

FORT BENNING, VETERINARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX
(Main Post Veterinary Hospital)
10th Division Court and Upton Avenue,
Maneuver Center of Excellence
Fort Benning Military Reservation
Chattahoochee County
Georgia

HABS GA-2426
HABS GA-2426

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
100 Alabama St. NW
Atlanta, GA 30303

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

VETERINARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX
(Main Post Veterinary Hospital)

HABS No. GA-2426

Location: Intersection of 10th Division Court and Upton Avenue, Maneuver Center of Excellence (MCoE), Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia.

USGS 1955, photorevised 1985 Fort Benning, Georgia-Alabama 7.5' topographic quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: E690171 N3582508.

Present Owner/

Occupant: U.S. Army, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Georgia / Gulf Coast District Veterinary Command, U.S. Army Veterinary Command (VETCOM).

Present Use: Veterinary Hospital Complex.

Significance: The main buildings in the Veterinary Hospital Complex, Building Nos. 265, 266, and 267 are contributing elements to the Fort Benning Main Post Historic District, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Chattahoochee County, Georgia.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A. Physical History:

1. Date of construction: 1934. The supervising Architect/Engineer of the U.S. Army Construction Division of the Office of the Construction of the Quartermaster signed the plans, 1934. Original construction of the veterinary hospital complex was completed on October 12, 1934. Date stone located on northeast side of Building No. 265.
2. Architect: Office of the Quartermaster General for the U.S. Army.
3. Original and Subsequent owners: U.S. Army Infantry Center (presently MCoE), Fort Benning, Georgia.
4. Original and Subsequent occupants: Since its completion in 1934, the veterinary complex has provided veterinary services to Fort Benning Military Reservation under the authority of the U.S. Army Veterinary Corps.

5. Contractor: Smith-Pew Construction Company, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia (Building Nos. 265, 266, and 267).
6. Original plans and construction: Signed by the supervising engineer for the Construction Division Office of the Quartermaster General in December, 1933.
7. Alterations and additions: As originally constructed, the veterinary hospital complex consisted of Building No. 265, the veterinary hospital and barracks; Building No. 266, the veterinary hospital ward; and Building No. 267, the veterinary hospital ambulance garage. Existing buildings in the veterinary hospital complex at the time of its construction were demolished. Buildings added to the complex include: Building No. 264, a veterinary hospital kennel and dog run, in 1960; Building No. 283, a quarantine facility, in 1963 (now Military Working Dog Kennel, 3rd Ranger Battalion); Building No. 281, a general storehouse, in 1991; Building No. M6644, a miscellaneous shed (2007; date of record on file); and Building No. 278, administration building (for the 75th Rangers), in 2010.

Exterior alterations and reconfigurations of interiors have been made to Building Nos. 265, 266, and 267 (see HABS Nos. GA-2426-A, 2426-B, and 2426-C).

B. Historical Context:

1. Development of the Veterinary Service

The history of the U.S. Army Veterinary Service closely parallels the development of the profession of veterinary medicine in the United States. Military veterinary medicine originated in the late eighteenth century during the early history of the U.S. Army. In 1876, General George Washington directed an order to create a regiment of horse with farrier. Congressional legislation of 1792 stipulated each of the four troops of the light dragoons (cavalry) to be assigned a farrier to care for the ailments of horses. Farriers were first included in horse artillery during the War of 1812. The term “veterinary surgeon,” typically interchanged with the term “farrier” in the early nineteenth century, did not appear in official Army publications until 1834 (Medical Department 1961). The Army hired few veterinarians during the first six decades of the nineteenth century.

In fiscal year 1861, the Quartermaster’s Department (QMD) spent only \$168.50 for the services of civilian veterinarians, while for the Civil War the Department expended \$93,666.47 on civilian veterinarians (Medical Department 1961). During the Civil War, the War Department General Orders provided each Cavalry regiment with a veterinary surgeon in the rank of regimental sergeant-major and pay of \$75 a month (United States Army Veterinary Corps [USAVC] 2008).

In 1879, the U.S. Congress passed a resolution requiring all applicants for veterinary positions with the Cavalry be graduates of a recognized veterinary college.

The number of Army veterinarians gradually increased by the early twentieth century with the first veterinarian complex constructed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois (Goodwin 1995). Other veterinarian facilities were constructed at Fort Riley, Kansas in 1902 and at Fort D.A. Russell, Wyoming in 1908. The National Defense Act of 1916 marked the formal acknowledgment by the U.S. Congress of the possibility of war. To contend with threats to the health of a wartime army, the National Defense Act called for a number of specific organizational changes including abolishment of the Medical Department's Hospital Corps for enlisted men. The 1916 Act resulted in the creation of a Veterinary Corps within the Army's Medical Department (Gillett 2009). As established, the Army Veterinary Service held three primary missions: 1) inspection of food used by the military including its processing and the sanitary inspections of the establishments producing it; 2) provision of a comprehensive animal service; and 3) conduct veterinary laboratory services concerned with food and various types of research.

The Medical Department lacked both the personnel and equipment necessary to meet the demands of a future large-scale war. In the years prior to 1917, the Department concentrated on improving the management of personnel by organizing its officers into five corps: the Veterinary Corps to oversee food supplies and animal care; the Dental Corps; the Army Nurse Corps; the Medical Corps for career medical officers; and the Medical Reserve Corps for credentialed civilian physicians. Despite the Medical Department's preparedness efforts, the continued shortage of experienced personnel remained one of its greatest challenges. When the United States declared war in early April 1917, the Medical Departments' Surgeon General's Office consisted of six medical officers and a civilian staff of 146 organized into five divisions. Active duty medical personnel, officers, enlisted men, and nurses in the Regular Army and the Army Reserve numbered less than 8,500. This figure included 491 Medical Corps officers and 342 active-duty Medical Reserve Corps officers. The newly created Veterinary Corps had 118 positions available (Gillett 2009). Individuals applying for the Veterinary Corps were subject to professional examinations and were not promoted above the rank of major. The U.S. Surgeon General appointed veterinarians as needed.

At the beginning of World War I, the Medical Department had sixty-two of the 118 veterinarian positions occupied (Gillett 2009). Examinations were promptly expedited to fill the remaining slots and within 18 months the newly established Corps grew to 2,313 officers (USAVC 2008). On 15 May 1917, the War Department issued guidelines for training medical personnel. Veterinary surgeons received the general medical training course with a concentration of subjects appropriate to their respective specialty. The Medical Department offered two-month courses at the medical officers' training schools

specifically for veterinarians as well as for dentists and various specialties from the Sanitary Corps.

Several specialized schools were established outside of the medical officers training camps to train medical personnel. Two of which were designed to assist in the preparation of veterinary personnel for their duties as the instruction at the medical officers training camps were deemed inadequate (Gillett 2009). Established in August 1917 in Chicago, the School of Meat and Dairy Hygiene and Forage Inspection was the first such school. Chicago was selected because of its reputation as a meat packing center. The second school, Camp Lee, Virginia opened in July 1918 and was specifically designed to provide both military and professional training to the personnel caring for the Army's animals, though the institution never realized its potential. Students were sheltered in tents and the planned veterinary hospital was not entirely completed by the time the war ended. The division veterinary officers at several camps organized schools for the Veterinary Corps personnel. By May 1918, veterinary training schools were established at all camps and remount depots, though the instruction varied widely among camps (Gillett 2009).

The National Defense Act of 1920 had an adverse influence on the effectiveness with which the Medical Department was able to fulfill its peacetime responsibilities for the next 20 years. The goal of the 1920 Act was to create an organization that, while small, would permit prompt expansion as required. Goals identified in the Act included for the Department to be well disciplined, educated, and equipped. However, Congress in its quest for economy reduced the Department's size rather than expanding it to the Army's needs. The legislation of 1920 fixed the number in the Veterinary Corps at 175, though the number of personnel was dependent on the size of the Army as a whole (Gillett 2009).

In the mid-1930s, the number of enlisted men serving in the Medical Department was still calculated as a percentage of the total number of enlisted men in the Army (Gillett 2009). Despite increased mechanization, the Veterinary Corps role in the Army remained vitally important due to its commitment to food inspection. Army veterinarians were also tasked with this responsibility for the Soldiers' Home in Washington D.C., the Navy at Cavite in the Philippines, the National Guard, and the Works Progress Administration.

Following the establishment of an Air Force Veterinary Corps in 1949, the Army shared military veterinary responsibilities with its sister service. However, in 1979 Congress directed changes to the Department of Defense (DoD) veterinary missions. Effective 31 March 1980, the Air Force Veterinary Corps was disestablished and the Army became the Executive Agent for all DoD veterinary services. The U.S. Army Veterinary Corps continues to significantly impact current operations.

Veterinary Corps participation in all of our nation's conflicts since World War I has been an important element in the maintenance of the health and well being of both animals and soldiers. The highly technical education obtained by veterinarians has continued to prepare them for their changing mission requirements for over the past ninety years. In 2008, the Army Veterinary Corps consisted of 780 veterinarians and warrant officers in both active and the Army Reserves (USVA 2008).

1.1. Overview of Animal Services

When war was declared in April 1917, fifty-seven veterinarians were working for the Army, primarily in the area of equine surgery and medicine (USAVS 2008). In World War I, the American Expeditionary Force required large numbers of animals to accomplish a variety of missions such as cavalry mounts, artillery transport, logistical supply, and ambulance service. The Army utilized animals rather than gas-powered engines because of the rugged and muddy terrain in France. The mule wagon is an example of one of the many ways draft animals were utilized in World War I. In the late summer of 1917, draftees and National Guard members gathered by the thousands at huge mobilization camps across the country. The need for veterinarians was not viewed as seriously as the need for other Medical Department personnel so little effort was initially devoted to creating an organization specifically for the camps (Gillett 2009). Division veterinarians handled all veterinary needs at the camps, both for animal care and for food inspection. Enlisted men from the Veterinary Corps were not assigned to camp staff until June 1918. Prior to that point, the Quartermaster Corps was required to supply enlisted men for veterinary work while “lay inspectors” were utilized to perform inspections of all meat purchased by the corps.

One of the principal responsibilities of the Medical Department at the mobilization camps involved providing trained and appropriately organized medical, dental, and veterinary personnel and supplies for the units preparing to go overseas. The Department also culled the unfit from among the fit, and cared for the sick and injured trainees. The veterinary division included an evacuating section and several veterinary units. The division veterinarian initially served as the division surgeon’s technical assistant, but by late 1917 he reported directly to the division commander. Veterinary supplies and instruments were initially difficult to obtain, which has been attributed to their increased demand at that time and the difficulties involved in predicting the needs of the newly formed Veterinary Corps (Gillett 2009). The Medical Department became officially responsible for purchasing veterinary supplies in July 1917 and the first veterinary supply table was published in the fall of the same year. The Army Medical School provided veterinary vaccines. A veterinary laboratory set up in Philadelphia began producing several drugs needed for animals. In some instances, the department purchased instruments from veterinary officers when they joined the Veterinary Corps. The horse

ambulance proved especially difficult for the Department to procure since the Army had not previously acquired such an item in the past.

The Chief Surgeon's Office did not add the Veterinary Division until August 1918. The American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) functioned for some time without the services of a single veterinarian. When veterinary officers were sent to Europe, they were not immediately placed under the Chief Surgeons Office. The remount depot of each camp, which received as many as 5,000 newly purchased animals and cared for them until the division called for them, operated largely independent at the camps except for being subject to camp-wide control over sanitation. Animals in need of hospitalization were sent to the remount depot as the veterinary hospitals were overcrowded which favored the spread of disease (Gillett 2009). Further, much of the needed equipment was not provided. Plans to establish veterinary hospitals outside the remount depots were cut short of completion by the Armistice in November 1918.

Disease detection, prevention and treatment played an important part of the Veterinary Corps officer work during the war. Mange, a contagious disease, was attributed with the most losses during the war (USAVS 2007a). Mask and other protective measures were developed by the Veterinary Corps to provide health protection from gas attacks. Teams of Veterinary Corps officers performed surgeries and then placed the animals in recovery and convalescence wards. Recovered animals were back into the field. By the close of World War I, the Army utilized approximately 572,000 horses and mules, of which 191,000 were sent overseas. Total losses in World War I were high with over thirty percent of sick or injured horses and mules resulting in losses of over 55,000 animals (USAVS 2007a). General Hagood, Chief of Staff of the Services of Supply, placed the number of horses and mules in the American Expeditionary Force at 165,366 at the end of October 1918 (USAVS 2007).

In 1939, the Army had an average strength of animals for totaling more than 23,000 horses and mules. At the start of World War II, the Army had 970 stalls in its veterinary hospital system in the Zone of the Interior and 218 stalls in the overseas departments. In June 1942, the Army's depots had more than 21,000 animals (Waller 1958). In World War II, the mule surpassed the horse as the most utilized animal by the Army during the war because of its demand as a pack animal. The speed and mobility afforded by the horse in previous wars was usurped by airplanes, tanks, and vehicles.

From the end of fiscal year 1940 to the end of fiscal year 1942, the Army engaged in a wartime building program resulting in the addition of more than 1,450 stalls to the veterinary hospital system in the Zone of Interior (Medical Department 1961). New hospitals and dispensaries were constructed at twelve Army Camps. With few exceptions, the veterinary facilities constructed during World War II followed the earlier plans from the 1930s developed or perfected by the Office of the Quartermaster General

in cooperation with the Surgeon General's Plans (Medical Department 1961). In mid 1940, Fort Benning was one of the Army's veterinary hospital and dispensaries with animal patient capacities for ten or more animals.

The mission and responsibilities of the Army Veterinary Service in World War II remained largely the same as when the Veterinary Corps was created. In World War II, a war of men and machines, the ratio was one animal to every 134 men (Miller 1961). Food inspection was the principal task of the Army Veterinary Service in World War II and medical service for animals was of somewhat lesser importance (Miller 1961). During World War II, 2,116 veterinarians served in the Army (Miller 1961).

Presently, The U.S. Army Veterinary Service is responsible for providing care to Military Working Dogs (MWD), ceremonial horses, working animals of many Department of Homeland Security organizations, pets owned by service members, and animals supporting Human-Animal Bond (HAB) programs at military hospitals. The Veterinary Treatment Facility provides service members' pets with veterinary preventive medicine, contagious and zoonotic disease control, and outpatient care. Army veterinarians also ensure the health of military working dogs and assist with host-nation related animal emergencies.

1.2. Overview of Food Inspection

The Army has viewed veterinarians as ideally suited for ensuring food safety because of their strong academic background in microbiology, epidemiology, pathology and public health. Beginning in the 1890s, the Army employed veterinarians to inspect meat, poultry, and dairy products destined for its frontier posts. The country's recognized veterinary schools educated their students in food inspection, whereas veterinarians in the Army tended to lack training in the inspection of meats and dairy products. The Army Veterinary Service's role in food inspection officially formed after the 1898 Spanish-American War's "embalmed meat" controversy (Medical Department 1961). Prior to the conflict, the Army had inadequately prepared for its role in maintaining the health of both its animals and its Soldiers prior to the war.

In addition to animal services, the divisional veterinary organization was also responsible for the inspection of meat and dairy products at the huge mobilization camps that emerged across the country at the onset of World War I. Food inspection was not always expedited upon a camp's opening (Gillett 2009). Though once organized, the veterinary division had a meat and dairy inspector, an evacuating section, and several veterinary units. Initial plans called for the total veterinary personnel in a division to number twelve officers and fifty-one enlisted men, though the Veterinary Corps had no enlisted men until October 1917. Several weeks ensued before division veterinary officers began to arrive at the camps in any number. Before the spring of 1918, the inspection of locally

obtained meat was lacking, if it was conducted at all. Milk supplied at the camps required pasteurization as the distant locations between the dairies complicated regular inspections of dairy products. When a division and its veterinary personnel left for overseas, the camp veterinarian, working with one assistant and six enlisted men, typically assumed inspection of meat and dairy products in addition to caring for animals at the camp. In World War I, an estimated 20 percent of Veterinary Corps personnel were utilized to inspect the Army's subsistence supply (Miller 1961).

In World War II, a war of men and machines, the ratio was one animal to every 134 men (Miller 1961). Food inspection was the principal task of the Army Veterinary Service in World War II and medical service for animals was of somewhat lesser importance. In World War II, between 90 and 95 percent of Veterinary Corps personnel were utilized to inspect the Army's subsistence supply (Miller 1961). Between 1940 and 1945, personnel of the Veterinary Corps conducted an inspection service which aggregated more than 142 billion pounds of meat and dairy products (Miller 1961). Vast quantities of perishable foods were procured, shipped, and distributed on a worldwide basis at an unparalleled scale and under the most adverse conditions. The Veterinary Corps contribution to the war effort was significant for its food inspection service and maintenance of the health of the Army.

Although most of the laboratory work conducted by Army veterinarians related to testing food, the Army's veterinarians also made a vaccine for equine encephalomyelitis, a disease affecting the brain and spinal cord. Studies concerning defense against bacteriological attack involved many organizations and many specialties, and in November 1941, Medical Department veterinarians were involved in the effort because one aspect of biological warfare might have involved spreading disease among the nation's cattle.

Today, Veterinary unit commanders and their personnel are critical in sustaining remarkably low food borne illness rates, which is largely a result of veterinary inspection of subsistence in the United States as well as the approval of safe food sources around the world. Veterinary staff advisors also play key roles regarding issues involving chemical and biological defense. At home, military veterinary supervision of operational ration assembly plants, supply and distribution points, ports of debarkation, and other types of subsistence operations are critical to ensuring safe, wholesome food for our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and their family members.

2. Early History of Fort Benning and the Veterinary Hospital Complex

Prior to World War I, the U.S. Army retained several schools throughout the country dedicated to the various skills and training required by the infantry soldier. The most important school for training was the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. As

it became evident to the Army greater marksmanship skills were essential to win the war, the Army created a school for machine gun training at Fort Hancock, outside of Augusta, Georgia and a training school for marksmanship instructors at Camp Perry, Ohio. Toward the end of World War I, the U.S. Army recognized the need to change its training of the infantry in preparation for future military actions. The Army organized a committee to oversee the search for a new location for the Infantry School of Arms. The committee selected a site in Columbus, Georgia where the terrain and climate provided a location superior for the year round training required by the Army (Kane and Keeton 2003). Known as the Wynnton section, the original camp location was approximately three miles from downtown Columbus.

Named for the Confederate General Henry Benning, Camp Benning was established in 1918 as a temporary wartime encampment. By 1919, the Army recognized the new Camp was not large enough to suit the needs of the Infantry School of Arms. At that time, Camp Benning moved to its present location, an area nine miles from the center of Columbus, dominated by Arthur Bussey's 1,800-acre plantation—Riverside. Camp Benning Air Strip opened in 1919 as the base of the Infantry School's observation balloons, and during this time, two permanent hangers were erected. In 1920, Camp Benning was authorized as a permanent military post and became the Army Infantry School and home of the Infantry Board. In 1922, Camp Benning was officially designated Fort Benning. The development of Camp Benning was related to the advancement of mechanized modern warfare.

In 1919, construction of the stables and corrals began at Camp Benning and were divided into two areas for the Infantry School and Quartermaster Corps. Located on the northwest side of 10th Division Road and the railroad yards, the stables were among the earliest facilities constructed on Post. At Fort Benning, the standard stable was a simple wood frame structure with a long rectangular plan and gabled roof laid out in symmetrical rows. The original stables were constructed in the northwest corner of the cantonment alongside the railroad yards and away from the parade ground. Distinct veterinarian stables and support buildings were constructed after around 1900. The first veterinarian complex was constructed at Fort Sheridan, Illinois (Goodwin 1995). Veterinarian stables characteristically were T-shaped buildings with a large arched opening at the end elevation that provided cover for both horses and supply wagons. The interior plan was similar to other types of stables.

In 1921, the treasury secretary requested construction funds totaling \$7,502,320, for projects ranging from \$3,363,940 for 204 five-room apartments for commissioned officers to \$26,050 for a veterinary hospital (Stelpflug and Hyatt 2007). The Post's first veterinary hospital was constructed in the 1920s, though its exact location is unknown. According to a 1928 article in the *Infantry Journal*, construction on Post between 1924 and 1928 included "an excellent veterinary hospital, corral and enlisted men's barracks"

(Warfield 1928). A 1924 general layout of the Main Post documented an area reserved for stables and hay sheds to the southeast of the Infantry School Stables. By the late 1920s, the Infantry Stables were completed and the 24th Infantry had a polo ground southeast of the stables, on the southwest side of Anderson Avenue. A stable area and paddocks were delineated on a 1930 plan of Fort Benning.

In 1934, Fort Benning's present veterinary hospital complex (Building Nos. 265-267) was constructed on the southern portion of the former Infantry School Stables in the northwest corner of the Main Post. The plan for the veterinary hospital and barracks (Building No. 265) and the veterinary hospital ward (Building No. 266) generally exhibits earlier veterinary stable design with a main rectangular block and attached open block which provided sheltered area for horses, horse ambulances, and supply wagons or vehicles. The veterinary hospital, Building No. 265, is a two-story brick building constructed in the Georgian Revival style that as constructed integrated veterinary operations into the plan of the first floor and living quarters (barracks) on the second floor. The southern half of the building contained the operating room and a dressing room, which provided for a large open space for the treatment of horses. As constructed, the southwest side of the veterinary hospital had an exterior dressing floor for horses in an open sheltered area supported by square brick piers. The operating room and the dressing room were constructed with an entry bay opening onto the exterior dressing room floor and another entry bay was set in the southeast wall of the interior dressing room, on the southeast façade. Other rooms on the first floor included a pharmacy, office, first sergeant record room, night attendant's room, men's toilet, and two storage rooms. The second floor was laid out with four non-commissioned officers' rooms on the northern side, a day room and toilet in the center, and a squad room and barracks on the southern side.

The hospital ward, Building No. 266, is a variation of standardized Quartermaster plan no. 166 for a veterinary stable. An example of a veterinary stable based on plan no. 166 was constructed in 1908 at F.E. Warren Air Force Base (formerly U.S. Army Fort D.A. Russett, Wyoming). Key elements of plan no. 166 employed in the design of the veterinary ward at Fort Benning, include an enclosed brick, one-story, long-rectangular plan with central corridor and gabled roof and metal ridge ventilators. Instead of consecutive entry bay wagon doors across the sides of the building as executed at Fort D.A. Russett, Building No. 266 had a single entry bay on each side of the building and hopper windows located in each horse stall. The central bays provided circulation and cross-ventilation. The southwest block of the building has a side-gabled roof which partially encompasses an integrated open area that was originally constructed as a wagon shed (later utilized as a drive thru). As constructed, the interior floor plan of Building No. 266 had eight single stalls, four double stalls, four box stalls, grain room, saddle room, hay and bedding room, colic stall, and dog kennel.

By the 1950s, the stables were replaced by other Post facilities. In the early 1960s, two new facilities were added to the veterinary hospital complex, a kennel and dog run (Building No. 264), and a quarantine facility (Building No. 283). Other added facilities include a general storehouse, Building No. 281, in 1991; a miscellaneous shed, Building No. M6644, in 2007; and an administration building (for the 75th Rangers), Building No 278, built in 2010.

3. Military Animals and the Veterinary Service at Fort Benning

Primary animals utilized for military use at Fort Benning included the horse, mule, canines, and pigeons. The procurement and training of animals for military use was a function of the Quartermaster Department since its inception in 1775. Beginning in 1919, the Quartermaster Corps oversaw transportation service activities pertaining to rail, motor, and animal-drawn transportation at all Army garrisons. The first shipment of animals received at Camp Benning was unloaded and quarantined in a temporary corral on the grounds now occupied by Doughboy Stadium (Hug 1929). Temporary stables and sheds were erected on the site of the motor transport shops. By 1921, permanent stables and a corral were constructed in the area surrounding the present veterinary hospital complex. The stables were divided into two areas for the Infantry School Stables and Quartermaster Stables.

The Army constructed stables and stable complexes when horses were indispensable to military operations. Horses were essential to cavalry and artillery units, as well as for the transport of military supplies. Quartermaster stables and corrals for animals used to transport provisions were standard components of nineteenth century western posts. Corrals were large, square enclosed areas to protect horses from attackers. Stables at the many temporary, frontier posts were utilitarian, long, rectangular buildings located apart from the parade ground, near the shop buildings (Goodwin 1995). Quartermaster stables gradually disappeared when railroads became the primary means of transporting supplies to Army installations. Construction of cavalry and artillery stable complexes endured into the 1930s even as the number of stables significantly decreased with the gradual replacement of horses with motorized vehicles (Goodwin 1995). Stable complexes constructed during the 1930s contained the same components as earlier stable complexes, including stable guard houses, gun sheds, and a veterinarian complex.

In the early days of operation, the Post's animal branch employed civilian drivers and mechanics. The drivers were replaced in 1922 by enlisted personnel from the 24th Infantry until October 1924. At which time, the Quartermaster's allowance of 140 mules was discontinued while the allowance of the 29th Infantry was considerably increased due to the lack of motorized vehicles of one battalion of that regiment. The Post's considerable demands on the Quartermaster for transportation, daily operations, and needs of the logging camp necessitated periodic increases of the number of mules

allotted. In 1929, the Post had 60 two-line teams used for general work, and 15 four-line teams were required for logging and transporting cord wood. At the same time, the activities of the Quartermaster Corral were curtailed to such an extent that the few animals on hand were cared for by the 24th Infantry personnel. From this corral, riding horses were furnished for nine range guards, draft horses were furnished for various buckboard wagons, and mule teams were supplied for police of the garrison.

In 1920, the first African-American troops were assigned to Camp Benning as the Infantry School Detachment (Colored) to serve as laborers on the post during its construction. The Infantry School Stables became the duty of a designated group of the detachment. This selected group received instruction in the care of the Infantry School animals and duties associated with the school's equitation course. The Infantry School Detachment (Colored) was reorganized in December 1921 as the 3rd Battalion, 24th Infantry (Scipio 1986). In October 1922, the 24th Infantry departed its home station Camp Furlong, New Mexico for its new station at Fort Benning. Reorganization of the regiment in 1922 resulted in the formation of the Service Company that included only members of the Regimental Band and the regiment assigned to the stables. Two years later, the Service Company assumed full responsibility for the Infantry School stables and the care of the animals, equipment, and facilities maintenance. The enlisted men of the Service Company were known for their excellent sportsmanship and ability to train and ride horses. In the fall of 1929, the adjacent Quartermaster Stables were transferred to the regiment. The 24th Infantry Stables operated under control and operation of Headquarters Company.

During the early history of Fort Benning, the 24th Infantry was responsible for the Post's numerous general utility activities, which included the care of animals assigned to the Infantry School and operation of the Post's logging camp. The 24th Infantry also assisted with the construction of several notable buildings and structures on Post, including the Campbell King Horse Bowl (built 1930) to the northwest of the former Infantry School stables. The troops erected tents as needed for their quarters. A military family housing area, Block No. 45, was designated for the 24th Infantry east of the Infantry School Stables. According to a 1920 Camp Benning Plan, this location was originally planned for the location of a Veterinary Hospital because of its proximity to the stables (Scipio 1986). The buildings in the 24th Infantry family housing area were demolished by 1946.

After World War I, the Army had discontinued the utility of the horse in military warfare. Although mechanization eventually replaced the horse, equestrian skills remained an integral part of Army culture (Goodwin 1995). Officers were expected to practice their equestrian skills and at the Infantry School, equitation was required in the curriculum. In 1922, the basic course certification for the Infantry School required each student to complete forty-seven hours of equitation and ten hours of hippology (the study of horses).

An officer's horsemanship could influence his assignment during pre-World War II Army life.

The horse also played a significant role in recreational and societal life of the peacetime Army which is evidenced at Fort Benning by the popularity of horseback riding, polo, fox hunting, and horse shows. By early 1921, a ladies riding group had been established at Camp Benning. The Infantry School organized their first hunt in 1923. The Post offered some 97,000 acres of rolling woodland and meadows for the Infantry School Hunt. The hunts continued each season from October through March with the activity recognized by the Master of Fox Hounds Association of America. Ribbons and trophies awarded to mounts and riders of the Infantry Center stables were turned over to the Officer's Club. In May 1929, The Infantry School held its seventh annual transportation horse show at Doughboy Stadium. The horse show included competition events for escort wagons, ladies' jumping, artillery sections, and ladies' saddle horse. Despite opponents of Army polo and its value and benefit to the service, The Infantry School continued with polo matches for the 1929 horse show. While visiting Fort Benning in 1929, New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt attended a horse show in Doughboy Stadium. A 1930 publication produced by The Infantry School, *Promotion and Management of Mounted Activities*, included chapters on horse show management, polo, and guidance on other recreational equine activities. Polo remained popular into the 1930s and over the years the Post had several polo grounds. French Polo Field and Shannon Polo Field were documented on a 1934 installation map.

The popularity of the Infantry School's annual horse show prompted the Army to construct a permanent horse bowl just north of the Post stables. Opened in 1930, the Campbell King Horse Bowl was named for the active commandant of the Post, Brigadier General Campbell King. The partly completed horse bowl first hosted the eighth annual Infantry School Horse Show. At that time, the Infantry School News lauded the new horse bowl as one of the "beauty spots" on the post with its picturesque setting, two show rings set in a natural amphitheater surrounded by a dense growth of shade trees. With subsequent improvements to the horseshow bowl, Fort Benning soon had "one of the beautiful show rings in the country" (The Bayonet 1946a). The Campbell King Horse Bowl served as the venue for numerous social and sporting events. In addition, the horse bowls also hosted Easter morning services from 1938 to 1940, which were reinstated six years later after the end of World War II. During World War II, the Army suspended horse shows at Fort Benning. Horse shows resumed in 1946 with the twenty-second annual Infantry School horse show (The Bayonet 1946b). The Infantry School horse show team competed across the region. Exemplary horsemanship and expert showmanship of the show team lead to numerous championships across the region.

On August 1, 1947, all Army horses in The Infantry Center stables were sold at auction under the War Assets Administration as per directive from the Third Army headquarters in Atlanta (The Bayonet 1947). The Army no longer required the services of horses and

mules. At that time, the Infantry School owned ninety-five horses while seventeen horses belonged to the Quartermaster Corps. The auction included the individual sale of 112 horses and fifteen mules for bid to anyone except for members of the military or government employments. Private mounts, a total of nine horses, were not permitted to remain at the stables after the auction. Equipment from the stables was sent to the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot in Indiana. The Army retained only fifteen mules at the stables for work on post. Closing of the stables ended all polo games, hunts, horse shows, and riding classes on the Post. The stables were active since Fort Benning was established, though during World War II the Post held only a few horses. The future use of the horse show bowl at that time had not been determined, though it resumed as the site for Easter sunrise services. In December 1956, the U.S. Pentagon announced the replacement of the time-honored Army mule with helicopters.

The pigeon was the first animal trained at Fort Benning expressly for military use in preparedness of future war engagement. The first pigeon loft at Fort Benning was established ca. 1933 with twenty-five pigeons and one trainer (The Bayonet 1943). In 1919, the Army established the pigeon-breeding and training center at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. By World War I, the Army acquired 20,000 pigeons, only 5,000 of which were utilized in France. The veterinary service for Army signal pigeons was an innovation of World War II, when a Veterinary Corps officer was assigned to the Fort Monmouth pigeon-breeding and training center. During World War II, the Army Signal Corps carrier pigeons played a vital part in Army communications. Hundreds of American fanciers and trainers voluntarily provided the Army with some 40,000 highly-trained message carriers. Pigeon breeding grounds were created at Fort Benning, Fort Monmouth, and Fort Sam Houston. At Fort Benning, a civilian staff of sixteen expert fanciers maintained a 1,000 bird-loft (The Bayonet 1943). A breeding and induction and training center for war birds was established on Post. The Veterinary Service was responsible for pigeon care and management. Several pigeons were credited with saving the lives of American troops during combat. By 1956, rapid advances in an electronic communications technology prompted the Army to cease training of pigeons and the flock of 1,000 birds was offered for sale.

In 1944, military dogs arrived at Fort Benning when the Infantry School was assigned a K-9 Corps demonstration unit. Early attempts at training sentry dogs yielded disappointing results, yet the Army expanded the war dog program. The expansion of the program and the potential military value dogs offered was officially recognized on July 16, 1942, when Secretary of War Harold Stimson directed the Quartermaster General to utilize canines for sentry duty. These orders dictated that instruction for handlers and the establishment of training facilities be assumed by the Remount Branch of the Army Quartermaster Corps (QMC). By that time, the canine program was commonly known as the K-9 Corps. In August, the QMC started the establishment of dog reception and training centers across the country as the dogs were provided by civilians nationwide.

Army veterinarians processed the dogs on arrival with blood and fecal tests as well as rabies and distemper inoculations. As with horses and mules, military dogs were tattooed with the Preston brand system on the left ear with a serial number for identification. At the end of the War, military dogs were issued a discharge certificate upon their return to civilian life.

After World War II, the veterinary service resumed with food inspection and control of diseases transferred from animal to human. The primary duty of the veterinarian's office was the inspection of all foods, especially of animal origin. In 1952, the Acting Veterinarian at Fort Benning was Maj. Dwain T. Bowie. The Veterinarian's Office had three officers and seven enlisted men inspected food before it was sent to frozen storage or to the warehouse. In the month of June 1952, seven million pounds of meat were inspected by Fort Benning's Veterinarian's Office. This number included meat intended for Fort Benning as well as meat shipped to other posts. All of the milk and ice cream sent to Fort Benning came from dairies inspected by the veterinarians. Another task included inspection of mess halls to assess conditions of milk. In 1953, the Fort Benning veterinary section inspected 82,258,370 pounds of food of animal origin. In the control of diseases transferable from animals to humans, the small animal clinic on Post administered rabies shots for the dogs of post personnel.

In the Korean War, the Army had three types of war dogs: the messenger dog; the scout dog, used for patrolling outposts; and the sentry dogs, attack dogs used to guard installations. In 1956, two of the four canine platoons in the continental United States were stationed at Fort Benning. The Army had a total of eight dog platoons at that time and the Army Dog Training Center was located at Fort Carson, Colorado. Newly activated, the 26th Scout Dog Platoon returned from training at Fort Carson to Fort Benning with twenty-seven dogs and eighteen handlers. The 44th Scout Dog Platoon trained with the 26th Scout Dog Platoon at Fort Benning. The Post's veterinary service provided medical care for the scout dogs.

In addition to providing care for military dogs, the Post Veterinarian also was responsible for the coordination of burials at the Fort Benning's Small Animal Cemetery.

Established in 1957, the cemetery occupied the site of a former house on a wooded embankment on the north side of 10th Division Road. It was patterned after the small animal cemetery at Fort Myer, Virginia. The cemetery is divided into two sections, one for scout dogs and the other for pets of post personnel. Scout dogs were routinely cremated by the post veterinarian, though upon request the animal could be buried in the cemetery. Graves were initially identified by concrete markers with brass plaques. Burial details and maintenance were carried out by the Provost Marshal's office. By 1968, the pet cemetery contained forty-nine scout dogs and 879 other animals. The cemetery contains the grave of York, a distinguished member of the 26th Infantry Scout Dog Platoon and Korean War hero. York's platoon participated in over 1,000 combat

patrols in Korea and is credited with reducing casualty rates by sixty to sixty-five percent. For this action, the 26th received numerous medals including a Meritorious Unit Citation and the Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation. York participated in 148 Combat Patrols between 1951 and 1953. Honored with a distinguished service award, York returned to the Fort Benning kennels where he was treated as an honored retired member of the platoon.

One other notable animal buried in the pet cemetery is Old Faithful, a sheep that served fourteen years as a blood donor for Martin Army Hospital's laboratory. Beginning in 1945, Old Faithful provided blood for diagnostic tests conducted at the laboratory. A 1959 plan of Fort Benning identified a sheep pen in the northwestern section of the Veterinary Hospital Complex in the area presently containing Building No. 264, the Veterinary Hospital Kennel/Dog Run and Building No. 267, the Veterinary Hospital Ambulance Garage. After his retirement, Old Faithful remained with the rest of the flock at the Veterinary Hospital Complex. In 1959, Old Faithful was buried with honors in the pet cemetery. Colonel Robert B. Skinner, then Martin Army Hospital commander, presented a posthumous award and citation.

During the Vietnam War era, the scout dog training school at Fort Benning opened to meet the demand for scout dogs in Vietnam. Originally operated at Fort Carson, the school reopened at Fort Benning under the Infantry Center Headquarters Detachment, Scout Dog. The 26th and 51st Scout Dog Platoons were attached to this unit and were responsible for running the training program. By 1969, Fort Benning held the distinction of the only such school. The Army introduced a new breed of fighter during the Vietnam War where sentry dogs were used for several types of operations including combat and reconnaissance patrols, sweeping operations, village clearing missions, and security. Canines can smell forty times better, hear twenty times better, and see ten times better than humans (Army Digest 1967). Sentry dogs were mostly German Shepherds. The dogs were initially trained at Fort Benning, where they went through three months of training in the fields and swamps of Georgia. The dogs and their handlers received additional training upon their arrival in Vietnam. The Army had several dog platoons with units in Vietnam with the first assigned to the 1st Cavalry Division and later assigned to the 1st and 25th Infantry Divisions.

During the Vietnam War, Scout Dogs were used extensively in the war zone for early silent warning. Scout Dogs were trained in the detection of booby traps, cached food, equipment and weapons, mines and hidden persons. Fort Benning had an Infantry Scout Dog Handler Course which was a twelve-week training course that exposed handlers and their dogs to a training environment simulating anticipated conditions in Vietnam. Each handler received special training in repelling, waterborne and heliborne operations, and expedient river crossing. The last Training Control and Evaluation (TC&E) platoons to deploy to Vietnam were the 47th and 59th platoons. After which, the unit stationed at Fort Benning trained replacements for deployed units in Vietnam. These teams served at the

point of infantry patrols to provide early silent warning of snipers, ambushes, mines, booby traps, and other threats. K-9 teams have been recognized for saving thousands of lives during the Vietnam War.

For the last thirty-five years, veterinary services continue to be administered to military dogs. In the 1980s, a separate entrance for military dogs was constructed on the northwest side of the building. Over the years, veterinary clinic services for privately owned animals have experienced increased demand due to the expansion of the installation. Veterinary Services at Fort Benning are divided into two branches. The United States Army Veterinary Command (VETCOM) provides military veterinary services in support of United States Army Medical Command (MEDCOM) and Department of Defense (DoD) missions in their areas of responsibility. The Veterinary Treatment Facility Branch of Veterinary Services provides authorized outpatient type services to which are required to effectively prevent and control infectious animal diseases. The Food Hygiene Safety and Quality Assurance Branch of Veterinary Services insure wholesome food for the military community.

In 2005, the DoD announced the largest realignment and stationing changes for active forces since World War II. The Army will move from “a division-based force structure to brigade-based” (Hanson 2005). As such the Armor Center and School located in Fort Knox, Kentucky will once again be moved to Fort Benning, Georgia. The plan calls for the consolidation of The Infantry School and the Armor School into The Maneuver Center of Excellence. This new school will accommodate “ground-forces training and doctrine development” (Hanson 2005). This consolidation reduces the number of Army basic combat training locations from five to four. When complete it is estimated that Fort Benning will have an increase of 5,500 permanent troops and 5,500 civilian employees. The renovation of the Veterinary Clinic is part of the preparation for the consolidation and expansion of Fort Benning.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION:

- A. General Statement: The veterinary hospital complex at Fort Benning consists of eight buildings and structures located in the northwest corner of the Main Post Cantonment. The original veterinary hospital complex contained three original permanent buildings (Building Nos. 265-267), which are contributing elements to the Main Post Historic District. Constructed in the Georgian Revival style, Building Nos. 265-267 display similar design, brickwork, and stylistic elements. Building No. 265 retains a high degree of architectural integrity and stands out as the largest and most stylistically detailed building in the veterinary hospital complex. Building No. 266 retains a moderate degree of architectural integrity due to its exterior modifications and completes alteration of its interior floor plan. Building No. 267 has been vacant since 2008 and in 2008, the southeast façade of the building was removed. The five other buildings in the

complex were constructed from 1960 through present. Overall, the veterinary hospital complex largely retains its historic setting and reflects the changes to the complex as it expanded to meet the mission of the U.S. Army's Veterinary Service.

- B. Refer to HABS No. GA-2426-A, HABS No. GA-2426-B, and HABS No. GA-2426-C for specific architectural and graphic documentation regarding Building Nos. 265, 266, and 267.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

A. Architectural Drawings:

Office of the Quartermaster General, Construction Division

1933 Fort Benning, Georgia, Veterinary Hospital. United States Army Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C. On file in Plans and Support, Master Planning Department, Division of the Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia. Electronic database drawing numbers SAV 22.145.A1-221.45A5; SAV 6406-2816.

B. Installation Maps:

Fort Benning

2004 Main Post, Fort Benning, Georgia [map]. Printed from electronic database of Fort Benning. From Plans and Support, Master Planning Department Division of the Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Fort Benning Post Engineer Office

1952 Main Post Area, Fort Benning, Georgia Based on Building and Street Map. Fort Benning Post Engineer Office, United States Army, Fort Benning. On file in Plans and Support, Master Planning Department, Division of the Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

1959 Main Post and Lawson Army Air Field, Fort Benning, Georgia. Fort Benning Post Engineer Office, United States Army, Fort Benning. On file in Plans and Support, Master Planning Department, Division of the Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

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1924 Fort Benning, Georgia Revised General Layout Showing Proposed Permanent Buildings Railroad Extensions, etc. United States Army Quartermaster General, Washington, D.C. On file in Plans and Support, Master Planning Department, Division of the Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

C. Early Views:

Historic Photographs: From the collection at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning, Georgia (see Graphic Documentation).

D. Interview:

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2010 Interviewed by author, April.

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1934 *Completion Report for the Construction of Veterinary Hospital Building, Veterinary Hospital, and Ambulance Garage Building at Fort Benning, Georgia,* Number 6, War Department, Quartermaster Corps, Construction Division, Fort Benning, Georgia.

Real Property Office, Fort Benning

1944-2007 Building 265, Real Property cards on file in the Office of Real Property, Master Planning Department, Directorate of Public Works, Building No. 6, Fort Benning Georgia.

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- 1946a “Horseshow Bowl, Opened 1920, Is Named After General King.” 18 April. Fort Benning, Georgia.
- 1946b “Thrills And Spills Mark Horse Show.” 20 June. Fort Benning, Georgia.
- 1947 “Benning Mounts Go On Auction Block.” 1 August. Fort Benning, Georgia.
- 1957 “Post Pets Get Special Burial Site.” 21 February. Fort Benning, Georgia.
- 1960 “‘Man’s Best Friend’ May Be Gone-Not Forgotten.” 7 January. Fort Benning, Georgia.
- 1968 “Hero Dog, ‘Civilian’ Sheep Among Dead Buried at Animal Cemetery.” 26 July. Fort Benning, Georgia.
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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION:

Constructed in 1934, the original veterinary hospital complex buildings, Building Nos. 265-267 are contributing elements of the Main Post Historic District. A Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) of the Veterinary Clinic (Veterinary Hospital), Building No. 265, was required due to the proposed alterations of the interior spaces of the building. Building Nos. 266 and 267 were included in HABS No. GA-2426 because Building No. 265 is part of a complex that historically functioned as a cohesive unit to meet the mission of the U.S. Army Veterinary Service at Fort Benning Military Reservation.

The veterinary clinic, Building No. 265, is scheduled for a phased renovation project of the 3,500-sq. ft. first floor and basement to provide updated exam rooms, surgery, surgery preparation, laboratory, pharmacy, and support spaces. During the renovation project, Building No. 266 will be utilized as a transitional space to allow uninterrupted operation of the veterinary clinic. Minor alterations will be performed in Building No. 266 to accommodate this purpose. Renovations to Building No. 265 will be respectful of the historical value of the building, particularly the exterior façade and overall character of the building. Renovation of the interior spaces is not a historical restoration, but rather an improvement project for the functionality of the veterinary clinic and upgrading of the facility to current codes. Exterior repairs will be limited to the replacement of the second

VETERINARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX
(Main Post Veterinary Hospital)

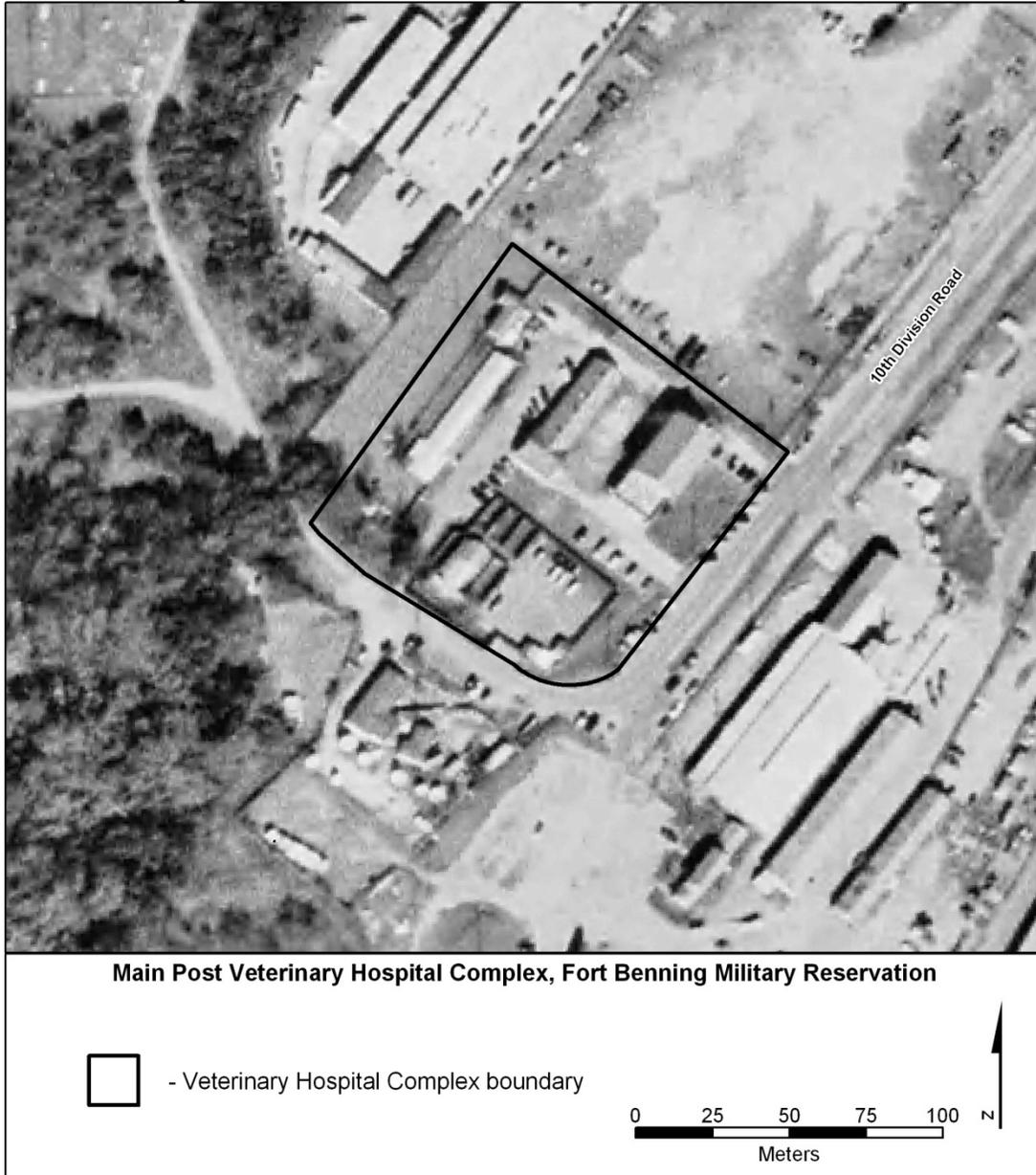
HABS No. GA-2426 (Page 24)

floor patio floor tiles, repointing of deteriorated brickwork, repair of broken windows, repair areas of the tile roof, and painting of building entrance doors. No construction work is scheduled for Building No. 267 as part of the Building No. 265 renovation project.

At the request of Fort Benning's Environmental Management Division, fieldwork was completed in April 2010. The final documentation was prepared by Architectural Historian Christine M. Longiaru and Principal Investigator Stacey Griffin; Rachel Kyker, Editor; Mark Drumlevitch, Large-Format Photographer; all of Panamerican Consultants, Inc., 924 26th Avenue East, Tuscaloosa, Alabama 35404, (205) 556-3096.

PART V. GRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION:

A. Location Map

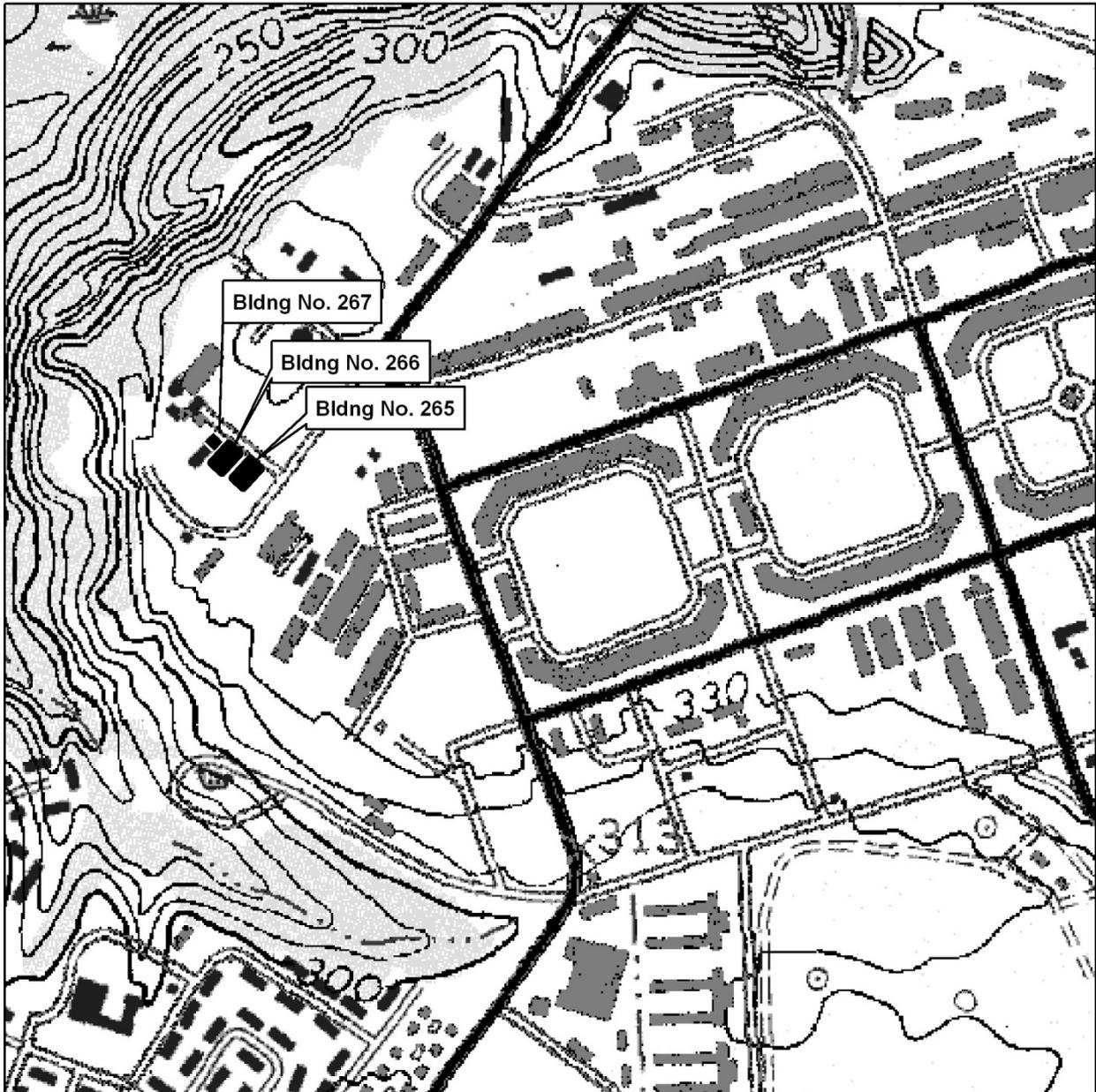


Aerial view of the Veterinary Hospital Complex, Fort Benning, Georgia (USGS 1955, photorevised 1985 Fort Benning, Georgia-Alabama Quadrangle 7.5' topographic map).

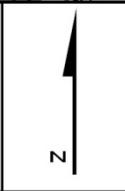
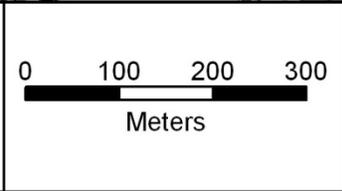
VETERINARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX
(Main Post Veterinary Hospital)

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(Page 26)

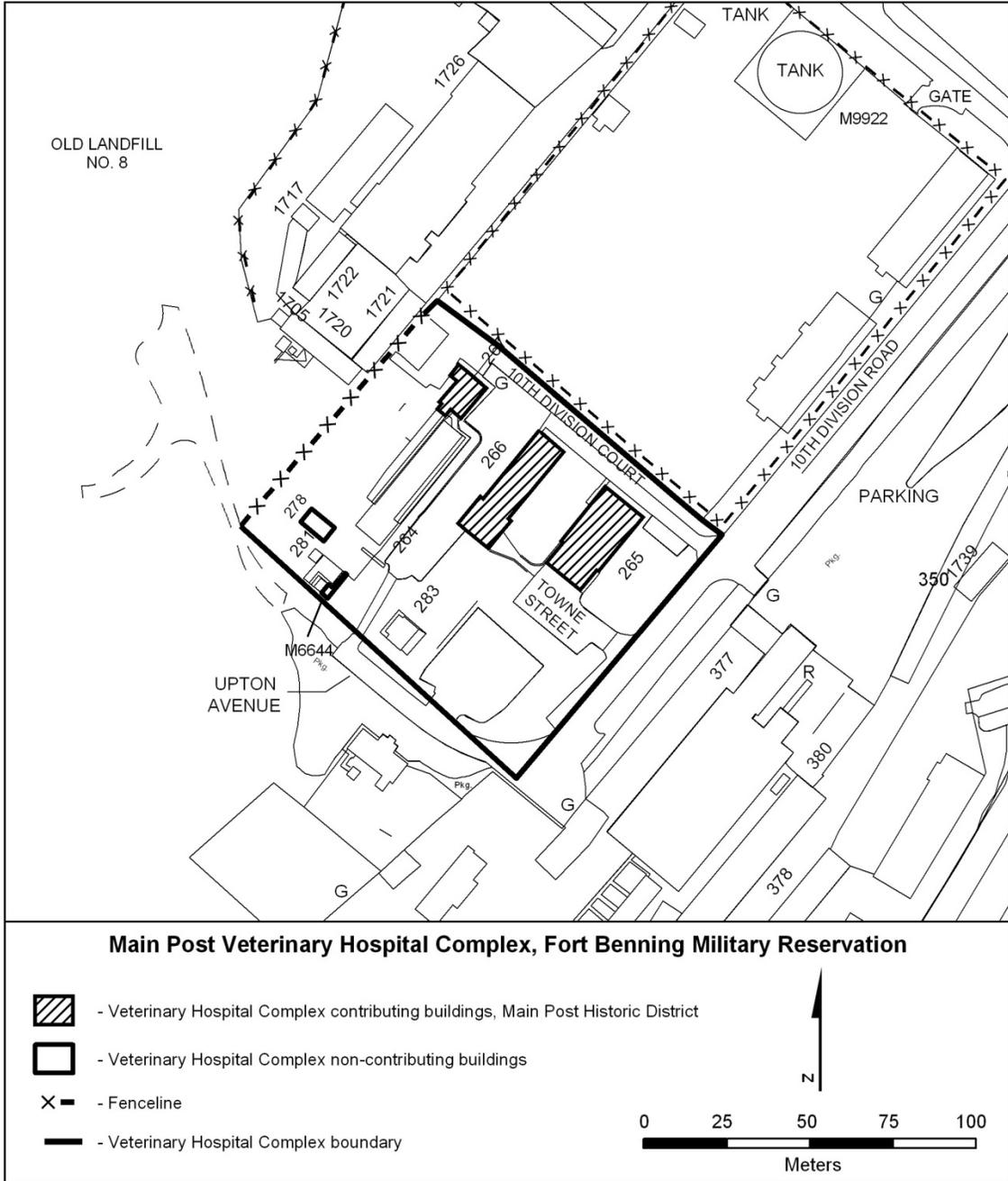


Legend
■ - Building
USGS Fort Benning 7.5' Quadrangle
Scale: 1: 8,000



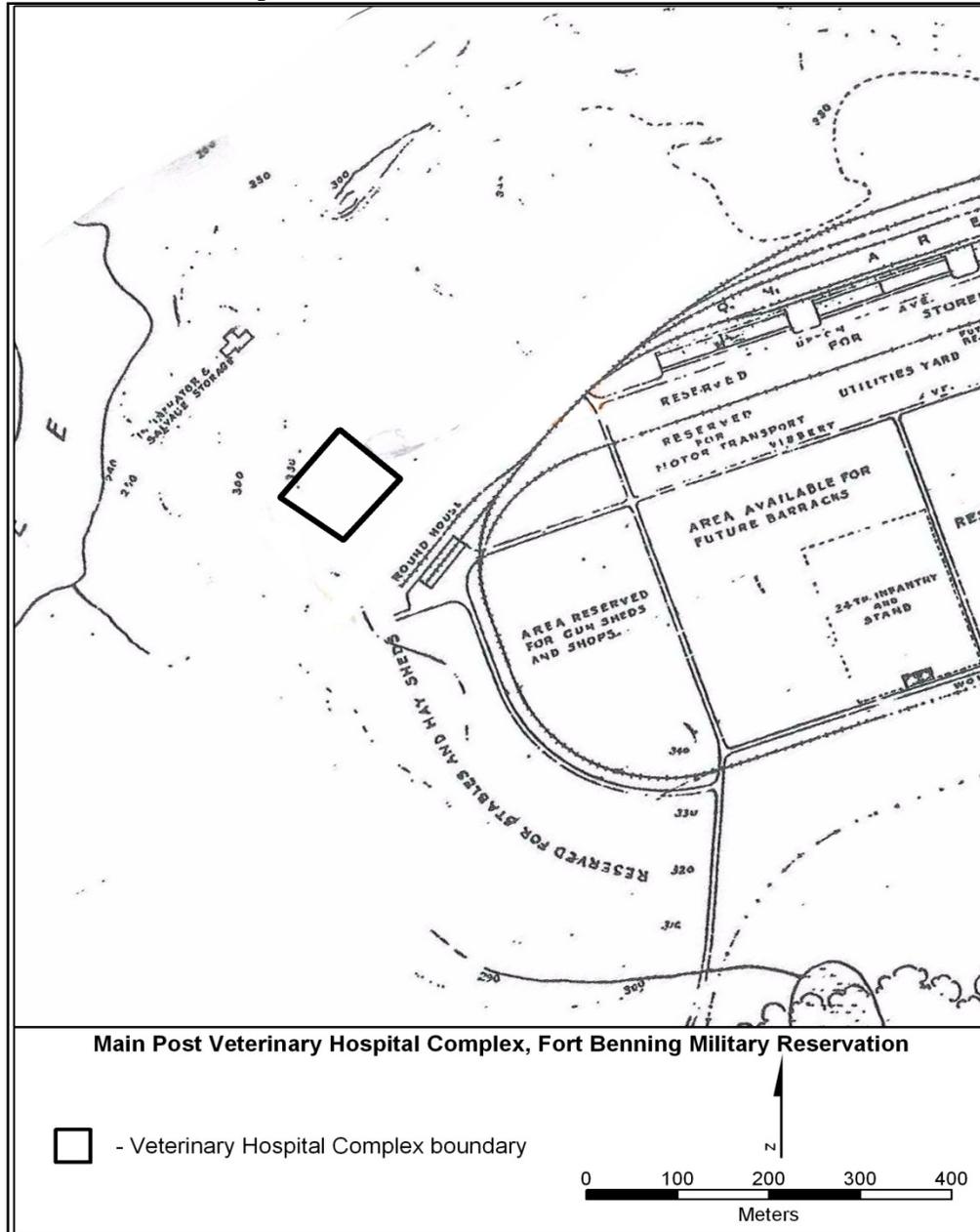
**Main Post
Veterinarian
Hospital Complex
Fort Benning
Military Reservation**

B. Site Plan

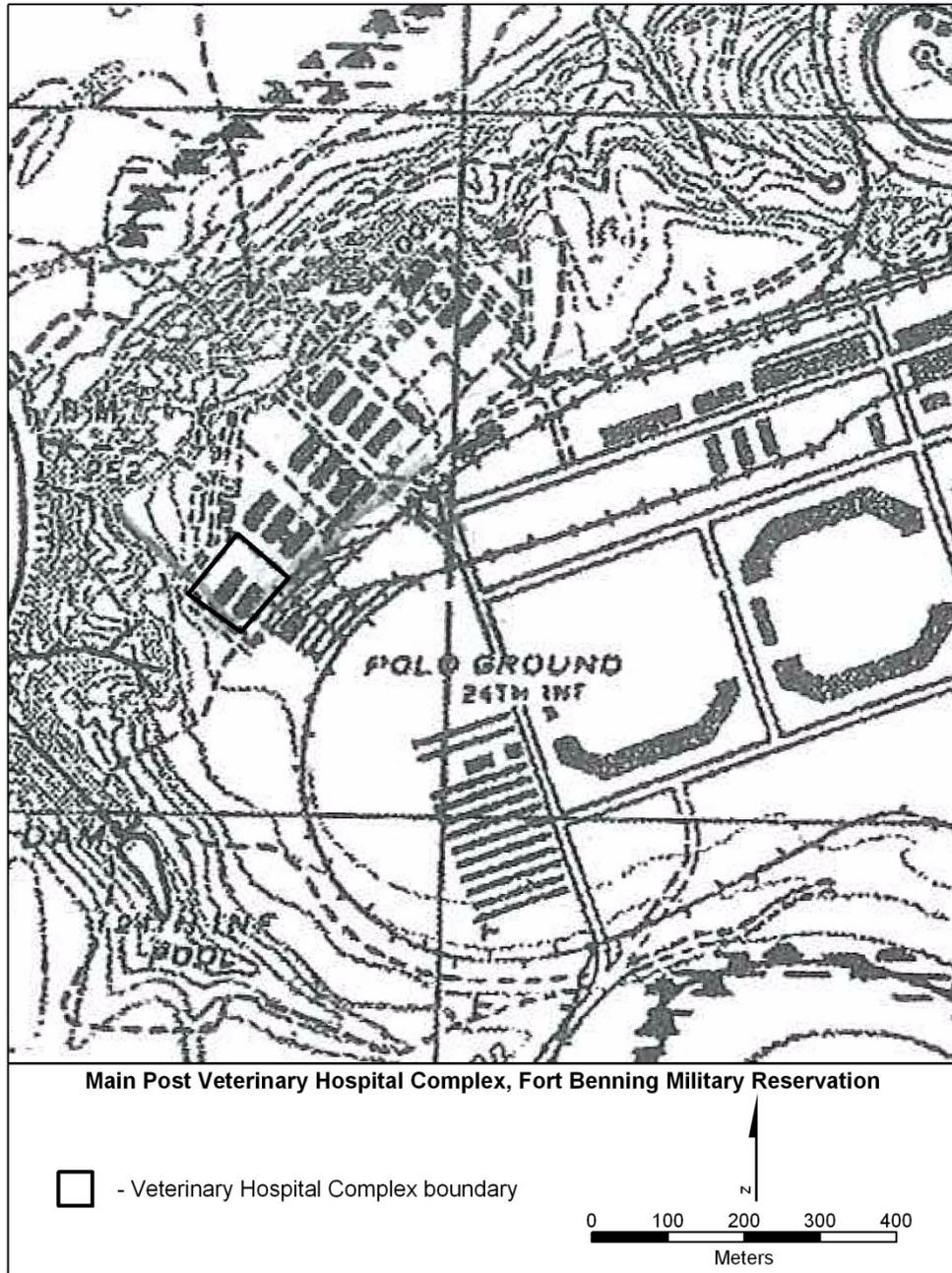


A 2004 map of the Veterinary Hospital complex; details the current layout of the area. Electronic database drawing available in Plans and Support, Master Planning Office, Directorate of Public Works, Building 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

C. Historic Installation Maps



A 1924 general layout for Fort Benning, Georgia showing a detail of the northwest section of the Main Post and the vicinity of the future Veterinary Hospital complex. Note the Quartermasters Corps reserved for stables and hay sheds. Map available in Plans and Support, Master Planning Office, Directorate of Public Works, Building 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

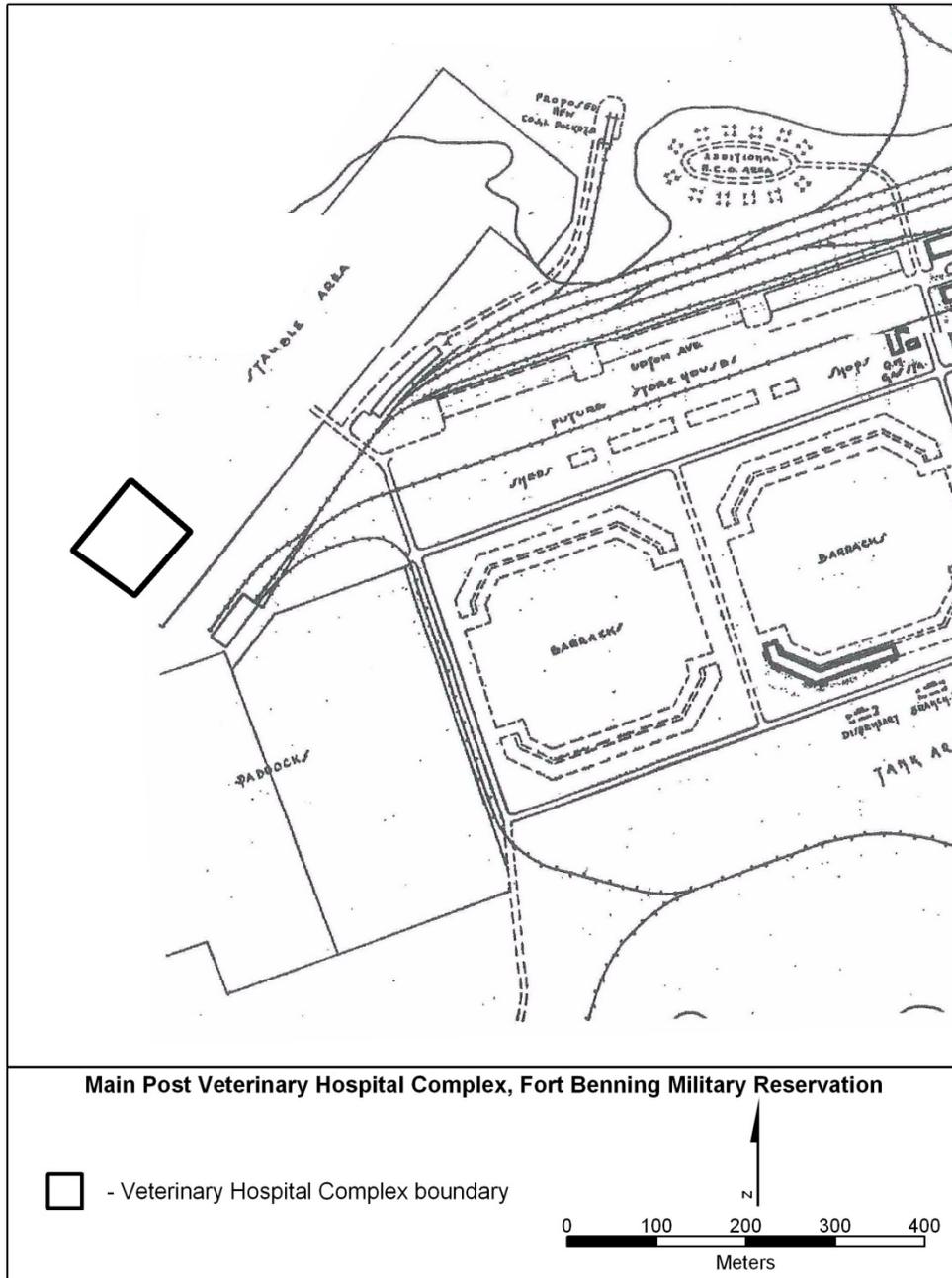


A revised 1928-1929 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers map showing the Fort Benning Stables and the 24th Infantry Polo Ground. Map available in Plans and Support, Master Planning Office, Directorate of Public Works, Building 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX
(Main Post Veterinary Hospital)

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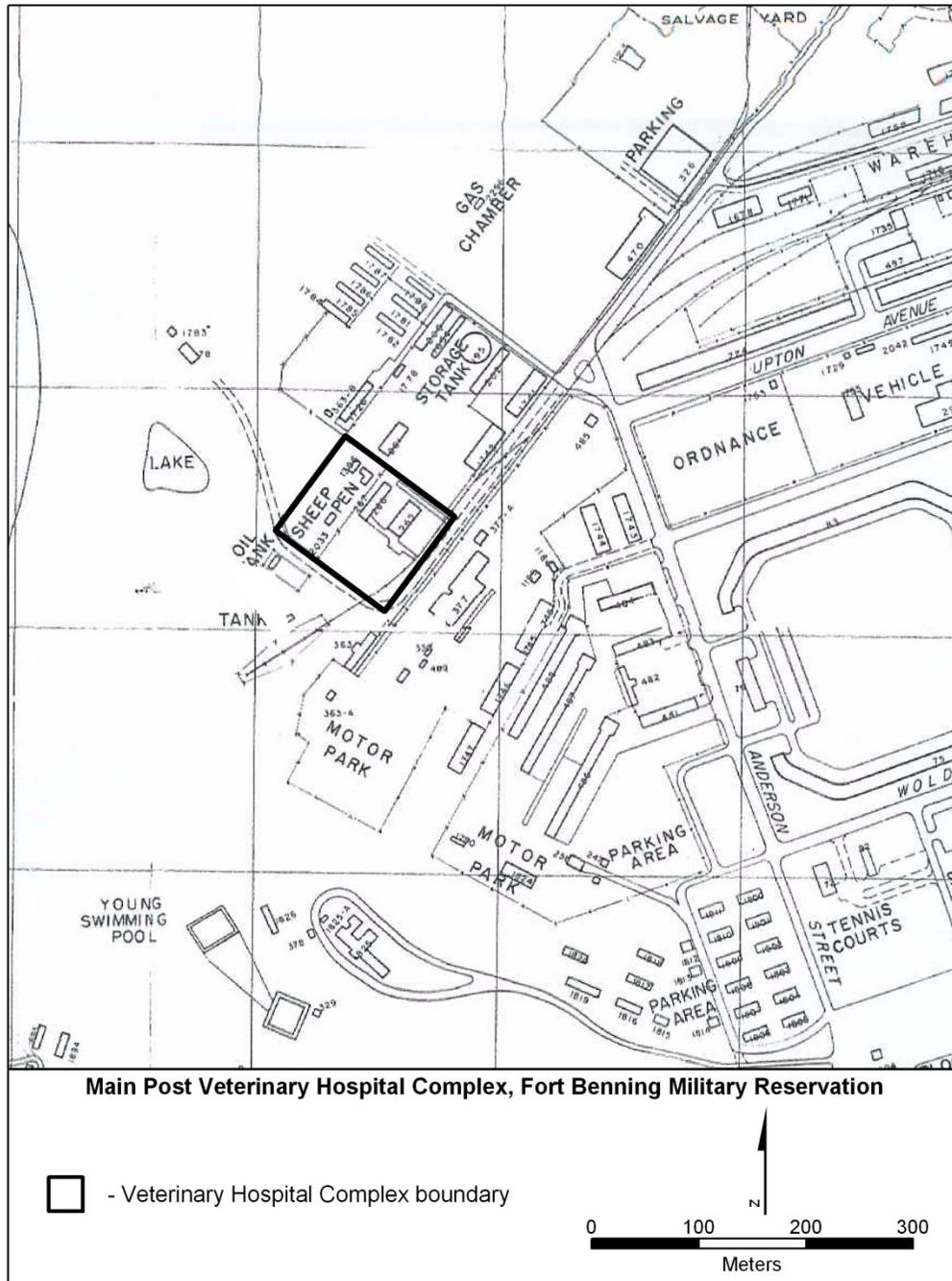


A 1930 plan of Fort Benning, Georgia showing a defined Stable Area that extended across the future location of the Veterinary Hospital complex. Note Paddocks. Map available in Plans and Support, Master Planning Office, Directorate of Public Works, Building 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

VETERINARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX
(Main Post Veterinary Hospital)

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A 1959 installation map of Fort Benning, Georgia showing the Veterinary Hospital complex. Note Sheep Pen. Map available in Plans and Support, Master Planning Office, Directorate of Public Works, Building 6, Fort Benning, Georgia.

D. Historic Photographs



A 1934 photograph of the Veterinary Hospital Complex. From left to right: Building No. 265, Veterinary Hospital and Barracks; Building No. 266, Veterinary Hospital Ward; and Building No. 267, Veterinary Ambulance Garage.



View of the Veterinary Hospital Complex, paddock, and stables from the railroad yards. Note Building No. 266, the Veterinary Hospital Ward, in the distance at right. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 1/4/49: Veterinary Hospital and Office).



A veterinarian examining a mule in the exterior dressing room area of Building No. 265, Veterinary Hospital and Barracks. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/11: Military Animals – Horses).



Infantry School Stables. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 1/4/41:Buildings – Stables).



Infantry School Paddock and Stables. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 1/4/41:Buildings – Stables).



Front view of Paddock at 83rd Field Artillery Stables. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 1/4/41:Buildings – Stables).

VETERINARY HOSPITAL COMPLEX
(Main Post Veterinary Hospital)

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Infantry School Stables. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 1/4/41:Buildings – Stables).



Infantry School Stables with 24th Infantry leading working mule trains. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/7: Military Animals – Horses With Wagon).



View of working horse trains. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/6: Military Animals – Horses and Carts).



A view of 83rd Battalion wagon. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/7: Military Animals – Horses and Wagons).



A view of a military pack mule. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/10: Military Animals – Horses).



A view of two Infantry School Fox Hunt participants with stables in the background. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/10: Military Animals – Horses).



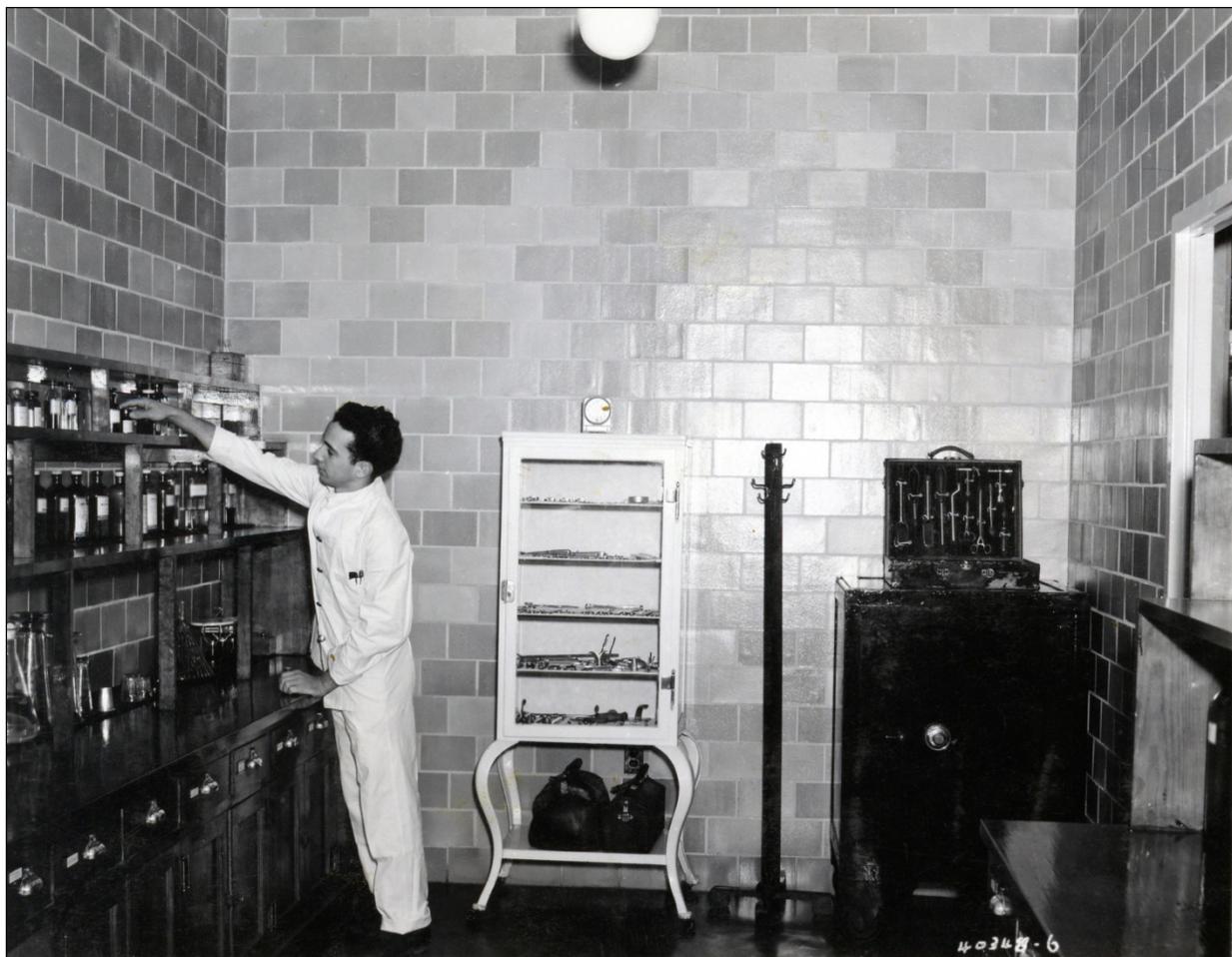
View of officers on the day of a horse show (no date). Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/5: Military Animals – Horse Shows).



Despite large scale motorization and mechanization, the Army still retained horses and equitation classes as depicted in this ca. 1939 photograph of students in the animal management course at the Infantry School. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/14: Military Animals – Horses Jumping).



A view of Building No. 265, Veterinary Hospital and Barracks, at right and Building No. 266, Veterinary Hospital Ward, at center. Note paddock fence at left. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4: Military Animals – Miscellaneous Animals).



Veterinary Service personnel working in the veterinary hospital pharmacy. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/51:Medical Personnel Folder).



Army Signal Corps Carrier Pigeons program at Fort Benning. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/14: Military Animals – Horses Jumping).



A military animal dog detachment demonstration at Campbell King Horse Bowl. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/29: Military Animals – Dog Detachment).



Military dog detachment. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/28: Military Animals – Dog Miscellaneous).



Military dog detachment training for Vietnam. Original photograph on file at the National Infantry Museum, Fort Benning Military Reservation, Columbus, Georgia (Folder 3/4/31: Military Animals – Dog Detachment).