

CAMP
ATTERBURY



FARMLAND TO MILITARY RESERVATION

CAMP ATTERBURY, a war baby in mid-1942, is again activated to train personnel during the present emergency. The huge Indiana establishment is located in the southern part of the state 32 miles southeast of the capital city of Indianapolis.



A bridge is built to span a creek on the reservation.

Activated originally in 1942, the camp is located in parts of four Indiana counties. It was named for Brigadier General William Wallace Atterbury, a transportation specialist in Europe in World War II and former president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Originally the camp was a training center for combat divisions, it was converted to a personnel center as the war neared an end. It covers former farm lands steeped in rich Hoosier historical lore. Termed "Mudberry" by the 14,000 workers who labored in wet weather to complete it following the Pearl Harbor attack, Camp Atterbury was in service by July, 1942.

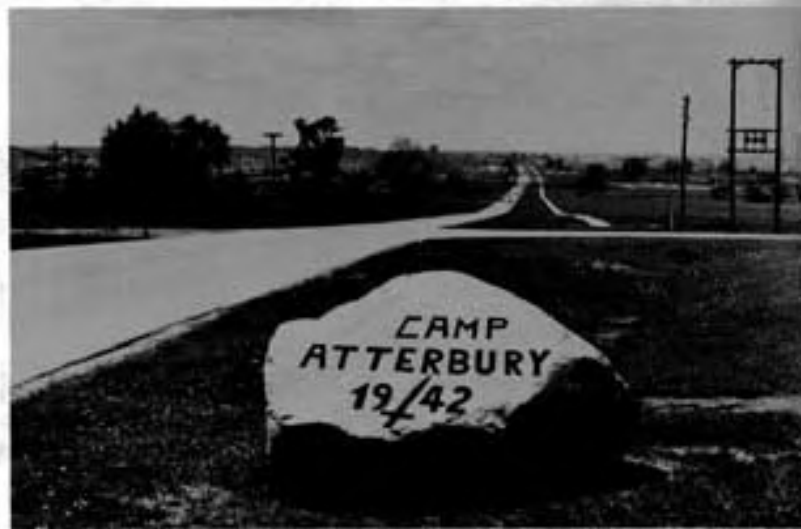
More than 100 units received training at the camp during the last war. After the defeat of Japan more than a half

million soldiers were discharged at a separation center established at the camp. A prisoner of war camp with 15,000 captives was also established at Atterbury during the last war.

When the camp closed four years ago the camp was a separation center. After that it became a ghost station except for serving as a summer training center for civilian components. The Indiana members of the F.B.I. utilized its firing range for practice during this period.

The camp today is capable of housing a population of more than 30,000 persons on the 43,000-acre military reservation. Shopping facilities include post exchanges, a clothing store, and motion picture theaters. On the post also are athletic fields, a recreation hall, swimming pool, and a golf course.

Built at a cost of 70 million dollars it was placed on inactive status in 1947 and reactivated in August 1950. There are more than 3000 buildings on the camp including a complete telephone system and a post office.



The monumental rock that marks the birth of the Camp.

Water towers were constructed to furnish pressure for the tremendous water supply system.



Permanent buildings were constructed for the hospital area.





POST COMMANDER MAJOR GENERAL WITHERS A. BURRESS

Withers A. Burress was born 24 November 1894, at Richmond, Virginia. He graduated from the Virginia Military Institute in 1914, and on 30 November 1916, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry.

In World War I General Burress served with the 23d Infantry Regiment of the Second Division, taking part in four campaigns of that war.

Between World War I and World War II he attended and graduated from the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia; the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and the Army War College in Washington, D.C.

During this period he also served as an instructor at the Infantry School and at the Command and General Staff College. From 1935 to 1940 he was the Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Virginia Military Institute, and in 1940 was assigned to the Operations and Training Division, G-3, War Department General Staff, Washington, D.C.

During World War II he activated, organized, trained, and commanded the 100th Infantry (Century) Division throughout its active existence. As part of the Seventh U.S. Army the division was engaged in the Rhineland, Ardennes, and Central European campaigns. The division was in combat from 1 November 1944 until V-E day.

After World War II General Burress commanded the VI Corps and the United States Constabulary in Europe. He also served as Inspector General and as Director of Intelligence of the European Command.

Upon his return to the United States in May 1948, General Burress assumed command of the Infantry Center, Fort Benning, Georgia, and in January 1951 he came to his present assignment as Commander of the reactivated VI Corps at Camp Atterbury, Indiana.



MAJOR GENERAL W. A. BURRESS

DECORATIONS: Distinguished Service Medal; Silver Star; Legion of Merit and Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster. Other decorations include the Army Commendation Ribbon; La Solidaridad Medal (Panama); Legion of Honor (France); Croix de Guerre (France) and War Cross and Order of the White Lion (Czechoslovakia).

DEPUTY POST COMMANDER AND CHIEF OF STAFF COLONEL JAMES A. MURPHEY



Colonel James A. Murphey, QMC, Deputy Post Commander and Chief of Staff, commanded Camp Atterbury from April 1, 1949 until the arrival of Major General Withers A. Burress in January 1951.

Colonel Murphey entered the service in 1916 through the Texas National Guard and saw service on the Mexican Border the same year. He served with the 36th Division in World War I and was commissioned in the Regular Army July 1, 1920 after working his way through the enlisted ranks.

In World War II, he served at Camp Hood, Texas, as Director of Supply; in Iceland as Base Command Quartermaster; in Europe as a Group Commander Quartermaster, assigned to the Fifteenth Army until VE Day. He was re-deployed direct to the Pacific with his QM Group and assigned to the Tenth Army on Okinawa until VJ Day.

Colonel Murphey was Commanding Officer, American Graves Registration, Far East Command, for two years prior to his assignment to Camp Atterbury.



POST HEADQUARTERS STAFF



HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, 5015TH A.S.U.



STATION HOSPITAL

Hospital Commander Colonel HOWARD W. DOAN

The U.S. Army Hospital, Camp Atterbury, Indiana is commanded by Colonel Howard W. Doan, Medical Corps.

Colonel Doan is a native of Illinois and received his early education in LaSalle, Illinois. He elected to study medicine at the University of Iowa in Iowa City and graduated in 1932.

Colonel Doan entered the U.S. Army in October 1933 as a First Lieutenant, Medical Corps and served at Fort Sheridan, Illinois from 1933 to 1936. In 1936 he was transferred to the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania where he remained until 1939. Following his assignment at Carlisle Barracks, he served in Rodriguez General Hospital, Puerto Rico and Camp Grant, Illinois. In May of 1943, he received his overseas assignment and served as Executive Officer, OCS, Headquarters, ETOUSA. Colonel Doan returned to the United States in July 1945 and was assigned to The Surgeon General's Office, where he served in the capacity of Director of Military Personnel and Executive Officer. In July 1948 he was selected as one of the Medical Officers to attend the course in Public Health, University of California. Upon completion of this course he was assigned to Fitzsimmons U.S. Army Hospital, Denver, Colorado, where he served as Deputy Commander until August 1950 when the U.S. Army Hospital, Camp Atterbury was activated and he was assigned as Commanding Officer and Camp Surgeon.

Colonel Doan attended the following service schools - Army Medical School, basic graduate course 1936 - Medical Field Service School 1937 - Chemical Warfare School - Line and Staff Officers Course 1939, and Command and General Staff College 1942.

Promotions - Captain, 1936; Major, January 1942; Lieutenant Colonel, July 1942, and Colonel, March 1944.

Colonel Doan has been awarded the following Decorations and Service Medals - Legion of Merit, Bronze Star Medal, Army Commendation Medal and Medal of French Reconnaissance, American Defense W/Clasp, European Theatre Medal, American Theatre Medal and the Victory Medal WW II.



COLONEL H. W. DOAN



Right:
Dental clinic



Above: Hospital operation sanitary needs keep the laundry busy
Below: A scene in the hospital bakery

Operating room.



POST INSTALLATIONS

Left: Post butchers learn to cut meat at Cook's School.

Below: An aerial view of the Station Hospital.



Below: Men of the 344th Ordnance Battalion get instructions on 105 mm. shells.

Lower Right: Men are trained in Radio School.



Lt. Col. Rich, Commanding Officer of the Station Dental Corps, cuts the cake commemorating the 40th Anniversary of the Dental Corps, as Generals Burrell, Strickler, and Kurtz look on.







Colonel
FREDERICK M. HINSHAW
G-1



Colonel
JAMES P. PEARSON, JR.
G-2

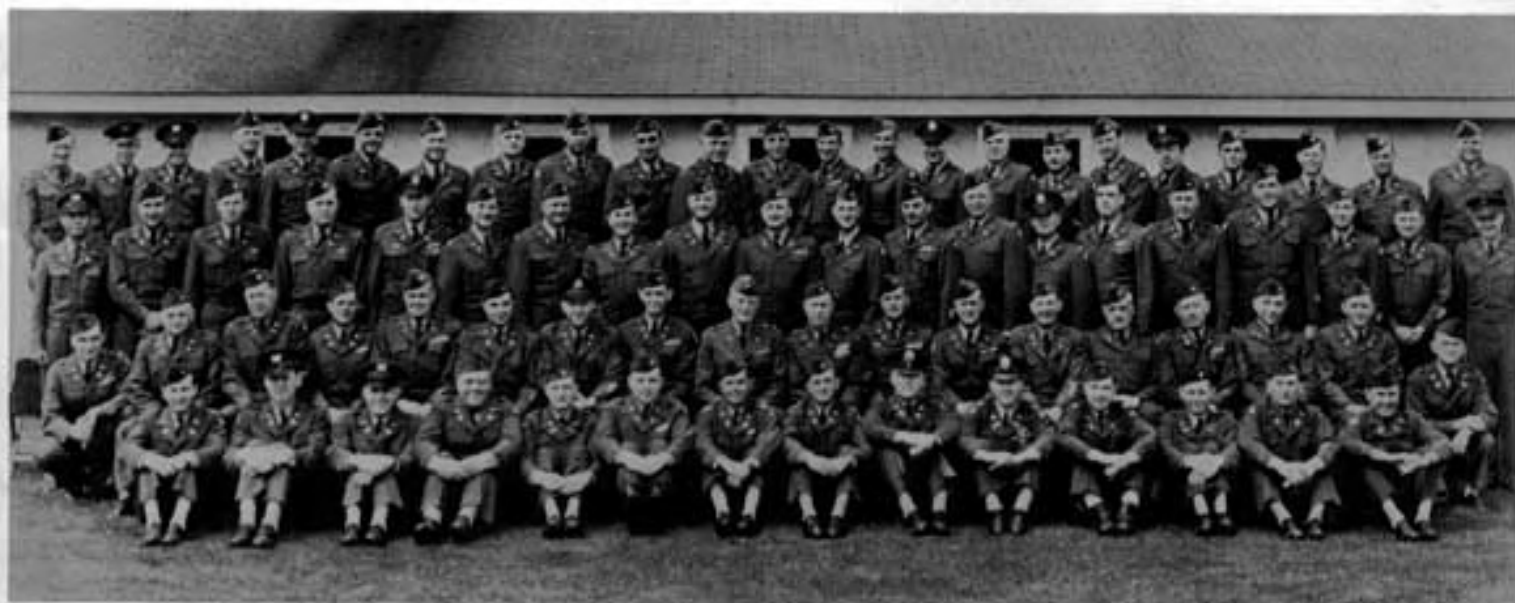


Colonel
NUNEZ C. PILET
G-3



Colonel
THEODORE O. WENZLASS
G-4

COMMANDING GENERAL AND OFFICERS HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS



HEADQUARTER'S COMPANY SIXTH ARMY CORPS





Above: Hand grenade instruction. Top right: Patients enjoy the hospital swimming pool. Right: The Camp Atterbury baseball team, adds another victory to its booming season. Below right: Men of the 628th Tank Battalion pull out of the mud. Below: Supplies are stored in the QM warehouse.





28th DIVISION

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL B. STRICKLER

COMMANDING GENERAL



Major General Daniel B. Strickler, Commander of the 28th Division, is the only officer to serve in combat with the Division through two World Wars.

General Strickler, a native Pennsylvanian, entered military service in 1916 as a private in the Pennsylvania National Guard. His first service was on the Mexican Border.

In 1918, he sailed to France where he fought through five major engagements: Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne and the Defense of the Thiaucourt Sector.

After attending the Advanced Course Infantry School, he was given command of the 1st Battalion of the 109th Infantry Regiment and sailed with the Division to Scotland. In 1944, he landed with his battalion on Omaha Beach and went into action against the enemy.

From there the battalion seized St. Cathem and crossed France to the Seine River and Versailles. After marching through Paris, he fought with his battalion through Compiègne Forest, moved to Laon, captured Sedan and raced for the Belgian border where he captured Arlon, Belgium. Then, he moved through Luxembourg to Wiltz.

During the storming of the Siegfried Line he was given full command of the 109th, which he commanded in the Hurtgen Forest.

In December, 1944 he was given command of the 110th and fought with that Regiment in the Battle of the Bulge. The Regiment was cut off but escaped through the German lines.

Upon reorganization they continued to hold the line in the Battle of the Bulge and finally moved up along the Meuse River. He was promoted to Colonel in 1945 and took the Regiment to the Rhine River.

DECORATIONS: Silver Star for gallantry in action at Gathemo; Oak Leaf Cluster to Silver Star for gallantry in action near Wiltz during the Battle of the Bulge; Legion of Merit for reorganizing the 110th after the Bulge; Bronze Star for heroic achievement in Hurtgen Forest; Order of Leopold, Degree of Officer, Belgium; Croix de Guerre, with palm, Belgium; Croix de Guerre, with palm, France; Verdun Medal; Purple Heart; Combat Infantry Badge; Distinguished Service Medal (Pennsylvania); World War I, Victory Medal; Mexican Border Medal; ETO Ribbon with five stars; American Defense Ribbon; American Theatre Ribbon and the Army of Occupation Ribbon.

Brigadier General THOMAS HOBAN Chief of Staff



BRIG. GEN. THOMAS HOBAN

Born in Scranton, Pennsylvania, Brigadier General Thomas Hoban obtained his education at Holy Cross College. He received his LL.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania Law School in 1917.

General Hoban's first military experience was gained during the month of August, 1916, when he was an enlisted man in the famous Plattsburg Military Training Camp. Ordered on active duty as a Second Lieutenant, he was assigned as an instructor in Infantry to the Second Officers' Training Camp. At the end of the course he was assigned to the 78th.

After service as Assistant Division Adjutant, General Hoban

was assigned to the 311th Infantry, with which unit he went overseas.

With the 28th Division in Europe, General Hoban operated as Commanding Officer of the 28th Division Special Troops and Division Headquarters. In the Battle of the Bulge, he was assigned to command a Task Force defending the town of Wiltz. With the German penetration deep on both sides and in his rear at Bastogne, General

Brigadier General GUY KURTZ Division Artillery Commander

Brigadier General Guy Kurtz, Artillery Commander of the 28th Infantry Division, has a long and distinguished career as a military leader.

General Kurtz was born in Davis, Illinois, and is a graduate of the University of Colorado.

From July to September, 1916, he served on border duty with the Colorado National Guard, and was commissioned in 1917.

His first assignment as an officer was with the 79th Field Artillery.

In June, 1919, General Kurtz went to Germany for duty with the Sixth Field Artillery. On his return he was reassigned as Professor at Colorado Agricultural College.

In July, 1942, General Kurtz was appointed artillery commander of the 88th Infantry Division. In 1943, he went to Africa with the 88th Division to join the Fifth Army. He then went to Italy as artillery commander of the 88th Division in combat for a year.



BRIG. GEN. GUY KURTZ



HISTORY OF THE KEYSTONE DIVISION—THE FIGHTING 28TH

Record books of some units begin as far back as 1747, although the Division itself did not receive its present designation until 1917.

Ever since the Revolution, components of the 28th have been fighting for freedom in all wars in which the United States has taken part. From Valley Forge, where General Washington had the support of what is now the 28th, to the Battle of the Bulge, where it earned the title of the "Bloody Bucket" Division.

In two World Wars the men of the 28th have left a record second to none. That record is written next to the names of many of the greatest battles of the wars—St. Agnan, Fismes, Fismette, Varennes, Apremont, LeChene Tendu, in World War I; and, in World War II, St. Lô, Compiègne, the Hurtgen Forest, Chantilly, Criel, Ardennes, the Our River, the Siegfried Line, and many others.

It is written in the indelible blood of thousands of brave men. In World War I the division suffered 14,139 casualties, fourth highest among all American divisions in France by the end of 1918.

In World War II its casualties numbered 25,310, yet the Division was still fighting when Victory in Europe was finally proclaimed.

The 28th Infantry Division, as such, came into being on October 11, 1917, at Camp Hancock, Ga., where the Pennsylvania National Guard, then a full division, had been sent for training following federalization.

Battle streamers of the 28th show participation in the Revolution, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and service on the Mexican Border.

The First Philadelphia City Troop, now the 28th Reconnaissance Company, has the distinction of being the oldest component of the Army of the United States with a record of continuous service. When it was formed in 1774 it was the first military body organized to protect the people against the oppression of the British Government.

During the first World War, General John J. Pershing dubbed the 28th the "Iron" Division after it had been thrown directly into battle in France during July, 1918, without previous experience in a "quiet" sector of the front as was the custom with most other new divisions.

From July 15, 1918, until the Armistice the 28th saw virtually continuous action. Its battle streamers show participation in the campaigns of Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise Aisne, Lorraine and Meuse-Argonne. Its more than 14,000 casualties in just 4½ months of combat attest to the kind of action it saw. Among the battle dead was Brigadier General Edward Seigerfoss, the only general officer of the American Expeditionary Force to be killed in action in France.

Between the wars, the 28th continued as a Pennsylvania National Guard Division until it was recalled in February, 1941, for service in World War II. When it entered training it was again composed entirely of Pennsylvanians, but when it returned to its home state at the end of hostilities, replacements and casualties had reduced its ranks of native sons to a scant 10 percent.

General Omar N. Bradley, now Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, while stationed in Florida. Late in 1943, the 28th sailed for Europe and after nine months in Wales and England, the Division landed at Normandy as part of the First Army on July 22, 1944.

The Division took part in the breakthrough at St. Lô and marched on toward Paris. In northern France, a month after landing, the 28th had three commanders in as many days. Major General Lloyd Brown, who succeeded General Bradley as commander in February, 1943, was relieved in August, 1944, by Brigadier General James E. Wharton. General Wharton was fatally wounded by a sniper a few hours after taking command, and was replaced by Major General Norman D. Cota, who remained in command of the outfit until the end.

Paris was liberated August 25 and four days later the 28th passed in review on the Champs Elysees. Then the Division raced on from Paris through Compiègne, Chantilly, Criel, Senlis and other points.

After regrouping to prepare for the onslaught of the Siegfried Line, the 28th crossed the Our River and entered Germany at 2100 hours, September 10, 1944—thus becoming the first invading division to enter that territory in 150 years.

Men of the 28th fought on, gaining ground and consolidating their positions until December, 1944. Then the fateful counter-offensive—the last desperate efforts of the Germans to gain a quick victory—began.

The 28th Division was spread out in a concave arc along a 25-mile front. Hopelessly outnumbered by nine crack German Divisions, the men nevertheless fought and died in their positions in order that their delaying action might give the allies vital time to recover from the initial blows of Von Rundstedt's Ardennes attack.

The stubborn 28th hung on despite crippling losses. The reason for this was exemplified by a young 28th Division Lieutenant during the Battle of the Bulge, who reported over his radio-telephone:

"The Germans are coming like mad men. We're down to our last grenades. I don't mind dying—I don't mind taking a beating—but we'll never give up."

During the Bulge, the Germans respectfully named the 28th the "Bloody Bucket" Division, in reference to the flaming red Keystone shoulder patch worn by the men as division insignia.

The Germans claimed to have "wiped out" the division in the battle but a month later, after a rest period during which replacements filled its gaps, the 28th was back in the line ready to take Colmar from the Nazis and push across the Rhine in the final offensive.

In 1945, the Division returned home once again to be re-formed as a unit of the Pennsylvania National Guard. From 1945 through 1950, the Guardsmen trained at Armories scattered throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

While the Division was conducting summer field training in August, 1950, it again received its call to duty. But

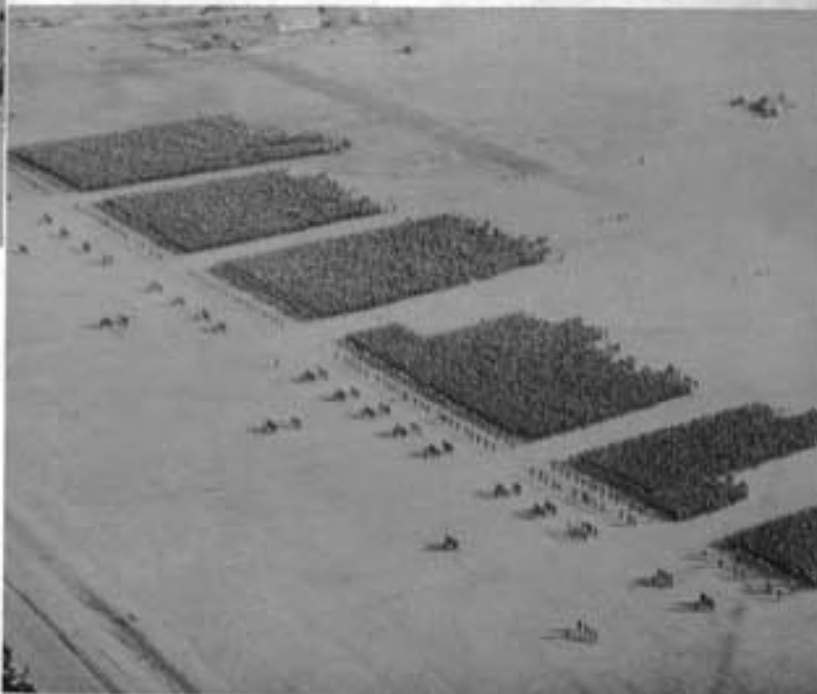
CAMP ATTERBURY TODAY

THE 28TH TRAINS

The 28th Division on Parade.



Up and over on the Confidence Course.



Below: Clothing is issued.



Top right: Only 20 bushel to go.

Lower right: General Hoban greets newcomers to Atterbury.

Below: The classification interview.





A holiday dinner.

Right: "Now when I enlisted in this man's army . . ."



Right: Room for rent.



Below (right): Cleaning your rifle is a daily chore.

Relaxing in the Day Room.





Infantry men on a problem.



Bayonet practice.



Below: Firing at a landscape target.

Right: Range firing recoilless rifles.
Below right: Tanks support the infantry.





109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

This regiment was organized as the Scranton City Guards April 14, 1877. In 1878 it was redesignated 13th Infantry, and served in the Spanish-American War.

Again it was mobilized for Federal Service on Mexican border and in 1917 was assigned to the 28th Infantry Division, and redesignated the 109th Infantry. It served in World War I and mustered out of Federal Service 20 May 1919.

Inducted into Federal service at Scranton as an element of 28th Infantry Division in 1941, the regiment served in World War II in Europe.

Its BATTLE HONORS include: (World War I) Champagne, Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oise-Aisne, Lorraine, Meuse; (World War II) Normandy, Northern France, Ardennes-Alsace, Rhineland and Central Europe.



Colonel FRED R. EVANS
Regimental Commander



Major ROBERT THOMAS
C.O., 1st Battalion



Lt. Colonel WALTER W. UNLEY
C.O., 3rd Battalion



Lt. Col. JOSEPH R. CATON
C.O., 2d Battalion





HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



TANK COMPANY, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



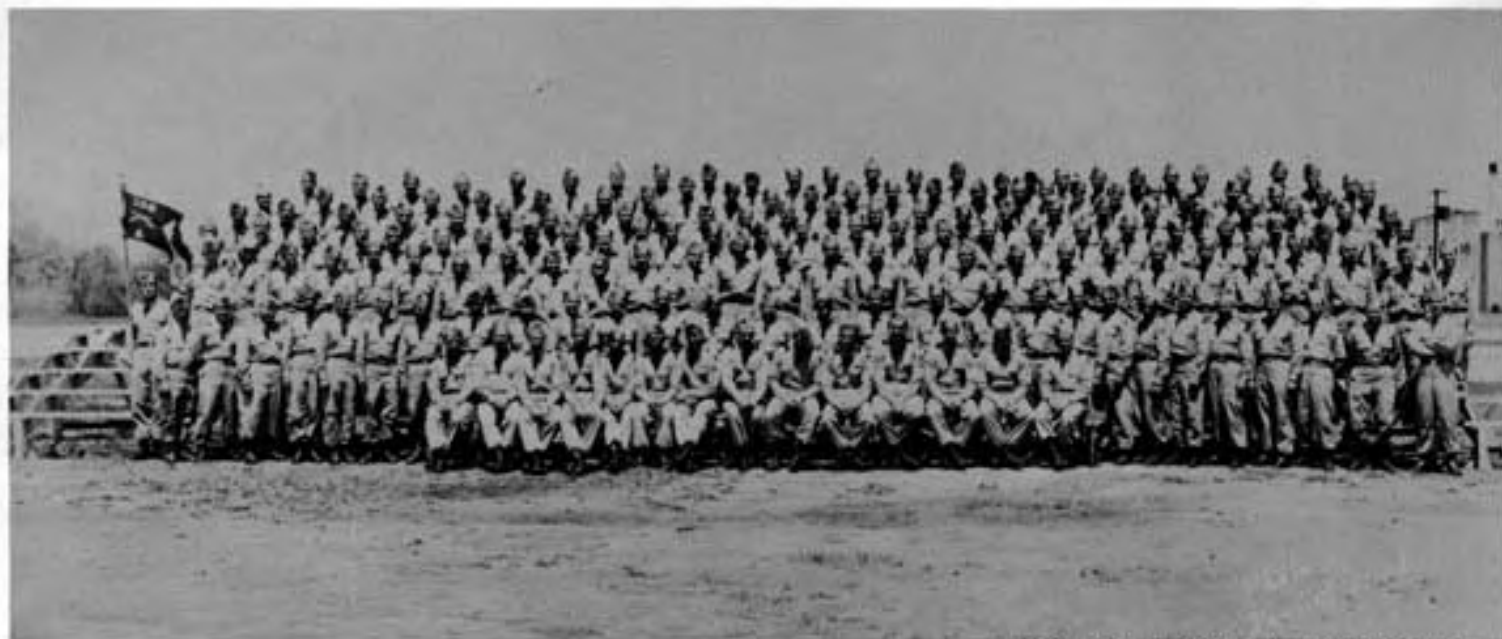


SERVICE COMPANY, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



MEDICAL COMPANY, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



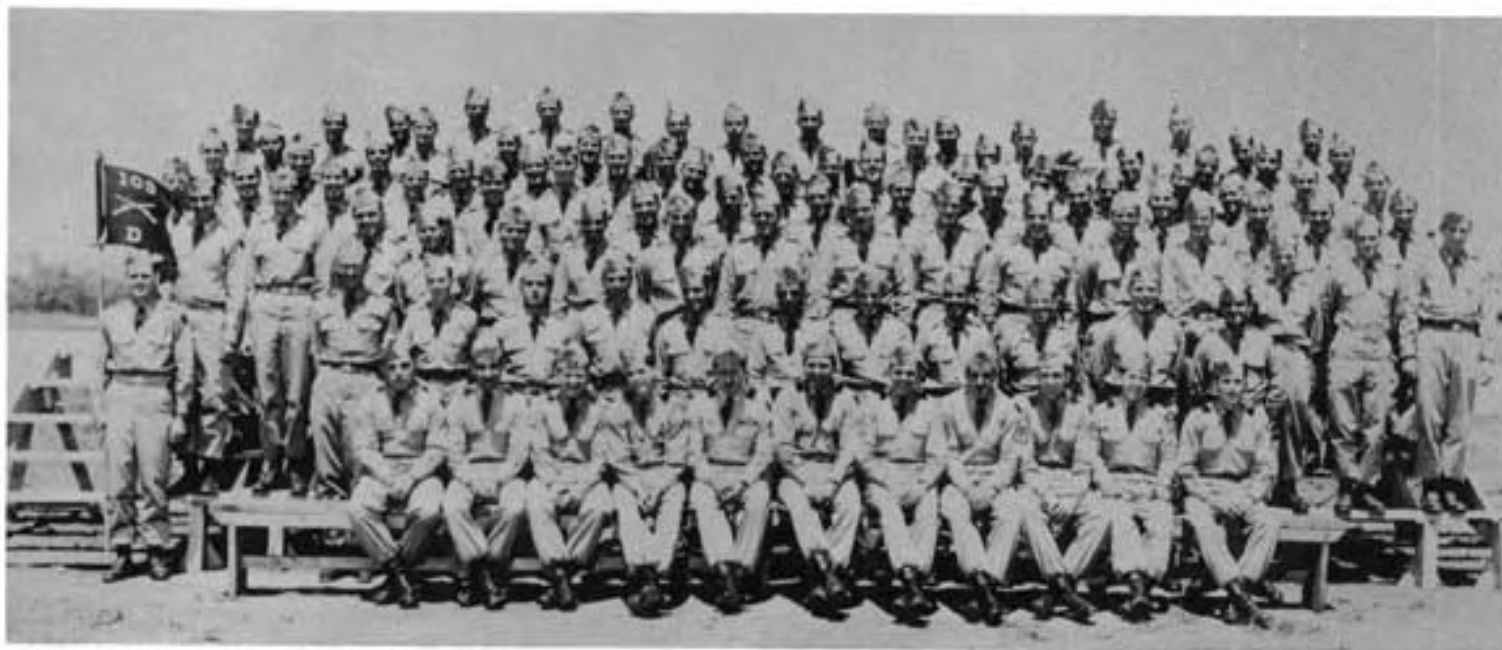


COMPANY A, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY B, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





COMPANY D, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2D BATTALION, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





COMPANY F, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY G, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 3RD BATTALION, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY I, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





COMPANY L, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY M, 109TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Command Inspection,
Confidence course,



BIVOUAC AND THE INFILTRATION COURSE



Bivouac in snow and mud.



Above: An infantryman follows a recon car.



Below: A shell bursts on the infiltration course.



Above: Rolling through the mud of the infiltration course.

Below: Across the open fields on an infantry problem.



RECREATION

Barbara Stanwyck is welcomed by Col. Murphey at a guest appearance.



Miss America visits Atterbury.

Left: Cartoonist Al Capp does some sketches for the men in the Station Hospital.

Lower left: Diana Lynn appears with Bonzo.

Lower right: A G.I. Show staged and produced by the men of Atterbury.

24



110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Few military organizations have enjoyed the distinguished career of the 110th Infantry Regiment, founded in the summer of 1873 as the Tenth Pennsylvania Infantry.

The Regiment was first mustered into Federal Service for the Spanish-American War in 1898. The Tenth was called for duty on the Mexican Border in 1916 and then ordered out in 1917 for World War I.

When mustered for World War II in 1941, some of the 110th Regiment's leaders were veterans of the first great World War and today, its membership includes many World War II veterans.

The 110th Regimental Insignia depicts the glorious history of the Regiment. The castle represents the engagement at Manila during the Spanish-American War. The red background and gold charge are in the Spanish colors. The palm tree is for service in the Philippine Insurrection and two mullets depict the engagements at Manila and Malolos. Six fleurs-de-lis symbolize battle honors won in World War I. Five battle honors were won in Europe in World War II by this historic Regiment.



Colonel HENRY K. FLUCK
Regimental Commander



Lt. Col. THOMAS W. SCOTT, JR.
C.O., 1st Battalion



Major JOSEPH V. CAVALIER
C.O., 2d Battalion



Major LAWRENCE R. STEWART, JR.
C.O., 3rd Battalion





HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



TANK COMPANY, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



MORTAR COMPANY, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





MEDICAL COMPANY, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 1ST BATTALION, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY A, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





COMPANY C, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY D, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



HEADQUARTERS AND HEADQUARTERS COMPANY, 2D BATTALION, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





COMPANY F, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY G, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY H, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT





COMPANY I, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY K, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



COMPANY L, 110TH INFANTRY REGIMENT



SERVICE CLUBS

Right: A Service Club dance.



Above: The Male Chorus does a Waring tune.

Left: The 28th Division Orchestra plays for a Club dance.



Below: One of the many post exchanges.



Modern libraries furnish recreation.





for a better





source:



Page last revised
James D. West
jimwest@gmail.com
www.IndianaMilitary.org

