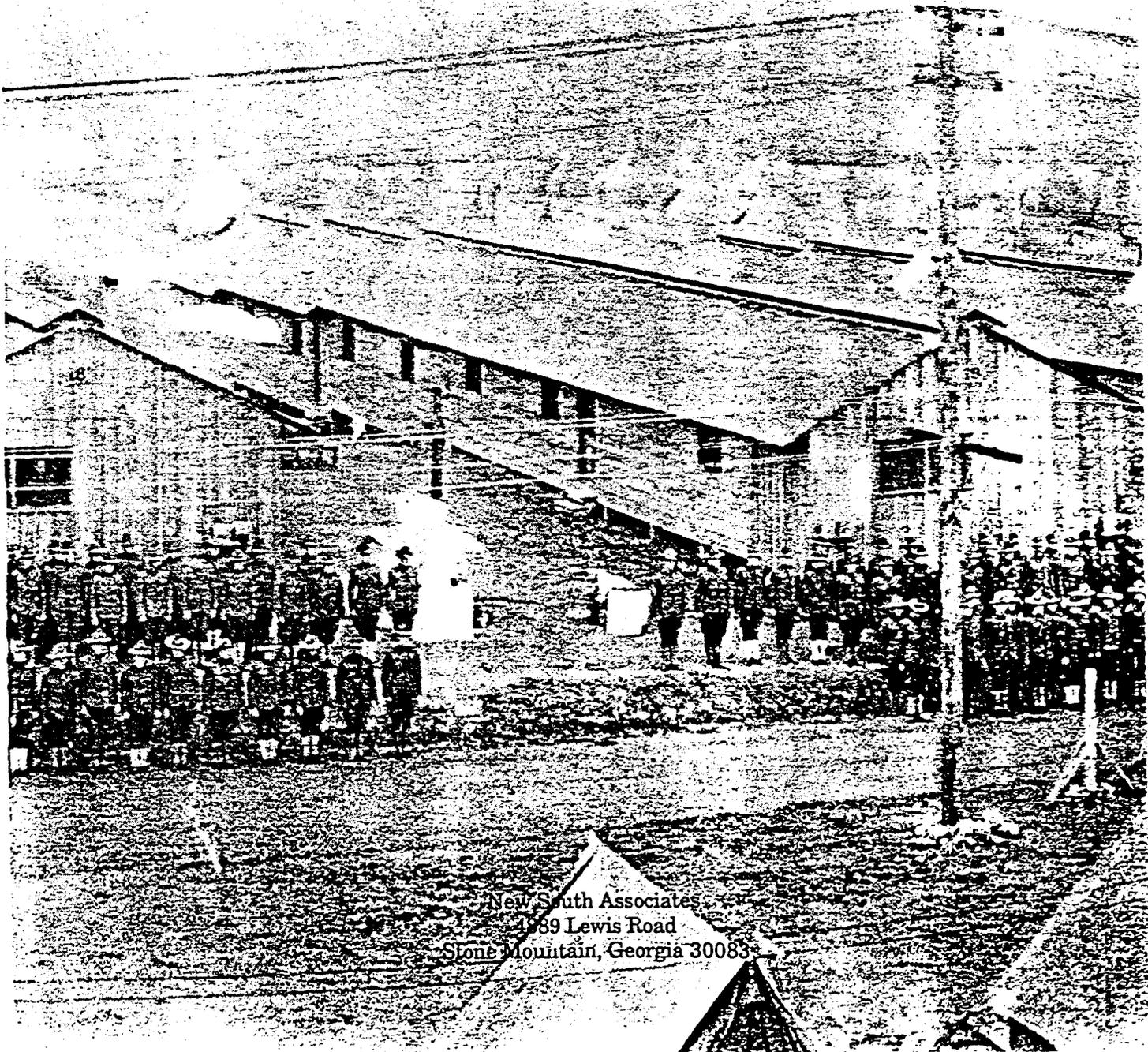


APPENDIX D

REPORTS/STUDIES
(Extracts)

Fort McClellan

A Cultural Resources Overview



New South Associates
1989 Lewis Road
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

FORT McCLELLAN: A CULTURAL RESOURCES OVERVIEW

Report funded by and submitted to:

US Army Corps of Engineers
Mobile District
PO Box 2288
Mobile, Alabama 36628

Contract No. DACA01-90-0035

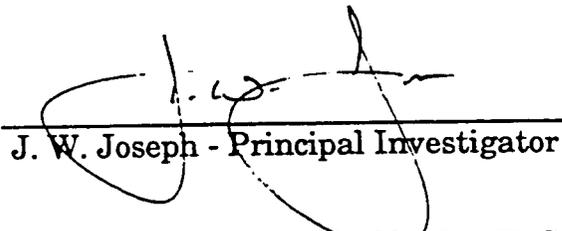
Indefinite Delivery Contract for Architect-Engineer Services to Perform Environmental Studies and/or Contamination Site Investigations for the Department of Defense: Delivery Order 1 - Cultural Resources Overview, Fort McClellan, Alabama

Report submitted by:

New South Associates
4889 Lewis Road
Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

- and -

ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co., Inc.
725 Pellissippi Parkway
Knoxville, Tennessee 37933


J. W. Joseph - Principal Investigator

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New South Associates Technical Report 65

July 20, 1992

Grady's prediction proved false. The Woodstock Company's success lasted until the Panic of 1893. By that year, the timber sources needed to supply the furnaces with charcoal had dwindled, necessitating huge cost outlays to secure adequate amounts of charcoal. In addition the company had overexpanded, only to find themselves in the midst of an economic depression.

The Woodstock Iron Company never recovered but interestingly, the town fathers had given Annistonians more than one industry to maintain the town. In the 1880s Tyler also established the Anniston Manufacturing Company, a textile mill, to afford employment to the iron workers family. Another economic boon to the town was the United States Rolling Stock Company. This railroad car manufacturing factory, established by English industrialists, employed 1,700 workers and operated in the town from 1880 through 1890. It created tremendous growth within the young industrial town. Noble and Tyler were also successful in tying their creation into the various railroad networks which bloomed during the period in the late 1880s. In the words of Houston Cole (1967:136), Alfred Tyler was a "railroad man." He had already served as the superintendent of the Macon Railroad and he parleyed his previous experience into getting Anniston suitably connected. The Anniston and Atlantic line was established in 1883, another line in 1888, both of which were later acquired by the L & N railroad. Anniston was finally connected to Birmingham in 1905.

Anniston was open to the public in 1883. Until that time, it was a closed or private city. The paternalism of the Noble and Tyler families did not end after its opening. The Anniston Opera House, the Anniston Inn, the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, as well as schools for both boys and girls were established by Noble and Tyler (Cole 1967:138-140). The Noble's paternalism was viewed by some in a negative manner and this attitude was heightened as the model city began to politic to have the county seat moved from Jacksonville to Anniston. The area's newspapers were filled with periodic vitriolic attacks launched by each town against the other as they fought for control of the county. Anniston had already fought an economic war with a rival industrial town, Oxanna, and won (Gates 1978a:43-45). It was also victorious over Jacksonville. In 1899, Anniston became the new county seat.

Anniston was initially a town of outsiders within the valley, which had been sparsely settled prior to the 1870s. Until it opened to the public and even for a time afterwards, there must have been some animosity between the original settlers and their families and the newcomers. These feelings were aired during the battle over the county seat as Jacksonville papers called the new town "greedy" and "villainous" (Gates 1978a:43-45). While Anniston may have been both, it was also a breeding ground for influential Alabamians who were able to use politics to advance the city's interest. This characteristic came into play when the American military began to scout the southeast for an area to quarter troops during the Spanish American War.

Although the Spanish American War ended in August of 1898, a peace agreement had not been reached. In the event that hostilities might begin anew

the United States Army decided to maintain a reserve force. A site in Alabama was a likely choice as Mobile was the port of departure for service in Cuba. Anniston's candidacy was based upon its rail connections to Mobile, the healthy climate and organization of the model city and perhaps most importantly, the political pressure applied by Annistonians on influential members of Congress. Anniston was selected and Camp Shipp was established north of town on Blue Mountain (Gates 1978b:141). The boundaries of the camp expanded as more regiments appeared. Anniston followed suit, as demand for its service industries grew. Noble Street was lined with tents used as restaurants to serve the Camp Shipp soldiers. While economic gain initially motivated the town's enthusiasm for the camp, Annistonians actually wanted a more elevated association between town and camp. They wanted Camp Shipp to be a model camp as well as a permanent installation. In the first regard they were somewhat successful. The medical facilities were considered to be excellent and when the medical inspector for the Army made his inspection at the camp he was visibly impressed by the healthy conditions at Camp Shipp (Gates 1978b:143). Beside the healthy conditions, the Choccolocco Mountains also provided a unique stage for artillery training for the Fourth Alabama Artillery (Morgan 1990:268).

On the negative side, racial strife was part of the scene. The men of the Third Alabama Regiment, an African-American unit, were stationed at Camp Shipp, probably at a separate encampment until they were mustered out in March 1899. Several bloody race riots occurred in Anniston, involving both European- and African-American soldiers. Anniston was put under the protection of the provost marshal to contain street fights and later attacks on the African-American encampment (Gates 1978b:178-180). As to permanency, troops began to be discharged or transferred in January 1899, and with the closing of the hospital in March, the camp was phased out. Anniston returned its attention to industry, although iron making was no longer in its industrial repertoire, having been replaced by textile manufacturing and pipe making. However, this early encounter with the military was pivotal in Anniston's later courtship of the United States Army in 1917, for a National Guard camp.

1912 marked the return of Anniston's interest in the military. In that year Fred L. Blackmon, Congressman from Alabama's Fourth district, visited an artillery range in Tennessee. Impressed by what he saw, Blackmon recognized the potential of the Choccolocco Mountains for artillery training, and began to make advances toward the War Department to spur interest in the hills of Alabama. Twenty thousand National Guardsmen were brought to the valley for maneuvers in response to Blackmon's urging. General Albert L. Mills, president of the Army War College, and his staff, which included Major Charles P. Summerall, the head of the Artillery Bureau of the War College, were also part of the entourage sent to measure the utility of the area for the Army's needs. Summerall was enthusiastic about the adaptability of the terrain for artillery training and became an advocate for the purchase of land (Lane 1955:2). Over the next four years, other government experts would visit the area to evaluate its possibilities until 1917, when the Federal Government decided to purchase property north of Anniston as a range (Figure 38).

The agency that orchestrated the acquisition was the Anniston Chamber of Commerce, under the direction of John B. Carrington, president and L. C. Watson, secretary. Three appropriations totaling \$247,000 were made and the contract called for the purchase of 18,952 acres. The acquisition was completed on March 17, 1917 and farmers were allowed to work their fields through the summer as there was no immediate need for their land (Lane 1955:3). The manner in which the 1917 camp was chosen resonates Anniston's earlier experience with the military during the Spanish-American War. A key factor in the success of Anniston's proposal was the cohesive manner in which they approached the military. The town acted as a harmonious economic unit, much as the 1880s company town would have.

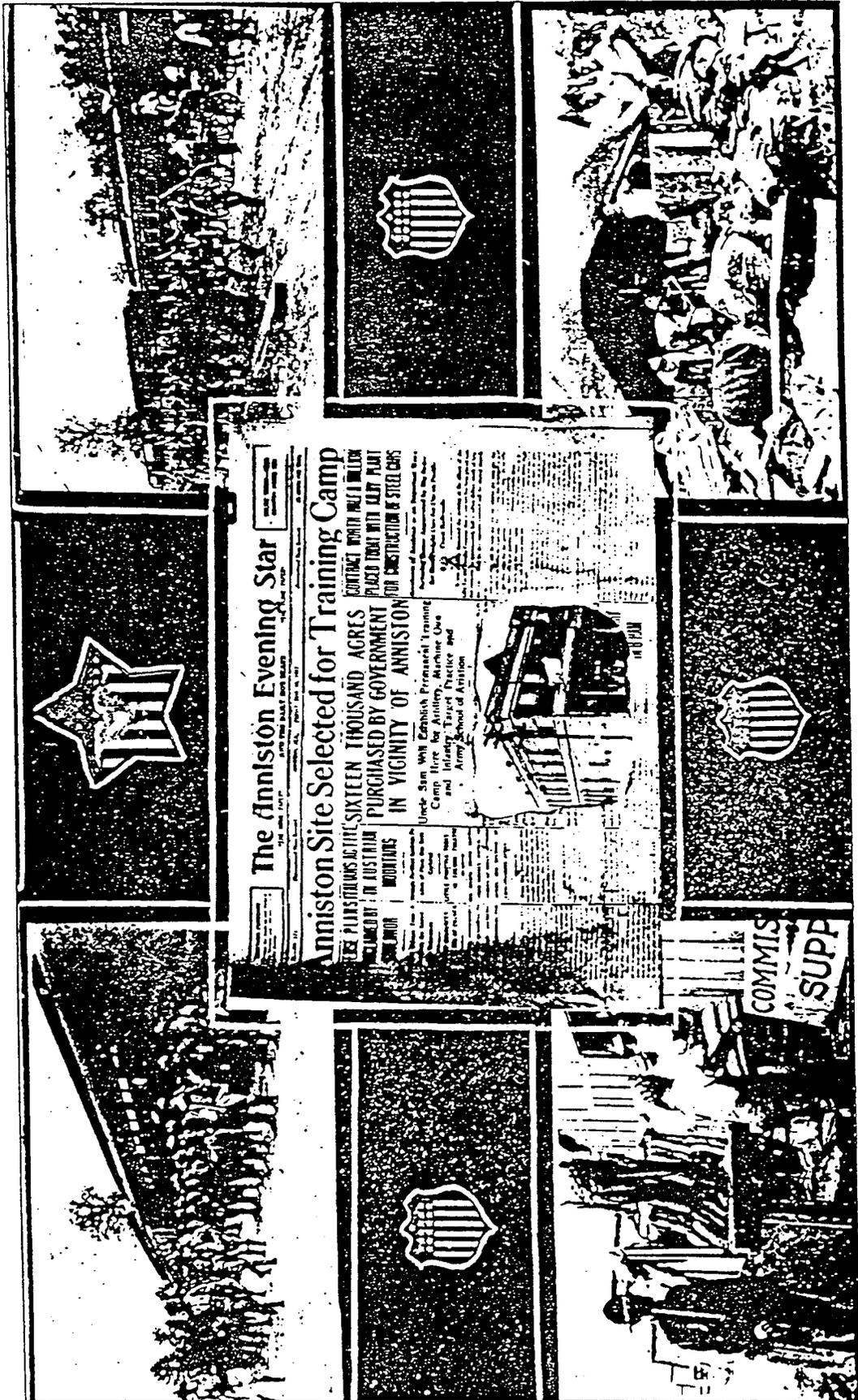
FEDERAL OCCUPATION HISTORY

National Guard Camp, World War I

While Anniston's candidacy for a military installation predates 1917, it was the events of that year which compelled the construction of a National Guard camp. After the order to construct 32 divisional cantonments was issued on May 7, a number of civilians came to Washington to volunteer their services. This cadre of men ranged in talent from well-to-do industrialists and construction experts, to designers of water and sewerage systems and landscape architects. William Starrett, president of Starrett and Van Vleck, a New York based architectural company; Morton C. Tuttle, general manager of the Aberthaw Construction Company of Boston; Clemens W. Lundoff, vice president of Crowell, Lundoff, and Little of Cleveland; and Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr. comprised the Committee on Emergency Construction, with Starrett as chair. Leonard Metcalf lent his knowledge on water and sewerage design while George W. Fuller and Asa E. Phillips were combined as a subcommittee on engineering. The first act of the committee was to extricate Col. Littell from the War Department and to establish the newly formed Cantonment Division under his care. After some discussion, the Starrett committee then set up a building program (Fine and Remington 1989:10):

With the aid of Fuller, Metcalf, and Phillips, Major Gunby would prepare typical plans and layouts. Major Whitson, as construction manager, would direct the field forces, while six assistant managers, one for each Army department, would follow day-to-day operations at the job sites; six traveling supervisors would patrol the projects, watching for signs of trouble and giving on-the-spot help. Major Hamilton would procure all building materials, maintaining close contact with the various supply committees of the Munitions Board. Accountants, both in Washington and in the field, would check expenditures. In direct charge of each of the thirty-two cantonments would be a Constructing Quartermaster (CQM), who would have a staff of engineers, draftsmen, auditors, inspectors, and checkers to assist him. On 22 May the plan went to Littell. Two days later he approved it.

Figure 38
The Establishment of Camp McClellan



May 18th and August 18th - 90 days later. Troop trains loaded with thousands of picked American guardsmen are familiar scenes at Camp McClellan. Pitching tents is hard work, and so the commissary department has to be well supplied.

Source: Public Library of Anniston-Calhoun County, Anniston, Alabama.

Many more intricacies were involved in the mobilization effort, particularly involving contracting and the most appropriate way of letting the contracts. To date, only competitive bidding on fixed price contracts had been allowed by law. Such an agreement was untenable given the time frame and the type of work which needed to be accomplished. Since there were no completed plans or specifications to bid on, another alternative was sought to expedite the emergency situation. The "cost plus with sliding scale and fixed maximum fee" contract was perceived as the answer, as it allowed construction to begin immediately without completed plans and also left possible changes within the scope of work, should changes be needed (Fine and Remington 1989:10-11). With the above provisos, the Cantonment Division was in operation.

Wood construction was allowed for the 16 National Army camps while canvas tentage was chosen for the National Guard camps. This decision was made on the basis that after training, the National Guard would be sent to France, thus the tent camps would be less expensive to construct and more reflective of their impermanent nature. A model barrack building had been drawn, and two camp plans devised. The two configurations chosen for the plans were the straight line and the U-shape layout. According to Crowell (1919:540), a town planner adapted either of these plans to suit the local topography for each camp. The sites that were chosen in 1917 and the costs engendered in their construction are given in Table 6. Camp McClellan had the highest cost per capita of the National Guard camps which were virtually confined to the southeast and western United States with the exception of Camp Doniphen (later Fort Sill). The data on the National Guard Cantonments is offered to show where they were located and provide a basis of price comparison for the National Guard camps.

Quartermaster Major (later Colonel) Charles L. Dulin was the Constructing Quartermaster placed in charge of Camp McClellan (Figure 39). His *Completion Report of Camp McClellan, Anniston, Alabama* (1917) gives a terse but well-written account of his labor in the Choccolocco Valley. Dulin arrived in Anniston in June of 1917 under orders to build a machine gun camp to accommodate six machine gun companies. In July, he received additional orders. A telegram from the Officer in Charge of Cantonment Construction informed him that Morris Knowles, Incorporated was appointed Supervising Engineers of a new camp to be built at Anniston, and that their representative, Maurice R. Scharff, was enroute. Scharff upon arrival advised Dulin that he (Dulin) had been appointed Constructing Quartermaster for the camp and that Scharff was carrying plans and instructions to build the camp. Dulin immediately apprised the Chamber of Commerce that the government wanted immediate ownership of a large portion of the land involved in the contract. The immediacy of the demand affected the original purchase agreement which had allowed farmers to cultivate their land through the year. The crops lost were valued at \$136,000 and the Chamber of Commerce underwrote the difference. This debt would not be absolved until 1934 through prodigious effort by the community.

Table 6. National Army Cantonments and National Guard Camps Established in 1917 (Fine and Remington 1989:16).

National Army Cantonments

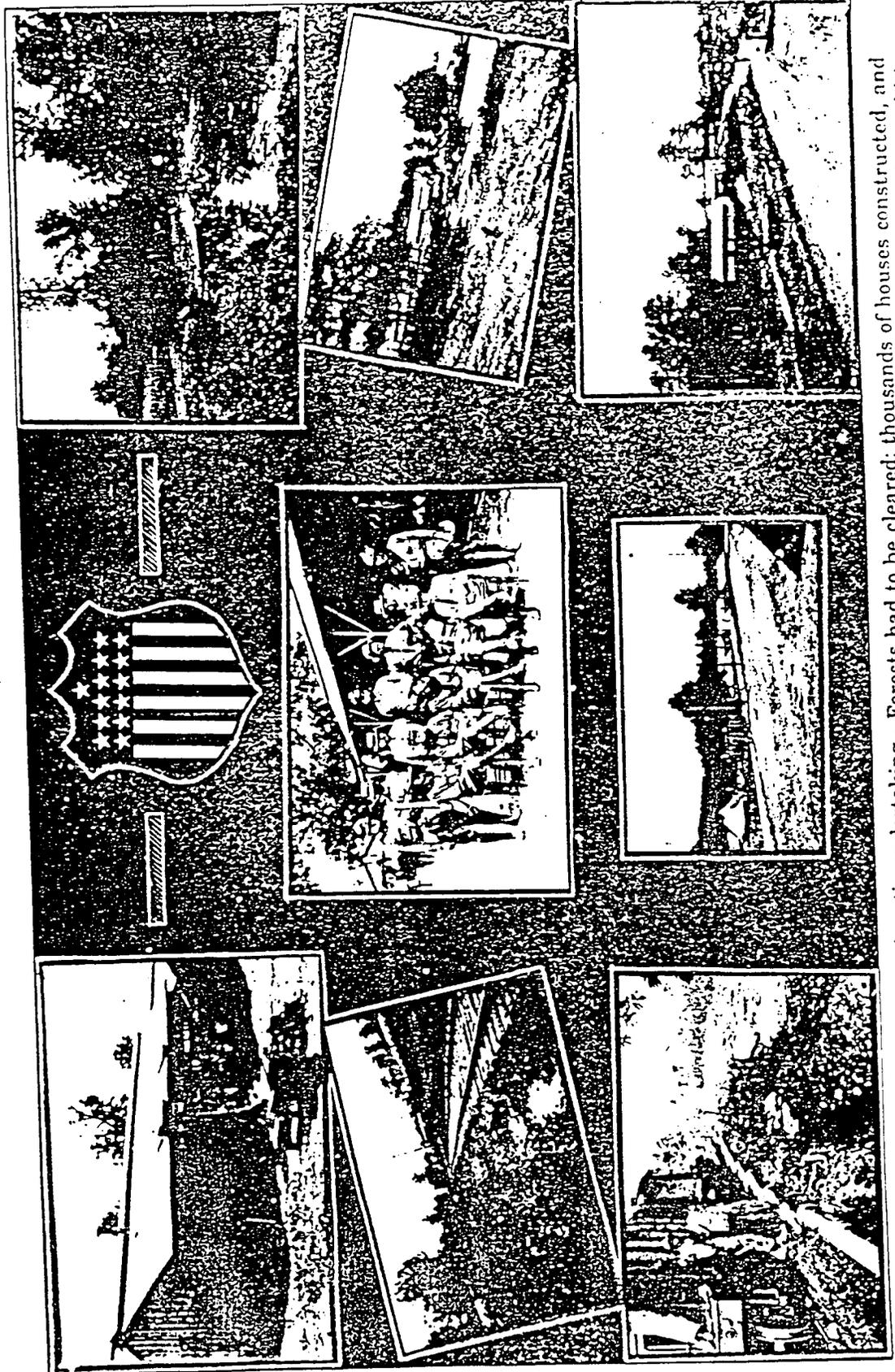
<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Cost per capita</u>
Custer	Battle Creek, Michigan	34,045	\$8,700,000	\$255.54
Devens	Ayer, Massachusetts	35,288	\$9,727,145	\$275.64
Dix	Wrightstown, New Jersey	41,309	\$9,623,067	\$232.95
Dodge	Des Moines, Iowa	40,526	\$6,815,519	\$168.17
Funston	Fort Riley, Kansas	41,564	\$8,799,535	\$211.71
Gordon	Atlanta, Georgia	39,796	\$7,483,002	\$188.03
Grant	Rockford, Illinois	41,309	\$8,517,233	\$206.18
Jackson	Columbia, South Carolina	42,498	\$8,731,187	\$205.42
Lee	Petersburg, Virginia	45,512	\$11,300,000	\$248.28
Lewis	American Lake, Washington	44,685	\$7,007,235	\$158.38
Meade	Annapolis Junction, Maryland	41,309	\$10,500,000	\$254.16
Pike	Little Rock, Arkansas	42,347	\$9,015,565	\$212.89
Sherman	Chillicothe, Ohio	38,393	\$9,690,075	\$250.57
Travis	Fort Sam Houston, Texas	41,353	\$6,717,176	\$162.43
Upton	Yaphank, L.I., New York	40,913	\$11,128,341	\$272.00
Zachary Taylor	Louisville, Kentucky	43,939	\$7,041,392	\$160.25

National Guard Camps

Beauregard	Alexandria, Louisiana	27,152	\$2,648,982	\$97.56
Bowie	Fort Worth, Texas	27,152	\$2,305,402	\$84.92
Cody	Deming, New Mexico	27,152	\$2,610,443	\$96.14
Doniphan	Fort Sill, Oklahoma	27,152	\$2,331,802	\$85.88
Fremont	Palo Alto, California	27,152	\$1,988,729	\$73.24
Greene	Charlotte, North Carolina	27,152	\$3,246,793	\$119.58
Hancock	Augusta, Georgia	27,152	\$2,048,571	\$75.45
Kearney	Linda Vista, California	27,152	\$2,977,088	\$109.65
Logan	Houston, Texas	27,152	\$1,963,058	\$72.30
McClellan	Anniston, Alabama	27,152	\$3,258,278	\$120.00
MacArthur	Waco, Texas	27,152	\$1,974,375	\$72.72
Sevier	Greenville, South Carolina	27,152	\$1,871,440	\$68.92
Shelby	Hattiesburg, Mississippi	30,762	\$3,289,825	\$106.94
Wadsworth	Spartanburg, South Carolina	27,152	\$2,187,327	\$80.56
Wheeler	Macon, Georgia	27,152	\$2,135,337	\$78.64

Dulin chose the site of the new camp after completing a survey of the reservation located primarily within Township 15 South and Range 8 with a small portion in Range 9 of the same township (Dulin 1917:1). Figure 40 shows the boundaries of the camp superimposed on an 1898 topographic map. Three major

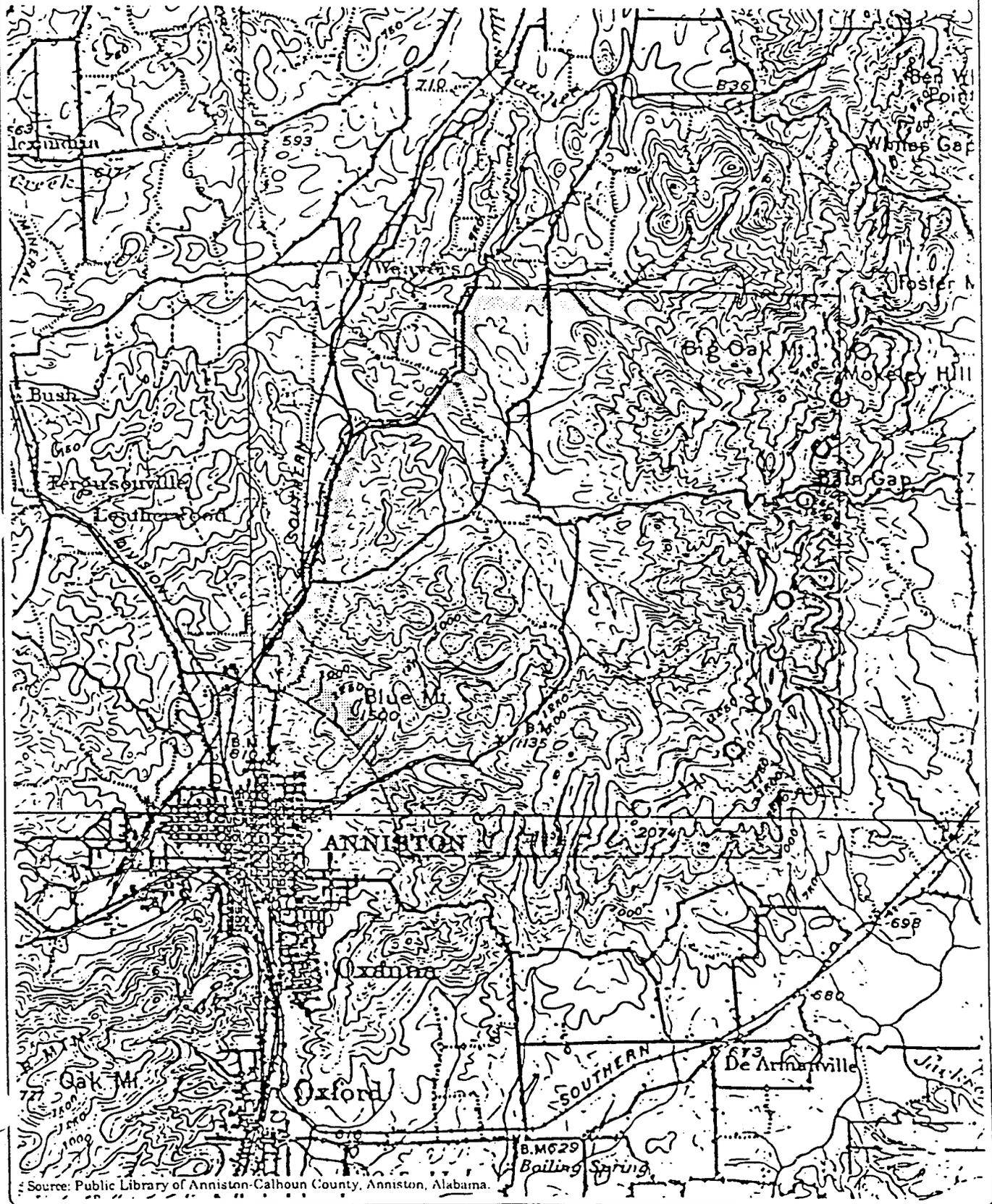
Figure 39
Charles Dulin



Building Camp Mc Clellan was a gigantic undertaking - Forests had to be cleared; thousands of houses constructed, and
ids and streets graded across the mountains. To do this Constructing Quarter Master Charles L. Dulin and his
partment aides, (center) built a railroad, brought pure wa (tiles and finished their job ahead of schedule.

Source: Public Library of Ansonia Calhoun County, Ansonia.

Figure 40
Boundary Map, Camp McClellan



roads traversed the camp. Leaving Anniston, Rocky Hollow Road crossed Blue Mountain and intersected with Bain Gap Road in the center of the camp. The portion of Bain Gap Road to the west of that point was called Dark Corner Road, to the east Bain Gap Road (Special Military Map ca. 1919). Bain Gap Road lead eastward over the Choccolocco Mountains. The third road which crosses the northwestern sector of the reservation and lead to Jacksonville is unnamed on the maps. In addition to these, unimproved roads are denoted, particularly in the northwest portion of the reservation. This area, known locally as Dark Corner, contained fairly level terrain in comparison to the remainder of the camp. Cane Creek and its tributaries, Cave and Carrot Creeks, course through it, flowing in a south, east, and southeasterly direction. The Choccolocco Mountains, which cup the remainder of the reservation, stop their flow. Land use prior to the federal occupation was mostly agricultural, and as the 1898 topographic map shows, no small villages or towns were displaced by the new camp. Early maps and documents indicate the locations of springs and caves on the Post.

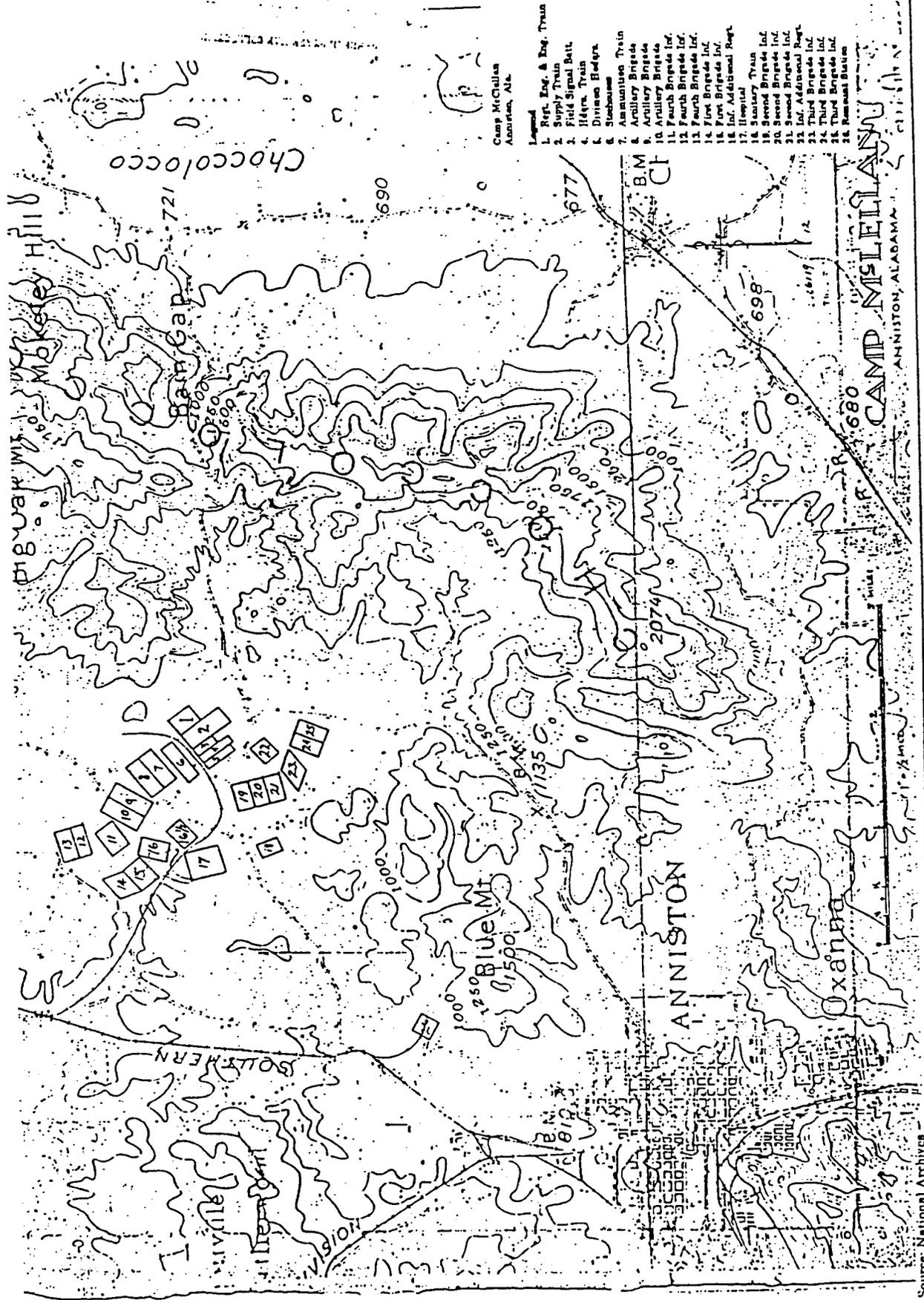
Dulin's choice for the camp's location in the northwestern quadrant of the reservation was predicated on topography and geography. The northwest corner was fairly level, well drained, and was connected by roads already in place leading to Anniston and Jacksonville. This area was also closest to the tracks of the Southern Railway. Eschewing the rigidity of a grid but adhering loosely to a linear format, Dulin (1917:1) began to lay out the division camp between the forks of Cane Creek and along the creek terraces.

Promptly on Sunday evening, July 15th, I took steps to commence the construction of the camp. Without waiting for the general contractor to be designated, I employed a large force of laborers to clear the ground, purchased lumber, employed carpenters, and on July 23rd I was installed in my office on the ground. On July 18th advice was received that the general contract had been let to Jno. O. Chisholm & Co., of New Orleans. Before Jno. O. Chisholm & Co. could arrive on the ground with their organization, seven mess halls had been constructed at the division camp site.

Dulins' Completion Report suggests his choice of location was approved by Maurice R. Scharff, the representative of Morris Knowles, Inc., who is noted on period maps as the Principal Assistant Engineer.

Figure 41 shows the general configuration of the camp as first plotted by Colonel Dulin. The 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 the buildings within each block, particularly those devoted to housing the infantry units, was highly regimented. Barrack-like buildings (Mess halls) were placed with uniform precision in the front of the blocks with latrines and showers located at some distance (approximately 800 feet) to the rear, strategically placed near the creeks. Those blocks or areas designated for the infantry were composed of 13 long, narrow buildings, and three shorter buildings. All 16 were aligned along a frontage which was then hooked via an unimproved street with a second block which reprised the plan of its neighbor. A photograph taken in 1918 (covered photograph) shows the types of buildings that were first built and shows the

Figure 41
Layout, 1917



columns of tents that stretched behind each building to the latrines and showers. Each tent was floored and furnished with a stove or heater (Fine and Remington 1989:18). The areas set aside for the Artillery Brigade contained less buildings but more space.

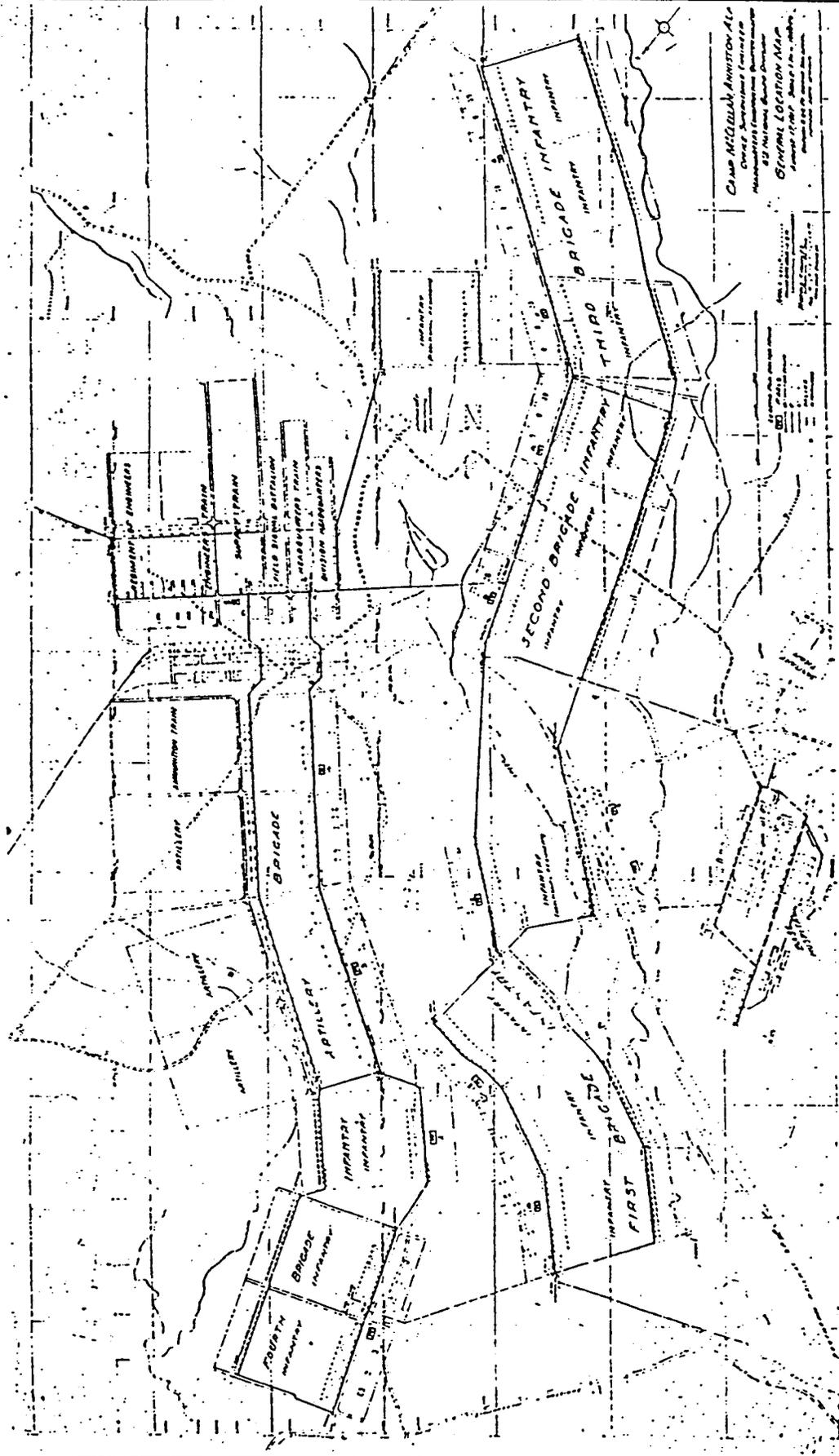
In almost building block fashion, the blocks or areas were tied into an overall plan reflective of neither a straight line or a U-shape. Instead, the positioning of the "blocks" appears to have been dependent on the most advantageous way to use the creeks which coursed through the site. Angles and bends join the blocks in a somewhat linear pattern. The overall configuration suggests that a linear plan was perhaps the desired effect but that topographical features and creeks really determined the final outcome. Certainly, the lack of regularity in plan overall was compensated for within the blocks. In addition to the creeks, the need for a railroad spur to enable easy access for supplies and incoming soldiers also posed design problems. Colonel Dulin and Maurice Scharff chose to layout the tracks as an arc (Figure 42). The arc lead from the Southern Railway in a southeastern direction, crossed two creeks, and curved to the north dividing the camp.

The logistics of establishing this incipient city were laboriously orchestrated by Colonel Dulin. His completion report gives an almost diary-like account of the first days in which he struggled with water supply, finding laborers, dealing with labor strikes, the scientific management of labor, road construction, and heavy rainfall.

The City of Anniston is small with a population said to be in July about 18,000. There were about seventeen carpenters... and about fifty common Negro laborers available. There were no accommodations for either carpenters or laborers in Anniston; there was no means of transportation between the camp and Anniston other than vehicles traversing the country pike-road. The nearest railroad to the camp was the main line of the Southern Railway located exactly one mile from the nearest point to the southwest boundary line of the reservation. It was absolutely necessary to bring carpenters and laborers from other sections of the country and to provide quarters and mess facilities at the camp site. Accordingly, the six mess halls which had been completed at the machine gun camp under direction of the Militia Bureau were filled with workmen. These workmen were carried to the division camp site by auto trucks and wagons, there being only four auto trucks available in the City of Anniston at that time. These men constructed mess halls in advance of the letting of the contract, or in advance of the contractor taking hold of the work. As fast as these mess halls were completed they were filled with workmen... 95% of all carpenters and skilled mechanics were housed at the camp site. During the earlier stages of the work in July and up to about the 20th of August, 80% of the common negro labor was quartered at the camp, being the highest order of laborers and those used as carpenter helpers, etc. About August 31st all laborers were removed from the camp site and were requested to furnish their own quarters and board, but they were furnished transportation to and from the camp.

Special arrangements were made to convey laborers to and from Anniston and the camp. For the first week or so, owing to the scarcity of auto trucks, the price paid

Figure 42
General Location Map, 1917



CAMP McCLELLAN, JOHNSTON, ALA.
General Location Map
Scale 1:50,000
Approved for Release by NSA on 05-08-2014 pursuant to E.O. 13526

averaged between fifteen and twenty cents per trip; about August 10th an agreement was reached with various owners of auto trucks whereby labor was hauled to and from the camp at ten cents per man per trip. During the months of August and September an average of six hundred men was hauled daily (Dulin 1917:2-3).

Dulin's report notes some labor trouble occurred, which was attributed to the labor union International Workers of the World (I. W. W.) spreading rumors that there was an outbreak of typhoid fever, yellow fever, and smallpox. Seven hundred men struck that day but were persuaded by Dulin to return to work that afternoon. Other labor problems emanated from overtime pay. Prior to the signing of the contract, workers labored a ten hour day without overtime. This situation was corrected on July 18 when workers were placed on a "eight hour time and a half overtime basis." Cutchins and Stewart (1921) note that after the arrival of troops, the soldiers were ordered to work alongside the craftsmen and laborers. The publication of an article comparing the wages of the soldier and workman in the *Anniston Star* exacerbated differences between the two groups (Cutchins and Stewart 1921:4-5). The disparity in wages at the time, which favored the nonmilitary, was noted as well as the lack of time limits placed on the soldier's workday. However unfair, soldiers would be delivered by train, marched over fields and taken to a cleared area to begin constructing their camps.

The section of Dulin's report which deals with the supervision of the camp's construction is instructive about management policies. Each evening conference was held to discuss the plan for the next working day; the Constructing Quartermaster was fully in charge of both military and civilian personnel. Dulin reported that 31 men who acted as time keepers were fired en masse when some dissatisfaction was reported concerning some of the individual's work. Rather than waste time to discover who was responsible, all of the timekeepers were let go and replaced with another set. "While this act was unquestionably unfair to the majority of the men, the situation was unusual and required prompt, firm and summary action" (Dulin 1917:7).

Other problems stemmed from weather conditions. The Anniston area was well-watered between July 20th and August 18th; for eleven days the rain was incessant, almost completely halting the work. In addition, the volume of rain made the chert and limestone road between the camp and Anniston impassable. Loads were decreased to allow mule drawn wagons and trucks to more easily negotiate the muddy inclines leading to the division camp but work bogged down. Within the first year, Dulin would construct a chert roadway, twenty feet wide and seven inches thick between the camp and Anniston, which would need replacement before the year's end. In its stead, Dulin persuaded the county and his superiors that a brick road was needed to replace it; a contract was let and the roadway built. The railroad spur to the camp was not completed in time for most of the construction. Only one-fourth of the materials used in the camp's construction was actually carried via rail to the site; the bulk of the materials were brought in by truck or wagon on the country pike. The camp site was lucky enough to have spring water available from the first. Box Spring had a capacity

200,000 gallons of water per day. The crew housed the spring, fenced it and employed "gasoline pump engine outfits" to force water into newly installed water mains in that section of the camp. The water from Box Spring was only considered a stopgap measure, and city water was later furnished to the camp.

Despite all this progress, Major James Ulio, the new Division Adjutant for the 29th Infantry Division, would write out the first General Orders for the camp sitting on a box in a vacated bungalow. In those orders, Major-General Charles G. Morton was to have command over the division which was itself newly formed of troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. The first arrived late in August and they and their commander were formally welcomed to Anniston. Community relations were forged with the election of a town representative who would deal with the military, W. P. Acker. The *History of the Twenty-Ninth Division: "Blue and Gray" 1917-1919* (Cutchins and Stewart 1921:5) notes the relationship was congenial, "That some of the interviews between him and General Morton, from time to time, could they have been dramatized, would have made vaudeville sketches of a high order of merit." By November all officers and enlisted men of the division, totaling 27,753 individuals, had arrived (Lane 1955:6-7). Draftees arrived later. In Morton's own words, it took "a generous stretch of the imagination to see in this beginning the magnificent fighting unit which was to form later" (in Lane 1955:7). The history of the 29th Division, which carried the insignia identifying them as the "Blue and Gray," indicates that training at the camp was hard. A network of trenches, dugouts and command posts had been built to further the soldier's training. Stories from the artillery indicate that fire calls and temporary moves from one place in the camp to another to prepare the troops for what might be ahead in Europe were legion, usually occurring at night (Cutchins and Stewart 1921:21):

Our Brigadier, commanding the Division during General Morton's inspection trip to France put an incoming regiment of Regulars on our old site and ordered us out here into the forest primeval, on the northern border of the camp. Now our stables are nothing but picket lines strung through underbrush; our battery street only a forest aisle plunging down a hillside to showers without water in them. We have to walk two miles and beg a bath of the Regulars.

The 29th Division remained at Camp McClellan until June 1918, when orders arrived sending the troops to France. The division would take heavy casualties in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and returned stateside in May 1919. It was deactivated in that month (Lane 1955:9).

Other troops were also trained at the camp during World War I. In October of 1917, 190 officers and men from the 1st Separate Negro Company of Maryland arrived at the camp from Pittsburgh. To avoid the racial tension that occurred in Anniston during the Spanish-American War and to forestall any problems similar to the riot which occurred in Houston two months previous, the Maryland troops were promptly introduced to the African-American community of Anniston (MacGregor 1985:7). Ministers and leaders apprised the troops of the social and cultural life in the city that would be available to them for their stay (Cutchins and Stewart 1921:20). At the outset, the 1st Separate Negro Company

was assigned to the Horses Section of the Ammunition Train, and then transferred to the Auxiliary Remount Depot near Anniston. Later they were sent to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Virginia, to become a part of the 372 Infantry (Cutchins and Stewart 1921:20). In addition to this group, the 6th Division, 157th Depot Brigade, 11th and 12th Training Battalions, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd Development Regiments were all trained at Camp McClellan during World War I.

Four historic maps impart information on the 1917-1919 camp. The first, a copy of the 1898 topographic sheet showing the 1917 building areas and the second, a general location map completed on August 17, 1917 have already been shown (see Figures 41 and 42). A "General Topographical & Location Map" (Figure 43) and a "General Location of U.S. Reservation and Vicinity" (Figure 44) completed under the authority of Morris Knowles, Inc., as Supervising Engineer and Robert E. Scott, Major Q.M.C., Constructing Quartermaster, both date to February 1919. All four maps are credited to the Office of the Constructing Quartermaster. Major Scott was Colonel Dulin's successor. Colonel Charles Dulin's name appears on the generation of plans dating to 1917 as the officer in charge of construction, while Major Scott is credited on the 1919 maps.

The 1919 map showing the *General Location of U.S. Reservation and Vicinity* shows the camp and the surrounding geography. A number of features referred to above are shown, such as the Aviation Field, the Machine Gun & Rifle Ranges, Remount Depot, the Camp Sewerage Plant, and the Machine Gun Camp. Three springs, Wellborne, Box, and Reeves-Truitt are shown within the camp's boundaries and the brick road, built under Dulin's direction is shown stretching from Anniston to the camp. While the General Location map deals with the camp and its environs, the 1919 "General Topographical and Location Map" offers greater detail about the plan and makeup of the new community. While the building blocks of 1917 are still visible, the camp is considerably more crowded. The area which was once open between the block areas is laced with streets which are rarely straight in configuration and bear names presidential or military in character. An effort to rechannel the creeks is also apparent. In two areas reference is made to old creek beds (west of Areas 23 and 24) and the creeks are now labelled "canals." Ingram Lake, located east of Jackson Avenue, is also a new addition to the area, not appearing on earlier topographic maps. The man-made lake, probably built for recreational purposes, first appears in 1917 and is situated in the southeast section of the camp. Athletic fields also appear in this sector.

By February of 1919, 1,534 buildings had been constructed at the division camp, 118 buildings associated with the base hospital, 28 built by military organizations, and 16 built by societies. Table 7 gives a further breakdown of the buildings by function. Mess halls dominated as a building type, showers without heaters and latrines followed in that order. Latrines were the most impermanent of the early structures. By 1919, 374 latrines had been replaced with "lavatories." "Kitchen incinerators" were also quickly replaced with more efficient technology

Figure 44

Detail From "General Location of U.S. Reservation and Vicinity"

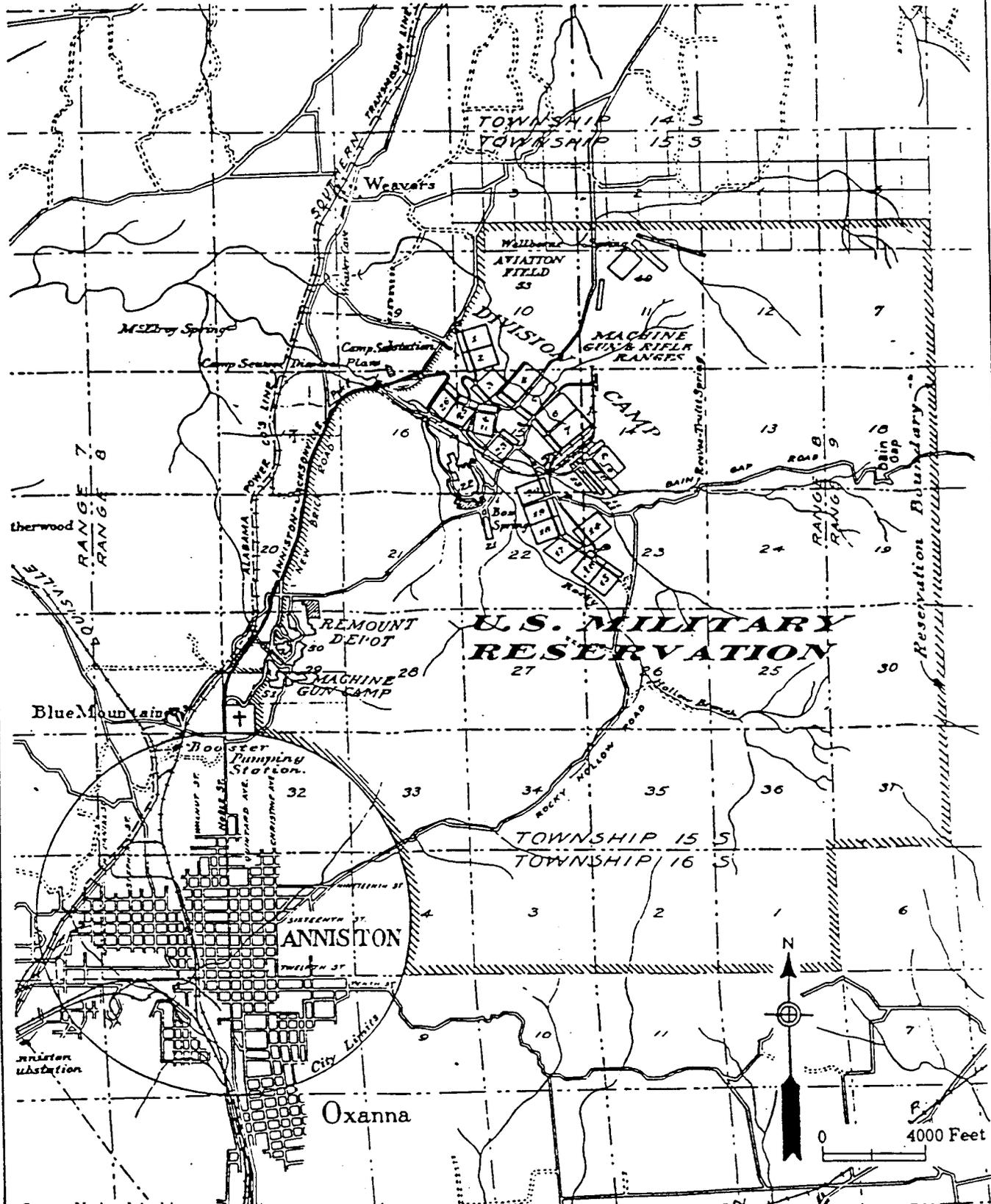


Table 7. Principal Structures Built, February 28, 1919 (From "Camp McClellan, Alabama. General Topographical & Location Map," Prepared by Morris Knowles, Supervising Engineers, under the Direction of Robert E. Scott, Major QMC, Constructing Quartermaster.)

<i>At Division Camp</i>	<i>Existing</i>	<i>Removed</i>
Mess Halls	382	
Barracks	6	
Administration and Offices	9	1
Commanding Officer's Quarters	1	
Lavatories	193	
Showers with Heaters	105	
Showers Without Heaters	253	30
Latrines	29	374
Post Office	1	
Telephone Exchange	1	
Fire Stations	4	
Reg. & Other Infirmaries	9	
Industrial Buildings	1	
Bakery	1	
Divisional Storehouses	12	
Reg. & Similar Storehouses	38	
Hay Sheds	3	
Garages	2	1
Repair Shops	2	
Stables	135	22
Blacksmith Shops	20	
Magazines	6	
Miscellaneous Buildings	6	
Constructing Q.M. Buildings	59	6
Stockades	7	2
Embarkation Platform	1	
R.R. Track Scales	1	
Watering Troughs	124	11
Kitchen Incinerators	117	265
Reservoir	1	
 <i>By Military Organizations</i>		
Post Exchanges	7	
Liberty Theatre	1	
(Addition to Liberty Theatre by Gov't)		
Miscellaneous Buildings	20	

By Societies

Y.M.C.A.-Assembly and Adm.	6	
Y.W.C.A.- Hostess House	1	
Knights of Columbus - Assembly	1	
Jewish Welfare - Assembly	1	
Red Cross Administration	1	
Camp Library	1	
Garages	5	1
Storehouses - Y.M.C.A.		1

At Base Hospital

Single Wards	32	
Officer's Wards	1	
Isolation Wards	3	
Convalescent Barracks	8	
Neuro-Psychiatric Ward	1	
Miscellaneous Buildings	37	
Mess Halls and Kitchens	10	
Lavatories	2	
Showers With Heaters	4	
Showers Without Heaters	2	17
Latrines	5	35
Kitchen Incinerators	5	1
By Military Organizations Red Cross Buildings	5	
Assembly Hall	1	
Nurses Assembly	1	
Store Room	1	
Old Road Rebuilt		0.80 Miles
Roads Constructed		13.8 Miles
Railroads - Main Camp		7.24 Miles
Railroad Culverts	12	
Trestles	8	
Timber, C.I. & T.C. Culverts	101	1
Bridges	21	

The base hospital was imposing, with single ward buildings aligned in four columns and joined through walkways. The whole was bounded by a circular street pattern. The buildings at the southern extremity of the hospital area included nurse's quarters, offices, the Red Cross building, Post exchange, "operating" building, laboratory, a mess hall, and a dental clinic. At the northern most section, the neuropsychiatric, isolation, and officer's wards stood along with kitchens, mess halls and lavatories. Area 40 was designated for use by the Constructing Quartermaster, and it is in this area that the only reference to housing set aside for African American workers is found.

Strong debate within the federal government was generated in 1920 as to the propriety of some of the decisions made by the Starrett committee. This debate fueled thought as to how military construction should be conducted and under which department's direction. The Corps of Engineers, the Construction Division of the Army and the Quartermasters Corps were all candidates for what had finally become recognized as a vital part of mobilization. The latter was chosen as the most proper supervisory authority in June 1920 and the Construction Division of the Army was dissolved. The authors of the history of the Corps of Engineers, Fine and Remington, aptly call the 1920s "the lean years." The incredible expansion of the previous decade was truncated particularly during the Harding administration. For example, a price ceiling of \$500 was placed on any expenditure for any building, military post or grounds, permanent construction was discouraged, and maintenance on a reduced budget became the Quartermaster Corps primary mission (Fine and Remington 1989:44).

Fort McClellan

The future of the military posts of World War I rested in the hands of Secretary of War John W. Weeks. Weeks placed nine of the 1917 camps and cantonments on caretaking status to be used as training areas for the nine corps areas. Camp McClellan, slated to be used by the Fourth Corps Area, was one of the nine. The remainder were Devens in Massachusetts, Dix in New Jersey, Meade in Maryland, Knox in Kentucky, Custer in Michigan, Funston in Kansas, Travis in Texas, and Lewis in Washington. Five other cantonments were selected for home bases for certain branches. Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood Arsenal, eight airfields, two general hospitals, and a score of other installations remained in the government's hands; the remainder were to be sold off. The stringency of the cutbacks were appropriate to the mood of the twenties. The war was over and with it the need for a standing army. The mood of the public began to swing in the opposite direction, however, by the mid 1920s, when articles on the condition of the posts were published in the *New York Times*, *Outlook* and the *Literary Digest*. Essentially, the monies allowed for the upkeep of the posts were not sufficient and the World War I camps began to fall in to disrepair. When the Chief of Engineers, General Beach, commented on housing at Fort Belvoir, Virginia, in 1923, his words captured the overall dilemma (as quoted in Fine and Remington 1989:46):

Present temporary buildings are rapidly approaching the end of their usefulness as habitable shelter. Maintenance cost by constant repair is prohibitive. Considering the dilapidated condition of these buildings, money spent for repairs, while an immediate necessity, is beyond a doubt uneconomical and each year of delayed replacement by permanent construction adds to what is considered a waste of Government funds.

In 1924, Secretary of War Weeks submitted to Congress a long-range plan to alleviate the problem. His plan required an expenditure of \$110 million over a ten year period on permanent barracks, quarters and hospitals and on updating

water and sewerage systems. Adequate heating and the addition of cold storage plants would also be part of this reform and if funding was available, utilitarian buildings would follow. Congress answered in 1926 with the largest appropriation since the war. Fourteen million was allotted to the barracks and quarters fund, between \$400,000 and \$500,000 was put aside for hospital construction and repair, and a five year air expansion program was passed (Fine and Remington 1989:46-47).

Major General B. Frank Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, enthusiastically began to define a new course of post development under the Housing Program of the Army. In his words, the new posts would be a "deviation from the set type of military post" (Fine and Remington 1989:48). His first move was to assemble a coterie of noted architects, such as Lieutenant Colonel Francis B. Wheaton, Luther M. Leisenring, 1st Lieutenant Howard B. Nurse as well as other professionals in the field of architecture, to develop plans for the permanent buildings. These men were able to produce designs that could be cast in regional styles appropriate to the venue in which they were to be built. Thus the Georgian style was considered appropriate for installations on the Atlantic seaboard, French Provincial for Louisiana posts, while Spanish mission was chosen for the Southwest. Coherence in plan was achieved through advice provided by nationally recognized city planners such as George B. Ford who was culled from the ranks of the American Institute of Architects to act as a consultant to the War Department (Fisher and Johnson 1987:17). Fine and Remington (1989:49) note:

As the program expanded, pleasing vistas opened before the "homeless Army." Handsome masonry buildings began to replace the unsightly tempos of World War I. Telephones, oil burners, automatic stokers, storm doors, screens, and lighted streets enhanced the amenities of life on reservations. The new Air Corps stations were to be showplace installations. New medical facilities would be the last word in hospital design. These innovations and improvements sparked a sprucing-up campaign. Station commanders started nurseries and promoted the planting of trees and shrubs. Garden clubs sprang up at almost every post.

The progress was applauded by all and its success can be at least partially measured by the volume of funding, \$126 million, that the Construction Service was appropriated by Congress between 1926 and 1930. Certainly one factor in the success of the program was the recruitment of talented men to fill the ranks of the Quartermaster Corps. Major General B. Frank Cheatham would be the first to actively recruit West Point graduates, trying to woo capable young men into becoming career Corps members. Three from the 1929 class were persuaded and in successive years more followed. Talented individuals were culled from different branches of the military to serve within the Corps' "Construction Division." Some of these individuals would become leading figures within military construction movement of the 1930s as well as future Quartermaster Generals. It was truly a period of successful and healthy growth. Speaking retrospectively about the men and the division under him in 1933, Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt briefly stated, "There were no weaknesses that I know of. We did a good job" (Fine and Remington 1989:51-52).

The Ten Year Expansion, 1929-1939

Fort McClellan, no longer Camp McClellan by authority of a 1929 War Department Order, was part of this new wave in post development. It was now considered a permanent installation and General Charles P. Summerall, head of the Citadel in Charleston and the Chief of Staff of the Army between 1926-1930, officiated at the ceremonies. Summerall had a special rapport with the camp having negotiated its purchase in 1917 when he was head of the Artillery Training at the War College. The order spelled out that Fort McClellan would be a Regular Army post for one regiment of Infantry (1,500 officers and enlisted men), and would have a standard layout for a summer camp which would have a capacity of 6,400 civilian trainees (Lane 1955:11).

If General Summerall was influential in attaining permanency for the camp, the Housing Program, initially under the aegis of Major General Cheatham and his staff, was pivotal in making that status manifest at Fort McClellan. Appropriations in the amount of \$300,000 were made to construct Infantry Barracks for 399 men in 1929 during the program's heyday (Horton 1928:5). Three buildings resulted, and all were completed in February, 1930. Quarters for officers and non-commissioned officers followed the construction of the Infantry Barracks. Through 1932, \$685,000,000 was expended by the government to construct messhalls, warehouses, hospital buildings, garages and improvements to the National Guard Training Area (Lane 1955:12).

Despite the success the permanent buildings enjoyed, the intensity of the Depression halted further progress. When Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office in 1933, monies set aside under the Emergency Relief and Construction Act approved on July 21, 1932, were impounded and military spending curtailed. The New Deal president launched two programs, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA), to help stem unemployment. The monies diverted from military construction were then funnelled into these programs which, in turn, created and sustained work for the Construction Division. The Construction Division was first asked to build 1,400 CCC camps at a pace likened to 1917. Secondly, and most important, \$61.4 million were accorded to military construction from the PWA funds. The improvements made with the PWA funds ranged from a chapel at Fort Meade to extensive construction at Aberdeen Proving Ground. Military construction also benefitted from monies provided through the Civil Works Administration (CWA) which was created in 1933. Manual labor was utilized at over 250 military posts to correct drainage or grade problems (Fine and Remington 1989). This program and the later Federal Works Administration and Works Progress Administration (WPA) would create jobs, many of which benefitted construction at military posts across the United States. The change from a fairly well-funded housing program to assistance channeled through New Deal social programs is well documented at Fort McClellan. From 1933 through 1935, funding from federally assisted programs was used to construct a number of permanent buildings and post improvements. Lane (1955:12) states that a total of \$87,000 was spent in 1933, \$180,000 in 1934, and \$915,000 in 1935 under the relief program.

While initial permanent construction focused on housing, the projects undertaken during the 1930s, that were funded by relief programs, ran the gamut from quarters to a coal trestle. Specifically, more quarters were provided for both officer's and non commissioned officers, an enlisted men's barracks, a fire station and guard house, truck park and repair shop. In 1936 and 37, WPA workers are credited with the construction of the Enlisted Men's Service Club, the gymnasium, assembly hall auditorium, the Main Post exchange, the officer's club now called Remington Hall, Silver Chapel, stables, wagon sheds, the regimental garage and vehicle shop, a bakery, three additional warehouses, the Quartermaster utility shop and office building, ordnance magazines, a railroad spur, coal trestle and yard, gasoline storage system, sewage disposal plant, concrete reservoir and booster station, new roads, primary and secondary, street lighting, a perimeter fence, target range, and other public utilities. Lane (1955:12-13) estimates that \$1,370,000 was channeled through the WPA for new construction at Fort McClellan during that two year period and notes an additional \$425,000 was expended on street improvements, additional buildings, the construction of Reilly Field, a golf course and landscaping in 1938. Finally, a letter from Colonel George F. Baltzell to the Commanding General of the Fourth Corps Area dated 1935 indicates that WPA labor and funds were also used to dismantle temporary structures to make way for permanent construction, to salvage and store materials worthy of saving, and also to dismantle housing, move it to another location, and then reassemble at the new site (Completion Report 2238A-B, 2239A-B, and 2240A-B). Non-Commissioned Officer (N.C.O.) Quarters known as the Rock Cottages were moved and reassembled in 1936 with WPA funding.

The permanent structures, Post improvements, and the miscellany of other projects that defined and enhanced the Post were predominantly products of Depression era relief programs. The benefit was twofold. The military establishment reached the goal set in the late twenties by Major General Cheatham for post improvement and cancelled out the national disgrace that the state of army housing of the early twenties had caused. Second and more importantly, the relief programs afforded work to the unemployed. Figures 45 and 46 show the Headquarters Area which developed during the 1930s as well as a detail of the first Barracks built as part of the permanent construction program.

A 1937 General Map of the Fort shows the situation of the new buildings (Figure 47). Like the 1919 camp, a grid arrangement is notoriously absent. Streets and occupation areas conform to the topography. To an extent, the 1937 camp was a "new and improved" version of Colonel Dulin and Maurice Scharff's work. Figure 48 presents the 1919 camp transposed over the 1937 Post. In 1919, the Post was compact. The new plan stretched the limits, particularly along the eastern border. Further, the branches of Cane Creek flowing through the camp proper had been channelized. The straightness of their configuration suggests that the retaining walls and stonework which currently defines the branches dates to this period. Areas 1 through 5, and 23 through 26 changed demonstrably. The latter group had been eradicated while the former were pressed eastward,

allowing more space between the Post command area and Areas 1, 2 and 3. Other changes included the transformation of Lake Ingram into a more formal swimming pool, and the addition of the target range southeast of the Post area.

The Post Garrison were the users of the updated installation. The men of the 22nd Infantry Regiment were responsible for the training of Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) units, units within the Organized Reserve Corps, the annual encampment of the 32nd Infantry Division (National Guard from Alabama), and for maintaining headquarters for District "D" of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The latter were in charge of supervising 45 CCC camps in Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Florida (Lane 1955:13). Buildings related to CCC activity at Fort McClellan are shown on the 1937 map of the Fort and street names such as ROTC Road and National Guard Road indicate the presence of these groups. The 22nd Infantry Regiment continued in the role of Post Garrison until 1941, when it was ordered to Fort Benning. The Fifth Division, or "Red Diamond" Division, was also stationed at Fort McClellan, albeit for winter training in 1939. The mechanized division would only winter at McClellan, engaged in intensive training during its stay.

World War II Camp

The 1940s witnessed a second boom period for Fort McClellan directly hinged to world affairs. Japan's expansionism was legion; France had fallen to Germany; and Great Britain was vulnerable. Delays in beginning mobilization evaporated as Roosevelt began taking steps in preparing for war. One hundred seventy five million dollars were accorded to beefing up coastal defense works, updating arsenals, expanding existing military installations, and creating new posts. The Selective Service Bill of 1940 was passed on the condition that the draft would commence once proper arrangements were made for the draftees in terms of housing, sanitation, and medical care (Armstrong 1976:596). Thus the need to house men, particularly draftees, was foremost and was needed proverbially yesterday (Fine and Remington 1989:199):

The original timetable for housing Guardsmen and selectees was a construction man's nightmare. The schedule for the Guard camps was particularly rigorous. Counting from 9 September, the day appropriations became available, Hartman had from one week to three months to ready camps for the Guard divisions. Regulars and Guardsmen could rough it for a time, using field tents and latrines. But, Congress made it clear, draftees could not. Snug barracks, toilets, showers, heating, and electric lights would have to be available when they arrived. In other words, camps would have to be virtually completed.

Hence, a new era in "best practice" in caring for America's military had arrived much like the progress garnered during World War I, and immediacy was once again key. The first camps to be prepared within this "construction man's nightmare" were Forts Jackson, Lewis, Dix and Sill. McClellan was placed within the second tier of forts to be ready by October 15, 1940. Many of t

eighteen sites were newly selected, unlike McClellan whose military association dated to 1917 (Table 8).

Table 8. Schedule for Housing National Guard Divisions, 1940 (From Fine and Remington 1989:199).

Priority	Division	Station	Occupancy Date
I	30th	Jackson, South Carolina	16 September 1940
	41st	Lewis, Washington	Ditto
	44th	Dix, New Jersey	Ditto
	45th	Sill, Oklahoma	Ditto
II	27th	McClellan, Alabama	15 October 1940
	31st	Blanding, Florida	Ditto
	32nd	Beauregard, Louisiana	Ditto
	35th	Robinson, Arkansas	Ditto
	36th	Bowie, Texas	Ditto
III	37th	Shelby, Mississippi	Ditto
	34th	Claiborne, Louisiana	15 November 1940
	40th	San Luis Obispo, California	Ditto
IV	43 rd	Blanding, Florida	Ditto
	26th	Edwards, Massachusetts	15 December 1940
	28th	Indiantown Gap, Pennsylvania	Ditto
	29th	Meade, Maryland	Ditto
	33d	Grant, Illinois	Ditto

For the new camps, "typicals" were used to formulate layout. The typicals were a codification of prior experience in camp layout as well as current improvements in design published by the Quartermaster's office. Architects and engineers would then work to suit the typical to local conditions (Fine and Remington 1989:208):

Incomplete and tentative, the typicals nevertheless served as good working guides. From them the engineers quickly ascertained the Army's principal requirements. Every unit, large and small, would remain intact. Companies would be grouped into battalions and battalions onto regiments. Regimental areas would adjoin a central parade ground. Hospitals would be in isolated spots, away from noise and dirt. Storage depots and motor parks would be near railway sidings or along main roads. To prevent the spread of fire, one-story buildings would be at least 40 feet apart; two story buildings, 50.... Showing grid platted streets and straight rows of buildings, the typicals envisaged a quadrangular arrangement.

The typicals were widely changed to suit local conditions and also to suit the dictums of the Corps area commanders. The Corps areas commanders authority in some cases impaired the plan of the camps. Fine and Remington (1989:209) cite cases at Camps Shelby, Bowie, San Luis Obispo, Meade, Edwards, and Blanding where initial plans had to be corrected. Camp Robinson would be considered a

model camp from this period for the compact character of its regimental areas, short roads and utility lines, centrally located storage depot, and superior landscaping and overall site development.

The typicals were probably also helpful to planners involved with expanding older posts such as Fort McClellan. A "Master Plan" dating to 1946 shows the World War II expansion of the main base area since 1937 (Figure 49). Essentially the qualities cited as contributing to Camp Robinson's claim to a model camp were already in play at Fort McClellan. The 1946 map shows the careful evolution of functional areas, namely, the Post Headquarters, Warehouse, Hospital, Railhead, and Magazine Areas. The areas which housed the troops remained situated as they were in 1937, albeit with more buildings. As discussed in the quote above, units remained intact within their separate camps; these areas are denoted numerically as 10, 12, 13, 5, 6, 8, and 14-20. Their autonomy was insured by the presence of adjacent mess halls, service clubs, and theaters. The sewage disposal plant, incinerators, post dump, cemetery, and magazine area were placed at some distance from the Main Post for sanitary considerations and for safety. A "Civilian Village" was added between 1937 and 1946, and this residential zone was laid out similar to the Post command area. A traffic circle was also added by the firehouse joining the "Middle Gate Road" (now Baltzell), 15th Street, 20th Street, "South Gate Road," and Post Headquarters Road. Significantly, 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 area 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. The permanent buildings constructed within the command area in the 1920s and 1930s, discussed above, have counterparts at other Army bases in the Southeast and Southwest. The expansion of the portfolio of temporary or wooden structures needed to house the army of World War II was the responsibility of the Quartermaster Corps. This entailed not only the composition of standardized plans for barracks but all the other buildings needed to care for the newly inducted soldier. Mess halls, hospitals, bakeries, laundries, storehouses, shops, administration buildings, recreation halls, post exchanges and theaters were all part of the inventory of designs created by the Quartermaster's staff. While a series of standardized plans for temporary buildings known as the 600 Series had survived World War I, they would be transformed many times over during World War II. Wasch and Busch (1989) have thoroughly traced the evolution of the 600 series into the 700 series, 800 Series and later the Modified Theater of Operations Series and the T.O. 700 Series.

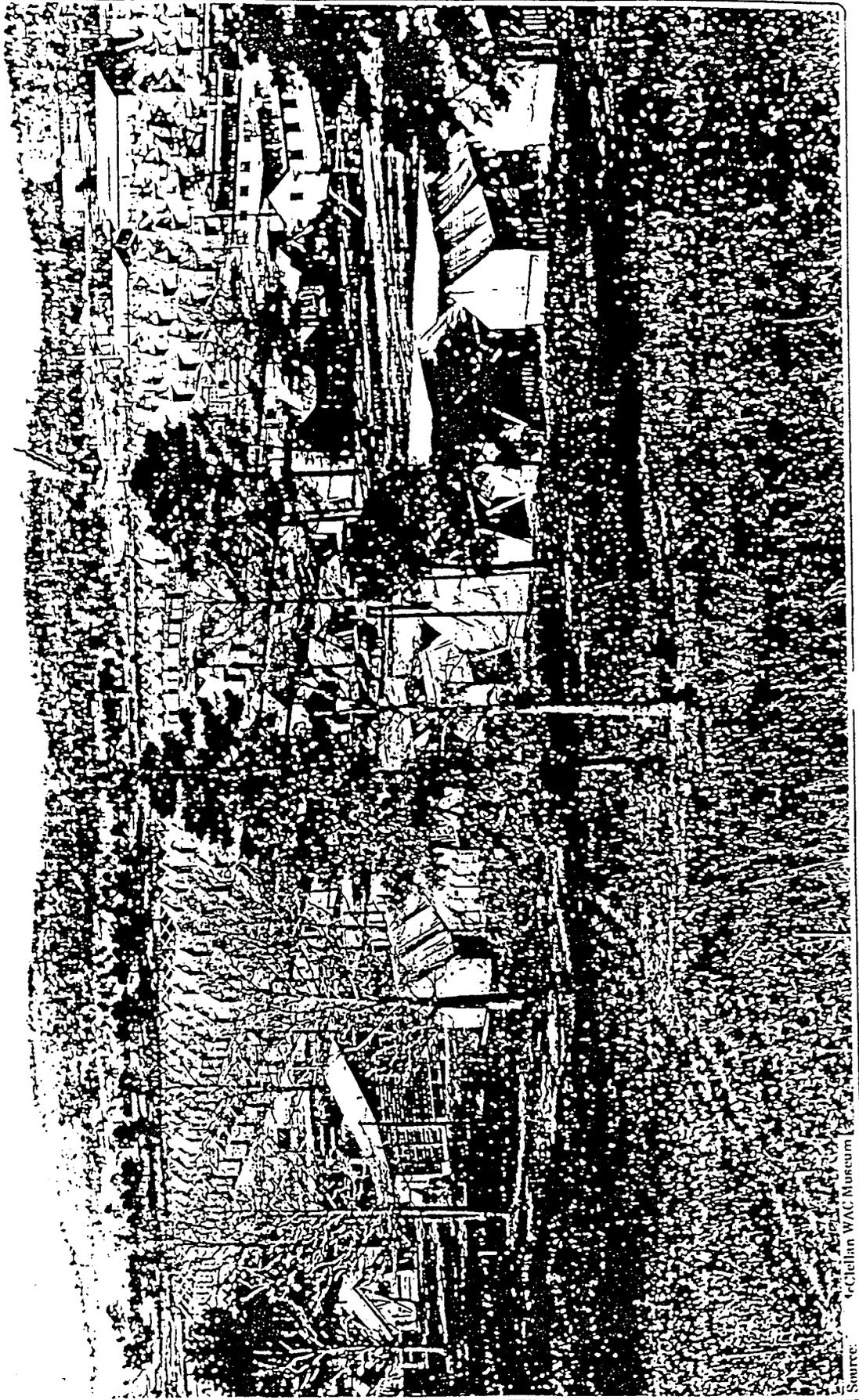
While all the standardized building types cannot be discussed in this context, the quintessential barrack of the 700 Series can at least be described. It was 29' 6" wide and 80' long and two stories high, of frame construction, and able to accommodate 63 men (Plan No. 700-1165). The barrack was built on concrete or masonry footings. Windows were usually double hung, having six over six or eight over eight lights. Both first and second story windows were topped by continuous eave referred to as an aqua media. The end of the barrack, reserved

for system use, was placed on a concrete slab for safety reasons. Chimneys, constructed of brick at the base and steel at the top, were located four feet from the interior wall. Finally, the unfinished interior was covered by a wood frame roof which sheathed with a mineral surfaced roofing material. Wasch and Busch (1989:21) liken the standardized plan to a recipe. Each "recipe" combined different construction "ingredients" to yield a barrack; the "ingredients" could also be shuffled slightly to produce a variation on a theme. They rightly assess the significance of these buildings, noting that from 1940 to the present these temporary buildings were passed through by millions of "citizen soldiers... on their way to the battlefields of Western Europe, the South Pacific, Korea, and Vietnam" (Wasch and Busch 1989:2).

Both permanent and temporary construction took place at Fort McClellan in the 1940s to accommodate the 27th Division. This phase of construction was accomplished with 6.5 million dollars in federal funding. Two firms shared the McClellan contract for the projected construction: the Dunn Construction Company of Birmingham and John S. Hodgeson of Montgomery. The policy set by the Quartermaster's Office was to hire local/regional firms capable of meeting the standards set by the government. Size and workload were two important criteria in the selection. Engineering skill was provided by an Atlanta firm, Weidman and Singleton and supervision for all was supplied by Major Samuel C. MacIntyre (Lane 1955:15). An article in the *Anniston Star* (March 31, 1946) stated that the majority of the men of the 27th lived in tents until the summer of 1942. A detail from a photograph of the 27th Division camp and parade ground circa 1941 indicates this was true (Figure 50). Tents dominate the scene rather than wooden buildings. In 1942, however, the men were placed in five and fifteen men hutments (*Anniston Star*, March 31, 1946). Lane (1955:15) dates the completion of the preparations of the Fort for the 27th Division to February 10, 1942, but notes that the Fort was adequately prepared for their arrival by January 1941. Overall, this generation of buildings were constructed during the tenure of Commanding Officer Colonel John L. Jenkins. The improvements made included 47 miles of paved roads, 27 miles of unpaved roads, 27 warehouses, 12 shops and a small foundry, school buildings, a cold storage facility able to handle the needs of 40,000 individuals, sewage facilities to handle 50,000, a general hospital, new cantonments, three dormitories for civilian workers, four swimming pools, two libraries, service clubs, guest houses, 200 dayrooms, three bowling alleys, five theaters, and an amphitheater with a 12,000 person seating capacity (Lane 1955:25). The size of the hospital in operation at the Fort mandated the construction of four and a half miles of catwalks to negotiate the entire facility. The amphitheater, visible on Figure 49, also deserves comment. Completed in June of 1943 and named the Monteith Amphitheater in 1945, the outdoor amphitheater saw the likes of Joe E. Lewis in a boxing competition and a performance by Percy Grainger as well as a host of shows. The amphitheater is now overgrown and is not in use. By the close of the War, 17 million dollars were expended to further this generation of construction.

In addition to the buildings constructed during this period, the Fort was expanded to the east and west to provide more advantageous training facilities for

Figure 50
Detail From 1942-3 Panoramic Photograph Showing 27th Division Camp



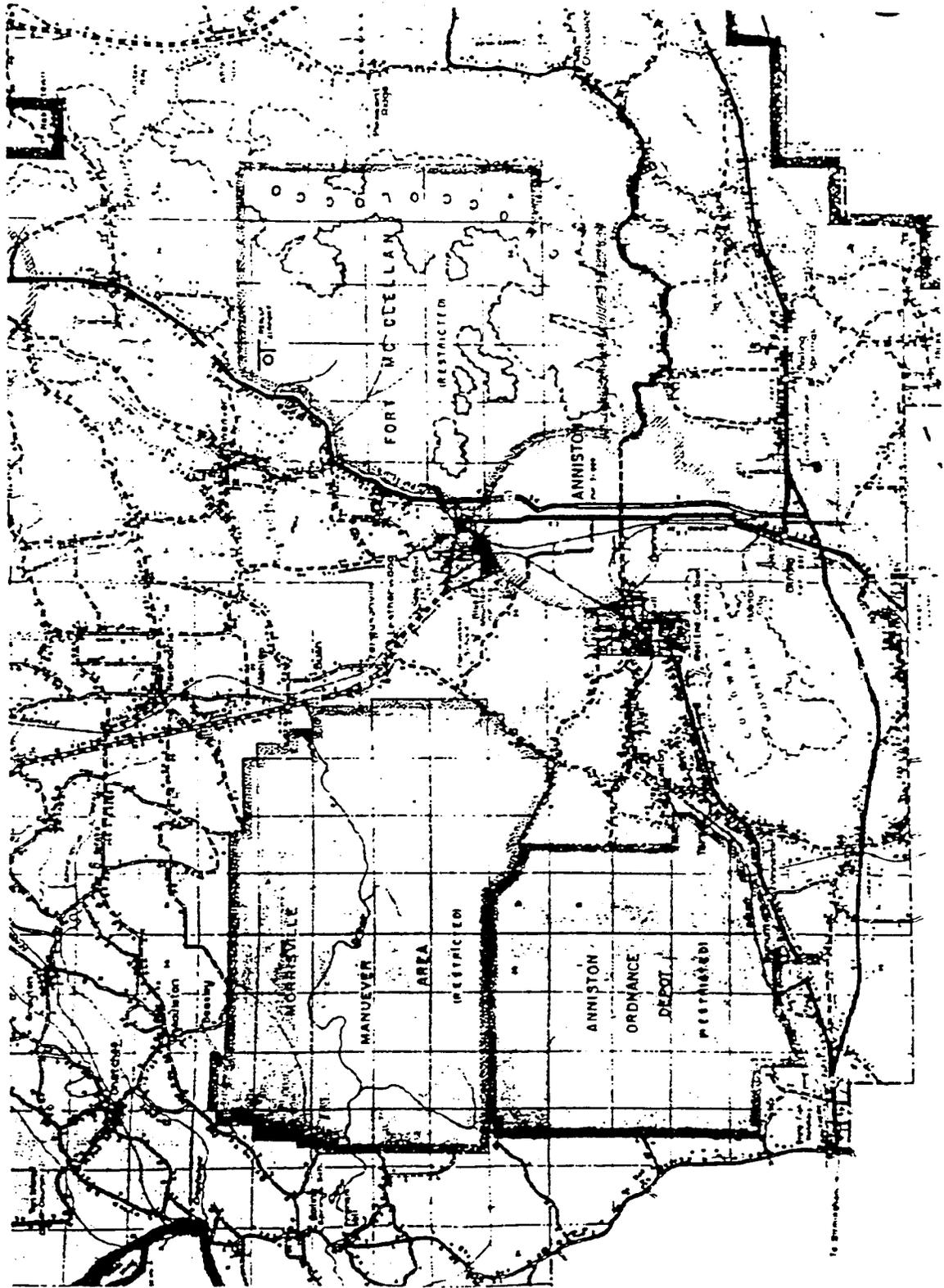
Source: <https://www.warreliefmuseum.com/>
© Italian War Museum

the 27th Division. A 22,168 acre tract was purchased for \$675,000 and was used for artillery, tank, and heavy mortar firing and as a bivouac area (Lane 1955:21-22). Initially known as the Morrisville Maneuver Area, it later was named Pelham Range (Figure 51). On the east a corridor of land was acquired to connect the Post with Talladega National Park, allowing the military access to the forest for training maneuvers. Lane (1955:23), in her history of Fort McClellan, notes that the new areas acquired in the 1940s "provided during the Second World War practically every type of terrain met in that war and a training area totaling 485,612 acres."

The 27th Division, a National Guard unit from New York, were the first to enjoy the expanded Post. The division, composed of 1,200 men and officers, was lead by Major General William N. Haskell. Their training, devised by the War Department, was staged in three levels. The first entailed a 16 week basic training, followed by combat training on a division level emphasizing cooperation between infantry, artillery, and air corps branches. The final phase was devoted to actual field maneuvers "involving the operation of divisions, corps, and armies" (Lane 1955:16). The success of the first phase of training was actually tested at Fort McClellan. The test was conducted and watched by several high ranking military officials. Major General Frederic H. Smith, Commanding General, VII Corps conducted the test while Lt. General Lear, Commanding General, Second Army and Major General Leslie McNair, General Headquarters, Washington, D.C. were observers. As it was the first test of its kind for National Guard Units, the testing process took on national significance. The 27th passed admirably, beginning the more detailed training within the set regime. The field maneuvers involved in the last stage of training were held in Tennessee where the participating armies met in battle. Capturing General Haskell or General George S. Patton Jr., commander of the Second Armored Division during the war games, garnered not only the success of the operation but a small cash award as the two World War I veterans posted money for the capture of their nemesis (Lane 1955:18).

As the 27th Division began to settle into the local environment, they and the city of Anniston began and continued to have a close and harmonious relationship. Articles published in the *Anniston Star* in 1941 for example herald the return of the 27th from maneuvers and announce a public dance held in their honor on Main Street, exclaiming happily "A Yankee army will invade Anniston tonight." Not to be outshone in terms of recruitment, the Anniston Chamber of Commerce sent individual invitations to Anniston women and special cars were hired to ferry women from Birmingham-Southern College and Jacksonville State Teacher's College to the gala (*Anniston Star*, October 8, 1941). Vaudeville shows and boxing events were also scheduled to hold the interests of the servicemen. An opinion piece titled "The Army's War on Vice" published in the March issue of *American Magazine* and excerpted for publication in the local papers also notes the special rapport that Annistonians and Fort McClellan had for one another (*The Anniston Times*, August 6, 1941).

Figure 51
Fort McClellan and Morrisville Maneuver Area



County of Anniston, Callham County, Anniston, Alabama.

Source

If conditions around Benning were the worst which I encountered on my tour, those at Fort McClellan, which lies 110 miles north of Fort Benning at Anniston, Ala., were probably the best. Here the 27th Division, made up of New York National Guard units and selectees, is training, and the co-operation between civilian and military authorities seems to have reached its happiest fruition. Churches in Anniston have provided clubrooms for the soldiers, the troops have hired their own hostesses to arrange entertainment for them in town.

This does not mean that all was sweetness and light at Anniston. The county is dry and, as a result, there is bootlegging. Vice has been driven out of town and, consequently, has spread somewhat to roadside honky-tonks. Yet, on the whole, the enlisted men with whom I talked in Anniston seemed pleased with their surroundings, the civilians appeared happy to have them, and I saw less license than I did elsewhere.

This relationship was interrupted after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The 27th Division was ordered to an "unknown destination" on December 19, 1941; they arrived in Hawaii on May 21, 1942. The 27th fought in the Pacific theater of war until 1945, and participated in the occupation of Japan.

The Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center (BIRTC) replaced the 27th Division at McClellan. It was one of two of its kind within the early days of mobilization and was actually an experiment in training centers. Basically, recruits received eight weeks of basic training including rifle marksmanship; close and extended order drill; field hygiene and sanitation; care of equipment; military courtesy and discipline; and defense against chemical, air and mechanized attacks. At ease with this set of military information, the recruit would then be sent to combat units for training or to a special branch of the Army if their civilian skills warranted such a selection. In 1943, the BIRTC was replaced by the Infantry Replacement Training Center (IRTC). The basic change within the two was the elongation of the training period to seventeen weeks with combat training conducted within the last eight weeks. Lane (1955:23) notes that during the first months of IRTC's existence troops were sent to additional combat training areas after their training at Fort McClellan, but once the program was more established, trainees were sent immediately into combat positions. The training they received while at McClellan included infiltration courses, training within simulated urban areas, and overhead artillery fire, as well as experiencing the movement of tanks over foxholes built by the trainees. Geared toward war within the European theater, the accouterments and tactics taught changed after the end of the war with Germany. How to prevail over the site-specific problems of the Pacific theater took precedence, and training courses in tropical diseases were held. A final transformation of the program took place at the close of the war when it began to prepare the soldiers for occupation duty rather than combat. IRTC was phased out at Fort McClellan in 1946 when it was replaced by the Recruit Training Center (RTC).

After the leavetaking of the 27th Division, Fort McClellan had the distinction of acting as headquarters for the 92nd Division, the Army's second African-American Division. October 15, 1942 marked their activation. Lane

(1955:25) reports that 6,500 men were trained at McClellan from the 92nd, while others from that division were trained at Camps Robinson, Atterbury, and Breckenridge. Both the 92nd and 93rd Infantry Division were survivors of frontline combat during World War I, moreover, the 93rd were noted as serving with distinction with the French forces (MacGregor 1985:7). Despite this track record, the Army still rigidly held to a segregationist policy, a legacy of World War I. However, this policy came under fire as civil rights leaders began to take the Army to task. World War II brought into focus many of the stumbling blocks in the path of integration and the White House, civil rights groups and the military entered into a debate over how to enable the African-American soldier to participate fully within the American military. Regardless of the talk at the top of the political and military hierarchy, most blacks who served during World War II would be housed and taken care of in separate facilities. Wasch and Busch (1988:58) note that the idea of "separate but equal" was characteristic of the Army's attitude. "There were no special plans for African-American housing, although 'from the morale standpoint, it [was] believed highly desirable to house all colored troops in one area.' In the South, segregation was accommodated by adding separate toilet facilities for blacks in theaters." The impact of this policy at Fort McClellan is not visible on the 1946 map and the only map showing marks of a segregationist policy is a "General Map showing the BIRTC AREA" which locates a "colored cafeteria." However, this may have been used by civilians who worked on base rather than military personnel. The men of the 92nd remained at McClellan until 1943. They were first moved to Arizona, then later ordered overseas to the European theater of war where the division fought in both the North Apennines and the Po Valley campaigns in Italy. The 92nd Division was deactivated in 1945 (Lane 1955:25).

Other groups housed on the Post included the station complement, which tripled in number during the War. In addition, the Post complement embraced two detachments of Women's Army Corps (WAC). The first detachments were European-American, the second group African-American. The women in these detachments acted in administrative and clerical roles at the Post Headquarters; handled the Post motor pool; and worked in the bakeries, service clubs, mess, and supply (Lane 1955:25). Women in the corps were afforded housing considered "separate but better" than that given to male soldiers. The essential WAC barrack was known as the converted Theater of War barracks. Wasch and Busch (1989:58) succinctly summarize what "separate but better" translated into architecturally:

The allowances made for female occupancy were (1) the installation of toilet partitions and doors, (2) the subdivision of showers and hanging of shower curtains, (3) the hanging of window curtains, (4) the construction of a closed corridor from Theater of Operations buildings to latrines, (5) the inclusion of laundry tubs and ironing boards, (6) replacing fire escape ladders with stairs, (7) and adding a beauty parlor to the company housing. In addition, women's housing was to be at least 50 yards from the nearest men's housing.

The early housing for the WACs was replaced in 1955 as Fort McClellan became the center for all WAC training and the first permanent home of the WAC since the group's organization in 1942 (*The Anniston Star*, October 15, 1953).

The Prisoner of War (POW) camp established at Fort McClellan in June of 1943 also figures significantly into the history of the base. Completed in 1946, Figure 49 shows its location and layout. Initially, the U.S. government had agreed to handle 50,000 prisoners currently stationed in England, but with the North African campaign ongoing, camps were needed to accommodate a greater number of prisoners. Thirty camps were built in 1942 and others followed (Walker 1988:21). McClellan's camp was completed in May 1943. Established west of the Headquarters area and south of "Middle Gate," the camp was designed with a standard layout for a POW camp for up to 3,000 individuals (Provost Marshal General, 1941-45). The camp was laid out in three sections, having rows of barracks within each section. The camp was essentially self contained, featuring kitchens, orderly rooms, dayrooms, dispensaries, a library, a reading room, chapel, open air stage, and athletic fields (Lane 1955:28).

Shortly after receiving a complement of prisoners, the camp was visited by Edward Shannahan, Captain, C.M.P. of the Provost Marshall's Office. His report noted the presence of two officers and 3,002 enlisted men who were housed in barracks or "Caribbean type buildings," measuring 20' by 40'. These buildings, were shotgun-like in their dimensions. Twenty men inhabited one barrack. A similar inspection occurring in July 1945 enumerated seven officers, 889 noncommissioned officers, and 1,650 enlisted men.

A visit on December 11, 1944 by Edouard Patte, a Red Cross Inspector, to Fort McClellan's Internment Camp described the activities of the men interred:

The country was covered with snow. I called the Post, and the Commander was kind enough to send an army car to bring me to his headquarters. I had the most interesting conversation with Lt.Col. Schmidt, who controls the large POW camp and the only sub-camp left. Since my last visit 4 barracks were set aside as art studios. Within them are working a few painters, Sculptors, Toy-makers, and handicraft addicts who do some commendable work. Those little studios with self-made benches, old canvas frames, tin cans full of red, blue, yellow, black and white, with paintings of European landscapes, of marines, of winter scenes, of still nature, - cheeses sausages, and beer, of glorious bouquets of geraniums, with portraits of soldiers, of arabs, of nude women or of a child offer a striking resemblance to the Montparnesse Penthouse. I ignored whether a would-be Picasso is among the POWs but I do know that you will find amidst them sincere artists who have found painting, drawing, and sculpting the best outlet for their inner force.

With great understanding Col. Schmidt has helped those men in setting some space, in ordering materials and equipment, and in attempting to secure in the various canteens of the Fort a ready market for the finished work. Weaving, leather work, wood carving absorb the time of 120 men in special workshops.....

The camp paper "Die Oase", printed every week but due to lack of paper now only once a month....

I had at the end of my stay at the Fort a most unusual experience in visiting the attractive little zoo, built by a POW who had been a circus attendant in Germany.

After having been taken to the Avirarium where beautiful birds of all colors and shapes - 38 different species - were kept, I was given for a few minutes a hand-full of snakes, half asleep, cold, black, silver, gray, brown. I must confess my preference for handling other animals. Then, as long as the alligator and the turtles were hibernating and therefore not ready for a social call, we passed to the next little house with flying squirrel, possums, and raccoons. The POW entered a small enclosure, moved a few stones, awoke a beautiful fox and tried with much skill, poise and persuasion, to teach to obey his voice. First frightened, then sneaky, then calm, then obedient, at last the captive animal tamed by a captive man learned the lesson; but as soon as the POW disappeared it certainly forgot it! The circus man had a smile -- or was it a grin -- when he said to me "Sir neither man nor animal can ever learn anything when captive."

Krammer (1979:79-113) notes that by mid-1944 German POWs had become a significant part of the labor pool at most of the army bases where they were interned. Their entry into the workforce freed up an already diminished corps of American soldiers and other support staff who were much needed elsewhere. While military installations had first claim on the POW's labor, they could also be contracted out to work in the agricultural and industrial sectors. Some of the men interned at McClellan were involved with local employers who contracted 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 realm of masonry and art as well as more invisible improvements. Lane (1955:28) states that 200 prisoners were detailed daily for excavation, drainage, and clearing operation on the Main Post, 170 were involved with food preparation, and others worked on vehicles on Post. Another source cites numerous examples of stonework, including stonewalls, chimneys, a patio built behind the old Recreation Center, drainage ditches, and landscaping as featuring POW handiwork (*Fort McClellan News*, April 28, 1980). The carved bar at the Officer's Club, a building inventoried for this project, and the exceptional murals which dress the club's walls are also credited to POWs (Krammer 1979:261).

It is unfortunate that the names of the men who contributed to changing the face of the Fort are only known in the aggregate, much like their WPA predecessors who helped to create the permanent buildings that dominate the hill. While wage scales are the only official record documenting the participation of the latter, official lists noting POW's former livelihood give some information on some of the individuals involved. While a 1943 POW Occupational Summary noted the existence of four artists, three stonemasons, seven woodworkers, 13 stonemasons, and one sculptor, it did not associate occupations with prisoner's names (Record Group, Provost Marshal General). A serious study of Fort McClellan's POW camp has not yet been completed, although other Alabama camps, such as Camp Aliceville, have received such scholarly treatment. The camp at Fort McClellan not only acted as the processing center for the prisoners interned at the Alabama camps, but was the last camp to be deactivated, on April 10, 1946 (Walker 1988:5).

The Post War Fort

With the cessation of war with Japan, the number of trainees at Fort McClellan diminished and a corresponding reduction took place within the Post complement. The WAC detachments were deactivated in 1945 and early 1946. The lean years following World War I were repeated after the Second World War as well, when a two billion dollar budget cut was applied to Army appropriations. In response to the cuts, Fort McClellan was placed on inactive status and remained on inactive status despite all the pressure Alabama politicians tried to apply. Alabama's Congressional representatives went so far as to invite Dwight D. Eisenhower then Chief of the Staff, U.S. Army to review the situation. On his visit, Eisenhower would admit that McClellan was a "jewel among Army installations," but he firmly supported the cut, noting that "sometimes jewels must go when bread and meat are necessary" (Lane 1955:30).

This picture changed by 1950. Fort McClellan was restored to active status under the leadership of Brigadier General Theodore R. Wessels. The idea initially was to use the Fort for National Guard training once again and to that end the 44th Engineer Construction Battalion were ordered to McClellan to begin the preparations. With the onset of the war in Korea, the 44th were ordered to the Far East Command before they had completed their mission at Fort McClellan. The job then fell into the hands of its commander, General Wessels. With 10 million dollars in funding and the labor afforded by the Post complement, Wessels tackled the job with enthusiasm, restoring the parade grounds, ranges and lawns, and earning him the sobriquet, "Father of the New Fort McClellan" (Lane 1955:31).

In 1951, the Chemical Corps School, later styled the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School was established at McClellan on an unlimited basis. The Post was selected because of the extensive areas set aside for outdoor training and because of the varied terrain those training areas offered. Funding was appropriated to build new facilities for the school which were completed in 1954. The training carried out at the Center included eight weeks of basic training followed by a similar stretch devoted to chemical training, involving the operation of smoke generators, flame throwers, decontamination procedures, and chemical warfare protection. Fort McClellan's hospital was also refurbished for use focusing on the care of chest diseases; it was known as the Specialized Treatment Center of the Third Army Area. The health facility was in operation until 1955 when it was closed and the patients transferred (Lane 1955:55). Another newcomer in the 1950s, the Women's Army Corps Center was established in 1954. As discussed above, the WAC center acted as the receiving, processing and training center for all female volunteers to its service. Civilian summer training was also practiced at the Fort in the early 1950s. The rebirth of the Fort was shortlived however. Both the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School and the WAC Center were closed at Fort McClellan in the 1970s. Once again, Alabama politicians began to petition Washington for the Fort to remain open and were once again successful. The Army moved the Military Police School to Anniston

from Fort Gordon in 1975 and the U.S. Army Chemical School was relocated to Anniston in 1979, assuring the continued survival of Fort McClellan (Entire 1983:86-88).

Table 19. Range Descriptions, Training Areas, and Bivouacs (From *Installation Commanders Annual Real Property Utilization Survey FY 89: Appendix C and Natural Resource Management Plan, 1990* prepared for Headquarters DOD Requirement).

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Weapons Used</u>
<i>Main Post</i>			
12	Competitive Pistol	Target house, latrines, bleachers, PA, ammunition shed, tower, flag pole, range office, 20 covered firing points	.22 to .45 caliber (cal) pistols, .22 cal. rifle, 12 gauge shotgun
13	Qualification Pistol	Target house, latrines, PA, bleachers, phone, ammo shed, flagpole, 75 firing points	.45 cal. pistol, .38 cal. revolver
16	Grenade RG	Target house, latrines, phone, tower, practice lanes, dining shelter, flagpole. Three firing points for hand grenade, 10 for the M203, 5 for LAW	40 mm M203 grenade launcher, 66 mm M72 & M73 LAW, M18 claymore, hand grenade
17	Communications Training	Latrines, phone, bleachers.-	n/a
18	Field fire/Night Fire	Target house, latrine, tower, bleachers, PA, range office, phone, flagpole. Thirty-five points for daytime field fire; 50 for night fire	M16
19	Qualification Pistol	Target house, latrines, PA, bleachers flagpole, phone. Fifty firing points.	.45/.38 cal. pistol
20	Infiltration Course	Tower, two MG mounts, phone, PA, two test fire target frames	M60 Machine Gun (MG)
21	Trainfire 1 (Field Fire)	Target house, latrines, phone, tower, flagpole, bleachers, mess area, PA, 35 firing points	M16A1
22	Trainfire (25m)	Tower, latrines, lighted fire lanes, phone, bleachers, target house, PA, 75 fire points	M16A1

Table 19. Range Descriptions, Training Areas, and Bivouacs, Continued.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Weapons Used</u>
23	Trainfire (Record)	Target house, latrines, tower, concurrent training area, bleachers, phone, mess area, PA, 16 fire points	M16A1
24	Defensive Techniques	Latrines, phone, flagpole	M16A1
24A	Multi-Purpose (Smoke, Demo & Flame Field)	Bleachers, POL point, latrines, concurrent training area, flagpole, phone Used exclusively by Chemical School	C4, TNT, det cord, M4 buster blasting caps, simulators, trip munitions and equipment (Not to exceed 20 lb. of explosives per charge)
25	Known Distance	Latrines, target house, tower, flagpole, phone, bleachers, 25 known distance points, and 25 25M zero points	M16A1, M1, M14A1, M60
26	Live fire & Maneuver	Latrines, tower, mess area, PA, flagpole, phone, target house, bleachers, 5 firing lanes	M16A1
27	Stress Pistol & shotgun	Tower, bleacher, latrines, flagpole, spt bldg, mess area, phone, rappelling tower, stress obstacle course, 3 firing lanes & tire house	9 mm pistol & MG, .38/.45 cal pistol, MG, 12 GA shotgun
28	Blank Fire & Maneuver	bleachers, latrines, target house, tower 5 firing lanes	M16 A1
29	Weapons Demo (ITT)	Tower, phone, bleachers, mess area, latrines, target house, PA	.38/.45 cal pistol M16A1, M60 MG, M72 LAW, M203 for demo only
30	End of cycle test range	Bleachers, latrines, mess area, target shed, test stations	n/a
31	Weapons Demon- stration, M60 fire	Target house, latrines, PA, bleachers flagpole, phone. Fifty firing points	M16A1 rifle, M60 fire

Table 19. Range Descriptions, Training Areas, and Bivouacs, Continued.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Weapons Used</u>
32	Hand Grenade	Bleachers, mess area, testing site, practice throwing area, latrines, tower, 4 live fire throwing bays	Hand Grenade
<i>Training (T)</i>			
T-2		Combat Skills	
T-6		Riot Control/Civil Disturbance	
TA-7		Military Operations in Urban Terrain	
TA-8		Traffic Investigations	
TA-10		Compass Course, Land Navigation	
TA-15		Driver's Training Course	
TA-25		Mock Nuclear Security Test site	
T-32		Mask Confidence Course, Gas Chamber Exercises (Two chambers in wooded area north of main cantonment west of Tenth Street	
TA-40		Mine Warfare Training Area	
Reservoir Ridge		Identification of chemical agents	
Leadership Reaction		Self Explanatory	
Confidence Course		Physical fitness and confidence building course	
Mock Confinement Facility		Self Explanatory	
Obstacle Course		Physical fitness and confidence course	
Rappelling Tower		Rappelling	
Chemical Decontamination Facility		Basic decontamination area	
Reilly Airfield		Radiation surveys conducted, also PT testing. A Chemical School facility.	
End of Cycle Testing (Chemical)		Testing of individual's knowledge of military skills	
<i>Bivouac (B)</i>			
No	Capacity	Location	
B32	Battalion	Near Bain's Gap Road at Rock Hollow Road	
B23	Two companies	Known Distance Bivouac located north of	
B25	Battalion	Bain's Gap Road and west of Rock Hollow Road, south of Ingram Creek	
B30	Battalion	East of Reilly Lake	
B40	Two companies	Used by Training Brigade for Basic Training	
B41	Company	Training Brigade for Basic Training	
B44	Battalion	DBMPT training area in the Choccolocco Corridor used by MP school.	
Trench Hill	Two companies	Trench Hill	

Table 19. Range Descriptions, Training Areas, and Bivouacs, Continued.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Facilities</u>	<u>Weapons Used</u>
<i>Pelham Range</i>			
10A	Tank		M-60/M-60A3, 105 mm and .50 caliber machine gun (tank mounted)
23A	Multi- Purpose (Smoke, Demo & Flame Field)	Bleachers, fuel, latrines, mess area mixing point, blasting cap storage.	C4, TNT, M4 buster, caps blast- ing, simulators trip flares, det cord, smoke producing mu- nitions and equipment (limited to 40 lb of explosives per charge)
50	Small arms and Demolition	Three lane tank range	Small arms & demolitions
51	Multi Purpose (Pelham Range)	Tower, mess area, bleachers, ammo shed, latrines, 7 firing points	M60/50 cal MG, M16A1, M203, M72 LAW
53	Machine Gun (Pelham Range)	Bleacher, ammo shed, tower, latrines, 6 firing points	M60 MG
56	Call for fire	Bleachers, storage bldg	M31 14.5-inch artillery subcaliber device
57	300m Field Fire (RETS)	Bleachers, mess area, ammo shed, tower, classroom, adjacent bivouac area, latrines, 16 firing points	Weapons of 5.56 mm or less
59	300m Record Fire	Bleachers, mess area, ammo shed, adjacent bivouac area, 16 firing points (foxhole & prone), tower, latrines	Weapons of 5.56 mm or less
60	Mark 19	Bleachers, mess area, ammo point tower, latrine, classroom, 4 firing points	Mark 19 grenade MG, M60 MG & below

Table 19. Range Descriptions, Training Areas, and Bivouacs, Continued.

No.	Name	Facilities	Weapons Used
Tank Rg.		Tower, misfire pit, parking lot, 5 stationary firing points, and two search light positions	M60/M60A3 M1/105 mm & 50 caliber MG (tank mounted)
	Artillery (Arty.) Firing Point No.1 (Pelham Range)		105 mm, 155 mm 8" Howitzer
	Arty. Firing Point No.2 (Pelham Range)		105 mm, 155 mm 8" Howitzer
	Arty. Firing Point No. 3 (Pelham Range)		105 mm, 155 mm 8" Howitzer
	Arty Firing Point No. 4, 5, 6 (Pelham Range)		105 mm, 155 mm 8" Howitzer
	Arty Firing Point No. 7, 8, 9 (Pelham Range)		105 mm, 155 mm 8" Howitzer
	Arty Firing Point Nos. 10, 11, 12 (Pelham Range)		105 mm, 155 mm 8" Howitzer, live fire acceptable
	Mortar Firing Points 1-8, 10 (Pelham Range)		Live fire 81 mm and 4.2 mortar
	Mortar Firing Point No.9		Dry fire only
	<i>Training (T)</i>		
	Driving Course	HUMV training	
	Driving Course	M113 training	
	SOT Site	Security training	
	EOD Area	EOD training	
	Graham Drop Zone	350 acres west of landing field used to practice aerial deliveries of troops, supplies, and equipment	
T54		Base camp south of landing field containing 6 underground bunkers and four latrines	
TA-60		POW exercise	
Trench Hill		East of National Guard Complex	

Table 19. Range Descriptions, Training Areas, and Bivouacs, Continued.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Facilities</i>	<i>Weapons Used</i>
<i>Bivouac (B)</i>			
No		Capacity	Location
B51		Company	Easternmost side of Pelham above Gate 1
B52		Company	Below Gate 1
B54		Company	East of Training Area 54, eastern portion of Pelham Range
B57		Company (+)	
B59		Company (+)	
B61		Battalion	Northeast corner of Pelham Range between Peaceburg and Gate 4
B63		Battalion	North sector of Pelham
B64		Company	
B65			South sector of Pelham Range, west of the small Impact area
Willett Springs		Company	Chemical School bivouac area
Rideout Hall		Company	MP School

The above summarizes the current land use of the federal property on Fort McClellan's Main Post and Pelham Range. Prior to the acquisition of Pelham Range in 1941, the Main Post was used for training purposes. As discussed above, while some of the historic ranges are known, others are not well documented. At least two DUD areas are shown on the Main Post map. After the purchase of Pelham Range, training with large weaponry, tank training, etc. were carried out on Pelham. Two large impact areas have been developed on the range. Given this land use, the potential for archeological preservation is lessened.

LEVEL II

2

INSTALLATION ASSESSMENT
OF

FORT McCLELLAN

REPORT NO. 110

APRIL 1977

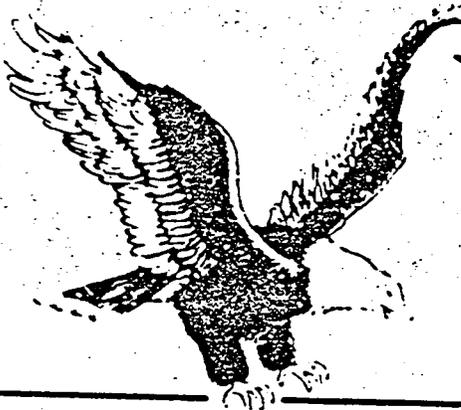
VOLUME I

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US ARMY

TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AGENCY

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In 1966, the mission of the installation was changed and the fort was renamed the US Army School/Training Center and Fort McClellan. To meet requirements for the Vietnam War, an Advanced Individual Training Infantry Brigade was activated in 1966. Because of continued force reductions in Vietnam, the Brigade was deactivated in 1970 after training more than 30,000 men. The 3rd Army NCO Academy was also stationed at Fort McClellan from 1967 to 1972.

On 11 July 1975, the US Army Military Police School was moved from Fort Gordon, Georgia, to Fort McClellan.

E. Environmental Setting

1. General

Fort McClellan is situated in a temperate, humid climate. Summers are hot and long, while winters are usually short and mild to moderately cold. The climate is influenced by frontal systems moving from northwest to southeast, and temperatures change rapidly from warm to cool due to inflow of northern air. The average annual temperature is 63°F. Summer temperatures usually reach 90°F or higher about 70 days per year, but temperatures above 100°F are relatively rare. Freezing temperatures are common, but are usually of short duration. By late October, the first frost may arrive. At Anniston, the average date of the first 32°F temperature is 6 November, and the last is 30 March. This provides a growing season of 221 days. Snow is rare and averages one-half to one inch. On rare occasions, several inches of snow fall from a single storm.

Average annual rainfall is about 53 inches and is fairly well distributed throughout the year as indicated by Table I-1.

TABLE I-1. AVERAGE PRECIPITATION BY MONTH
(40 Year Average)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	4.95	July	5.45
February	5.26	August	4.17
March	5.77	September	3.16
April	4.93	October	2.80
May	3.83	November	3.30
June	4.02	December	5.44

The more intense rains usually occur during the warmer months and some flooding occurs nearly every year; seldom ever do they have a drought.

4. History

The area known today as Fort McClellan first attracted interest among military circles when the Fourth Alabama Artillery discovered at the time of the Spanish-American War, 1898, that the Choccolocco Mountains formed an excellent background for firing shells. From 1912 to 1916, federal officials from Washington were sent to Anniston to study the possibility of locating an Army camp in this area.

In 1917, the Federal Government purchased 18,952 acres near Anniston for use as an artillery range. With the outbreak of World War I, it was decided to use the property as a training camp and named Camp McClellan in honor of Major General George B. McClellan.

In 1917, Camp McClellan was used to train troops for World War I and served in that capacity until the armistice; it was then designated as a demobilization center. Between 1919 and 1929, it served as a training area for active army units and other civilian elements. It was in July, 1929, that Camp McClellan was redesignated as Fort McClellan and continued to serve as a training area.

In October 1940, the Government acquired another 22,168 acres, due west of Fort McClellan. This tract of land was named Pelham Range in honor of Major John Pelham. In 1941, 4,160 acres were leased to the Federal Government by the Alabama State Legislature to provide an access corridor from the main post to Talladega National Park. This provided another 100,000 acres of woodland accessible for training.

August 1945, Fort McClellan served as a separation point until August 1946. After a three month closing period it was activated as a Recruit Training Center until May 1947; once again it ceased operations and was placed in an inactive status until 1951.

On 4 January 1951, the Army reactivated Fort McClellan on an unlimited basis for operation of the Chemical Corps School, and as a replacement center for the Chemical Corps. The Chemical Corps School offered advance training in all phases of chemical, biological, and radiological warfare to students from all branches of the military service until it was deactivated in 1973.

In November 1952, construction was begun at Fort McClellan for the Womens Army Corps Center. In May 1954, elements of the WAC Center began moving from Fort Lee, Virginia, where the Center had been since 1948.

In 1962, the US Army Combat Developments Command Chemical-Biological-Radiological Agency moved to Fort McClellan and performed its mission until it was deactivated in 1973.

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11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Commander Fort McClellan Anniston, AL 36201		12. REPORT DATE April 1977	
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14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency ATTN: DRXTH-ES APG, MD 21010		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified	
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this report). Distribution limited to US Government agencies only: privileged PROPRIETARY information evaluating another command (Apr 77). Other requests for this document must be referred to Commander, Fort McClellan, Anniston, AL 36201			
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)			
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE			
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Installation Restoration US Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency Fort McClellan			
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) An onsite installation assessment was conducted on 24 - 28 Jan 77 at Fort McClellan, Alabama, to determine the presence of any toxic or hazardous materials and to assess the potential for offpost migration. Based on the findings of this assessment, a field survey was not recommended. ✓			

REASSESSMENT
OF
FORT MCCLELLAN
REPORT No. 110R

CONCUR WITH RECOMMENDATIONS: Alan A. Nord

ALAN A. NORD
MG, US ARMY
COMMANDING
FORT MCCLELLAN

APPROVED: Peter D. Hildago

PETER D. HILDAGO
COLONEL, CMLC
COMMANDING
US ARMY TOXIC AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
AGENCY

Accession For	
NTIS GRA&I	<input type="checkbox"/>
DTIC TAB	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By _____	
Distribution/	
Availability Codes	
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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER DRXIB-AS-LA-81110A	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-B092	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER 2506
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Reassessment of Fort McClellan Anniston, Ala. 36201	5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final	
	6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER 110A	
7. AUTHOR(s) B.N. McMaster, M.D. Young, S.A. Denahan, C.D. Pollman, and J.D. Marsh	8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) DAAK11-80-C-0107	
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Environmental Science and Engineering, Inc. P.O. Box ESE Gainesville, FL 32602	10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS N/A	
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Commander, Fort McClellan Anniston, Ala. 36201	12. REPORT DATE January 1984	
	13. NUMBER OF PAGES 64	
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) U.S. Army Toxic and Hazardous Materials Agency Environmental and Safety Division Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. 21010	15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified	
	15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE N/A	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Distribution limited to U.S. Government agencies only PROPRIETARY INFO of privileged information excluding another command : January 1984. Requests for this document must be referred to: Commander, Fort McClellan, Anniston, Ala. 36201.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES N/A		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A reassessment of the 1977 records search of Fort McClellan (FTMC), Ala. was conducted to reevaluate potential contamination resulting from use, storage, and disposal of chemical, and biological, and radiological material (CBR) in past training activities. The reassessment did not include an onsite visit. Based on the findings of this reassessment, recommendations were made regarding land use of former training areas and the need to conduct sampling and analysis in certain of these areas.		

142nd EOD
INCIDENT REPORTS

LOSIVE ORDNANCE JOURNAL

ORGANIZATION		LOCATION		PERIOD COVERED	
142d Ord Det (HOD)		Ft McClellan, AL 36205		FROM: 1 June 80 TO: 30 June 80	
INCIDENT NO. AND DATE (1)	AGENCY SUPPORTED (2)	INCIDENT LOCATION (3)	PERSONNEL DISPATCHED (4)	TYL MILES/HR (5)	INCIDENT MANHOUR (6)
142-159-80 261200 JUN 80	Anniston P.D. Anniston, AL PH: 205-237-8635	Lenlock Care Center Anniston, AL	1LT RUBALCABA SFC KRUEGER SSG COLLINS SP5 DAWSON	Veh 40MI 4MI	12MI (6)
192-160-80 261500 JUN 80	Chatree P.D. Chatree, AL PH: 205-892-3232	Chatree P.D. Chatree, AL	1LT RUBALCABA SP5 DAWSON	Veh 42MI 2MI	1MI (7)
CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION/ REF/POSITION/REMARKS (7)					
215ea Can, Activator (Empty) 38ea Activator M1 (3 Live) 78ea Ctg 7.62 Blank Linked (47 Live) 57ea Device Firing M5 (1Live) 1ea Device, Firing M1 (Expended) 1ea Device, Firing M3 (Expended) 4ea Fuze, Mine M10A1 (Expended) 5ea Base Coupling (2Live) 4ea Mine Handles 5ea Plug, Arming M4 3ea Ctg 40mm, Simulator, Airburst (Expended) 8ea Top Caps Mine (3 OD-in color) Trans to SIA HDCC, HOC, PAO, notified Approx 50 ft Commercial Time Fuze (Orange) Trans to SDA and destroyed					
TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF COMMANDER			SIGNATURE		

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT For use of this form, see FM 9-15 and 9-16; the proponent agency is U.S. Continental Army Command.	1. UNIT NUMBER 147-70-93	2. CONTROL NUMBER	3. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>
			4. ROUTINE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION

5. DATE/TIME REPORTED 15 1156 Jun 93	9. INCIDENT LOCATION Range B43 FN 138295	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED DVA UXO
6. REPORTED BY Range Control	10. WHO TO CONTACT C, 82 CPT Hodges	
7. PHONE NUMBER 3344		
8. ADDRESS Fl. McChlan		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SFL Bobbit SFT Valentine	13. DATE/TIME	14. TRAVEL DATA	15. MAN-HOURS
	A. DEPT 151205 Jun 93	A. AIR-FLYING TIME	A. TRAVEL 2
	B. ARR 1512305 Jun 93	B. VEH-MILEAGE	B. INCIDENT 1
C. COMPL 1513305 Jun 93			

16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION Brnade 40mm M261 m430 Leach Leach Fuze M1907M .60A-2-1-22	17. DISPOSITION Scrap
--	--------------------------

18. INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

1. EOC/SDNCO NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT: _____ DTG: _____
4773/3821
RETURN: _____ DTG: _____

2. PAO NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT: _____ DTG: _____
5377
RETURN: _____ DTG: _____

3. 547TH EODCT NOTIFIED OF INCIDENT: _____ DTG: _____
DSN: 797-5225
RETURN: _____ DTG: _____

RELEASE STATEMENT

I, _____ RELEASE CUSTODY OF _____ TO THE
142D ORD DET (EOD) FOR DISPOSAL. I UNDERSTAND THESE ITEMS WILL BE
DESTROYED IN ACCORDNANCE WITH ESTABLISHED PROCEDURES.

(OFFICIALS SIGNATURE)

AUTHENTICATION

A. TYPE AND NAME GRADE OF UNIT COMMANDER J. A. Edwards 2LT. O.D. Commander	B. TELEPHONE NO. 5124	C. DATE 17 Jun 93
---	--------------------------	----------------------

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 9-15 and 9-16; the proponent agency is U.S. Continental Army Command.

1. UNIT NUMBER

142-85-93

2. CONTROL NUMBER

3. UNUSUAL 4. ROUTINE **SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION**

6. DATE/TIME REPORTED - 12 Dec Jun 93 REPORTED BY MRS Kurtz	9. INCIDENT LOCATION Hollowpt road	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED 1 en projo
7. PHONE NUMBER 25 2519 / 2518	10. WHO TO CONTACT see blk # 6	
8. ADDRESS NAH		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED LT EDWARDS SAC(P) valentine	13. DATE/TIME	14. TRAVEL DATA	15. MAN-HOURS
	A. DPRT 1200	A. AIR-FLYING TIME	A. TRAVEL 120
	B. ARR 1205	B. VEH-MILEAGE	B. INCIDENT 120
C. COMPL 1220			
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 1 en Shrapnel rd projo mkl Fuze m407m Tm 60A-2-1-22	17. DISPOSITION SHA 1 Dest		

18. INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

HE used - see demo SOP 23 July 93

19.

AUTHENTICATION

TYPED NAME, GRADE OF UNIT COMMANDER	B. TELEPHONE NO.	C. DATE
-------------------------------------	------------------	---------

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT For use of this form, see FM 9-15; the proponent ncy is US Army Training and Doctrine Command.	1. UNIT NUMBER	2. CONTROL NUMBER	3. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>
	142-91-93		4. ROUTINE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION

5. DATE/TIME REPORTED 30 1015 hrs July 93	9. INCIDENT LOCATION Rng 16 Ft. McClellan	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED 4" L x 1" R
6. REPORTED BY SGT Warmolts	10. POINT OF CONTACT SGT Warmolts	
7. PHONE NUMBER		
8. ADDRESS Rng 16		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SSG Stiles SGT White	13. DATE/TIME A. DPRT 30 1030 93	14. TRAVEL DATA A. AIR: FLYING TIME 0	15. WORK HOURS A. TRAVEL 40
	B. ARR 30 1040 93	B. VEH: MILEAGE 10	B. INCIDENT 1hr 20min
	C. COMPL 30 1100 93		
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 37mm, TP, M63 MOD 1, 2ea		17. DISPOSITION Scrap	

INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

EXPLOSIVES USED

Quantity	Nomenclature	Lot Number
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____

Release Statement

I, _____ release custody of _____ to the 142d Ord Det (EOD) for Disposal. I understand these items will be destroyed in accordance with established procedures.

Officials Signature

SECTION C: AUTHENTICATION

19. NAME AND GRADE AND SIGNATURE OF UNIT COMMANDER	20. TELEPHONE NO.	21. DATE
--	-------------------	----------

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT For use of this form, see FM 9-15; the proponent agency is US Army Training and Doctrine Command.	1. UNIT NUMBER 142-22-94	2. CONTROL NUMBER	3. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>
			4. ROUTINE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION

5. DATE/TIME REPORTED 01/1250 Jan 94	9. INCIDENT LOCATION Duckpond Ft McClellan, AL	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED 1 item about 11-12" long by 2 1/2-3 1/7 round
6. REPORTED BY SGT Woodul		
7. PHONE NUMBER 848-4531	10. POINT OF CONTACT SGT Woodul	
8. ADDRESS MP Desk, Ft McClellan		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SSG SMITH SGT WHITE	13. DATE/TIME A. DPRT 15/1430 JAN 94	14. TRAVEL DATA A. AIR: FLYING TIME 0	15. WORK HOURS A. TRAVEL 1
	B. ARR 15/1445 JAN 94	B. VEH: MILEAGE 10 MILES	B. INCIDENT 2
	C. COMPL 15/1600 JAN 94		
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 3" STOKES MORTOR (PROJO)		17. DISPOSITION SDA/DEST .	

18. INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

EXPLOSIVES USED

Quantity	Nomenclature	Lot Number
1. 1	CHARGE DEMO BLOCK M112	LOP91 KO21-002
2. 14'	FUZE TIME BLASTING M700	ENB-84F-010-0004
3. 2	CAP BLASTING NON ELECTRIC M7	CIL-2-4-Y
4. _____	_____	_____
5. _____	_____	_____
6. _____	_____	_____

Release Statement

I, _____ release custody of _____ to the
142d Ord Det (EOD) for Disposal. I understand these items will be
destroyed in accordance with established procedures.

Officials Signature

SECTION C: AUTHENTICATION

19. NAME AND GRADE AND SIGNATURE OF UNIT COMMANDER <i>John A. Edwards</i> JOHN A. EDWARDS, 1LT, OD, Commanding	20. TELEPHONE NO. 848-5124	21. DATE 20 Jun 94
--	-------------------------------	-----------------------

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 9-15 and 9-16; the proponent agency is U.S. Continental Army Command.

1. UNIT NUMBER

142-56-94

2. CONTROL NUMBER

547-26-94

3. UNUSUAL 4. ROUTINE **SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION**

5. DATE/TIME REPORTED 251530 May 94	9. INCIDENT LOCATION Range 24A Ft McClellan, AL	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED 1ea 105mm fuzed 1ea 105mm unfuzed 2ea 4.2 mortars 2ea 155mm projectile
6. REPORTED BY MAJ Case		
7. PHONE NUMBER DSN 865-4623	10. WHO TO CONTACT SSG McComas USA TEU	
8. ADDRESS Range Control FMC		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SEE BLK 18	13. DATE/TIME	14. TRAVEL DATA	15. MAN-HOURS
	A. DPRT 260500MAY94	A. AIR-FLYING TIME	A. TRAVEL 2
	B. ARR 260600MAY94	B. VEH-MILEAGE 20	B. INCIDENT 130
	C. COMPT 261500MAY94		
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 1ea 105mm projectile, dummy fuze Liquid filled chemical composition Unknow, unfired, set up for static firing		17. DISPOSITION 105mm projectile overpacked and left on site All other scrap munitions left on site	

18. INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

cont. from blk 12. MSG MAY, SFC BOBBIT, SSG FOX, SSG RANDOLPH, SSG STILES, SSG SMITH, SSG BOLE, SGT COLLINS, SGT WHITE, SPC WALTER, SGT WHITELOW, CPL STRICKLAND.

On 25 May 94 at 1500hrs, received a call from Range Control stating TECH ESCORT had uncovered 6 projectiles in the fenced in area on Range 24A while conducting soil sampling operations. There mission was to attempt to locate the boundaries of a suspected burial pit for toxic munitions. After talking with SSG McComas, TEU EOD, it was determined that one of the projectiles was fuzed and the other 5 were unfuzed and a few possibly broken open. TEU had been working in the site all week and had continuous real time monitors (minicams) searching for nerve and mustard agents, none were detected.

Based on the history of the site it was determined that the Chief of Staff Ft. McClellan should be briefed prior to commencement of EOD operations. At 1800 hrs a decision was made by the Chief of Staff to not start operations until 26 May 94 due to amount of day light remaining. The Installation Chemical Accident/Incident Response Plan (CAIRP) would be activated to support our operation. It was determined that the 142d EOD would perform assessments of the unearthed projectiles only. There was a concern that TEU had actually opened up the burial pit and more munitions would be discovered as the unearthed items were moved. The 142d EOD

AUTHENTICATION

A. TYPED NAME, GRADE OF UNIT COMMANDER ANTHONY L. MAY, MSG Acting Commander	B. TELEPHONE NO. 848-5124	C. DATE 2 June 94
--	------------------------------	----------------------

25-159

Recommended to the installation that if this occurred, operations should cease and the pit be reclosed and marked since we did not have the assets to remediate a chemical weapons burial site. The area is already fenced and marked with signs reading "DANGER TOXIC GAS".

547th EODCT was informed of the situation and advised that additional protective equipment and personnel may be required to complete the operation due to the unavailability of the protective clothing used on a previous chemical response to Redstone Arsenal. Preparations were made for the unit to be on site and operational NLT 0630, 26 May 94. The plan of attack was to remove and bag all unfuzed projectiles from the pit and set aside for later vapor checks, then perform an assessment of the fuzed projectile. Each projectile was assigned an item number based on the drawing of the site, (see enclosure 1) to ease in tracking. Items that presented a high explosive hazard only would be transported to range 16 for disposal operations. If a chemical hazard was suspected it would be bagged and over-packed and left on site pending disposition by the Installation. All items that were assessed as scrap, presented no hazard, would be consolidated and left on site.

The Command Post was established on Range 32, located 800 meters upwind from the site. This was the only site large enough to contain all of the support personnel which included the Emergency Operation Center Van, medical support personnel, 11th Chemical Deacon platoon, PMO, the FUCHS vehicle, and the 142D EOD CP. TEU established a Hotline 500 meters from the site and set up an Emergency Personnel Decontamination Station (EPDS).

The Chemical Accident/Incident Control Officer (CAICO), MAJ Clark, and the Chief of Staff, COL Hoffman, were briefed on the plan of attack. Traffic Control Points (TCP) were established by the Provost Marshall Office. All down range teams were given a safety briefing and briefed on the plan of attack. Initial recon team would wear Level B protective clothing with impregs. If a suspect chemical munition was encountered they would back out, process through TEU's EPDS, and a work party wearing Level A would continue the operation. Teams were designated and standing by as a rescue party. Medical personnel checked and recorded vital signs of all down range personnel to establish a base line. Primary commo was established on PRC 127 radios with tactical radio VRC46 as backup.

EOC computed down wind hazard area using worst case based on information already known, 1100 meters. 142D EOD CP calculated the explosive hazard area as 144m and provided this information to the EOC. All support personnel were well out of these danger areas.

Response teams consisted of a three man team (2 workers and a safety observer). All munitions were assessed as scrap with the exception of item #1. After determining that the munition was in a safe condition it was moved out of the pit and bagged to perform vapor tests. While moving the item the team noticed that it contained a liquid filler. Wet spots in the area were checked with M8 paper, but do to all of the diesel fuel and fog oil in the area the test was considered unreliable. The FUCHS vehicle was dispatched down range to use its analytical equipment to screen for chemical agents. No agent was detected on any item down range.

The 105mm had firing wires coming from inside the projectile just below the bourellet and was apparently set up for static firing. The projectile contained a pressed in base plate and a dummy fuze. The projectile was bagged and over-packed in a prop charge can, and left on site with TEU. After removing the seventh item from the pit (assessed as scrap) operations ceased.

Final Count:

- item# (1) 1ea 105mm w/dummy fuze suspect liquid
- (2) 1ea 4.2" mortar, M2, with lifting lug in nose fuze well, empty(scrap)
- (3) 1ea 105mm, unfuzed, empty (scrap)
- (4) 1ea 155mm, broken open, (scrap)
- (5) 1ea 155mm, broken open, (scrap)
- (6) 1ea 4.2" base plate
- (7) 1ea 155mm, unfuzed, empty, (scrap)

PROBLEMS:

(1) Authorized quantities of protective clothing accessories proved to be inadequate to support two chemical incidents. The unit ran out of TAP Boots and gloves and had to obtain more from the 11th Chemical Unit. This was due to the CTA authorization of only 15 boots. This quantity will only support 4 teams and an EPDS team. 5 pairs of boots and gloves were unavailable due to a previous chemical incident. This unit has 4 chemical sites, Anniston Army Depot, Redstone Arsenal TA1, Camp Sibert, and 4 locations identified on Ft. McClellan that could generate a chemical response. This summer work will be on going on three of these sites simultaneously.

Solution: Funding and permission given to exceed CTA authorization for TAP boots & TAP gloves to add an additional set of 15 each. Current authorization in CTA allows 15 coveralls TAP M3 and 15 TAP aprons but only 15 boots.

(2) Currently only 1 operational M18 Kit is on hand. One kit was consumed due to test-required on multiple munitions. M18 kits have been on requisition for 2 months. Priority has been upgraded to O2. Critical need for at least one more operational kit until requisitions are filled.

4 Enclosures

- 1. Site map
- 2. DA 1594
- 3. Draft Chemical Event Report
- 4. Unit access roster

DRAFT

TOM GATH'S
5-5790

HQ DA WASH DC//DAMO-SWS/DAMO-SWC/DALO-SMA-EOD/DACS-SF/DAMO-ODL/
SGPS-PSP/SAIG-TI//

CDR USANCA FT BELVOIR VA//MONA-SU/MONA-CM//

CDRAMC ALEX VA//AMCCN-C//

DIR AMC FSA CHARLESTOWN IN//MONA//

PM CML DEMIL APG MD//SAIL-PM/SAIL-PM S//

TRADOC

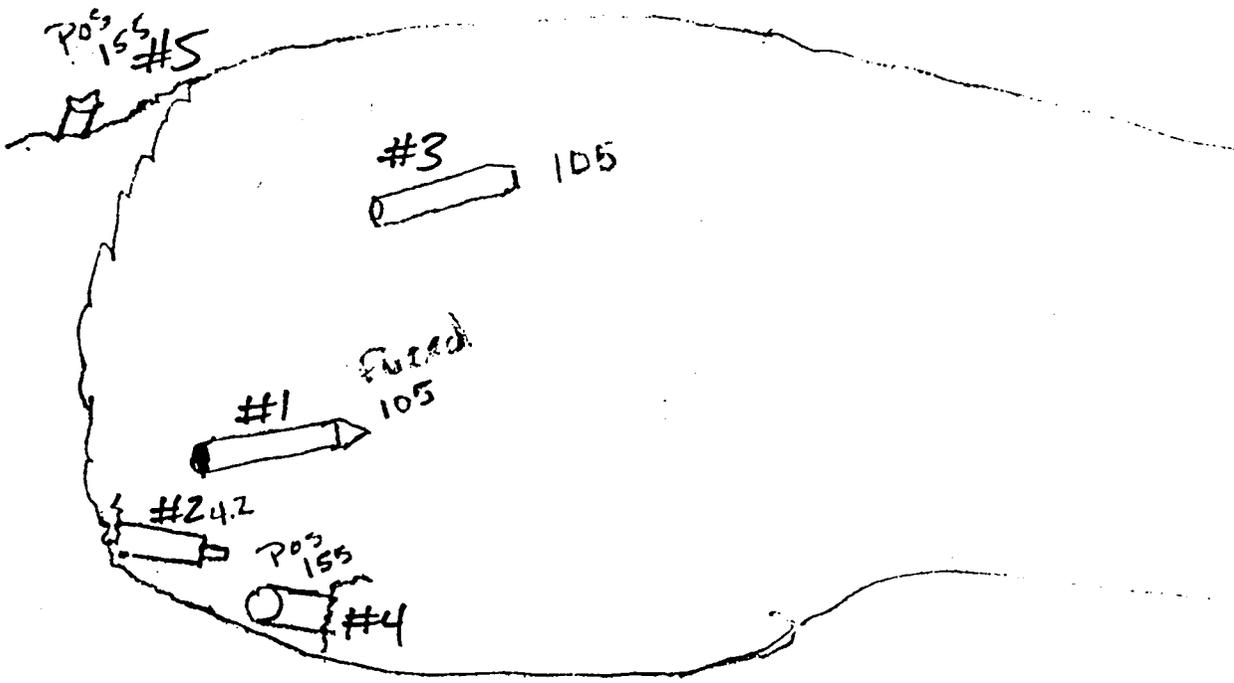
U N C L A S S I F I E D

PRIORITY

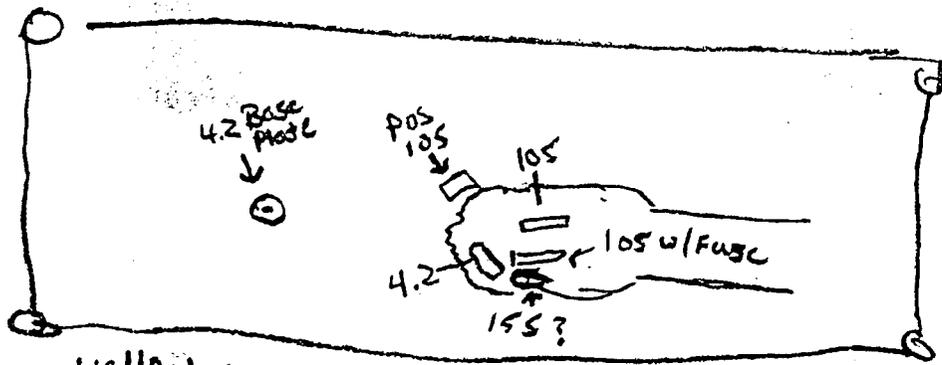
1. DATE/TIME OF EVENT: 1545, 26 MAY 94.
2. LOCATION: RANGE 24A, MAIN POST, FORT MCCLELLAN, AL
3. QUANTITY AND TYPE OF MUNITION(S) OR CONTAINER(S) AND CHEMICAL AGENTS INVOLVED: ONE 105MM ARTILLERY ROUND WITH UNKNOWN LIQUID.
4. DESCRIPTION OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED (INCLUDE STATEMENT OF WHETHER CHEMICAL EVENT IS A RESULT OF NON-DELIBERATE OR DELIBERATE ACTION. IF NOT APPLICABLE, SO STATE):
A CONTRACTOR OF THE U.S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER AND U.S. ARMY TECHNICAL ESCORT UNIT SOLDIERS WERE EXCAVATING AT A PAST CHEMICAL TRAINING SITE WHEN THEY FOUND THE ^{105MM} ROUND. 142D EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL DETACHMENT EXAMINED THE ROUND. THE ROUND IS RUSTY, ~~AND IS FUZED,~~ ^{AND} ~~IT SOUNDS LIKE IT IS~~ FILLED WITH ^{AN UNKNOWN} LIQUID. THERE IS NO WAY TO DETERMINE AT THIS TIME IF THE LIQUID IS A CHEMICAL AGENT.
5. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LEVEL (I.E., NON-SURETY EMERGENCY, LIMITED AREA EMERGENCY, COMMUNITY EMERGENCY. (IF NOT APPLICABLE, SO STATE): THIS IS A "CHEMICAL EVENT." POST ONLY ^{CAIRA} EMERGENCY RESPONSE.
6. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY DAMAGE: NONE.
7. PERSONNEL CASUALTIES AND/OR INJURIES: NONE.
8. WHETHER OFF POST MEDICAL SERVICES AND/OR FACILITIES WERE REQUIRED: NONE REQUIRED.

DRAFT

9. STATE IF SRF COMMANDER IS REQUIRED: NOT REQUIRED.
10. ASSISTANCE REQUIRED (E.G., AUGMENTATION FORCES OF ANY TYPE, EOD, SECURITY FORCES, EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS):
REQUEST PORTABLE ISOTOPE NEUTRON SPECTROSCOPY (PINS) FROM USACAMDA TO IDENTIFY LIQUID AND DISPOSITION INSTRUCTIONS.
11. ANY OTHER PERTINENT INFORMATION (E.G., IF NEWS RELEASE WAS ISSUED, SAFETY, AND SECURITY MEASURES TAKEN):
DRAFT NEWS RELEASE HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR RESPONSE TO QUERY.
SECURITY GUARDS^{HAVE BEEN} POSTED.
12. COMMANDER'S ASSESSMENT OF THE SITUATION:
THE 105MM ROUND^{IS CONSIDERED UNSTABLE} HAS BEEN CONTAINED^{QUAD} AND IS UNDER GUARD BY MILITARY POLICE AT RANGE 24A.
13. IN REPORTING EMERGENCY DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS MUNITIONS (E.G., SUSPECTED CHEMICAL MUNITIONS OR MATERIELS). REPORTING AGENCIES MUST ADD THE FOLLOWING:
 - A. TYPE OF AIR SAMPLES AND TEST KITS USED AND RESULTS OBTAINED. FOX VEHICLE - NO AGENT DETECTED.
 - B. TYPE AND AMOUNT OF EXPLOSIVE USED TO DESTROY EACH MUNITION. N/A.

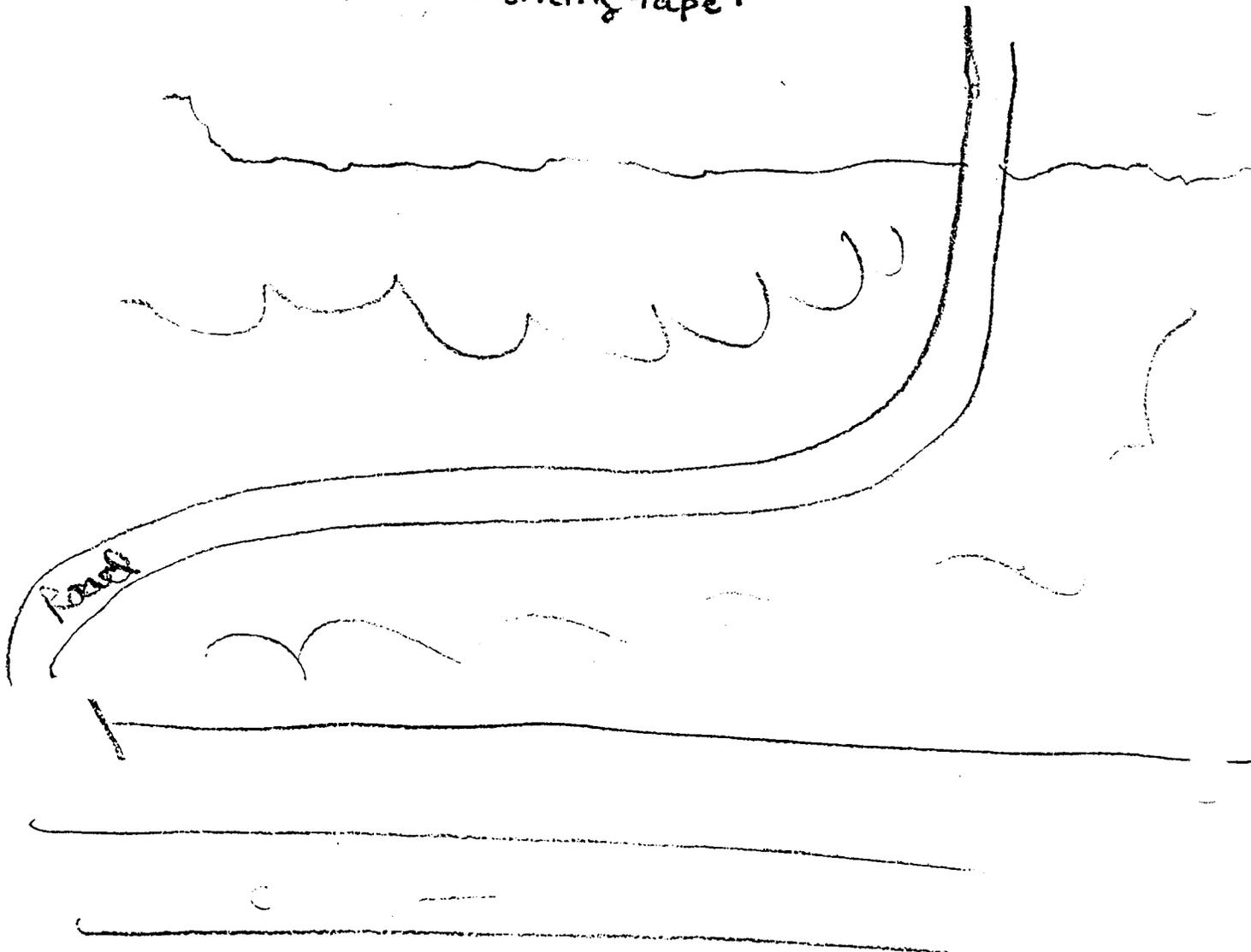


4.2 Back
⊙ #6



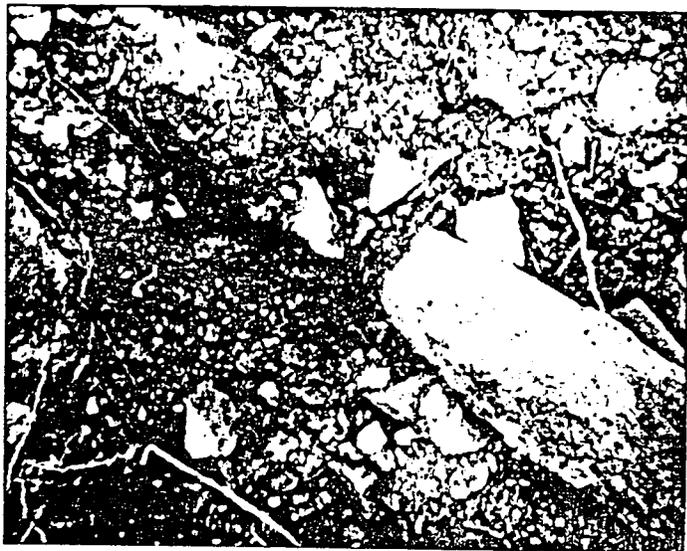
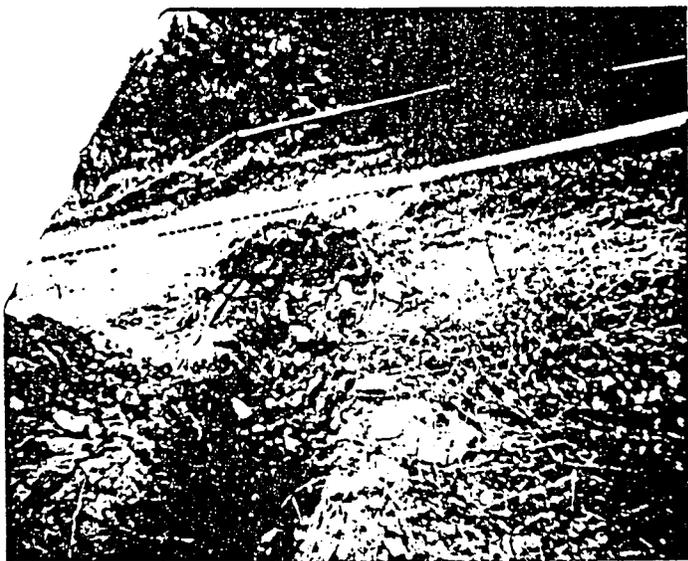
yellow warning tape

7712



Roof





EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT For use of this form, see FM 9-15 and 9-16; the proponent agency is U.S. Continental Army Command.	1. UNIT NUMBER 142-39-94	2. CONTROL NUMBER	3. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>
			4. ROUTINE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION

5. DATE/TIME REPORTED 22 1330 MAR 94	9. INCIDENT LOCATION BLD #1617	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED 1 EA POSSIBLE BOMB
6. REPORTED BY PAT CONQUETT		
7. PHONE NUMBER 7262	10. WHO TO CONTACT SEE BLK #6	
8. ADDRESS BLDG 1617		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SFC BOBBIT SGT COLLINS	13. DATE/TIME	14. TRAVEL DATA	15. MAN-HOURS
	A. DEPT 22 1345 MAR94	A. AIR-FLYING TIME	A. TRAVEL 1
	B. ARR 22 1400 MAR94	B. VEH-MILEAGE 15	B. INCIDENT 5
	C. COMPL 22 1545 MAR94		
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION PROJO 3" STOKES MORTAR, HE	17. DISPOSITION SDA/DEST		

18. INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

See Demo SOP dtd 22 Mar 94

75-194

19.

AUTHENTICATION

A. TYPED NAME / GRADE OF UNIT COMMANDER <i>John A. Edwards</i> JOHN A. EDWARDS, 1LT, OD, Commanding	B. TELEPHONE NO. 848-5124	C. DATE 22 Mar 94
---	------------------------------	----------------------

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT For use of this form, see FM 9-15 and 9-16; the proponent agency is U.S. Continental Army Command.	1. UNIT NUMBER 142-59-94	2. CONTROL NUMBER	3. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>
			4. ROUTINE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION

5. DATE/TIME REPORTED 06/1600JUN 94	9. INCIDENT LOCATION BESIDE RANGE 16	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED 2 UNKNOWN PROJECTILES
6. REPORTED BY TEU, RANGE CONTROL	10. WHO TO CONTACT SPC VEECH	
7. PHONE NUMBER 848-3344		
8. ADDRESS FT MCCLELLAN		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SSG FOX SGT SHERWIN	13. DATE/TIME	14. TRAVEL DATA	15. MAN-HOURS
	A. DEPT 06/1600JUN94	A. AIR-FLYING TIME	A. TRAVEL 1
	B. ARR 06/1615JUN94	B. VEH-MILEAGE 10	B. INCIDENT 7
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION UNKNOWN BOMB 1EA UNKNOWN ORDNANCE 1EA		17. DISPOSITION SHA	

18. INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

USACAMDA responded and used the pins to identify internal composition. Items do not contain explosive or chemical properties. Items will be disposed of when disposition instructions are received from incident #142-56-94

ITEM #1 appears to be a bomblet sized item, 127 mm in diameter and 355mm overall length. Xrays were taken and the item was determined to contain a small amount of liquid. PINS was used to determine the liquid was zinc based leading us to believe the item was a smoke munition that contained no explosive hazard. This item was placed in a safe holding area pending a laboratory report, pending destruction.

ITEM #2 appears to be a projectile or rocket warhead 117mm in diameter and 227mm in length with what appears to be a clamp ring around the base. Xrays showed the item to be empty and this was confirmed by PINS. This item was placed in a safe holding area pending disposal.

19. AUTHENTICATION

A. TYPED NAME, GRADE OF UNIT COMMANDER ANTHONY L. MAY, MSG, Acting Commander	B. TELEPHONE NO. DIN 865-5724	C. DATE 12 Aug 94
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EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 9-15 and 9-16; the proponent agency is U.S. Continental Army Command.

1. UNIT NUMBER
142-79-94

2. CONTROL NUMBER

3. UNUSUAL 4. ROUTINE **SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION**

5. DATE/TIME REPORTED 091135 sep94	9. INCIDENT LOCATION RANGE 26 FT MCCLELLAN	11. ITEM(S) REPORTED 1EA MORTOR ROUND
6. REPORTED BY SFC Wilson		
7. PHONE NUMBER 5-5685	10. WHO TO CONTACT SFC WILSON	
8. ADDRESS range 26, FT MCCLELLAN		

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

12. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SFC BOBBIT SSG WOODFORD	13. DATE/TIME	14. TRAVEL DATA	15. MAN-HOURS
	A. DPRT 091200 SEP94	A. AIR-FLYING TIME	A. TRAVEL 1
	B. ARR 091215 SEP94	B. VEH-MILEAGE 8	B. INCIDENT 1
	C. COMPL 091300 SEP94		
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 1EA PRACTICE 3" STOKES MORTAR EMPTY		17. DISPOSITION SCRAP	

18. INCIDENT NARRATIVE (INCLUDE ALL SIGNIFICANT DETAILS AND PROBLEMS)

Imminent Threat _____ ROUND DISCOVERED DURING RANGE
 Threat _____ CLEANUP
 Extended Threat _____

ADEM Coordination Completed DATE/TIME _____
 ADEM POC _____

CID Contacted DATE/TIME _____
 CID POC _____

SIR Initiated YES/NO DATE _____
 Explosive Used: _____

19.

AUTHENTICATION

A. TYPED NAME AND GRADE OF UNIT COMMANDER ANTHONY L. MAY, MSG, USA, Acting Commander	B. TELEPHONE NO. 848-5124	C. DATE 8 Nov 94
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1. UNIT NUMBER 142-05-96	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT	2. CONTROL NUMBER	2a. SIR <input type="checkbox"/>
			2b. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION

DATE/TIME REPORTED 230850OCT95	7. INCIDENT LOCATION/DIRECTIONS FT. McCLELLAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	9. ITEM(S) REPORTED 1 EACH PROJECTILE
4. REPORTED BY FT. McCLELLAN MP STATION		
5. PHONE NUMBER (205)848-4531		
6. ADDRESS FT. McCLELLAN AL. 36205	8. POINT OF CONTACT MP ON SITE MSG BAKER	10. THREAT CATEGORY IMMINENT THREAT <input type="checkbox"/> THREAT <input type="checkbox"/> EXTENDED THREAT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

11. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SSG WHITE SPC PETERS	12. DATE/TIME DEPARTED 230905OCT95	14. MAN HOURS 1
	13. DATE/TIME COMPLETE 231005OCT95	15. MILEAGE 5
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 1 EACH MORTAR, TRAINING, M69	17. DISPOSITION SCRAP	

EPA COORDINATION	22. NOTES
18. POC	
19. TIME CONTACTED	
20. PHONE NUMBER	
21. PERMIT NUMBER	
	TEAM LEADER _____
	TEAM MEMBER _____

23. EXPLOSIVES EXPENDED			
NOMENCLATURE	LOT NUMBER	NOMENCLATURE	LOT NUMBER
EA CHG, DEMO BLK, M112, C4	_____	FT FUSE, TIME BLAST, M670	_____
EA IGNITER, TIME FUSE, M60	_____	EA CAP, BLASTING NE, M7	_____
EA CAP, BLASTING ELEC, M6	_____	FT CORD, DETONATING	_____
EA CTG, IMPULSE .50 CAL, ELEC	_____	EA CTG, .50 CAL BALL	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

24. NAME/GRADE/SIGNATURE OF UNIT COMMANDER CRAIG, VAN R. 2LT OD, COMMANDING <i>Van R. Craig</i>	25. TELEPHONE NUMBER AV865-5124/5430	26. DATE 23OCT95
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RISK ASSESMENT and RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

Task or Mission: Incident No# 142-05-96 OR ACR

1. Risk Identification. Risk inherent or possible when performing mission or task. Injury or death

2. Risk evaluation and qualification: Determine the magnitude of risks.

ELEMENT

1st Line Supervisor

- a. Planing
- b. Mission Control
- c. Soldier Endurance
- d. Soldier Selection
- e. Weather
- f. Terrain
- g. Equipment

Ref	1
Qual	1
	1
	1
	1
	1

TOTAL 7

3. Risk Reduction: Measures that can be taken to reduce risk. Discuss plan with all team members ensuring that safety is priority one. Any team member can call a safety stop as soon as a problem is detected

4. Risk decision making. Next higher leader's assessment and management decisions. Should clearly indicate any additional reduction measures to be taken AND RESIDUAL RISK ACCEPTANCE. Wear all safety equipment, drive defensively,

5. Risk decision follow-up. The 1st line Supv and his/her leader indicate what each will check to ensure subordinates are taking reduction measures. All safety procedures are followed

6. Risk research. Filled out during or after training as an AAR the risks. Help with future risk assessments. Good operation! All personnel were safe.

1st Line Supv *[Signature]*

1. UNIT NUMBER 142-0012-96	EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT	2. CONTROL NUMBER	2a. SIR <input type="checkbox"/>
		2b. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>	

SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION

3. TIME REPORTED #45NOV95	7. INCIDENT LOCATION/DIRECTIONS Golf Course Club House Ft. McClellan, Al.	9. ITEM(S) REPORTED 2ea Rifle Grenade's
4. REPORTED BY Mr. Magouirk		
5. PHONE NUMBER (205)848-5285		
6. ADDRESS Ft. McClellan, Al.	8. POINT OF CONTACT Mr. Magouirk	10. THREAT CATEGORY IMMINENT THREAT <input type="checkbox"/> THREAT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTENDED THREAT <input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD

11. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SSG Boles SPC Thigpin	12. DATE/TIME DEPARTED 091500NOV95	14. MAN HOURS 1
	13. DATE/TIME COMPLETE 091545NOV95	15. MILEAGE 2
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 2ea Cartridge, 60 Millimeter. Training, M69 TM 43-0001-28 PG 4-11 FW: Neither contained explosives	17. DISPOSITION SCRAP	

EPA COORDINATION	22. NOTES Arrived: 091515Nov95 Departed: 091530Nov95 TEAM LEADER <u>Judson Boles</u> TEAM MEMBER <u>Charles A Thigpin</u>
18. POC	
19. TIME CONTACTED	
20. PHONE NUMBER	
21. PERMIT NUMBER	

23. EXPLOSIVES EXPENDED			
NOMENCLATURE	LOT NUMBER	NOMENCLATURE	LOT NUMBER
EA CHG, DEMO BLK, M112, C4	_____	FT FUSE, TIME BLAST, M670	_____
EA IGNITER, TIME FUSE, M60	_____	EA CAP, BLASTING NE, M7	_____
EA CAP, BLASTING ELEC, M6	_____	FT CORD, DETONATING	_____
EA CTG, IMPULSE .50 CAL, ELEC	_____	EA CTG, .50 CAL BALL	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

24. IE/GRADE/SIGNATURE OF UNIT COMMANDER VAN R. CRAIG, 2LT, OD Commanding	25. TELEPHONE NUMBER AV865-5124/5430	26. DATE 09NOV95
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RISK ASSESMENT and RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

Task or Mission: Incident No# 142-12-96-OB-JCR

1. Risk Identification. Risk inherent or possible when performing mission or task. Injury or death

2. Risk evaluation and qualification: Determine the magnitude of risks.

ELEMENT

1st Line Supervisor

- a. Planing
- b. Mission Control
- c. Soldier Endurance
- d. Soldier Selection
- e. Weather
- f. Terrain
- g. Equipment

Reference	1
Operational	1
	1
	1
	1

TOTAL 7

3. Risk Reduction: Measures that can be taken to reduce risk. Discuss plan with all team members ensuring that safety is priority one. Any team member can call a safety stop as soon as a problem is detected

4. Risk decision making. Next higher leader's assessment and management decisions. Should clearly indicate any additional reduction measures to be taken **AND RESIDUAL RISK ACCEPTANCE.** Wear all safety equipment, drive defensively,

5. Risk decision follow-up. The 1st line Supv and his/her leader indicate what each will check to ensure subordinates are taking reduction measures. All safety procedures are followed

6. Risk research. Filled out during or after training as an AAR the risks. Help with future risk assessments. Good operation! All personnel were safe.

1st Line Supv Judson Cole

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

Incident # **142-35-96**

Control #

Reported: **141200 MAR 96**
 Departed Unit: **141210 MAR 96**
 Arrived Site: **141220 MAR 96**
 Depart Site: **141240 MAR 96**
 Arrived Unit: **141245 MAR 96**
 Air Hours:
 Miles: **6**
 Adjusted Hours:

Incident Location:
TRENCH Hill
Ft McClellan AL
 Grid: **FN 12468352**
 Latitude:
 Longitude:

Supported: **RANGE control**
 Address: **Bldg 3280**
 City/State: **FT McClellan AL**
 POC: **SSG Brooks**
 Phone #: **848-3344**

- S.I.R. Imminent
 Routine Threat
 Unusual Extended

Personnel Dispatched:
SFC Woodford
SPC THIGPIN

- News Media Reserve Component Support
 Civil Law Enforcement Formerly Used Defense Site
 Chemical Response Injuries
 Nuclear Response Death(s)
 Transportation Accident Drug Related
 USACOE Supported

Item(s) Reported:
Dud Projectile

Initial Disposition: **SCRAP OTHER** Final Disposition: **SCRAP**
 EPA Agency:
 POC: **N/A**
 Phone No:
 Date/Time: Permit Number:

Confirmed Identification:
1ea 57mm AP-T
 Lot Number: **-**
 Net Explosive Weight: **NONE**

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANIFEST

Qty	Nomenclature	Hazard Class	UN Number	Packing Group	Lot Number
	Charge, Demolition	1.1D	UN0048	PG II	
	Lighters, Fuse	1.4S	UN0131	PG II	
	Fuse, Safety	1.4S	UN0105	PG II	
	Detonators, Non-Electric	1.4B	UN0267	PG II	
	Detonators, Electric	1.4B	UN0266	PG II	
	Cord, Detonating (flexible)	1.1D	UN0065	PG II	
	Cartridge, .50 cal Impulse	1.4S	UN0120	PG II	

Name of Shipper: **142D Ord Det (EOD), Ft. McClellan, AL 36205**
 Continuation Pages: _____
 Emergency Response Numbers:
142D EOD(205)848-5124 / 547th EODCT(404)363-5225
 Signature of Shipper Representative

This is to certify that the above named materials are properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation according to the applicable regulations of the Department of Transportation.

Signature(s) of Vehicle Operator(s)

Narrative: **Found By MAJ Gilbert, UAB ROTC Instructor.**

RISK ASSESMENT and RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET

Task or Mission: Incident No#142-35-96 OR ACR

1. Risk Identification. Risk inherent or possible when performing mission or task. Injury or death

2. Risk evaluation and qualification: Determine the magnitude of risks.

ELEMENT

1st Line Supervisor

- a. Planing
- b. Mission Control
- c. Soldier Endurance
- d. Soldier Selection
- e. Weather
- f. Terrain
- g. Equipment

	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1

TOTAL 7

3. Risk Reduction: Measures that can be taken to reduce risk. Discuss plan with all team members ensuring that safety is priority one. Any team member can call a safety stop as soon as a problem is detected

4. Risk decision making. Next higher leader's assessment and management decisions. Should clearly indicate any additional reduction measures to be taken **AND RESIDUAL RISK ACCEPTANCE.** Wear all safety equipment, drive defensively,

5. Risk decision follow-up. The 1st line Supv and his/her leader indicate what each will check to ensure subordinates are taking reduction measures. All safety procedures are followed

6. Risk research. Filled out during or after training as an AAR the risks. Help with future risk assessments. Good operation! All personnel were safe.

to

1st Line Supv

[Handwritten Signature]

1. UNIT NUMBER 142-0012-96		EXPLOSIVE		INCIDENT		2. CONTROL NUMBER		2a. SIF <input type="checkbox"/>	
								2b. UNUSUAL <input type="checkbox"/>	
SECTION A: INITIAL INFORMATION									
3. DATE/TIME REPORTED 091445NOV95		7. INCIDENT LOCATION/DIRECTIONS Golf Course Club House Ft. McClellan, Al.		9. ITEM(S) REPORTED 2ea Rifle Grenade's					
4. REPORTED BY Mr. Magouirk		8. POINT OF CONTACT Mr. Magouirk		10. THREAT CATEGORY IMMINENT THREAT <input type="checkbox"/> THREAT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXTENDED THREAT <input type="checkbox"/>					
5. PHONE NUMBER (205)848-5285		6. ADDRESS Ft. McClellan, Al.							
SECTION B: ACTION BY EOD									
11. PERSONNEL DISPATCHED SSG Boles SPC Thigpin		12. DATE/TIME DEPARTED 091500NOV95		14. MAN HOURS 1					
		13. DATE/TIME COMPLETE 091545NOV95		15. MILEAGE 2					
16. CONFIRMED IDENTIFICATION 2ea Cartridge, 60 Millimeter Training, M69 TM 43-0001-28 PG 4-11 NEW: Neither contained explosives		17. DISPOSITION SCRAP							
SECTION C: COORDINATION									
18. POC		22. NOTES Arrived: 091515Nov95 Departed: 091530Nov95							
19. TIME CONTACTED									
20. PHONE NUMBER									
21. PERMIT NUMBER		TEAM LEADER <i>Jackson Baker</i>		TEAM MEMBER <i>Charles A. Thigpin</i>					
23. EXPLOSIVES EXPENDED NOMENCLATURE		NUMBER		NOMENCLATURE		LOT			

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 9-15; the proponent agency is US Army Training and Doctrine Command.

Incident Number:

142-59-96

Control Number:

Unusual

Routine

Reported: 11-Jun-96 08:30
Departed Unit: 11-Jun-96 09:00
Arrived Site: 11-Jun-96 09:15
Depart Site: 11-Jun-96 11:45
Arrived Unit: 11-Jun-96 12:00
Travel Hours: 0.50
Air Hours: 0.00
Miles: 8
Man Hours: 6.00
Adjust Hours: 0

Incident Location:

RANGE 17

FT MCCLELLAN, AL (US)

Grid:

Latitude:

Longitude:

Supported:

**RANGE CONTROL
USACOE/ HANK COUNTS
RANGE CONTROL**

FT MCCLELLAN, AL

Phone: (205) 848-3344

Other Contact:

Item(s) Reported:

2.36" bazooka rounds

Personnel Dispatched

SSG Paramore, John A.

SPC Peters, John B.

Ordnance Item(s) Identification and Disposition

Quantity:	UI:	Description / Fuze Condition / Lot Number	NEW (lbs):	Initial Disposition:	Final Disposition:
2	EA	rkt heat 2.36" M6 (Armed) Lot Unkown	0	DISP BY DET	SAME AS INITIAL
Total Net Explosive Weight (lbs):			0.00		

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

Incident Number: **142-59-96**

Categories:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> News Media Coverage | <input type="checkbox"/> Reserve Component Support |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Law Enforcement | <input type="checkbox"/> Formerly Used Defense Site |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical Response | <input type="checkbox"/> Injuries |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear Response | <input type="checkbox"/> Death(s) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation Accident | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Related |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USACOE Supported | |

Threat:

- Imminent Threat
- Threat
- Extended Threat

Demolition Materials Used:

DODIC:	Quantity:	UI:	Description / Lot Number:	NEW (lbs):	Total NEW (lbs):
M766 (1375-9452)	4	EA	IGNITER, TIME BLASTING FUSE M60 T2 Lot afp88F001-002	0.00006	0.00024
M670 (1375-8987)	31	FT	FUSE, BLASTING TIME M700 Lot enb84F010-004	0.35	10.85
M131 (1375-9440)	4	EA	CAP, BLASTING NON-ELEC M7 Lot cil-2-4-Y	0.00268	0.01072
M023 (1375-7040)	1	EA	CHG DEMO, M112 COMP C-4 Lot lop91k021-002	1.25	1.25
Total Net Explosive Weight (lbs):					12.11

Environmental Protection Agency Coordination:

Agency:
 Person Contacted:
 Phone:
 Contact Date/Time:
 Additional Information:

On-Site Disposal Approve
 Permit Granted:
 EPA Permit #:

Signature of Unit Commander: (Record Copy Only)

Date:

2LT Van R. Craig

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

Incident Number: **142-59-96**

Narrative (Include all significant events and details)

[Empty area for narrative text]

EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE INCIDENT REPORT

For use of this form, see FM 9-15; the proponent agency is US Army Training and Doctrine Command.

Incident Number:

142-60-96

Control Number:

Unusual Routine

Reported: 11-Jun-96 12:30
 Departed Unit: 11-Jun-96 12:55
 Arrived Site: 11-Jun-96 13:00
 Depart Site: 11-Jun-96 13:15
 Arrived Unit: 11-Jun-96 13:25
 Travel Hours: 0.25
 Air Hours: 0.00
 Miles: 4
 Man Hours: 5.00
 Adjust Hours: 2

Incident Location:
 RNG 29
 FT MCCLELLAN, AL (US)

Grid:
 Latitude:
 Longitude:

Supported:
 ARMY CORP OF ENGR/RNG CNT
 HANK COUNTS
 RANGE CONTROL

FT MCCLELLAN, AL

Phone: (205) 848-3344

Other Contact:

Item(s) Reported:

1 ea 75mm rnd

Personnel Dispatched
 SSG White, Clifton D.

SGT Guin, Steven H.

Ordnance Item(s) Identification and Disposition

Quantity:	UI:	Description / Fuze Condition / Lot Number	NEW (lbs):	Initial Disposition:	Final Disposition:
1	EA	m43a1 81mm prac mortar (N/A) Lot Unkown	0	OTHER	SCRAP
Total Net Explosive Weight (lbs):			0.00		