubble stone but the interior and exterior have both been extensively altered.

The Fire Station (Building 69), built in 1936 in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, was situated centrally between the command area and the industrial and transportation areas. It had a transitional role bridging the more utilitarian areas by its function with the post command area by its style. It still serves its original function. The gymnasium (Building 130) was constructed as a temporary building in 1941 and was completely refurbished in 1975. Small buildings in the Post Command area include a recreation office (Building 129), formerly a radio building, and a former ambulance garage (Building 184). Buildings 129 and 130 stand outside the district boundaries as now drawn. Building 184 has been substantially altered.

The Post Headquarters district was found to have 60 contributing buildings and structures and 14 non-contributing buildings. A detailed inventory follows. The area possesses high levels of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. While Fort McClellan as a whole has grown and expanded outward since the district's period of significance, there have been few major alterations or additions to significant buildings or landscapes within the defined boundaries of the district. The continuity of use as a military post has contributed to its preservation. An industrial/warehouse area to the northeast of the post command area also dates to the same period of construction and significance and is being nominated separately as the Fort McClellan Industrial District. A third potential historic district includes the magazines and the ammunitions storage area. A historic building inventory also identified scattered buildings which have not been included in the district due to their distance from the main complex or intervening intrusive construction or changes in the surrounding context.

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INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

Buildings 1-16 (1-16 Buckner Circle)
Commissioned Officers' Housing (completed 1930)

Buildings 17-20 (17-20 Buckner Circle)
Commissioned Officer's Housing (completed 1936)

Buildings 181-183, 185-190 (alleys behind Buckner Circle)
Garages (completed 1936)

Building 51 (Buckner Circle)
Bachelor Officers' Quarters (original section 1936, addition ca. 1941)
converted to Officer's Club in 1941

Buildings 81-87 (81-87 Drennan Drive)
Non-Commissioned Officers' Housing (completed 1930, addition 1966 on 82-87)

Buildings 88-90 and 102-107 (Drennan Drive)
Non-Commissioned Officers' Housing (completed 1936)

Buildings 196-198 (alleys behind Drennan Drive)
Garages (completed 1936)

Building 61 (61 Buckner Circle)
Post Headquarters (Buckner Hall) (completed 1934)

Building 67 (67 Buckner Circle)
Silver Chapel (completed 1936)

Building 63 (63 Buckner Circle)
Provost Marshal Administration Building (completed 1931)
originally constructed as hospital

Building 65 (65 13th Avenue)
Administration General Purpose Building (completed 1936)
originally constructed as Post Exchange

Building 141 A,B,C (141 13th Avenue)
Enlisted Men's Barracks (Stanley Barracks) (completed 1937)

Building 142 (142 Headquarters Road)
Enlisted Men's Barracks (Frederick Barracks) (completed 1930)

Building 143 (143 Headquarters Road)
Enlisted Men's Barracks (Wikoff Barracks) (completed 1930)
now used as office space

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Building 144 (144 Headquarters Road)
Automatic Data Processing (completed 1930)
originally infantry barracks

Building 161, 162, 163 (161-163 26th Street)
Theater (Hutchinson Hall, 161) (all completed 1936
Administration Building (Koehler Hall, 162) with connecting colonnade)
Administration General Purpose (Schou Hall, 163)
162 originally gym, 163 originally Enlisted Mens Service Club

Building 69 (69 Headquarters Road)
Fire Station (completed 1936)

Structure 170 (Buckner Circle)
Band Stand (completed 1937)

TOTAL = 60 contributing buildings and structures

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

Building 66 (66 Drennan Drive)
Child Support Service Center (completed 1941, extensively altered)

Building 184 (184 Headquarters Road)
Vehicle Registration Building (completed 1932, extensively altered)

Buildings 21-30 (Baltzell Gate Road and Buckner Circle)
Housing (completed 1957)

Building 54 (Buckner Circle)
Bath House (completed 1958)

Building 56 (Buckner Circle)
Outdoor Swimming Pool Building (completed 1958)

TOTAL = 14 non-contributing buildings

8. Statement of Significance

The Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District is significant in community planning and development, architecture and landscape architecture as an important early example of the application of community design principles to standardized military construction. This 1930's breed of military posts was a deviation from previous patterns of grid development, although McClellan's World War I heritage also had an impact on the shape it was to take. The intervening period of neglect during the 1920's, a result of stringent federal cutbacks, was to be followed in 1926 by the largest military construction appropriation since the war. Major General B. Frank Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, began his program of nationwide post improvements in the late 1920's

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with an outstanding group of city planners, architects and landscape designers who were trained in the principles of the City Beautiful and Garden City movements. The internationally known city planning advisor to the War Department was George B. Ford who completed his architectural studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He and other noted architects and planners, including Lt. Colonel Francis B. Wheaton (formerly of the renowned firm of McKim, Meade & White), Luther M. Leisenring and 1st Lt. Howard B. Nurse, consulted with post commanders to create functional areas that were unified by theme and integrated with the natural landscape features. Designs were cast in regional styles appropriate to the venue in which they were to be built. The Spanish Colonial Revival style predominated in the South and Southwest. These expenditures to create a permanent peacetime military establishment came later to Fort McClellan than to its regional counterparts such as Fort Benning in Georgia, but they soon earned it a reputation as the military showplace of the South. During the Depression, the well-funded housing programs were replaced by assistance channeled through New Deal social programs, and these buildings also contribute to the character of the district.

The post's military significance derives from its roles in both world wars, first as a National Guard camp in 1917, and then as a permanent installation after 1928 with several divisions of soldiers later training there during World War II. These included the 92nd Division, which was the Army's second African-American division, as well two detachments of Women's Army Corps. The Prisoner of War (POW) camp established at Fort McClellan in June of 1943 also figures significantly into the history of the post. The German prisoners became a part of the labor pool and are credited with building stonework walls, landscape features and the exceptional murals which dress the Officers' Club walls. McClellan's evolution and transformation from hastily erected temporary structures to a permanent, planned community reflects the development of the United States military from World War I to World War II.

Fort McClellan's significance on the local level is unquestionable. The development of the fort in the twentieth century and the growth and success of its supporting community of Anniston are inextricably linked. The city of Anniston established not only the political framework which brought the military into the valley, but also helped to financially underwrite the purchase of the land on which the base sits. As early as World War I, the town had elected officials whose sole responsibility was to deal with the fort. The relationship between the two communities was noted as exemplary. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Anniston recognized that its future lay with Fort McClellan, and since that time the future of the two communities have been wed. The historic district at Fort McClellan, which embodies the military post as first developed, is a visual symbol of the union between community and military fortification. It is a distinct, cohesive entity whose individual elements may lack architectural grandeur, but as a group they strongly reflect their time and place and the processes which formed them.

Historical Narrative and Context

The twentieth century history of Fort McClellan is closely tied to that of nearby Anniston which was founded after the Civil War by the Woodstock Iron Company. Samuel Noble of Rome, Georgia, and General Daniel Tyler, a wealthy industrialist from Connecticut, set out to establish a model city, a progressive Southern town structured by industry. It was laid out on a grid plan on the valley floor adjacent to iron ore deposits. Trees were placed on major avenues to relieve the monotony and parks were made part of the overall plan. The town was privately owned until 1883 and it enjoyed growth and prosperity until the depression of the 1890's. It began to actively look for ways to enliven its economy and, through pressure on influential members of Congress, was chosen as the

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location for Camp Shipp which occupied a site north of town on Blue Mountain from 1898 to 1899. By the time the reserve camp was closed, Anniston's iron making industry was being replaced by textile manufacturing and pipe making. In 1912 Congressman Fred L. Blackmon made advances toward the War Department to spur interest in the Choccolocco Mountains as a range for artillery training. The federal government decided in 1917 to purchase the property north of Anniston. The acquisition was orchestrated by the Anniston Chamber of Commerce and, under the purchase agreement, farmers were allowed to work their fields through the summer of 1917. When the Army needed the land sooner than expected, the Chamber underwrote the crop loss. A key factor in the success of Anniston's proposal was the cohesive manner in which they approached the military as a harmonious economic unit.

The events of 1917 compelled the hasty construction of a National Guard camp. War was declared on Germany on April 6th and the Selective Service Bill was passed on May 18th. The Cantonment Division of the Army was mandated to have 32 camps ready by September 1. Camp McClellan was one of the chosen thirty-two, a National Guard cantonment able to handle 27,152 soldiers. It was the first Southern installation named in honor of a Northerner, worse, the commander of the Union forces between 1861 and 1862 (*Atlanta Journal*, April 13, 1959). This challenge to Southern sensibilities was transcended in light of the economic boost the camp would inject into the town of Anniston. In Washington a cadre of volunteers formed a Committee on Emergency Construction, with William Starrett as chair, to set up a building program. These men included industrialists, construction experts, architects and others who managed the complicated process of preparing typical layouts and plans. Charles L. Dulin was the Constructing Quartermaster placed in charge of Camp McClellan. Dulin chose the site of the new camp in the northwestern quadrant after completing a survey of the reservation which considered topography and geography. No towns or villages were displaced since the land use had been mostly agricultural. The area was fairly level, well-drained, and connected by existing roads to Anniston and Jacksonville. It was also closest to the tracks of the Southern Railway.

The World War I post was laid out in 26 blocks designated as areas, each performing a specific function and containing a set number of buildings. The layout of buildings within each block, particularly those devoted to housing the infantry units, was highly regimented. The positioning of the blocks was not quite linear and appears to have been dependent on the most advantageous way to use the creeks and topographical features of the site. The logistics of establishing this incipient city were laboriously orchestrated by Colonel Dulin as he struggled with water supply, finding laborers, dealing with labor strikes, and the scientific management of labor, road construction and heavy rainfall. Soldiers would be delivered by train, marched over fields and taken to a cleared area to begin constructing their camps. Only one-fourth of the materials used in the camp's construction was actually carried by rail to the site; the bulk were brought in by truck or wagon on the country road. By November of 1917, all officers and enlisted men of the 29th Division, totaling 27,753 individuals, had arrived. Training at the camp was hard. Community relations were forged with the election of a town representative, W. P. Acker, to deal with the military. When the 1st Separate Negro Company of Maryland arrived, they were promptly introduced to the African-American community of Anniston to avoid the racial tension that occurred during the Spanish-American War (MacGregor 1985: 7). By February of 1919, 1,534 buildings had been constructed at the division camp, plus 118 associated with the hospital, 28 built by military organizations, and 16 built by societies. The hospital was imposing, with single ward buildings aligned in four columns and joined through walkways. The whole area was bounded by a circular street pattern and sited on an elongated knoll, ostensibly to ward off contamination and noise. This hill would later become the Post Headquarters area.

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In the 1920's the incredible expansion of the previous decade was cut back, permanent construction was discouraged, and maintenance on a reduced budget became the Quartermaster Corps' primary mission. As the World War I camps began to fall into disrepair, the mood of the public began to swing in the direction of increased funding. In 1924 Secretary of War John Weeks submitted a long-range plan to Congress to replace temporary structures with permanent barracks, quarters, and hospitals and updated water and sewage systems. The Construction Service was awarded \$126 million by Congress between 1926 and 1930 and talented men were recruited to fill the ranks of the Quartermaster Corps. Major General B. Frank Cheatham's vision of a new program of post development resulted in a period of successful and healthy growth which included Camp McClellan, now Fort McClellan, by authority of a 1929 War Department order. Army Chief of Staff General Charles P. Summerall, who had negotiated the camp's purchase in 1917, was also influential in attaining its permanency as a Regular Army Post for one regiment of Infantry. Three infantry barracks were completed by February 1930 to be followed by quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers. Two Montgomery contractors were chosen for the first projects with laborers' pay ranging from \$1.60 to \$8.00 per day depending on the skill level. All of the unskilled laborers were African-American while the majority of skilled laborers were white.

The intensity of the Depression halted further progress while military spending was curtailed in 1933. President Franklin D. Roosevelt launched the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) to help stem unemployment. These programs and others which followed benefited construction at military posts across the country by channeling funds into relief programs which created and sustained work for the Construction Division. In 1936 and 1937 W.P.A. workers constructed the Enlisted Men's Service Club, the gymnasium, assembly hall auditorium (Hutchinson Hall), the main post exchange, the officers' club now called Remington Hall, Silver Chapel, stables, garages, and numerous other buildings and structures ranging from coal trestles to warehouses to utilities, streets and lighting. Funds were also used to dismantle temporary structures and to move and reassemble the housing known as the Rock Cottages to another site. New Deal programs defined and enhanced the post and provided work to the unemployed. In many ways the 1937 fort was a new and improved version of the 1919 camp. The layout of the permanent buildings was essentially grafted upon a site plan and design brought into reality in the haste of 1917. A strict grid arrangement was absent and streets and occupation areas conformed to the topography.

The 1930's post also benefited from the expertise of city planners, modern architects and landscape architects who were consulted and hired by General Cheatham to improve the beauty as well as the function of the new fort. George B. Ford's hand is evident in the plans of a score of other posts of that generation including Fort Benning in Georgia. Lt. H. B. Nurse (1928: 15) gave the theoretical framework with which the posts were planned, citing five laws of design that are portrayed in nature: Unity, Consonance in Design, Diversity, Balance, and Radiation. Also considered were the three elements of Army posts: operation, administration, and housing. Buildings would be styled in one theme, surrounded by open spaces, and connected by broad main arteries and local streets of various plans and widths which followed natural contours. Plans were not simply generated in Washington, but each post commander and Corps Area Commander had an active voice in the planning process from the beginning. Land use zoning regulations were being developed in the United States in the 1920's. Posts would be divided into areas grouped by function and it was the planner's task to unify the whole. Ford was interested in creating an environment that would be a healthy place to bring up children. Cheatham also suggested that posts have individual programs for landscaping.

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Barracks were usually the first buildings constructed and these were typically three stories in height and 450 feet in length with a skeleton frame of reinforced concrete and an exterior finished in regional styles. Modern conveniences included up-to-date kitchens, lavatories and recreation rooms. When General Cheatham asked the wives of officers and non-commissioned officers about their housing preferences, they overwhelmingly endorsed single family homes. Interior arrangements and number of bedrooms were configured according to rank and were fairly standardized. A statutory limit was placed on how much could be spent on each type of house. The Design Branch deemed Georgian Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles appropriate to certain regions of the country. While bases in New England tended to have brick exteriors and slate roofs, stucco exteriors and tile roofs were more common in their Southern counterparts. Climatic conditions were also considered. By 1946, Fort McClellan would be divided into at least five defined areas: the Post Headquarters Area, the Warehouse area, the Railhead area, the Hospital area, and the Magazine Area. The Post Headquarters District stands out as a compact and cohesive example of the implementation of Cheatham's ideas and Ford's plans for the new type of military community.

The updated installation was used by infantry units, ROTC units, National Guard units and as headquarters for supervising 45 CCC camps in the Southeast. The 1940's brought a second boom period for Fort McClellan directly related to world events. The Selective Service bill of 1940 was passed on the condition that the draft would commence once proper arrangements were made for the draftees' housing, sanitation and medical care (American Public Works Association 1976: 596). McClellan was placed within the second tier of forts to be ready by October 1940. The 1940's saw the careful evolution of functional areas, but the areas which housed troops remained situated as they were in 1937, albeit with more buildings. Units remained intact within their separate camps. A civilian village was added between 1937 and 1946, and this residential area was laid out similar to the post command area. A traffic circle was added by the fire house. The base plan still retained the overall look of the 1917 camp, with the main areas still clustered around the railroad spur while the battalion areas remained in block formation stretching to the north and south. Standardization in building design was practiced in World War I but truly refined during the second World War. In addition to the temporary buildings constructed during this period, the fort was expanded to the east and west. The policy set by the Quartermaster's Office was to hire local/regional firms capable of meeting the standards set by the government.

The 27th Division, a National Guard unit from New York, trained at Fort McClellan with a new three-phase program devised by the War Department to test field operations. The city of Anniston continued to have a close and harmonious relationship with the troops by having public dances in their honor, bringing women from local colleges to the events, and staging vaudeville shows and boxing events. Local churches provided clubrooms for the soldiers. After the 27th Division left for the Pacific, the Basic Immaterial Training Center (BIRTC) was formed to give recruits eight weeks of basic training before being sent to specialized units for combat or other training. This was replaced in 1943 by the Infantry Replacement Training Center (IRTC). While an African-American division (the 92nd) was stationed at Fort McClellan, the Army still rigidly held to a segregationist policy with blacks being housed and fed in separate facilities. The two detachments of Women's Army Corps (one white and one black) were given clerical roles, handled the motor pool, and worked in bakeries, service clubs, mess and supply (Lane 1955: 25). The housing for women was considered "separate, but better" than that given to male soldiers. In 1955 McClellan would become the first permanent home of the WAC.

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Section Number 8,9 Page 9

Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

Fort McClellan's POW camp was completed in May 1943 west of the Headquarters area with a standard layout for up to 3,000 individuals. It had three sections with rows of 20-man barracks in each section. The barracks were shotgun-like buildings with dimensions of twenty by forty feet. The camp was essentially self contained with kitchens, orderly rooms, dayrooms, dispensaries, a chapel, library, reading room, stage, and athletic fields. Most of the men interned at McClellan worked on the post and some were involved with local employers in the agricultural and industrial sectors who contracted out for their labor. In their off hours and in jobs assigned to them on post, POWs created a substantial legacy at Fort McClellan in the realms of masonry and art as well as less visible improvements. Stone walls, chimneys, patios, drainage ditches, and landscaping are credited to the prisoners, as well as the carved bar at the Officers' Club and the murals which decorate its walls. Unfortunately the bar was replaced sometime after 1982. The murals still exist and they range from the genteel to the disturbing, covering the upper five feet of wall space on each wall. Whether they present a single storyline or a variety of themes is arguable. On walls with doors, the painters framed their work around the door, making an obstacle an asset. They are clearly the work of several individuals, with some scenes showing more mastery over the art than others. The murals were purportedly begun in 1943 and finished in 1945 by a group of Germans whose names are unknown. Mixing twentieth century elements with traditional folkloric, and possibly operatic and biblical themes, the artists created a room with views that have incredible power. Where setting is shown, the painters tried to maintain consonance with the Spanish flavor of the building. The themes suggest that the POW's were allowed to paint whatever topic they chose. Because few Americans would choose these views as a backdrop for social drinking, they were paneled over from the 1950's until the late 1970's when they were uncovered by Warrant Officer Von Helberg who led in their restoration. Unfortunately one of the murals which was repainted on the west wall was not guided by the original.

Since 1945 Fort McClellan has undergone changes in mission and facilities, and has on occasion had to fight for its very survival as an active fort, but the Post Headquarters District has maintained its character and integrity as an intact example of community planning in the context of military architecture between the two World Wars. It is also a visible symbol of the successful relationship between the military installation and the community of Anniston. The post has played a significant role in local political and economic history and it has provided a connection between a small Alabama town and the national preparations for war.

9. Bibliography

This nomination form is based partly on a two-volume historic building inventory prepared in 1993 by New South Associates, Inc. of Stone Mountain, Georgia, and ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc. of Knoxville, Tennessee. Volume II of that report contains HABS inventory forms on all pre-1942 buildings at Fort McClellan. The report was submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama. Some sections of that report are included verbatim in this nomination, which was also produced by New South Associates. References used for both are included in the following list.

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Continuation Sheet

Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

Section Number 9 Page 10

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Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 11

Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

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Section Number 9 Page 12

Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

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Section Number 9 Page 13

Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

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Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are indicated on the attached map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the most significant concentration of buildings in the headquarters area which were constructed during the period of significance. The field area south of 20th Street is now cluttered with small new buildings and structures associated the athletic fields and that area no longer maintains its historic appearance. The southern boundary extends from 20th Street across the field north of the gym (Building 130) to Summerall Gate Road to include the Fire Station (Building 69) and Buildings 161 through 163 which are all integral parts of the district. Buildings

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 10 Page 15

**Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL**

21 through 30 are nonconforming 1950's construction on the edge of the district, but the landscape and setting made it necessary to include them in the boundaries. All other boundaries correspond with roads or natural features as indicated on the boundary map.

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Continuation Sheet

Section Number _____ Page 16

Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

Maps

- Map 1. Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District showing location of UTM references.
Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Anniston, Ala. 1956 (PR 1972).
- Map 2. Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District Boundaries.
Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan, Alabama.
- Map 3. Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District showing location and direction of photographs.
Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

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Continuation Sheet**

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**Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL**

Photographs

The following applies to all photographs:

Name of Property: Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
County and State: Calhoun County, Alabama
Photographer: Denise P. Messick
Negatives Filed: Mobile District Corps of Engineers
Date Photographed: June, 1994

Description and Vantage Point of Photographs:

- Photo 1. View across parade ground of Buildings 141 and 142. View northwest.
- Photo 2. View across parade ground of Building 143. View north.
- Photo 3. Typical street light in district. Parade ground. View northeast..
- Photo 4. Silver Chapel (Building 67). View north.
- Photo 5. View across park of Officers's Housing on Buckner Circle. View northwest.
- Photo 6. Gazebo or band stand (Structure 170). View northwest.
- Photo 7. Officers' Club (Building 51). View north.
- Photo 8. Officer's Housing (Building 17). View west.
- Photo 9. Officer's Housing (Building 14). View west.
- Photo 10. View from Jarvis Street of Building 61 in foreground, Building 143 in background. View south/southeast.
- Photo 11. View of Post Headquarters (Building 61) with Building 143 in background. View south/southwest.
- Photo 12. View of park and gazebo (Structure 170). View north/northwest.
- Photo 13. View of gazebo (Structure 170) and Officer's Housing. View northeast.
- Photo 14. View of main entrance to Building 63 (formerly a hospital). View west.
- Photo 15. View across park to gazebo (Structure 170). View northwest.

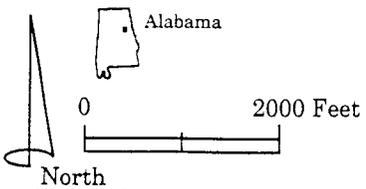
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National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

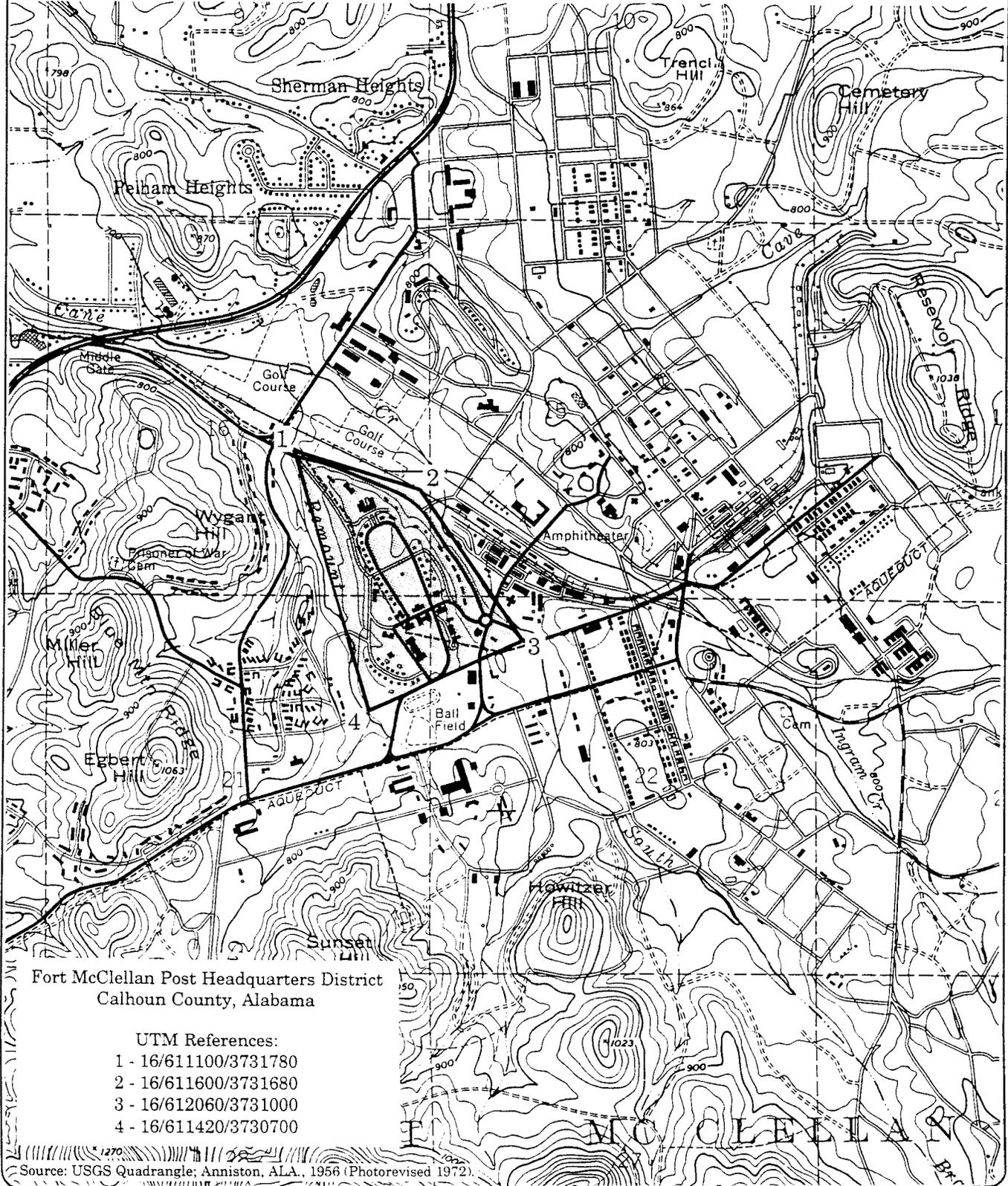
Section Number _____ Page 18

Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, AL

- Photo 16. View of Buildings 161 and 162. View southeast.
- Photo 17. View across parade ground of Buildings 141, 142 and 143. View northwest.
- Photo 18. Building 66. View northwest.
- Photo 19. Garage for N.C.O. Housing (Building 196). View west/northwest.
- Photo 20. View of Drennen Drive, N.C.O. Housing. View east.
- Photo 21. N.C.O. Housing (Building 90). View northwest.
- Photo 22. View of Drennan Drive and N.C.O. Housing. View east.
- Photo 23. View of traffic circle and Center Fire Station (Building 69). View east/southeast.
- Photo 24. Center Fire Station (Building 69). View west.
- Photo 25. Center Fire Station (Building 69). View west/southwest.
- Photo 26. View of 1950s Housing, east of district boundary (Buildings 28-30). View north.
- Photo 27. View of rear facade of Silver Chapel (Building 67). View west.
- Photo 28. Building 144. View west/southwest.
- Photo 29. Building 28, east of district boundary. View east/northeast.
- Photo 30. View of Officers' Housing on Buckner Circle. View east/north east.
- Photo 31. View of Buckner Circle, Buildings 1-4. View northeast.
- Photo 32. Officer's Housing, Building 4. View northeast.
- Photo 33. Silver Chapel, front facade (Building 67). View east/northeast.
- Photo 34. Buildings 161 and 162. View northeast.
- Photo 35. Buildings 162 and 163. View northeast.
- Photo 36. Buildings 161 and 162. View northeast.



Map 1 Location of UTM References



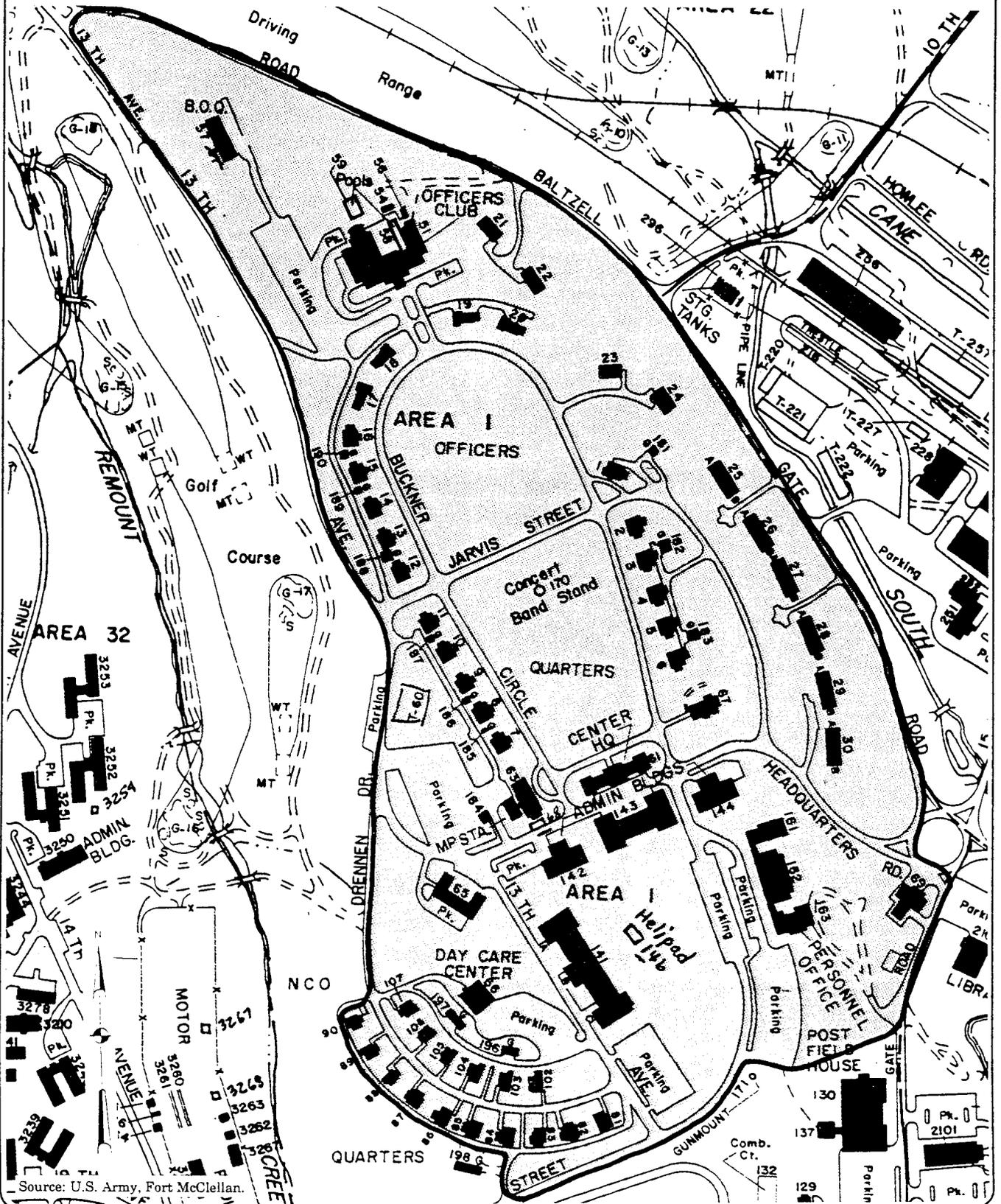
Fort McClellan Post Headquarters District
Calhoun County, Alabama

- UTM References:
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 - 2 - 16/611600/3731680
 - 3 - 16/612060/3731000
 - 4 - 16/611420/3730700

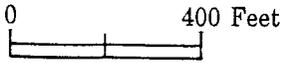
Source: USGS Quadrangle; Anniston, ALA., 1956 (Photorevised 1972).

Map 2
District Boundaries

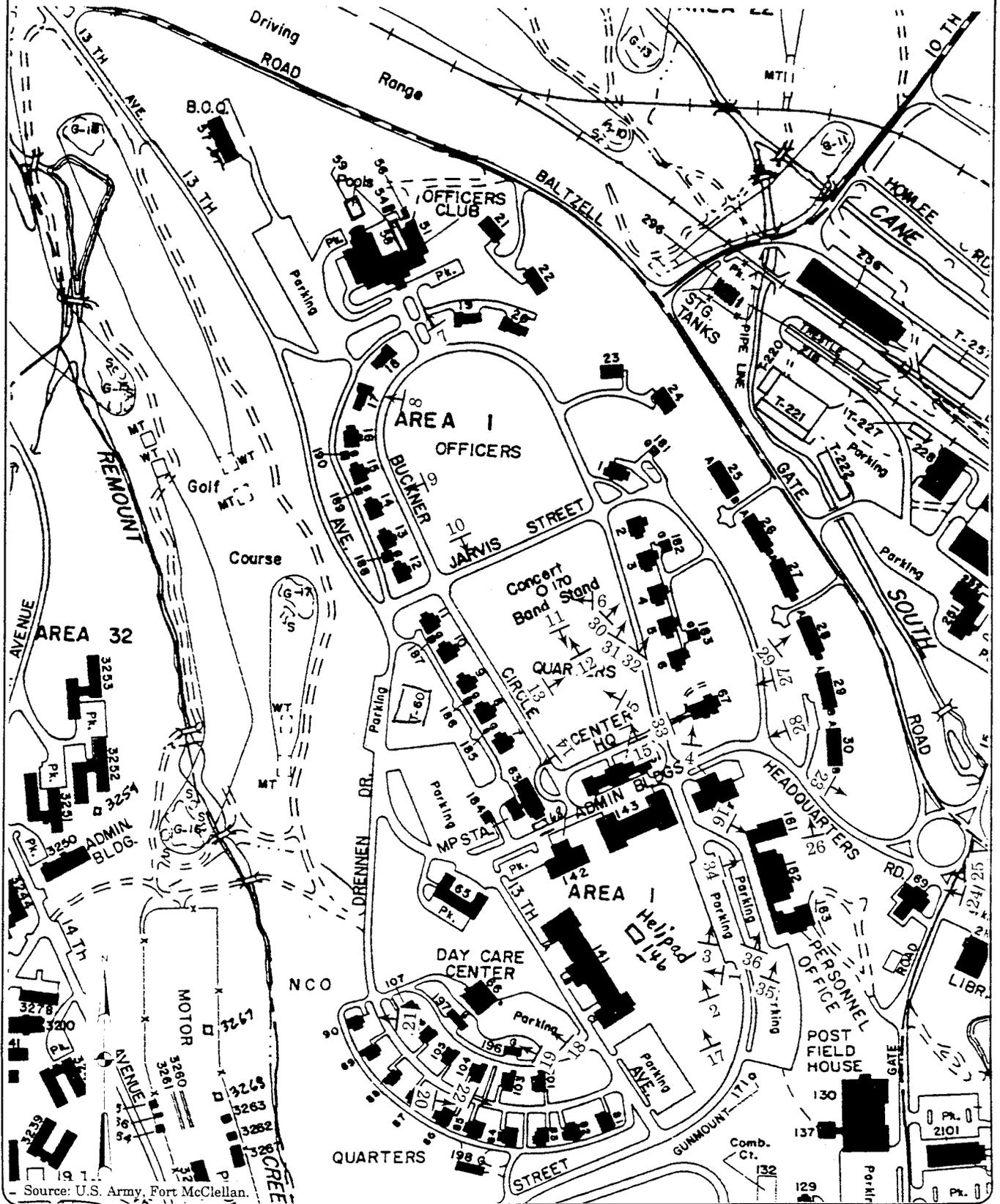
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Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan.



Map 3
Location and Direction of Photographs



Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan.



Photo 1

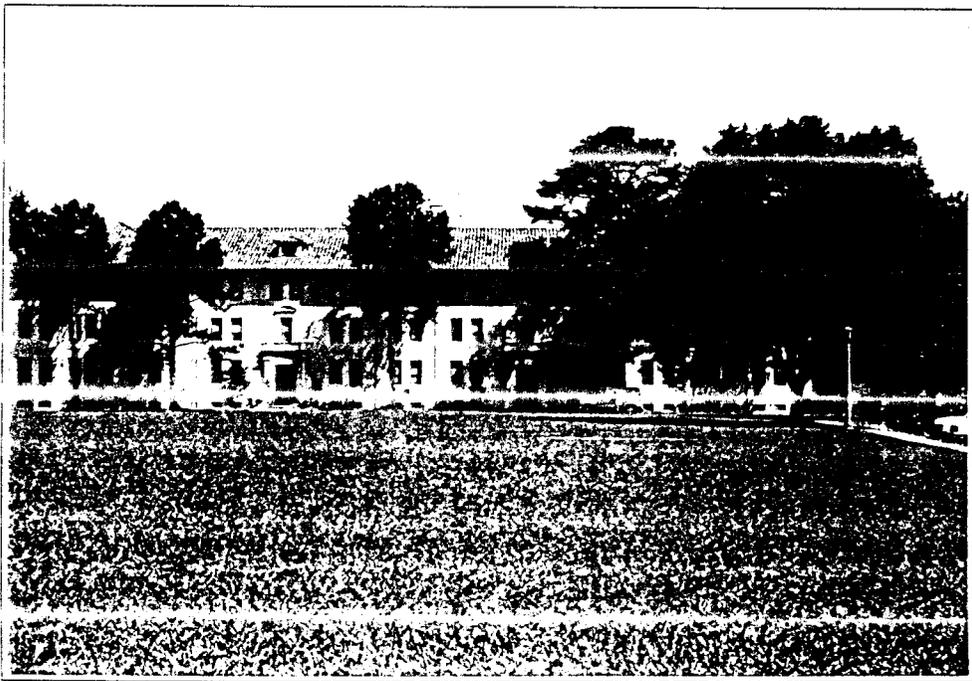


Photo 2



Photo 5

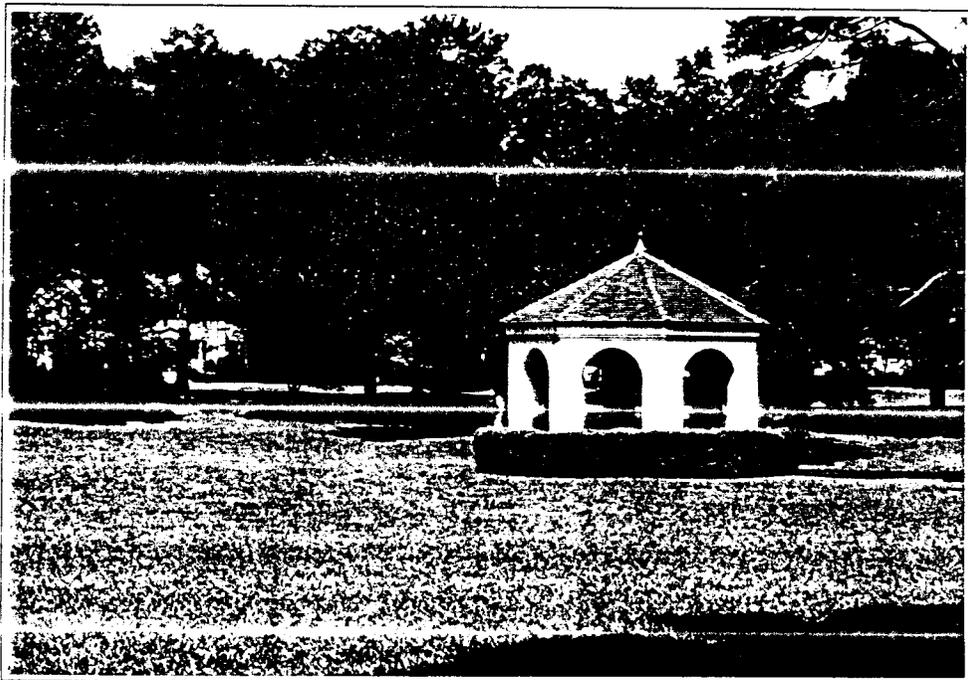


Photo 6

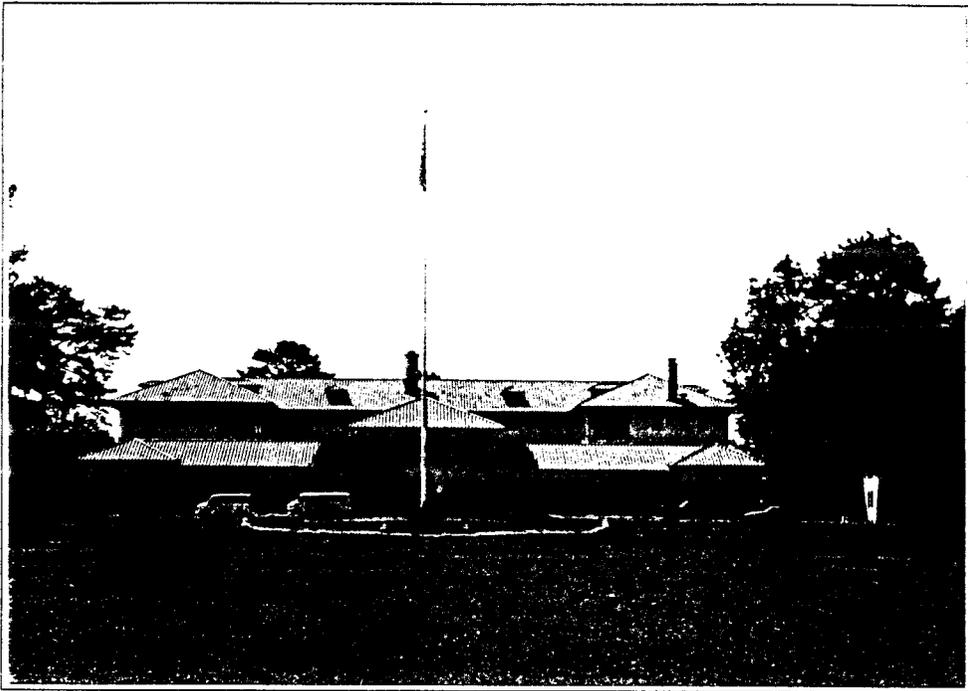


Photo 11



Photo 12



Photo 14

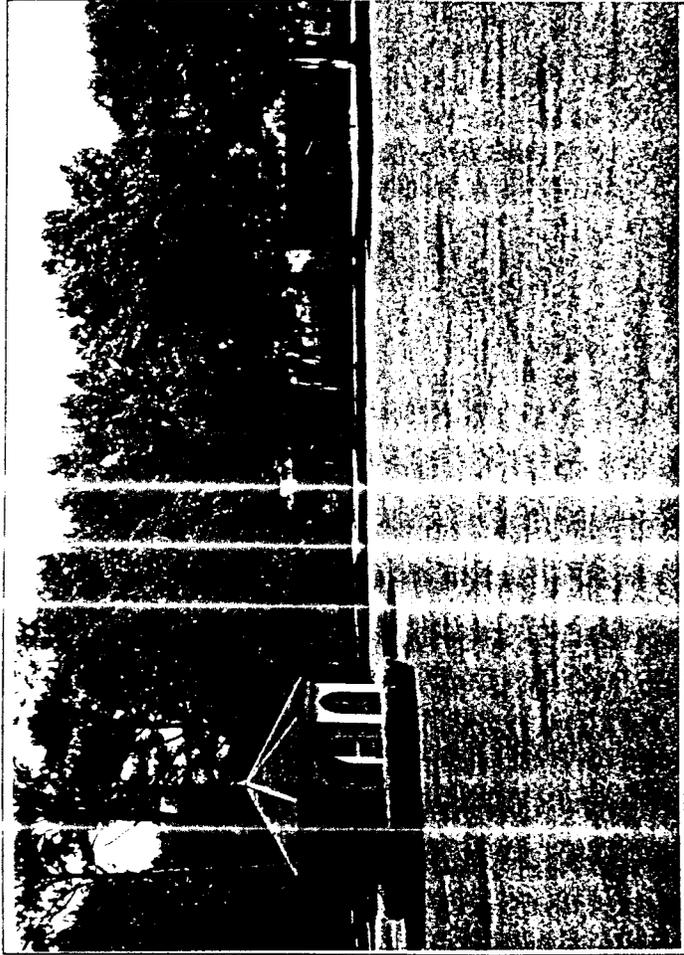


Photo 13



Photo 15

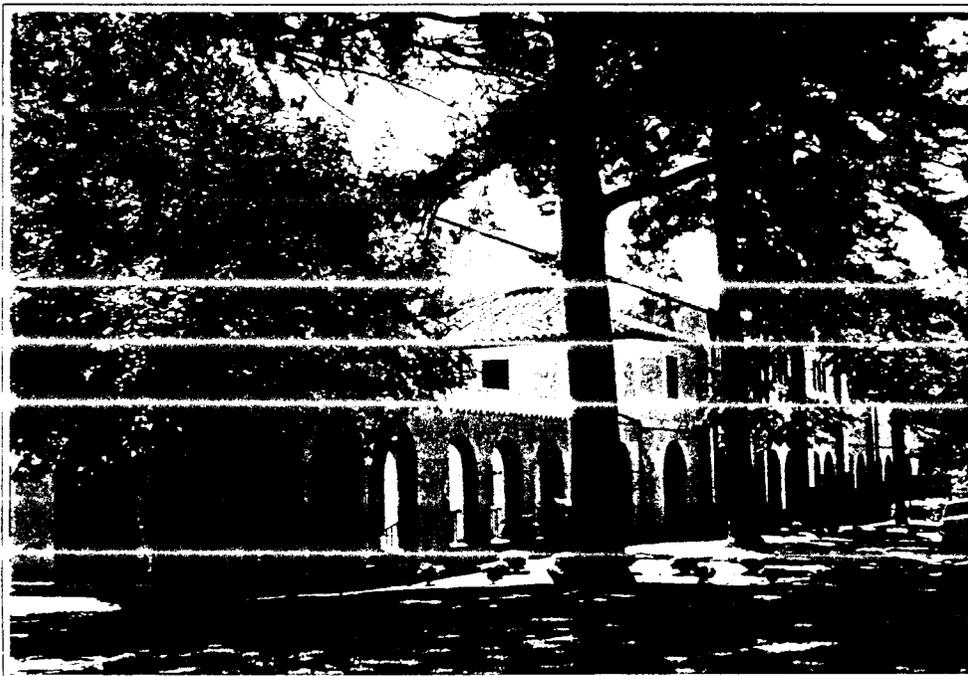


Photo 16



Photo 17



Photo 18

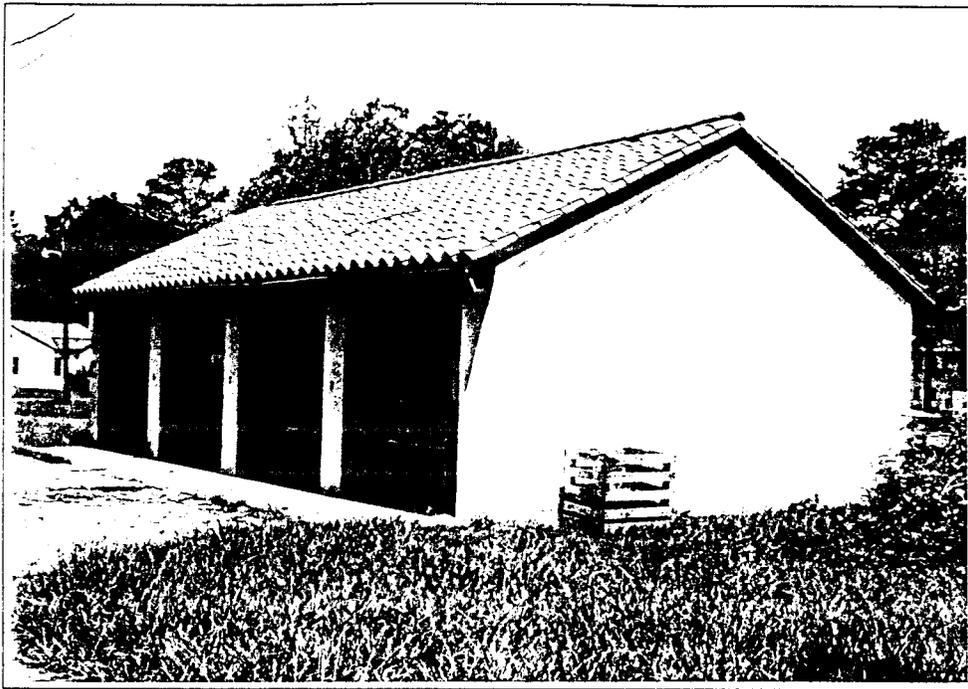


Photo 19



Photo 20



Photo 21



Photo 22

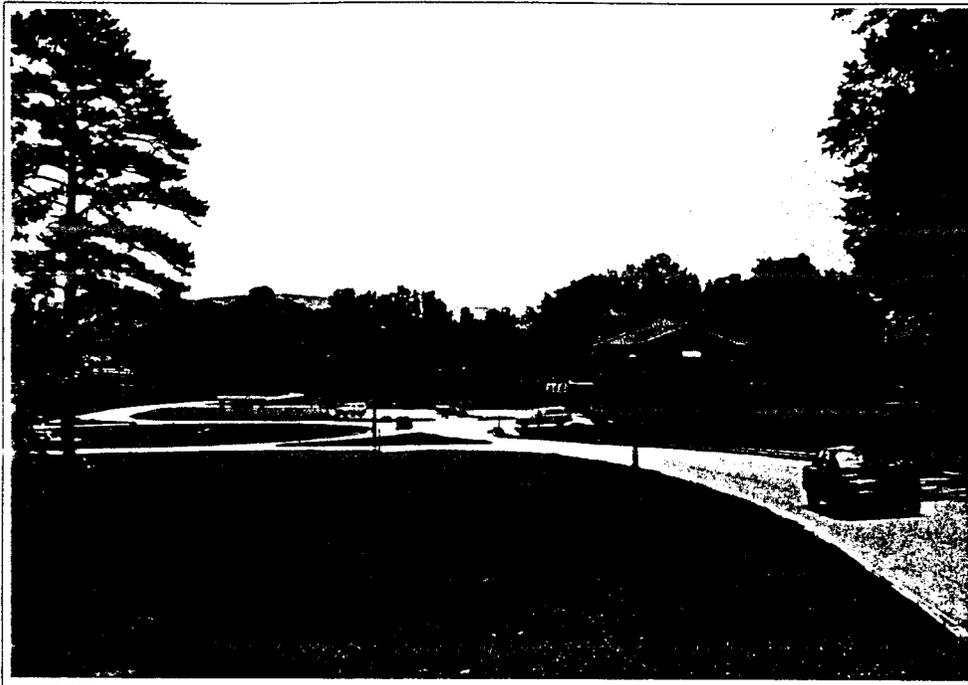


Photo 23



Photo 24

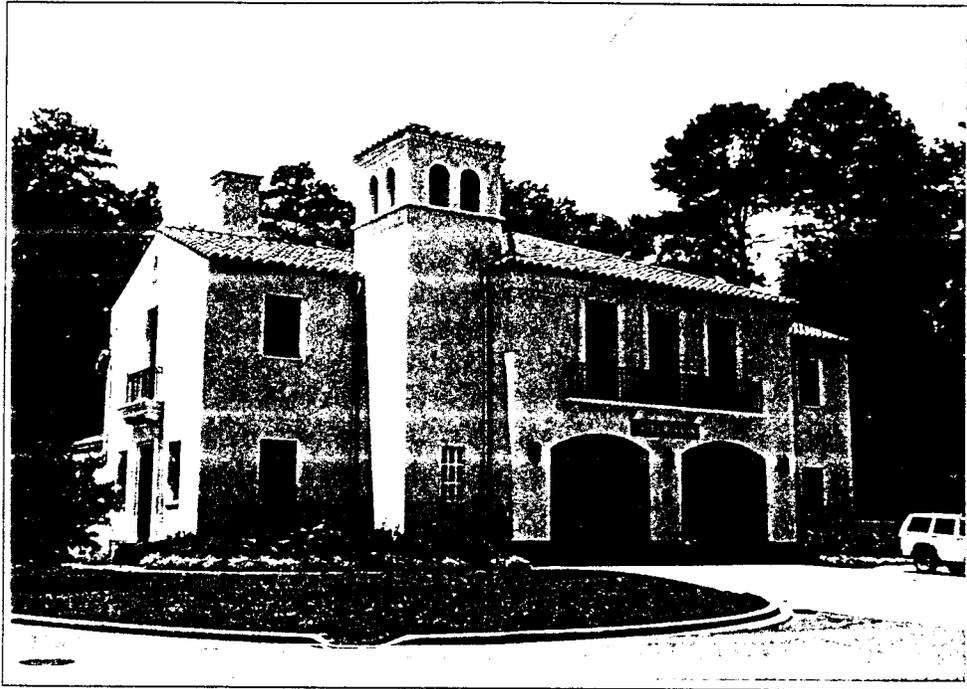


Photo 25

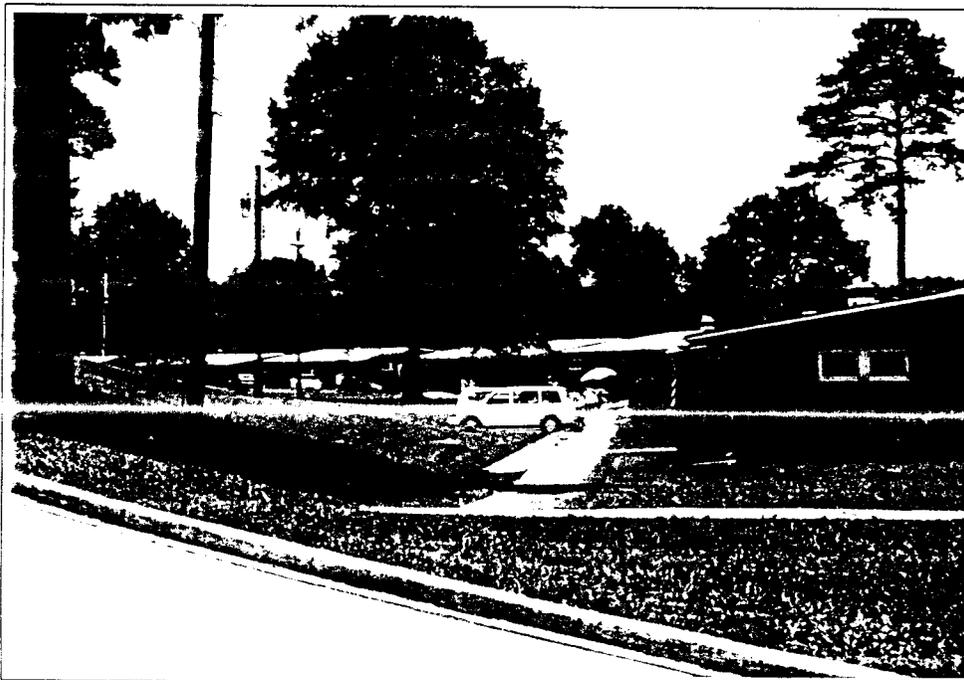


Photo 26



Photo 27

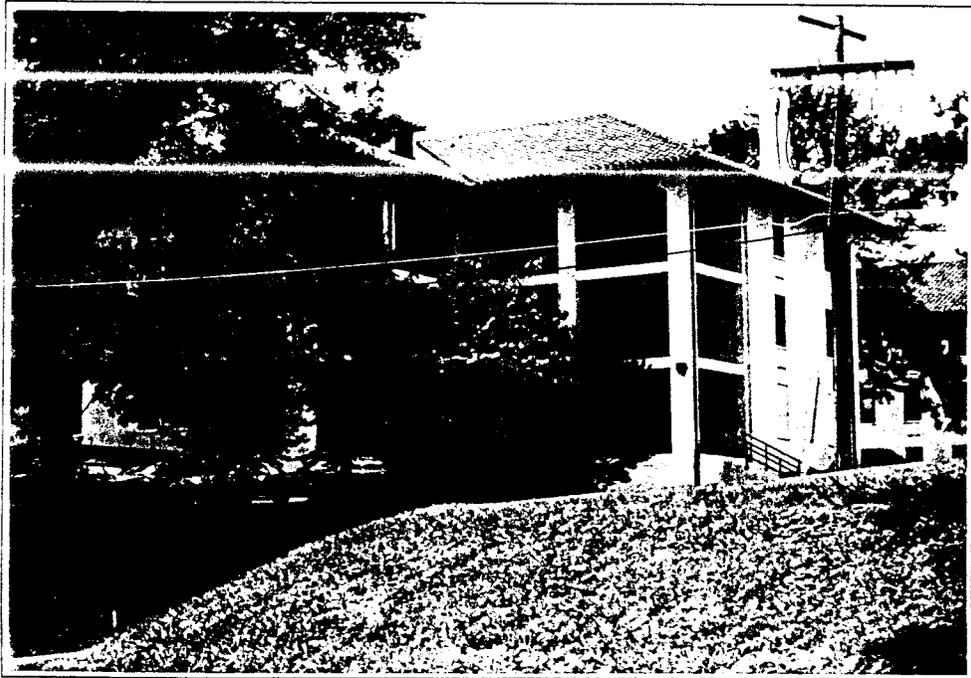


Photo 28



Photo 29



Photo 30



Photo 31



Photo 32

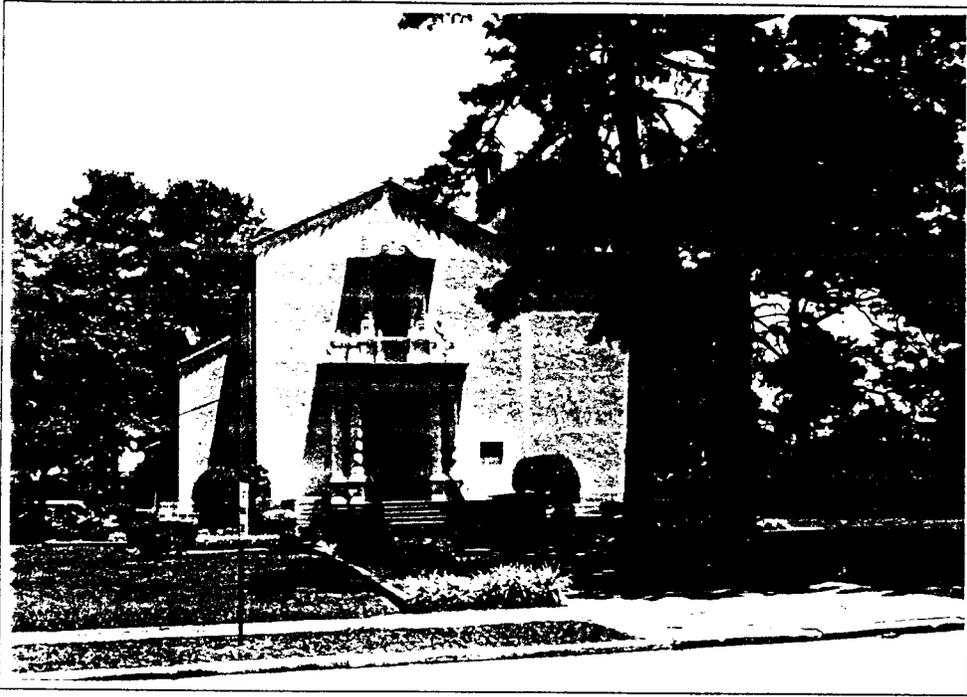


Photo 33



Photo 34

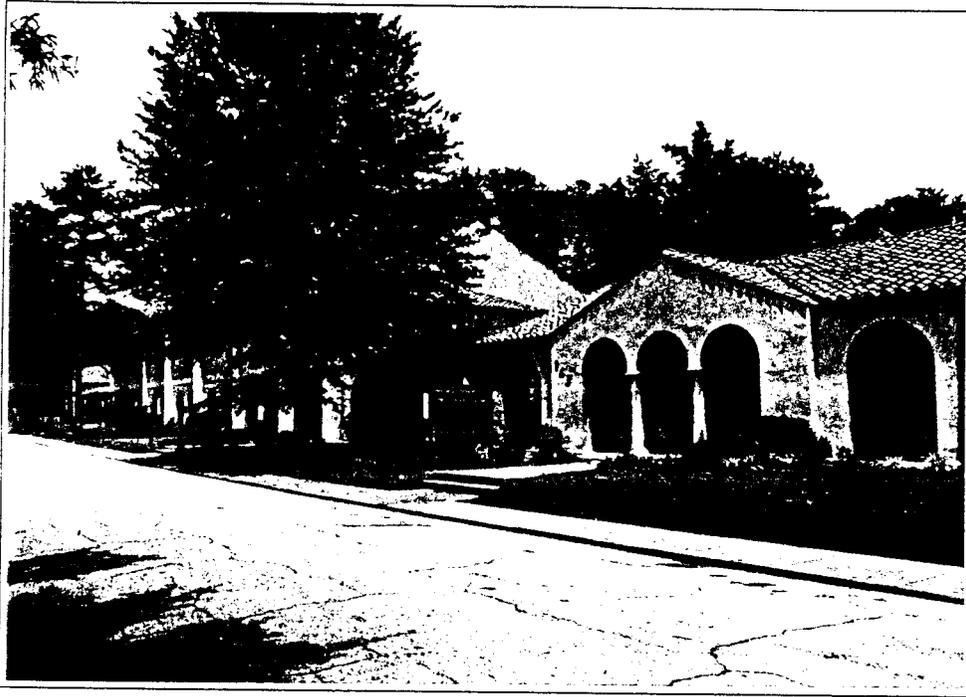


Photo 35

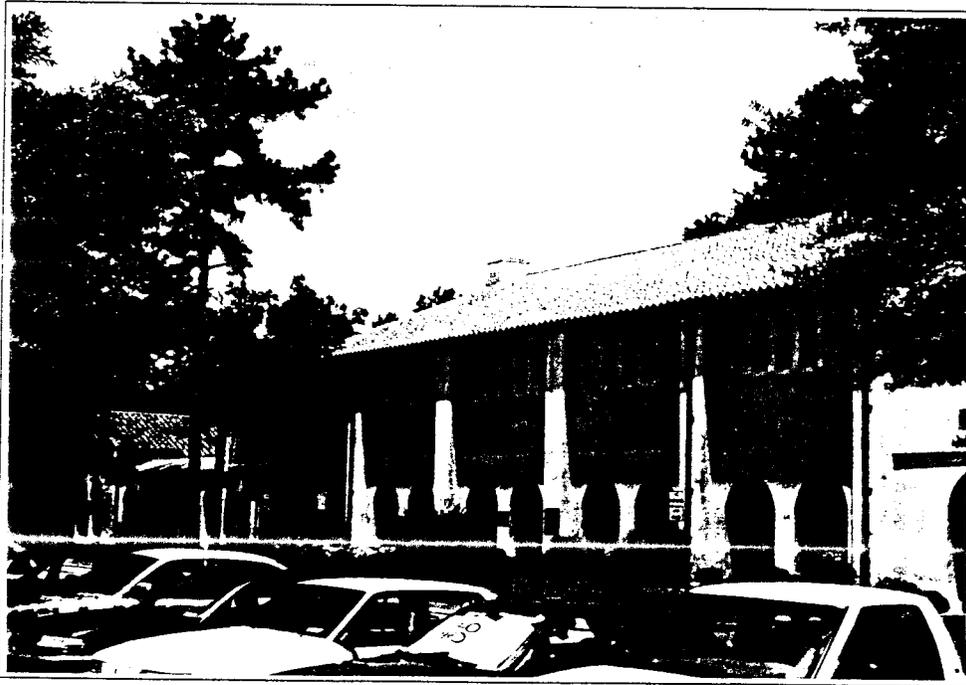


Photo 36

Appendix B

**Draft National Register Nomination:
Fort McClellan Industrial District**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort McClellan Industrial District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city or town Fort McClellan vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Calhoun code 015 zip code 36205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain:)	_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
17	3	buildings
0		sites
1		structures
0		objects
18	3	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

0

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense: Military Facility

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse

Industry/Processing/Extraction: Warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense: Military Facility

Commerce/Trade: Warehouse

Industry/Processing/Extraction: Warehouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement

Other: Utilitarian

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

roof Asphalt, Asbestos, Slate

other Concrete

Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

MilitaryCommunity Planning and Development**Period of Significance**1917-1945**Significant Dates**N/A**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A**Cultural Affiliation**N/A**Architect/Builder**U.S. Army**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile Dist

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 22

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 6	6 1 1 6 3 0	3 7 3 1 5 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1 6	6 1 1 7 4 0	3 7 3 1 6 4 0

3	1 6	6 1 2 5 6 0	3 7 3 1 1 8 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1 6	6 1 2 0 8 0	3 7 3 1 0 2 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Denise P. Messick

organization New South Associates

date 9-19-94

street & number 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave.

telephone (404) 498-4155

city or town Stone Mountain,

state GA

zip code 30083

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state _____

zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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**Fort McClellan Industrial District
Calhoun County, AL**

7. Description

Fort McClellan occupies a mostly level, well-drained area in the Choccolocco Valley at the foot of the Appalachian Highlands near Anniston, Alabama. The present configuration is based on a 1917 layout which influenced a 1920's plan to transform the post into a military community and to adopt spatial divisions according to functional areas of "reasonable concentration." Begun in 1917 as a National Guard camp, the fort was granted permanent status in 1929 and began a ten year expansion program at that time. Fort McClellan is one of a generation of forts to first use standardized building plans drawn by the Quartermaster Corps with shared perceptions of layout, style, design and landscape. Strongly influenced by the City Beautiful Movement, the new posts were planned to suit all facets of military life, providing for the single soldier as well as the military family.

Elements of the historic fort are still well defined within the Industrial District which has a combination of storage, transportation and industrial functions. The buildings in this area have a simple utilitarian styling set against a rugged mountainous backdrop. Most are brick with cast stone or concrete trim and asphalt shingle roofing. In contrast, the buildings of the same generation on the hill in the nearby Post Headquarters area are Spanish Colonial Revival in style. Pocketed between Cane Creek and South Branch, the industrial buildings are arranged in linear fashion along the railroad spur with the buildings related to transportation immediately adjacent. The railroad, essential to the supply of materials and equipment to the fort, was the focal point of the industrial activities undertaken at Fort McClellan. When first constructed, the railroad was the primary means used for the shipment of men, equipment and materials.

Completion dates for buildings in the district range from 1932 to 1941. These buildings were constructed to standardized plans developed initially by the Quartermaster Corps and later updated as needed by the Corps of Engineers. Some were projects of federal government relief programs created to provide civilian work in the years of the Depression. During this time the fort area was expanded, creeks were channeled, and buffers were established between areas. Some of the stonework in the district, including a small foot bridge over South Branch Creek and the walls of the channeled creek, may have been constructed by German prisoners of war during World War II. In contrast to the Post Headquarters Area, landscaping was not a priority in the Industrial Area. A 1940's photograph of 15th Street shows that it had street lamps like Post Headquarters, but it had virtually no trees.

Buildings identified by number are keyed to the accompanying maps and to a historic building inventory of Fort McClellan submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, in June 1993. Industrial buildings include: a coal trestle (Building 216), an Electrical Maintenance Shop (Building 228), Clothing (Military) Sales Building (Buildings 229 and 230), the Technical Maintenance Shop (Building 236), the Cold Storage Building (Building 246), Warehouse/Laundry (Building 247) and the Communications Building (Building 252). The sub-area relating to transportation had stables and garages including Buildings 234, 237, 238, 240, 242, 243, and 244. The 1930's layout is remarkably intact with few intrusions.

Both the warehouse and transportation areas were first established in 1917 by Constructing Quartermaster Colonel Charles Dulin and supervising engineer Maurice R. Scharff with four divisional storehouses set lengthwise along the tracks. Four narrow stables were sited to the

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southwest of the storehouses at an angle. Later planners would simply intensify this area of concentration and enclose the buildings so they would not be visually intrusive. A 1937 map shows a park and canal on the west and a golf course, nursery and field on the east. Pocketed inside this buffer zone, warehouses were placed in a linear fashion along the railroad spur while the stables and garages were away from the rails in a pattern reminiscent of the 1919 arrangement. Since horses were kept in this area, fenced pastures and corrals were also a part of this district until after World War II.

Building 243, originally used as a stable, is one of the first permanent structures built in what became the motor pool area. Constructed in 1932 in a simplified version of the Colonial Revival style, it is a rectangular two-story brick building now used for storage. The other 1932 building in this area is the Technical Maintenance Shop (Building 236) which resembles two aircraft hangers set side by side with large multi-pane industrial windows. The exterior walls are structural clay tiles covered with stucco. Cast concrete was introduced as a decorative element on the gable parapet coping, lintel and sills. Building 244 was constructed in 1934 as an addition to the stable (Building 243) and it originally functioned as a blacksmith shop, work shop and stable guard's quarters. Building 247, a warehouse/laundry facility, was also constructed in 1934 with brick laid in common bond.

The next group of buildings were constructed in 1936 and 1937 by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) under authorization of the Emergency Relief Act of 1935 and 1936. They include buildings 228, 229, 230, 234, 237, 238, 240, 241, 241A, 241B, 242 and 252. Utilitarian in appearance and function, their original uses included ordinance warehouses, regimental garage, machine gun and howitzer shed, wagon shed, blacksmith shop, quartermaster's warehouse, stables and bakery. Current uses are electrical maintenance shop, military clothing sales building, vehicle maintenance building, vehicle storage building, administration building, warehouses and communications center. Building 241 and 241 A-B was originally constructed as three separate structures and later the loading platform was enclosed with concrete block to form a single building with two wings. It still fulfills its original function as Quartermasters warehouse and storage. The area between Buildings 229 and 230 was also infilled when converted to a military clothing sales store. Building 252, the former bakery, has had substantial interior modifications to make a Communications Center and to connect it to Building 251.

Building 246 was constructed in 1941 as a cold storage plant for perishable foods. An addition was added to the east end in the 1960's along with other alterations to both the interior and exterior since original construction. Also of note in the district is the coal trestle which was built at the northern end of the industrial area in 1936. By then, Fort McClellan was the size of a small city, and coal, being the major source of energy, was required in large quantities. The trestle facilitated the unloading of coal from railway cars. Based on a standardized design developed by the Quartermaster's Office, it is raised about 15 feet above ground level on reinforced concrete columns. The trestle is no longer in use and the area below the trestle is used for storage.

The Industrial District was found to have 18 contributing buildings and structures and 3 non-contributing buildings. A detailed inventory follows. While a number of interiors have been altered due to changing uses, the area as a whole possesses high levels of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Fort McClellan has grown and expanded outward since the district's period of significance, but there have few major exterior alterations or additions to significant buildings or landscapes within the defined boundaries of the district. The continuity of use as a military post has contributed to its preservation. The Post

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**Fort McClellan Industrial District
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Headquarters District to the west is also being submitted as a separate National Register nomination with the same periods of construction and significance. A third potential historic district includes the magazines and the ammunitions storage area.

INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

Building 228 (228 Transportation Drive)
Electrical Maintenance Shop (completed 1936)
Original Use: Ordinance Warehouse

Buildings 229, 230 (229, 230 Fifteenth Street)
Military Clothing Sales Building (completed 1937)
Original Use: Ordinance Warehouse

Building 234 (234 Transportation Drive)
Vehicle Maintenance Building (completed 1936)
Original Use: Regimental Garage

Building 236 (236 Transportation Drive)
Technical Maintenance Shop (completed 1932)
Original Use: Garage and Repair Shop

Building 237 (237 Transportation Drive)
Vehicle Storage Building (completed 1936)
Original Use: Machine Gun and Howitzer Shed

Building 238 (238 Transportation Drive)
Vehicle Storage Building (completed 1936)
Original Use: Wagon Shed

Building 240 (240 Transportation Drive)
Administration Building (completed 1936)
Original Use: Blacksmith Shop/ Stable Guard's Quarters

Buildings 241, 241A, 241B (241 Fifteenth Street)
Administration/Warehouse (completed 1937)
Original Use: Quartermasters Warehouse (originally three separate buildings)

Building 242 (242 Transportation Drive)
General Storehouse (completed 1936)
Original Use: Stable

Building 243 (243 Transportation Drive)
Storage Building (completed 1932)
Original Use: Quartermaster Stable

Building 244 (244 Transportation Drive)
Storage Building/Technical Shop (completed 1934)

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Original Use: Addition to Quartermaster Stable

Building 246 (246 Transportation Drive)
Cold Storage Building (completed 1941)
Original Use: same

Building 247 (no address)
Warehouse/Laundry (completed 1934)
Original Use: same

Building 252 (no address)
Communications Center Building (completed 1936)
Original Use: Bakery

Structure 216 (no address)
Coal Trestle (completed 1936)

TOTAL= 18 contributing buildings and structures

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS:

Building 251 (no address)
Telephone Exchange Building (completed 1959)

Building T 233 (temporary building)
Training Facility (completed 1934)

Building T 245 (temporary building)
Craft Shop (completed 1941)

TOTAL = 3 non-contributing buildings

8. Statement of Significance

The Fort McClellan Industrial District is significant in community planning and development as an important early example of the application of community design principles to standardized military construction. This 1930's breed of military posts was a deviation from previous patterns of grid development, although McClellan's World War I heritage also had an impact on the shape it was to take. The intervening period of neglect during the 1920's, a result of stringent federal cutbacks, was to be followed in 1926 by the largest military construction appropriation since the war. Major General B. Frank Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, began his program of nationwide post improvements in the late 1920's with an outstanding group of city planners, architects and landscape designers who were trained in the principles of the City Beautiful and Garden City movements. The internationally known city planning advisor to the War Department was George B. Ford who completed his architectural studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He and other noted architects and planners, including Lt. Colonel Francis B. Wheaton (formerly of the renowned firm of McKim, Meade & White), Luther M. Leisenring and 1st Lt. Howard B. Nurse, consulted with post commanders to create functional areas that were unified by theme and integrated with the natural landscape features. These expenditures to create a permanent peacetime military

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establishment came later to Fort McClellan than to its regional counterparts such as Fort Benning in Georgia, but they soon earned it a reputation as the military showplace of the South. During the Depression, the well-funded construction programs were replaced by assistance channeled through New Deal social programs, and these buildings also very much define the character of the Industrial District.

The construction boom of the 1930's took the location and embellished it with brick structures designed to handle transportation, storage, and distribution needs. With the European scene worsening through the 1930's, readiness for war was paramount. Warehouses were key to this preparedness, allowing the military to safely store items from munitions to uniforms. The Utilitarian style indicates that work was the primary task undertaken at this venue. Stables and garages typify the motor pool setting while storage and distribution facilities characterize the remainder. If the functions of a military post can be likened to that of a city, this grouping of historic structures emulates the industrial core. This area would be further developed during World War II with the addition of five temporary warehouses which still survive north of the railroad spur. These nearby buildings are not considered intrusions as they are functionally and stylistically consonant with the district's buildings.

The post's military significance derives from its roles in both world wars, first as a National Guard camp in 1917, and then as a permanent installation after 1928 with several divisions of soldiers later training there during World War II. These included the 92nd Division, which was the Army's second African-American division, as well two detachments of Women's Army Corps. The Prisoner of War (POW) camp established at Fort McClellan in June of 1943 also figures significantly into the history of the post. The German prisoners became a part of the labor pool and are credited with building stonework walls, landscape features and the exceptional murals which dress the Officers' Club walls. McClellan's evolution and transformation from hastily erected temporary structures to a permanent, planned community reflects the development of the United States military from World War I to World War II.

Fort McClellan's significance on the local level is unquestionable. The development of the fort in the twentieth century and the growth and success of its supporting community of Anniston are inextricably linked. The city of Anniston established not only the political framework which brought the military into the valley, but also helped to financially underwrite the purchase of the land on which the base sits. As early as World War I, the town had elected officials whose sole responsibility was to deal with the fort. The relationship between the two communities was noted as exemplary. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Anniston recognized that its future lay with Fort McClellan, and since that time the future of the two communities have been wed. The historic district at Fort McClellan, which embodies the military post as first developed, is a visual symbol of the union between community and military fortification. It is a distinct, cohesive entity whose individual elements may lack architectural grandeur, but as a group they strongly reflect their time and place and the processes which formed them.

Historical Narrative and Context

The twentieth century history of Fort McClellan is closely tied to that of nearby Anniston which was founded after the Civil War by the Woodstock Iron Company. Samuel Noble of Rome, Georgia, and General Daniel Tyler, a wealthy industrialist from Connecticut, set out to establish a model city, a progressive Southern town structured by industry. It was laid out on a grid plan on the valley floor adjacent to iron ore deposits. Trees were placed on major avenues to relieve the monotony and

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parcs were made part of the overall plan. The town was privately owned until 1883 and it enjoyed growth and prosperity until the depression of the 1890's. It began to actively look for ways to enliven its economy and, through pressure on influential members of Congress, was chosen as the location for Camp Shipp which occupied a site north of town on Blue Mountain from 1898 to 1899. By the time the reserve camp was closed, Anniston's iron making industry was being replaced by textile manufacturing and pipe making. In 1912 Congressman Fred L. Blackmon made advances toward the War Department to spur interest in the Choccolocco Mountains as a range for artillery training. The federal government decided in 1917 to purchase the property north of Anniston. The acquisition was orchestrated by the Anniston Chamber of Commerce and, under the purchase agreement, farmers were allowed to work their fields through the summer of 1917. When the Army needed the land sooner than expected, the Chamber underwrote the crop loss. A key factor in the success of Anniston's proposal was the cohesive manner in which they approached the military as a harmonious economic unit.

The events of 1917 compelled the hasty construction of a National Guard camp. War was declared on Germany on April 6th and the Selective Service Bill was passed on May 18th. The Cantonment Division of the Army was mandated to have 32 camps ready by September 1. Camp McClellan was one of the chosen thirty-two, a National Guard cantonment able to handle 27,152 soldiers. It was the first Southern installation named in honor of a Northerner, worse, the commander of the Union forces between 1861 and 1862 (*Atlanta Journal*, April 13, 1959). This challenge to Southern sensibilities was transcended in light of the economic boost the camp would inject into the town of Anniston. In Washington a cadre of volunteers formed a Committee on Emergency Construction, with William Starrett as chair, to set up a building program. These men included industrialists, construction experts, architects and others who managed the complicated process of preparing typical layouts and plans. Charles L. Dulin was the Constructing Quartermaster placed in charge of Camp McClellan. Dulin chose the site of the new camp in the northwestern quadrant after completing a survey of the reservation which considered topography and geography. No towns or villages were displaced since the land use had been mostly agricultural. The area was fairly level, well-drained, and connected by existing roads to Anniston and Jacksonville. It was also closest to the tracks of the Southern Railway.

The World War I post was laid out in 26 blocks designated as areas, each performing a specific function and containing a set number of buildings. The layout of buildings within each block, particularly those devoted to housing the infantry units, was highly regimented. The positioning of the blocks was not quite linear and appears to have been dependent on the most advantageous way to use the creeks and topographical features of the site. The logistics of establishing this incipient city were laboriously orchestrated by Colonel Dulin as he struggled with water supply, finding laborers, dealing with labor strikes, and the scientific management of labor, road construction and heavy rainfall. Soldiers would be delivered by train, marched over fields and taken to a cleared area to begin constructing their camps. Only one-fourth of the materials used in the camp's construction was actually carried by rail to the site; the bulk were brought in by truck or wagon on the country road. By November of 1917, all officers and enlisted men of the 29th Division, totaling 27,753 individuals, had arrived. Training at the camp was hard. Community relations were forged with the election of a town representative, W. P. Acker, to deal with the military. When the 1st Separate Negro Company of Maryland arrived, they were promptly introduced to the African-American community of Anniston to avoid the racial tension that occurred during the Spanish-American War (MacGregor 1985: 7). By February of 1919, 1,534 buildings had been constructed at the division camp, plus 118 associated with the hospital, 28 built by military organizations, and 16 built by societies. The hospital was imposing, with single ward buildings aligned in four columns and joined

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through walkways. The whole area was bounded by a circular street pattern and sited on an elongated knoll, ostensibly to ward off contamination and noise. This hill would later become the Post Headquarters area.

In the 1920's the incredible expansion of the previous decade was cut back, permanent construction was discouraged, and maintenance on a reduced budget became the Quartermaster Corps' primary mission. As the World War I camps began to fall into disrepair, the mood of the public began to swing in the direction of increased funding. In 1924 Secretary of War John Weeks submitted a long-range plan to Congress to replace temporary structures with permanent barracks, quarters, and hospitals and updated water and sewage systems. The Construction Service was awarded \$126 million by Congress between 1926 and 1930 and talented men were recruited to fill the ranks of the Quartermaster Corps. Major General B. Frank Cheatham's vision of a new program of post development resulted in a period of successful and healthy growth which included Camp McClellan, now Fort McClellan, by authority of a 1929 War Department order. Army Chief of Staff General Charles P. Summerall, who had negotiated the camp's purchase in 1917, was also influential in attaining its permanency as a Regular Army Post for one regiment of Infantry. Three infantry barracks were completed by February 1930 to be followed by quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers. The first buildings in the Industrial District were a garage and stable, both completed in 1932.

The intensity of the Depression halted further progress while military spending was curtailed in 1933. President Franklin D. Roosevelt launched the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) to help stem unemployment. These programs and others which followed benefited construction at military posts across the country by channeling funds into relief programs which created and sustained work for the Construction Division. In 1936 and 1937 W.P.A. workers constructed warehouses, garages, stables, a wagon shed, bakery, blacksmith shop, coal trestle, and machine gun and howitzer shed in the Industrial District. They also built numerous buildings and structures in other areas plus utilities, streets and lighting. New Deal programs defined and enhanced the post and provided work to the unemployed. In many ways the 1937 fort was a new and improved version of the 1919 camp. The layout of the permanent buildings was essentially grafted upon a site plan and design brought into reality in the haste of 1917. A strict grid arrangement was absent and streets and occupation areas conformed to the topography.

The 1930's post also benefited from the expertise of city planners, modern architects and landscape architects who were consulted and hired by General Cheatham to improve the beauty as well as the function of the new fort. George B. Ford's hand is evident in the plans of a score of other posts of that generation including Fort Benning in Georgia. Lt. H. B. Nurse (1928: 15) gave the theoretical framework with which the posts were planned, citing five laws of design that are portrayed in nature: Unity, Consonance in Design, Diversity, Balance, and Radiation. Also considered were the three elements of Army posts: operation, administration, and housing. Buildings would be styled in one theme, surrounded by open spaces, and connected by broad main arteries and local streets of various plans and widths which followed natural contours. Plans were not simply generated in Washington, but each post commander and Corps Area Commander had an active voice in the planning process from the beginning. Land use zoning regulations were being developed in the United States in the 1920's. Posts would be divided into areas grouped by function and it was the planner's task to unify the whole. Ford was interested in creating an environment that would be a healthy place to bring up children. Cheatham also suggested that posts have individual programs for landscaping.

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Barracks were usually the first buildings constructed, followed by single family homes for officers' families. The Design Branch deemed Georgian Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles appropriate to certain regions of the country. While bases in New England tended to have brick exteriors and slate roofs, stucco exteriors and tile roofs were more common in their Southern counterparts. Climatic conditions were also considered. The Spanish Colonial Revival Style of the Post Headquarters Area did not extend to the more utilitarian areas such as the Industrial District of Fort McClellan. By 1946, Fort McClellan would be divided into at least five defined areas: the Post Headquarters Area, the Warehouse (or Industrial) Area, the Railhead Area, the Hospital Area, and the Magazine Area. The Industrial District stands out as a compact and cohesive example of the implementation of Cheatham's ideas and Ford's plans for functional divisions of space in the new military community.

The period between the two World Wars was a time of transition for the Army. While it appeared clear to many military experts that the future conduct of war would be fought with modern mechanized armies, others were reluctant to change. Thus airfields, garages, and stables were built during the same era. Even in the mid-1930's most of the new buildings constructed in the transportation area of Fort McClellan were focused on the horse. However, by the end of the Second World War the horse and mule had become symbolic. The buildings were converted in the early 1940's to accommodate a modern mechanized Army. Today the facilities are used for the storage and repair of automobiles and buses.

The updated installation was used by infantry units, ROTC units, National Guard units and as headquarters for supervising 45 CCC camps in the Southeast. The 1940's brought a second boom period for Fort McClellan directly related to world events. The Selective Service bill of 1940 was passed on the condition that the draft would commence once proper arrangements were made for the draftees' housing, sanitation and medical care (American Public Works Association 1976: 596). McClellan was placed within the second tier of forts to be ready by October 1940. The 1940's saw the careful evolution of functional areas, but the areas which housed troops remained situated as they were in 1937, albeit with more buildings. Units remained intact within their separate camps. A civilian village was added between 1937 and 1946, and this residential area was laid out similar to the post command area. A traffic circle was added by the fire house. The base plan still retained the overall look of the 1917 camp, with the main areas still clustered around the railroad spur while the battalion areas remained in block formation stretching to the north and south. Standardization in building design was practiced in World War I but truly refined during the second World War. In addition to the temporary buildings constructed during this period, the fort was expanded to the east and west. The policy set by the Quartermaster's Office was to hire local/regional firms capable of meeting the standards set by the government.

The 27th Division, a National Guard unit from New York, trained at Fort McClellan with a new three-phase program devised by the War Department to test field operations. The city of Anniston continued to have a close and harmonious relationship with the troops by having public dances in their honor, bringing women from local colleges to the events, and staging vaudeville shows and boxing events. Local churches provided clubrooms for the soldiers. After the 27th Division left for the Pacific, the Basic Immaterial Training Center (BIRTC) was formed to give recruits eight weeks of basic training before being sent to specialized units for combat or other training. This was replaced in 1943 by the Infantry Replacement Training Center (IRTC). While an African-American division (the 92nd) was stationed at Fort McClellan, the Army still rigidly held to a segregationist policy with blacks being housed and fed in separate facilities. The two detachments of Women's Army

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Corps (one white and one black) were given clerical roles, handled the motor pool, and worked in bakeries, service clubs, mess and supply (Lane 1955: 25). The housing for women was considered "separate, but better" than that given to male soldiers. In 1955 McClellan would become the first permanent home of the WAC.

Fort McClellan's POW camp was completed in May 1943 west of the Headquarters area with a standard layout for up to 3,000 individuals. It had three sections with rows of 20-man barracks in each section. The barracks were shotgun-like buildings with dimensions of twenty by forty feet. The camp was essentially self contained with kitchens, orderly rooms, dayrooms, dispensaries, a chapel, library, reading room, stage, and athletic fields. Most of the men interned at McClellan worked on the post and some were involved with local employers in the agricultural and industrial sectors who contracted out for their labor. In their off hours and in jobs assigned to them on post, POWs created a substantial legacy at Fort McClellan in the realms of masonry and art as well as less visible improvements. Stone walls, chimneys, patios, drainage ditches, and landscaping are credited to the prisoners, as well as the carved bar at the Officers Club (now removed) and the murals which decorate its walls.

Since 1945 Fort McClellan has undergone changes in mission and facilities, and has on occasion had to fight for its very survival as an active fort, but the Post Headquarters District has maintained its character and integrity as an intact example of community planning in the context of military architecture between the two World Wars. It is also a visible symbol of the successful relationship between the military installation and the community of Anniston. The post has played a significant role in local political and economic history and it has provided a connection between a small Alabama town and the national preparations for war.

9. Bibliography

This nomination form is based partly on a two-volume historic building inventory prepared in 1993 by New South Associates, Inc. of Stone Mountain, Georgia, and ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc. of Knoxville, Tennessee. Volume II of that report contains HABS inventory forms on all pre-1942 buildings at Fort McClellan. The report was submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile, Alabama. Some sections of that report are included verbatim in this nomination, which was also produced by New South Associates. References used for both are included in the following list.

American Public Works Administration

- 1976 *History of Public Works in the United States 1776-1976*. Ellis L. Armstrong, editor.
American Public Works Association, Chicago Ill.

Anniston Star

- 1946 Fort McClellan Prepares for Army Day. *The Anniston Star*, Sunday, March 31, 1946.

- 1979 POW Art. *The Anniston Star*, Sunday, September 16, 1979.

Anniston Times

- 1941 Quote from American Magazine, August 6, 1941.

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Annual Report of the Quartermaster General, Fiscal Year 1927

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Arnold and Barrow, Architects

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National Park Service

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Fort McClellan Industrial District
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National Park Service

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**Fort McClellan Industrial District
Calhoun County, AL**

Section Number 9 Page 13

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

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**Fort McClellan Industrial District
Calhoun County, AL**

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10. Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are indicated on the attached map.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the most significant concentration of buildings in the original industrial, warehouse and transportation areas which were constructed during the period of significance. The area is relatively compact and contained between the railroad spur and South Branch Creek and Transportation Road which form the major boundaries.

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet**

Section Number ____ Page 15

**Fort McClellan Industrial District
Calhoun County, AL**

Maps

- Map 1. Fort McClellan Industrial District showing location of UTM references.
Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Anniston, Ala. 1956 (PR 1972).
- Map 2. Fort McClellan Industrial District Boundaries.
Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan, Alabama.
- Map 3. Fort McClellan Industrial District showing location and direction of photographs.
Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Fort McClellan Industrial District
Calhoun County, AL**

Section Number _____ Page 16

Photographs

The following applies to all photographs:

Name of Property: Fort McClellan Industrial District
County and State: Calhoun County, Alabama
Photographer: Denise P. Messick
Negatives Filed: Mobile District Corps of Engineers
Date Photographed: June, 1994

Description and Vantage Point of Photographs:

- Photo 1. View of foot bridge across South Branch Creek. View north.
- Photo 2. South Branch Creek with stone walls and island. View northeast.
- Photo 3. Buildings 229 and 230. View northeast.
- Photo 4. Building 234. View southeast.
- Photo 5. Buildings 229 and 230. View southeast.
- Photo 6. Building 241. View northwest.
- Photo 7. Buildings 229 and 230. Rear facades. View northwest.
- Photo 8. Building 236. View northeast.
- Photo 9. Building T-245. View northeast.
- Photo 10. Building 247. View northeast.
- Photo 11. Railroad spur. View northwest.
- Photo 12. "Temporary" World War II era warehouses north of railroad. View northwest.
- Photo 13. Building 243. View south/southeast.
- Photo 14. Building 244. View east.
- Photo 15. Building 243. View northeast.
- Photo 16. Building 237. View northeast.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

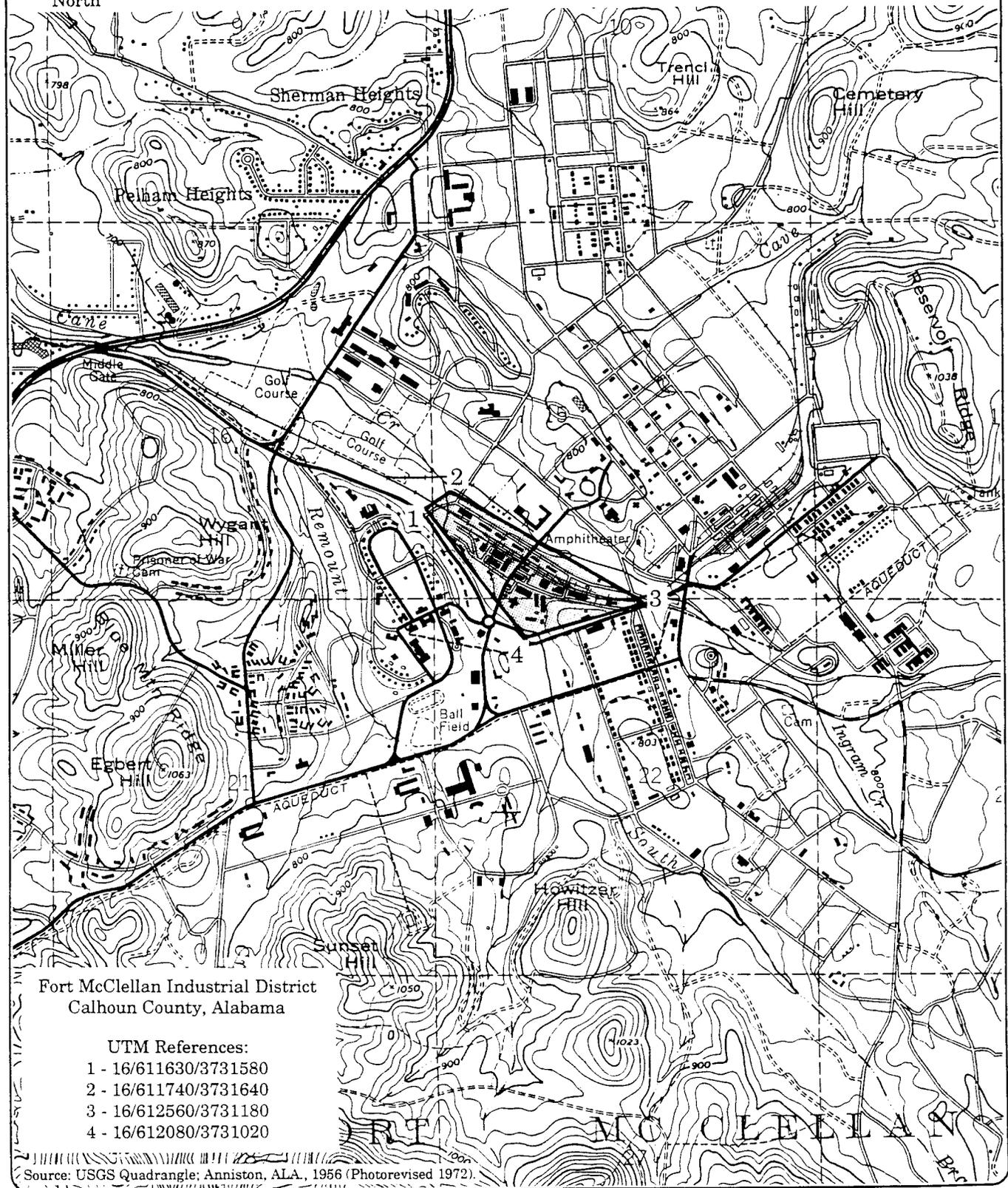
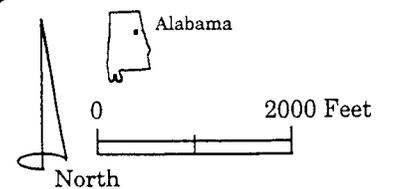
**Fort McClellan Industrial District
Calhoun County, AL**

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- Photo 17. Building 242. View east.
- Photo 18. Building 241. View northeast.
- Photo 19. Building 252. View southeast.
- Photo 20. Building 228. View northeast.
- Photo 21. Coal Trestle (Structure 216). View northwest.
- Photo 22. Coal Trestle (Structure 216). View northwest.
- Photo 23. View of Industrial Area from South Branch. View northeast.
- Photo 24. Detail of foot bridge at South Branch. View east.

Map 1

Location of UTM References



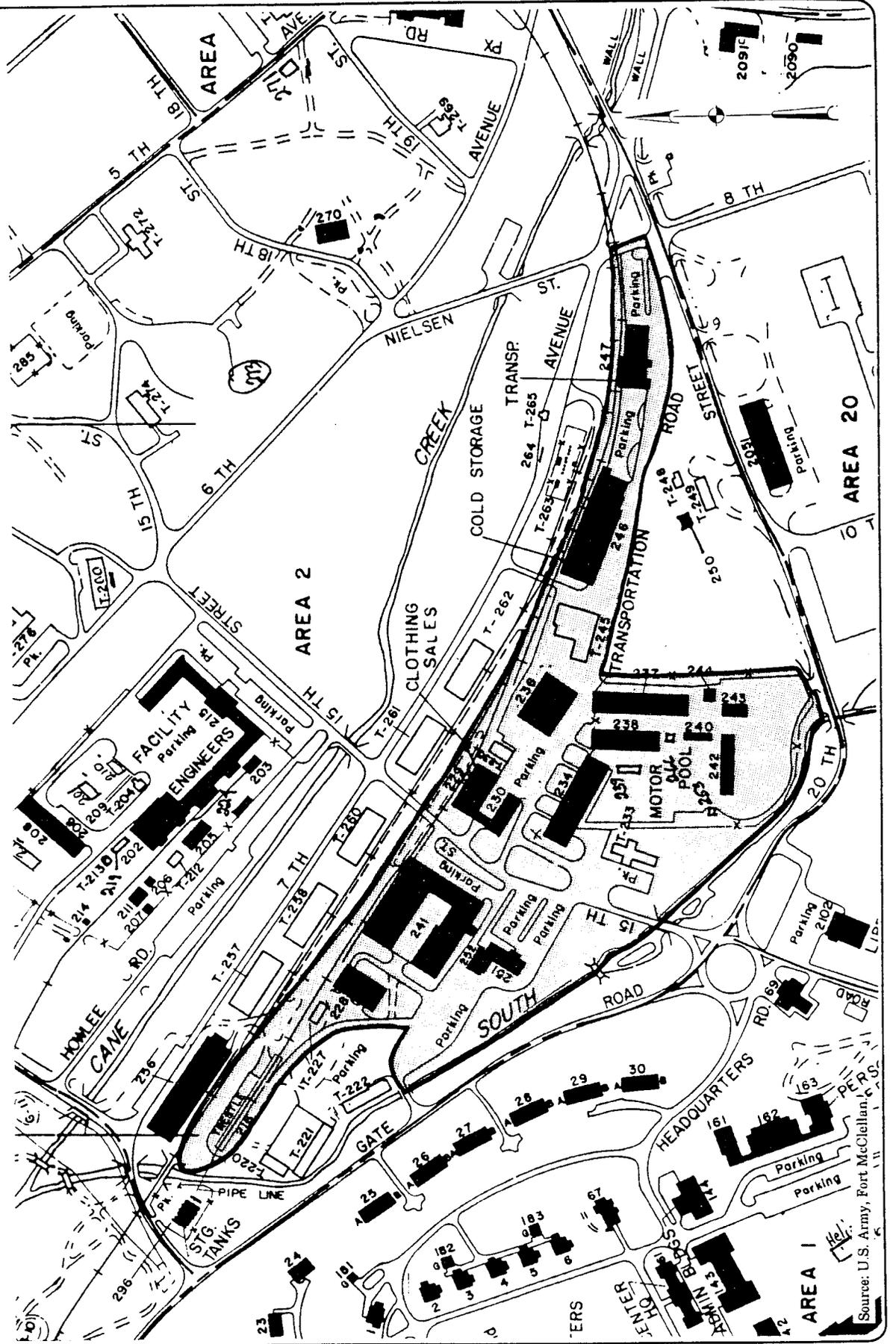
Fort McClellan Industrial District
Calhoun County, Alabama

- UTM References:
- 1 - 16/611630/3731580
 - 2 - 16/611740/3731640
 - 3 - 16/612560/3731180
 - 4 - 16/612080/3731020

Source: USGS Quadrangle; Anniston, ALA., 1956 (Photorevised 1972).

Map 2
District Boundaries

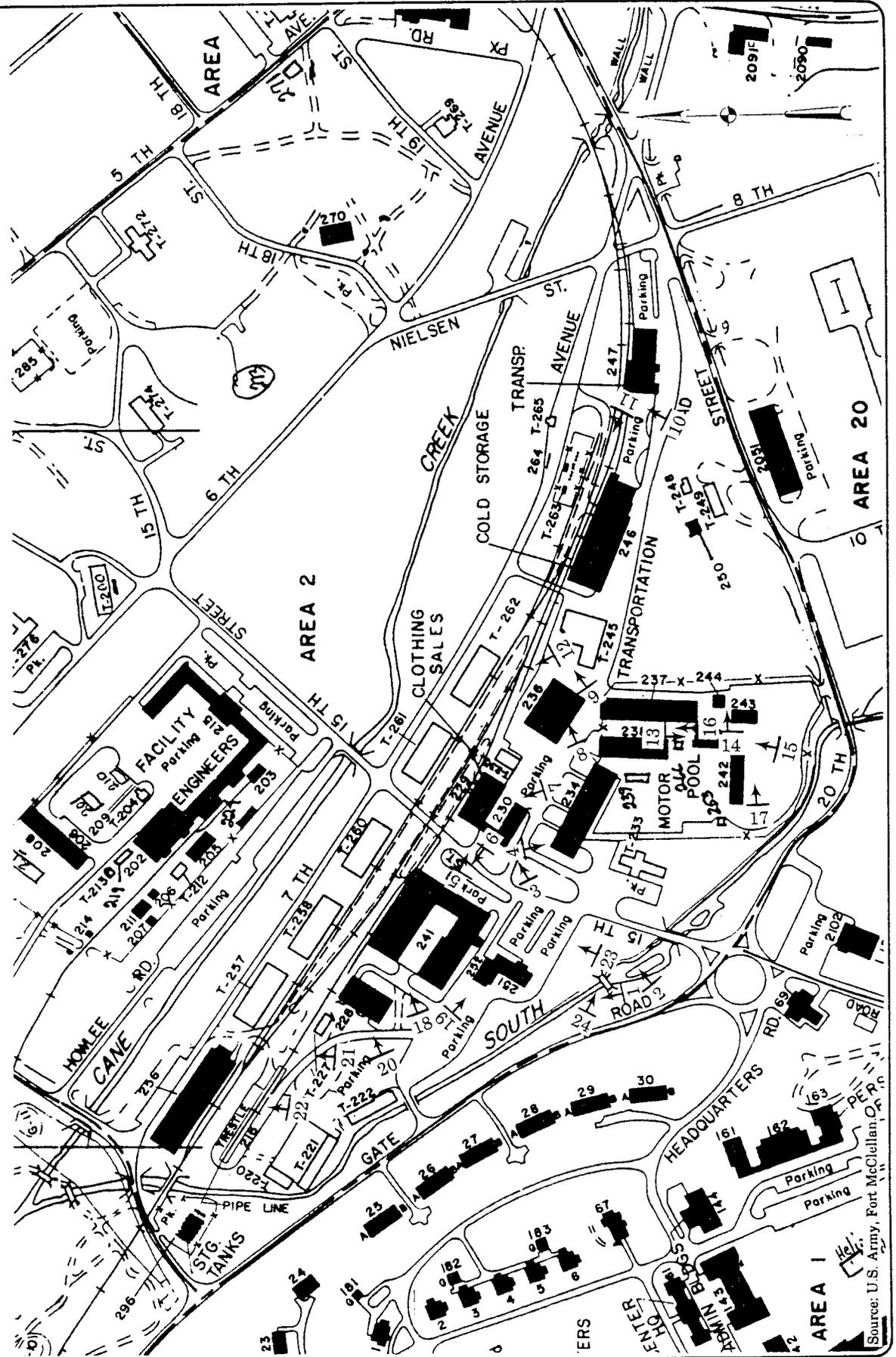
400 Feet



Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan.

Map 3
Location and Direction of Photographs

0 400 Feet



Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan, Pa.

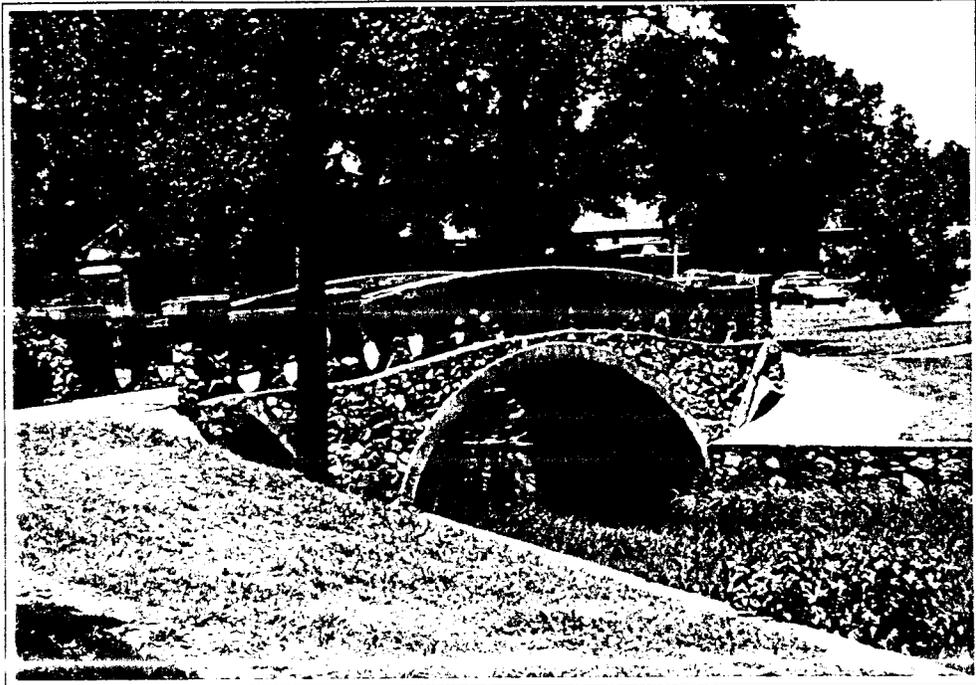


Photo 1

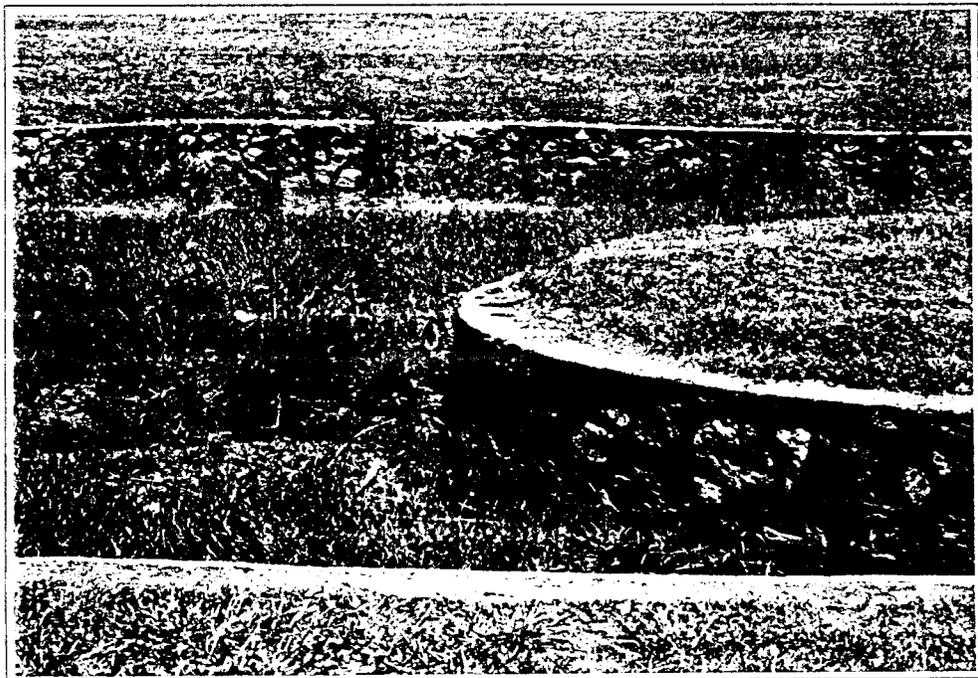


Photo 2

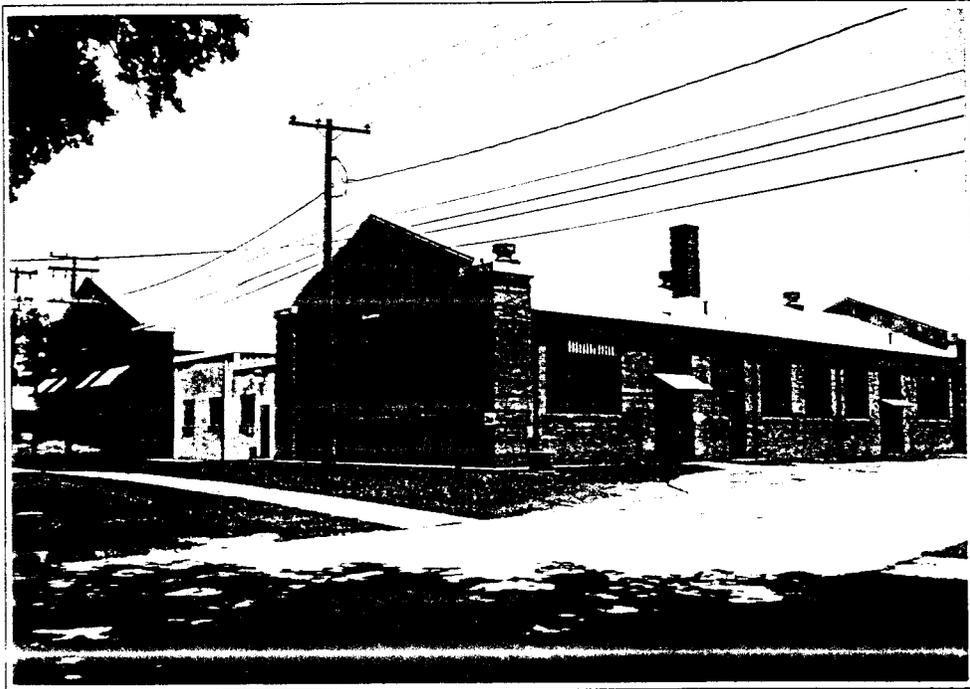


Photo 3



Photo 4

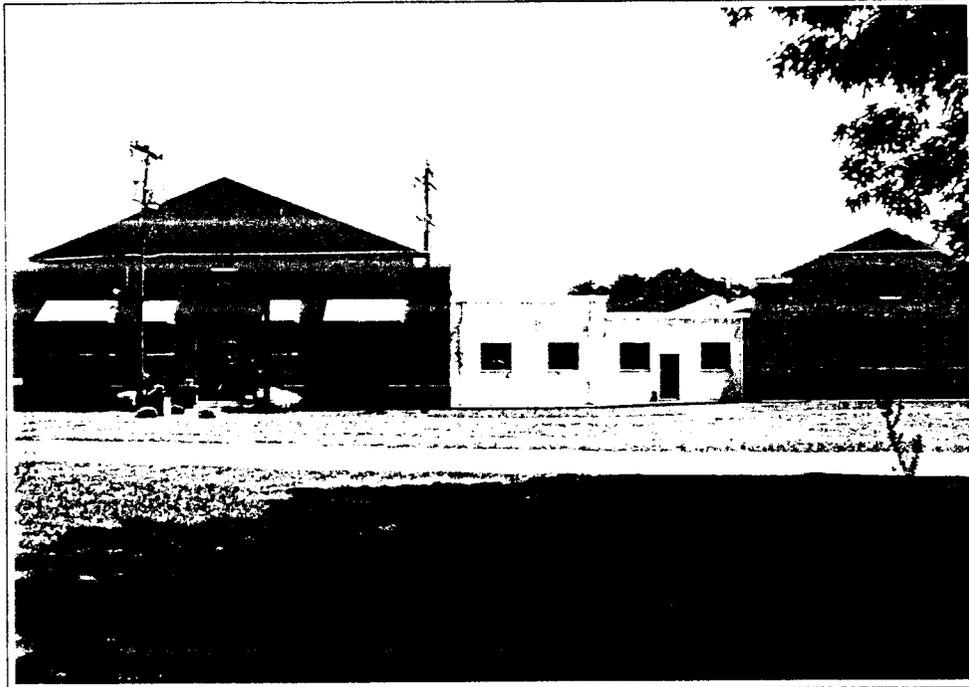


Photo 5

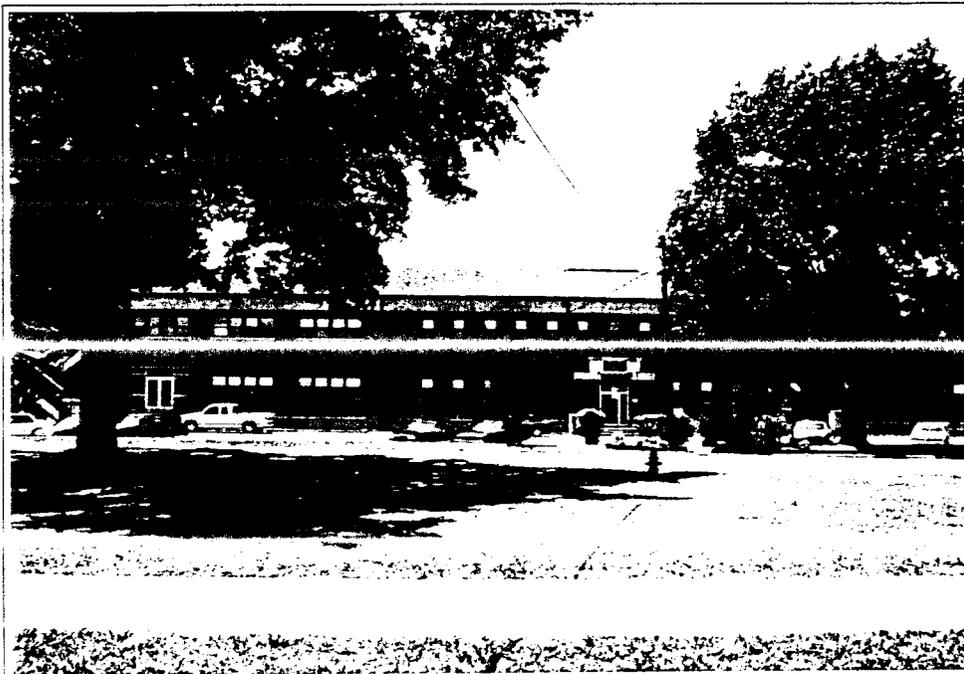


Photo 6



Photo 7

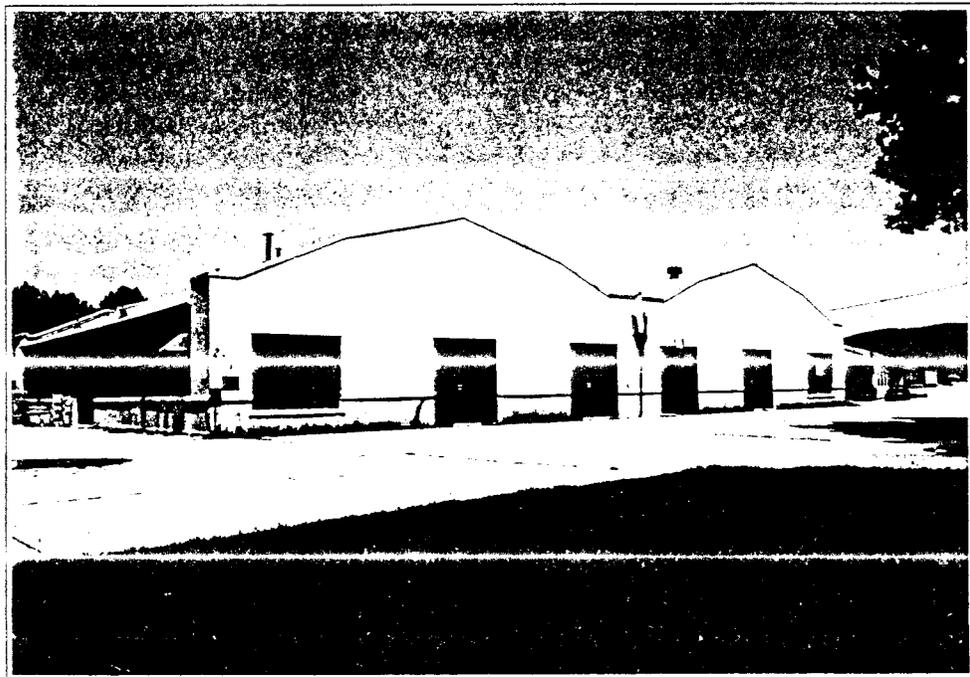


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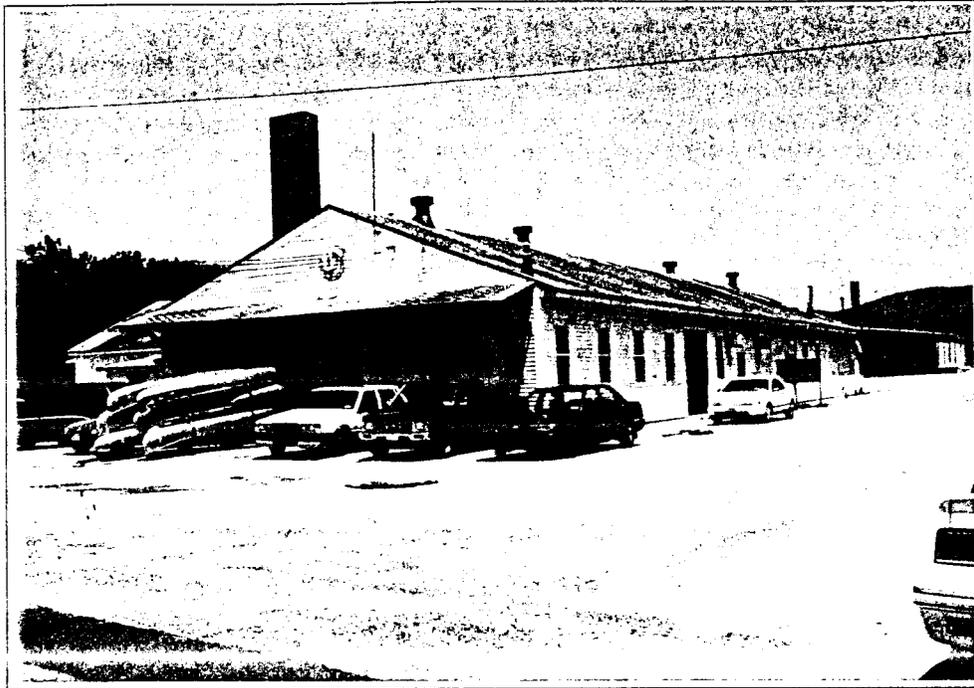


Photo 9

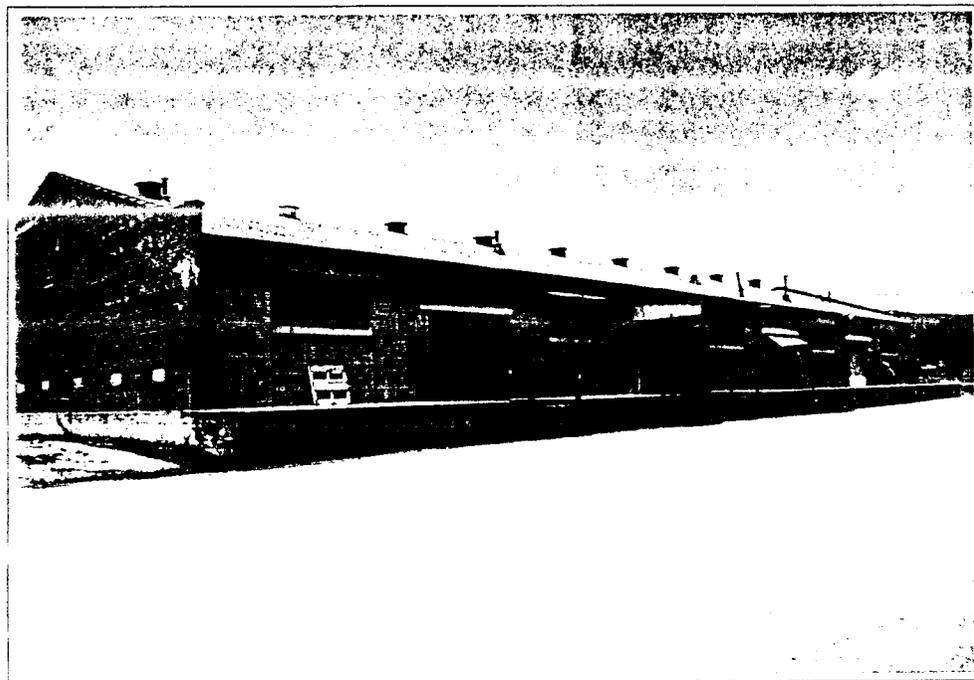


Photo 10



Photo 11

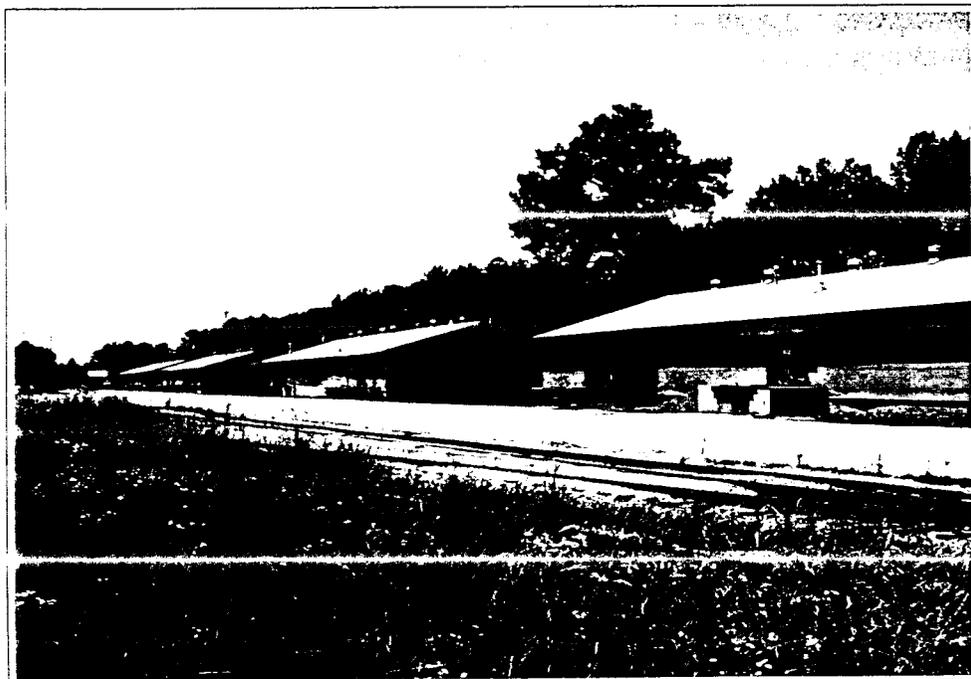


Photo 12



Photo 13



Photo 14



Photo 15



Photo 16

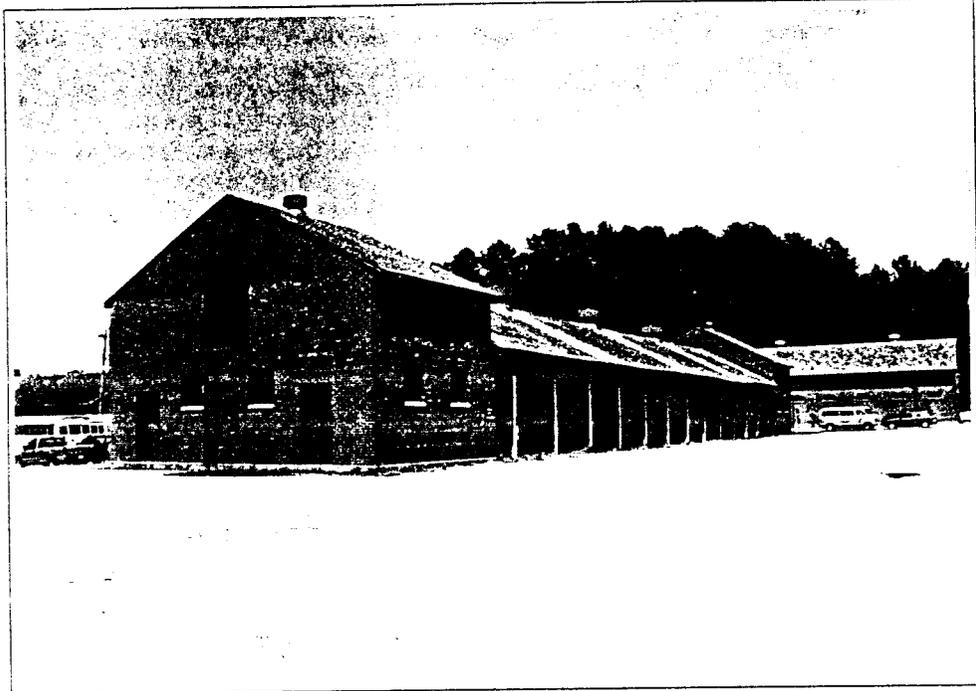


Photo 17



Photo 18



Photo 19



Photo 20

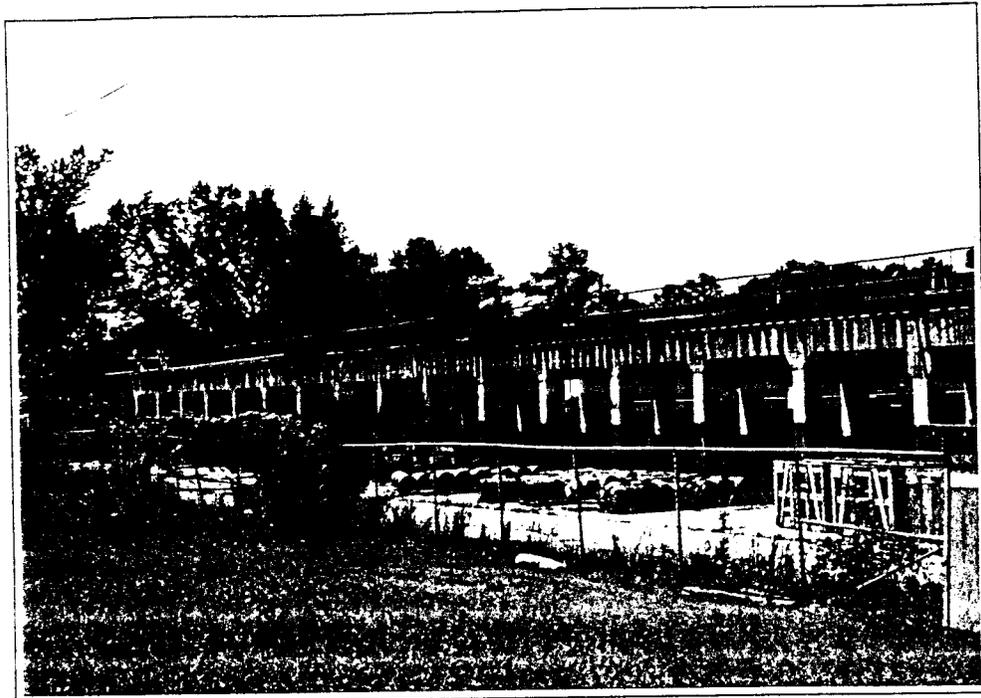


Photo 21

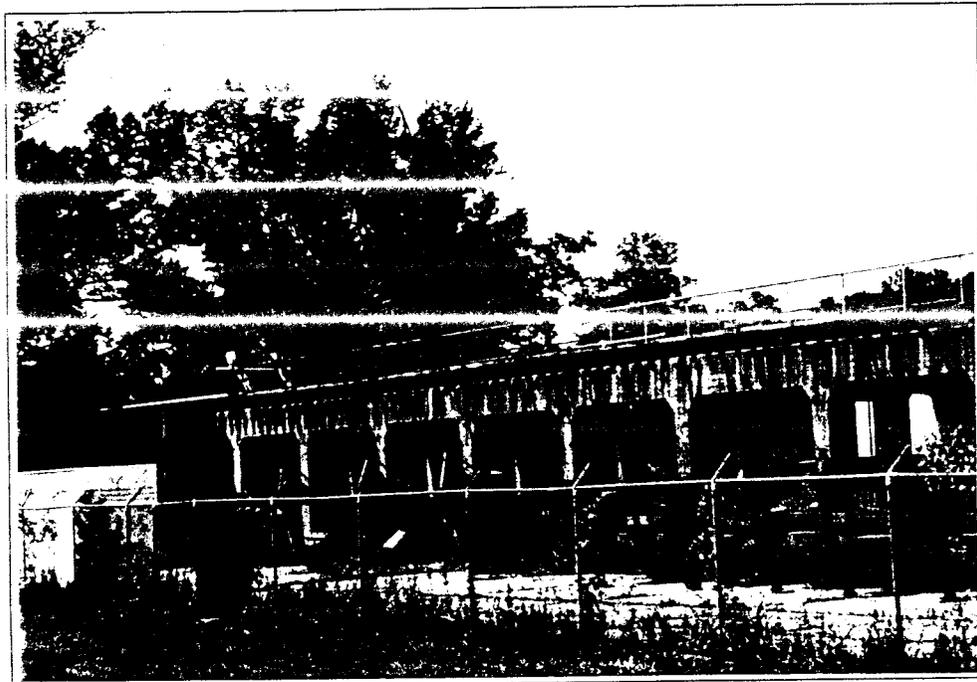


Photo 22



Photo 23

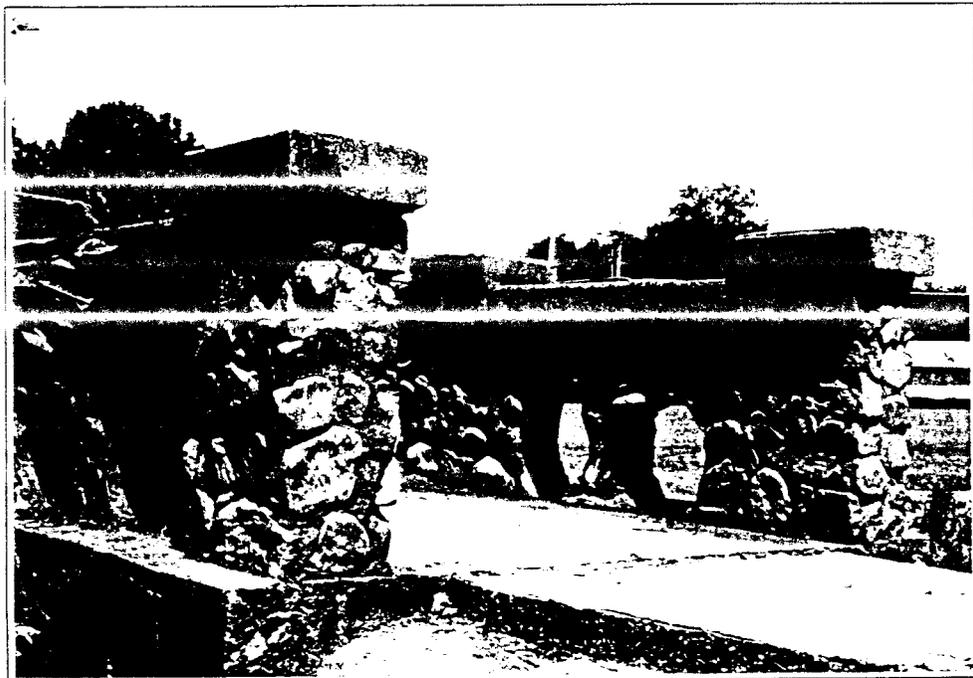


Photo 24

Appendix C

**Draft National Register Nomination:
Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage District**

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Ammunition Storage Area

other names/site number Magazines Area

2. Location

street & number _____ not for publication

city or town Fort McClellan vicinity

state Alabama code AL county Calhoun code 015 zip code 36205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
_____	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
8	5	structures
_____	_____	objects
_____	_____	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense: Military Facility _____
Defense: Arms Storage _____

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense: Military Facility _____
Defense: Arms Storage _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

No style. _____

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation _____
walls _____
Refer to Continuation Sheet #1 _____
roof _____
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Engineering

Period of Significance

From 1917 to 1941.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Construction Division, U.S. Army

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

Name of Property _____

County and State _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 40

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1, 6	6 1, 3 0, 8, 0	3, 7 3, 2 5, 8, 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2	1, 6	6 1, 3 5, 6, 0	3, 7 3, 2 9, 5, 6

3	1, 6	6 1, 3 7, 6, 0	3, 7 3, 2 4, 7,
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4	1, 6	6 1, 3 1, 9, 0	3, 7 3, 2 2, 2,

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Beth Reed

organization New South Associates date _____

street & number 6150 East Ponce de Leon Ave. telephone (404) 498-4155

city or town Stone Mountain state GA zip code 30083

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 7 Page 1

**Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage District
Calhoun County, AL**

7. Materials

World War I Magazines

foundation	concrete
walls	stucco
roof	asbestos

World War II Magazines

foundations	concrete
walls	metal

Narrative Description

Fort McClellan occupies a mostly level, well-drained area in the Choccolocco Valley at the foot of the Appalachian Highlands near Anniston, Alabama. The present configuration is based on a 1920s plan to transform the post into a military community and to adopt spatial divisions according to functional areas of "reasonable concentration." Begun in 1917 as a National Guard camp, the fort was granted permanent status in 1929 and began a ten year expansion program at that time. By the 1940s, five main areas could be distinguished: the Post Headquarters Area, the Warehouse (or Industrial) Area, the Railhead Area, the Hospital Area, and the Magazines (or Ammunitions Storage) Area. Fort McClellan is one of a generation of forts to first use standardized building plans and site plans drawn by the Quartermaster Corps with shared perceptions of layout, style, design and landscape.

The Ammunition Storage Area or Magazine Area is composed of seventeen ammunition supply structures and one temporary building. This functional area within the post layout was first defined in 1917 and expanded in 1941. The magazines are utilitarian structures designed for safe storage of various types of ammunition. They are clustered at the foot of Reservoir Ridge and south of Cave Creek on the northeastern perimeter of the main building area. In general, two types of magazines are represented: standard ordnance buildings constructed in 1917 and 1936 and igloos constructed in 1941. The 1917 examples are modest, rectangular, stucco buildings with gable roofs built according to standardized plans. A brick powderhouse constructed in 1917 is also part of this building generation. These are the only surviving 1917 permanent buildings at Fort McClellan. A standard ordnance magazine was added to the area in 1936 but the major expansion occurred in 1941 when nine igloos were constructed. These earth-covered, half barrel shaped structures were named for their resemblance to Inuit shelters. They replaced their World War I counterparts becoming the standard magazine of World War II.

Completion dates for structures in the Ammunitions Storage Historic District range from 1917 to 1941. Structures identified by number are keyed to the accompanying maps and to a historic building inventory of Fort McClellan submitted to the US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District, in June 1993. The contributing structures within the proposed district include the following magazines: 4401, 4402, 4405, 4406, 4412, 4413, 4415, and 4416. Five other ammunition storage structures were demolished to accommodate new construction in 1994. These structures (4403, 4404, 4408, 4409, and 4414) are preserved through Historic American Building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage District
Calhoun County, AL

Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) Level 1 documentation. Despite the new construction, the 1917 layout of the Magazine Area and its 1941 expansion is remarkably intact. Moreover, the new construction will be sympathetic in form and function to the predominant magazine type, the igloo, at Fort McClellan.

Situated at some distance from the military community, Reservoir Ridge acts as the Ammunition Supply Area's eastern boundary and also defines a portion of its northern extent. The pine-forested ridge and the flat lands to the west and north, which are also covered in pines and heavy vegetation provide a sense of enclosure. The perimeter of the area is bounded with six foot high chain link fencing and lights mounted on telephone poles which are equally spaced along the fence's interior. The treeline begins fairly close to the perimeter fence. A railroad spur and Second Avenue offer the only access to this restricted area which is stewarded by contractors housed in a temporary frame building (T-4407) that lies directly outside and to the south of the enclosure.

The Ammunition Supply Area has a partially dendritic shape. Its buildings are situated along the northern end of Second Avenue and two unnamed, non-connecting roads. Second Avenue, known historically as Magazine Road, is a paved dogleg, terminating in a dead end. Further access to the area is provided by a railroad spur that leads northward from the Warehouse Supply Area and curves around the magazines that lie west of Second Avenue. The pre-World War II magazines are characteristically aligned with the railroad spur and Second Avenue, sandwiched between the rails and the road. Each magazine located by the railroad has a concrete dock to facilitate the unloading of ammunitions. Only Building 4406, a powderhouse, located west of the railroad track at the beginning of the curve in Second Avenue, departs from this geographical pattern.

The pre World War II magazines are Structures 4401, 4402, 4405. Structure 4401 was constructed in 1936; Structures 4402 and 4405 were built in 1917. All are either rectangular or square in plan with gable roofs. Foundations and floors are poured reinforced concrete. Structures 4402 and 4405 are frame finished in stucco while Structure 4401 wall's are composed of structural clay tile filled with sand and covered on the exterior with reinforced concrete. An asbestos shingled gable roof with a ridge vent is present on the earlier examples. All of the magazines are equipped with lightning rods and grounding cables as a safety precaution and all have open interior plans. In addition to their homogeneity in form and location, the early magazines' shared chronology is further underscored by the use of color. Each pre-World War II magazine is stuccoed in a creamy beige color and accented by dark brown. Each of these buildings is fairly well preserved with no major modifications. Changes include the replacement of doors, the addition of metal cables to help support the roof members, and the substitution of concrete docks for the original wooden versions. Demolished magazines 4403 and 4404 were identical to Structure 4405.

This architectural and visual continuity among the pre-World War II buildings ends where Second Avenue begins to curve to the northeast. The row of early magazines is followed by three earthen-covered, inverted, half barrel-shaped igloo magazines that follow the alignment and cadence set by the barn type magazines. The cadence of the igloos is essentially the same but their unconventional form juxtaposed with the character of the older magazines is visually jarring. While the latter resemble small barns or storehouses, the igloos, due to their earthen cover and shape, are more akin to prehistoric mounds. This juxtaposition is further heightened by the size of the igloos which overwhelm their World War I counterparts.

There are four historic igloos within the Ammunition Supply Area. They are situated on the unnamed roads which reach up into the ridge. Buildings 4412 and 4413 are situated on a road

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that parallels Second Avenue while Buildings 4415 and 4416, located on a second dogleg, are built directly into Reservoir Ridge. These structures are rectangular in plan, having open interiors. Sizes varied with available space. Floor and foundations are poured reinforced concrete while the arches and end walls are composed of metal sections. Multi-Plate, a corrugated pressed metal plate produced by Armco for the construction of culverts, was used for the arches while Steelex panels, also produced by Armco, were bolted together for the head and end walls. The metal barrel was covered with earth. Wooden supports were added at an unknown date to the igloo interior's to forestall sagging arches. Structures 4412 and 4413 are accompanied by earthen barricades created out of earth and railroad ties. These barricades were constructed in accordance with safety procedures to better secure safe storage of particular ammunition types. Demolished magazines 4408, 4409 and 4414 were identical in form and construction to the other 1941 igloos.

The district also includes three other igloos. Structures 4410 and 4411 were extensively modified in 1982 to provide better storage conditions at Fort McClellan. Sagging arches were totally replaced and the head and end walls were replaced with reinforced concrete. Only the siting of the original structures is preserved. Structure 4417 is an igloo that is less than fifty years of age. Building 4421, a concrete, flat roofed storage building is a less than fifty years of age and a temporary one story frame building (T-4420) used for equipment storage is recently built.

The Ammunitions Storage District was found to have 8 contributing structures and 5 non-contributing structures. A detailed inventory follows. While Structures 4410 and 4411 have been extensively altered and five magazines are no longer standing, the Ammunition Storage Area, as a whole, possesses high levels of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. There were no major alterations or additions to the structures until the 1980s. The continuity of Fort McClellan's use as a military post has contributed to its preservation and also the need for new construction. The buildings demolished were unable to be used due to their condition and posed a safety risk given their function. Despite this, the new construction is sympathetic to the established landscape. Two other distinct areas are being nominated separately to the National Register as the Post Headquarters District and the Industrial District

INVENTORY OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:

Structure 4401
Ordnance Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4402
Ordnance Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4405
Standard Ordnance Magazine
Original Use: same

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Structure 4406
Storage shed
Original Use: Powder House

Structure 4412
Igloo Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4413
Igloo Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4415
Igloo Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4416
Igloo Magazine
Original Use: same

TOTAL = 8 contributing structures

NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES:

Structure 4410
Igloo Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4411
Igloo Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4417
Igloo Magazine
Original Use: same

Structure 4421
Storage Shed
Original Use: Unknown

Building T-4420
Storage
Original Use: same

TOTAL = 5 non-contributing structures

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8. Statement of Significance

The Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage Historic District is significant for Criteria A and C. The post's military significance derives from its roles in both world wars, first as a National Guard camp in 1917, and then as a permanent installation after 1928 with several divisions of soldiers later training there during World War II. These included the 92nd Division, which was the Army's second African-American division, as well as two detachments of Women's Army Corps. The Prisoner of War (POW) camp established at Fort McClellan in June of 1943 also figures significantly into the history of the post. McClellan's evolution and transformation from hastily erected temporary structures to a permanent, planned community reflects the development of the United States military from World War I to World War II. It is also an important early example of the application of community design principles to standardized military construction.

Fort McClellan's significance on the local level is unquestionable. The development of the fort in the twentieth century and the growth and success of its supporting community of Anniston are inextricably linked. The city of Anniston established not only the political framework which brought the military into the valley, but also helped to financially underwrite the purchase of the land on which the base sits. As early as World War I, the town had elected officials whose sole responsibility was to deal with the fort. The relationship between the two communities was noted as exemplary. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Anniston recognized that its future lay with Fort McClellan, and since that time the fortunes of the two have been related. The historic areas at Fort McClellan, which embody the military post as first developed, are visual symbols of the union between community and military fortification. As a group they strongly reflect their time and place and the people and processes which formed them (Reed et al. 1993).

While the buildings at Fort McClellan have national and local significance by virtue of their association with the two world wars, the ammunition storage structures are also significant under Criterion C. The Ammunition Storage Historic District contains distinctive architectural examples of best practice in two generations of ammunition storage design. These structures provide a timeline of technological change within a military context that yields information important to the history of technology. Each generation of magazines incorporated new knowledge about how ammunition could be safely stored. Period literature from the Ordnance Department indicates that the Fort McClellan 1917 magazines were "standard" types at field depots. These frame and stucco buildings were superceded by the hollow tile construction of the 1930s. Building 4401 is an example of this new construction type that was cast in the form of the 1917 magazines. The igloo with its arch and earth covering was a major departure in both form and construction. Its design, a response to a tragic explosion, is attributed to the Navy in 1927. Despite its novelty, the igloo became the new standard magazine of World War II. Fort McClellan's igloos are metal examples. These structures hold significant information about the prompt adoption by the military of new improvements in culvert and tunnel design and their application throughout the nation's ammunition depots.

The layout of the Ammunition Storage Area was also part of a military technology that was unfolding in World War I and improved upon in World War II. The initial layout of the Ammunition Supply Area can be credited to the Construction Quartermaster and engineers that established Camp McClellan in 1917. Their plan devolved upon an association of the railroad spur with the

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magazines within an area that was buffered from the main building area. The railroad spur was crucial as it tied the isolated area into the new camp's main transportation artery and allowed it to function within Camp McClellan's Ordnance Depot. Topography was also a consideration. Accordingly, the most level area was chosen for the first magazines and the railbed.

Its subsequent growth was a product of World War II. The outer buffer zone established in 1917 was still intact in 1941. The main challenge was to expand the magazine area using standardized safety distances without compromising the utility of earlier magazines and by fully using the land available. Much of the latter is Reservoir Ridge. Research has shown that where new magazine areas were being laid out in World War II contexts, standard layouts were followed. A distance of 600 feet between each unit was used to discourage induced or sympathetic explosions within the group. Such an organization was not attainable at Fort McClellan, where a functional area was already in existence and to a certain extent already defined. Adequate safety distances and topography were the factors that guided the situation of the nine World War II igloos.

The Ammunition Storage Historic District is an example of a distinctive and little studied landscape within military posts. It presents a timeline of architectural and technological change recorded in its buildings and its layout that is unparalleled in the information it contains about ammunition and men in a time of war.

Historical Narrative and Context

Camp McClellan was one of 32 National Guard Camps established as part of the World War I mobilization effort. The city of Anniston and the region had associations with the military that began with the Spanish American War. Charles L. Dulin was the Constructing Quartermaster placed in charge of camp construction which was laid out in 26 blocks designated as areas, each performing a specific function and containing a set number of buildings. By February of 1919, 1,534 buildings had been constructed including six magazines.

A permanent building program was launched by the Army in 1924, and Fort McClellan, designated as such in 1929, benefited from its establishment. This program along with the general movement toward post improvement was directed toward housing and the perception of the post as a military community. Regional architectural styles were chosen for residential architecture and the main post buildings and planned functional areas were also designed. At Fort McClellan this translated into the construction of new areas such as the Headquarters Area which were Spanish Colonial Revival in style. By 1946, Fort McClellan would be divided into at least five defined areas: the Post Headquarters Area, the Warehouse Area, the Railhead Area, the Hospital Area, and the Magazine Area. Despite all of these improvements, the Magazine Area, now known as the Ammunition Storage Area, remained static in form and in size between 1917 and 1936. Unlike its functional counterparts, its initial construction and later expansion was directly tied to the onset of war.

The Magazine Area was laid out and constructed by Colonel Dulin, the Construction Quartermaster for Camp McClellan, as part of the new post. Once completed, it was considered part of the camp's Ordnance Depot under the direction of the 120th Ordnance Depot Company. The latter began operations on September 3, 1917 when its first warehouse was completed and designated for the storage of ordnance. This line of command was newly instituted. Prior to General Order No. 137, War Department, 1917, the Adjutant General of the Army directed

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Commanding Generals of the divisions in training to organize Field Depot Companies at their respective camps. This delegation of authority was pragmatic. As no centralized unit specializing in ordnance supply was in existence, the experience of these men was drawn upon. However, this arrangement led to a lack of uniformity of procedure that could not be countenanced within the scale of operations that were unfolding. The 1917 order removed the 34 Ordnance depots from control of the camp or division commanders except for purposes of protection, discipline, or coordination of supply. This change opened the door for centralized control of the field depots which manifested itself in the Field Depot Branch of the Supply Division in the fall of 1917 (Palmer 1918/1919a).

The Ordnance Depot Company, once properly established, had an unusual place within the division camps as its control stemmed from the Ordnance Department. It was not a tactical unit but a stationary organization. Business men commissioned in Ordnance were charged with the responsibility of setting up each depot, installing efficiency, and creating a rapport with the various organizations within the camps. The underlying concept was that the Depot was to "give actual service" that would expedite and ease the Supply Officers handling of ordnance activities.

The buildings associated with each Field Depot were uniform. Cooperation between the Supply Division and the Cantonment Division of the Quartermaster Department lead to the construction of an office, two storehouses, three magazines, an oil house, and a repair shop at each field depot. All of these were built according to standardized plans and particular attention was given to the storage buildings interior design. The Stores Division were the caretakers of the magazines, along with the warehouses and the oilhouse. A historical report indicates Camp McClellan's ordnance buildings were in accordance with the agreed upon plan with the Quartermaster's Department (Palmer 1918/1919b). Three magazines were finished early in October of 1917 and a black powder magazine was also built. No further mention is made of the magazines until November 1918 when a large platform was constructed "at the magazines" to provide storage for 60,000 rounds of artillery ammunition. The ammunition had been stored outside the magazines in piles for lack of adequate storage space. "The floor of one magazine had already cracked under the weight of the ammunition which was piled to the roof," (Palmer 1918/1919b).

According to a 1919 map, the initial layout of the Magazine Area created by Dulin was straightforward, placing the munitions storage area at the base of Reservoir Ridge, approximately a mile and a half from the main building area. The internal organization of the magazines was fairly simple between 1917 and 1919. Four of the magazines fronted the railroad spur on their west elevations while an unnamed street, perpendicular with Henry Street, was built along their eastern elevations. Three of these buildings were rectangular structures uniform in size. These are known currently as Buildings 4403, 4404 and 4405. Only 4405 is extant. Real property records indicate that each measured 24 feet x 60 feet. Gable roofs with ridge vents covered the frame and concrete buildings. Map information further indicates that a set interval was allowed between each of approximately 120 feet. A fourth magazine, Building 4402, was built south of Building 4403. This was a square, 20 feet on a side, magazine similar in construction to the other 1917 magazines. Two other magazines are noted on the 1919 map. Both of which were located away from the group on the railroad spur. Real property records identify these as powderhouses.

A 1937 General Map of Fort McClellan shows only minor changes occurred in the Magazine Area since World War I. This is in sharp contrast with the expansion experienced by other areas at Fort McClellan that were targeted by the Housing Program for the Army. The main changes were the addition of a new approach from the south and the renaming of Henry Street to "Ordnance

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Road." The temporary building shown in 1919 disappeared and the beginning of the curve of the dogleg around Reservoir Ridge was more defined. Only one magazine materialized from a 1934 request for four additional magazines, Building 4401. Based on QM 652-297, this magazine was not constructed until May of 1936 after the 1937 Master Plan was completed. Listed as an Ordnance Magazine, it was a rectangular building whose gable end faced the railroad spur. While this was a departure from the earlier magazines, Building 4401 was still a sibling to the earlier Standard Ordnance Depot Magazine. The nine igloos constructed in 1941, however, were from another gene pool.

The lethargy that blocked adequate repair of Fort McClellan's magazines ended with the onset of World War II. Attention once focused upon the construction of camps and cantonments, now centered on munitions as Americans realized that industrial preparedness was a necessity. By October of 1940, the Army had allotted \$700 million for constructing and equipping new facilities to make and store munitions. Four months later the first munitions plant program was defined (Fine and Remington 1989:309). As in World War I, the Construction Division built the plants and storage buildings the Ordnance personnel would exclusively use. One thread within these linked stories was the upgrading of ammunition storage facilities and the establishment of regional ammunition depots. Fort McClellan was considered as a possible candidate for bomb storage but was passed over after a survey found no suitable ground available. Instead, Fort McClellan's ammunition storage area continued to store ammunition used in the training of the 27th Division, the National Guard Division from New York (Lane 1955:15).

Lane's history of the installation notes that Dunn Construction Company of Birmingham and John S. Hodgson Company of Montgomery were responsible for Fort McClellan's 1941 expansion of which the magazine construction must have been a part (Lane 1955:15). The new construction followed the layout created by Dulin extending Second Avenue to the northeast. The first four igloos to be built continued the World War I plan of aligning the magazines with the railroad. Both the spur and Second Avenue were extended to accommodate their construction and to afford service access. Five more igloos were constructed to the east of Second Avenue on two branches that are accessed from Second Avenue. The igloos identified as Buildings 4408, 4409, 4410, and 4411 are each over 300 feet apart. This spacing which was also afforded to Buildings 4412, 4413, 4414, 4415 and 4416 was guided by safety distances established by the American Table of Distances.

A new magazine design, the igloo, was adopted for the expansion. The igloo was designed after a tragic explosion brought safe ammunition storage to the nation's attention. A series of explosions induced by lightning at the Navy's Lake Denmark, New Jersey, Ammunition Depot occurred on July 10, 1926. High explosives, projectiles, black powder, and smokeless powder were stored in about one-third of the buildings at the depot located about three and a half miles from the City of Dover. A hollow tile magazine of fireproof construction and equipped with lighting rods akin to those at Fort McClellan was the first to explode. Other explosions followed as other buildings were ignited from embers, missiles or direct heat. Within a 3,000 foot radius from the initial explosion area, everything was destroyed. The disaster area was inventoried and analyzed to ascertain the cause of the explosion, to chronicle the chain of events, to evaluate the success or failure of safety devices in place, and to chart the distances impacted by the explosion. While the military community was bent on fact finding, the American public was horrified at the extent of the disaster and called for an investigation. The results of the official inquiry were published in 1928 under the title, *Ammunition Storage Conditions, Letter from the Acting Secretary of War Transmitting Proceedings of the Joint Board Composed of Officers of the Army and Navy to Survey Ammunition Storage Conditions, Pursuant to the Act Approved December 22, 1927.*

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The board noted that after World War I enormous quantities of ammunition, en route to France piled up on the Atlantic seaboard and were diverted to the nearest depot. These depots were dangerously overloaded, and all ammunition considered not essential for future use was disposed of accordingly. This still left many depots over-extended. The board stipulated no problems had occurred where proper storage was practiced and that steps could be taken to remove any further concerns. Redistribution and rearrangement were posed as solutions as well as the establishment of a permanent Joint-Army-Navy Ammunition Storage Board to serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy (Thomson and Mayo 1991:361). Finally it noted a new design for ammunition storage was being implemented at Yorktown Naval Mine Center.

The new barricaded magazine being built at Yorktown was also commented on in the *Engineering News Record* (1928:112). A small article on naval construction activities described the magazines as semi-cylindrical structures of reinforced concrete, covered with earth except on their end walls which are protected by barricades of earth faced with creosoted wood. The Yorktown magazines were 40 feet long and 10 feet high at the crown of their arch and had a capacity for 140,000 pounds of explosives. They were laid out in groups of seven with 500 feet between each and 1,900 feet between groups. The design was attributed to Captain E. R. Gaylor (C.E.C.) U.S.N. under Rear Admiral L. E. Gregory (C.E.C.) U.S.N. Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

"The outstanding feature of the new design is that the magazines will be sunk into the ground and bulwarked at each end, that in case of an accident, the explosive force would be directed upward instead of horizontally" (*Engineering News Record* 1928:112). A second feature of the new design was a complex system of lightning protection which included lightning rods and a steel reinforcing rods, closely set and welded in the arch (Fine and Remington 1989:333). Essentially, all reinforcing steel and other metal parts were electrically connected to a copper girdle circling the entire structure and embedded in its footing (Cotter 1930:805). A plan for such a magazine, titled "Magazine Plan, Elevation and Sections", Yards and Docks Drawing No. 104260, was located on file at Yorktown Naval Weapons Center. This plan, dated July 15, 1927, shows that N. M. Smith was the Project Manager. Smith was Commander N. M. Smith, Civil Engineer Corps, Bureau of Yards and Docks, U.S.N., a member of the Ammunition Storage Condition Board discussed above. The designer is noted simply by his initials, "J. M.", but a companion sheet with an analysis of stresses shows the full name of the designer, Mr. J. M. Michaelson.

Michaelson's inspiration can only be guessed but as quickly as the igloo was created, its design was modified to suit differing needs and budgetary concerns. The igloos' diffusion was guaranteed as it was preferred by the Joint Army-Navy Ammunition Storage Board and the Ordnance Safety Board for all types of ammunition storage except small arms. Thomson and Mayo (1991:368) report that the Ordnance Department required in January 1941 that igloos be used in all future depot construction. However, with the construction of large depots looming, reducing construction costs and reducing the quantity of steel used in the construction became an issue. Redesign of the igloo was undertaken to force this reduction in money and materials. Colonel Casey, construction officer in charge of directing redesign projects, consulted with Dr. Karl B. McEachron, head of General Electric's high voltage laboratory, about the system of lightning protection the igloo featured. In the end, Casey adopted an idea proposed by Colonel Dunstan which eliminated the tie beams by reinforcing the concrete slab floor to take the thrust of the arch. Fort McClellan's examples show a further abbreviation of Michaelson's design that used materials such as Armco's Multi-Plates to expediently and efficiently create safe storage conditions.

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10 Exhibits. Exhibit No. 10A, Book 3. National Archives, Record Group 156, Entry No. 619, Box No. 1, Military Reference, Suitland, MD.

Reed, Mary Beth, William R. Henry, Jr., and J. W. Joseph
1993 *The Military Showplace of the South. Fort McClellan, Alabama, A Historic Building Inventory.* Report prepared for the Mobile Corps of Engineers.

Real Property Records
On file at Fort McClellan's Real Property Office, Fort McClellan, AL.

Thomson, Harry C. and Lida Mayo
1991 *The Ordnance Department: Procurement and Supply. In The United States Army in World War II The Technical Services.* Center of Military History, Washington DC.

10. Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are indicated on the attached map (Map 2).

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries follow the present fence line surrounding the ammunition storage area. This is consistent with the historic boundaries as well as the natural tree line and geographic contours.

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Maps

- Map 1. Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage Historic District showing location of UTM references.
Source: U.S.G.S. Quadrangle: Anniston, Ala. 1956 (PR 1972).
- Map 2. Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage Historic District Boundaries.
Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan, Alabama.
- Map 3. Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage Historic District showing location and direction of photographs.
Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

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Photographs

The following applies to all photographs:

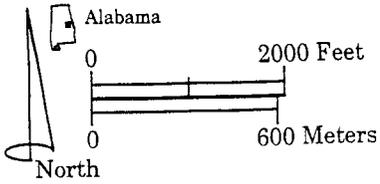
Name of Property:	Fort McClellan Ammunition Storage District
County and State:	Calhoun County, Alabama
Photographer:	Richard T. Bryant
Negatives Filed:	Mobile District Corps of Engineers
Date Photographed:	April, 1994

Description and Vantage Point of Photographs:

- Photo 1. Pre World War II magazines. View looking to northeast.
- Photo 2. Igloos (Buildings 4408,4409, and 4410). View to the northeast.
- Photo 3. Building 4401. View to the northeast.
- Photo 4. Building 4402. View to the east.
- Photo 5. Building 4405. View to the southeast.
- Photo 6. Building 4406. View to the northwest.
- Photo 7. Building 4408. View to the northwest.
- Photo 8. Building 4408. View to the southwest.
- Photo 9. Building 4409. View to the northeast.
- Photo 10. Building 4414. View to the northeast.

Map 1

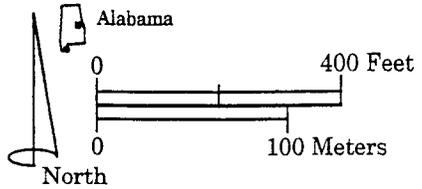
Location of UTM References



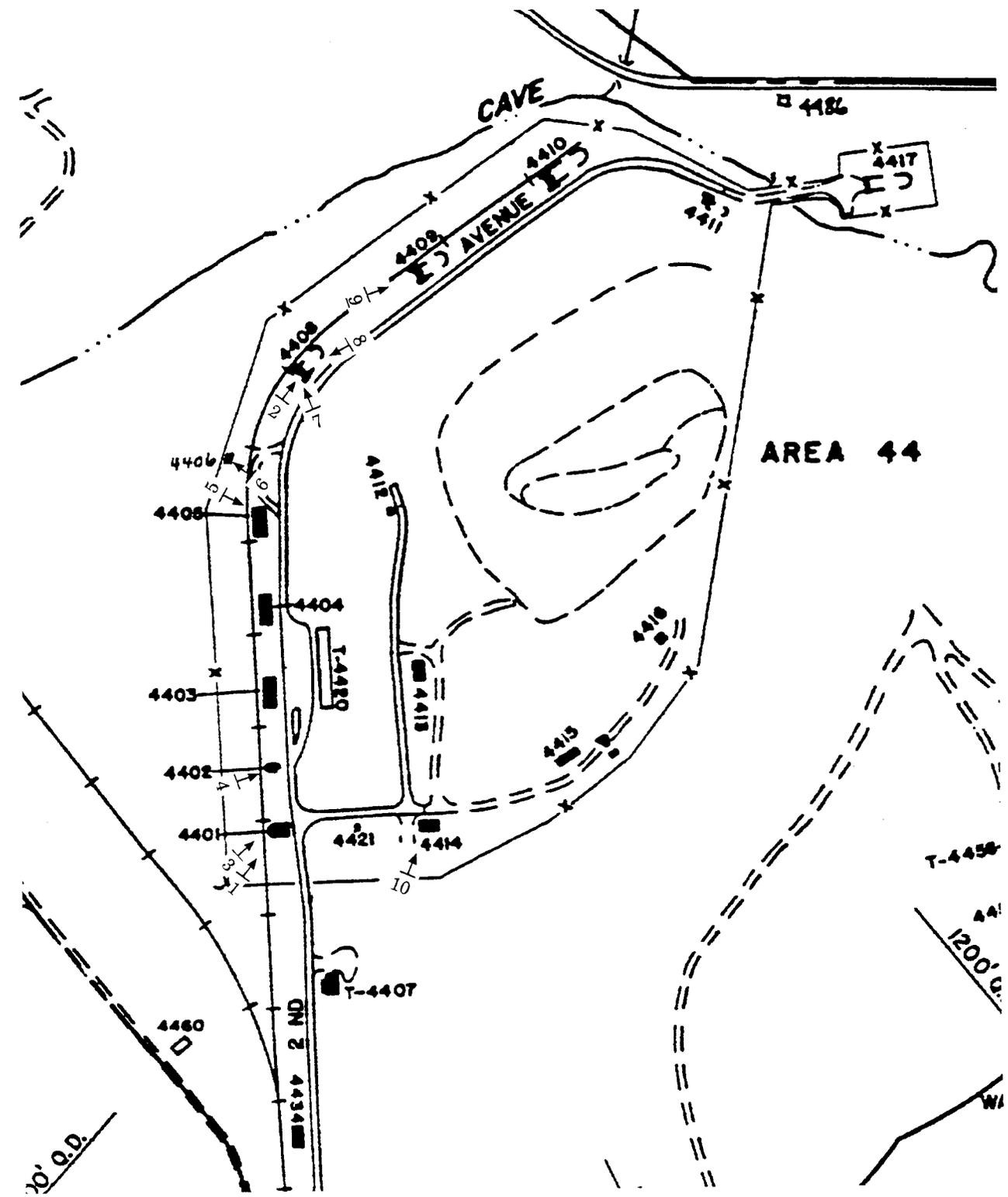
Fort McClellan Ammunition
Storage District
Calhoun County, Alabama

- UTM References:
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 - 2 - 16/613560/3732956
 - 3 - 16/613760/3732470
 - 4 - 16/613190/3732220

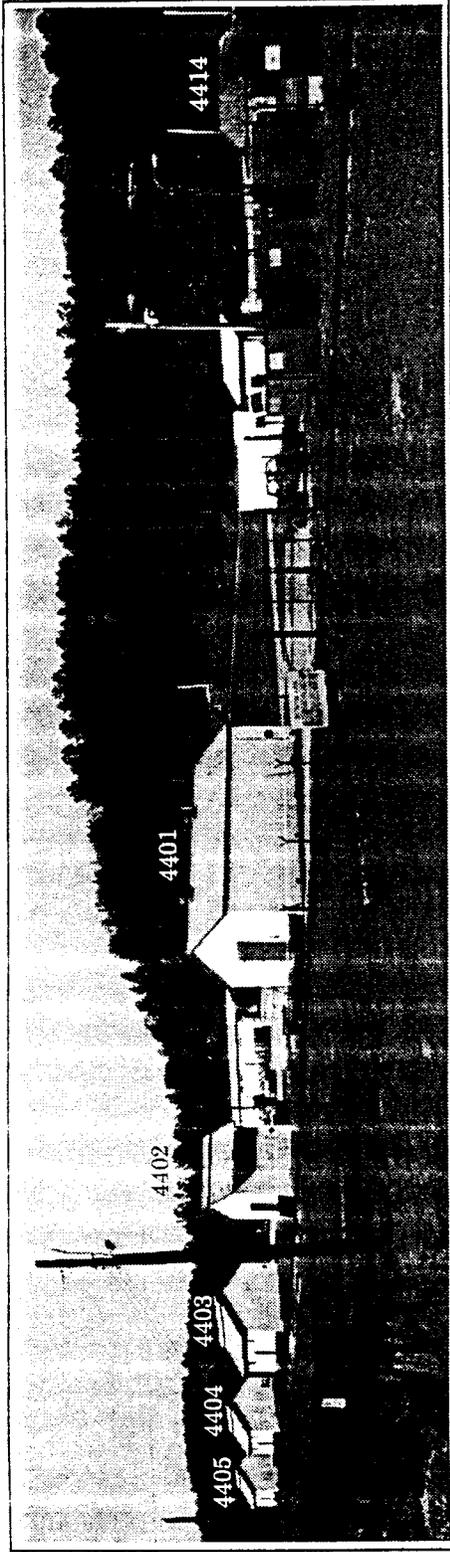
Source: USGS Quadrangle; Anniston, Ala., 1956(PR1972).



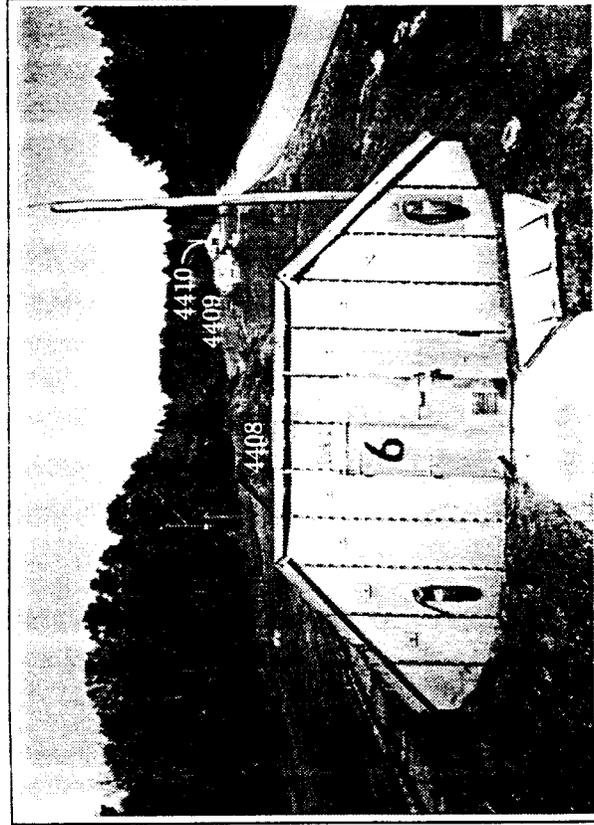
Map 3
Location and Direction of Photographs



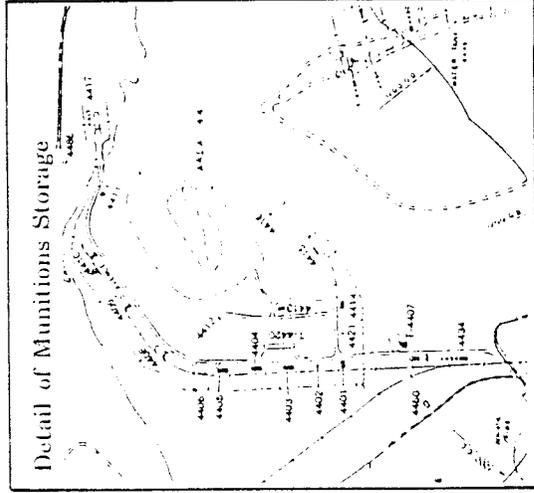
Source: U.S. Army, Fort McClellan.

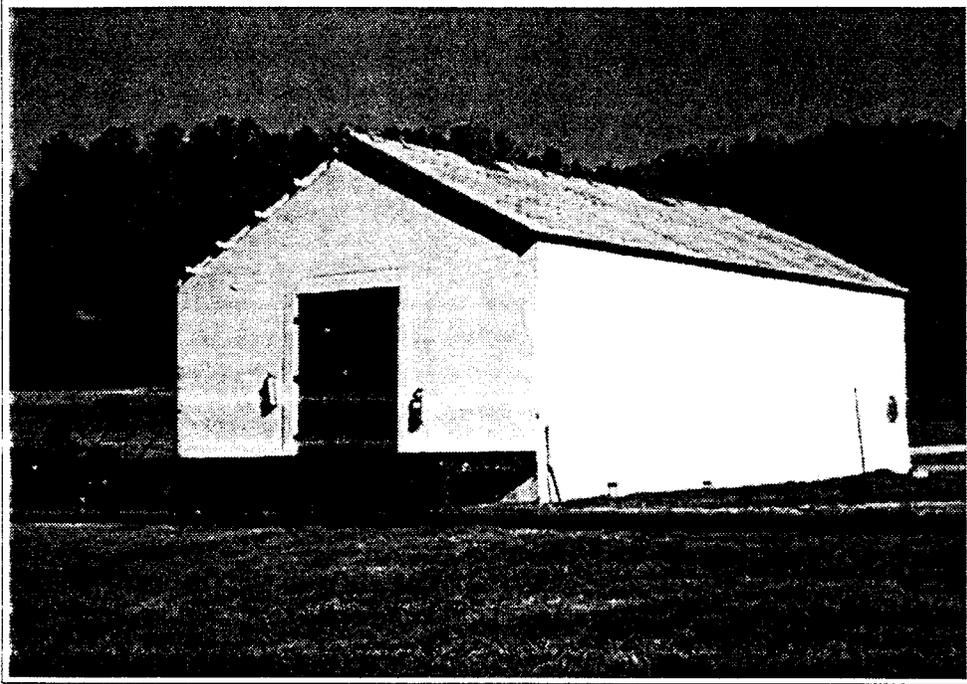


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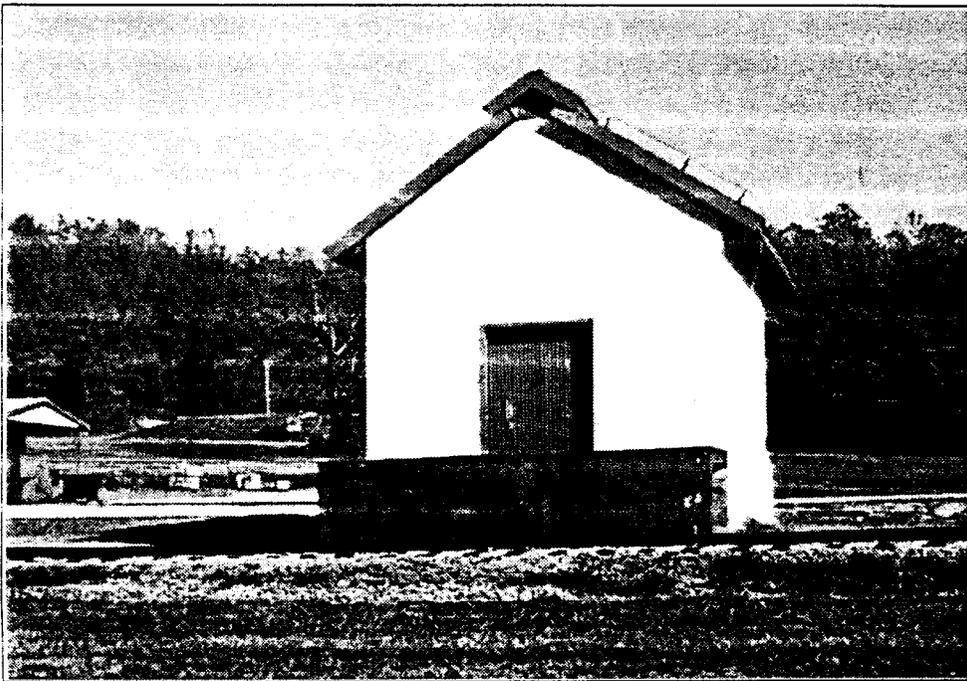


Photograph 2

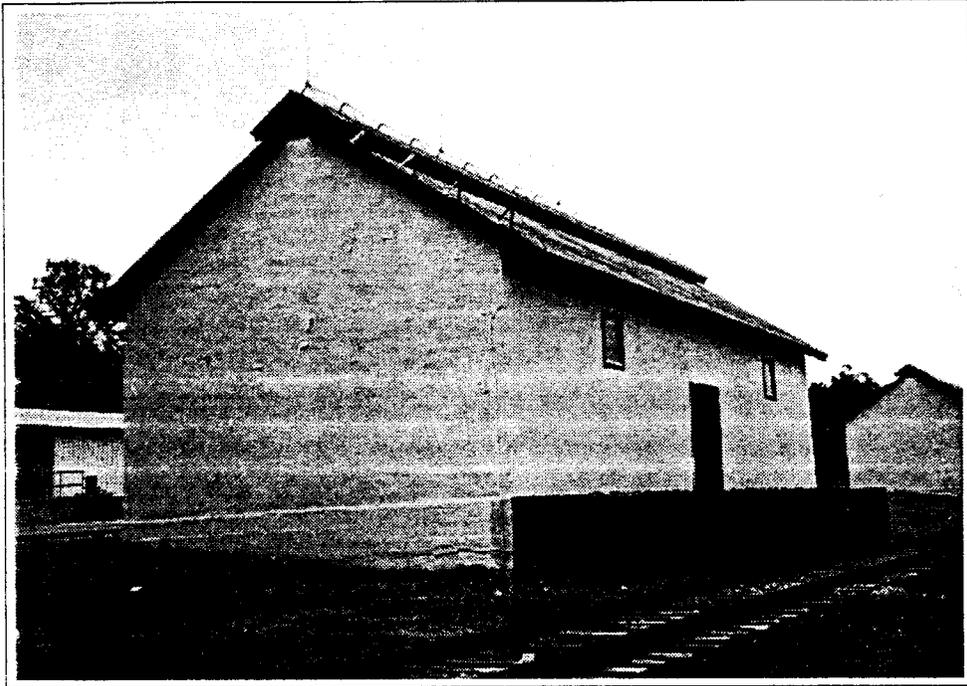




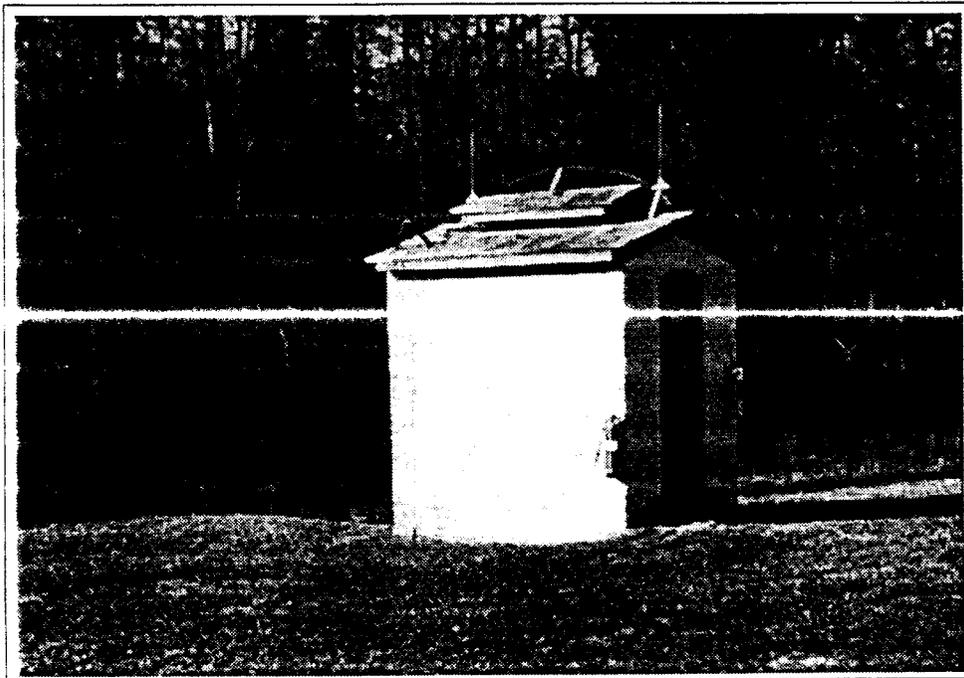
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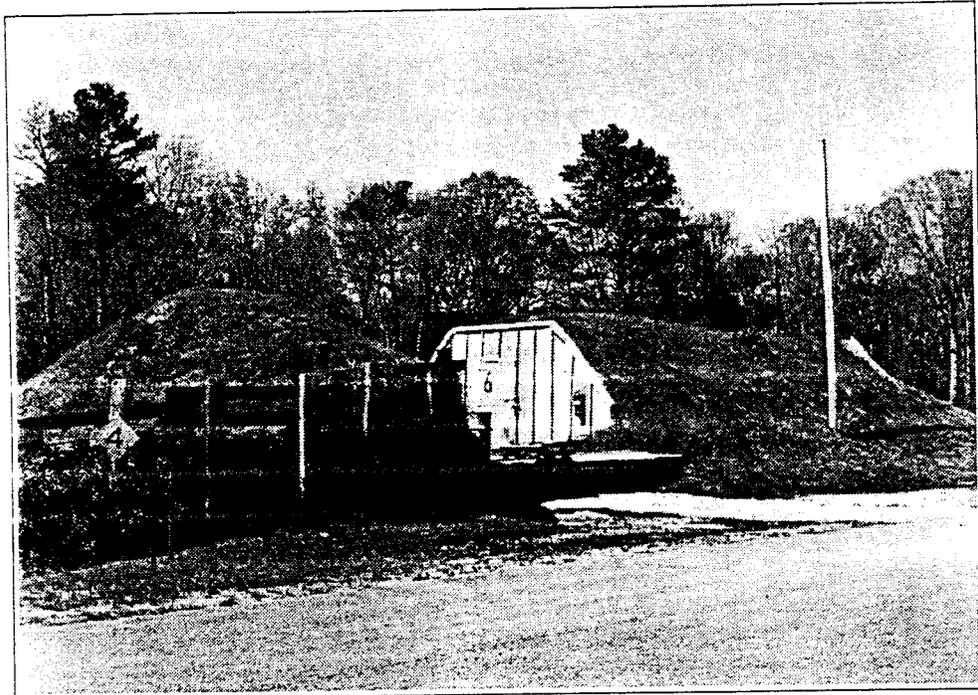
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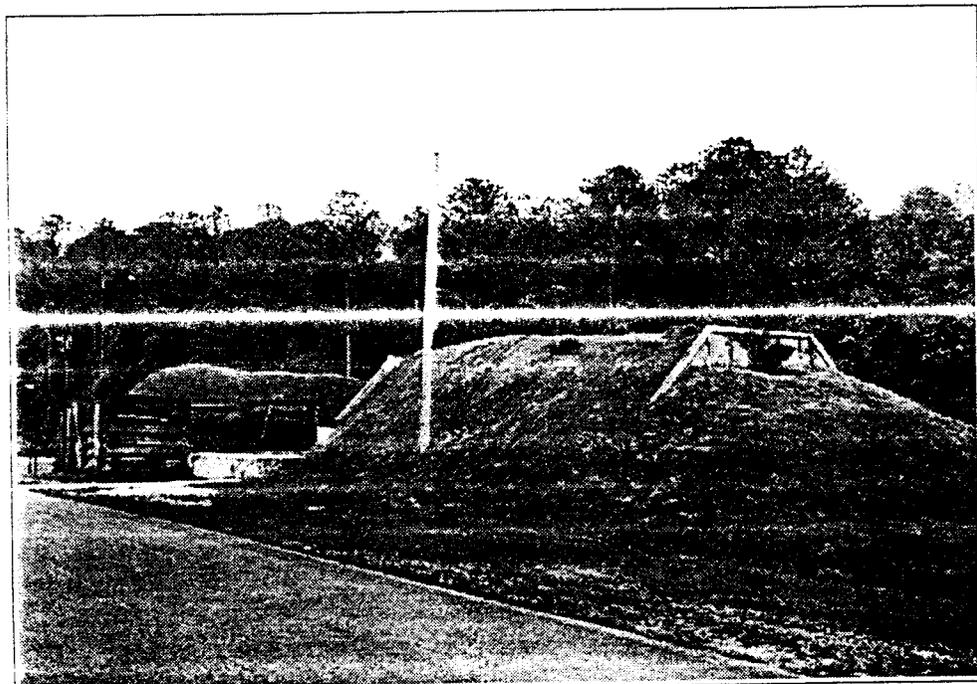
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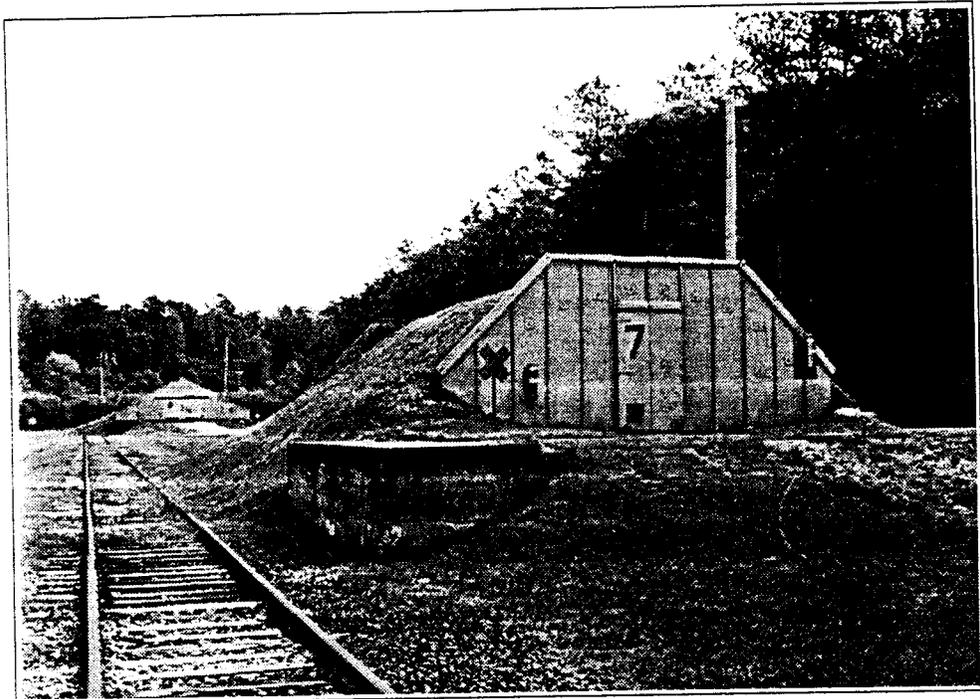
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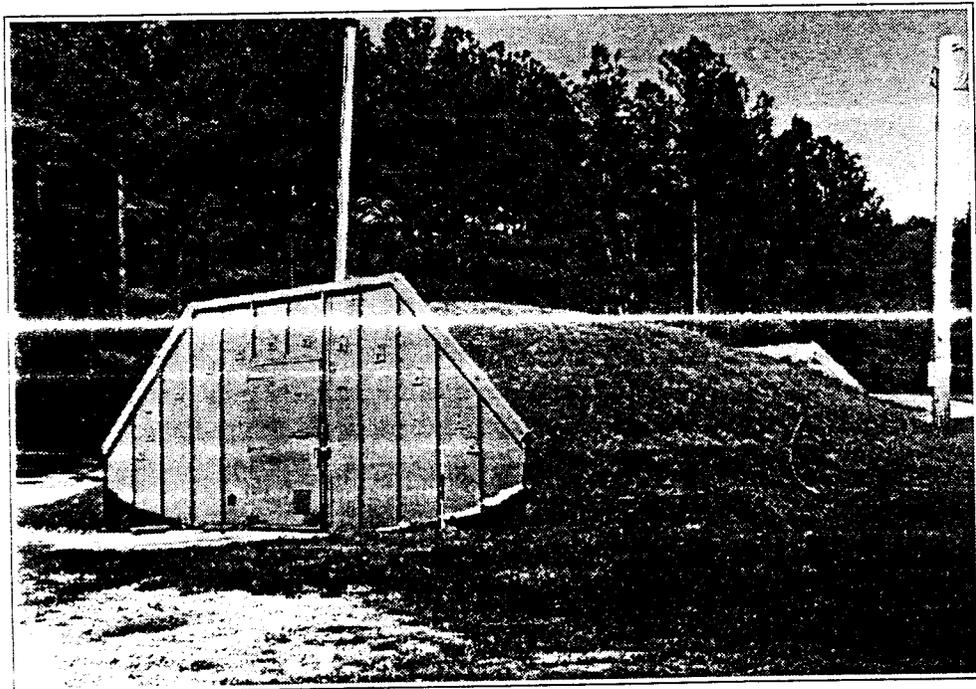
Photograph 7



Photograph 8



Photograph 9



Photograph 10

Appendix D

**Review letter from
the Alabama Historical Commission**



STATE OF ALABAMA
ALABAMA HISTORICAL COMMISSION
468 SOUTH PERRY STREET
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA 36130-0900

TEL: 334-242-3184
FAX: 334-240-3477

LEE H. WARNER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

December 22, 1999

Hugh M. McClellan
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District
P.O. Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628

Re: AHC 00-0309
Cold War Context Study
Fort McClellan
Calhoun County, Alabama

Dear Mr. McClellan:

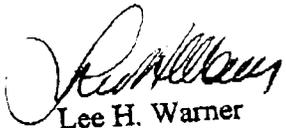
Upon review of the Cold War Study conducted by New South Associates, the Alabama Historical Commission would like to congratulate you on an excellent report. Furthermore, we concur with the determinations of eligibility contained in this report.

1. Eight World War II era permanent buildings that are not eligible are: 270, 1031, 1122, 1919, 1920, 2020, 2090, & 2091.
2. Fourteen bridges that are not eligible are: 4302, 4303, 4305, 4306, 4314, 4318, 4319, 4331, 4352, 4363, 4702, 4703, 4705, & 4706.
3. One bridge eligible under Criterion C as a contributing element in the Industrial district is: 4342.
4. The World War II German-Italian POW cemetery, 3430, is eligible under Criterion A.
5. A district eligible under Criterion A in the Cold War context is the CDTF facility, buildings 4479, 4482, 4483, & 4484.
6. A hot cell building, 3192, is not eligible for exceptional Cold War context.

We would like to request more information on one group of buildings, the Women's Army Corps Center and School. The report states that these buildings appear to meet National Register Criterion A, although they are not exceptionally significant under the Army's Cold War Context. We question whether they could be considered exceptionally significant for women's history. If these buildings retain their integrity, they may be considered exceptionally significant under Criterion A for their role in women's involvement in the Army.

We appreciate your efforts and we look forward to receiving your response at your earliest convenience. Should you have any questions or comments, please contact Blythe Semmer at this office and include the AHC tracking number referenced above.

Sincerely,



Lee H. Warner
State Historic Preservation Officer

LW/JBS/GCR