

US ARMY CORPS
OF
ENGINEERS
Rock Island District

Defense Environmental Restoration Program
for
Formerly Used Defense Sites
Ordnance and Explosive Waste



Archives Search Report

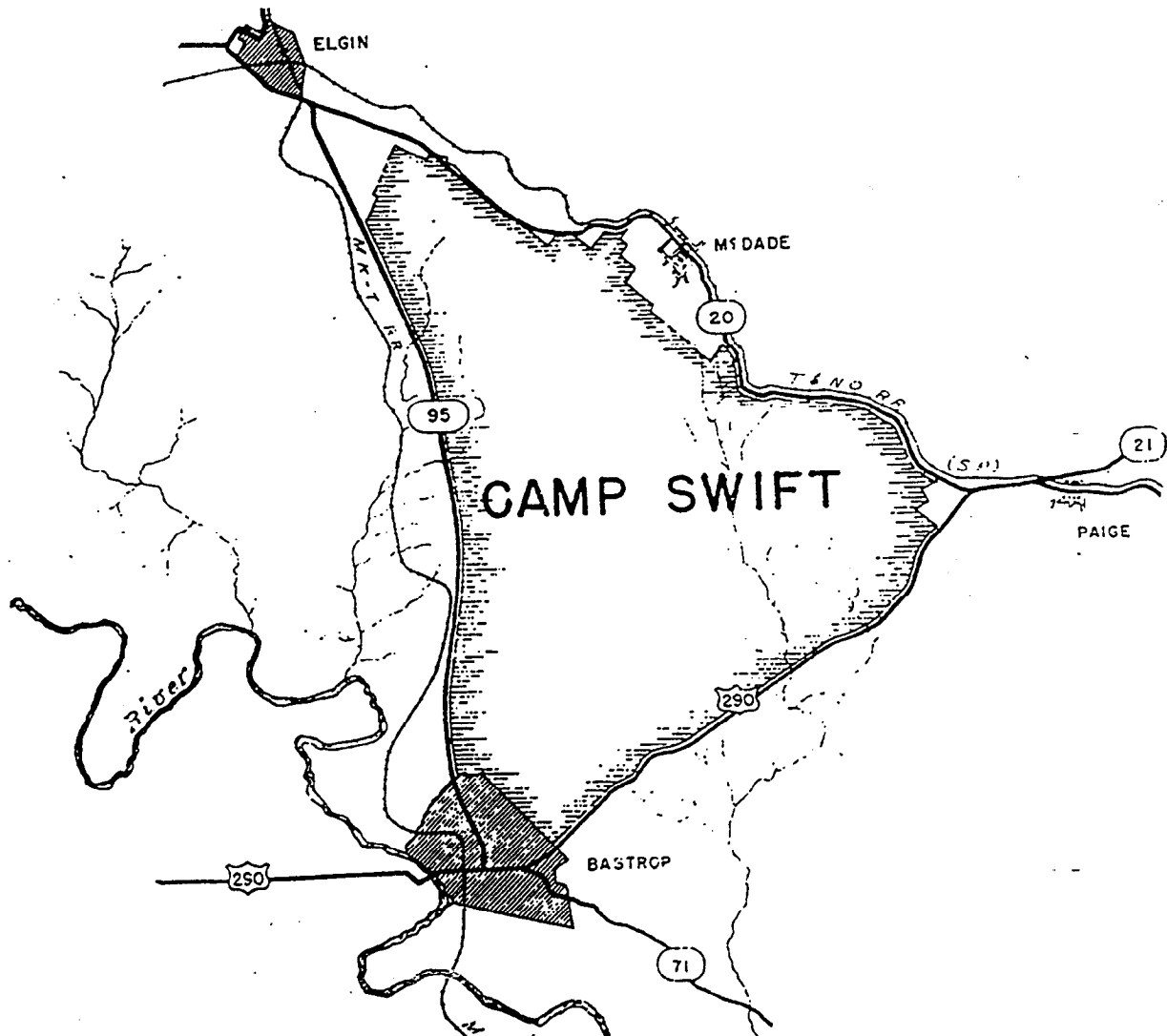
FINDINGS

CAMP SWIFT

Bastrop, Texas

Project Number K06TX030402

October 1994



DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FOR
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES

FINDINGS

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER CAMP SWIFT
BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402

September 1994

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**ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
 ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
 FOR
 FORMER CAMP SWIFT
 BASTROP, TEXAS
 PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
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FORMER CAMP SWIFT
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**ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVES WASTE
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FORMER CAMP SWIFT
BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402**

1. INTRODUCTION

a. Subject and Purpose

(1) This report presents the findings of an historical records search and site inspection for ordnance and explosive waste (OEW) presence located at the former Camp Swift, Bastrop, Texas. The inspection was performed under the authority of the Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS).

(2) The purpose of this investigation was to characterize the site for potential OEW contamination, to include conventional munitions and chemical warfare materiel (CWM). This was achieved through evaluation of all historical records, interviews, and the on-site visual inspection results.

b. Scope

(1) The former Camp Swift consisted of 52,191.26 acres. The investigation focused on the munitions related areas of the 40,491 acres of the former Camp Swift, Texas, but excluded the additional 11,700 acre portion of the former Camp now licensed for use by the Texas Army National Guard (TARNG). This 11,700 acre portion is not eligible under DERP-FUDS, as presented in the Camp Swift inventory project report (INPR) (see document E-1, paragraph 3).

(2) This report presents the site history, site description, real estate ownership, and confirmed ordnance presence prior to and after site closure, based on available records, interviews, and the site inspection. It further provides a complete evaluation of all available information to assess actual and potential current day ordnance contamination.

(3) For the purpose of this report, ordnance and explosives waste (OEW) is considered unwanted and abandoned ammunition or components thereof, which contain energetic, toxic, or radiological materials, and was manufactured, purchased, stored, used, and/or disposed of by the War Department/Department of Defense.

2. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

a. Preliminary Assessments

Information obtained from the 13 April 1992 OEW INPR (document E-1), indicates there were two investigations performed by the Fort Worth district, USACE: one in June 1991 addressing a building demolition/debris removal (BD/DR) project, and a separate one in October 1991 addressing an ordnance and explosive waste (OEW) project. Table 2-1 represents a breakdown of the recommended projects.

b. Other Investigations

No other information was obtained regarding other investigations.

TABLE 2-1 DERP-FUDS PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT PROJECTS				
Project Number	DERP Category	Present Phase	Comments	Location
--	CON/HTRW	--	None Recommended	--
--	HTRW	--	None Recommended	--
K06TX030401	BD/DR	RA	Cap Manhole covers	Public lands
K06TX030402	OEW*	SI	Ordnance or explosive waste	40,491 acres

* NOTE: See plate No. 3 for locations of subsite areas A through H, OEW project K06TX030402.

3. SITE DESCRIPTION

a. Existing Land Usage

(1) The former Camp Swift infantry replacement training site consisted of 52,191 acres. It was bounded on the north by Federal Highway 290, on the east by State Highway 21, and on the west by State Highway 95. Bastrop, the county seat of Bastrop County, is located at the south vertex, the town of Elgin is located at the northwest vertex, and at the east vertex is Paige, Texas. The former Camp, thus bounded, formed an irregular triangle (see documents L-1, L-2, and G-1).

(2) The southern border of the 52,191 acre former site lies approximately three miles northeast of the town of Bastrop, Bastrop County, Texas. Current land ownership/usage of the 52,191 acre site includes agricultural, rural residential, an active TARNG facility, state park lands, a medical research facility, a prison, and limited industrial usage. The 11,700 acre installation making up the TARNG's current Camp Swift is not part of this DERP-FUDES OEW assessment. Table 3-1 shows the current land usage of each general area of the 40,491 acres of the former Camp Swift site (project no. K06TX030402) eligible for OEW consideration under DERP-FUDES. The 11,700 acres currently utilized by the TARNG as a military training site were excluded from OEW assessment by the INPR and were, therefore, not assessed for OEW (see plate 1).

**TABLE 3-1
CURRENT LAND USAGE**

AREA	FORMER USAGE	PRESENT OWNERS	PRESENT USAGE	ACREAGE	COMMENTS
A	Artillery/ Impact Range	Various Private	Agricultural	7,763*	See plate 4
B	Ammo Storage	Various Private	Rural	19*	See plate 5
C	Booby trap training	Various Private	Rural	8*	See plate 5
D	Gas Area	Various Private	Rural	14*	See plate 5
E	Demolition Area	LCRA**	State Park	60*	See plate 6
F	Hospital	Various Private	Rural	575*	See plate 7
G	Firing Ranges	Various Private	Rural	2,388*	See plate 8
H	Remaining Land	Various Private	Rural	29,664*	See plate 3
				40,491*	TOTAL ACREAGE

*Approximate acreage
 ** Lower Colorado River Authority
 Appendix J contains photos taken at the time of the February 1994 survey.
 See plates 4, 5, 6, 7 for locations of photos appearing in appendix J.

b. Climatic Data

(1) The information in sections 3.b.(2) through 3.g. was obtained from references B-1, B-10, B-11, and B-26.

(2) The general climate of the Camp Swift area is subtropical, with humid and tropical influences during the summer and dry, continental influences the rest of the year. There are no climatological stations in the Camp Swift area, so data must come from stations located in Austin.

(3) The mean annual temperature is about 68 degrees fahrenheit (F). January is the coldest month, averaging 60 degrees F, and August is the warmest, with an average of 85 degrees F. On the average, there are 22 days a year having temperatures of freezing or below. The growing season of 260 days extends from about 7 March to 22 November.

(4) Precipitation averages 32 inches, with measurable amounts falling at least 82 days a year. Snow is rare. April, May, and September have the highest average precipitation with January through March and July the lowest. During the 40 years between 1931-1970, there were 10 drought periods of one month or more, rated severe to extreme according to the Palmer Index (Radian, 1980). Thunderstorms occur about fifty-two times a year, mostly in April through September.

(5) Winds average about nine miles per hour, and mainly are from the south. Winds of fifty miles per hour or more occur about once every two years. Dispersion generally is good, and periods of air stagnation are few. Visibility generally is good, reaching seven miles or more, eighty-nine percent of the time. Airborne dust occurs infrequently (see B-1).

c. Geology and Soils

(1) The Simsboro and Calvert Bluff Formations of the Wilcox Group underlie the Camp Swift Area. The third member of the Wilcox Group, the Hooper Formation, crops out several miles west of Camp Swift and underlies the Simsboro. They dip gently to the east-southeast at 1-2 degrees.

(2) The Simsboro Formation crops out west and north of Big Sandy Creek outside Camp Swift. It consists of about 600 feet of sand, with some mudstone, clay, and mudstone conglomerate. The sand is medium to well-sorted, fine to medium-grained, and is indurated in places. The Simsboro forms the major aquifer in the area.

(3) The Calvert Bluff Formation overlies the Simsboro and underlies all of Camp Swift. Outcrops are few because the formation generally is covered by several feet of soil. It is up to 1,000 feet thick and consists mostly of mudstone, with various amounts of sandstone, lignite, and ironstone concretions. Locally, the upper part contains glauconite. The mudstone is massive to thin bedded, with laminae of silt and very fine grained sand. The Calvert Bluff contains some ground water but yields only a few gallons per minute to wells. Wells drilled into the local channel sands of the Calvert Bluff are fair to good producers.

(4) The lignite occurs in the lower part of the Calvert Bluff Formation. There are five beds of lignite, each ranging from one to twelve feet in thickness. Only the lower four beds contain economically minable lignite in the Camp Swift area. They contain an estimated eighty to one hundred million short tons of recoverable lignite. Some plant fossils may occur in the lignite, but they are not expected to be unusual. The lignite contains less than one percent sulfur and yields an unweighted average of 6,706 Btu/lb when burned.

d. Topography

The general topography within the Camp Swift area is moderately dissected rolling, hilly uplands and flat lowlands. Slopes are gentle, ranging from about three to eight percent. The elevational relief is 150 feet, ranging from 400 feet mean sea level (MSL) to 550 feet MSL.

e. Hydrology

(1) The entire Camp Swift area is in the Colorado River Basin. It is drained by Big Sandy Creek, which flows through the northwestern part of the area; and by Dogwood and McLaughlin Creeks, tributaries of Big Sandy Creek; and by Piney Creek. The drainage area of Big Sandy Creek where it enters Camp Swift is 60.5 square miles. This drainage area extends into Williamson and Lee Counties and includes the small town of Butler. Dogwood Creek has a drainage area of 5.5 square miles, almost totally within the undeveloped portion of the area around Camp Swift. McLaughlin Creek has a drainage area of 10.9 square miles, almost half of which is within Camp Swift and includes the city of McDade. A total of .15 square miles in three small parcels drains into natural tributaries of Piney Creek.

(2) Big Sandy Creek is a perennial stream with an estimated average discharge of twenty cubic feet per second. Dogwood Creek and McLaughlin Creek are intermittent, with an estimated average discharge of 2.3 cubic feet per second and 4.3 cubic feet per second, respectively. The estimated one hundred year floods for these streams are 20,800 cubic feet per second, 4,500 cubic feet per second, and 6,800 cubic feet per second, respectively.

(3) The three important aquifers in the former Camp Swift area form the Wilcox Group and are, in ascending order, the Hooper, the Simsboro, and the Calvert Bluff Formations. The Hooper Formation crops out west of the Camp Swift area.

(4) Ground water in the Hooper and Calvert Bluff Formations is most readily available from the scattered, lenticular sands of the ancient distributory channels. The interchannel clayey deposits contain very little water and act as an aquitard. The yields from these two formations range from small (less than one gallon per minute) to moderate (several tens of gallons per minute).

(5) The Simsboro Formation, which is noncoal bearing, is the most important aquifer in the Camp Swift area. North of Camp Swift, in Milan County, the Simsboro is a massive sand deposit with thicknesses in excess of 700 feet. The formation thins in a southerly direction, but still is 500 to 600 feet thick in the northern part of Camp Swift, rapidly thinning to less than 100 feet south of Camp Swift. The Simsboro yields as much as 1,000-1,200 gallons per minute.

f. Natural Resources

(1) Some lands of the former Camp Swift area contain small areas of suitable habitat and contain populations of the endangered species, the Houston Toad (*bufo houstonensis*) (see documents E-3, E-4 and L-3). Lands are connected to the "designated critical habitat" of this species by drainage channels and streams. Houston Toad breeding conditions are suitable in areas of the former Camp Swift area, and Houston Toad calling was witnessed often in the Bastrop State Park by a survey team commissioned in 1979 by the Texas Fish and Wildlife Service. The designated critical habitat is within the Piney Creek watershed.

(2) The former Camp Swift area is situated within a secondary forest and woodland region, usually referred to as the Post Oak Savannah. It is recognized by a prevalence of post oak (*quercus stellata*), blackjack oak (*quercus marylandria*), numerous species of elm (*ulmus* spp.), and hickory (*hickory* spp.). The Post Oak Savannah vegetation area also supports an understory growth characterized by a mixture of prairie grasses associated with the Western Plains. Wooded areas are typically composed of small deciduous trees of the eastern forest, a dense understory growth, and a thin ground cover of forbs and grasses. Climax grasses of the Post Oak Savannah include little bluestem (*schizachyrium scoparium*), indian grass (*sorghastrum nutans*), purple top spile (*trideus flavus*), switchgrass (*panicum virgatum*), silver bluestem (*bothriochloa saccharoides*), spikegrass (*chasmanthium laxum*), and Texas wintergrass (*stipa leucotricha*).

(3) Several localized areas of the former Camp Swift area have been identified as retaining the original character of the Post Oak Savannah. These areas are usually located in uncleared sections of interfluvial divides. Some indicators of modifications to the soil as a result of years of agriculture and accompanying erosions is the presence of numerous invader species, including Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), Mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), Yaupon Holly (*Ilex vomitoria*), Eastern Prickly Pear (*Opuntia compressa*), and Greenbriar (*Smilax* sp.). Studies within the last 15 years have identified over 120 plant species in the area, representing 46 families. The data from these studies resulted in the recognition of four vegetational communities: Post Oak-Red Cedar Woodlands, Mesquite-Brushland, Old Field, and Riparian.

(4) One form of the Duckweed family called little water lentil (*Lemna obscura*), an endangered native Texas plant, is known to grow in Bastrop County, site of the former Camp Swift. Table 3-2 summarizes fauna/flora status.

TABLE 3-2 NATURAL RESOURCES		
Resource Classification	Type	Comment
Wildlife	Houston Toad	Endangered (state)
	Coyote	Rare
	Bald eagle	Protected (federal)
	Whooping crane	Protected (federal)
Vegetation	Little Water Lentil	Endangered (state)

g. Historical/Cultural Resources

(1) In the surrounding areas of the former Camp Swift, long forgotten cemeteries have been located over the years. There is an old cemetery located in the vicinity of the former hospital area of the former Camp Swift. A recent archeological dig at Lake Bastrop State Park uncovered the remains of a pre-Civil War homestead. The archeological survey and subsequent dig at the Park was for the purpose of determining whether there were antiquities present which would affect the planned expansion of the Bastrop State Park.

(2) It was evident from the archeological report that the uses made of the surveyed area by the military during its demolition activities (see plate 6, area E), had destroyed or damaged much of the homestead and the accompanying artifacts. In addition to the usual items one would find in such an archeological survey, glass bottles; various utensils; and fence wires, the archeologists also found practice mines (see photograph at J-15), practice fuzes, and many other ordnance-related metal fragments. Table 3-3 below summarizes the cultural resource types at the former Camp Swift.

(3) An important statement on page 106 of the subject report (document E-3) is as follows:

"All archeological sites occurring on lands owned by the State of Texas are by definition State Archeological Landmarks and are legally protected by the Texas Antiquities Code (Title 9, chapter 191 of the Texas Natural Resources Code)."

TABLE 3-3 CULTURAL RESOURCES	
Resource Classification	Type
Historical	Cemetery
Cultural	Artifacts Residence

4. HISTORICAL ORDNANCE PRESENCE

a. Chronological Site Summary

In 1940, plans were being made to establish a military training facility in or near Bastrop County, Texas. In 1942, construction began on an infantry replacement training center. The camp was named for Eban Swift, a military figure in Texas and Mexico, a World War I commander, and author of many military books. The camp trained scores of thousands of trainees throughout the war. Table 4-1 illustrates the sequence of events for Camp Swift (reference B-17):

**TABLE 4-1
CAMP SWIFT CHRONOLOGY**

Year	Day/Month	Event
1940	August	Beginning of the surveys of proposed site location
1941	25 December	Announcement that negotiations for land would begin
1942	8 January	War Department (DOD) orders the taking of the property
	19 January	Contracts let for construction: \$25,000,000 in costs for for a camp to house 30,000 to 40,000 me (at the peak, Camp Swift actually housed 44,0000 men)
	March	Construction begins-workers will total about 18,000
	25 March	Federal Court in Austin acts on property foreclosure
	23 April	First commanding officer, Col. Kurtz, arrives
	4 May	Initial cadre of 116 arrives at Camp Swift
	5 May	First deeds of legal transfer to Government filed
	25 June	Camp formally turned over to War Department
	8 July	Camp Swift is formally activated
	15 July	First members of first unit, 95th Inf Div., arrive
1943	26 February	97th Infantry Division activated at Camp Swift
	14 July	First POWs arrive (at peak, POWs totaled 4,800)
	20 November	97th Infantry Division departs
	24 November	102nd Infantry Division arrives
1944	1 July	10th Mountain Division arrives
	25 December	10th Mountain Division begins departing
1945		Activity at the Camp slows
	14 August	2nd Infantry Division arrives
1946	Summer	Most POWs leave Camp Swift
	1 April	2nd Infantry Division departs
	23 June	102nd Infantry Division departs
1947	January	War Department begins process of declaring Camp surplus
	March	Certificates of Decontamination begin being issued
	4 August	Then-Congressman Lyndon B. Johnson (LBJ) announces decision to dispose of Camp Swift.*

*In the years after the close of the former Camp Swift, many people expressed hope that one day it might be reopened. A letter from then-Senator LBJ to a Bastrop constituent about this issue is at document F-1.

b. Ordnance-Related Records Review

(1) Research efforts began with a review of reports, historical documents, and reference material gathered during the ASR historical documents search. During the review, an effort was made to focus on any known areas of OEW contamination and to draw conclusions as to where the areas of potential contamination might be.

(2) A collection of documents, drawings, maps, aerial photographs, newspaper articles, technical ordnance data, real estate records, and other reports were located during the archives search.

(3) Prior to the on-site survey, the OEW assessment team acquired a report from the 137th EOD Detachment, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which showed substantial EOD response activity for Camp Swift (see document F-2). The subject report lists 14 responses to Camp Swift between 20 February 1991 and 12 October 1993. Because the OEW assessment team was unable to locate any private individual or public official, to include law enforcement personnel, who could recall such instances of recent munitions discoveries on the former Camp Swift, the OEW assessment team contacted the EOD unit at Fort Sam Houston by telephone. It was learned that the EOD responses shown in document F-2 related only to the current, active 11,700 acre TARNG's Camp Swift training installation, and not to any ordnance discoveries at the remaining 40,491 acres of the former Camp Swift being surveyed under DERP-FUDS project number K06TX030402.

(4) A letter found at document F-3 delineates typical training at the present-day, active Camp Swift belonging to the TARNG. Recent military downsizing, to include the base realignment and/or closure (BRAC) of Bergstrom AFB and the reduction of certain National Guard units, has reduced the training mission of the present day Camp Swift. Its 11,700 acres have been utilized by the military since the 1950s, when it was obtained for use by the TARNG long after the closure of the former Camp Swift. Some of the training ranges located on the 11,700 acres of the current, active Camp Swift are the same or are similar to those used by the military during the 1940s at the former Camp Swift. [See 1946 master plan map of former Camp Swift (document L-1) and plate 2 for range and training site locations]

(5) The 1946 mapping (document L-1) of the former Camp Swift shows areas (subsites), in addition to the present 11,700 acres now belonging to the TARNG, of previous munitions activity, to include an artillery range, an ammunition storage area, a booby trap training area, a gas area, and a demolition area, in widely-scattered regions of the former Camp. A letter (see document F-4) from the Office of History, USACE, Fort Belvoir, reveals some of the activity occurring at the former demolition area. The information in the letter points to extensive, but not unusual, Army Engineer-type activities being conducted at the demolition area. These included demolitions involving dynamite, and mine-clearance exercises using practice mines.

(6) In the "History of Camp Swift, Texas" (see document E-4), it was pointed out that the first ranges readied for use were the rifle ranges, since the Camp was a training site for infantry replacement soldiers. Small-arms ranges would be the mainstay and would include: machine gun ranges, overhead target ranges, and moving target ranges. The camp had extensive artillery capabilities, with the largest range (area A, located near the town of Ridgeway) having capability for artillery up to 105mm. (See plate 3 for subsite "areas" and plates 2, 4, and 8 for range locations of the former and the present, active camp.)

c. Interviews with Site-Related Personnel

(1) Horace "Jim" Duran, retired TARNG senior NCO technician at the current Camp Swift, was interviewed by telephone 8 February 1994 and face to face on 9 February 1994. He escorted the team through a vehicle survey of most of the areas of the former Camp. Mr. Duran related specific facts on each area, as he knew them. Photos of this escorted survey are at appendix J. Mr. Duran knew of no ordnance discoveries (see document I-1 for interview).

(2) Mark Wilkerson, ranger, Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), met with the team on 9 February 1994 and escorted it to LCRA land holdings located on Lake Bastrop. Mr. Wilkerson was aware of the former demolition range of the former Camp and how the range's alleged OEW contamination is affecting plans to expand Lake Bastrop State Park. Mr. Wilkerson knew of no confirmed ordnance discoveries, other than the munitions items found by the archeologist at Lake Bastrop State Park (see document I-2 for interview).

(3) Brent Leisure, Park Superintendent, Bastrop State Park, was contacted 9 February 1994. He reiterated much of the information obtained from Mr. Wilkerson about the alleged OEW contamination at the former demolition range, and had no personal knowledge of any ordnance discoveries at the former demolition range, other than the previously-mentioned OEW found by the archeologist (see document I-3).

(4) Arthur "Art" Black, archeologist, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, was interviewed 10 February 1994. Mr. Black helped complete a 1993 archeological survey of Lake Bastrop State Park. It was during his survey that Mr. Black and his staff uncovered practice land mines from the general area of the former demolition range. As part of his archeological report, he and his staff reveal the types of ordnance recovered, along with the locations of these finds (see documents I-4 and E-3).

(5) On 10 February 1994 at the Bastrop County Sheriff's Department, the OEW assessment team interviewed Captain Charlie Littleton and Deputy Lee Conner. Deputy Conner was previously a member of the Austin Police Department and knew of some responses by that force in past years to ordnance discoveries. Deputy Conner's memory of past ordnance discoveries was general in nature and he could not point out locations of ordnance discoveries on mapping. Both Captain Littleton and Deputy Conner agreed that recent discoveries of any ordnance item on lands of the former Camp Swift are extremely rare (see appendix I-5).

(6) On 10 February 1994 at the Bastrop Public Library, the team interviewed a Mrs. Lindsey, whose son discovered a mortar round during the summer of 1991, near their home on Route 1441, north of Lake Bastrop. The discovery was in area F, a region which historical documentation shows as a hospital area, with no munitions-related activities. (see document I-6).

(7) Ken Tuck was contacted 11 February 1994. Tuck, the owner of a rural, minimally-developed, residential housing subdivision named Lake Bastrop Acres, located near the grounds of the former Camp hospital (see document L-1), had discovered some practice land mines underneath a dirt road on his property. The mines he found exactly matched the photograph the team showed him of the mines uncovered by the archeologist, Mr. Black, at Lake Bastrop State Park [see photographs J-13 (road) and J-15 (mine)]. Mr. Tuck took the team to some parts of his property, pointing out the dirt road under which the mines were uncovered and pinpointing the road by plat (lots 11, 12, 13, 14, of block 6, section 4) on his plat map (see document I-7). See plates 3 & 7 for OEW location.

(8) Captain Junot, Company Commander, Camp Swift TARNG, was interviewed 10 February 1994 at his office at the current Camp Swift. He escorted the OEW assessment team to Lake Bastrop State Park, where he and the team walked the area of the former demolition range, looking for evidence of the surface "flags" his Engineer Company left a few years prior when searching for subsurface metal (see document I-8 and photo J-14). No flags were found.

5. SITE ELIGIBILITY

a. **Confirmed Formerly Used Defense Sites**

Former land usage by the War Department (DOD) was previously confirmed for the entire site under consideration by information contained in the INPR, document E-1, and by the information in paragraph 4 of this report. The entire 52,191 acres, as shown at plate 1, was the former Camp Swift. Excluding the 11,700 shaded TARNG acreage shown at plate 1--now used by the TARNG (and not part of this INPR)--the remaining 40,451 acres are DERP-FUDS eligible, under the INPR.

b. Potential Formerly Used Defense Sites

The survey team was given information by Ms. Patty Mauldin and Mr. Verlin Hemphill, of the Bastrop County Sheriff's Department, that there was an old missile site located near Bastrop. The OEW assessment team followed-up on this information and found an abandoned installation/site enclosed by chain link fencing, on Route 2136. Photographs of the site and buildings can be seen at documents J-16 through J-19.

6. VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

a. General Procedures and Safety

(1) The primary task of the Assessment Team was to ascertain OEW presence due to usage/disposal of the site as an infantry replacement training center. Onsite inspection was limited to nonintrusive methods; i.e., subsurface sampling was neither authorized nor performed.

(2) Real Estate rights of entry were not obtained by inspection personnel due to the willingness of the present land owners to accommodate the survey team.

(3) A site safety plan was developed and utilized by the team to assure safety from injury during the site inspection. A preinspection briefing was conducted which stressed that OEW should only be handled by military EOD personnel (reference B-4).

(4) Prior to the visit, a review of available reports, historical documents, and reference material gathered during the records search was made to ensure awareness of the types and uses of potential ordnance.

b. Area A: Artillery Range/Impact Area

In this area, as with all the other areas, the team was accompanied by Mr. James Duran. This former artillery range area is large (plate 3), comprising almost one-fifth of the total former Camp under consideration for OEW contamination. The largest single private property owner, the estate of Mrs. Sanders (recently deceased), owns 5,000 acres of the former artillery range/impact area. A visit to Andy Wolf, Field Appraiser with the Bastrop Central Appraisal District, Bastrop, revealed that hundreds of individuals now hold title to property in this former range/impact area. The area is very rural, with cattle grazing being the predominant feature. Solitary houses were sometimes seen from the road as the team traversed the former range by vehicle. No people were seen by the team during this survey of area A. The team walked a number of fence lines in the region, but saw no OEW (see photographs J-1 through J-3).

c. Area B: Ammunition Storage Area

The team travelled to the former cantonment area of the former Camp and, using the 1946 Master Plan map for Camp Swift (document L-1), made its way to the former ammunition storage area. The area is now made up of mobile homes and woodframe dwellings. Many of these present day residences are built on or around the remaining foundations of buildings located at the former ammunition storage area. No interviews indicated the discovery of any OEW in this area and no OEW was observed during the survey of area B (see plates 3, 5, and photographs J-4 through J-6).

d. Area C: Booby Trap Training Area

The land title to this area, now overgrown with scrub bushes and trees, is held by many private owners. Attempts to walk into the area were unsuccessful for two reasons:

- (1) the ice and rain at the time of attempted entry and;
- (2) the thickness of the vegetation. No OEW was detected in the perimeter of the booby trap training area, but the team was not able to adequately walk the area. Interviewees, when shown a map, stated that no OEW had been located in this general area (see plates 3 and 5, and photographs J-7 and J-8).

e. Area D: Gas Area

This area is in a region similar to the one above. The 1946 map of Camp Swift (document L-1), shows a gas area (area D) with a location marker and also a separate listing (with location markers) of two gas chambers. An installation listing from the Chemical and Biological Defense Command (CBDCOM), Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, lists the former Camp Swift. The CBDCOM listing states that the 86th Chemical Battalion was stationed at Camp Swift in 1944, and further states that on 21 May 1943, Headquarters, 97th Division requested flame thrower manuals be shipped to Camp Swift for training purposes. Neither the team nor any interviewee had any experience with OEW discoveries in this area (see plate 3 and photographs J-7 and J-8). No gas chamber buildings could be located by the OEW assessment team.

f. Area E: Munitions Demolition Area

The survey team visited this area with a number of different people. Mr. Duran, a 30-year employee of Camp Swift (and a recent retiree), accompanied the team; Captain Junot, from the current Camp Swift, accompanied the team on a separate day; Mr. Wilkerson, an LCRA ranger, and Mr. Black, an archeologist, assisted the team on different occasions. Area E is part of an expansion area of the Lake Bastrop State Park. Based on the functions performed in this area over the years that the former Camp Swift was active (document F-4); and the numbers of "flags" planted by the TARNG Engineer Company during their subsurface

sweep of the Grounds for metal (see photograph J-14); and the fact that archeologists, during their research of the Grounds, found practice mines and other munitions items (document E-4 and photograph J-15), the former demolition ground is an area of concern (see plates 2 and 6). The OEW assessment team found no OEW.

g. Area F: Hospital Area

This area has no documentation associated with it to indicate that munitions training occurred here. In 1991 a mortar round was allegedly found by two teenagers, and in the late 1980s practice land mines were allegedly found under a dirt road in a minimally developed, rural subdivision. (More information on these discoveries can be obtained by referring to paragraph 4.c., (6), and (7). The OEW assessment team found no OEW.

h. Area G: Firing Ranges

This area is located northwest of the present, active Camp Swift and was the site of munitions training during the training activities of the former Camp Swift. No historical evidence indicates any OEW discoveries at this site and no interviewee indicated otherwise. The OEW assessment team found no OEW.

i. Area H: Remaining Land

This area had no history of ordnance related activities and interview data failed to reveal any ordnance related information. The area was not inspected.

7. EVALUATION OF ORDNANCE HAZARDS

a. General Procedures

(1) Each area (subsite) was evaluated to determine confirmed, potential, or uncontaminated ordnance presence. Confirmed ordnance contamination is based on verifiable historical evidence or direct witness of ordnance items since site closure. Verifiable historical record evidence consists of ordnance items located onsite and documented by local bomb squads, military explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) teams, newspaper articles, correspondence, and current findings. Direct witness of ordnance items consists of the site inspection team directly locating ordnance items by visual inspection. Additional field data is needed to identify a confirmed site.

(2) Potential ordnance contamination is based on a lack of confirmed ordnance. Potential ordnance contamination is inferred from records or indirect witness. Inference from historical records would include common practice in production, storage, usage, or disposal which would have allowed present day ordnance contamination. Potential ordnance contamination could also be based on indirect witness or from present day site features. Additional field data is needed to confirm potential ordnance areas (subsites).

(3) Uncontaminated ordnance areas (subsites) are based on a lack of confirmed or potential ordnance contamination. There is no reasonable evidence, either direct or inferred, to suggest present day ordnance contamination. Additional field data is not needed to assess uncontaminated ordnance areas (subsites).

b. Area A: Artillery Range/Impact Area

This 7,763 acre area is extremely rural, with cattle being the predominant living animal. The land is privately owned, with the titles being held by literally hundreds of individuals. There are very few dwellings located in this area. OEW would possibly not come into contact with a human because of the small numbers of dwellings in the area and the vast amounts of land devoted to cattle grazing. Based on the fact that the area was an active artillery range for a number of years and historically such ranges have varying degrees of subsurface OEW (even after ordnance sweeps), it is probable that OEW is present. The chances that a human will contact OEW (energized ammunition/components) in area A and suffer injury or death as a result are low. **There is potential for OEW contamination in area A.**

c. Area B: Ammunition Storage Area

No interviewee was aware of any OEW discoveries in this area. The area is now rural residential, with residences in close proximity to foundations of former buildings. Because accountability of munitions items in a storage area is generally quite good, and there is no historical documentation or interviewee information indicating any OEW discoveries, **area B is considered uncontaminated.**

d. Area C: Booby Trap Training Area

The nature of items used in this area during the time that the former Camp Swift was operational would, in itself, decrease substantially the likelihood of life threatening injury or death if contact with such an item resulted in its operation. However, often injury from unauthorized operation can occur because such practice items as simulators, etc. have an appearance that belies their destructiveness. Injuries from such items are often painful, permanent, and debilitating, but rarely life threatening. Since there was no information uncovered by the OEW assessment team to indicate that area C is contaminated, it is considered to be uncontaminated.

e. Area D: Gas Area

The team could find no evidence of chemical group A (highly toxic) materiel being within the confines of the former Camp Swift. A listing of FUDS compiled by CBDCOM includes the former Camp Swift. In the History of Camp Swift (see page 46 of document E-4), reference is made to the chemical warfare section of Camp Swift. The 1946 Camp Swift map (see document L-1) shows a "gas area" and a separate location for gas chamber (chemical group B) buildings. The OEW assessment team could not verify the location of any of the structures in these areas. No information was obtained by the OEW assessment team, either through interviews or historical documentation, indicating any previous discoveries of any chemical munitions OEW. **Area D is considered uncontaminated.**

f. Area E: Munitions Demolition Area

This area is located on property being used by the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. It has confirmed past ordnance usage and confirmed past discoveries of OEW. Past discoveries were of practice mines and practice mine fuzes but, because of the activities of military engineering units in Area E with explosive items (see document F-4), it is possible that a high explosive (HE) item will be unearthed in the future. Because of the expansion plans for this area and the accompanying increase in public use, the hazards to the public will, likewise, only increase. **There is confirmed OEW contamination at area E.**

g. Area F: Hospital Area

(1) This area, which was not the site of any known munitions training, had two alleged OEW discoveries brought to the attention of the OEW assessment team during the February 1994 survey. One of the alleged discoveries was of an HE mortar round, located in the woods behind a rural housing area north of Route 1441 (see plates 1 and 7). The mother of one of the teenagers who allegedly found the round during August 1991, stated to the team that the responding EOD unit from Fort Sam Houston warned the family of the extreme danger of the item as

found. (A telephone call to the EOD unit at Fort Sam Houston failed to confirm their response). The other alleged discovery, practice land mines, was in the general vicinity of the former Camp hospital, now the site of Lake Bastrop Acres, a minimally-developed rural residential subdivision composed mainly of undeveloped, platted lots.

(2) The 575 acres of area F (plates 3 and 7) has no historical documentation pointing to it as being the site of any munitions training. However, because of the alleged discoveries of the mortar round and the practice mines in this area, its status must be changed to potential contamination. Although no interviewee mentioned it and no historical documentation pointed to it, common practice would suggest a medical waste dump site somewhere near the former hospital. This, or another type dump in the region, might explain the presence of munitions items on property which fails to show up in any documentation as being a munitions related area. Personnel have in the past, and still do, discard munitions items or munitions residue in unauthorized areas, with various types of dumps being highly popular. Based solely on the past isolated discoveries by Mr. Tuck and the teenager, Eric Lindsey, **this area has potential ordnance contamination.**

h. Area G: Firing Ranges

This area is the site of former small arms firing ranges and infantry training using small arms at the former Camp Swift. The present, active Camp Swift uses ranges abutting this former range area. According to information obtained from Captain Junot, TARNG, the current Camp Swift munitions training does not extend into area G. The 1946 master plan map for Camp Swift (document L-1) showed that area G was used for small arms training. HTRW (lead) contamination from spent small arms bullets is possible. No historical documentation or interview data pointed to any OEW contamination in area G. **Area G has no OEW contamination.**

i. Area H: Remaining Land

This area was not used for munitions training. **It is considered uncontaminated**, since no documentation or interviews indicate otherwise.

8. SITE ORDNANCE TECHNICAL DATA

a. End Item Technical Data

(1) While no comprehensive list of the exact types/models of ammunition used at the former Camp Swift could be located, the following table lists ammunition items which one could reasonably expect, based on general historical documentation of past practices and range sizes and layouts.

(2) Table 8-1 has been developed to establish a list of potential ordnance items and their fillers that probably were used and therefore could exist at surface or subsurface levels in some areas within the former site. This table was developed based on historical documentation. The model numbers used are sometimes speculative, but based on common items/models used during the time. The types of items discovered since closure are indicated by an asterisk.

**TABLE 8-1
AMMUNITION USED AND EXPLOSIVE/CHEMICAL FILLER**

ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT
Cartridge, Ball .22 Cal., long rifle	None	40 gr lead bullet Brass or gilding metal cartridge case 2.86 gr smokeless powder
Propelling charge Cartridge .30 Cal., with gilding metal	M2 Ball M2 AP M1 Tracer T10 Tracer	Lead Antimony Tungsten Chrome Steel Tracer Composition Incendiary Composition Single-base or Double-
Propelling charge base		(DB) powder
Cartridge .50 Cal., with gilding metal jacket	M2 Ball M2 AP M1 Tracer M10 Tracer M17 Tracer M21 Tracer M1 Incend	Soft Steel Tungsten Chrome Steel Tracer Composition Tracer Composition Tracer Composition Tracer Composition Incendiary Composition Single-base or DB powder
Propelling charge Cartridge .30-06	M1909/blank	--
Mine, * antitank	T1/practice* M1/HE	practice 6 lbs TNT Lead azide and tetryl Priming mix Tetryl booster
Dynamite	M1	RDX Binder Guar gum
Projectile 75MM	M48/HE M64/WP M89/Smoke	1.47 lbs TNT .92 lbs. FNH powder 1.35 lbs White phosphorous .92 lbs FNH powder 1.68 lbs. HE .16 lbs FNH powder Smoke mixture
Projectile 105MM Fuze, P.D. Detonator Superquick Delay	M1/HE M48	4.8 lbs TNT Lead azide Compressed black powder pellet
Booster Detonator	M20	Lead azide over tetryl

*items discovered since closure of which the OEW team is aware

**TABLE 8-1
AMMUNITION USED AND EXPLOSIVE/CHEMICAL FILLER**

ITEM	MODEL/TYPE	FILLER/WEIGHT
Closing cup		Tetryl
Booster pellet		Tetryl
Propelling charge		3.04 lbs. FNH powder, M1
Mortar *		
60MM	M49/H.E. M302/WP	1.29 lbs. Comp B White Phosphorous
81MM	M43/HE	1.22 lbs TNT .37 gr primer mix 700 gr double-base powder
	M45/HE M57/WP	4.48 lbs TNT 4.04 lbs white
phosphorous		820 gr DB powder
Grenade, rifle	M9/AT M28/HEAT M29/Prac.	4 oz 50/50 Pentolite
Fuze		Priming mixture Lead Azide Tetryl Tetryl
Booster		
Simulators		
booby trap	M117/flash	
booby trap	M118/illum.	
booby trap	M119/whistling	
Grenade, hand	MK II	Bursting charge
fragmentation		.74 oz E.C. Black powder
Fuze	M10	
Primer	MK V	.4 gr Primer mixture
Delay - time fuse		Black powder train
Detonator		7 gr loose black powder
Rocket		
2.36 inch	M6/HE	.5 lbs 50/50 pentolite Lead azide and tetryl Primer/booster
	M10/WP	0.9 lbs White Phosphorus
3.5 inch	M28/HEAT	1.93 lbs Comp B .36 lbs propellant
	M30/WP	2.23 lbs White Phosphorus

* items discovered since closure of which the OEW team is aware

b. Chemical Data of Ordnance Fillers

Table 8-2 has been developed to provide information on the explosive chemical compounds used in the ordnance cited in Table 8-1.

TABLE 8-2 CHEMICAL DATA OF ORDNANCE FILLERS		
Explosive Material	Synonyms	Chemical Compounds
TNT	2,4,6, Trinitroltoluene	$C_6H_2CH_3 (NO_2)_3$
Black Powder 74% Potassium Nitrate 11% Sulphur 16% Charcoal	Salt Peter, Niter	KNO_3 S C
Nitroglycerine	Glyceryl Trinitrate	$C_3H_5N_3O_9$
Pentolite (50/50) TNT PETN	2,4,6 trinitrotoluene	$C_6H_2CH_3 (NO_2)_3$ $C(CH_2ONO_2)_4$
PETN	Pentaerythritol Tetranitrate; 2,2-bis (Nitrooxyl)Methyl; 1,3-Propanediol; Pentrite, Nitropenta; TEN	$C_5H_8O_4 (NO_2)_4$
White Phosphorus		P
Tetryl	2,4,6 Trinitrophenyl Methane Nitromine	$C_7H_5N_5O_8$
Composition B 60% RDX	Trimethylene trinitramine; cyclonite	$(NCH_2) N_3$
FNH Powder, Type II Nitrocellulose Dibutylphthalate	Guncotton; pyroxylin; gelling agent	$(C_6H_8O_5 (NO_2) N$ $C_6H_4 (CO_2C_4H_9)_2$
Guncotton 13% nitrogen	(see nitrocellulose)	N_2
Lead azide		$Pb (N_3)_2$

9. OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

a. Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste

There are two potential sites/sources of HTRW, as follows:

- (1) at the abandoned installation located on Route 2136 (discussed in section 5 b.)
- (2) at area G (discussed in paragraph 7 h.)

b. Building Demolition/Debris Removal

At the abandoned installation located on Route 2136, many structures exist. The Fort Worth District, USACE, should perform a preliminary assessment (PA) to determine eligibility for a building demolition/debris removal (BD/DR) project.

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APPENDIX A
REFERENCE SOURCES

REFERENCE SOURCES

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
GOVERNMENT SOURCES			
FEDERAL AGENCIES			
Geography & Map Division Library of Congress Washington, DC	Staff	(202) 707-8530	No Information
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE			
Defense Technical Information Center Cameron Station Alexandria, VA 22304	Computer	(800) 225-3842	Automated Search
Defense Libraries on Disk Pentagon Library, Room 1A518 Washington, DC	Computer		Automated Search No information
Defense Logistics Studies Information Exchange U.S. Army Log Mgmt College Fort Lee, VA	Computer		Automated Search No information
ARMY			
Military History Institute Carlisle Barracks, PA	Ms. Louis Arnold Friend	(717) 245-3103	No Information
Washington Military Records Washington, DC	Mr. Ken Sclessinger	(202) 501-5385	Referrals

REFERENCE SOURCES

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
ARMY (cont.) EOD, 137th Ordnance Fort Sam Houston, TX	Sgt Hagen	(DSN) 471-2906	EOD Report
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Fort Worth District Attn: CESWF-PD-EE Fort Worth, TX 96102	Staff	(817) 334-3223	Maps and Documents
<u>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u> Soil Conservation Service Bastrop, TX	Staff	(505) 865-4642	Soil and Geology Information
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION</u> National Archives Military Reference Branch Washington, DC	Staff	(202) 501-5385	No information
National Archives Southwest Region Fort Worth, TX 76115	Staff	(817) 334-5525	No information
National Archives Mid-Atlantic Region Philadelphia, PA 10107	Staff	(215) 597-3000	No information

REFERENCE SOURCES

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
<u>GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (cont.)</u>			
National Archives Cartographic & Architectural Branch Washington, DC	Staff	(703) 756-6700	No information
Washington National Records Center National Archives 4205 Suitland Parkway Suitland, MD	Staff	(301) 763-7410	No information
National Archives Records Admin., Still Pictures Branch Washington, DC	Staff	(202) 502-5455	No information
<u>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR</u>			
Fish & Wildlife Division National Wildlife Service 611 East 6th Street Austin, TX 78701	Staff	(512) 482-5700	Referrals
Fish & Wildlife Division Ecological Services 611 East 6th Street Austin, TX 78701	Staff	(512) 482-5436	Endangered species list
<u>DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</u>			
Federal Prison Bastrop, TX	Rick Cherwinski	(512) 321-9228	No information

REFERENCE SOURCES

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
STATE AGENCIES			
Texas Parks & Wildlife Dept Bastrop State Park Bastrop, TX	Brent Leisure Superintendent	(512) 321-2101	Interview (I-3)
	Art Black Archeologist	(409) 567-4593	Interview (I-4)
Lower Colorado River Authority Bastrop, TX	Mark Wilkerson Ranger	(512) 473-3246	Interview (I-2)
	Roy Belcher	(409) 242-3351	Interview (I-2)
Texas Natural Resources Information System Austin, TX	Andrew Poth Researcher	(512) 463-8337	Maps
Camp Swift Reserve Center Bastrop, TX	Capt Junot	(512) 321-2497	Interview (I-8)
Adjutant General Office 2210 West 35th Street Bldg. 41 P.O. Box 5218 Austin, TX	Rick Owens	(512) 465-5791	Documents
Adjutant General Office Camp Mayberry P.O. Box 5218 Austin, TX	John Schreiber	(512) 465-5659	Camp History

REFERENCE SOURCES

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
STATE AGENCIES (cont.)			
Austin History Center Austin Public Library P.O. Box 2287 Austin, TX	Staff	(512) 499-7480	Camp History
Texas DNR Conservation Comm. Pollution Clean-Up Division P.O. Box 13087 Austin, TX	Staff	(512) 239-2365	No information
Texas Historical Comm. (SHPO) 1511 Colorado Austin, TX	Staff	(502) 463-5867	Cultural Resource Information
COUNTY AGENCIES			
Bastrop County Appraisal Office Bastrop, TX	Andy Wolf Appraiser	(512) 321-3925	Interview (I-9)
Bastrop County Sheriff's Dept Bastrop, TX	Charles Littleton Captain Lee Conner Deputy	(512) 321-8200 (512) 321-8200	Interview (I-5) Interview (I-5)
Bastrop County Courthouse Bastrop, TX	Shirley Wilhelm	(512) 321-3443	Documents

REFERENCE SOURCES

The following organizations and personnel are acknowledged for their support

Organization	Name	Telephone	Nature of Support
NON-GOVERNMENT SOURCES			
<u>NATIONAL</u>			
DIALOG Information Services, Inc. 3460 Hillview Avenue Palo Alto, CA	Computer	(312) 726-9206	Automated Search No information
Scientific and Technical Information Library Automation System SIRSI Corporation 689 Discovery Drive Huntsville, AL 35806	Computer	(205) 992-9820	Automated Search No information
Online Computer Library 6565 Frantz Road Dublin, OH 43017	Computer	(800) 848-5878	Automated Search
<u>LOCAL</u>			
Red Rock, TX	H. "Jim" Duran	(512) 303-0332	Interview (I-1)
Bastrop, TX	Mrs. Lindsey		Interview (I-6)
Bastrop, TX	Kenneth Tuck		Interview (I-7)

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APPENDIX B

REFERENCES AND ABSTRACTS

APPENDIX B

REFERENCES AND ABSTRACTS

1. U.S. Dept of Agriculture, "Soil Survey-Bastrop County, Texas," March 1979.
2. War Department, "Ammunition Inspection Guide," TM 9-1904, March 1944 (D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4, D-5, D-6, D-7, D-8, D-9).
3. War Department, "Rockets," TM 9-1950, 9 July 1945 (D-5).
4. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, "Site Safety Plan for Ordnance and Explosive Waste", 25 June 1992.
5. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, "Inventory Project Report for DERP (OEW) Project No. K06TX030402, Former Camp Swift, Texas", 13 April 1992 (E-1).
6. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, "Inventory Project Report for DERP (BD/DR) Project No. K06TX030401, Former Camp Swift, Texas," 10 January 1991 (E-2).
7. "A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment at Camp Swift Texas, Research Report No. 72, Texas Archeological Survey," University of Texas-Austin, 1983.
8. "Camp Swift, Texas," (date unknown), TARNG.
9. "Encyclopedia of Historic Forts and The Military, Pioneer and Trading Posts of the United States," Robert B. Roberts, New York: Macmillan, 1988.
10. "Camp Swift, Texas, Petition Evaluation Document," U.S. Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, August 1982 (L-3).
11. "Stone Projectile Points to World War II Tank Destroyers and Land Mines: Intensive Archeological Survey at Lake Bastrop State Park, Research Report No. 3," Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, Austin, December 1993 (E-3).
12. Letter, U.S. Senator Lyndon Johnson, January 1952, Subject: Camp Swift Reactivation (F-1).
13. Memorandum, Fort Sam Houston EOD, 29 December 1993, Subject: Disposal Operations at Camp Swift (F-2).
14. Letter, Texas National Guard Armory Board, Austin, 13 August 1971, Subject Military Use of Camp Swift (F-3).
15. Letter, USACE, Fort Belvoir, 8 February 1991, Subject: WW II Archival Information for Camp Swift Demolition Area (F-4).

16. Real Estate Planning Report, "Acquisition of Land for Department of Army, Camp Swift Texas," 13 July 1951 (G-1).
17. "History of Camp Swift, Texas," 1958 (E-4).
18. Interview with Horace "Jim" Duran, retired employee of Camp Swift (I-1).
19. Interview with Mark Wilkerson, Ranger, LCRA (I-2); Interview with Roy Belcher, Ranger, LCRA (I-2).
20. Interview with Brent Leisure, Bastrop Park Superintendent (I-3).
21. Interview with Arthur "Art" Black, Archeologist, Texas Parks and Wildlife (I-4).
22. Interview with Charles Littleton, Captain, Bastrop County Sheriff's Department; Interview with Lee Conner, Deputy, Bastrop County Sheriff's Dept (I-5).
23. Interview with Mrs. Lindsey, mother of teenage discoverer of OEW (I-6).
24. Interview with Ken Tuck, Owner, Lake Bastrop Acres (I-7).
25. Interview with Captain Junot, current TARNG Camp Swift (I-8).
26. Interview with Andy Wolf, Real Estate Appraiser, Bastrop County Appraisal Office, (I-9).
27. Camp Swift-Location and Setting, from "A Cultural Resource Inventory and Assessment-Camp Swift Texas," Texas Archeological Survey - University of Texas.

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APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY

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GLOSSARY

AFB	Air Force Base
AP	Armor Piercing
BD/DR	Building Demolition/Debris Removal
BTU/lb.	British Thermal Unit per pound
CBDCOM	Chemical and Biological Defense Command
Chemical Group A	Highly toxic. The most dangerous chemicals to handle.
Chemical Group B	Materials in this group require masks be worn and are choking, blood, tear, or vomiting agents, or smoke.
Chemical Group C	White Phosphorus and plasticized white phosphorus are the two examples in this group.
CWM	Chemical Warfare Material
Comp B	Composition B
CON/HTRW	Containerized Hazardous, Toxic, & Radiologic Waste.
DERP-FUDS	Defense Environmental Restoration Program-Formerly Used Defense Sites
DOD	Department of Defense
DB	Double Base
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
F	Fahrenheit
FDE	Findings and Determination of Eligibility
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
HE	High Explosive
HEAT	High Explosive Anti-Tank

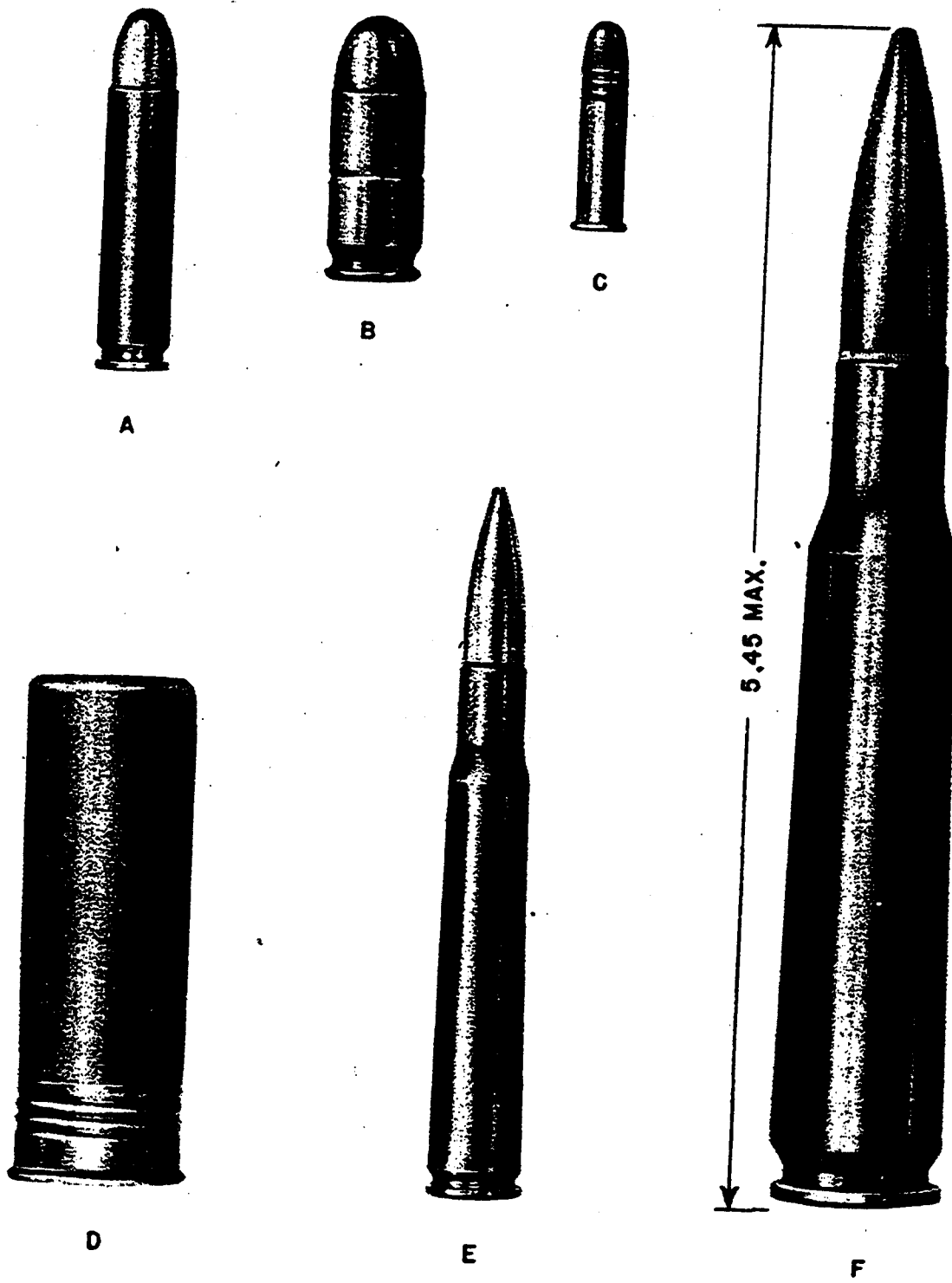
HTRW	Hazardous, Toxic, and Radiological Waste
Illum.	Illuminating or Illumination
INPR	Inventory Project Report
LBJ	Lyndon B. Johnson
lbs	pounds
LCRA	Lower Colorado River Authority
MK	Mark
MM	Millimeter
NCO	Non-commissioned Officer
NOFA	No further action
OEW	Ordnance and Explosive Waste
Oz	Ounce
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PD	Point Detonating
POW	Prisoner of War
Prac	Practice
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
SI	Site Inspection
TARNG	Texas Army National Guard
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WP	White Phosphorus
WW I	World War One
WW II	World War Two

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TEXTS/MANUALS

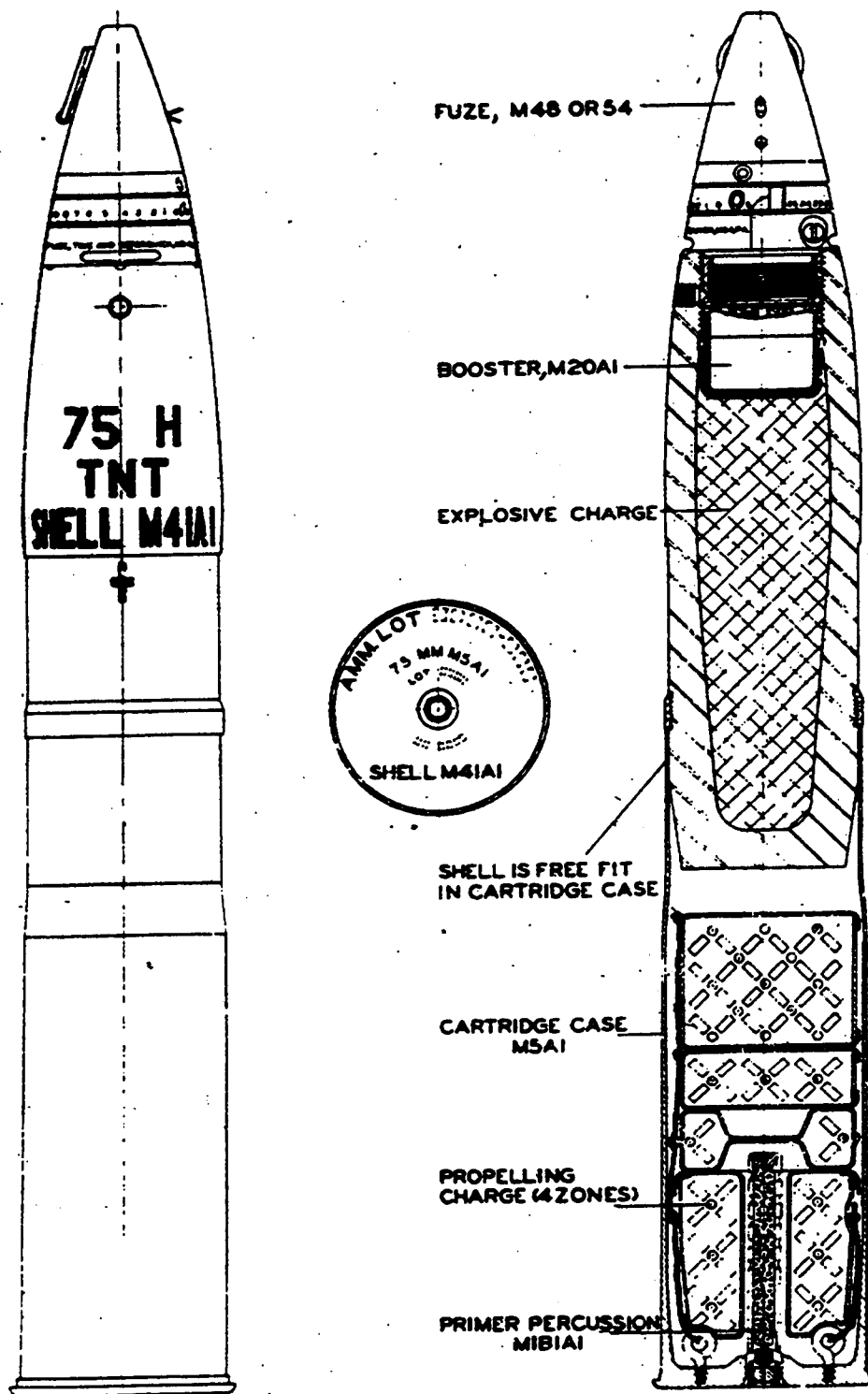
APPENDIX D
TEXTS/MANUALS

D-1	Small Arms Ammunition	(B-2)
D-2	Artillery Ammunition	(B-2)
D-3	Mines	(B-2)
D-4	Mortars	(B-2)
D-5	Rockets	(B-2 and B-3)
D-6	Grenades	(B-2)
D-7	Simulators	(B-2)
D-8	Dynamite	(B-2)



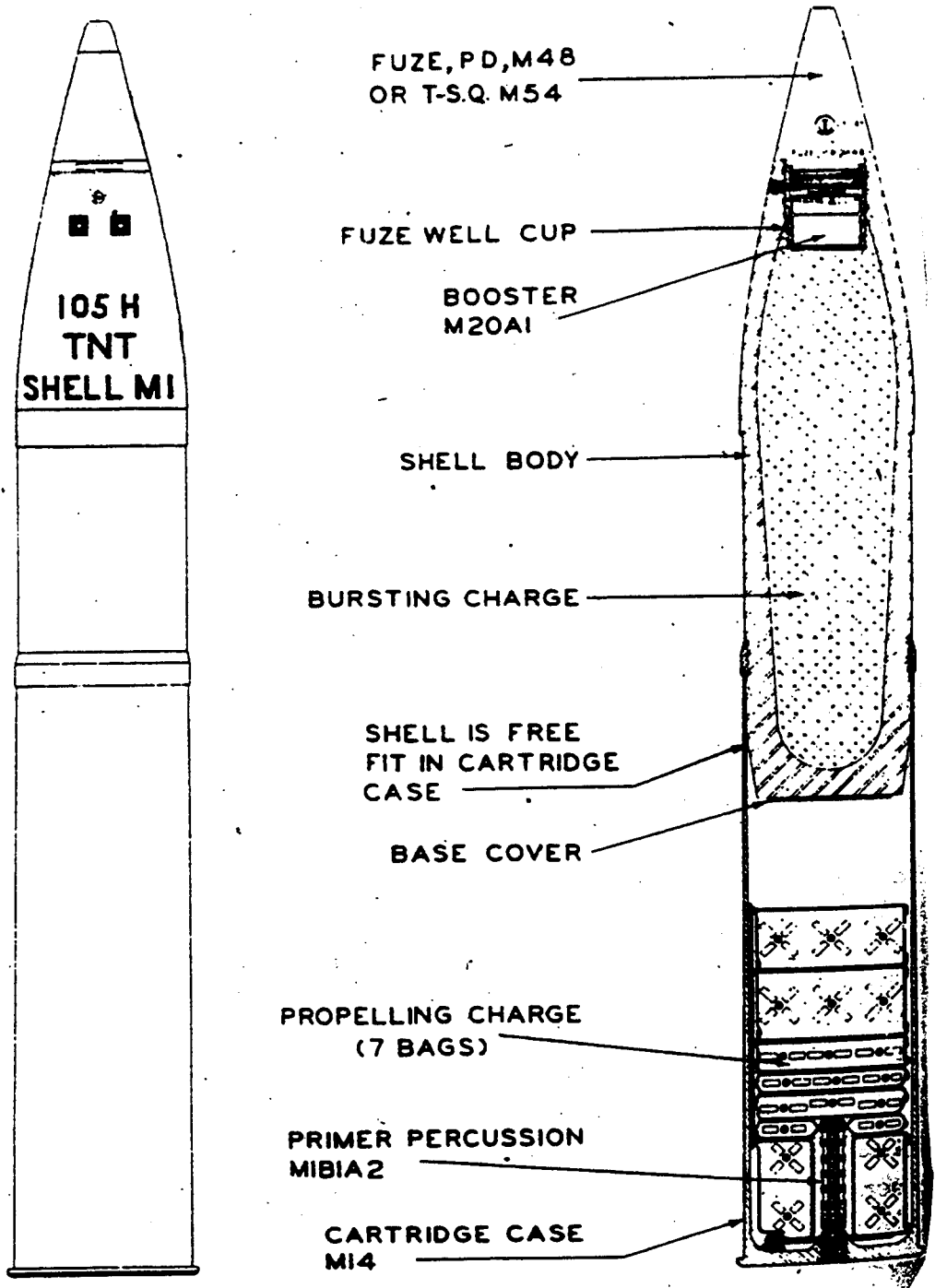
- A - CARTRIDGE, CARBINE, CAL..30, M1
- B - CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL..45, M1911.
- C - CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL..22, LONG RIFLE
- D - SHELL, SHOTGUN, 12-GAGE.
- E - CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL..30, M2.
- F - CARTRIDGE, BALL, CAL..50, M2.

— Types of Small-arms Ammunition



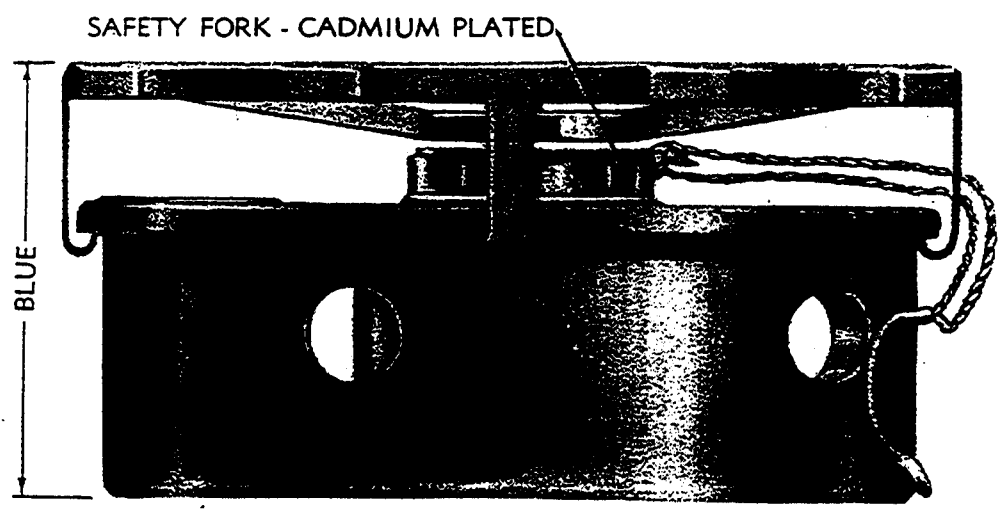
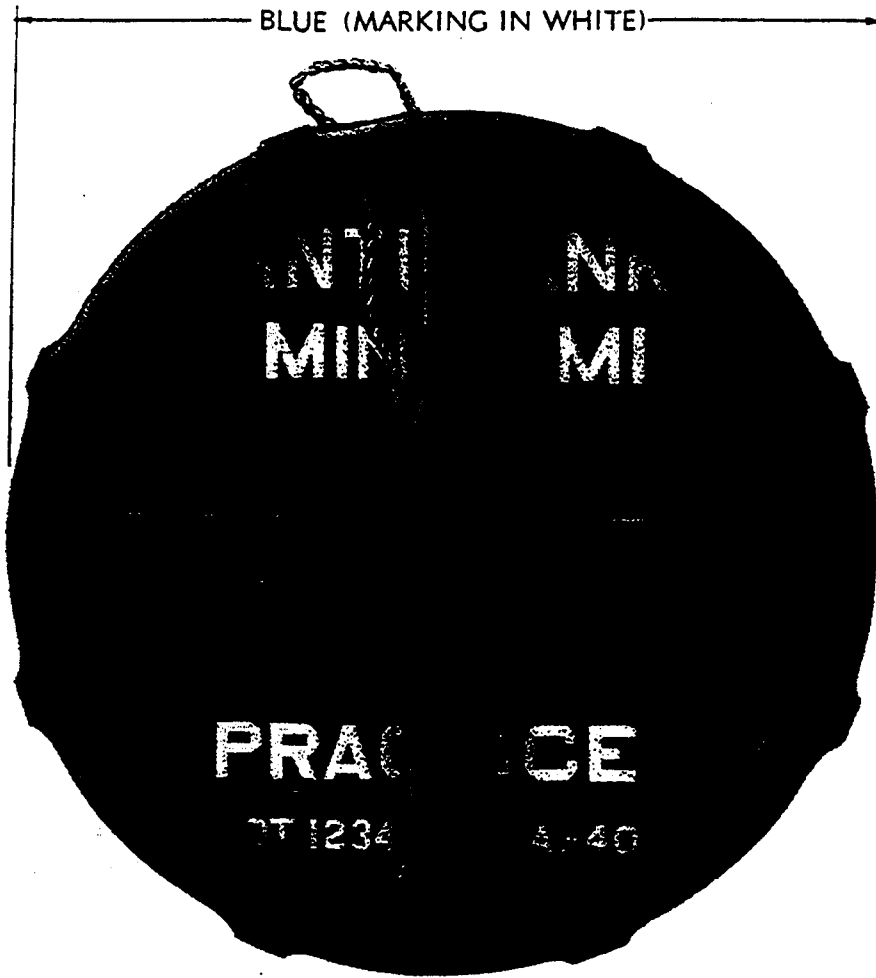
RA PD 22957

— SHELL, Semifixed, H.E., M41A1



RA PD 22971

- SHELL, H.E., 105-mm, M1

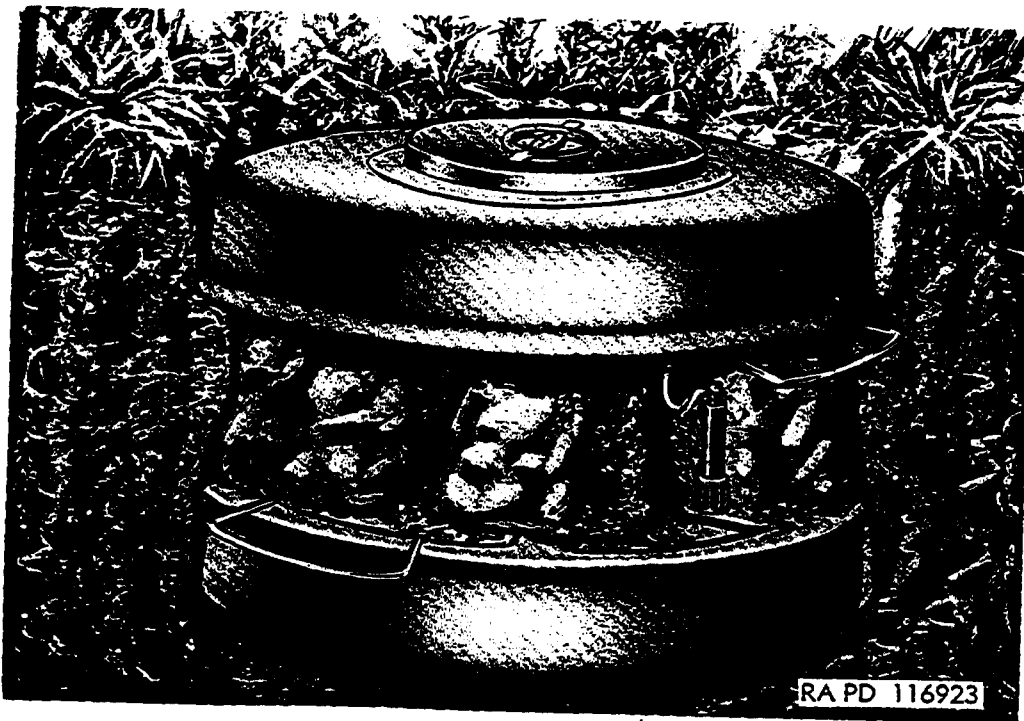


RA PD 53884A

— MINE, Antitank, Practice, M1

135. Booby-Trapping and Improvisation

a. *Booby-Trapping Antitank Mines.* A booby-trapping (equipped with antiremoval device) antitank mine (fig. 186) is one that, in addition to its main fuze, is fitted with one or more secondary fuzes that are intended to act as an antilift device and to cause the mine to explode when an attempt is made by the enemy to remove it. In the case of a heavy type service or practice antitank mine, a secondary fuze consists of a firing device and the appropriate activator (par. 133*d*). In the case of a light type service or practice antitank mine, a secondary fuze consists of a firing device fitted with a nonelectric blasting cap. Secondary fuzes may be fitted to an antitank mine or to another mine or explosive charge laid close beneath or beside it. The mines or charges and firing devices in such an arrangement are connected by wires and laid in a manner that, upon the enemy's attempt, by his prescribed method of "safe" removal,



Installation of a boobytrapped antitank mine.

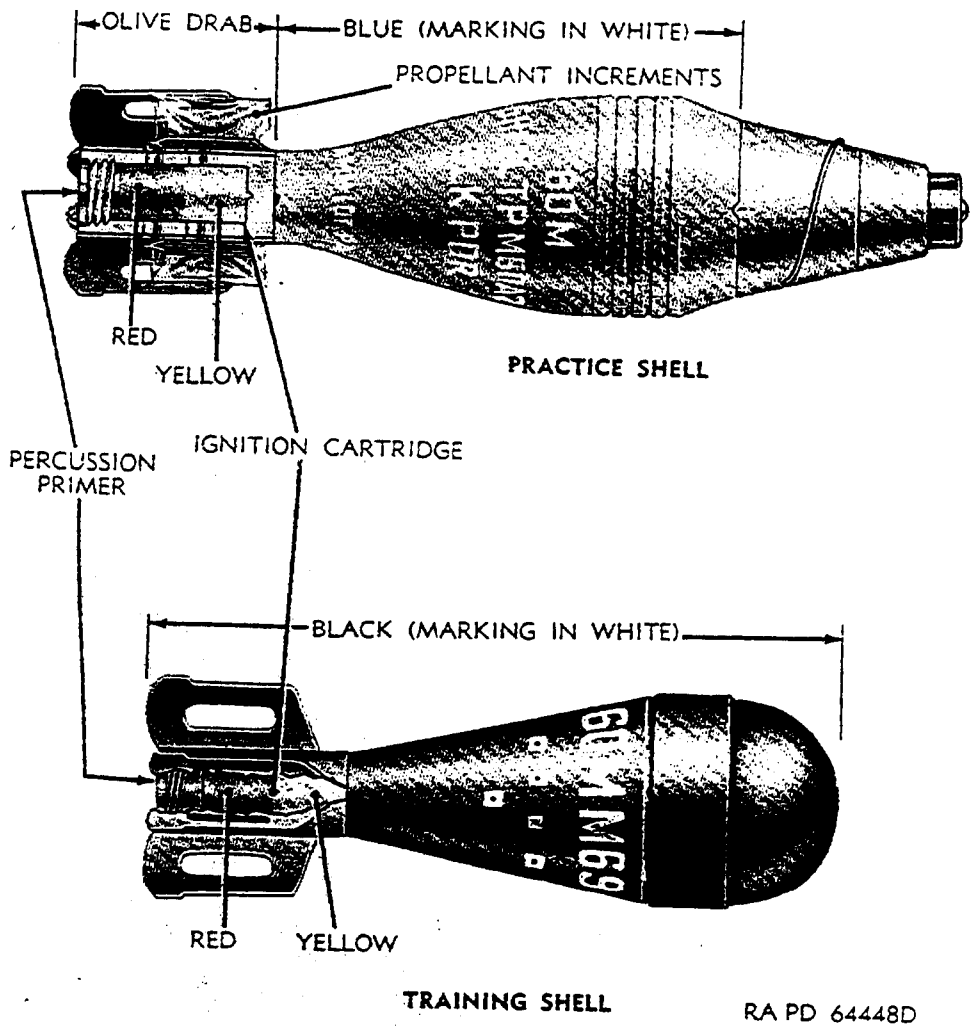
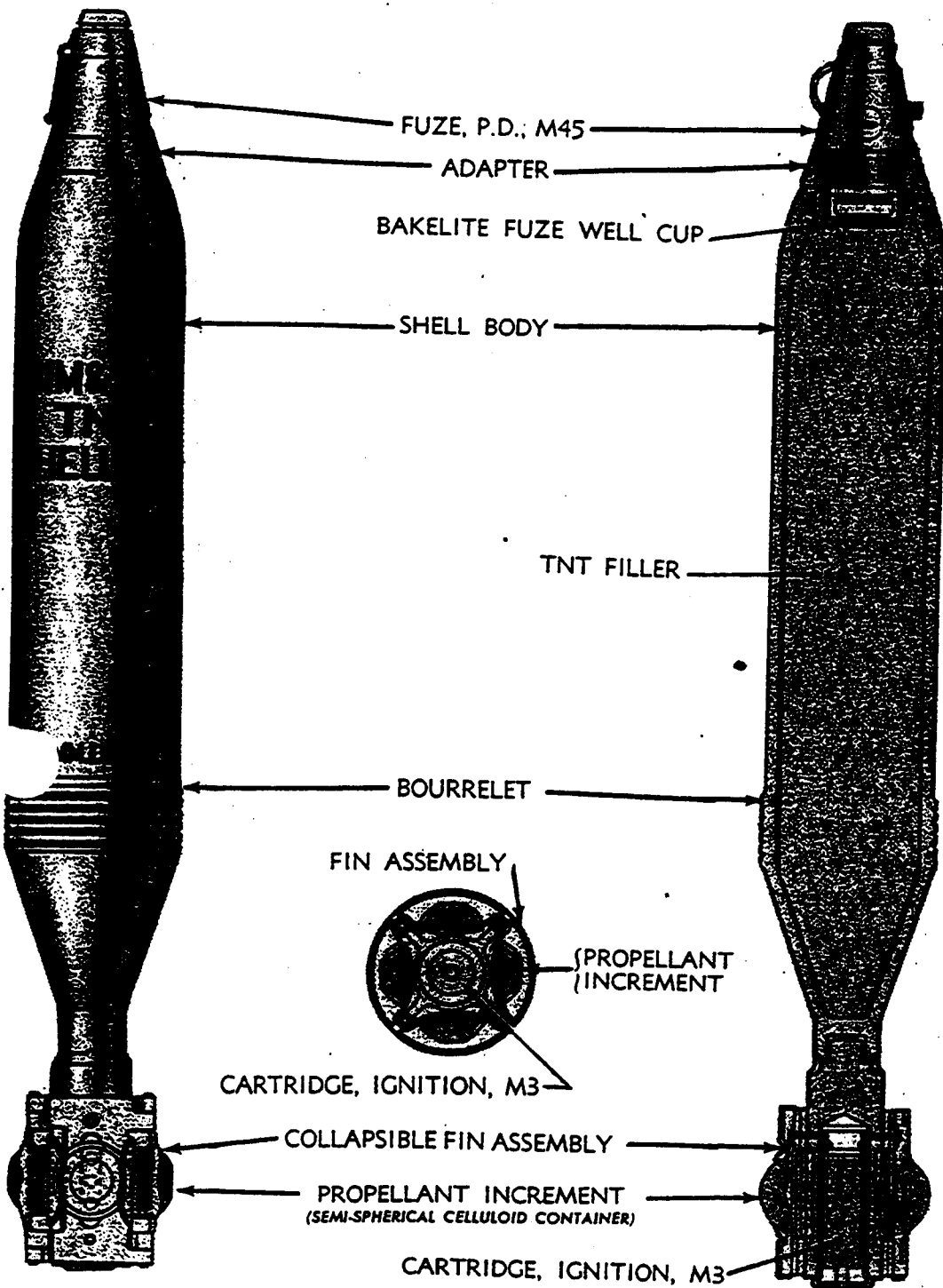


Figure 97. Typical mortar practice and training shell.

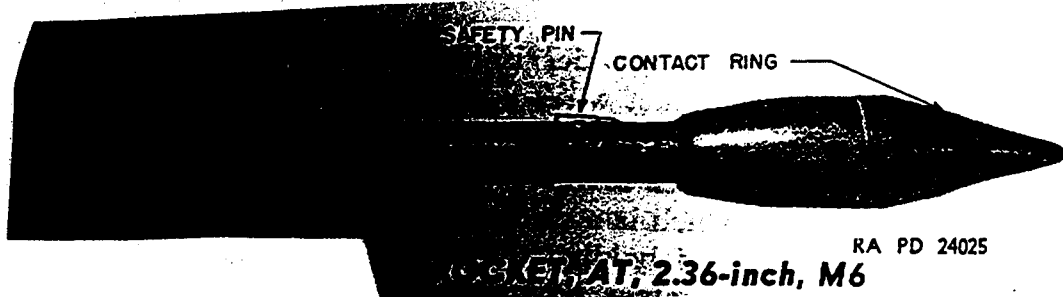
RA PD 64448D



RA PD 22901

- SHELL, H.E., M45, 81-mm Mortar

TRENCH WARFARE



RA PD 24025

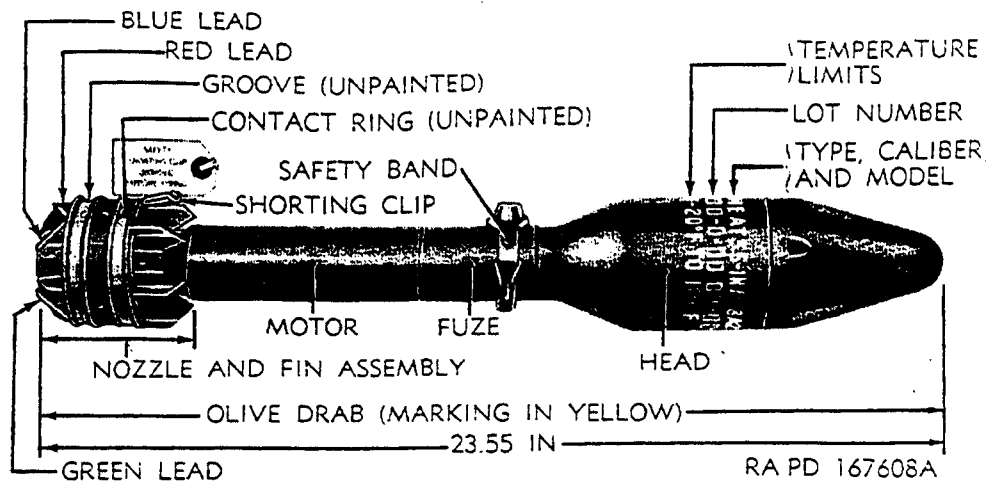
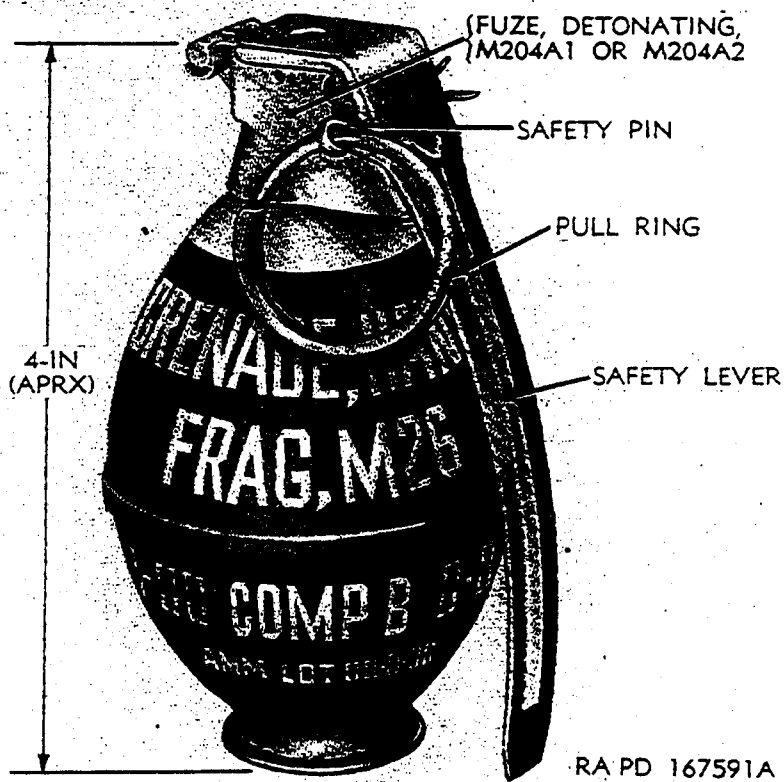


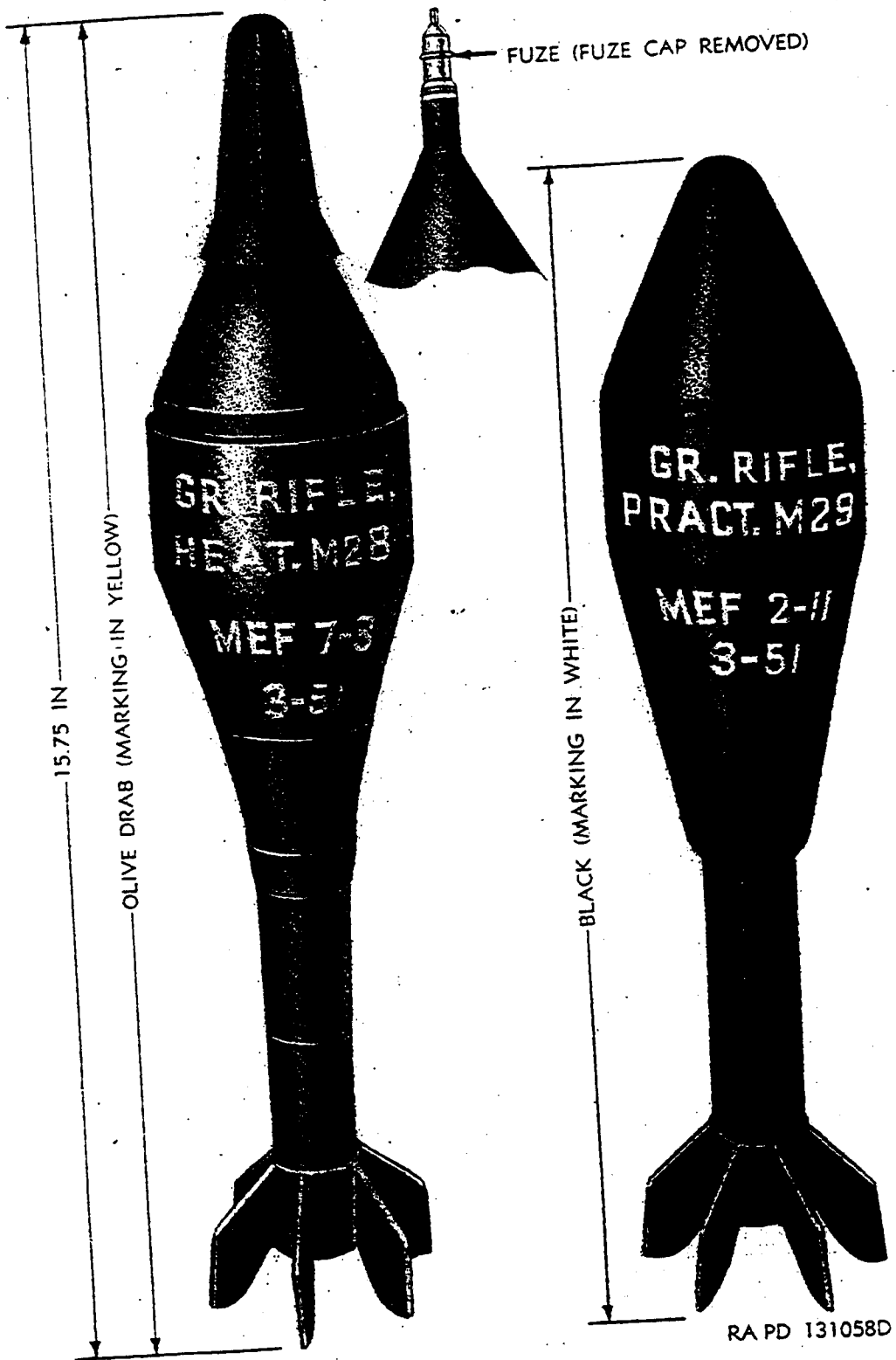
Figure 159. Rocket, HE, AT, 3.5-inch, M28A2.

(HE, AT) rocket M28A2 has the conventional electrically ignited solid propellant motor with fixed fin and uses the base detonating fuze M404A1 with waterproofing safety band. The rocket M28A2 has a velocity of 320 feet per second, will penetrate upwards of 10½ inches of armor-plate, and has a maximum range of 850 yards. The smoke (WP) rocket M30 (T127E3) has the same general shape, weight, and ballistics as the HE, AT rocket M28A2 and uses the same type motor and detonating fuze; the head is filled with white phosphorus for producing screening smoke. The practice rocket M29A2 is the same as the HE, AT rocket M28A2 except that it has cast iron inert head and dummy fuze.

b. *Fragmentation.* A typical fragmentation hand grenade is GRENADE, hand, fragmentation, M26 (T38E1) (fig. 67). This is an improved type that consists of a thin metal body, approximately the size and shape of a lemon, lined with a wire-wound coil, and replaces the older type (Mk 2) cast iron body. The M26 body is approximately 2¼ inches in diameter

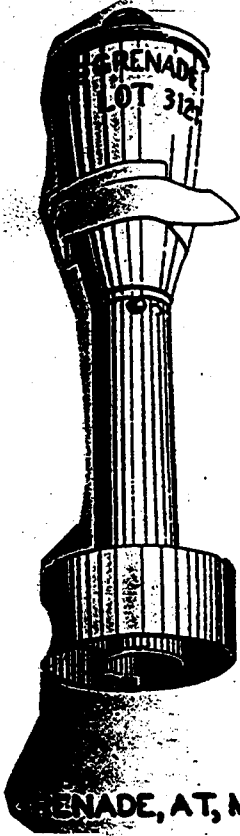


Grenade, hand, fragmentation, M26 (T38E1) fuzed with fuze M204A1 or M204A2.



Grenade, rifle, HE, AT, M28 and grenade, rifle, practice, M29.

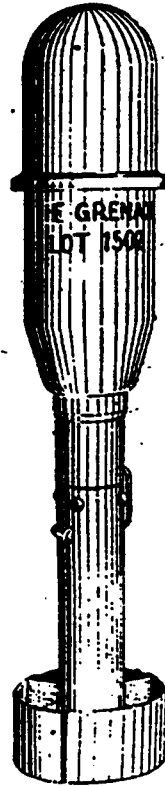
TRENCH WARFARE



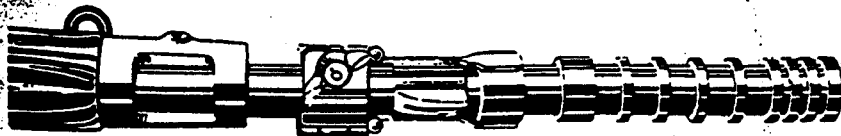
GRENADE, AT, M9.



CARTRIDGE,
AT, GRENADE, M3



GRENADE, AT, M9A1.



LAUNCHER, GRENADE, M1.

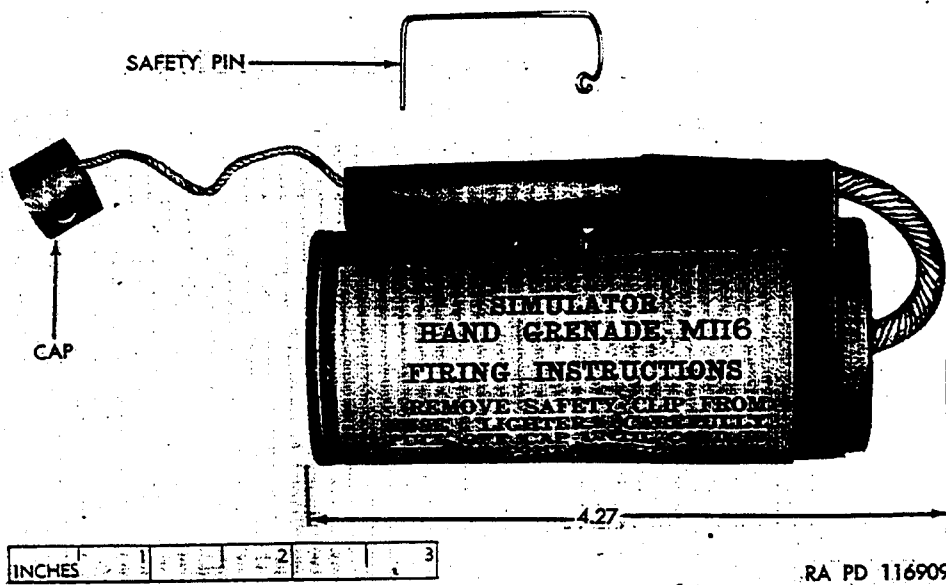
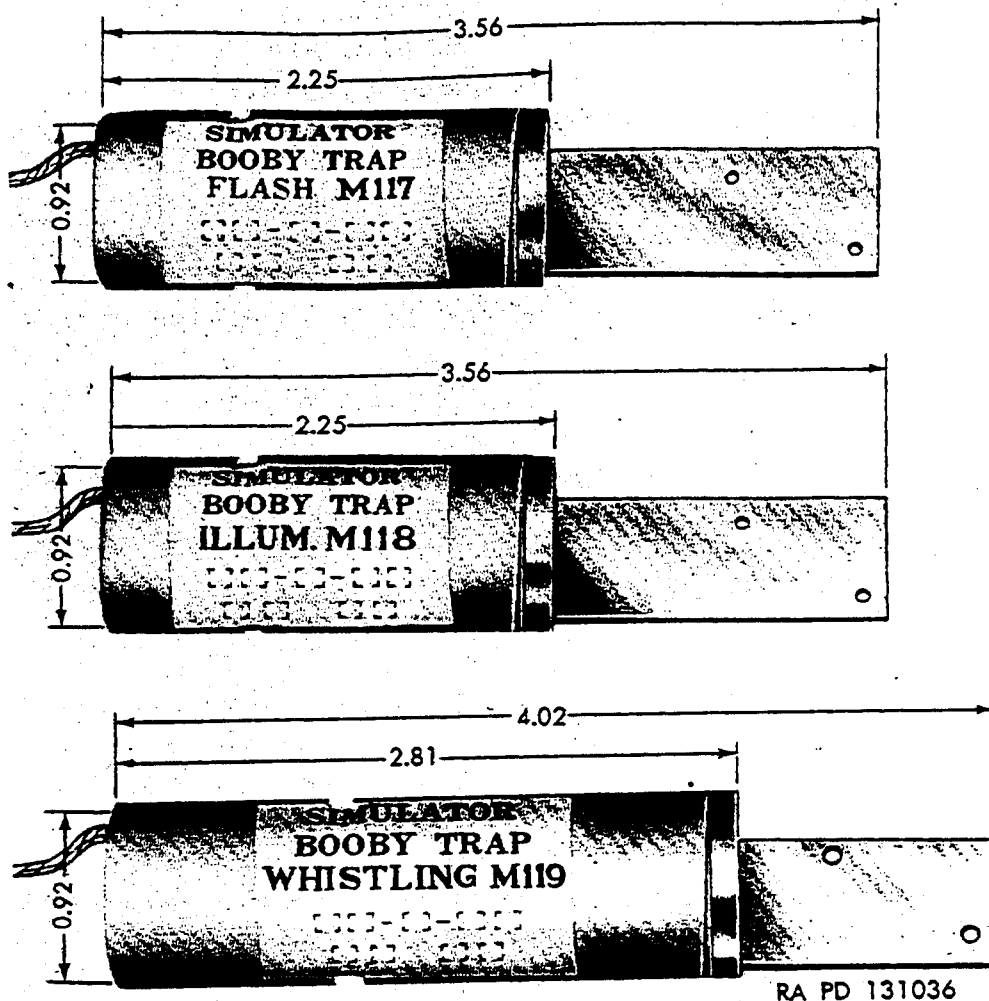


Figure 70. Simulator, hand grenade, M116 (T79).

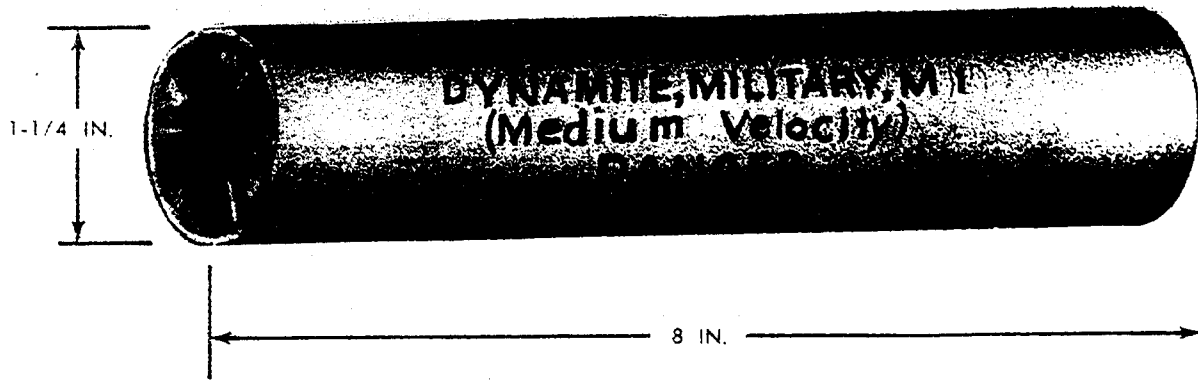


RA PD 131036

Figure 157. Simulator, booby trap, flash, M117 (T80); illuminating, M118 (T81); and whistling, M119 (T82).

d. Simulators are pyrotechnic devices designed to imitate the actual battle sounds, flashes, and lights of service items of ammunition. They are used in the training of troops for conditioning without being subjected to the hazards of handling live ammunition. The details of purpose, description, functioning, instructions, and precautions are given in TM 9-1981. Training pyrotechnics are to be handled with the same precautions as prescribed for their service counterparts.

DYNAMITE: MILITARY, M1



ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER CAMP SWIFT
BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402

APPENDIX E
REPORTS/STUDIES

APPENDIX E
REPORTS/STUDIES

E-1 DERP-FUDS INPR (Site No. K06TX030400) - OEW Project
K06TX030402 (B-5).

E-2 DERP-FUDS INPR (Site No. K06TX030400) - BD/DR Project
K06TX030401 (B-6).

E-3 Stone Projectile Points to WW II Tank Destroyers and Land
Mines: Intensive Archeological Survey at Lake Bastrop State Park
(excerpt), December 1993 (B-11).

E-4 History of Camp Swift, Texas, O.P. Houston & W.E. Long, 1958
(B-17).

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. K06TX030400
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY, ET AL, PROPERTY, TX
OCTOBER 1991

SITE NAME: Lower Colorado River Authority, et al, property, formerly Camp Swift, TX.

LOCATION: The former camp is located three miles northeast of Bastrop, Bastrop County, TX. (See attached site map.)

SITE HISTORY: The U.S. Government acquired 52,191.26 acres (52,092.76 fee acres and 98.5 lease acres) on 23 March 1942. The site was used by the Army as an infantry replacement training camp. The Army constructed numerous barracks, warehouses, support buildings, training facilities and areas, recreational facilities, artillery ranges, motorpool vehicle parking areas with gasoline pumps and storage tanks, and security boundary fences. The property was declared excess to the War Assets Administration (WAA) on 5 May 1947. Following the declaration of excess, 373.99 acres were deeded to the state of Texas, Department of Health, and the Federal Farmers Mortgage Corporation assumed accountability of 83.0 acres. Over a period of time, 35,633.52 acres were sold to various individuals, and the General Services Administration (GSA) terminated the lease covering 98.5 acres. In 1952, the Department of the Army withdrew from surplus the remaining 16,002.25 acres and reacquired, by direct purchase and condemnation, 1,298.75 acres which had previously been disposed. The 17,301.00 acres were held in an inactive status for mobilization purposes with a portion being used by the National Guard for training. In 1962, 5,522.70 acres were reported excess to GSA and the remaining lands licensed by the Army to the state of Texas for training of the Texas National Guard. In 1982, an additional 78.15 acres were reported excess to the GSA. Currently, lands which were disposed of are owned by the Federal Correctional Institute, Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), and numerous private individuals. The large private ownership is due to the development of two subdivisions in the former cantonment area.

SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted on 22 April 1991, by Randy Niebuhr, CESWF-ED-GH. Mr. Niebuhr met with Mr. Dan Crouch, an archaeologist for the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, and they toured a section of the former ordnance demolition area.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: BD/DR and OEW.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: There is a potential OEW project at this site. This INPR addresses only the potential OEW project. An INPR was previously submitted in June 1991 which addressed the BD/DR project.

OEW. Camp Swift had two large artillery ranges, a gas training area, booby trap area, and a demolition area. When the Government sold the land, which was an ordnance area, the deeds to the new owners contained restrictions limiting activity on the land to surface use. However, that portion of the demolition area owned by LCRA had no restriction clauses in the deeds. Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has leased the LCRA demolition area and plans to develop the land into a State park. The investigation of the demolition area is beyond the scope of this PA. The potential OEW project is discussed further under Project No. K06TX030402.

AVAILABLE STUDIES AND REPORTS: None identified.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT POC: Randy Niebuhr, 817/334-3223.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAM
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY, ET AL, PROPERTY, TX
SITE NO. K06TX030400

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The U.S. Government acquired 52,191.26 acres (52,092.76 fee acres and 98.5 lease acres) on 23 March 1942. The site was developed and named Camp Swift and was used by the Army as an infantry replacement training camp.
2. The Army constructed numerous barracks, warehouses, support buildings, training facilities and areas, recreational facilities, artillery ranges, motorpool vehicle parking areas with gasoline pumps and storage tanks, and security boundary fences. Camp Swift remained active until 1947, when its functions were moved elsewhere in the United States.
3. On 5 May 1947, the former training camp, 52,191.26 acres, was declared excess to the War Assets Administration (WAA). Following the declaration of excess, 373.99 acres were deeded to the state of Texas, Department of Health, and the Federal Farmers Mortgage Corporation assumed accountability of 83.0 acres. Over a period of time, 35,633.52 acres were sold to various individuals, and the General Services Administration (GSA) terminated the lease covering 98.5 acres. In 1952, the Department of the Army withdrew from surplus the remaining 16,002.25 acres and reacquired, by direct purchase and condemnation, 1,298.75 acres which had previously been disposed. The 17,301.0 acres were held in an inactive status for mobilization purposes with a portion being used by the National Guard for training. In 1962, 5,522.70 acres were reported excess to the GSA and the remaining lands licensed by the Army to the state of Texas for training of the Texas National Guard. In 1982, an additional 78.15 acres were reported excess to the GSA. Currently, the disposed lands are owned by the Federal Correctional Institute, Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA), and numerous private individuals. The deeds for the lands disposed, which were used for artillery purposes, contained restrictions limiting activity on the land to surface use. However, that portion of the demolition area owned by the LCRA had no restriction clauses in the deed. The LCRA and Texas Parks and Wildlife Department have requested the demolition area be investigated for possible EXO hazards.

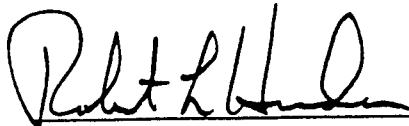
This report does not address the portion of the site which is currently licensed for use by the Texas National Guard (approximately 11,700 acres) and is not eligible for consideration under DERP-FUDS.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by the Department of Defense. It is, therefore, eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.

13 April 92

DATE



ROBERT L. HERNDON
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS OEW PROJECT NO. K06TX030402
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY, ET AL, PROPERTY, TX
SITE NO. K06TX030400
OCTOBER 1991

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Camp Swift had two large artillery ranges, a gas area, booby trap area, and a demolition area. The preliminary assessment did not find any records which would indicate that unexploded ordnance had been found at the ordnance areas. One of the former artillery ranges is owned by Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) and General Services Administration (GSA). The LCRA has leased their portion of the range to a mining company for strip mining of lignite coal. The remainder of the range which is leased to the Texas National Guard, is not eligible under DERP-FUDS and is not a part of this project. Practice land mines have been found at the demolition area, however, the mines did not contain explosives. The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department has leased that portion of the former demolition area owned by LCRA and plans to develop the site into a State park. Mr. Dan Crouch, archaeologist for Texas Parks and Wildlife, has found records indicating some of the ordnance used at Camp Swift contained white phosphorous. Engineering units were also trained at Camp Swift and practiced demolition of bridges and other structures.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: Records and maps indicate the artillery ranges, booby trap area, gas area, and demolition area were established and used by the Army. There has been no subsequent use of the site for ordnance related purposes. Any unexploded ordnance remaining at the site is the result of Department of Defense activity. This site has been evaluated in accordance with Appendix A of CEMP-RT memorandum, 5 April 1990, subject: Defense Environmental Restoration Program for Formerly Used Defense Sites (DERP-FUDS) - Program Execution Policy and Criteria for Explosive Ordnance (EXO).

PROJECT CONSIDERATIONS: When the Government sold the former ordnance areas, deeds to new owners contained restrictions which limited activity on the land to surface use. However, that portion of the demolition area, which is owned by LCRA and is leased to Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, was void of any restriction clauses. The site has not been used for ordnance related purposes by the current owners. There do not appear to be any documents or policy which absolve the government from responsibility for site restoration.

PROPOSED ACTIVITIES: Texas National Guard swept the former demolition area with metal detectors in April and May 1991. The metal detector accuracy was limited to a very shallow depth. This INPR should be referred to the Huntsville Division for a determination of further action.

RAC: Attached. The Risk Assessment Code for the site is 2, indicating action is required to mitigate potential hazards.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT POC: Randy Niebuhr, 817/334-3223.

SITE SURVEY SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS SITE NO. K06TX030400
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY ET AL PROPERTY, TX
FEBRUARY 1991

SITE NAME: Lower Colorado River Authority et al property, formerly Camp Swift, Texas.

LOCATION: The former camp is located 3 miles northeast of Bastrop, Bastrop County, Texas. (See attached site map).

SITE HISTORY: The U.S. Government acquired 52,191.26 acres (52,092.76 fee acres and 98.5 lease acres) on 23 March 1942. The site was used by the Army as an infantry replacement training camp. The Army constructed numerous barracks, warehouses, support buildings, training facilities and areas, and recreational facilities. The property was declared excess to the War Assets Administration (WAA) on 5 May 1947. Following the declaration of excess, 373.99 acres were deeded to the State of Texas, Department of Health; and the Federal Farmers Mortgage Corporation assumed accountability of 83.0 acres. The remaining 35,633.52 acres were sold to various individuals and the General Services Administration (GSA) terminated the lease covering 98.5 acres. In 1952, the Department of the Army withdrew from surplus the remaining 16,002.25 acres and reacquired by direct purchase and condemnation 1,298.75 acres which had previously been disposed of. The 17,301.0 acres were held in an inactive status for mobilization purposes with a portion being used by the National Guard for training. In 1962, 5,522.70 acres were reported excess to GSA and the remaining lands licensed by the Army to the State of Texas for training of the Texas National Guard. In 1982, an additional 78.15 acres were reported excess to the GSA. Currently, lands which were disposed of are owned by the Federal Correctional Institute, Lower Colorado River Authority, and numerous private individuals. The large private ownership is due to the development of two subdivisions in the former cantonment area.

SITE VISIT: A site visit was conducted on 26 June 1990, by Messrs. Ron Zunker and Randy Niebuhr, CESWF-ED-G. They met with Messrs. Paul Hilger, District Administrator for Congressman J. J. Pickle, Bill Leisering, Lower Colorado River Authority, and L. C. Smith, Bastrop County Department of Health and Sanitation.

CATEGORY OF HAZARD: BD/DR.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Locate all manhole locations via historical and physical searches. All manholes that exist on publicly-owned land, and which are not to be used by the LCRA, are to be capped with temporary concrete caps. The BD/DR project is proposed under Project No. K06TX030401.

SITE NO. K06TX030400

In view of the Lower Colorado River Authority project, this BD/DR has congressional interest from the area's representative.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT POC: Randy Niebuhr, 817/334-3223.

DEFENSE ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES PROGRAM
FINDINGS AND DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY ET AL PROPERTY, TX
SITE NO. K06TX030400

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The U.S. Government acquired 52,191.26 acres (52,092.76 fee acres and 98.5 lease acres) on 23 March 1942. The site was developed and named Camp Swift and was used by the Army as an infantry replacement training camp.
2. The Army constructed numerous barracks, warehouses, support buildings, training facilities and areas, and recreational facilities. Camp Swift remained active until 1947, when its functions were moved elsewhere in the U.S.
3. On 5 May 1947, the former training camp, 52,191.26 acres, was declared excess to the War Assets Administration (WAA). Following the declaration of excess, 373.99 acres were deeded to the State of Texas, Department of Health; and the Federal Farmers Mortgage Corporation assumed accountability of 83.0 acres. The remaining 35,633.52 acres were sold to various individuals and the General Services Administration (GSA) terminated the lease covering 98.5 acres. In 1952, the Department of the Army withdrew from surplus the remaining 16,002.25 acres and reacquired by direct purchase and condemnation 1,298.75 acres which had previously been disposed of. The 17,301.0 acres were held in an inactive status for mobilization purposes with a portion being used by the National Guard for training. In 1962, 5,522.70 acres were reported excess to GSA and the remaining lands licensed by the Army to the State of Texas for training of the Texas National Guard. In 1982, an additional 78.15 acres were reported excess to the GSA. Currently, lands which were disposed of are owned by the Federal Correctional Institute, Lower Colorado River Authority and numerous private individuals. None of the deeds apparently contained restrictions, restoration conditions, warranties, or similar provisions.

This report does not address the portion of the site which is currently licensed for use by the Texas National Guard (approximately 11,700 acres) and is not eligible for consideration under DERP-FUDS.

DETERMINATION

Based on the foregoing findings of fact, the site has been determined to be formerly used by DOD. It is, therefore, eligible for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program - Formerly Used Defense Sites established under 10 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.

3 June 91
DATE

Stanley G. Genega
STANLEY G. GENECA
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET
FOR
DERP-FUDS BD/DR PROJECT NO. K06TX030401
LOWER COLORADO RIVER AUTHORITY ET AL PROPERTY, TX
SITE NO. K06TX030400
FEBRUARY 1991

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Sewage lines, manholes, and treatment facilities were constructed in association with Camp Swift. Over a period of time, many of the estimated 500 metal manhole covers have either disintegrated or been removed. None of the lines, manholes, or treatment facilities have been beneficially used by current owners. Two housing subdivisions, totaling approximately 400 homes, and a federal correctional institute have been constructed in the former camp cantonment area. The open manholes are camouflaged by tall grass and pose a potential safety hazard to the residents of the subdivisions. The Lower Colorado River Authority (LCRA) does intend to link the subdivisions and the correctional institute to a new sanitary sewer system, and will use a portion of the in-place sewer lines. The manholes that are to be used in the new LCRA system, or exist on private property, will not be included in this BD/DR project.

PROJECT ELIGIBILITY: Records indicate that the former camp, with its supporting facilities and utilities, was built and used by the Army during the time when it was an active military installation.

POLICY CONSIDERATIONS: Those portions of the former camp's sewer lines and access manholes, approximately 300, which are to be utilized by the LCRA in developing their new system, or exist on private property, are not proposed as a part of this project.

PROPOSED PROJECT: Physically locate approximately 200 sewer manholes. Place concrete caps on the manholes. The caps should be heavy enough to prevent removal by private parties without the assistance of lifting machinery.

DD FORM 1391: Attached.

FORT WORTH DISTRICT POC: Randy Niebuhr, 817/334-3223.

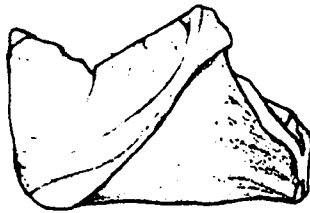


Figure 36. Kick-up bottle base (Specimen 2-1), site 41BP344.

Site 41BP354

The artifacts recovered will be discussed by the major functional category to which they belong.

PRACTICE ANTITANK MINES

Seven antitank mine cases and one fuze were found in what appeared to be the remains of a deliberately laid field. Some of the mines were also associated with the metal attachment by which the fuze was activated, the "spider." Because these are not commonly encountered in archeological assemblages, some background history of the mine and its major constituents precedes description of the items themselves.

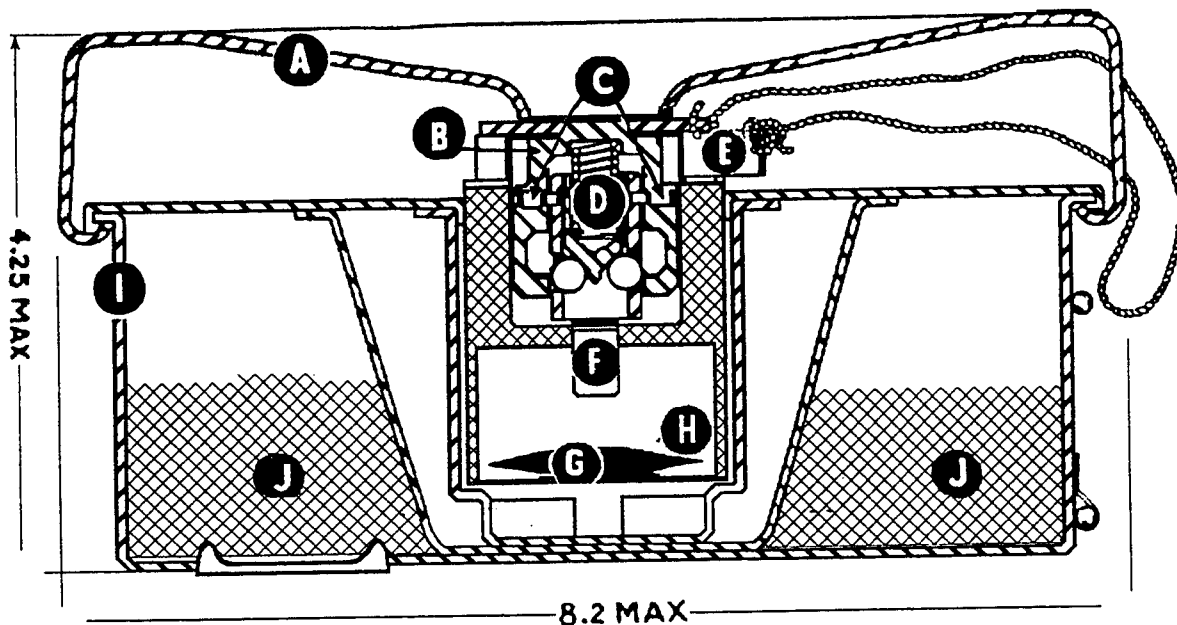


Figure 38.

Antitank Mine, Practice, M1B1:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Spider | B. Fuze, mine, antitank, practice, M1 |
| C. Shear pins | D. Firing pin assembly |
| E. Safety fork | F. Detonator |
| G. Black powder charge | H. Smoke charge |
| I. Mine body | |
| J. Inert sand loading | |

Two cartridges were found (Table 20; Figure 41). Both are M1909 .30-'06 blanks. The M1909 blank has a mouth folded over to hold a wad which sealed the powder chamber. Both are fired, although the firearms have not been identified. Because of their situation, however, it is most likely that they were fired in one of several machine guns, a BAR (Browning Automatic Rifle), an M1 Garand, or a Springfield M1903 rifle, the most common U.S. weapons firing this cartridge at that time. Each has a different headstamp as follows:

The first headstamp indicates that it was manufactured in 1942 at the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The Twin Cities facility was operated by the Federal Cartridge Company from February 1942 through August 1945, under contract with the government. This plant made .30-06 and .50 MG in small arms ammunition. The second headstamp indicates that the

Table 20. Cartridge casings.

Provenience	Headstamp
Feature 2, Lot 2	42 / TW
Feature 9, Lot 9	LC /43

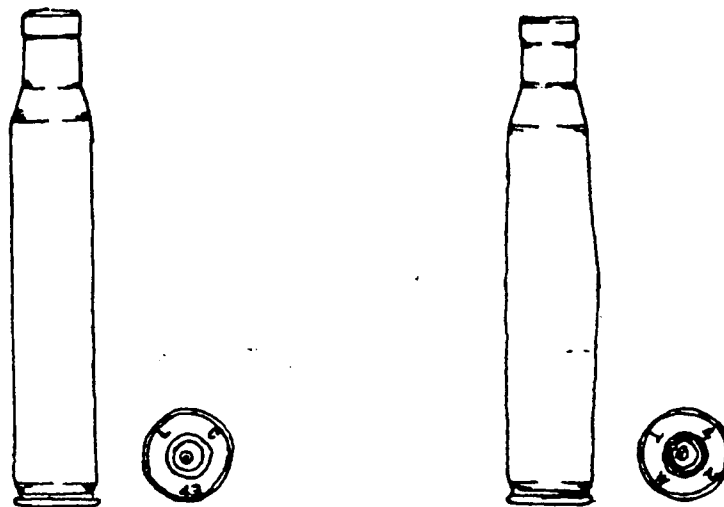


Figure 39. Cartridge casings.

cartridge was manufactured in 1943 at the Lake Cities Ordnance Plant in Independence, Missouri. Now named the Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, this facility was operated from September 1941 through August 1945, by the Remington Arms Company. It made .30 carbine as well as .50 MG and .30-06 ammunition. (Hogg 1982: 110, 150) These dates accord well with the use of this area during its Camp Swift phase. The M1909 case had three variants. Up until the 1920s, a fiber wad was used to seal the case. Thereafter, the wad was composed of either shellacked cardboard or paper because of problems with the wad plugging the gas ports on machine guns.

Six pieces of distorted metal were found. These are made of both iron and two are of an unidentified cuprous metal. Both of the latter are surface finds and appear to have been melted. They are apparently alloys because of their hardness. One has puddled and spread into a multi-armed shape. The other has either been melted or had been severely distorted from a piece of a larger object.

The four iron fragments are quite varied. Two are surface finds. The first of these is a rectangle of iron with sharp edges and is about 3/4 inch long, 5/8 inches wide, and 3/8 inches thick. It is sharply curved and has the appearance of a single segment from the exterior of a fragmentation grenade of the

As is usual for Bastrop County sites cultural material is confined to sandy strata and is terminated at gravel, clay, or sandstone bedrock. Both site 41BP347 and site 41BP345 have the remnants of the sandy mantle in which cultural material is confined. Site 41BP347 is a ridgetop and east slope site and 345 is mostly a hilltop and east slope site. The sand is very fine grained. An even more fine grained sand at 41BP349, which is a large hilltop and hillslope site just southeast of 41BP345. Only the northern slopes could be tested (see Figure 11).

Given these data it is not out of the question to think of the gravel as a Pleistocene lag deposit because there is a definite break between the sand and the gravels and/or the sand and the clay. The usual stratigraphy for the park as a whole is sand-gravels-clay-sandstone. Some of the overlying sand is probably of eolian deposition given the close proximity of some of these sandy sites and the prevailing southerly winds (SCS 1979:70). However, the majority of the sand is probably of *in situ* degradation and erosional deposition.

Three factors or conclusions are suggested:

- 1) lag deposits of gravel—Uvalde origin
- 2) sandy accumulations are largely colluvial and *in situ* deposition in origin
- 3) features are probably intact and could not have moved according to the excavation results if these features are on shoulderslopes or just below it due to the stability of the landform. At site 41BP347 the stability of the feature is either due to the position on the slope or the stability of pastureland (since the 1900s). Site 41BP345 is treed and must have been for some time given the size of trees and the need for bulldozing in the 1980s. The trees may have contributed to the retention of the deep sands. Because the summit was bulldozed the shovel test and surface collection artifacts are floating in space. Moreover, Archaic materials are present without apparent stratigraphy —the summit could have had Late Prehistoric materials.

RECOMMENDATIONS

All archeological sites occurring on lands owned by the State of Texas are by definition State Archeological Landmarks and are legally protected by the Texas Antiquities Code (Title 9, chapter 191 of the Texas Natural Resource Code). The TPWD goal is preservation of cultural resources through avoidance. The total survey of Lake Bastrop with shovel testing adhered to this philosophy and forms the basis for the general recommendations (Table 21).

There are 18 sites recorded on the park, seven in or adjacent to future development areas and two adjacent to the future trail system. Six (41BP185, 41BP186, 41BP190, 41BP215, 41BP216, and 41BP352) of the 18 sites have been effectively destroyed and further archeological investigation is

HISTORY OF CAMP SWIFT, TEXAS

BY

O. P. HOUSTON

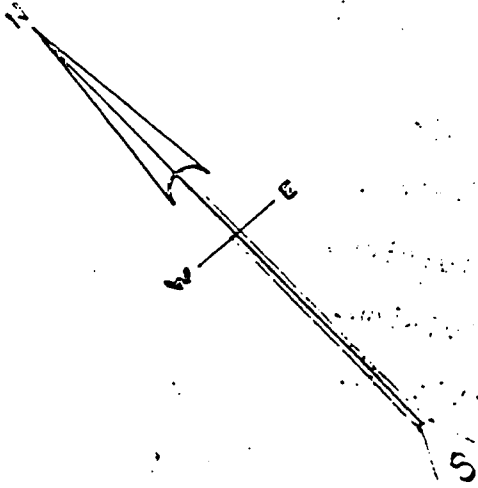
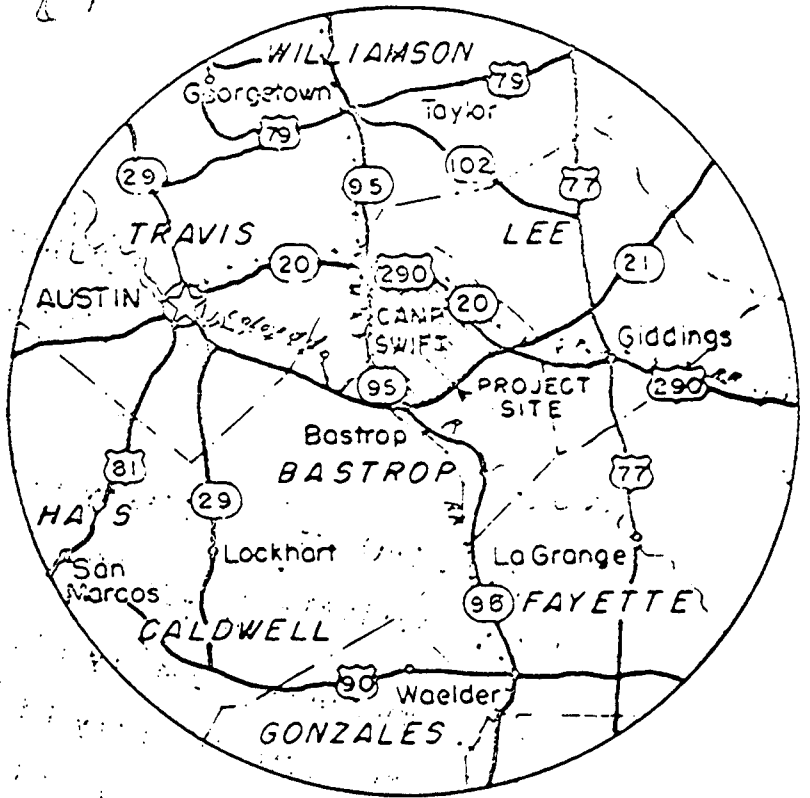
WALTER E. LONG

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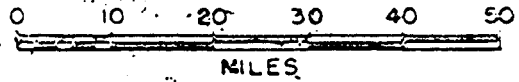
CAMP SWIFT

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VICINITY MAP



STATE INDEX

INTRODUCTION

In 1914 the Kaiser weighed America's unprepared condition and initiated the First World War.

Twenty years later Hitler, the son of an Austrian paper hanger, had written Mein Kampf and outlined his plan for conquest.

Both caught tolerant, gullible, unrealistic America off balance. As each whetted his sword he looked at America and announced, "She is not prepared". Each was too right.

It took America a year to prepare herself to participate in the First World War, and two years to prepare for participation in the Second World War.

"Peace at any price" took a terrific toll of lives and money and made for us strange bedfellows for the future.

This story of Camp Swift is written merely to make a record of the inception, planning, activation, and use of this camp for whatever future value it may have to the citizens of this nation.

There is no glorification of any individual. Whatever part I had in the beginning of this camp was in the line of my service to Austin and my Nation. The personal expenditure of time, energy and money to assure this camp is of importance to no one but me. The credit of this story belongs to Colonel O. P. Houston, who served longer

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than any other of the Post Commanders at Camp Swift. In-
sistence on his writing it has been due to my knowledge of
his experience in commanding the camp. A future history
researcher could never weave the story as could Parke
Houston. Colonel Houston has woven the warp and woof into
the certain permanent pattern which only the maker of
history can design.

Walter E. Long

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CHAPTER I

BIRTH OF A MILITARY CAMP

The date was June 6, 1940. France had fallen to the invading armies of Germany. The low countries of Holland and Belgium were being overrun. England appeared to be next. Naturally any conversation gravitated to the possibility of America becoming involved. Such was the case as my guest, Colonel Nat Perrine, and I drove from Austin to Temple and thence to Midland, Texas, where Col. Perrine was to talk to the Texas Chamber of Commerce Managers on the subject of Traffic Safety.

Colonel Perrine was not only the Director of the Texas Safety Association but was a Colonel in the Texas National Guard. Referring to a recent headline he said, "We cannot dodge this war. In preparing for it there is no reason why Austin should not have a military camp. Austin can have one if it wants it".

The experiences of Austin to secure such a cantonment during the First World War were discussed. Disadvantages which accrued to some of the cantonment cities after the war was over were outlined. The conclusion was that Austin people would perhaps not want a large military camp near the city.

After the return to Austin I discussed the subject of a camp with A. B. Spires who was president of the Chamber of Commerce. He thought well of the suggestion of

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studying camp possibilities in the vicinity of Bastrop.

After a few days Senator Paul D. Page of Bastrop, a business leader and banker, was called and asked if some of the businessmen of Bastrop would like to discuss a possible camp. Senator Page gave assurance of a sincere interest in the subject.

The following day the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce went to Bastrop and was met by some eight business men. The group went out to the two large parks and looked over several thousand acres of timber and pasture land. The possibility of buying and leasing thousands of acres in the vicinity of Bastrop, Elgin, and Smithville was considered. Assurance was given the Austin delegation that fifty thousand acres or more for a camp could be bought, or bought and leased, at a reasonable cost. Some of the park land had been bought at from \$3 to \$5 per acre.

The City of Bastrop had recently been through hard times. A section of business property had recently been sold for non-payment of taxes. The more the plan for a camp was considered the more enthusiastically it was received.

In the meantime the committee made trips to Elgin and Smithville to determine what cooperation might be secured in those cities. The enthusiasm was comparable with that of Bastrop.

The next move was made by Spires when he secured a date through a Staff Officer of General Hubert J. Brees, Commanding General, 8th Corps Area, Fort Sam Houston, to outline to General Brees our interest in a military camp.

This delegation consisted of A. B. Spires, John H. Frederick, Max Starcke, and W. E. Long from Austin. The members were met at Fort Sam Houston by Homer D. Wade of Smithville and County Judge C. B. Maynard of Bastrop. Accompanied by a Staff Officer the delegation entered the office of General Brees at Fort Sam Houston and briefly outlined its business.

Max Starcke opened the conference with a short preliminary statement about the desire of the combined delegation to establish a camp, but he had not yet touched on the possible site.

The committee could not fail to note the somewhat chilly reception it received from General Brees in this preliminary discussion. The location for such a proposed camp had not yet been mentioned when General Brees said coolly: "Gentlemen, you are the seventeenth damn committee which has been here asking for a camp for your city the past two months".

The response of Spires changed the temperature immediately.

"Pardon us, General, for not making ourselves clear.

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We are not asking for a damn thing for Austin but are here to suggest a site for a camp in Bastrop County which we feel will be of great value to our government. We have conferred with Bastrop and Smithville businessmen on a camp. We have studied the territory between Bastrop and Smithville for a camp. We have every assurance that the citizenship will give you their fullest cooperation for a successful camp. They have the facilities and the land for the camp which would be some thirty-six miles from Austin".

The icy atmosphere of the reception changed to one of congeniality when General Brees saw that the Austin part of the delegation had placed its interest in the background. He said, "That's damned unusual -- every delegation that comes in here wants an Army Camp up against their own town".

Following this conference with General Brees interest in the proposed camp location began to radiate from the 8th Corps Area.

Interest was not permitted to lag by the small group of businessmen. Late in July, 1940, the Military Affairs Committee interviewed additional representatives of Bastrop, Smithville, and Elgin in other meetings and built a greater interest for a Bastrop County camp.

In August and September, 1940, briefs were prepared by the manager of the Chamber of Commerce which met the

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approval of the communities involved. These briefs, setting forth all pertinent facts pertaining to the Bastrop area, were presented to General M. J. Brees, at the Eighth Corps Area at Fort Sam Houston and from there were sent to the War Department at Washington. Since the search for all facts in these briefs and the compilation of the briefs fell on the office of the Chamber of Commerce in Austin, whose employees numbered only four, it took day and night work on this unglamorous task.

After these briefs were presented, numerous activities were engaged in by the four commercial bodies. The Austin group and especially the Austin office bore the brunt of the work. When the meagre income of the organization would not take care of the costs, they were carried personally.

Detailed surveys and reports were made on available land; on highway, railroad, and power line facilities; water and gas supply; and on the available houses in Bastrop, Austin, and nearby cities for use of servicemen's families. These were prepared and furnished to the War Department. Officers of the Army were shown over the site by Austin, Bastrop, Elgin, and Smithville Chamber of Commerce officials, and further detailed information was compiled by these agencies to answer all questions of the Army in its preliminary study.

Several analyses of both river and well water were

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made at the proposed camp site for the Army. This required much personal attention.

A feature of this study was the highways and rail lines linking the Central Texas site with the military establishments of San Antonio, West Central Texas, North Texas, and the Gulf Coast.

The site picked by us, and later adopted by the Army, had a highway on each of the three long sides, paralleled by the tracks of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad on the west; the Southern Pacific Railroad on the northeast; the United Gas Company line for miles through the area; the 75,000 volt Lower Colorado River Authority high line across the property; and well water at 600 feet deep -- from which depth only six wells provided over 3,000,000 gallons per day for the camp.

Senator Paul D. Page of Bastrop, assisted by S. L. Pigott, was named general chairman of all committees to secure the land which might be needed. In this work, able assistance was given by W. E. Beal, president, and Homer D. Wade, advisory manager of the Smithville Chamber of Commerce, and by John A. Freeman, president, and Grover C. Westbrook, manager, of the Elgin Chamber of Commerce. The mayors of Bastrop, Elgin, Smithville, and Austin, W. J. Rogers, R. L. Carter, G. S. Shade, and Tom Miller, respectively, worked in close harmony on the camp program. County Judge C. B. Maynard and other officials gave unselfishly of their time and energy to the

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undertaking.

On October 1, 1940, the Military Affairs Committee headed by Q. C. Taylor, reported to the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce that this committee, together with representatives of Bastrop and Smithville, had held two additional meetings with General Brees on the possibility of the camp.

On October 15, 1940, the Eighth Corps Area at San Antonio requested the Austin Military Committee to meet with a Bastrop delegation at Bastrop and there accompany a delegation of six Army representatives over the proposed camp site. General Brees was losing no time.

This inspection trip was made on October 20 with some twelve Austin and Bastrop citizens who accompanied the Army inspection group. The Army had a representative of Infantry, Artillery, Air Force, Health, Transportation, and Housing. A full day was spent going over the main points of land terrain; inspecting water wells, the analysis of which had previously been made; highways adjacent to the camp site; rail transportation via Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad; gas mains; power lines; and numerous other vital features for a proposed camp.

For many weeks following the inspection visit from the officers of the Eighth Corps Area, the small group composed of Austin and Bastrop men spent many days in consolidating options for purchase or for lease of the

land which had been inspected. As had been anticipated, these options were not exceptionally difficult to secure. The land itself was not rich and consequently was not high priced. Furthermore, there were only a few small farms scattered over a great area, and the buildings on these farms were not expensive because of the limited productivity of the soil.

On January 2, 1941, the Army indicated to the Chamber of Commerce through General Brees' office that it wished to establish a camp near Bastrop.

At the Chamber of Commerce board meeting on March 12, 1941, Mayor Miller reported that the City of Austin would buy \$50,000 worth of land for a military camp and said that he had talked with Congressman Lyndon Johnson about the Bastrop area camp location. He said Congressman Johnson thought that within the next six months the district near Austin would get something permanent in the way of a tactical air training field.

On July 29, 1941, a contract to make an engineering survey of the possible camp area at Bastrop was awarded by the army to the firm of Frees and Nichols of Ft. Worth. Vacant store buildings were hurriedly leased in Bastrop and quickly filled with drafting tables and draftsmen.

Far-sighted Army officers became convinced that the United States was headed into another World War -- perhaps less prepared than it had been for the First World

War.

The rapid spread of the Second World War created a terrific urgency for preparedness on the part of the government and it was known that one company could not handle all the construction work of the camp.

During 1941, T. B. Warden, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and A. B. Spires, who had become chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, together with their active workers, held more than twenty meetings which were joint conferences between Army officials and the representative men of Bastrop, Smithville, and Elgin.

One meeting in the Austin Chamber of Commerce with representatives of the Army Health Department, headed by Dr. Aubrey K. Brown, lasted all day just on the matter of securing sufficient milk for the soldiers who might be stationed at a camp. This one conference alone made it necessary for two people, under the direction of Jim Boswell, agricultural manager of the Chamber of Commerce, to spend several days in finding the answer to this simple problem. Labor and mentality of this type do not make headlines.

At a joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and the Military Affairs Committee on October 7, 1941, Congressman Lyndon B. Johnson stated, "If a camp is ever built at Bastrop it would be because the terrain was suitable and because the people

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of Austin, Bastrop, Smithville, and Elgin had worked together in unison on this project".

On December 3, 1941, the Military Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was advised that Frees and Nichols, planning engineers in Bastrop for the military camp, were progressing rapidly with the general lay-out of the streets, buildings, and public utilities. Their plans at that time called for a city of 35,000 people. These plans as soon as completed were to remain at Fort Sam Houston until authority came from Washington to act on them.

On December 31, 1941, all interested business men's committees from Austin, Bastrop, Smithville, and Elgin held a joint meeting in Bastrop to assist in getting land, utilities, and other items needed for the camp.

On January 19, 1942, bids were called for and contracts were let to four general contractors for the construction of this camp. These general contractors were:-

- A. J. Rife Company, Dallas, Texas
- J. E. Morgan and Sons, El Paso, Texas
- Tulsa Rig, Reel & Mfg. Co., Tulsa, Okla.
- Taylor and Byrne, Fort Worth, Texas

The total amount of expenditure involved in constructing this camp was approximately \$25,000,000 -- the camp was to house from 30,000 to 40,000 men.

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At the peak of the building of Camp Swift the number of men employed totaled nearly 18,000. The job was to be finished in 108 working days.

The maximum area which the government bought for Camp Swift was 55,906 acres.

On the land purchased there were installed several hundred miles of sewer and water mains. The miles of power lines is not now available. The total number of buildings was 2,750, and the maximum number of men housed at one time was 44,000.

Camp Swift was named in honor of Major General Eben Swift.

Thus Camp Swift was conceived, born, reared, and named.

In 1959 rusty barbed wire hangs loosely between the rock gate posts of the many entrances to what was Camp Swift. Water and sewer lines for a city of 50,000 rust beneath the soil. Thousands of piers protrude from the red soil where barracks and chapels stood. Grass grows over the pavements.

All this a monument to the selfishness and stupidity of man - selfishness in starting war; American stupidity in again not being prepared.

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CHAPTER II

ACTIVATION OF CAMP SWIFT AND ITS PREPARATION FOR TROOPS

The Eighth Service Command ordered Lt. Col. L. A. Kurtz from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, to Camp Swift as its Commanding Officer upon its completion. He arrived at the camp on the 23rd of April, 1942, with five officers whom he had selected as a nucleus for his staff at the new camp. They were Majors Oscar P. Houston, Earl R. Chase and Bernard Lewis; Captain Ollin Lumpkin and 1st. Lt. Victor M. Wallace. These officers also came from Ft. Sill. At this time there were no quarters completed so these officers were quartered in tents. During this period considerable rain fell that caused very uncomfortable living conditions and after a few days they moved to the building that was later to be the Post Headquarters Building. The supervisor over the construction of the camp was Lt. Col. Cyril Hazeltine. As each group of buildings was completed they were inspected by the camp commander or his executive and if passed they were turned over to him. There were approximately 2,750 buildings that had to be inspected and passed.

Col. Kurtz issued General Order No. 1 on the 3rd of May, 1942, formally assuming command and

appointing Major Houston his Executive; Major Lewis, Personnel Officer; Major Earl R. Chase, Camp Quartermaster; Captain Lumpkin as his assistant and Lt. Wallace as Camp Adjutant. On this day the garrison flag was formally raised on the flag pole by Majors Houston, Chase, Captain Harry Stone and Lt. Wallace. In the meantime numerous other officers were reporting daily to the Camp Commander and were being assigned to their various sections. Enlisted personnel were being recruited and civilian employees hired.

Upon completion the capacity of the camp was estimated at 45,000 officers and men. At one time during the height of the training there were over 44,000 there. This was before an additional area, commonly and locally called "Wake Island" was built to house two Tank Destroyer Groups of approximately 2,000 officers and men. There were six water wells supplying the camp with a capacity of 600 gallons each per minute. Water storage above ground was distributed as follows: one million gallons in two elevated tanks, one million gallons in a concrete reservoir, and one million gallons in the feeder pipes. The sewer plant was large enough to take care of a city of 50,000 population. The laundry and bakery were completed and readied for supplying troops with their services. The laundry was the largest type

REPRODUCED FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

constructed by the army anywhere, and the bakery in addition to taking care of the needs of the camp could have supplied a city of 50,000 population. The Station Hospital (which later was designated a Regional Hospital) was equipped with the most modern operating rooms and staffed with the best surgeons and doctors available. It was in charge of an experienced medical officer, Col. Aubrey K. Brown, who had a hospital second to none in the army. This hospital had a bed capacity of 750 for patients. It had Ear, Eye and Nose as well as Dental Clinics in addition to other facilities. It was a model by which Army Hospitals were judged.

At this time, of course, other important events were in the making. Motor vehicles for a division were arriving in huge numbers. A post exchange with numerous branches was established. As there was no money available Lt. Col. Kurtz negotiated a loan with the American National Bank in Austin for \$50,000 in order that the Exchange could place orders for equipment and stock so as to function as soon as troops started to arrive. This loan fortunately was repaid from exchange profits in 90 days after it was borrowed. Later it developed that the exchanges were doing five and a half million dollars of business annually from post exchange prices, which were cheaper than those charged by commercial businesses. A fire department had to be organized with civilian

employees. This fire department had to be equipped also to be able to fight grass and forest fires in the reservation, especially in the artillery firing impact area where numerous fires were started by artillery shells exploding in dry and grassy portions of the range. A post office was equipped and staffed. As each man was assigned to Camp Swift, regardless of organization, a locator card had to be made and turned in to the Postal Officer so the mail could be delivered promptly.

A peculiar regulation of the Army at this time required that all motor vehicles turned over to organizations show that they had at least 100 miles on their speedometers. This regulation was an expensive nuisance as well as time consuming, and was later rescinded. It caused the Ordnance Officer to have to hire numerous civilian employees and to provide escorted convoys on the roads of Texas, which were a menace to other motor transportation. At the time though it was no joke and just about everybody had a "Jeep" assigned to him to drive to get the 100 miles, then turn it in and get another.

Just about this time one of the major setbacks to the organization and equipment of the camp occurred. This was in the shape of a fire which destroyed a warehouse and over 125,000 mattresses, just about all of the mattresses that were to be issued to the camp. Practically every

mattress was damaged to the extent that it was unserviceable for use. Later a board of officers with Major Houston as President undertook to determine the cause of the fire. In the opinion of the board the fire was caused by stacking the mattresses too high and therefore too close to the 200 watt lamps which lighted the warehouse, and this caused too great a heat to the mattresses, thereby igniting them. The loss of these mattresses placed a huge load on the supplier and contractor. The fire in Warehouse No. 11 was so intense and hot it was impossible to get trucks close to take out mattresses that up to then were undamaged.

As other facilities were placed in use there were of course the firing ranges that had to be placed in operation. Among the first of these were the small arms ranges which included rifle, machine gun, over head targets, aerial, pistol, and moving targets. The rifle ranges consisting of 250 targets got the priority because rifle firing came first. As a result the Camp Commander Lt. Col. Kurtz appointed Major Houston, in addition to his other duties, as the range officer, responsible for the equipping and organization of the ranges at Camp Swift. He was ordered to have the ranges in order for the initial firing on the day designated "or else." Needless to say, they were ready when needed.

It was necessary to equip the ranges with targets, markers, telephone connections as well as operators with experience to properly conduct firing with the least delay and with the greatest efficiency so that troops could get the best results and highest scores. The artillery range had to be cleared of brush and tall trees; this in order that the proper sensing could be made of the firing into the impact area. This clearance of trees, etc. was made under contract with a civilian contractor. In addition, a telephone line had to be run to the artillery firing area. This was installed by the Bell Telephone Company which had a contract with the Army. This entailed considerable inspection by the telephone company and as a result there were numerous Jeep trips with telephone officials that were very strenuous to them as they were not used to rough rides in army Jeeps. At the same time the long distance system for the camp was being installed so that long distance calls could be placed and completed without delay. At this time the number of civilian employees had increased to such an extent that a cafeteria had to be established to take proper care of them, especially at the noonday meal. The rifle ranges which were opened about this time provided 250 targets. There were two ranges of 75 targets each and one range of 100 targets. The ranges were 100 yards: 200 yards: 300 yards: and

500 yards. The artillery range was set up so that firing could be had up to 11,000 yards. This was in excess of six miles.

As the entire training area was principally a sandy loam with a clay bottom it was found that erosion was an important factor in keeping culverts and such clear so that water could properly drain. The only way that drainage could be controlled was to plant Bermuda grass in the drainage ditches. This prevented the culverts from filling up with sand and thereby kept them open. The Service Clubs and Guest Houses were opened about this time to take care of troops as well as dependent visitors. These facilities were used extensively and had the desired moral effect so necessary not only to personnel assigned to Camp Swift but to dependents of that personnel who visited them from home. On the 19th of January 1943 there was an unpredicted heavy freeze. The temperature went down to 11 degrees and caught everyone unprepared for the consequences. As a result there were over 300 motor blocks that froze and cracked. These blocks had to be replaced. They were surveyed and erased from the records of the responsible officers.

An ordnance equipment was received, it had to be placed in such condition that it could be used immediately by the using troops. With small arms this was done with considerable speed. Rifles, side arms, machine guns, and

the like were always shipped in cosmoline. To speed their issue they were degreased and the cosmoline removed with the use of sulphuric acid fumes. This took off all grease in the matter of minutes. All repaired weapons had to be test fired in firing pits before being turned back to troops. The standard for repairs was high and this was given close supervision. A program of preventative maintenance was closely followed for motor vehicles. The motor repair shops were well equipped and manned. One big shop was destroyed by fire with about thirty trucks that were in it for repairs. This occurred on a Sunday morning and a board of officers that was appointed to investigate decided that the fire started from a short circuit in an electric motor used to blow fumes from the shop.

In July of 1942, Lt. Col. Kurtz was promoted to full Colonel. In September, 1942, Major Houston was promoted to Lt. Colonel. In the spring of 1943, Colonel Kurtz was ordered to Fort Clark to get a bad situation straightened out, and Colonel Houston assumed command of Camp Swift for about six weeks during the temporary absence of Col. Kurtz.

In the summer of 1942 a military policeman shot and killed a negro soldier at a dance and drink spot in Bastrop. This soldier was given a General Court Martial in order to clear his record. At the trial the soldier

made the following statement which is one considered typical of early frontier days:

"He went for his pocket and came out with a knife and I drew."

The soldier was cleared of the charge. There was considerable trouble among the negro soldiers but nearly all the carving was done on black meat.

By this time the camp was in position to receive its first divisional troops and it was learned that the first division to be assigned was the 95th Infantry Division.

CHAPTER III

THE 95TH INFANTRY DIVISION

During the later part of May the Camp Commander was advised that the Chief of Staff of the 95th Division was arriving at Camp Swift to inspect the Quarters to be assigned to his division and look over the training area. On the day of his arrival in Austin by train he was met at the station by Colonel Houston who took him at once to the camp. This officer was Colonel Donald Brann, who was to make a full report of conditions to Major General Harry Twaddle, commander of the new division. Shortly after Colonel Brann's return to Washington the Camp Commander started getting numerous requests for one thing after another, some too comical and absurd to be taken seriously. It was learned as time went on and from experience that this was normal and to be expected and not to be taken too seriously. In this particular case when the Division General Staff arrived they were full of anticipation and rearing to go. The cadre for this division was to come from the 2nd Infantry Division which at that time was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Right after the arrival of the cadre, draftees started to come in droves until the full division strength was reached. This gave them approximately

18,000 officers and men. It seemed to Camp Headquarters that every officer from Colonel on up had some pet request he wanted to make until it had to be requested of the Division Commander that he do something about it and have all requests routed through channels. It was about to run Camp Headquarters crazy.

After the division was issued its equipment the first thing they seemed to want to do was to get on the rifle ranges. It was at this time that the Camp Commander gave the acting range officer the "or else" treatment and set a deadline date for completion of work on the ranges and permit their use by that date. Prior to the set date the Division asked for a dry run on the firing which was readily granted but to gum up the works they came back the very next day and asked for a dry run on the dry run. That was like carrying coals to Newcastle and really brought out some choice words of strong character from the range officer that would be best not to repeat. At one stage of the works when the range officer was so busy he did not know whether he was alive or dead, the Assistant Division Commander, a Brigadier General, was such a pest that the range officer just put him in his car and took him around to the different ranges and let him talk as they rode. Business was too rushing to have social talks at this time. They finally got on the range and did they mess it up. They did it good and plenty.

About this time the then Lt. Gen. Walter Kreuger, commanding the 3rd (at that time) Army at Fort Sam Houston paid the division a visit. Now there were few people who relished an inspection from General Kreuger especially those subordinate to him. When you were in "Uncle Walter's dog house" you had really been fenced in. He asked General Twaddle how he liked the setup at Swift. General Twaddle said it was pretty good but he thought that the training area of 55,000 acres was too small to properly train a division. General Kreuger told him that he had trained the best division in the United States Army (the 2nd. Inf. Div. he referred to) on 15,000 acres at Camp Bullis, and if he, Twaddle, would take care of his battalions he, Kreuger, would take care of the rest. This conversation took place on one of the ranges and was heard by others including the range officer. Oh yes, Gen. Kreuger could be tough as an old boot whenever he wanted to be.

Brig. Gen. Ward Maris was the Division Artillery Commander and he could usually be found sitting out in the Artillery impact area with pad and pencil making notes. He took his job seriously and with good results. He had his artillery on the ball and after they commenced their firing, they really did good work. In a few cases in firing a shell or two would land not only outside the impact area but outside the reservation entirely. This

was very dangerous to civilians living on their farms
but fortunately no one was hit.

CHAPTER IV

THE 97TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The 97th Infantry Division arrived at Camp Swift on February 26, 1943. This division was commanded by Major General Louis A. Craig. The division Artillery was commanded by Brigadier General Julian Barnes. Colonel Walter Buie was the Chief of Staff.

The 97th Infantry had less color than any division ever stationed at Camp Swift. The division shoulder patch consisted of a shield-shaped blue background with a white trident.

The training was very strenuous, and the officers at division headquarters took the same hard training schedule as the men. It was all taken seriously. The Division Commander, General Craig, refused the offer to have the post engineer plant flowers in the area around his quarters, saying that he did not want it done because he was living in a different world. This was unusual because generally the division commanders wanted all they could get from the Camp Commander. He took the hikes with his troops and many times on Sundays he would be seen hiking in the training area alone, timing himself, so that he would know what to expect from his men and to see whether they were getting the rugged training which conditions warranted.

The division staff did little or no entertaining. They took little interest in outside activities in the surrounding communities.

This division left Camp Swift on November 20, 1943.

CHAPTER V

THE 102ND INFANTRY DIVISION

The 102nd Infantry Division arrived at Camp Swift on November 24, 1943, from the Louisiana Maneuver Area where they had been conducting exercises on a war footing. This division was activated at Camp Maxey near Paris, Texas, in September, 1942. It was commanded by Major General John B. Anderson. The assistant Division Commander was Brigadier General Alonzo Fox. The Artillery Commander was Brigadier General Charles M. Busbee. The Chief of Staff was Colonel Marion P. Echols. General Anderson left the division shortly after arriving at Camp Swift. He was ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he took command of a Corps. Brigadier General Frank A. Keating took command on January 20, 1944.

The 102nd Division was known as the Ozark Division because the original allocation of personnel stemmed from Missouri and Arkansas where it was a reserve division in 1921. After arriving at Swift the division received many troops from among the 110,000 enlisted men who were released from colleges and universities in the curtailed army specialized training program. It was remarkable how well these men made the transition from their academic routine to rugged infantry duties. This division, because of its personnel and the active attitude of the Division Commander, became the most aggressive and surely

one of the most colorful of the three divisions stationed at Swift up to this time. All the General Officers became very active in Red Cross and War Bond drives, thereby earning the gratitude and thanks of the people of Austin and Bastrop. General Keating was very active personally in his inspections of the training of his men, more so than any other division commander up to that time. He proved to be a good inspector for the camp commander for which the camp commander was grateful.

The 102nd Infantry Division left Camp Swift on June 23, 1946, for Fort Dix, New Jersey, preparatory for service in the European Theater of Operations.

CHAPTER VI

THE 10TH MOUNTAIN DIVISION

The 10th Mountain Division moved in Camp Swift as the 102nd moved out. The railroad facilities were taxed far beyond their capacities. The first day that the 10th started to arrive there were twenty-four passenger trains in and out of the camp switching area. In addition to the arrival and departure of passenger trains there were stock trains coming in with the horses and mules of the 10th. It seems that this would have been most confusing, but it was not. The camp transportation officer and his staff were all railroad men before coming into the army. They worked easily with the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas traffic personnel. In two and a half days a total of approximately 33,000 men and 6,400 horses and mules were moved in and out of Swift. This was the most active movement the camp experienced at any time during the war. Some over-lapping in quarters in the division area was caused, but it was to be expected.

The 10th Mountain Division was activated at Camp Hale, Colorado, on July 15, 1943, with the following officers: Major General Lloyd E. Jones, Commanding General; Colonel Robinson E. Duff, Assistant Division Commander; Brigadier General David L. Ruffner, Division Artillery Commander; Colonel Paul E. LaDue, Chief of

Staff. This division arrived at Camp Swift on July 1, 1944.

At Camp Hale the training of the 10th Division was done at an altitude of 10,000 feet. The high altitude presented the toughest training conditions of any division in the army. It included skiing, military skiing, rock climbing, including scaling cliffs, and snow shoe hikes. Training was often done in temperatures as low as 38 degrees below zero. During the winter the troops slept in the snow the greater part of the time. The 87th Infantry of the 10th Mountain had already seen service at Kiska in the Aleutians before joining the division at Camp Hale.

The training was so rugged that in the artillery of the division the minimum height of the men was 5 feet 10 inches. This was necessary in order to load weapons on pack animals. There were 6,400 horses and mules in this division, with the mules in the majority. When the advance group arrived at Swift to inspect their area, they indicated the vast area required for picket lines for their animals. Water troughs and water lines had to be completed and ready for the arrival of the animals. In addition, hay and grain had to be stocked. Requisitions had to be issued for these items. In a few days hay started to arrive by the train load. After the division arrived, it was soon found out that the picket lines

would not hold the mules as their halter shanks were continually coming loose and the mules wandered off. Often as many as 100 to 200 mules would be found in one herd. It was an immense job getting them back to the proper unit. Consequently, the Camp Commander offered to and did build fences around all the picket lines. This did the job; for if the mules succeeded in getting loose, they were fenced in.

The first public review of the division was held on July 15, 1944, which was the first anniversary of the activation of the division. This was the first flat land parade of these troops for in Colorado where they were organized there was no flat land, it was either uphill or down. The ensignia of the division was a powder keg, rimmed in white with a blue body and having crossed red bayonets. In the reviewing stand with General Jones were Major General John T. Lucas, Commanding 4th Army; Major General Louis A. Craig, Commanding 23rd Corps; Brigadier General John C. P. Bartholf, Commanding 5th Headquarters Special Troops, 4th Army; Colonel O. P. Houston, Commanding Camp Swift. General David Ruffner was acting commander of troops. He and his staff were followed by the 10th Medical Battalion. The medical equipment was packed on small carts, and each one was drawn by two men. Then came the 85th Infantry Regiment, 86th Infantry, 87th Infantry, 126th Engineer Battalion, 576 Anti-Tank Battery, 604th,

605th, and 616th Field Artillery Battalions.

The men of this division were all volunteers, being skiers, mountain climbers, professional hunters, trappers, and just about everything connected with sports. The Division motto was "We conquer men and Mountains".

On November 29, 1944, Brigadier General George P. Hays succeeded General Jones as the commanding general. General Hays had seen action in France with the 2nd Infantry Division.

The 10th Mountain Division completed its training and started leaving Swift on Christmas Day of 1944. Soon they had all gone except for three mules that had escaped into the far reaches of the training area and had become too wild to be caught.

CHAPTER VII

THE SECOND INFANTRY DIVISION

The Camp Commander was informed on July 1, 1945 that the 2d Infantry Division had just landed, having returned from the European Theater of Operations, and would be assigned to Camp Swift for conditioning prior to redeployment to the Pacific. The division was being sent direct to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, where the members of the division would be furloughed home and upon their return would be assembled at Camp Swift.

An entirely new departure in the use of Pullmans was tied out on this division on its trip from Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The movement called for the use of Pullmans, and as they were in short supply there were not enough to go around. It was decided in Washington to have each troop train carry chair-cars in addition to Pullmans and to divide the men into groups and the use of Pullmans into twelve hour periods. In this way the men originally assigned to the Pullmans would occupy the Pullmans for twelve hours. This rotation continued until they reached their destination at Fort Sam Houston. This plan worked to perfection. As the men returned to Fort Sam Houston from furlough they were transported to Camp Swift by motor buses.

In the meantime and while the men were on furlough,

their division commander, Brigadier General William K. Harrison, had arrived at Camp Swift with his staff to get his headquarters set up. General Harrison was a rare combination of officer and churchman. He neither drank, smoked nor cussed, for he was a Presbyterian Minister prior to going to the Military Academy at West Point. He read his Bible daily in his quarters as well as when he was in the field. He and the camp commander became fast friends. Some time later, when the camp commander was ordered to the Phillipines, he happened to see General Harrison at Fort Mason, California, and General Harrison took him in his staff car to the Army transport on which he was to sail. This gesture on the part of the general was greatly appreciated.

Soon after the assembly of all the members of the division at Camp Swift information was received that, because of the collapse of Japan, the division would not be redeployed but that they were to remain in the United States. The assembly of the troops at Swift was completed by August 14, 1945.

General Harrison left the division soon after he was informed that they were not to be redeployed. Major General Edward M. Almond took Harrison's place as division commander. General Almond was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia, a military school that had furnished many officers for the army.

The City of Austin officially welcomed him and the division with due ceremony and gave a luncheon for him at the Driskill Hotel.

While the division was at Camp Swift, General Jonathan Wainwright who had recently been freed from a Japanese Prison Camp, paid a visit to the camp. Practically every general officer in the Fourth Army Area was present also. The division passed in review honoring General Wainwright. The general looked very thin as the result of his long confinement as a Japanese prisoner, and he carried a cane.

The 2d. Division stayed at Camp Swift until April 1, 46, when they left for Fort Lewis, Washington, stopping enroute at San Francisco to parade. Those units of the division having sufficient motor transportation went overland. The infantry regiments went by rail.

CHAPTER VIII

PRISONERS OF WAR

The first group of Prisoners of War were received at Camp Swift on July 14, 1943. These prisoners were captured in Tunisia and all belonged to the Afrika Corps. The Afrika Corps were the elite of the German army as all were hand-picked. Many already had been in service on the Russian Front, but because of their qualifications they were enrolled in the Corps. Very few spoke English. The Prisoner of War Camp at Swift had a capacity of 3,000 prisoners, and it did not take the camp long to fill to this figure. Although they arrived in July during very hot weather, they still wore the heavy woolen uniforms in which they were captured. They had no boots but did have the heavy brogan-type shoe with a metal rim on the heel which made a great deal of noise when they walked on any hard surface. The highest ranking prisoner was a Staff Sergeant.

In the stockade were the usual wooden buildings housing 16 prisoners each.. They ate in regular company messes and were allowed the same amount and type of food our own troops had. They used a recreation building for reading and for plays and other entertainments. They made their footlights from salvaged tin cans.

All terms of the Geneva Convention were complied with

and frequent inspections were made by a representative of a neutral power (usually Switzerland) to see that the terms of the convention were carried out. These representatives of the neutral power always gave the camp a good report.

The prisoners were paid in Stockade Canteen Credits. Enlisted men got 10 cents per day with a requirement to do camp maintenance work. If they worked outside the stockade, they received an additional 80 cents per day, making a total of 90 cents. This work outside the stockade had to be requested, and usually there were more requests than there was work. If the prisoners worked outside the Camp Swift area for a civilian contractor, the contractor paid the government the prevailing wage scale; then the overage went to the government toward the expense in their maintenance. Those performing outside work then drew \$13.00 per month and the remainder was credited to their account. Officers, if Lieutenants, drew \$20.00 per month; Captains \$30.00; Majors and those of higher rank, \$40.00. If the prisoners working at side-camps and away from the Camp Swift area, the contractor had to build their stockade at his expense but the central Prisoner of War Camp furnished the guards, bedding, and rations.

Practically all the side-camps were in the coastal

area where there were rice fields; however, the one at Alvin, Texas, was an olive packing plant. Some or most of the rice farmers would have gone bankrupt had it not been for this prisoner labor because the farmers were unable to get any other kind because of man shortage.

The prisoners were allowed to build a cemetery, and it is well they were because it proved to be a necessity. Eleven prisoners were buried there. This cemetery was designed and its building supervised by a prisoner who was an architect from Hamburg, Germany. The design was beautiful, and the grounds were well kept. The cross over the main entrance was a swastika elaborately done.

Escape attempts were few. In fact a total of only sixteen were ever made, none of which was successful. One amusing incident occurred when two did make the attempt. They escaped late one afternoon; the military police had blood hounds, but held them until they received a report that the escapees had been sighted. Then the hounds had a hot trail to work. In this case they were sighted, and finally bayed by the dogs at an abandoned farm house. A dog immediately grabbed one of them at his hip pocket. Upon searching the escapee a large slice of bologna sausage was found in the pocket that the dog had bitten. While it was no laughing matter to the prisoner, it was comical to the Military Police.

For more serious offenses they were placed on bread and water in solitary confinement. Sometimes this lasted

three to five days, depending on the offense. At the end of their fast they were often fed a good full and heavy meal. This always had disastrous results as it caused vomiting and severe stomach pains. They knew this, but being so very hungry they did not seem to care.

At one time there was a total of 4,800 prisoners assigned to Camp Swift, and if it had not been for the side-camps, they could not have been housed in the 3,000-man capacity stockade. After the Normandy invasion about 300 Russian and Mongol prisoners, who had been captured with the Germans, were also assigned to Swift. The Russians said they had been captured by the Germans and were forced to fight and work in the German front lines. They were bitter toward the German Prisoners and had to be separated from them. Eventually they were hustled off to two side-camps to harvest rice.

A great many of these prisoners were experts at some trade. There were artists, painters, metal workers, mechanics, wood-workers, and tile makers. The metal workers did beautiful work in copper and brass. The wood-workers not only designed but actually put together such items as furniture. They were allowed recreation of various kinds, consisting of games of their choice, usually soccer at which they were very adept.

All details working outside the stockade were at

first heavily guarded, but toward the end of the war they worked in the Camp Swift area without guards. They also worked in the big motor repair shops without guards, and their work on the heavy motor equipment was very satisfactory. They marched to and from their work, if it was not too far removed from the stockade, under control of one of their own non-coms, usually a sergeant.

The stockade proper was guarded by the Prisoner of War Guard Company, which did all of the patrolling of that area. Its men did use patrol dogs when on foot. The dogs were well trained, and each one had his special soldier who took care of him at the kennel. They were vicious to outsiders, but they obeyed their own soldier completely. The dogs were usually of the German Shepherd Breed, commonly called German Police Dogs, but they could be any breed of the proper size. At Swift there were two Irish Setters in the Dog Patrol Company.

Most of the prisoners would have liked to stay in the United States after the war, and a great many did try to stay in order not to be sent back to Germany. They had been well-fed and well-treated, and they liked it. Some even wanted to join the regular army.

One German Prisoner, who did typing at Camp Headquarters, left the following on his typewriter when he was shipped out for return to Germany. From the wording of his article he was evidently from East Germany which

was in the hands of Russia:

GOOD-BY, big country, rich country,
after 1000 days I'm leaving you forever.
Good-by you level farm land, you cotton raising state,
you proudest soil under the sun: "My Texas".
Good-by especially to you, Fortress Swift
with your barracks and training grounds;
you took it from me, finally, this consciousness
of mine to belong to that brave mankind. .
Good-by busy office at this post,
Good-by dear desks and copies and typewriters.
Good-by folks, all you clerk-typists and levelly
stenographers, with silk stockings, powdered faces
and rouged lips. I was amazed seeing you sitting
leisurely at hard work with "Coks" at hand.
Good-by America: I'm going to England now as a
 jounng slave
and then to Russia as an old one.
GOOD-BY - You swell life.

The Russian prisoners wanted to stay to the man. They said
if they were sent back to Russia they knew they would be
executed for allowing themselves to be captured, and they
probably would have been. They were being used at many
places around the camp toward the end of the war. The
better educated ones worked in offices, even at Camp Head-
quarters. Most of the prisoners were on their way for
return to their own land during the summer of 1946.

CHAPTER IX
SPECIAL EVENTS
TRAINING FILMS

During February, 1943, more than 75,000 persons witnessed screenings of Training Films supplied by the Camp Swift Training Film Library: 971 bookings of film; 1,871 screenings; eight previews with more than fifty projectionists trained. The library had 1,350 films on training subjects and 1,500 strip films. Some of the films were available to be shown before informal civilian community groups. The Camp Swift Library was outstanding and received wide recognition. Details of the unit, showing manner of storage and handling, were sent to every army camp in the Continental United States. This film library was under the supervision of Captain Roland Dodson.

WEEKEND TRAFFIC INTO AUSTIN

Transportation into Austin on weekends was a major problem. The problem was caused by such a great number of soldiers being turned loose on Saturdays at the same

time. The Kerrville Bus Company had the contracts to furnish buses for these trips into Austin and placed sixty-five buses on this route. It was also aggravated by the fact that tire rationing was so strict that the arrival of many buses was delayed because of flats. As many as 20,000 to 22,000 soldiers would make the trip to Austin on these week ends. The distance from Camp Swift to Austin was thirty-five miles. Theoretically, each bus was placed about a mile apart, but it did not work out that way, because these troops were turned out all at once. Consequently, the lineup at the bus station was often more than a quarter of a mile long. Attempts were made to get the railroads to run shuttle trains, but that was impossible because there were two railroads involved. Had there been only one then the problem would have been solved. It meant changing engines and train crews at Elgin where the junction was made from the Katy to the Southern Pacific. The problem was never solved in a satisfactory manner. The bus service inside the camp was contracted with the Bowen Bus Company. They used tractor trucks with very long trailers that could carry as many as 200 soldiers each trip through that camp. These were open air trailers, and in inclement weather they certainly were not a highly desirable means of travel.

ARMY MESS VISITS BY HOUSEWIVES

Housewives of the Camp Swift area, who were curious to know the manner in which soldiers were fed and housed, had an opportunity to gain first hand knowledge and information on this subject. Visits by women's groups were welcomed and were conducted on tours of mess halls, kitchens, food supply depots, and barracks. Of course, this did not do them much good except to satisfy their curiosity because of the scale on which the food was served. So many of them had members of their families in the service that they did gain information about how their own were being fed and housed. It was felt that this was a morale builder for the relatives at home. The bakery was always an interesting place for them because of its size and cleanliness. It was the largest type used by any army camp.

CAMP NEWSPAPER

The Camp Swift newspaper was called the Camp Swift Baron. The name Baron being taken from Baron de Bastrop, the founder of the town of Bastrop. The paper was first published on June 10, 1942. It was distributed each Wednesday by the public relations office as an eight page tabloid, well illustrated with half tones. It also carried national sporting news and all the

latest reports of the war effort. It always had a picture of a popular pin-up girl, one of its most popular features. At first, it was a problem to get the newspaper printed and several printing firms were tried without much success until finally the Taylor, Texas, newspaper took the contract and did a great job under the most difficult conditions. George Peeler was the owner and publisher of the Taylor newspaper.

MINUTE MAN FLAGS

Camp Swift never failed to sell enough war bonds to qualify for the Minute Man Flags signifying that the quotas had always been met. As an example, on the 4th Bond drive 8,727 persons using pay reservations, purchased a total of \$89,340.05 monthly. This figure was the amount withheld monthly and not the total amount of bonds purchased which was many times the amount withheld. Ninety-one and one tenth percent of the civilian workers participated for ten and one tenth percent of their total pay roll. The civilian workers bought bonds in the amount of \$18,554 for cash; military personnel, \$151,379.10. Camp Swift had about the best record for bond purchases of the entire army. These bond campaigns were handled vigorously and were pushed by the entire camp officers' organizations.

RED CROSS DRIVES

Camp Swift responded to the Red Cross drives with the same enthusiasm as it did for the bond drives. The Red Cross maintained an office at the camp and had six full time men in that office. The soldiers came in such close contact with its benefits that they gave more than was expected. On one drive the Red Cross netted \$15,652.49 and on another drive the amount was \$21,828.15. A great deal of this money came right back in helping some stranded soldier's family or provided money for him to make a quick trip home in cases of illness or death in the family. Whenever the man saw that he himself might need some ready cash quickly he was always to be counted on to contribute.

DISPLAY OF ARMY EQUIPMENT

The Southwest's largest display of army equipment was furnished by Camp Swift. This display was set up in the building on the northeast corner at Fourth Street and Congress Avenue in Austin. A great deal of time and effort went into this exhibit. It opened at 2 PM, on November 8, 1943, with the Governor and the Mayor of Austin making short speeches. Displays were shown by the Signal Corps, Quartermaster, Medical Corps, Dental Corps, Engineers, Chemical Warfare, Ordnance, Salvage,

Special Services, Post Exchange, Chaplain Corps, Tire Repair Section, Dehydrated Foods, Finance, Legal Aid, Public Relations, Military Police, WACS, Civilian Personnel, American Red Cross, Laundry, and Camp Headquarters. This exhibit ran for one week, and a tally was kept with a mechanical counter of the number of persons passing through the main entrance. There was a total of 46,000 persons attending and viewing this exhibit. A number of other camps sent representatives there to observe its operation so that when their time came they could profit by the experience of Swift. The response was astounding to all including the Camp Commander.

ANNIVERSARIES

Each year during the life of Camp Swift some kind of anniversary celebration was held. At this time the gates were opened to the public, and they were allowed to enter and to see what they pleased. The Governor and the mayors of Austin, Bastrop, Elgin, Taylor, and Smithville were honored guests. Addresses were given and the retreat formation was always colorful.

NURSES TRAINING CENTER

The army established the only nurses training center in Texas at Camp Swift. The initial number in the first group was 248 nurses, all of whom were graduate nurses.

These nurses went through a rigid training course even to camping out in the training area and going through what was known as the infiltration course. In this course the nurses, dressed in fatigues, crawled on their stomachs through barbed wire with overhead machine gun fire for a distance of fifty yards. This was a trying ordeal for them and many of them had upset stomachs as the result. This was not unusual as many men did also because of the fumes from the guns and from explosives being fired at intervals along the course.

A total of 980 nurses passed through and graduated from this training center. The third class of nurses graduating from the Nurses Basic Training Center had 108 graduates. More than half of this class was from Texas. Each graduating class paraded and passed in review before the Commanding Officer of the Regional Hospital, Colonel Aubrey K. Brown, and had their dance in the Camp Field House. A total of six classes graduated. The removal of the 980 nurses graduating from this training center alone was one cause for the great shortage of nurses available to civilian hospitals.

CAMP COMMANDERS

Camp Swift had few commanders. It seemed that when a camp commander was assigned, he stayed longer than the usual time in comparison with other camps. Colonel Lawrence A. Kurtz was Camp Commander from May 4, 1942,

to January 19, 1944; Colonel Alfred G. Brown, from January 20, 1944, to May 31, 1944; Colonel Oscar P. Houston, from June 1, 1944, to May 12, 1946; Lieutenant Colonel John L. Morley, from May 13, 1946, to its close a few months later. Colonel Kurtz, on leaving, took command of Fort Hood. Colonel Brown left to command Camp Bowie. Colonel Houston left to command Fort Hood. Lieutenant Colonel Morley was to inactivate the camp. Colonel Kurtz, soon after going to Hood was retired because of physical disability. Colonel Brown came to Swift from Monticello, Arkansas, where he was in command of a Prisoner of War Camp. Colonel Houston was at one time in command of Swift during the absence of Colonel Kurtz who was ordered to Fort Clark on temporary duty. This was October 9, 1943, and was for a period of three months. Colonel Houston received the Legion of Merit Decoration as a reward for his work as Camp Swift Commander.

SWIMMING POOLS

The first swimming pool to be opened at Camp Swift was dedicated in August, 1943. Later, four more pools were opened and the Red Cross provided instructors to teach life-saving to the troops. This help by the Red Cross swimming instructors was greatly appreciated. It gave the troops the very highest type of instruction available and was most thorough and complete. These

pools had their own circulating and filtering water system. Each pool cost \$25,000 to build.

PROFESSIONAL ENTERTAINERS

Camp Swift was fortunate to have many USO Camp Shows. Two of the most popular entertainers were Red Skelton and Gysie Rose Lee. Others did not meet with their popularity in any sense, although, others had just as big a reputation on the stage and in motion pictures. One very pretty little blond was Alyce Knox who had the looks but lacked the routine that the other two had. Red Skelton's wife Edna assisted him in his act.

MILITARY POLICE

The military police of any army post had the sympathy of all. They had a hard job to do and their hours were long and tiresome, but they did a splendid job just the same. They maintained the stockade and patrolled areas outside the camp. A special detail was maintained in Austin permanently. Contact with the main MP headquarters in camp was maintained by wireless telephone. The Austin detail worked with the Austin police and assisted them in every way. The Austin Police Department gave finger print instruction to the military police at the camp and other types of instruction as well.

REDEPLOYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL UNITS

When the war was over in Europe, many individual units were returned to the United States for redeployment. Among those sent to Camp Swift were the following:

- 187th Medical Battalion Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment
- 489th Ambulance Company
- 1469th Engineer Maintenance Company
- 1614th Engineer Water Supply Company
- 630th Medical Collecting Company
- 663rd. Medical Collecting Company

The 489th Ambulance Company and the 1469th Engineer Maintenance Company had participated in the Battle of the Bulge. The 663rd Medical Collecting Company had dusted as many as 2,500 civilians daily for social insects while in Europe, and in a one-month period dusted more than 100,000 civilians, principally displaced persons and German civilians seeking to cross the Rhine River. All of the above units were assigned to Fifth Headquarters Special Troops, Fourth Army, under the Command of Brigadier General William P. Bledsoe.

ELECTRICAL STRIKE OF LCRA EMPLOYEES

Electrical workers of the Lower Colorado River Authority went out on strike at 1 AM, September 30, 1945, and for fifteen hours Camp Swift was without electrical current of any kind. This strike affected every activity in the camp. Messes, the hospital, laundry, sewerage disposal plant and laundry suffered the greatest.

The hospital had at the time one thousand patients as well as five hundred using personnel, only one ward with running water, and no electricity. Physiotherapy treatments were at a standstill. Men with legs stiff from battle wounds had to forego treatment pending return of electrical power. The hospital laboratory engaged in making blood tests, etc., could not use its centrifuge, its baking ovens, and could not regulate the delicate temperature necessary for all its functions. Sixteen scheduled operations were cancelled by the surgery. Emergency operations were performed with the use of battery powered lights and improvised steam sterilizers. There was hardly enough standpipe pressure to operate the hospital, and the sewerage disposal plant. As time went on the pressure was gradually reduced in the standpipes. There was no sanitary facilities for the 2,000 civilian workers in the camp so they were sent home. The result was a halt or slow down in the operation of the separation center which had been discharging men at the rate of 150 per day. Chest X-Rays which had to be recorded with the use of gasoline powered emergency generators had to be taken to the hospital at Elgin to be read properly and studied. These inconveniences all go to show what can happen to a powerful installation when a strike of a few workers interrupts its orderly routine.

At the time of the power shut-down there were only

3,000,000 gallons of water above ground, which, after all, was not very much considering the camp population at the time. The use of water for washing of trucks and automobiles was ordered stopped by the camp commander as soon as the power went off. By 5PM Monday September 30th power was restored by routing electricity into the camp by the Texas Power and Light Company. At the time of the strike a great many German Prisoners of War were used as kitchen police in the many camp messes and they usually arrived at the messes in the mornings before the mess cooks. On this particular morning when the cooks arrived at the kitchens and there was no electricity they said, "In a little while we will have lights." The Germans said, "Nein, nein, strike, strike." So it was a strike, and the Germans found it out before our own cooks did. So the word gets around through the under-ground pretty fast.

CHAPTER X

SUMMARY

In writing the history of Camp Swift it was found that a great deal of information had to be taken from memory as well as scanning local newspapers for items of interest. In addition the many pictures in possession of the author brought out ideas that had to be enlarged upon.

Camp Swift was one of the most important military installations in the United States during World War II. Inspectors from the office of the Inspector General in Washington often commented upon the efficiency of the camp and also upon its clean appearance.

It was fortunate that the weather in Texas was almost perfect for the training of troops as practically every day in the year was such that no training program had to be postponed.

The camps location adjacent to the Colorado River gave added training facilities. River crossings in assault boats was on the training programs of various units.

Camp Swift was fortunate in being located near Austin which gave entertainment and outlet for thousands of men each week-end. The citizens of Austin did their part in attempting to make the stay of these troops as pleasant and entertaining as possible.

There was one very important thing that did much to ease the problem of heating, cooking and lighting. A high tension electric transmission line ran through the camp near the cantonment area. A gas transmission pipe line also ran through the reservation near the warehouse area. The fact that the gas line was so near with gas available that the item of coal was not as great a problem as it was in numerous other camps especially in the eastern part of the United States.

The water was pure and could be used direct from the deep wells to the using facility without having to be purified.

As the military area was in the shape of a triangle it was easily accessible from three sides each of which had a first class state highway along its borders. In addition two railroads were available, they being the Missouri-Kansas and Texas and the Southern Pacific. Both of these railroads ran along the military reservation boundaries, one running east and west through McDade and the other north and south between Elgin and Bastrop.

It is very interesting to know that Bergstrom Air Force Base was furnished laundry service from Camp Swift and in addition the Camp Swift bakery furnished Bergstrom Air Force Base with bread. The reason that this could be done was that the laundry and the bakery at Camp Swift

were of such immense size. This shows a cooperation between the services not only to be helpful but also an economical manner of reducing expenses as much as possible, thereby lessening to some extent the total cost of the war. Although this seems like a small item it does have a meaning that should be incorporated in this history of Camp Swift.

It is to be hoped that this brief history of Camp Swift will be of some value to those interested in such histories and that in the future it will be used for any research required. Mr. Walter E. Long of Austin was the prime mover in instilling enthusiasm to the writer in getting the job done. Thanks to him.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER CAMP SWIFT
BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402

APPENDIX F

LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS/MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

APPENDIX F

LETTERS/MEMORANDUMS/MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

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F-1 Letter, U.S. Senate (L. Johnson), January 10, 1952, Subject: Camp Swift Reactivation (B-12).

F-2 Memorandum, EOD Fort Sam Houston TX, 29 December 1993, Subject: Disposal Operations Camp Swift, TX (B-13).

F-3 Letter, Texas National Guard Armory Board - Austin, 13 August 1971, Subject: Military Use of Camp Swift (B-14).

F-4 Letter, USACE - Fort Belvoir, February 8, 1991, Subject: WW II Archival Information for Camp Swift's Demolition Area (B-15).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 137TH ORD DET (EOD)
 52d ORD GP (EOD)
 FT SAM HOUSTON, TX 78234-5000

29 Dec 93

AFZG-EOD

MEMORANDUM FOR: US ARMY CENTER FOR EXPLOSIVE SAFETY

SUBJECT: DISPOSAL OPERATIONS CAMP SWIFT/MAYBRY, TX

1. The following is a list of items disposed of at Camp Swift or Camp Maybry in the last three years by the 137th EOD.

DATE	LOCATION	ITEM & EXP TYPE
20 FEB 91	CP SWIFT	1ea 60mm Projo HE M49 W/M52E
29 AUG 91	CP SWIFT	2ea 3.5" Rocket HE
15 JAN 92	CP SWIFT	1ea 90mm Projo APHE 1ea 3.5" Rocket HE
10 APR 92	CP SWIFT	1ea Grenade HE/Frag M67
07 AUG 92	CP SWIFT	1ea Grenade HE/Frag M67
26 MAR 93	CP SWIFT	17ea Hoffman Devices/Pyrotechnic
08 APR 93	CP SWIFT	2ea 40mm Projo Illumination M583A1
23 APR 93	CP SWIFT	1ea Grenade Smoke/Red M40
19 APR 93	CP SWIFT	1ea 3.5" Rocket HE
10 MAY 93	CP SWIFT	1ea 76mm Projo APHE
22 JUL 93	CP SWIFT	1ea 2.36" Rocket HEAT 1ea 40mm Projo Illumination
02 JUL 93	CP SWIFT	2ea Grenade HE/Frag M61
19 AUG 93	CP SWIFT	9ea Demo Charge HE M112/C-4
07 AUG 93	CP SWIFT	2ea Grenade HE/Frag M67 2ea 40mm Projo Illumination
12 OCT 93	**CP MAYBRY	2ea Grenade/Rifle HEAT M9

2. POC for this Matter is SFC Heegeman, DSN:471-1004.

CHARLES T. HEEGEMAN
 SFC, USA
 Operations NCO



STATE OF TEXAS

TEXAS NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY BOARD

WEST AUSTIN STATION
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78703

AIR MAIL

13 August 1971

District Engineer
Department of the Army
Corps of Engineers, Ft Worth District
P. O. Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102

Attention: Mr. E. B. White, Attorney

Re: Military Training Use of Camp Swift

Dear Mr. White:

In reply to your request for information as to the military training use of the Camp Swift Reservation the following is furnished:

Camp Swift - 11,777 acres more or less
Used by TNG on a license basis since 1958 (probably used on a permit basis earlier than that)

Used by five battalion-size units and eight company-size units all of which are TNG - TNG units use Swift an average of three weekends per month. (Approximately 3300 personnel)

Also used by U S Army and Marine Reserve and U of Texas ROTC Active U S Air Force units from Bergstrom AFB use Camp Swift on Tuesday and Thursday of each week.

Following types of training conducted at Camp Swift:

Range firing, parachute drops, tactical training, compass course & map reading, office candidate training, guerilla warfare, chemical warfare training, engineer equipment training, etc.

Following facilities are available for training: Three mess halls, two storage buildings, five latrine buildings, twelve concrete tent slabs, known distance range, pistol range machine gun range, drop zone (paratroop training), and water distribution system.

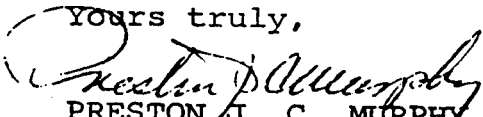
The entire area is outleased for grazing and the lease is administered by the Corps of Engineers, Ft Worth District.

With kindest personal regards, I am

cc: AGTEX-E

PJCM/hl

Yours truly,


PRESTON J. C. MURPHY
CONTRACTING AGENT

F-3



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

KINGMAN BUILDING

FORT BELVOIR, VA 22060 -

REPLIES
APPROPRIATE

February 8, 1991

Office of History

Mr. Ty Probasco
Lower Colorado River Authority
Post Office Box 220
Austin, Texas 78767

Dear Mr. Probasco:

Paul Walker asked me to respond to your letter of January 8, 1991, requesting archival information on Camp Swift, Texas.

While we historians are proud of the services we are able to provide to our agency, we also remain aware of our limitations. No search of archival records, no matter how exhaustive, could ever provide the assurances you would like that no live ordnance was used in the tract marked "Demolition Area" on the Camp Swift Land Use Map of 26 June 1946, a copy of a portion of which you enclosed with your letter.

I discussed the engineer training that occurred at Camp Swift during World War II with Lieutenant Colonel David Pergrin, who commanded the 291st Engineer Combat Battalion in Europe during that war and who trained with that unit at Camp Swift in 1943. Colonel Pergrin recalled that each member of his unit set and exploded live demolitions - TNT and dynamite - and that his men set and cleared fields of practice mines, but never live mines, in their training area. Many other engineer units also trained at Camp Swift, and it would be mere speculation to assume that their demolition training was identical to that of the 291st. During our conversation, Colonel Pergrin informed me that he had discussed his unit's demolitions training at Camp Swift with the commissioner of your authority.

The Corps of Engineers administers the U.S. Defense Department's program of environmental restoration of formerly used defense sites, known as the FUDS program. This program should be able to assess the environmental hazards in the area that your authority and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department have slated for park development and to assist in remedying the situation as needed. The

Corps official in your area who is best situated to advise on or receive any requests for assistance under this program is Mr. Ron Zunker. You may contact Mr. Zunker at the following address and telephone number:

Mr. Ron Zunker
U.S. Army Engineer District, Fort Worth
ATTN: CESWF-ED-G
Post Office Box 17300
Fort Worth, Texas 76102-0300
Phone: 817-334-9908

I am confident that Mr. Zunker will be able to assist your park development efforts.

Sincerely,

Charles Hendricks

Charles Hendricks

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER CAMP SWIFT
BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402

APPENDIX G
REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS

APPENDIX G

REAL ESTATE DOCUMENTS

Table of Contents

G-1 Real Estate Planning Report - Acquisition of Land for
Department of the Army Camp Swift TX, 31 July 1951 (B-16).

II. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

2-01. General Description

a. The installation consisted of approximately 52,092.76 acres of land partly owned by the Government and partly by individuals, which lands are analyzed later in this report. The area is the former Camp Swift. The installation was declared surplus and the General Services Administration (successors to War Assets Administration) sold to former owners or other individuals and to the State of Texas approximately 35, ~~35,000~~ acres and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation sold to former owners approximately 115 acres. The GSA also sold practically all of the buildings in the cantonment area which were dismantled and/or removed. The few remaining buildings are listed below. The streets and roads have been neglected and are in very bad condition and will require considerable expenditure to place them in satisfactory status. The cantonment area is practically covered with concrete slabs and concrete posts on which the buildings stood and other structures, such as chimneys, which the purchasers of the buildings were not required to remove. There is a county road from Bastrop to McDade, Texas, which is open at the present time to the public.

b. Status of structure remaining on the former Camp Swift reservation is as follows:

(1) Thirty-five (35) Government-owned buildings and structures in the cantonment area are now under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers.

(2) Twenty-eight (28) structures, including the warehouse area water tower and two wells were sold or are under contract of sale to Mr. H. L. Harvey, a private individual. This sale is treated later in this report.

(3) Two (2) buildings at the extreme north side of cantonment area constructed for an incinerator and the land on which situated were sold to a private corporation and are to remain in place.

(4) Six (6) buildings and land on which located were sold to State of Texas for use by Department of Health.

c. Buildings under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, mentioned in b(1) above (located on 121.35 acres - See Exhibit "A") are identified below:

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
T-301	Shop Building	75' x 250'
T-302	Shop Building	75' x 250'
T-303	Shop Building	75' x 250'
T-304	Shop Building	75' x 250'
T-305	Shop Building	75' x 250'
T-306	Shop Building	75' x 250'

REAL ESTATE PLANNING REPORT

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

I. PROJECT DESIGNATION AND LOCATION

1-01. Designation: Subject installation was formerly designated Camp Swift, Texas.

1-02. Location: Subject installation consisted of approximately 52,092.76 acres, the present status of which is as follows:

- a. ^{16,041.95}~~16,071.56~~ acres - Government-owned
- b. 373.99 acres - State of Texas owned
- c. ^{35,647.21}~~35,647.21~~ acres - Privately owned

Land in b above was deeded to the State of Texas with right of re-use (Exhibit "F") and land in c above, with the exception of those areas shown in green on Exhibit "C", will have to be re-acquired. A tract register is found later in this report. The land is all located in Bastrop County, Texas. The installation is bounded on the West by State Highway 95, on the Southeast by Federal Highway 290 and on the North by State Highway 20, forming an irregular triangle. At the South vertex is Bastrop, the county seat of Bastrop County, the Northwest vertex, Elgin, Texas, and the East vertex, Paige, Texas.

The surrounding country is given almost entirely to farming and stock farming. Bastrop County is located in what is generally termed the eastern part of central Texas and is adjacent to Travis County in which is located Austin, the capitol of Texas.

1-03. Economy: The town of Bastrop is one of the old settlements in that part of Texas; has a population of 3,100 and is located on the Colorado River, 30 miles Southeast of Austin. Elgin is approximately the same size of Bastrop and is located 15 miles North of Bastrop. Paige is located approximately 15 miles Northeast of Bastrop and is a small inland town of some 600 inhabitants. All of these communities are supported principally by farming and stock farming with some mining of lignite. Clays are used for the manufacturing of brick and pottery and at Bastrop there are two small saw mills for the production of lumber, mostly pine. Bastrop is served by the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, Federal Highway 290 and State Highways 71 and 95. Elgin is served by the same railroad and also the Southern Pacific Company and State Highways 20 and 95. Paige is served by the Southern Pacific Company, Federal Highway 290 and State Highways 20 and 21. The trade areas of these communities is limited to the surrounding territory.

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
T-307	Shop Building	75' x 250'
T-308	Shop Building	75' x 250'
T-309	Shop Building	75' x 250'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
Unnumbered	Storehouse	10' x 12'
2388.1	Boathed	30' x 100'
2388.2	Boathed	30' x 100'
2388.3	Boathed	30' x 10'
T-3017	Guard House	30' x 90'
T-4216	Guard House	30' x 90'
T-4215	Officer's Mess	50' x 125'
T-311	Warehouse	75' x 300'
T-313	Post Exchange	30' x 60'
T-501	Court Building	25' x 50'
2 wells, numbers 1A and 1B		1100' (depth)
5 steel grease racks		
4 electric motors w/pump house		

d. Buildings and structures sold to Mr. Harvey (located on 163.9 acres - See Exhibit "A") mentioned in b(2) above are identified as follows:

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
15	Storehouse	60' x 150'
16	Warehouse	60' x 150'
17	Storehouse	60' x 150'
18	Storehouse	60' x 150'
19	Storehouse	60' x 150'
22	Storehouse	60' x 150'
41	Storehouse	60' x 150'
42	Storehouse	60' x 150'
43	Storehouse	60' x 150'
44	Warehouse	60' x 150'
48	Warehouse	60' x 150'
49	Storehouse	60' x 150'
50	Storehouse	60' x 150'
51	Storehouse	60' x 150'
45	Warehouse	60' x 150'
24	Cold Storage	140' x 230'
23	Bakery	96' x 126'
Unnumbered	Hutment	16' x 16'
81	Railroad Shed	30' x 52'
27	Warehouse	20' x 252'

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
54	PCM	57' x 100'
55	PCM	57' x 10'
47	LSP	60' x 70'
68	Pump House	30' x 60'
31	TRB	70' x 120'
Unnumbered	Water Tank	500,000 gals.
2 wells, numbers 1 and 2		

e. Buildings Nos. 452 and 453 (incinerator mentioned in b(3) above) each 34' x 70' and the land on which situated were sold to Texas Rendering Company, Inc.

f. Buildings and structures mentioned in b(4) above, sold to State of Texas, Department of Health, are identified below:

<u>Building No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Dimensions</u>
2530	Storage Bay	44' x 44'
2523	Motor Repair Shop	40' x 80'
2527	Storehouse	25' x 54'
2525	Oil House	12' x 12'
2525.1	Oil House	12' x 12'
Unnumbered	Booster Pump House	5' x 8'
3 wells, numbers 3, 4 and 5		

2-02. Utilities: The General Services Administration sold practically all the utilities in the area, including water and gas lines, pumping station, and the water tank. The pumping station is intact and is furnishing water to the area now under control of H. L. Harvey and which is treated later in this report. There are seven (7) wells which are apparently in good condition, although all are not being pumped at the present time. The United Gas pipe line runs through the installation, but all laterals from this line, formerly used by the Government, have been destroyed, except in the area occupied by H. L. Harvey. Apparently the sewage system is intact. All electrical lines have been removed except in the area occupied by H. L. Harvey and the area adjacent formerly occupied by the National Guard, now under jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers.

III. ADDITIONAL LAND REQUIREMENTS

3-01. Fee (See Exhibit "A"): The land to be acquired will fall in the following categories:

- a. Land belonging to the Government to be withdrawn from surplus.
- b. Land belonging to the Government and under jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers.
- c. Land disposed of by GSA and subject to recapture of use.
- d. Land formerly belonging to the Government but now owned by private individuals which will be recovered by the purchase.

4 DECLASSIFIED

e. New acquisitions

3-02. The National Guard, under an accepted application by GSA and pursuant to Public Law 829, was given access to 4,443.7 acres, which was formerly the rifle range. The aforementioned application has been withdrawn (Exhibit "I") and the land can be repossessed without cost by means of withdrawal from surplus.

There are approximately 373.99 acres of land deeded by the General Services Administration to the State of Texas, Department of Health. The use of this land is recapturable under the deed of conveyance to the State (Exhibit "F").

There are ~~25,047~~^{676.92} 21 acres, more or less, deeded by the GSA and FPMO to private individuals. This land, with the exception of those areas shown in green on Exhibit "C", will have to be recovered by direct purchase. It is now owned by approximately 181 individuals and/or firms. A tract register reflecting the names of the various owners is included in this report.

3-03. Special Problems

a. General Services Administration, through advertised bids, agreed to sell approximately 163.9 acres of land, including certain buildings and improvements at Camp Swift, to Mr. H. L. Harvey (See Exhibit "G"). Mr. Harvey was placed in possession of the property by GSA Letter of Intent and Right-of-Entry dated 5 July 1950. The deed to property sold was not delivered due to a request made to General Services Administration by the Munitions Board to defer further disposal action. GSA has written a letter to Mr. Harvey acknowledging receipt of partial payment, granting right-of-entry and agreeing to execute formal transfer instrument. Mr. Harvey has signed and accepted this letter which, it is believed, constitutes a sales contract since the sale was consummated with the exception of the execution of formal transfer agreement. The contract also provides for an easement on 5 acres of land on which the water tower is located, and provides for ingress and egress thereto. The water tower has been transferred to Mr. Harvey.

The structures now located on the 163.9 acres are listed under Paragraph 2-01 of this report. In addition to these structures, Mr. Harvey was conveyed four (4) miles of railroad spur track extending from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad tracks to the warehouse area. This contract also conveys to Mr. Harvey the utilities on the 163.9 acres, including the pump house and two wells. These utilities were included in the sale with the following reservations:

- (1) That Mr. Harvey would furnish utilities, at current costs for a period of five (5) years to the area (121.35 acres) adjacent to the Harvey tract, formerly under license to the State of Texas for National Guard purposes, but now under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers.
- (2) That Mr. Harvey would furnish utilities, at current costs, to serve two-hundred units of the Federal Housing Administration located across the highway from the Harvey tract.

DECLASSIFIED
SECRET

b. GSA agreed to sell to the Lower Colorado River Authority certain lands, comprising an area of 65' square, and the electric distribution system at Camp Swift, located within the Harvey tract (See Exhibit "H"). The deed conveying title to the property was delivered to the Lower Colorado River Authority; however, their attorney returned same to GSA requesting minor changes. Before the deed could be corrected and returned to the LCRA, the Munitions Board requested GSA to defer further disposal action. GSA has written a letter to LCRA acknowledging receipt of payment, granting right-of-entry and agreeing to execute formal transfer instrument. LCRA has signed and accepted this letter which, it is believed constitutes sales contract since the sale was consummated with the exception of the execution of formal transfer agreement.

Apparently, Mr. Harvey and the Lower Colorado River Authority are complying with their contracts with GSA and are entitled to receive deed for the property.

3-04. New Acquisition: The Department of the Army has requested acquisition of land sufficient and suitable for river crossing training. A tract has been selected and approved by the Fourth Army, located approximately four (4) miles west of the Camp Swift Reservation on the Colorado River (See Exhibit "A").

The area under consideration includes what is known as Powell Bend, in the Colorado River. The land west of the river is all river valley land. On the other side of the river the north portion is valley land around to Big Sandy Creek. From this creek south is rough, hilly terrain with considerable bluff on the river. The most southerly portion extends into another bend in the river with considerable valley land. Approximately half of the entire acreage is river valley and the other half hilly and rough. The area consists of approximately 1240 acres, as shown in Exhibit "C".

The river valley land in the entire area is being used for farming and stock farming. The rough land is used for pasture. There will be approximately eight (8) ownerships involved with considerable severances. There are no cemeteries or churches involved in the acquisition. A county road crosses the area North of the Colorado River; it is the stated opinion of the using service that no necessity exists for closing or relocating this road. The area is approached from the West by a dirt road leading off of the old Elgin Road, which is an all-weather road out of Bastrop. The east side is approached by a county gravel road. There is a gravel road leading from the most southerly point of the area to Highway No. 95 opposite the Camp Swift cantonment area, a distance of approximately four (4) miles. There will be approximately five families displaced but no industries will be disturbed; therefore, the economy of the community will not be seriously affected.

TRACT REGISTER (FORMER CAMP SWIFT)

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>
A-1	Helen A. Skadden
A-2	J. A. Dube
A-3, Pt.	Max Heinse
A-3, Pt.	C. C. Cangil, et ux
A-3, Pt.	Wise T. McKrowns
A-3	C. B. Bajord
A-5	W. V. Hardin
A-6, Pt.	W. S. Watson
A-6, Pt.	W. H. Dossin
A-9, Pt.	S. F. Duncan
A-9, Pt.	W. S. Watson
A-10, Pt.	M. Kastum
A-10, Pt.	W. S. Watson
A-11	Chas. A. Klumma
A-12	Paul Welsh
A-19	Julius Kastum, Jr.
A-24	Julius Kastum, Jr.
A-28	F. E. Schneider
A-29	Bessie & Frank P. Farrell
A-30	Robbee Marie Schneider
A-33	W. V. Hardin
A-35	S. W. Scarborough
A-36, A-40, A-41	A. D. Kastum
A-38	A. D. Kastum
A-41, Pt.	Ella Fleming
A-41, Pt.	B. B. Sanders
A-44, Pt.	Louis J. Simenburger
A-44, Pt.	Louis J. Simenburger
A-45	S. W. Scarborough
A-47, Pt.	Texas Rendering Co., Inc.
B-48	C. L. Behend
B-49	A. D. Kastum
B-50	M. J. & Vera Adkins
B-51	M. J. & Vera Adkins
B-52	Woodson A. Harris
B-54	Mrs. Lavine Saunders
B-55 & 56	Julius Kastum, Jr.
B-58	C. R. Hancock
B-59	Julius Kastum, Jr.
B-60	C. R. Hancock
B-60A	A. R. Hancock
B-61	A. R. Hancock
B-62	Georgia P. Sessions
B-62, Pt.	Ella Fleming
B-63, Pt.	B. B. Sanders
B-64	J. A. Dube
B-67	Lavine Sanders
B-68	Roberta L. Lee
B-69	B. B. Sanders, et al
B-70	Irene C. Eppley

UNCLASSIFIED

TRACT REGISTER (FORMER CAMP SHIFT) - Cont'd

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>
B-74	Roy Haywood
B-77	J. A. Dube
B-79	J. A. Dube
B-80	Oakhill Cun. Assn.
C-82	H. L. Lehman
C-83	W. V. Hardin
C-84	Ella S. Kario
C-85	Maysen J. Sappington
C-86	Harry R. Sappington
C-87	W. V. Hardin
C-88	W. V. Hardin
C-89	Harry & M. I. Myer
C-90	Magdaline Behrend
C-91	E. E. & Marjorie Hansen
C-92	W. V. Hardin
C-93, Pt.	Harry J. Kuhn
C-93, Pt.	C. L. Behrend
C-96	W.V. Hardin
C-98	W. B. Church
C-99	W. C. Hardin
C-100	E. E. Bellier
C-102	Veterans Land Board
C-103	Veterans Land Board
C-105, Pt.	Emil Lindner, et ux
C-105, Pt.	Emil Lindner, et ux
C-109 and 113	Bruno Ernst
C-110	Clarence Leroy Chopple
C-111	Otto Wamsburger
C-112	Otto Wamsburger
C-115	Lester P. Free
C-116	Otto & Lana Wamsburger
C-117	H. C. Wilkins
C-118	T. J. McBride
C-119	J. W. Read
C-120	H. C. Wilkins
C-121	J. E. Swartz
C-123	Fritz Deike
C-124	J. W. P. Reiock, et ux
C-125	L. G. Payne
C-126	C. W. Coy, et ux
C-128	W. R. Stanley
D-129	R. A. Pfeiffer
D-130	R. N. Jenson
D-398	Wendle Wilson
D-115, Pt.	J. A. Dube
E-177	Ben R. Ganske
E-178	Hartford Jenkins
E-180 & 321	J. A. Dube
E-182	Hosie Perkins, et ux

DE 941031464

TRACT REGISTER (FORMER CAMP SWIFT) - Cont'd

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>
E-184	Frank W. Dennison
E-185	Willie G. Blackwell
E-186	Green Taylor
E-190	Gus B. Mauermann
E-198	Dallas Krwin
E-209	Margaret Richter
E-211	James Richter
E-212	James G. & Sophie Richter
E-213	Rena Quinn
E-217, Pt.	F. W. Denison
E-217, Pt., G-183, Pt., G-195, Pt. G-196, Pt., G-230, A-44, Pt. & A-47, Pt., G-173, Pt.	State of Texas
E-205	Hugh Ervin
E-219A	Jesus Barrientos
E-322	J. A. Dube
F-197	Irene Maynard
F-203	Loui Gest
E-217, Pt., E-217A, Pt., E-216, Pt.	H. L. Harvey
F-214	George Mitchell
F-215	W. B. Denman
F-220	Ed. Sanders
F-218	Calvin F. Green
F-229	John Mitchell
F-231	William F. Herms
F-232	William F. Herms
F-233	Leo C. Herms
F-236	C.W. & Joe Eskew
F-237	Ida Byers
F-238	Lennah Rucker
F-240	W. E. & A. A. Sanders
F-241	Herman Willenberg
F-243	Reinhold George, et al
F-244	Fred E. Herms
F-245, 246, 247, H-274	Fred E. Herms
F-248	J. V. Ash & G. J. Gilson
F-249	Sam & Edna May Jones
F-250	Emma & Alex Hoffman
F-251	T. H. & Emma Branders
F-254	W. E. Branyon
F-255	W. E. & A. D. Sanders
F-256	Catherin Seago Hutchison
F-259	Clara Hoffman
F-260	Asa B. Luter
F-261	Irene Maynard
F-262	Mrs. Ida Byers
F-264	Robert Willenbury
F-266 & H-236	Willie Ortman, et ux
F-267	Bruno A. Herms
F-268	N.A.M.E. Church

SECRETED

TRACT REGISTER (FORMER CAMP SWIFT) - Cont'd

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>
G-322	Roy D. Rivers, et al
G-322, Pt.	Mrs. Helen Perkins
G-327, Pt.	Mrs. Helen Perkins, et vir
H-237	Horace White
H-238	Green Taylor
H-239	Paul M. Pittman, et ux
H-268, Pt	C. J. Gilson
H-268, Pt.	J. V. Ash, et al
H-269	J. V. Ash, & O. J. Gilson
H-271	R. Euclid Porter
H-272, Pt.	J. V. Ash, Sr., & O. J. Gilson
H-272, Pt.	Garland A. Powers
H-273	R. Euclid Porter
H-277	Fred E. Herms
H-280	Julia T. Hasler
H-281	Emma & Alex Hoffman
H-282	Bertie Lee Smith
G-195, Pt., G-196, Pt.	H. L. Harvey
H-283	C. R. Hancock
H-284	A. R. Hancock
H-285	C. R. Hancock
H-286	C. R. Hancock
H-287	R. Euclid Porter
H-288	Alex Hoffman, et al
H-289	Julius J. Hoffman
H-291	R. R. Reedy, et ux
H-292	C. E. Simons, et ux
H-293	Edna E. Davis
H-295	Oscar Bomer
H-296	Charlie Wright, et al
H-298	Julius Hoffman, et ux
H-299	David C. Taylor
H-300	Henry Sebesta
H-301	Jewel Douglas
H-302	Manuel Gonzales
H-312, Pt.	Frank Hubbard
H-312, Pt.	Walter Taylor, Jr.
H-313	Precious McMarion, et al
H-314	Wayman Morgan
I-316	Mildred A. & Sarah P. Walker
I-351	Lillian T. Holland
I-352	Ann Kavanaugh
I-363, Pt.	Otma Scott
I-363, Pt.	Faye Scott Bailey
I-363, Pt.	Bernie Scott Ray
I-372	Dale Wilson
J-379, Pt.	J. T. & Myrtle Greenhaw
J-379, Pt.	A. J. & Mildred Hunter
J-379, Pt.	Durward Greenhaw

TRACT REGISTER (FORMER CAMP SWIFT) - Cont'd

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Owner</u>
J-379, Pt.	Jack Greenhaw
J-380	Veterans Land Board
J-381	A. D. Eastman
J-386	D. M. Bryant
---	Millard Walker, et al

TRACT REGISTER (New Acquisition)

<u>Owner</u>	<u>City</u>
Mrs. Hattie Mae Powell, et al	Bastrop, Texas
A. H. & G. E. Robinson	Austin, Texas
H. B. Combs	Bastrop, Texas
San Antonio National Bank	San Antonio, Texas
Jordan Hodges	Bastrop, Texas
William Ransome	Dallas, Texas
Rufus G. Ransome	Brownsville, Texas
Mrs. SueDenham	Lufkin, Texas

V. CHARACTER, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER PERTINENT DATA

5-01. Character: The soils found in the subject area are sandy to sandy loam on the upland and alluvial in the river bottom. The upland is given to the production of corn, cotton, vegetables, peanuts and watermelon. The river bottom lands are given to the production of corn, cotton, grain sorghums and small grain. The top soil in the uplands is rather shallow, underlaid with clay or caliche. The river bottom lands are alluvial, the soil from 6 to 8 feet deep, underlaid with clay or gravel.

5-02. Topography: The topography is rolling to hilly and has excellent natural drainage.

5-03. Accessibility: The Camp Swift Reservation is bounded on three sides by paved highways; on the Southeast is Federal Highway 290, on the West is State Highway 95 and on the North is State Highway 120. These highways form a triangle, and intersect on each vertex. The reservation is skirted on the West by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad and on the North by the Southern Pacific Company.

5-04. Present Use: The land owned by the Government is not being used at the present time. A considerable portion of the lands sold to private individuals is being used for grazing and a small amount for farming.

5-05. Highest and Best Use: In its present condition, the highest and best use of the former Camp Swift Reservation is as a military installation. Its secondary and next best use is for grazing purposes.

5-06. Adaptability: Reference is made to the preceding paragraph for the use to which the former military reservation is adapted and best suited. The additional areas proposed for fee acquisition are best adapted to the present use, stock farming.

5-07. Productivity: The average production of cotton in this locality is 1/4 bale per acre. The production of grain sorghum is approximately 1500 pounds per acre.

5-08. Climate: The annual rainfall is 37.42 inches. The mean annual temperature is 68° and the growing season consists of 265 days. The altitude is from 300 to 600 feet above sea level.

5-09. Drainage: Due to the topography of the installation, the natural drainage is good.

5-10. Irrigation: No irrigation is used in the area or adjacent areas.

5-11. Federal Housing Administration Project: The National Housing Administration owns a tract of land just across State Highway 95 from Camp Swift Cantonment area and outside of the former Camp Swift military reservation. This unit is known as Swiftex. On this tract of land are located FHA housing units consisting of 200 apartments which, at the present time, 159 are tenable. The remainder could be made tenable with very little expense. There is enough acreage to support 50 to 70 additional apartments. At the present time 59 families are occupying apartments in this unit.

VI. BETTEMENTS

6-01. Buildings: A list of Government buildings remaining on the reservation is contained under paragraph 2-01c of this report.

6-02. Condition and/or State of Repair: The buildings listed herein as owned by the Government and also the buildings on the area now owned by the State of Texas are all in bad state of repair since there has been practically no maintenance accomplished since Camp Swift was vacated. The buildings on the 163.9 acres owned by H. L. Harvey are mostly in good repair, having been renovated, repairs made to floors and roofs, etc. Reinforcements have been placed 4 feet high from the floor on all warehouses and they are in excellent condition. The incinerator buildings mentioned above, now owned by the Texas Rendering Company, Inc., are in good repair and are being actively used. Location of all buildings and structures remaining on the former Camp Swift military reservation is indicated in red on Exhibit "E".

6-03. Utilities:

(a) Water: The water system has been demolished through the cantonment area except on the tract owned by H. L. Harvey and 121.35 acres adjacent thereto, formerly used by the National Guard, and lines leading to the Federal Housing units off of the reservation. As far as could be ascertained, all other mains and laterals have been

removed. There are 7 wells on the reservation, all apparently in workable condition, 2 of which are located on the Harvey tract as is the pump house. Water is being pumped from the 2 wells on the Harvey tract and distributed through the area owned by Mr. Harvey, the National Guard area mentioned above, and the Federal Housing area. All pumps and machinery are in the pump house and apparently in good condition.

(b) Sewage: The sewage system apparently is intact. The lines have been plugged where houses have been removed and the sewage disposal plant is intact but probably not in workable condition. All of the structures at the sewage disposal plant remain intact. The tract on which this plant is located, being Tract F-218, was sold to Calvin F. Green. A reservation was made in the deed for 11.84 acres of land on which the disposal plant is located and an easement provides for access. Tract F-220 was sold to Ed Sanders with reservation of 17.77 acres to provide for sewage drainage. Tracts F-218 and F-220 are adjacent and the two reserved areas are contiguous.

(c) Gas: The gas system has experienced the same demolition as the water system. The United Gas Company has pipe lines through the area but all laterals through which the Government received its gas, have been destroyed except in the areas described in paragraph 603(a). (See Exhibit "B1")

(d) Electricity: Electricity is furnished by the LCRA and this company has a power line through the reservation near the western boundary but all service lines and equipment have been removed except in the areas described in paragraph 6-03(a). (See Exhibit "B2")

(e) Rail Facilities: There were 4.361 miles of railroad tracks on the reservation, being a spur from the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad just west of State Highway 95. This track was transferred to H. L. Harvey. Mr. Harvey has taken up approximately 700 feet which formed the north wing of a "Y" leading to the Katy tracks. The remaining track extends through the warehouse area to the cold storage plant and is presently in use.

VII. EXCEPTIONS, RESERVATIONS AND OUTSTANDING INTERESTS

7-01. Land: There are approximately ^{676.52} 35,417.21 acres owned by private individuals. This land will have to be purchased. There are 4,443.7 acres of land on which the State of Texas has withdrawn their application for transfer, which can be acquired through withdrawal from surplus. There are 373.99 acres of land sold to the State of Texas which can be recovered without cost by virtue of the recapture of use clause contained in the instrument of conveyance.

7-02. There is one cemetery located on the Camp Swift Reservation. This cemetery was not disturbed during World War II and

probably will not have to be removed. There are approximately 250 bodies and cost of removing same would be approximately \$25,000.00. There are no churches, cemeteries, schools or other public organizations or institutions involved in the acquisition of additional land for the proposed reactivation of Camp Swift.

7-03. Minerals: Mineral rights in this area are recognized as being of little value. There is no mineral activity in the vicinity; however, mineral reservations appear in the following listed tracts:

<u>Tract No.</u>	<u>Mineral Reservations</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
D-48	1/2 minerals	560.4
C-90	1/2 minerals	200.0
C-120	1/2 minerals	100.0
C-125	1/2 minerals	200.0
C-212	3/4 minerals	20.0
F-214	All minerals	230.0
F-215	1/16 minerals	36.5
F-216	1/2 minerals	80.0
H-268	1/64 minerals	593.0
H-272	1/32 minerals	128.0
I-346	All minerals	149.06

No mineral leases were found in the area.

7-04. Timber: A timber lease has been given by Lavine Saunders to E. R. Barnhill and Lincoln Parris, on 4,068 acres of land out of Tract BR-54, which lease provides for payment to lessor of \$20.00 per 1,000 feet of timber cut. Such timber must be 12 inches DBH. This lease expires 1 March 1952 whether any timber has been cut or not. Should acquisition of Tract BR-54 be accomplished before 1 March 1952, a timber cruise should be made to determine the value of merchantable timber. No estimate of the cost of such timber is included in this report since it is believed that the cost, if any, would be negligible.

7-05. Easements:

(a) The United Gas Company has an easement across Camp Swift for pipe lines.

(b) The Lower Colorado River Authority has an easement for power lines extending through the reservation near the western side.

(c) The County of Bastrop has an easement for public roads through the reservation being the road from Bastrop to McDade.

VIII. TREND OF REAL ESTATE VALUES

8-01. Local Economic Conditions: Value of lands adjacent to the military reservation, as well as throughout Bastrop County, have increased rapidly within the last few years as it has in most parts of Texas. The owners of well-located property adapted to agriculture,

in most instances get their asking price. There has been a very small turn-over in this immediate locality as the lands are not for sale. Where sales have been consummated they have been at steadily increasing prices.

8-02. Neighborhood Factors: Reference is made to paragraph 1-02, "Location" for a general description of the areas adjacent to the military reservation.

IX. RECENT SALES

9-01. Camp Swift Area: The following representative sales of land within the Camp Swift area, between private individuals, reflect the current price of land within said area:

<u>Grantor</u>	<u>Grantee</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Vol</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Consideration</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Price Per Ac</u>
W. T. McKeown	O. C. Cargill	3/31/51	131	488	\$ 1,120.00	56.00	\$20.00
W. H. Joiner	J. A. Dube	5/ 7/51	128	191	19,000.00	836.66	22.70
A. H. Smith	C. A. Kleman	2/17/50	127	480	6,308.50	286.75	22.00
J. D. Owen	F. E. Schneider	2/ 1/51	131	196	1,800.00	80.00	22.50
A. DeGlandon	A. B. Kastner	2/27/50	127	600	3,000.00	200.00	15.00
C. R. Hancock	Julius Kastner	3/14/50	128	194	2,525.00	166.80	15.00
H. Coffield	W. V. Hardin	2/11/50	131	1	2,500.00	79.59	31.00
H. H. Coffield	W. V. Hardin	2/11/50	131	2	3,000.00	100.00	30.00
H. H. Coffield	W. V. Hardin	1/30/51	131	4	6,000.00	191.00	31.40
H. H. Coffield	W. V. Hardin	11/2/50	131	6	6,000.00	200.00	30.00
J. V. Ash, Jr.	W. S. Church	3/13/51	131	405	2,700.00	136.25	20.00
C. F. Reiger	E. E. Bollier	5/ 3/51	128	568	3,000.00	161.24	18.60
G. R. Habley	Bruno Ernst	2/ 8/50	127	391	3,685.00	283.00	13.00
Will Sims	H. C. Wilkins	9/26/50	129	572	1,500.00	100.00	15.00
J. V. Ash, Jr., et al	J. W. Read	12/28/50	130	334	15,220.00	761.00	20.00
Albert Cameron	H. C. Wilkins	5/25/50	129	30	1,800.00	100.00	18.00
L. C. Smith	H. Jenkins, Sr.	8/10/50	129	391	2,500.00	82.50	30.00
W. E. Branyon	T. H. Branders	4/16/51	131	526	5,800.00	160.00	36.25
W. E. Alexander	G. Taylor, Jr	3/ 5/51	130	218	2,940.00	147.50	20.00
B. Allbright	R. R. Reedy	5/27/50	129	58	11,000.00	593.00	18.55
J. V. Ash	C. E. Simons	10/21/50	130	50	9,125.00	730.00	12.50

9-02. River Crossing Area: The sales offered below are the only sales of recent date that could be found in the immediate vicinity of the area selected for river crossing training; however, it is believed these sales represent the current market value of lands in the area.

(a) In June 1951 the Powell estate sold to A. H. & G. E. Robinson, 553 acres, being one-half of the Powell tract located in Powell's Bend. The consideration in this sale was \$100.00 per acre. A portion of this land is in the proposed acquisition.

(b) In 1948, L. L. Risten sold to A. G. Beale, 122 acres at \$65.00 an acre. This land is located approximately 3 miles from the Colorado River, is all upland and is approximately 1/2 mile north of the proposed acquisition. Most of this tract was in pasture, a small inexpensive house situated thereon, and approximately 25 acres cultivated.

X. APPRAISAL

10-01. Land to be Acquired:

Total acreage in former Camp Swift	52,092.76
Less acreage owned by Government	<u>16,041.95</u>
	36,050.81

Less acreage to be deleted North Highway 20	<u>1,650.00</u>
	34,400.81

Less acreage to be deleted East of Bastrop (Tract #H-291)	<u>593.00</u>
	33,807.81

Plus River Crossing Area	<u>1,240.00</u>
	35,047.81

Plus areas South of Highway 20	<u>137.50</u>
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Total acreage to be acquired	35,185.31
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Less area of recapturable use from State of Texas Health Dept	<u>373.99</u>
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TOTAL acreage to be purchased	34,811.32
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10-02. Value of Land to be Purchased (Fee):

River Crossing Area

1240 acres	\$106,200.00	
Severance	<u>11,800.00</u>	\$118,000.00

Former Camp Swift

1,678.56 ac @ \$50	\$ 83,928.00	
31,892.76 ac @ \$20	<u>637,855.20</u>	<u>721,783.20</u>

TOTAL value of land to be Purchased	\$ 839,783.20
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10-03. Total Acquisition Cost

Land Purchase	\$ 839,783.20
Improvements	
20 sets of improvements, Former Camp Swift, @ \$4,000	\$ 80,000
Improvements on Harvey Tract	600,909
5 sets of old improvements on new area value reflected in land value	<u>880,909.00</u>
	\$1,520,692.20
Personal Services	25,000.00
Title Evidence	20,000.00
Contingencies (10% of \$1,520,692.20)	152,069.22
Other acquisition costs (including Division & District overhead, travel, etc.)	<u>10,000.00</u>
TOTAL Estimated Acquisition Cost of Land and Improvements	\$1,727,761.42
Rounded	1,730,000.00
Relocation of cemetery mentioned in paragraph 7-02, if required	<u>25,000.00</u>
TOTAL COST	\$1,755,000.00

XI. PERSONNEL

Personnel of the Real Estate Division, Galveston District, Galveston, Texas, will be made available to perform all the necessary work in connection with the acquisition of subject lands; however, present District Real Estate Staff must be supplemented with additional personnel should this acquisition be required.

XII. ESTATE TO BE ACQUIRED

It is considered in the best interest of the Government to acquire fee simple title to those lands comprising that portion of the former Camp Swift Military Reservation not Government-owned or subject to recapture, and necessary additional land, as recommended in Paragraph XV of this report.

XIII. DATE OF POSSESSION

The Government-owned land in subject installation is now vacated and could be occupied immediately. The privately owned land could be secured for possession by rights-of-entry in a reasonable time.

XIV. DISCUSSION

14-C1. Attention is invited to the inclosed map, Exhibit "C", in connection with which the following explanatory comments are pertinent.

a. Boundaries of the former Camp Swift military reservation are indicated in black.

b. New State Highway No. 20 is indicated by solid red line.

c. Areas lying between the north boundary of the former installation and new State Highway No. 20, comprising approximately 1650 acres, are indicated in green. In order to establish an artificial boundary insofar as is possible and feasible, acquisition of the approximate 1650 acres is not recommended.

d. An area inside of the extreme southern boundary of the former installation, east of the City of Bastrop, known as Tract H-291 and containing 593 acres, is also indicated in green. Acquisition of this area would involve costly improvements; therefore, as a measure of economy, such acquisition is not recommended.

e. Two small tracts between the north boundary of the former installation and State Highway No. 20 are shown in brown. Acquisition of these tracts is recommended for the same reason stated in paragraph "c" above; viz, to establish an artificial boundary insofar as is feasible and possible.

f. An area west of the reservation boundary of the former installation, known as the "river crossing" area, is shown in blue. Acquisition of this area is recommended since the using service has stated the need therefor as an additional training facility. The tracts in this area will practically all be severed and considerable severance damage will result; estimated cost of severance damage is reflected in paragraph X of this report.

g. No severance will be involved in the former Camp Swift area.

14-02. Apparently there will be little, if any, opposition to the reactivation of the former Camp Swift military reservation among local citizens. In fact, the surrounding towns people are anxious for the camp to reopen and the land owners in the area have indicated their expectation for such action and no opposition to or belligerent attitude toward the proposed action has been noted.

14-03. The using service has stated that at such time as the mission of Camp Swift is changed from an RTC the acquisition of additional land outlined in orange hatching and marked "B" on Exhibit "C" will be necessary (see Addendum 1).

XV. RECOMMENDATIONS

In the event acquisition of the proposed areas is directed, it is recommended that the lands comprising a portion of the former Camp Swift reservation now owned by private individuals and/or firms, and approximately 1240 acres of land on the Colorado River (river crossing area), be acquired in fee simple.

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EXHIBITS

Exhibit A	Segment map of former Camp Swift (in 5 sheets)
Exhibit B	General Water Map
Exhibit B1	General Gas Map
Exhibit B2	General Electric Map
Exhibit B3	General Sewer Map
Exhibit C	Quad map showing areas to be acquired
Exhibit D	Photographs
Exhibit E	Lay-out Map
Exhibit F	Deed without Warranty United States of America to State of Texas
Exhibit G	Sales Contract, H. L. Harvey
Exhibit H	Sales Contract, Lower Colorado River Authority
Exhibit I	Letter, Adjutant General, State of Texas to GSA, 24 July 1951, subject: "Cancellation of Application for Certain Tracts of land Camp Swift, Texas, under Public Law 829, 80th Congress"

ADDENDUM No. 1 - Letter Galveston District to Headquarters Fourth Army, SWHVR, 23 August 1951, subject: "Proposed Real Estate Acquisition - Former Camp Swift Military Reservation", and 1st indorsement thereon.

ADDENDUM No. 2 - Certificate of Clearance, 17 December 1948 with map attached.

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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
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APPENDIX H
NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS

APPENDIX H
NEWSPAPERS/JOURNALS

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(not used)

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
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APPENDIX I

INTERVIEWS

APPENDIX I

INTERVIEWS

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- I-2 Interview of Mark Wilkerson, Ranger with LCRA (B-19)
- I-3 Interview of Brent Leisure, Bastrop Park Superintendent (B-20)
- I-4 Interview of Arthur "Art" Black, Archeologist, Texas Parks and Wildlife (B-21)
- I-5 Interview of Charles Littleton, Captain, Bastrop County Sheriff's Dept (B-22)
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- I-9 Interview of Andy Wolf, Real Estate Appraiser, Bastrop County Appraisal Office (B-26)

CONVERSATION RECORD

Horace "Jim" Duran
Retired Camp Swift NCO and Technician

9 February 1994

Former Camp Swift History and OEW Contamination

Mr. Duran was contacted by telephone the evening of 8 February 1994 and an appointment was arranged for the next day so that he and the survey team could discuss the Camp.

Mr. Duran met with the team on 9 February 1994, stating that he had worked as a full-time technician at Camp Swift over 30 years. Mr. Duran stated that his job while at the Camp was in the ordnance shop area. This area was concerned with keeping ordnance related, wheeled vehicles in running order.

He agreed to accompany the team on a general tour of the different areas of the former Camp Swift and to then accompany the team again when the team focused their attention on the known munitions related portions of the former Camp.

Mr. Duran gave the team a fairly thorough overview of the history of the Camp and, as the team was surveying each area, Mr. Duran would explain how that particular area fit into the overall running of the Camp.

His knowledge of any ordnance or explosive waste discoveries was limited. He stated to the team on a number of occasions that he personally felt there was "...no problem with any ammunition laying around in the fields here."

Mr. Duran was such a help that during lunch in a restaurant one day he even informally interviewed a long-time working associate he had known at the Camp for many years and had not seen in years. No information useful to the team resulted from that interview.

CONVERSATION RECORD

Mark Wilkerson
Ranger, Lower Colorado River Authority

Roy Belcher
Ranger, Lower Colorado River Authority

9 February 1994

Former Camp Swift property - Present LCRA holdings

Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Belcher met with the survey team and escorted them to Lake Bastrop, where the LCRA had vast holdings. Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Belcher both stated to the team that they were aware of the general location of the former Camp Swift demolition range, but they said they were not aware of any discoveries of munitions in the area. They told the team about the Lake Bastrop State Park expansion project and their understanding that the expanded portion was going to be encroaching on the site of the former demolition range.

Both Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Belcher told the team of an archeologist with the Texas Parks and Wildlife office who had found some munitions while doing research at the area of the expansion project. They did not have any further information on the types ammunition the man found, or what was done with the item(s).

CONVERSATION RECORD

Brent Leisure
Park Superintendent, Bastrop State Park

9 February 1994

Mr. Leisure was visited by the team at his office on the grounds of the Bastrop State Park, Bastrop.

Much of the discussion with Mr. Leisure centered around the expansion of the Lake Bastrop State Park and the concerns of the Texas Parks and Wildlife office with the buried ammunition some people feel is at the demolition range.

He knew of no discoveries himself, other than the mines the archeologist had found while doing some digging at the area of the expansion.

Mr. Leisure attempted to contact some archeologists with the Parks Service by telephone, but could not. He did, however, contact Mr. Art Black, the archeologist who found the mines. Mr. Black agreed to meet with the team.

CONVERSATION RECORD

Mr. Arthur Black
Archeologist, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

10 February 1994

Mr. Black met with the team at a restaurant and disclosed how he had found the mines at the site of the demolition range.

Mr. Black stated that he was part of a team doing archeological research in the region of the demolition grounds of the former Camp Swift. The area was also the site of an old homestead with a great deal of archeological significance. Mr. Black and his team unearthed artifacts related to the homestead, but also unearthed a practice land mine and some practice fuzes. His team did extensive research into the mines and fuzes. Some of the information that was unearthed was included in the research report that the team published. This report is at document E-3.

CONVERSATION RECORD

Charles Littleton, Captain, Bastrop County Sheriff's Department
Lee Conner, Deputy, Bastrop County Sheriff's Department

10 February 1994

Captain Littleton and Deputy Conner met with the survey team at the Sheriff's Office, located on the outskirts of Bastrop. Both individuals were familiar with the former Camp Swift. Deputy Conner stated that he was a retired Austin detective and had responded to a number of ordnance discoveries in and around the former Camp Swift over the years. Specifics of these responses were not available from Deputy Conner. Captain Littleton stated that in recent years the Sheriff's Office has not responded to any ordnance discoveries. He stated that the procedure now is for the Sheriff's Office to refer all such calls to the Fort Sam Houston EOD unit.

CONVERSATION RECORD

Mrs. Lindsey, City of Bastrop Public Library

10 February 1994

Mrs. Lindsey was contacted at the public library. She stated that her 17 year-old son was in the woods near the family home in the summer of 1992 and found a live mortar round. The son brought the round home, she said. Her husband, having served briefly in the U.S. Army, recognized the item as a mortar and instructed her son to immediately discard the item. She said that the son threw the mortar into the front yard, and the father contacted the Bastrop County Sheriff's Office. Mrs. Lindsey stated that the EOD unit from Fort Sam Houston responded to the incident, taking the item with them. She further stated that the responding EOD members warned the family of the danger of the item they had found. NOTE: The alleged round was found in area F (see plates 2 and 7).

CONVERSATION RECORD

Ken Tuck, owner of residential subdivision known as Lake Bastrop Acres

11 February 1994

Mr. Ken Tuck was telephoned at his residence. He agreed to meet with the team at his small log cabin real estate office on Route 95, near the site of the former Camp Hospital. (It had been learned prior to the site visit that Mr. Tuck had found some practice mines in the past.) He agreed to escort the team to the location where the mines were found. Mr. Tuck showed the team the rutted dirt road under which he found the mines while digging one day, and other areas of interest in the same general vicinity. Seen by the team were areas of dirt mounds the significance of which could not be determined. Upon returning to his office, Mr. Tuck referred to a plat map on a wall from which he pointed out the location of the mine discoveries. The discoveries were in lots 11, 12, 13, and 14 of blk 6, section 4 (photograph J-13). When shown a photograph of the practice mine (photograph J-15) obtained by the team from the archeologist at Lake Bastrop State Park (see interview I-4), Mr. Tuck was quick to point out that his discovery was exactly the same in appearance as the mine photo shown him.

CONVERSATION RECORD

Captain Junot, U.S. Army, Commander Engineer Company, Camp Swift

10 February 1994

The survey team met with Captain Junot at his office located on the current, active Camp Swift. Captain Junot had in his possession a map which was a duplicate of the 1946 map the team had. He was familiar with the former demolition range of the former Camp. He stated that he and his soldiers performed a search of the former demolition range area four or five years ago, using magnetometers (photograph at J-14). The search was performed at the request of the Texas Park Service. Captain Junot stated that many flags were planted in the ground of the area, indicating metal "hits" below the surface of the ground. Captain Junot further stated that it was his understanding that an EOD unit was to have come out to the site to investigate the areas under each flag to determine if the metal was associated with OEW. He did not know if such a visit by an EOD unit had been made.

CONVERSATION RECORD

Mr. Andy Wolf, Real Estate Appraiser, Bastrop County Appraiser's Office

12 February 1994

Mr. Wolf was contacted in his office at the Bastrop County Real Estate Appraiser's Office. He was asked if the OEW assessment team could have a listing of property owners of the former Camp Swift. He responded that the list would be quite long, as the owners numbered in the thousands. Mr. Wolf was asked if he was aware of any recent incidences regarding munitions discoveries in the "40,000 acres" of the former Camp Swift that does not encompass the current Camp Swift. Mr. Wolf stated that he was personally unaware of any "recent" discoveries, but that, over the years, isolated discoveries have been made. He was unable to relate any specifics to the statement.

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APPENDIX J

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX J

PRESENT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

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- J-19 View of abandoned installation, as seen from Route 2136.



J-1 View of Area A - looking north



J-2 View of Area A - looking east



J-3 Area A - north view



J-4 Area B - former Ammo Storage, with dwelling



J-5 Area B - former Ammo Storage,
with housing and old foundation



J-6 Area B - old building foundation



J-7 Areas C & D - Gas Area and Booby
Trap Training Area - beyond trees



J-8 Areas C & D - Gas Area and Booby
Trap Training Area - beyond trees



J-9 Sign located 500 yards north of Area E - Demolition Area



J-10 View from Park sign, looking east toward Demolition Range (Area E)



J-11 Looking north into wooded area of Demolition Range (Area E)



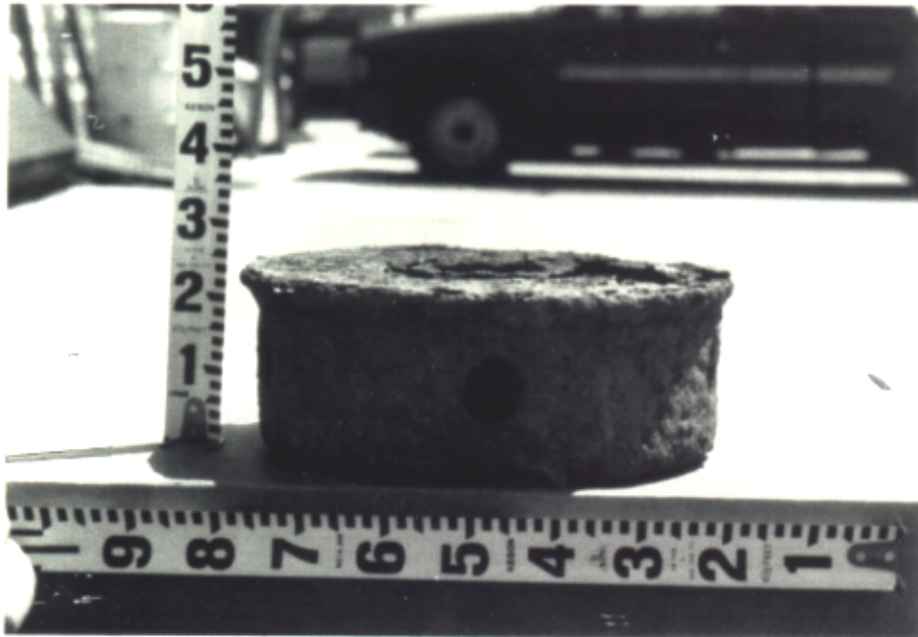
J-12 Boating Area of Lake Bastrop Park 500 yds. west of Demolition Range



J-13 Area F - Dirt road, Lake Bastrop Acres; practice mines found under road by developer, Mr. Tuck



J-14 TARNG personnel locating subsurface metal with detectors



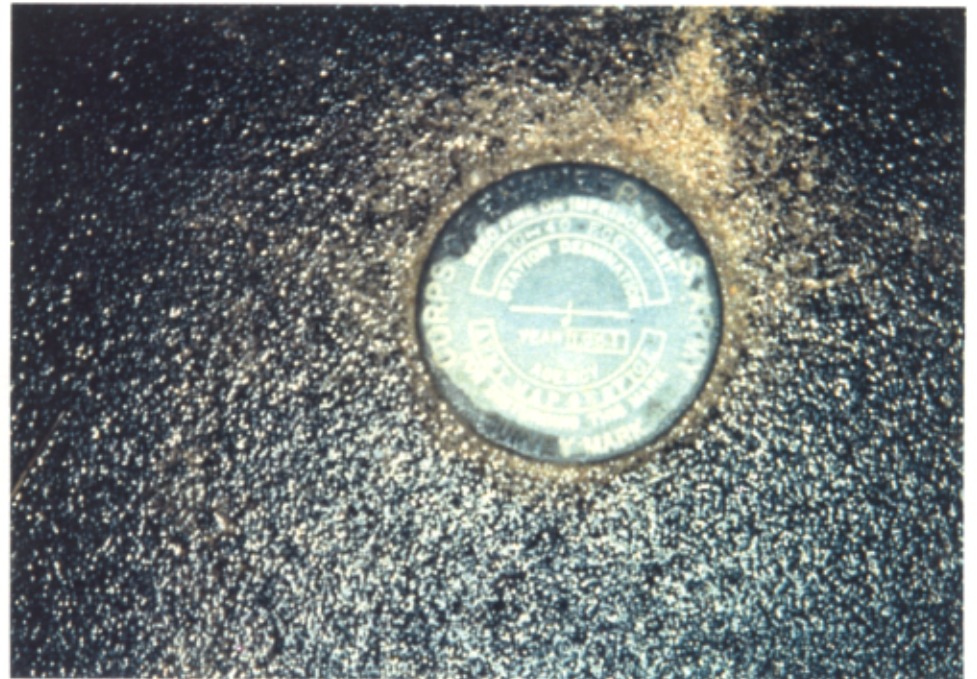
J-15 Practice mine found by archeologist at Area E



J-16 Abandoned structures at potential FUDS on route 2136



J-17 A type of platform or pad inside potential FUDS on route 2136



J-18 A survey marker at potential FUDS



J-19 View of abandoned installation - potential FUDS, from route 2136

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
FOR
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BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402

APPENDIX K
HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX K

HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS

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(not used)

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT
FOR
FORMER CAMP SWIFT
BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402

APPENDIX L

REFERENCE MAPS AND DRAWINGS

APPENDIX L

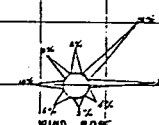
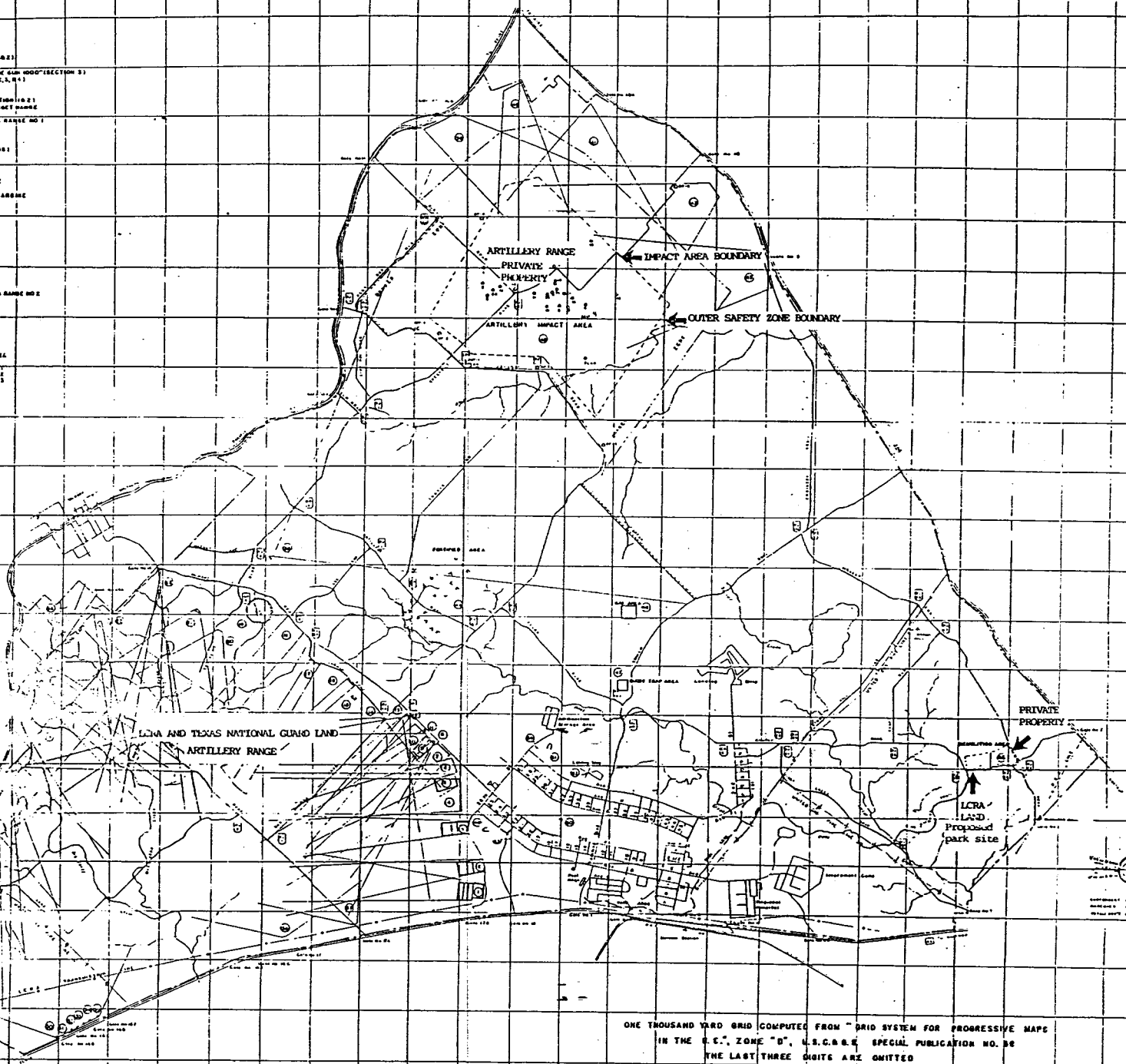
REFERENCE MAPS AND DRAWINGS

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- L-1 Former Camp Swift Site Map (1946).
- L-2 Former Camp Swift Vicinity Map.
- L-3 Houston Toad Designated Critical Habitat (B-10).

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- 3 RIFLE RANGE NO 3
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- 5 CLOSE SHOOT NO 1
- 6 IMPULSION COURSE 3 MACHINE GUN 1000" SECTION 3
- 7 ART. RANGE 1000" SECTION 1,2,3,4
- 8 CLOSE SHOOT NO 2
- 9 25 CAL 1000"
- 10 LANDSCAPE RANGE 1000" SECTION 1&2
- 11 TANK GRENADER 1000" SECTION 1
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- 27 SHOOTING RANGE
- 28 FIELD SHOOT NO 7
- 29 TRANSMISSION RANGE NO 2
- 30 NON-MACHINE GUN RANGE NO 2
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- 43 PAVED AREA (100' DIA)
- 44 ARTILLERY IMPACT AREA
- 45 GAS AREA
- 46 BOMB FRAP & LANDSLIDE AREA
- 47 DEVIATION AREA
- 48 BAYONET TARGET RANGE NO 1
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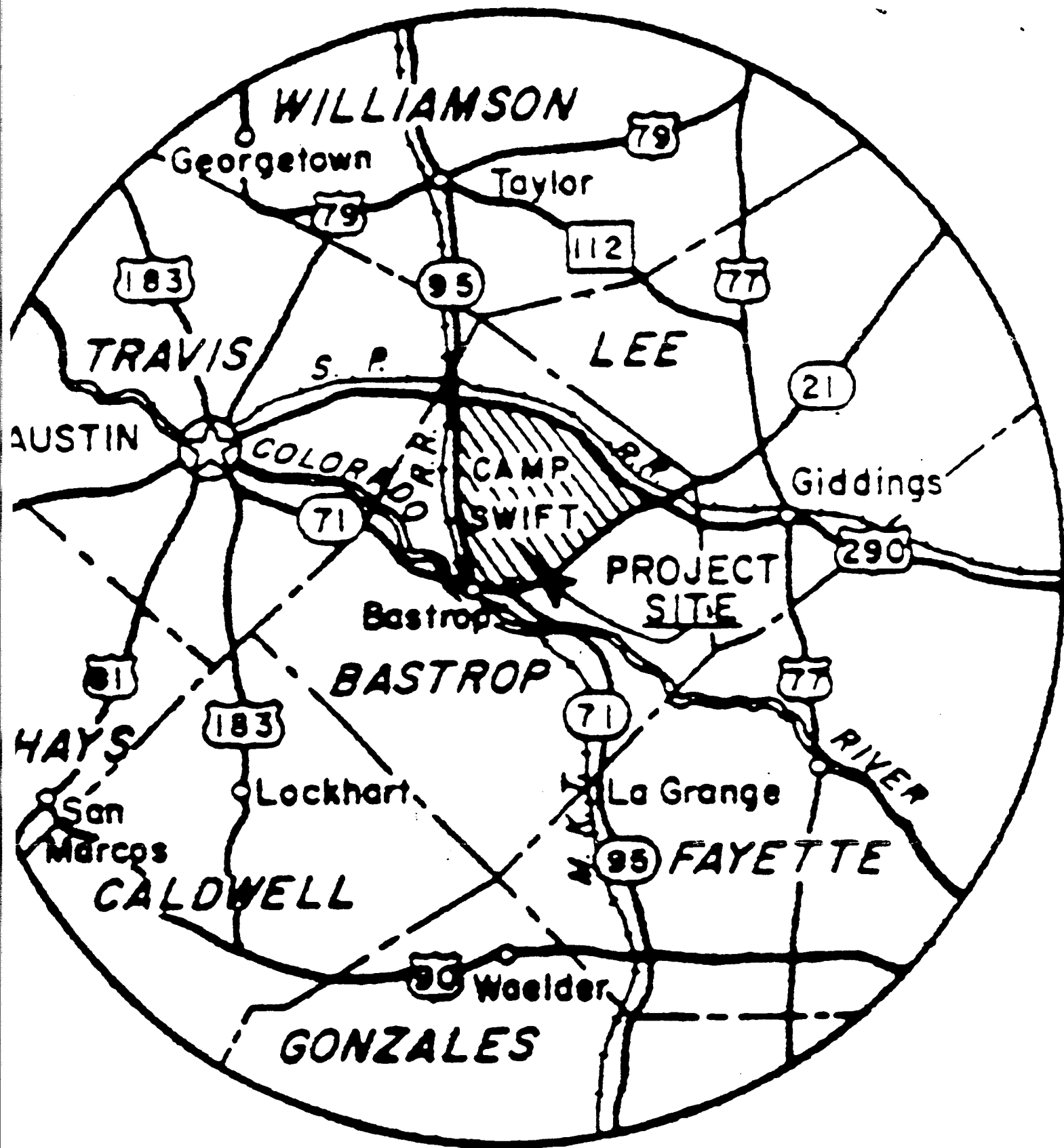
MASTER PLAN
CAMP SWIFT
 CAMP SWIFT TEXAS
 IN _____ SHEETS SHEET NO. _____
RESERVATION BOUNDARY & LAND USE MAP
 OFFICE OF THE POST ENGINEER

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 TRACED _____
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 PLAN NO. 2

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LCRA, ET AL, PROPERTY
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 K06TX030400

ONE THOUSAND YARD GRID COMPUTED FROM "GRID SYSTEM FOR PROGRESSIVE MAPS
 IN THE U.S., ZONE "D", U.S.C.G.S. SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 82
 THE LAST THREE DIGITS ARE OMITTED



VICINITY MAP

L-2
L-2

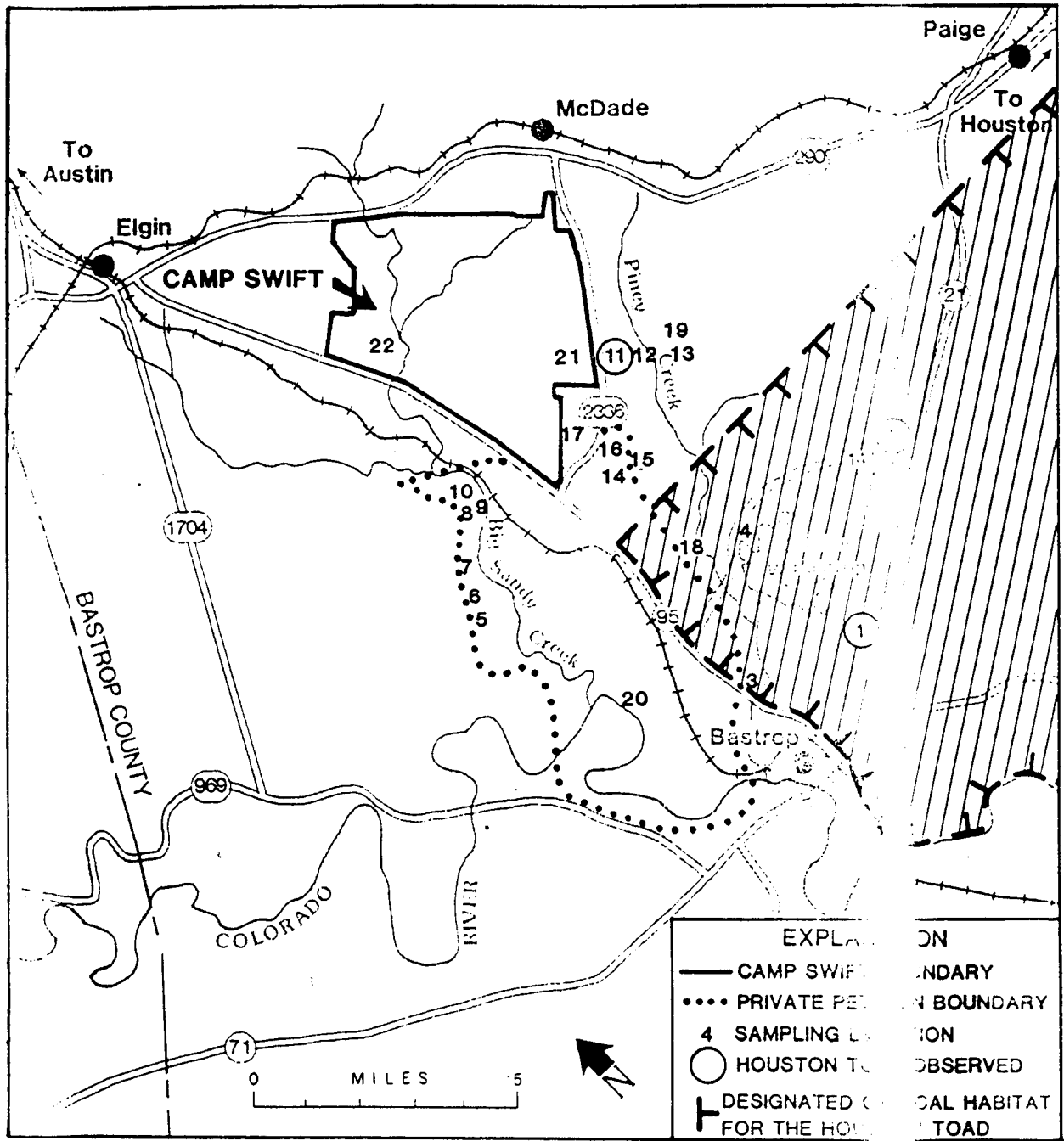


Figure IV-1.—Houston toad sampling sites, Camp Swift petition area and vicinity.

ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
ARCHIVES SEARCH REPORT
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BASTROP, TEXAS
PROJECT NUMBER K06TX030402

APPENDIX M

ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT CORRESPONDENCE

APPENDIX M

ARCHIVE SEARCH REPORT CORRESPONDENCE

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APPENDIX N

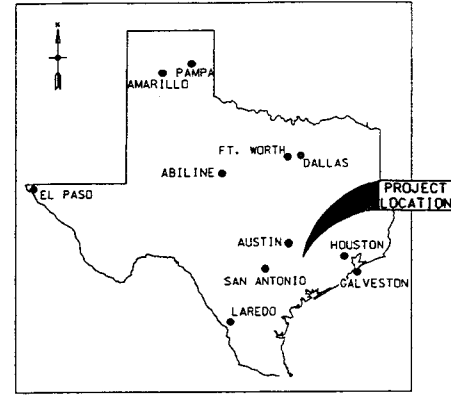
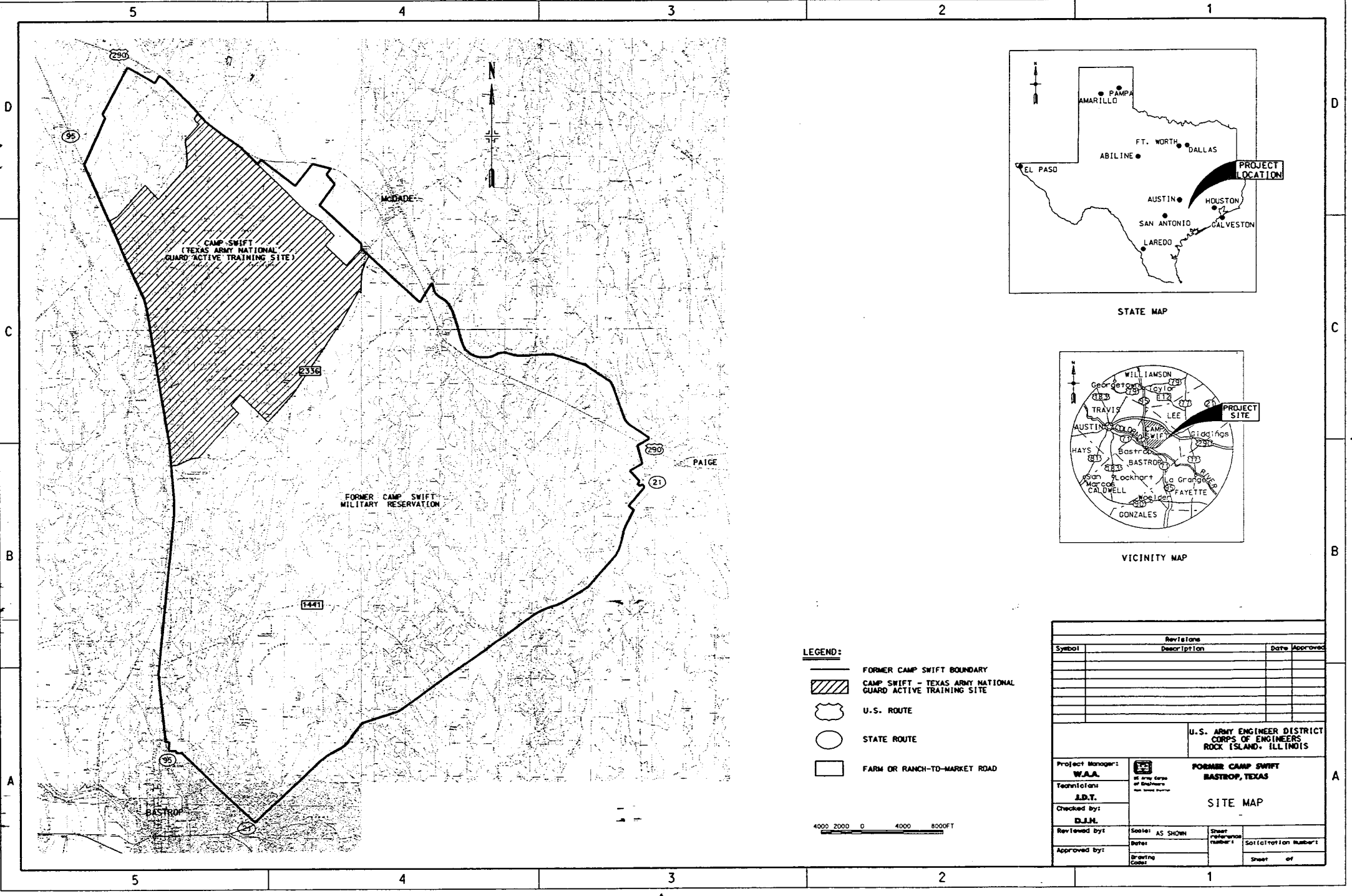
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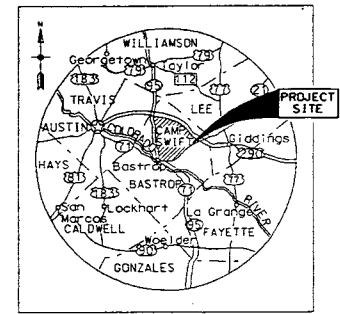
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ORDNANCE AND EXPLOSIVE WASTE
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FOR
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BASTROP, TEXAS PROJECT NUMBER KO6TX030402

REPORT PLATES



STATE MAP



VICINITY MAP

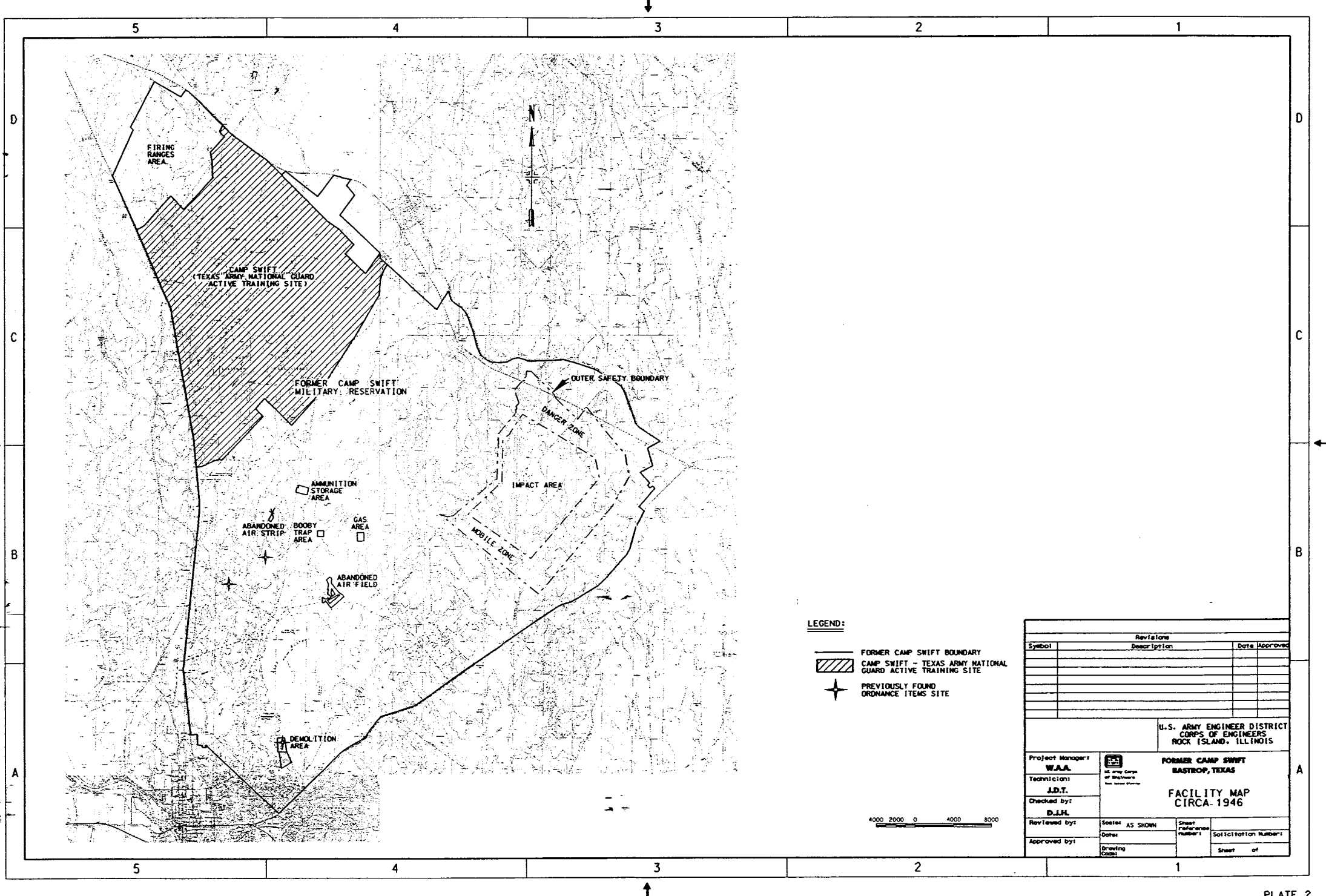
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- CAMP SWIFT - TEXAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVE TRAINING SITE
- U.S. ROUTE
- STATE ROUTE
- FARM OR RANCH-TO-MARKET ROAD






Revisions			
Symbol	Description	Date	Approved

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Technician: J.D.T.		
Checked by: D.L.H.	SITE MAP	
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


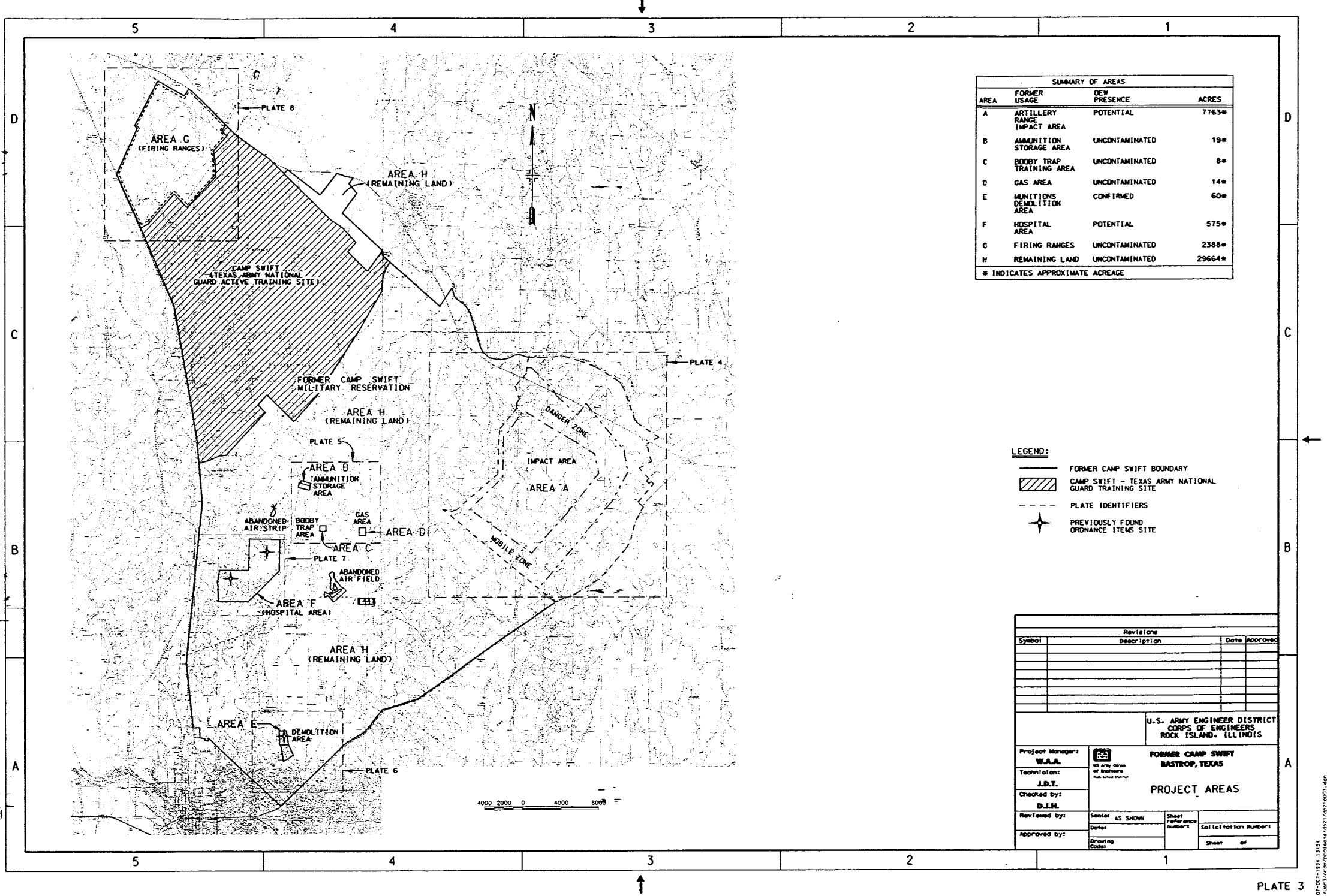
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-  CAMP SWIFT - TEXAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD ACTIVE TRAINING SITE
-  PREVIOUSLY FOUND ORDNANCE ITEMS SITE



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SUMMARY OF AREAS			
AREA	FORMER USAGE	DEW PRESENCE	ACRES
A	ARTILLERY RANGE IMPACT AREA	POTENTIAL	7763*
B	AMMUNITION STORAGE AREA	UNCONTAMINATED	19*
C	BOOBY TRAP TRAINING AREA	UNCONTAMINATED	8*
D	GAS AREA	UNCONTAMINATED	14*
E	MINITIONS DEMOLITION AREA	CONFIRMED	60*
F	HOSPITAL AREA	POTENTIAL	575*
G	FIRING RANGES	UNCONTAMINATED	2388*
H	REMAINING LAND	UNCONTAMINATED	29664*

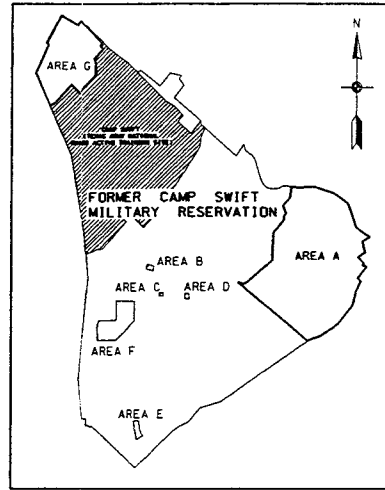
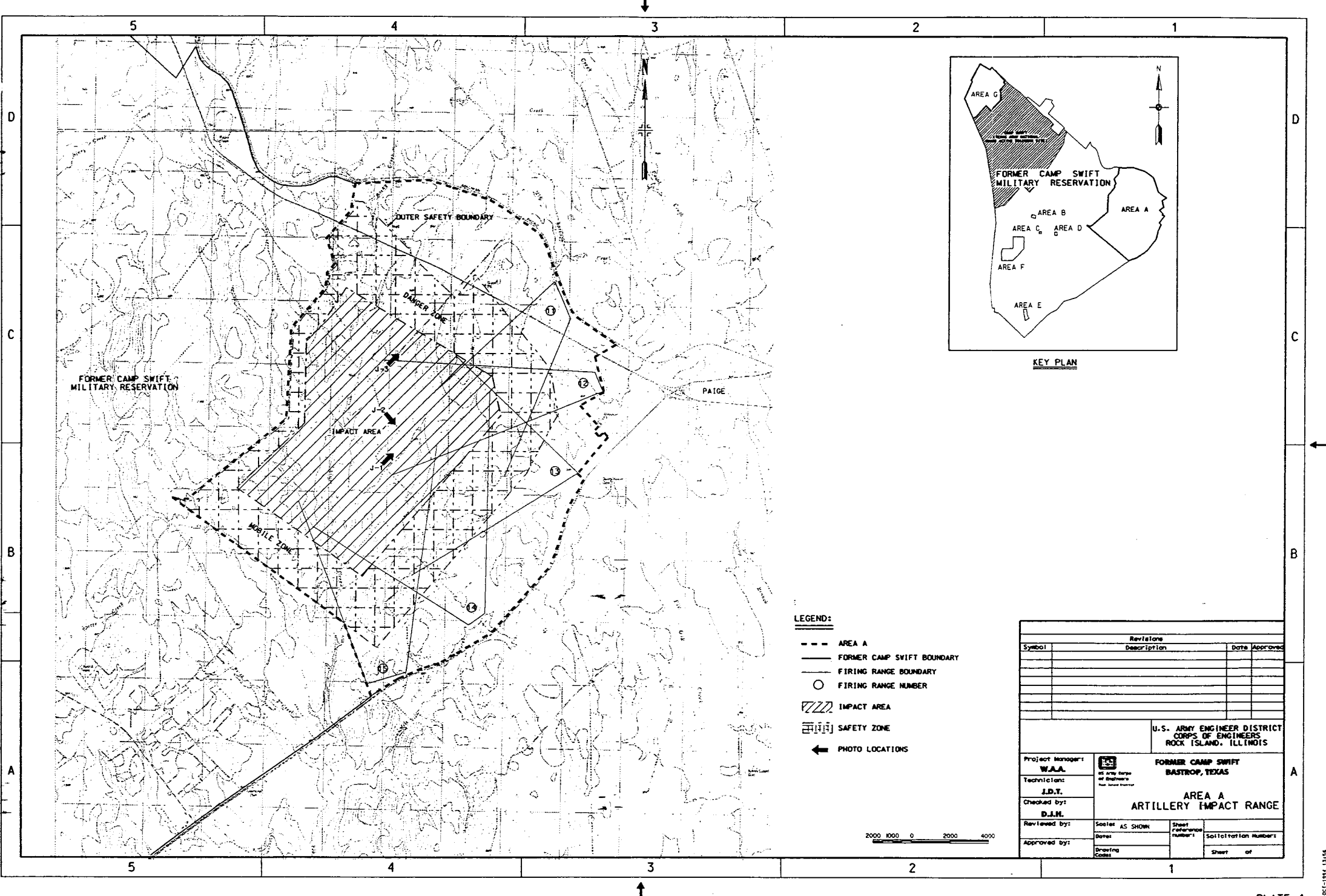
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 - CAMP SWIFT - TEXAS ARMY NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING SITE
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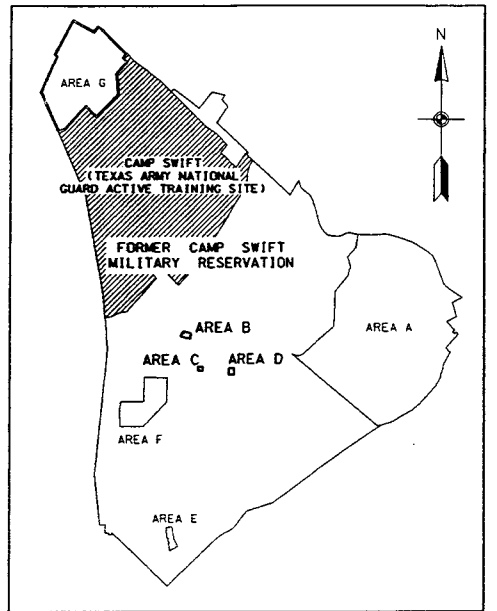
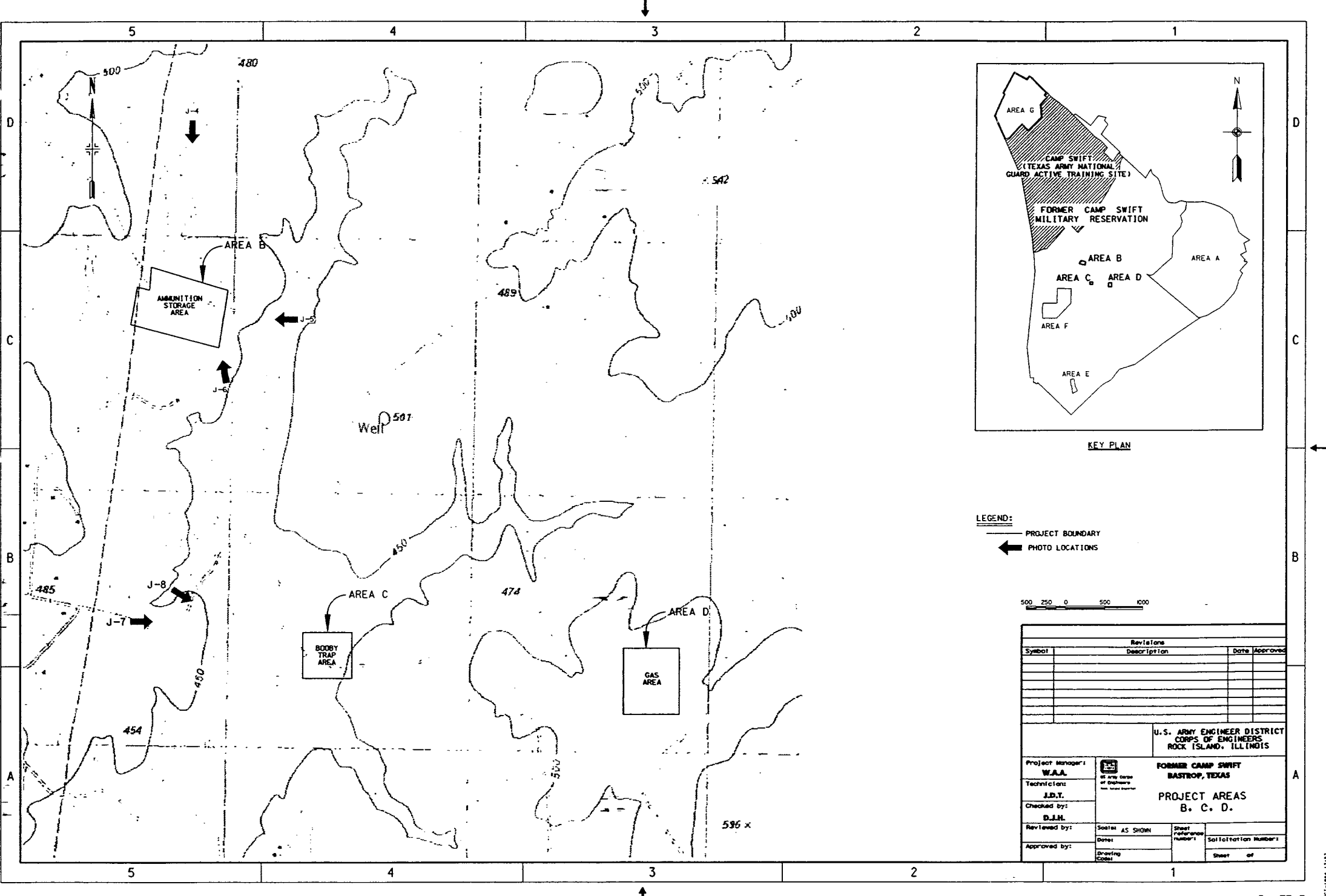
- AREA A
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- FIRING RANGE BOUNDARY
- FIRING RANGE NUMBER
- ▨ IMPACT AREA
- ▩ SAFETY ZONE
- ← PHOTO LOCATIONS

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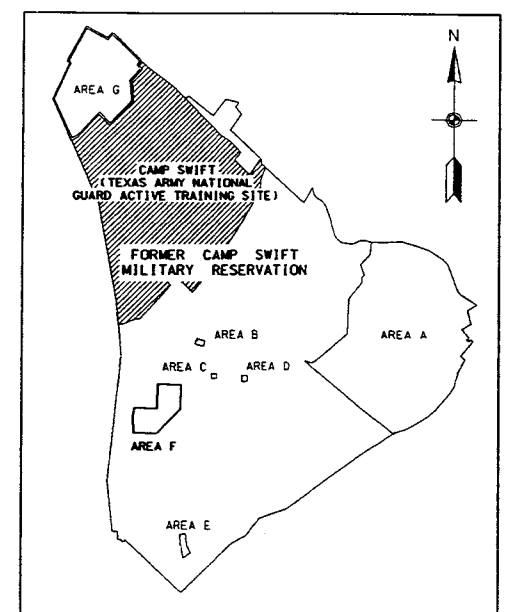
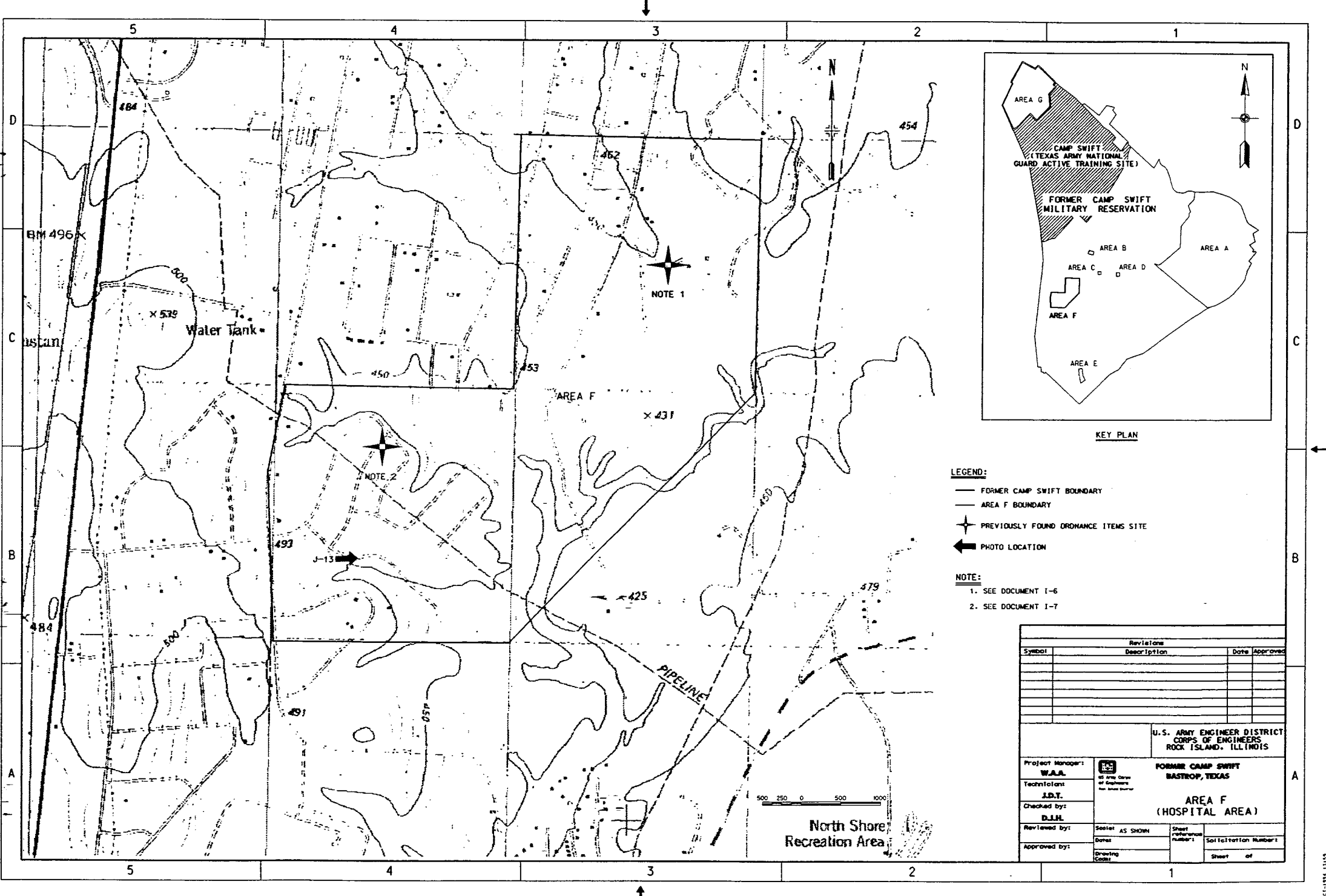
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 ——— PROJECT BOUNDARY
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KEY PLAN

- LEGEND:**
- FORMER CAMP SWIFT BOUNDARY
 - - - AREA F BOUNDARY
 - ✕ PREVIOUSLY FOUND ORDNANCE ITEMS SITE
 - ◀ PHOTO LOCATION

- NOTE:**
1. SEE DOCUMENT I-6
 2. SEE DOCUMENT I-7

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J.D.T.	Checked by:	Social:	AS SHOWN
D.J.H.	Reviewed by:	Sheet:	Reference Number:
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