



PN 1367.029

May 16, 2006

HISTORIC CONTEXT FOR WORLD WAR II AT FT.
CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY

BHE-DACA27-01-D-0004

Delivery Order #0022

Prepared for:
USACE Louisville District
600 Martin Luther King Jr. Place
Louisville, Kentucky 40202-2232

Prepared by:
Samiran Chanchani, Ph.D.
With the Assistance of:
Christopher G. Leary, Staff Archaeologist

BHE Environmental, Inc.
11733 Chesterdale Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45246-3405
www.bheenvironmental.com

Notice: This report has been prepared by BHE Environmental, Inc., solely for the benefit of its client in accordance with an approved scope of work. BHE assumes no liability for the unauthorized use of this report or the information contained in it by a third party. Copyright © 2006 BHE Environmental, Inc.

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In the early 1940s, the United States government was confronted with the problem of expeditiously mobilizing the armed services for the coming war against Germany, Italy and Japan. One of the many solutions to this issue was the development and construction of additional training facilities across the country. As part of this program, an extensive portion of northern Tennessee and southern Kentucky on the plateau above the Cumberland River was acquired by the Federal government in 1942 for the construction of a new military facility. Initially designated as Camp Campbell, this mobilization camp would be utilized by the Army during the course of the Second World War before transforming into the modern Ft. Campbell Military Installation. The current headquarters the 101st Air Assault Infantry Division, Ft. Campbell has been continuously utilized for a variety of military-related activities since the end of World War II. Many of the buildings and structures constructed during World War II, however, have remained in place, and continue to be used into the present day for a variety of purposes. Ft. Campbell thus may contain several properties that may be significant for their association with World War II.

The cultural resources management program at Ft. Campbell sought to establish a historic context for World War II, in compliance with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior, a task which BHE Environmental, Inc. was contracted to fulfill. This report documents the results of the study, and includes: a detailed history and timeline of the World War II development and utility of Camp Campbell, the era's precursor to the Ft. Campbell Military Installation; an identification of all World War II-era properties extant on Ft. Campbell, including a discussion of their current integrity; an outline of the World War II property types which were constructed at Camp Campbell; development of research questions as a guide for future investigations into the World War II context of this area; and management concerns and recommendations for the treatment, management, and further identification of World War II properties at Ft. Campbell. In addition, an annotated bibliography of all known documentary records which detail the World War II development and utility of Camp Campbell is included with this volume.

As part of BHE's study, an attempt was made to classify all World War II-era structures as either permanent, semi-permanent, or temporary property types, which allowed for further quantification of individual properties into a more refined property type classification system based on functionality and utility. The Ft. Campbell Real Property database included a total of 211 properties related to the World War II-era utility extant on the installation. BHE's study added three properties to this list: the current location of the German Prisoner-of-War cemetery, and a pair of structures within the Sewage Treatment Plant, bringing the total World War II property count extant on Ft. Campbell to 214. These properties include four permanent, three semi-permanent and 207 temporary structures (an examination of the properties included in the existing database revealed that 11 structures included therein were erroneously classified as semi-permanent; BHE's analysis of the current data reclassified these 11 as temporary properties).

The three semi-permanent structures, which represent the only extant portions of the World War II-era hospital, were assessed as non-eligible for inclusion on the National Register by BHE in 2003 (Chanchani 2003). The four properties listed as permanent should likewise be

inventoried and evaluated as to their potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and are listed in the table provided below.

Table 1. Permanent World War II Properties Extant on Ft. Campbell.

ID Number	World War II-Era Utility	Current Utility	Date	Type
00858	Steam Plant	Heat PLT Building	1942	Permanent
01746	Water Treatment Plant	Water Supply/Treatment Building	1942	Permanent
06612	Boiling Springs Pumping Station	Power Plant Building	1942	Permanent
07640	Sewage Disposal Plant Operations Building	Sewage Treatment Plant Administrative Building	1943	Permanent

As can be seen in the table above, there are a small number of World War II-era properties extant on Ft. Campbell which still possess structural integrity and contribute to the World War II context of the area. This quantification of the dataset is an integral tool for the management of these resources, as previous legislation and programmatic agreements have outlined a course of action for the preservation of World War II-era landscapes and properties on modern military installations. As a result, properties classified as “temporary” are considered to be non-contributing elements to the World War II historic district (as outlined in the 1986 Programmatic Agreement between the Department of Defense and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers), and as such require no additional mitigation in the event of planned modification or demolition. Properties classified as permanent or semi-permanent, however, would need further evaluation and assessment as to the individual property’s eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places.

Through the process of developing the World War II context for Ft. Campbell, BHE identified several management concerns that had an effect on the completion of this volume, and are illustrative of problems that may be encountered by future researchers. These concerns include:

- an incomplete inventory and assessment of World War II permanent and semi-permanent properties;
- consideration of the remaining part of the original layout in planning projects; archiving and access to drawings;
- and gaps in historical information available at Ft. Campbell.

Recommendations were made to address each of these concerns. Of particular note, BHE recommends that four of the properties (all classified as permanent) should be inventoried and evaluated as to their potential eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (as outlined in the table above).

The broader history of World War II construction is revealing of the changes in design, construction, and materials that took place during the war. The timeline of construction and Camp Campbell's relatively late construction date of 1942 show the likelihood that different standards of design (represented by the 700, 800, and revised Theater of Operations drawings) may have been used during different phases of the post's development. There is currently no conclusive evidence, however, of the extent to which the different series were utilized on Camp Campbell, and of the location of these different types of World War II era buildings, pointing to an important avenue for further research. The Overview and Synthesis also show that several communities that occupied the site selected for the post were relocated and dispersed from the area. While some of the existing buildings and structures were demolished and their construction material salvaged for post-construction, other properties remained in place until well after the establishment of the permanent post of Ft. Campbell in 1950.

The historic context for World War II at Ft. Campbell points both to new directions for further research as well as gaps in the existing, declassified information. The research questions developed by BHE as a result of the analysis and synthesis of the data gathered are primarily focused towards an even more comprehensive understanding of the World War II-era utility of the landscape. It is expected that some of the research questions, particularly those pertaining to the World War II era properties at Ft. Campbell, will be addressed in the subsequent sections of the forthcoming *Historic Context for Historic Archaeology*. Others would remain open questions for future inquiry, which may be addressed as more information on Ft. Campbell's history becomes available or declassified.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION: THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT	2
2	ARMY HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND THE WORLD WAR II THEME	5
2.1	KEY CONCEPTS AND ISSUES FOR WORLD WAR II PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION, AND MANAGEMENT	5
2.1.1	<i>The Army and the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 (as amended)</i>	5
2.1.2	<i>Army World War II Historic Properties.....</i>	6
2.2	A SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARMY CAMPS FOR WORLD WAR II MOBILIZATION	7
2.2.1	<i>Prior to the initiation of the Camp Campbell Project</i>	7
2.2.2	<i>Events following the initiation of the Camp Campbell project</i>	11
3	CAMP CAMPBELL HISTORIC CONTEXT: AN OVERVIEW AND SYNTHESIS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION	24
3.1	CAMP CAMPBELL AREA PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POST	24
3.2	SURVEY OF THE AREA AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARMY POST	28
3.2.1	<i>Site Selection, Survey and Appraisal.....</i>	28
3.2.2	<i>Construction of the post and its facilities</i>	35
3.2.3	<i>Layout of and Facilities at Camp Campbell.....</i>	41
3.2.4	<i>Later Additions to the Camp during World War II</i>	52
4	CAMP CAMPBELL DURING AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II	57
4.1	CAMP CAMPBELL DURING WORLD WAR II	57
4.2	CAMP CAMPBELL FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II (UNTIL 1949).....	64
5	THE IMPACT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAMP	70
5.1	THE IMPACT ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND FATE OF OLDER PROPERTIES	70
5.2	THE IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE AND OTHER NEIGHBORING TOWNS.....	72
6	WORLD WAR II PROPERTY TYPES AT FT. CAMPBELL.....	75
6.1	TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION.....	80
6.2	PERMANENT AND SEMI-PERMANENT WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES	90
6.2.1	<i>World War II Hospital Buildings 123, 125, and 127</i>	93
6.2.2	<i>Utilities</i>	93
6.2.3	<i>BASEOPS Buildings.....</i>	93
6.3	SITE PLAN AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPE.....	94
7	MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES AT FT. CAMPBELL.....	107
7.1	MANAGEMENT CONCERNS FOR WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES AT FT. CAMPBELL	107
7.2	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT AND FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES 108	
7.2.1	<i>General Recommendations.....</i>	108
7.2.2	<i>Permanent and Semi-Permanent Properties</i>	109
7.2.3	<i>Landscape and Site Elements.....</i>	109
8	CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS	111
9	BIBLIOGRAPHY	114

10	APPENDIX I: LIST OF SCANNED WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS	122
11	APPENDIX II: BUILDING LIST FROM THE CAMP CAMPBELL COMPLETION REPORT (WAR DEPARTMENT 1943).....	123

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Permanent World War II Properties Extant on Ft. Campbell.	iii
Table 2.	Time-line of events significant for to the World War II construction and history of Camp Campbell.....	13
Table 3.	Permanent and Semi-Permanent World War II Structures Extant on Ft. Campbell...	90
Table 4.	Temporary World War II Structures at Ft. Campbell Originally Classified as Semi-Permanent	91
Table 5.	List of Properties Constructed During World War II Extant on Ft. Campbell	96

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.	The Ft. Campbell Military Installation, Depicted on Modern USGS Mapping.	4
Figure 2.	1877 D. G. Beers <i>Map of Montgomery County, Tennessee</i> , Depicting the Area of Ft. Campbell.	26
Figure 3.	1939 <i>Transportation Map of Montgomery County, Tennessee</i> , Depicting the Area of Ft. Campbell.	27
Figure 4.	Map of the proposed Camp Campbell, published in the <i>Clarksville Leaf Chronicle</i> on February 3, 1942	34
Figure 5.	Construction Crew In the Employ of O'Driscoll and Grove, Inc.	36
Figure 6.	Initial set-up at the Camp Campbell Site prior to construction.....	37
Figure 7.	Overview of Block A During the Construction of Camp Campbell (May 8,1942).	38
Figure 8.	Panoramic View of the Construction of Camp Campbell.....	39
Figure 9.	View of Block E, Area 5, During the Construction of Camp Campbell (May 8,1942).	40
Figure 10.	View of Block B During Construction of Camp Campbell (May 8,1942).	42

Figure 11. Aerial View of Camp Campbell Post Headquarters.	43
Figure 12. Layout Map of Camp Campbell	44
Figure 13. Military Barracks at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII-era postcard).....	45
Figure 14. Officer’s Quarters at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII-era postcard) ...	45
Figure 15. Camp Campbell Field House (image taken from a WWII-era postcard)	46
Figure 16. Theater No. 5 at Camp Campbell (taken from a WWII-era photograph)	47
Figure 17. Interior view of a Camp Campbell Public Exchange during World War II	47
Figure 18. Camp Campbell Hospital, aerial view	48
Figure 19. Camp Campbell post office.....	49
Figure 20. Chapel at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII era postcard)	49
Figure 21. Officer’s Club at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII-era postcard)	52
Figure 22. Basic Information Map of Camp Campbell, 1949.....	52
Figure 23. Later construction during World War II at Camp Campbell - Modified Theater of Operations series.....	54
Figure 24. A member of the WAC at Camp Campbell.	55
Figure 25. German Prisoners of War working at Camp Campbell.	56
Figure 26. Activation of the 12 th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1942	57
Figure 27. The 12 th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1942.	58
Figure 28. Training and exercises by the 12 th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1943.	59
Figure 29. Activation of the 20 th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1943.	63
Figure 30. Camp Campbell in 1946	65
Figure 31. Ft. Campbell readies for new construction in 1951 (the temporary World War II-era barracks can be seen in the background)	67
Figure 32. Overview of World War II Properties on Ft. Campbell Classified By Current Use, Depicted On Modern Aerial Photography	76
Figure 33. Detailed View of the World War II-era Properties in Section A.....	77
Figure 34. Detailed View of the World War II-era Properties in Section B.....	78

Figure 35. Detailed View of the World War II-era Properties in Section C.....	79
Figure 36. Mobilization Barracks Drawing 800-443.....	81
Figure 37. Mess (Dining) Halls Drawing 800-805.....	83
Figure 38. Recreation and Storehouse Drawing 750.1.....	86
Figure 39. Storehouse Standard 800-653	88
Figure 40. Division Headquarters Drawing 800-204.....	92
Figure 41. Permanent World War II Structures Extant on Ft. Campbell.....	94

APPENDICES

I - LIST OF SCANNED WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

II- BUILDING LIST FROM THE CAMP CAMPBELL COMPLETION REPORT (WAR DEPARTMENT 1943)



SECTION 1

OVERVIEW AND SYNTHESIS

1 INTRODUCTION: THE SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE PROJECT

The Fort Campbell Military Installation (Ft. Campbell) was initially developed by the United States government in 1942, as a mobilization camp for the Army in preparation for America's involvement in the global conflict that would come to be known as World War II. At the time of its construction, the post was designed as a temporary facility intended to be removed after the war was over and the camp had served its purpose of troop training and mobilization. The post was called Camp Campbell until 1950, when it was established as a permanent Army facility and renamed Ft. Campbell. As a consequence of the initial "temporary" nature of the military's program on the camp during World War II, the vast majority of the buildings and structures constructed by the Federal Government during World War II were also deemed to be temporary, with a limited lifespan. These buildings and structures, however, have continued to be utilized for a variety of military-related activities well after the establishment of Ft. Campbell in 1950; many of these constructs have remained intact within their original footprint and have continued to be utilized into the present day. Ft. Campbell thus may contain several properties that may or may not be significant for their association with World War II. The aim of this project is to develop a historic context for World War II properties at Ft. Campbell. The historic context is comprised of: an annotated bibliography and index; an overview and synthesis of available information; the definition of World War II property types, including the identification of management concerns; and recommendations for further identification, registration, maintenance, and treatment of properties within a type.

The annotated bibliography and index were produced following a review of historical information on World War II at Ft. Campbell, available at the Cultural Resources Management office at Ft. Campbell and at other publicly available archives and repositories. The annotated bibliography includes all relevant reports, studies, overviews, maps and drawings, and other unclassified data and documents containing information about Camp Campbell, it was then known, and its properties, during World War II. The annotated bibliography also includes larger-scale studies on World War II history and properties completed by the Army and the Department of Defense.

Following the completion of the annotated bibliography, BHE produced an overview and synthesis of currently available information, a summary document suitable for dissemination to interested members of the general public, and a proposed draft outline of the complete historic context. The overview and synthesis addresses:

- The site selection, survey, and construction of Camp Campbell during World War II;
- The ways in which the Camp was used during World War II;
- The history and uses of the post in the immediate aftermath of the war;
- And the fate of World War II properties and their later use after the post was made permanent and renamed Ft. Campbell.

In order to fully develop the historic context, a section on the related history of Army post construction during World War II was also included in the Overview and Synthesis. The Overview and Synthesis concluded with a section outlining the important open topics for historical inquiry on Camp Campbell World War II construction and history.

BHE then completed a definition of World War II property types, including: an assessment of general condition of properties within a type; an assessment of discernible threats to the integrity of the properties; cultural resource management concerns and issues pertinent to properties with a type; and a recommendation of appropriate measures and priorities for further identification, evaluation, registration, maintenance, and treatment of properties within each type. Per the Scope of work, these tasks, completed as different submittals, were brought together in this final report.

The Secretary of Interior's guidelines (see www.achp.gvo/secstd.html: 4), under Standard I. Preservation Planning Establishes Historic Contexts, states that "decisions about the identification, evaluation, registration and treatment of historic properties are most reliably made when the relationship of individual properties to other similar properties is understood." The process of organizing data and interpreting these relationships is called a "historic context." Historic contexts describe the broad patterns of development within a given study area and the expected property types that may require inventory and evaluation. A further goal of a context statement is to establish standards and treatments for the range of property types identified. This usually involves the development and recommendation of research or management priorities that then are integrated with other planning documents such as an Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan. The cultural resources management program at Ft. Campbell seeks to establish a historic context for World War II fully meeting the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior, a task which BHE Environmental, Inc. (BHE) has been contracted to fulfill. The Overview and Synthesis of available information on Ft. Campbell's history during World War II partially fulfill the requirements of the Scope of Work for the project. The historic context also establishes goals and priorities for further identification, evaluation, treatment, and management of historic properties with significance grounded in the World War II era.

Responsibility to identify, evaluate, and manage historic properties of all types is found in Title 1, Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended) (NHPA). Guidelines for federal agency compliance with these provisions have been published by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service and by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). The Department of the Army's regulations and guidance AR 200-4 and DA PAM 200-4 follow those set by NHPA and also require the identification, documentation, and management of historic properties. The Army and Department of Defense (DoD) have developed larger-scale studies, including Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation as well as policy and programmatic agreements, such as the 1986 agreement between the DoD with the ACHP and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) that called for the documentation of temporary mobilization buildings prior to their demolition, regarding World War II properties. As required in the Scope of Work, this project maintains consistency with those goals, guidelines, and recommendations.

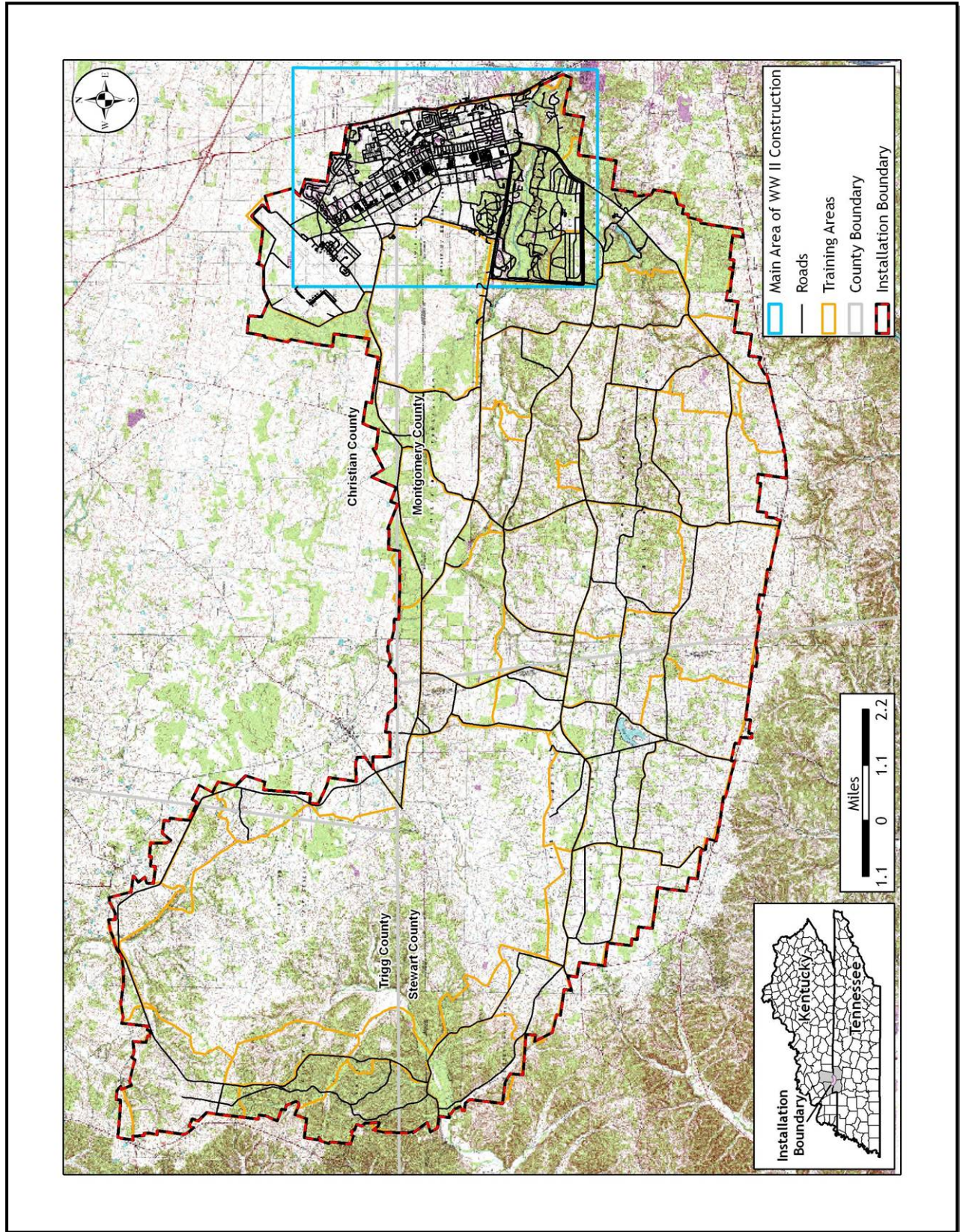


Figure 1. The Ft. Campbell Military Installation, Depicted on Modern USGS Mapping.

2 ARMY HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND THE WORLD WAR II THEME

2.1 KEY CONCEPTS AND ISSUES FOR WORLD WAR II PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION, AND MANAGEMENT

2.1.1 The Army and the National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 (as amended)

The National Historic Preservation Act, 1966 (as amended) (NHPA) establishes the Federal Government's policies on historic preservation. The sections of the NHPA, apart from special topics related specifically to World War II era buildings, are significant for the present study, and are thus discussed here.

Section 106 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies such as the Army and its representatives at posts such as Ft. Campbell to consider the effects of undertakings on historic properties and Advisory Council for Historic Preservation (ACHP) comments on those undertakings. ACHP was created by the NHPA to advise the President and Congress on historic preservation-related issues and to review the effects of Federal and federally assisted undertakings on historic properties. The Section 106 process establishes whether an activity is an undertaking (i.e. whether it has potential to affect historic properties) and requires the agency to identify consulting parties, identify historic properties that may be affected, and assess and mitigate adverse effects. In the event of a conflict with consulting parties, NHPA requires the agency to invite ACHP to comment on the undertaking. While NHPA requires that Federal agencies such as the Army to complete the Section 106 process in case of undertakings and consider the effects of the undertakings, it does not require the Army to preserve all historic buildings.

Section 110 of the NHPA identifies general agency (in this case, the Army and Ft. Campbell) responsibilities with respect to historic properties and is intended to ensure that historic preservation is integrated into the ongoing programs of the Federal agency. As understood by and paraphrased from the Army per DA PAM 200-4 (1998), Section 110 requires the Army to:

- Assume responsibility for preserving historic properties owned or controlled by the Army in a manner consistent with its mission, including the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
- Use, to the maximum extent feasible, historic properties.
- Ensure that historic properties subject to damage or other alterations are documented prior to such alterations.
- Undertake, to the maximum extent possible, such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any formally designated National Historic Landmarks (NHLs).

Section 111 of the NHPA addresses leases and exchanges of historic properties. Section 111 allows the proceeds of any lease to be retained by the Federal agency to defray the costs of administration, maintenance, repair, and related expenses of historic properties. It also makes explicit the affirmative responsibility for Federal agencies to establish and implement alternatives for historic properties, including adaptive use, that are not needed for current or projected agency purposes.

The aim of this historic context for World War II at Ft. Campbell is to help the installation comply with its responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA. Apart from providing the historic context to help identify and evaluate World War II historic properties, the project also establishes goals and priorities for future identification, evaluation, treatment, and management of historic properties with significance grounded in the World War II era. Apart from the broad guidance provided in NHPA and concurred to in Army documents and guidance mentioned in the introduction, the installation also needs to consider legislation and programmatic agreements pertaining in particular to Army World War II properties, and this is addressed in the following sub-section.

2.1.2 Army World War II Historic Properties

According to Kurunda et al (1997), the military employed two general types of construction in the war effort: temporary and permanent. These general types of World War II era properties may be further subdivided into four categories: (1) permanent; (2) semi-permanent; (3) temporary; and (4) theater-of-operations. Permanent construction was intended for long-term use after the war; semi-permanent construction often resulted from ad hoc compromises between the desire for permanent construction and shortages of time and material. Semi-permanent buildings, according to current Army definition, in *AR 420-70 Buildings and Structures* (1997) are those with finishes, materials, and systems selected for moderate energy efficiency, maintenance, and life cycle cost and with a life expectancy of more than five years but less than 25 years. Temporary construction consisted of buildings typically built according to standards not intended for use after the war. In reality however, temporary buildings, including several at Ft. Campbell, continue to be used to the present day. Theater-of-Operation (TO) buildings typically consisted of wood lath on wall sheathing covered in felt, constructed also on a temporary basis (Kurunda et al 1997). As will be discussed in the following pages, a later, modified TO series was developed by the Army for construction also in the continental United States in order to address material shortages due to the war.

The classification of construction types is particularly important from the historic preservation point of view, and different standards apply to the preservation and treatment of temporary and other World War II buildings and structures. The Military Construction Authorization Bill of 1983 required the demolition of World War II-era temporary buildings on Department of Defense installations. The bill was intended to facilitate the replacement of poor quality buildings and structures with new ones that would better serve DoD contemporary needs. These buildings were, however, related to the World War II historic context in the United States, and undertakings affecting the temporary buildings could trigger the requirements of the NHPA. In order to address historic preservation concerns, in 1986 a Programmatic Agreement was executed between the ACHP, the Department of Defense, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers to document the temporary buildings erected on U.S. DoD installations during World War II mobilization. Two independent

reports, including a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentation of typical buildings, were produced by Wasch et al (1989) and John S. Garner (1993) to meet the requirements of that Programmatic Agreement. This comprehensive documentation serves as mitigation for the demolition of all temporary World War II buildings on DoD facilities. No further consultation with ACHP or SHPO would be required for the demolition of temporary World War II buildings.

What the Programmatic Agreement does not cover is significant and needs consideration. As noted in AR 200-4, while the demolition of temporary World War II buildings may proceed without restrictions, several of these buildings are currently in use. The Programmatic Agreement does not cover undertakings other than demolition. Activities such as renovation and rehabilitation still need to consider the requirements of the NHPA, although, AR 200-4 suggests that these activities are not likely to warrant additional HABS/HAER documentation given the extent to which such documentation has already been completed. The two programmatic agreements between Ft. Campbell, Tennessee and Kentucky SHPOs, and the ACHP (2004; 1998) specifically address the issue of renovations and changes to the World War II temporary properties and allow for these changes to properties to take place without further Section 106 consideration or comment from the SHPOs. For instance, the 1998 Programmatic Agreement allows, without further review, for the "alteration, maintenance, and repair of World War II temporary buildings that have been documented as part of the Programmatic Agreement among the Department of Defense (DoD), and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO)."

The Programmatic Agreement of 1986 considered only World War II temporary structures and buildings, and not the permanent and semi-permanent buildings that were also constructed. World War II semi-permanent and permanent buildings, according to AR 200-4, therefore need to be identified and evaluated for eligibility for NRHP listing if a Section 106 undertaking is planned. For eligible properties, the requirements of Section 106 must be fulfilled. Additionally, for eligible (thus, historic) properties, responsibilities under Section 110 of NHPA must be fulfilled.

The different guidelines and requirements for the treatment of permanent, semi-permanent, and temporary World War II properties indicate the importance of identifying these property types in a DoD facility such as Ft. Campbell as an initial step towards fulfilling the requirements and Federal responsibilities as specified in NHPA, Programmatic Agreements, and Army regulations.

2.2 A SUMMARY OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARMY CAMPS FOR WORLD WAR II MOBILIZATION

2.2.1 Prior to the initiation of the Camp Campbell Project

Events significant to the history of World War II mobilization and Army post construction date back to 1928, when the Army General Staff (GS) granted the Quartermaster Corps permission

to update the World War I 600 Series drawings for Army post buildings and structures.¹ The immediate history of World War II mobilization dates back to the mid-1930s. In 1935 the Army Chief of Staff ordered a complete revision of the new 700 Series drawings, which were ultimately used for camp construction during the war. Camp Campbell, constructed in 1942 after the United States entered World War II, not only benefited from the several iterations of construction drawings, plans, and updates but was also affected by events during the war itself, including material shortages and changing policies and specifications. It is therefore valuable to recount these past events, dealt with extensively by Garner (1993) and Wasch et al, as they apply to Camp Campbell's World War II history.

The 700 series drawings were based upon the 1917 600 series drawings for temporary camps constructed during World War I (Wasch et al 1989:7-9; Garner 1993:33). As mentioned earlier, GS, finding that the 600 series, criticized for the poor quality accommodation it provided to soldiers granted the Quartermaster Corps permission to upgrade and modify them in 1928. While a few rough sketches for the 700 series gained G-4 approval during the following year, no one did substantial work on these drawings. Nor was the issue seriously addressed until 1934. In 1934 Colonel Charles D. Hartman returned to the Quartermaster Corps in charge of the construction division. During World War I Hartman had served in the construction division. While plans for an expansion or mobilization of the Army appeared to be beyond the horizon of the visible future at the time, Hartman was keenly aware of the need for better quality of housing and facilities for troops in case an emergency requiring mobilization arose. The 700 series drawings executed in 1928 were incomplete and in a poor condition. Hartman felt an urgent need to update and complete the series in case a condition requiring the mobilization of the Army arose. In 1935, the Army Chief of Staff ordered a complete revision of the 700 series using funds the Construction Division could put together augmented with WPA appropriations. The initial set of revised drawings were completed and sent to GS for approval in 1937, only two years before the German invasion of Poland on September 1, 1939 marking the beginning of World War II. Only a week later on September 8, 1939, President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency and ordered the first of a series of expansions of the American armed forces by raising troop levels from 210,000 to 227,000 and increasing the National Guard by 100,000 (Wasch et al 1989:18). The idea of housing the additional troops was abandoned for that of housing them in "temporary shelters".

By 1940 Hartman became convinced that mobilization for the war was forthcoming, and that new construction to house additional troops would be necessary (Wasch et al 1989:11). The drawings were found to have been tampered with, and dimensions and materials had been substituted for those specified in 1937.² Hartman re-employed the old staff responsible for completing the 700 series to redraw them, an effort that resulted in the completion of blueprints for over 300 types of buildings and structures. These drawings were completed in July 1940, a month after Roosevelt's bill for military appropriations including \$133 million for construction, and the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act which included

¹ See Fine and Remington (1972) for a detailed account of the broad range of construction activities carried out by the Corps of Engineers for World War II.

² Fine and Remington (1955) state that the drawings had been lost and thus had to be redrawn. Dr. Garner, during his review of an earlier draft of this document, pointed out that this was not the case, and that the drawings had been tampered with as described above.

\$84 million for construction passed (Wasch et al: 11-12). By this time the German blitzkrieg had overrun Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Belgium, and France.

The course of the war had a significant impact on American mobilization plans. The initial mobilization plans had called for large segments of US troops to be stationed in Europe, but with the fall of these nations to Germany, those plans were no longer feasible. Out of necessity, new plans called for the troops to be stationed in United States and thus for new construction to house and train troops here. The buildings constructed for the troops were to provide, according to the Selective Services Act of 1940, "such shelter, sanitary supplies, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangements, medical care and hospital arrangements...as may be determined...to be essential to public and personal health." The Selective Services Act included \$310 million for shelter for the draftees. On September 9 Congress approved \$128 million to house the 100,000 new National Guard, with the QMC responsible for the construction. Also during that month, the President signed the Third Supplemental Defense Bill, providing \$10 million for constructing shelters for draftees. With the approval of this extensive government funding, planning and construction of new Army camps became a reality (Wasch et al 1989:9-14).

The requirement for draftee shelters to meet the standards for healthy living conditions, set in the Selective Services Act, was at least in part response to the quality of temporary housing provided to troops during World War I. The most visible differences between the World War I 600 Series buildings and the World War II 700 and 800 series buildings were of size, proportion, and exterior-surface treatment (Garner 1993:43-48). Unlike the unpainted 600 series buildings, the World War II buildings had their exterior surfaces painted ivory and gray. The difference in proportion of these buildings stemmed largely from differences in the organization and troop numbers in companies and battalions. World War I barracks were designed on a 20-ft module with 7-ft wide bays; the number of bays varied depending on whether they were constructed for 27, 43, or 97 men. By comparison, the World War II buildings spanned 25 ft 4 in. if they were single-storied and 29 ft 6 in if they were two-toried. Initially the World War II barracks were designed to house 63 soldiers; they were later revised to house 74 soldiers, and later yet that capacity doubled when soldiers had to double-bunk in the same barracks.

Early projections made by the Advisory Commission of the Construction Division, were that housing facilities for 700,000 troops would be needed by February 1941, and for an added 400,000 troops by June that year (Wasch et al 1989:13). Under Hartman's command, the control for all planning and construction related activities was centralized; even decisions affecting on-site activities were often taken by Hartman's office. In December 1940, Lieutenant Colonel (LTC) Somervell took over the command of the QMC Construction Division, and initiated a more decentralized mode of decision-making by making the Zone Constructing Quartermasters the backbone of the organization (Wasch et al 1989:14). Site related decisions would now be made by people more familiar with the site and construction conditions. Other administrative changes made in the following months were the induction of a new team of advisors, including George Bergstrom of the American Institute of Architects, Alonzo Hammond, president of the American Engineering Council, Fredrick H. Fowler, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Albert D. Taylor, president of the American Institute of Landscape Architects, and the borrowing of several officers from the Corps of Engineers (COE).

Even as construction of new posts was underway, literally on a war footing, a series of revisions were made to the existing drawings. First, Major Hugh Casey, one of the COE officers, became the Chief of the Engineering Branch, QMC, in January 1941, and initiated a programmatic review of the 700 series drawings to change the barrack capacity from 63 men to 74 men. Even as construction was well under way to meet the targets set during the previous year, a revised set of construction documents for the 700 series was produced. Heavier timber members and more durable roofing were added to the building specifications to make the construction sturdier and of better quality, while aqua medias and termite shields from the earlier designs were removed to save on costs. Second, Casey explored alternative materials to canvas used in tents and suggested the conversion of tent camps into hutments. Third, by Spring 1941, Casey, Bergstrom, and other designers completed a new building series, the 800 series of sturdier, more spacious structures geared towards the 74-person barrack for the 81 division soft triangular companies. The new series would be implemented only for the camps planned during the summer and fall of 1941. Lastly, revisions were made in May 1941 to the 700 series as a result of on-site construction problems (Wasch et al 1989: 35-49).

By June 1941, 50 camps and cantonments housing more than one million troops were completed. The construction of Camp Campbell was approved by the Army Chief of Staff in July 1941 as one of 14 new Army camp sites. The relatively late date for the planning and construction of Camp Campbell is significant because it meant that the process of construction and planning had reached a higher level of development. Moreover, the several revisions and reiterations of construction and design documents for buildings and structures during the preceding years would need to be taken into account when discussing the Camp Campbell World War II building types. Prior to discussing further changes in design, material and construction that would continue even as plans for Camp Campbell moved forward, it is valuable to summarize the important changes that had already taken place to the planning, design, and construction of mobilization buildings. The already instituted changes would affect the construction and building types at Camp Campbell.

1. In July 1940, the newly completed 700 series of drawings were declared official drawings for the construction of new posts.
2. Original plans called for the construction of facilities in Europe; however, with the defeat and occupation by Germany of several European countries, those plans were no longer feasible. Altered plans called for major mobilization construction in the continental United States rather than Europe.
3. In November 1940, G4 issued a directive to paint the exteriors of new structures in order to preserve wood and enhance troop morale by providing barracks that were more pleasant in appearance. Unlike the World War I temporary structures, all World War II structures would be painted per the directive.
4. In December 1940, a more decentralized approach to the construction of posts was initiated by QMC. Zone Quartermasters with the most intimate knowledge of site conditions for posts such as Camp Campbell were given greater decision-making authority.

5. A programmatic review of the 700 series was undertaken in January 1941, and the configuration of the barracks was changed to accommodate 74 instead of 63 troops.
6. QMC completed the 800 series drawings for mobilization buildings in Spring 1941; the series was to be implemented on new camps planned in the summer and fall of 1941.
7. In May 1941, the 700 series was once again revised because of on-site problems already reported.

Thus, not only was a new series of drawings (the 800 series) introduced prior to the initiation of the Camp Campbell project, but also the existing 700 series drawings were revised to address changes in charts of troop organization and experience with building these structures.

2.2.2 Events following the initiation of the Camp Campbell project

Administrative and contracting changes related to the construction of Army Camps occurred almost concurrently with the selection of the Camp Campbell site. In July 1941, the fixed fee contract system was initiated for all construction activity; the system would be used in awarding contracts for Camp Campbell construction.³ In the following month, Congress drafted a resolution to transfer all Army construction activity to the Corps of Engineers. Attempts to bring uniformity to construction activity led to the issuing of the *Handbook of War Department Construction Policy and Standardized Housing Schedules*. The handbook remained active until the COE issued its own guidance in April 1942 (when construction at the Camp Campbell site was well under way).

In November 1941, President Roosevelt asked the Congress for an additional \$435 million for cantonment construction, and 25 new cantonments were planned. Until December of that year, all the construction and mobilization that was carried out was actually before the United States even entered the war. It was only after the Pearl Harbor attack on December 7 that the United States declared war against the Axis nations. During the same month, Roosevelt also signed the bill, proposed earlier by the Congress, to transfer all construction activity to the COE. All new and revised drawings from then on would bear the stamp of the COE instead of the War Department QMC (Wasch et al 1989:538).

As American involvement in the war became a reality, Somervell estimated that to house a 3 million person Army, 21 new cantonments (each with a 35,000 troop capacity) would be required. Material shortages, which now became all too real, began to affect construction, prompting efficiencies in building design. During the winter of 1942, COE received funds to convert tent camps to hutments in order to address the shortage of canvas. Further, it became apparent to the Army that the 800 series buildings were too expensive and permanent in their materials and construction, and their use would be restricted to only five new cantonments. The other cantonments would be constructed using the revised 700 series Theater of Operations (T.O.) type structures. In February 1942, the War Department issued a circular requiring T.O. type construction for all new camps, with the exception of those

³ Smith (1959:280-302) discusses the Army contracting system and changes therein during World War II in considerable detail, though without specific reference to Camp Campbell.

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

already in advanced stages of planning, and of certain building types such as hospitals and chapels. The T.O. type of building was meant for forward operations in Europe, but because of the success of the German blitz, these buildings were already used sparingly in cantonment construction in the United States. The construction seemed to have been employed for POW camps and for African-American soldiers.⁴ The circular was reinforced in April 1942, when the War department issued orders to use T.O. type construction for all new camps. Timber shortages also forced COE to revise the specifications and use timber members of random rather than standardized lengths. In May 1942, War Department issued another directive, requiring that “all construction should be of the cheapest temporary character” (Wasch et al 1989: 45-49). By June 1942, 95% of the construction program, costing \$7.5 billion was complete. Most of the construction at Camp Campbell was also complete by this time.

Although the induction of draftees and the Army’s troop requirements continued to increase, there was little new construction after June 1942. To address troop increases while considering material shortages, the Army was forced to use bunk beds in the barracks (Garner 1993: 41).⁵ By August 1943, use of bunk beds became the policy in nearly all the installations, increasing their capacity by 50%. The little new construction that was carried out included housing for the Women’s Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC, later changed to Women’s Army Corps or WAC) at 29 installations, all completed by May 1943 (Wasch et al 1989:22). Camp Campbell was among the 29 installations where WACs were stationed. In December 1943, War Department issued an order to reduce construction activity, permitting maintenance but no new construction. As the war drew to an end, in March 1944, the Commanding General of the Army Service Forces ordered drastic curtailment of all construction apart from specified exceptions (Wasch et al 1989:22).

To sum up, most of the significant changes in design, materials, and construction had already been initiated prior to the selection of the Camp Campbell site in July 1942. Modifications to the building program following the selection of the site had to do mainly with curtailing costs and preserving scarce materials and streamlining the contracting and construction processes.

The following table provides an overview of events significant to the construction and early history of Camp Campbell.

⁴ This was pointed out by Dr. Garner during the review of an earlier draft of this document. A review of Camp Campbell POW camp drawings, located in late 2005, indicate that some, though not all the buildings in the camps constructed in 1943 were T.O. type structures.

⁵ The practice of double bunking continued immediately after the war ended. Mr. Hugh Stephenson, who was at Camp Campbell in 1946, recalled the arrangement during a site visit to the post in April 2004.

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

Table 2. Time-line of events significant for to the World War II construction and history of Camp Campbell

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
1928	General Staff grants permission to the Quartermaster Corps to update World War I drawings			
1929	A few rough sketches gained G-4 approval - no substantial work done until 1934			
1934	Colonel Charles D. Hartman returns to Quartermaster Corps, having served with the construction division in WWI. He finds the 700 series drawings in poor shape, consisting of only a few tracings for barracks, mess halls, and storehouses. Calls for a complete revision of drawings.			
1935	Army Chief of Staff orders a complete revision of 700 series drawings, using funds the Construction Division could put together along with WPA appropriations.			
Spring, 1937	Initial set of revised drawings sent to General Staff for approval			
Fall, 1938	Hartman appropriated \$250,000 to obtain a warehouse for his group of about 80 architects and draftsmen. Since the Protective Mobilization Plan of 1938 called for an initial force of 400,000 troops to be increased to one million upon mobilization, and envisioned little actual construction, the purpose of the drawings was unclear at the time.			
Sept. 1, 1939	German invasion of Poland, and the consequent beginning of WWII sparks US mobilization and construction			

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Sept. 8, 1939	President Roosevelt proclaims limited national emergency, Army expanded from 210,000 to 227,000 and National Guard increased by 100,000. Troops initially housed in tents, but it was later decided to construct "temporary shelters" for them.			
Spring 1940	Convinced that mobilization was forthcoming during his meeting with Chief of Staff Marshall, Hartman began seeking the 700 series drawings completed during the 1930s. Realizing that the drawings were apparently lost, he employed some of the older staff who had worked on the drawings to redraw them. Revised version of drawings completed in 1940, and consisted of blueprints for over 300 types of structures and buildings. ⁶			
March, 1940	Chief of Staff Marshall asks Hartman how long it would take to construct shelters to house 2 million men.			
April, 1940	Germany occupies Denmark and Norway			
May, 1940	Germany occupies Belgium and Netherlands; Roosevelt asks for an additional \$732 million to be added to the military appropriations bill; May 31, Roosevelt goes back to Congress to request an additional fund of more than \$1 billion			
June, 1940	France falls to Germany, England prepares for an invasion; Roosevelt's bill passes with more than \$133 million earmarked for construction; the billion dollar request becomes the "First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act for 1941" which made an additional \$84 million available for construction			
July. 1940	700 Series drawings completed and declared official drawings for new posts.			

⁶ Dr. Garner pointed out in review comments that Hartman's 1955 recollections (Fine and Remington 1955) regarding the loss of the 700 series drawings are suspect and overstated. Indeed, although the 1934 drawings were incomplete, there is no evidence that they were lost. According to Dr. Garner, private consultants from architecture and engineering firms greatly improved the final product during the spring of 1940.

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Fall, 1940	Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps fully immersed in war mobilization construction. Initial plans had called for a large segment of US troops to be stationed in Europe. But with the fall of France and other European countries, new plans called for much construction in the continental United States.			
Sept., 1940	Selective Services Act passed, included the clause that no one would be sworn into service unless the government made adequate provision for "such shelter, sanitary supplies, water supplies, heating and lighting arrangements, medical care and hospital arrangements...as may be determined...to be essential to public and personal health." Selective Services Act included \$310 million for shelter for the draftees. September 9 - Congress approved a funding of \$128 million to house the new 100,000 National Guard. QMC is to provide housing by October 10. The "Third Supplemental Defense Appropriations Bill signed by Roosevelt, includes \$10 million for sheltering the draftees. Construction of those facilities to be completed by June 1941.			
Oct., 1940	Planning block changed to 217 man battalions in 4 barrack units. The Advisory Commission of the Construction Division calculates that housing facilities for 700,000 men would be needed as of Feb. 1941, with facilities for an additional 400,000 by June of that year.			
Nov., 1940	Directive from G-4 to paint exterior of structures for wood preservation and troop morale purposes. WWI temporary structures were not painted.			
Dec., 1940	Construction of all Air Corps facilities transferred from QMC to COE; LTC Somervell replaces Hartman as Chief of Construction Division, QMC, and employs a much more decentralized approach by turning over much on-site power to the Construction Quartermaster and making Zone Constructing Quartermasters the backbone of his organization. In new reorganization, G3 determines site and G4 in charge of construction.			

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Winter 1941	New team of advisors, including George Bergstrom of the AIA and several officers borrowed from COE, including Major Hugh Casey - a young engineer.			
Jan., 1941	Major Hugh Casey becomes Chief of Engineering Branch. A programmatic review of 700 series, configuration of barracks changed from 63 men to 74 men; prefabs tested at Camp Polk.			
Jan. - Feb. 1941	Stockpiling of lumber for construction; tightening and increased centralizing of control over construction due to sloppy on-site practices and revisions.			
Feb.-Mar., 1941	Roosevelt asks for additional funds for the construction projects; Casey and staff revise 700 series, adding heavy timber members and durable roofing and removing aqua medias and termite shields to save costs; Casey explores alternative materials and advocates conversion of tent camps into hutments as canvas is short in supply.			
Mar., 1941	QMC replaces negotiated fee contracts with a modified competitive bidding system; "Fourth Supplementary Defense Appropriation Act" makes available \$15 million to the QMC to finance engineering studies and to correct earlier errors in site selection.			
Spring 1941	Casey, Bergstrom and the design section design and complete a new building series, the 800 series. The structures are more spacious, sturdier, and oriented towards the 74-man barrack for the 81 division soft triangular companies. The series would be implemented only for the new camps planned in the summer and fall of 1941 (which would include Camp Campbell).			
May, 1941	Revision to 700 series based upon on-site problems reported; Secretary of War approves nine sites for new cantonments			

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Mid-summer 1941		Hopkinsville pursuing camp construction 20 miles NW of the city near the present location of the Pennyriple State Park.		
June, 1941	50 camps and cantonments, housing more than one million troops, completed.			
July, 1941	Fixed fee contract system initiated; the Chief of Staff approves the construction of 14 additional sites - Camp Campbell is one of the sites	Camp Campbell, then known as the Kentucky-Tennessee Armored Camp is site no. 7 of these 14 sites (O'Brien); CLC of July 16 reports that Camp may be located in Montgomery County; CLC on July 28 reports that land appraisals to begin that week; CLC on July 29 reports that the Darnell-Bellamy Warehouse in Clarksville would be used by the site survey team comprised of 250 persons; also reports that site to be spread over four counties - two each in KY and TN; July 30 - reports that survey has begun	July 28: CLC reports that big business boom expected in area due to construction of Army post	
Aug., 1941	Drafting of congressional resolution transferring all construction activity from the QMC to the COE	Survey of the proposed site, conducted by the Lexington firm of Wilson, Bell, and Watkins, begins on August 1; Aug 2, land appraisals begun (CLC)	One of the first editorials in CLC (Aug 4) dealing with the new Camp construction shows concern for the farmers in the site area and for the impact the construction and the arrival of thousands of troupes will have on neighboring communities and cities	Aug 2: CLC reports that the Clarksville Chamber of Commerce had made a request to Federal Government that camp be located here, and plans for advance planning in Clarksville for the changes to be brought about; also makes a case for the existing Airfield to be incorporated to military use; Stanley Grower of CLC begins a series of articles on the impact of new military posts on neighboring communities, citing the example of the impact of Camp Forrest on Tullahoma; August 21, CLC reports that Clarksville was bracing itself for sweeping economic changes due to the construction of the camp, including the influx of temporary workers for whom housing was needed.

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Sept. 1941		The Outlaw Airfield management recommend the use of the port for Army camp	Sept. 1 - land appraisals for the site start; appraisals for the cantonment area completed first, during this month;	Clarksville decides to adopt a zoning plan - the first in its history, in conjunction with setting up segregated housing projects of 50 units each accommodate new workers and to stop property prices from dropping
Oct., 1941	Handbook of War Department Construction Policy and Standardized Housing Schedules issued - remained active until April 1942 when the COE issued its own policies			
Nov., 1941	Roosevelt asks for \$435 million for additional cantonment construction. Twenty-five new cantonments planned (Is Campbell one of these?)	November 15, 1941, Blueprint for the armored division camp completed		
Dec., 1941	Japan attacks Pearl Harbor on December 7, and US enters the war; Roosevelt signs bill transferring construction of cantonments from QMC to COE	By December 16, 1941, 85% of the appraisal completed		
Winter 1942	COE receives funding to convert tent camps to hutments			
Jan., 1942	Somervell estimates that at least 21 new camps, each housing 35,000 troops required for a 3 million man army; material shortages affect construction program, with Army commanders arguing that the 800 series is too expensive and permanent in its construction. It is decide that 5 new cantonments will be built in the 800 series, and thereafter, the rest will be built in the Theater-of-Operations type.	Approval for the construction of the armored division training camp given on January 12, 1942 (CLC reports that an Army camp for one division authorized on January 6); search for Camp names	CLC Editorials (Jan 13, 17, 23) makes a case for farmers who would be sacrificing their land; Farmers are displeased with the land appraisals, take a plea for just pricing to Washington; order to evacuate cantonment by Feb 10, all project area by June 1	

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Feb., 1942	War Department issues circulars requiring TO type construction, except for camps in advanced planning stages and certain buildings such as hospitals and chapels.	February 6, 1942, construction begins; cantonment area and a strip of land running adjacent to Bridgewater Mills Road and adjacent to Boiling Springs to be evacuated by Feb. 10 (CLC); Feb 20 CLC: Part of Camp Construction already under way	Camp map showing the time limits set for evacuations published in CLC; the farmers' delegation, having met with senators and congressmen in Washington, is hopeful that land will be more fairly appraised; all appraisals of farmland completed on Feb 7; CLC Feb 27: Tobacco farming may be allowed in parts of the area acquired by the government	Clarksville city council considers major changes to the city's transportation infrastructure, water-plant facilities, sewage disposal system, health care facilities police radio system, and school and recreation facilities (CLC Feb 19)
Mar. 1942			Farmer exodus in full-swing, CLC reports that many have resettled, while others have had a more difficult time resettling. The trend continues through April	
April, 1942	Timber shortages force COE to revise series specs and turn to timber members of random length; War Department order for the use of TO type construction for all new camps	Land immediately west of cantonment area to be evacuated by April 1. Also the large tract of back land in Trigg and Stewart counties to be evacuated by April 1.	Relocation office work reported to be nearly complete on April 28	Improvements in Clarksville telephone services due to camp construction
May, 1942	War Department issues directive that all construction "be of the cheapest temporary character."			
June, 1942	The Army's \$7.5 billion construction program is 95% complete	Remaining land in Montgomery County to be evacuated by June 1; June 26 - CLC reports that big airbase approved for the Camp; Colonel Chipman arrives and it is decided that 12th Armored Division will train here.		

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Summer 1942		First combat troops arrive		
July, 1942		Camp Campbell activated; one officer and 19 enlisted men arrive for duty on July 1.		
Sept. 1942		First combat troops form the 12th Armored Division on September 15 at Camp Campbell; stationed at Camp Campbell until the following September (1943); 14 Camp Chapels open; 50 day rooms open at Camp Campbell	USO to occupy the Armory in Clarksville by October 10	
Oct. 1942		\$3 million expansion of the Camp announced. The expansion included plans for a POW detention center (CLC); Original Camp was for one division, but now to be for two divisions; USO Hall construction approved to house recreation hall		
Nov. 1942		First contingent of fillers for the 12th Armored Division arrive		
Jan. 1943				CLC lists the significant changes in Clarksville, including a planned economy, population increase from 12,000 to 15,000 residents apart from troops, an economic boom, and on the downside, increase in reported diseases
Mar. 1943		Barracks constructed for WAAC		

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
July, 1943		First POWs from the Afrikaans Division arrive at Ft. Campbell; they are housed in a pair of POW stockades built to house about 3000 prisoners. Later, Nazi and anti-Nazi troops were segregated, and an additional compound was constructed to contain further overflow of prisoners		
to Aug., 1943	Material shortages force Army to use double bunking in barracks, and by Aug. is a policy in nearly all installations, increasing capacity by 50%; Creation of WAAC Corps and directive for WAAC Housing. Housing and facilities ordered for 29 locations, all completed by May 1943.	Plans for the double-bunk barracks are part of the FTC drawing collection. Hugh Stevenson (CAB's uncle) who was at Camp Campbell immediately after the war mentioned the double-bunking system that still existed.		
Mar. 1943		The 20th Armored Division organized here. It spent its entire stateside tour of duty here, acted as a training division for a prolonged period of time, and shipped large amounts of armored replacements overseas; Camp Campbell received its first WAAC women troops; separate housing for the women troops was constructed immediately prior to their arrival		
Apr. 1943		IV Army Corps arrive from Desert Training Center after training intensively in desert warfare; At Camp Campbell they trained in for the European Theater.		
Sept. 1943		26th Yankee Division replaces the 12th Armored Division which moves out at the same time		

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

YEAR	GLOBAL/NATIONAL EVENT	CAMP CAMPBELL CONSTRUCTION/HISTORY	LANDOWNER ISSUES	IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE
Dec. 1943	War Department Memo to reduce construction activity, permitting maintenance but no new construction, issued.			
Early 1944		IV Army Corps leave for Europe, where it became known to the enemy as the dreaded Ghost Corps; 14th Armored Division arrives in early Spring		
Mar. 1944	CG Army Service Forces orders drastic curtailment of all construction except for specified exceptions			
Oct. 1944		14th Armored Division leaves for duty in Europe		
Dec. 1944		"Isle of Campbell" combat exercise at Ft. Campbell		
Fall 1945		Camp Campbell designated as an assembly and redeployment center for troops returning from overseas; Mathew Ridgeway arrives to supervise the return of his XVIII Airborne Corps from Europe.		
Spring 1946		XVIII Airborne Corps inactivated here; 5th Infantry Division arrive for redeployment/inactivation		
Apr., 1946		Last of the prisoners transferred from the post		
Sept., 1946		5th Infantry Division inactivated at Camp Campbell		
Mar. 1948		3rd Infantry Division moves into Campbell to be stationed here until the 11th Airborne Division moves in 1949		

2 Army Historic Preservation and WWII Theme

3 CAMP CAMPBELL HISTORIC CONTEXT: AN OVERVIEW AND SYNTHESIS OF AVAILABLE INFORMATION

3.1 CAMP CAMPBELL AREA PRIOR TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE POST

The site for Camp Campbell comprised an area approximately of 105,000 acres, of which 36,371 acres was located in Trigg and Christian counties, Kentucky. The rest, comprising about 2/3rd of the area, was located in Montgomery and Stewart counties in Tennessee. Since the post office at the installation was in Kentucky, the installation was officially designated Camp Campbell, Kentucky. Prior to the construction of the post, the area was used primarily for farming. The portion of Tennessee and Kentucky where the camp was located was called the “Black Patch” region after the burly, dark tobacco that was cultivated there (Beach 1964).

There are many indications of thriving, nineteenth-century agricultural communities in the area. The 1877 Beers and Company *Atlas of Montgomery County, Tennessee* shows the county divided into several districts with many settlements spread along the roads. The map shows houses and outbuildings, churches, markets, and post offices that distinguished one community from another. Settlers in the surrounding areas included farmers and practitioners of trades, such as carpenters, storekeepers, doctors, etc., that supported the communities. Typically, the antebellum and pre-Civil War periods in the region saw the settlement of farmers who owned relatively large tracts of land. The settlement pattern was sparse, with expanses of land between farmsteads.

With the increase of tenant farmers in the post-Civil War Period, the density of settlements increased, as greater parts of the population became tenants rather than landowners (Andrews and Ahler 2002). The reorganization of agriculture in the region was gradual, and the settlement pattern consisted of a mix of rural freedmen, tenants, and small farm owners. The size of farms tended to be small, about a third of that of the pre-Civil War era Plantations. Farmhouses in the last quarter of the nineteenth century fronted ridge crests where roads were located, to allow for both, easy transportation and farming to occur in the flood plains and basins (Andrews and Ahler 2002: 93-4).

Early 20th century history of the region is significant to the World War II historic context at Ft. Campbell, as it relates to the communities, land-uses, and developments in the area immediately preceding the establishment of the post. The period saw the advent of modern techniques in agricultural production, as well as a boom in agricultural production followed by a bust due to poor weather and over-production. It saw the growth, during the 1920s, of rural communities as agricultural production rose and a migration of farmers to urban areas as they looked for work with the depression setting in. While tobacco continued to remain a cash crop, farmers began to rely on other means, including breeding livestock and poultry farming, to supplement their income from the tobacco crop (Andrews and Ahler 2002: 103 - 6). During the 1920s and early 1930s, this region of Tennessee and Kentucky saw the advent of the paved road and the national highway. US 41 North and South were the first highways to be

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

constructed, between 1923 and 1927, in the region. Together with US 68, it became one of the two paved roads in 1932. The area was also accessible by rail, with the Central Tennessee Railway line in close proximity and the closest railhead about 10 miles north of Clarksville (War Department 1943). There can be little doubt about the significance of the development of an infrastructure of national highways and the railway to the selection of the Camp Campbell site.

Predominantly rural, the area was well-occupied during the years immediately preceding the construction of the post. In 1939, just two years before the Government considered the location for Camp Campbell, there were several buildings in the area. In Montgomery County, for example, some of these buildings appear to be in the same location in the 1877 map, while others were newer buildings, constructed during the more recent past. Three existing buildings at the post and located in Montgomery County, the Durrett House (Building 1541), the Pressler House (Building 1544), and the Childers House (Building 6081), all constructed during the 1930s, are testimony to the newer buildings constructed in the area. The 1941 aerial survey photographs (Army Engineers 1941) also show that several buildings dotted the landscape around the area, while indicating that the street patterns had changed over the years.

Several communities in the four counties were forced to relocate and disperse due to the construction of the post. The communities identified here were discerned from the Camp Campbell Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map (1943, revised 1944) which overlaid the reservation on an integrated map of the four counties including pre-existing communities. The Camp Campbell Completion Report (War Department 1943) included area maps that confirmed that these communities were taken by the post; a partial list of these communities are included in the following discussion.

In Christian County, portions of three townships - those of Longview, Garrettsburgh, and Lafayette - were taken by the construction of the post. In Trigg County, the communities of Chewning, Salineburg, and parts of Roaring Springs and Donaldson were among those absorbed by the post. In Montgomery County, where the Army acquired the largest tract of land, all of District 4, which included the communities of Jordan Springs, Ross Hill, and Oakwood, was taken up by the Camp construction. Parts of Districts 3 and 8, which contained the villages of Ringgold and Woodland, were also taken up for the post construction. The northwest portion of the Stewart County, comprising rural farm communities such as Big Rock, Bumpus Mills, and Indian Mound were affected by the construction of the post. The communities affected by the construction of the post were largely rural; indeed, there were several farmsteads spreading across the area occupied by Camp Campbell that had to be acquired by the Government. Historic county maps show that schools, churches, post offices, and provisional stores also were among the building types that existed in the area. There were also several cemeteries in the area, many of which exist to the present day. Some of the cemeteries were removed by the families when the post was constructed, and several more were deliberately relocated by the Army, especially across portions of the installation designated for use as impact areas.

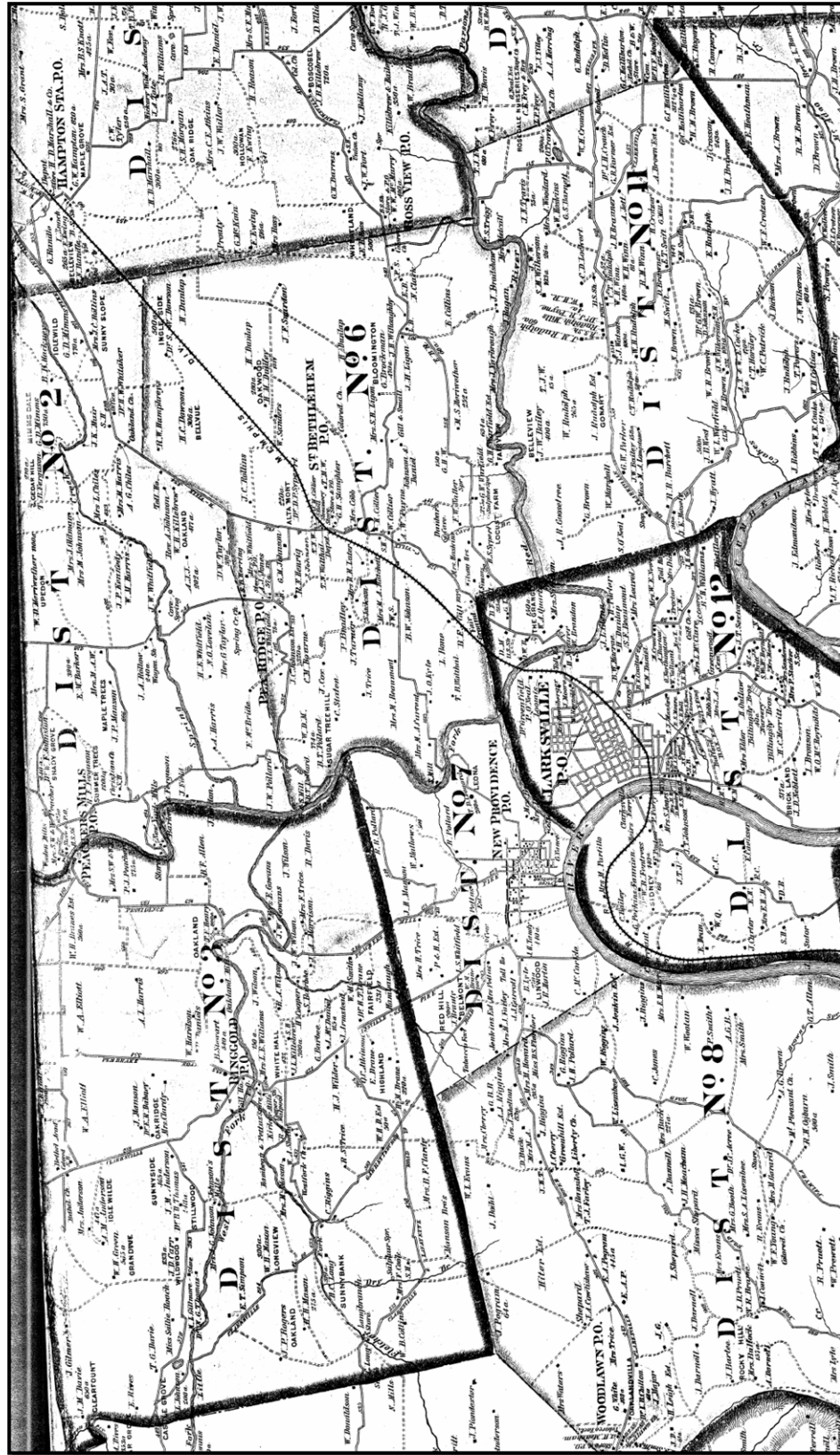


Figure 2. 1877 D. G. Beers Map of Montgomery County, Tennessee, Depicting the Area of Ft. Campbell.

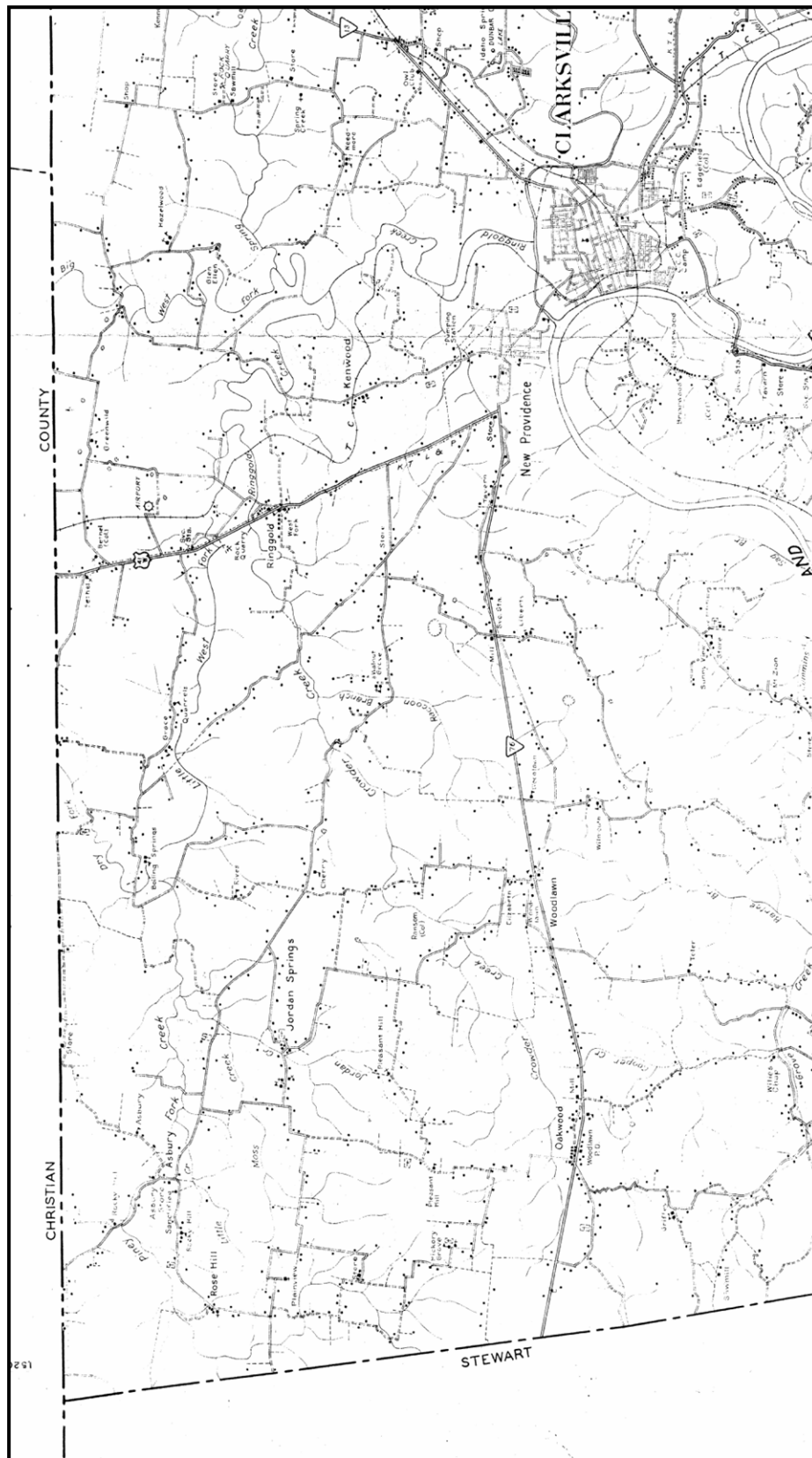


Figure 3. 1939 Transportation Map of Montgomery County, Tennessee, Depicting the Area of Ft. Campbell.

As mentioned earlier, Andrews and Ahler (2002) pointed out that some of the communities living in the area had already moved out during the Great Depression and earlier, in search of work in urban areas such as Clarksville and Hopkinsville. The authors provide little concrete evidence of any of these communities; rather, they point to another research direction. Concrete evidence of lost communities would indeed be useful for the present project, as it would provide clearer evidence of the impact on the extant communities by the construction of the post as compared with the impact of other historic events and factors.

3.2 SURVEY OF THE AREA AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARMY POST

3.2.1 Site Selection, Survey and Appraisal

Soon after the start of World War II in Europe in 1939, local businessmen and their organizations in the Clarksville-Hopkinsville area had begun canvassing for defense-related business, such as a weapons production unit, to be established there. Following up on the government announcement that an Army camp would be constructed in the area, the chairman of the Clarksville Chamber of commerce, Mr. H. D. Pettus, wrote an open letter in which he acknowledged the chamber's desire to welcome the military facility, suggesting that the chamber had indeed canvassed with the Army and with government officials for a defense-related business in the area, though not for the Army camp in particular (CLC August 2, 1941). The first signs that an Army camp could be constructed in the region came during the summer of 1941, when the City of Hopkinsville began to push forward the idea of a new Army camp to be constructed approximately 20 miles northwest of the city, near the present location of the Pennyryle State Park (O'Brien n.d.). A second choice for an Army post was in the vicinity of Paris, Tennessee, also near the Kentucky border. Eventually, however, that site was not chosen for the construction of the camp. The area near Paris was chosen by the Army to be a Barrage balloon Training Center, later named Camp Tyson (Hart 1952: 10). The Government made the decision to construct a new Army camp in the Clarksville-Hopkinsville area on July 16, 1941. The Camp Campbell site was number seven among the fourteen sites selected for the construction of new camps at the time (O'Brien n.d.).

According to Hart, the Clarksville-Hopkinsville area was chosen as site for Camp Campbell for several reasons. Political reasons included canvassing by local businessmen and Congressmen from two states - Tennessee and Kentucky. The availability of labor also was a major factor for the site selection. The construction was to be completed within a specified period of time, for which a large, readily available labor force was necessary. The Army estimated that a labor force of 10,000 persons would be required to complete the work on time. As Major A. J. Mitchell, sent to Hopkinsville by the War Department to survey the labor situation was to find out, there was an ample availability of workers in the area (Hart 1952: 10). As mentioned in the earlier section, over-production and the depression had taken their toll on agriculture, and many farmers were out of work. The start of the war abroad led also to a significant decline in tobacco market there, causing further unemployment locally. Not surprisingly, there was plentiful of labor available in the area for the construction of the post.

An important factor in the selection of location for Army camps was the ready availability of transportation facilities necessary for the rapid deployment of troops and ready access to supply of necessary materials and materiel. The recently constructed and paved US 41-A (currently known also as Ft. Campbell Boulevard) went past the site of the camp, as did a branch of the Tennessee Central Railroad. As attested in the CLC, local businessmen drew the Army's attention to the existing Outlaw Airfield in Clarksville, proposing that it be used as part of the Army post. While this airfield was eventually not used, as new facilities were constructed at the post, the existence of the facility could well have been a noteworthy factor for the War Department as it considered the location. The location of a major railroad and national highway close to the site, as Hart pointed out, would also benefit in the construction itself of the post. Because of the readily available transportation network, lumber, especially southern pine, could be readily shipped to Clarksville (Hart 1952: 10-12).

The significance of Camp Campbell as a training ground for Armored Divisions must also be accounted for. Until 1940, the American Army was woefully behind Germany and other nations in the strength of its armored troops. Indeed, as O'Brien (n.d.) points out, it was only in July 1940, after Germany had overrun Poland, Belgium, and France, that the Army created the U.S. Armored Force Headquarters. The home of America's only Armored Division - the 1st Armored Division - was Ft. Knox, Kentucky. Although there was talk, especially in the CLC, that Camp Campbell could be home to an Airborne Division, in fact from its inception, Camp Campbell was conceived and organized to support, as O'Brien puts it, "the concentration, mobilization, and training of these new, powerful armored divisions." The proximity of the site to Ft. Knox, home to the only extant armored division, was one of the criteria considered as important for the construction of mobilization and training camps during World War II. The area's topography, which ranged from plains to gently rolling hills interspersed with creeks, was suitable both for conventional training for the European theater and for the training of the newly formed armored divisions. The relatively mild weather in the area meant that construction could continue relatively uninterrupted and that once the post was ready, troops could train all year round (Hart 1952: 12).

The newly formed Lexington-based firm of Wilson, Bell, & Watkins was selected to conduct the preliminary survey of the land, under the direct supervision of Zone 5 Construction Quartermaster, overseen by LTC B. F. Vandervoort. The COE Area Engineers during the construction were Captain K.W. Wysong (August 1 1941 - May 23 1942), Major K. M. Pattee (May 23, 1942 - September 4, 1942) and Major M.S. Webb (September 4, 1942 - September 15, 1942) (War Department 1943). The firm of Wilson, Bell & Watkins had formed only a year earlier in 1940. John F. Wilson was an architect by profession. One of the buildings designed by him, the Monterey Grade School in Owentown, Owen County, Kentucky, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The "Bell" in the new firm's name came from the Howard K. Bell Company, founded in 1914 and during the time headed by James Latham and Grant Bell. The Howard K. Bell Company continues to function in the present day, and is the oldest engineering consultancy in Kentucky, according to its Internet site, www.hkbell.com. J. Stephen Watkins ("Watkins" in Wilson, Bell & Watkins) was a consulting Engineer who was to have a distinguished and long career as an engineer in the state of Kentucky. His achievements have been recognized by the University of Kentucky Alumni Association (www.ukalumni.net/distinguishedalums/watkinsJS.htm).

Wilson, Bell & Watkins, formed primarily to make the most of opportunities offered by wartime construction (O'Brien n.d.), actually had a short life, lasting only until 1943. The

primary partners responsible for the survey and later the construction of Camp Campbell were James Latham and J. Stephen Watkins. The older firms that combined their talents for military construction had collaborated earlier for work in Lexington. Apart from Camp Campbell, the firm of Wilson, Bell, & Watkins concurrently was involved in the construction of three other military projects, namely the Lexington Signal Depot project, the Maxwell Field extension, and the advanced planning for the Corinth Armored Division. Watkins, most closely associated with the construction of Camp Campbell, appeared to have personally won over the Clarksville community. According to CLC (September 15, 1942), "Mr. Watkins, who from the first has liked Clarksville has become regarded as a Clarksville son. Dynamic, positive, and strictly of the executive type, he has been the guiding hand in construction of one of the most modern and one of the biggest armored camp in the entire nation."

Wilson Bell & Watkins first established their temporary offices at the Montgomery Hotel in Clarksville, but soon moved for the duration of the work to the Darnell & Bellamy Warehouse in downtown Clarksville (CLC July 29, 1941). The survey work commenced on July 31st, a mere fortnight after it was officially announced that the Clarksville-Hopkinsville site had been chosen for the Army post. Professor D. V. Terrell of Wilson, Bell & Watkins was in charge of the actual fieldwork. The initial survey, started in Kentucky in the three mile by two mile area adjacent to US 41-A reserved for the cantonment, began with a skeleton crew of eight people (CLC July 31, 1941). The number of surveyors was to be increased gradually to 75, and a staff totaling about 250 people at a total monthly payroll of \$50,000 was expected to be employed to complete all aspects of survey and initial documentation. Indeed, the employment offices at Clarksville and other cities received several applications for work on the Army camp project, and by August 1, 1941, sixty persons were already employed for the survey. At that initial stage of planning, it was expected that should the construction of the camp be bankrolled by the Government, a total of approximately 60,000 acres of land would be purchased in Montgomery, Stewart, Christian, and Trigg Counties. The project was estimated to cost \$24.9 million (CLC July 29, 1941). A photograph in CLC (August 22, 1941) showed a large crew of workers posing in front of a dense grove of trees. "With delicate instruments and trained minds," the caption said, "these men are making a complete survey of an area considered for a cantonment in the proposed U.S. Army Camp for this section. They are surveying approximately 4000 acres in the tentative site for the proposed camp."

The Darnell-Bellamy Warehouse, located on N. Second Street in the downtown area of Clarksville, was also fitted for the large workforce that was to be housed there, and the preparations appeared to indicate that workers were likely to be there beyond the three to five months the survey was expected to take. The CLC of August 1, 1941 reported that carpenters had largely completed insulating walls and making partitions between different departments. A telephone system with 15 instruments, five trunk (or long-distance) lines, and a switchboard was being installed. To ensure rapid communication between the office and the field, one telephone line would run directly between the warehouse and the survey area office. All the openings at the warehouse had been screened and a big electric ventilating fan installed to carry out the warm air. On the roof, a water-sprinkler cooling system was to be installed. The Army officers assigned to the project co-located their offices with Wilson, Bell, & Watkins in this facility (O'Brien). The enthusiasm of the Clarksville business community with the military project was apparent in that the Clarksville Chamber of Commerce underwrote some of the expenses for the renovation. The interest of the City of Clarksville in the military

project was borne by the fact that the city mayor, William Kleeman, was personally supervising the job (CLC July 31, 1941).

O'Brien points out that at its peak, the survey team actually comprised of approximately 275 people - more than the 250 that were expected to work on the survey. Of these, about 225 were locally recruited through the Tennessee State Employment Service. These workers tended to be educated and at least high school graduates, but they were not highly skilled workers. Indeed, as O'Brien writes in his draft history of the post, they were hired as stenographers, typists, chainmen, rodmen, instrument men, and draftsmen. As the project moved into the construction phase and the workforce of architects, draftsmen, fieldsmen, and administrators increased, the Darnell and Bellamy facility could no longer accommodate all. The growing force, according to CLC (September 15, 1942), moved first to the Clarksville courthouse and then to the big Simmons warehouse on Front Street. The firm also operated a field station (with which those at the Darnell and Bellamy warehouse could communicate with a direct phone line) at the old Alexander's filling station (CLC September 15, 1942). BHE found no information on the location of that filling station or indeed if it still exists.

Closely following the survey of the site was the appraisal of land, for which the Army sent a separate team. Heading the team, which arrived on August 2, 1941, was the Zone 5 Quartermaster real estate manager, M. J. O'Bryne. O'Bryne was assisted by B. B. Bellows, the assistant real estate manager, and E. E. Shore, appraisal consultant of the Federal Land Bank, Louisville, Kentucky. Others employed for the survey included field persons who would visit each of the properties and meet with the property owners; two or three attorneys whose task would be to verify deed records and land titles; and at a later stage contractors who would furnish title work on properties in the four counties (CLC August 2, 1941). At this early stage, there were no plans to actually procure any land. Rather, the aim was to have all properties within the site appraised and ready the plan for acquisition of property in case the Army issues such an order. The appraisal of the land commenced on September 3, 1941 (CLC). Within a week of the beginning of the survey, all the farms and other properties in the proposed cantonment area were appraised. Following a pre-determined schedule, the appraisal team had completed approximately 85% of the survey by December 16, 1941. This was a week after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the American declaration of war on Japan, and the subsequent declaration of war by the Axis powers on the United States. At the time, the likelihood that the Government would approve and fund the project in the near future appeared increasingly likely. Consequently, there were no surprises when, on January 6, 1942, CLC reported that approval for a camp for one armored division had been granted by the government.

While the Clarksville business community welcomed the proposed plan for the construction of the post, farmers and other property owners who would be affected by the construction had mixed feelings about the project. The main concerns of the farmers, as judged from editorials and local newspaper articles, were whether they would be given time to harvest their crops and whether the land appraisals would be fair. At the very inception of the appraisal, O'Bryne found it necessary to assure the farmers, "There is positively no reason for any farmer to get excited....There is no remote (*sic*) possibility of anyone losing his crops. If we get orders to buy [land] there will be plenty of time in which notices will be given. Until such time, the owners should go right along with their crops (CLC August 2, 1941)." O'Bryne also welcomed meeting with county land agents, representatives of the department of agriculture, and the soil conservation and farm security administration, mentioning in the same newspaper article

that he would welcome them at his offices at the Darnell and Bellamy warehouse quarters he shared with the surveyors.

However, those early assurances did not adequately address the concerns of the farmers, which became increasingly vocal after the project was approved. In January 1941, soon after funding for the camp was approved, the CLC published several editorials and reports bringing to light the concerns of the farmers. An editorial published in the newspaper on January 13 made a case for giving a fair price to farmers who would sacrifice their lands for the construction of the camp. This theme was carried even further in the January 17 editorial, titled "Let the Farmer Know." The editorial exhorted the War Department to let farmers know when their land would be acquired to quell the uncertainty of whether they would be able to plant another crop. The editors wrote: "When they will be required to move and what they will be paid for their houses and businesses is very much their affair as well as the affair of the government. It's about time Uncle Sam took them into his confidence."

Many landowners themselves found the prices they were offered for their land (approximately \$40 an acre) to be low. The *Nashville Tennessean* reported, on January 22, 1942 that farmers in the site area were protesting not just the low prices, but also what they called the government agent's "high-pressuring" low estimate options to them. The newspaper quoted land owner and school teacher Howell Gholson as saying that the government was "trying to rush us into signing contracts that we believe are far below what we should receive for our land. Among those who initially refused to sign were some prominent community members, such as Robert Durrett of the Durrett family that owned and operated the Ringold Mill and R. A. Walker, who owned the Parrish House (currently the Commanding General's residence at Ft. Campbell), a National Register of Historic Places eligible property. The CLC Editorial of January 23, 1942 sympathized with the farmers who had refused to sign the contracts, saying that their actions were understandable considering how the farms had been undervalued.

Farmers and landowners having grievances regarding land prices were also organized in their protest. The CLC of January 26, 1942 reported that these landowners had hired Clarksville-based attorneys A. R. Broadbent and H. B. Stout to represent them and that the attorneys were to go to Washington to meet with Senators and Congressmen in order to get the appraisals on some of the lands increased to what they thought were fair prices. Moreover, several other farmers sent telegrams to their Congressmen to make them aware of their grievances. The attorneys were cited as saying that they were approached by several hundred farmers, an indication that the farmers and landowners concerns were widespread. The *Nashville Banner* of the following day (January 27) stated that Senators from the cantonment area were "bombarded with telegrams" from landowners, even as the lawyers prepared to leave for Washington to meet with Senators and Congressmen. In the meantime, in the community of Parker Town in Stewart County, land-owners appointed a committee to represent them and agreed at a mass meeting not to sign their options until adjustments were made to land prices.

The efforts of the farmers, landowners, and their representatives were effective. The CLC (February 5, 1942) reported that the delegation of lawyers returning from Washington struck a hopeful note for the land-owners and farmers. In response to the meeting of the farmer's attorney representatives with government officials in Washington, the War department would expeditiously send a federal agent to survey and reappraise the lands. George E. Fuller of the

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

War Department's real estate division was sent to complete a three-day farm area study, which was rapidly brought to a conclusion as reported in CLC on February 7, 1942.

In all, 1,105 tracts of land were procured by the government, totaling an area of 101,755.44 acres. Of these, 756 tracts (totaling 67,758 acres) were optioned and procured through direct purchase; 376 tracts totaling 33,813 acres were procured through condemnation proceedings; and a single tract of 224 acres was obtained by direct transfer from the Farm Security Administration (Jonas). As Jonas points out, these figures include 23 tracts of land (32.34 acres) procured under easement to lay the Red River Water Line, apart from the 1,105 tracts for the post construction. A total of \$4,064,948 was paid for the procurement, averaging \$39.94 per acre of land procured.

Even as some land was still being procured, the construction of the post had already begun on February 6, 1942, and it became incumbent upon the government to help relocate the farmers who had would be displaced, and to devise a plan for the evacuation of the post. Based upon the construction schedule, time limits were set for the evacuation of different parts of the site. These were indicated on a map published in CLC on February 3, 1942. The first to evacuate would be those landowners located in the cantonment area and a small strip running along Bridgewater Mills Road and embracing Boiling Springs. The deadline for the landowners to leave was February 10, 1941. Tracts immediate west of the cantonment area were to be vacated by April 1, 1942. As shown on the map, a large tract of land in Trigg and Stewart Counties would also need to be vacated by April 1. The rest of the installation, mainly in Montgomery County, had to be vacated by June 1. The government set up a relocation office in order to help displaced farmers and landowners find new homes and farms. The program was under the supervision of the Farm Security Administration, and the Army worked in close association with that agency to ensure that farmers would be able to evacuate and move to their new homes prior to the final June 1 deadline (CLC February 3, 1942).

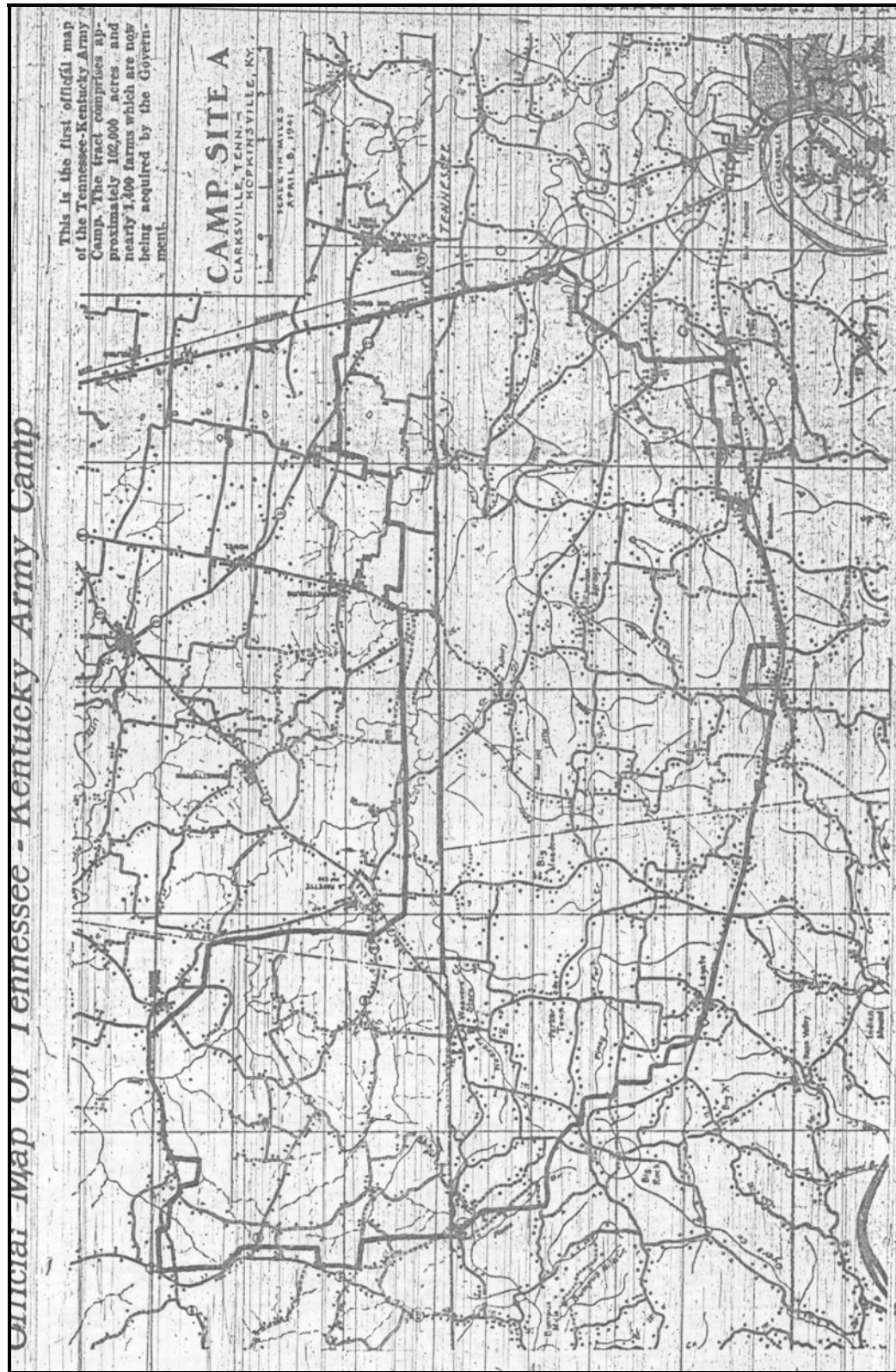


Figure 4. Map of the proposed Camp Campbell, published in the *Clarksville Leaf Chronicle* on February 3, 1942

3.2.2 Construction of the post and its facilities

The Camp Campbell Completion Report (War Department 1943:15) states that planning for the construction of the post was initiated on July 29, 1941 and completed on December 15, 1941. Construction was begun on February 6, 1942, and while most of it had been completed by the time of the publication of the completion report, some construction was still on-going. The German POW camps were constructed after the publication of the report, as the date (1943) on the construction drawings available at Ft. Campbell indicate. The completion report indicated the completion of only four prison barracks - far fewer than those finally constructed. However, maps included with the completion report do indicate three locations for internment centers that coincide with those of the German POW camps. It is thus likely that these locations had been zoned in the initial plans, though construction was not completed. Planning for the project was done under a cost plus a fixed fee contract with the firm of Wilson, Bell and Watkins. Lump-sum contracts were awarded to 15 prime contractors on the job. The Completion report lists a total of 18 contractors, including the architects, a list that does not differentiate between prime and sub-contractors. The contractors listed include (from War Department 1943):

- Forcum-James-Oman-Foster& Creighton Company,
- Dickason Brothers,
- Forcum-James Company,
- W.L. Hailey and Company,
- Harris-McBurney Company,
- E.H.Marhoefer, Jr. Company,
- Newton and Glenn,
- O'Driscoll and Grove, Inc.,
- Psaty and Fuhrman, Inc.,
- M.T. Reed Construction Company,
- T.M.Strider & Company,
- Tennessee Central Railway Company,
- R.B. Tyler Company-Ralph Rodgers Company,
- Walters Construction Company, Inc.,
- Wilson, Bell, and Watkins,
- Weymoth Construction Company, Inc.,

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

- Whittenberg Construction Company, Inc.,
- and Nile E. Yearwood Company.

Archive photograph courtesy of the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation.

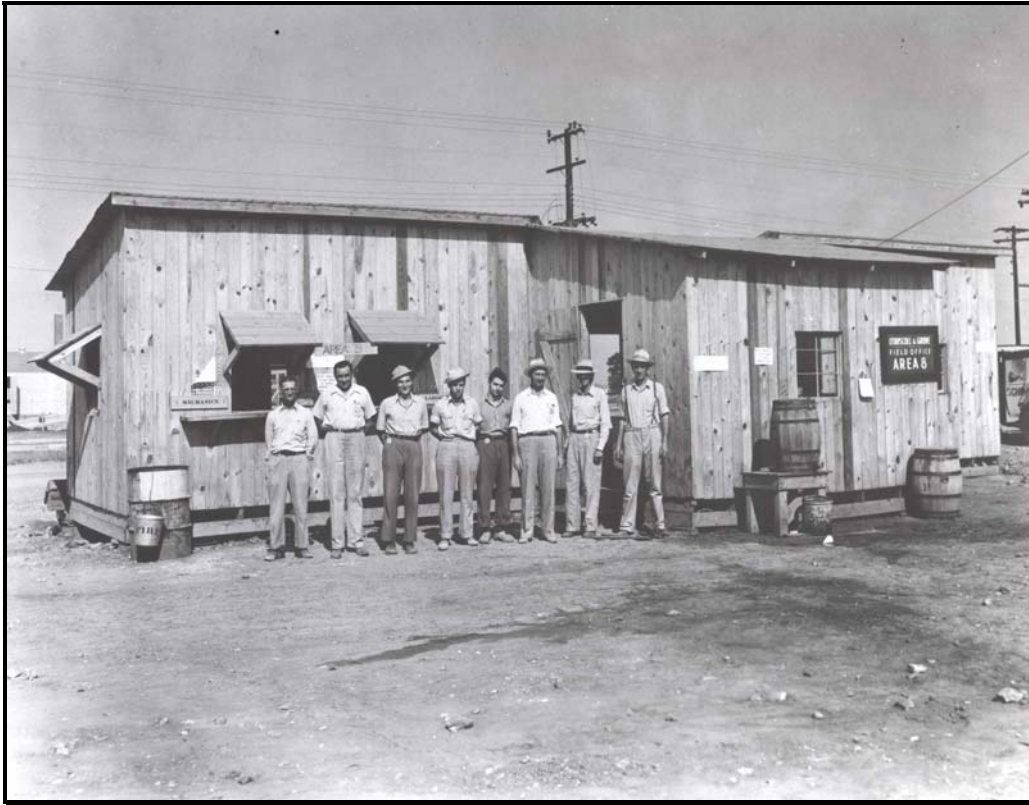


Figure 5. Construction Crew In the Employ of O'Driscoll and Grove, Inc.

While negotiations with farmers and landowners continued, the Army had plans already drawn for the construction of the post. Although the buildings to be constructed were based upon the standard plans drawn by the War Department and later revised by the Corps of Engineers, the layout was unique and was the responsibility of the Zone 5 Quartermaster in Columbus, Ohio and the on-site staff. On January 9, 1942, CLC reported that the firm of Wilson, Bell, & Watkins, which had conducted the "Title 1" Survey of the site, had been chosen also to oversee the "Title 2" or construction work. On January 19, 1942 requests for bids was sent out to vendors and contractors for the construction of the post. The construction of the camp, according to CLC (January 19, 1942), involved seven different projects, for which bids were sent out by the Corps of Engineers, Nashville District. There were no details on the nature of these seven projects. Some of the early contracts awarded were for preparatory work, with a Russellville firm getting the contract for the removal of existing buildings and the Forcum James Construction Company the contract for grading the site. Ultimately, several firms were awarded contracts for the actual construction; the first of these was the Nile Yearwood Company of Nashville, which was awarded a contract of approximately \$2 million for two projects involving the construction of several blocks at the post. Several of the bids were rejected, however, as they were seen to be too high in cost (CLC February 19, 1942).

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

As mentioned earlier, in March 1941, QMC had replaced the system of negotiated fee contracts with a competitive bidding system. This newer competitive system was followed, at least initially in case of the construction of Camp Campbell. Of the approximately 30 bids submitted, few met the expectations of the Army in their cost proposals. According to a CLC article published on March 7, 1942, initially, approximately \$10 million out of an expected cost of \$30 million in bids was awarded. Later bids, as those reported in this article, however, were based upon negotiated agreements with individual contractors. Among the new large contracts for the actual construction of the post were the \$5 million contract awarded to the Whittenberg Construction Company of Louisville, Kentucky and the \$3 million to O'Driscoll and Grove of Chicago.

Although the construction was officially started in February 1942, with several bids still in negotiation, only the groundwork for construction was laid during the first month. The March 7 CLC article mentions that with major contracts in place by then, the actual construction of the post was to begin in a week, that is, during the week of March 14, 1942. The fact that the construction of actual buildings may not have begun until March 1942 could have been a factor in the decision of what type of buildings were constructed at the post.

Archive photograph courtesy of the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation.



Figure 6. Initial set-up at the Camp Campbell Site prior to construction

By February 1942, material shortages and costs of construction for mobilization had taken their toll, and the War Department, as mentioned earlier, had decided that except for camps in advanced stages of planning, all new camps were to be comprised of modified T.O. buildings. Other exceptions to this directive were buildings such as hospitals and chapels. As Camp Campbell was already in the advanced stages of planning - construction of the post had

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

officially commenced – a majority of the buildings or the plans for the post were not affected by the directive. However, the possibility that at least some of the buildings constructed at a later stage at Camp Campbell were the modified TO type cannot be eliminated, since the Camp Campbell collection of drawings includes those of the 700 series, 800 series, and modified TO Series.

Archive photograph courtesy of the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation.



Figure 7. Overview of Block A During the Construction of Camp Campbell (May 8, 1942)

By all accounts, the construction at Camp Campbell proceeded at a rapid pace, as was the case with other Army camps. The common practice of using teams highly specialized in their tasks, such as carpenters, plumbers, bricklayers, who went from building to building to complete their portion of the task (Wasch et al 1989: 17), was used at Camp Campbell. Indeed, CLC (March 5, 1942) reported that a meeting was to be held between Army and government representatives, contractors, and “craft leaders” representing specialized skills to coordinate their tasks in order to complete the construction rapidly. Reaching an early agreement with workers was considered valuable, particularly because it was during the early 1940s that organized labor had become increasingly powerful in the United States (Wasch et al 1989: 17). Due to this reason, no soldiers were employed for the construction of Camp Campbell or any other camp. Standardized plans and construction techniques also helped speed up construction, and as the pace of construction progressed, so also additional non-skilled workers, of whom there was no shortage at the time, were hired to complete the

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

tasks. At the Camp Campbell site, there were approximately 10,000 workers during the peak period of construction.

Camp Campbell officially opened on July 1, 1942, when Special Order 189, Headquarters Ft. Knox, Kentucky, named one officer and a cadre of 19 enlisted men for assignment and duty at Camp Campbell. Jonas (1952: 9) writes that this group of soldiers formed the core of the 1580th Service Command Unit. From this modest beginning, the troop strength at Camp Campbell grew at a rapid pace; CLC (July 8, 1942) reported that 150 officers were already at the post, which it described as a new “bachelor city” in the making. The title of the article, “Camp Campbell, Great ‘Bachelor City’ Is Planned For Well Rounded Soldier’s Life,” as well as the information contained in it recalled the stipulation for healthy living laid down in the Selective Services Act of 1941. “The War Department, wisely planning for the spiritual life, moral, and entertainment of the soldiers, who must live under strict discipline and who must train hard, is overlooking nothing. The military bachelor city must be operated as an orderly, satisfied, and healthy community.”

Archive photograph courtesy of the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation.



Figure 8. Panoramic View of the Construction of Camp Campbell

The article gave an indication of the range of community facilities that were either already constructed or were going to be constructed. Fourteen chapels, dedicated to different denominations were constructed on post. When the article was written, the large hospital building which would ultimately house over a thousand patients was being constructed in the northeastern part of the post. To ensure healthy living conditions, a system of utilities,

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

necessary in any “modern, healthy city,” had been laid out. The system included “an electric distribution system, sewers and sewerage disposal plants, water mains, hard surface streets, heating apparatus, laundries and other plants.” For recreation, the Field House – the largest single structure at the post, was being constructed. The field house, based upon the standard series 800 design, housed three basketball courts, and room for other games. The design was to be flexible enough so that it could also become a “theater for outstanding shows that will come from time to time, possibly biweekly.” Apart from the Field House, five movie theaters were also being constructed – of these, four had a seating capacity of 1038 and one had a seating capacity of 630. A “T” shaped service club was also being constructed, of which one leg would be used as a library, one as a dance hall, and one as a cafeteria. The intermediate space would be devoted to games, and an upper floor above the dance hall would be used as a lounge and writing room for soldiers. Three guest houses for short-term visitors were also being constructed. Not the least, according to the article, each battalion will have its own recreation hall. All in all, “Camp Campbell, profiting by trial and error from the past, is intended to be the last word in armored camps that have been built to date.”

Archive photograph courtesy of the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation.



Figure 9. View of Block E, Area 5, During the Construction of Camp Campbell (May 8, 1942)

On September 15, 1942, following the activation of the 12th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, the base was for all practical purposes, operational, although some buildings had not yet been completed. Several pages of the CLC were devoted to the description of the post, the facilities it offered the troops and buildings either completed or due to be completed shortly thereafter. The cover story, titled “Wilson, Bell and Watkins Supervised

Construction of Huge Camp Campbell; Employs Many Local People On Project,” paid tribute to the architectural firm and its principals, who were personally popular with local communities. Other articles described the community and residential facilities that made up the bulk of the cantonment area.

To better comprehend the layout and facilities at Camp Campbell during World War II, the information on individual facilities presented in these articles needs to be seen in the light of post layout maps from the period. A 1943 Master Plan Drawing of Camp Campbell, the “General Site Plan and Building Use Map” shows the layout of the post as it was constructed. A “General Information Map” drawn in 1949 shows the important community facilities in the cantonment area. As the *Historic Context for the Cold War at Ft. Campbell (Draft)* (Chanchani: 2003) indicates, little new construction was done to the post between the end of World War II and the establishment of the permanent post at Camp Campbell. Thus, the 1949 map is also a good guide to the facilities at the post and their locations during and immediately following World War II.

The Completion Report (War Department 1943:15) indicated that the only unusual condition affecting construction was the extremely wet weather during the spring season, when “rainfall of flood proportions was recorded on several occasions. While one contractor - Dickason Brothers - received consistently poor grades for organization, efficiency of operations, initiative, resourcefulness, manner of execution of contract, and promptness in paying labor and subcontractors, the entire construction was completed without any labor dispute (War Department 1943:15-16). The total amount of contracts awarded during the course of the main part of construction was over \$37 million.

3.2.3 Layout of and Facilities at Camp Campbell

The Camp Campbell Completion Report (War Department 1943), available at the National Archives, is an excellent primary source on the facilities constructed at Camp Campbell. It includes information on the buildings and buildings types constructed during as the post readied to open. The Completion Report includes several master plan drawings showing the location of the post, street layout, building and facility locations, and training area types and locations. The report includes a series of drawings that document the utilities and infrastructure at Camp Campbell, including sewer lines, storm water drainage, water supply, and the electrical layout at the post. A comparison of the drawings and data with later drawings of the post indicates that it was completed as planned.

According to the Completion Report (War Department 1943:2), the construction involved providing “housing for 33,011 enlisted men, 1,736 officers, a 1,254 bed hospital, 116 company motor repair shops with arms rooms, 288,000 square feet of closed storage space in warehouse area, 349,692 square feet of vehicle storage space, and approximately 397,000 square feet of hard standing.” All troop housing buildings, warehouses, administration and service buildings were of the mobilization type. The hospital was of semi-permanent type construction. The water treatment plant, sewage disposal plant, and pumping stations were the only permanent type construction buildings. The complete list of the buildings, showing the building type, number, capacity, plan number, and building name is included in the Appendix.

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

Archive photograph courtesy of the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation.



Figure 10. View of Block B During Construction of Camp Campbell (May 8, 1942).

Local sources in the Ft. Campbell area that provide substantive information on properties constructed at the base during World War II include historic maps and newspaper articles mentioned above are valuable sources of information on these properties. A more detailed discussion of the different buildings, structures, and objects from the World War II-era will be discussed in the section on the definition and description of property types. The architectural drawings of different property types will be a primary source of information on those resources.

A 1943 site plan shows the basic layout of the camp with much of the wartime construction complete.⁷ The layout shows that a linear scheme, extending along the eastern most part of the reserve, was chosen for the cantonment area. While the rationale for this choice was not substantiated, it is likely that the topography played a role in the choice. This easternmost stretch of land, extending linearly in a north south direction is flat and relatively unobstructed by streams and other natural barriers. A linear layout may have been the logical choice for a cantonment constructed there.

⁷ Plans and construction drawings included in the Camp Campbell Completion Report, updated to September 15, 1942, show the same basic layout as the 1943 site plan, indicating that much of the construction was completed as planned.

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

This layout functioned as the core for subsequent development of the post (Hart 1978:39). The 1944 plan of the post (Figure 7) shows that US 41-W (present day US 41A) bounded the developed section of the post along the east and Tank Road (now known as Desert Storm Avenue) bounded it along the west. Kentucky Highway 117 and Morgan Road acted as the northeastern and northern boundaries and Lee Road was the southern boundary. The principal zones of the housing areas, the administrative areas, and the training areas were set up. As the 1949 Basic Information Map reveals, a concentration of community facilities were located between and along Indiana Avenue and Ohio (Bastogne) Avenue. The community facilities included chapels, post exchanges, clubs, cafeterias, a field house, swimming pools, and bowling alleys, apart from barracks, officers' quarters, and administrative facilities.



Figure 11. Aerial View of the Camp Campbell Post Headquarters

Troop housing was concentrated in almost 50 blocks of frame barracks along Indiana (western face) and Kentucky avenues. Each unit of barracks included mess halls, administrative space, and recreation areas. The buildings were typically laid out in rows of 10, lining up with their gable ends facing the lateral, numbered streets rather than Indiana and Kentucky Avenues. At least five interspersed blocks in the barracks area did not have buildings constructed on them, possibly serving as areas for the assembly and training of troops housed in nearby barracks. The barracks that comprised a majority of buildings in World War II-era Army camps, including Camp Campbell, will be dealt with in detail in the Property Types section of the report.

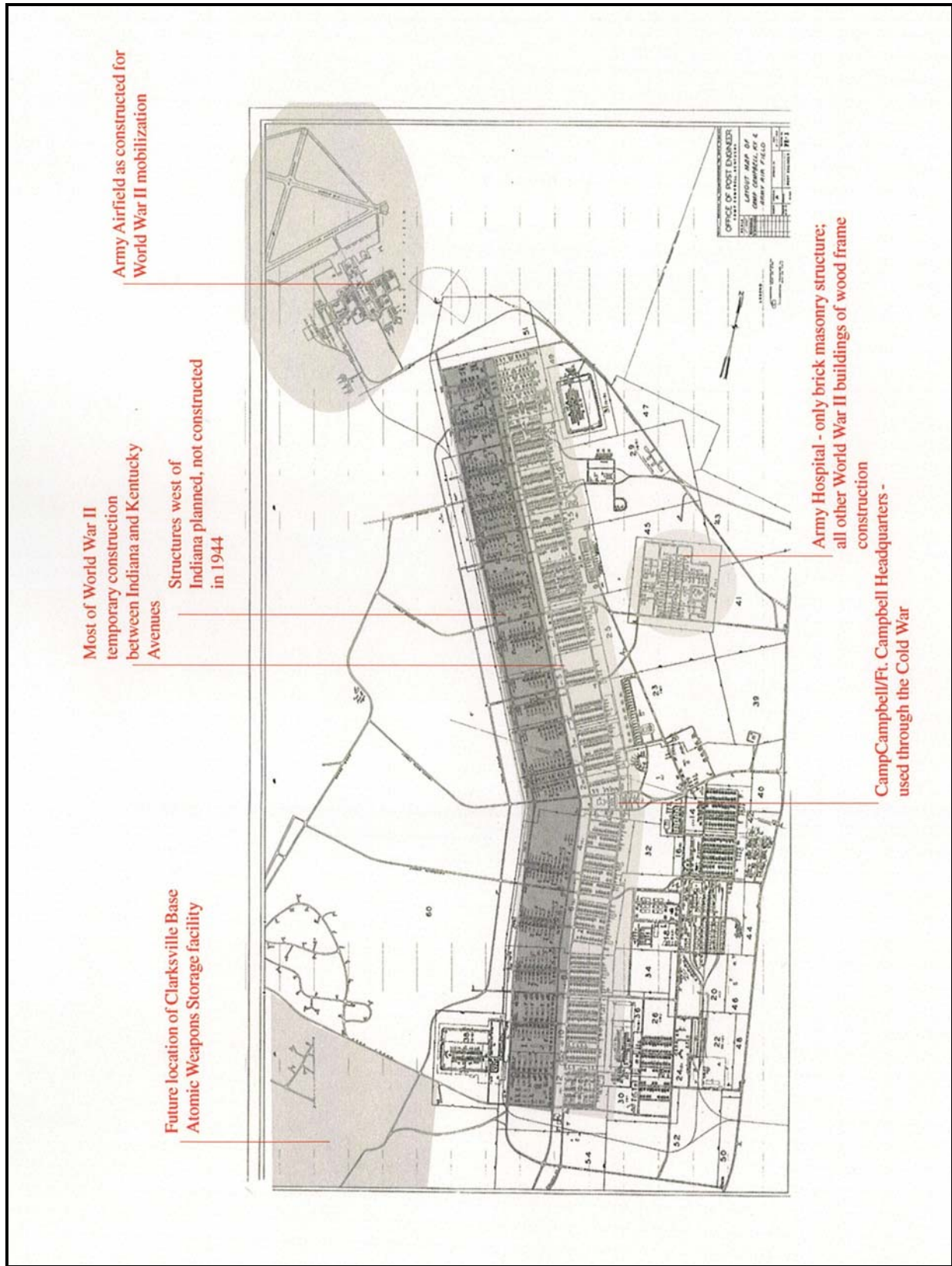


Figure 12. Layout Map of Camp Campbell

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

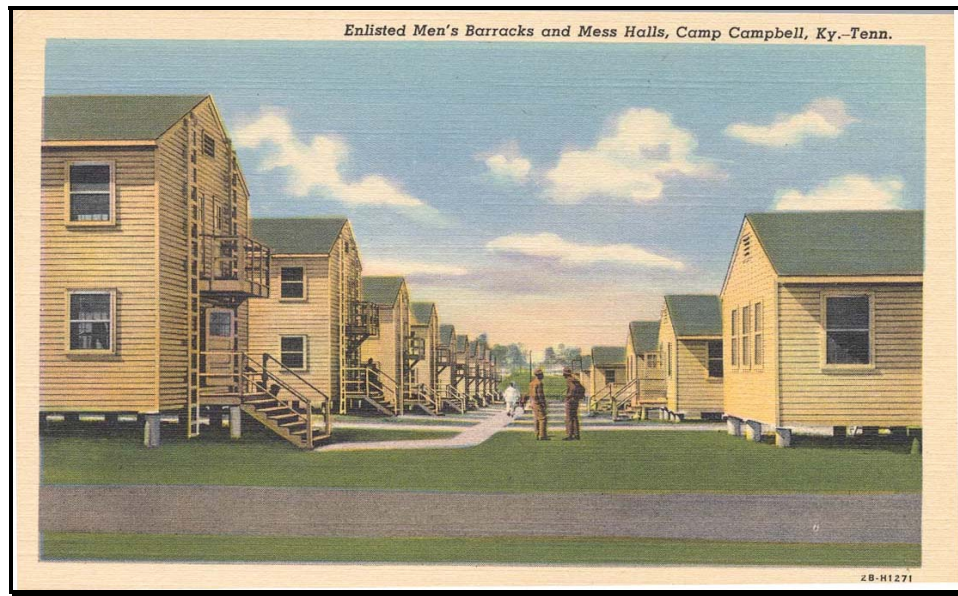


Figure 13. Military Barracks at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII-era postcard)

A block of ten buildings comprised the bachelor officers' quarters. Each of these buildings, according to the CLC article, had 36 rooms, baths, and lockers. Near this block of buildings were three mess halls, and behind the mess halls were officers' clubs for commissioned officers. The 1949 General Information Map indicates the location of the Officers' Club near the intersection of Chaffee Road (Screaming Eagles Blvd.) and Ohio Avenue (Bastogne Road). The group of buildings to the south of the club appears to be the likely location of the bachelors' quarters and mess halls.



Figure 14. Officer's Quarters at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII-era postcard)

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

Common recreation facilities included clubs, bowling alleys, and a field house. Apart from the Officers' Club, the 1949 map of Camp Campbell shows the location of two additional cafeterias/service clubs. One of these was located in the southern part of the cantonment, near the intersection of Mississippi Avenue and 3rd Street. The second cafeteria/service club was located off Chaffee Road between 25th and 26th streets. An NCO Club was located on 4th Street and Indiana Avenue in the southern part of the cantonment area (Figure 8). The Field House, located near the intersection of Chaffee Road and Kentucky Avenue, was, according to CLC, almost complete on September 15, 1941. The largest single building on the post, CLC cited it as including three basketball courts as well as facilities for other games.

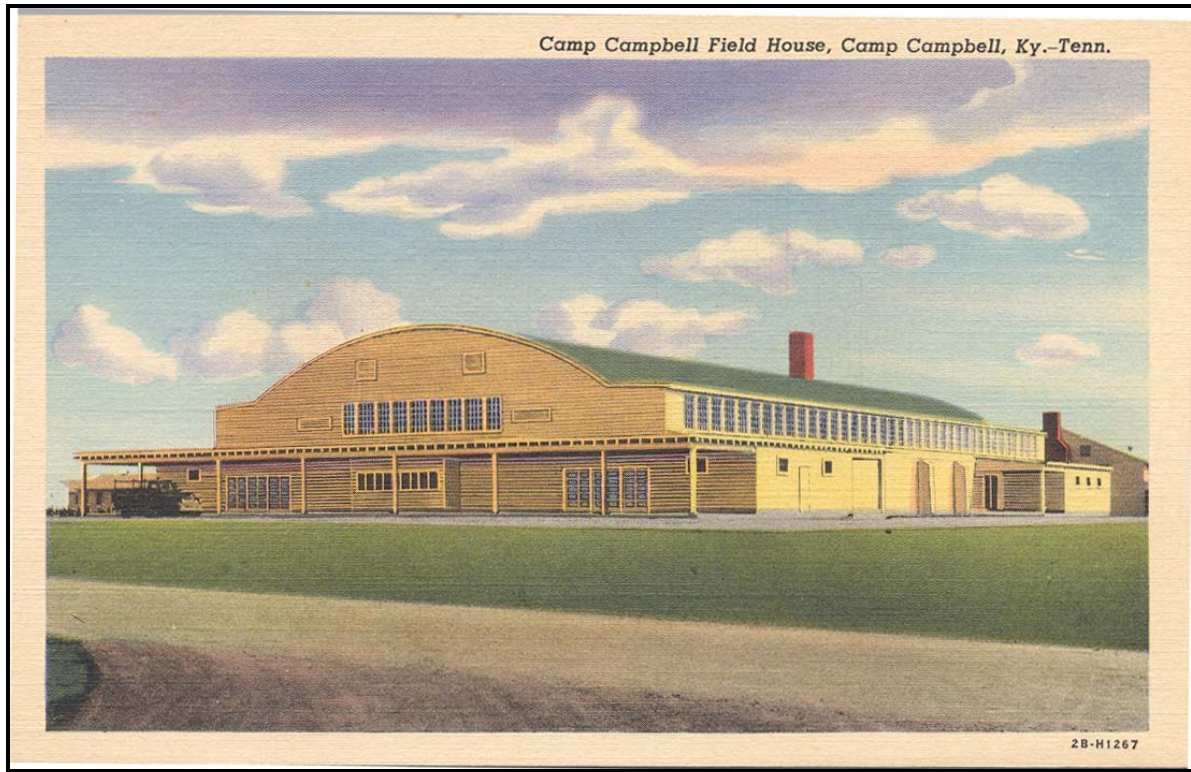


Figure 15. Camp Campbell Field House (image taken from a WWII-era postcard)

While the field house could be converted into an arena for the theater and vaudeville type shows, there were also four theaters constructed at the post, each fitted to show movies and feature films (Figure 10). These theaters were located across the cantonment area - one at the intersection of 4th Street and Mississippi Avenue near a service club, a public exchange and a chapel; two on Indiana Avenue at the intersections of 14th Street and 35th Street respectively; and one at the intersection of Ohio Avenue and Chaffee Road.

There were two swimming pools for the troops stationed at Camp Campbell - one in the eastern part of the post, near the railway terminus on Florida Avenue, and one near the intersection of Chaffee Road and 25th Street. The 1949 map shows a golf course located just west of SR 41A, north of Chaffee Road. However, there is no evidence that the golf course was in use also during World War II.



Figure 16. Theater No. 5 at Camp Campbell (taken from a WWII-era photograph)

Shopping facilities included as many as 14 Public Exchanges or stores, which, the Army officers cited in CLC (September 15, 1942) said would make profits while providing bargains to the soldiers using them (Figure 10). Each Public Exchange would stock and sell ready-to-eat food such as hotdogs (a total of 2,000 were expected to be consumed daily, according to the CLC article), soft drinks, and popcorn. They would also sell radios, sporting goods, records, and "kindred goods." Each of the Public Exchanges would employ 22 civilians as clerks.



Figure 17. Interior view of a Camp Campbell Public Exchange during World War II

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

Each store would have a barber shop, six would have photography studios, and 10 would include tailor shops. The profits made by these stores would be turned back to the soldiers in the form of company funds, the proportions of which would be based upon company enrollment. The locations of the Public Exchanges, as shown on the 1949 map, were as follows: one was located at the intersection of Mississippi Avenue and 6th Street; three were located on Indiana Avenue at its intersection with 16th, 32nd, and 41st streets respectively; one was located at the Army Hospital in the northern part of the cantonment area; two were located at 41st Street and Tennessee Avenue; and one was located at Virginia Avenue in the eastern part of the cantonment. The locations of the remaining six are not shown on the map.



Figure 18. Camp Campbell Hospital, aerial view

The large, multi-wing hospital built in the northern part of the cantonment area was among the largest buildings constructed at the post during the war. Built in 1942, the hospital had a 2,146-bed capacity, but this was cut-down to 646 by war's end, by closing off some wings and reducing the number of staff, as requirements decreased (Figure 11). Unlike other structures at the temporary post, the hospital was constructed of brick (Moser 1952:27). The three-story building continued to serve as a medical facility until 1979, after which it housed other functions, including temporary housing quarters and NCO Academy facilities, until 1993 (Chanchani 2003:4; O'Brien 2002; Ft. Campbell Real Properties 2003). In 1993, all but three of the original 45 wings and structures were demolished.

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

Other facilities that served the Army community included a post office at the intersection of Chaffee Road and Ohio Avenue (Figure 12). The post office was considered to be an important facility to ensure that troops maintained a high morale. CLC (September 15, 1942) cited the postmaster, Lieutenant Harvey Galloway, said that communication from the soldier's homes was only second to food in helping maintain troop morale. "If the quality - and quantity - of food is good and word from home is good then the morale is good." Across from the post office was the bank that served the entire post. A library, whose location is not discernible from the 1949 map, was also located at the post, even as CLC reported that soldiers stationed at Camp Campbell often used the Montgomery County Public Library at Clarksville.



Figure 19. Camp Campbell Post Office

As many as 14 chapels (Figure 13), identical in design and equipment but dedicated to different faiths and denominations, opened at the post on September 20, 1942 (CLC September 18, 1942). As with other facilities, the chapels were located throughout the cantonment area. The 1949 map shows that six chapels were located on Indiana Avenue, across from the intersection of 10th, 15th, 17th, 25th, 35th and 39th streets. One chapel was located at the intersection of Mississippi Avenue and 4th Street, near other community facilities such as a club, guesthouse, and public exchange. Another chapel was located on Virginia Avenue, in the eastern part of the post. The locations of the other chapels are not indicated in the 1949 map.

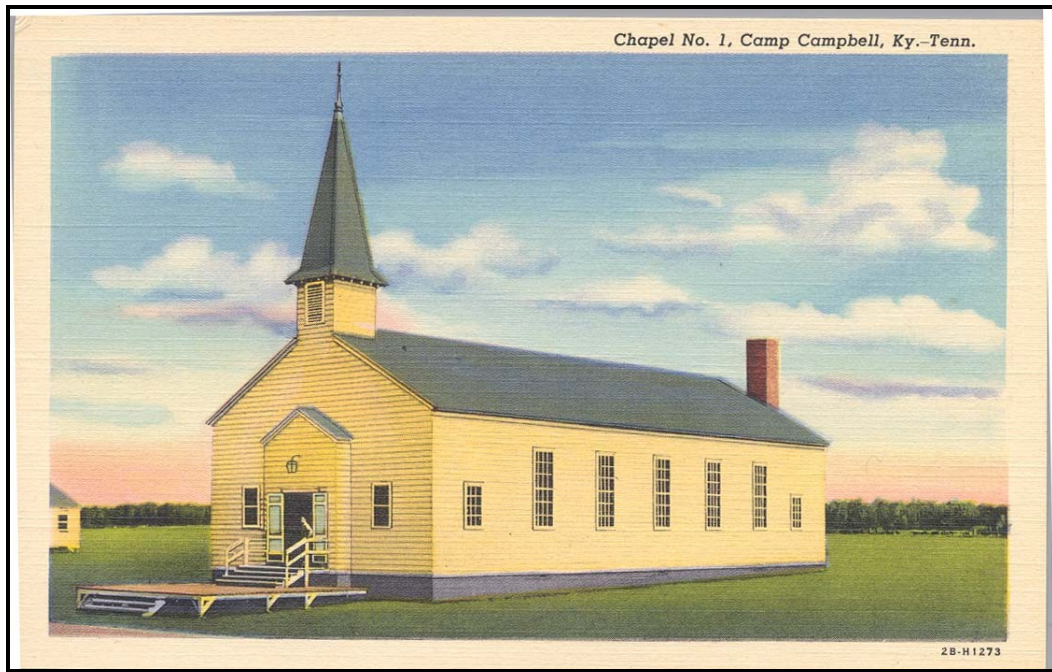


Figure 20. Chapel at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII era postcard)

Administrative, service, storage, and training areas were located along the perimeter of the cantonment. Two railway lines penetrated the facility: one serving a series of loading bays near the southeastern corner of the post, and another extending out to the Army Airfield at the northwestern corner. Set slightly away from the remainder of the post, the Army Airfield was constructed at the same time as the rest of Camp Campbell's World War II resources, and was ready for occupancy in 1943. It occupied 3750 acres of land, of which 3280 acres were procured specifically for the airfield (Moser 1952:27). The airfield was made a sub-base of Godman Field, Kentucky (USAF Historical Division 1956). At the time, it was known as the Air Support Command Base, Clarksville, Tennessee - a misnomer since it was in Kentucky. It came to be called the Campbell Army Airfield because of its proximity to Camp Campbell (USAF Historical Division 1956). In 1944, the airfield had three runways: the east-west and north-south runways crossed one another, and the northeast-southwest runway was situated roughly at a 45° angle to the other two runways. A small collection of service and residential buildings arranged in a grid pattern were located southeast of the runways (Figure 6).

The Camp Campbell Completion Report indicates the locations of several training areas throughout the breadth of Camp Campbell. To the south of the Airfield was an anti-air training area. Immediately to the west of the cantonment area were a bayonet course and an obstacle course. Further west, off Mabry Road were shooting ranges for sub-machine guns, and to the north of these ranges were other ranges for machine guns, pistols, and rifles, comprising the small arms range. There were three tank ranges for the training of armored divisions, and all of these were located in Stewart and Trigg Counties in the western part of the post.

The Completion Report (War Department 1943:10-13) provides substantial detail on utilities at Camp Campbell, including the water supply system, storm drainage system, sewerage system, electrical distribution system, railroads, and roads. Water was supplied from two sources -

Boiling Spring and Red River. At each of the two sources, a concrete pumping station with three pumps was constructed, from which water was brought into a treatment plant at the south end of the cantonment before being distributed. The treatment plant, of conventional design, provided for aeration, coagulation, sedimentation, rapid sand filtration, chlorination, and taste and odor control. The output capacity of the treatment plant was approximately five million gallons of water a day. Water was stored in two 500,000 gallon elevated steel tanks, and was distributed through a cast-iron bell and spigot line.

Storm drainage of the cantonment area was achieved with a system that combined storm sewers, vertical storm drains, and open ditches. It included approximately 14 miles of pipe of diameter that varied from 10 inches to 54 inches. Pipes of diameter 10 to 15 inches were made of vitrified clay, while those of larger diameter were constructed out of concrete.

The Sewage Treatment Plant (located in the present-day old Clarksville Base) was of the separate sludge digestion type. Secondary treatment was done through standard rate trickling filters and final sedimentation, and this was followed by chlorination. The collection system consisted of 56 miles of concrete pipelines apart from the service line of the vitrified clay type.

The railhead for Camp Campbell, located on a single track section of the Tennessee-Central Railway was at Edgote, Kentucky, approximately three-quarters mile east of the cantonment area. The cantonment was served by approximately ten miles of track plus the three-quarter mile connection between the camp and the Tennessee-Central Railway main line.

Primary, secondary, and other types of roads were constructed of different types of materials. Primary roads, which included those serving the motor park areas, main entrance roads, and main roads in the troop areas were constructed out of concrete and hot mix bituminous concrete wearing surface on 8" waterbound macadam case. Secondary roads designed for passenger and heavy traffic in the barracks, hospital, and administration areas are a bituminous wearing surface on waterbound macadam case. Other types of road construction at the post were surface treated macadam, waterbound and traffic bound macadam. The base included 18.4 miles of concrete road, 21.2 miles of heavy-duty bituminous road, 10.3 miles of light duty road serving the cantonment area, and 44 miles of traffic bound macadam roads west of the cantonment area serving the training facilities. Concrete sidewalks, four ft wide, were constructed between the barracks and the mess halls and company storehouse, with short walks leading from main walk to building entrances.

In summary, at the end of World War II the cantonment was organized along the eastern edge of the post. The one- and two-story, wood-frame World War II-era mobilization buildings were constructed along Indiana and Kentucky avenues. Additional construction of similar buildings was planned west of Kentucky Avenue, but not completed. This area was later built-up as loading and deployment area, as it was in close proximity to the railway line that ran through the post. As was typical of posts built for World War II mobilization, the facilities included chapels, clubs, recreational, and education facilities, to house and serve the troops preparing for deployment. Among these, the only building that had an air of permanence was the extensive, multi-winged hospital of brick construction. North of the cantonment was the Campbell Army Airfield, which was to become an Air Force facility before it was transferred back to the Army in 1959. With the railway line that extended to the airfield, and the

proximity to the highway system, the post appeared to have been well placed for the transportation of materials and deployment of troops.

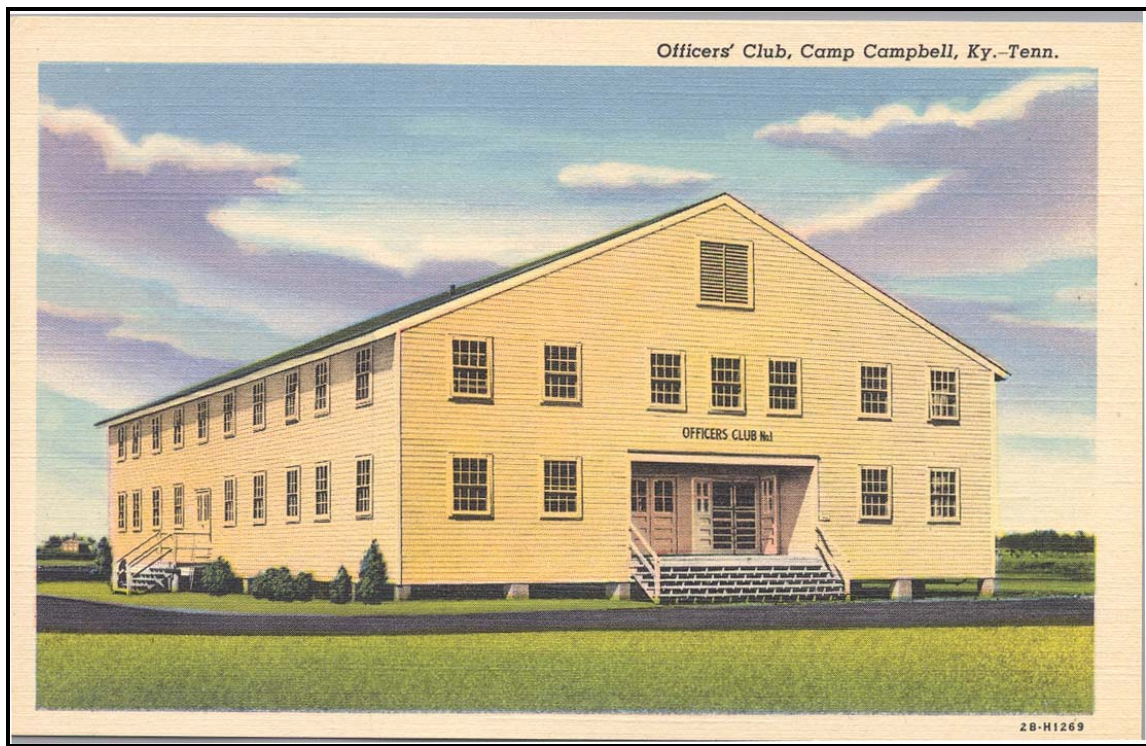


Figure 21. Officer's Club at Camp Campbell (image taken from a WWII-era postcard)

3.2.4 Later Additions to the Camp during World War II

After the post and a majority of its facilities were already constructed, later additions at Camp Campbell during World War II included additional barracks, WAC (Women Army Corps) housing, and camps for German POWs. The order of additional construction at Camp Campbell came quickly after the post was activated. The CLC June 25, 1942 edition reported that more housing had been authorized for Camp Campbell. The request for additional housing came as a consequence of new plans for Camp Campbell to be home to an additional Army division. The initial construction of additional housing at Camp Campbell, awarded to the M. T. Reed Construction Company, was expected to cost in excess of half a million dollars. On October 23, 1942 (CLC), the War Department announced a larger scale camp expansion, to cost more than three million dollars. Although it was announced only in October 1942, the officials of Wilson, Bell and Watkins, who would oversee the project, were quoted in CLC as saying that the project was not new, and that it had been planned earlier when the War Department decided to station an additional division at Camp Campbell. The new buildings, comprising largely of barracks, to be constructed were temporary in nature. They were to be constructed in the northern part of the cantonment area, located mainly in Kentucky.

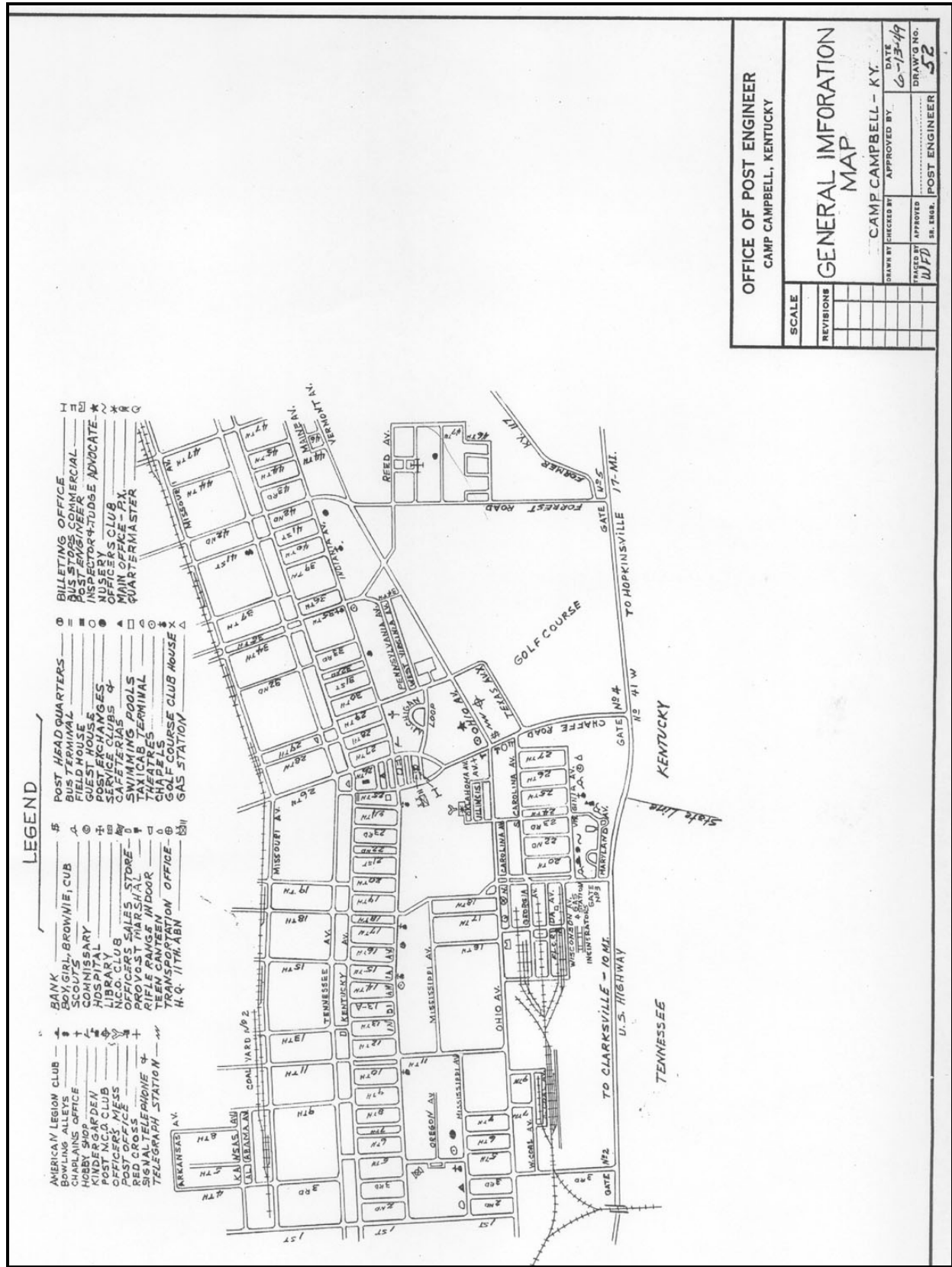


Figure 22. Basic Information Map of Camp Campbell, 1949

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

The new construction at Camp Campbell is likely to have been of the modified Theater-of-Operations type, which may be surmised for two reasons.⁸ First, as has been mentioned earlier, the War Department had issued an order in April 1942, that owing to the shortage of materials, all newly planned construction would be of the Theater-of-Operations type. The new construction at Camp Campbell appears to have been planned in June 1942, after the War Department order was to take effect. Second, there are several modified Theater-of-Operations type standard construction drawings for barracks and other structures in the Ft. Campbell drawing collection, though it could not be discerned how many of these plans were actually used for construction.⁹ Moreover, there are photographs showing buildings of this type, constructed at the post, in the collection of the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation.

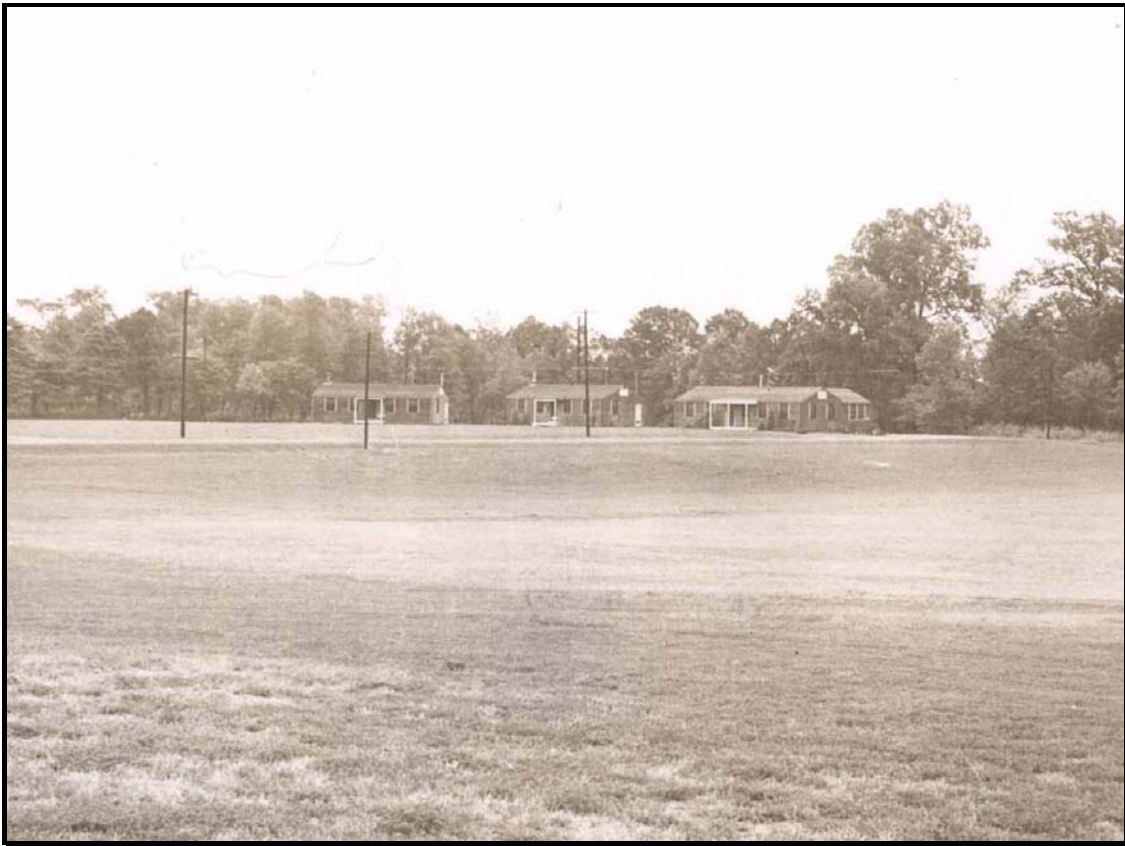


Figure 23. Later construction during World War II at Camp Campbell - Modified Theater of Operations series

⁸ The Camp Campbell construction report, current to September 15, 1942, does not mention any T.O. Type buildings constructed until that date. Any T.O. Type buildings would have been constructed after September 15, 1942.

⁹ The War Department's Camp Campbell Completion Report (1943) does not indicate any TO type buildings constructed until its publication. Those structures completed between 1943 and 1945 may have been of the TO type. A review of the database of existing buildings showed four motor repair shops (buildings 213, 223, 1721, and 217) as having the drawing number TO-20M. All but one (217) had construction dates of 1943. Building 217 had a construction date of 1984, which, considering that it was based on the same drawing as others may be an error. The designation TO is likely to stand for Theater of Operations.

The original Theater-of-Operations (TO) buildings, only to be constructed overseas, were of a quality inferior to the World War II temporary 700 and 800 series buildings. The new plans called for upgraded TO buildings that were of sounder structure as well as better insulated and ventilated than the earlier ones. Additionally, the building plans also came with options for better finishing materials, such as vertical or horizontal siding, shingles, and wood-boards. Photographs of the new buildings at Camp Campbell show them to be finished with vertical wood boards. Whether any of these survive is not known.

WAC troops were housed, during World War II, in barracks that were modified versions of the enlisted men's barracks. The Ft. Campbell drawing collection includes construction drawings for WAC barracks (Drawing No. 700-3560.1 and others in the series) showing the typical layout of these quarters. While the details of these and other quarter types will be discussed in the Property Types section, it may be pointed out that these quarters were planned as modified versions of the enlisted men's barracks. Unlike the men's barracks, the women's barracks had bathrooms and laundry rooms located within the building.



Figure 24. A member of the WAC at Camp Campbell.

Although we do not have an indication of where the WAC barracks were located at Camp Campbell, Wasch et al indicate that these were generally located in World War II camps at least 50 yards away from the nearest men's housing. Typically, WAC barracks during World War II were either newly constructed or built into existing enlisted men's barracks. The March 9, 1943 edition of CLC, which reported the arrival of the first WAC troops, also mentioned that at Camp Campbell, new barracks were built especially for the women's corps.

3 Overview and Synthesis of Available Information

German POWs arrived at Camp Campbell also in 1943 and spent almost two years at the post. Three POW stockades, with a maximum capacity of 3,000, were built at Camp Campbell at this time. Recently uncovered drawings at the Ft. Campbell Engineering Division indicate the approximate locations of all three POW stockades. These locations are indicated in the Camp Campbell completion report, indicating that they had been zoned in the early plans but not yet constructed. However, the completion report only shows that four prison barracks were completed when Ft. Campbell opened, a number far smaller than what was required and finally constructed for the POW facilities. The first stockade was located in the present day Lee Village area north of the old Hospital. The second POW stockade was located north of Mabry Road, west of its intersection with Wickham Avenue near the present day Railway Yard. The third stockade was located in the present day Werner Park area, near the intersection of Indiana Avenue with 1st Street.



Figure 25. German Prisoners of War working at Camp Campbell

4 CAMP CAMPBELL DURING AND IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II

4.1 CAMP CAMPBELL DURING WORLD WAR II

During WWII, Camp Campbell was used to train and deploy troops to battlefields in Europe and elsewhere. Units stationed, trained, and deployed included the 1580th Service Command Unit, the 12th Armored Division, the 26th Yankee Division, the 20th Armored Division, a Women's Army Corps unit, and the 4th Armored Corps. Beginning in July 1943, Camp Campbell also served as a prisoner of war camp for captured German soldiers. Three stockades with a capacity for 3,000 POWs were constructed. The last POWs were transferred from the post in April 1946 (Panamerican Consultants, Inc. 2001b:2-76, 2-77).



Figure 26. Activation of the 12th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1942

The first unit to be stationed at Camp Campbell was the 1580th Service Command Unit, with the original group of one officer and 19 enlisted men assigned for duty on July 1, 1942 forming the core of the unit. The 1580th Service Command unit was part of the newly formed Services of Supply, formed in March 1942 under the command of General Somervell, who had also been in charge of construction earlier. According to the Center for Military History brochure on World War II mobilization, the Services of Supply command (renamed Army Service Forces in March 1943) was charged with maintaining the linkage between production for mobilization

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

and the maintenance of adequate supplies for the war effort. The 1580th Service Command Unit, formed well before the first recruits arrived in September 1942 for training, would thus have the task of ensuring that all supplies needed for training were in place and to ensure the adequate processing of the troops (Frank N. Schubert: n.d.).

The first combat troops arrived at Camp Campbell on September 15, 1942, and joined the 12th Armored Division formed on that date. The training areas at Camp Campbell, however, were not operational until November 1942, and the 12th Armored Division initially trained outside the post at the Tennessee maneuver area, according to the 12th Armored Division Museum Internet site (<http://www.acu.edu/academics/history/12ad/Museum.html>). On November 10th 1942, the training areas at Camp Campbell opened (CLC November 10, 1942), and the 12th Armored Division began its training there. The 12th Armored Division remained at Camp Campbell until September 1943, after which it departed for Camp Barkley in Texas. The division was deployed overseas in Spring 1944. The 12th Armored Division battled German forces in France, broke the Maginot line, and then fought in Germany and Austria until the end of the war.



Figure 27. The 12th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1942



Figure 28. Training and exercises by the 12th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1943

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

Following the departure of the 12th Armored Division, the 26th Yankee (Infantry) Division moved into Camp Campbell for a short period. According to information in the World War II Living History Museum (<http://www.ww2-museum.org/26YD/26idhistory.html#Prelude>) internet site, the 26th Yankee Division had been reverted to National Guard Status following the end of World War I. In anticipation of its deployment during World War II, the division was reactivated in 1941, with one new inductee added for every existing National Guard member. The new inductees were trained at eight different camps during the course of World War II including: Camp Edwards, Massachusetts; Fort Dupont, Delaware; Camp AP Hill, Virginia; Fort George Meade, Maryland; Fort Jackson, South Carolina; Camp Gordon, Georgia ;and Camp Campbell, Kentucky. The maneuvers in which the division took part included Second Army Tennessee maneuvers in the winter of 1943, when they were stationed at Camp Campbell.

In March 1943, a second armored unit, the 20th Armored Division, was activated at Camp Campbell. The unofficial internet site of the 20th Armored Division is maintained by the veterans of the division; the information and images supplied by them are a useful source. The site includes a history of the formation of the division at Camp Campbell, of the training and facilities at the Army post, and of the everyday life of trainees and soldiers stationed there. Since this is an unofficial, non-governmental site, BHE carefully studied the material related to Camp Campbell to verify if it presented an accurate and plausible picture of the post's World War II history. Indeed, as is seen below, the discussion of the facilities and of important dates pertaining to the 20th Armored Division can be verified by other historical material cited in this report. Excerpts of the history of the post, as described in the internet site <http://www.20tharmoreddivision.com/page69.html> are presented below:

On the Formation of the Division

On March 15th, 1943, the 20th Armored Division was activated by the United States Army, and General Order #1 was issued by 20th Armored Division Headquarters authorizing formation on that date. Activation ceremonies commenced at 11:00 am, and included an invocation, reading of the activation order, introduction of the commanding general, inspection of the troops, introduction of visitors, and a review. A luncheon for distinguished guests was followed by an open house and display, and later that night, a dance at Service Club Number 1. A message in the activation ceremonies program read, "A new armored division is born at Camp Campbell, Kentucky on March 15th 1943. We, the officers and men of the organization feel it a distinct honor and privilege to be the nucleus of this division. We predict for it a glorious future and join in the hope we can all remain with it to help write the pages of history its record of shining valor and success." The activation date meant something more: It was the inspiration for the 20th Armored Division's motto, "Beware the Ides of March", meant as a warning to all potential future enemies. Upon activation, the division was assigned its mission as an overseas replacement division. The core group of men and officers, known as the 'cadre', were drawn from the 8th Armored Division - Reception Centers and individual replacements provided the 'fillers'....

On Facilities and Training at Camp Campbell

Facilities at Camp Campbell were meager at the start, the barracks being 'tar paper shacks' that were cold in the winter and hot in the summer. Double bunks ran down both sides of the building, and there were open shelves down the center with pipes installed for hanging clothes. They were heated day and night by two 200# coal heaters that loaded from the top. If the flue damper wasn't opened during loading, clouds of sulfurous smoke would billow out, hit the ceiling and fill the barracks with choking dust and smoke. For the rest of 1943, and into the spring of 1944, the division was devoted to drawing its equipment, processing personnel, and training with the purpose of placing the unit in a position to provide cadres for new armored divisions, and to fit the original division for combat. The new division's first commander was Major General Stephen G. Henry, who had been named to the position in the month before the official creation of the division. General Henry, 49, had been Commandant of the Armored Force School, and he wanted to insure that armored units receiving trained replacements from the 20th Armored Division would be getting well-trained soldiers. The training was thorough and time-sensitive in all aspects of combat - street fighting, hand-to-hand combat, rifle marksmanship, machine gun firing, tank driving and gunnery, vehicle maintenance, battlefield first aid, camouflage, sanitation, mines and booby-traps, and more. Rifleman were faced with 'Maggie's drawers' when they missed their target - a red flag wave off. Technical specialists were to be proficient in bridge building, signaling, medical operations and vehicle repair. Training could be dangerous - especially with live grenades. Everything had to be learned from the ground up, even how to dig...

Each group of replacements received 12 to 16 weeks of training, at the end of which orders would be posted for a filler movement and GIs would start packing their bags. There would be goodbye toasts and exchanges of addresses and then they would leave. In a few days the barracks would be filled again, and men fresh from basic would begin the process again - training and rumors continued.

On Community and Recreation Facilities and Life at Camp Campbell

Some battalions put out newsletters; the 70th AIB had the 'Thunderbolt', the 413th AFA the 'Observation Post', the 414th AFA the 'Fuze Quick'. Radio reports of the war were listened to intently, there was a picnic or two at Mammoth Cave (near Bowling Green), and a few precious passes and furloughs here and there that resulted in bus trips to Nashville, Louisville, Evansville, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Memphis, and the much closer Hopkinsville and Clarksville. Clarksville had lounges and recreation rooms in various churches, two movie theaters, eating places, four parks, a golf course just outside the city limits, a football field, a baseball park, and a roller-skating rink in town. Three miles northeast of Clarksville was Dunbar Cave, a natural wonder, and there was a swimming pool and a lake for boating. The Clarksville U.S.O. was located in the new Armory and had a ballroom where dances were held and indoor games were played. Hopkinsville had its own U.S.O. and a recreations center. Air conditioned movie theaters were available, and there was access to excellent fishing and hunting. In their 'free time', such as it was, the men could find a few pleasant distractions right on the base. In each company area was a building that contained a 'day room' with a radio, and reading material to catch up with while on a 10 minute break. Some had

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

ping-pong tables, and all had a Special Service Officer. The center of activity for those off-duty hours at night or on the occasional Sunday off was the area around Indiana Avenue. It boasted 16 P.X.'s (Post Exchanges) for shopping, haircuts, laundry and phone calls, and five movie theaters where admission was just 15 cents. Service Clubs Number 1 and 2 had large cafeterias, ballrooms, and soda fountains. Regimental dance bands played for dances, and the Division Special Service Officer presented a weekly quiz show on Monday nights and a variety show on Thursdays. There were pool and ping-pong tables, a library, and a music room upstairs with records and a piano. The clubs' hostesses were there to explain everything. The 20th Armored Division Field House had a basketball court for pick-up games and unit leagues, and more activities - ping-pong, volleyball, shuffleboard, badminton, dances, variety shows and band concerts for soldiers and their guests. The Athletic Officer of the 20th Armored Division coordinated sports, and supply sergeants distributed the necessary equipment. The Field House also had an adjoining cafeteria and the base had its own Post Office and telegraph office. Transportation through the base was provided by free 'buses' that were actually 2 ½ ton trucks with placards on the front that ran until 10:25 pm. There were fourteen Chaplains at Camp Campbell, and services for Catholic, Protestant, Episcopalian, Lutheran, and Jewish soldiers were held in 10 chapels. The Red Cross had an office near Division Headquarters to help with personal and family problems. From activation until the summer of 1944 the division trained more than twice its strength in replacements.

The daily routine for enlisted persons at Camp Campbell followed the same pattern as described by Garner (1993: 66-67) for Ft. Bragg. According to the journalist Alvah Bessie who visited Ft. Bragg in 1942 and is cited by Garner, the sunrise gun went off at six-thirty in the morning, with the soldiers waking up to the sound of the reveille. The soldiers promptly washed up, and were to be assembled within 15 minutes after reveille. In the next half-hour, the soldiers had to clean up their barracks, make their beds, and head for the mess hall. BHE interviewed Mr. Hugh Stevenson (July 2005), who was inducted into the Army shortly after the end of World War and was at Ft. Campbell for almost one year from Spring of 1946 until April 1947. Mr. Stevenson's description of his routine at Camp Campbell is similar to that described by Bessie. In the interview, Mr. Stevenson mentioned that the wake-up call would sound as early as five-thirty or six in the morning, and the soldiers washed and cleaned their bunks and barracks and assembled for the inspection conducted by the sergeant. They then headed to the mess hall for breakfast. Each company has its own mess hall located in the same complex as the barracks. Following breakfast, mail for soldiers would be distributed. The soldiers would then head out for their training or the assigned tasks. While training during the war for many soldiers was likely to be the required basic training, this was not true for all the enlisted men and women at Camp Campbell. Indeed, Camp Campbell also provided specialized training. Mr. Stevenson worked with a bridge construction engineering division, and also received training at the hospital to work in the pathology laboratory there. This type of specialized training was especially necessary during the war, and could well have been imparted at Camp Campbell. Lunch would be served after the completion of the training or assigned tasks in the morning, and the afternoon would be devoted to exercise. Dinner would

be served in the evening, after which the soldiers would, in Mr. Stevenson's words, be left to their "own resources." ¹⁰

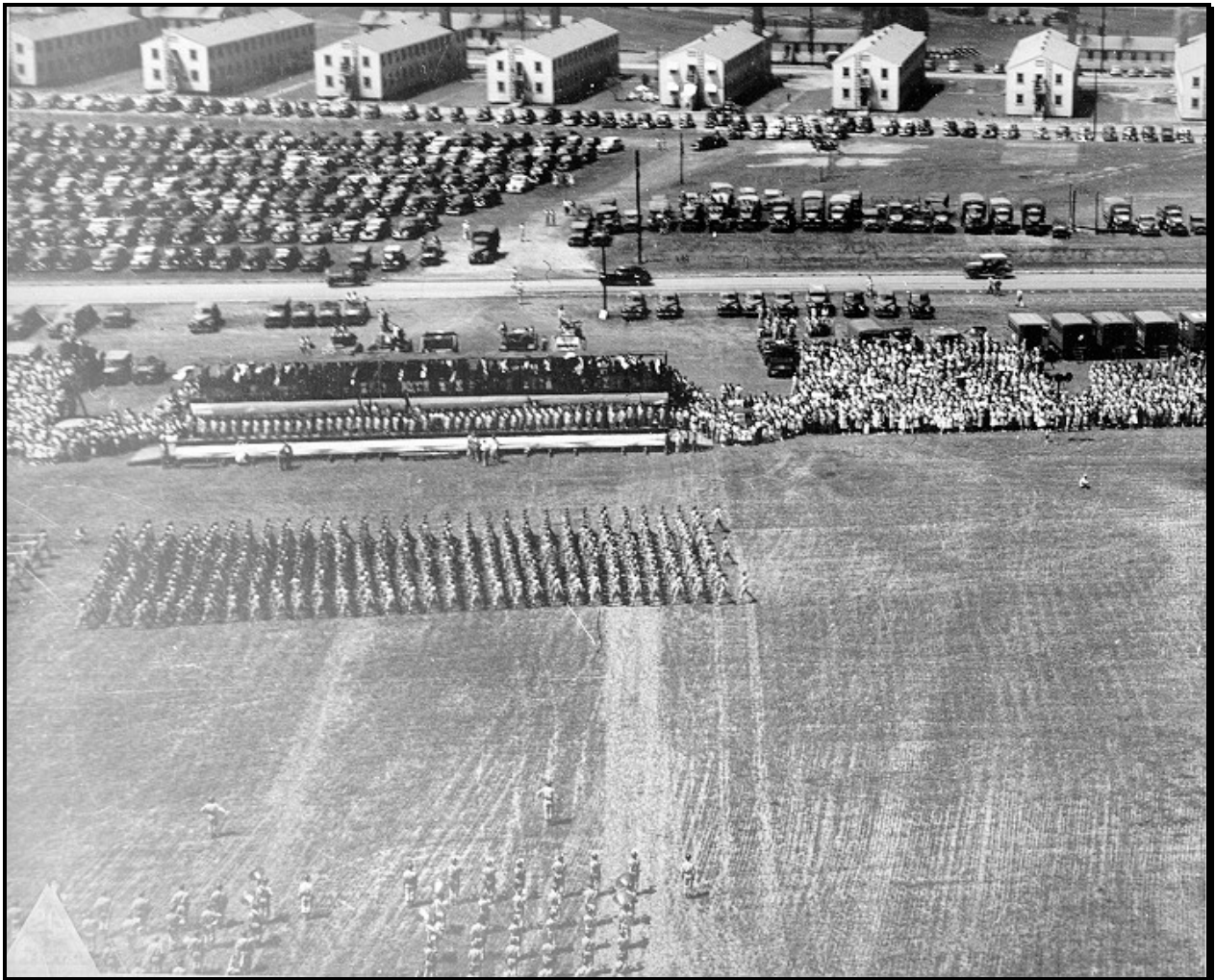


Figure 29. Activation of the 20th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, 1943

Two other important developments at Camp Campbell - which entailed later construction or modification of existing facilities at the post was the activation of the Women's Army Corps (WACs) and the arrival of German Prisoners of War. Camp Campbell was among the 29 installations where WACs were stationed. According to Hart, Camp Campbell received its first WAC personnel in March 1943, when two officers and 17 enlisted women reported for duty. This was effectively the advance party which came to prepare for the 419 service women, led by Captain Mary M. Seymour, who arrived at Camp Campbell shortly thereafter. The WAC detachment formed an administrative unit with the mission of establishing a motor pool and

¹⁰ Mr. Stevenson pointed out in the interview that day passes and permission to leave Camp Campbell was very difficult to obtain during the time that he spent there. Options for recreation were limited to going to one of the PXs at Camp Campbell or to movies and other forms of entertainment available within the post.

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

motor corps. The WAC troops were also assigned specialist duties in the hospital, administrative positions in Post Headquarters, Post Finance and Post Range Quarters.

German POWs arrived at Camp Campbell also in 1943, and spent almost two years at the post. Three POW stockades, with a maximum capacity of 3,000, were built at Camp Campbell at this time, and these included the original stockade, a second stockade to separate the Nazi from the non-Nazi POWs, and a third to accommodate the overflow. During their confinement at Camp Campbell, the German POWs were engaged in a number of different tasks, of which the primary work comprised of labor details. While many helped local farmers with their work, a few, who were especially talented, did other tasks, such as repairing watches and painting murals on the walls of the Camp Campbell Country Club and Teen Canteen. The last of the prisoners were transferred from the post in April 1946. Five of the prisoners, who died at Camp Campbell, were buried at a cemetery near the intersection of Mabry and Woodlawn roads.

4.2 CAMP CAMPBELL FOLLOWING WORLD WAR II (UNTIL 1949)

Camp Campbell remained in service after World War II, and eventually became Ft. Campbell, a permanent Army post, in 1950. As is discussed in this section, although there was little construction in the cantonment and other areas of the post during this time, a most important development was the establishment of the Clarksville Base atomic weapons storage facility within its boundary. What started as an apparently modest facility grew with the American atomic weapons stockpile into a large complex of under- and above-ground igloos and other buildings and structures specifically for the purpose of weapons storage. In 1948, the military's AFWP began construction of Clarksville Base, an early atomic weapons storage facility occupying approximately 2,600 acres southwest of the cantonment area. United States Marines guarded the facility, which stored nuclear weapons stockpiled for the United States Navy. All operations at the site were classified with a "Q" security clearance, the highest level of clearance. Operations at the base were entirely separate from the Army's Camp Campbell (Gray et al. 1998:7). The high levels of security at the Clarksville Base, with four fences (including one electric) surrounding it was well-known, and as Gray et al. point out, a subject of folklore in the local communities. The firm of Black and Veatch designed all the primary structures, including the under- and above ground A structures for storing atomic capsules, B structures for emergency treatment of personnel, C structures used as inspection buildings, as well as the later S-structures used for weapons testing and modification.

The pattern of construction at Clarksville Base from 1949 to 1952 is revealing of the development of the American nuclear arsenal itself. In 1949, the United States had a total of 250 nuclear weapons in its stockpile. The only significant construction that took place at Clarksville Base was of one storage igloo and one assembly and maintenance plant. The American stockpile increased to 450 warheads in 1950, while the number of storage igloos constructed at Clarksville Base during that year was 26. In 1951, the United States had 650 weapons; the number of storage igloos constructed at Clarksville Base was 27 during that year. And in 1952, the American stockpile had increased to 1000 weapons; as many as 66 igloos were constructed at Clarksville Base that year. At this point the storage capacity at Clarksville appeared to have met the requirements, as construction until the late-1950s was restricted to pill-box, shops, maintenance facilities, guard houses, a church, fire station, barracks, and recreational facilities (Gray et al. 1998: 16, 76-82). Until it met those

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

requirements, however, the storage capacity of the Clarksville Base continuously increased, it appears, in response to the increasing stockpiles of weapons.

At Camp Campbell itself, after World War II ended, the mission shifted from training and mobilization to assembly and temporary redeployment for returning troops. In October 1945, the highly decorated XVIII Airborne Corps returned from overseas duty in Europe and Japan, and was deactivated at Camp Campbell. The same year, the War Department recommended that Camp Campbell become a permanent military post. According to Moser, Camp Campbell had been identified as “satisfactory for postwar use” by the Army’s Office of the Chief of Engineers. Several factors, ranging from the available highways and transportation facilities, its central, geographic location in the United States, and even political pressure from Congressmen and Senators of two states, may have been responsible for Ft. Campbell’s designation as a permanent post (O’Brien 2002). When the 11th Airborne Division was stationed at Camp Campbell in 1949, the post’s future was assured (Hart 1978:39, 51).

From the photo collection of Mr. Hugh Stephenson.

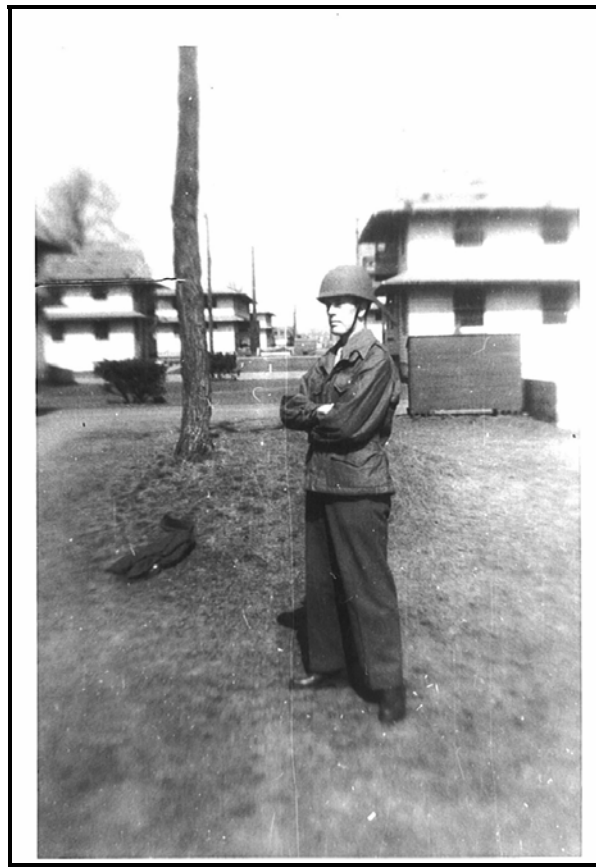


Figure 30. Camp Campbell in 1946

The recommendation to make Camp Campbell a permanent post was not acted upon for five years, but it remained in extensive active use during this time. Reflective of the increasing number of activities at the facility, its first master plan was adopted in 1947. The plan was a basic information folio aimed initially at constructing a facility to be occupied by only 15,000 troops (Hart 1978:39, 54). The plan, as subsequently modified, became the basis for the next

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

phase of construction. Funds in the amount of \$31,914,000 were appropriated in 1951-1952, for the construction of permanent barracks. These buildings were based on the 1947 master plan (Hart 1978:39). In 1955, the plan was revised to decrease the amount of construction as the result of a reduction in authorized troop strength from the projected 33,000 to just over 17,000 (Hart 1978:56). The re-designation of the Army Air Forces into the United States Air Force in 1947 impacted Camp Campbell's Army Airfield. The post was transferred to control of the Air Force and remained in use. In 1948, it was designated a Strategic Air Command (SAC) post and minor improvements were made to the runways and support buildings. SAC posts were those specifically deemed ready for Cold War missions, including the delivery of nuclear weapons. According to the promotional pamphlet "Power for Peace March" produced by Ft. Campbell in 1957, the Campbell Air Force base was staffed by personnel "whose mission it is to make the airfield facilities available to the Tactical, Continental Air Command and Strategic Air Command in support of the [101st] Division in its paratroop training program."

When the Korean War broke out in June 1950, the 187th Infantry Regiment of the 11th Airborne was mobilized. The troops were sent to Japan and formed the nucleus of what would become the 187th Airborne Regimental Combat Team (ARCT). The ARCT was a reserve force and was frequently called into action. It conducted the only two parachute assaults of the Korean War. The role of the ARCT in the Korean War as a support unit is underscored by the unit's involvement with unrest in the spring of 1952. In May 1952, Communist POWs housed on Kojedo, an island off the Korean Coast, began rioting, an expression of their frustration over the lagging peace talks at Panmunjon. The ARCT was called in to help suppress the rioting. A two-hour battle on June 10, 1952 brought an end to the rioting. Following this duty, the 187th returned to Taegu, Korea, for training, where they remained until the truce of July 27, 1953. In October 1953, the unit was rotated back to Japan, where they stayed for 18 months. They were then rotated to Ft. Bragg, North Carolina, in July 1955. The 187th ARCT relocated to Ft. Campbell in late 1953, where many members became part of the newly reactivated 101st Airborne Division (Pratt Museum exhibit).

Aside from the Clarksville Base atomic weapons storage facility, discussed above, it appears that no permanent construction took place at Ft. Campbell during the period from 1946 through 1948 (Hart 1978:59, 82; Ft. Campbell Real Property Record). Only seven existing buildings were constructed, according to Real Property Records, in 1949, and these were the Wilson Theater, a Community Fitness Center, an Indoor Swimming Pool, a Company Headquarter Building, and two properties listed as "General Institution Buildings). A 1949 General Information Map of Camp Campbell [cantonment area] (Figure 6) shows that the cantonment extended up to Missouri (present-day Wickham) Avenue and that the post included all the community and administrative facilities - their locations shown - required to run a post. With little new construction, however, most of these facilities were housed in buildings constructed during the World War. The plan was the best available indication of the development of the post only a year before it became a permanent post.

Until early 1948, the post served as a temporary redeployment center; in March 1948, however, the 3rd Infantry Division was permanently stationed here. A year later, the 11th Airborne Division returned from Japan to be stationed at Camp Campbell and replace the 3rd Infantry Division. The 11th Airborne "transformed Camp Campbell from an armored post into an airborne post" (Hart 1978:42). The arrival of the 11th Airborne Division at Camp Campbell in 1949 marked the beginning of a major period of changes for the post and its missions (Hart

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

1978:39, 42). The division remained at Camp (and later Fort) Campbell for seven years, during which time it established a jump school, cleared drop zones, and expanded the air base facilities. Although the Office of the Chief of Engineers had recommended Camp Campbell as a permanent post in 1945, the Army did not act until after the 11th Airborne was stationed there. On April 14, 1950,, Second Army Headquarters announced that the post would be renamed Fort Campbell and made permanent (Hart 1978:51). Troop strength under the 1947 Master Plan was for 15,000, but with the post's designation as a permanent facility in 1950, occupancy was projected as 33,000 troops. The 1947 plan was revised in 1951, when a double chevron plan was devised. This plan consisted of two parallel troop complexes filling the cantonment area, with training and recreation space in between (Hart 1978:56). The Department of the Army in 1954 approved this plan, but in 1955, it was revised in response to a reduction in authorized troop strength to just over 17,000.

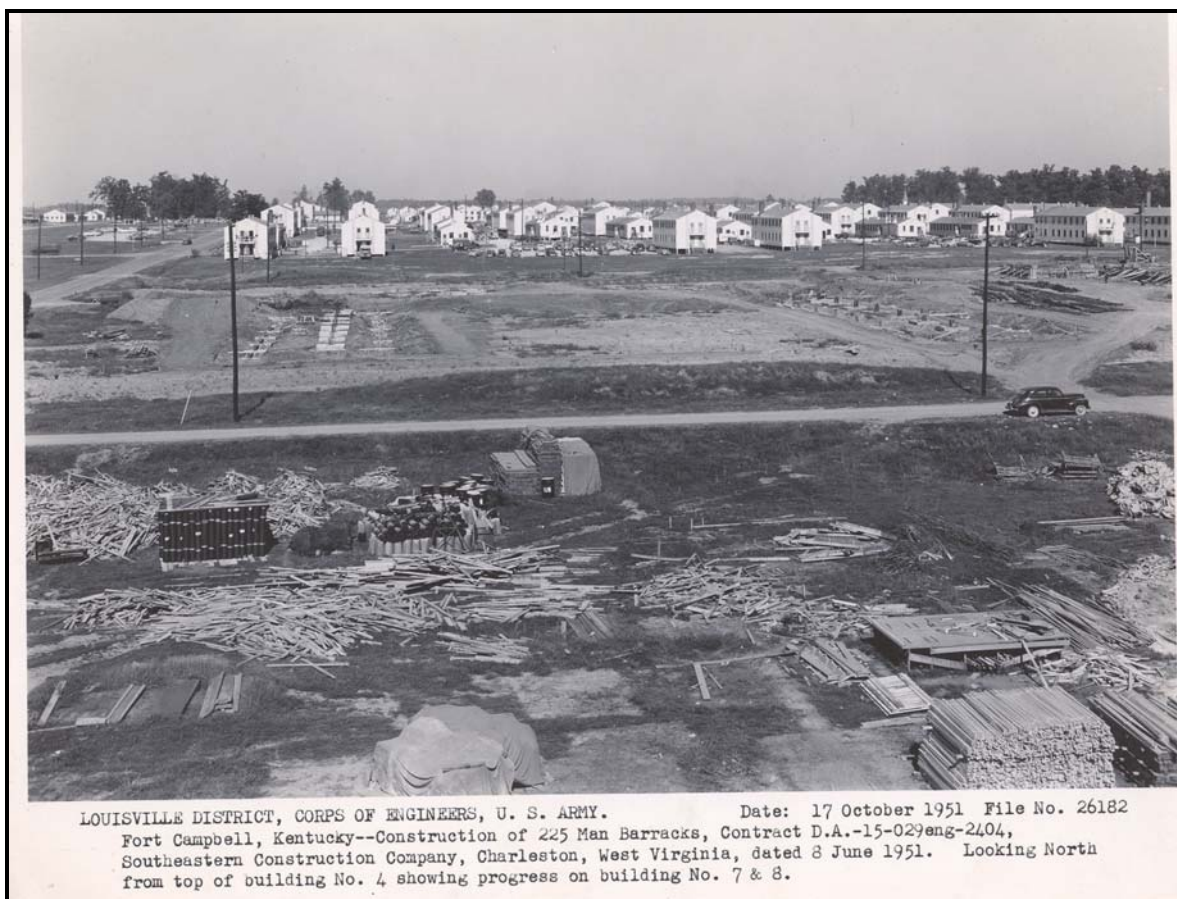


Figure 31. Ft. Campbell readies for new construction in 1951 (the temporary World War II-era barracks can be seen in the background)

Fort Campbell's change in status from a temporary to a permanent facility resulted in increased investment to develop permanent facilities (Hart 1978:56). The buildings built during World War II were considered by the Army to be temporary structures. Lieutenant General William Miley, commander of the 11th Airborne Division, initiated action to obtain family housing for married personnel. The housing units were to be built under the provisions of the National Housing Act (commonly known as the Wherry Act), which provided for construction of privately funded family rental housing units on or near DOD posts (Moser

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

1952:24). In November 1949, a block of 400 units was approved. The following spring, Midwest Mortgage Company of Louisville, Kentucky, was selected as sponsor for the project. Approximately 65 acres of land were leased to American and Dixie Homes, both of which were subsidiaries of Midwest Mortgage and charged with undertaking construction. Between 1950 and 1952, 228 one-bedroom, 744 two-bedroom, and 228 three-bedroom Wherry apartments were built (Moser 1952:24-25). In their design and amenities, the Wherry apartment units were comparable with contemporary private- and public-sector rental apartments. These units, located at the present-day Lee Village in the northeast portion of the post, were part of the first residential neighborhood constructed at Ft. Campbell, and the only one under the Wherry Act (Black and Veatch 1987: II-76). Along with 796 sets of converted World War II mobilization quarters, the Wherry units made it possible to house nearly 2,000 dependent families on post.

With the declaration that Ft. Campbell would assume permanent status, nearly \$32 million was appropriated for construction projects, as discussed above. In November 1950, \$620,000 was allocated to rehabilitate 20 blocks of barracks from the World War II era and to build outdoor tennis and basketball courts (Hart 1978:57). In June 1951, construction began on 8 new apartment-type barracks for unmarried troops. The three-story buildings, known now as Korean War-era billets, were built of reinforced concrete and cinder blocks and were designed to house 225 men (Figure 7). Facilities for company mess halls and dayrooms were included in the buildings (Moser 1952:25-26). At a cost of \$365,000 each, the barracks were the first of their kind in the Army (Hart 1978:56). Construction continued throughout 1951 at a rapid rate, with plans made for the following permanent buildings: 42 barracks, resulting in a total of 50 barracks (Hart 1978:85) for enlisted men, four buildings for bachelor officer's quarters, three regimental headquarters, 11 motor repair shops, a communications building, a warehouse, and a guardhouse. Necessary roads, walks, parking areas, and sewer, water, and electric distribution systems also were built (Moser 1952:26).

When originally built during World War II, the hospital was designed and built for maximum capacity. As a result, the capacity of the hospital could be varied according to need. For example, at the end of World War II, the hospital's capacity was 2146, but soon afterward the capacity was cut to 646 (Moser 1952). After the Korean War began, Ft. Campbell's hospital was designated as a treatment center for casualties, and the bed capacity was increased to 1350. The first group of Korean veterans arrived at the hospital in October 1950 (Moser 1952:27). Public Law 815, enacted in September 1950, allowed the expenditure of funds for construction of school buildings on military reservations. Construction began on Fort Campbell's first school building under this program. The building, Lincoln Elementary School at 4718 Polk Road, is still in use as an elementary school. The \$480,000 school was of concrete block construction with a red brick veneer and featured asphalt tile floors and acoustical tile walls and ceilings. There were 25 classrooms, a visual aids room, auditorium, cafeteria, administrative offices, and a caretaker's apartment. As originally built, the building had a capacity of 800 students (Moser 1952:26).

By 1952, Fort Campbell's Post Engineer maintained 2,136 temporary and 57 permanent buildings that functioned as classrooms, dayrooms, mess halls, billets, and offices for more than 28,000 enlisted troops and officers. Additional quarters for 350 government employees also were provided. According to Moser, "1700 civil service employees were utilized in practically every housekeeping activity" (1952:27). Apparently, these civilian employees were involved in the day-to-day operations of the military base, rather than "housekeeping"

4 Camp Campbell During and After WWII

per se. Approximately 300 Air Force personnel staffed Campbell Air Force Base. In addition to staffing the base, they furnished airfield facilities to the Tactical and Continental Air Command in support of the 11th Airborne Division in the training of paratroopers (Moser 1952:27). In 1953, Ft. Campbell became the first post to offer housing for bachelor non-commissioned officers (NCOs) (Hart 1978:58). The only new neighborhood constructed until 1956 was the Lee Village (1950) which included one-, two-, three-, and four-bedroom quarters (Black and Veatch 1987: II-76). It was not possible to determine, from available information, whether the NCOs were housed in the one-bedroom units at Lee Village or in the converted World War II buildings.

5 THE IMPACT OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE CAMP

5.1 THE IMPACT ON LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND FATE OF OLDER PROPERTIES¹¹

The communities living on 105,000 acres site for Camp Campbell had to evacuate and relocate elsewhere. The impact of the construction of the post was thus significant on the communities that lived there. Barely a month after the project was announced, a CLC editorial dated August 4, 1941 voiced concern for the farmers who would be forced to give up their land. That early editorial was followed by several more that raised two concerns pertinent to the farming communities, which had accepted the fate of relocating elsewhere. The first of these was that the land would be undervalued by the government in its appraisal, and that the farmers would not get fair price for their property. The second concern was that the farmers would not be given sufficient time to harvest their crop. In January 1942, after the land appraisals were complete and the approval for the construction of the post granted, farmers of the site area made their displeasure at the appraised values of their land public. The farmers' plea to their Congressmen for just pricing, the reappraisal of the land, and the phased evacuation of the farmers are described earlier, in the section on the lead-up to the construction of the post.

The impact on the communities themselves, apart from the history of land appraisal and evacuation, can be gauged from the manner in which its often long-standing members were dispersed to different parts of Kentucky and Tennessee and elsewhere as well as the physical artifacts of their life there that were left behind, only to be used up for army construction or destroyed. Through the early months of 1942, the CLC published a series of news items listing new homes for the Camp Campbell area farmers. One of the several lists (titled "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers" and dated April 21, 1942) is cited below, as it illustrates how people living in particular communities as neighbors dispersed to different parts of the two states, often at considerable distances from each other:

Kelly Johnson - from Oakwood to Elkton, Ky.; R. D. Jordan - from Woodlawn to (?) Kentucky.; W. L. Keay from Rose Hill to Springfield, R-6; J.D. Kendrick - from Cherry's Store to Adams R-1; George Kennedy - from Cherry's Store to (?) Kentucky; C. G. Key - from Jordan Springs to Guthrie R-1; Glenn Long - from Ringgold to St. Bethlehem; Mannie Morrow - from Jordan Springs to Chicago; Earl Moss - from Cherry's Store to Hopkinsville; Richard Moss - from Jordan Springs to Hampton's Station; W. G. Moss - from Jordan Springs to Cedar Hill; E. L. Payne - from Ross Hill to Cedar Hill; Mrs. Eugene Payne - form Oakwood to City [Clarksville]; V. P. Phillips from Cherry's Store to north of Hopkinsville; Mrs. J. H. Pollard from Ringgold to New Providence.

¹¹ Approximately 2/3rd of Ft. Campbell is located in Tennessee. Clarksville is not only the largest town in the vicinity but also one that literally borders the post. Hopkinsville, on the other hand is about 10 miles north of the post. The emphasis here is on Clarksville as this is the urban community arguably most closely affected by the post construction and continued operation and because it is the largest city in the area.

5 The Impact of the Construction of the Camp

An article in CLC titled "County's Greatest Exodus Is On To Make Way For Army Camp," dated March 25, 1942 describes the extent to which the area was already transformed, even as the construction of the post had barely begun. To cite from the article:

Miles and miles of quiet land now turning green and rolling crop land have been left without visible habitation. Trucks and wagons, loaded with farm machinery and household goods- often quite meager - poured out of the camp day by day, until now most of the area is vacant [*sic*]. Only a few families remain scattered over the vast territory of silent budding trees and waving alfalfa and wheat. The hundreds of country homes, some of them with their doors standing open, have been left behind with nothing within that is needful of protection.

This and other issues of CLC published at the time also narrate stories of individuals affected by the construction of the post. I.W. Cherry, a store owner who lived on Lafayette Road, said that he was left without customers and that there were no buyers for his remaining stock of goods. Cherry is cited as saying, "This is the third community in which I have built up a trade...I have been here for fifteen years and finally was managing to make both ends meet with considerable to spare, and I don't think I'll try it any more...I can't do much sitting around here in miles and miles of nothing." E. C. Smith, also of Lafayette Road, said that he had to pay \$2,000 more for a farm that was ten acres smaller and of lesser quality soil than the one he had owned at Camp Campbell. CLC reported that the oldest resident of the area was William Johnson, who was 98 when he had to relocate. The March 31, 1942 issue of CLC tells the story of Sam Jones, an African-American sharecropper from Hickory Grove, who had been unable to find a new home. According to officials at the farmers' relocation office, Jones was unable to find "a house with a roof on it, a few acres of tobacco and 7 or 8 acres of corn [farms]." The sharecropper, not unique in his dilemma according to the article, would need assistance to feed his family until he found the work.

There is evidence that several of the buildings, particularly in the training areas, were not immediately demolished during the construction of the post. Indeed, some of the old farm buildings were used to train troops. The aerial photographs taken in 1947-1955 show the locations or remains of some of the structures in those areas of the post. Three of the buildings from the pre-Camp Campbell era that remain standing today are the Parrish House (Building 5001), the Durrett House (1544), and Pressler House (1541) in the Cole Park neighborhood.

Most of the surviving buildings, however, may not have been in a usable condition. CLC (April 4, 1942) reported that the government would allow farmers from the area to purchase salvage from the remaining properties until May 1 of that year. Later, as the construction of the post was under way, materials salvaged from the remaining buildings were also used for those on the post. CLC (November 24, 1942) reported that thousands of dollars were being saved each week with the utilization of the remaining scrap material found in the houses and buildings at the site. The location of all salvage operations was the Range Central Office, where large pieces of scrap lumber were cleaned to be reused for new construction. Other material used for construction at the post included wire for barbed wire fences, especially around training areas, and hay for use at the firing lines in the firing ranges. According to the article, "Signs, obstacle courses, gates, and range houses were among the many structures completely built out of salvaged materials."

5.2 THE IMPACT ON CLARKSVILLE AND OTHER NEIGHBORING TOWNS

Unlike the farmers who were less than fortunate in their having to disperse from long-standing communities and relocate elsewhere, the changes that marked Clarksville and other neighboring towns was one of a large-scale growth of the communities, and even the modernization of the cities and their infrastructure. Indeed, as mentioned before, the business community and the local government at Clarksville were actively seeking the establishment of a military facility - either a post or a factory - since the early 1930s. Their efforts may have contributed to the selection of the location of the post close to Clarksville. Once it became evident that Camp Campbell would be constructed there, the reaction of the local community was one in which the excitement of growth and new opportunities were mixed with the uneasiness of knowing that its environment was going to be changed, and that their existing life-ways would likely be changed dramatically. A series of articles written in the CLC demonstrate this ambivalence. At the same time, Clarksville citizens worked actively to prepare the town for the arrival of the Army post, which would more than double the city's population. As the following pages show, citizens of Clarksville used the opportunity to modernize the infrastructure of the city, and even to bring to it the rationality of modern city planning.

In August 1941, Stanley Grower of CLC began producing a series of articles on the impact of new military posts on neighboring communities, citing the impact of the construction of Camp Forrest on Tullahoma. Grower discussed, in CLC (August 15, 1941) that the small, sleepy town of Tullahoma experienced an economic boom during the construction of Camp Forrest. Grower's article on the same subject included a conversation with the Polk Ross, the publisher of the Tullahoma weekly newspaper the Guardian. While accepting that many local people had benefited from the construction of the post, Ross was also nostalgic about the past lifestyles, the loss of which appeared to be a foregone conclusion. He also believed that once Camp Forrest, deemed to be a temporary camp like the future Camp Campbell was designed to be, closed, Tullahoma would once again become a ghost town. On August 17, 1941, Grower wrote in his article, "Camp is grim reminder of US Preparation," that Camp Forrest was a "strange and grim city of 28,000 men living in barracks monotonously alike less than 2 miles from Tullahoma...Whenever a US Army Camp is situated, America will find an Army of men in khaki determined never to let America down...The same will be true of new camps - one of which appears almost certain for the area. It may change Clarksville, but the affects will not be as sweeping as those of Tullahoma. Both Clarksville and Hopkinsville are too large and too near for such sweeping, permanent changes."

Grower may have underestimated the changes that Clarksville and Hopkinsville would undergo due to the construction and persistence of the camp in the area. The City of Clarksville, for example, was already making plans to brace for the "sweeping economic changes" that would accompany the construction of the Army post (CLC August 21, 1941) when the construction of the post had not yet been approved. The city expected a large, if temporary, increase in its population during the construction phase, and asked the defense housing coordinator to analyze the housing needs for the "construction era," so prefabricated houses could be built to relieve temporary congestion. These prefabricated houses would be removed after the construction was complete and the workers moved out. There were clear signals, even at that early stage that city planning processes were to be rationalized. According to the August 21, 1941 CLC article, "In order to avoid the mistake of other Army boom towns which have been disfigured by lack of planning in building, an ordinance is being prepared to give the city

5 The Impact of the Construction of the Camp

planning commission power to regulate future construction in Clarksville." A September 18, 1941 article in CLC discussed at new housing needs for Clarksville were being studied by architects, as a housing shortage was being anticipated because of the influx of workers. The article suggested that part of the shortage could be addressed by spare room in existing rural houses.

An editorial in CLC, dated September 25, 1941 discussed the new plans made by the City of Clarksville to meet the challenges the city could face due to the construction of the post. The plan included a set of segregated housing projects of 50 units each - segregated because the houses were meant to be temporary, and would prevent similar structures to "spring up in good residential districts and materially hurting the value of nearby property..." With this as one of the aims in view also the city would enact a zoning plan - the first of its kind in Clarksville - to divide Clarksville into business, industrial, and residential districts. An article in the same newspaper, dated January 15, 1942 (after the construction of Camp Campbell had been approved) provided more specific details of the city's planned construction and improvements. Clarksville took the preliminary step towards preparing for the Army camp by filling applications to the Federal Communities Service fund for projects estimated to cost more than \$800,000. While this did not imply that all the proposed projects would be carried out, the application would allow the commission to evaluate the proposed projects and the funds available. Items covered in the proposal included the following: "a health center for white and colored, \$500,000; three comfort stations, \$7,500; enlarging and improving the sewers and water-systems, total unestimated [s/c]; sewage treatment plant, \$110,000; two recreation centers, \$40,000; armory equipment, \$15,000; new elementary school building to accommodate 600 students, \$230,000; equipment, \$30,000; lot, \$10,000. Other changes proposed by Clarksville, included street improvements, specifically widening either 6th or 7th street from Madison to College streets to create a downtown bypass, as was asked for by the Government, and the widening of Rt. 41 W to four-lane highway (CLC February 7, 1942). Additionally, the city also planned for enlarging water-plant facilities, making additions to hospitals and nursing homes, and creating a new police radio system.

Clearly, it appears as though the City of Clarksville had foresight to look beyond the construction phase, and plan for facilities that would surely outlast what was then intended to be a temporary Army camp. In other words, Clarksville appeared to be a city preparing for long-term growth, as seen in the drawing up of a zoning plan for the city and the projects that aimed for an improvement of infrastructural, community, health, and other facilities. While sketchy on details, a January 1, 1943 article in CLC points to the range of changes brought about to Clarksville by the construction of Camp Campbell. "The Clarksville that was is no more, and for better or worse, will never be again." In the matter of one year, the population of Clarksville has increased from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, not counting the population at Camp Campbell. The city, which had had little public planning, now found itself in an "almost planned economy." Clarksville benefited also from an economic boom, with retail sales in 1942 going up by 42% and restaurant business by as much as 300%. It was only the restrictions kept on housing construction and the freeze on rents, the article said, that helped keep some order on construction and housing costs. The article does not mention the extent to which the planned improvements were actually carried out at the time; however scant on details, the article does make clear that the impact of the construction of the post on Clarksville was significant.

SECTION 2

PROPERTY TYPES DEFINITION, MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6 WORLD WAR II PROPERTY TYPES AT FT. CAMPBELL

Of the over 1,000¹² buildings and structures installed at Camp Campbell during the World War II period between 1942 and 1944, a total of 214 of these properties remain extant on Ft. Campbell (Table 4, Figure 20). The properties are primarily located, as the map in Figure 20 shows, in the central part of the cantonment area along Indiana Avenue and near Bastogne Avenue, with the remainder scattered around the other parts of the cantonment area, the airfield, and the landforms that would eventually house Clarksville Base. This number indicates that while a majority of the World War II-era buildings have been demolished, a large number of these are still in use. The data maintained at Ft. Campbell is enlightening in that it provides a wealth of information concerning the World War II utility of the camp and the nature of the buildings, including: original use of the property, the current use and tenant, the year of construction, whether it was of the temporary, semi-permanent, or permanent type of construction, and the construction drawing number. Since the treatment of temporary and permanent World War II properties significantly differs, due to the Programmatic Agreement of 1986 between the DoD, the ACHP and the National Conference of SHPOs, that classification is valuable in making appropriate recommendations. Second, the data helps identify existing properties by their intended uses, and in association with the construction drawings, its form and physical characteristics. Third, the current use of the property provides an indication, though not a comprehensive understanding of how the property may have been altered over the course of the last six decades.

World War II properties at Ft. Campbell have been classified into three main groups of structures, according to the type of construction: temporary, semi-permanent, and permanent (Figure 21). Each of these classes of properties have been further delineated into sub-classes based upon their original functions and associated characteristics. A discussion of the general conditions of properties in each of these subclasses is included in the definition of property types. The classification is aimed in particular at effectively identifying management concerns and making recommendations for the management and further identification of World War II properties.

The following set of maps depict the known locations of World War II-era properties at Camp Campbell. These maps illustrate the main concentrations of activity, and are separated into three arbitrary sections (A, B and C) for ease of use. The locations of these extant and demolished structures are overlain onto the modern, 2000 black and white aerial photography of Ft. Campbell, and are color-coded to correspond with the current utility of each structure represented. In addition, the demolished structures are depicted in green, as many of these relate to the World War II utility of the area (it was impossible to refine the mapping to include only World War II-era demolished buildings). As an example, the hospital complex can

¹² Estimated from the 1944 map of Camp Campbell; the exact and accurate figure will be obtained from the Camp Campbell completion report. The list of demolished buildings at Ft. Campbell shows that a total of 512 buildings, including World War II structures have been removed. This record is clearly not complete based upon the estimated number of buildings originally constructed during World War II and those still existing.

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

clearly be seen on the northeastern quadrant of Figure 33, as a large collection of green (demolished) buildings with only the three extant structures still visible. The large white border along the right side of the main figure represents the modern eastern boundary of Ft. Campbell.

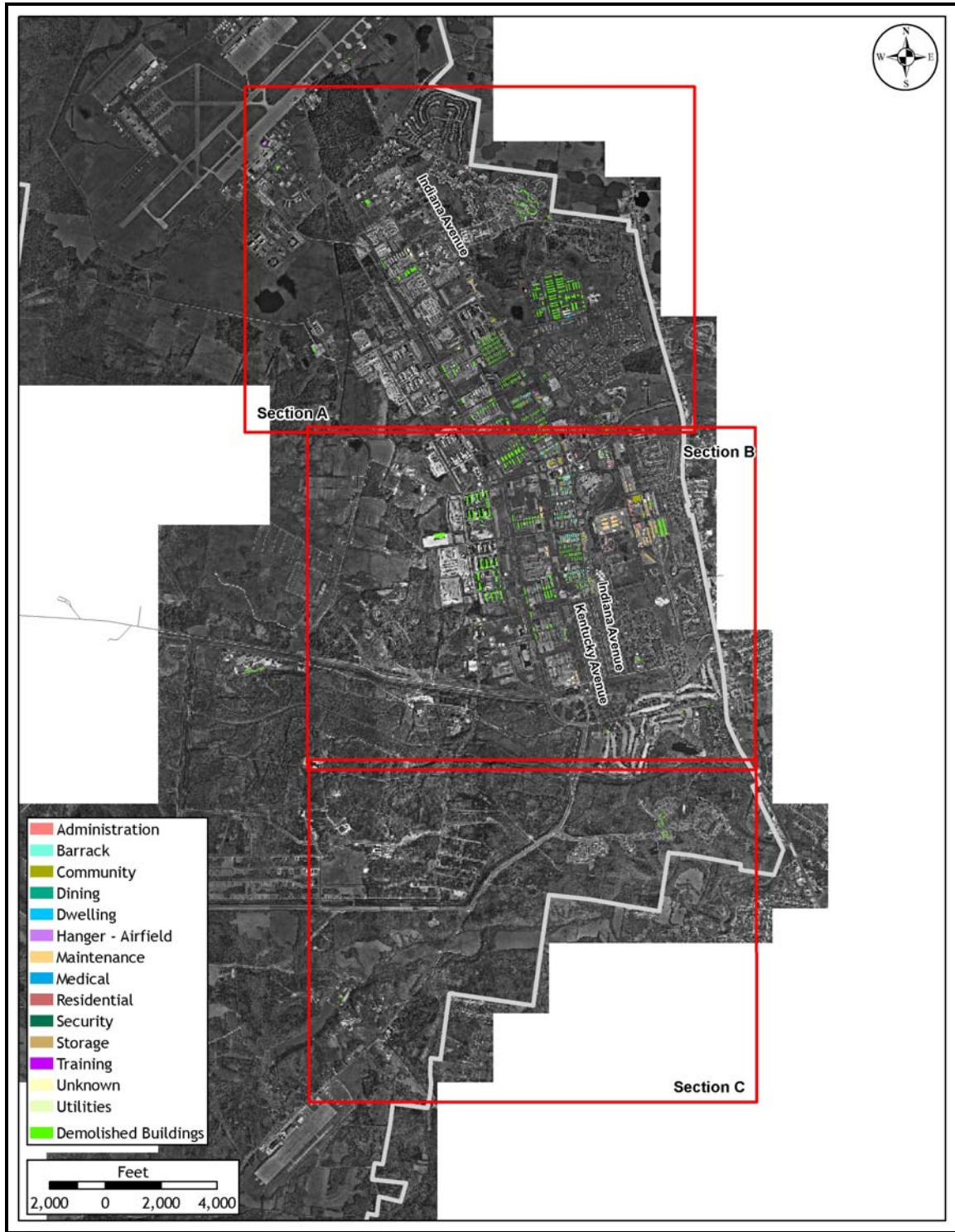


Figure 32. Overview of World War II Properties on Ft. Campbell Classified By Current Use, Depicted On Modern Aerial Photography

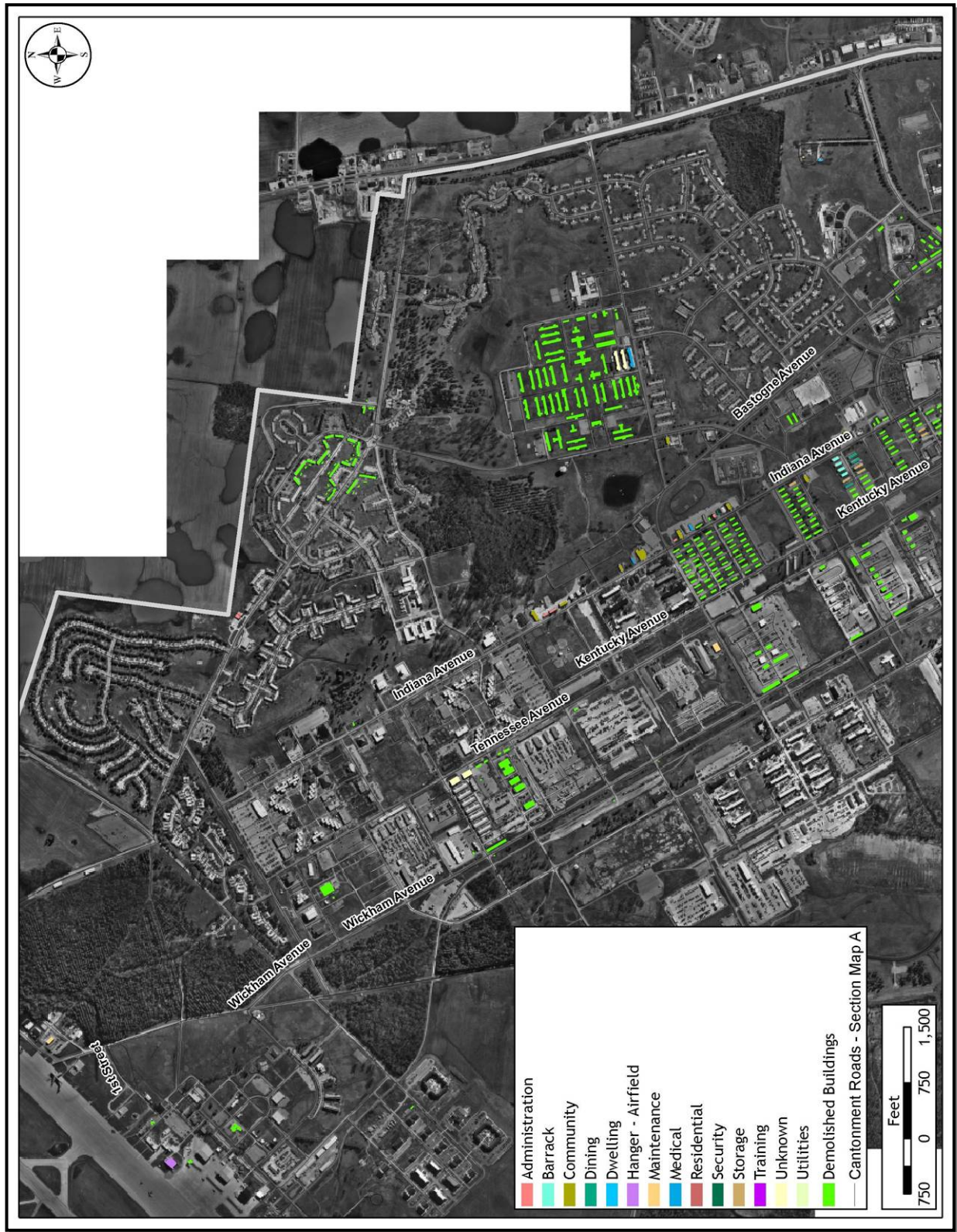


Figure 33. Detailed View of the World War II-era Properties in Section A

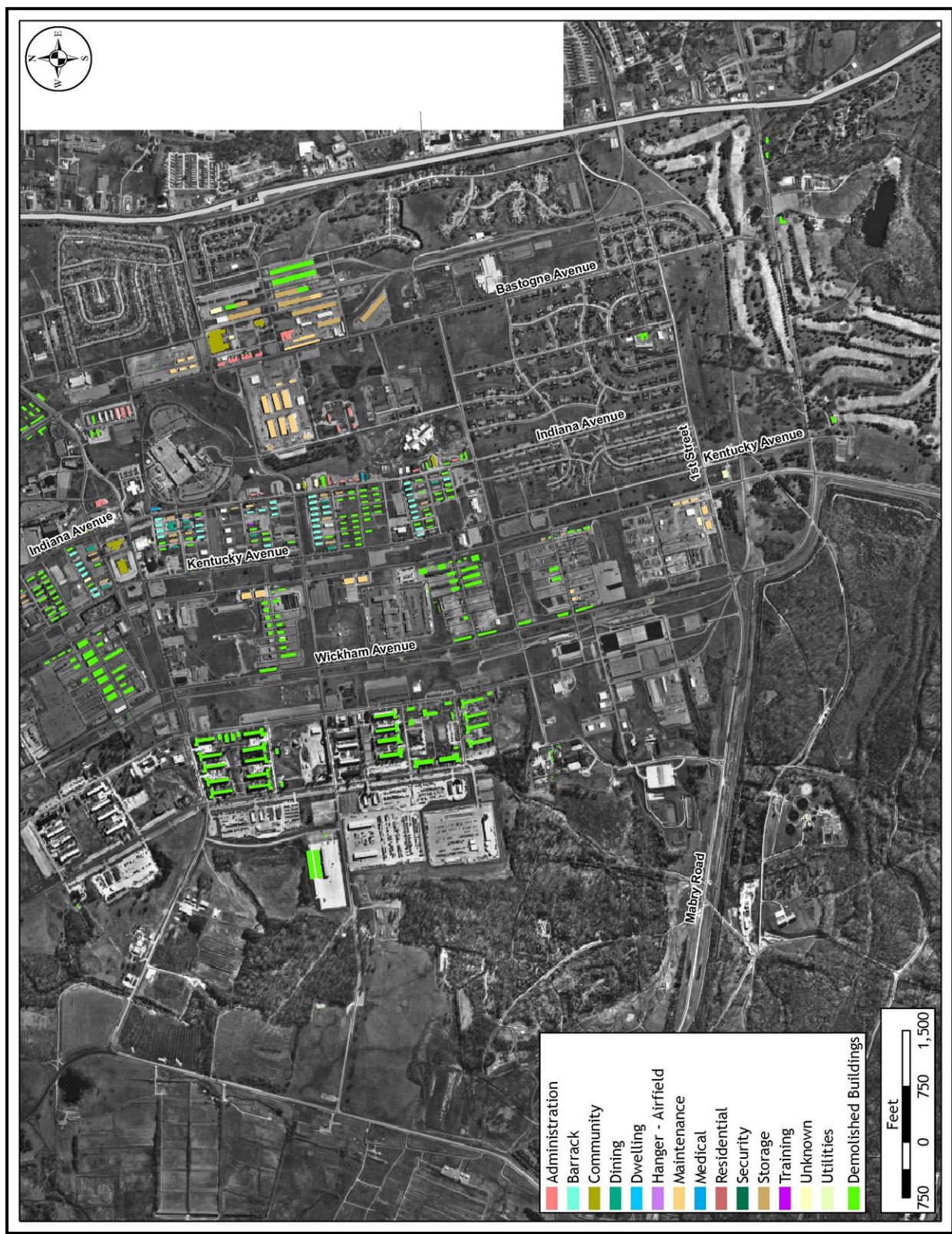


Figure 34. Detailed View of the World War II-era Properties in Section B

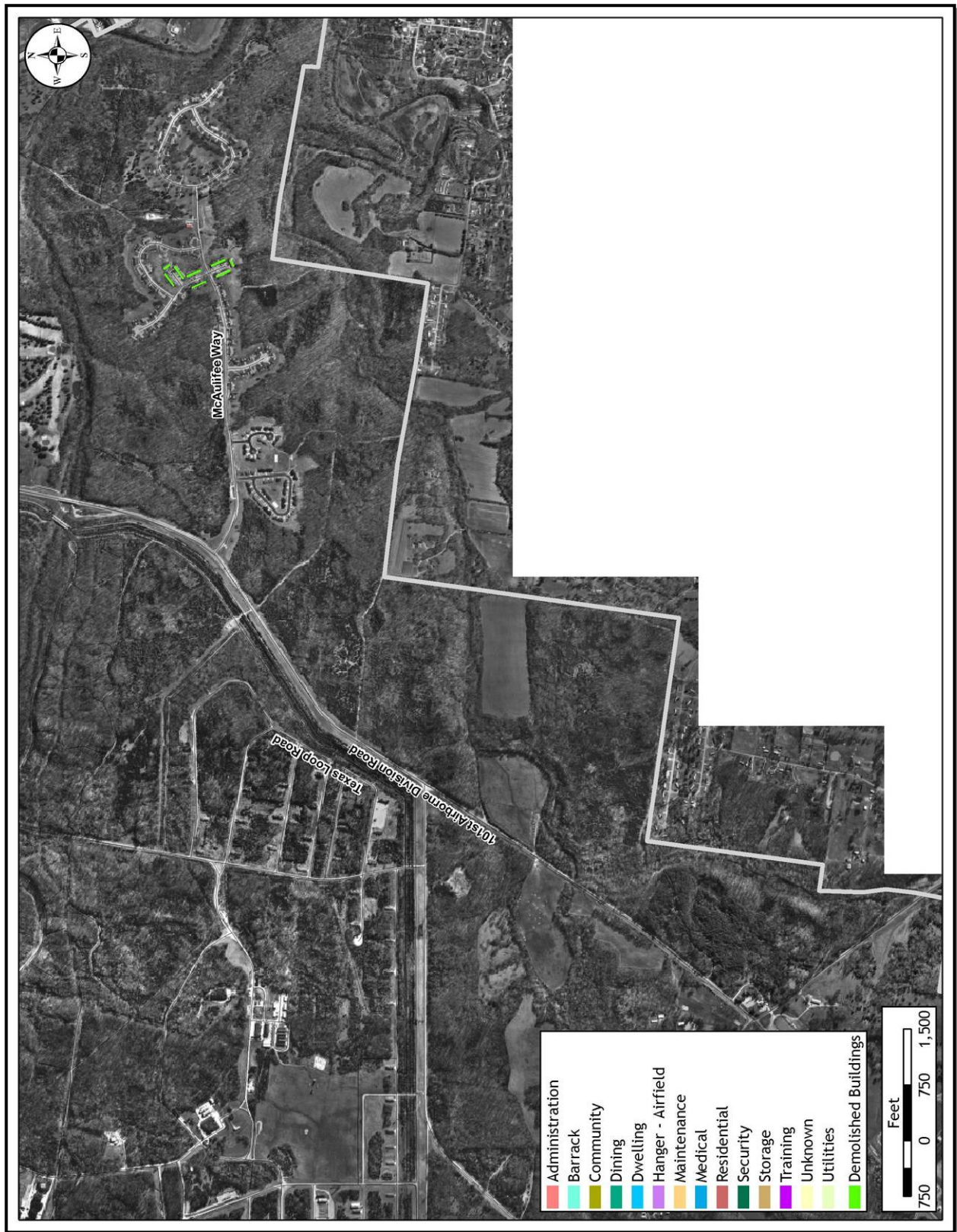


Figure 35. Detailed View of the World War II-era Properties in Section C

6.1 TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION

As noted earlier in the report, a majority of the properties constructed during World War II mobilization efforts were temporary.¹³ Temporary construction consisted of buildings typically built according to standardized techniques and not intended for use after the war. There were different series of temporary buildings constructed during the war, including the 700 series, the 800 series, and the T.O. or Theater of Operation series. As discussed earlier in the report, the 700 series were a significant improvement over the poor quality temporary construction of World War I. The 800 series were an improvement over the 700 series, while the Theater-of-Operation (TO) buildings typically consisted of wood lath on wall sheathing covered in felt, constructed also on a temporary basis (Kurunda et al 1997).

General Physical Characteristics: World War II temporary buildings were typically of wood-frame construction, with most of them being one or two stories tall. The buildings typically had concrete footings or foundations. The construction of the superstructure was with studs (mainly 2x4s) with a layer of sheathing and damp proof courses, usually with exterior plywood and shiplap cladding. Garner (1993: 35) writes that composition boards and sheetrock were also occasionally used as cladding materials. The windows were typically standardized wood-frame double-hung. The 700 series buildings had aqua media or skirt roofs over the first floor windows - a characteristic that was dropped in the 800 series construction. The buildings were gable roofed with a gentle pitch and covered with asphalt tiles. Bathrooms and latrines, especially in the barrack (the most common building type), were assimilated into the structure. The World War II temporary buildings were centrally heated with the use of ducts and flues connected to the furnaces in their own mechanical rooms. A distinguishing characteristic for the temporary buildings constructed during World War II was that their exteriors were painted. The temporary buildings existing at Ft. Campbell represent a cross-section of functional sub-types. As gauged from the available data, these sub-types can be classified in the following categories:

Barracks and Associated Buildings

The barracks and associated buildings typically comprised of living quarters for enlisted men and officers, mess or dining halls, infirmaries, dispensaries for each battalion company office and administration buildings, field house or recreation areas and rooms, storage areas, and motor pools. At Camp Campbell, the barracks were located in 50 blocks between Indiana and Kentucky Avenues. The buildings typically lined the transverse, numbered streets. The open grounds between the columns of buildings provided assembly areas for each regiment that was housed in the barracks. Motor pools were located to the west of the barracks, off of Kentucky Avenue.

¹³ Kurunda (1997) notes an estimated two-thirds of all World War II construction was temporary, while the rest of the construction was permanent or semi-permanent. This included largely permanent facilities such as Navy Yards and fortifications. The proportion of temporary construction would be even higher in camps like Camp Campbell, which were themselves deemed to be temporary installations.

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

There are 49 original barracks still in existence at Ft. Campbell. As seen from the construction drawing 800-443 (Figure 23) these were either 63 men barracks or 74 men barracks. Bunks were organized in two bays on each of the two floors of the barracks.

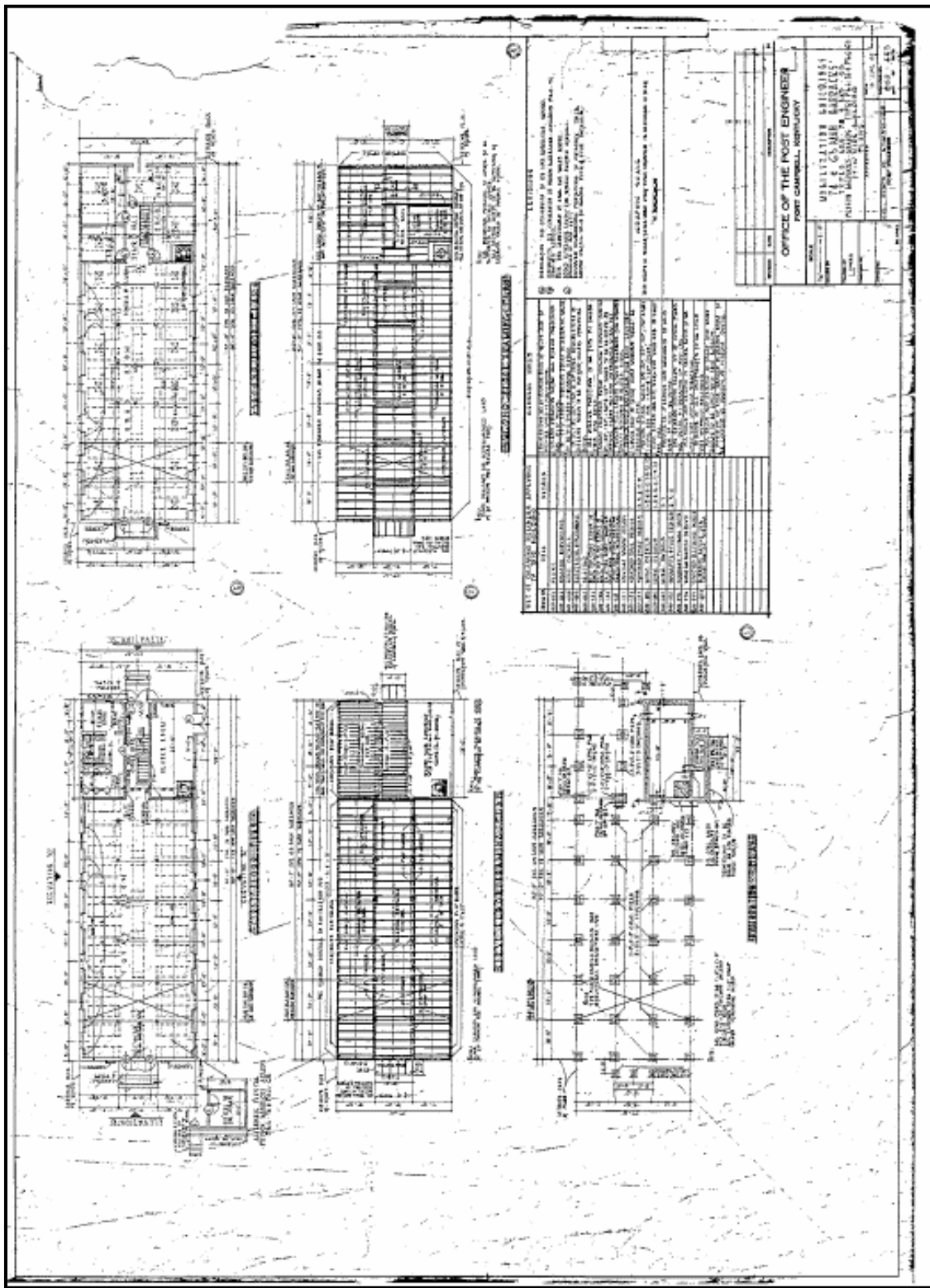


Figure 36. Mobilization Barracks Drawing 800-443

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

At one end of the first floor were the bathrooms and a heating room for the furnace. Directly above these spaces on the second floor were bathrooms and separate quarters for supervising officers.¹⁴ The dimensions of the barracks were 80 ft x 29.5 ft for the 63 men barracks and 90 ft x 29.5 ft for the 74 men barracks. Ft. Campbell database indicates that these were 74 men barracks, which would imply that they were 80 ft x 29.5 ft in their footprint.

None of the barracks are currently used for their original purpose, i.e. as living quarters for officers and enlisted troops. Rather, these buildings have been converted, in the main, into offices for the Public Works Business Center (PWBC), Contracting, Human Resources, and other departments at Ft. Campbell. As BHE's visits to several of the PWBC and other offices at Ft. Campbell indicated the interiors of these buildings have been altered quite radically, with new finishes such as wood paneling on the walls, new flooring materials and dropped ceilings, and the construction of partitions. On the exterior, as is true for other temporary World War II buildings at Ft. Campbell, newer finishes have replaced the older finishes. For example, several of these buildings have new roofing materials, new siding, and replacement vinyl window frames. While the interiors of the buildings may have changed, sometimes beyond recognition, the exteriors of the buildings still retain their characteristic forms that clearly indicate their association with World War II mobilization construction.

Dining Facilities

Associated with barracks were the single-storied mess halls or dining facilities. There are currently 15 of the original dining facilities still standing at Ft. Campbell. These facilities are represented by two types of construction drawings, namely 800-805 and 800-849. The dining halls, represented in drawing 800-805 (Figure 25) and 800-849 were single-storied wood-frame structures, rectangular in their footprint, 25 ft wide, with lengths varying according to their capacity. The capacities could be as low as 112 people, and as high as 248 people, indicating that the sizes of these structures could vary considerably. Tables and benches were arranged in two neat rows with a central aisle serving as circulation space. The entrance to the single-storied building was at the gable-end. The kitchen and storage area were located at the other gable end.

None of the dining facilities are currently used as such. The uses for these facilities are divided between administrative and training. The administrative facilities are typically used both by the troops (as garrison headquarters, for example) and by civilian departments (e.g. human resources). In either case, it may be expected that the interiors of these properties have been altered significantly with the addition of partitions to make office spaces, as well as new finishes for the walls, floors and interior ceilings. A review of Ft. Campbell Real Property Recodes indicates that two of the original dining facilities are currently used as Battle Simulation Centers.¹⁵ As these are restricted access facilities, sometimes fenced off, it was not possible to verify the general condition of the interiors. While the interiors of the buildings may have changed, sometimes beyond recognition, the exteriors of the buildings still retain their characteristic forms that clearly indicate their association with World War II

¹⁴ Mr. Hugh Stephenson, in his oral history interview (July 2005), indicated this interior arrangement, with additional double bunking that had become common towards the end of the war.

¹⁵ One of these facilities is classified as "semi-permanent" in the Ft. Campbell Real Properties database, and will be discussed in the next section of this report.

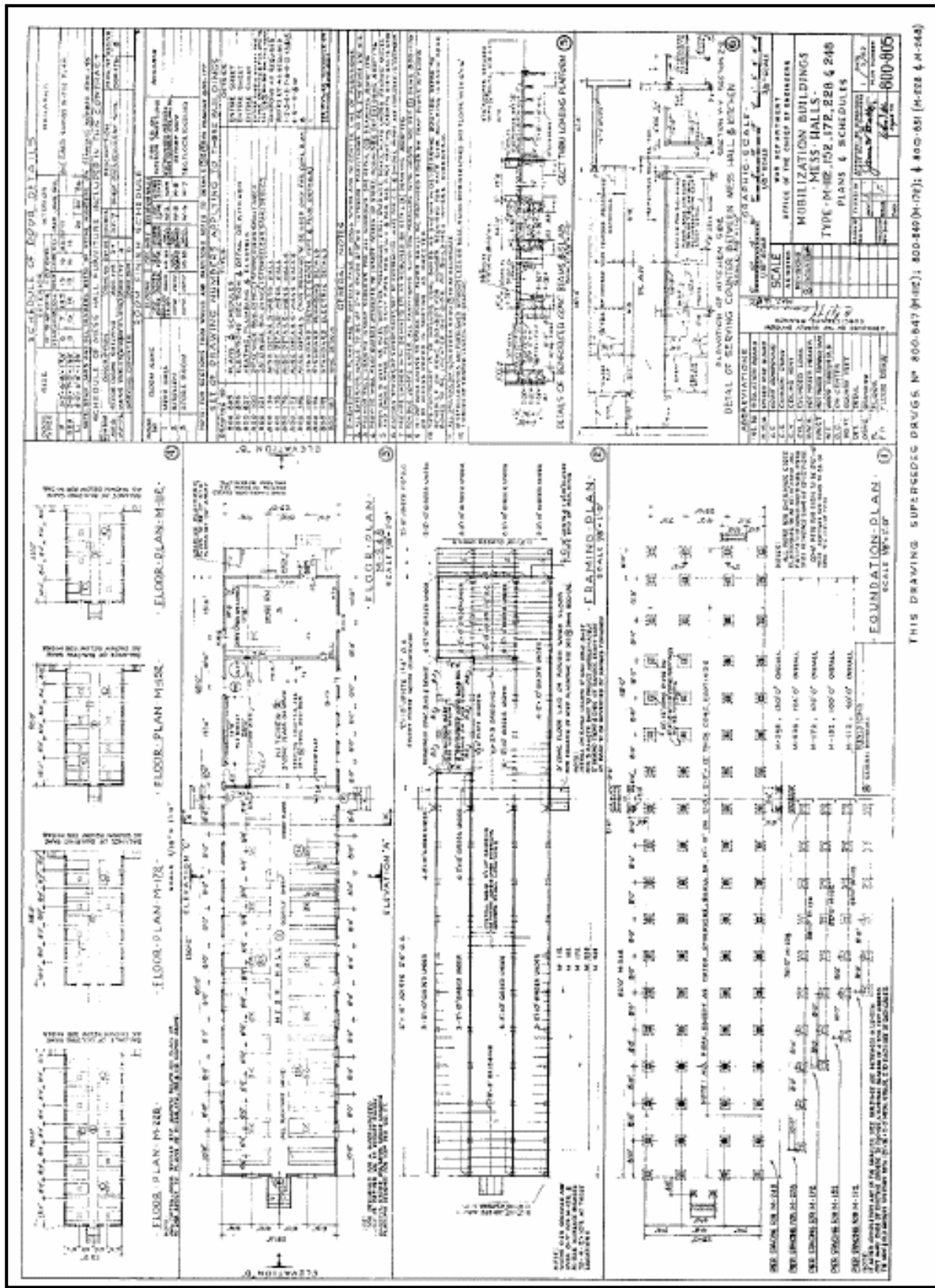


Figure 37. Mess (Dining) Halls Drawing 800-805

mobilization construction, although the siding, roofing, and window frames have been updated and replaced.

Administrative Facilities

There are a total of 30 World War II administration buildings at Ft. Campbell, of which 28 are classified as temporary.¹⁶ The administration buildings are represented by several drawings, which include numbers 800-201, 800-210, 800-350, 800-222, 800-214, and 800-661.¹⁷ BHE was able to see some, though not all, of the plans for these buildings. The plan 800-201 and 800-204 (Figure 24) was a multi-winged building that was the headquarters for the post quartermaster. The different wings of the building, that extended out transversely from its central stem housed different departments, including the posts transportation department, general supplies, and roads and utilities. The overall dimensions of the building, a single-storied wood frame structure, were 71 ft x 136 ft. The plan 800-210 was for a single storied building with two rooms at one gable end for the commanding officer and his staff, and utilities, and a large open space, the length of which could be varied according to the number of people expected to work there. The plan for the building 800-214 was similar as that of 800-210, with the exception that in this case it was a two-storied building, and therefore of a larger capacity. The plan for 800-661 indicates that this was a stockade office building or a single administration and company storehouse building. The space within the single-storied structure was divided in to storage and office space. A characteristic feature of this type was a large gate, possibly with a rolling shutter, to allow for the passage of company supplies.

As indicated in Table 3, several of the administrative facilities continue to be used as office and administration buildings. It is likely, though not individually verified, that the interior layouts and materials of these buildings may have been modified over the last six decades. While the interiors of the buildings may have changed, sometimes beyond recognition, the exteriors of the buildings still retain their characteristic forms that clearly indicate their association with World War II mobilization construction, although the siding, roofing, and window frames have been updated and replaced.

Classrooms and Training Facilities

Structures constructed during World War II included classrooms for providing troops with instructions that were vital to their training. As Mr. Stephenson indicated in his oral history interview (July 2005), even in the years immediately following the war, training included the use of these classrooms located in specific buildings for providing instruction. Building 2904 is the only structure labeled as “classroom” in the Ft. Campbell database. The associated drawing from this building is 800-210, i.e. a drawing for a single-storied administration building (see Administrative Facilities above). BHE believes that the building may have been mislabeled. It is not certain if any of the original classrooms actually exist at Ft. Campbell.

¹⁶ The two semi-permanent administration buildings will be discussed in the following section of the chapter.

¹⁷ Drawing no. 800-883 is also included for a building classified as administrative in the Ft. Campbell database. This may have been done in error, as BHE’s review of the drawing shows it to be a mess for prisoners and guards.

Community and Recreation Facilities¹⁸

The 16 existing buildings constructed as community and recreation facilities at Ft. Campbell during World War II include chapels, post exchanges, service clubs, and the Field House. Of these, the chapels and the Field House stand out as distinct in their forms and characters, indeed distinctly different from the mass of rectangular, gable-roofed World War II buildings at the base. There are three remaining World War II chapels at the post (construction drawing no. 800-550), of which two, as indicated in the Table 3, continue to be used as chapels and one is used as an instructional courtroom. As the drawings indicate, the chapels were simple gable-roofed, wood-framed structures with a raised steeple located at the rear gable end. They were planned as including a nave flanking a central aisle. There are two Post Exchange buildings (Drawing no. 800-480) and a branch exchange building (no drawing number) remaining at the post. The Post Exchange building was a rectangular-planned, gable-roofed, single-storied building with an entrance at the gable end. A tailor's shop and a barber's shop flanked either side of the entrance foyer, which opened out to a large open space with display counters near the walls. This is where goods such as tobaccos, toiletries, cold drinks, and even beer were purportedly sold, as the drawing 800-480 indicates. To the rear of the building were the heating room and office and storage spaces. There are two remaining structures that were constructed as service clubs (Drawing no. 800-517). The drawing 800-517 shows a T-shaped building with a café, a dance hall, and a library occupying the three wings respectively, with the library and the dance hall gallery extending on the upper floor. This was likely the service club illustrated in the Camp Campbell post card (Figure 11). The distinctive Dryer Field House (Drawing no. 800-588) was, as mentioned earlier in the report, the largest single structure at the post. The Field House, based upon the standard series 800 design, housed three basketball courts and room for other games. The design was to be flexible enough so that it could also become a theater when required. The wood-frame structure was distinctive not only because of its size but also because of the vaulted roof that spanned its breadth of approximately 130 ft.

The chapels at the post retain their distinctive exterior appearance. One of the chapels, currently used as an instructional courthouse, may have been altered in its interior layout. The Post Exchange building is currently used as a brigade HQ building, an administrative facility. It is likely that the interior of the building has been significantly altered due to the change in use. The service clubs are currently used as administration facilities by the Army. Typically, significant changes in use of buildings imply also changes in their interior layout. Though not individually verified, it is likely that the interiors of these buildings may have been altered significantly, while the exteriors still convey their association with World War II construction despite replaced materials and finishes over the past six decades. The Dryer Field House clearly retains its integrity, and its distinct exterior form is as depicted in the construction drawings.

¹⁸ See Warehouses and Storage Facilities below for details on storage buildings that also included recreation space.

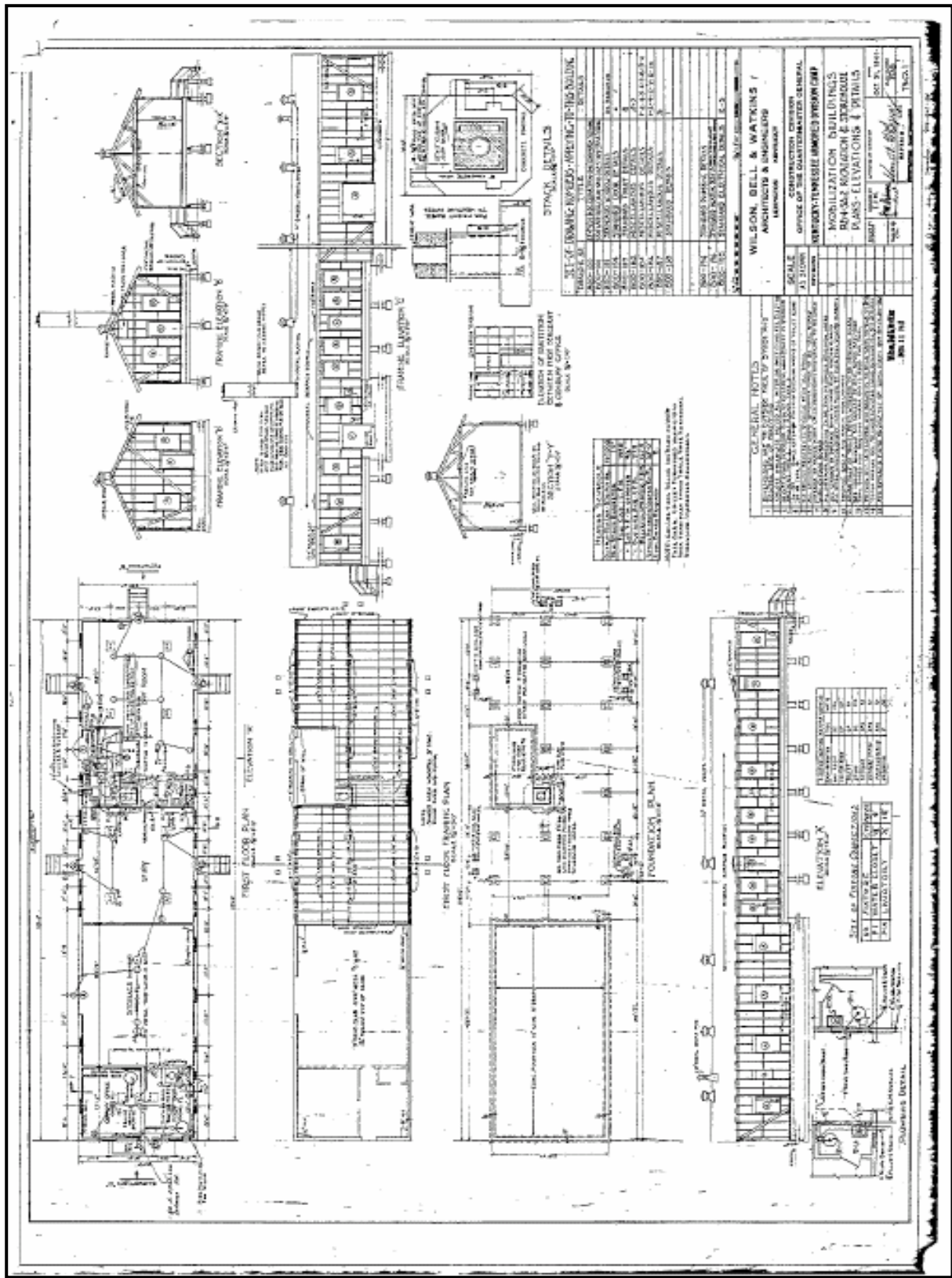


Figure 58. Recreation and Storehouse Drawing 750.1

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

Ft. Campbell Records indicate that there are two types of storage structures from the World War II era still existing at the base, adding to a total of 43 buildings. The first of these are standard warehouses, 60 ft x 150 ft in dimensions, offering a large open space for storage. These buildings (drawings 800-652, 800-653, 800-654, Figure 27) have up to five large gates that allow for the passage of bulky storage materials. The large warehouses were general supply facilities, not associated directly with the barracks but rather serving the base and the troops more broadly. On the other hand, the second type of prevalent storage facility appears to have been connected with the barracks, not only because of their proximity to the living quarters but also because these were multi-functional buildings. While approximately half the space of these buildings, which were 120 ft x 25 ft in dimension, was devoted to storage, the remaining space was devoted to recreation, and included a dayroom and a study. The different rooms were arranged linearly along the length of the building, and included smaller office and utility rooms.

A majority of the large warehouses continue to be used for storage by PWBC, RBC (Readiness Business Center) and other departments at Ft. Campbell. These are, in general, in a serviceable condition and have retained their integrity. Two of these (845 and 847) are being used as training aids centers, while one is being used currently as a photography laboratory (832). The integrity of these structures may have been affected to a greater extent if the new uses entailed a reorganization of the interior space and changes to the facades. On the other hand, the recreation and storage facilities, of which there are 21 remaining according to Ft. Campbell records, have been adapted and modified for use as administration buildings and training facilities (battle simulation). These changes are likely to have necessitated changes to the interiors, including new partitions and finishes. In general, the exteriors of these buildings have retained their integrity and continue to convey their association with their World War II construction and history.

Maintenance Facilities

There are a total of 32 maintenance facilities comprising of maintenance shops vehicle maintenance and motor maintenance shops. A review of the associated drawings (drawing no. 800-617) shows that six of the existing maintenance buildings were designed specifically to repair tanks. These buildings were approximately 85 ft x 144 ft, with two internal bays and two gates with concrete ramps at the gable end for the entry of tanks. A series of rooms along the length of the building were used as office spaces, storage rooms, and utility plants. These are perhaps the only known buildings associated with the use of Camp Campbell to train armored divisions. The other maintenance facilities associated with World War II at Ft. Campbell (drawing nos. 800-607 and 800-959) were smaller structures used for the maintenance of standard vehicles used by the army. According to Ft. Campbell data (Table 3), three of the maintenance shops are associated with construction drawing nos. TO 20M. The use of the prefix TO signifies that these were Theater-of-Operations buildings. The characteristics of these buildings were not determined as BHE was not able to access the drawings.

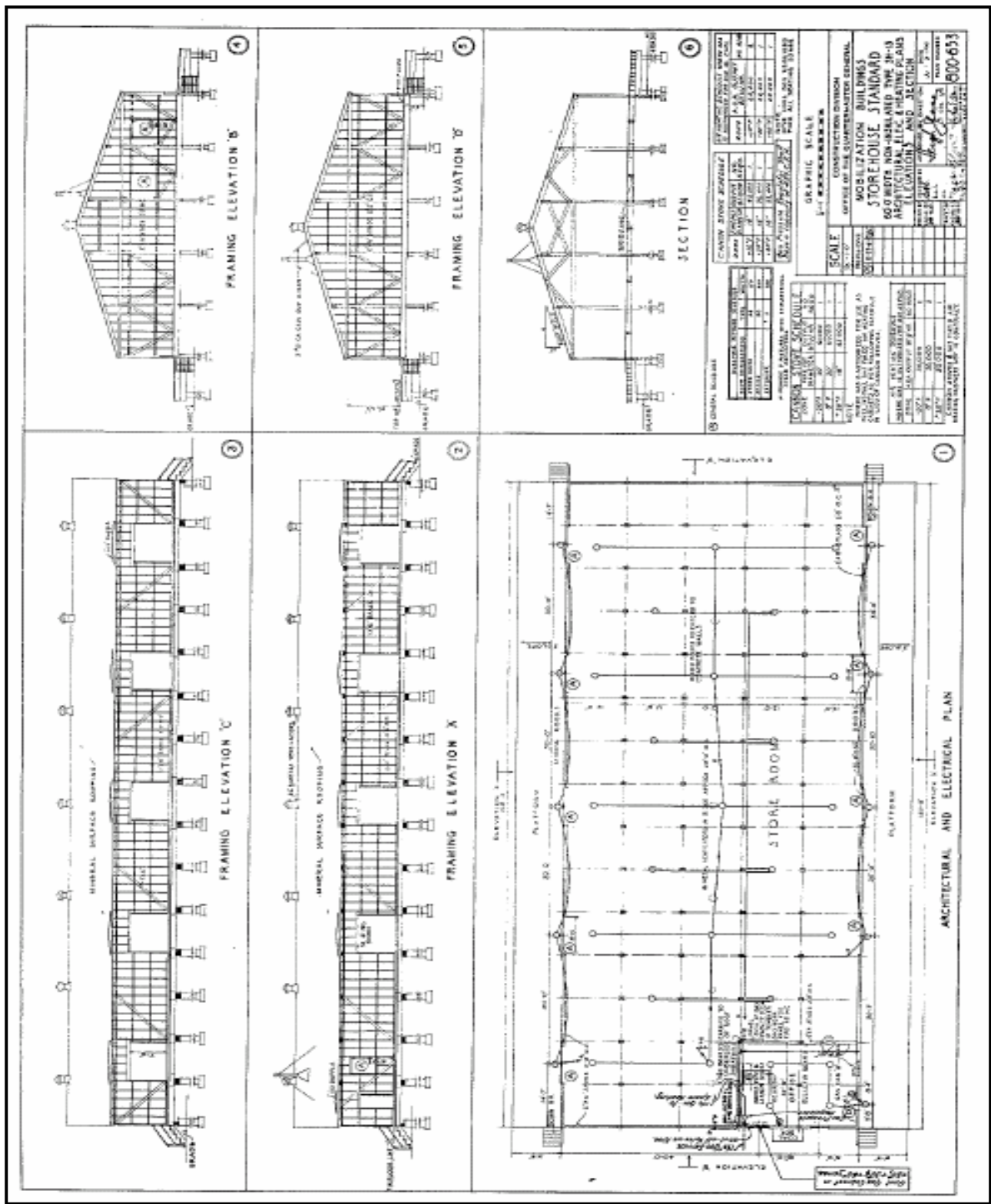


Figure 39. Storehouse Standard 800-653

The maintenance buildings continue to be used for the general purpose of maintenance and repair. In many instances, as the Ft. Campbell database suggests, they are still used for the repair and maintenance of vehicles. It is undetermined if any of the structures are currently

being used for the repair of tanks or other similar large vehicles used by the Army. The exteriors of these buildings have retained their integrity and continue to convey their association with their World War II construction history. How the interiors may have been modified has not been determined.

Infirmary and Medical Facilities

Three of the World War II medical facilities continue to function at Ft. Campbell. These three buildings (123, 125, and 127) are all that remains of the World War II hospital building. The large, multi-wing hospital built in the northern part of the cantonment area was among the few semi-permanent or permanent buildings constructed at the post during the war and will be discussed in the following section. The remaining buildings included two infirmaries (building nos. 3107 and 3204, drawing no. 800-1429) and a dental clinic (building no. 2506, no drawing reference). BHE was not able to access the drawings for these buildings and thus cannot describe their original characteristics.

The infirmaries are currently used as administration buildings, and it is likely that their interior layouts have been affected due to the change in use. The dental clinic, according to Ft. Campbell data, continues to function as a dental clinic. It was not possible to verify either the original character or changes to it due to lack of sufficient data.

POW Facilities

A POW cemetery, where five German POWs were buried, is currently located within the grounds of the abandoned Clarksville Base Historic District, in a densely wooded area of Ft. Campbell near the intersection of Mabry Road and 101st Airborne Division Road. Drawings uncovered recently by the Ft. Campbell Engineering Division, however, indicate that this location was not the original internment site of the five soldiers; rather, the cemetery was situated off Ohio Avenue to the north of the present day Cole Park neighborhood in Ft. Campbell, where the Family Readiness Center currently resides. The original cemetery had provision for 110 graves. Only five of these were occupied, and these were moved to the present location after the War. The cemetery is in good condition, with the inscriptions on the row of five neatly-lined tombstones clearly visible. This is an important property, clearly denoting its significance to the World War II history at Ft. Campbell.

Three POW stockades, with a maximum capacity of 3,000, were built at Camp Campbell at this time. Recently-discovered drawings at the Ft. Campbell Engineering Division indicate the approximate locations of all three POW stockades. The first stockade was located in the present day Lee Village area north of the old Hospital. The second POW stockade was located north of Mabry Road, west of its intersection with Wickham Avenue near the present day Railway Yard. The third stockade was located in the present day Werner Park area, near the intersection of Indiana Avenue with 1st Street. As Drawing No. R/4042 of the POW Stockade 2 near Mabry Road indicates, each of the POW camps were comprised of an open recreation area and several buildings that effectively made it an independent entity within Camp Campbell. The list of buildings in the stockade included two mess halls, buildings to house commanding officers, storehouses and warehouses, recreation building, a post exchange, a guard house, officers' quarters, lavatories, an infirmary (the only TO type building in the stockade), guard towers, stockade office and tool building, and visitors building. Guard houses and administration buildings were typically located near the entrance to the stockade, while

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

barracks and POW facilities were arranged in two rows near the center of the stockade area. Seven guard towers were carefully placed at the periphery of the POW area to ensure security.

6.2 PERMANENT AND SEMI-PERMANENT WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES

As management concerns for permanent and semi-permanent properties at Ft. Campbell are similar, these have been dealt with together in this section of Chapter 7. There are currently a total of seven World War II properties of permanent and semi-permanent construction extant on Ft. Campbell. Permanent buildings were designed for long-term use and intended to be used well after the war was over. Semi-permanent buildings were expected to be used for no longer than 25 years; they were often constructed by using both lasting materials, such as brick and concrete, as well as wood and other materials typically used in temporary construction.

Of the seven properties extant on Ft. Campbell that can be classified as semi-permanent or permanent, four are listed as permanent (the Steam Plant, No. 858, the Water Treatment Plant, No. 1746, the Boiling Springs Pumping Station, No. 6612, and a structure within the Sewage Disposal Plant, No. 7640) and three as semi-permanent (the three remaining portions of the hospital, No.'s 123, 125 and 127). The Real Property database maintained by Ft. Campbell only accounts for six of these seven; the permanent structure 7640 is the main sewage plant building constructed in World War II, and was identified by BHE in the field as one of three extant World War II-era buildings extant within the modern sewage plant facility (the other two structures, No. 7635 and 7636, are temporary wooden buildings located proximal to the permanent structure). The three semi-permanent buildings, which represent the only portion of the World War II-era hospital extant at Ft. Campbell, were assessed by BHE as not eligible for inclusion on the NRHP.

The table below lists all seven of the permanent and semi-permanent structures extant on Ft. Campbell, and includes data on the original and current utility of each of the structures.

Table 3. Permanent and Semi-Permanent World War II Structures Extant on Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/ CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00858	858	PWBC	STEAM PLANT	HEAT PLT BLDG	1942	PERMANENT	800-1602
01746	1746	PWBC	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	1942	PERMANENT	26-04-01
06612	6612	PWBC	BOILING SPRINGS PUMPING STATION	PWR PLT BLDG	1943	PERMANENT	
07640	7640	PWBC	FT CAMPBELL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PL	SEW/WST WTR TRT	1943	PERMANENT	
00123	S-123	PWBC	HOSPITAL	POLICE/MP STA	1943	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-1957
00125	S-125	USA TRIAL DEFENSE	HOSPITAL	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-1957

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/ CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00127	S-127	USA TRIAL DEFENSE	HOSPITAL	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	SEMI- PERMANENT	800- 1934

An examination of the Ft. Campbell Real Property Database reveals that an additional eleven structures were identified as semi-permanent. Based upon a study of the drawings and the information in Ft. Campbell's database, these eleven semi-permanent classifications are most likely erroneous; the drawings for these buildings (846, 2941, 860, 850, 2607, 39, 869, 2182, 2186, 2159, 5513) show them to be of temporary construction. It is BHE's opinion that these eleven structures are incorrectly identified in the Real Property Database as semi-permanent, and are instead of temporary construction. The table below lists all eleven properties.

Table 4. Temporary World War II Structures at Ft. Campbell Originally Classified as Semi-Permanent

NUMBER	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/ CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE (PER FT. CAMPBELL REAL PROPERTY LIST)	DWG #	CORRECT PROPERTY TYPE
00846	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-652	TEMPORARY
02941	DINING FACILITY	SIM CENTER	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-652	TEMPORARY
00860	LAUNDRY	LAUNDRY/DRY CLN	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-1029	TEMPORARY
00850	BAKERY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-682	TEMPORARY
02607	EAGLE CONFERENCE ROOM	ORG CLASSROOM	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-550	TEMPORARY
00039	POST HEADQUARTERS BLDG	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-204	TEMPORARY
00869	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-603	TEMPORARY
02182	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-443	TEMPORARY
02186	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-443	TEMPORARY
02159	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	SEMI-PERMANENT	750.1	TEMPORARY
05513	MAINTENANCE SHOP	VEH MAINT SHOP	1943	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-617	TEMPORARY

The permanent and semi-permanent buildings are discussed under a pair of headings: the extant remnants of the World War II-era hospital (123, 125, and 127) and the structures related to base utilities. In addition, the eleven structures erroneously classified as semi-permanent are included in the discussion of the BASEOPs area, which contains all eleven structures.

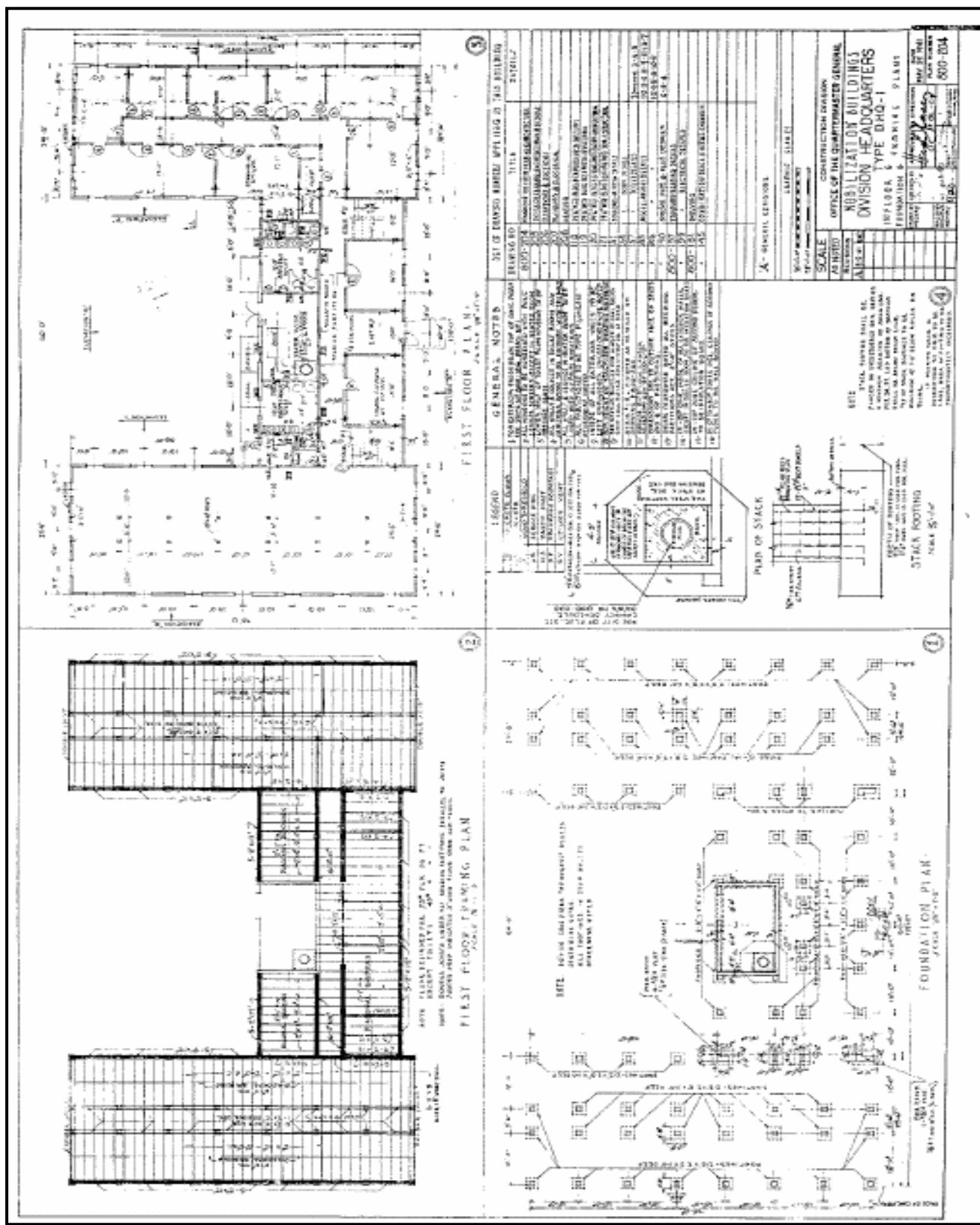


Figure 40. Division Headquarters Drawing 800-204

6.2.1 World War II Hospital Buildings 123, 125, and 127

The hospital had a 2,146-bed capacity, but this was cut down to 646 by war's end by closing off some wings and reducing the number of staff, as requirements decreased (Figure 11). The three-story brick building continued to serve as a medical facility until 1979, after which it housed other functions, including temporary housing quarters and NCO Academy facilities until 1993 (Chanchani 2003:4; O'Brien 2002; Ft. Campbell Real Properties 2003). In 1993, all but these three of the original 45 wings and structures were demolished. In 2003, BHE completed an inventory and NRHP assessment of the remaining buildings (all three of which are semi-permanent), and concluded that they were not eligible as their integrity was not retained.

6.2.2 Utilities

Because of the functions they served, utility facilities such as water supply and sewage treatment plants had to be constructed of durable or "permanent" materials, even when they served purportedly temporary posts. This is also true of the utilities that served Camp Campbell and continue to serve Ft. Campbell. There are four such facilities currently in operation at Ft. Campbell, and all have been classified as permanent. The four properties are: the Steam Plant (No. 858), the Water Treatment Plant (No. 1746), the Boiling Springs Pumping Station (No. 6612), and a structure within the Sewage Disposal Plant (No. 7640).

All four properties, based upon data available from Ft. Campbell, appear to be in operable conditions. BHE has surveyed the Sewage Disposal Plant, which now includes not only the buildings constructed during World War II but later modifications as well. The World War II-era buildings, which include the main treatment plant structure (No. 7640, three intersecting brick cylinders) and a pair of administrative/storage wood buildings (No. 7635 and 7636), are in good, working condition and continue to support Ft. Campbell into the present day. The brick structure known as the "digester" (No. 7640) clearly stands out from the wood and concrete structures that were constructed in the same premises, and is in fact the only permanent facility within the Sewage Treatment Plant; the remaining World War II-era buildings are all temporary.

As will be discussed in the recommendations below, BHE is of the opinion that all these permanent properties should be surveyed, inventoried, and assessed for their eligibility for NRHP listing.

6.2.3 BASEOPS Buildings

The list of semi-permanent BASEOPS buildings includes the Base Headquarters building located at 39 Screaming Eagles Boulevard (Drawing No. 800-204). As the drawing indicates, this was a C-Shaped building, 60 ft x 70 ft, comprised of rooms and cubicles flanked on either side of double loaded corridors. On the first floor, one of the wings was an open space with no partitions. The second floor mainly contained open office space. There were two sets of staircases, each located near the intersections of the flanking wings with the central portion of the structure. The building, of wood-frame construction like other BASEOPS buildings, has newer siding and roofing material, and appears to be in a good condition. The Camp Campbell Completion Report (War Department 1943) indicates that the building was of a temporary

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

construction type, indicating that there is an error in the Ft. Campbell database which needs to be corrected.

The other BASEOPS buildings listed as semi-permanent, with their original functional in parenthesis, are: Buildings 860 (Warehouse), 2942 (Dining Facility), 860 (Laundry), 850 (Bakery), 2607 (Conference Room), 869 (Administration), 5523 (Maintenance), 2159 (Recreation and Storage), and 2182 and 2186 (Barracks). The classification is incorrect, as revealed by a review of the referenced drawings and the Camp Campbell Completion Report (War Department 1943). Table 2 indicates the correct classification as “temporary” for each of these properties.

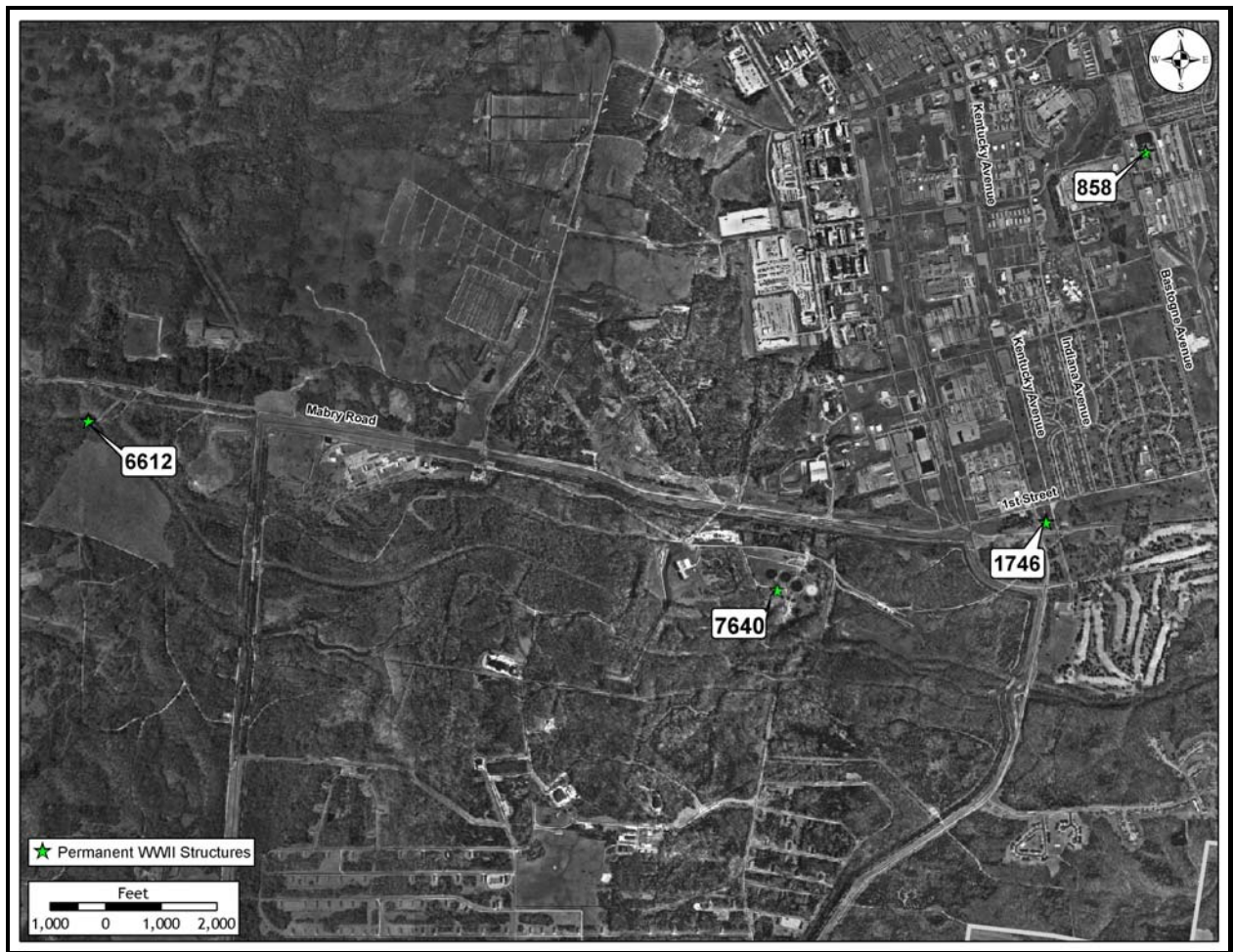


Figure 41. Permanent World War II Structures Extant on Ft. Campbell

6.3 SITE PLAN AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPE

Although a majority of World War II buildings at Ft. Campbell have been removed over the past six decades, much of the original layout of the post remains intact. A comparison of the current maps of the post with the 1943 Layout Map of Camp Campbell is revealing. The grid of streets from the present-day Bastogne Avenue skirting the eastern part of the post and Wickham Avenue in the western part of the cantonment area between 11th Street and 59th

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

Street have not been altered significantly. The entrances to the post from Gates 1-6 are, in the main, faithful to their original layouts. The blocks east of Bastogne Avenue and south of the newer Stryker Village are quite well preserved. As the Map (Figure 23) shows, a majority of the temporary structures are located in the blocks adjacent to Screaming Eagles Boulevard, making this one of the better preserved areas of the post as associated with the World War II construction. The layout of the site, as associated with the World War II planning and construction, is an important, relatively unaltered aspect of the post. As seen during a survey of the area, several newer buildings were simply constructed on the post integrated with the pre-existing World War II layout.

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

Table 5. List of Properties Constructed During World War II Extant on Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00858	858	PWBC	STEAM PLANT	HEAT PLT BLDG	1942	PERMANENT	800-1602
01746	1746	PWBC	WATER TREATMENT PLANT	WTR SUP/TRT BLD	1942	PERMANENT	26-04-01
06612	6612	PWBC	BOILING SPRINGS PUMPING STATION	PWR PLT BLDG	1943	PERMANENT	
07640	7640	PWBC	FT CAMPBELL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PL	SEW/WST WTR TRT	1943	PERMANENT	
07636	7636	PWBC	FT CAMPBELL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PL	SEW/WST WTR TRT	1943	TEMPORARY	
07635	7635	PWBC	FT CAMPBELL SEWAGE DISPOSAL PL	SEW/WST WTR TRT	1943	TEMPORARY	
00846	T-846	PWBC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
02941	T-2942	BATTLE SIM	DINING FACILITY	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-805
00860	S-860	WOU4 INSTL SUPPLY DOL	LAUNDRY	LAUNDRY/DRY CLN	1942	TEMPORARY	800-1029
00850	T-850	PWBC	BAKERY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-682
02607	T-2607	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	EAGLE CONFERENCE ROOM	ORG CLASSROOM	1942	TEMPORARY	800-550
00039	T-39	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	POST HEADQUARTERS BLDG	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-204
00869	T-869	ENGR DIV	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-603
02182	T-2182	PWBC	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02186	T-2186	PWBC	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02159	S-2159	PWBC	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00127	S-127	USA TRIAL DEFENSE	HOSPITAL	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-1934
00125	S-125	USA TRIAL DEFENSE	HOSPITAL	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-1957
05513	T-5513	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	MAINTENANCE SHOP	VEH MAINT SHOP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-617
00123	S-123	PWBC	HOSPITAL	POLICE/MP STA	1943	SEMI-PERMANENT	800-1957
03601	T-3601	61 MD DET PM (SANITATION)	POST EXCHANGE	BDE HQ BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-480
07173	T-7173		AC MAINT	READY BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	
02936	T-2936	BATTLE SIM	REC & STOREHOUSE	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02938	T-2938	BATTLE SIM	REC & STOREHOUSE	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02527	T-2527	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
00232	T-232	IBO	INSTALLATION BUSINESS OFFICE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-317
00230	T-230	HHC, 101ST ASSLT DIV AUG	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-317
03107	T-3107	HHC, 101ST CORPS SPT GP	INFIRMARY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-1429
02905	T-2905	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	ADMINISTRATION	ORG CLASSROOM	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
02931	T-2931	BATTLE SIM	BARRACK	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02904	T-2904	USA TRIAL DEFENSE	CLASSROOM	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
02933	T-2933	BATTLE SIM	BARRACK	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02935	T-2935	BATTLE SIM	BARRACK	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02937	T-2937	BATTLE SIM	BARRACK	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
06448	T-6448	801 CS BN MAINT AASLT		ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	
02950	T-2950	USA TRIAL DEFENSE	POST CHAPEL	COURTROOM	1942	TEMPORARY	800-550
00847	T-847	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	WAREHOUSE	TNG AIDS CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00750	T-750	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
00845	T-845	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	WAREHOUSE	TNG AIDS CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
00757	T-757	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-959
00844	T-844	PWBC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
02902	T-2902	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	EXCHANGE BRANCH	THRIFT SHOP	1942	TEMPORARY	
02939	T-2939	BATTLE SIM	REC & STOREHOUSE	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02932	T-2932	BATTLE SIM	DINING FACILITY	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-805
02934	T-2934	BATTLE SIM	DINING FACILITY	SIM CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-805
02208	T-2208	CMD USA FLD SPT CMD LAO 101 A	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-214
02250	T-2250	CMD USA FLD SPT CMD LAO 101 A	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
00723	T-723	RBC-CONTRACTOR	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02207	T-2207	POST CHAPLAIN	REG. HQ.	RELIG ED FAC	1942	TEMPORARY	800-214
00731	T-731	USA MED DEPT	ADMINISTRATION	CO HQ BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-883
00719	T-719	POST CHAPLAIN	ADMINISTRATION	FAM LIFE CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-661
00605	T-605	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	ACES FAC	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
00604	T-604	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	ACES FAC	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
02530	T-2530	USA MED DEPT	REC & STORAGE	HEALTH CLINIC	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
04859	4859	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	ADMINISTRATION	ACS CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	
03110	T-3110	101 AG HHD PERS BN (4)	ADMINISTRATION	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
03109	T-3109	5 SF HHC SFG (ABN)	RECREATION	ORG CLASSROOM	1942	TEMPORARY	700-310
02332	T-2332	HHC, 101ST ASSLT DIV AUG	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02334	T-2334	40 PI TM PUBLIC AFFAIRS	WWII BKS	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
00752	T-752	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-959

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00828	T-828	INFO TECH BC	WAREHOUSE	INFO SYS PROC	1942	TEMPORARY	800-654
00749	T-749	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
00849	T-849	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	WAREHOUSE	TNG AIDS CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-654
00755	T-755	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-959
00865	T-865	ENGR DIV	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	5526
00751	T-751	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-959
00868	T-868	PWBC	MAINTENANCE SHOP	ENG/HOUSING MNT	1942	TEMPORARY	800-603
00826	T-826	INFO TECH BC	WAREHOUSE	INFO SYS PROC	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
00754	T-754	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-959
03032	T-3032	POST CHAPLAIN	FELLOWSHIP CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1942	TEMPORARY	800-550
00836	T-0836	PWBC		ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	
00875	T-875	RBC-CONTRACTOR	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
02603	T-2603	101 AG HHD PERS BN (4)	SERVICE CLUB	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-517
00234	T-234	IBO	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-317
03102	T-3102	POST CHAPLAIN	GUARDHOUSE	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-1007
02170	T-2170	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02172	T-2172	DIR OF CONTRACTING	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02174	T-2174	DIR OF CONTRACTING	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02176	T-2176	DIR OF CONTRACTING	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02178	T-2178	PWBC	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02737	T-2737	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	REC & STOREAGE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02739	T-2739	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	REC & STOREAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
06446	T-6446	129 CS BN HHD CORPS SP BN		VEH MAINT SHOP	1942	TEMPORARY	

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
02539	T-2539	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	REC & STORAGE	DRUG/ALC ABUSE	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
00606	T-606	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	ACES FAC	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
02541	T-2541	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	DINING FACILITY	ORG CLASSROOM	1942	TEMPORARY	800-805
02532	T-2532	801 CS BN MAINT AASLT	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-849
02534	T-2534	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	DINING FACILITY	CHILD DEV CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-849
00603	T-603	RBC-CONTRACTOR	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	VEH MAINT SHOP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
02546	T-2546	USA MED DEPT	REC & STORAGE	HEALTH CLINIC	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
00602	T-602	RBC-CONTRACTOR	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE SHOP	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
03306	T-3306	1ST BDE	POST OFFICE	BN HQ BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-225
03202	T-3202	101 AG BND DIV (AASLT)	SERVICE CLUB	BAND TRAIN BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	
06222	T-6222	5 SF HHC SFG (ABN)	MAINTENANCE SHOP	VEH MAINT SHOP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-617
03103	T-3103	POST CHAPLAIN	ADMINISTRATION	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
03101	T-3101	POST CHAPLAIN	CHAPLAIN ACTIVITIES	CHAPEL	1942	TEMPORARY	800-550
00832	T-832	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	WAREHOUSE	PHOTO LAB	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
00855	T-855	RBC-CONTRACTOR	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
00871	T-871	IMO TRANS RBC	READINESS BUSINESS CENTER	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-201
02430	T-2430	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	REC & STORAGE	ORG CLASSROOM	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02432	T-2432	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-849
00853	T-853	RBC-CONTRACTOR	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-654
02440	T-2440	PWBC	DINING FACILITY	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-849

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
02448	T-2448	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM		ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	
02907	T-2907	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	BARRACK	USAR CENTER	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02951	T-2951	CMD USA FLD SPT CMD LAO 101 A	REC & STOREHOUSE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02632	T-2632	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02636	T-2636	PWBC	BARRACK	BN HQ BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02638	T-2638	101 FI U SPT UNIT	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02605	T-2605	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	POST OFFICE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-588
02640	T-2640	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02613	T-2613	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-1166
02646	T-2646	101 FI U SPT UNIT	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02617	T-2617	106 TC BN HHD MOTOR TRANS	REC & STOREAGE	BN HQ BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02648	T-2648	101 FI U SPT UNIT	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02625	T-2625	101 FI U SPT UNIT	REC & STOREAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02627	T-2627	101 FI U SPT UNIT	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-805
02550	T-2550	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02554	T-2554	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02556	T-2556	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02531	T-2531	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02535	T-2535	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-805

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
02537	T-2537	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	REC & STORAGE	DRUG/ALC ABUSE	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02533	T-2533	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-849
02515	T-2515	USA MED DEPT	BARRACK	GEN INST BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02517	T-2517	86 MD HSP CBT SPT	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02519	T-2519	PWBC	BARRACK	PVT/ORG CLUB	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
00873	T-873	IMO TRANS RBC	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-201
00857	T-857	RBC-CONTRACTOR	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-654
02431	T-2431	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02413	T-2413	PWBC	BARRACK	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02401	T-2401	308 MI BN	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
00753	T-753	PWBC	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-959
02425	T-2425	PWBC	BARRACK	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02427	T-2427	501 SC BN AASLT	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02429	T-2429	PWBC	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
00756	T-756	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT GEN PURPOSE	1942	TEMPORARY	800-959
00760	T-760	IMO TRANS RBC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-663
02330	T-2330	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	WWII BKS	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02312	T-2312	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
00843	T-843	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	WAREHOUSE	TNG AIDS CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
02314	T-2314	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	GEN INST BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02316	T-2316	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02318	T-2318	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	GEN INST BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02320	T-2320	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00842	T-842	PWBC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
02322	T-2322	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02301	T-2301	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	Assigned to Division EO and EE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	700-310
02324	T-2324	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02326	T-2326	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
00863	T-863	PWBC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
02251	T-2251	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	REC & STORAGE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02253	T-2253	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	DINING FACILITY	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-849
02259	T-2259	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02255	T-2255	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02257	T-2257	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
00840	T-840	PWBC	WAREHOUSE	HSG FURN STR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-654
02267	T-2267	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	750.1
02209	T-2209	CMD USA FLD SPT CMD LAO 101 A	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
00734	T-734	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-350
02269	T-2269	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-805
00862	T-862	PWBC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
00909	T-909	19 AIR OPS SQDN	WAREHOUSE	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
02203	T-2203	63 CM CO SMK/DECON	GUARDHOUSE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-1007

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
00908	T-908	INFO TECH BC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-652
00907	T-907	INFO TECH BC	WAREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1942	TEMPORARY	800-654
02180	T-2180	COE AREA OFFICE	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02110	T-2110	PWBC	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
02188	T-2188	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	BARRACK	CHILD DEV CTR	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02107	T-2107	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	POST EXCHANGE	ORG CLASSROOM	1942	TEMPORARY	800-480
02152	T-2152	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	DINING FACILITY	ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	800-849
02133	T-2133	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	BARRACK	AT ENL BARRACKS	1942	TEMPORARY	800-443
02104	T-2104	GAR HQ USA FT CAMPBL	ADMINISTRATION	GEN INST BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-210
07352	T-7352	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	GARDNER HILLS	PVT/ORG CLUB	1942	TEMPORARY	
05328	T-5328	HHC, 101ST ASSLT DIV AUG	STOREHOUSE	ORG STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	800-606
02642		101 FI U SPT UNIT		ADMIN GEN PURP	1942	TEMPORARY	
05127		PWBC		OIL STR BLDG	1942	TEMPORARY	
05346	T-5346	WOU4 INSTL SUPPLY DOL	MAINTENANCE SHOP	MNT STORAGE DOL	1943	TEMPORARY	800-607
05348	T-5348	WOU4 INSTL SUPPLY DOL	MAINTENANCE SHOP	VEH MAINT SHOP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-607
05117	T-5117	PWBC	MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	ENG/HOUSING MNT	1943	TEMPORARY	TO 20M
05115	T-5116	PWBC	MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	ENG/HOUSING MNT	1943	TEMPORARY	TO 20M
04860	4860	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	ADMINISTRATION	ACS CTR	1943	TEMPORARY	
03206	T-3206	POST CHAPLAIN	GRACE CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1943	TEMPORARY	800-550
05333	T-5333	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	STOREHOUSE	STORAGE GP INST	1943	TEMPORARY	800-606

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
02529	T-2529	163 MP TM PM SECTION	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-443
02604	T-2604	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	DREYER FIELD HOUSE	AUDITORIUM GP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-588
05002	T-5002	DPW ARMY FAM HOUSING	GARAGE SPECIAL	GARAGE FH DET	1943	TEMPORARY	
00867	T-867	PWBC	MAINTENANCE SHOP	ENG/HOUSING MNT	1943	TEMPORARY	791.1
02303	T-2303	POST CHAPLAIN	PEACE CHAPEL	CHAPEL	1943	TEMPORARY	800-550
03308	T-3308	HHC, 101ST CORPS SPT GP	ADMINISTRATION	BDE HQ BLDG	1943	TEMPORARY	800-222
02206	T-2206	LAW ENFORCEMENT	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-210
02205	T-2205	0378 MP DET CID TM	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-210
05511	T-5511	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	MAINTENANCE SHOP	ACES FAC	1943	TEMPORARY	800-617
05003	T-5003	DPW ARMY FAM HOUSING	DWELLING	DET STR FH	1943	TEMPORARY	700-5810
02310	T-2310	101 AA DIV NCO ACAD	BARRACK	TRANS UPH AST	1943	TEMPORARY	800-443
07161	7161	CAAF AV SECT	HANGAR # 1	AC MAINT HGR	1943	TEMPORARY	
03204	T-3204	POST CHAPLAIN	INFIRMARY	RELIG ED FAC	1943	TEMPORARY	800-1429
02536	T-2536	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	REC & STORAGE	ORG CLASSROOM	1943	TEMPORARY	750.1
03307	T-3307	HHC, 101ST CORPS SPT GP	ADMINISTRATION	BDE HQ BLDG	1943	TEMPORARY	800-210
05148	T-5119	PWBC	MOTOR REPAIR SHOP	STORAGE GP INST	1943	TEMPORARY	TO 20M
05613	T-5613	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	MAINTENANCE SHOP	SKILL DEV (NA)	1943	TEMPORARY	800-617
02436	T-2436	PWBC	R&U CLASSROOM	GEN INST BLDG	1943	TEMPORARY	700-5201
02402	T-2402	POST CHAPLAIN	ADMINISTRATION	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-214
02446	T-2446	TASC (TNG AIDS SVC) DPTM	REC & STORAGE	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	TEMPORARY	750.1
02615	T-2615	PWBC	REC & STOREAGE	PRINT PLANT	1943	TEMPORARY	750.1

6 WWII Property Types at Ft. Campbell

NUMBER	OLD_NUM	TENANT	NAME/ORIGINAL USE	DESCRIPTION/CURRENT USE	YEAR	TYPE	DWG #
02506	T-2506	USA MED DEPT	DENTAL CLINIC	HEALTH CLINIC	1943	TEMPORARY	
02552	T-2552	101 CS HHC SUPP COMD	BARRACK	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-443
05611	T-5611	RBC-CONTRACTOR	MAINTENANCE SHOP	VEH PNT/PREP DL	1943	TEMPORARY	800-617
02204	T-2204	63 CM CO SMK/DECON	CLINIC	ADMIN GEN PURP	1943	TEMPORARY	800-1429
05330	T-5330	HHC, 101ST ASSLT DIV AUG	DISPATCHER & GD HOUSE	ORG CLASSROOM	1943	TEMPORARY	800-661
05123	T-5123	PWBC	TANK REPAIR SHOP	ENG/HOUSING MNT	1943	TEMPORARY	800-617
05125	T-5125	PWBC	TANK REPAIR SHOP	ENG/HOUSING MNT	1943	TEMPORARY	800-617
02570	T-2570	HUMAN RESOURCES BC	FILTER PLANT	OD POOL SER BLD	1944	TEMPORARY	701-122
40Mt913	40Mt913	CEMETERY	GERMAN POW CEMETERY	CEMETERY	1945	TEMPORARY	

7 MANAGEMENT CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES AT FT. CAMPBELL

7.1 MANAGEMENT CONCERNS FOR WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES AND RESOURCES AT FT. CAMPBELL

Database Errors: Errors in the Ft. Campbell database, especially incorrect identification of temporary, permanent, and semi-permanent properties can have a significant impact on the effective preservation and stewardship of World War II properties. For example, incorrectly identifying a temporary property as a permanent one can lead to over-preservation of that property. On the other hand, inaccurately identifying a permanent property as a temporary one can lead to the commencement of projects without adequately addressing Sections 106 and 110 concerns proper to the property. Errors in the database are thus a significant concern for the management and treatment of World War II properties.

Incomplete Inventory of Permanent and Semi-Permanent Buildings: Only three of the listed permanent and semi-permanent buildings (numbers 123, 125, and 127) have been inventoried and assessed for their NRHP eligibility (Chanchani 2003). There are a total of seven such properties listed in the Ft. Campbell database, which itself needs to be checked for accuracy.

Drawings and their Storage: Currently the World War II construction drawings at Ft. Campbell are not archived in an appropriate environment with adequate consideration to appropriate temperature and humidity, for example. As all but 214 properties constructed during World War II have been removed, the drawings offer, in many instances, the best historical record of a significant period in the post's history. The appropriate storage of these drawings and access to information on them in a safe and secure way are important concerns considering the added importance they take in the absence of buildings themselves. In fact, not attending to the careful archive of these materials may raise legal issues vis-à-vis federal records acts requirements.

Incomplete information of Camp Campbell's World War II Construction History: Ft. Campbell's collection of records on World War II construction and subsequent changes to that original layout is incomplete. Other sources such as the National Archives in Washington may have information on the post's history. However, the lack of readily available, comprehensive information on the construction and World War II history of the post is a concern, as it may lead to difficulties in evaluating structures and effectively preserving and managing historic properties related to that period.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT AND FURTHER IDENTIFICATION OF WORLD WAR II PROPERTIES

7.2.1 General Recommendations

1. *Continual Updating of the Ft. Campbell Database on World War II Properties:* It is recommended that the Ft. Campbell Database of World War II properties be updated on a regular basis in order to reflect all changes on ground. This is especially important because World War II temporary buildings can be demolished without further consultations with outside agencies, per the Programmatic Agreement of 1986. It is further recommended that the Cultural Resources department at Ft. Campbell be notified of any proposed projects that may affect World War II properties, so records on World War II cultural resources remain current.
2. *Archive of Drawings:* BHE recommends that although several architectural and construction drawings related to World War II have been digitized, the original hard copies should be carefully preserved and archived. All available drawings related to the World War II construction should be digitized. The digital data should be stored or accessible at the Engineering Division, the Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation (Pratt Museum), and the Cultural Resources department so that they can be available to the post staff, cultural resources managers, and researchers as permitted.
3. *Historical Records:* The historical record on the construction of the post and early physical developments is woefully incomplete. While there is much useful information in photographs, construction drawings, and newspaper records, important official information on the construction of the post was not available during the research. An important document that is missing from Ft. Campbell records is the *Camp Campbell Completion Report*, completed by the Army. The report includes significant information on the cost of construction, the types and numbers of buildings constructed at the post, and the contractors used for the construction. Copies of the report are available at the National Archives. Immediately prior to the completion of the current volume, this report was obtained by BHE, but not in time to incorporate all of the information from the report into the current volume. BHE recommends that Ft. Campbell utilize this report and other relevant information to ensure that records on the construction of the post are as comprehensive as possible.
4. *Updating of Declassified Information:* It is possible that some information on World War II activities at Camp Campbell remains classified. Ft. Campbell's records should be updated in case the information becomes available in a declassified form.
5. *Documentation Prior to Beginning Work on the Undertaking:* BHE recommends that, prior to an undertaking, potentially affected properties and the surrounding context should be documented with color digital photographs to maintain a historical record of changes in Ft. Campbell's historic and cultural landscape. While not stipulated by any legislation or programmatic agreements, this type of exercise would provide a basis for assessing changes in the cultural landscape over time.

7.2.2 Permanent and Semi-Permanent Properties

1. *Sections 106 and 110 of NHPA and Army Regulation 200-4:* The Programmatic Agreement of 1986 between the DoD, ACHP, and NCHPO applies only to World War II temporary construction and not to permanent and semi permanent construction. The Programmatic Agreement between the Army, ACHP, and Tennessee and Kentucky SHPOs also does not include recommendations for the treatment of permanent and semi-permanent properties, but does cover practically any undertaking which would involve the temporary World War II-era structures. Thus, for the permanent and semi-permanent properties, Sections 106 and 110 of the NHPA and other related guidance in AR-200-4 should be followed.
2. *Correction of Ft. Campbell Database:* As discussed above, BHE believes that eleven of the World War II properties at Ft. Campbell may have been incorrectly identified as being of permanent or semi-permanent construction. Indeed, some of these structures may actually have been constructed as temporary buildings and need to be treated as such. Since management concerns for temporary World War II construction on the one hand and semi-permanent and permanent construction on the other are different, a correct identification of property types is imperative.
3. *Inventory and Assessment of Permanent and Semi-Permanent Construction:* It is recommended that all permanent and semi-permanent World War II properties, once they have been correctly identified, should be inventoried and assessed for their eligibility for NRHP inclusion. In 2003, BHE assessed and inventoried three semi-permanent World War II properties: the buildings 123, 125, and 127, which constitute the only extant portion of the World War II hospital (Chanchani 2003). That assessment can serve as a model for future assessments of permanent and semi-permanent properties. Based upon presently-available information, the following four properties appear to be permanent: the Steam Plant (No. 858), the Water Treatment Plant (No. 1746), the Boiling Springs Pumping Station (No. 6612), and the Sewage Disposal Plant (No. 7640). These properties should be inventoried and assessed for NRHP eligibility.

7.2.3 Landscape and Site Elements

Most of the existing World War II site and landscape elements in the cantonment area of Ft. Campbell are associated with the temporary mobilization buildings. Guidelines for the preservation and treatment of these elements should therefore follow those for the temporary mobilization buildings. The Army-wide programmatic agreement of 1986 and the Ft. Campbell specific programmatic agreements of 1998 and 2004, considered together, allow as exempt from review the demolition of the temporary mobilization buildings as well as the “alteration, maintenance, and repair of World War II temporary buildings that have been documented as part of the Programmatic Agreement among the Department of Defense (DoD), and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers” (from the Ft. Campbell Programmatic Agreement, 2004). BHE recommends that this guidance should apply to the landscape and site elements at Ft. Campbell that are associated with the temporary structures, as they were part of the same built landscape as the temporary structures. The landscape and site elements associated with these structures should thus be exempt from review for the aforementioned activities.

7 Management Concerns and Recommendations

That exemption from review does not apply to permanent and semi-permanent properties at Ft. Campbell. As each of these properties is evaluated for NRHP eligibility, site and landscape elements associated with it should be identified. If a property is determined to be eligible for inclusion on the NRHP, associated landscape and site elements would likewise need to be evaluated for possible inclusion within the boundaries of the historic property. Proposed projects associated with these site and landscape elements would not be exempt from view except as provided for by the Ft. Campbell Programmatic Agreements. Guidance is provided in the Programmatic Agreement (1998) between the Army, ACHP, and Tennessee and Kentucky SHPOs: "Roadway, parking lot, and firebreak repair, resurfacing, or reconstruction that takes place within previously maintained roadway or parking lot surfaces ... maintenance, repair, or replacement in-kind of existing sidewalks and curbs, not including historic pavements such as bricks and cobblestones... replacement in-kind, matching the configuration, material, size, detail, color, and condition of historic fabric or landscaping" as exempt from SHPO review.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The broader history of military-related construction in the United States during the Second World War is revealing of the changes in design, construction, and materials that took place during the war and of how these changes may have affected construction at Camp Campbell. Camp Campbell's relatively late date of construction of 1942 indicates that it is likely that different standards of design, represented by the 700, 800, and revised T.O. drawings, may have been employed during different phases of the post's development. Standard drawings of these different series are archived with the Ft. Campbell Engineering Drawing Division (and are listed as an Appendix to this volume). There is, however, no conclusive evidence of the extent to which the different series were utilized or of the location of these different types of World War II-era buildings, a situation which opens an important avenue for further research. The overview and synthesis also shows that several communities that occupied the site selected for the post were relocated and dispersed from the area. Some of the existing buildings and structures were demolished and their construction materials salvaged for Camp Campbell construction. Other properties remained in place until well after the establishment of the permanent post of Ft. Campbell in 1950. Last, the Overview and Synthesis shows also that neighboring towns such as Clarksville changed significantly due to the construction of the post. For example, the first zoning plan for Clarksville was drawn by the city at least in part as a response to the post construction.

The historic context for World War II at Camp Campbell points both to new directions for further research as well as gaps in the existing, declassified information. The research questions are geared, first, towards an even more comprehensive understanding of the World War II historic context and the World War II era properties at Camp Campbell. It is expected that some of the research questions, particularly those pertaining to the World War II era properties at Ft. Campbell, will be addressed in the subsequent sections of the historic context statement. Others would remain open questions for future inquiry, which may be addressed as more information on Ft. Campbell's history becomes available or declassified.

Second, research questions also pertain to the impact that the construction of the post had on local communities and neighboring cities such as Clarksville and Hopkinsville. While these questions may not have a direct relationship to the management and concerns for World War II historic properties at Ft. Campbell, they are essential to fully understand the consequences of the construction of the post. Indeed some of the developments - such as the construction of new roads to transport troops and materiel - while outside the post, may have significance for the larger war effort. Other developments, such as the impact of the construction of the post on communities that had to vacate the land, would lead to a broader understating of the history of the post.

- Which portions of the general layout of the Camp Campbell cantonment area (comprising the roads, open spaces, and built-up areas, as designed during the World War II) remain unchanged? Which portions of the general layout have since been modified?

- How were the different training areas used during the World War? What structures and facilities were constructed in each of the training areas?
- What training areas and training facilities at Camp Campbell were constructed during the World War II? How, and to what extent, were these modified as the post changed its mission from training armored divisions during World War II to training airborne divisions after it became a permanent Army post?
- Ft. Campbell drawing collection includes standard drawings for the 800 series, the 700 series, and the modified T.O. type 700 series buildings. There is no indication whether all these drawings were actually used in the construction of the post. What series of buildings were actually constructed at Camp Campbell during the World War II? Where were the 800 series, the 700 series, and the modified T.O. type 700 series buildings located at Camp Campbell?
- Where are the remaining World War II temporary buildings located at the post? What is the condition of these buildings?
- How many permanent and semi-permanent buildings were constructed at Camp Campbell during World War II? What are their physical characteristics? How many are still extant, and what condition are they in?
- Which temporary buildings and other facilities and features were constructed using material salvaged from existing buildings and structures at the site?
- Apart from resorting to double bunking in the barracks, were there any other changes made to the buildings at Camp Campbell during World War II to accommodate a greater number of troops than originally envisaged?
- With the understanding that the layout of the cantonment area, and especially the barracks, is dependent on the organization and strengths of the divisions, how did the newer tables of organization, following the war, affect the World War II buildings constructed for earlier organizations and division strengths?
- Which of the World War II buildings were used for training during the Vietnam War? To what extent and how were they modified to serve the new purpose during the 1960s and early 1970s, when the US Army Training Center (USATC) for Vietnam operated at Ft. Campbell?
- What functions did the World War II buildings serve after the end of the war? How have the existing buildings been modified?
- Several of the pre-Camp Campbell structures remained standing well after the construction of the post. While some of these buildings were used for training, the use of the others is not known. Where were these buildings located, and what were they used for during World War II?
- Since the firm that oversaw the construction of the camp, Wilson, Bell and Watkins, dissolved in 1943, who oversaw the later construction at Camp Campbell?

8 Conclusions and Research Questions

- Which facilities at Clarksville, Hopkinsville and other neighboring towns were constructed specifically as a response to the construction of the Army post? What is the current condition of these facilities, if they still exist?
- In what ways was the first modern city plan for Clarksville influenced by the construction of the Army post, being carried out almost concurrently?
- How did the construction of the post affect the economy and the demographic make-up of the neighboring towns while the post served World War II missions? How were these towns and their economies affected with the end of the war? And what were the lasting impacts of the World War II construction on the towns?

9 BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL SOURCES

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

2001 *Caring for the Past, Managing for the Future: Federal Stewardship and America's Historic Legacy*. Washington, DC: National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Army Service Forces

1941 Statistical Review. World War II.

Beach, Ursula S.

1978 *Along the Warioto; A History of Montgomery County, Tennessee*. Tennessee Historical Commission. McQuiddy Press, Nashville, Tennessee.

Center of Military History

1989 *American Military History*. Washington, DC: U.S. Army.

Department of the Army

1997 *Army Regulation 420-70: Buildings and Structures*. Washington, DC. Department of the Army.

1998a *Army Regulation 200-4. 1 October 1998. Environmental Quality: Cultural Resources Management*. Washington, DC: Department of the Army. Available from <http://www.aec.army.mil/usaec/conservation/cultural01.html>.

1998b *Pamphlet 200-4: Cultural Resources Management*. Washington, DC: Department of the Army. Available from <http://aec.army.mil/usaec/conservation/cultural01.html>

2000 *Pamphlet 415-28: Guide to Real Property Category Codes*. Washington, DC. Department of the Army.

Fine, Lenore and Jesse Remington

1972 *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. U.S. Army in World War II Series. Washington, D. C.: Office of the Chief of Military History.

Gaither, Steve

1997 *Looking Between Trinity and the Wall: Army Materiel Command Cold War Material Culture within Continental United States 1945-1989*. Prepared by GeoMarine Inc. and submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Ft. Worth District.

Garner, John S.

1990s *World War II Temporary Military Buildings: A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*.

Kreidberg, Marvin and Henry G. Merton

1980s *History of Military Mobilization in the U.S. Army 1775-1945*. Pamphlet 20-212. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History.

Kurunda, Kathryn M., Katherine Grandine, Brian Clevon, Thomas W. Davis, and Nathaniel Patch

2002 *Historic Context for Army Fixed Wing Airfields, 1903 - 1989*. Final Draft Report. Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland: U.S. Army Environmental Center.

Kurunda, Kathryn M., Deborah C. Wheelan, William T. Dodd, J. Hampton Tucker, Katherine Grandine

1997 *Historic Context for Department of Defense World War II Construction*. Baltimore, MD. Submitted to the United States Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District.

Loechl, Suzanne Kieth, Samuel A. Batzli, and Susan I. Enscoe

1990s *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes: An Integrated Landscape Approach*. Champaign, Illinois: USACERL.

Wasch, Diane Shaw, Perry Bush, Keith Landreth et al., and James Glass

1989 *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A history of 700 and 800 series Cantonment Construction*. Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, National Park Service.

Wilson, John B.

1998 *Maneuver and Firepower: The Evolution of Divisions and Separate Brigades*. Army Lineage Series. Washington, DC: Center of Military History, U.S. Army. Available from <http://www.army.mil/cmh-pg/>

FT. CAMPBELL SOURCES

Andrews, Susan C. and Steven R. Ahler

2002 *Historic Overview Statement for Ft. Campbell, Tennessee/Kentucky*. Illinois State Museum Society.

Black and Veatch

1987 *Ft. Campbell Master Plan, 1987*. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky: Ft. Campbell.

Ft. Campbell Cultural Resources Division

2000s Ft. Campbell Geographic Information System (GIS) Electronic Files and Database. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky. Available from Cultural Resources, Environmental Division, Ft. Campbell.

Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation

1941-1942a *Don F. Pratt Museum Image Archives: 20th Armored Division World War II, Book 1*. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky: Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation, Pratt Museum.

1941-1942b *Don F. Pratt Museum Image Archives: Camp Campbell Construction Photos*. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky: Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation, Pratt Museum.

1941-1942c *Don F. Pratt Museum Image Archives: 12th Armored Division World War II, Book 1*. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky: Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation, Pratt Museum.

1990s Newspaper clippings scrapbooks, Volumes I and II. Compiled by Wilson, Bell, and Watkins, Architects and Engineers, Lexington, Kentucky. Ft. Campbell.

1990s *Installation History Files*. Reference number: 870-5b. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky: Ft. Campbell Historical Foundation, Pratt Museum.

Hart, Kevin R.

1978 *A History of Fort Campbell, KY*. Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Available from Cultural Resources, Ft. Campbell.

Moser, Captain John G.

1952 *History of Fort Campbell, 1941 - 1951*. Fort Campbell, Kentucky. Available from Cultural Resources, Ft. Campbell.

O'Brien, John

2002 Oral History Interview on Ft. Campbell History. Cincinnati, Ohio. BHE Environmental, Inc.

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

2001 *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan (ICRMP) 2001 - 2006. Fort Campbell, Kentucky*. Fort Campbell, Kentucky: Cultural Resource Management, Conservation Branch, Environmental Division, PWBC.

USAF Historical Division Research Studies Institute

1956 *Historical Data Regarding the Naming of Campbell Air Force Base, Kentucky*. USAF Historical Division Research Studies Institute, Air University.

War Department

1943 *Camp Campbell Completion Report*. Washington, DC. U.S. War Department.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

Clarksville Leaf Chronicle

July 16, 1941. "U.S. Army Camp may be located in county - site selected, funds not yet appropriated."

July 28, 1941. "Land Appraisals for Camp to begin this week: Clarksville seems definitely destined to be headquarters of a new U.S. Army camp."

July 28, 1941. "Big Business Boom expected in the area."

July 29, 1941. "Camp Survey Headquarters Here: Technicians to use Darnell-Bellamy Firm."

July 29, 1941. "War Maneuvers may echo over hills of four counties."

July 30, 1941. "Surveying for proposed site for camp begins."

August 1, 1941. "60 persons now working on big survey."

August 2, 1941. "Preliminary land setup is begun."

August 2, 1941. "Chamber pleads for advance planning for Army camp."

August 4, 1941. "Let's Keep Sane." Editorial.

August 6, 1941. "100 at work on camp project."

August 7, 1941. "Land Appraisal in the camp area to be started at an early date."

August 7, 1941. "Preliminary survey for military roads believed under way."

August 13, 1941. "Barkley hopes Senate will accept House bill tomorrow."

- August 13, 1941. "House action strengthens probability of Camp."
- August 15, 1941. (Stanley Grower). Tullahoma Boomtown Due to Camp.
- August 16, 1941. (Stanley Grower) "Tullahoma natives concede that the town will never be the same again."
- August 17, 1941 (Stanley Grower). "Camp is grim reminder of US Preparation."
- August 21, 1941. "City is making plans for future if Camp is built."
- August 22, 1941. "They are doing field work for camp."
- September 3, 1941. "Appraisal of land started."
- September 8, 1941. "Port recommended for Army camp use."
- September 18, 1941. "Housing Need Studied by Architects."
- Sept. 25, 1941. "Two Important Moves."
- January 6, 1942. "Army Camp Authorized."
- January 7, 1942. "Army Camp to be for one division."
- January 13, 1942. "Pre-Camp echoes." Editorial.
- January 15, 1942. "Camp Bids to be advertised on Monday. Will be opened February 10, costs unknown."
- January 15, 1942. "City ponders huge construction program."
- January 17, 1942. "Let the Farmers Know." Editorial.
- January 19, 1942. "Army camp bids are requested. Buildings will be framework, one story high."
- January 22, 1942. "Some farmers are displeased with appraisals."
- January 23, 1942. "The Camp Area Farmer." Editorial.
- January 24, 1942. "Cantonment must be vacant by February 10."
- January 26, 1942. "Farmer Plea to be taken to Washington on Saturday."
- January 28, 1942. "More Camp Names."
- January 29, 1942. Area evacuation time limits set.

- February 3, 1942. Camp map shows evacuation time limits.
- February 5, 1942. "Delegation is Hopeful of Results."
- February 6, 1942. "Council considers major changes due to Army camp."
- February 7, 1942. "Camp Area Farm Study Completed."
- February 19, 1942. "Greater Clarksville."
- February 19, 1942. "Most bids on camp rejected."
- February 20, 1942. "Part of Camp Project is Under Way."
- February 27, 1942. "Tobacco Allotments may be added to new farms by camp area growers."
- March 7, 1942. "Many Camp Area Farmers have found new homes."
- March 28, 1942. "County's greatest exodus is on to make way for Army Camp: Land is vacated for War Maneuvers."
- March 31, 1942. "Sam, Colored Sharecropper, still seeking new home."
- April 11, 1942. "Sow and Reap." Editorial.
- April 18, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."
- April 20, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."
- April 21, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."
- April 22, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."
- April 22, 1942. "Let the Farmer save the crops." Editorial.
- April 25, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."
- April 25, 1942. "Improvements in telephone services seen."
- April 28, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."
- April 28, 1942. "Relocation Office's work about over."
- April 29, 1942. "Registration office planned for newcomers."
- May 1, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."

May 4, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."

May 15, 1942. "New Homes of Camp Area Farmers."

June 25, 1942. "More Housing Authorized at Camp."

June 26, 1942. "Big Air Base Authorized for Camp."

June 27, 1942. "Colonel Chipman, Camp Commandment, has been in Army since 1910."

September 3, 1942. "Twelfth Armored Division to be trained at Campbell."

September 15, 1942. "Wilson, Bell and Watkins supervised construction of huge Camp Campbell; employs many local people on project."

September 18, 1942. "14 Chapels open Sunday at Campbell."

September 21, 1942. "Camp chapels dedicated in impressive ceremonies."

September 22, 1942. "USO Hopes to occupy Armory by October 10, Plans outlined."

September 24, 1942. "50 Day Rooms are opened at Campbell."

October 22, 1942. "U.S.O. Hall construction to start soon, project OK'd."

October 23, 1942. "Camp expansion, excess of 3 million dollars, announced."

November 10, 1942. "First Contingent of Fillers for 12th Armored Division arrives at Camp Campbell."

January 1, 1943. "U.S. Army Camp brought swift changes to Clarksville."

March 9, 1943. "Barracks built especially for WAAC."

July 24, 1943. "First Prisoners of War arrive at Camp Campbell."

The Lexington Leader

August 1, 1941. "Outwood site for Army Camp is being urged: Dawson

The Courier Journal (Louisville, KY)

November 1, 1941. "Housing Survey made in the Clarksville Area."

Nashville Banner

January 7, 1942. Early start on Clarksville Camp expected."

Nashville Tennessean

January 22, 1942. "Farmers protest camp site prices: Owners say agents 'high pressuring' low estimate options."

The Courier Journal

January 20, 1942. "Suit filed to get 2478 acres near Hopkinsville for Army Camp."

Nashville Banner

Jan 27, 1942. "Camp land price to be aired."

The Nashville Tennessean

March 26, 1942. Camp Campbell sues to move old graves."

CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND DRAWINGS DATABASE

Ft. Campbell Architectural Drawings World War II Construction - Digital. Engineering Design Branch, Public Works Business Center. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky.

Ft. Campbell Drawings Digital Database. Engineering Design Branch, Public Works Business Center. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky (Included as Appendix).

Ft. Campbell Master Plans Files. Master Planning Division, Public Works Business Center. Ft. Campbell, Kentucky.

10 APPENDIX I: LIST OF SCANNED WORLD WAR II CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS

This is the list of all World War II construction drawings scanned and digitized by the Engineering Drawing Division at Ft. Campbell. The field "title" indicates the name of the drawing as it appears on the sheet. The field "drawnum" indicates the drawing number as it appears on the sheet. This field shows whether the building was a 700 series structure, an 800 series structure, or another type of structure. The field "drawdate" indicates the date when, according to the drawing sheet, the drawing was completed. The field "scan_name" indicates the name of the scanned digital file. The files have typically been named according to the drawing number in the field "drawnum." Last, the field "scan_date" indicates the date when the drawing was scanned. All the drawings have been formatted to be read using the software "ImageR" which is available at the Engineering Drawing Division.

This Appendix can be found on the CD enclosed with this volume.

**11 APPENDIX II: BUILDING LIST FROM THE CAMP CAMPBELL COMPLETION REPORT (WAR
DEPARTMENT 1943)**



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY 42223-5000

JUN 08 2006

REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

Directorate of Public Works

Herbert Harper, Director
Tennessee Historical Commission
Clover Bottom Mansion
2941 Lebanon Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-0442

Dear Mr. Harper:

The programmatic agreement for operations, maintenance and development at Fort Campbell, stipulation B.5 requires the development of appropriate historic contexts to support evaluation and other management decisions related to historic properties.

Three contexts documents enclosed were researched and developed in several phases for Fort Campbell by BHE contractors. An additional historic context is still in development which will support evaluation and management decisions for archaeological sites of the historic era. The three completed documents are:

- Historic Context Statement for Prehistory at Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Historic Context for World War II at Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Historic Context for the Cold War at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Fort Campbell feels that these historic contexts will provide the background for nearly all the historic properties and appropriately execute the responsibility stated in the programmatic agreement.

If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Richard D. Davis, Cultural Resources Program Coordinator, 270-798-7437, email richard.davis9@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Rondal G. Ballard
Chief, Environmental Division

Enclosures



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY GARRISON
FORT CAMPBELL, KENTUCKY 42223-5000

JUN 08 2006

Directorate of Public Works

Mr. David L. Morgan, Director and SHPO
Kentucky Heritage Council
State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Morgan:

The programmatic agreement for operations, maintenance and development at Fort Campbell, stipulation B.5 requires the development of appropriate historic contexts to support evaluation and other management decisions related to historic properties.

Three contexts documents enclosed were researched and developed in several phases for Fort Campbell by BHE contractors. An additional historic context is still in development which will support evaluation and management decisions for archaeological sites of the historic era. The three completed documents are:

- Historic Context Statement for Prehistory at Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Historic Context for World War II at Fort Campbell, Kentucky
- Historic Context for the Cold War at Fort Campbell, Kentucky

Fort Campbell feels that these historic contexts will provide the background for nearly all the historic properties and appropriately execute the responsibility stated in the programmatic agreement.

If you have any further questions or concerns regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Richard D. Davis, Cultural Resources Program Coordinator, 270-798-7437, email richard.davis9@us.army.mil.

Sincerely,

Rondal G. Ballard
Chief, Environmental Division

Enclosures



June 30, 2006

TENNESSEE HISTORICAL COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND CONSERVATION
2941 LEBANON ROAD
NASHVILLE, TN 37243-0442
(615) 532-1550

Mt. Richard Davis
Directorate of Public Works/IMSE-CAM-PW
865 16th. Street
Ft. Campbell, Kentucky, 42223-5130

RE: DOA, WORLD WAR II CONTEXT STUDY, FT. CAMPBELL, MONTGOMERY COUNTY

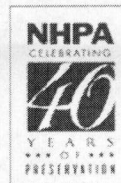
Dear Mt. Davis:

In response to your request, received on Wednesday, June 14, 2006, we have reviewed the documents you submitted regarding your proposed undertaking. Our review of and comment on your proposed undertaking are among the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This Act requires federal agencies or applicant for federal assistance to consult with the appropriate State Historic Preservation Office before they carry out their proposed undertakings. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has codified procedures for carrying out Section 106 review in 36 CFR 800. You may wish to familiarize yourself with these procedures (Federal Register, December 12, 2000, pages 77698-77739) if you are unsure about the Section 106 process. You may also find additional information concerning the Section 106 process and the Tennessee SHPO's documentation requirements at www.state.tn.us/environment/hist/sect106.shtm.

Based on available information, we concur with the findings and recommendations made in the document concerning historic properties that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Questions and comments may be directed to Joe Garrison (615) 532-1550-103. Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Herbert L. Harper
Executive Director and
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer



HLH/jyg