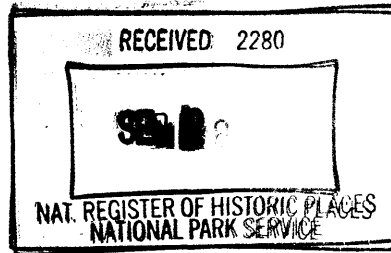


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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Buckner Circle, Headquarters Ave., Drennan Drive not for publication N/A
city or town Anniston vicinity N/A
state Alabama code AL county Calhoun code 015 zip code 36205

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jan A. N. / SHPO
Signature of certifying official/Title

26 SEP 06
Date

Alabama Historical Commission (State Historic Preservation Office)
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

Elson H. Beall 11.8.06

for
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>62</u>	<u>3</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>63</u>	<u>3</u> Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register:
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DEFENSE</u>	Sub: <u>Military Facility</u>
<u>DOMESTIC</u>	<u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>RECREATION & CULTURE</u>	<u>Theatre</u>
<u>RECREATION & CULTURE</u>	<u>Sports Facility</u>
<u>SOCIAL</u>	<u>Clubhouse</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>DOMESTIC</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>	<u>Religious Facility</u>
<u>RECREATION & CULTURE</u>	<u>Theatre</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Business</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Professional</u>
<u>COMMERCE/TRADE</u>	<u>Restaurant</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>Fire Station</u>
<u>VACANT/NOT IN USE</u>	

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

roof: ASPHALT, ASBESTOS, CLAY TILE

walls: BRICK

STUCCO

other: CONCRETE

WOOD

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

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

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

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Military _____
Community Planning and Development _____
Architecture _____

Period of Significance 1930-1941

Significant Dates N/A

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder N/A _____

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: US Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 66 ac.

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>16</u>	<u>611309</u>	<u>3731707</u>	4	<u>16</u>	<u>611549</u>	<u>3730770</u>
2	<u>16</u>	<u>611581</u>	<u>3731582</u>	5	<u>16</u>	<u>611337</u>	<u>3730915</u>
3	<u>16</u>	<u>611937</u>	<u>3731050</u>	6	<u>16</u>	<u>611207</u>	<u>3731614</u>

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title David B. Schneider, Consultant; Christy Anderson, Alabama Historical Commission

organization Schneider Historic Preservation, LLC date 02/28/2006

street & number 411 E. 6th Street telephone 256-310-3620

city or town Anniston state AL zip code 36207

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 2 Page 1 name of property: Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District
county and State Calhoun County, AL

2. Location, Continued

The Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District is centered along Buckner Circle to the north and Buckner Lane, Headquarters Avenue, Powers Avenue and Drennan Drive to the south.

The district contains the following street numbers:

Buckner Cir.	0-545
Buckner Dr.	0-436
Drennan Dr.	112-252
Headquarters Rd.	179-237
Powers Ave.	229-664
Shelby Ct.	31
Traffic Cir.	34

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Section 7 Page 2 name of property: Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District
county and State Calhoun County, AL

7. Narrative Description

The Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District is centrally located within the developed core of the former 45,680-acre Fort McClellan Military Reservation. Located immediately northwest of the traditional limits of the City of Anniston and now incorporated within the city, McClellan was closed as a military base in 1999 and is currently being redeveloped for a mix of public and private uses. The fort developed in a relatively flat area at the base of Choccolocco Mountain which traditionally served as a natural barrier that provided an ideal setting for target ranges for everything from small arms to artillery. Within the developed area at the base of the mountain a small city of facilities in which to house and train soldiers grew during the fort's eighty years of operation. Originally established as a camp in 1917, most of the present layout of the fort dates from improvements that occurred during the 1930s and 1940s. A low hill near the center of the developed area became the site of the headquarters area that included offices, a hospital, barracks, a church, a fire station, entertainment facilities and officers' quarters. The industrial area located to the northeast of the headquarters area was sited to take advantage of a natural flat area through which a railroad spur was constructed from the main tracks located west of the fort to a more central spot within the facility. The industrial area included a variety of maintenance facilities, storage areas and other facilities necessary to support the activities of the fort. Additional barracks housing was historically clustered around this central area and, over time, was infilled with a variety of training facilities. Firing ranges, training areas and munitions storage were located along the base of the mountain.

The Post Headquarters District is sited atop an elongated hill oriented in a northwest to southeast direction that is generally bounded by Cane Creek to the north and east and Remount Creek to the west. The developed area of the district is located along the relatively flat top of the hill and its historic functional layout remains readily visible: a central headquarters area that includes the Post Headquarters building (Building #61, Resource #58), the hospital (Building #63, Resource #59), the Chapel (Building #67, Resource #33), and the Post Exchange (Building #65, Resource #62); the officers' residential neighborhood to the north (Buildings #1-20, 23, Resources #2-32, 65); the barracks (Buildings #141-144, Resources #38, 57, 60, and 63), parade ground (Site #146, Resource #34) and recreation center (Buildings #161-163, Resources #35-37) to the south; and the Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters (Buildings #81-90, 102-107, Resources #39-56) and Child Development Center (Building #64, Resource #64) to the southwest. The post's fire department (Building #69, Resource #66) is also located at the southeast corner of the district along a traffic circle that gives it ready access to the former fort's principal streets.

The irregular street layout includes: Buckner Circle, a horseshoe shaped street serving the northern half of the district and its larger residential neighborhood; Powers Avenue which forms the western boundary of the north half of the district and crosses the district's southern half in a northwest to southwest direction; Drennan Drive, an arced street that splits from and rejoins Powers Avenue at the southernwestern end of the district; Buckner Lane, an arced street that intersects the southern terminus of Powers Avenue and leads northeastward to Buckner Circle; Headquarters Drive, the principal east-west street; and Jarvis Street, another east west street that bisects Buckner Circle.

The officer's residential neighborhood in the northern portion of the district is laid out around Buckner Circle, a horseshoe-shaped street that is oriented in a generally northwest to southeast direction with its open end to the south. The former Post Headquarters building (Building #61, Resource #58) is located at the southern end of the horseshoe and is the primary focal point of a landscaped park that is enclosed by the street. A series of twenty large dwellings originally constructed as Officers' Quarters line either side of Buckner Circle, twelve on the west side (Buildings #1-20, Resources #2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 17-21) and eight on the east (Buildings #24, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 32, Resources #20-32). A short street at the north end of the circle leads to a former Bachelor Officers' Quarters building (Building #51, Resource

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#61). A small octagonal bandstand is centered within the park. All of the residences with the exception of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building #1, Resource #22) are sited parallel and facing Buckner Circle. All but the four residences at the northern end of the circle are essentially identical.

The central headquarters area includes the Post Headquarters building (Building #61, Resource #58) at the south end of Buckner Circle. The formal north facade of the building faces the park enclosed by Buckner Circle and its utilitarian facade to the south faces Headquarters Drive. The former post Hospital (Building #63, Resource #59) is located to the west of the Post Headquarters building, facing the west side of Buckner Circle at the northwest corner of its intersection with Headquarters Drive. Silver Chapel (Building #67, Resource #33) faces the east side of Buckner Circle at the northeast corner of its intersection with Headquarters Drive. The former Post Exchange (Building #65, Resource #62) is sited at a diagonal west of the terminus of Headquarters Drive at Powers Avenue.

The barracks and parade ground area are located to the south of the headquarters area. A U-shaped collection of building enclose a large open Parade Ground with a helicopter landing pad (Site #146, Resource #34). The largest of the barracks buildings, Stanley Barracks (Building #141, Resource #63) is sited along the east side of Powers Avenue facing east into the Parade Ground. Three additional barracks buildings, Frederick Barracks (Building #142, Resource #60), Wikoff Barracks (Building #143, Resource #57), and Egbert Barracks (Building #144, Resource #38) are sited along the south side of Headquarters Drive facing south into the Parade Ground. The post Recreation Center is located along the east side of Buckner Lane facing west into the Parade Ground in includes three buildings connected by an open loggia: the post Theater (Building #161, Resource #35), the Gymnasium (Building #162, Resource #36), and the former Enlisted Men's Service Club (Building #163, Resource #37). The post fire station (Building #69, Resource #66), while not functionally related to the barracks and parade ground area, is located adjacent and is visually related.

The Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters residential neighborhood is located at the southwest corner of the district and includes sixteen one-story residences along Drennan Drive. Other buildings in this area include the former Child Development Center (Building #66, Resource #64) and two multi-bay automobile garages (Buildings #195-196, Resource #43 and #51).

All of the historic buildings within the district, with the exception of the former Child Development Center (Resource #64), are in the Spanish Colonial Revival style and are constructed of stuccoed masonry with clay tile roofs. The Child Development Center is of similar design but has rubble stone exterior walls. Only three noncontributing resources are included in the district: Resource #65 is a visually intrusive one-story brick veneer Ranch style dwelling constructed circa 1957; Resource #22 is a compatible one-story stuccoed masonry garage building constructed circa 2004; and Resource #23 is a compatible two-story stuccoed masonry residence that is under construction.

The Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District includes sixty-three contributing resources that date from 1930 through 1941 and three noncontributing resources that date from 1957 to 2006. As a group these buildings formed the headquarters and residential core of the former military base. The design and layout of the district's resources are consistent with the overall planning that typified the fort's development during this period.

- | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Bandstand and Park | 1937 | Buckner Circle | Contributing |
|---|--------------------|------|----------------|--------------|
- Octagonal one-story stuccoed masonry bandstand with a clay tile roof above a corbelled cornice. Raised concrete platform; arched openings at each side with iron railings. The area enclosed within Buckner Circle is a landscaped park with numerous mature trees. The bandstand was constructed in 1937 by the Works Progress Administration as

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a bandstand and is centrally located within the Buckner Circle Park. The park was established in 1930 and remains in that use.

- 2 Officers Quarters, Building #7 1930 Buckner Circle, 55 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; one-story entrance bay gable porch with clay tile roof and concrete stoop centered at façade; central entrance at façade flanked by replacement wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations, paired and grouped similar windows at extension; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation with full basement. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 3 Officers Quarters, Building #8 1930 Buckner Circle, 75 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 4 Garage, Building #185 1936 Buckner Circle, 75 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; one garage bay, faces east, measures ten feet by twenty-one feet; single wood overhead garage door at façade, single wood 6/6 window at rear elevation; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #7.
- 5 Officers Quarters, Building #9 1930 Buckner Circle, 91 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; the two story side extension of this house has been removed; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 6 Garage, Building #186 1936 Buckner Circle, 91 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; two garage bays, faces east, measures twenty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #8 and #9.
- 7 Officers Quarters, Building #10 1930 Buckner Circle, 111 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 8 Officers Quarters, Building #11 1930 Buckner Circle, 131 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable

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extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.

- 9 Garage, Building #187 1936 Buckner Circle, 131 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; two garage bays, faces east, measures twenty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #10 and #11.
- 10 Officers Quarters, Building #12 1930 Buckner Circle, 157 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 11 Garage, Building #188 1936 Buckner Circle, 157 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; two garage bays, faces east, measures twenty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #12 and #13. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 12 Officers Quarters, Building #13 1930 Buckner Circle, 177 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 13 Officers Quarters, Building #15 1930 Buckner Circle, 195 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 14 Garage, Building #189 1936 Buckner Circle, 195 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; one garage bay, faces east, measures ten feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #14.
- 15 Officers Quarters, Building #15 1930 Buckner Circle, 215 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 16 Garage, Building #190 1936 Buckner Circle, 215 rear Contributing

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Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; two garage bays, faces east, measures twenty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #16 and #17.

- 17 Officers Quarters, Building #16 1930 Buckner Circle, 229 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 18 Officers Quarters, Building #17 1936 Buckner Circle, 245 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a hipped gable clay tile roof with cross gables and an interior end stuccoed chimney; 5x2 bay core with slightly projecting front and rear facing gable wings at its western bay, measures sixty-eight feet by thirty-three and faces southeast, two-story shed gable extension at its right side elevation; slightly projecting entrance bay with decorative hood and clay tile roof; off-center entrance at façade flanked by replacement wood single and double 6/6 double hung sash windows, similar windows at side and rear elevations; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation with full basement. Constructed in 1936 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 19 Officers Quarters, Building #18 1936 Buckner Circle, 265 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a hipped gable clay tile roof with cross gables and an interior end stuccoed chimney; 5x2 bay core with slightly projecting front and rear facing gable wings at its eastern bay, measures sixty-eight feet by thirty-three and faces southeast, two-story shed gable extension at its right side elevation; otherwise similar to resource #18. Constructed in 1936 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 20 Officers Quarters, Building #19 1936 Buckner Circle, 301 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a hipped gable clay tile roof with cross gables and an interior end stuccoed chimney; 5x2 bay core with slightly projecting front and rear facing gable wings at its western bay, measures sixty-eight feet by thirty-three and faces south, two-story shed gable extension at its right side elevation; otherwise similar to resource #18. Constructed in 1936 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 21 Officers Quarters, Building #20 1936 Buckner Circle, 325 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a hipped gable clay tile roof with cross gables and an interior end stuccoed chimney; 5x2 bay core with slightly projecting front and rear facing gable wings at its eastern bay, measures sixty-eight feet by thirty-three and faces southwest, two-story shed gable extension at its right side elevation; otherwise similar to resource #18. Constructed in 1936 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 22 Garage 2004 Buckner Circle, 325 rear Noncontributing
Modern rectangular one-story stucco automobile garage with a side gable roof; two garage bays, faces southwest. Constructed in 2004 as an automobile garage for Officers Quarters, Building #20.

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- | | | | | |
|----|---|------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 23 | House, Not Named
Compatible modern rectangular two-story stucco dwelling with a hipped roof. Constructed in 2006. | 2006 | Buckner Circle, 395 | Noncontributing |
| 24 | Commanding Officers Quarters, Building #1
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core faces southwest, two-story side gable extension to north; generally similar to resource #2 but is slightly larger at forty feet by thirty five feet; has a one-story now-enclosed porch addition (1938) at its west elevation; and is oriented on an angle on its corner site facing the Post Headquarters building. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence. | 1930 | Buckner Circle, 411 | Contributing |
| 25 | Garage, Building #181
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; two garage bays, faces east, measures twenty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Commanding Officers Quarters, Building #1. | 1936 | Buckner Circle, 215 rear | Contributing |
| 26 | Officers Quarters, Building #2
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces west, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence. | 1930 | Buckner Circle, 441 | Contributing |
| 27 | Officers Quarters, Building #3
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces west, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence. | 1930 | Buckner Circle, 457 | Contributing |
| 28 | Garage, Building #182
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; two garage bays, faces east, measures twenty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #2 and #3. | 1936 | Buckner Circle, 457 rear | Contributing |
| 29 | Officers Quarters, Building #4
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces west, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence. | 1930 | Buckner Circle, 477 | Contributing |
| 30 | Officers Quarters, Building #5
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces west, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence. | 1930 | Buckner Circle, 495 | Contributing |

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- 31 Garage, Building 183 1936 Buckner Circle, 495 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; three garage bays, faces east, measures thirty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve Officer's Quarters #4, #5 and #6.
- 32 Officers Quarters, Building #6 1930 Buckner Circle, 515 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an interior end stuccoed chimney; three by two bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces west, two-story side gable extension to north; similar to resource #2. Constructed in 1930 as a Company Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 33 Silver Chapel, Building #67 1935 Buckner Circle, 545 Contributing
Rectangular two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style church building with a front-facing gable clay tile roof; 1x4 bay core measures forty feet by thirty-three and faces east with a rectangular two-story belltower with a hipped clay tile roof at its southeast corner, one and two story shed extensions at its north and south elevations and a conical apse extension at its east elevation, measures sixty-four feet by ninety-seven feet at its widest points; central entrance at façade with elaborate frontispiece surround and tall paneled double-leaf doors; oversized recessed arched window with elaborate decorative surround at upper level; single arched windows at upper levels of side elevations, rectangular single windows at lower level; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation with partial basement. Constructed in 1935 as a the post chapel. The building is currently used occasionally as a chapel.
- 34 Parade Ground (Site #34) 1930 Buckner Lane Contributing
Large rectangular flat, grassed parade ground generally bounded by Barracks buildings #141, 142 and 143 (Resources #63, 60 and 57), the Recreation Center complex including Buildings #161 through 163 (Resources #35-37), and Buckner Lane. A flat asphalt helicopter landing pad is centrally located within the Parade Ground and is painted with a large cross and the words "Welcome to Fort McClellan."

Resources #35-37: The Fort McClellan Recreation Center Complex is a grouping of three buildings constructed to serve recreational functions: Hutchinson Hall (Building #161, 414 Buckner Lane) as a theatre; Koehler Hall (Building #162, 415 Buckner Lane) as a gymnasium; and Schou Hall (Building #163, 417 Buckner Lane) as an enlisted men's service club. The buildings are grouped in a linear arrangement along the east side of the Parade Ground. Koehler Hall visually dominates the center of the Recreation Center Complex and is oriented in a north-south direction with its longest elevation serving as its facade. The front of the building rises a full two stories above grade and has a prominent side gable clay tile roof. Hutchinson Hall and Schou Hall flank Koehler Hall and are smaller buildings that rise only one story above grade at their facades. Recessed arcades at the facades of each of the three buildings are linked by open arcades.

- 35 Hutchinson Hall, Building #161 1936 Buckner Lane, 413 Contributing
Hutchinson Hall is rectangular stuccoed masonry building with a front-facing gable clay tile roof. The building's mass is divided into three sections: a large rectangular core to the rear which houses the auditorium; a slightly narrower section to the front of the core offset slightly from its north elevation and housing the lobby and additional support rooms; and a slightly narrower section to the front of the intermediate section and offset slightly from its south elevation enclosing an open entrance arcade from which an open arcade extends to the south to a recessed arcade along the facade of Koehler Hall. Centered at the facade within the arcade is a partially engaged octagonal

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ticket booth. A low-relief stucco surround frames the ticket booth and two double-leaf door entrances. Hutchinson Hall was built in 1936 as the post theatre. The building has recently been restored for use as a theatre.

- 36 Koehler Hall (Building #162) 1936 Buckner Lane, 415 Contributing
Koehler Hall is a rectangular two-story stuccoed masonry building set into a sloping site with a full basement level revealed at its rear. The building's principal rectangular core has a side gable clay tile roof. Matching wings at the north and south side elevations are stepped from front to rear with the three western bays being two stories in height with hipped clay tile roofs, the two bays center being one story in height with flat built up roofs, and the rear bays at the basement level with flat built-up roofs. The principal east facade of the core is visually divided into five bays by full-height pilasters. Two arches in each bay open onto a continuous recessed arcade that extends full-width across the facade and its flanking wings. Triple narrow casement windows set within common stucco surrounds are centered at the second level of each bay of the core with double casement windows at the flanking wings. Within the arcade, an entrance with double leaf doors is centered at the core and is flanked by a pair of windows in each bay placed high on the wall. Similar double-leaf doors flanked by a double metal casement windows are located at the flanking wings. Koehler Hall was built in 1936 as a gymnasium. The building was converted into offices by the Army and has recently been restored for use as an exhibit center.
- 37 Schou Hall (Building #163) 1936 Buckner Lane, 417 Contributing
Schou Hall is a spilt level building on partial full basement level. The building's mass is broken down into a T-shaped core with a side gable front portion with a rear cross gable T wing. Secondary cross gable wings are located at the rear bays of the north and south elevations. A recessed arcade extends the full width of the facade and has a central front-gable pavilion with three arches supported by intermediate columns. An open loggia with a shed roof extends along the south elevation between the front portion of the core and the rear wing. The principal west facade has a central entrance, with decorative double leaf doors, flanked by single metal casement windows. Due to the sloping grade of the site, a full basement level is exposed at the east end of the side and rear elevations. Schou Hall was built in 1936 as the enlisted Men's Service Club. The building was converted into offices by the Army and has recently been restored for use as a restaurant.
- 38 Egbert Barracks, Building #144 1930 Buckner Lane, 436 Contributing
T-shaped 3-story stucco Spanish Colonial style barracks building with a hipped clay tile roof with three hipped dormers at its south slope; seven by two bay core measures one hundred fourteen feet by fifty nine feet and faces south, rear T wing measures thirty-four by thirty-two feet; two-tier arcaded porches along the north elevation of the core wraps to the east and west elevations of the rear wing; central entrance at facade with frontispiece surround flanked on either side by two pairs of double replacement aluminum windows and a single aluminum window, similar windows at corresponding bays of upper levels and side elevations, single window at second level above entrance with double window above; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. Egbert Barracks was constructed in 1930 as a barracks building designed to house ninety-seven men. The building is currently vacant.
- 39 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #90 1936 Drennan Drive, 112 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two and faces northeast, secondary rear gable wing; one-story full-façade front-gable porch with stuccoed pillars and apron wall, insect screening; central entrance at façade flanked by replacement wood 6/6 double hung sash windows, similar windows at side and rear

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elevations; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation with full basement. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.

- 40 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #107 1936 Drennan Drive, 117 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces southwest; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 41 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #89 1936 Drennan Drive, 130 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces southwest; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 42 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #106 1936 Drennan Drive, 139 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces southwest; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 43 Garage, Building #195 1936 Drennan Drive, 139 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; five garage bays, faces southwest, measures fifty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an automobile garage to serve the Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters.
- 44 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #88 1936 Drennan Drive, 144 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces northeast; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 45 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #87 1930 Drennan Drive, 158 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces northeast; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1930 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.
- 46 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #105 1936 Drennan Drive, 159 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces southwest; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.

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- 47 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #86 1930 Drennan Drive, 174 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end
stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces northeast; similar to
Resource #39. Constructed in 1930 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been
restored for use as a residence.
- 48 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #104 1936 Drennan Drive, 177 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end
stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces southwest; similar to
Resource #39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been
restored for use as a residence.
- 49 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #85 1930 Drennan Drive, 190 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end
stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces northeast; similar to
Resource #39. Constructed in 1930 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been
restored for use as a residence.
- 50 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #103 1936 Drennan Drive, 201 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end
stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces south; similar to Resource
#39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use
as a residence.
- 51 Garage, Building #196 1936 Drennan Drive, 201 rear Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style automobile garage with a side gable clay tile roof; four garage
bays, faces southwest, measures forty feet by twenty-one feet; similar to resource #4. Constructed in 1936 as an
automobile garage to serve the Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters.
- 52 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #84 1930 Drennan Drive, 204 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end
stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces north; similar to Resource
#39. Constructed in 1930 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use
as a residence.
- 53 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #83 1930 Drennan Drive, 220 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end
stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces north; similar to Resource
#39. Constructed in 1930 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use
as a residence.
- 54 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #102 1936 Drennan Drive, 221 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end
stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces south; similar to Resource

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#39. Constructed in 1936 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.

55 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #82 1930 Drennan Drive, 236 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces northwest; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1930 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.

56 Non-Commissioned Officers Quarters, Building #81 1930 Drennan Drive, 252 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style residence with a side gable clay tile roof with an exterior end stuccoed chimney; three by three bay core measures forty feet by thirty-two feet and faces northwest; similar to Resource #39. Constructed in 1930 as a Non-Commissioned Officer's Quarters. The house has recently been restored for use as a residence.

57 Wickoff Barracks, Building #143 1930 Headquarters Drive, 179 Contributing
H-shaped 3-story stucco Spanish Colonial style barracks building with a hipped clay tile roof with hipped dormers at its south, west and east slopes; 13x7 bay core measures three hundred forty-one feet by one hundred three feet and faces south; three-tier recessed arcaded porches extend along the north elevation and wraps to the east and west elevations of the rear H wings; entrances at the fifth and ninth bays of the façade each with frontispiece surrounds, pairs of double replacement aluminum windows are located at the first, third, fourth, sixth through eighth, tenth, eleventh and thirteenth bays with triple windows at the second and twelfth bays, similar windows at corresponding bays of upper levels and side elevations, single windows at second level above entrances with pedimented hoods and double window above; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. Wickoff Barracks was constructed in 1930 as a barracks building designed to house two hundred ninety-one men. The building is currently vacant.

58 Post Headquarters (Buckner Hall), Building #61 1930 Headquarters Drive, 180 Contributing
Rectangular one and two-story stucco Spanish Colonial style building with a hipped clay tile roof; fifteen by three bay core with two story three-bay central pavilion flanked by five-bay story wings with one bay end pavilions, measures two hundred eight feet by forty-one feet and faces north; recessed central entrance at façade of central pavilion with projecting surround flanked by single windows, rectangular entrance at second level accesses balcony atop principal entrance surround and flanked by single windows; double windows within segmental arched openings at wings and side elevations, secondary entrances at central bays of east and west elevations; south elevation is the principal utilitarian façade and has two entrances at the lower level of the central pavilion with single windows above flanking an engaged chimney; double windows in rectangular openings at remaining bays; painted stucco exterior walls with quoins at corners and a molded cornice; poured concrete foundation. The Post Headquarters was constructed in 1934. The building is currently in use as an office building.

59 Hospital (later Provost Marshall Admin. Bld.), Bld. #67 1931 Headquarters Drive, 236 Contributing
Rectangular two-story Spanish Colonial Revival style building with a hipped clay tile roof; eleven by three bay core with a slightly recessed hipped extension to the south, secondary one-bay wide hipped extension to the south linking a formerly detached five by three bay building; principal east facade faces Buckner Circle; central entrance with Spanish Colonial Revival style frontispiece with paired entrance doors recessed within a wood panelled alcove behind a screen door and transom system; remaining bays have single aluminum 1/1 windows with single light

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transoms; south elevation of projection at core has central tripartite windows at each level flanked by single aluminum 1/1 windows with single light transoms, south elevation of the rear building has a recessed entrance at its east bay flanked by double 1/1 windows with blanked transoms, similar windows within arched openings at the upper level; west and north elevations of the main building have replacement windows similar to those at the facade as do the west and north elevations of the rear building. The hospital was constructed in 1931 and was remodeled in the 1970s and 1980s. The building is currently in use as an office building.

- 60 Frederick Barracks, Building #142 1930 Headquarters Drive, 237 Contributing
T-shaped 3-story stucco Spanish Colonial style barracks building with a hipped clay tile roof with three hipped dormers at its south slope; 7x2 bay core measures one hundred fourteen feet by fifty nine feet and faces south, rear T wing measures thirty-four by thirty-two feet; two-tier arcaded porches along the north elevation of the core wraps to the east and west elevations of the rear wing; central entrance at façade with frontispiece surround flanked on either side by two pairs of double replacement aluminum windows and a single aluminum window, similar windows at corresponding bays of upper levels and side elevations, single window at second level above entrance with double window above; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. Frederick Barracks was constructed in 1930 as a barracks building designed to house ninety-seven men. The building is currently vacant.
- 61 Bachelor Officers' Quarters/Officers' Club (Remington Hall), Building #51 1936 Powers Avenue, 51 Contributing
U-shaped one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style building with side gable and hipped clay tile roofs; five by three bay central pavilion with a side gable roof with projecting central hipped roof with decorative dormer, central pavillion measures sixty-two by forty feet is flanked by seven by one bay wings measuring fifty-six feet by twenty seven feet each; rear U wings measure twenty-five feet wide and ninety feet deep; recessed entrance lobby at central entrance porch behind three tall arched openings at central bays of central pavilion flanked by single windows; similar windows and secondary entrances at remaining bays of wings and rear elevation; painted stucco exterior walls with quoins at corners and moled cornice; poured concrete foundation. The interior retains a series of murals in the barroom that were painted during World War II by German prisoners of war. The Bachelor Officers' Quarters were constructed in 1936 and were converted for use as an officers' club during World War II. The building is currently in use as a restaurant and meeting hall.
- 62 Post Exchange, Building #65 1936 Powers Avenue, 550 Contributing
U-shaped one-story stucco Spanish Colonial style building with a cross gable clay tile roof; eight by five bay core measures one hundred twenty-nine feet by thirty-one feet and faces northeast, front facing U-wings measure twenty-four by twenty-four feet; recessed porch along façade with stuccoed pillars; entrances at façade within porch flanked by single windows, similar windows at remaining elevations; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. The Post Exchange was constructed in 1936, was later converted for use as an administration building, and has recently been rehabilitated as an architect's office.
- 63 Stanley Barracks, Building #141 1937 Powers Avenue, 141 Contributing
H-shaped 3-story stucco Spanish Colonial style barracks building on a raised basement with a hipped clay tile roof with gable dormers at all slopes; thirty-one bay core measures three hundred forty-one feet by fifty-three feet and faces east, slightly projecting seven-bay wide central projection with corresponding rear wing measuring fifty feet by twenty-seven feet, slightly projecting four-bay wide end pavilions offset one bay from either side elevation with corresponding rear wings measuring fifty feet by one hundred-two feet; three-tier arcaded porches along the west

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elevation between the central and end wings; central entrance at façade within elaborate frontispiece surround with double leaf doors and rectangular transom, single window with round arched surround above entrance, painted relief panel at third floor flanked by single aluminum replacement windows; secondary entrances at sixth and twenty-sixth bays within heavily rusticated surrounds with double leaf doors and rectangular transoms, single aluminum windows at remaining bays of façade and side elevations; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. Stanley Barracks was constructed in 1937 as a barracks building. The building is currently vacant.

- 64 Child Support Services, Building #66 1941 Powers Avenue, 664 Contributing
Rectangular one-story stone building with a hipped composition shingle roof; fifteen by four bay core faces northeast with a large modern shed roofed addition at its northwest elevation; central entrance at façade with simple gable portico flanked by double casement windows, similar single and grouped windows at side elevations; exposed rubble stone exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. The building was constructed in 1941 and was historically used as a Child Support Services Center (daycare facility). Despite interior alterations and its modern addition, the building retains much of its overall historic exterior appearance. The building is currently in use as an office building.
- 65 Residence, Not Named, Building #23 1957 Shelby Court, 23 Noncontributing
Rectangular one-story brick veneer dwelling with a side gable composition shingle roof; constructed in 1957. The building remains in use as a dwelling.
- 66 Fire Station, Building #69 1936 Traffic Circle, 34 Contributing
T-shaped two-story stuccoed masonry building with a hipped composition shingle roof; three bay wide core with two by two bay side T wings, three-story tower at intersection of core and south wing with hipped clay tile roof, faces northeast; two arched garage openings at first level of core with three tall jib windows above accessing an iron balcony, single windows at wings and side elevations; painted stucco exterior walls; poured concrete foundation. The building was constructed in 1936 as a fire station and is currently being used for that purpose by the Anniston Fire Department.

Archaeology

Extensive archaeological surveys were conducted of Fort McClellan and are summarized in An Historic Preservation Plan for Fort McClellan, Alabama by New South Associates, Inc. (1994). The report did not record any sites within the Industrial Historic District, however potential subsurface remains could provide additional information about the historical development of the district.

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The Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A and C. Historically, the district served as the primary headquarters, officers' quarters and permanent barracks core of Fort McClellan, a 45,680-acre U.S. Army facility established as a National Guard Training camp in 1917 and upgraded to a permanent fort in 1929. Closed in 1999, Fort McClellan was a major military installation for more than eighty years during which time it was also an integral part of the economy and the community character of the City of Anniston. Generations of American men and women received their military training at McClellan and the fort's trainees have fought in every military conflict from World War I through the present. During World War II alone, almost one-half million soldiers were trained at McClellan. Architecturally the district is representative of the development of military facility planning in the early 20th century, a time during which "an outstanding group of city planners, architects and landscape designers who were trained in the principles of the City Beautiful and Garden City movements" were employed to create military installations that met high standards for both functionality and aesthetics. This attention to design detail coupled with McClellan's natural setting at the base of the the Choccolocco mountain range combined to earn the fort the reputation for being "the military showplace of the South." The combination of function and aesthetics was carried throughout the Post Headquarters Historic District and many of its individual contributing resources are excellent examples of period military design. The period of significance for the district extends from 1930 through 1941 and reflects the construction dates of its earliest and latest contributing extant buildings.

The indented portions of the following historical narrative were prepared by Denise P. Messick of New South Associates in 1994 as part of a series of three draft National Register nominations completed under a contract with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The nominations were based on their report: An Historic Preservation Plan for Fort McClellan, Alabama (Historic Preservation Plan). Additional documentation for this revised nomination was taken from other documentary sources as well as New South's 2000 report: Historic Context Study: World War II and Cold War Era Buildings and Structures. Fort McClellan, Alabama (WWII and Cold War Era Buildings).

Fort McClellan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Barracks were usually the first buildings constructed, followed by single family homes for officers' families. The Design Branch deemed Georgian Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles appropriate to certain regions of the country. While bases in New England tended to have brick exteriors and slate roofs, stucco exteriors and tile roofs were more common in their Southern counterparts. Climatic conditions were also

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considered. The Spanish Colonial Revival Style of the Post Headquarters Area did not extend to the more utilitarian areas such as the Industrial District of Fort McClellan. By 1946, Fort McClellan would be divided into at least five defined areas: the Post Headquarters Area, the Warehouse (or Industrial) Area, the Railhead Area, the Hospital Area, and the Magazine Area. The Industrial District stands out as a compact and cohesive example of the implementation of Cheatham's ideas and Ford's plans for functional divisions of space in the new military community.

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

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

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

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

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

Fort McClellan was placed on inactive status in 1946 only to be reactivated in 1950. In 1951 the fort became the home of the Chemical Corps School, later known as the U.S. Army Chemical Center and School. New facilities were completed for the school by 1954 which began a program of eight weeks of basic training followed by eight weeks of chemical training. The chemical training included decontamination and chemical warfare procedures in addition to the use of smoke grenades and flame throwers. 1954 also saw the creation of the Women's Army Corps Center at McClellan, a receiving, processing and training facility.

The U.S. Army Combat Developments Command Chemical Biological-Radiological Agency operated at McClellan from 1962 until 1973 when it and the Chemical School were deactivated. During the Vietnam War, an Advanced Individual Training Infantry Brigade trained more than 30,000 soldiers between 1966 and 1970. The Chemical School was reestablished in 1979. By this time the average military population at McClellan stood at about 10,000.

Rising costs and shrinking budgets forced the Defense Department to begin reevaluating its military facilities in the 1980s. The Base Realignment and Closure Commission (BRAC) was formed to complete this reassessment and made its first recommendations for base closures in 1989. While Fort McClellan was included on the 1989 list, it was not until 1995, by which time the Army had formulated a plan to consolidate and relocate Fort McClellan's mission to Fort Leonard Wood, that the BRAC voted to close McClellan. The official closing ceremony took place on May 20, 1999. Since that time, much of the fort's property has been transferred to the Anniston-Calhoun County Joint Powers Authority (JPA), a nonprofit agency that is now overseeing the former fort's environmental clean-up and redevelopment. The JPA has since officially renamed the area McClellan.

Post Headquarters District

The Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District includes sixty-three contributing resources that date from 1930 to 1941. As a group these buildings formed the headquarters, officers' quarters and permanent barracks core of the former

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military base. The design and layout of the district's resources are consistent with the overall planning that typified the fort's development during this period.

The Officers' Quarters along Buckner Circle were constructed in two phases. Sixteen houses were constructed in 1930 by the Office of the Quartermaster General using standardized plans number 625-362 (Building #1, Resource #24) and 625-1440 (Buildings #2-16, Resources #24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 17). A.C. Stanford of Montgomery, Alabama was the general contractor and construction was completed between March 7 and October 29, 1930 at a cost of \$11,970. The houses were originally designated as "One Field Officer's Quarters" (Building #1, Resource #24) and "Fifteen Company Officers' Quarters" (Buildings #2-16, Resources #2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 26, 27, 29, 30 and 32). Four additional houses at the north end of the circle (Buildings #17-20, Resources #18-21) were constructed in 1936 by the Quartermaster Corps Construction Service to standardized plan number 625-4360. A series of one, two and three bay automobile garages were also added at that time (Buildings #181-183 and 185-190, Resources #25, 28, 31, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14 and 16). The garages were built from standardized plan number 634-410 with W.P.A. funding. The Bachelor Officers' Quarters, located at the north end of Buckner Circle was constructed in 1936 and was converted for use as the Officers' Open Mess and an Officers' Club in 1941. The building was built according to standardized plans number 6119-600 through 620 by the Ogletree Construction Company of Anniston under the supervision of Carl Jabelonsky, Constructing Quartermaster. Construction began in December 1935 and was complete in 1936 at a cost of \$99,359. During its use as an Officers' Club during World War II, German Prisoners of War painted a series of murals on the walls of the barroom between 1943 and 1945.

The buildings in the headquarters area were constructed between 1931 and 1936. The hospital was the first building to be completed in this complex. It was built in 1931 by Sanford Brothers, Inc. of Montgomery, Alabama at a cost of \$92,580. The building was later converted for use as the Provost Marshal Administration Building. The Post Headquarters Building (Building #61, Resource #58) was built in 1934 with funding provided by the Emergency Relief Act of 1932. Rogers and Leventhal, Inc. of Chattanooga was the general contractor. The project took 364 days to complete at a cost of \$45,000. The building was later named in honor of Lt. General Simon Bolivar Buckner, Jr., Commanding Officer of the 22nd Infantry who was killed at the battle of Okinawa in June 1945. Silver Chapel was added to the complex in 1936 at a cost of \$52,132 with the Upchurch Construction Company of Montgomery serving as general contractor. Also in that year, the Post Exchange Building was added at the west end of the complex. Upchurch also served as the general contractor for the building which cost \$46,298. The building was later converted for use as an administrative building.

Frederick Barracks, Wikoff Barracks and Egbert Barracks (Buildings #142-144, Resources #60, 57 and 38) were constructed in 1930 under the supervision of Quartermaster Major Jabelonsky, Buildings 142 and 144 were completed at a cost of \$68,747 each by Samford Brothers of Montgomery. Building #143 was built by Worsham Brothers of Knoxville, Tennessee. Frederick Barracks is named in honor of Colonel D.A. Frederick, commander of the 22nd Infantry Division from 1911 to 1914. Egbert Barracks commemorates Colonel H.C. Egbert who was killed in 1899 during the Philippines Insurrection. Wikoff Barracks was named in honor of Colonel C.A. Wikoff who commanded the 22nd Division from 1897 to 1898 and was killed in an attack on Santiago, Cuba. The recreation center was added to the complex in 1936 with funding provided by the Emergency Relief Act of 1935. Hutchinson Hall (Building #161, Resource #35) was built at a cost of \$30,000 and was completed on September 2, 1936. The building was named in honor of William R. Hutchinson "a private in Company K 22nd Division who was cited for bravery in action" during the Datu Ali Expedition in the Philippines in 1905. Hutchinson Hall served as a motion picture theatre and as an assembly hall. Originally seating 262, the auditorium was equipped with 35mm projection equipment and played major theatrical films presented under the auspices of the Army and Air Force Motion Picture Service. The building was converted for use as offices for the post

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Staff Duty Officers in 1981. Koehler Hall (Building #162, Resource #36) was built at a cost of \$82,000 and was completed on September 2, 1936. The building was named in honor of Col. Herman J. Koehler, master of the Sword at West Point for thirty-eight years and who was “considered the father of present day military physical training.” Originally constructed as a gymnasium, a bowling alley was added at its basement level in March 1937. The building was converted for use as offices and classrooms for the Adjutant General Office in 1966. Schou Hall (Building #163, Resource #37) was constructed at a cost of \$55,555 and was completed on September 2, 1936. The building was named in honor of Julius A. Schou “who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for carrying dispatches to Fort Buford, Dakota during the Sioux Campaign of 1876.” Schou Hall was originally built to house the Enlisted Men’s Service Club, a recreational facility equipped with lounge chairs, game tables and offered light refreshments. In addition, the building housed the post library which included some 20,130 books. The building was converted into administrative offices including the post Housing Division beginning in 1972. The post fire station (Building #69, Resource #66) was also added to the complex in 1936. The final building to be completed in the complex was Stanley Barracks. The building was built in 1937 by Worsham Brothers at a cost of \$322,455.

The Non-Commissioned Officers’ Quarters along Drennan Drive were built in two phases. The first seven houses, Buildings #81 through 87, were constructed in 1930 by Pyron Contracting Company of Montgomery at a cost of \$44,264. Work commenced on March 13, 1930 and was completed on August 26, 1930. Nine additional dwellings were added in 1936 using W.P.A. labor at a cost of \$7,276 per building. The Child Development Center was added to the complex in 1941.

Architecture and Community Planning

The Historic Resources of McClellan are significant in community planning and development as an important early example of the application of community design principles to standardized military construction. This 1930s breed of military posts was a deviation from previous patterns of grid development, although McClellan's World War I heritage also had an impact on the shape it was to take. The intervening period of neglect during the 1920s, a result of stringent federal cutbacks, was to be followed in 1926 by the largest military construction appropriation since the war. Major General B. Frank Cheatham, the Quartermaster General, began his program of nationwide post improvements in the late 1920s with an outstanding group of city planners, architects and landscape designers who were trained in the principles of the City Beautiful and Garden City movements. The internationally known city planning advisor to the War Department was George B. Ford who completed his architectural studies at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He and other noted architects and planners, including Lt. Colonel Francis B. Wheaton (formerly of the renowned firm of McKim, Meade & White), Luther M. Leisenring and 1st Lt. Howard B. Nurse, consulted with post commanders to create functional areas that were unified by theme and integrated with the natural landscape features. These expenditures to create a permanent peacetime military establishment came later to Fort McClellan than to its regional counterparts such as Fort Benning in Georgia, but they soon earned it a reputation as the military showplace of the South. During the Depression, the well-funded construction programs were replaced by assistance channeled through New Deal social programs, and these buildings also very much define the character of fort.

The contributing resources within the district are all excellent examples of period military design. Stylistically, each is representative of the Spanish Colonial Revival style and most exhibit detailing consistent with that style, including clay

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tile roofs, stuccoed exteriors, and often elaborate frontispiece entrance surrounds. As a group, the buildings exhibit considerable variation of detail while still being remarkable consistent in overall design.

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9. Bibliography

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

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10. Geographic Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Fort McClellan Post Headquarters Historic District are indicated on an accompanying scaled map. The map was based on information obtained from U.S.G.S. topographic maps, local tax assessment maps and U.S.G.S. satellite images. Beginning at a point at the intersection of the centerlines of Traffic Circle and Summerall Gate Road; proceed southwest along the centerline of Summerall Gate Road to the projection of the southwest property line of 34 Traffic Circle; then proceed northwest and west along the southwest property line of 34 Traffic Circle and the southern property line of 417 Buckner Drive to the centerline of Remount Pass; then proceed west along the centerline of Remount Pass to the projection of the western property line of 234 Drennan Drive; then proceed west and northwest along the rear property lines of 112 to 220 Drennan Drive and along the western property line of 112 Drennan Drive and its projection to the centerline of Drennan Drive; then proceed north along the centerline of Drennan Drive to the centerline of Powers Avenue; then proceed north along the centerline of Powers Avenue to the projection of the rear property line of 51 Powers Avenue; then proceed northeast and southeast along the rear and east property lines of 51 Powers Avenue to the rear property line of 301 Buckner Circle; then proceed south along the rear property lines of the properties fronting on Buckner Circle to the centerline of Jarvis Street; then proceed south along the centerline of Jarvis Street to the centerline of Headquarters Drive; then proceed southeast along the centerline of Headquarters Drive to the centerline of Traffic Circle; then proceed southeast along the centerline of Traffic Circle to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the portion of the historic boundary of the Fort McClellan Post Headquarters area where historic resources remain. The boundaries include all resources that contribute to the historical significance of the district.

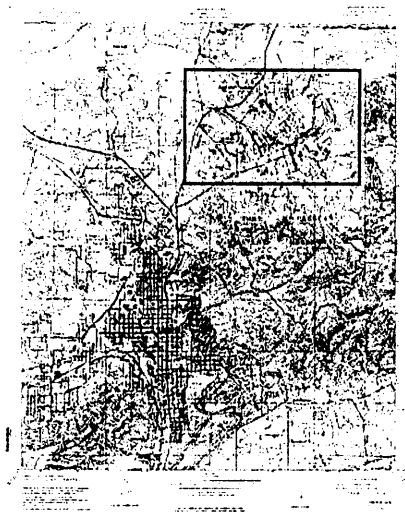
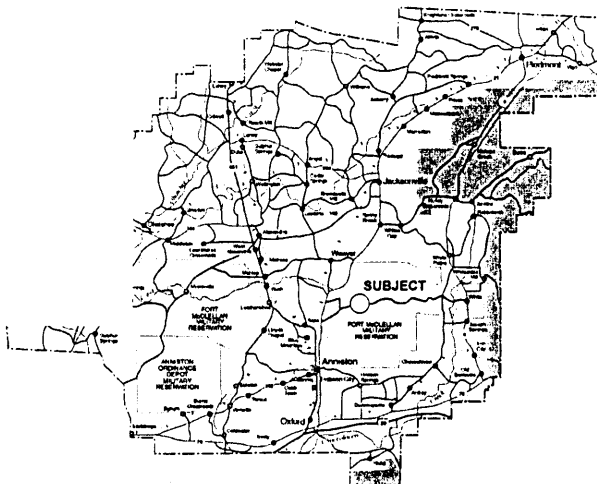
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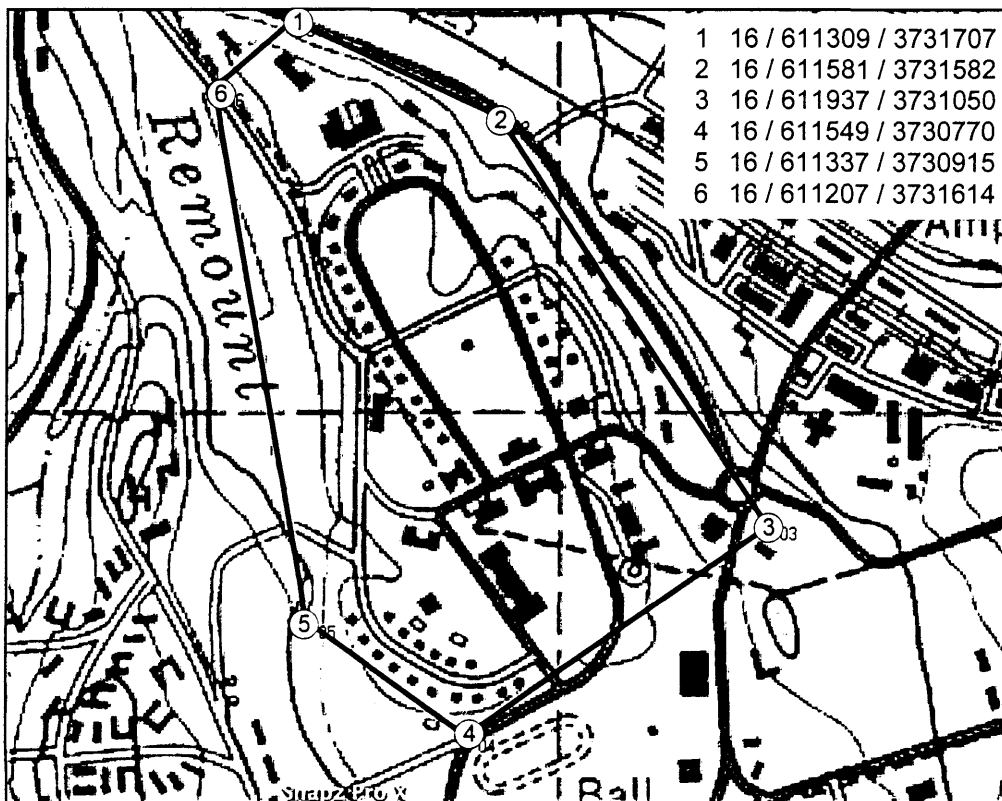
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Calhoun County, AL

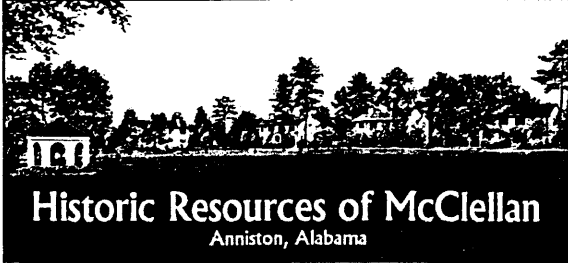
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Accompanying Documentation Continuation Sheet #1

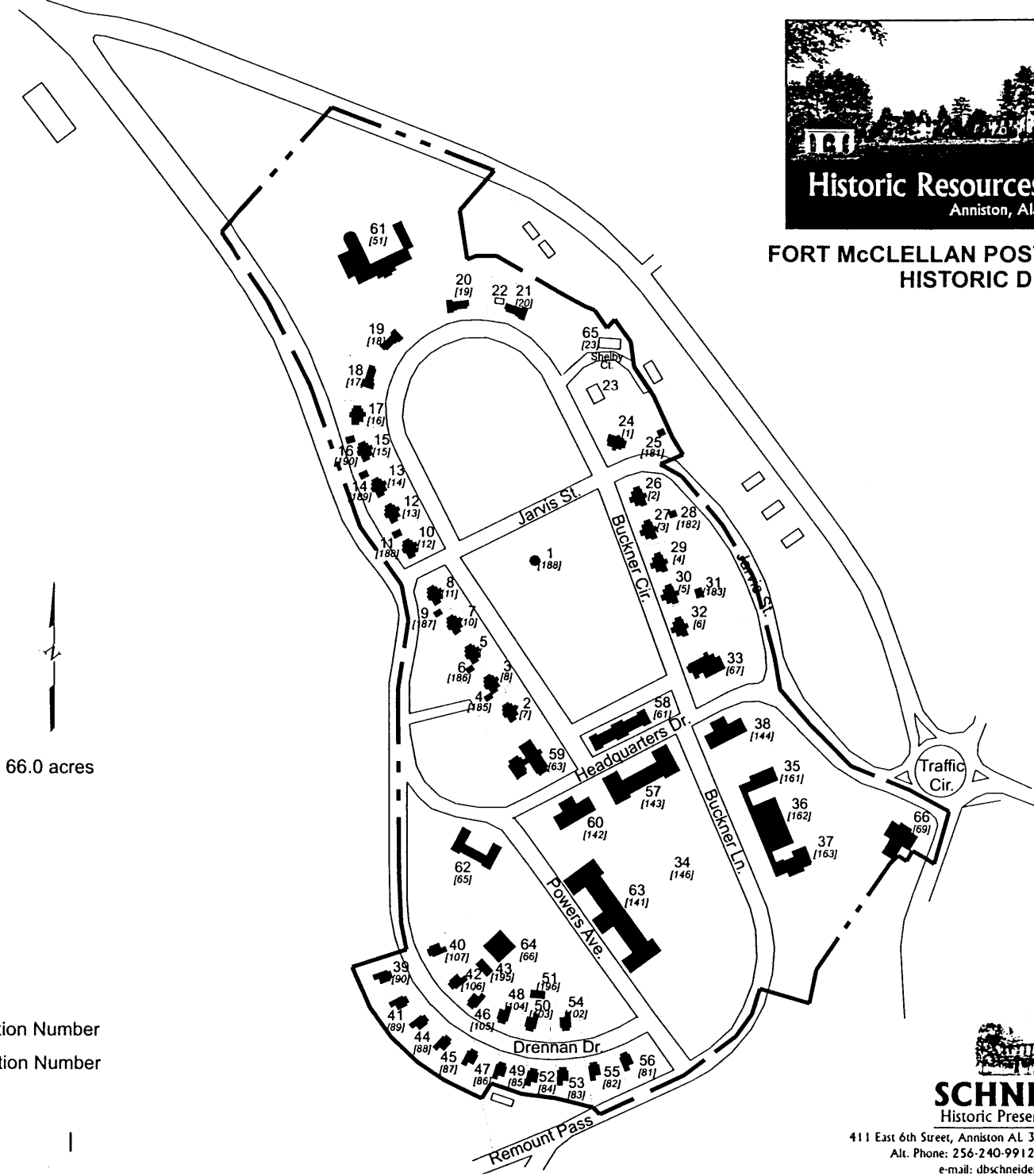


USGS Quad:
Anniston







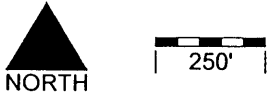
**FORT McCLELLAN POST HEADQUARTERS
HISTORIC DISTRICT**



66.0 acres

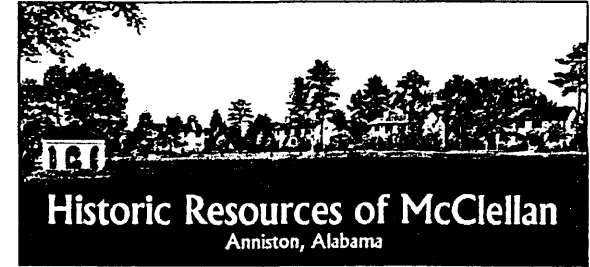
KEY

-  Contributing
-  Noncontributing
- 000 National Register Nomination Number
- {000} Historic Building Identification Number

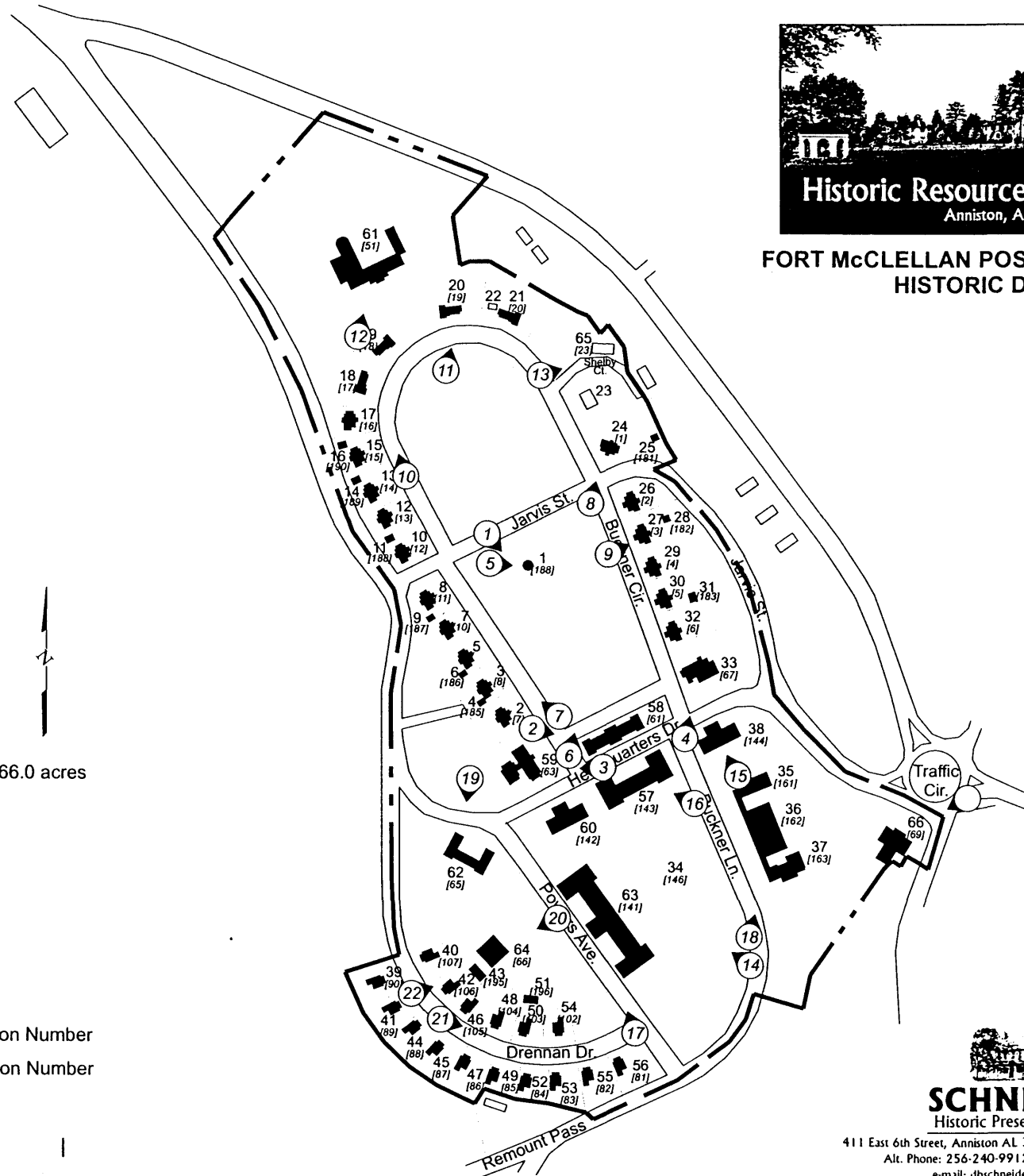


SCHNEIDER
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**FORT McCLELLAN POST HEADQUARTERS
HISTORIC DISTRICT**



66.0 acres

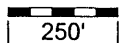
KEY

■ Contributing

□ Noncontributing

000 National Register Nomination Number

[000] Historic Building Identification Number



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