COMPLETION REPORT

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg,

South Carolina

CAMP MACKALL, NORTH CAROLINA

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OFFICE OF
CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER
CAMP WADSWORTH

Spartanburg, S. C. Feb. 1, 1919.

From: Constructing Quartermaster
To: Officer in Charge of Construction Division, Washington, D. C.
Subject: Completion Report.

1. In accordance with Supplement to General Instructions to Constructing Quartermasters, dated July, 1918, the following Completion Report is submitted.

2. The Constructing Quartermaster, Major John D. Kilpatrick, Q. M. C. [illegible] July 11th, 1917. Major [illegible] First Lieut. [illegible] July [illegible], 1917. [illegible] Major Kilpatrick and his [illegible] camp site [illegible] [illegible] the U forming the [illegible]

3. The land [illegible] under cultivation in [illegible]

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possible, the trees from four inches and upwards, standing. Instructions were given to this effect [illegible] from the [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] of all large trees was [illegible] in the lease for the camp site [illegible] by the local Chamber of Commerce. There were some violations of this order, of course, and several enlisted men were punished for [illegible], but due to careful cooperation from the Commanding General of the camp, these violations were kept down to the minimum. Due to the nature of the soil, sandy and clay, the transportation problem in wet weather required careful consideration. With the exception of the improvement of an old county road from Division Headquarters [illegible] with a concrete [illegible] constructed around the [illegible], no permanent road construction was originally authorized. The roads constructed proved to be particularly valuable during the winter of 1917-1918, because of the severe weather, and had it not been for these roads, the various units throughout camp would have had to carry all their stores. On the other roads in camp it was impossible to even use a mule team during January and February. In all other cases the roads were simply graded, and during wet weather were almost impassable.

4. The Contractors, namely, Fiske-Carter Construction Company, of Worcester, Massachusetts, with a branch office in Greenville, South Carolina, had been notified through unofficial sources, that they were to be the contractors, and both Mr. Fiske and Mr. Carter came over from Greenville on July 11th. After they had looked over the conditions with the Constructing Quartermaster, they proceeded and decided upon what would be needed to carry on the work. [illegible] at that time engaged in [illegible] and at the same time, [illegible] Mr. Fiske was on the [illegible] of the construction work, while Mr. Carter, [illegible] After the financial [illegible] for several years [illegible]

5. When the Contractors arrived on the ground on July 11th, and learned [illegible] No. 1 began with a [illegible]

[illegible]

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[illegible]

Class of Labor	Initial Rate	Increased Rate	Date Increased
Draftsmen & Designers	[illegible] per hour	[illegible] per hour	10/18
"		[illegible] " "	10/18
"	Helper Drawers	[illegible] " "	10/18
Machinists		[illegible] " "	10/18
		[illegible]	10/18
		[illegible]	4/19
Women for horse with [illegible]		[illegible]	10/18
Superintendent (male)		[illegible]	4/18-10/18
Stenographer		[illegible] per week	10/18
	[illegible] " "	[illegible] " day	"

V. In the beginning of the work on building machinery, machine tools, etc. were used other than the ordinary hand machines and utilizing. Of course, in the manufacture of the railroad [illegible] and [illegible]. Of course, [illegible] with the [illegible] that the main load to-day, the [illegible] in connection with the [illegible] of the work to great advantage. [illegible] of the [illegible] system by which [illegible] on Sixth-and-half-day [illegible] and continuously on [illegible] of the building [illegible] of any constructive [illegible] the [illegible] of the work, and at all times [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] conditions [illegible] of constructive [illegible] construction, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the smaller type, [illegible] the work. Being [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] in every [illegible] the [illegible] on the [illegible] from the center [illegible] the [illegible] were used.

VI. The [illegible] of the people in [illegible] work-shop. In the [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the number of [illegible] the number of [illegible] in their power [illegible] to be sent [illegible] for them.

9. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent fire, and the [illegible] as per your circular letter of August 6th, were carried out in detail. [illegible] was that on the night of August 6th, were carried out in detail. [illegible] night of November 20th, when a [illegible] work there was only one fire on the [illegible] since the city has been completely [illegible] and was destroyed. [illegible] of three more buildings in June, [illegible] there have been practically no fires [illegible] of a serious nature. A Detachment of the 2nd North Carolina Infantry, [illegible] Military Station, which was detached here in July, were of great assistance [illegible] this connection, and performed their duty as far as fire protection and [illegible] in a satisfactory manner, but the camp very quickly became [illegible] so large that their use was not of great help. [illegible] August 8th a company of the 104th Engineers Airdrome [illegible] every other day, and on [illegible] there was temporarily water supply available for [illegible] Airdrome here, and as soon as [illegible] good fire. All camps within the City limits for [illegible] they helped out on [illegible] by their camps. In certain cases the other camps were removed, or [illegible] [illegible] in the vicinity of the Airdrome, on this this, dried up [illegible] would not be a reasonable [illegible] [illegible] to the Engineers were made with the City [illegible] by the Engineers detached there. These were in case of fire. In addition [illegible] City built a sufficient number of [illegible] of special attention on [illegible] and water supply, we [illegible] of soldiers assigned to who over this work [illegible] daily from inside and outside of [illegible] with the Airdrome. The training was almost in or around the [illegible] and have therefore [illegible] supply system was installed, and the [illegible] at proper distance from buildings. All buildings containing gasoline were placed [illegible] was removed to a safe distance from buildings and other construction. All [illegible] drums were in order, when fire broke out in buildings, and was not burned [illegible] drums were guarded.

10. The camp quartermaster was in charge of Captain W. E. Allen, U. S. Army. [illegible] was reported for duty here in June and was promoted to the rank of [illegible] Allen, who was acting for the Quartermaster Officer of the 30th Infantry, [illegible] and detached by his own [illegible] daily [illegible] in this work. [illegible] sanitary conditions were high [illegible] Division [illegible] the force of laborers [illegible] to see that the [illegible] maintained in a sanitary [illegible] with a minimum of [illegible] were high in [illegible] from many from [illegible] of the Quartermaster [illegible] in such cases [illegible] to the work going on.

11. The public roads around the camp from Spartanburg were anything but [illegible] of the [illegible] only two [illegible] of the other roads [illegible] of course, enough [illegible] of them [illegible] a light rain. [illegible] were made [illegible] a drug [illegible] connecting with [illegible] the Sun to look [illegible] at the Inspection [illegible] of the camp [illegible] this road which [illegible] was laid to a

[illegible]

(a) [illegible]

1. [illegible] System. Owing to the fact that the Base Hospital was to be a [illegible] [illegible], it was considered necessary to construct a [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] plumbing fixtures and a [illegible] plant. [illegible] on January 22th, 1919, [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It was completed in the early part of 1919, and turned over to the Base Hospital for use. About [illegible] was expended on this.

2. Steam Distributor. This is a [illegible] [illegible] and was [illegible] to any part of the hospital for use. The cost of [illegible] was $[illegible].00.

3. Sewers. Owing to the Base Sewer system [illegible] in this camp [illegible] was originally [illegible] [illegible] found to be absolutely [illegible] and were installed in all buildings. The amount expended on this work was about $[illegible].00.

4. Fire Protection. When the ward buildings were originally planned only one fire escape on the premises, and it was felt that in case of fire the patients would have very difficulty in escaping. Therefore, two additional fire escapes on the side of the ward buildings were to be provided with [illegible] [illegible] leading from the corridor floor to the ground with the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] could be carried out of [illegible]. The work [illegible] which [illegible] was the use of the fire extinguisher [illegible] [illegible] they were all connected with corridors, and [illegible] were [illegible], up to the corridors in order that the fire [illegible] could get into any section of the hospital grounds. About $[illegible].00 was spent on this work.

5. Fire Alarm System. In order to promptly notify the fire department in case of fire, a fire alarm system was installed and tested. This work cost about $[illegible].00.

6. Steam Distributor. In addition to the portable steam disinfector mentioned above, a larger and with separate steam boiler was ordered by the Medical Division, and instructions given for installation of same. It was set up in the building originally occupied as a laundry, in December, 1918. About $[illegible].00 was expended for the boiler, and installation of both.

7. Installation and repair to Sewers. In some of the new buildings had been constructed since the date of 11/7/1918, and authorization was given for the installation of lavatory and closet where required, as well as repairs to existing sewers in order to eliminate the possibility of a fire.

(b) CAMP QUARTERMASTER

1 Truck Scale. In connection with the weighing of coal, etc. for the Fuel and Forage Division, a twenty ton truck scale was installed. $1400.00 was expended.

2. Gasoline Filling Station. As this camp began to assume the nature of a semi-permanent one, and the number of automobiles increased, a gasoline filling station was needed. This was constructed with a small room at one end for the storage and issue of oil. Two drive-ways were provided for delivering gasoline to the various automobiles. The gasoline tank was located underneath the driveways with the necessary pumps on the level with the ground for drawing the gasoline. About $2, 650.00 was expended for same.

3. Motor Repair Shop. Likewise, it was found necessary to have a motor repair shop because of the increase in the number of motor-vehicles. Also, a place for the storage of auto equipment for issue was provided. The total cost of this work was about $12,000.00.

4. Coal Trestle, and Track Scale. A coal trestle, 300 ft. long was constructed from the main siding of the Southern Railway leading into camp. A track scale was to be installed just far enough away from the coal trestle switch as to allow the weighing of the coal cars, and also for the purpose of weighing any other supplies coming into camp. Due to the Railroad Administration taking over the operation of the roads, instructions were received by the Construction Division, presumably from the Administration, that this scale need not be installed. Some work, however, had been done, but it was possible to salvage the scales complete. $11,200.00 was spent on the two utilities.

5. Refrigeration and Ice-making Plant. Due to the scarcity of ice in this section of the country, an ice-making plant was authorized and constructed, the daily capacity of which was twenty tons. A small refrigeration room was also included in the authorization. However, no storage space was provided, and plans were under way at the time the Armistice was signed for the construction of a storage building, in order that the plant could furnish all the ice required for use in camp, even during the hot summer months. Of course this was abandoned when instructions were given that all tent camps would be discontinued, except for demobilization purposes. $54,000.00 spent on this plant.

6. Oil House. For the storage of oil issued by the Fuel and Forage Division, a galvanized iron storehouse was constructed at a cost of about $1400.00.

7. Track Facilities. Additional tracks were planned for the four new warehouses, the Reclamation warehouse, the hay sheds for Camp Q. M. and Remount, but owing to the signing of the Armistice, the only one completed was that leading to the new warehouse, for which about $1500.00 was spent. This is the only track constructed in or out of camp for which the Government paid directly; all others were constructed by the Railway Company at their own expense.

(c) REMOUNT.

1 Purchase of Ball Cocks. Twenty four ball cocks were furnished to the Remount for use in the water troughs, for which $225.00 was paid.

2 Other than the erection of fences, enclosing of one open shelter, no other utilities were constructed. All other construction performed in the Remount consisted of buildings, which will be covered later in this report.

(d) MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Post-Office. A building was constructed of typical design as a camp post-office similar to those in the other National Guard Camps.

2 Telephone Building. A two story building was constructed for the telephone exchange, and in connection with same, a building to house the telephone operators. The cost of this work was about $5000.00.

3 Oil House. This was constructed for the use of the Ordnance Department at a cost of $700.00.

4 Liberty Theatre. This theatre was of the small type, the seating capacity of from 800 to 1,000. The cost of same was $2500.00.

5 Camp Bakery. When this camp assumed a more or less permanent nature, it was considered necessary to construct a typical camp bakery to take the place of the field bakery which had been used since the opening of camp. This new bakery was ready for use in August, 1918. The cost of same was about $15,000.00.

6. Fire Pails. Enough fire pails were purchased for distribution in the various buildings throughout camp in accordance with the schedule furnished by the Fire Protection Division.

7 Hose Reels and Equipment. Hand hose reels with the necessary equipment were furnished by the Fire Protection Division, and were stored at points around camp where it was considered they would be of the most advantage. This was before the authorization was given for the construction of the fire houses and the engines.

8 Fire Stations. Four fire stations were authorized, and the construction of same completed in the summer of 1918. One of these stations was located near the Remount, another next to the Quartermaster warehouse, another on the grounds of the Base Hospital, and the fourth near the Headquarters for Corps and Army Troops at the other side of camp so that the fire apparatus would be convenient to all sections. The apparatus was furnished by the Fire Protection Division. The buildings cost about $17,000.00.

9 Laundry. When it was found that this camp was to be used extensively for the training of troops, a laundry was much needed, not only from an economical standpoint, but also because the laundry facilities in Spartanburg, were very limited. Therefore, in August, 1918, authorization was given for the construction of this building, and the Salvage Division was to furnish the machinery and operate same. When the Armistice was signed, the roof and sides of the building were finished, but the flooring, electric and plumbing work had not been completed. Work on the building was abandoned, and same was found to be an ideal store-house in connection with the salvaging of the surplus material from construction work. Likewise, the laundry machinery which had been received, could be properly protected from the weather in this building, until the machinery was needed elsewhere.

10 Liberty Theatre. Due to the increase in the capacity of this camp during 1918, the small Liberty Theatre was found to be inadequate, and an additional new one was authorized with a seating capacity of about 1600. It was the intention to use this building for theatrical purposes, and the smaller one for moving pictures, but when the Armistice was signed, the work was abandoned, although most of the material for same had been received.

11 Lecture Hall. In connection with the Gas School, a lecture hall was required. This was authorized in October, 1918, and completed at an expenditure of $600.00.

12 Dalmeing Plant. This plant was authorized, but due to the signing of the Armistice, work was abandoned.

13 Coffee Roasting and Grinding Plant. This plant was authorized, but due to the signing of the Armistice, work was abandoned.

17 COMPLETION AND TRANSFER OF UNITS.

(a) Table showing original construction of buildings in each unit.

Unit No.	Built For		Date Comml.	Date Transf.	Date Commld	No. Buildings
1	Machine Gun Bn.(3)		9-16-17	12-2-17	9-16-17	67
2	Infantry Regiment		11- 1-17	11-10-17	12- -17	83
3	"	"	11- 1-17	11-10-17	12- 17	83
4	"	"	10- 1-17	11-20-17	10- 3-17	83
5	"	"	10- 2-17	12-11-17	10- 2-17	65
6	"	"	9-26-17	12-14-17	9-27-17	65
7	"	"	10-10-17	11-20-17	10-15-17	83
8	"	"	10- 8-17	12- 8-17	10-12-17	83
9	"	"	9-14-17	12- 7-17	9-16-17	83
10	"	"	9-22-17	12-10-17	10- 1-17	83
11	"	"	10- 9-17	11-20-17	10-12-17	83

Unit No.	Built For	Date Compl.	Date Transf.	Date Occupied	No. Buildings
13	Infantry Regiment	9-26-17	12-13-17	9-27-17	65
15	" "	9-13-17	12-14-17	9-15-17	65
14	Signal Battalion	9-12-17	12-27-17	9-14-17	21
15	Military Police	9- 7-17	12-17-17	9- 9-17	19
16	Engineer Regiment	9- 8-17	12-16-17	9- 8-17	44
17	Sanitary Trains	9- 8-17	12-26-17	9- 8-17	34
18	Base Hospital	9- -17	12-21-17	9- -17	44
19	Division Headquarters	9- 1-17	12-26-17	9- 1-17	14
20	Trench M.G.	10- -17	12-15-17	10 -17	5
21	Field Artillery	9-25-17	12-17-17	9-29-17	35
22	" "	9-15-17	12-22-17	9-17-17	65
23	" "	10-12-17	12-19-17	10-15-17	65
24	Amm. Train	9- 7-17	12-18-17	9- 9-17	41
25	Supply Train	9- 7-17	12-18-17	9- 9-17	20
26	Camp Quartermaster	10- -17	11-16-17	9- -17	10
27	Field Bakery	9- 4-17	11-24-17	9- 6-17	4
28	Camp Q. M. (Adm.)	9- -17	11-24-17	9- -17	10
29	F. A. Brig. Hdqs.	9-24-17	12-27-17	9-30-17	7
30	Inf. Brig. Hdqs.	9- -17	12-25-17	9- -17	7
31	" " "	9- -17	12-26-17	9- -17	7
32	" " "	9- 17	12-27-17	10- -17	7
33	" " "	10- -17	12-19-17	10- -17	6
34	Remount	9- -17	12-24-17	9- -17	60
35	Motor Truck Co.	9- -17	12-26-17	9- -17	4
36	Ordnance Depot	10- -17	12-27-17	10- -17	9
37	Camp Prison	10- -17	12-19-17	10- -17	4
38)	Not used as Unit No.				
39)					
40	Post Office and Telephone Building	10- -17	12-22-17	10- -17	4

(b) Description of changes and additions to all buildings, and new construction since December 15th, 1917, not covered previously in this report, with amount of money expended on same.

1. PROVISIONAL DEPOT CORPS AND ARMY TROOPS .

This camp was originally planned for a National Guard Mobilization Camp, but after the organization, from the New York Division, of a Pershing Division, several areas with skeleton Regiments occupying same were rendered surplus. These areas were 2-3-4-7-8-9-10 and 11. Orders were received in January, 1918, designating this camp as a Provisional Depot for Corps and Army Troops, and accommodations were authorized to be constructed for seven Pioneer Regiments of Infantry and three Anti Air-Craft Machine Gun Battalions, together with the necessary Headquarters. When the areas referred to above were originally constructed, the Companies consisted of 150 men, while the size of a Company in a Pioneer Regiment was 250 men. This necessitated an addition to each mess hall, and other work incidental to accommodate the increase. Tents floors and walls were provided for the full sized Regiments. Heating stoves were furnished for the mess buildings, etc. Eight two story Regimental Infirmaries were constructed. Regimental shower baths with heating facilities were provided. Headquarters Buildings, together with officers' quarters were constructed. A garage was provided for the accomodation of the automobiles, etc. connected with Provisional Depot. About $[illegible],000.00 was expended.

Most of the buildings constructed under this authorization were turned over by May, 1918, although some of the buildings were occupied prior to this time; in other words, immediately upon completion of a building, it was turned over to the Commanding Officer.

2. BASE HOSPITAL.

Laboratory Annex. It was found that the original laboratory was not large enough to meet the requirements due to the increased accommodations provided in the hospital generally, and for that reason, authorization was given for the Annex. This was constructed at a cost of about $400.00, and was completed in the early part of 1918.

Lining Walls and Ceilings. The Hospital was originally designed with the idea that the winters in this section were very mild, but owing to the extremely cold weather of last winter, authority was given on November 10th, 1917, for the lining of all walls and ceilings of the buildings with beaver board in order that they could be properly heated. This work was started immediately upon receipt of the material and rushed to completion. About $23,000.00 was spent for same.

Steam Heat in Operating Pavilion, and painting Walls and Ceiling. As it was found impractical to heat the Operating Rooms with stoves, authority was given on December 3rd, 1917, for the installation of a steam heating plant, and this was completed at a cost of about $2800.00 in time to be of considerable use, during that winter. In order to give a better light for operations, it was decided to paint the walls and ceiling. This was done at a cost of $75.00.

Officers' and Nurses' Quarters. Owing to lack of sufficient quarters for the officers a three wing addition was authorized on January 3rd, 1918 to the present officers' quarters. Likewise on the same date authorization was given for the construction of a new nurses' quarters with accommodations therein for the messing equipment which was temporarily located in the original building for nurses. About $30,000.00 was expended for these two buildings with their equipment.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic. No provision for a clinic of this kind had been made originally. The authorization for this work was given in January, 1918, and was completed at a cost of $3700.00.

Two Story Convalescent Ward Buildings. In order to afford accommodations for convalescent patients, eleven typical two story ward buildings were authorized and completed in July, 1918. About $140,000.00 was spent in constructing same.

General Mess Hall Addition. It was found that the original general mess was not of sufficient size to accommodate all

the patients who were not confined to their ward. Owing to the limited space for this addition between the present mess hall and the open corridor, it was decided to construct the addition of stucco for fire protection purposes. This addition was completed in the summer of 1918 at a cost of $[illegible].00.

Dental Infirmaries. Two typical, two story dental infirmaries were authorized and constructed. One of these was located in the Base Hospital area, and the other one near Headquarters for Corps and Army Troops. These buildings were completely equipped, and used from August, 1918 to date. About $16,000.00 was expended upon same.

Isolation Ward for Female Nurses. Up to this time no provision had been made for treating female nurses suffering from contagious diseases. An addition was constructed to one of the wings of the new quarters for this purpose at a cost of $1800.00. This was ready for occupancy in August, 1918.

Conversion of Barracks into Mess Hall and Steam Cooking Apparatus for General Mess. In order to provide a mess hall and kitchen for the medical enlisted detachment, one of the barracks was fitted up with a kitchen, including ranges, etc., and the rest of the barrack building converted into a mess hall. A complete steam cooking apparatus for the general mess and for the diet kitchen was installed. This change resulted in the ability to feed more men because food could be prepared more quickly when cooking by steam. At the same time, larger ranges were installed for preparation of the rest of the food. On all the above work, about $15,000.00 was expended.

Additional Nurses' Quarters. Four typical one story nurses' quarters were constructed in order to accommodate the increase in the number of nurses in the hospitals and also the student nurses who were attending the school which was opened here in the fall of 1918. These quarters were connected on the front with a covered porch, and on the back by a corridor. The total amount of money expended on this authorization was $18,000.00. The quarters were ready for occupancy in November, 1918, and immediately upon the completion of any one of these buildings, it was turned over to the Commanding Officer of the Base Hospital for use.

3 CAMP QUARTERMASTER.

Clothing and Shoe Repair Shop. The Reclamation Division was organized at this camp in January, 1918, and building accommodations were required. A clothing repair shop and a shoe repair shop equipped with the latest machinery were authorized. The building, accommodating both these shops, was constructed from construction funds, for which about $4,000.00 was expended. The machinery was furnished by the Reclamation Division in Washington.

Personnel Building. Up to December, 1918, only one building had been provided for the Administration of the Camp Quartermaster's Office, which was entirely too small for the proper accommodation of all the Divisions. Therefore, in January, 1918, authorization was given for the construction of a building approximately 20 x 80, which was intended for the use of the Finance Division. Owing to the organization in January of the Maintenance and Repair Branch with its own Personnel, this building was turned over to them. It was not until October, 1918, that they vacated said building, and the Finance Division moved into same. The total cost was about $1500.00.

Railway Transportation Division Office. The Transportation Division had formerly been located in a part of one of the large warehouses, but in order to give them the room required for the proper administration of their duties, a small building was authorized and con structed in February, 1918, at a cost of about $450.00.

Barracks for Motor Repair Shop. Although the authorization covered the construction of barracks, this building was used as a mess hall and kitchen, because no authorization had been given for the construction of this accommodation. The men lived in tents in the vicinity of the mess hall. About $800.00 was expended on same. Hay

Hay Shed. Up to April, 1918, no provision had been made for the storing of hay issued by the Camp Quartermaster. Although four sheds were requested, at this time, authorization was given only for one to be constructed. This was completed in June, 1918 at a cost of about $12,000.00. The location selected for same required considerable grading to prepare the site, and this accounts for the apparent excessive cost.

Additional Warehouses. Four additional Quartermaster Warehouses and one Reclamation Warehouse were authorized in the summer of 1918 in order to properly supply the increasing needs of the camp. These were completed in September, 1918, at a cost of about $106,000.00.

Canvas and Cot Repair Shop. This was authorized in September, 1918, and completed in October at a cost of about $3400.00.

4. 27th DIVISION.

Personnel Building. This building was constructed in the early part of 1918 for the use of the Personnel Officer connected with the 27th Division, and cost about $2400.00.

Camp Stockade. It was found necessary to increase the accommodations not only for prisoners, but also for the guards at the stockade. Mess Halls and an increase in kitchen facilities were provided in addition to those originally constructed. About $3,000.00 was spent on this work.

Roofing Paper for Mess Halls, Showers and Latrines. $5000.00 was spent to cover the outside walls of these buildings for protection against cold weather.

Oat Crushing and Hay Chopping Building. This was constructed in the early part of 1918 at a cost of $500.00.

Barracks. Barracks were constructed for the accommodation of the officers and also for all the enlisted men assigned to the Remount Detachment of the typical one story type at a cost of about $17,500. These were ready for occupancy in the early part of 1918, and were equipped with stoves at a cost of $400.00.

Hay Sheds. Three additional hay sheds were constructed during the early part of 1918 at a cost of $23,300.00.

Additional Barracks. Due to the increase in the enlisted personnel of the Remount, three additional barracks were constructed for their accommodation at a cost of $5,000.00. These were ready for occupancy in the summer of 1918.

Rigging and Cargo Corral, Organizer Shops and Pack Horses. This construction was completed during the early summer of 1918 at a cost of $1500.00.

Stables for Forty Riding Horses. Completed in June, 1918, at a cost of $2,000.00.

One Additional Stable for Sixty Eight Draft Animals. About $2,000.00 was expended on this construction, which stable was ready for occupancy in June, 1918.

Regimental Infirmary. A typical two story infirmary was constructed, for the Remount Area at a cost of about $4,500.00. The building was ready for occupancy in July, 1918.

Fifty Per cent. Increase . Due to the fact that more animals were shipped into the Remount than was originally planned, the accommodations for these animals were authorized. The original authorization called for a fifty per cent. extension, for which $41,000.00 was appropriated. The work, however, was only about two thirds completed when the funds were exhausted, and since no additional funds were ever allotted, the work was never completed. The construction was stopped in August, 1918.

Building for Horse-Shoeers, Teamsters and Packers' School. This building cost about $500.00, and was ready for use in the summer of 1918.

6 MISCELLANEOUS.

The Officers' Training School. The establishment for Officers of a Training School was authorized for this camp in January, 1918. The Commanding General selected a part of Area 2 for the accommodation of the school. The various mess buildings, etc. in this area were enclosed and otherwise re-arranged so as to meet the requirements. About $5500.00 was expended on this work, and the school opened in January.

Stoves for Regimental Warehouse. Up to this time no authorization had been given for this installation, but in January, stoves were authorized and furnished at a cost of about $900.00.

Storehouse on Artillery Range. This was completed in January, 1918, at a cost of $900.00.

Ordnance Repair Shop. This was completed in February, 1918 at a cost of $4200.00.

Red Cross Warehouse. Originally the Red Cross in this camp had no facilities for storage, but in the early part of 1918, a warehouse was authorized, and $700.00 was expended for the construction of same.

Screening Vestibules. Acting upon orders from the Surgeon General's Office, instructions were given that screened vestibules should be constructed at the door of every mess hall in camp. This work was completed in the early summer of 1918, being held up to some extent because of inability to get screening. About $62,500.00 was spent upon this work.

Regimental Corrals. Originally no corrals had been provided for the individual regiments, and consequently the animals assigned to each Regiment, were kept in the stables. In May, 1918, corrals were constructed for each Regimental Area in camp, where the existing space would permit at a cost of about $4600.00.

Installation of Ranges and Bakeries. The ranges, etc. were completed for the Camp Bakery in the summer of 1918. Ranges were also authorized for each mess hall in camp. These ranges were the No. 5 Army Range, and sometimes designated as a 125 man range. These ranges were all received and paid for, but owing to the signing of the Armistice, only half of them were installed. The total cost of the above work was about $54,000.00.

Accommodations for Engineers, Sub-Depot. This consisted of an office building, together with a small storehouse. The cost of this work was about $2,000.00.

Storehouses for Ordnance. About $9700.00 was spent for the construction of these buildings, and they were ready for occupancy in the late summer of 1918.

Post-Office Accommodations. This construction consisted of barracks for employees, which were ready for occupancy in the late summer of 1918. About $2200.00 was spent on this construction.

Accommodations for Bakery Schools and Companies. This consisted of a building for instruction purposes, and barracks for the men. About $11,300.00 was expended upon this construction.

Accommodations for Military Police in Spartanburg. Land was leased in Spartanburg to accommodate the Military Police, and a mess building was erected. About $4204.00 was spent on this work. Tent floors and sides, latrines and shower baths were also provided.

Garages. Four garages were authorized for the accomodation of motor vehicles in camp, one for Camp Quartermaster, one for Motor Repair Shop, and two large ones for the accomodation of two Truck Companies, but owing to the signing of the Armistice, only one of these was completed. About $25,400.00 was spent upon this work.

Mess Halls and Lavatories for Reserve Labor Battalion. When the camp was originally planned, no Labor Battalions had been authorized, but during the summer of 1918, the Labor Battalion was organized here, and accommodations, consisting of mess halls, lavatories and shower baths, were constructed and ready for occupancy in the fall of 1918. About $27,000.00 was spent upon this work.

Buildings for Reclamation Company. This authorization was cancelled after the signing of the Armistice, and no money expended. Buildings from other areas were moved to Reclamation Area to accomodate the Personnel.

12. Dates of arrivals of troops and their numbers are as follows:-

UNIT	Date of Arr.	Present Off.	Present Att.	Present Enl.	Present Att.	Absent Off.	Absent Att.	Absent Enl.	Absent Att.
Co.D.22nd Engrs.	8-3	4		155					
Div. H. Q.	9-1	22	1	108		3		8	
Engrs.less Co.D.	9-2	39	3	875	24		1	22	1
Bakery Co. 101 (N.Y.F.A.Co.#1)	9-4	1	1	105					
2nd N.Y. F.Hosp.	9-8	4		69	2	2		11	
4th N.Y. F.Hosp.	9-8	5		71		1		9	
1st N.Y. F.Hosp.	9-8	5		71		2		9	
H.Q. Hosp. Trains	9-8	3		10		1			
Military Police	9-8	6	1	251	4	4	1	22	
Hq. Bat.Tr.Am.P.	9-8	1		5					
Ammunition Train	9-8	18	1	480	35			6	
3rd N.Y. F. Hosp.	9-8	6		75		1		7	
Supply Train	9-8	7		342				39	
1st N.Y. Amb.Co.	9-8	2		145		2		7	
4th N.Y. Amb.Co.	9-10	3		116		2		3	
3rd N.Y.Amb.Co.	9-10	3	2	111		2		3	
2nd N.Y. Amb.Co.	9-10	4		140		1		7	
7th N.Y. Infantry	9-13	49	6	1084	32	1		62	3
Engineer Train	9-14	4	1	155	14			1	
Signal Bn.	9-14	13	2	254	6			2	2

UNIT	Date of Arr.	Present Off.	Present Atts.	Present Enl.	Absent Atts.	Absent Off.	Absent Atts.	Absent Enl.	Absent Atts.
Hq. N.Y.F.A.Brig.	9-16	1		14					
Hq. 1st N.Y.Inf.Br.	9-16	2		16					
104th N.Y. Inf.	9-16	49	6	1644	119	2		72	
Hq. 2nd. N.Y.Inf.Br.	9-16	2		14				1	
Det., 1st N.Y. Cav.	9-17	19	3	479	10	2		78	
2nd. Bn. 2nd N.Y. FA	9-17	16	3	551	42	1		19	3
2nd N.Y. Infantry	9-27	48	6	1972	39	2		87	
3rd N.Y. Infantry	9-27	49	6	1836	89	3		56	3
3rd N.Y. FA	9-28	28	3	1119	22	3	1	137	1
1st N.Y. Infantry	9-28	17	6	1912	36	1		22	
Hq. 2nd NY FA (FAS Hq.Co.Sup. Co.)	9-28	7		67	8	5		60	
71st N.Y. Infantry	10- 1	44	4	1758	36	3		58	2
23rd N.Y. "	10- 2	42	5	2254	47	4		60	1
Hq. 3rd N.Y. Inf.Br.	2	4		15					
74th N.Y. Infantry	2	47	6	1741	35	2		41	2
14th N. Y. Infantry	3	45	4	1489	62			31	1
1st Bn., 2nd.NY FA	10	16	3	512	47	1	3	48	4
Det., 1st NY Cav.	11	31	4	672	23		3	35	10
Squad. A.,N.Y. Cav.	11	16		455	9	2	1	44	
Det. 47th N.Y. Inf.	12	22	3	551	21			32	
(18th NY Infantry loss 1st Bn.)	12	51	4	1220	78	1		62	9)
10th N. Y. Infantry	13	21	5	741	20	4	2	12	12
1st NY FA	15	36	4	1134	21	2	1	97	
Co. (MD., 10th N.Y. Inf.	26	7		202				8	
Co. A., 10th N.Y. Inf.	26	3		111				12	
Co. B., 10th N.Y. Inf.	27	3		144	2			4	
1st Bn. , 47th N.Y. Inf.	28	12	1	505		2		17	
Co.H., 10th N. Y. Inf.	29	2		144				5	
Co. B., N.A.G. 10th N.Y. Infantry	29	9	1	362	4	1		14	
3rd Bn., 47th N.Y. Inf.	11-1	13	1	504		1		43	

The above table represents the troops belonging to the National Guard Division of New York State, which was sent here for mobilization and training. From this Division, the 27th (New York Division) was organized, trained, equipped and sent over-seas under command of Major General John F. O'Ryan. Owing to the fact that the old New York National Guard Division had more Infantry Regiments than was required for a Pershing Division, several Regiments were left here in a skeletonized form. In January, 1918 orders were received for the organization of a Provisional Depot for Corps and Army troops at this camp for the training and equipping originally of seven Pioneer Regiments of Infantry, and three Anti Air-Craft Machine Gun Battalions; and later three Pioneer Regiments and two Anti Air-Craft Machine Gun Battalions were added to the list. These Regiments and Battalions received their Personnel from the draft men sent to this camp during the summer and fall of 1918 with the exception of the enlisted men and officers remaining from the old New York Division, and several of the Regiments belonging to the Massachusetts and Connecticut National Guard which had been transferred here as a Pioneer Regiment.

Up to the time the Armistice was signed the 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 56th and 57th Pioneer Regiments and five Anti Air-Craft Machine Gun Battalions had been sent across from this camp. Just prior to the signing of the Armistice orders were issued for the organization here of the 9th Division in the area formerly occupied by the 27th Division and in June and July by a part of the 6th Division. There remained at this camp in November a skeleton Division, which was to have been the 98th, and the 58th, 60th, 61st and 62nd Pioneer Regiments with only a comparatively few men in each Regiment. Enough draft men to fill the above organizations were due in October, but owing to the epidemic of influenza, the men were never sent, as the Armistice was signed in the meantime, and all drafts were suspended.

Referring to the method of receiving troops in camp, a troop siding was constructed off the main line of the Southern Railway at what is known as the Fair Forest Station, and during good weather there was no difficulty in either the unloading or loading of cars. During rainy weather, owing to the lack of improved roads, this siding was practically inaccessible, and in that case it was necessary to unload them in Spartanburg. When the draft men began to arrive, owing to the fact that they were not organized motor trucks were used to transport the men from the siding to the Receiving Station, where their preliminary cards were filled out, and the men assigned to Regiments for completion of their records and equipment when later they were transferred to an organization which was to be filled up for training and sending overseas. In other words, one Regiment was used as a Depot for receiving of troops.

16a Relative to the arrival of munition or supplies with dates stated at monthly or semi-monthly periods from date of beginning of construction, would say that as this office had nothing to do with this subject, there is no information available with which to prepare this report.

16 The system of timekeeping and paying the workmen can be outlined as follows:- All workmen on the job are required to have time checks. When a man makes application for employment, if employed, he is given an order by the foreman or sub-foreman to the timekeeping department for a time check. This order specifies his duties, rate and foreman under whom employed. He is given a time check which he retains as long as he is on the job, unless for some reason, the check issued is retired, and another check issued in lieu thereof. At the time of the issuance of the time check, an employment card is made by the time-keeping department, designated as Employment Card No. 2. This card shows the number of the time check issued to the man, date of employment, his name, class, rate, etc., and the department in which he is employed. If for any reason there is any change made in the number originally furnished, class or rate, a change card designated as No. 3 is issued, showing the information. This change card is placed on file with the employment card, and held as a permanent record. If the man should leave the service, either by discharge, or of his own accord, discharge card form No. 4 is issued showing the information, and this card is placed on file along with No. 2 and No. 3, completing the record file of service. After the file is completed, it is

drawn from the live file, and placed in the dead file for future reference in alphabetical arrangement. When a man leaves the service, either by discharge or resignation, he is given a pink slip by the timekeeper to the paymaster of the contractor, showing he is leaving the service, and that his number has been surrendered. This is identification and authority to the paymaster to pay the man for the last time made. A regular discharge ticket is made at the time the number is surrendered. This ticket shows full information as to the time made, class and rate and amount due; a space being provided also for the receipt of the payee. In addition to the above record, a weekly time card is also kept showing the time made by the employee daily, total hours for the week, and total amount due for the week. The weekly time card is kept in the time keeping department in numerical sequence. The time checkers in the field report the time daily on a form which is made up in books, the original sheet being perforated, carrying four time slips to the sheet. The time checker in the field makes this form in duplicate by carbon process, the duplicate being retained by him as a record, and the original slip turned in to the time-keeping department. These time slips are then arranged in numerical order, and turned over to the timekeepers in the office for posting to the weekly time cards. The men are paid off weekly. The week ends on Wednesday night, and payment is made on Saturday. At the close of a week, the time cards are taken out of the file and extended as to total time made and amount due the payee. After the extensions are made on the weekly time card, the payrolls are made there from showing the total time made for the week, and the extensions. After the payrolls are completed, they are turned over to the voucher department for verification. This is done by pantometer operators, and the totals carried by the time cards, checked back against the payroll, after which the payrolls are put on the adding machines, and totals brought down. The payrolls and weekly time cards in sup ort thereof, are then turned over to the contractors for payment. The system of the contractors, is to pay off by envelopes, and as soon as the payrolls are received by them, they make up envelopes for each individual appearing on the roll, draw off a change list, get the money from the bank, and place same in the envelopes. After this is done, and the individual amounts and change list balanced with the total of the payroll, they are ready for payment. It has been found preferable to commence paying off as late as time will permit to finish by 6 P. M. in order to hold the workmen on the job . The system of the contractors in paying off, is to use automobiles, taking the pay of the men to them while working on the job. This is accomplished by having the envelopes arranged in numerical sequence running one thousand to the block. Each car is placarded for the numbers it carries, the first car carrying from one to one thousand, the second car from one thousand to two thousand, etc. In this way the workman knew by looking at the placards just what car carries his envelope to correspond with his time check, and presents himself to this car, showing his time check as his identification. The workman then receipts the time card, and is given his envelope. Accompanying each one of the pay cars is an armed guard furnished by the Camp Guard Commander. After the payments are made on the first day, there are usually a great many stragglers coming in later for their pay. This necessitates the contractors holding the pay roll open in their office for two or three days. About Wednesday of each week, the contractors will close the payroll, draw off a list of unclaimed amounts, and make voucher for reimbursement of the actual amount paid out on the rolls. The rolls are then turned over to the Field Auditor with vouchers attached, together with the list of unpaid accounts, and the contractors' figures are

verified, if found correct, the voucher is approved by the Field Auditor, and a check drawn, for the total payments, signed by the Constructing Quartermaster, and the receipt of the contractors taken therefor. After the payrolls have been returned to the Field Auditor by the Contractors, and reimbursement made, should a workman call for his time, reference will be made to the payroll, and the unclaimed sheet, and if it is found that he failed to draw his pay while the rolls were in the hands of the contractors, a discharge will be issued to him in the form of a ticket, showing the amount due him, and referring to the payroll and line number on which he appears. This discharge ticket will be taken by the workman to the paymaster of the Contractors, and on proper identification, he will receive his money, giving his receipt on the discharge ticket therefor. At stated intervals, usually once a week, these discharge tickets are listed by the contractor, and voucher made for the total amount paid, during the week, and sent over to the Field Auditor for verification and payment. If found correct, payment is made as in the handling of payrolls. The Contractors have no interest or responsibility in the keeping of the time, except that their foremen are required to keep a book record of all the men on the job under their supervision. The time is checked by the representative of the Field Auditor, designated as Field Time Checkers. The Time Checker visits each foreman twice each day, and actually checks each man by his time check. After completing this, he goes to the foreman and compares his list of men on the job with the book record of the foreman, and if any are missing, they are found before he leaves, and are checked.

The general system of auditing and paying vendors' bills is as follows:- Upon receipt by the Contractors of the vendor's bill, same is turned over to the Recording Department of the Field Auditor's Office for verification as to unit rate, etc. with the purchase order. When this has been done, the bill is turned over to the Material Division, in order that the amount of material called for on the bill can be verified from the Field Material Checker's report. The report together with the bill is then returned to the Recording Department. The Recording Department forwards the original bill to the Contractors, and turns over the triplicate together with the supporting report of the Material Checker, to the Voucher Department. Of course the Recording Department approves this bill before returning to Contractors, providing same is found to be correct. The Contractors then proceed to pay the bill and obtain from the vendor a receipt therefor. The Contractors then prepare a voucher and hand same to the Field Auditor together with the receipted bill and any other supporting papers for reimbursement. After this bill has been compared with the triplicate copy which has been turned over to the Voucher Department by the Recording Department, the Field Auditor approves the voucher for reimbursement to the Contractors. The check is then drawn and after the voucher has been certified to by the Constructing Quartermaster, the Disbursing Officer signs the check. The Contractors then receive this check, receipting for same, and the Voucher Clerk proceeds to enter the amount of this voucher in what is known as the Voucher Register. This register is an abstract of all the payments made to the Contractors, and not only furnishes this complete record, but also is a guide in determining the amount of fees due Contractors for any particular month.

In order that a separate unit cost be kept on each job, the Cost Engineer's Department has a large distribution sheet for each job, showing a schedule of the material necessary for each class of work, such as framing, sheathing, etc. Under these different classes are sub-headings, Quantity, Labor Cost, and Unit Cost. The Field Cost Engineer makes a report each day as to the quantity of work done under the various classes. This report is turned into the Cost Engineer's Department, and from it the quantity of work done is posted to the cost sheet under the "Quantity" column, and the Labor Cost is taken from the foreman's report, after being classified, and is then posted on the cost sheet under the "Labor Cost" column; the quantity is divided into the labor cost, the result being the Unit Cost. From this sheet the information is obtained to make up and forward to Washington weekly cards (forms No. 1902 and 1903.) The Unit Cost is being handled in combination with the weekly cost reports No. 15 and 16, and is under the supervision of the Field Auditor, and is handled and kept in such a manner that the Constructing Quartermaster can tell each day by referring to the record kept by the Cost Engineer, just what progress is being made from day to day, as well as the unit costs of the different classes of work performed on the various projects.

The Cost Accounting organization consists of the following- Cost Engineer, who supervises all work in the Cost Department, and compiles all data as to Unit Costs; Field Cost Engineer, who personally visits all projects under construction each day, and figures out the quantity of each class of work completed, as well as inspecting the foreman's daily time report to see that he properly classifies on same just what class of labor his men have performed; Cost Clerk, whose duties are to prepare all data which pertains to the compiling and forwarding of weekly cost reports No. 15 and 16; two clerks who assist the Cost Engineer in consolidating the labor cost as shown on the foreman's daily report in order that same be posted to the Unit Cost sheet for each project, by the employment of assistants for the heads of the various departments. Organization can be expanded as the work

In regard to actual construction details, it is recommended that all mess shacks be covered on the outside with tar paper because the rough boards used in the construction allow flies to get into the building, and in the winter it is much more economical to heat same. This, although not originally authorized, was later ordered to be done in this camp. The Regimental storehouses should have their floors designed to withstand a heavier load than those specified, namely- 150 lbs. per square foot, as in several instances it was necessary to brace this flooring in order to store various ordnance property. It is suggested that the floors be designed to carry a load of 200 to 250 lbs. per square foot instead of the 150 originally planned. Another point in connection with the construction of the mess shacks, is that the mess tables should be made with three or four boards, the middle ones of which are removable in order to keep the table clean; this was done by the organizations themselves in this camp upon orders from the Sanitary Inspector.

The Constructing Quartermaster should have the authority to hire employees as he requires the services of same at a salary, the maximum of which is fixed in the manual instead of having to secure the approval of the Civil Service Commission, because when work of this character is

20 In selecting a site for a camp, the question of railroad facilities for the receiving and transporting of troops, and the bringing in of supplies and equipment is a very important one. This was given due consideration, and not only did the Southern Railway run along the edge of the reservation, but an electric railway ran through same. The next point which should receive consideration before any construction work is performed is the matter of improved roads; not only should the roads be improved within the camp, but also to the nearest town or city. The camp population should have convenient access to a large town or city because of the fact that in a training camp most of the men have recently come from civilian life, and should have some form of recreation to break the monotonyof camp life. Likewise, many supplies must be transported from the City near by, and an improved road means a great saving in the wear and tear on motor transportation. This matter of improved roads apparently was not given early consideration, and it is recommended very strongly in the future that same should be one of the first construction problems.

The emergency form of contract proved to be a very successful and economical one when consideration is given to the fact that the construction work must be rushed to completion. In order to insure success on work of this kind the Constructing Quartermaster should strive for a perfect co-operation between his force and that of the Contractors, impressing upon the contractors and their forces that all are working for the interest of the Government.

In order that the Constructing Quartermaster can keep in touch with the work from a standpoint of economy, it is believed that an accurate cost accounting system should be adopted. In this way, he can ascertain whether a certain force of men are producing the amount of work of which they are capable, or whether they are working at a disadvantage, in which case he can take steps to remove the cause. The original orders covering accounting specified that an accurate cost account should be kept of the different types of building, separating labor and materials, but later these instructions were cancelled. In September, however, of 1918, detailed instructions were given for the keeping of an accurate cost account, and below is outlined the system used in this office as developed from same.

Each foreman on the job is supplied daily with a card (form 1901) upon which he enters the number of each man employed, the number of hours worked, and the class of labor performed. Before this card is turned into the Time Keeping Office, the Field Cost Engineer makes a thorough inspection of them to see that each foreman has properly shown the class of work performed by each man, such as framing, sheathing, etc. This card is then turned into the Time Keeping Department, where the time shown is posted to the pay roll. Before this is done, the time reported on the card is checked against the Government Time Checker's report, in order to correct any error in time, as well as to verify the fact that the numbers as reported on the foreman's report, were actually at work on the day reported. These cards after being posted to the pay roll are then figured out as to the number of hours, and rate, and balanced with the pay roll each day, showing on each card the total cost for the labor performed. They are then forwarded to the Cost Engineer's Department, where, with his assistants, the number of hours shown performed under the various classes of work on each job, are consolidated and balanced against the total amount of labor cost, as shown by the Time Keeping Department.

being done throughout the country and assistants are difficult to obtain, and if the Civil Service furnishes some in most instances, the applicant is not capable and experienced. If the Constructing Quartermaster is allowed to select his own assistants, he is then able to get together a successful organization.

XI The Constructing Quartermaster for the period from July 15th,1917 until December 10th, 1917, and later from February 4th, 1918 to June 26th, 1918, was John D. Kilpatrick, Major Q. M. C. (later Lieut. Colonel). Lieut. Colonel Kilpatrick, during the first period mentioned, was also Disbursing and Property Officer, and had for his assistants in the building work, Major George H. Cole, U. S. Cons., Capt. Charles W. Stark, National Guard, N. J., and First Lieut. R. H. Marston, Engr. R. C. During the latter period, 1st Lieut. Louis D. Koop, Engr. (later Captain, Q. M. C.) was assistant on Building Construction, and Captain Francis G. Dale, Q. M. C., N. Y. was Disbursing and Property Officer, in May, 1918, Captain Dale was relieved by Captain Fred L. Ackerson, who also acted as Assistant on building construction. From August, 1917, to December, 1917, Charles Neville was Division Auditor, with T. W. Glass, the Field Auditor. During December, 1917 and January, 1918, there was no Field Auditor, but in January H. G. Clark was Chief Clerk, and acted in the capacity of Field Auditor. When Col. Kilpatrick was again placed on duty, Mr. Howard G. Clark was appointed Field Auditor, and acted in thatcapacity until the completion of the work.

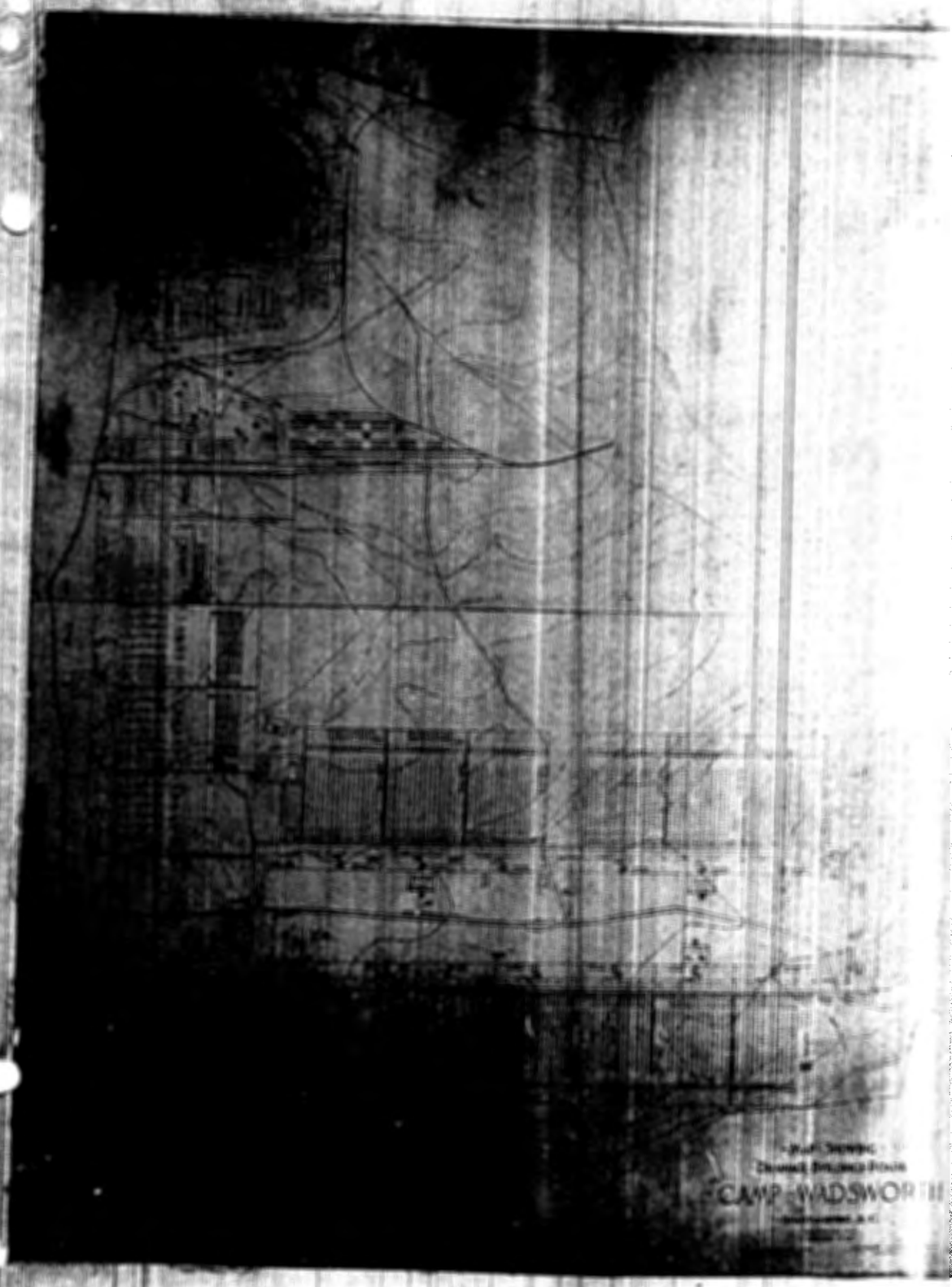
During the period from December 10th, 1917 to February 4th, 1918, Major R. E. Grinstead, the Camp Quartermaster assumed the duties of Constructing Quartermaster, and 1st Lieut. Louis D. Koop had charge of the construction, and Captain Fred L. Ackerson was Disbursing and Property Officer.

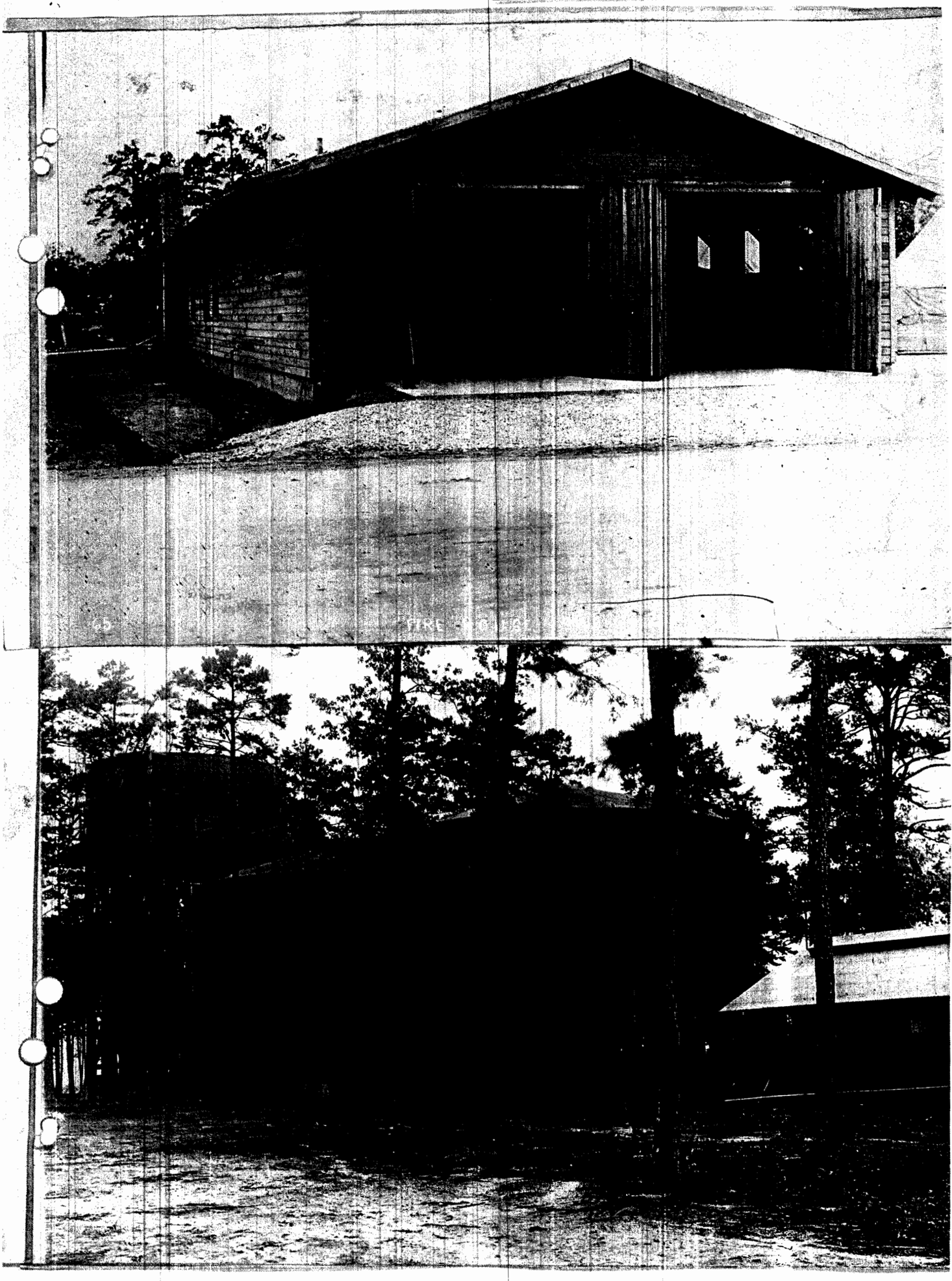
From June 26th, 1918 to September, 15th, 1918, Captain Louis D. Koop was Constructing Quartermaster with Captain Ackerson as Assistant Constructing Quartermaster, Disbursing and Property Officer.

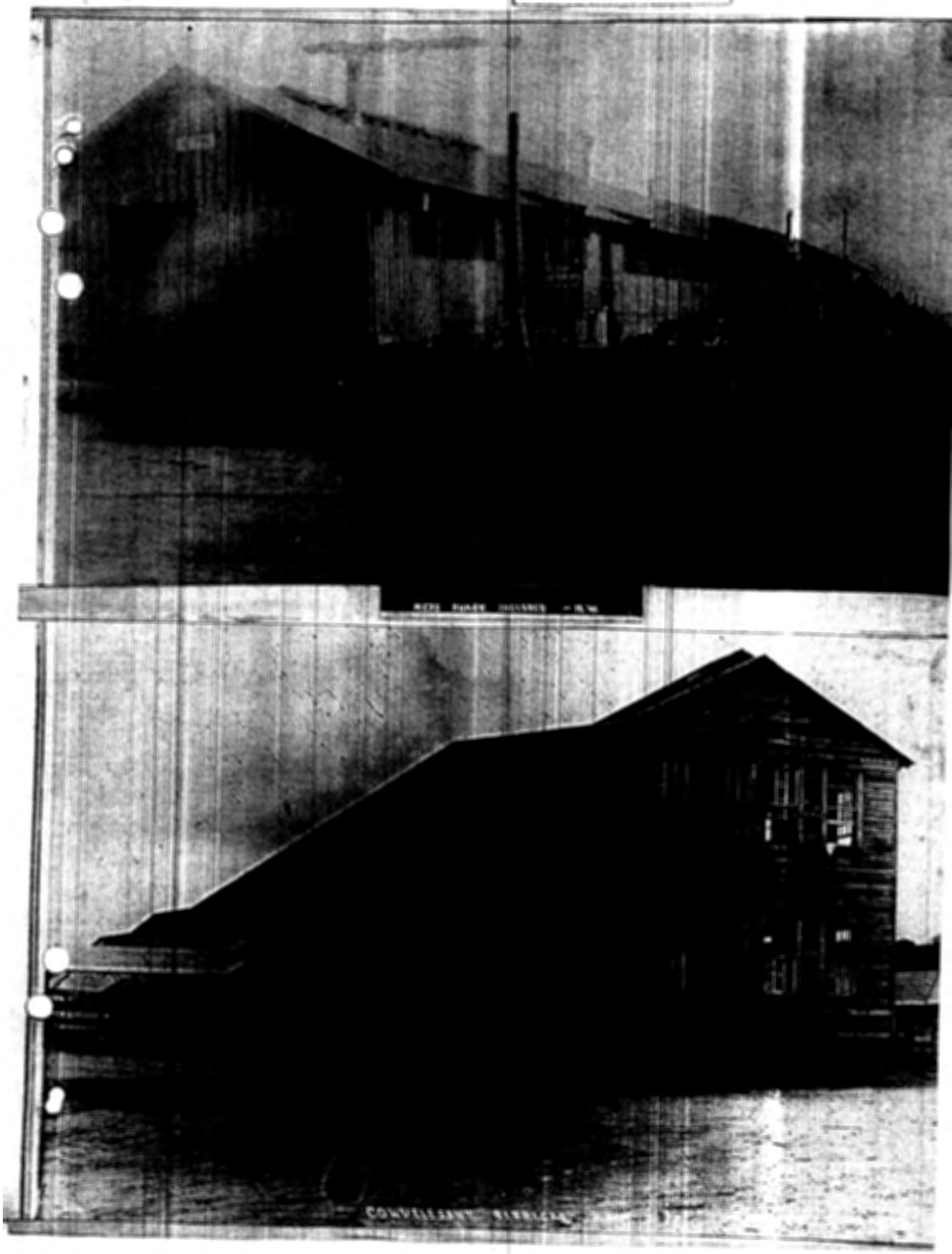
On September, 16th, Captain Fred L. Ackerson assumed the duties of Constructing Quartermaster, and in addition thereto as Disbursing and Property Officer, Captain Clarence F. True, Infantry, was detailed as Assistant Constructing Quartermaster, and was assigned to building construction. In November, Howard G. Clark, the Field Auditor, a man who had been connected with this office since the beginning of the construction work, was commissioned a Captain, Q. M. C., and was assigned as Assistant to Constructing Quartermaster. In November, 2nd Lieut. Carl Zumsteinger, Q. M. C., reported for duty as Assistant, and was assigned to road, sewer and water works construction.

XII The maps, photographs, etc., will be found in the back of this report.

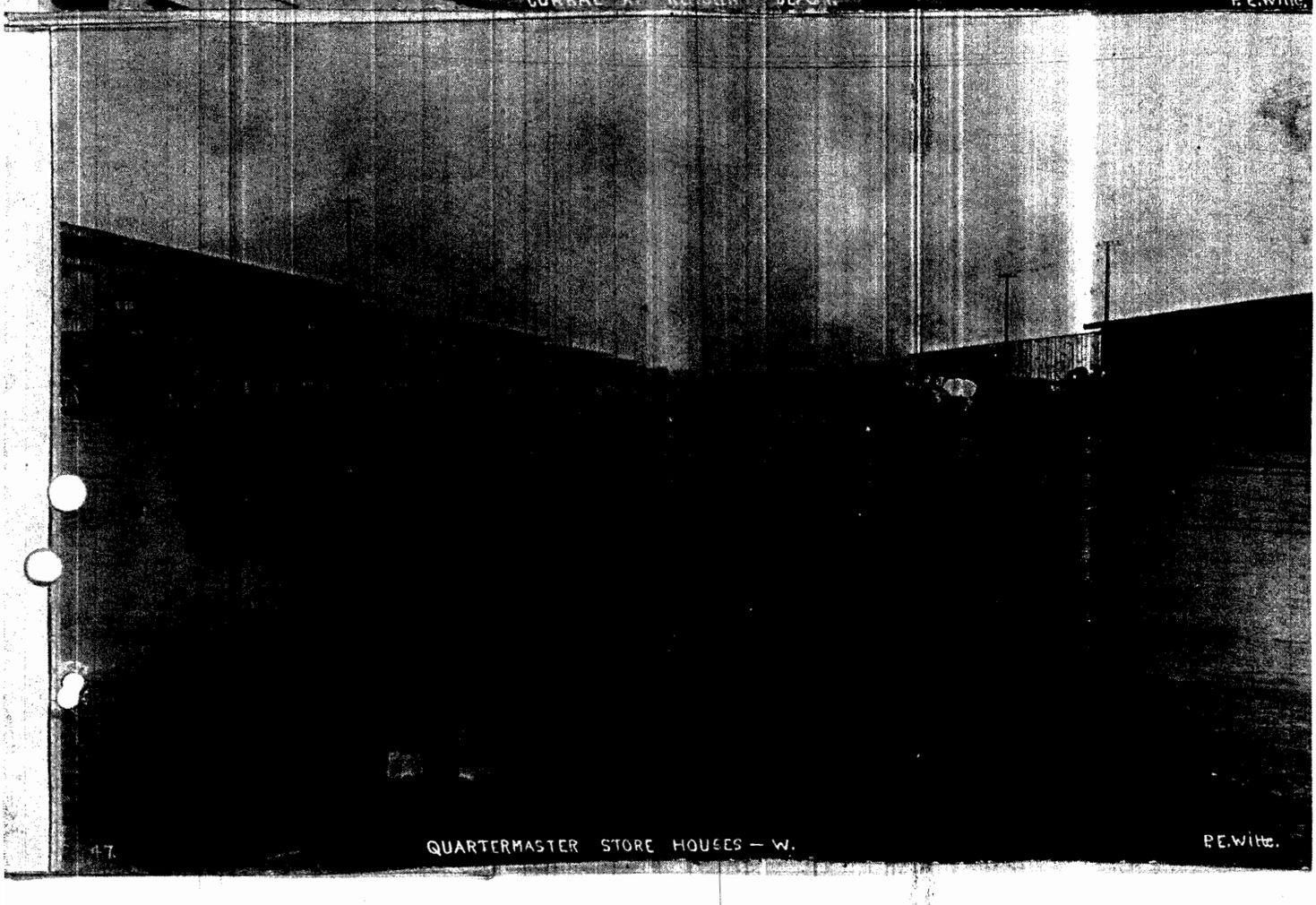
Fred L. Ackerson
Fred L. Ackerson,
Captain,Q.M.C.,
CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER



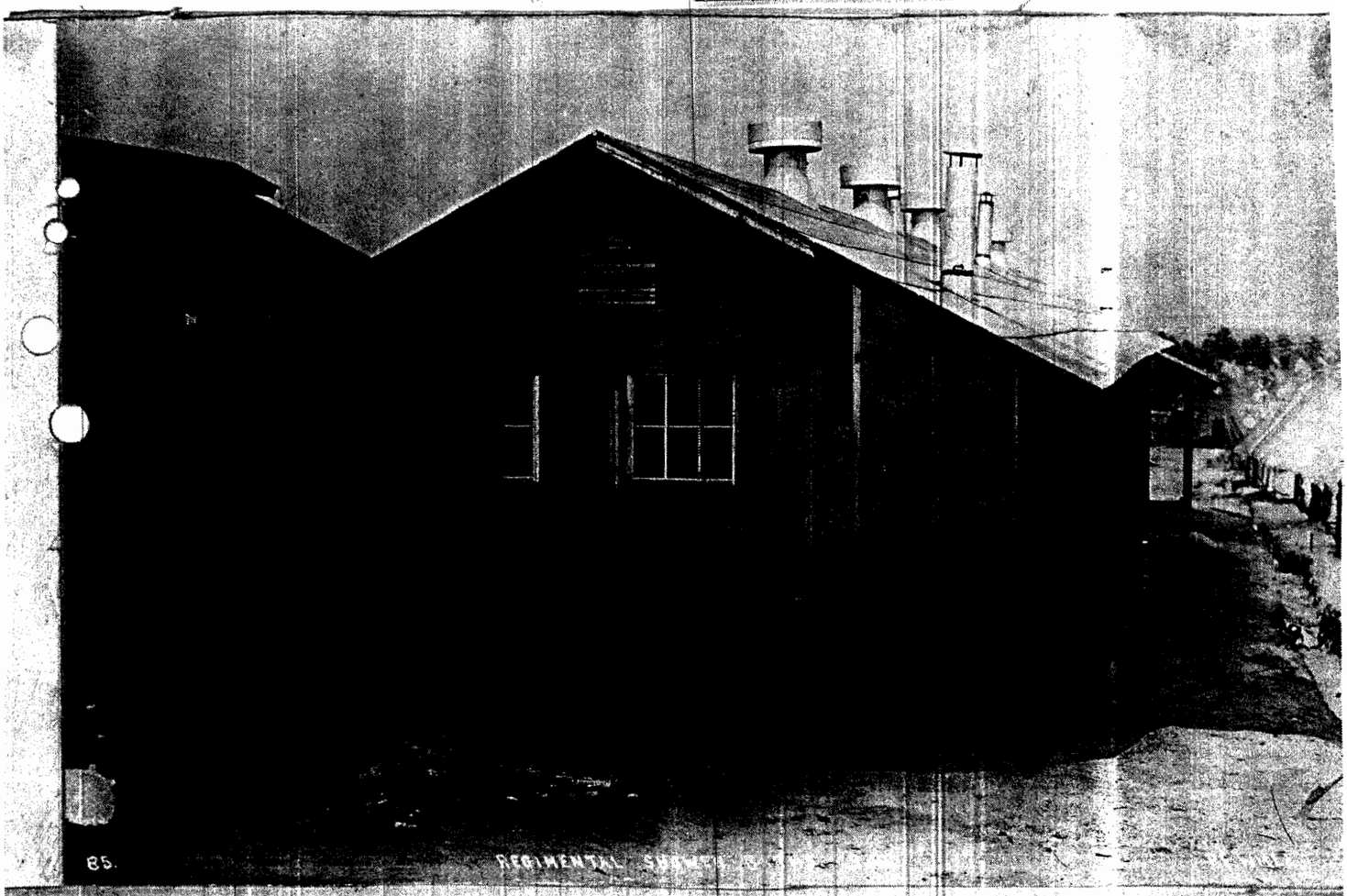


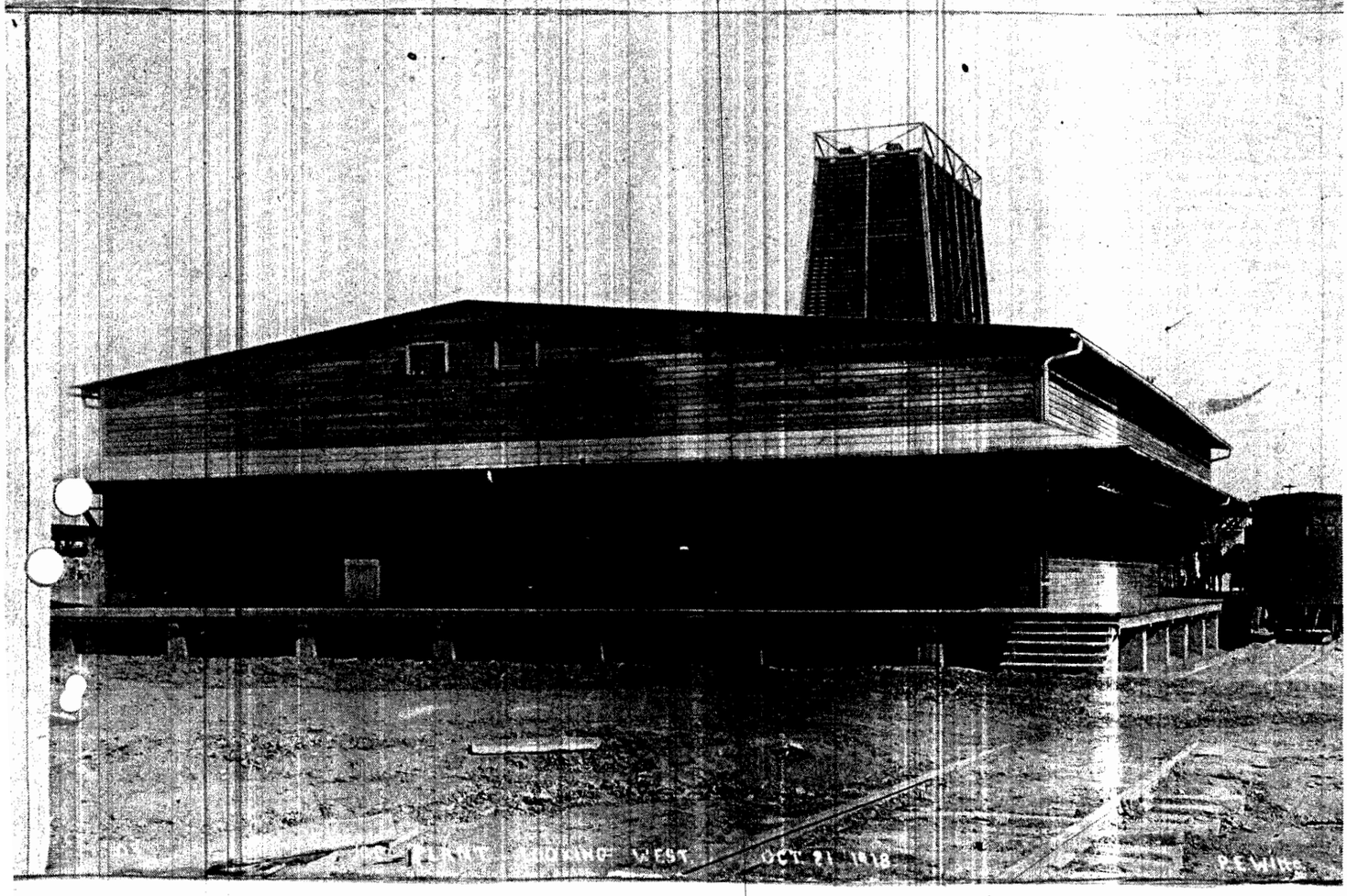


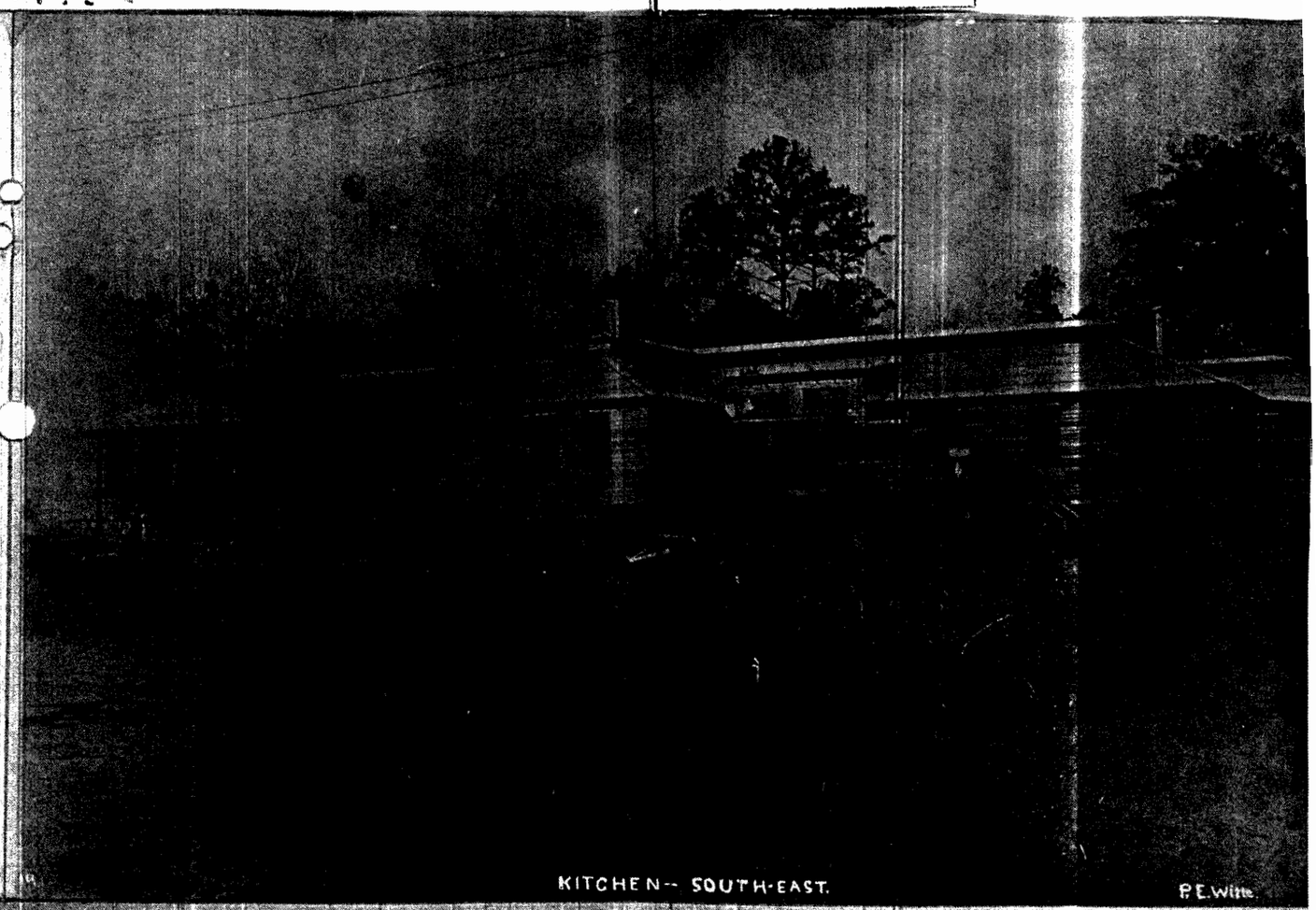
CORRAL AT BERDOLIN DEPOT. P.E.Witte.



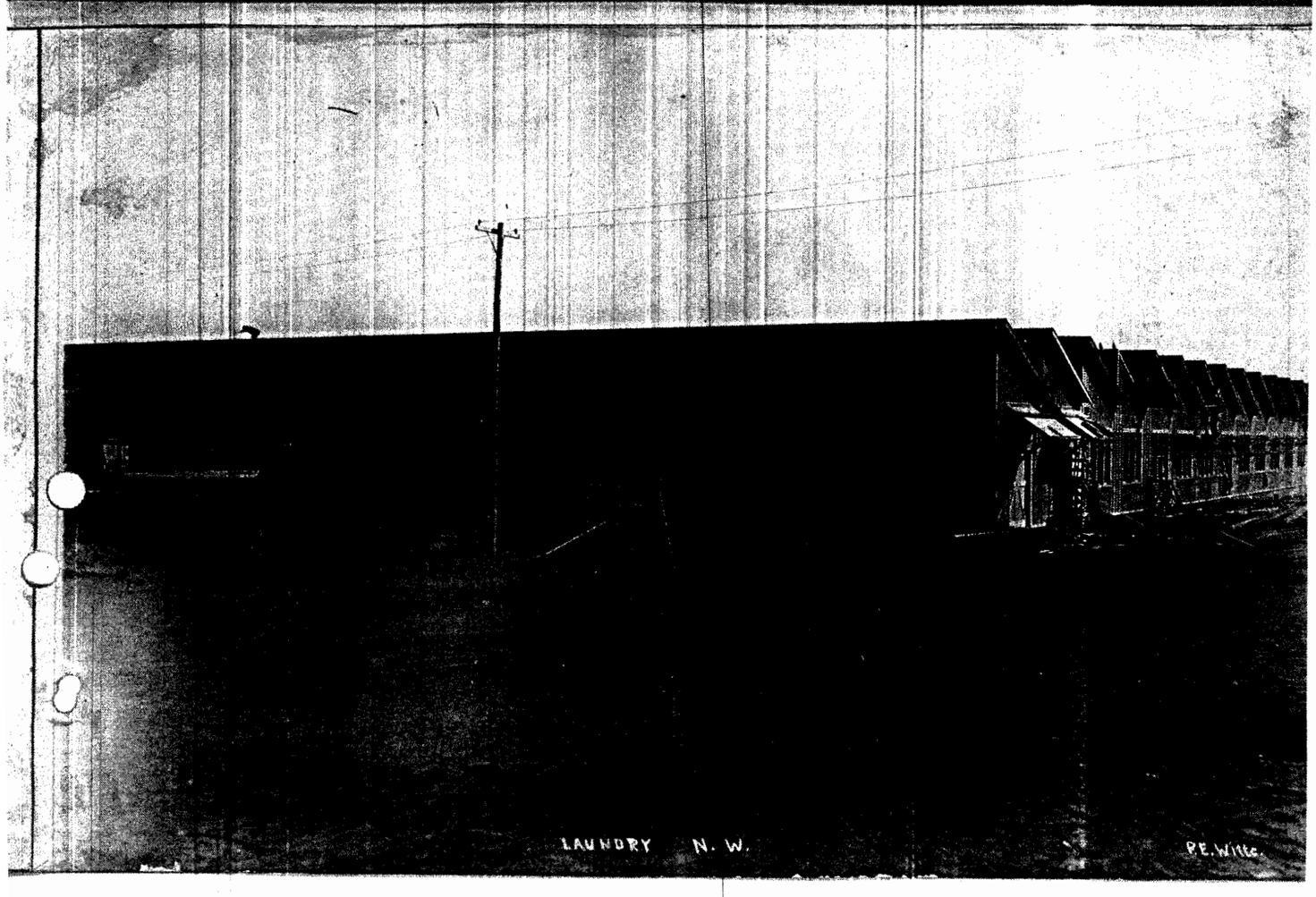
47. QUARTERMASTER STORE HOUSES — W. P.E.Witte.



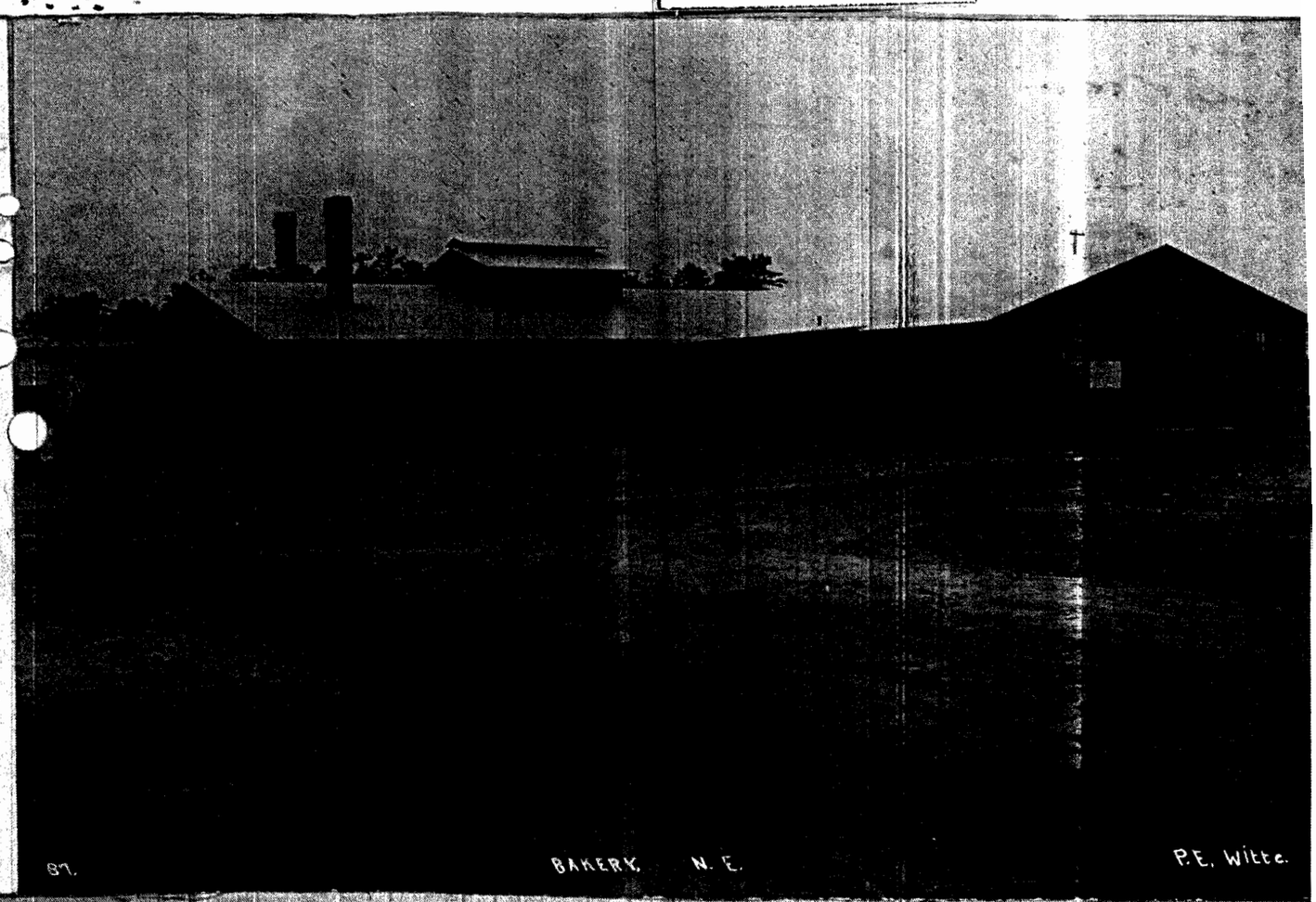




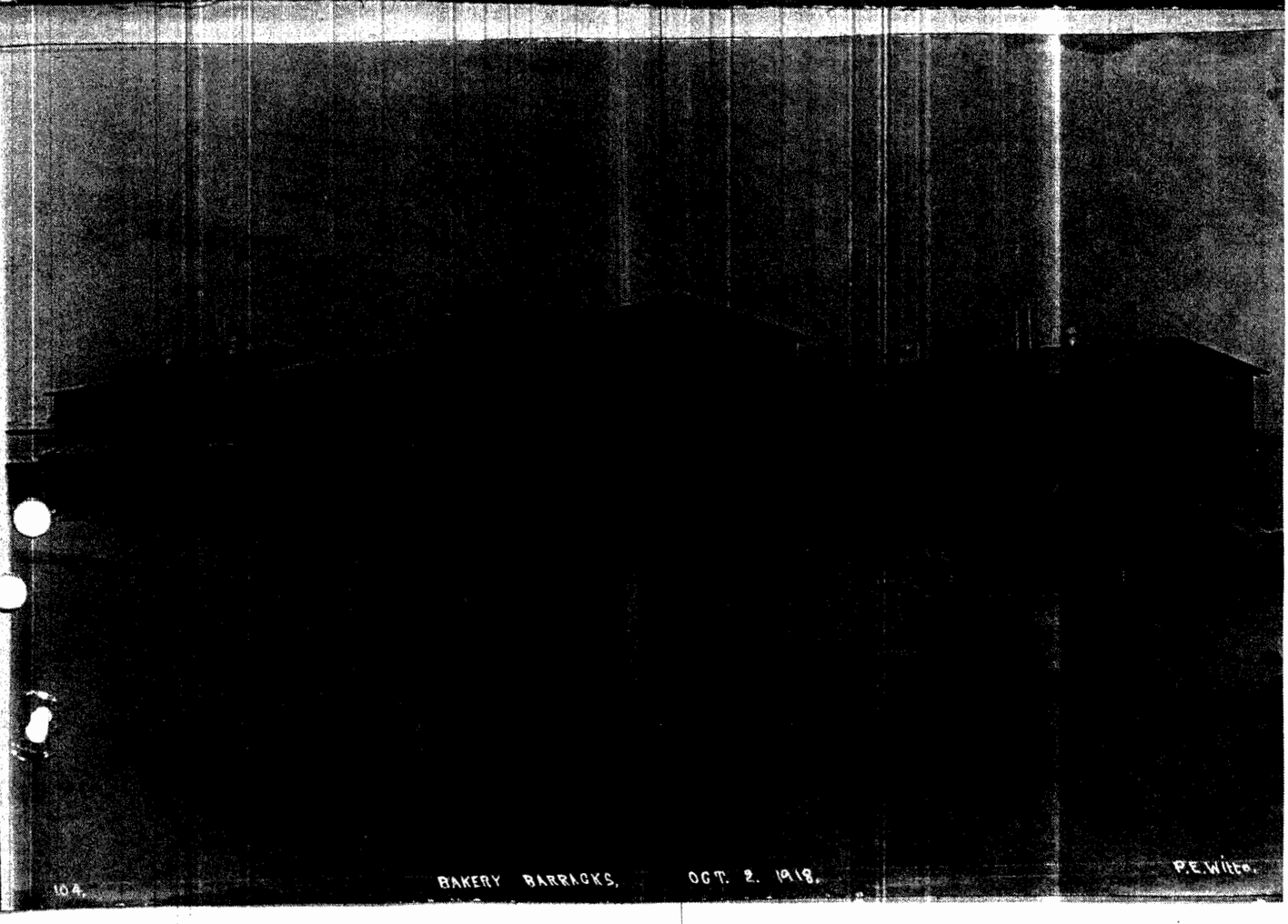
KITCHEN -- SOUTH-EAST. P.E. Witte.



LAUNDRY N. W. P.E. Witte.



97. BAKERY, N. E. P.E. Witte.



104. BAKERY BARRACKS, OCT. 2. 1918. P.E. Witte.

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