

# THE FORT MCPHERSON STORY

1885 - 1963



**James Birdseye McPherson**

*Brigadier General U.S.A.  
and*

*Major General of Volunteers*

1828 - 1864

*Paul Nielsen*  
*West, W.*  
*Phone: 463-3561*

## PREFACE

The Fort McPherson story was prepared to provide information about the history of the post, its individuals, and activities. The major portion of the source information was in manuscripts, reports, military records, orders, pamphlets, newspaper clippings, and abbreviated or incomplete histories of Fort McPherson which were written previously. Copies of all available source data have been accumulated and are now contained in the permanent historical files of the Staff History Office, Headquarters, Third US Army.

Reference source is indicated by a reference number in the text which is correlated to a corresponding number in the bibliography.

Certain records including General Orders, which are particularly pertinent to this history, are no longer available locally or at the Army Records Center. Therefore, when a reference source is not cited, the information represents a considered conclusion based upon recollections of individuals and fragmentary or associated records.

Prepared by  
Staff History Officer  
Office, Adjutant General  
Headquarters Third United States Army  
Fort McPherson, Georgia  
1964

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**BACK COVER** - "Battle of Atlanta. Death of Gen. James B. McPherson - July 22d, 1864. Army of the Tennessee Engaged." A reproduction of a lithograph copyrighted 1888 by Kurz and Allison, Art Publishers, 76 and 78 Wabash Ave., Chicago, USA.



I. VAN HORN HALL, FORMERLY POST  
HEADQUARTERS, FORT McPHERSON  
1964



## CHAPTER I

# GENERAL

Fort McPherson, although small in area, has, since its inception in 1885, been an important military post, a military show place, and one of the points of interest to Atlanta citizens and visitors.

The reservation adjoins the southwest city limits of Atlanta, Georgia, and is located beside US Highway 29, approximately four miles from the center of the city. The reservation, owned by the Department of the Army, consists of 504.9 acres of which 401.9 acres are improved grounds and 103 acres are considered unimproved grounds.<sup>13</sup>

Atlanta is located in the Piedmont Plateau Area and the terrain of the reservation is generally composed of low hills and ravines. Two small streams flow through the reservation and converge at the southwest corner. The post is entirely surrounded by residential and industrial buildings.

The Fort is strategically located. Atlanta is the geographical, railway, motor-bus, communication, and commercial center of the seven southeastern states comprising the Third US Army Area.

Prior to the beginning of World War II, Fort McPherson was used mainly as a post for a peace strength battalion of infantry and a few small service, administrative, and supply detachments.

The passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940 and the outbreak of World War II caused a great expansion of facilities and activities at Fort McPherson. The Fort functioned as an induction, reception, and separation center during this emergency and hundreds of men were processed daily.

The location, natural beauty, climate, and real estate facilities all make Fort McPherson a natural choice for the home of Headquarters, Third US Army.

## CHAPTER II

### EARLY HISTORY

#### General

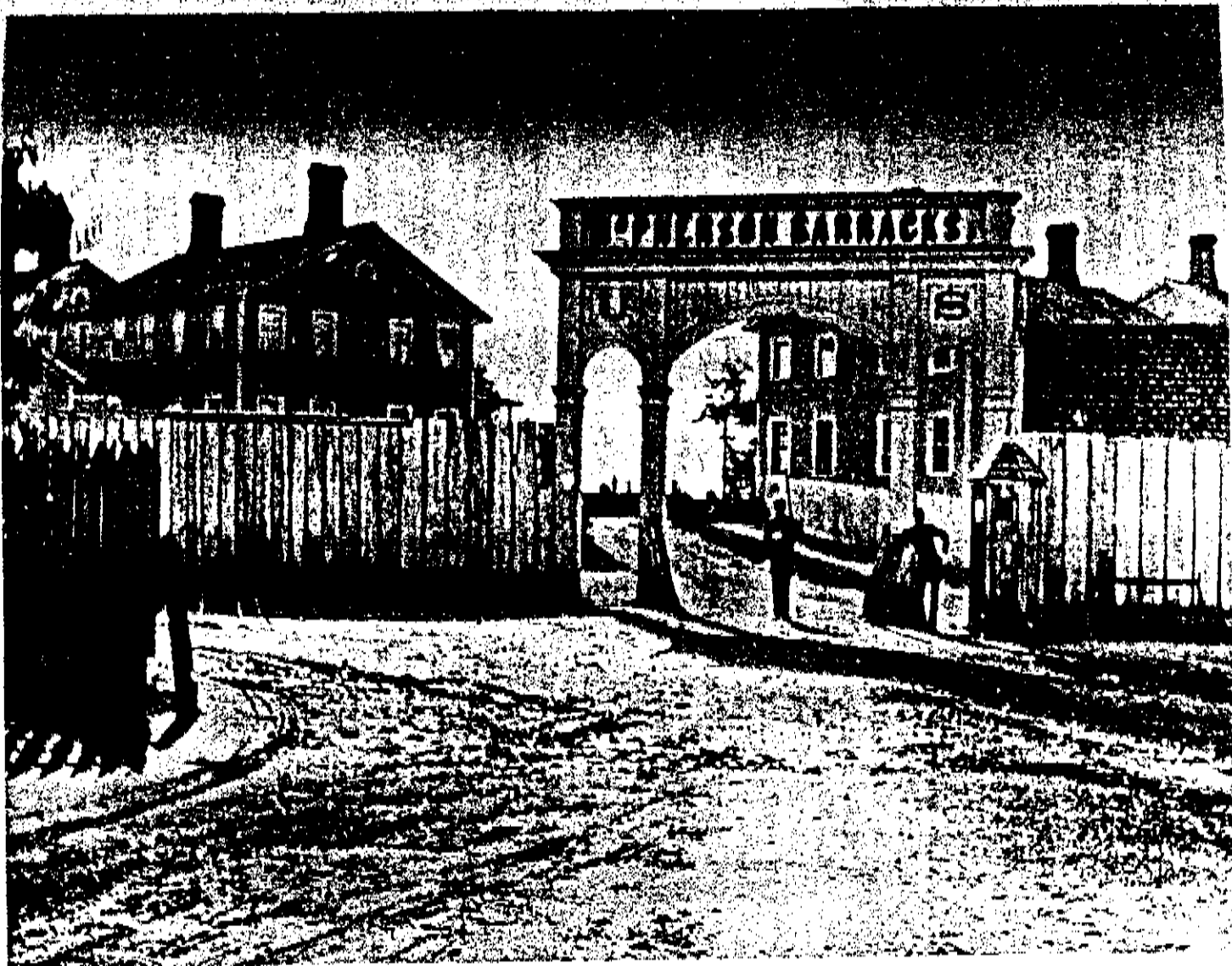
Fort McPherson is not a fort in the accepted sense, but a well developed military reservation. It has a most interesting and historical background, from the evolution of the old militia parade ground, a sparsely cleared field, to that of a model army post.

An act of the Georgia Legislature, on 21 December 1835, declared that the pasture of Charmer Humphries, owner and operator of the famous "Whitehall Inn", situated near the present site of Lee Street School, on what is now Lee Street, should be used as a meeting place and drill ground for the 101st Battalion of the state militia.

Mustering day was a great event at the tavern. It was an annual affair, where the yokelery of all the country districts were called together by the major commanding the militia, Maj. Alexander Ratteree. The call having been issued, all the able bodied male citizens came trooping in with their flintlocks and fowling pieces. Actual drill in the Manual of Arms lasted about two hours. This was followed by marksmanship trials with a prize of a yearling cow to the winner. Mustering day being a gala occasion, the drilling, marksmanship, and feasting were followed by more diverting entertainment.

Activities increased as the years passed, and Charmer Humphries, on whose property the meetings continued to take place, built a race track as an added attraction to the annual event, which drew settlers for miles around. It is said that this track was in operation as late as 1848. The old muster grounds continued its exciting existence, and in 1860 took on a greater degree of activity. With the anticipation of the Civil War, the Georgia militia was mobilized and the grounds selected by the authorities as a training center for the troops. After the Acts of Secession, the Confederate Government took active charge of the old parade ground, erecting barracks and establishing a cartridge factory to supply the Southern troops in this district.

Because of the successful campaigns and the steady advance of the Union Armies toward Atlanta, the Confederate garrison heavily fortified the territory surrounding the post and threw up miles of breastworks in the adjacent area for defense against Sherman's raiders. During the siege of Atlanta and the eventual evacuation, the Confederate troops destroyed the cartridge factory and many of the barracks to keep them from falling into the hands of Union troops. When General Sherman entered



II. MCPHERSON BARRACKS  
1870s

the city, one of his first orders was to repair the destroyed lines of fortifications at the fort and to reinforce them.

On 20 July 1865, thirty-seven Georgia counties, one of which included the city of Atlanta, were organized into the District of Allatoona, of the Third Military District, under the command of Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U.S. Volunteers, with headquarters at Marietta. During this period, in addition to the camp known generally as "The Post near Atlanta", there were two other camps here, Camp Emory and the Artillery Camp.

On 1 March 1866, the District of Allatoona was redesignated the "Post of Atlanta" under the command of Capt. J. L. Beckwith, 13th Connecticut Volunteers, with headquarters in Atlanta.

From 1 April 1867 to 6 January 1868 the military reconstruction of Georgia was directed by Gen. John Pope. It was said that he had absolute power over the life, liberty, and property of the citizens within his command. Gen. George E. Meade was appointed as the successor to General Pope and remained in command until 30 July 1868, when civil authority was restored. For the first ten days of General Pope's command, Montgomery, Alabama, was the headquarters of the Third District. The headquarters for Georgia was in Milledgeville. On 11 April 1867, Atlanta became headquarters for the Third Military District. Georgia was organized into eight military districts, with posts at Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Dahlonega, Rome, Athens, Columbus, and Macon.<sup>1</sup>

#### McPherson Barracks Established

In 1867-68, a ten-company post was constructed on leased ground at the southwest corner of Atlanta on Peters Street where Lee Street joins Thrasher. On 30 December 1867, the post was named McPherson Barracks in honor of Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson, U. S. Volunteers (Brig. Gen., USA), who had been killed near the site on 22 July 1864.

The Barracks was built upon fifty-three acres of ground leased at \$1,000 per year for a five-year period from 1 October 1867 with the privilege of five more years at \$2,000, the Government paying taxes and having the privilege of moving buildings within the limits of the lease.

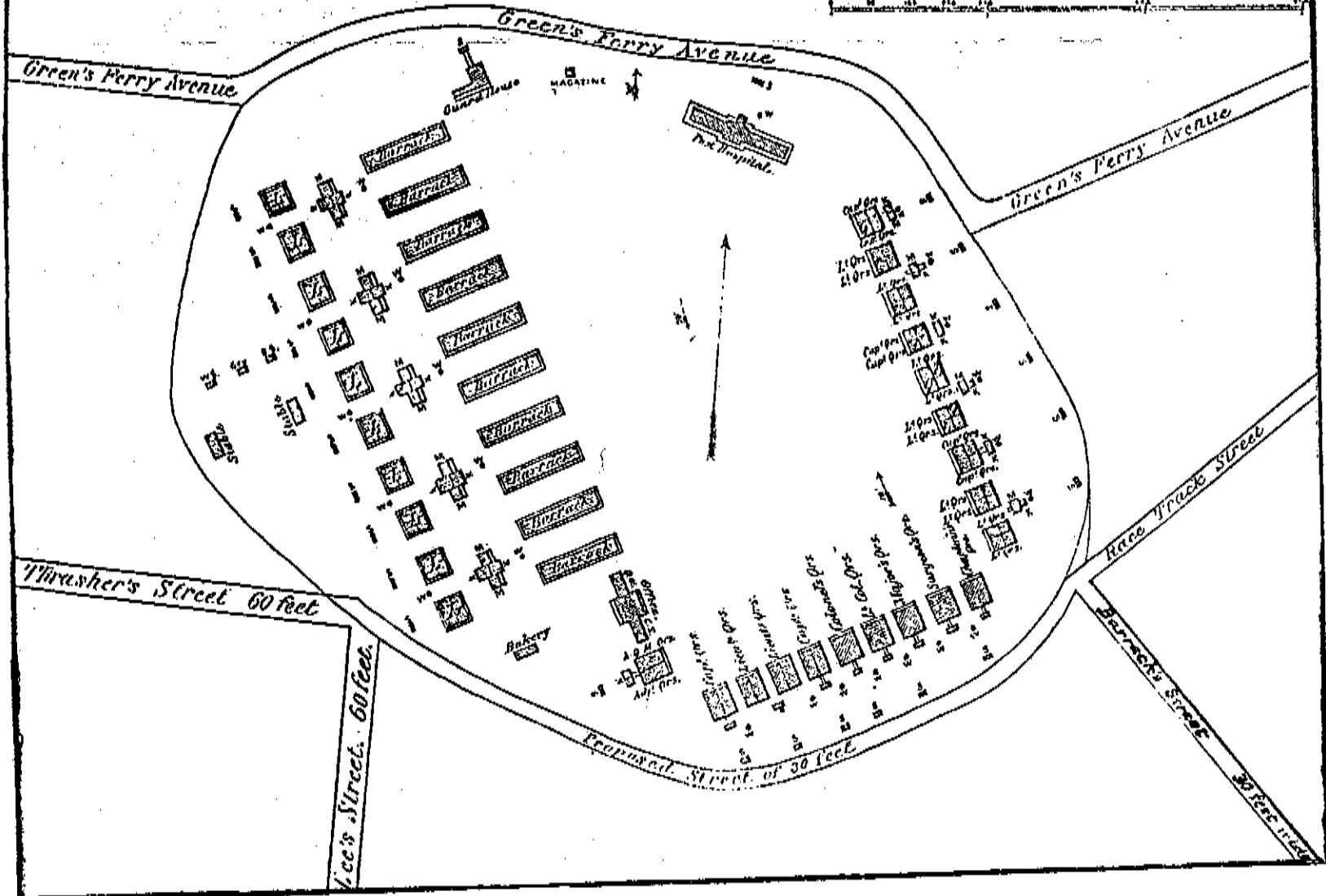
McPherson Barracks was garrisoned between 1867 and 1881 principally by the 2d, the 16th and the 18th U. S. Infantry Regiments and the 5th Artillery. At times, companies and detachments of the 5th and 7th Cavalry and the 3d Artillery were stationed there. In February 1869, Camp Emory and the Artillery Camp were closed and their garrisons (cavalry and artillery) were transferred to McPherson Barracks.

Extract of Surgeon General Report on McPherson Barracks, 5 December 1870<sup>8</sup>

"This post is located within the limits of the city of Atlanta, latitude 33° 54' north, longitude 70° 28' west from Washington, and at

# MC PHERSON BARRACKS ATLANTA GEORGIA.

Scale. 320 feet to 1 inch.



11

III. McPHERSON BARRACKS

an elevation of 1,084 feet above low-water mark at Savannah, Georgia. It is said, also, to be on the divide of the great watershed, the waters of which, on the one hand, find their way through the Chattahoochee into the Gulf of Mexico; and, on the other, empty into the Atlantic Ocean through Proctor's Creek and the South and Ocmulgee Rivers. About fifty miles to the northeast the Blue Ridge Mountains form their terminal spur, and bifurcating from this range toward the west are seen Sweet's Mountain, The Alletoona Range, Great and Little Kennesaw, and Lost Mountain. Stone Mountain, sixteen miles southeast of Atlanta, is an isolated peak of granite some 800 feet high.

The site of McPherson Barracks comprises an area of 53.84 acres, and resembles an ellipse in figure. The grounds are leased by the Government for a term of years, with a view to purchase should permanent possession be desired. The site consists of two knolls, separated from each other by an intervening ravine, which affords excellent natural drainage of the grounds. The surrounding country is broken up into hills and valleys, and was formerly wooded with pine, oak, chestnut, and gum trees, but is now under imperfect cultivation. The geological features of the site are as follows: Top soil, fine, round sand, mixed with clay, mica, and feldspar; subsoil, red clay, evidently of granitic origin, mixed with a small proportion of calcareous matter, and largely with quartz gravel. The subsoil stratum is from twelve to twenty-five feet thick, underneath which lie strata of unctuous clay resembling halloysite, and green sand. The azoic rocks, which approach the surface and form the sub-strata of the above formations, are hornblende, schist, granite, and syenite. Pure water is found at a moderate depth below the surface.

Sanguinaria, eupatorium, ginseng, symlocarpus, and senega are among the more common medicinal plants found in this vicinity during their proper season.

As a general rule the climate may be called temperate, the thermometer rarely falling below 25° in the winter, and seldom rises over 92° or 93° in summer. The winters and the early spring months are somewhat remarkable for cloudy and rainy weather, and consequent difficult traveling. The snow-fall is very slight. The prevailing wind is from the northwest, excepting during a wet season, when the direction is from the south and southwest. What may be termed the cold season exists from about the middle of November to the 1st of April; occasional frosts, however, are seen later than this.

The buildings of the posts were erected in 1867 and 1868, constructed of pine lumber, and occupy three sides of a parallelogram, the fourth side remaining open.

The company barracks are ten in number. Their general plan is that of a "pavillion" ward, elevated from the ground on brick piers and surrounded by a veranda. Each barrack is 156 by 27 by 13 feet, interior

measurement, which gives a superficial area of 4,225 feet; deducting small rooms for sergeants' quarters and store-room, the ward contains cubic air space of 48,753 feet. The companies present average 67 men each man, therefore, enjoys an air space of 727 cubic feet. Both in and wooden single bunks are provided, each furnished with a straw mattress. There are neither wash nor bath-rooms; but as each barrack at its rear is elevated several feet from the ground, long troughs, on supports, are constructed underneath for the purpose of washing. The only bathing facilities are found in the creeks and ponds near the post. The barracks are warmed by wood stoves, and artificially illuminated by candleless fixed oil. Ventilation is secured by thirty-two windows, four doors three central apertures in the ridge. These apertures are hooded.

"The company kitchens are five in number, and placed sixty feet rear of the barracks. They are built cottage style, and resemble, externally, the figure of a cross. Internally, they are divided into two kitchens and two mess-rooms for the accommodation of a like number of companies.

"The laundresses' quarters are placed 45 feet in rear of the company kitchens, and are ten in number. They are square cottages, 36 x 36 feet exterior measurement, and divided internally into four equal rooms for the reception of as many laundresses. A veranda surrounds each building.

"The officers' quarters are eighteen frame buildings, 55 feet by 37 feet 5 inches, two stories high, elevated on brick piers, with a veranda in front. Interiorly they are divided as follows: Colonel's quarters, four rooms to the story; lieutenant colonel's, major's, surgeon's, and chaplain's quarters, three rooms to the story; captain's and lieutenant quarters, which are double houses, two rooms to the story; kitchens are placed immediately in rear. There is no especial ventilation in the officers' quarters; they are heated by fireplaces and lighted by coal oil.

"The commissary and quartermaster building consists of a main building two stories high, divided into eight rooms for offices, and two wings, each 50 by 28 by 14 feet, used for storage purposes. The whole structure is elevated from the ground on brick piers, and the main building has a veranda in front and rear.

"The guard-house, 55 feet distant from the last company barracks, consists of a main building, 33 by 46 feet, and one story high, and a wing 44 feet by 8 feet 5 inches. The main portion contains two rooms, 20 feet 5 inches by 14 feet by 10 feet 7 inches, and 12 feet 5 inches by 14 feet by 10 feet 7 inches for the guard; a jail-room, 17 feet by 32 feet by 10 feet 7 inches by 9 feet 3 inches, having a cubic capacity of 316.20 feet each. Ventilation is effected by six grated windows in the jail-room, and one in each of the cells, 2 feet by 2 feet 3 inches. In the cells of the wing the doors contain, in addition, a grated aperture, 3 by 6 inches. The guard-house is warmed by a wood stove, which, for this climate, is sufficient.

"The hospital is a two-story main building, with two-wings for wards, and is constructed on the plan issued from the Surgeon General's Office in Circular No. 4, 1867, for a post hospital of forty-eight beds. It is elevated from the ground and surrounded by a veranda. The building is warmed by coal stoves, and artificially lighted by oil. Each ward contains twenty-four beds, giving to each an air space of 1,031.25 cubic feet. Ventilation is effected by twelve windows, six on each side, 3 feet by 6 feet 5 inches, four doors, two with movable sashes, 3 feet 5 inches by 9 feet, and ten apertures in the ceiling, 2 by 3 feet, communicating with the ridge ventilator. These apertures can be closed at will by means of blinds. But one chimney shaft is furnished each ward, under the absurd idea that one stove, burning one or two bushels of coal per day, will maintain a constant temperature of 55° F. in a cubic air space of 2½, 750 feet.

"The main building is divided as in the plan of Circular No. 4, with the exception that the space intended for a closet has been converted into a passage into which the adjacent rooms open, instead of the main passage. A considerable improvement might be made in lighting the passage of entrance by a sash above the door and by side transoms.

"There are three portable bath-tubs in the hospital for use of the patients. The only water-closet is the privy in the rear, close stools being kept in one of the small rooms, which is also used as a bath-room. The privy has no vault, but is provided with boxes sliding under the seats, and into which dry earth is daily thrown. These boxes are carried away every night and emptied. The dead-house, or dead-room, is most inconveniently arranged, it being in one of the small upstairs rooms in the main building, and reached only by a narrow, winding stairway; it is exceedingly difficult to carry a coffin up to or down from it. One of the wards being uncoupled, it is at present used as a schoolroom for the few children who attend instruction.

"The post bakery is a brick building, 18 by 45 feet, and one story high. The stables, two in number, are 27 by 56 by 17 feet each, and intended to accommodate thirty-two animals. Two work-shops are placed in rear of the stables.

"The sinks are ten in number for company and laundresses' quarters, and placed fifty feet in rear of the latter, occupying the space lying between the laundresses' quarters and the stables. They are arranged with sliding boxes under the seats, into which dry earth is thrown daily, and which are removed and thoroughly cleaned every night. The officers' hospital, and guard-house sinks are similarly arranged. The system works admirably, and scarcely any odor is perceptible in or about the privies.

"The post library is kept in the hospital, and contains 550 volumes, mostly novels; but there are also several series of histories and biographies.



"Pure water is obtained for the garrison from twenty-two wells, of which is located to the rear of every kitchen belonging to the barracks and officers' quarters and the hospital. They average in 27 feet, with a diameter of 4.318 feet.

"The water of these wells, upon examination, is found to be so very desirable for drinking and washing purposes.

"Several springs in this vicinity contain iron in sufficient quantity to render their waters available for medicinal purposes. Among these is the "Atlanta Mineral Spring", situated near the Macon Western Railroad depot, in the city of Atlanta. The iron of this well is said to be in the form of a carbonate of the protoxide by Professor A. Means of the Atlanta Medical College. The spring now yields from sixty to seventy gallons of water per hour.

"There are two large brick underground cisterns, containing severally 45,000 and 90,000 gallons, which are kept well filled with water forced from a small artificial pond about a quarter of a mile distant by the steam-engine belonging to the post. This engine has attached 2,000 feet of hose.

"There is no artificial drainage, with the exception of a small brick gutter around each company barrack; nor is any needed, surplus water being removed beyond the limits of the camp by the slopes of the site.

"The post garden is changed from time to time, as it is rented for one year only, and available but for a portion of that time. The hospital garden is in the rear of the hospital, and is about an acre in extent. Some of the officers' quarters have small gardens attached in rear. Owing to the heavy, clayey nature of the soil, vegetation will not do well except under constant manuring and admixture with lime and richer earth; where this has been done the success has amply repaid the labor of cultivation. The post garden is cultivated by details. Fair crops of cabbage, peas, onions, potatoes, melons, squashes, tomatoes, cucumbers, and radishes are obtained.

"The prevailing diseases during the past year have been the different forms of malarial fever, diarrhoea. Some few well-marked cases of typhoid fever have occurred. The troops have been much exposed to miasmatic influences by the frequent calls for detachments for temporary duty in unhealthy localities. One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis has occurred in the garrison, at a time when there was a transient epidemic of the disease in the city of Atlanta. Pulmonary diseases have been rare in the garrison, with the exception of mild cases of bronchitis. This, however, is a bad location for young children. Bowel diseases are very rife among them during the summer, and though at first apparently easily checked, are extremely apt to recur, each time with more force.

"The sickness among the infant population in Atlanta during the warm weather of 1869 was startling, and in the garrison the same condition prevailed. When the disease had continued any length of time, removal to a distance appeared to offer the only hope of cure, and the beneficial effect of the change would be apparent in even twenty-four hours. To a certain extent the same obstinate trouble obtains already this year. Rheumatism is not a frequent complaint-that is, original cases are rare; when, however, a person previously attacked comes to Atlanta with a rheumatic diathesis, the locality seems to be a very unfortunate one.

"The population of Atlanta, as estimated by the taker of the census for 1870, will not be far from 22,500 souls."

#### Post Civil War Period

The post Civil War period was a period of hectic years of rebuilding Atlanta, pushing the past behind, and scanning the horizon of a bright future. Military matters were all but forgotten, not only by the civilians, but it seemed that even the War Department was overlooking the existence of the Barracks.

During this period, the people of Atlanta referred to McPherson Barracks as that "Yankee garrison" and in 1880 it was only given the following small paragraph in the city directory:

**McPherson Barracks:** Headquarters of the Fifth Artillery Band, Batteries H, E, M, and Light Battery F. One paymaster, one assistant surgeon, one assistant quartermaster, one chaplain, one ordnance sergeant, two hospital stewards and one commissary sergeant are included on the roster of personnel which totals 265." 20

#### Inspection Report of McPherson Barracks

In 1875, the Surgeon General inspected the Barracks and reported:

**At McPherson Barracks:** It has never been permitted to paint the exterior of any building at this station and as a consequence their weather beaten aspect is gloomy and desolate in the extreme. As a further and more important consequence, the officers' quarters under heavy rains leak badly, defacing the walls and in some cases damaging the furniture as well as making residence very unpleasant. There are enough stoves to give one or two to a house. The most of the officers are required to supply their own cooking stoves. An application to the Chief Quartermaster for enough to supply all the officers' families in the fall of 1873 was rejected on the grounds that as the kitchens had fireplaces, cooking stoves could not be allowed."

#### Inactivation McPherson Barracks

On 24 October 1881, the Secretary of War directed that the lease of the site of McPherson Barracks be surrendered and the buildings be sold at public auction. In compliance with this directive, McPherson Barracks was abandoned by United States troops in the spring of 1882. Part of the

site was purchased by the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the use of the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary, which later became Spelman College. The amount from the sale of the buildings was \$17,264.<sup>40</sup> which was turned into the treasury.<sup>2</sup>

Summer Camps 1881 - 1886

During the period 1881 - 1886, Atlanta continued as a summer camping area.<sup>20</sup>

A summer camp of certain troops from Florida was established half a mile south of the city near the railroad shops and was in operation from 26 June 1883 to 11 December 1883.

On 12 September 1884, a temporary camp was established in the vicinity of Atlanta for the garrison of Fort Barrancas, Florida, during the yellow fever season in the south and named Camp Mitchell, in honor of Maj. William G. Mitchell, Assistant Adjutant General, on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock. In December 1884, the camp was abandoned.

On 25 July 1885, troops from Florida reestablished Camp Mitchell at a point three miles south of the city of Atlanta; these troops left in October 1885.

The summer camp of 1886 was designated as Camp Hancock, and was located three miles from the city.

## CHAPTER III

### ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT MCPHERSON

#### General

Congress, aware of Atlanta's popularity as a summer encampment, in an Act of 7 July 1884 appropriated funds to establish a permanent military post. Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, commander of the southern division of the Army, visited Atlanta and selected the site. In the Sundry Civil Bill, approved 3 March 1885, \$15,000 was approved for the site and erection of a ten-company post.

In pursuance of plans prepared by The Quartermaster General, the work of building the new post began in the summer of 1885. In addition to the funds of annual appropriations of this and subsequent years available for the work, a special appropriation of \$75,000 was made to supply deficiencies for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1889.

The name of "Fort McPherson", in honor of Maj. Gen. James Birdseye McPherson, U.S. Volunteers, and indicating a permanent Army station, was suggested by Maj. Gen. John A. Schofield, then Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and the post was so designated by War Department General Order 44, 4 May 1889.

The first troops were stationed at Fort McPherson in 1889, before the barracks were ready for occupancy. The first garrison was composed of the Field and Staff Band and Companies A, C, D, E, G, I, K, L, and M, 4th Artillery Regiment. Initially there were 245 privates and 14 officers under the command of Col. H. W. Closson. Since there was no place on the reservation to house the troops upon their arrival, they pitched camp on the other side of the railroad between Oakland City and McCall's Crossing. The camp was reported to be a pretty sight - long rows of white tents in the green woods, a tall flag pole with the Stars and Stripes fluttering from the top, and the blue-uniformed soldiers doing sentry duty or moving about the encampment.<sup>20</sup>

When the barracks were ready for occupancy, the soldiers broke camp, struck their tents, hauled down the flag, but the flagpole stood there for 35 years or more. It was thought that the owner of the house, eventually built near it, took steps from time to time to make repairs and keep it standing.

The first streetcar line to the Fort ran via Pittsburg, and ended at the railroad depot. This line remained in use until 1916.<sup>20</sup>

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington D. C. August 10, 1889.

My Dear Doctor:

Referring to information communicated to me by Mr. Chittiefel  
Chief of Draftsmen the Quartermaster General's Office, relative to  
the construction of a set of quarters for the Hospital Steward at your  
Post, I have to inform you that if plans and estimates are forwarded for  
the erection of such quarters, through the regular channels, I think that  
\$1200.00, - the maximum sum allowed by law, can be spared for this pur-  
pose, - provided the city of Atlanta has a population of fifty thousand  
or over. If Atlanta has a population of less than this number, the max-  
imum sum fixed by law for such quarters is \$800.00.

Very truly yours,

  
Chief Medical Purveyor,

U.S. ARMY.

Dr. J. C. G. Happersett, U.S. ARMY,  
Atlanta, Ga.

IV. CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR THE HOSPITAL STEWARD  
1889

Fort Mifflin, Pa.  
September 19, 1889.

Wm. Postburgers  
Fort Mifflin, Pa.

Sir:  
In compliance with instructions from the  
Adjutant General I have the honor to forward  
you herewith also for Post Mifflin, Fort  
Mifflin, Pa., Battery St. Mifflin, Pa.  
patients now transferred to Fort Mifflin, Pa.  
on the arrival  
of the 4th Artillery, at that post. Please complete  
and forward to the Adjutant General, Pa.

Very respectfully,  
Wm. Mifflin  
Capt. & Co. Postburgers  
Fort Mifflin, Pa.

In 1889, twenty-two buildings were built. These included fourteen sets of officers' quarters (seven buildings), two barracks buildings, the chapel, noncommissioned officers' quarters, warehouses, and stables. The headquarters building and guard house were built in 1891.

The Fort McPherson target range, located near Bremen, Georgia, approximately fifty-one and a half miles from Fort McPherson, was purchased under the authority of an Act of Congress, approved 13 June 1890, War Department, General Order 69, 1890. The original reservation comprised approximately 1,271 acres.

An editorial in the Atlanta Constitution of 20 April 1889 made the following comments in reference to Fort McPherson:

"With the expenditure of this \$150,000 on the post, we will soon have near Atlanta, one of the best equipped and most complete military reservations in the country. The work already done under the skillful direction of Capt. J. W. Jacobs is a revelation to those who see it, and to those who have not seen it, a more pleasant evening cannot be spent than in driving cut and looking around the grounds. All work has been done of the most substantial character and the extent of the improvements is such as to be surprising to those who have not kept up with the work.

"The Post was established with the idea of spending a half million dollars in completing it. There should not, and probably will not be, any trouble in obtaining the remaining annual appropriations, which will make this post probably the most complete in the country."

In 1895, Fort McPherson was designated as a place of confinement for "general prisoners" by War Department General Order 55.

#### Spanish-American War Period

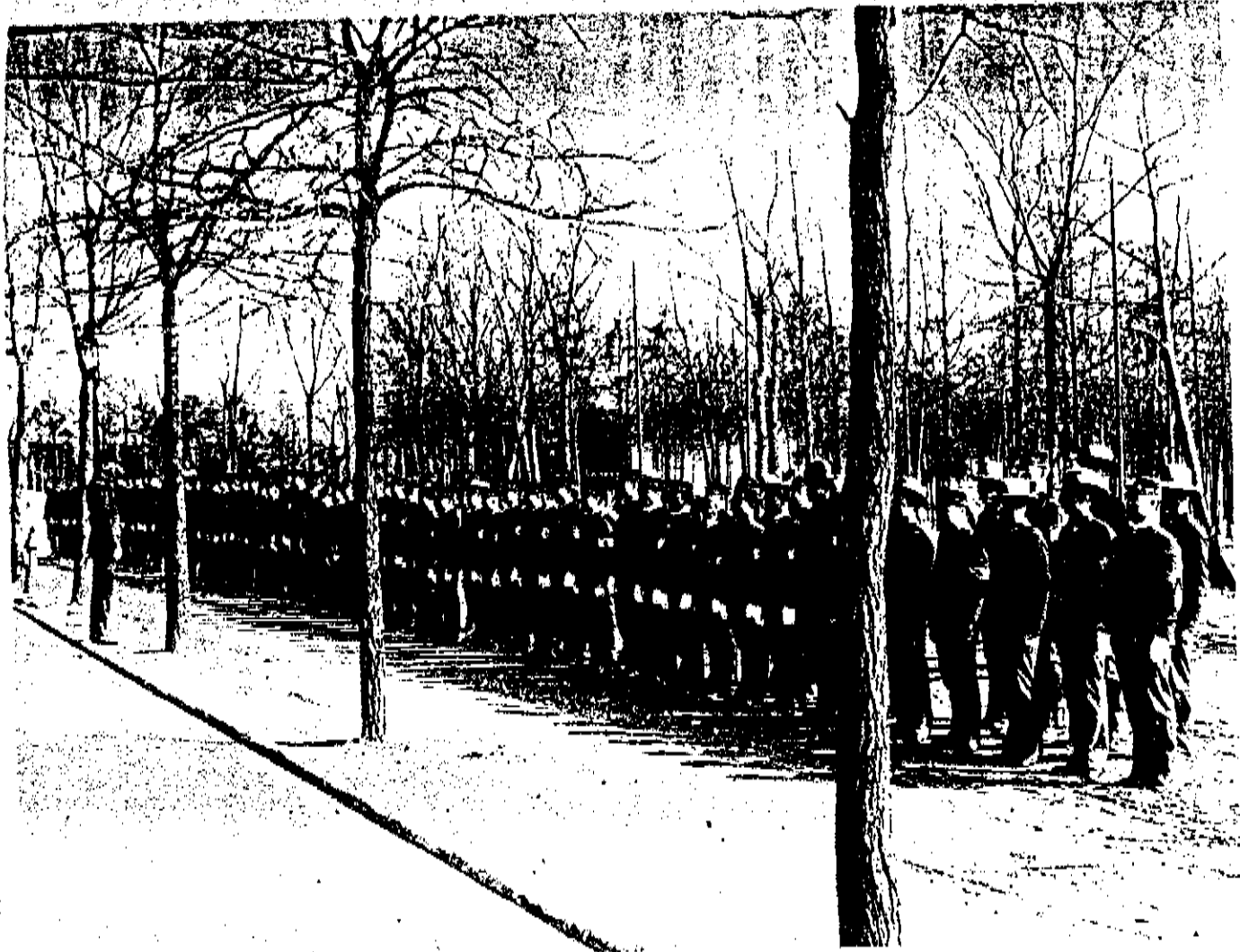
##### General

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, Fort McPherson was garrisoned by the 5th Infantry. Records for 1896 show that 1st Lt. H. Liggett who became a lieutenant general during the First World War, and 2d Lt. L. Wahl, who was The Adjutant General of the Army at time of his death in 1929, were stationed at Fort McPherson.

Barracks were filled to overflowing and emergency tent barracks for both troops and hospital patients were set up. The overcrowded condition was generally caused by the arrival of great numbers of raw and undisciplined recruits. Due to the overcrowded conditions and lack of sanitary education on the part of most of the troops, typhoid cases at Fort McPherson were numerous during this period.

##### Medical Activities

The post hospital was designated a General Hospital during this emergency and operated as such from May 1898 to June 1899, handling 1,342 cases with only 63 deaths.



MEDICAL CORPSMEN BEING TRAINED AT FORT McPHERSON FOR SERVICE IN THE PHILIPPINES  
MAJ. B. D. TAYLOR, FACING TROOPS  
1898



The hospital at Fort McPherson may be said to have been established 14 May 1898, when a train load of patients from Tampa, Florida, was received for treatment. Some barracks buildings were used as wards and offices. On 20 June 1898, the accommodations were expanded by the use of 35 hospital tents, and shortly afterward, 100 more tents were added. Later some of the regular's barracks were also used and arrangements were made to build some additional shanties for the soldiers. There were 922 available beds. The general mess hall of the post was used as a dining hall for convalescents, hospital corps men, trained nurses, and employees. There were 44 medical officers, 3 stewards, 5 acting stewards, 112 privates of the hospital corps with two hospital matrons, 71 female nurses, and 92 other civilians assigned to the hospital during this period.

#### Recruit Training Center

On 14 May 1898, the same date of the activation of the general hospital, an order was issued by the War Department which would bring to Fort McPherson nearly twenty thousand men, the recruits for twenty regiments of infantry and five regiments of cavalry. The recruits were to be assembled to be trained and equipped for active warfare.

On 20 May 1898, there were 12,000 recruits at the post and the process of making soldiers from raw material was going steadily on. Three times daily "green squads" were given an hour of drilling. Some of the recruits learned rapidly and were soon prepared to bear arms. 20

An article in the Atlanta Journal of 30 July 1898 stated the following:

"Every regiment in the United States Army has a representative at Fort McPherson whose duty it is to drill and prepare the recruits as they come for their respective regiments. There are now about three thousand five hundred recruits here and since the beginning of the war, fourteen thousand have passed through the Fort to their different destinations."

#### Spanish Prisoners of War

On 7 May 1898 it was announced that on the following day the first captured Spanish prisoners would arrive. Since selection of Fort McPherson as a prison became known, there was a growing interest on the part of the public in the first captives to be brought to Fort McPherson. The removed presence of Spanish spies in Atlanta added additional interest to the arrival of the prisoners. A report dated 30 July 1898 indicated that there was a total of 16 Spanish prisoners - 8 officers and 8 enlisted men. The prisoners were housed in a brick building adjacent to the guardhouse, a building which later became the post chapel. To provide maximum security, a guard was posted on each side of the building.



VII. FRONT GATE, FORT McPHERSON  
1918

### Garrison Troops 1

At the close of the Spanish-American War in 1899, the 16th Infantry returned to Fort McPherson from Cuba and garrisoned the post until 1905. In October 1899, records show that 2d Lt. Stanley B. Embick was stationed at Fort McPherson. He returned in October 1938 as Commanding General of the III and IV Corps areas, retiring 27 September 1940, a veteran of more than 45 years Army service.

In 1899, Fort McPherson, by War Department General Order 122, was made a rendezvous for the 29th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, which was organized by an Act of Congress approved 2 March 1899.

In 1905, the 17th Infantry came to Fort McPherson from Cuba, relieving the 16th Infantry and remaining until 1917.

Arriving in 1905 with the 17th Infantry was Capt. Robert O. Van Horn, who, in 1934, returned to Fort McPherson as Brigadier General and for six years was Commanding General of Fort McPherson and the 8th Infantry Brigade, retiring from service 18 August 1940.

During 1908, the 17th Infantry went to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for eight months and in March 1914, went to the Mexican border and entered into the pursuit of Pancho Villa, the Mexican bandit. From 1914-1917 Fort McPherson was practically abandoned, only a small detachment of Hospital Corps, Quartermaster Corps, and five Civil Service employees were left behind as "caretakers" doing guard duty and operating the post during the day. The 17th Infantry returned to Fort McPherson in March 1917, just before the United States entered into World War I.

Maj. Louis F. Girard was Post Quartermaster and Post Commander, 1914-1916, being relieved in 1916 by a Major Winston.

In August 1917, the 17th Infantry was transferred to Camp Meade, Maryland, and the headquarters and six companies returned in early 1918 to guard German prisoners at the War Prison Barracks, which was built west of Fort McPherson between Campbellton and Uttoy Roads. During this period, these units were quartered on what was then the National Guard Target Range.

## CHAPTER IV

### WORLD WAR I PERIOD

#### Establishment and Development of United States Army General Hospital No. 67

At the outbreak of the war, The Surgeon General of the Army realized that extensive preparations must be made for the care of the sick and wounded of the Army. He obtained permission from the Secretary of War to use a number of old military posts as hospitals--Fort McPherson was one of the posts.

The first important step in establishing the hospital was taken on 23 June 1917, when the Secretary of War directed "that the permanent barracks of Fort McPherson . . . be made available for General or Base Hospital use". On 31 July 1917, the Commanding Officer of Fort McPherson was directed to "get in touch with the Commanding Officer of the Hospital to be established at Fort McPherson, and endeavor to arrange a complete transfer of administration to the hospital authorities" simultaneously with the withdrawal of his troops. On 20 August 1917, the transfer was effected, the post turned over to the ranking medical officer, Col. T. S. Bratton, by the Commanding Officer, 17th Infantry, on the departure of that Regiment--and thus began the Base Hospital at Fort McPherson.

On 2 December 1917, it was directed that the Base Hospital at Fort McPherson be designated as General Hospital No. 6, this information being confirmed a few days later by the receipt of War Department General Order 150, 29 November 1917.

Hardly had the first step been taken to establish the hospital before patients began to arrive from the training camps in various sections of the United States, and as the days went by, the rapidly increasing numbers made the problem more urgent. The task confronting the commanding officer was to adapt the old buildings of the Post to hospital use, provide new accommodations for possible future need, organize on a large scale, and do it all without loss of time and without waste in expenditure.

The year and a half which elapsed after the establishment of the hospital saw the Post quite transformed. Immediately after the orders of 23 June 1917, the permanent brick barracks were outfitted as wards; the Gymnasium was converted into a mess hall; a new receiving ward and administration building was erected; new frame buildings sprang up rapidly to serve as wards, laboratories, barracks, offices, and storehouses according to the varied and growing needs of the hospital. New concrete roads were constructed, a central heating plant was installed, the training camp barracks were made ready for patients, and along with all new construction



VIII. RED CROSS CONVALESCENT BUILDING, FORT McPHERSON  
1918

and improvements went a General cleaning up of the Post under rigid sanitary regulations.

There was activity also among the voluntary agencies. Two YMCA "huts", with their uplifting sociability, arose in the midst of the wards. An agent of the Red Cross dispensed cheer and helpfulness from the old administration building until the summer of 1918, when the structure at the entrance to Fort McPherson was thrown open, with its attractive social room and interesting library. The Knights of Columbus appeared on the scene and erected their bungalow social center almost overnight. The American Library Association sent its representative, who established a reading-room and a circulating library in "the midst of things" -- and so one development followed another. With all this activity, it was quite natural that the old post hall should wake up and help in the emergency by serving as a school for six days a week, and serving as a Chapel on the Sabbath.

Meanwhile, the patients continued to arrive in ever-increasing numbers, and after the first skirmish of American troops in France, the overseas wounded, bearing the scars and honors of battle, began to arrive. Rapidly, the wards filled up and by the time additional beds were needed new wards were ready and even the old training camp barracks, refurnished and steamed, were ready for the overflow. The task of providing adequate bed space for patients had yielded to resourcefulness and to rapid construction.

General Hospital No. 6 had a capacity of nearly two thousand four hundred beds. Most of the patients were sick and wounded from overseas. It is estimated that over ten thousand patients were admitted from August 1917 to December 1918. Caring for these patients was a medical service with seventeen officers, and a surgical service with forty officers. Both services not only cared for patients, but were engaged in training officers for work in the hospital and in the field.

The operating department was equipped for the highest type of work in the surgical reconstruction of those disabled in war. The hospital had seven operating rooms, arranged so that ten or more operations could be conducted simultaneously. Eight dentists were assigned, with complete dental equipment and facilities to manufacture appliances for injuries of the jaws. The department of physiotherapy supplied various forms of baths, electrical treatments, massage, and passive movements for joint and muscle disorders. A special department, with a number of valuable instruments supplied by the officer in charge, was devoted to diseases of the skin. The surgical service not only fitted the soldier for war, but reclaimed him for civil work after the combat had reduced his efficiency.

An officers' training school was conducted and four base hospitals, one evacuation hospital, and fifteen hospital units were organized and received training at this General Hospital.



IX. PATIENTS AND WARD STAFF, GENERAL HOSPITAL NO 6  
FORT McPHERSON  
1920



X. PATIENTS GENERAL HOSPITAL NO 6, IN FRONT OF MESSHALL  
FORT McPHERSON  
1920





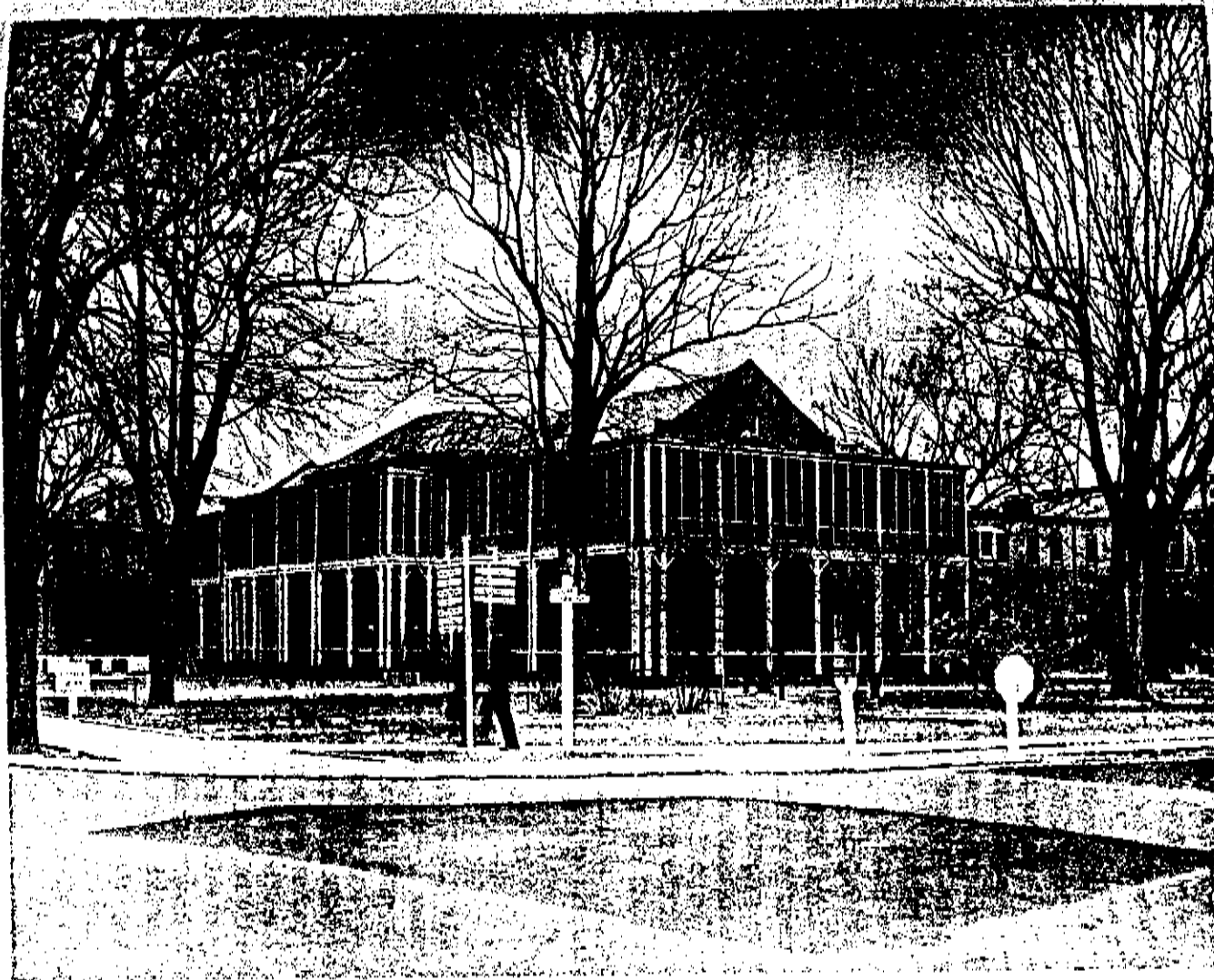
54

XI. STAFF MEMBERS, GENERAL HOSPITAL NO 6  
FORT McPHERSON  
1920

There were 112 graduate nurses. They occupied a new home, one of the most complete and comfortable in the country, each nurse had a comfortable room. The building was equipped with plenty of shower baths, a waiting-room, and a large living-room. The Red Cross Recreation House, complete in every detail, with drawing-room, wash-and ironing-room, and library -- for the nurses exclusively -- was connected with the new nurses' quarters by a covered runway. Back of these two buildings was the new infirmary for nurses. The nurses also trained student-nurses in their "Army School of Nursing". Forty-eight student nurses received instruction through lectures and practical training in the wards.

The extensive building program, and the rapid growth of the hospital, necessitated the enlargement of almost every agency existing at the Post, and the creation of many new ones. The headquarters offices expanded rapidly until about twenty people were employed in the Adjutant's Office, and about fifty in the Office of the Registrar. A medical detachment of seven hundred grew up to do the vast work connected with the direct use of the Hospital. A medical property office was established, which had fifteen personnel. The personnel of the Quartermaster Corps increased from eleven to more than three hundred. The hospital mess was started for men of the Medical Department, patients, and nurses, and at one time served more than two thousand three hundred people. The business of the post exchange, or canteen, grew until it averaged eight thousand dollars per month. The Motor Transport Corps was organized to handle motor transportation. It had thirty-one personnel, with twelve additional detachment men attached for special service. It operated 35 motor vehicles, including 21 trucks, 3 motorcycle cars, 5 passenger vehicles, and 6 ambulances.

The organization and extension of these various agencies, the activities connected with new construction and improvement, the steady stream of arrivals and departures, the drills, the clinics, the organized amusements, tended to give to the "Old Post" an unusual air of bustle and life. These increased activities and sweeping changes did not come about of their own accord. Behind them all, as the driving power, was the Commanding Officer, Colonel Bratton, who brought to the task not only the knowledge of military procedure as a result of his long experience in the Army, but the vision to anticipate the urgent needs of the situation and the power to get things done. The Adjutant, Capt Meyer McC. Dougherty, also an officer of long Army experience, ably assisted the Commanding Officer in disposing of matters of administration. The Chiefs of Service, Lt. Col. Charles N. B. Stone and Lt. Col. William W. Babcock, of the Medical and Surgical Service, respectively, were at the hospital almost from the beginning, and contributed incalculably to the formation of plans and the efficient organization of the work. The Quartermaster, Maj. Paul A. Larned, ably handled an enormous amount of new construction and repair, as well as the many other duties of an army Quartermaster. His predecessor, Lt. Col. C. G. Lawrence, who was Quartermaster at Fort McPherson during the first year after the establishment of the General Hospital, did able pioneer work in



XII. U.S. ARMY HOSPITAL  
FORT McPHERSON  
1952

adapting the Post to hospital use. Others ought to be mentioned -- indeed, all might be mentioned -- for the development of General Hospital No. 6 was a large undertaking, in which many had a part, and all contributed according to their opportunities for service -- officers and enlisted men alike. To the officers named, however, had fallen the work of shaping and developing the larger plans, and the results testify to the adequacy and wisdom of the plans, and to the extent of the co-operation.

In June 1919, the number of sick and wounded reached two thousand. The biggest test came when the largest single shipment of patients arrived during this month. The shipment consisted of 194 patients who arrived in a ten-car hospital train. However, the hospital proved it was equal to the emergency. In December 1919, records show there were still 1,500 patients and at this time the hospital reverted to its former status of a post hospital.

#### Officers' Training Camp 22

Section 54 of the National Defense Act of 3 June 1916 and Section I, Act of 18 May 1917, authorized the establishment of officer training camps. The first series of camps under the supervision of department commanders were located in such territorial divisions as would, so far as the interests of the service permitted, result in the assignment of officers from each divisional area with troops raised in the same area. One officers' training camp was in operation at Fort McPherson from 15 May to 11 August 1917 and was built on what was known as the polo practice field. Approximately two thousand five hundred civilians were given ninety days training and commissioned in the Army.

#### War Prison Barracks

After the proclamation of the President on 6 April 1917 that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany, steps were taken to organize war prison barracks. Upon the recommendation of The Adjutant General, it was announced in War Department General Orders No. 54, 3 May 1917, that war prison barracks were established at Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe, Georgia, and Fort Douglas, Utah. In the same order it was announced that there would be organized at each of these barracks, a guard company, with personnel as prescribed for guard companies at the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The organized strength of each company was 100 enlisted men. The authorized strength of each of the guard companies was subsequently increased to war strength (150 enlisted men). As a nucleus for the formation of these guard companies, a limited number of men were taken from the United States Disciplinary Barracks Guard Companies at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and Alcatraz, California. After the organization of the guard companies, the 17th Infantry was relieved from guard duty at Forts McPherson and Oglethorpe. 23

The war prison barracks at Fort McPherson was built on ground west of the Post between Campbellton and Utoy Roads. Retired Army officers

were selected as commandants of these barracks. They reported for duty early in May 1917, and at once took charge of the work of constructing the necessary cantonments for the housing of war prisoners and the other necessary details connected with the organization of the barracks. When completed, the war prison barracks was to accommodate about 1,600 prisoners.

On 17 March 1917, six companies of the 17th Infantry were ordered to Fort Oglethorpe and six companies and the regimental headquarters were ordered to Fort McPherson, to be used in guarding interned crews of the Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, then held by the Navy Department at the League Island Navy Yard, which, by agreement, were to be turned over to the War Department after the erection of temporary stockades at each of the posts mentioned. On 27 March 1917, 411 interned Germans from the League Island Navy Yard were received at Fort McPherson.

As there was a considerable increase of enemy aliens in custody, it was decided to segregate the two classes of prisoners. On 18 September 1917, orders were issued transferring all enemy aliens from the barracks at Fort McPherson to the barracks at Fort Oglethorpe, and all prisoners of war from the barracks at Fort Oglethorpe to the barracks at Fort McPherson. On 20 March 1918, the process was completed by transferring all prisoners of war from the barracks at Fort Douglas, Utah, to the barracks at Fort McPherson.<sup>22</sup>

Records show the prisoner of war population at Fort McPherson as follows:

30 June 1917 -	419
1 July 1918 -	1,411
30 June 1919 -	1,346

Under regulations approved by the Secretary of War on 28 March 1918 governing the employment of prisoners of war, a number of the prisoners from the war prison barracks, Fort McPherson, were transferred to working camps at several Army posts and were employed on work in connection with the cultivation and maintenance of gardens. By the close of the fiscal year the working groups had all been returned to Fort McPherson with the exception of 197 prisoners of the working camp at Camp Sherman, Ohio. The services of prisoners were never used on work for private persons or corporations.<sup>24</sup>

As previously stated, 1,346 prisoners of war were at Fort McPherson on 30 June 1919. Of these, 1,253 were repatriated and sailed on the transport Pocahontas from Hoboken, N.J., on 26 September 1919 for Rotterdam; 8 others were repatriated on the transport Frederick VIII and sailed from Philadelphia about 7 November 1919; 5 claimed Polish nationality and were released on 20 September 1919, with instructions to report to the Polish

Consul General at New York for repatriation; 6 claimed Danish nationality and were transferred on 31 July and 7 August 1919, to the Danish Consul General for repatriation; 1 escapee was not recaptured and 73 were declared admissible to the United States by the Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor. Altogether about 150 made application for naturalization. Among those who sailed on the Pocahontas was one man who had escaped from the barracks about 14 August 1919, and who turned up in Hoboken requesting repatriation, and one who had been carried as absent sick at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C.<sup>24</sup>

The war prison barracks at Fort McPherson were officially closed on 10 November 1919.

#### Camp Jesup<sup>1</sup>

On 9 April 1918, John J. Eagan sold 136.65 acres of land to the Government for \$88,882.50. This land adjoined Fort McPherson, was originally called Camp Jesup, and eventually was absorbed by the permanent post of Fort McPherson.

On 11 May 1918, The Adjutant General's Office, War Department, Washington, issued a letter designating Camp Jesup which read as follows:

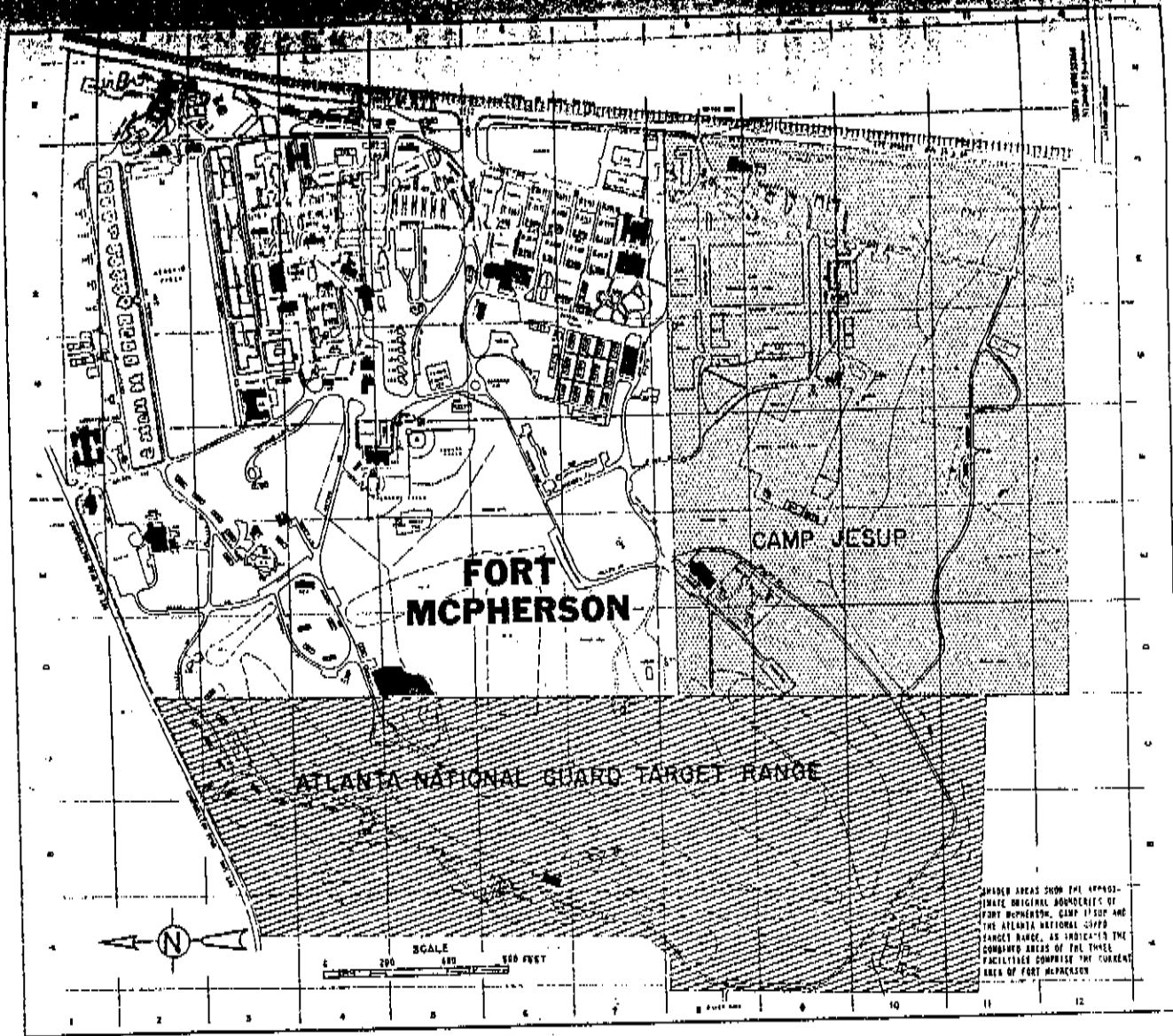
"The camp connected with Mechanical Repair Shop No. 305, being constructed near Atlanta, Georgia, is designated "Camp Jesup" in honor of Brigadier General HERAS SIDNEY JESUP, Quartermaster General of the Army from 1818 to 1860".

The original general purpose for establishing Camp Jesup was the general overhaul, reconstruction and repair of motor vehicles of the Army, the storage and issue of vehicles, and the storage and issue of motor transport supplies for all camps in the southeast.

The general contract was let to the Mackle Construction Company under the standard construction division form of contract dated 19 January 1918. Due to the shortage of labor in construction work, a number of German war prisoners were secured from the war prison barracks located on the Fort McPherson reservation. The prisoners were employed in unloading concrete from cars and wheeling rock from the stock pile to the sewage bed. They could be employed only on such work as would permit easy supervision by military guard furnished from the prison garrison. About one guard was furnished for each five prisoners. The men were paid 25 cents per day, payment being made to the prison officials to be placed to the credit of the prisoners.

The first gang of twenty prisoners started to work on 3 May 1918. The number varied but was never less than twenty and reached a maximum of eighty-four on 19 June 1918. A total of 2,800 "man-days" of this class of labor was employed. The prisoners were transported to and from work by trucks furnished by the motor truck unit stationed at Camp Jesup.

55



XIII. FORT McPHERSON  
1963



Due to the time consumed in travel only about seven hours actual work was usually performed. It is estimated that each man performed about 75% as much work each day as was done by the average free laborer. So far as known, only one attempt was made to escape and this was not successful.

The maximum number of laborers, carpenters, etc., employed on the camp in any one day was 588 men. The maximum number of teams and drivers was 118.

When Camp Jesup was completed and activities were at a peak, the camp force handled entire trainloads - from fifty to sixty carloads of motor equipment a week. There were four thousand individuals in the work force with an annual payroll of \$2,500,000.

Quarters were made available to the military personnel on 15 April 1918. Before that date they had been assigned to temporary quarters in the old training camp at Fort McPherson. During the first half of 1918 the enlisted strength at Camp Jesup increased greatly. Records show that a total of 1,495 enlisted men arrived during this period. On 23 May, alone, there were 800 new enlisted arrivals.

Camp Jesup continued to rapidly expand and reports of November 1919 show that the housing capacity for officers and enlisted men had reached a total of 2,100. During 1919, Camp Jesup was ordered retained permanently as a military reservation.

During 1920, Camp Jesup was designated the Motor Transport School and later Motor Transport General Depot. In 1921, it was designated as Intermediate Depot, Quartermaster Corps (Remount).

In 1922, Camp Jesup ceased to function as the 305th Motor Repair Unit and became a quartermaster intermediate depot for storage of millions of dollars worth of war supplies turned in from various camps and other Army localities. During the period 1922 - 1926, Camp Jesup operated directly under The Quartermaster General. In 1927, the camp came under the control of the Commanding General, IV Corps Area.

On 23 August 1927, the Camp Jesup Quartermaster Depot was discontinued and its facilities and activities were consolidated with the post of Fort McPherson.



## CHAPTER V

### FORT MCPHERSON AFTER WORLD WAR I 1920-1941

#### General

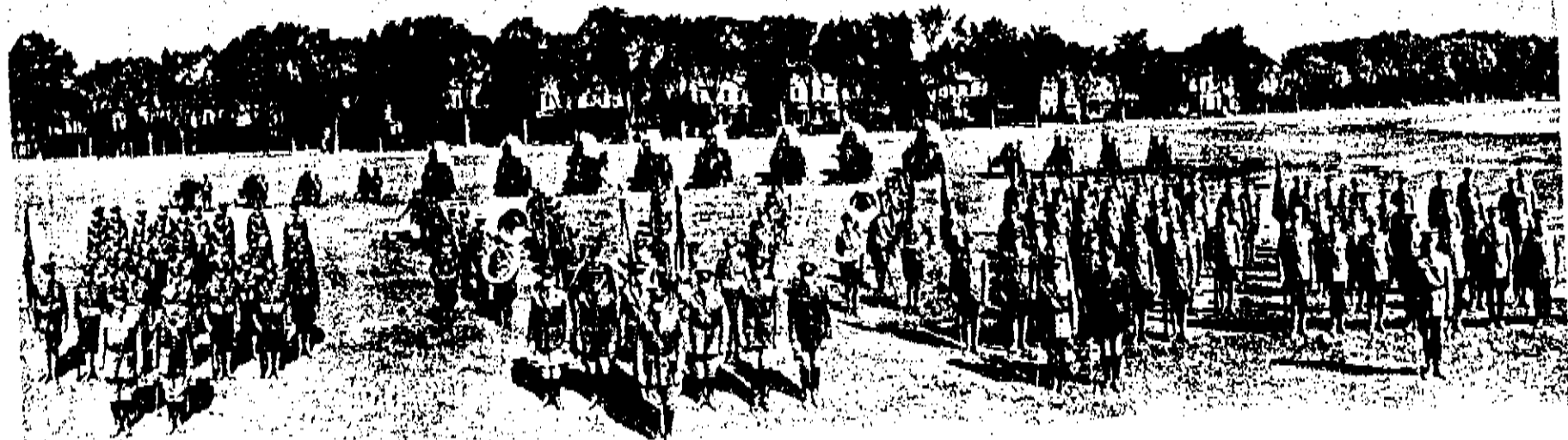
After the First World War, activities at Fort McPherson expanded and varied as demands on the Army establishment varied. On 31 August 1920, the Southeastern Department was discontinued and effective 1 September 1920 the IV Corps Area was established comprising the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. From 1920 to 1924 and 1927 to 1934 Fort McPherson served as headquarters for the entire IV Corps Area. In 1931, the base hospital was greatly expanded and for several years the Fort was noted primarily as a rehabilitation center. Famed troop organizations such as the 22d Infantry, the Eighth Brigade, and the 6th Infantry were stationed at Fort McPherson. On 28 September 1920, a general order was published by Headquarters, IV Corps Area, which closed that headquarters at Charleston, South Carolina, and opened it at Fort McPherson, effective at midnight 15 November 1920.<sup>25</sup>

#### National Defense Act of 1920

The new National Defense Act of 4 June 1920, which governed the organization and regulation of the Army until 1950, has been widely acknowledged to be the most constructive piece of military legislation ever adopted in the United States. It rejected the theory of an expansible Regular Army urged since the days of John C. Calhoun. Instead, it established the Army of the United States as an organization of three components, the professional Regular Army, the civilian National Guard, and the civilian Organized Reserves (Officers' and Enlisted Reserve Corps). In contrast to earlier practice, the training of civilian components now became a major peacetime task of the Regular Army.<sup>5</sup>

This new concept brought the Regular out of his traditional isolation from the civilian community and it acquainted large numbers of civilians with the problems and views of the professional soldier. The end result of the civilian training program was an orderly and effective mobilization of National Guard and Reserve elements into the Active Army in 1940 and 1941.

In view of this new concept, the military training responsibilities of the units stationed at Fort McPherson during the period between the two wars changed drastically. Military units at Fort McPherson still participated in the old standard training such as military drill, hikes, field problems, target practice, participation in small maneuvers, training of recruits, and participation in special events of the Army and civilian community.



XIV. 22d INFANTRY, FORT McPHERSON  
COL. LOUIS M. NUTIMAN, COMMANDING  
1930

*The*

# “WALLOPING WOP”

Welterweight Champion, Fourth Corps Area, and contender for the championship of the U. S. Army will be an attraction at one of the bouts planned for the near future.



We Hope You Enjoyed the Bouts Tonight

This was our first card, but it is not to be our last one.

We Hope To Have a Fight Program At the

*Fort McPherson Theatre*

Which Will Attract Atlanta Fight Fans As Often As

**TWICE EACH MONTH**

*Watch for the Next Announcement*

**Twenty-Second Infantry Athletic Association**

**H. J. KEENEY, Major, U. S. Army, President**

**XV. BOXING EXHIBITION PROGRAM  
FORT MCPHERSON  
1925**

REGIMENTAL AND POST  
COMMANDER



XVI. COL. DWIGHT W. RYHER  
22d INFANTRY DIVISION  
FORT McPHERSON  
1925

However, during this period the military personnel of Fort McPherson participated in many new or expanded military activities such as conducting training, supervising or inspecting Citizens Military Training Camps, Reserve Officer Training Corps programs and summer encampments, Organized Reserve Schools, West Point preparatory schools, Organized Reserve Corps summer encampments, and the Civilian Conservation Corps Program.

#### Civilian Conservation Corps 10

When Franklin D. Roosevelt became President, he made a major effort to relieve unemployment. In response to his suggestion, Congress enacted legislation in March 1933 establishing the Civilian Conservation Corps. On 10 April, the President made a major change in the original plan and directed the Army to assume, under the general supervision of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, complete and permanent control of the CCC project, except for the functions of selecting recruits and supervising technical work in the forests.

During the period 1933 to 1942, the Civilian Conservation Corps program was one of the major activities of the post of Fort McPherson and of headquarters, IV Corps Area, as well.

On 22 May 1933, District "B" Civilian Conservation Corps, IV Corps Area, was established with headquarters at Fort McPherson. Concurrent with this action the post commander of Fort McPherson, Brig. Gen. George H. Bates, was also designated as the commander of District "B".

General Estes designated 1st Lt. Charles R. Landon, Infantry ADC, as adjutant; Capt. Mark V. Brunson, QMC, as district quartermaster, and Col. John C. Clark, Medical Corps, as district surgeon.

Practically every officer of the 22d Infantry stationed at Fort McPherson was withdrawn from his regular duties with troops and most of the noncommissioned officers and many of the privates of the 22d Infantry were called on for temporary duty with the CCC.

In August, General Estes was transferred to command the Infantry School at Fort Benning; Col. T. S. Moorman, Commanding Officer, 22d Infantry, became the District Commander of District "B".

On 1 October 1934, 45 additional Reserve officers reported for duty in District "B" and after a short period of instruction were sent to the rest camps, thus making it possible to relieve practically all the Regular Army officers on duty with District "B".

In January 1934, Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn, USA, reported for duty at Fort McPherson in compliance with War Department orders and became District Commander of District "B".



XVII. CCC CONDITIONING CAMP  
FORT McPHERSON  
1936



77  
MAJOR CLIFFORD  
J. MATHEWS  
22ND INF.  
DISTRICT "B"  
SUPERVISOR  
SUB-DIST. "1"



MAJOR FRANK  
M. CHILD  
22ND INF.  
FORMER ADJUTANT



1ST LT. L.O.D.  
WARREN  
22ND INF. RES.  
ADJUTANT



LT.-COL. CARY I.  
CROCKETT  
22ND INF.  
EXECUTIVE  
OFFICER



MAJOR  
LAWRENCE W.  
YOUNG  
22ND INF.  
DISTRICT "B"  
SUPERVISOR  
SUB-DISTRICT 2



MAJOR FRANCIS  
R. FULLER  
1ST BATTAL, ADJ.  
SUPERVISOR SUB-DIST 3  
DISTRICT "B"



CAPT. WARREN  
G. DAVIS  
INF. P.S.  
SUPPLY OFFICER DIST. "A"



CAPT. MARK V.  
BRUNSON  
Q.M.C.  
QUARTERMASTER

XVIII. STAFF OFFICERS, DISTRICT "B" CCC  
1934

In addition to the support of the military and civilian personnel of Fort McPherson, in initiating the CCC program, Company E, 22d Infantry departed from this station on 20 April 1933 for Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, to participate in the program at that station and did not return until 28 September 1933.

Within a few minutes after the President, as Commander-in-Chief, had given his orders to the Secretary of War and Chief of Staff the immense Army radio control station in Washington began to send out orders and instructions and almost within the hour every military post in the country was buzzing with activity.

Perhaps one of the most interesting and important features of the operation of District "B" was the system by which the camps in the district were supplied from the district supply depot located at Fort McPherson. This was effected by a motor convoy system, the district being divided into five supply areas, each one was served once each month by the motor convoy consisting of approximately thirty 1½-ton trucks. This convoy delivered more than 300 tons per month of supplies of every description to the camps of this district.

The physical welfare of the men of District "B" was handled by an efficient corps of medical officers stationed at the various camps. Those men who required hospital treatment were evacuated to the hospital station at Fort McPherson by motor ambulance.

By direction of the President, the calling of additional Reserve officers to active duty with the CCC was suspended on 16 June 1939; they were to be replaced by civilian employees by 31 December 1939 and the CCC Program was removed from Army control and placed under the control of the Department of Interior. Accordingly, all Reserve officers on CCC duty were relieved from active duty and placed on a civilian status by 31 December 1939. On 30 June 1941, there were 77 Regular Army officers and 3,189 members of the Reserve Corps in a civilian status on duty with the CCC. Some twenty-seven CCC companies were then assisting in the expanding national defense program by clearing and developing maneuver and training areas at various military reservations. The CCC was suspended in 1942.

#### Acquisition of the Atlanta National Guard Target Range

Around 1938 it became apparent that the activities of Fort McPherson had increased to the point that more land was required. Fort McPherson started with an area of only 140.09 acres but had expanded by this time to approximately 372 acres.

On 19 February 1938, the Post Quartermaster Office recommended that the Atlanta National Guard Target Range, an area of approximately 13½ acres



adjacent to Fort McPherson, be incorporated in the Fort McPherson Military Reservation. In an indorsement of 11 April 1938, The Adjutant General of the Army advised that the Atlanta National Guard Target Range was available for use in connection with the Fort McPherson Military Reservation pending determination as to its final disposition.

Final determination was made on 21 April 1938, and the National Guard authorities of the State of Georgia were given temporary permission to continue occupancy of the area inclosed by a metal fence and used for garage purposes by the National Guard.<sup>26</sup>

Records show that all legal aspects were cleared and on 21 June 1941 the Atlanta National Guard Target Range was transferred to and became an integral part of Fort McPherson.<sup>13</sup>

## CHAPTER VI

### WORLD WAR II BUILD-UP

#### General

Under the leadership of the Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, and, after July, of Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, the Army embarked in the summer of 1940 on a large expansion program designed to protect the United States and the rest of the Western Hemisphere against the forces of aggression that had been unleashed in the Old World. Congressional appropriations between May and September 1940 reflected this conviction. The Army received six billion dollars for its needs during the succeeding year - a sum about equal to what had been granted for the support of its military activities during the preceding 16 years.<sup>5</sup>

To fill the ranks of this new Army, Congress on 27 August approved induction of the National Guard into Federal service and the calling up of the Organized Reserves. The passing of the Selective Service and Training Act of 16 September 1940 was the first authorized peacetime draft. Selectees, Reserve officers to train them, and units of the National Guard were brought into service as rapidly as the Army could construct camps to house them. During the last six months of 1940, the Active Army more than doubled in strength and by mid-1941 there were nearly one and a half million officers and men.<sup>5</sup>

#### Important Events During 1940

A Citizens Military Training Camp was set up at Fort McPherson to give a 30-day course, from 8 July to 6 August. A total of 169 men volunteered to dig trenches, fox holes, to march, and participate in rifle practice. They paid \$41.70 for their training and equipment, which included uniforms, food, and other necessities. The volunteers, whose ages ranged from 25 to 50 years, were lawyers, editors, presidents of corporations, manufacturers, and salesmen. They went through practically the same routine as that of inductees, which included receiving their clothes from the Quartermaster (uniforms, shoes, and fatigues), taking a physical examination at the hospital, and being assigned to barracks.<sup>20</sup>

In July 1940, the 28th Infantry was transferred permanently to Fort McClellan, Alabama, and replaced by the 62d Signal Battalion, a new unit organized in Texas during October 1939.<sup>9</sup>

#### Command Changes

Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn, who had commanded Fort McPherson for a period of almost seven years, retired from active duty on 31 August 1940.

Lt. Col. Hammer Huston arrived from Boston to take over command of Fort McPherson. In October 1940, Lt. Col. Huston was transferred to Fort Jackson, South Carolina, and was succeeded by Col. Stephen W. Winfree.

#### New Construction

In September 1940, \$1,965,000 was appropriated for converting barracks at Fort McPherson into a modern hospital, which was to bring the total number of beds to 1,000.

In addition to new hospital construction, a 1,000-man recruit reception center was soon to go under construction. The center was to be used for outfitting and classification of men drafted under the Selective Service Act. Until completion of the new cantonment buildings, recruits were housed in the CCC buildings on the Post. Col Stephen W. Winfree, formerly commander of the 9th Cavalry at Fort Riley, Kansas, was named officer in charge of the reception center.

Plans for a \$1,150,000 general supply depot in the old Camp Jesup area, announced previously at a meeting of IV Corps Area quartermasters, was confirmed in Washington by War Department officials.

#### Armistice Day, 1940

A huge parade approximately six miles long and featuring some of the newest fighting equipment, followed by a patriotic rally at Georgia Tech's Rose Bowl Field, marked the observance of Armistice Day.

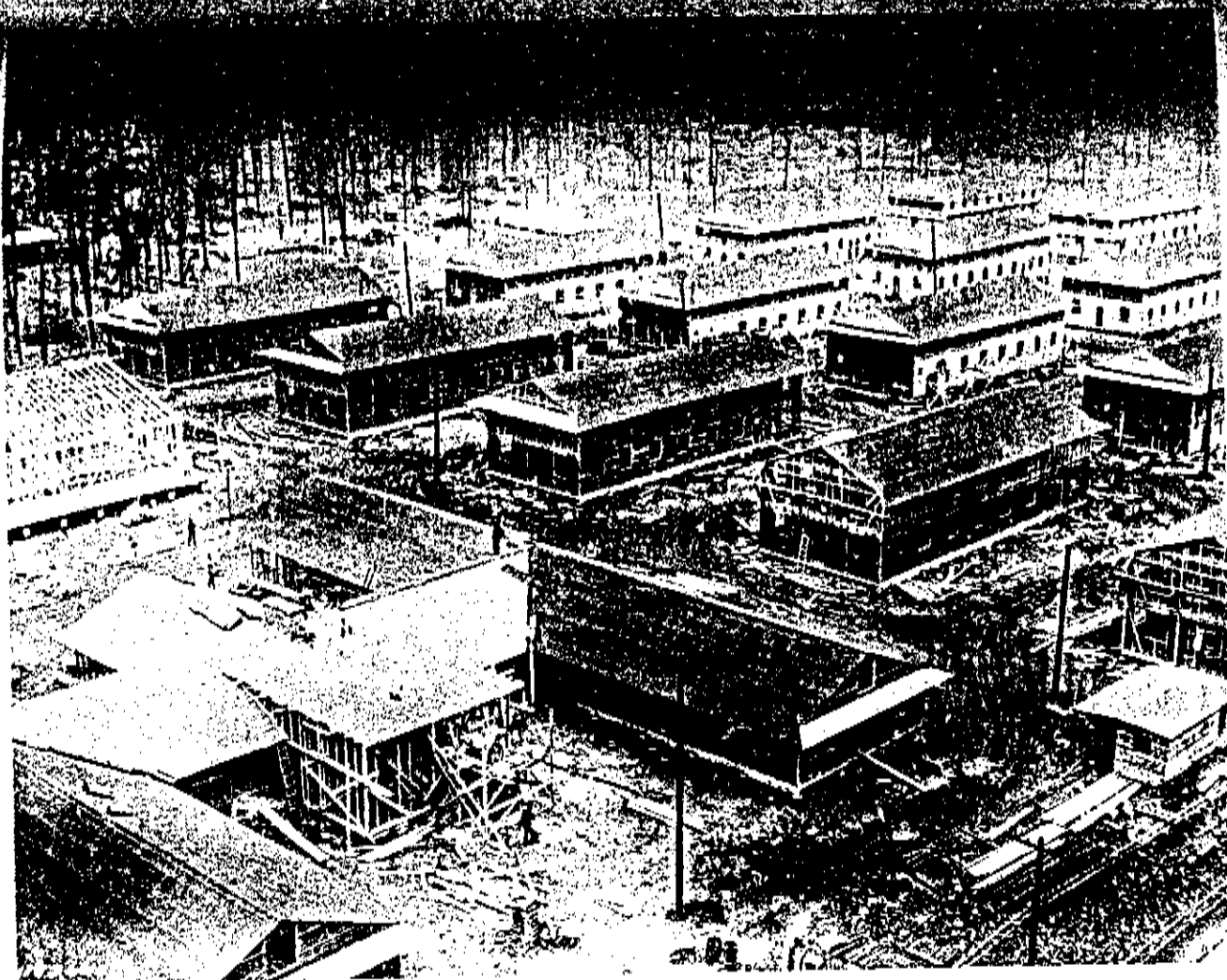
The 6th Cavalry came down from Fort Oglethorpe to take part in the Armistice Day parade and after the parade attended a polo game at Fort McPherson.

#### Reception Center Activities<sup>20</sup>

It was announced in 1940 that of a total of 286 Georgia white draftees 95 were to report to the induction station at Fort McPherson, 96 at Fort Benning, and 95 at Fort Screven.

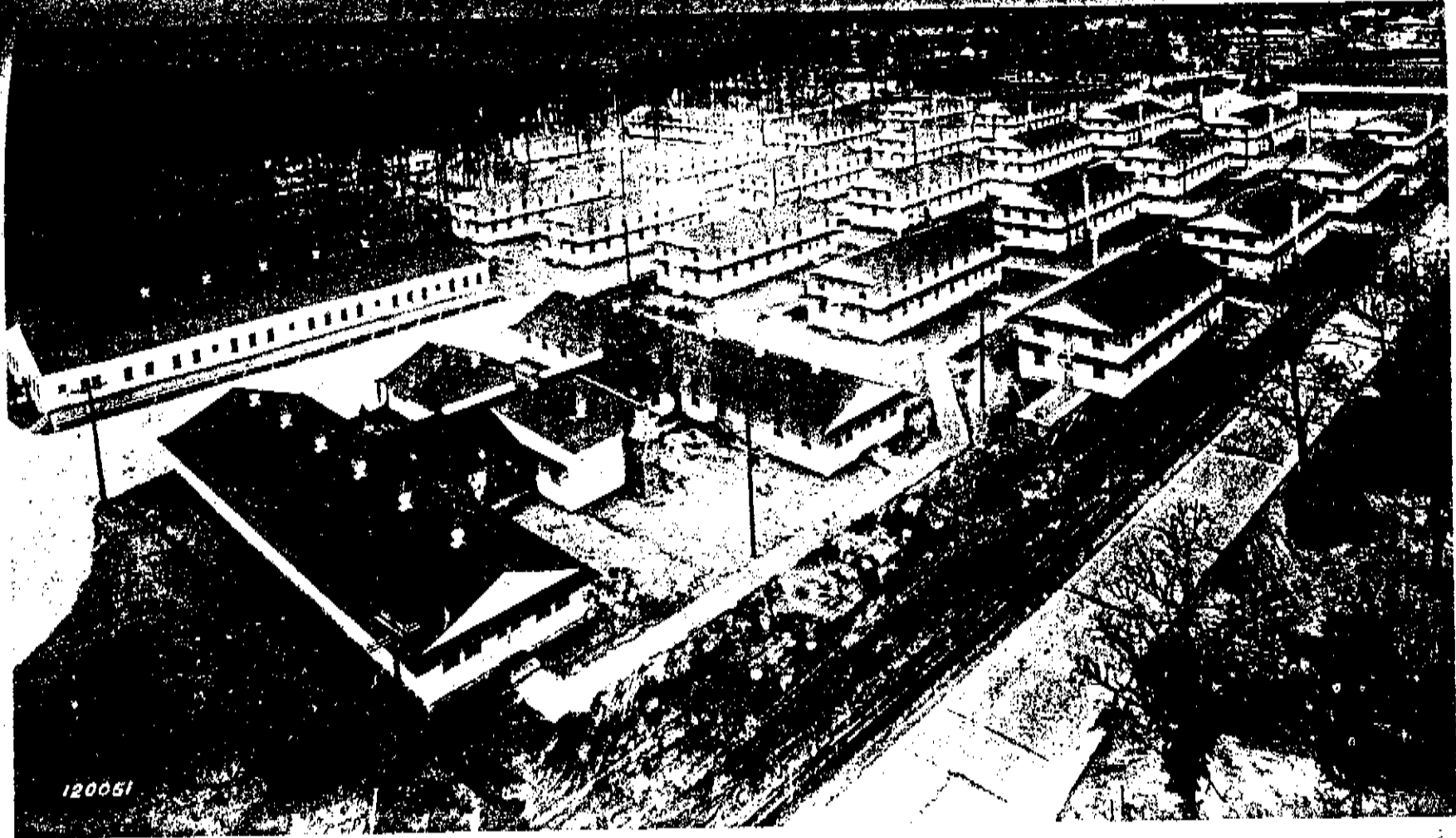
After a day at the induction center where they would be sworn in, the draftees at Screven and Benning would be sent to the reception center at Fort McPherson to join the 95 already there for outfitting, classification and assignment to the Regular Army at Fort McClellan, Camp Blanding, and Fort McPherson. Forty of the group were to remain at Fort McPherson and the remaining 246 were to be divided between McClellan and Blanding.

A total of 126 Negroes were to be called at the same time with 42 being sworn in at Fort McPherson and a like number at Fort Benning and Screven. From the induction centers all would be transferred to Fort Bragg, North Carolina, for permanent assignment.



XIX. RECEPTION CENTER, UNDER CONSTRUCTION  
FORT McPHERSON  
1940

79



120051

XX. RECEPTION CENTER  
FORT McPHERSON  
3 MARCH 1941

An observation of interest at the time was that of the first thirty-four draft volunteers examined at Fort McPherson during the first day of a special operation of selective service in the state, thirty-two passed the draft Army physical examination.

The first ninety-six draftees to be assigned to military organizations left December 7 for Camp Blanding, Florida, where they began their "year's" service as specialists in Corps Area units. Within the next few days others were sent to Fort McClellan, Alabama, and Key West, Florida.

In December 1940 a No. 1 draftee of the entire IV Corps Area was proclaimed. The newspapers at the time acknowledged him as a real Georgia boy - but no "Hayseed". His name was Clyde Odell Brown and he was from Madison County, 13 miles northwest of Franklin.

From his family's little farm he had traveled from San Francisco to Minneapolis and had even been to South America seeking a trade.

His day of days went like this: Adjutant General Marion Williamson and draft board officials called for him at his home, then drove him to Atlanta. After stopping at the Biltmore Hotel for orange juice with a colonel, on to the governor's mansion where he dined with the commanding general of the IV Corps, the governor, the mayor, and other high-ranking officials.

A sightseeing trip and being introduced from the stage of the Fox Theater took up the afternoon. He dined at the Henry Grady Hotel and saw a special floor show. After being honored with a dance by the American Legion at their home in Piedmont Park, he was tucked in between slilken sheets - literally - at the Biltmore.

After breakfast in bed, Clyde had to go to the Army and be no more class than thousands of other farm boys in khaki.

The 241st recruit inducted into the Army at this post - Frank S. Smith, a Birmingham automobile man - rang the bell when they gave him the intelligence test. He scored 151 out of a possible 161, which was considered the feat of a "genius".

#### IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING 1941

##### Quartermaster Motor Transport School

The Quartermaster Motor Transport School opened formally in July 1941 under the command of Lt. Col. Richard N. Atwell, and with Lt. Col. J. W. Richmond as head of the area motor transport division. Starting with a capacity for 450 students, officials were planning to expand so

that the school could handle 2,000. More than 180 damaged or condemned autos were gathered from the CCC and Forest Service for the students to work on.<sup>20</sup>

#### Unit Changes<sup>9</sup>

Company G, 53d QM Regiment (HM), was transferred from San Bernardino, California, to Fort McPherson effective 23 May.

Company F and 2d Battalion of 22d Infantry departed Fort McPherson on 13 February and 6 June for change of station to Fort McClellan, Alabama.

On 30 September, the 62d Signal Battalion departed for change of station to Camp Blanding, Florida.

The IV Corps Area Laboratory, which assumed the Laboratory functions of the IV Corps Area, was officially opened on 31 October.

#### Command Changes

In October, Col Stephen Winfree, Commanding Officer of Fort McPherson retired after 39 years in the service, which in reality was a total of 15 years service since he entered West Point at the age of 15. He was believed to be the youngest man ever admitted to West Point. On his retirement on 8 October, he was succeeded by Lt. Col. Frank E. Brokaw, who in turn was relieved on 20 October by Lt. Col. John R. Eden. Colonel Eden served as post commander until 1 November when he was relieved by Col. Clifford J. Early.

#### Attack on Pearl Harbor<sup>9</sup>

On 7 December 1941, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and the following actions were taken at Fort McPherson:

By verbal order of the CG, IV Corps Area, twenty-five enlisted men, under command of Captain McCrary, were furnished as guards for the Atlanta General Depot.

Twenty-four rifles and 260 rounds of ammunition were furnished at the Atlanta General Depot and 12 pistols and 60 rounds of ammunition were furnished to Candler airport.

Guards were posted at buildings 30 and 91, transformers, ammunition dump, radio station, and Post Quartermaster Area. All officers of headquarters and station complement were ordered to report to Post Headquarters at 2130. All military police were called to duty at 2200.

On the following day, an Atlanta area guard detail of the 22d Infantry, under command of Lt. Pearson, arrived at 1000 for detail in Post Headquarters.

#### Structural Changes

In 1943 there were 50 new structures built at Fort McPherson. Among the most important of these were: Thirty-two barracks buildings, a mess hall, classification center, infirmary, administration building, post exchange, guest house, guard house, chapel, officers quarters, maternity ward, and Fourth Service Command Laboratory.



## CHAPTER VII

# FORT MCPHERSON DURING WORLD WAR II

### IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING 1942

#### Unit Changes <sup>9</sup>

Company A, 78th Quartermaster, Company A, 75th Quartermaster Battalion and Finance Detachment A were activated at Fort McPherson during this period.

Company A, 78th Quartermaster, and Company A, 74th Quartermaster Battalion, were transferred during the month of April to Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

On 1 May Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Third Ordnance Battalion (Maint), and 203d Military Police Company of Third Army arrived at Fort McPherson on permanent change of station.

The 665th Engineers (TOP) was activated on 22 June and assigned to Third Army.

General Order 36, 14 August 1942, redesignated Corps Areas as Service Commands.

On 20 August, Fort McPherson Post Headquarters and Station Complement were reorganized.

On 27 December, the Second Convalescent Hospital departed Fort McPherson.

#### Metal Scrap Drive

The Fort McPherson metal scrap drive was directed by Capt. John McInty, Post Director of Supply. The scrap drive generated great enthusiasm on the part of most individuals. Some of the most abundant sources were iron posts, metal stakes, fences, and even the fine handwrought iron grillwork decorating the officer's quarters was dismantled and placed on the scrap heap of the receiving station at the convoy gate. One of the biggest single contributions was that of four cannons from historic Warleta National Cemetery which weighed a total of 48,000 pounds. Fort McPherson's scrap drive resulted in the collection of nearly 300 tons of metal.<sup>20</sup>

#### Army Post Office

An Army post office with dual purpose of serving military personnel and including Army postal clerks for service overseas was established. The unit known as APO 303 offered the same services that are provided by a civilian post office, including sale of money orders, stamps, registry and insurance

of mail. Post Office Department inspectors were assigned to make regular checks on the unit to see that it fulfilled its purpose, which was to give personnel sufficient training so that complete postal services may be established for soldiers in the field.<sup>9</sup>

#### Soldier Civilian Schooling

One of the first, if not the first, schools for illiterate soldiers in the Army was started at Fort McPherson, with forty-five in the class. As a rule the Army did not accept an individual who could not pass an easy literacy test, but exceptions had been made, especially in the case of skilled mechanics. When it was found that two privates could not read or write, even to the extent of their own names, the commander of the company decided to do something about it. He went to the post commander and obtained permission to start a school for illiterates. News of the school spread and it was found that many of the soldiers who had passed the literacy test wanted to know more than just merely reading and writing. They wanted to learn to type, learn Spanish, spelling, grammar, and several elementary branches. Miss Frances Woodbury, District Supervisor of Education, and E. W. Whelchel, State Supervisor, both of WPA, directed the school, providing teachers and textbooks.<sup>9</sup>

#### Structural Changes

The cold storage plant was enlarged and completely reworked. Because of the tremendous increased space demand, the plant had to more than triple its capacity.<sup>9</sup>

Five wooden buildings of the old Civilian Conservation Corps were taken down and reconstructed as 500 man barracks for newly inducted men.<sup>1</sup>

During this period 121 structures were built or transferred to Fort McPherson. In addition to the barracks some of the other important structures were automotive ordinance warehouses, induction center building, hospital and GU clinic wards, nurses quarters, radio receiver building, Fourth Service Command radio school, and post tailor shop.<sup>13</sup>

#### IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING 1943

##### General

In February, Col Clifford C. Early, post commander, issued a plea to the public for cooperation in completing a plan to beautify all land encompassing the post by making donations of both natural and nursery plants. Bushes donated were to be placed around the new buildings with special emphasis on the beautification of the grounds surrounding the station hospital.



XXI. OFFICERS' OPEN MESS  
FORT McPHERSON  
1963

Army Day celebrations in the Atlanta area honored Maj. Gen. William H. T. Hensley, Commanding General of the Fourth Service Command. In past years, parades, with military personnel participating, marked celebration of this day, which was originated by the National Order of the Military Order of the World War. Due to wartime conditions these elaborate celebrations were discontinued.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps entered into an intensive recruiting drive during this period. Unlimited numbers of volunteers were made possible when authorized expansion of the corps from 25,000 to 150,000. Fort McPherson was one of the main recruiting and induction posts for WAAC in the North Service Command.

#### Facilities

Special Services added a guest house for the convenience of visiting families of servicemen. Since it included only ten rooms, priorities were assigned to families of men in the station hospital and those in the reception center awaiting assignment. Since there were only six other rooms available in the service club proper, the guest house was always full.

In July, a second War Department theater was added to the post. The new theater had a seating capacity of 1,000 as compared to the 400 capacity of the old one. Both theaters scheduled the same shows daily, with a film track dashing madly between the two on a fifteen minute margin.

A boiler room built by German prisoners during World War I was converted into an officers' club. It was truly one of the most amazing jobs of conversion to come from any Army post. Practically everything in the original boiler room was brushed off and polished to serve some purpose in the club, a case in point being the hubs of the boiler machinery which were made into swanky ash trays. Some of the "points of interest" are the orchestra stand which was the platform for the boiler engine, and the wide tiled floor which was once the location for one of the big pump machines. The classic arches partitioning the dance floor once held the post's supply closet for the boiler. The idea of remodeling the building into an officers' club was conceived in 1931 by General Van Horn who was then the post commander.

#### Convalescent Recreation Center

Throughout the month of May, the newspapers in the Atlanta area were packed with news and pictures of the Fulton-DeKalb Counties Horse Show scheduled for the 27th, 28th, and 29th. Proceeds of the event were marked for use in providing a recreation center at the convalescent hospital at Fort McPherson. In a big parade held the day before the show opened, Bob Boyd and Jerry Colonna rode beside Lady Godiva, Paul Revere, George Washington and other historical equestrians. Fort McPherson's riders made an excellent showing and won many prizes. In July, Fred L. Cannon, chairman of the

Fulton-DeKalb Horse Show Committee, presented the post commander with the net proceeds of the show which amounted to \$5,021.18.

#### WAC Photography School

In November, the Fourth Service Command Photographic School, which was located at Fort McPherson, graduated the first class of WAC photographers in the history of the Army Service Forces. The class consisted of eight women from all parts of the United States. An Atlanta radio station carried a broadcast of the actual presentation of diplomas.

#### Unit Activities 9

The following changes in units and activities were made during this period:

The Fourth and Fifth Convalescent Hospitals were activated.

The 41st Hospital Train departed.

The Third Army Service Band, 23d and 24th Hospital Train, and 791st MP Battalion (ZI) all arrived on post.

The Washington Park Recreational Area was transferred to the jurisdiction of Fort McPherson.

The Signal Corps Repair Shop was transferred from East Point to Fort McPherson.

#### Change of Commanders

Col. Frank K. Ross, Field Artillery, assumed command of Fort McPherson upon the retirement of Col Clifford C. Early, effective 3 September. A spectacular retreat parade was staged for Colonel Early upon his retirement.

#### Central Dental Laboratory

The Central Dental Laboratory at Fort McPherson serviced the entire Service Command. When the draft program first started, approximately 21 per cent of the men were rejected because of dental defects or an insufficient number of teeth. The dental standards for these individuals had been lowered and those formerly rejected were now being inducted. As a consequence, the Central Dental Laboratory had increased its work load to such an extent that it took a crew of fifty-five enlisted men, plus four officers, working long hours six days a week to finish between four and five thousand dentures each month.

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## IMPORTANT EVENTS DURING 1944

General

Fort McPherson changed over from manual operator system to the dial telephone. The change climaxed ten weeks of continuous work by a combination soldier-civilian crew.

Major Stanley J. Carpenter, head of the entomology department of the South Service Command Medical Laboratory, began his experiments with DDT (dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane). This was the new insecticide that the Army predicted was going to help win the war in the jungles.

The 19th Medical Laboratory, commanded by Col. Dwight M. Kuhns, continued its concentrated study of tropical diseases. It was the third such Army Laboratory unit training for overseas. One unit had been assigned near Naples, the other was in London. The 19th eventually left Fort McPherson for overseas duty in the Southwest Pacific.

A thirty-five bed addition to an overcrowded maternity ward was added to the station hospital. The ward was equipped to take care of 100 mothers and babies a month.

The name "Little Pentagon" became the name applied to building 1-1. This was due to its maze of small rooms, hallways, stairs, cubby-holes, side entrances, fences, and so forth. This building united the formerly widely scattered induction station, reception station, and separation center. The Little Pentagon was formerly an ordnance warehouse, had a floor space of 136 x 240-feet, and accommodated approximately 1,000 workers. This building later became the home of Headquarters, Third US Army, and was designated "Patton Hall".

### Cross Activities

In March 1944, Fort McPherson pledged 100 per cent participation in Red Cross War Fund Drive. The Post Commander, Col. Frank Ross, pointed out that 20,000 men had been assisted by the Red Cross at Fort McPherson alone during the past year and that this service was appreciated.

The Red Cross Military Welfare Service at Fort McPherson's Station Hospital, which was established the preceding December, attained full organization in March. It was established to help convalescent patients by acting as an intermediary between the soldier and his family.

The Atlanta Red Cross Gauteen opened a canteen in the reception center at Fort McPherson in June 1944. This was the first canteen opened in an

Army reception center in the Fourth Service Command. The new canteen was designed to offer refreshments and word of good cheer to the men arriving at the reception center for induction. This service was greatly appreciated by those who had spent many hot hours on crowded transportation facilities before reaching Fort McPherson.

#### Personnel Center<sup>10</sup>

On 11 July 1944, an announcement was made by the War Department that Fort McPherson had been selected as one of the 18 facilities in the United States at which a large and important War Department Army Personnel Center would be established.

A separation center to care for the processing of battle casualties and other men being honorably discharged from service was activated immediately and a reception station for reassigning returned foreign service veterans was established soon thereafter.

The separation center and reception station were both organized as an integral part of the War Department Personnel Center at Fort McPherson. The personnel center was composed of the center headquarters, induction station, reception station, reception center and the separation center. In September 1944, the widely scattered elements of the personnel center were moved into building 2-J which was formerly an ordnance warehouse and later became the home of Headquarters Third US Army.

The workload of the personnel center increased rapidly and in December 1945 the authorized strength was 3,221 military personnel and 322 civilian employees.

The Fort McPherson Personnel Center was adjudged at this time as being one of the best in the Zone of Interior by the War Department Personnel Center Inspecting Team.

## CHAPTER VIII

### FORT MCPHERSON SEPARATION CENTER 1944-1946 <sup>17</sup>

#### General

The separation center at Fort McPherson was established 24 July 1944 in accordance with War Department directives. It was initially designated Service Command Unit No. 3492 and later, Service Command Unit No. 1464.

The mission of the separation center was to assist military personnel in making an orderly and satisfying transition from military to civilian status, or to another military status, by furnishing counseling and other services relating to the various problems they faced.

The separation center was organized with an authorized strength on September 1945 of 597 military personnel and 76 civilians. On 8 December 1945, however, the strength was increased to 1,916 military personnel and 253 civilians to keep pace with the stepped-up rate of separations caused by the end of the war in the Pacific and the lowering of point requirements for discharge.

#### Processing Procedures

Upon arrival at Fort McPherson for separation the soldier was welcomed by the commanding general of the Personnel Center or his representative and the post band. He was immediately fed and billeted.

After the soldier's clothing and records were turned in, he was ready for the general orientation phase of the processing plan, where pertinent films were shown and explanations given so that he would obtain full benefit from the Counseling Branch.

He was then given a medical examination and final check-up, the results of which completed the soldier's permanent military record and also insured his going home in the best possible physical condition. After the physical examination, a counsel advised him of the rights and benefits to which he was entitled as a veteran. In connection with the counseling phase of the processing program an information booth was inaugurated by the separation center, where any question of the separatee regardless of the nature of his problem, was answered or the separatee was referred to one of the following agency branch offices maintained at the separation center: US Employment Service, Civil Service Commission, Veterans Administration, Red Cross, or Selective Service.

After the interview, the soldier received two freshly cleaned uniforms complete with insignia, stripes, badges, chevrons, ribbons, and combat bars that he was entitled to wear. The new discharge emblem was sewn over the right pocket of all outer garments.



After completion of the processing phase described above, the soldier signed his discharge papers and received the medals awarded that were not previously issued.

Next in the processing program was the Finance Section. Here the soldier was paid to include the first installment of his mustering-out pay, travel pay, back pay, and any other pay due him.

The discharge ceremony was the final phase of the processing program for separation. The soldier stood in formation for the last time and was presented his honorable discharge from the Army of the United States by the commanding general of Fort McPherson or his representative, and at the same time he was thanked for his services to his country. The post band played appropriate music throughout the ceremony.

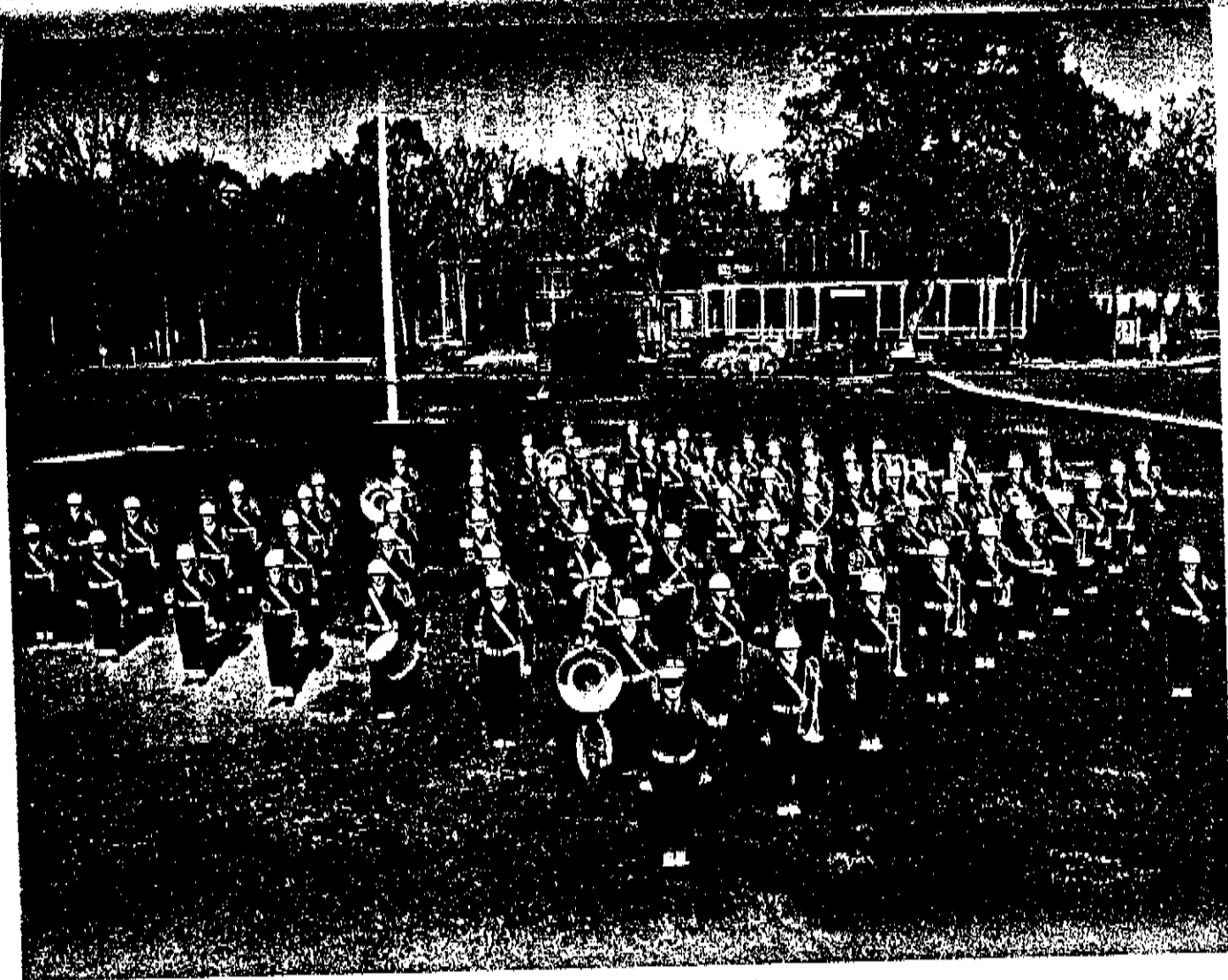
Brigadier General Isaac Spalding, the commanding general of the Fort McPherson Personnel Center for the period 8 July 1945 to 22 January 1946, personally assumed the responsibility of conducting the separation ceremonies and presenting each soldier with his honorable discharge certificate. In some cases the general presented honorable discharge certificates to as many as eight hundred separatees in one day. Monthly discharge rate of the Fort McPherson separation center is shown in Appendix N.

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XXII. POST HEADQUARTERS  
FORT McPHERSON  
1952



XXIII. THIRD U.S. ARMY BAND  
1952

## CHAPTER IX

### FORT MCPHERSON IN POST-WAR YEARS 1945-1963

#### Relocation of Army Headquarters From Atlanta to Fort McPherson 17

In the summer of 1945, Fourth Service Command Headquarters began a study of the installations required by the post-war Army. The study included recommendations for a desirable location of the Headquarters. Headquarters Fourth Service Command occupied 26,835 square feet of office space in the North Service Building, Atlanta, Georgia, and 121,094 square feet of main Post Office Building, Atlanta, Georgia, and 121,094 square feet of office space in six privately owned buildings in downtown Atlanta. Space occupied in the latter buildings was leased at an annual cost of approximately \$75,000. The reasons for the relocation of Army Headquarters were economy, and return of all leased space to property owners.

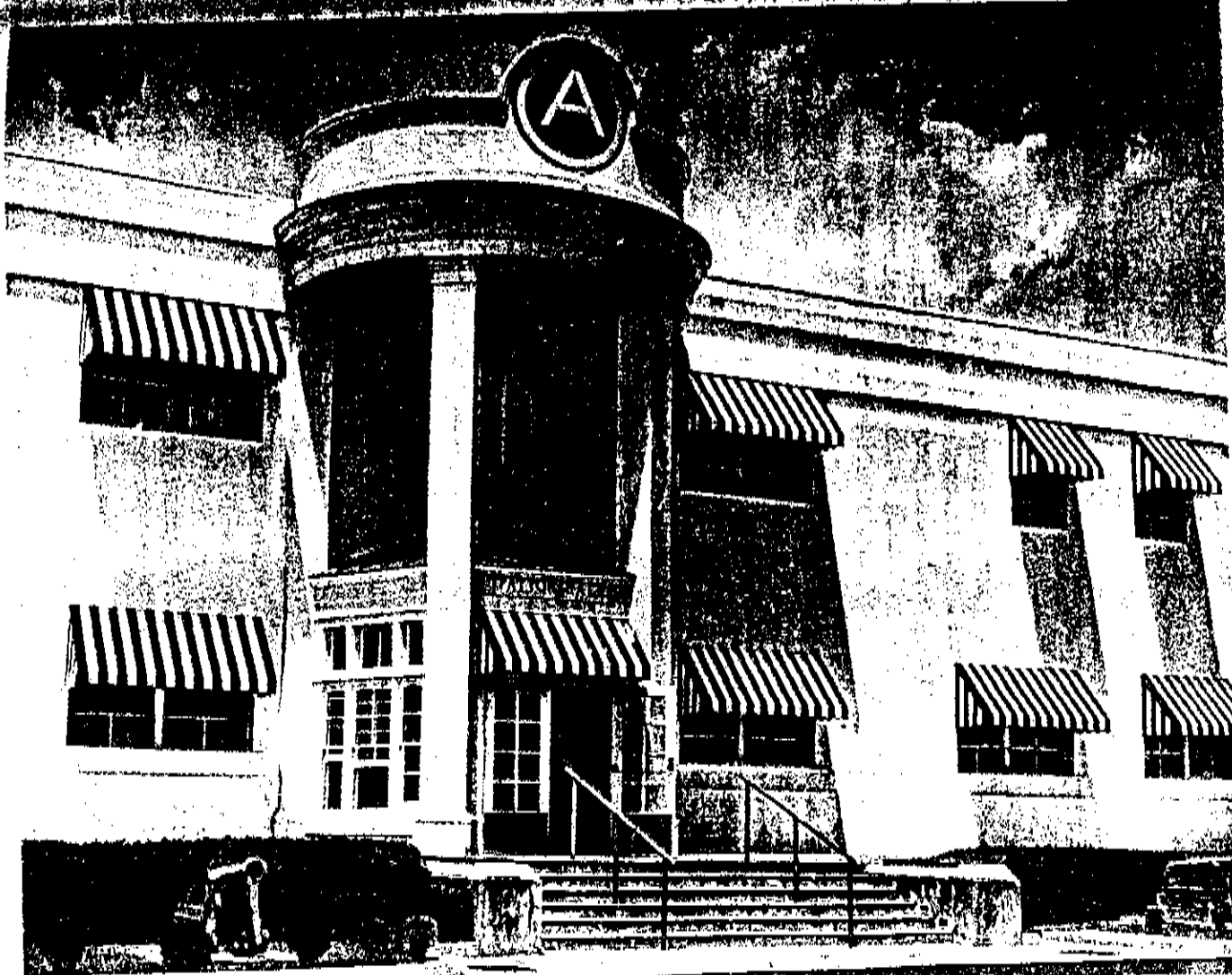
Four sites were considered for the relocation of the Headquarters:

- (1) Present location. At that time, was considered undesirable for long range planning, as the bulk of the occupied space was formerly used as warehouses and was not suitable for occupation by an Army headquarters.
- (2) Removal of Headquarters to another site within the city of Atlanta. This was not considered feasible because of the nonavailability of sufficient office space, either available for lease or government-owned, and the cost involved in such a move.
- (3) The location of Headquarters in another city in the area. This was also deemed impracticable as Atlanta was the rail and communication center of the South, as well as the geographical center of the service command.
- (4) The movement of Headquarters to nearby Fort McPherson, was considered a possibility. At that time, however, facilities at the post were inadequate as all available facilities were fully occupied. The continual presence of 4,000 or more soldiers processing through the separation center.

#### Headquarters Seventh Army

Headquarters Seventh Army was activated at 0001, 11 June 1946, and assumed all responsibilities of Headquarters Fourth Service Command (which was discontinued upon activation of Headquarters Seventh Army). The activation of Headquarters Seventh Army was a temporary measure as it was to be replaced by Headquarters Third Army when it returned from overseas.

After the activation of Headquarters Seventh Army, three developments occurred which indicated the necessity for changing the location of the Headquarters: (1) Property owners continued their demand for the return of the leased space. (2) The Headquarters had been reduced in size by compressive personnel reductions. (3) The separation center at nearby Fort McPherson was discontinued.



XXIV. PATTON HALL, HEADQUARTERS THIRD U.S. ARMY, NAMED IN HONOR OF GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON, JR.,  
FAMOUS THIRD ARMY COMMANDER DURING WORLD WAR II

In September 1946 part of the AG Message Center and the Transportation, Special Services, Finance, Provost Marshal, and Ordnance Sections of the Headquarters were transferred to Fort McPherson. Subsequently, the Chemical, Engineer, Medical, Quartermaster, and Signal Sections and the AG Machine Records Unit moved to Fort McPherson.

These moves resulted in the release of all space formerly occupied in the Grant, Walton, and Hickey Buildings and all space in downtown Atlanta except the basement and one-half of the first floor of the Crawley Building or a total of 85,000 square feet.

Early in 1947, it became apparent that continued pressure would force Army Headquarters to vacate the remaining leased space. This development and the fact that part of the Army staff had already moved to Fort McPherson led to the preparation of definite plans for the movement of the remainder of Army Headquarters to Fort McPherson. On 7 March 1947, three plans for the movement of Army Headquarters and conversion of necessary buildings at Fort McPherson were submitted to the War Department for approval and allotment of necessary funds. Plan "B" personally recommended by the Commanding General and subsequently approved, called for the conversion of building E-J and twenty mobilization barracks located at Fort McPherson. Funds in the amount of \$205,000 were approved. The approved plan allowed for the housing of the entire Army Headquarters and occupancy for an indefinite period of time, with the possibility of expansion in the event of an emergency.

#### Headquarters Third Army

On 15 March 1947 Headquarters Third Army was relieved from assignment to the United States Forces European Theater and transferred to the Zone of Interior, less personnel and equipment for the purpose of replacing Headquarters Seventh Army. Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and Special Troops Third Army were organized at Atlanta, Georgia, on 15 March 1947 and replaced the inactivated units of Seventh Army which were transferred to the control of the War Department. The organization of the Third Army units was the same as that of the Seventh Army units and personnel and equipment of the Seventh Army units were transferred to the corresponding Third Army units.

The Commanding General, Third Army, finalized the planning of the move to Fort McPherson and the Headquarters was moved effective 10 December 1947.

#### Consolidation of Certain Fort McPherson Functions with Third Army Headquarters

Effective with the movement of the Headquarters to Fort McPherson, Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Giller, Jr., Commanding General of Third Army, assumed command of the Post of Fort McPherson and delegated all appropriate duties of post operations and administration to Col. George M. Halloran the Commanding

Officer of Special Troops. Post Headquarters became Headquarters, Special Troops, with the Commanding Officer designated as Deputy Post Commander and Headquarters Commandant.

Before the move of the Army Headquarters to Fort McPherson, the Army General and special staff sections, in close liaison with the Commanding Officer of Fort McPherson, developed a plan for the consolidation of certain post and command functions. Concurrent with the move, the plan was implemented. It resulted in a simplified organization and a sizeable savings of personnel. Post activities absorbed by the Army staff were as follows: The Army G-2 assumed the intelligence functions necessary to Fort McPherson; the Army Provost Marshal assumed the safety engineering duties and responsibilities of the post; the Army Chemical Officer assumed the functions of the Post Chemical Officer with the exception of property accountability; the Information Officer absorbed the duties of Public Information and Troop Information and Education for the post; and the Army Adjutant General absorbed the post Civilian Personnel functions.

The Post Quartermaster absorbed the purchasing and contracting functions of the Army Engineer, Quartermaster, Medical, Ordnance, and Information Staff Sections.

#### United States Army Reserve Command, Third Army's

The United States Army Reserve Command, Third Army, was established 1 July 1956, with headquarters at Fort McPherson. It was created because of the need for increasing the readiness of the Reserves and to implement special emphasis Congress had placed on Reserve Forces by its passage in August 1955 of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. The Deputy Commanding General, Third Army, was designated the Commanding General of this command in addition to his other duties. The staff was composed of members of the former Third Army Reserve Forces Act Committee as the nucleus, augmented by personnel from G-1 (Personnel), G-3 (Plans and Operations), and G-4 (Supply and Logistics) Sections.

The United States Army Reserve Command was to command and direct all phases of the Army Reserve program, including jurisdiction of all activities of the military districts with respect to the Army Reserve program, to include command of United States Army Reserve personnel and units located physically in, and assigned to, the Third Army.

The United States Army Reserve Command, Third Army, was discontinued as a class I activity on 31 January 1959 and its functions were assigned to the appropriate staff sections of Headquarters, Third Army.

#### Consolidation of Headquarters Third United States Army and Headquarters Fort McPherson, Georgia, 1 April 1959

By direction of Headquarters Department of the Army, a total consolidation of the Army Headquarters and Fort McPherson was effected on 1 April 1959. The Commanding General, Third United States Army, assumed

command of Fort McPherson as an additional duty and responsibility for the missions formerly assigned Fort McPherson was assumed by Headquarters Third United States Army. Staff responsibilities previously assigned to the staff of Headquarters Fort McPherson were assumed by the appropriate staff sections, Headquarters, Third United States Army.<sup>18</sup>

On 8 September 1961 a general order was published by Headquarters Third United States Army which rescinded that portion of the original general order of 26 March 1959, which placed the Commanding General, Third United States Army, in command of Fort McPherson, Georgia, and directed that the Deputy Army Commander assume command of Fort McPherson, Georgia, as an additional duty.<sup>19</sup>

Although a single consolidated headquarters staff was formed, the separate identity of Headquarters Third United States Army and Headquarters Fort McPherson was maintained for correspondence and record purposes.



CHAPTER X

FORT MCPHERSON 1963

General

The major function of Fort McPherson, Georgia, since December 1947 has been to house and support the local activities of Headquarters Third United States Army.

Headquarters and United States Army Garrison, Fort McPherson, is responsible for providing the administration, training, service, and supply of all individuals, units, and activities assigned or attached, except those functions and command responsibilities specifically retained or otherwise assigned by higher headquarters.

Fort McPherson currently supports twenty-six attached units or organizations and fifteen or more other Federal agencies in the Atlanta area receive varying degrees of assistance from Post activities.

Retired personnel of all the military services and their dependents, who reside in Atlanta and vicinity who are estimated to total 17,000 are eligible to receive the services of many of Fort McPherson's activities.

As of 31 December 1963, there were a total of 5,554 personnel assigned in the Fort McPherson area - 3,602 were military and 1,952 were civilian personnel. II

Land Area

The post of Fort McPherson presently covers an area of approximately 705 acres and now incorporates what was once three separate adjoining activities. The post originally contained 140.09 acres which was the aggregate of the original five tracts of land purchased on 9 September 1885. Five additional tracts were purchased as follows: One, 18 August; three, 23 August; and one, 24 September 1886. Additional tracts were an aggregate of 96.31 acres. Camp Jesup which contained 135.65 acres was consolidated with the post on 23 August 1927. The Atlanta National Guard Target Range which contained 134.20 acres was transferred to the post on 24 June 1941. The reservation was modified in 1909 when the commissioners of Fulton County, Georgia, were granted a strip of land, 20 feet wide, along the eastern boundary of the post for road purposes.<sup>2</sup>



XXV. OFFICERS ROW FORT McPHERSON  
EARLY 1900

### Family Housing

In 1963 there were 161 permanent and 112 temporary buildings. The temporary buildings consisting of 16 frame structures constructed 1917-1921; three CCC type buildings; and 93 mobilization type buildings, are scheduled for removal in the Future Development Plan. Approximately 1,250 officer and enlisted personnel can be housed at the post. There are 122 sets of Family quarters on post, 78 for officers, 41 for noncommissioned officers, and three for civilian employees. Fort Homes, a Wherry Housing project consisting of 225 family units, and Valley Homes, a housing project consisting of 200 family units, are located just outside the post.

### Dependent School Transportation

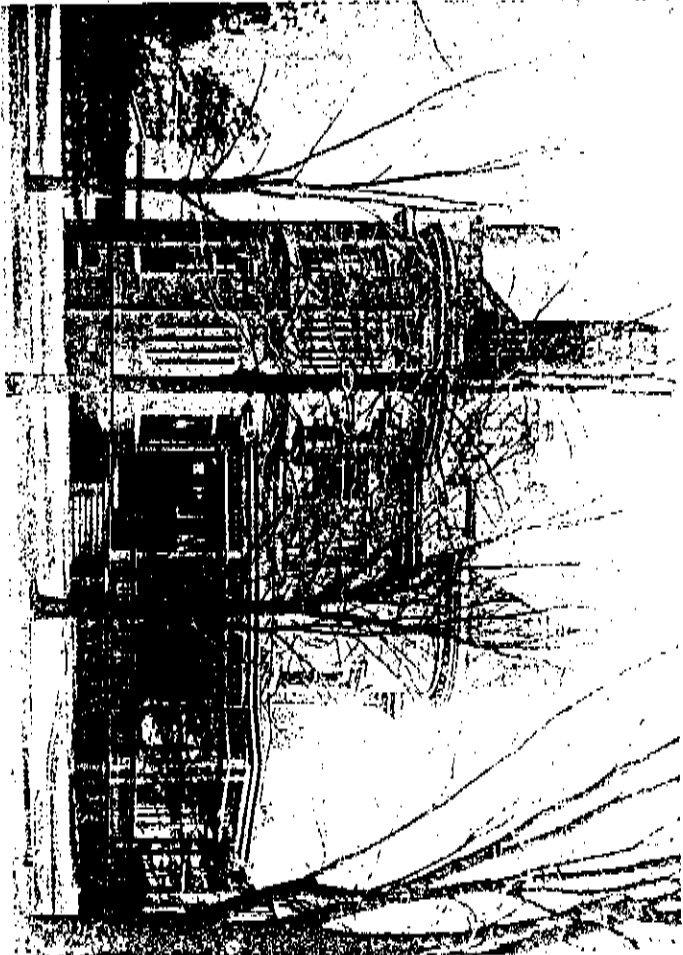
There are no public schools operated within the confines of Fort McPherson. Bus transportation is furnished for children residing on post and in the adjacent Wherry Housing area who attend public or parochial schools in the area.

### Activities and Facilities

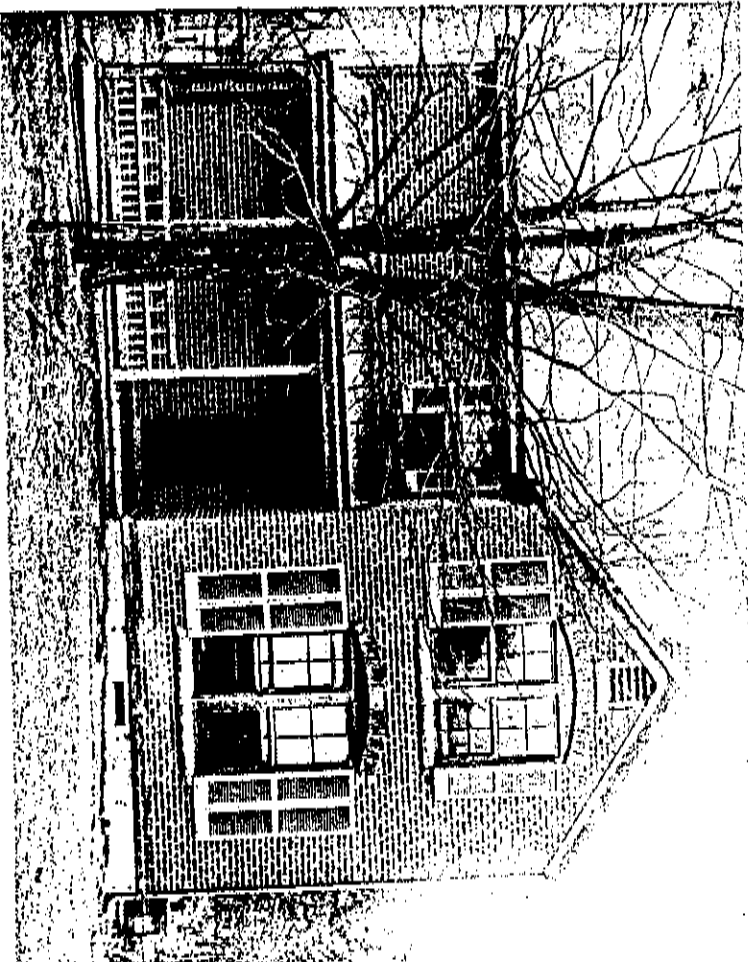
Facilities, services, organizations, and activities of Fort McPherson are essentially the same as those found on any permanent military post and are listed at Appendix P. In addition to the activities listed, there are the usual adult clubs and youth activities and Headquarters Third US Army maintains a ninety-nine acre recreation area for personnel of the Army Headquarters and Fort McPherson on the Allatoona Reservoir, approximately 49 miles north of Fort McPherson, near US Highway 41.

### Buildings of Historical Interest

Staff Row and the adjoining parade ground are considered one of the most picturesque areas of the post. There are a total of 19 officer quarters consisting of four single family residences and 15 double type residences. These houses were some of the first buildings constructed on the post, seven were completed in 1889, seven in 1891, two in 1892, two in 1894, and one in 1910. These buildings were originally heated by stoves and fireplaces. During the 1920's and early 1930's steam from the boiler plant, which is now the Officers' Open Mess, was used to heat these quarters. Gas boilers were installed in each unit in 1934, to provide individual heating systems. The original cost of construction is considered of interest when compared with present day costs as the single residences ranged from \$5,749 to \$13,184. The double residences ranged from \$12,045 to \$21,606. These residences were all renovated during the period 1954 through 1956. Renovation included replacing all interior wiring, electrical fixtures, and water piping and modernization of bathrooms and kitchens. Quarters No. 10, which has been occupied by the senior commander since it was constructed in 1891, was built at a cost of \$7,264.53.



XVVI. COMMANDING OFFICERS QUARTERS.



XCVII. OLDEST REMAINING FAMILY QUARTERS.



XXVIII. POST CHAPEL  
1963

The oldest structure still remaining in use at Fort McPherson is building 532 which was converted to Noncommissioned Officers' quarters in 1953. This building was built in 1887 at an initial cost of \$2,407.08. The building was classified as civilian employee quarters when it was built and was originally occupied by the civilian Post Engineer. It was occupied for approximately one year prior to 1923 by the chief clerk of the Southeastern Department who was an Army field clerk. In 1923, the chief clerk vacated the quarters upon the death of his wife and the quarters were occupied by CWO Ulie H. Jeffers, then chief field clerk. CWO Jeffers occupied the quarters until late 1949 or early 1950 which was a period of approximately 27 years and probably establishes a record for continuous occupancy of Army quarters by one individual. CWO Jeffers probably forfeited sufficient rental allowances during this period to pay several times the initial cost of the dwelling.

The Post Chapel, building 42, was built in 1889 for use as a Post Hall. During the Spanish-American War this building was used as a place of confinement for eight officers and eight enlisted prisoners of war. In 1921 the building was renovated. Renovation included replacing the window in the south end of the building with brick to match the rest of the wall and installing eleven stained glass windows and four stained glass transoms. The inside of the building was changed by the addition of pews and other items to equip it as a Chapel.

The old Post Headquarters, building 41, located at the East end of the parade ground, was built in 1891. In 1957, the post personnel moved to building 65 and the building is now used as a religious education building.

The Post Hospital, building 171, was built in 1889 at a cost of \$11,413.95. The original building is still being used; however, many additions have been built to the original structure.

The Provost Marshal Office, building 102, was built in 1889 for use as a post bakery. In 1928 it was converted for use as an ordnance warehouse. In 1949 it was rehabilitated for administrative use and is currently used as the Provost Marshal Office.

The Vehicle Registration, building 101, was built in 1889 for use as a Quartermaster storehouse and office. In addition to being converted into a hospital ward for use of CCC personnel in 1936 at a cost of \$10,519.77, records show that this building was also used at various times for other activities including: a prison mess, finance office, and post office. The building is now used to house the Post Provost Marshal Vehicle Registration Office, CID offices, and activities of Special Services.

The Post Exchange Beverage Store, building 105, was built in 1889 at a cost of \$492.00 for use as an oil house. It was later rehabilitated and converted into the Post Exchange filling station. In 1958 the filling station relocated to its present permanent location, building 143, and the building is now used as the Post Exchange Beverage Store.

Six sets of enlisted family quarters, buildings 137 through 142, were built in 1889 and 1892. Four of the buildings were built in 1889 at a cost of \$2,010.00 each, the remaining two were built in 1892 at a cost of \$1,750.00 each. These buildings were originally constructed for use as noncommissioned officers family quarters and are still being used for this purpose.

Two large barracks buildings, numbers 56 and 60, were built in 1889 at a cost of \$22,740.00 and \$29,420.00. Building 56 was designed to house two companies while building 60 was designed to house two companies and the band. In 1891, two more barracks buildings were completed, numbers 58 and 62, at a cost of \$24,710.00 and \$28,335.00. Both of these buildings were designed to house two companies. All four buildings are still in use as troop barracks.

The Map Depot, building 400, was built in 1889 for use as Quarter-master stables and corral with a maximum capacity for handling 28 animals. This designation was subsequently changed to polo stables. In 1936, the designation was changed from polo stables to gymnasium. This building is now being used as a map depot and squash court.

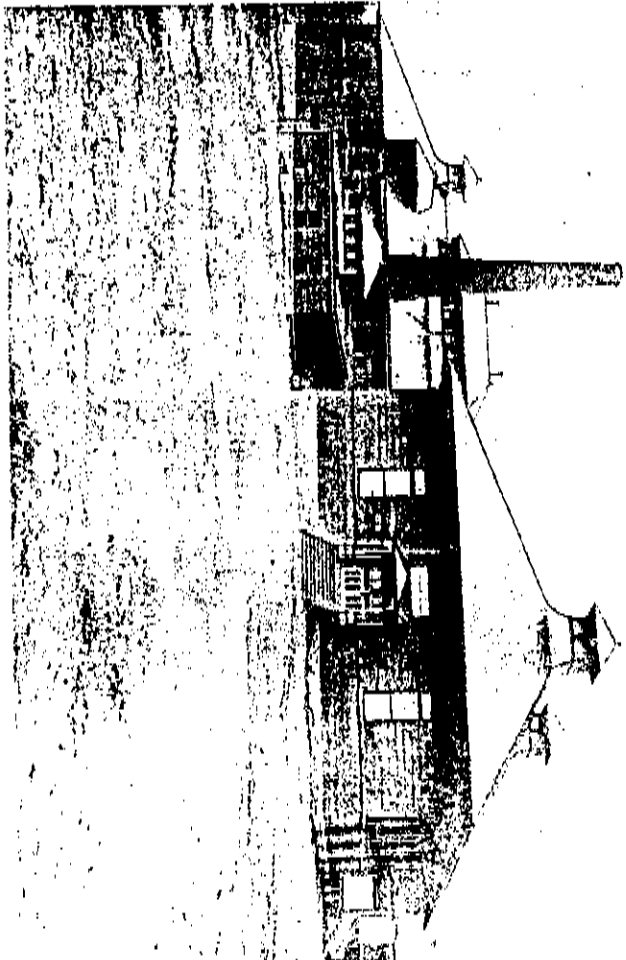
The Post Exchange Storage building, Number 103 was built in 1889 for use as a paint shop. It was converted and designation changed to Post Garage in 1938. This designation remained until the Post Garage moved into its new permanent location, building 187, in 1959. Since that date the building has been used for storage.

The Post Exchange, building 181, was built in 1893 for use as a mess hall with a maximum capacity of 800 men. In 1908, the designation was changed to Military Post Exchange. In 1930, 600 portable-type theater seats were purchased and other equipment installed and the main floor of the building was used as a theater. There was a bowling alley and target range for many years in a portion of the basement that is now the store-room. In the 1920's and early 1930's the main floor of the Post Exchange building was also used as a gymnasium and for boxing matches.

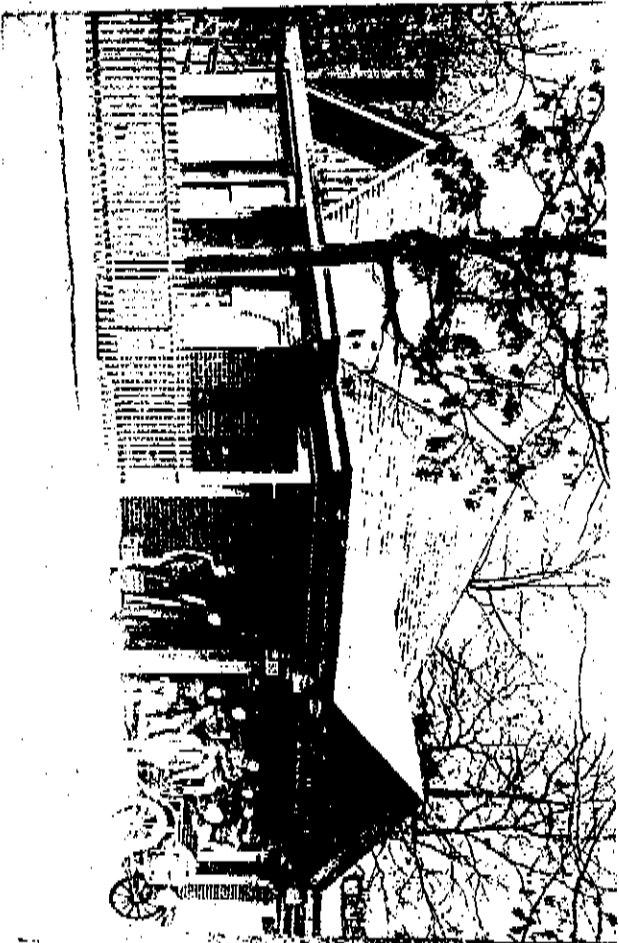
The Bowling Alley, building 401, was built in 1908 for use as quarter-master stables with a 76-animal capacity. In 1959, the building was converted to a modern bowling alley and athletic team dressing rooms.

The Post Office, building 50, was built in 1918 for use as the post fire station with a capacity of one truck and seven beds. It was converted in 1941 to a Post Office.

The Dental Clinic, building 100, was built in 1897 for use as a subsistence storehouse. It was subsequently used as a medical warehouse and is presently being used as a dental clinic on the main floor and the basement is used as the woodworking section of the crafts shop.



XXIX. 800 MAN MESS HALL



XXX. POST FIRE STATION  
1918



The Ambulance Garage, building 104, was built in 1897 for use as an ambulance storehouse. It was later used as an electrical shop and converted to an ambulance garage in 1931.

The Lodge, building 522, was built in 1904 for use as a boiler and pump house. In 1939 the building was remodeled for use as a transient officers' quarters and is known today as the "Lodge".

The VIP quarters, building 525, were built in 1921 for use as a radio station. The building was renovated and converted to VIP quarters in 1955.

The Central Telephone Exchange and Office, building 51, was built in 1893 for use as the post guardhouse. In 1949, the building was converted to the Central Telephone Exchange.

The Post Library, building T-44, was built in 1917 for use as the hospital receiving ward and administration building. It was converted to the Post Library in 1921.

The Chateau, building T-22, was built in 1917 for use as nurses' quarters. It was converted in 1954 to an officer guest house with 20 individual units and four separate apartments. The original Chateau, which was located in an adjacent area, was completely destroyed by fire in December 1931.

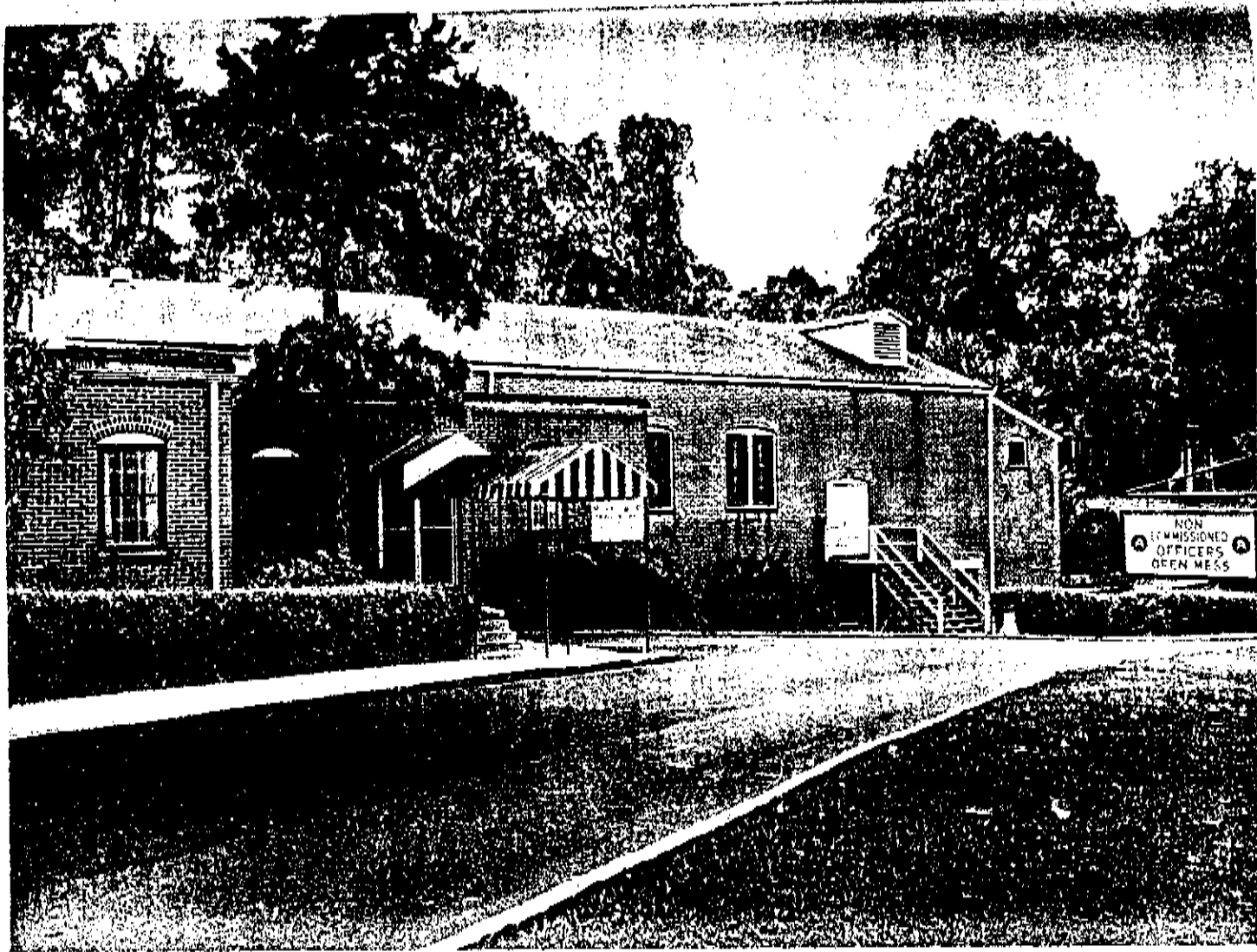
The Post Commissary, building 360, was built in 1919 for use as a motor repair hanger. In 1956, it was converted to the Post Commissary.

The Post Gymnasium, building T-422, was built in 1942 for use as a post theater and training auditorium. It was converted to a post gymnasium in 1949.

The Officers' Open Mess, building 500, was built by German prison labor in 1919 for use as a boiler house to generate heat for some of the main buildings in the vicinity. In 1937, it was remodeled and converted to an Officers' Open Mess.

The Thrift Shop, building T-502, was built in 1918 for use as a house for the Red Cross nurses. It was converted to an officers' club in 1929 and in 1938 the designation was changed to Warrant Officers' Club. It was subsequently vacated as a Warrant Officers' Club and is now the Thrift Shop.

The Civilian Personnel Building, number T-213, was built in 1944 for use as a storehouse in the reception center. It was converted in 1948 to civilian personnel offices and the Civilian Club.



XXXI. NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS OPEN MESS  
1963

The Post Exchange Cafeteria, building T-212, was built in 1941 for use as a 1,000-man mess hall and cafeteria for reception center personnel. It was converted in 1947 to a Post Exchange cafeteria and Information Section offices.

The Conference Hall, building T-265, was built in 1941 for use as a recreation building in the induction and reception center area. It was converted to a conference hall in 1949.

Patton Hall, building 210, was built in 1918 for use as an automotive parts warehouse in conjunction with the other automotive activities in the Camp Jesup area. It was converted for use of the Headquarters, Third US Army Staff in 1947.

The Service Club, building T-46, was built in 1918 for use as a Red Cross convalescent building. It was converted in 1919 to a service club.

The post administrative offices building, building 65, was built in 1904 for use as a double barracks. In 1920, the building was converted to a 16-unit officers' quarters facility. In 1957, it was again converted for use by the post administrative staff.

#### Utilities<sup>13</sup>

There are two boiler plants located on the station. One is in building 208 and serves the Dry Cleaning Plant, Post Laundry, Patton Hall, Warehouse and shop areas in building 363, DPC building 206, and Signal facilities, building 205. The other plant is in building 160 and serves the US Army Hospital and medical laboratories.

Natural gas provides fuel for heating at this station and is purchased from the Atlanta Gas Light Company.

Water for the station is purchased from the City of Atlanta and is metered at the pump station in building 52. The pump station contains two electrical pumps with a capacity of 375 GPM and one electrical pump with a capacity of 525 GPM. An addition to building 52 has been constructed to house the new fluoridation system which began operating in September 1963. Chlorine is automatically added to the water as it enters the reservation. One 200,000 gallon concrete underground reservoir for water storage is located west of the pump station. Additional water storage is provided in a 200,000 gallon elevated steel water tank located west of the Post Laundry.

Electrical service for this station is purchased from the Georgia Power Company. The electrical distribution system is 4160 volts "Y" having been converted in 1950 from a 2400-volt system. The central substation which contains two 3750 KVA transformers was rebuilt in 1960.



XXXII. GOLF CLUBHOUSE AS SEEN FROM THE COURSE  
1963

### Community Facilities is

There are two swimming pools located at this station. Both pools are approximately 50' x 100'. Each pool has children's wading pools and bathroom facilities. One pool is adjacent to the MCO Open Mess in the general area of the enlisted housing facilities. The other pool is in the officers' housing area in the vicinity of the Officers' Open Mess.

There are four standard size hard surfaced tennis courts and one practice court. Lighting is available for night participation at the standard size courts.

There is one baseball diamond and one softball field with lighting provided for night participation. The baseball facility is of semi-professional standards and has a covered concrete grandstand capable of seating approximately 300 spectators. The softball field has wooden bleachers with seating capacity of approximately 200. A Junior League baseball field exists in the northwest section of the post.

There is one hard surfaced standard size basketball court adjacent to the baseball diamond.

There are two standard volleyball courts superimposed on the surface of the exterior basketball facility and two hard surfaced volleyball courts at the intersection of Miller Drive and Thorne Avenue.

There is one approved nine-hole golf course with golf club facilities in building 650. A golf driving range and practice putting green is available in the immediate area of the golf club.

The squash court was constructed in 1963 as an addition to the rear of the Map Depot, building 400. It has one standard size court with a spectator area. Shower and dressing room facilities are in the building.

Gymnasium facilities are provided in building T-422 consisting of a basketball court, minimum spectator area, and minimum shower and dressing room area.

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H.R. 185, 51st Congress, 1st Session.

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<sup>4</sup> United States Army, Armed Forces Information School, The Army Almanac 1950.

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## SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

- 30 Dec 1867 A ten-company post was constructed on leased ground at the southwest corner of Atlanta on Peters Street at the city limits where Lee Street joins Threshers. It was officially named "McPherson Barracks".
- 8 Dec 1881 McPherson Barracks was discontinued as an active military post.
- 4 May 1889 Construction on Fort McPherson commenced in the summer of 1885. The post was officially designated "Fort McPherson" by War Department General Orders dated 4 May 1889.
- 13 Jan 1896 The Fort McPherson Rifle Range, located in Carroll and Haralson Counties, near Bremen, Georgia, about 52 miles west of Atlanta, was purchased this date. This facility was a subpost of Fort McPherson and had an area of approximately 1,271 acres.
- 3 May 1917 A War Prison Barracks was established at Fort McPherson.
- Jul 1917 Fort McPherson became a base hospital and the Post was turned over to medical officers.
- 10 Nov 1919 War Prison Barracks officially closed.
- Dec 1919 General Hospital No. 6 reverted back to the status of a post hospital and the Post again came under the command of line officers.
- 14 Jun 1922 The 22d Infantry arrived with a strength of 150 enlisted men and 19 officers and 2 warrant officers. The regiment was commanded by Lt. Col. W. G. Doane, 22d Infantry, who assumed command of the Post.
- 15 Sep 1922 Headquarters 8th Brigade reorganized.
- 1 Nov 1925 In compliance with instructions contained in General Orders 22, Hq IV Corps Area, 1925, the Commanding General of the Eighth Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General Leroy Eiting, U.S.A., assumed command of the Post.
- 23 Jun 1926 Barracks of Company "W", 22d Infantry, destroyed by fire. Loss \$4,000. Origin of fire not determined.
- 22 Dec 1926 Enlisted men's quarters E-4, E-5 destroyed by fire. Loss \$9,000.00.

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- Jul 1917 Fort McPherson became a base hospital and the Post was turned over to medical officers.
- 10 Nov 1919 War Prison Barracks officially closed.
- Dec 1919 General Hospital No. 6 reverted back to the status of a post hospital and the Post again came under the command of line officers.
- 14 Jun 1922 The 22d Infantry arrived with a strength of 150 enlisted men and 19 officers and 2 warrant officers. The regiment was commanded by Lt. Col. W. G. Doane, 22d Infantry, who assumed command of the Post.
- 15 Sep 1922 Headquarters 8th Brigade reorganized.
- 1 Nov 1925 In compliance with instructions contained in General Orders 22, Hq IV Corps Area, 1925, the Commanding General of the Eighth Infantry Brigade, Brigadier General LeRoy Eiting, U.S.A., assumed command of the Post.
- 23 Jun 1926 Barracks of Company "N", 22d Infantry, destroyed by fire. Loss \$4,000. Origin of fire not determined.
- 22 Dec 1926 Enlisted men's quarters H-4, H-5 destroyed by fire. Loss \$9,000.00.

Appendix A

- 28 Mar 1927  
Dinner given in honor of Brigadier General H. O. Williams, U.S.A., by Mr. Wilson-Lawrenson at which the latter assured General Williams that the sum of \$4,000.00 would be presented to the Post of Fort McPherson, Georgia, to construct a swimming pool.
- 23 Apr 1927  
Three hundred forty-five tents shipped from this station to Matchez, Mississippi, for flood relief.
- 29 May 1927  
Major General C. P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, visited the Post at 9:30 A.M. Troops were paraded and the General made an inspection of certain parts of the Garrison then went to General Williams' quarters for a reception. He left at 11:15 A.M. for Washington.
- 29 May 1927  
Major General R. H. Allen, Chief of Infantry, arrived at the Post at 11:30 A.M. Troops were paraded and the General made an inspection of the troops in ranks and then went to General Williams' quarters where he met the ladies of the Post.
- 25 Jun 1927  
Headquarters IV Corps Area moved to Fort McPherson and established their offices in Building 30.
- 4 Jul 1927  
Visitors' Day for C.M.T.C. Senators Harris and George together with other prominent men reviewed the parade of the trainees.
- 23 Aug 1927  
Camp Jesup discontinued and its facilities and activities consolidated with the Post of Fort McPherson.
- 7 Sep 1927  
Congressman W. F. James accompanied by Maj. T. Hammond, G.S., arrived at the Post and inspected the housing conditions.
- 11 Oct 1927  
Col. C. A. Lindbergh arrived in Atlanta at 2:00 P.M. General Williams was on the reception committee. The 22d Infantry was assembled at Grant Field as an escort of honor.
- 5 Jan 1928  
General Frank S. Cocheu arrived at Post at 10:00 A.M., this date. A salute of eleven guns was fired in his honor. He takes command of the 4th Coast Artillery District.
- 9 Apr 1928  
General A. G. Lott and Staff commanded all troops in morning parade in Atlanta as part of ceremonies relative to unveiling of Lee's head on Stone Mountain. 22d Infantry Band, and Companies "E", "F", and "G", in command of Maj. J. H. Hester, participated in this parade. All 22d Infantry troops and General Lott were at Stone Mountain in afternoon during

- unveiling ceremonies. 22d Infantry Band, official band on this occasion. General Lott and Staff attended banquet given by Old Guard at Atlanta Athletic Club.
- 11 Apr 1928 Major General George S. Gibbs, Chief of Signal Corps, arrived at Post at 2:15 P. M., to inspect Signal activities. He was rendered usual honors.
- 17 Apr 1928 Major General Andrew Hero, Chief of Coast Artillery, was a visitor on the Post, stayed overnight of 16th with General R. P. Davis. Salute fired at 8:30 A.M. Guard of honor on completion of salute.
- 23 Apr 1928 Work commenced on Polo and Athletic Field, located just south of Post Garage and north of Jesup warehouses. Lt. R. F. Turrentine, 8th Brigade, in charge.
- 19 May 1928 Guard of Honor for Maj. Gen. R. H. Allen, Chief of Infantry, at 8:30 A.M. consisting of 2d Bn., 22d Infantry, and a salute of 13 guns fired.
- 28 Jun 1928 On this date, Post Exchange began moving and concentrating their facilities from Temporary War Building to permanent Building No. 41, which has been renovated and restored to use as a Post Exchange Building. They opened for business with Main Exchange, Butcher Shop, Shoe and Tailor Shops operating in new location on Saturday, 6-30-28.
- 23 Jul 1928 Major General Sumnerall, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, visited Post. Salute fired.
- 28 Nov 1928 Brigadier General Harold B. Fiske, U.S. Army, arrived at this station to assume command of the Fourth Coast Artillery District. General Fiske was received by the Post Commander and his staff and customary honors for a Brigadier General were rendered with the 22d Infantry furnishing the guard of honor.
- 15 Nov 1929 Brigadier General Edward L. King, Chief of Staff, G-3, War Department, visited Post on tour of training inspection.
- 26 Mar 1929 Pursuant to instructions from the War Department a salute of 21 guns at reveille and one gun every half hour thereafter until sunset was fired for the late Ferdinand Foch, Marshal of France, and Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies during the World War, whose funeral was held in Paris, France, on this date.
- 11 Apr 1929 Major General Briant H. Wells, U.S. Army, Deputy Chief of Staff, visited the Post and inspected the various activities.

- 20 May 1929 Major General E. A. Kreger, The Inspector General of the Army, visited the Post and was paid customary honors.
- 2 Jun 1929 Chief of Chaplains, Colonel Esterbrook, visited the Post and conducted the services at the Post Chapel.
- 24 Jun 1929 The Governor of the State of Georgia visited the Post. Due to the inclement weather, the ceremonies scheduled for this occasion were not carried out.
- 13 Sep 1929 At 5:30 A.M., an air mail plane, piloted by Mr. Malloy, struck a radio mast guide cable, demolished the radio mast and the airplane. The pilot was extracted from the wreck by soldiers, and taken to the Station Hospital where he died at 8:30 A.M., the same date. An investigation of the cause of the crash was made by Captain Thomas H. Ramsey, 22d Infantry, appointed Summary Court for that purpose. The mail was salvaged by the Postal authorities.
- 11 Dec 1929 Brigadier General Edward L. King, Asst Chief of Staff, G-3, War Department, visited the Post on a tour of training inspection. Guard of honor was furnished by the 22d Infantry and appropriate salute was fired.
- 19 Dec 1929 A fire broke out in Building No. 1004 which totally destroyed Buildings No. 1004, 1005, and 1006, occupied by recruits and housing the IV Corps Area Laboratory. The buildings destroyed were estimated as a loss of about \$60,000. In addition, the loss of equipment and supplies pertaining to the laboratory was estimated at about \$15,000. All clothing and equipment belonging to the recruits and other enlisted men were lost. Able assistance was rendered by the Atlanta Fire Department in checking the fire which was finally under control about 3:00 A.M. The fire started about 1:45 A.M. Cause of fire unknown.
- 6 Jan 1930 Brigadier General Wallace Duffield Wright, British Army, Retired, visited the Post. Guard of Honor was furnished by the 22d Infantry and salute to a member of the Parliament, 17 guns, was fired.
- 21 Jan 1930 Major General Herbert B. Crosby, U.S.A., Chief of Cavalry, visited the Post. Guard of Honor furnished by the 22d Infantry and appropriate salute fired.
- 2 Feb 1930 Natural gas was turned into the gas mains of the Post.
- 3 Feb 1930 Contracts were let for the construction of a new addition to the Post Hospital. Batson-Cook Company, West Point, Georgia, contractors. Work on the new construction was started immediately.

- 28 Feb 1930 Major General William G. Everson, Chief of Militia Bureau, Washington, D. C., visited the Post. Guard of Honor furnished by the 22d Infantry, and appropriate salute fired.
- 16 Apr 1930 Major General Stephen O. Fuqua, U.S.A., Chief of Infantry, visited the Post on a tour of inspection. Guard of honor furnished by the 22d Infantry, and appropriate salute was fired.
- 29 Apr 1930 Major General Roderick L. Carmichael, U.S.A., Chief of Finance, U.S. Army, visited the Post. Customary honors were rendered.
- 15 May 1930 Major General Hugh A. Drum, U.S.A., Inspector General, U.S. Army, visited the Post. Guard of Honor furnished by the 22d Infantry, and appropriate salute fired.
- 6 Jun 1930 The first officers' Organized Reserve Camp opened at this station. During the three camps conducted this year, approximately 600 Reserve Officers trained here.
- 5 Jul 1930 The Post Theater re-opened after extensive alterations had been made, the Post Gymnasium having been converted into a theater and talking apparatus having been installed.
- 26 Jul 1930 Major General John W. Gulick, U.S.A., Chief of Coast Artillery, visited the Post. Guard of honor furnished by 22d Infantry and appropriate salute fired.
- 18 Aug 1930 Major General Harry J. Bishop, Chief of Field Artillery, visited the Post. Guard of Honor furnished by 22d Infantry, and appropriate salute fired.
- 15 Sep 1930 Gas stoves installed in all company kitchens in the Post, replacing coal stoves. Automatic stokers installed in the Post heating plants.
- 27 Sep 1930 New hospital addition completed and formally accepted by the Quartermaster and turned over to the Surgeon.
- 30 Sep 1930 The Fort McPherson Post Office closed. Mail deliveries for the Post to be effected from the Oakland City Post Office in the future.
- 8 Oct 1930 The new operating room addition to the Post Hospital and passenger elevator installed in the old hospital building were formally accepted by the Post Quartermaster and turned over to the Surgeon.
- 14 Oct 1930 Major General John L. Dewitt, U.S.A., the Quartermaster General, arrived at the Post on a tour of inspection. Appropriate salute fired.

- 22 Oct 1930 Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, U.S. Navy, Commandant of the 6th Naval district visited the Post. Appropriate honors and escort were provided.
- 16 Feb 1931 Major General Harry L. Gilchrist, U.S.A., Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, made an official visit to the Post and was accorded the appropriate courtesies.
- 27 Oct 1931 Admiral Raby, U.S. Navy, Commandant of the Sixth Naval District, with Headquarters in Charleston, S.C., made an official visit to the Post and was accorded appropriate honors.
- 21 Dec 1931 The "Chateau", used as a Hostess House for officers, was destroyed by fire. The Atlanta Fire Department rendered valuable assistance to the Post Fire Department in bringing the fire under control.
- 15 Oct 1932 \$140,000 authorized for construction of Nurses' Quarters and Contagious Ward at the Post Hospital.
- 6 Jan 1933 Official notification of the death of Ex-President Calvin Coolidge which occurred January 5, 1933 was received and appropriate salutes were fired and troops paraded at Retreat.
- 31 Jan 1933 The Governor of Georgia, Honorable Eugene Talmadge, paid an official visit to the Post. Guard of Honor was furnished and appropriate honors rendered.
- 22 May 1933 District "B" Civilian Conservation Corps, IV Corps Area, was established at this station with the Post Commander designated as the Commanding Officer.
- 2 Sep 1933 As a measure of employment relief a large number of unemployed men were given employment in cleaning up the woods and beautifying the post; this work being sponsored by the Civil Work Administration, a Federal Agency established for the purpose of creating employment.
- 30 Sep 1933 The construction of a new building for Nurses Quarters was completed and the building officially accepted by the Post Commander, Colonel Moerman.
- 12 Jan 1934 Brigadier General R. O. Van Horn, U.S. Army, arrived on Post and assumed command of the Post of Fort McPherson, the 8th Brigade, and District "B" Civilian Conservation Corps.
- 25 Jan 1934 The Governor of Georgia, Honorable Eugene Talmadge, made an official visit to the Post. Guard of Honor was furnished and appropriate ceremonies rendered.

- 7 Apr 1934 The city of Atlanta, Georgia, installed a traffic light on Lee Street in front of the main entrance to Fort McPherson.
- 16 Apr 1934 His Excellency Haralambos Simopoulos, Ambassador to the United States from the Republic of Greece, and Major General Claude E. Brigham, U.S. Army, Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, made an official visit to the Post. Guard of Honor was furnished and appropriate ceremonies rendered.
- 6 Nov 1934 IV Corps Area Headquarters moved from Fort McPherson to the Old Atlanta Post Office Building. The headquarters occupied the entire fifth floor.
- 11 Jun 1935 First presidential salute of 21 guns in Fort McPherson's history. President Roosevelt arrived with Mrs. Roosevelt and son James. The Roosevelt family visited the home of General Van Horn Moseley, IV Corps Area Commander. The 22d Infantry Band played "Hail to the Chief" and Company G of the 22d Infantry was guard of honor.
- 13 Jan 1935 Dr. Luther, German Ambassador, visited the Corps Area Commander, 10:30 A.M.; 2d Battalion, 22d Infantry formed Guard of Honor. No salute fired.
- 28 Feb 1935 A detachment of the 22d Infantry, consisting of twenty-seven (27) enlisted men left this station for Fort McClellan, Alabama, for permanent station, preparatory to the permanent change of station of Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Companies, 22d Infantry, to Fort McClellan, Alabama.
- 25 Mar 1935 General Patterson, Chief of Medical Corps, U.S. Army, visited the Post 10:00 A.M. Salute of 13 guns fired.
- 18 Apr 1935 Major General James B. Allison, Chief of Signal Corps visited the Acting Post Commander, Lt. Col. Crockett. Thirteen guns were fired in his honor.
- 27 Sep 1938 Central Dental Laboratory activated by GO No. 4, IV Corps Area.
- Jan 1940 CCC District boxing tournament was held at Fort McPherson with the proceeds going to the Post Community Chest. Some fifty-five finalists who had survived the mass battling in forty-five camps of five southern states competed.
- Jul 1940 The 22d Infantry was transferred permanently to Fort McClellan, Alabama. They were replaced by the 62d Signal Battalion.

Appendix A (Cont)



Aug 1940 Waco Target Range, Brener, Georgia, declared surplus by Secretary of War under date of 8-17-40 and in the process of being transferred.

Sep 1940 \$1,965,000 was appropriated for converting present barracks at Fort McPherson into a modern hospital which was to bring the total number of beds to 1,000.

Nov 1940 The Smith-Pew Construction Company was awarded a \$287,000 contract for the construction of the 1,000-man recruit reception center here. The center was to be used for outfitting and classification of men drafted under the selective service act. Until completion of the new cantonment buildings, recruits were housed in the CCC buildings at the Fort.

Dec 1940 A Saturday midnight fire, which swept an abandoned stable on the Post, ended in disaster, killing two soldiers and injuring 14 others. It was believed that the fire originated in the hay loft. The troops were fighting the blaze, which had destroyed the interior of the building, when the 15 foot brick wall caved in, showering them with hot bricks. Some 20 men were standing near the wall holding a hose at the time of the accident. Lt. James E. Cox, of Atlanta, was in the act of ordering the men to safety when the wall collapsed. Lieutenant Cox, reported seriously injured, died several days later and was given a military burial.

Dec 1940 Plans for a \$1,150,000 motor repair shop at Old Camp Jessup, adjacent to Fort McPherson, announced previously at a meeting of IV Corps Area Quartermaster, was confirmed in Washington by War Department officials.

16 Dec 1942 An Army post office with the dual purpose of serving military personnel and training Army postal clerks for service overseas was established at the Fort. Lt. Paul B. Woodall was put in charge.

Jul 1943 A check in the amount of \$5,021.18 (goal: \$5,000) was presented to Col. Clifford C. Early - the net proceeds from the horse show held in May.

Jul 1943 A second War Department theater was added to the Post, with a seating capacity of 1,000 as compared to a 400 capacity of the old one. Both theaters scheduled the same shows daily, with a film truck dashing madly between the two on a fifteen minute margin.

Jul 1944 Fort McPherson changed over from the old type manual operator system to the dial telephone. The change climaxed ten weeks of continuous work by a combination soldier-civilian crew.

- Apr 1945 Troops from Fort McPherson were assembled in Warm Springs to act as an honorary guard for the late President Roosevelt's casket.
- Aug 1945 Chief of Chaplains, Brigadier General Luther D. Miller, climaxed a visit to Atlanta by attending a discharge ceremony at Fort McPherson and taking a look at the Chapel where he served from 1920 to 1925.
- Dec 1947 General Omar Bradley made an informal visit to Fort McPherson, Georgia, prior to assuming duties of Army Chief of Staff on 1 January 1948.
- 12 Jun 1952 Building 30, occupied by the WAC Detachments, was designated Rice Hall in memory of Lt. Col Jessie Pearl Rice, WAC, deceased. Appropriate dedication ceremonies were held. Col. Mary A. Hallaren, Director, WAC, was present for the ceremonies.
- 17 Nov 1952 An Honor Guard Ceremony was held at Patton Hall at 0800 hours for Lt. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Administration, Department of the Army.
- 5 Dec 1952 An Honor Guard Ceremony was held on Helekin Field at 1530 hours for The Honorable Frank Pace, Jr., Secretary of the Army.

## JAMES BIRDSEYE MCPHERSON

James Birdseye McPherson: (1828-1864), American soldier, was born in Sandusky, Ohio, on the 14th of November, 1828, and died at Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864. He entered West Point Military Academy at the age of twenty-one and graduated the first of his class in 1853. A year later he was sent to engineer duty at New York and was assistant instructor of practical engineering on fortifications and construction duty on the defenses of the harbor of New York and the improvement of the Hudson River. In 1857, after constructing Fort Delaware, he was sent as superintending engineer to San Francisco where he became a First Lieutenant in 1858 in charge of the construction of the defenses of Alcatraz Island. At the opening of the Civil War he applied for active employment in the field. During the first year of the war he was promoted to Captain and towards the end of 1861 he became a Lieutenant Colonel and aide-de-camp to General Halleck who in the spring of 1862 sent him to General Grant as chief engineer. He remained with General Grant during the Shiloh campaign and acted as engineer advisor to General Halleck during the siege operations against Corinth in the summer of 1862. In May 1862, he was appointed Brigadier General of volunteers. October of the same year he distinguished himself in command of an infantry brigade at the battle of Corinth, and on the eight of this month was made a Major General of volunteers and commander of a division.

In the second advance on Vicksburg (1863) McPherson commanded the Seventeenth Corps, fought at Port Gibson, Raymond, and Jackson and after the fall of Vicksburg was strongly recommended by General Grant for the rank of Brigadier General in the Regular Army, to which he was appointed on the first of August, 1863. He commanded at Vicksburg until the following spring.

He was about to go on leave of absence in order to be married in Baltimore when he received his nomination to the command of the Department and Army of the Tennessee (Grant's and Sherman's old Army), which was to take part under Sherman's supreme command in the campaign against Atlanta (1864). This nomination was made by Sherman and entirely approved by Grant, who had the highest opinion of McPherson's military and personal qualities. He was in command of his Army at the actions of Resaca, Dallas, Kennesaw Mountain, and the battles about Atlanta. On the 22d day of July, when the Confederates under his old classmate Hood made a sudden and violent attack on the lines held by the Army of the Tennessee, McPherson rode up, in the woods, to the enemy's firing line and was killed. He was one of the most heroic figures of the American Civil War, and Grant is reported to have said when he heard of McPherson's death: "The country has lost one of its best soldiers, and I have lost my friend." A statue has been erected in his honor at Washington, D. C., by the men who fought with him in the Army of the Tennessee. Near Atlanta a monument marks the spot where he fell, on an Avenue named after him.

General Sherman is alleged to have reported the circumstances substantially as follows:

"Schofield was dressing forward his lines, and I could hear Thomas farther to the right engaged, when General McPherson and his staff rode up. We went back to the Howard House, a double frame building with a porch, and set on the steps, discussing the chances of battle, and of General Hood's general character. McPherson had also been of the same class at West Point with Hood, Schofield, and Sheridan. We agreed that we ought to be unusually cautious and prepared at all times for soldiers and hard fighting, because Hood, though not deemed much of a scholar was a very good strategist.

"McPherson was in excellent spirits, well pleased at the progress of the events so far, and had come over purposely to see me about the order I had given him to use Dodge's corps to break up the railroad, saying that night before he had gained a position on Leggett's Hill from which he could look over the rebel parapet, and see the high smokestack of a large foundry in Atlanta; that before receiving any order he had diverted Dodge's two divisions (then in motion) from the main road, along a diagonal one that led to his extreme left flank, then held by General Giles A. Smith's division (Seventeenth Corps); for the purpose of strengthening that flank and that he had sent some intrenching tools there, to erect some batteries from which he intended to knock down that foundry, and otherwise to damage the buildings inside Atlanta. He said he could put all his pioneers to work, and do with them in the time indicated all I had proposed to do with General Dodge's two divisions.

"Of course I assented at once, and we walked down the road a short distance, sat down by the foot of a tree where I had my maps, and on them pointed out to him Thomas's position and his own.

"I then explained minutely that, I wanted to shift his whole Army around by the rear to Thomas's extreme right, and hoped thus to reach the other railroad at East Point.

"While we sat there we could hear lively skirmishing going on near us (down about the distillery), and occasionally round-shot from twelve or twenty-four pound guns came through the trees in reply to those of Schofield, and we could hear similar sounds all along down the lines of Thomas to our right, and his own to the left; but presently the firing appeared a little more brisk (especially over about Giles A. Smith's

division; and then we heard an occasional gun toward Decatur. I asked him what it all meant. We took my pocket-compass (which I always carried), and by noting the direction of the sound, we became satisfied that the firing was too far to our left rear to be explained by known facts, and he hastily called for his horse, his staff, and his orderlies.

"McPherson was then in his prime (about 30 years old), over six feet high, and a very handsome man in every way, was universally liked, and had many noble qualities. He had his boots over his pantaloons, gauntlets on his hands, had on his Major General's uniform, and wore a sword-belt, but no sword. He hastily gathered his papers (save one, which I now possess) into his pocket-book, put it in his breast pocket and jumped on his horse, saying he would hurry down his line and send me back word what these sounds meant.

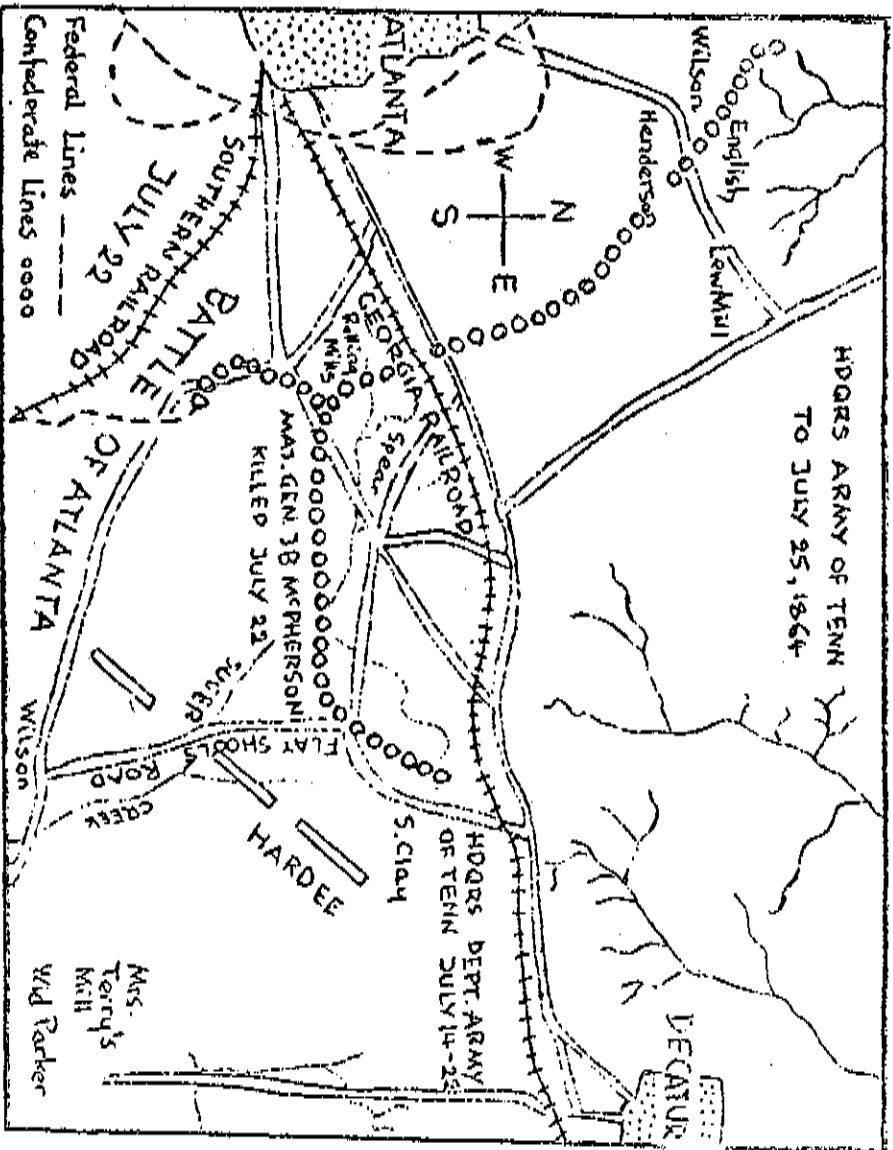
"Although the sound of musketry on our left grew in volume, I was not so much disturbed by it as by the sound of artillery back toward Decatur (some five miles) and was walking up and down the porch of the Howard House, listening, when one of McPherson's staff, with his horse covered with sweat, dashed up to the porch, and reported that General McPherson was either 'killed or a prisoner'. He explained that when they had left me a few minutes before, they had ridden rapidly across to the railroad the sounds of battle increasing as they neared the position occupied by General Giles A. Smith's division, and that McPherson had sent first one, then another of his staff to bring some of the reserve brigades of the Fifteenth Corps over to the exposed left flank; that he had reached the head of Dodge's Corps (marching by the flank on the diagonal road as described) and had ordered it to hurry forward to the same point; that then, almost if not entirely alone, he had followed this road leading across the wooded valley behind the Seventeenth Corps, and had disappeared in these woods, doubtless with a sense of absolute security.

"The sound of musketry was there heard, and McPherson's horse came back, bleeding, wounded, and riderless. I ordered the staff officer who brought this message to return at once, to find General Logan (the senior officer present with the Army of the Tennessee), to report the same facts to him, and to instruct him to drive back this small force, which had evidently got around the Seventeenth Corps through the blind woods in rear of our left flank, and to fight the battle [holding fast to Leggett's Hill] with the Army of the Tennessee; that I would personally look to Decatur and to the safety of his rear, and would reinforce him if he needed it.

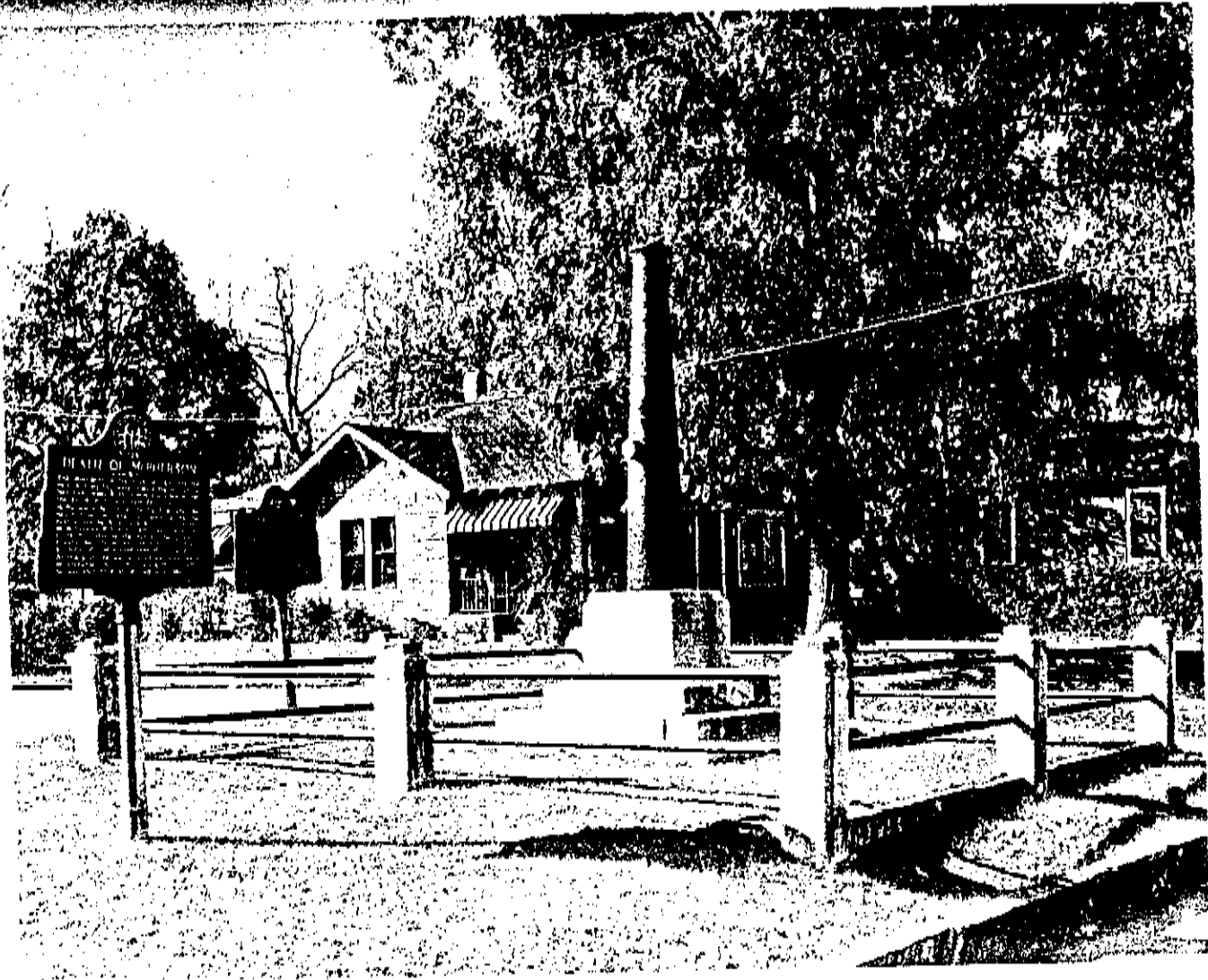
"Meantime the sound of the battle rose on our extreme left more and more furious, extending to the place where I stood, at the Howard House. Within an hour an ambulance came in (attended by Colonels Clark and Strong, and Captains Steele and Gile) bearing McPherson's body. I had it carried inside of the Howard House, and laid on a door wrenched from its hinges. Dr. Hewitt, of the Army was there, and I asked him to examine the wound. He opened the coat and shirt, saw where the ball had entered and where it came out, or rather lodged under the skin, and he reported that McPherson must have died in a few minutes after being hit, that the ball had ranged upward across his body, and passed near the heart".

"He was dressed just as he left me, with gauntlets and boots on, but his pocket-book was gone. On further inquiry I learned that his body must have been in possession of the enemy some minutes, during which time it was rifled of the pocket-book, and I was much concerned lest the letter I had written him that morning should have fallen into the hands of some one who could read and understand its meaning. Fortunately the spot in the woods where McPherson was shot was regained by our troops in a few minutes, and the pocket-book found in the haversack of a prisoner of war captured at the time, and its contents were secured by one of McPherson's staff.

"While we were examining the body inside the house, the battle was progressing outside, and many shots struck the building, which I feared would take fire; so I ordered Captains Steele and Gile to carry the body to Marietta. They reached that place the same night, and, on application, I ordered his personal staff to go on and escort the body to his home in Clyde, Ohio, where it was received with great honor, and it is now buried in a small cemetery, close by his mother's house, which cemetery is composed in part of the family orchard, in which he used to play when a boy. The foundation is ready laid for the equestrian monument now in progress, under the auspices of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee."



SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATION  
OF GENERAL MCPHERSON'S DEATH



McPHERSON MONUMENT  
LOCATED AT THE INTERSECTION OF McPHERSON AND MONUMENT AVENUES  
ATLANTA, GA.





HISTORICAL PLAQUE



## HISTORIC GROUND - 1864

The area bounded by Memorial Dr., Clifton, Glenwood & Moreland, was where the major part of the Battle of Atlanta was fought, July 22d. In terms of present landmarks, the battle began at Memorial Dr. & Clifton where Hardee's right wing was repulsed in an unexpected clash with Sweeny's 16th A. C. div. This was followed by an assault of Hardee's left wing which crushed the left of the 17th A. C. at Flat Shoals Road & Glenwood & dislodged the right of the 16th A. C. forcing them north to a second line at & east of Leggett's Hill. Eight hours of battle in which two major generals, Walker and McPherson, were killed.

HISTORICAL PLAQUE

Headquarters of the Army,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, May 19, 1870

General Orders  
No. 65

The following Resolutions of Congress are published for the information and Government of all concerned:

P.2--(Public Resolution-No. 39)  
Joint Resolution donating condemned cannons to the McPherson Monument Association.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to deliver to the McPherson Monument Association such number of condemned bronze guns as may be required by said association, to be used in the erection or ornamentation of a monument to the late Major General James B. McPherson.

Approved May 11, 1870.

By command of General Sherman:  
E. D. Townsend,  
Adjutant General

Official:

Assistant Adjutant General

General Orders)  
No. 44.)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,  
Adjutant General's Office,  
Washington, May 4, 1889

The following has been received from the War Department.

War Department, Washington,  
April 24, 1889

By direction of the President the new military post near Atlanta, Georgia, will be known and designated as "Fort McPherson", in honor to the memory of James Birdseye McPherson, Brigadier General, U.S. Army, and Major General of volunteers, who was killed near the site July 22, 1864.

REDFIELD PROCTOR,  
Secretary of War

By command of Major General SCHOFIELD:

OFFICIAL: R. C. DRUM,  
Adjutant General

Assistant Adjutant General

EXTRACTS OF GENERAL ORDERS

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY  
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
Washington

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 32, 20 March 1885

Page 5

MILITARY POSTS

For the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, one hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars; fifteen thousand dollars of which may be used for the purchase of a site near Atlanta, Georgia, for the erection thereon of a ten company post.

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 59, 12 August 1886

.....the sum of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; fifteen thousand dollars of which sum may be used for the purchase of additional land near Atlanta, Georgia, for the ten company post being erected there.

GENERAL ORDERS NUMBER 24, 12 March 1889

Page 3

WAR, MISCELLANEOUS

MILITARY POSTS: For construction and enlargement of buildings at the following named military posts: Atlanta, Georgia: For continuing the construction of the post buildings: seventy-five thousand dollars.

GENERAL ORDERS)  
NO. 111. )

E X T R A C T

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, June 18, 1906.

1--The following description of the military reservation of Fort McPherson, Georgia, has been compiled from the deeds conveying the premises to the United States, and is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

All that tract of land lying and being in land lots 121 and 136, fourteenth district, Fulton County, Georgia, bounded as follows: Beginning at a rock at the intersection of the south line of land lot 136 with the west edge of the East Point wagon road; thence northerly, along the west edge of said wagon road, to the point where the same crosses the east line of said land lot 136; thence south, along the east line of said land lot 136, to the point where the west line of the right of way of the Central Railroad crosses the same; thence northeasterly, along the west line of said right of way, to the north line of said land lot 121; thence west, along the north line of land lots 121 and 136, a distance of 2,376 feet, more or less, to the Campbellton Road; thence S. 69° 15' W., with said road, a distance of 1,289 feet, more or less, to the property of J. J. Richards, the west line of land lot 136; thence south, along the west line of said land lot 136, a distance of 2,843 feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of the same; thence east, along the south line of said land lot 136, a distance of 2,951 feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; containing 236.64 acres, more or less.

(1111141, M. S. O.)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

THOMAS H. BARRY,  
Brigadier General, Acting Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

HENRY P. MCCAIN,  
Military Secretary.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, July 31, 1937

Atlanta National Guard Target Range, Georgia - metes and bounds.--

The following description of the metes and bounds of Atlanta National Guard Target Range, Georgia, as furnished by The Quartermaster General, July 29, 1937, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

This reservation is situated in Fulton County, about three (3) miles southwest of Atlanta, and adjoining Fort McPherson on the west.

Beginning at a point on the south side of Campbellton Road at the original Land Lot line between Land Lot one hundred fifty three (153) and the property of the United States (Fort McPherson); thence westwardly thirteen hundred eighty four (1384) feet along the south side of said road to an iron post; thence south twenty-two hundred fifty four (2254) feet to a point in the line dividing Land Lots one hundred fifty three (153) and one hundred fifty four (154); thence westerly three hundred and five (305) feet more or less along the north line of Land Lot one hundred fifty four (154) to a point fifteen hundred sixty four (1564) feet from the northeast corner of Land lot one hundred fifty four (154); thence south seventeen hundred (1700) feet, along a line at right angles to last course, to a point; thence east fifteen hundred ninety (1590) feet, along a line at right angles to last course to the east line of said and lot one hundred fifty four (154); thence north forty five hundred twenty one (4521) feet more or less along the line dividing Land Lots one hundred fifty four (154) and one hundred thirty five (135) and Land Lots one hundred fifty three (153) and one hundred thirty six (136) to the point of beginning, containing 134.20 acres, more or less.  
(A.G. 600.93 (7-29-37))

By order of the Secretary of War:

WILLIAM CRAIG,  
Chief of Staff.

Official:  
FRANK C. BURBERRY,  
Brigadier General,  
Acting The Adjutant General.

## CAMP JESUP

Camp Jesup, Fulton County, Georgia - Metes and Bounds.

The following description of the metes and bounds of Camp Jesup is extracted from the recorded records of Fulton County, Georgia, page 529, book 559:

\* \* \* \* \*

Commencing at the intersection of the west edge of the East Point Public Road with the line between Land Lot 136 and Land Lot 135, which intersection is marked by a 6" by 6" post;

Thence running west on said Land Lot line a distance of two thousand nine hundred thirty-three and four tenths (2,933.4) feet to the northwest corner of Land Lot 135, which corner is marked by a piece of railroad rail;

Thence with a deflection angle to the left from the previous course of 90 degrees and 13 minutes on a course bearing south 0 degrees and 13 minutes east a distance of two thousand one hundred twenty-six and three tenths (2,126.3) feet, to a point marked by a 3/4-inch galvanized iron pipe;

Thence with a deflection angle to the left from the previous course of 69 degrees, 48 minutes on a course bearing north 89 degrees and 59 minutes east two thousand six hundred seventy-four and four tenths (2,674.4) feet to a point on the west edge of the East Point Public Road, which point is marked by a 3/4 inch galvanized iron pipe;

Thence with a deflection angle to the left from the previous course 83 degrees and 16 minutes on a course bearing north 6 degrees and 43 minutes east a distance of two thousand one hundred and nineteen and six tenths (2,119.6) feet along the said west line of the East Point Public Road to the point of beginning and containing one hundred thirty-six and sixty-five hundredths (136.65) acres;

\* \* \* \* \*



## FORT MCPHERSON COMMANDERS

The District of Atlanta was redesignated the "Post of Atlanta" under the command of Capt. J. L. Beckwith of the 13th Connecticut Volunteers - 1866

H. D. Wallen  
Maj. P. T. Swaine  
Maj. W. E. Brown

1870-71  
1871-73  
1873-75

- - - No further record of accurate dates of early commanders - - -

Lt. Col. W. G. Doane	14 Jun 22	-	23 Oct 22
Lt. Col. Roscoe E. Hearn	24 Oct 22	-	4 Feb 23
Lt. Col. James M. Kimborough	5 Feb 23	-	31 Dec 23
Col. Dwight W. Ryther	1 Jan 24	-	31 Oct 25
Brig. Gen. LeRoy Elting	1 Nov 25	-	31 Mar 26
Brig. Gen. J. D. Leitch	1 Apr 26	-	24 Jan 27
Col. George F. Baltzell	25 Jan 27	-	16 Mar 27
Brig. Gen. H. O. Williams	17 Mar 27	-	23 Dec 27
Col. George F. Baltzell	24 Dec 27	-	28 Feb 28
Brig. Gen. A. G. Lott	1 Mar 28	-	30 Aug 29
Col. Lochlin W. Carfey	31 Aug 29	-	18 Sep 29
Brig. Gen. George H. Estes	19 Sep 29	-	29 Aug 33
Col. Thomas S. Moorman	30 Aug 33	-	11 Jan 34
Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn	12 Jan 34	-	31 Aug 40
Lt. Col. Hamner Huston	1 Sep 40	-	Oct 40
Col. Stephen W. Winfree	Oct 40	-	8 Oct 41
Lt. Col. Frank R. Brokaw	9 Oct 41	-	19 Oct 41
Lt. Col. John R. Eden	20 Oct 41	-	31 Oct 41
Col. Clifford C. Earily	1 Nov 41	-	3 Sep 43
Col. Frank K. Ross	4 Sep 43	-	1 Mar 45
Col. George N. Randolph	2 Mar 45	-	7 Jul 45
Brig. Gen. Isaac Spaulding	8 Jul 45	-	15 Jan 46
Col. Ira E. Ryder	16 Jan 46	-	20 Aug 46
Col. George M. Balloran	21 Aug 46	-	9 Dec 47
Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem	10 Dec 47	-	31 Aug 50
Lt. Gen. John R. Hodge	1 Sep 50	-	9 Apr 52
Col. Richard C. Mallonee	10 Apr 52	-	8 Jan 53
Col. W. H. McNaull	9 Jan 53	-	28 Jan 56
Lt. Col. Joseph D. McNally	29 Jan 56	-	24 Jan 58
Lt. Col. Fred J. Owens	25 Jan 58	-	14 Mar 58
Col. Selss E. Wagner	15 Mar 58	-	31 Mar 59
Lt. Gen. Clark L. Ruffner	1 Apr 59	-	17 Feb 60
Lt. Gen. Robert F. Sink	18 Feb 60	-	4 Mar 60
Lt. Gen. Herbert B. Powell	5 Mar 60	-	30 Sep 60
Lt. Gen. Thomas J. H. Trapnell	1 Oct 60	-	16 Oct 60
Lt. Gen. Paul D. Adams	17 Oct 60	-	7 Sep 61

Maj. Gen. Walter B. Yeager	8 Sep 61 - 31 May 62
Col. M. G. Miller	1 Jun 62 - 10 Jun 62
Col. Robert J. McBride	11 Jun 62 - 8 Jul 62
Maj. Gen. Derrill M. Daniel	9 Jul 62 - 30 Apr 63
Col. Robert J. McBride	1 May 63 - 9 Jun 63
Maj. Gen. Daniel A. O'Connor	10 Jun 63 - Dec 63

Appendix I (Cont)

## STREETS OF FORT MCPHERSON

### GORDON PLAZA:

Named for Lt. Gen. John B. Gordon, C.S.A. Born in Upson County, Georgia, 6 July 1822. During Civil War he rapidly rose to the grade of Lt. Gen. and assumed command of a Georgia Brigade. He was Governor of Georgia from 1887 to 1890 and United States Senator from 1873 to 1880 and from 1891 to 1897. Was Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans until his death 9 January 1904. (a)

### HARDEE AVENUE:

Named for Lt. Gen. W. J. Hardee, C.S.A. Born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1818. Graduated from U.S.M.A. in 1838. Was Commandant of Cadets at West Point between the Mexican and Civil Wars. He served with distinction throughout the entire Civil War. Died 6 November 1873. (a)

### COLQUITT STREET:

Named for Maj. Gen. A. H. Colquitt, C.S.A. Born in Walton County, Georgia, in 1824. Served with gallantry and distinction during the entire Civil War. Was a leading statesman of his time. Was Governor after the War, from 1876 to 1882. Died in 1894. (a)

### WHEELER STREET:

Named for Lt. Gen. Joseph Wheeler. Born in Augusta, Georgia, in 1836. Graduated from U.S.M.A. in 1859. Joined the Confederate cause as a Brigadier General of Cavalry and was rapidly promoted to Lieutenant General. He commanded all the Cavalry of the Confederacy. Served with gallantry and distinction throughout the entire Civil War. Was elected to Congress from Alabama in 1881. He resigned from Congress in 1898 and was commissioned a Major General of Volunteers, U.S. Army. He was reelected to Congress after the Spanish American War, but subsequently served in the Philippines, and in 1900 was commissioned a Brigadier General, U.S.A. Died 25 January 1906. (a)

### COBB STREET:

Named for Howell and T.R.R. Cobb, brothers born in Georgia. Howell Cobb was a Major General, C.S.A. Born in 1815. Was congressman three times and speaker of the house last two terms. Was Governor of Georgia and was Secretary of the Treasury under Buchanan. He resigned in 1860 and was elected President of the Congress of Secessionists. He resigned from this office and served with distinction throughout the Civil War. Died in 1868. (a)

F.R.R. Cobb, born in 1820, was the leading lawyer of the South. He was brilliant orator and statesman and was called the Patrick Henry of Secession. He rapidly rose to be a Brigadier General. Served with gallantry and distinction and was killed in action at Fredricksburg. (a)

**DESHLER STREET:**

Named for Brig. Gen. James Deshler, C.S.A. Born in Alabama. Entered the Confederate Army from Georgia. Graduated from U.S.M.A. in 1850. Killed in action at Chickamauga on 20 September 1863. (a)

**BARTOW STREET:**

Named for Brig. Gen. F.S. Bartow, C.S.A. Born at Savannah, Georgia, 6 September 1816. Was a leading lawyer of the South. Was appointed Brigadier General at commencement of the war and served with distinction and gallantry until the battle of Manassas 21 July 1861, where he was killed in action. (a)

**WALKER AVENUE:**

Named for Maj. Gen. W.H.T. Walker, C.S.A. Born in Georgia. Graduated from U.S.M.A. in 1837. Served with distinction and gallantry in the Mexican and Civil Wars, also against the Florida Indians. Was appointed Brigadier General at outbreak of the war and promoted to Major General in 1861. Was killed in action in the battle of Atlanta, 22 July 1864. (a)

**CHEATHAM DRIVE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Benjamin F. Cheatham who commanded elements of the Confederate Army throughout the Atlanta Campaign. (b)

**HANCOCK DRIVE:**

Named for Maj. Gen. Winfield S. Hancock who commanded elements of the Confederate Army and was the person who selected the site for the construction of the present Fort McPherson. (b)

**HOWELL DRIVE:**

Named for Capt. Evan P. Howell who commanded elements of the Confederate Army at Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta. He was later President and Editor-in-Chief of the Atlanta Constitution. (b)

**CUMMING DRIVE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Alfred Cumming who commanded Cummings Brigade (Ga.), Stevenson's Division, and Hood's Corps through the Atlanta Campaign. He was severely wounded at Jonesboro, Georgia. (b)

**LEWIS CIRCLE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Lewis who commanded elements of Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee, and served in the lines protecting the railroad to East Point and astride Campbellton Road, in the immediate vicinity of the present Fort McPherson. (b)

**IVERSON CIRCLE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Alfred Iverson, Jr., who commanded elements of the Confederate Army through the Atlanta Campaign. General Iverson fought what was probably the last action of any consequence in the vicinity of Atlanta. (b)

**WOFFORD CIRCLE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. William T. Wofford who commanded elements of the Confederate Army. On 12 May 1865, at Kingston, Georgia, he surrendered the last of the Confederate Forces in Georgia. (b)

**LONGSTREET CIRCLE:**

Named for Lt. Gen. James Longstreet who commanded elements of the Confederate Army. After the War between the states he served as U.S. Minister to Turkey, U.S. Marshal, and U.S. Railroad Commissioner. (b)

**BATE CIRCLE:**

Named for Maj. Gen. William B. Bate who commanded elements of the Confederate Army through the Atlanta Campaign. (b)

**HOOD AVENUE:**

Named for Lt. Gen. John B. Hood who commanded elements of the Confederate Army. Was known as a bold fighter and was successful in every battle in which he was permitted to take the offensive. (b)

**JOHNSTON AVENUE:**

Named for Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, C.S.A., who commanded the Army of Tennessee in defense of Atlanta and later commanded all Confederate forces in the Departments of South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia. (b)

**MERCER STREET:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Hugh W. Mercer who commanded elements of the Confederate Army through the Atlanta Campaign. (b)

**MANEY LAKE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. George E. Maney who commanded elements of the Confederate Army at Peachtree Creek and during the battle of Atlanta. (b)

**STOVALL LANE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Marcellus A. Stovall who commanded elements of the Confederate Army through the Atlanta Campaign. (b)

**TOMPKINS LANE:**

Named for Capt. Sally Louisa Tompkins who was the only lady to hold a commission in the Confederate Army. She distinguished herself as head of a Confederate hospital. (b)

**ANDERSON WAY:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Robert H. Anderson who commanded elements of the Confederate Army through the Atlanta Campaign. (b)

**DIETZ AVENUE:**

Named for S/Sgt Robert H. Dietz. Born in Kingston, New York. Was a member of the 7th Armored Division, Third Army. Died 29 March 1945. (c)

**MC Gee STREET:**

Named for Pvt. William D. McGee. Born in Nashville, Tennessee. Was a member of the 76th Infantry Division, 304th Infantry Regiment, Third Army. Died 19 March 1945. (c)

**MCVEIGH LANE:**

Named for Sgt. John J. McVeigh. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Was a member of the 2d Infantry Division, Third Army. Died 29 August 1944. (c)

**MICHAEL PLACE:**

Named for 2d Lt. Harry J. Michael. Born in Benton, Indiana. Was a member of 80th Infantry Division, 348th Infantry Regiment, Third Army. Died 15 March 1945. (c)

**MILLER DRIVE:**

Named for Brig. Gen. Samuel Warren Miller, class of 1879, U.S.M.A., who served at Fort McPherson as a member of the 5th Infantry. (d)

**MILLER LANE:**

Named for S/Sgt. Andrew Miller. Born in Manitowac, Wisconsin. Was a member of 95th Infantry Division, 377th Infantry Regiment, Third Army. Died 29 November 1944. (c)

**MININGER WAY:**

Named for 2d Lt. Alexander R. Mininger, Jr., born in Gainesville, Georgia. Was a member of the 57th Infantry, Philippine Scouts. On 12 January 1942, he was killed in battle near Abucay, Bataan, Philippine Islands. For his heroic action during the battle he was posthumously awarded the War's first Congressional Medal of Honor. (d)

**MURPHY CIRCLE:** Named for PFC Frederick C. Murphy. Born in Boston, Massachusetts. Was a member of the 65th Infantry Division, 259th Infantry Regiment, Third Army. Died 19 March 1945. (c)

**SAYERS STREET:** Named for PFC Foster J. Sayers. Born in Curtin Township, Pennsylvania. Was a member of the 90th Infantry Division, 357th Infantry Regiment, Third Army. Died 12 November 1944. (c)

**THORNE AVENUE:** Named for Cpl. Horace M. Thorne. Born in Kearsburg, New Jersey. Was a member of the 9th Armored Division, Third Army. Died 21 December 1944. (c)

**VAN HORN ROAD:** Named for Brig. Gen. Robert O. Van Horn. Born in an Army Post in Arizona in 1876. He rose from the ranks and distinguished himself in many important assignments. He was the Commander of Fort McPherson, Georgia, from 12 January 1934 to 31 August 1940. (d)

**WETZEL DRIVE:** Named for PFC Walter C. Wetzel. Born in Huntington, West Virginia. Was a member of the 8th Infantry Division, 13th Infantry Regiment, Third Army. Died 3 April 1945. (c)

**WILSON STREET:** Named for T/5 Alfred L. Wilson. Born in Fairchance, Pennsylvania. Was a member of the 26th Infantry Division, 328th Infantry Regiment, Third Army. Died 9 November 1944. (c)

**JACKSON STREET:** Unknown.

**KENNARD CIRCLE:** Unknown.

**NOTE:** General Orders confirming naming the streets of Fort McPherson are available for only a portion of the street names. Except for two street names, the individuals for whom the streets are named can be determined by orders or copies of correspondence which is a part of the permanent historical file. To indicate source of verification the following symbols immediately following the factual information pertaining to each individual indicate the following:

- (a) General Orders Number 5, Headquarters, Fort McPherson, 26 March 1930.
- (b) General Orders Number 36, Headquarters, Fort McPherson, 27 September 1956.
- (c) Correspondence with Department of the Army requesting background information on named individuals for use in re-naming streets.
- (d) Other correspondence.

MONTHLY DISCHARGE RATE FORT MCPHERSON SEPARATION CENTER

The monthly discharge rate of the Fort McPherson Separation Center for the period 1 July 1945 to 30 June 1946 was as follows:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Enlisted Men</u>	<u>Total</u>
July 1945	505	6,080	6,585
August 1945	401	6,615	7,016
September 1945	2,170	15,911	18,081
October 1945	1,302	19,372	20,674
November 1945	1,142	19,415	20,557
December 1945	1,204	20,977	22,181
January 1946	1,108	19,082	20,190
February 1946	1,446	18,940	20,386
March 1946	1,489	12,214	13,703
April 1946	1,355	10,657	12,012
May 1946	1,104	8,008	9,112
June 1946	196	92	288
<b>Total:</b>	<b>13,422</b>	<b>157,363</b>	<b>170,785</b>

(Approximately 25,000 military personnel were separated before 1 July 1945)



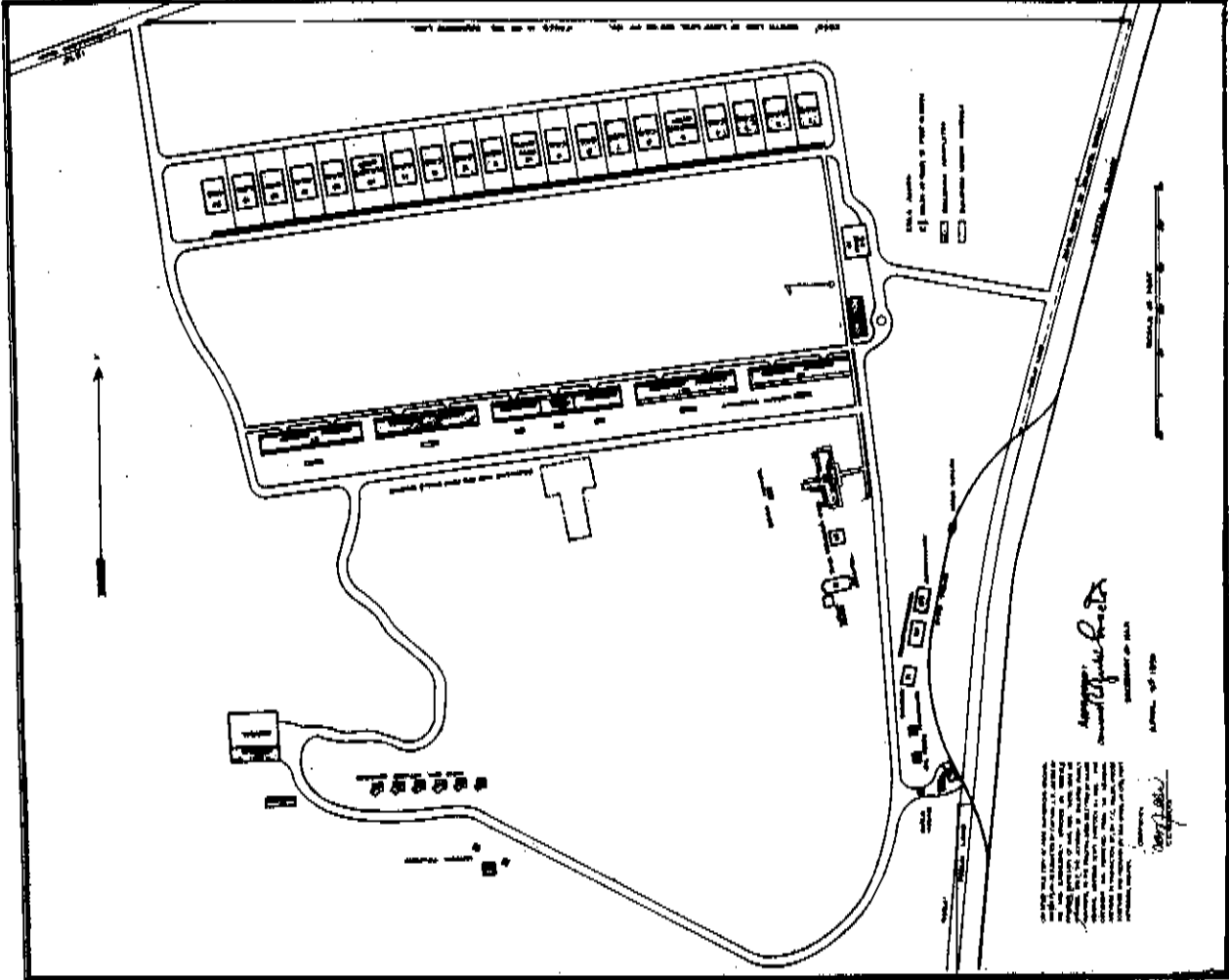
UNITS ATTACHED TO FORT MCPHERSON DECEMBER 1963

<u>UNIT OR ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>OPERATIONAL CONTROL EXERCISED BY</u>
Hq Third US Army (TD 3A-3000)	CG, Third US Army
Third US Army Central Finance Office	TUSA, DCS, Compt
11th Intelligence Corps Group	TUSA, DCS, Intel
Third US Army Avn Flight Detachment	TUSA, DCS, O&T
547th Ordnance Det	TUSA, DCS, O&T
Third US Army Signal Op Unit	TUSA, DCS, O&T
Third US Army Field Maint Shop, Turner Air Force Base, Ga	TUSA, DCS, Log
Third US Army Field Maint Shop, Robins Air Force Base, Ga	TUSA, DCS, Log
564th Transportation Det	TUSA, DCS, Log
13th Ordnance Det	TUSA, DCS, Log
544th Ordnance Det	TUSA AG
Third US Army AG Data Processing Center	TUSA AG
Third Army Band	TUSA AG
Third US Army Recruiting District	TUSA Surgeon
Third US Army Medical Lab	TUSA Surgeon
9th Medical Lab	TUSA Surgeon
34th Medical Det	TUSA Surgeon
22d Ambulance Train (Ball)	TUSA Surgeon
23d Ambulance Train (Ball)	TUSA Surgeon
US Army Regional Dental Activity	TUSA Surgeon
27th Trans Co (Car)	DA, TSG
66th MP Det	Post Dir of Log
91st CI Det	Post Provost Marshal
Third USA Logistical Support Group Homestead AFB, Florida	Post Provost Marshal
Third USA Logistical Support Facility Key West, Florida	TUSA, DCS, Log
Third US Army Maintenance Assistance & Command Maintenance Management Inspection Unit	TUSA, DCS, Log

DEATH OF GEN. JAMES B. MCPHERSON - JULY 22D, 1864

BATTLE OF ATLANTA





This map shows the layout of the facility as of 1950. It includes the main building, substructures, utility structures, and other structures. The map is oriented with North at the top.