

N00210.AR.000177
5090.3a
NTC Great Lakes

Water Area Munitions Study Naval Station Great Lakes, Illinois Naval Training Center Lakefront

April 2005

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY



April 25, 2005

J. Blayne Kirsch
Department Head
Environmental Department
201 Decatur Avenue
Great Lakes, IL 60088

Re: Final Water Area Munitions Study – NTC Lakefront

Dear Mr. Kirsch:

Enclosed is a copy of the Final Water Area Munitions Study (WAMS) for the Naval Training Center (NTC) Lakefront. The WAMS document follows the methodology of the Preliminary Assessment, using the CERCLA process under the Munitions Response Program. This program, established under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program, addresses munitions and explosives of concern, discarded military munitions and munitions constituents.

The WAMS report provides information gathered from historical research, site reconnaissance and records review. This study is limited to the land portion of the site and may be used for informational purposes only. **This report should not be distributed to stakeholders or the general public for review.** If you have any questions, please call me at (614) 888-4953.

Very truly yours,

MALCOLM PIRNIE, INC.



Michael C. Ganes
Team Leader

T:\0474096\Final WAMS\NTC Cover Letter.doc
Enclosures

c: A. Robinson, EFD South

0474-096

**FINAL
WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER LAKEFRONT
NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS**

April 2005

Prepared for:

**Naval Station Great Lakes
Commander, Naval Training Center
201 Decatur Avenue
Building 1A
Great Lakes, Illinois 60088**

Prepared by:

**Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.
1900 Polaris Parkway, Suite 200
Columbus, Ohio 43240**

**FINAL
WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY
NAVAL TRAINING CENTER LAKEFRONT
NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS**

DoD Contract Number: N62472-02-D-1300

Reviewed and Approved by:



Jeffrey R. Bennett, P.E., DEE
Program Officer
Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.



Michael C. Garnes
Team Leader
Malcolm Pirnie, Inc.

Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. prepared this report at the direction of Engineering Field Activity Northeast. This document should be used only with the approval of the Engineering Field Activity Northeast. This report is based, in part, on information provided in other documents and is subject to the limitations and qualifications presented in the referenced documents.

April 2005

Table of Contents

ACRONYMS..... I

GLOSSARY OF TERMS..... II

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY1

1. INTRODUCTION..... 1-1

1.1. PURPOSE 1-2

1.2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT..... 1-2

1.3. WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY APPROACH..... 1-2

2. INSTALLATION BACKGROUND..... 2-1

2.1. LOCATION AND SETTING 2-1

2.2. INSTALLATION HISTORY 2-2

2.3. MUNITIONS RELATED TRAINING / STORAGE / USAGE 2-3

3. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS..... 3-1

3.1. CLIMATE..... 3-1

3.2. TOPOGRAPHY 3-2

3.3. GEOLOGY..... 3-2

3.4. SOIL AND VEGETATION TYPES 3-3

3.5. HYDROLOGY..... 3-3

3.6. HYDROGEOLOGY 3-4

3.7. CULTURAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES..... 3-4

3.8. ENDANGERED AND SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES..... 3-5

4. SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION EFFORT 4-1

4.1. HISTORICAL ARCHIVE REPOSITORIES (OFF-SITE)..... 4-1

4.2. PERSONAL INTERVIEWS 4-2

4.3. ON-SITE DATA REPOSITORIES..... 4-4

4.4. VISUAL SURVEY..... 4-4

4.5. OFF-SITE DATA SOURCES 4-5

5. SITE CHARACTERISTICS..... 5-1

5.1. HISTORY AND SITE DESCRIPTION..... 5-1

 5.1.1. Topography 5-2

 5.1.2. Geology 5-2

 5.1.3. Soil and Vegetation Types 5-3

 5.1.4. Hydrology 5-3

 5.1.5. Hydrogeology 5-3

 5.1.6. Cultural and Natural Resources 5-3

 5.1.7. Endangered and Special Status Species 5-3

5.2. VISUAL SURVEY OBSERVATIONS AND RESULTS..... 5-3

5.3. MUNITIONS AND MUNITIONS RELATED MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE SITE . 5-4

5.4. MEC PRESENCE 5-5

 5.4.1. Known MEC Areas..... 5-5

Table of Contents (Continued)

5.4.2. Suspected MEC Areas 5-5
 5.4.3. Areas Not Suspected to Contain MEC..... 5-6
5.5. ORDNANCE PENETRATION ESTIMATES 5-6
5.6. MUNITIONS CONSTITUENTS 5-6
5.7. CONTAMINANT MIGRATION ROUTES 5-7
5.8. RECEPTORS..... 5-7
 5.8.1. Nearby Populations 5-8
 5.8.2. Buildings Near/Within Site..... 5-8
 5.8.3. Utilities On/Near Site..... 5-9
5.9. LAND USE 5-9
5.10. ACCESS CONTROLS / RESTRICTIONS 5-9
5.11. CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL..... 5-10
5.12. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS 5-17

APPENDICES

Appendix A: References

Appendix B: Project Source Data – General

Appendix C: Project Source Data – Site Specific

Appendix D: Ordnance Technical Data Sheets

MAPS

MAP 2-1: AREA LOCATION MEC SITES 2-5
 MAP 5-1: VISUAL SURVEY: NTC LAKEFRONT 5-18
 MAP 5-2: RANGE/SITE DETAILS: NTC LAKEFRONT..... 5-19
 MAP 5-3: MUNITIONS CHARACTERIZATION: NTC LAKEFRONT..... 5-20

FIGURES

FIGURE 2-1: SITE LOCATION 2-1
 FIGURE 2-3: VIEW OF NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES 2-3
 FIGURE 3-1: BLUFF BEHIND THE NTC LAKEFRONT..... 3-2
 FIGURE 5-1: LOCATION OF GUN MOUNT ROUNDELS 5-1

Table of Contents (Continued)

FIGURE 5-2: MEC EXPOSURE PATHWAY ANALYSIS..... 5-15
FIGURE 5-3: MC EXPOSURE PATHWAY ANALYSIS 5-16

TABLES

TABLE 3-1: SUMMARY OF KNOWN OR POTENTIAL PROTECTED SPECIES..... 3-5
TABLE 5-1: CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL INFORMATION PROFILES – NTC
LAKEFRONT..... 5-10

ACRONYMS

AA	Anti Aircraft
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
CD	Compact Disc
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CSM	Conceptual Site Model
DERP	Defense Environmental Restoration Program
DoD	Department of Defense
EFANE	Engineering Field Activity, Northeast
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Site
LANTDIV	Atlantic Division
MEC	Munitions and Explosives of Concern
MC	Munitions Constituents
MRP	Munitions Response Program
NAVFAC	Naval Facilities Engineering Command
NAVSTA	Naval Station
NTC	Naval Training Center
OE	Ordnance and Explosives
POC	Point of Contact
PWD	Public Works Department
RG	Record Groups
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
SOUTHDIV	Southern Division
SSC	Service School Command
TSA	Trap, Skeet and Archery
U.S.	United States
U.S.C.	United States Code
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WAMS	Water Area Munitions Study
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) – A Department of Defense (DoD) program that focuses on compliance and cleanup efforts at military installations undergoing closure or re-alignment, as authorized by Congress in four rounds of base closures for 1988, 1991, 1993, and 1995. (DERP Management Guidance, September, 2001)

Closed Range – A range that has been taken out of service as a range and that either has been put to new uses that are incompatible with range activities or is not considered by the military to be a potential range area. A closed range is still under the control of a DoD component. (DERP Management Guidance, September, 2001)

Defense Site – All locations that are or were owned by, leased to, or otherwise possessed or used by the DoD. The term does not include any operational range, operating storage or manufacturing facility, or facility that is used or was permitted for the treatment or disposal of military munitions. (10 U.S.C. 2710(e)(1))

Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) – The detection, identification, field evaluation, rendering-safe, recovery, and final disposal of unexploded explosive ordnance (UXO). It may also include the rendering-safe and/or disposal of EO (explosive ordnance) which has become hazardous by damage or deterioration, when disposal of such EO requires techniques, procedures, or equipment which exceed the normal requirements for routine disposal. (OPNAVINST 8027.1G, 14 Feb 92)

Explosives Safety – A condition where operational capability and readiness, personnel, property, and the environment are protected from the unacceptable effects of an ammunition or explosives mishap. (DoD Directive 6055.9 July 1996)

Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) – Real property that was formerly owned by, leased by, possessed by, or otherwise under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense or the Components (including governmental entities that are the legal predecessors of DoD or the Components) and those real properties where accountability rested with DoD but where activities at the property

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

were conducted by contractors (i.e., government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) properties) that were transferred from DoD control prior to October 17, 1986. The status of a site as a FUDS is irrespective of current ownership or current responsibility within the federal government. (DERP Management Guidance, September, 2001)

Munitions Constituents (MC) – Any materials originating from unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions or other military munitions, including explosive and non-explosive materials, and emission, degradation, or breakdown elements of such ordnance or munitions. (10 U.S.C. 2710 (e)(4))

Munitions and Explosives of Concern (MEC) – This term, which distinguishes specific categories of military munitions that may pose unique explosives safety risks, means: unexploded ordnance, discarded military munitions or munitions constituents (e.g., TNT, RDX) present in high enough concentrations to pose an explosive hazard. (OUSD(AT&L) 18 December 2003)

Operational Range – A range that is under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of the Secretary of Defense and that is used for range activities, or although not currently being used for range activities, that is still considered by the Secretary to be a range and has not been put to a new use that is incompatible with range activities. (10 U.S.C. 101 (e)(3))

Other than Operational Range – Encompasses closed, transferred and transferring ranges.

Range – A designated land or water area set aside, managed, and used for range activities of the DoD. Ranges include firing lines and positions, maneuver areas, firing lanes, test pads, detonation pads, impact areas, electronic scoring sites, buffer zones with restricted access and exclusionary areas, and airspace areas designated for military use in accordance with regulations and procedures prescribed by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration. (10 U.S.C. 101 (e)(3))

Transferred Range – A property formerly used as a military range that is no longer under military control and had been leased by the DoD, transferred, or returned from the DoD to another entity, including federal entities. This includes a range that is no longer under military control but was used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, special-use permit or

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the federal land manager. (DERP Management Guidance, September, 2001)

Transferring Range – A range that is proposed to be transferred or returned from the DoD to another entity, including federal entities. This includes a range that is used under the terms of a withdrawal, executive order, act of Congress, special-use permit or authorization, right-of-way, public land order, or other instrument issued by the federal land manager or property owner. An operational or closed range will not be considered a “transferring range” until the transfer is imminent. (DERP Management Guidance, September, 2001)

Unexploded Ordnance – Military munitions that have been primed, fused, armed, or otherwise prepared for action; have been fired, dropped, launched, projected, or placed in such a manner as to constitute a hazard to operations, installations, personnel, or material; and remain unexploded either by malfunction, design, or any other cause. (10 U.S.C. 101(e)(5))

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Department of Defense (DoD) has established the Munitions Response Program under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to address munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) (including unexploded ordnance (UXO)) and munitions constituents (MC) at other than operational military ranges and other sites. Closed, transferred, and transferring military ranges and sites not located on an operational range are considered other than operational. This report addresses other than operational ranges and sites at an active installation. It may include transferring and/or transferred ranges and munition disposal sites associated with an active installation if they are not included in BRAC or FUDS.

However, by definition munitions related sites located in water are not addressed under the MRP. For example, deep-sea sites including former munitions disposal areas and ranges are not addressed under the MRP. In order to document the history of these areas in a standard format, a Water Area Munitions Study (WAMS) report is compiled. This report represents the WAMS for the Naval Training Center (NTC) Lakefront associated with Naval Station Great Lakes.

Currently, Naval Station Great Lakes is home to the United States Navy and provides training facilities and housing for personnel and their dependants. However, based on review of the archival records from 1911 (formal opening of Naval Station Great Lakes) to the present, the installation has stored and used many different types of ordnance (e.g., small arms and anti-aircraft (AA) munitions).

Between 1942 and 1945, personnel stationed at the naval station used the NTC Lakefront for AA training. The NTC Lakefront was utilized for day and night training, targeting balloons and cable-drawn targets. The munitions used were varied to produce optimal conditions during wartime activities for the gunners placed behind the AA artillery.

Based on evaluation of data collected from the site, some evidence (the roundels for the gun emplacements) of the NTC Lakefront firing points was found. However, the classrooms and munitions storage buildings have been replaced by a tank farm for fuel oil.

The WAMS included evaluation of physical and environmental characteristics of the Naval station, such as climate, topography, geology, soil and vegetation types, hydrology, cultural and

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

natural resources, and endangered and special status species. This evaluation divides the range into two parcels: the land-based portion which includes the beach adjacent to the firing points and the water portion, which includes the lake area covered by the safety danger zone (SDZ) for the artillery fan.

For the land portion of the site there is no likelihood of chemical/munition contamination in the soil because spent munitions and misfires had a storage facility on-site, limiting the opportunity for burial pits. Munitions that did fire properly are located at the floor of Lake Michigan. The water portion of the site is not the focus of this study.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Department of Defense (DoD) has established the Munitions Response Program under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) to address munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) (including unexploded ordnance (UXO)) and munitions constituents (MC) at other than operational military ranges and other sites. Closed, transferred, and transferring military ranges and sites not located on an operational range are considered other than operational. This report addresses other than operational ranges and sites at an active installation. It may include transferring and/or transferred ranges and munition disposal sites associated with an active installation if they are not included in BRAC or FUDS.

However, by definition munitions related sites located in water are not addressed under the Navy Munitions Response Program (MRP). For example, deep-sea sites including former munitions disposal areas and ranges are not addressed under the MRP. In order to document the history of these areas in a standard format, a Water Area Munitions Study (WAMS) report is compiled. This report represents the WAMS for the Naval Training Center (NTC) Lakefront associated with Naval Station Great Lakes.

This WAMS is organized into the following sections:

- Section 1 – Introduction
- Section 2 – Installation Background
- Section 3 – Physical and Environmental Characteristics
- Section 4 – Summary of Data Collection Effort
- Section 5 – Site Characteristics

The following supporting information is appended to this WAMS:

- References (Appendix A)
- Project Source Data – General (Appendix B)
- Project Source Data – Site Specific (Appendix C)
- Ordnance Technical Data Sheets (Appendix D)

1.1. Purpose

This WAMS summarizes the history of munitions use for the NTC Lakefront at Naval Station Great Lakes and provides an assessment of the current conditions with respect to MEC and MC. The WAMS provides the necessary information for Navy and regulatory decision-makers to develop a Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for the site. The CSM presents information regarding: 1) MEC and/or MC known or suspected to be at the site; 2) current and future reasonably anticipated or proposed uses of the real property; and 3) actual, potentially complete, or incomplete exposure pathways that link them. The CSM is the basis for the risk evaluation, prioritization, and remediation cost estimate.

1.2. Project Management

This WAMS is being coordinated and managed by the Navy Engineering Field Activity Northeast (EFANE), a component of the Atlantic Division (LANTDIV) of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC). The EFANE performs engineering functions for Navy installations throughout the northeast U.S. and is the Program Manager for this WAMS. Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. has been contracted to prepare this WAMS. The Navy Remedial Project Manager (RPM) from Naval NAVFAC Southern Division (SOUTHDIR) and the installation points of contact (POC) for Naval Station Great Lakes provided valuable information and assistance throughout the WAMS data collection process. The Navy RPM is the responsible party for this WAMS.

1.3. Water Area Munitions Study Approach

The WAMS process for the NTC Lakefront involved collecting and reviewing existing and available information about the site; data collection activities included off-site and on-site research and interviews. The Malcolm Pirnie data collection team conducted the on-site portion of the data collection and visual survey on March 17 through 21, 2003. A summary of the data collection process for NTC Lakefront is presented in Section 4.

This WAMS is inclusive and makes use of all available data relating to munitions use at the NTC Lakefront, including historical records, field data, anecdotal evidence, interviews with site personnel, and professional knowledge and experience. It is based, in part, on information

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

provided in documents referenced in Appendix A and is subject to the limitations and qualifications presented in the referenced documents.

2. INSTALLATION BACKGROUND

The following sections provide general information about Naval Station Great Lakes, including its location and setting; a brief history of the installation; its missions over time; and a history of munitions related training, storage, and usage.

Naval Station Great Lakes sits on approximately 1,628 acres in Great Lakes Illinois. It is the largest, active duty DoD Naval training center remaining in the U.S. Naval Station Great Lakes is home to enlisted men training and officer accession training. The installation is one of Illinois' largest employers with over 25,000 military and civilian personnel. The Great Lakes Naval Hospital trains 4,000 Navy Corpsmen annually and is the Navy Regional Processing Site for several hundred reservists.

Naval Station Great Lakes provides support for the Navy through the intense training and specialized itinerary for enlisted men preparing for the fleet. Major commands at Naval Station Great Lakes include NAVSTA, a shore activity reporting command; the Recruit Training Command, which trains sailors; and the Service School Command (SSC), which provides initial technical training. The SSC can also be broken down into combat systems schools, engineering systems schools, and a training department.

2.1. Location and Setting

Naval Station Great Lakes is located in Great Lakes, Illinois approximately 20 miles north of Chicago, in Lake County, Illinois (see Figure 2-1). The installation is located along the western shores of Lake Michigan just east of U.S. Route 41 and south of an adjacent town, North Chicago. The other population center in the vicinity is the town of Waukegan, approximately eight miles north on Route 43.

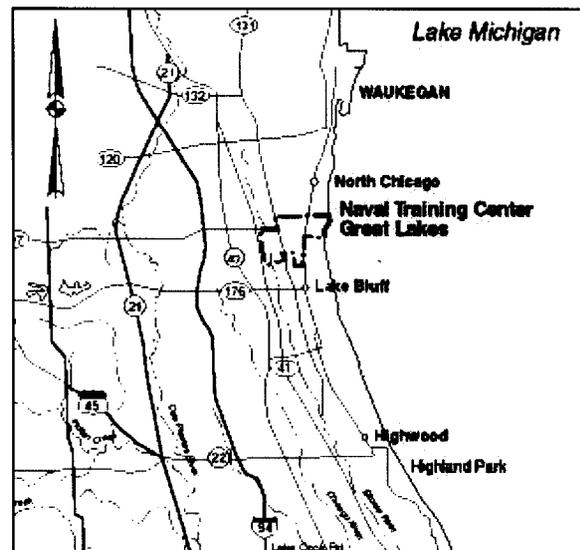


Figure 2-1: Site Location

Naval Station Great Lakes is bound by Lake Michigan to the east and Skokie Highway (Route 43) to the west. The Shore Acres Country Club is the southern border of Great Lakes. Map 2-1 provides a diagram of the Naval Station Great Lakes installation, with the location of its MEC sites depicted.

2.2. Installation History

Naval Station Great Lakes was one of the first training centers for men enlisted in the Navy. President Theodore Roosevelt supported the construction of an inland Naval base. In 1905, the citizens of Chicago sold 172 acres of land to the Navy for the cost of a single dollar. The new training center was designed to prepare enlisted men for their duties as sailors, rather than the traditional method of “learn-as-you-go”. Just over ten years later the station served as a backbone to the Naval efforts for the Great War, better known now as World War I (WWI).

Following WWI was a time of peace and considerable cutbacks on military spending. At that time, Great Lakes had an air base and the radio school. In 1933, Great Lakes nearly locked its gates because of the Great Depression and the base started to deteriorate. The air base was short lived, moving to nearby Glenview, Illinois, in 1936. By the late thirties, the Navy decided to rebuild its forces as a result of the new conflict in Europe (World War II (WWII)).

The start of the forties brought masses of sailors to Great Lakes for the basics of technical training. Great Lakes went into business with Ford Motor Company and recruits received advanced training in River Rouge, Michigan by experienced technicians. The base grew overpopulated; soon modifications and building took place to accommodate the numbers of sailors and their families. Experienced gunners were in high demand and Great Lakes provided the training for anti-aircraft (AA) munitions at the NTC Lakefront. Approximately 1,350 sailors a day were instructed on 20- and 40-millimeter guns along the lakefront shooting thousands of shells at cable-drawn targets in the sky over Lake Michigan.

In the fifties, Naval Station Great Lakes served as a center for training of recruits and a refresher for veterans. Schools for fire control, interior communications technicians, opticalmen, instrumentation, gunnery, and Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) recruit training kept the base alive and running.

The mid-sixties saw the Vietnam War and Great Lakes continued to accept recruits into its service schools. The Naval Hospital received hundreds of injured servicemen from war. The Navy Sea, Air, Land teams (SEALs) tested recruiting at Great Lakes with the first graduating class of 37 recruits. Naval Station Great Lakes, as shown in Figure 2-2, consists of an approximately 600-acre parcel of land.

Today, Naval Station Great Lakes provides the majority of surface technical training to approximately 43,000 students annually in combat system schools, engineering systems schools and the training department.



Figure 2-2: View of Naval Station Great Lakes

2.3. Munitions Related Training / Storage / Usage

Throughout its history, Naval Station Great Lakes stored, trained with and used all types of Naval munitions, including AA munitions, small arms and pyrotechnics. A listing of known ammunition storage and firing locations at Great Lakes, released by Mr. Ken Endress of the Naval Station Public Works Department, follows (see Appendix B):

- 6 ammunition bunkers (small arms)
- 3 armory buildings
- 1 trap, skeet and archery (TSA) range magazine and firing location
- 4 indoor rifle range buildings
- 1 Naval rifle range (outdoor)
- 1 gas chamber (one of many at Great Lakes)
- 1 skeet range on lakefront of Lake Michigan

Based upon archival research and the Navy range inventory, the following land and water ranges were known to have been associated with the installation over the years:

- **NTC Lakefront** - This one-acre range was used to train enlisted men of the Armed Guard on AA artillery from 1943 until October 15, 1945, the disestablishment date as directed by the Secretary of the Navy. Twenty-five gun mounts were located on the beachfront. The targets were flown over Lake Michigan, according to historical

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

documents. The site has been divided into two portions: the land portion, which includes the firing line and all structures, and the water portion, which includes the target area over Lake Michigan. The land portion of this range is the focus of this WAMS.

These ranges are not covered in this Water Area Munitions Study and are not the focus of this study. A study was performed for the TSA Ranges; however, the Moving Target Range and Pistol Butts were not evaluated per decision of the Navy.

- **TSA Ranges** - These ranges were used to train Navy personnel on AA artillery from 1943 until an unknown time of closing. The TSA Ranges included a trap range, a skeet range and an archery range. The trap and skeet ranges fired over Lake Michigan. The site totaled approximately one quarter of an acre of land; and the remaining eight acres is the SDZ for the artillery fan. The ranges (with the exception of the archery range) utilized small caliber weapons to train enlisted men for the targeting of moving objects, allowing them to gain proficiency before adapting these principles to the NTC Lakefront.
- **Moving Target Range** - This range was used for the training of Naval personnel on small arms of 0.50-caliber or less. The date of operation and specific location of this course are unclear; however, there are documents that support evidence of the range being used by the Navy during the early years of the Naval Station. Targets over the harbor were fired upon from the land; therefore, this range qualifies as a water range, containing a land-based firing location and the lake as an impact area.
- **Pistol Butts** - The range, located south of the harbor near the bluff, may have been used by the Navy for small arms training during the early years of the Naval Station. The dates of use of this course are not known.

Water Area Munitions Study
Naval Station Great Lakes, Illinois

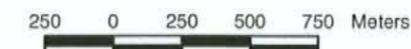


MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Map 2-1
Area Location Map

Legend

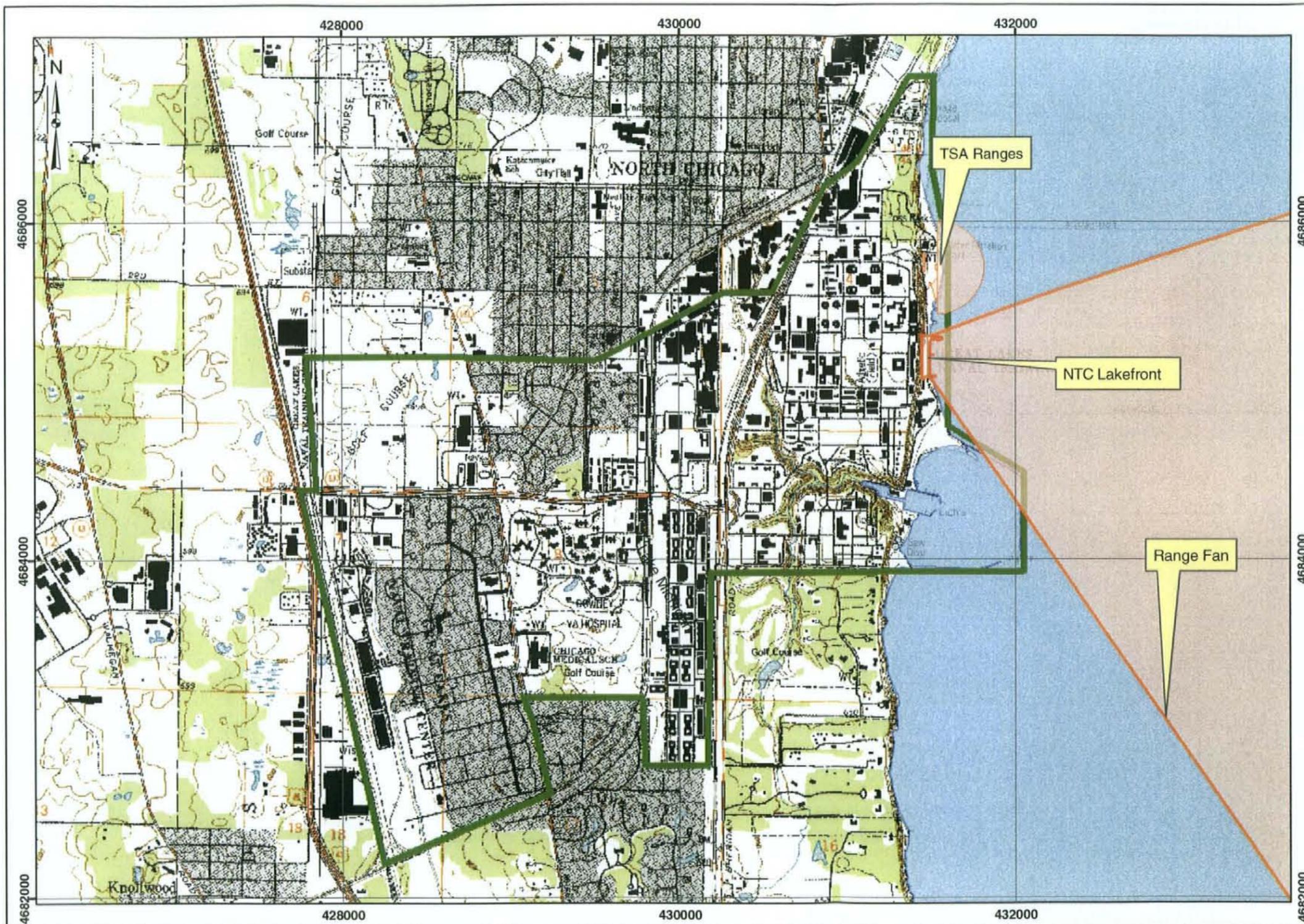
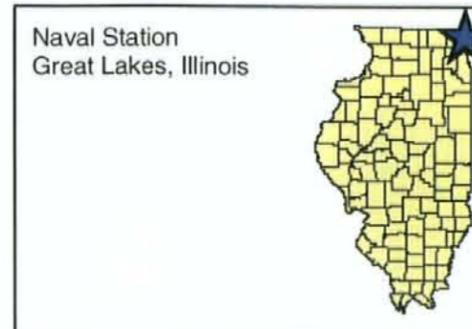
-  Installation Boundary
-  Range Boundary
-  Waterbodies



Data Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Series Map
Waukegan Quadrangle, Illinois

Coordinate System: UTM Zone 16
Datum: NAD 83
Units: meters

Contract: N62472-02-D-1300
Edition: Final Water Area Munition Study
Date: April 2005



3. PHYSICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

The following sections provide general information for Naval Station Great Lakes, including its climate; topography; geology; soil and vegetation types; hydrology; hydrogeology; cultural and natural resources; and endangered species.

3.1. Climate

The climate at Naval Station Great Lakes is strongly influenced by its proximity to Lake Michigan and by the southerly Gulf Stream winds from the Gulf of Mexico. Information obtained from the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration station in Champaign, Illinois (the Midwest Climate Center) provides representative climatic data for the area in which Naval Station Great Lakes is located.

Average temperatures range from 20.3 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in January to 71.5°F in July, with an annual average of 47.3°F. Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures are 81.7°F in July and 12.0°F in January, respectively. In January, the mean daily maximum is 28.5°F, while the mean daily minimum temperature is 12.0°F. During extreme conditions, a daily maximum of 107°F in July and a daily minimum of -27°F in January have been recorded. There are, on average, approximately 52 days with a maximum temperature of 32°F or below and approximately 142 days with a minimum temperature of 32°F or below. In addition, there are, on average, approximately 15 days of zero or subzero temperatures a year.

The annual average precipitation recorded is 34.1 inches, with monthly average peaks as high as 4.2 inches in October and as low as 1.4 inches in February. The annual average relative humidity is approximately 65%. The mean seasonal snowfall is 37.9 inches. Because of the proximity to Lake Michigan, winter precipitation in the Chicagoland area is often in the form of wet snow.

Prevailing winds are from the northwest, but during the summer months they become more southerly. The average annual wind speed is eight to 12 miles per hour; however, winds may reach 50 to 60 miles per hour or higher in severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, or general winter storms.

3.2. Topography

Lakeshore bluffs rise from 20 to 75 feet in height above Lake Michigan and continue this trend through the west coast of the lake until reaching the northern shores that mainly consist of gentle rolling hills and large sand dunes as found in Illinois Beach State Park. Perpendicular to the bluff are ravines that discharge surface runoff to Lake Michigan. The topography of Naval Station Great Lakes appears unchanged, having buildings built along the bluff ravines and beachfront (see Figure 3-1).



Figure 3-1: Bluff Behind the NTC Lakefront

3.3. Geology

The Wheaton Morainal Complex characterizes the geology of the area around Naval Station Great Lakes. The Great Lakes section of the Central Lowland Providence is divided into three sub-complexes: the Beach-Dune Complex, the Bluff-Ravine Complex and the Upland-Moraine Complex. Naval Station Great Lakes is listed as part of the Bluff-Ravine Complex due to the flat land cut by ravines and edged on the east with the bluff overlooking Lake Michigan. Pettibone Creek ravine runs perpendicular to the shoreline of Lake Michigan, dividing Naval Station Great Lakes. This land formation is the result of Pleistocene continental glaciation deposits that released unconsolidated glacial drift along the bedrock.

The glacial till is composed of different proportions of clay, sand, silt, pebbles and boulders along the surface. The till ranges from 40 to 200 feet in thickness as a result of the numerous glacial

events that took place to form the makeup of this surface geology. The lakeshore presents the sandy phase of this formation. Underneath the glacial till are layers of dolomites, sand stones, and shale from sea deposits. The bedrock is Precambrian granite that is relatively horizontal.

3.4. Soil and Vegetation Types

The soils predominately found in the area of Great Lakes are located on the tops of morainic ridges. Silt deposits overlay a calcareous glacial till of a silty, sandy, clay soil, which have moderate to poor draining capacity. Soils of the first five feet in depth are relatively uniform in grain size distribution, liquid limit and plasticity. The shoreline at Naval Station Great Lakes has eroded over the centuries; however, fill material was placed to extend the shoreline in the early 1940s. The lakefront area composed of fill material includes soil and other various materials, such as concrete and consolidated material, serving as a foundation for the sandy beach and adjacent structures on-site, including Ziegemeir Street.

The land acquired by Naval Station Great Lakes was cleared for buildings to accommodate housing and classroom needs; however, some native woodland remains. Terrestrial vegetation in the undeveloped sections of Naval Station Great Lakes consists predominately of woodland species. The individual stand compositions are the result of a combination of natural seeding, forest management and planting. The majority of trees in the area are oak, maple, hickory and other hardwoods. Native shrubbery consists of blackberry, black oak, blueberry, huckleberry, maple, osier, sassafras and willow. Beach-grass, Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, creeping red fescue, sheep fescue, tall fescue and clover are all turf vegetation found in this location.

3.5. Hydrology

Lake County has a surplus of water available from the surface waters of Lake Michigan. Communities near Lake Michigan, including Great Lakes, utilize this source for potable water rather than groundwater aquifers. Municipal water supply in the Chicago Metropolitan Area is mostly from Lake Michigan. Naval Station Great Lakes consumes lake water due to proximity.

Naval Station Great Lakes has two drainage basins: Skokie Ditch and Pettibone Creek ravine. Water from these sources is not potable and previously has violated Illinois water quality standards. Downstream readings for Skokie Ditch of ammonia-nitrogen, fecal coliforms and dissolved oxygen were not meeting water quality standards; however, it was unlikely Naval

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

Station Great Lakes was a significant contributor. Great Lakes' only point source to Skokie Ditch is storm sewer discharge from Forrestal Village, a residential area of the base. Pettibone Creek receives runoff from the main area of the installation. This water discharges into Lake Michigan from the inner harbor location of the installation. In the past, Pettibone Creek had the highest violation incident rate of water quality standards and the highest number of separate violations of the Lake Michigan North Drainage System as documented in an Initial Assessment Study performed in 1986. Industry located just off base has reportedly been the source of water quality problems. According to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, studies performed subsequent to the violation report have resulted in no reported contamination issues of Pettibone Creek or Skokie Ditch with the exception of high turbidity.

Lake Michigan is the primary source for potable water in the Chicagoland area. Water consumed from the lake is discharged to the Mississippi River Basin. An International Treaty with Canada governs the rate of diversion of Great Lake Waters. Other surface water sources are not reliable resources for development for potable water due to slow recharge, low water volume and other obstacles.

3.6. Hydrogeology

Groundwater in the Lake County area consists of four aquifers: the Glacial Drift Aquifer, the Gilurian Dolomite formation, the Cambrian-Ordovician Aquifer and the Mount Simon Sandstone. The Glacial Drift and Gilurian Dolomite are shallow aquifers reaching depths of 150 to 500 feet. The shallow aquifer located at the range has a depth to groundwater between two and five feet due to the proximity to the lake. This water is not potable and is not utilized at Naval Station Great Lakes or the surrounding area. The remaining aquifer system are known as the deep aquifer system with depths ranging from 900 to 1,900 feet below the ground surface. The shallow aquifer system recharges from local rainfall infiltration, while the deep aquifer system receives sources from areas of central Wisconsin.

3.7. Cultural and Natural Resources

The National Register of Historical Places added Naval Station Great Lakes to the register in 1986. This includes 1,932 acres of land, 43 buildings, 14 structures and six objects of architectural/engineering significance. A Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation that outlines the properties examined is provided in Appendix B. No structures placed on the National

Register are located at the NTC Lakefront. Based on discussions with environmental personnel, studies that would provide information pertaining to natural resources have not been released at this time.

3.8. Endangered and Special Status Species

The Navy performed an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan for Naval Station Great Lakes in 2001. Specifically, the survey’s objectives were: to determine the presence and relative abundance of rare species on Naval Station Great Lakes and to locate and identify habitats critical to rare species.

During the study, mammalian, bird, amphibian, reptile, and insect surveys were completed; however, no mammals, reptiles or amphibians were identified as a result of the survey. Additionally, all state, federally listed, and candidate plant species were surveyed. Finally, all additional plant species listed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and all plant species likely to be included on a proposed state list were surveyed.

Protected species that are known to or have the potential to inhabit Naval Station Great Lakes are listed in Table 3-1:

Table 3-1: Summary of Known or Potential Protected Species	
Ecological Receptors	Species
Listed Fauna Species	American Bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>) Black-crowned Night Heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>) Black & White Warbler (<i>Mniotilta varia</i>) Brown creeper (<i>Certhia americana</i>) Cerulean warbler (<i>Dendriica cerulea</i>) Common Snipe (<i>Capella gallinago</i>) American Bittern (<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>) Common Tern (<i>Sterna hirundo</i>) Double Crested Commorant (<i>Phakacrocorax auritus</i>) Forester’s Tern (<i>Sterna forsteri</i>)

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

	Least Tern (<i>Sterna antillarum</i>)
	Peregrine Falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>)
	Pied-billed grebe (<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>)
	Piping Plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)
	Short-Eared Owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>)
	Sora (<i>Porzana carolina</i>)
	Veery (<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>)
Listed Flora Species	Forked Aster (<i>Aster furcatus</i>)
	Green yellow sedge (<i>Carex viridula</i>)
	Marram grass (<i>Ammophila breviligulata</i>)
	Sea Rocket (<i>Cakile edentula</i>)
	Seaside spurge (<i>Chamaesyce polygonifolia</i>)
Lake County Listed Species	Karner blue butterfly (<i>Lycaeides Melissa samuelis</i>)
	Eastern prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>)

4. SUMMARY OF DATA COLLECTION EFFORT

Five primary sources of information were researched as part of the data collection effort for the WAMS. The sources of data included:

- 1) Historical archives;
- 2) Personal interviews;
- 3) Installation data repositories;
- 4) Visual survey; and
- 5) Off-site data sources and repositories, such as local libraries and museums.

These five sources of data are discussed below, along with their relative application to this WAMS.

4.1. Historical Archive Repositories (off-site)

The data collection team reviewed archival records located at the National Archives in College Park, Maryland, and Suitland Park, Maryland. The data collection team researched the following records and record groups (RG) for documents relating to munitions usage at Naval Station Great Lakes:

Textual Records

RG 71, Bureau of Yards and Docks

- Naval Property Case Files, Boxes 428*, 429*, 430-432, 433*, 434*, 435*

RG 72, Bureau of Aeronautics: [KP15, NC113-7, NE8, NM3, NM29-8]

- Entry 62-B, General Correspondence, 1943-45, Boxes 2320, 2930, 2938, 2946, 2977, 2982, 3000, 3009, 3010, 3066*, 3077*, 3385*, 3464
- Entry 67, Confidential General Correspondence, 1922-1944, Box 977, 1203
- Entry 67, Confidential General Correspondence, 1922-1944, Box 1162*
- Entry 67-A, Confidential General Correspondence, 1945, Box 273, 286, 304
- Entry 75-A, Secret Correspondence, 1939-1947, Box 59

* *Aerials from the Photo Archives, Command Histories 1949-1973 from the Operational Archives and the Command Histories 1946-1979 from the Aviation Branch have been denoted with an asterisk.*

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

- General Correspondence, 1946, Box 391

RG 74, Bureau of Ordnance

- General Correspondence, 1926-1944, Box 789*
- Entry 1001, General Correspondence, 1907-1949, Boxes 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 25, 26, 35-37, 51, 61, 62, 70, 88, 101, 105, 106
- Entry 1003 A-B, General Correspondence, 1948-1959, boxes 584, 587

RG 77, Chief of Engineers

- Entry 391, Construction Completion Reports, 1917-1943, (Ft. Sheridan), Boxes 291*, 292*, 293*
- Historical Record of Buildings, 1905-1942, (Ft. Sheridan), Boxes 240*, 241

Cartographic Records

RG 71, Bureau of Yards and Docks

- Maps for facility 905 and 906, codes 1, 2, 3, 15, 16, 32, 34, 42, 44-48
- Series I microfilm, Reels 1000*, 1001-1004

RG 385, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, 1917-1989

- Architectural and Engineering Plans,
- Great Lakes, Boxes 197-202, 207-222, 223*, 224, 225*, 226*
- Glenview, Boxes 191*, 192, 193*, 194

General correspondence and ordnance allowance requests provided detailed information about the munition types and quantities used at the installation. Target types, equipment malfunctions and conclusions from testing new ammunition are discussed in these reports and led to further knowledge of MC and the potential for MEC containment.

4.2. Personal Interviews

The data collection team visited the following offices located on Naval Station Great Lakes to interview representatives and research records related to the training that was conducted at the NTC Lakefront site:

- Environmental Office

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD)
- Fire Department
- Public Works Department (PWD)
- Safety Office
- Security Office

Historical aerial photos and reports were provided by those interviewed. A summary of the personnel interviewed and general information obtained from each is presented below. Interview forms are included in Appendix B.

- **Environmental Office** – The data collection team interviewed the former Installation Restoration Program manager and POC, Mr. Dan Fleming, and Mr. Carlo Luciano, who had prepared the Navy range inventory. Mr. Luciano has worked in the Environmental Office for seven years. He provided information on modifications made on-site, the assessment reports and other various documents for Naval Station Great Lakes. In addition, Mr. Luciano escorted team members to the NTC Lakefront location.
- **Explosive Ordnance Disposal** – The data collection team interviewed the 88th EOD located at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. The EOD did not provide any relevant information to the data collection team.
- **Fire Department** – The data collection team interviewed the Fire Chief of NAVSTA, Mr. David Biondi. He stated that the base fire department is not trained or equipped to handle ordnance response activities.
- **Public Works Department** – The data collection team interviewed Mr. Ken Endress of the PWD-Real Property for the installation. Mr. Endress has 24 years of experience working for the PWD. Mr. Endress had very little knowledge of munitions training activity; however, he provided geotechnical background information and framed sequential in time, aerial photographs of the installation.
- **Safety Office** – The data collection team interviewed the Safety Officer, Mr. Joseph McCloud. Mr. McCloud has been employed on the installation for 24 years, 16 of which he has been involved with the Safety Office. He did not have any knowledge of previous munitions related training activities being conducted at the NTC Lakefront.
- **Security Department** – The data collection team interviewed the Security Officer, Mr. Jim Trimble. Mr. Trimble has 35 years of experience at Naval Station Great

Lakes. He is also currently the Fire Arms Senior Instructor, in addition to heading the Security. Mr. Trimble had very little specific information or records relating to munitions training at the site location. However, he did indicate that a small arms range north of Foss Park (approximately 1.25 miles from the site) changed ownership and that Navy personnel have used the site with a number of small arms and possibly with other artillery. Access to the area is restricted because the Federal Bureau of Investigation currently utilizes the small arms range.

4.3. On-Site Data Repositories

Naval Station Great Lakes Environmental Office and PWD offices have an extensive collection of drawings dating back to the early days of the installation. Previous environmental studies were copied for reference material for soil characteristics, groundwater depths, and other pertinent data. The installation maintains a local museum on-site that provides historical insight on the role of Naval Station Great Lakes throughout nearly a century of existence. The data collection team received newspaper archives that discuss the first expansion of the Naval base during WWI and the role of the ordnance department. The reports obtained from on-site data repositories are listed in Appendix A.

4.4. Visual Survey

The data collection team conducted a visual survey on March 17 through 21, 2003 of the site as part of the data collection effort for the WAMS. The purpose of the visual survey was to identify any MEC ordnance related materials (e.g., expended rounds, fragmentation, range debris, old targets), any evidence of MC (such as ground scarring, stressed vegetation, or chemical residue) and/or surface features that could provide additional information to aid in the characterization of the site. The visual survey was also used to enhance, augment, or confirm the archival data and, in some cases, provide new data to the team. A description of the area surveyed and the results of the survey are provided in Section 5.

The type of range or weapon known or suspected to have been used on the range drives the features or materials that the data collection team looks for during the visual survey. Because the site was an AA training area, features that the data collection team specifically looked for during the visual survey included shell casings, expended munitions, old firing positions and targets and visual evidence of the buildings where the ammunition was stored. The visual survey was limited

to the land portion of this range. The beach area and lakefront area west of the firing points to the bluff are designated as the land portion of the NTC Lakefront.

Personnel conducting the site walk were Mr. Dan Hains, UXO Safety; Mr. Stephen Rice, Geographic Information System; and Mr. Al Larkin, UXO Safety, from Malcolm Pirnie, Inc. The visual survey was limited to the land portion of this range. The area surveyed included the area of the NTC Lakefront shown on historic maps and the beach located in front of the former location of the artillery range. Ziegemeir Street was surveyed based on a request from Mr. Endress. The site was inspected by a walk around the perimeter of the range followed by a modified “W” type pattern to visually inspect approximately 50 percent of the location. The total area surveyed by the team was approximately one-half of an acre. A description of the area surveyed and the results of the survey are provided in Section 5.

4.5. Off-Site Data Sources

The data collection team visited the North Chicago Library to acquire archived newspaper articles and environmental reports provided by the Navy as required for public notification of remedial activities at the installation. Limited information was available and data relevant to the site was not obtained as a result of the visit to the North Chicago Library. The team was referred to the Lake County Museum. The Lake County Museum holds a large archive of photographs and a number of newspaper articles. The photographs depicted training sessions using AA artillery from beachfront locations at Fort Sheridan; however, site specific information was not found for the NTC Lakefront. No relevant data was acquired from the Ordnance Environmental Support Office. Data collected is in Appendix B.

5. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

The following sections provide site-specific information about the NTC Lakefront at Naval Station Great Lakes, including history and site description; visual survey observation and results; munitions characterization; contaminant migration routes; receptors; land use; access controls and restrictions; and the conceptual site model.

5.1. History and Site Description

The NTC Lakefront is a small area (the land portion is approximately one acre) located east of the bluff on the beachfront of Lake Michigan. The location for the site was placed with fill material to extend the shoreline for the mounts of the AA guns. The water portion of this site, where munitions were fired, covers a fan area of approximately 2,190 square miles. The site was used for AA training from 1943 until October 15, 1945, the disestablishment date as directed by the Secretary of the Navy. Potential UXO and MC issues associated with the site focus on its former use as an AA training area and are not associated with the magazine building sited at this location. Map 5-1 illustrates the NTC Lakefront site and the surrounding area.

The area is bordered by Lake Michigan to the east, a recreational vehicle (RV) park (former TSA Ranges) to the north, the bluff to the west, and the outer harbor and boathouse to the south. The site is accessible via Ziegemeir Street, which is built over the former gun mount roundels as shown in Figure 5-1. A magazine, Building 120, is the present lakefront magazine according to a March 17, 2003 listing of known ammunition storage and firing locations at Great Lakes. Over



the years, the storage and training buildings were demolished. They include: the Garage and Storage, the Machine Gun Training Building, an Armory and a Clippings and Empties building. The NTC Lakefront training center location, now demolished, has been constructed as a tank farm for fuel storage tanks to meet the needs of the power plant.

Figure 5-1: Location of Gun Mount Roundels

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

The area under assessment remains a location used for the storage of fuel oil for the power plant. The need for AA training after WWII diminished, making the area impractical to use as a live fire range. However, in the past, the Navy has used the area to conduct training exercises for AA targeting. During these exercises, ammunition of large caliber and tracers were used. In addition, the close proximity of the range to buildings and other facilities supports the assumption that only AA ammunition was used at the range due to explosives safety distance requirements.

The NTC Lakefront was found on several archival maps from the 1940s. One of the documents reviewed dated from September 1942. The site area is identified as the “Anti Aircraft Training Center” in a general site map dated January 1, 1945. Other various maps made available provide evidence of the structures through 1955. A 1962 drawing only presents a few of the buildings that were formerly located at the site location.

Fuel oil storage tanks were constructed on the site area sometime after 1962. No construction records for the tank farm were available that could provide information regarding potential munition findings. Thus, no visible signs of the buildings exist today. The current location of Ziegemeir Street shows evidence of the former firing points.

5.1.1. Topography

The topography of the NTC Lakefront greatly changes from the bluff to the lake. The bluff is steeply sloped and is the western boundary of the site. The former location of the AA training school buildings and firing points is presently paved over with concrete and asphalt and is generally flat. East of the firing points is a sandy beach with a concrete breakwater to help control erosion of the beach. Surface waters slowly erode the bluff and carry sediments to the lake; however, vegetation prevents extensive erosion. Receptors may enter the site from the lake; however, the bluff may restrict access from the western side of the site.

5.1.2. Geology

The specific geology of the site varies from the bluff to the beachfront. Generally the geology is classified as poorly sorted, unstratified sediments of the Wodsworth formation underlain by Silurian dolomite bedrock.

5.1.3. Soil and Vegetation Types

The soil is characterized as silt deposits above a silty sandy clay soil forming the bluffs and ravines. The soil is poorly to moderately drained, nearly level to steep, and course textured. The beachfront east of the firing line is sand with a fill material base that extends to the firing points.

5.1.4. Hydrology

The NTC Lakefront is adjacent to Lake Michigan with no streams or surface water controls in place. Surface water runoff moves across the site west to east in sheet flow emptying into the lake.

5.1.5. Hydrogeology

Groundwater depth in proximity of the site is between two and five feet and is not used as a drinking water source for the installation. Any MC in groundwater discharging into the lake are expected to be very diluted and not to be a concern to the potable water use of the lake. Groundwater generally travels east/northeast toward the lake.

5.1.6. Cultural and Natural Resources

There are no known cultural or natural resources sited on the NTC Lakefront location.

5.1.7. Endangered and Special Status Species

There are no known endangered or special status species sited on the NTC Lakefront location.

Two or three

5.2. Visual Survey Observations and Results

The survey team visited the site March 17 through 21, 2003, and found some evidence of the NTC Lakefront during the visual survey of the land portion of the site. Signs of the firing points were visible under Ziegemeir Street. The roundels for the gun emplacements were identified under the asphalt-paved road as shown in Figure 5-1. The location of the former training facility

buildings and munitions storage has been converted into a tank farm for fuel oil to supply the adjacent power plant.

The visual survey of the land portion of the range did not indicate any evidence of UXO, MEC or MC. There were no visual findings of ammunition or other ordnance during the site walk. The visual survey was non-intrusive; further investigation may lead to findings in the subsurface of the soil. No evidence of the former structures or the targets used for training purposes remains on the land surface with exception of the roundels in the street for the AA artillery. A visual survey of the water portion of the range was not conducted.

A visual depiction of the site reconnaissance is provided on Map 5-1 located at the end of Section 5. Additional range/site details are illustrated on Map 5-2 also located at the end of Section 5.

5.3. Munitions and Munitions Related Materials Associated with the Site

This section describes the munitions or munitions related materials known or suspected to be at the site. This includes both MEC and non-hazardous munitions related scrap (e.g., fragmentation, base plates, inert mortar fins). Potential ordnance concentration areas are presented along with a discussion on the presence of any special consideration ordnance.

The data collection team identified specific records of the types and quantities of AA ammunitions used at the NTC Lakefront. Reviewing archive data for ammunition orders from the 1940s and 1950s created the following potential types of ordnance used at the range. Approximately 1,350 sailors a day were instructed on 20- and 40-millimeter guns along the lakefront shooting thousands of shells at cable-drawn targets in the sky over Lake Michigan. Technical data sheets on general AA ammunition of these sizes are included in Appendix D. The following ammunition may have been used at the site.

- 20-mm HE, HEI, HET and HET-DI
- 40-mm BL&T, HET-SD and HEIT-SD
- 1.1-inch
- Dark ignition tracers

The 20-mm AA artillery was utilized on ships during WWII. The projectile is 77 mm (3.031 inches [in]) in length and weighs 102 grams (3.619 ounces[oz]) with the filler weighing 9 grams (0.3675 oz). The filler (MEC) consists of RDX, wax and aluminum. The fuzes were point

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

detonating; however, atmospheric range settings were also available to produce flak to damage enemy aircraft.

The 40-mm AA artillery was utilized on ships during WWII. The projectile has an outer diameter of 40 mm and a length of 180 mm (7.987 in). It weighs 907.2 grams (32 oz) with the filler weight and material varying based on the particular type munition.

The 1.1-inch AA artillery was utilized on ships during WWII. The projectile is 145 mm (5.709 in) in length and weighs 417.31 grams (14.72 oz) with the filler weighing 18.14 grams (0.6399 oz). The filler consists of Explosive D (RDX and TNT).

Dark ignition tracers were used to mark targets while concealing the firing location of the AA munitions. The tracers would produce a delayed reaction, not producing light until approximately 25 to 30 meters from the firing point.

Based on the information obtained during the data collection process, no special consideration munitions are known or suspected to have been used at the site; therefore, the NTC Lakefront is not suspected to contain chemical warfare material filled munitions, electrically-fuzed munitions or depleted uranium associated munitions.

5.4. MEC Presence

The entire site has been subdivided and categorized into one of three levels of MEC concentrations, including Known MEC Areas, Suspect MEC Areas, and Areas Not Suspected to Contain MEC. Map 5-3 illustrates the munitions characterization of the NTC Lakefront and is provided at the end of Section 5.

5.4.1. Known MEC Areas

There are no known MEC areas associated within the land portion of the site.

5.4.2. Suspected MEC Areas

The range fan is encompassed by Lake Michigan; therefore, the likelihood of expended munitions to exist on the land portion of the site is not feasible. In addition, the site survey resulted in no

visual evidence of ordnance on the land surface. A storage building designated for spent munition shells and misfires was located on the site and because this was a testing facility, the number of misfires were reported to the Readiness Section Commander in Chief for the U.S. Fleet. Therefore, the suspected MEC area would likely be in the targeted area of the range, which is not in the scope of this study.

5.4.3. Areas Not Suspected to Contain MEC

Based upon observations made and data collected during the WAMS process, the approximate one-acre area land portion of the NTC Lakefront is not suspected to contain MEC. As mentioned earlier, the area is currently used for the storage of fuel oil for the adjacent power plant.

5.5. Ordnance Penetration Estimates

The depth to which an UXO penetrates below the ground surface is dependent upon many factors, including type of soil, angle of impact, size of the munition, velocity upon impact and site specific environmental conditions. Over the years, DoD has studied and modeled ordnance penetration depths and has issued various guidance and technical documents of the subject. For the purposes of the WAMS, maximum probable penetration depths are estimated following guidance listed in the latest draft (July 2002) of the DoD Directive on Explosives Safety issued by the DoD Explosives Safety Board *DoD Directive 6055.9 (DoD Ammunition and Explosives Safety Standards)*. The Directive refers to *TM 5.855.1* and *NAVFAC P-1080*.

The AA artillery would have an approximate one to two foot penetration depth if the projectile were to impact the ground surface. The targets were flown over Lake Michigan; therefore, the potential for the projectiles to impact the land area was very low. The impacts below the lake surface are variable and unknown due to lake dynamics, such as lake inversion.

5.6. Munitions Constituents

The potential for MC exists in the estimated fan area over Lake Michigan where the artillery was fired. Historical documents confirm the firing of AA ammunition over Lake Michigan for training exercises at the NTC Lakefront. It is unlikely that any MC would exist in the land portion of the range as stated in section 5.4.2. There is a potential for MC to be present in the lake, although the concentrations would be diluted by the lake.

Potential MC contaminants for AA munitions including the filler, RDX, and the remaining composition of the artillery: antimony (increases hardness); arsenic (present in lead); copper (rotating band); tin (increases hardness); copper and zinc (jacket alloy metals); iron (tips of penetrator rounds); copper, zinc, strontium, and magnesium (present in tracer munitions); and lead styphnate/lead azide (primer mixture).

5.7. Contaminant Migration Routes

MC at the land portion of NTC Lakefront (although unlikely to be present) may potentially migrate in the surface water and ground water. Contaminants at the NTC Lakefront would likely migrate horizontally within the highly permeable soil located along the lakefront, which is primarily composed of sand. Although the upper portions of the surficial deposits do contain water, this supply is not used as a source of water at Naval Station Great Lakes. The primary route of contaminant migration in groundwater would be through the perched shallow water-bearing zone present in the surficial deposits. Any potential contaminants entering the shallow water bearing zones would be expected to move laterally towards Lake Michigan, the lowest hydraulic point in the area. Therefore, no leaching of contaminants into the deeper groundwater aquifer would be expected. The NTC Lakefront is located at the bottom of a bluff with an elevation close to that of the lake. All surface water runoff would discharge to Lake Michigan. Therefore, contaminant migration to surface water is possible from the NTC Lakefront.

Migration of MEC is expected for the target area of the range. Ordnance was targeted over Lake Michigan from the lakeshore position. The extent of contamination and the release of MEC in the lake have not been determined and is not within the scope of this study. Lake Michigan can be expected to dilute any contaminants to very low levels.

5.8. Receptors

There are three groups of potential contaminant receptors (Navy personnel, Navy-escorted visitors and trespassers) and one group of potential biota receptors at Naval Station Great Lakes. Shallow ground water from the NTC Lakefront is expected to discharge to Lake Michigan. Surface water run-off from the areas under study in this report eventually discharges to Lake Michigan. Therefore, receptors of groundwater and surface water will be the same. Fish from Lake Michigan are caught and consumed by recreational and commercial fishermen and used as a

primary food source by waterfowl. Lake Michigan is a major fishery with over 22,000 square miles of both commercial and recreational fishing adjacent to Naval Station Great Lakes.

The surface soil is unlikely to have the potential for receptor interaction of MC and/or MEC since the area of the NTC Lakefront was used as a firing point and the targets were flown over Lake Michigan. Potential receptors include current and future Navy personnel, fauna and flora, future grounds workers and trespassers/outdoor enthusiasts.

Although dilution of contaminants within Lake Michigan likely provide no impact upon a drinking water supply from Lake Michigan, the potential for contamination within the surface waters of Lake Michigan is possible. The status of MC within the lake is unknown, and potential impacts upon aquatic species are probable.

5.8.1. Nearby Populations

A mixture of residential and commercial lands surround Naval Station Great Lakes. Presently, residential zoning is predominantly low-density single-family housing. Considerable increases in the construction of residential areas in Lake County along with the villages adjacent to Naval Station Great Lakes have provided much growth to the county population. The county's population of 293,656 in 1960 represented an increase of 65 percent over that in 1950. Currently, the population within Lake County is approximately 645,000 people.

5.8.2. Buildings Near/Within Site

Numerous buildings are located on the western side of the NTC Lakefront. The closest building is Building 62, which is located about 250 feet from the former range. The building is used as the Bachelor's Quarters for officers in training and is owned and operated by the Navy. The bluff runs behind Building 62 down to the beach where the range is located. The power plant, for which the current tank farm is utilized, is located approximately 500 feet from the tank farm (former location of the NTC Lakefront).

5.8.3. Utilities On/Near Site

The nearby buildings have utilities; however, it is not known whether underground utilities exist at this site. Several overhead power and other utility lines are located within the site along the road. It is unknown if sewer or storm water pipes are located on-site or along the roadway. It is evident that the tank farm containing the fuel oil for the power plant has piping along the bluff on the west side of the site to the power plant as shown in Figure 3-1.

5.9. Land Use

NTC Lakefront is currently a location for a number of fuel oil storage tanks. The former structures no longer exist on the site. The reasonably anticipated future land use is for the site to remain as a tank farm to support the fuel needs of the on-site power plant.

The water portion of the range extends out into Lake Michigan, as targets were flown over the water for training exercises. The water reaches approximately 25 meters in depth within the fan of the artillery range and has a surface area of approximately 2,190 square miles. Today, the lake has many uses, to include being a transport route for shipped goods, a source of fresh water for numerous communities, and a recreational location for outdoor enthusiasts.

5.10. Access Controls / Restrictions

A perimeter fence to the lake and guarded entrance gates limit access to Naval Station Great Lakes. Access is granted to authorized Navy personnel and civilians that either work within the base or have been permitted access. The Navy uses the installation for military purposes, including training facilities, barracks and other support activities. The beach side of the installation off Lake Michigan does not limit access to the entire east side of the installation and Lake Michigan has no access controls. Access to the NTC Lakefront is not restricted once through the main installation gates. Thus any Navy personnel or authorized visitor who has access through the main installation gates can access the site without restriction.

There are no specific restrictions associated with the site.

5.11. Conceptual Site Model

This Conceptual Site Model (CSM) was developed following guidance documents issued by the USEPA for hazardous waste sites and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) for ordnance and explosives (OE) sites. Guidance documents included the USEPA’s Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies under CERCLA (EPA/540/G-89/004) and the USACE CSM Guidance Development of Integrated Conceptual Site Models for Environmental Ordnance and Explosives (OE) Sites, which was final as of February 2003.

The CSM describes the site and its environmental setting. The CSM presents information regarding: 1) MEC and/or MC known or suspected to be at the site; 2) current and future reasonably anticipated or proposed uses of the real property; and 3) actual, potentially complete, or incomplete exposure pathways that link them. The CSM is the basis for the risk evaluation, prioritization, and remediation cost estimate.

The CSM is presented in a series of information profiles that presents information about the site. The information profiles are included in Table 5-1 below.

Table 5-1: Conceptual Site Model Information Profiles – NTC Lakefront		
Profile Type	Information Needs	Preliminary Assessment Findings
Range/Site Profile	Installation Name	Naval Station Great Lakes
	Installation Location	Great Lakes, Lake County, Illinois
	Range/Site Name	NTC Lakefront
	Range/Site Location	The site is located directly west of Lake Michigan and east of the bluff.
	Range/Site History	Used for AA training from 1943 to 1945; used for fuel oil storage for an unknown time.
	Range/Site Area and Layout	Approximately one acre of land (water range of approximately 2,190 square miles)
	Range/Site Structures	None of the former range structures remain at the site, including five buildings that served as classroom, storage and trainer facilities.

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

Table 5-1: Conceptual Site Model Information Profiles – NTC Lakefront		
Profile Type	Information Needs	Preliminary Assessment Findings
	Range/Site Boundaries	N: RV Park (Former Skeet Range) S: Harbor E: Lake Michigan W: Bluff
	Range/Site Security	The range is located within the installation, which is patrolled by base security; however, there are no access controls once on the installation.
Munitions/ Release Profile	Munitions Types	20mm HE, HEI, HET and HET-DI 40mm BL&T, HET-SD and HEIT-SD 1.1-inch Dark ignition tracers
	Maximum Probability Penetration Depth	Penetration of approximately one to two feet into soil. Potential underwater UXO
	MEC Density	Not likely on surface due to offshore targeting of munitions.
	MEC Scrap/Fragments	None found during site visit.
	Associated Munitions Constituents	AA ammunition: low explosives, pyrotechnics (phosphorus), propellants, high explosives (RDX and Composition D), metals.
	Migration Routes/Release Mechanisms	Natural routes: erosion, surface runoff, frost heave Human intervention: construction, excavation, plowing or tilling, and surface soil or vegetation removal.
Physical Profile	Climate	Lakefront, strongly influenced by Lake Michigan and Gulf Stream from southerly winds.
	Topography	Bluffs and ravines surround range on lakefront beach location.
	Geology	Poorly sorted, unstratified sediments of the Wodsworth formation underlain by Silurian dolomite bedrock.
	Soil	Silt deposits above a silty, sandy, clay soil forming the bluffs and ravines, poorly to moderately drained, nearly level to steep, and course textured.

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

Table 5-1: Conceptual Site Model Information Profiles – NTC Lakefront

Profile Type	Information Needs	Preliminary Assessment Findings
	Hydrogeology	Depth to groundwater averages two to five feet. Groundwater flow direction is generally to the east by northeast toward Lake Michigan. Groundwater is not used as a drinking water source for the installation. Any MC in groundwater discharging into the lake is expected to be very diluted and not to be a concern to the potable water use of the lake.
	Hydrology	Lake Michigan watershed – various drainage basins and groundwater are not potable water resources.
	Vegetation	Predominantly woodland species with some grasses.
Land Use and Exposure Profile	Current Land Use	Storage and storage tank area for fuel oil.
	Current Human Receptors	Authorized Navy personnel, Navy-escorted visitors, trespassers (potential).
	Current Activities (frequency, nature of activity)	Area is located at a roadway with minimal security controls. Possible activities include surveys (e.g., environmental, ecological, cultural) and maintenance of fuel oil storage tanks.
	Potential Future Land Use	Continued use as storage tank location until tanks are removed, as some tanks have been; no plans for use external to Navy.
	Potential Future Human Receptors	Authorized Navy personnel, Navy-escorted visitors, trespassers.
	Potential Future Land Use-Related Activities:	Construction and maintenance as storage tanks are placed or removed from the area, grounds maintenance.
	Zoning/Land Use Restrictions	No known formal land use restrictions. Area is used as storage area and is not anticipated for construction.
	Demographics/Zoning	Lake County population density is approximately 1,300 persons per square mile, while Naval Station Great Lakes employs approximately 25,000 military and civilian personnel.
	Beneficial Resources	Lake water is the source of the municipal water supply. The bluff has been identified as a sensitive habitat for applicable species.
Ecological Profile	Habitat Type	Dune plant species at the range location with forested habitats in the ravine and bluff.

Table 5-1: Conceptual Site Model Information Profiles – NTC Lakefront

Profile Type	Information Needs	Preliminary Assessment Findings
	Degree of Disturbance	Moderate – Construction of a tank farm over the building location and a roadway over the firing points prevent direct evidence of the former range.
	Ecological Receptors	
	Federal Endangered Species:	None
	Federal Threatened Species:	None
	State Endangered Species:	None
	State Threatened Species:	None
	Other Ecological Receptors:	Common fauna/flora such as large mammals (e.g., deer), small mammals (e.g., raccoon, possum, red fox).
	Relationship of MEC/MC Sources to Habitat and Potential Receptors	Ecological receptors may come into direct contact with MC (in soil). Receptors may come into contact with MC that has been incorporated into the food chain (bioaccumulated in plants and animals).

A key element of the CSM is the exposure pathway analysis. For MEC, a complete or potentially complete exposure pathway must include the following components: 1) a source (e.g., locations where MEC are expected to be found); 2) access (e.g., controlled or uncontrolled access, items on the surface or within the subsurface); 3) an activity (e.g., non-intrusive grounds maintenance or intrusive construction); and 4) receptors (e.g., Navy personnel, construction workers, recreational users or authorized visitors). It is important to recognize that environmental mechanisms (e.g., erosion) and/or human intervention may result in the repositioning of MEC.

For MC, a complete or potentially complete exposure pathway must include the following components: 1) a source (e.g., locations where MC are expected to be found); 2) an exposure medium (e.g., surface soil); 3) an exposure route (e.g., dermal contact); and 4) receptors (e.g., Navy personnel, construction workers, recreational users or authorized visitors). If the point of exposure is not at the same location as the source, the pathway may also include a release mechanism (e.g., volatilization) and a transport medium (e.g., air).

The potential interactions between the source and receptors are assessed differently between MEC and MC. For MC, interaction between the source and receptors involves a release

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

mechanism for the MC, an exposure medium that contains the MC, and an exposure route that places the receptor into contact with the contaminated medium. For MEC, interaction between the potential receptors and an MEC source has two components. The receptor must have access to the source and must engage in some activity that results in contact with individual MEC items within the source area. The Exposure Pathway Analysis figures provide a summary of complete or incomplete exposure pathways for MEC and MC.

Figure 5-2: MEC Exposure Pathway Analysis

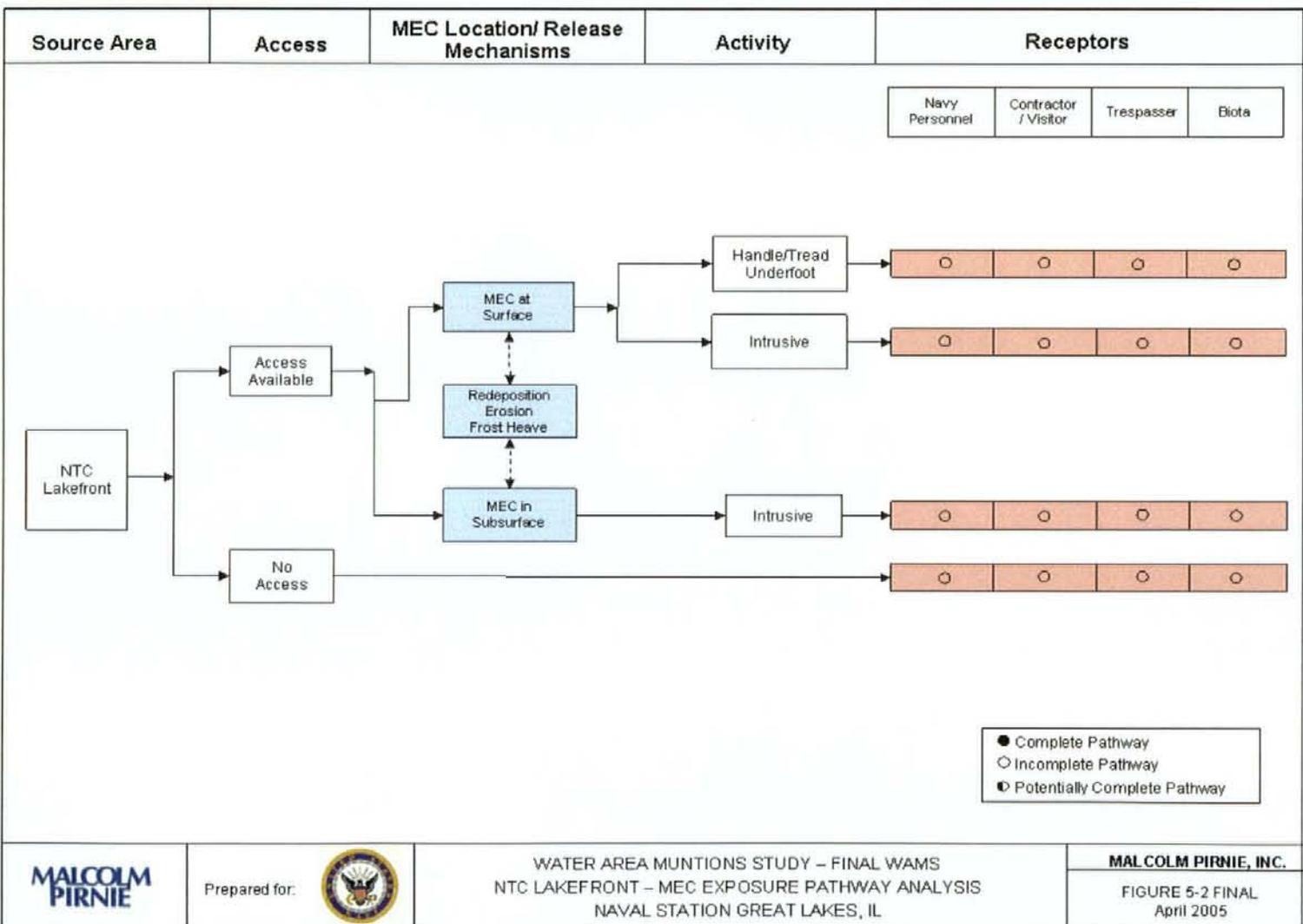
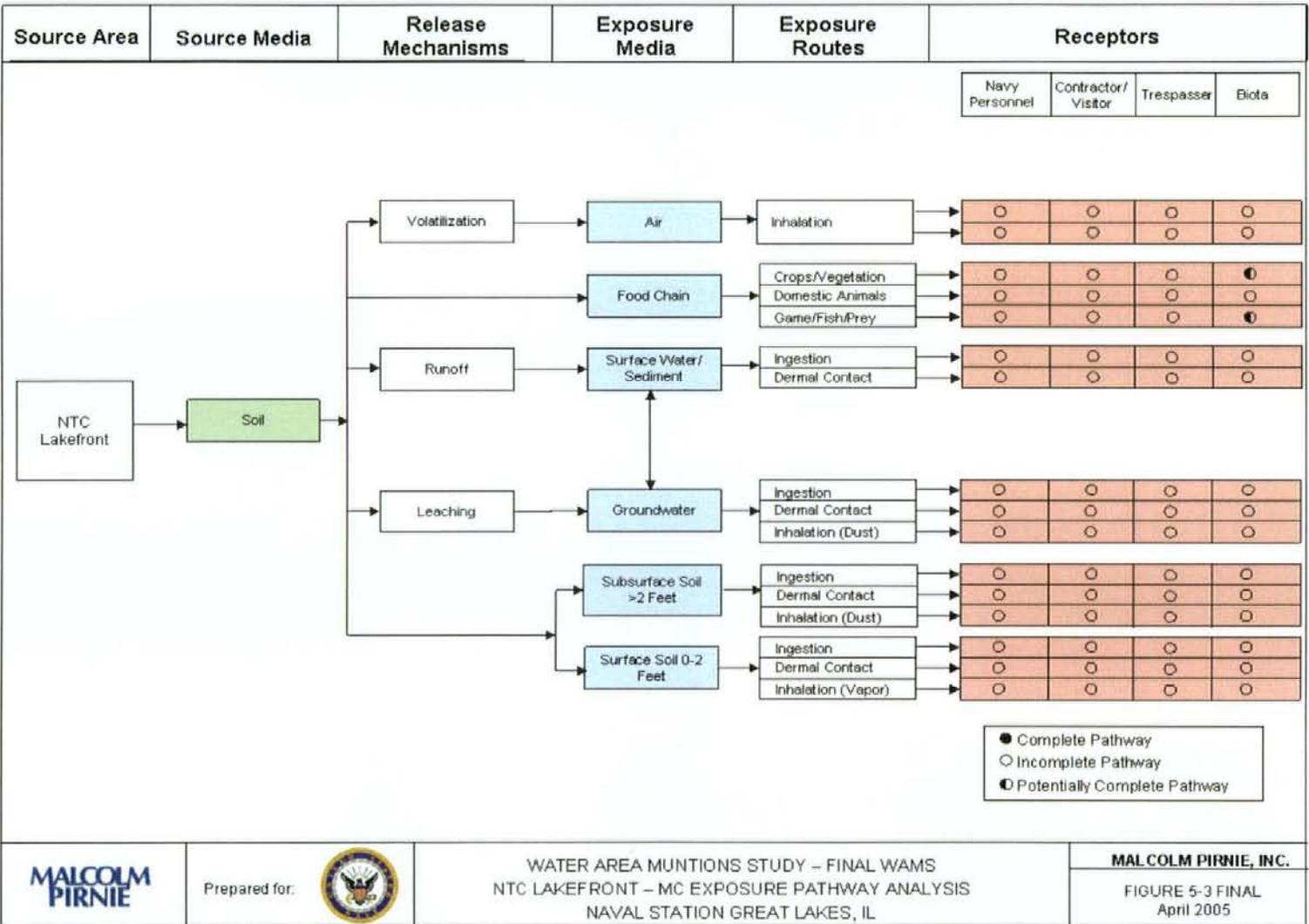


Figure 5-3: MC Exposure Pathway Analysis



Prepared for:



WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY – FINAL WAMS
 NTC LAKEFRONT – MC EXPOSURE PATHWAY ANALYSIS
 NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES, IL

MALCOLM PIRNIE, INC.

FIGURE 5-3 FINAL
 April 2005

5.12. Summary of Findings

The NTC Lakefront of Naval Station Great Lakes was formerly an AA training location used around the time of WWII. A land-based firing line, targeted over Lake Michigan, was used in conjunction with the AA Training Center, also located on the NTC Lakefront site. The AA munitions utilized at the range included 20-mm, 40-mm and 1.1-inch ammunition. The NTC Lakefront is east of the bluff that elevates the majority of the installation from the lake; therefore, a shallow water table and sandy soil are present on the site location. The shoreline was extended with fill material for the construction of the AA Training Center and AA firing line. The closure date of the site was October 15, 1945, following the end of WWII and the immediate need for Navy personnel proficient in AA munitions.

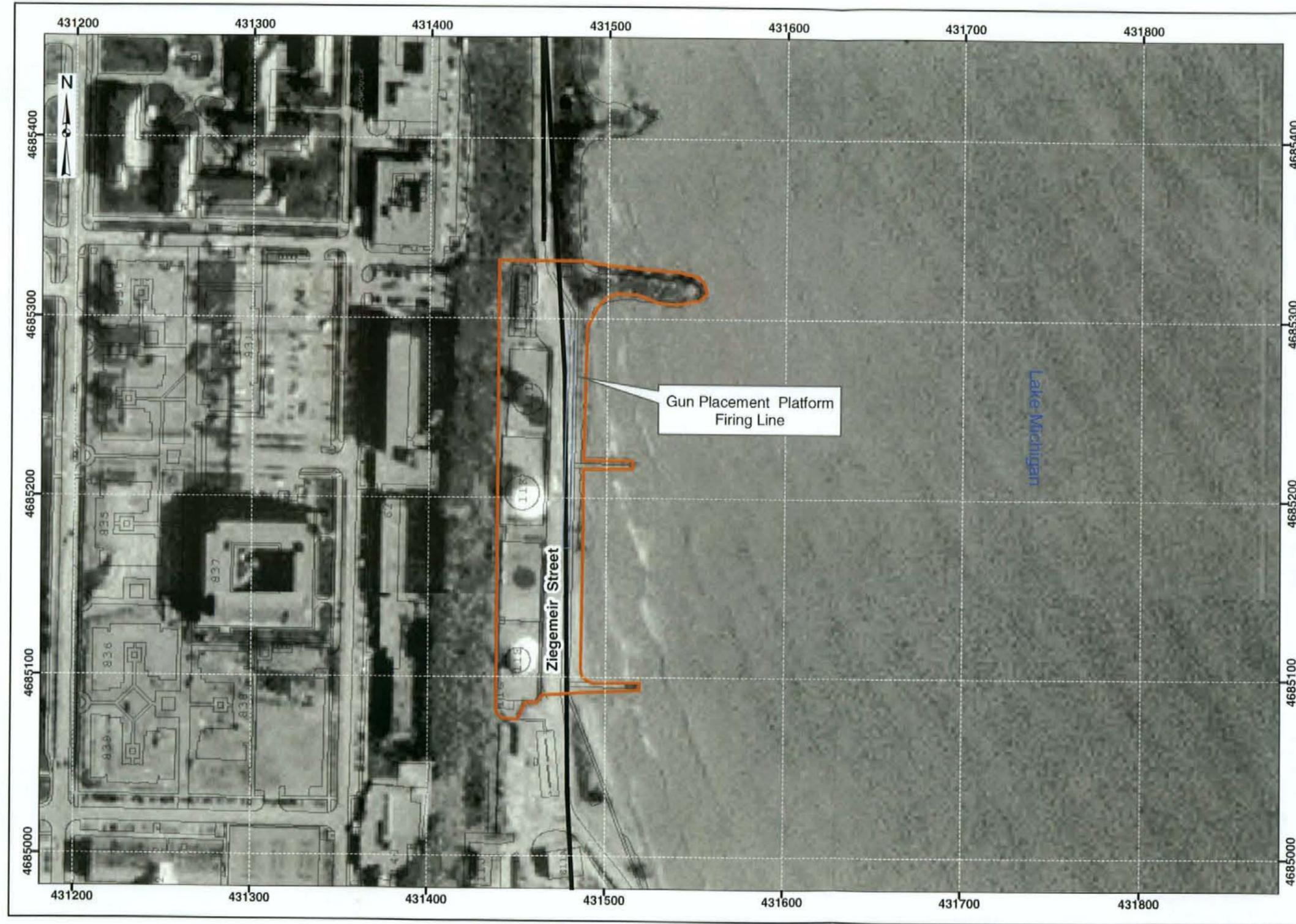
The visual survey of the land portion of the range revealed the location of the firing line; however, it did not indicate any evidence of UXO, MEC or MC. There were no visual findings of ammunition or other ordnance during the visual survey. For the land portion of the site, chemical/munition contamination in the soil is not likely because spent munitions and misfires had a storage facility on site, limiting the opportunity for burial pits and munitions that did fire properly are likely to be located at the floor of Lake Michigan. A visual survey of the water portion of the range was not conducted.

Water Area Munition Study
Naval Station Great Lakes, Illinois



MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Map 5-1
Visual Survey
NTC Lakefront



- Legend**
- Installation Boundary
 - Site Boundary
 - Site Features
 - Site Reconnaissance



Coordinate System: UTM Zone 16
Datum: NAD 83
Units: meters

Contract: N62472-02-D-1300
Edition: Final Water Area Munitions Study
Date: April 2005

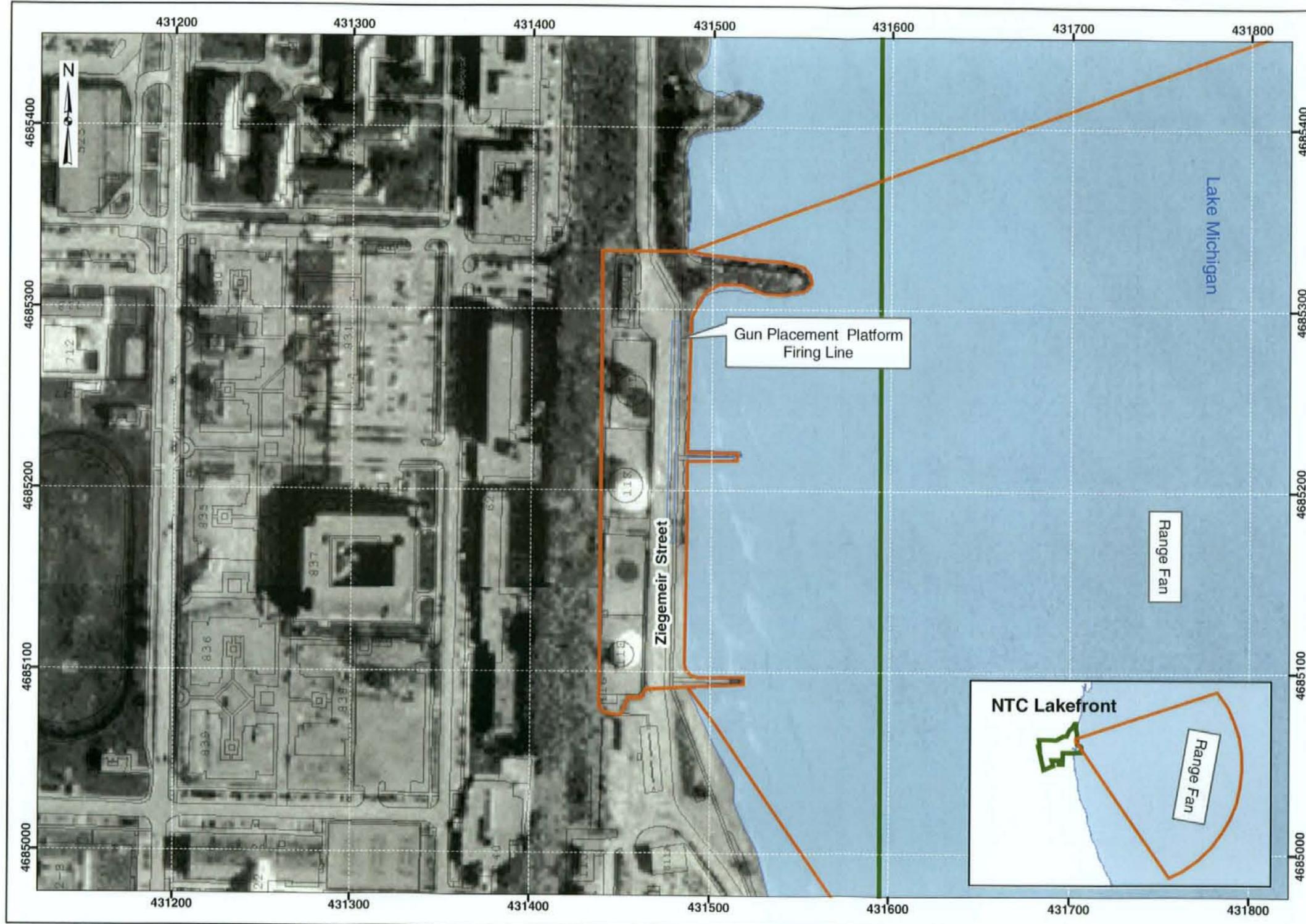
000177FB05Y

Water Area Munition Study
Naval Station Great Lakes, Illinois



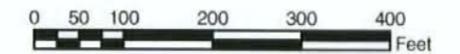
MALCOLM
PIRNIE

Map 5-2
Range/Site Details
NTC Lakefront



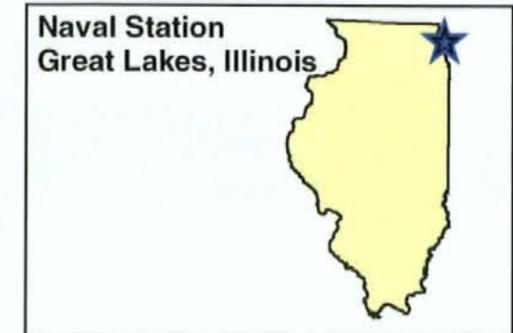
Legend

- Installation Boundary
- Site Boundary
- Site Features
- Contours
- Streams
- Wetlands
- Waterbodies



Coordinate System: UTM Zone 16
Datum: NAD 83
Units: meters

Contract: N62472-02-D-1300
Edition: Final Water Area Munitions Study
Date: April 2005



**Water Area Munition Study
Naval Station Great Lakes, Illinois**



**MALCOLM
PIRNIE**

**Map 5-3
Munitions Characterization
NTC Lakefront**

Legend

Installation Boundary

Site Boundary

Site Features

MEC Presence *

Known

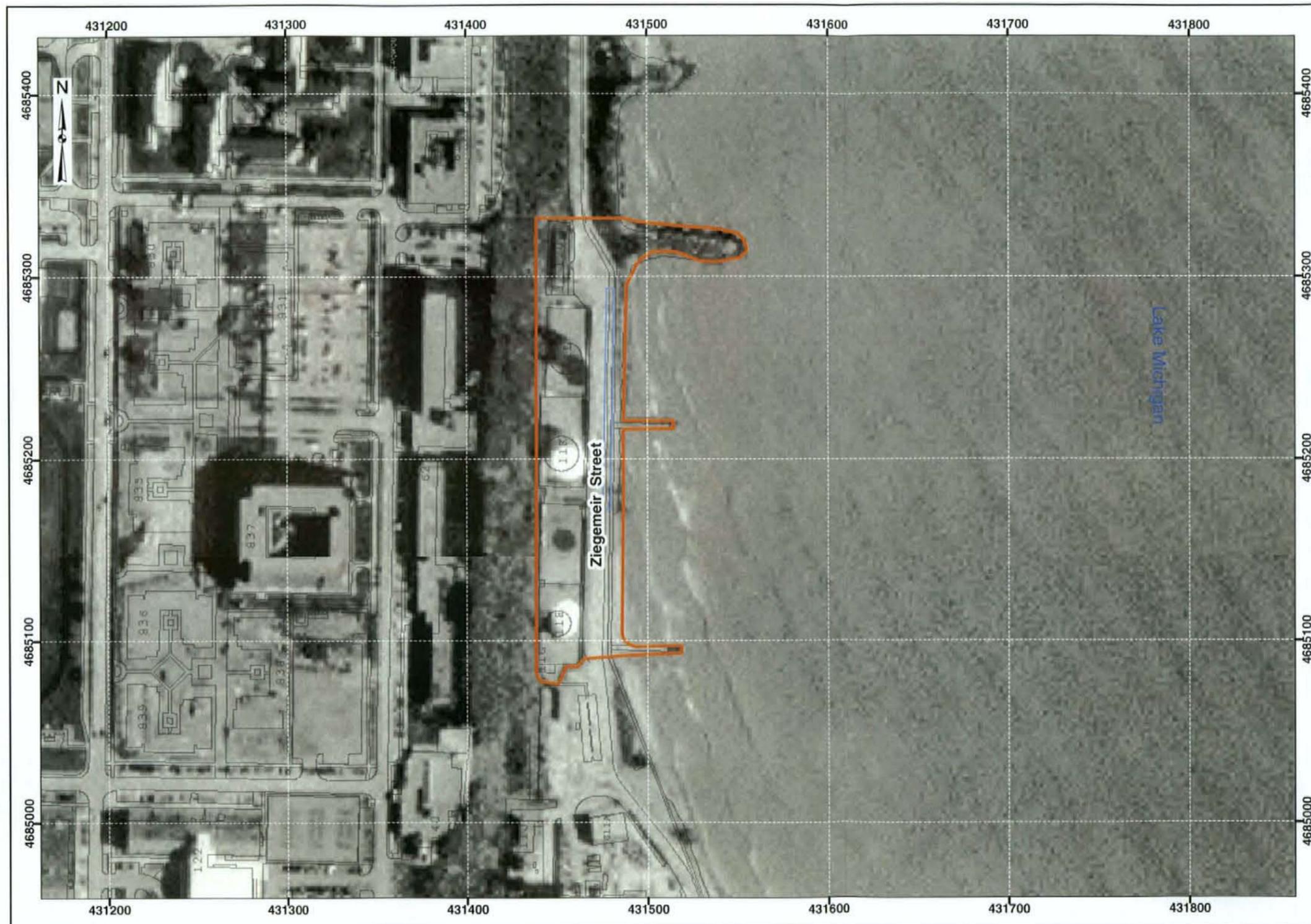
Suspect

*There is no evidence of MEC presence as determined through historical documentation, interview, and visual survey. Visual observations and/or historical documentation indicate that MC may be present at the site, but MC presence has not been confirmed by sampling or other means.



Coordinate System: UTM Zone 16
Datum: NAD 83
Units: meters

Contract: N62472-02-D-1300
Edition: Final Water Area Munitions Study
Date: April 2005



Appendix A: References

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

REFERENCES

Reports

EDR-Audit Check, NTC Great Lakes, Prepared for Malcolm Pirnie, Prepared by EDR, March 12, 2003.

Final Anti-Aircraft Artillery Ranges Site Investigation Report Surplus Operable Unit, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, Prepared for U.S. Army Environmental Center, Prepared by Harding ESE, INC, March 16, 2001.

From Frigates to Flat-Tops, The Story of the life and Achievements of Rear Admiral William Adger Moffett, By Edward Arpee, 1953.

Great Lakes Naval Training Center Museum.

Initial Assessment Study, Naval Complex (NC) Great Lakes, Illinois, UIC N00210, Prepared for Environmental Restoration Department, Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity, Prepared by Rogers, Golden and Halpern in association with BCM Eastern, INC., March 1986

Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan NTC Great Lakes – Great Lakes, Illinois, Year 2002-2011, Prepared for NTC Great Lakes.

Naval Training Center Great lakes, IL Master Plan, Prepared for NTC Great Lakes, 1982.

Phase I Cultural Resource Investigation, Great Lakes Naval Training Center, Volume II, Above Ground Resources, Prepared by Hardlines Design Company, October 5, 2000.

Listing of Known Ammunition Storage and Firing Locations at Great Lakes, IL, Prepared for Naval Station Public Works, March 17, 2003.

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

Memos

23 November 1926 from the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance to the Commandant, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., Disposal of Grade 3 Small Arms Ammunition.

29 October 1929 from the Commandant, Ninth Naval District to the Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Storage of Wrecking Charges, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

9 January 1931 from the Commandant to the Bureau of Ordnance, Ordnance Equipment, Request for.

15 July 1935 from the Commanding Officer to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Ammunition – Request for.

5 April 1940 from Commanding Officer to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Change of Ordnance Allowance – Request for.

1 January 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, Readiness Section, Report of Progress and Activities, December 1944.

12 January 1945 from the Commanding Officer, Service Schools Command to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, OrdAlts 1945.

1 February 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, Readiness Section, Report of Progress and Activities, January 1945.

22 February 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Commanding Officer, U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Ind., 20mm Ammunition and Smokeless Powder Samples – Return of.

1 March 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, Readiness Section, Report of Progress and Activities, February 1945.

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

1 May 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, Readiness Section, Report of Progress and Activities, April 1945.

1 July 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, Readiness Section, Report of Progress and Activities, June 1945.

11 July 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Ammunition, 40mm with Special Night Tracers – Report on.

1 August 1945 from the Commanding Officer to the Commander in Chief, U.S. Fleet, Readiness Section, Report of Progress and Activities, July 1945.

6 August 1946 from the Bureau of Naval Personnel to the Bureau of Yards & Docks, Anti-Aircraft Training Centers surplus to the needs of Bureau of Naval Personnel, August 1946.

18 June 1947 from Commanding Officer to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Reports of Stowage, Distribution of Available Empty Space for Ammunition, Explosives and Inert Ordnance Material – Forwarding of.

17 March 2003 from Ken Endress to Malcolm Pirnie, INC, Listing of Known Ammunition Storage and Firing Locations at Great Lakes, IL

Websites

<http://www.aprioriathletics.com/weather/chiwx.html>

<http://www.sws.uiuc.edu/data/climatedb/data.asp>

<http://www.epa.gov/swerffrr/pdf/IFUXOCTTHandbook.pdf>

http://www.sac.usace.army.mil/permits/Section204/Sec_4-17.pdf

<http://terraserver.microsoft.com>

<http://www.navyrangeinventory.net/>

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/>

<http://www.census.gov/>

<http://www.ntcgl.navy.mil/history.mil>

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

Maps

General Plan of Station, United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, North Chicago ILL., September 1909.

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *General Plan of Station*, 21 November 1918.

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Map of the Station Showing Improvements To June 30, 1920.*

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Map of the Station Showing Improvements To June 30, 1924.*

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Proposed Anti-Aircraft Training Center*, 8 August 1942.

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Assignment of Areas, Plot Plan 1945.*

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Map of the Station Showing Improvements To June 30, 1928.*

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Map of Area West of Sheridan Rd. Showing Conditions on June 30, 1929.*

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Map of Area West of Green Bay Road Showing Conditions on June 30, 1929.*

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Map of the Station Showing Improvements To June 30, 1931.*

FINAL WATER AREA MUNITIONS STUDY

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *West Side of C&N.W.R.Y Development Plan*, 13 January 1942.

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Master Shore Station Development Plan*, 3 May 1954.

U.S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Map of Area West of Sheridan Rd. Showing Conditions on June 30, 1950*.

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *Plot Plan 1950*.

United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, ILL, *General Development Plan*, 6 May 1955.

U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, ILL, *General Development Plan*, February 1963.

Public Works Center, Great Lakes, ILL., *Trap-Skeet-Archery Ranges, No. End Ziegemeir St. at Beach*, 3 June 1968.

Great Lakes Naval Complex, Great Lakes, Illinois, *Real Estate Summary Map*, 1 March 1983.

Naval Training Center Great Lakes, Illinois, *Base Map*, October 1995.

Appendix B: Project Source Data – General

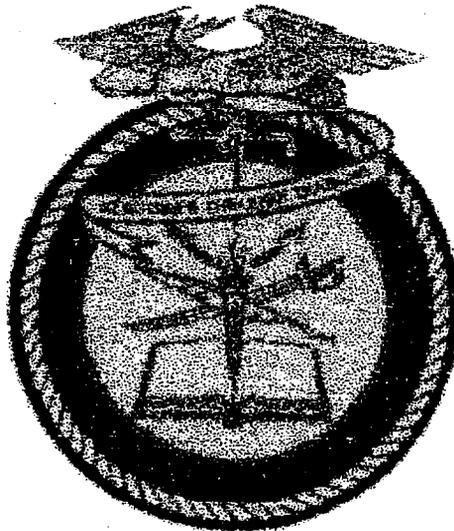
PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION

VOLUME II

OCTOBER 5, 2000

**PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATION
GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
NORTH CHICAGO, LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

**VOLUME II
ABOVE GROUND RESOURCES**



October 5, 2000

Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.	iii
1.0 INTRODUCTION.	.1
1.1 Overall Project Description.	.3
1.2 Description of Project Phases	.4
1.2.1 Recruit Training Command	.4
1.2.2 Veterans' Administration Golf Course	.5
1.2.3 Family Housing Areas	.6
1.2.4 Figures	.8
2.0 HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF THE INSTALLATION.	13
2.1 Historic Overview.	15
2.1.1 Pre-U.S. Navy Use of the Area.	15
2.1.2 History of the Area Under U.S. Navy Occupation.	17
2.1.2.1 Early Development of the Base.	17
2.1.2.2 World War I.	19
2.1.2.3 Between the Wars.	21
2.1.2.4 World War II Growth and Expansion.	21
2.1.2.5 Post-World War II and the Early Cold War.	24
2.1.2.6 Expansion and Growth in the 1950s and 1960s.	25
2.1.2.7 Recent History.	27
2.2 Notes	28
2.3 Figures	32
3.0 HISTORY AND EVALUATION OF ABOVE GROUND RESOURCES.	41
3.1 Recruit Training Command (RTC).	43
3.1.1 History and Development..	43
3.1.2 Building Types.	47
3.1.3 National Register Evaluation.	49
3.1.4 Notes	55
3.1.5 Figures	56
3.2 Camp Moffett.	71
3.2.1 History and Development..	71
3.2.2 Building Types.	72
3.2.3 National Register Evaluation.	73
3.2.4 Notes	74
3.2.5 Figures	75
3.3 Forrestal Village.	81
3.3.1 History and Development..	81
3.3.2 Building Types.	86
3.3.3 National Register Evaluation.	89
3.4.4 Notes	94
3.4.5 Figures	96

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3.4	Halsey Village.	. . . . .	.115
3.4.1	History and Development..	. . . . .	.115
3.4.2	Building Types.	. . . . .	.116
3.4.3	National Register Evaluation.	. . . . .	.117
3.4.4	Notes	. . . . .	.117
3.4.5	Figures	. . . . .	.119
3.5	Nimitz Village.	. . . . .	.127
3.5.1	History and Development..	. . . . .	.127
3.5.2	Building Types.	. . . . .	.129
3.5.3	National Register Evaluation.	. . . . .	.130
3.5.4	Notes	. . . . .	.131
3.5.5	Figures	. . . . .	.132
3.6	Mainside and Hospitalside Housing.	. . . . .	.139
3.6.1	History and Development..	. . . . .	.139
3.6.2	Building Types.	. . . . .	.140
3.6.3	National Register Evaluation.	. . . . .	.142
3.6.4	Notes	. . . . .	.144
3.6.5	Figures	. . . . .	.145
4.0	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	. . . . .	.155
5.0	APPENDICES	. . . . .	.159
	Information Tables for Above Ground Resources.	. . . . .	Appendix A

2.1 Historic Overview

2.1.1 Pre-U.S. Navy History of the Area

The first European exploration of this region occurred when the French explorer Marquette traveled through this area in 1673. The French established extensive trade with the local Native American population, and a French trading post was established near what is now the City of Waukegan. Green Bay Road was developed as an Indian trail and was used by early French explorers. Green Bay Road would continue to be an important transportation artery through the nineteenth century.¹

The Pottowamie Indians dominated the area in the early nineteenth century. A treaty made at Chicago in September 1833 specified that the Pottawattamies were to leave the territory now known as Lake County, Illinois as soon as the treaty was ratified. However, the treaty was not proclaimed until February 1835, and there was a Native American presence in the area through 1836. The Lake County lands, by act of Congress, were designated as part of the Northeast Land District of the State of Illinois. The lands were divided into townships starting in August 1835, and sale of the land commenced. However, some settlers had already slipped into the area as early as 1834.²

Settlement was underway in the area around Great Lakes Naval Training Center by 1836. The land currently occupied by Great Lakes Naval Training Center was also settled early in the area's history. The land occupied by the original Main Station and Naval Hospital areas of the base was located in the north half of Section 9 and the south half of Section 4 of Swain Township, Lake County, Illinois. In 1837, Benjamin and Polly Swain settled on this land and built a sawmill at the mouth of Pine Creek, now known as Pettibone Creek. This mill was reportedly the first industry in the area. Historical accounts state that Swain sold his land to Durkin and Howard between 1842 and 1844, and left the area.³

An 1861 real estate atlas of Lake County (Figure 2.1.1) shows the south half of Section 4 divided into three tracts. John Durkin owned the lion's share of the tract, while the lakeshore portion belonged to W.S. Buell. The north half of Section 9 was divided into six tracts. The Pettibone family owned the southwest portion of the area, while John Durkin owned a 20-acre tract directly north of the Pettibone property. The western portion of the area was divided into four parcels. The southeast quarter of this area belonged to William Tinsler, while the southwest portion and most of the north half was owned by G.A. Fellows. A.B. Cotes owned a small tract in the northwest corner of this area.⁴

A United States Geographical Survey topographical map dated November 1902 (Figure 2.1.2) delineates most of Section 9. This map covers the entire Naval Hospital area of the base, and the southern portion of the Main Station, up to the southern edge of the

parade ground in front of the Administration Building (Building 1). The map includes a fairly detailed delineation of two farmsteads. One farmstead was located east of the present Camp Barry area. The USGS map shows a dwelling, a barn, and 2-3 smaller outbuildings at this farmstead, which was located on the G.A. Fellows tract. A second farmstead was located to the east, near the present-day site of Building 81H at the Naval Hospital. This farmstead consisted of a dwelling, an L-shaped barn, and 2-3 outbuildings, and was situated on the William Tinsler tract. Farm fields or woods occupied the rest of the land surrounding these buildings. Most of the farm buildings were retained when the U.S. Navy occupied the area. Both farm dwellings were being used as officers' quarters as late as 1941. Some of the barns and other outbuildings were utilized as stables and storage facilities during World War I, but had been demolished by the mid-1930s.

The U.S. Government acquired land that now comprises the Mainside portion of Great Lakes Naval Training Station in 1905. The land included the 122-acre Joseph Downey Farm, and a 50-acre parcel owned by William H. Murphy. Construction of buildings for Great Lakes Naval Training Station began shortly after federal acquisition of the land. The Navy did not occupy other areas of the base until World War I or World War II.

The RTC area remained largely undeveloped until the base's World War I expansion. In 1861, the north portion of the RTC property was divided into two tracts, one owned by William Dwyer, and the second owned by Henry Neal. The southern half of RTC was owned by Thomas Masterson. One pre-World War I farmstead on the Masterson property was retained by the Navy. This farmstead sat in what is now a grassy area north of the Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Building 913). The farmstead was composed of a single dwelling and two small outbuildings.⁵ The dwelling appears to have been utilized as officers' quarters and is visible on maps as late as 1945.

Halsey Village and Nimitz Village stand on lands acquired by the government during World War I for expansion of Great Lakes Naval Training Station. However, much of this land was left undeveloped during World War I. Maps of the early 1920s indicate that land now occupied by Nimitz Village contained a farmstead with a dwelling, a barn, and a series of small outbuildings including garages and poultry houses. Other farmsteads existed on what is now land occupied Halsey Village and the V.A. Hospital.⁶

The U.S. Government condemned the area now occupied by Forrestal Village in 1942. This area was originally farmland, but was platted as a series of residential subdivisions, most likely during the real estate boom of the 1920s. However, because of the decline in new house construction associated with the Great Depression, the residential development of this tract was never successful. By the time the Navy investigated the property in 1942, the area had only a handful of houses, and much of the land was empty.⁷

In general, Great Lakes Naval Training Station is located in an area marked by low-density agricultural settlement that began in the mid-1830s. The agricultural development of the area continued through the remainder of the nineteenth century, with a small concentration of development at the area known as "Five Points." In spite of the northward expansion of Chicago in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, and the development of North Chicago and Waukegan as urban communities, the area now occupied by the base never became a of dense residential development. The area now occupied by Forrestal Village was platted out for dense residential development, and a small number of private dwellings were built in this area. However, the economic troubles of the Great Depression appear to have thwarted any attempts to turn this tract into a high-density private housing development.

2.1.2 History of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center

2.1.2.1 Origins and Early History of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center

The concept of the Great Lakes Naval Training Center originated in the years after the Spanish-American War. A series of impressive victories against the Spanish focused America's attention on the U.S. Navy, contributed to the war's quick conclusion, and led to U.S. acquisition of Cuba and the Philippines. This war is often seen as the event that established the United States as a major world power.

It was estimated that as much as 60% of the naval personnel that served in this war came from the Midwestern United States.⁸ In 1898, there were no naval training bases in close proximity to the Midwest. The U.S. Navy training base nearest to the Midwest was Coasters Island Harbor, established in 1881 near Newport, Rhode Island, as the Navy's first major training base.⁹

In 1902, the 10th Illinois U.S. Congressional District was represented by George Edmund Foss (1863-1936), who also chaired the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Foss was able to include site selection funding for a Great Lakes naval training base in the Naval Appropriations Act of July 1, 1902.¹⁰ An inland midwestern naval training base struck many east coast residents as a useless pork barrel project, but Foss pushed the concept forward. Soon, the site selection was narrowed down to five locations scattered through Michigan, Illinois, and Indiana. A site at Lake Bluff, Illinois, north of Chicago, was recommended as the best location, but the land was considered prohibitively expensive.¹¹ The Lake Bluff site was favored for its good rail connections to Milwaukee and Chicago, excellent harbor, and its location on southern half of Lake Michigan. The land was also situated in a pleasant, park-like setting.¹²

After a broader site study in 1904, Lake Bluff remained the preferred location, but the cost of the land, at approximately \$1,000 per acre, still remained prohibitive. Foss lobbied commercial interests in Chicago to raise money for purchase of the Lake Bluff lands. The Chicago Commercial Club, railroad interests, and other business organizations stepped forward and raised \$175,000 for purchase of the Lake Bluff land. At the final meeting of the site selection committee in November 1904, a final recommendation was made in favor of the Lake Bluff site. President Theodore Roosevelt announced the selection of the site on November 24, 1904.¹³

The Navy officially took possession of the site in July 1905. Construction of the facility was financed by various naval appropriation bills, and had a total cost of almost \$3,500,000. The initial \$250,000 appropriation in 1904 was used for land acquisition and site-related work. In 1906, \$750,000 was allotted for building construction, and in 1907, an additional \$700,000 was expended on building construction and utilities. In 1908, over \$1,000,000 was appropriated for building completion, utilities, and construction of a naval hospital. Additional appropriations were made in 1909 and 1910 for completion of the project.¹⁴

When completed in 1910-1911, the base had 39 buildings and could accommodate a total of 1,500 men. The base's substantial red brick and brown terra-cotta buildings were designed by Jarvis Hunt, an eminent New York architect best known as the nephew of renowned late Victorian architect Richard Morris Hunt. The buildings are designed in an imposing style that combined elegant French Renaissance Revival details with massive fortress-like elements. The resulting buildings have the refinement of turn of the century public buildings, while the massive arches and battered walls suggest the facility's military function. Naval motifs such as oars, ship's prows and turrets also heighten the nautical character of the buildings.

The base was located on a series of bluffs divided by a ravine carved into the site by Pettibone Creek. At the point where the creek emptied into Lake Michigan, a harbor was established for the base. North of the ravine sat officers' houses and the base's main parade ground. Buildings on the north, east, and west surrounded this parade ground, while the south side was left open to the Pettibone Creek ravine. Dormitories, mess halls, drill halls, classrooms and the administration building were grouped around the parade ground (Figure 2.1.3). Receiving facilities for new recruits were positioned southeast of the main parade ground. The U.S. Naval Hospital was located south of the main parade ground and the Pettibone Creek ravine. The layout of the base was the result of collaboration between Jarvis Hunt's office and U.S. Navy engineer George McKay. The base as constructed could accommodate 1,500 men, but the original master plan for the base anticipated additional construction that would expand the base to accommodate 3,000 men.¹⁵

The base's first commandant was Captain Albert Ross, who oversaw construction of the base for the Navy. The base was originally known as Great Lakes Naval Training Station (the name was changed to "Training Center" during World War II). It was formally commissioned in July 1911, and began accepting recruits at that time. Captain Ross remained in command long enough for the first class of recruits to graduate from the facility on October 28 of that same year.¹⁶ Between 1911 and 1916, the base received an average of 220 recruits per month for training.¹⁷

2.1.2.2 World War I Expansion

The entry of the United States into World War I in 1917 brought about extensive changes at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The base was suddenly called upon to handle much larger numbers of recruits. At the time the United States entered the war in April 1917, the facility was already overcrowded with a population of approximately 2,500 men fit into a base designed to handle 1,500.¹⁸ Between the U.S declaration of war in 1917 and the end of the war in November 1918, over 125,000 recruits were accepted at the base.¹⁹

The responsibility for handling this massive increase in population was dealt with by the base commandant, Captain William A. Moffett. At first, expansion was dealt with by cramming more recruits into already overcrowded buildings, and by housing recruits in tents that were raised in every area of available space. In spring 1917 Moffett traveled to Washington D.C. seeking approval of his wartime construction plan for the base. Moffett had devised a system in which the Great Lakes Training Station was expanded through the construction of self-contained "camps" that were smaller, temporary versions of the main base. Each camp was to contain barracks, drill halls, administrative and recreational facilities, mess halls, officer quarters, dispensaries, and other necessary facilities. The plan was immediately approved and construction began.

By July 1917, the base had expanded considerably (Figure 2.1.4). A large number of frame buildings had been built just north of the Naval Hospital, and were known as the "Hospital Group." North of the Hospital Group was Camp Ross, which appears to have been composed largely of barracks and other small buildings. To the west of Camp Ross were Camps Decatur, Farragut, and Barry. These camps, also composed of small buildings, were positioned on opposite sides of the Pettibone Creek ravine.²⁰

The base also had expanded onto the land north of Sheridan Road. In 1917, two camps were located in this area. Camp Dewey sat to the north, and consisted of a series of H-shaped barracks, a few additional I-shaped wood frame buildings, and a large one-story wood frame drill hall. To the south, Camp Perry was essentially a larger version of Camp Dewey. In addition to the H-shaped barracks and other small buildings, the facility contained four large mess halls and two large drill halls.²¹

Numerous construction photographs clearly document the construction of the base's World War I facilities. The smaller buildings were constructed with wood balloon frame construction methods regularly used in civilian housing (Figure 2.1.5). The buildings generally had gabled roofs, horizontal flush wood cladding, and multi-pane wood sash windows. The drill halls were one-story structures built with wood frame side walls that supported a series of segmental arched latticework trusses.

The base continued to expand throughout World War I. A June 1920 map of the base (Figure 2.1.6) shows the full extent of the expansion. In addition to the development of Camps Ross, Decatur, Farragut, Perry and Dewey and expansion of the Hospital Group in 1917, the base had expanded further to the north and west. To the west of the main station, the base had an airfield and an aviation mechanic's school. To the south of the airfield was Camp Paul Jones, composed of H-shaped barracks and larger drill hall and mess hall buildings. To the northwest of the airfield, Camp Luce had been built as an additional training facility. An officer housing area sat north of Camp Luce. West of Sheridan Road, a hospital corpsmen's school had been established north of Camp Dewey. The corpsman's school was composed of only a few buildings, but larger facilities had been developed on its western edge. To the southwest of the corpsman's school, an auxiliary reserve school had been constructed with a series of small wood frame structures and two larger drill hall/mess hall buildings.

To the northwest of the corpsman's school, Camp Lawrence had a layout similar to the auxiliary school, with small barrack buildings and two larger drill/mess halls on its eastern edge. The 1920 map also indicates that the base owned a large tract of undeveloped property west of Camp Lawrence. At the end of World War I, this property still contained a series of scattered dwellings and barns, and what appears to be at least one concentration of farm buildings.²²

Some have pointed to the World War I construction effort at Great Lakes as the origin of the Navy's Seabees. Before World War I, private contractors constructed buildings at Great Lakes. During the war, mobilization decreased the number of workmen available to private building contractors. As a result, finding a contractor for construction projects at Great Lakes became difficult. Eventually, Captain Moffett began identifying recruits with construction skills, and put them to work building new facilities. These men were organized into the 12th Battalion, also known as the construction battalion. Historians have traced the origins of the Navy's construction wing, the Seabees, to the 12th Battalion at Great Lakes.²³

The mission of Great Lakes Naval Training Station also expanded during World War I. At the beginning of the war, Great Lakes mainly handled basic training of new recruits, and had only two advanced training schools, one for hospital work and one for signal and radio training. During World War I, a large number of additional schools were added for specialists like coxswains, gunners, aviation officers, and machinist's mates.

2.1.2.3 Great Lakes NTC Between the Wars

The end of the war led to major changes at Great Lakes Naval Training Station. The transition was a time that saw thousands of men mustered out of service. Surplus weapons and equipment needed to be disposed of, and 1920 maps of the base indicate that a "reclamation yard" had been set up. In the early 1920s, the base was involved in a massive demolition project in which most of the World War I wood frame camp buildings were destroyed. Large areas of land west of Sheridan Road that were part of the base during World War I were turned over to the Veterans' Administration by presidential executive order on April 17, 1924.²⁴ Between 1918 and 1927, the base was reduced from 1,200 acres to 459 acres, and the number of buildings was pared down to 63. For a brief period in 1922, recruit training was halted at the base, leaving only two small service schools in operation with a total of about 480 men. A number of Chicago and North Chicago civic and business organizations then banded together to lobby for the base to return to its pre-World War I status. Congress eventually passed legislation that re-established a recruit population of 1,500 at Great Lakes, returning the base to its pre-war level of recruit training.²⁵

Despite numerous Naval budget cuts in the mid- to late-1920s, Great Lakes maintained its population level at 1,500. The number of buildings at the base increased to 102 as a moderate construction campaign was carried out.²⁶ The base reached another low point in the early years of the Great Depression. The Hoover administration cut funding for the U.S. Navy in an effort to economize. The smaller Navy that resulted had sharply reduced manpower needs, to the point that naval recruiting ground to a halt. With no new recruits to train, Great Lakes Naval Training Station closed and was placed on "maintenance" status in 1933. At one point the base was slated to serve as a reforestation headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps, but this operation was instead established at nearby Fort Sheridan.²⁷ In 1935, after aggressive lobbying by the Chicago community, Great Lakes NTS was re-opened.²⁸

When the base was re-opened, its commander, Admiral John Downes, reported that Great Lakes was in extremely poor condition. The facilities had deteriorated during the years of "inactive" status.²⁹ Historic photographs show that the Works Progress Administration (WPA) sent in workers to paint, remodel, and recondition buildings on base during the late 1930s.

2.1.2.4 World War II Expansion

With the beginning of World War II in Europe, President Roosevelt declared a limited national emergency in September 1939. Work began to build up the United States Navy, and as a result, the number of recruits received at Great Lakes increased.³⁰ To speed the flow of recruits into active service, the period of recruit training was reduced from 12 weeks to eight weeks. By June 1940, Congress had authorized \$4 billion in funding to establish a larger two-ocean navy. The increased need for recruits meant

expanded operations at Great Lakes. The duration of recruit training was further reduced to six weeks in 1940, and in the same year, contracts were released for the construction of over 20 new buildings, including barracks and a new galley. The capacity of Great Lakes was increased to accommodate 14,000 people.³¹

Within 24 hours of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the staff of Great Lakes put together plans to construct approximately 36 buildings. Land at Great Lakes owned by the Veterans' Administration was made available for Navy use by an executive order of December 29, 1941. This land was spare property associated with the VA's Downey Hospital, and totaled 375 acres.³² Additional land was seized from private owners through takings proceedings in October 1942.³³ By 1942, the capacity of the base had been increased to 44,000 persons at a cost of about \$36,000,000. On the portion of the base east of Sheridan Road, Camps Paul Jones and Luce were rebuilt on their World War I sites, and new barracks were constructed on the sites of World War I camps Decatur and Farragut. The old site of the Aviation Mechanics' School was re-developed as Camp Bronson.

On the former Veterans' Administration lands west of Sheridan Road, the base constructed an extensive array of camps during World War II. The old sites of World War I camps Perry and Dewey were re-developed in World War II as camps Porter, Downes, and Dewey. To the north, the area of the World War I hospital corpsmen's school was re-developed as Camp Moffett and the Wave Hospital Corps School. West of Camp Moffett, Camp Lawrence was revived on its World War I site and Camp McIntire was developed on the site of the old Auxiliary Reserve School.³⁴ To the north of Camp Lawrence, the base developed Camp Robert Smalls. To the southwest of Camp Robert Smalls, Camps Dahlgren, Decatur, Hull, MacDonough, Mahan, and Maury were established on lands west of Green Bay Road seized by the government from private owners in the early years of World War II.

Captain Moffett's World War I era concept of expanding the base through construction of multiple, self-contained training camps was used again during World War II. The World War II mobilization camps typically consisted of a series of H-shaped barracks, one large drill hall/administration building, and one or more subsistence buildings, storage structures, dispensaries/clinics, and at least one heating plant (Figure 2.1.7). In addition, some camps included rifle ranges, service schools, and recreation centers. The design of each camp varied slightly depending on the needs of the base and the shape of the available plot of land.³⁵ The camps were, in most cases, designed to accommodate 4,500 recruits.³⁶ By the end of 1942, the capacity of the base had been raised to 68,000, and this capacity was increased to 100,000 later in the war. The enlisted population of the base peaked in March 1944 at 100,156. It has been calculated that 965,259 recruits were trained at Great Lakes during the time that the U.S. was directly involved in World War II.³⁷

African-Americans were first admitted for training at Great Lakes during World War II. From 1922 to 1938, African-Americans were not accepted for enlistment in the Navy. In 1938, African-American men were allowed to enlist, but only as mess attendants. On June 1, 1942, enlistment for general service in the Navy was opened to African-American men, and the first black recruit arrived on base on June 5 of that year. As a result, training camps for African-Americans were opened at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. As late as 1944, these camps were the only facilities of their kind in the United States.³⁸

Following a pattern of racial segregation, black personnel were concentrated in specific areas of the base during most of World War II. In June 1942 there was only one company of African-American recruits on base. Camp Robert Smalls was constructed in late 1942, and was occupied by the African-American 18th Regiment on January 1, 1943. This regiment consisted of recruits, service school trainees, and a unit of servicemen who were awaiting their discharges. By April 1944, all black recruits were removed from Camp Robert Smalls so that exclusively African-American service school trainees and men who had completed their service could occupy it.³⁹

In May 1943, the 16th regiment, an African-American all-recruit unit, was established at Camp Lawrence, and a second black, all-recruit unit, the 14th regiment, was formed and occupied Camp Moffett in August 1943.⁴⁰ By June 1944, African-American trainees on the base numbered 8,500 recruits and 900 service school students. In addition, there were 1,250 African-Americans employed by the base, serving in the Administrative Command, Hospital Command, Recruit Training Command and Service Schools Command. Many of these staff members were employed as cooks, although blacks also worked in the base's post office and security operations.⁴¹

In general, an atmosphere of racial tension existed at the base throughout World War II. Many African-American recruits and service school trainees disliked the base's policy of segregation. African-American service school students were only allowed to go into nine out of the thirteen areas of specialization, and some service school courses were open only to white students. In addition, separate discipline policies, testing standards and other important regulations were set up for African-American recruits. Many African-American recruits objected to this policy and advocated equal treatment for all recruits, regardless of race.⁴²

Conditions for African-Americans at Great Lakes did improve during World War II. One of the most notable instances was graduation of the Navy's first class of 13 African-American commissioned officers in 1944. Also in 1944, an "experiment" in integrating black and white students at the service schools was carried out, and led to the desegregation of these facilities. On June 11, 1945, the Bureau of Naval Personnel issued a directive requiring racial integration in all U.S. Navy training programs. The era of racially segregated camps at Great Lakes came to a close near the end of World War II.⁴³

2.1.2.5 World War II De-Mobilization and the Early Cold War

World War II had been a period of tremendous growth for Great Lakes Naval Training Station. In April 1944, the base had been re-designated Great Lakes Naval Training Center in recognition of the importance of the facility to the Navy. The end of World War II brought equally significant changes to the base. A demobilization center was established at Great Lakes Naval Training Center on August 27, 1945. A number of the base's large drill halls were remodeled into separation centers to process the large numbers of service men and women who were being discharged from the Navy. A huge number of service men and women were discharged at Great Lakes, including a record of 27,118 men and women in one week during December 1945. A separation center at Toledo, Ohio, was also closed in February 1946, and its operations were moved to Great Lakes. In the end, approximately 450,000 recruits were released to inactive duty status at Great Lakes before the demobilization center closed in 1946.⁴⁴

In the late 1940s, continued operation of Great Lakes Naval Training Center was threatened, much as it had been in the early 1920s after World War I. The number of recruits at the base dropped to 10,000 by December 1945. The Bureau of Naval Personnel announced in 1946 that it planned to end recruit training at Great Lakes in favor of transferring all training functions to Norfolk, Virginia, and San Diego, California. Government officials, including the commandant of the Ninth Naval District and the governor of Illinois, protested the decision. The Navy abandoned plans to close Great Lakes, and instead closed the naval training center in Bainbridge, Maryland. The recruit training functions of the Bainbridge facility were subsequently re-activated, but the facility was eventually permanently closed, and its activities re-allocated to Great Lakes.⁴⁵

The number of recruits at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center fluctuated greatly in the late 1940s. The base's population declined sharply in 1946, to the point that some buildings at Great Lakes were loaned to other government agencies for use. In August 1947, all recruits were cleared out of Camps Downes, Dewey, and Porter and were re-located to Camp Paul Jones. Plans were to keep the level of recruits at the base around a maximum of 8,400. By July 1948 there were 19,657 recruits on base, Camps Downes, Dewey, and Porter had been revived, and the Navy temporarily halted recruiting to ease the pressure. Because of the young age of most post-World War II recruits, the recruit-training period was increased to ten weeks, and in 1950 a naval reserve recruit-training program was started at Great Lakes.⁴⁶

One postwar problem experienced at many military installations was the lack of family housing. Most service men and women lived away from their families during World War II. During the early Cold War, it became common for men and women to live with their families while serving in the military. As the military grew during the early Cold War, thousands of military families crowded into private sector housing around

major military bases. This situation led, in many cases, to extremely high rents, overcrowding, and unsanitary housing conditions. There was a clear need for family housing for military personnel. Lack of adequate housing was cited as a major reason that many military personnel did not re-enlist when their term of duty was up.⁴⁷

Because of previous military housing policies, there were few family housing units at Great Lakes Naval Training Center at the end of World War II. Like many military installations, Great Lakes Naval Training Center had serious shortages of family housing in the late 1940s. At first, a number of temporary solutions were devised to ease the shortage. In 1946, the base loaned 44 buildings, including all structures in camps Maury and Mahan, to the Lake County Housing Authority. These buildings were converted into 351 family housing units for veterans, although active duty personnel of Great Lakes Naval Training Center occupied about half of the units.⁴⁸ The barracks of Camp Robert Smalls were converted to a housing complex for families of petty officers in October 1947. Three trailer camps were also established between 1947 and 1950 to increase the amount of available housing. Despite these efforts, the housing shortage at Great Lakes NTC continued into the 1950s.

2.1.2.6 Redevelopment and Expansion in the 1950s and 1960s.

Recruit training at Great Lakes accelerated with the beginning of the Korean War in 1950. The number of recruits at the facility fell steeply in 1952, and fluctuated during the remainder of the 1950s.⁴⁹ However, because of the increasingly technical nature of Navy operations, the number of students at the Great Lakes service schools steadily increased during the 1950s.⁵⁰

As the base continued to grow, the lack of family housing on or near the base continued to be a major problem. The housing problems of the late 1940s had been remedied through temporary solutions like the conversion of World War II wood frame barracks into family housing, and the construction of trailer parks. However, the old wood frame buildings were deteriorating quickly and many required a high level of maintenance. A more permanent solution was needed.

Congressional housing acts provided a partial remedy to the problems at Great Lakes NTC. The Wherry Housing Act of 1949 allowed private developers to construct housing units on land leased from the military. The housing was to be built according to FHA standards, rent levels were controlled, and military families were given first priority in renting the units. The developers retained ownership of the Wherry housing units and were responsible for operating and maintaining the properties.

A \$10 million, 1000-unit Wherry housing development was initiated at Great Lakes NTC early in the history of the Wherry program. Construction of Wherry housing at Great Lakes NTC was underway by December 1950, the first tenants moved in by

October 1951, and the final units were completed in February 1953. The housing units were constructed on the sites of World War II Camps McDonough, Decatur, Hull, and Dahlgren. The developer responsible for the Wherry housing development at Great Lakes NTC was a partnership between the Corbetta Construction Company of Chicago and the Price Construction Company. The architectural firm for the project was Shaw, Metz, and Dolio of Chicago. The buildings were a mixture of two story apartment units accommodating 4-5 families, small one-story duplexes and single-family dwellings, and a series of larger 14-unit apartment buildings.

The new rental units were open to commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The complex was named Forrestal Village in honor of James V. Forrestal, who served first as Secretary of the Navy and later as Secretary of Defense. Forrestal Village provided 1000 housing units, but some sources reported that even with Forrestal in place, the base still had a long waiting list for housing.⁵¹ The Wherry apartments were small, and the buildings were constructed in a high-density pattern. These units were not appropriate for higher-ranking officers who expected higher quality accommodations. Despite the shortcomings of Wherry housing, military bases began acquiring these units from developers in the late 1950s and 1960s. Great Lakes NTC acquired and took over operation of the Forrestal Wherrys in spring 1959, and has owned and operated these housing units since that time.

The era of family housing construction at Great Lakes NTC was far from over with completion of the Wherry units. In 1959 construction bids were opened for a \$25 million housing project developed under provision of the Capehart Housing Amendment.⁵² Ground was broken in May 1959, and construction continued into 1960. These dwellings were larger and more spacious than the Wherry units. Most of the units were single-family homes or duplexes, rather than larger multi-family apartment buildings. These buildings provided more private, comfortable accommodations than the Wherrys. A large numbers of Capehart housing units were constructed in the northern portion of Forrestal Village, mostly duplexes and 4-plexes. However, the largest number of Capehart units were constructed in Halsey Village, a housing area composed almost exclusively of Capehart units.

The mid-1960s brought increased U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and a corresponding expansion of all branches of the armed forces. A high demand for new recruits and trained specialists in the U.S. Navy assured that the population of Great Lakes NTC would continue to grow. This continued growth fueled the need for additional family housing on the base. After the Capehart housing legislation was discontinued at the end of 1962, Great Lakes NTC continued to build additional units of family housing through the mid-1970s under the Congressional Military Construction Bills. The majority of these housing units were constructed at Forrestal Village and, beginning in 1969, at Nimitz Village, the former site of World War II Camps Lawrence and McIntire. Capehart-like duplexes were built at Forrestal Village in 1966, and a series of attached single-family dwellings was built in Nimitz Village in 1968-1969 (Figure

2.1.8). However, the majority of housing units built from 1968-1975 at Great Lakes were multi-family apartment buildings or town house structures.

New construction at Great Lakes NTC in the 1950s and 1960s was not limited to housing. In 1957, a plan to rebuild camps Dewey, Downes, and Porter as a center for recruit training was announced. When completed, the project converted the ramshackle World War II camps into a modern, state of the art recruit training facility. The initial group of structures, Buildings 920-923, was built beginning in 1958 on the site of World War II Camp Porter. When completed, the new Camp Porter consisted of seven barracks, a classroom structure (Building 927), and a galley (Building 928). Major World War II buildings retained at Camp Porter were a drill hall, laundry, gunnery range, and brig. Seven additional barracks were constructed between 1962-1966 north of Camp Porter, on the sites of Camps Dewey and Downes. Two buildings with enlisted men's quarters, a galley, a classroom building, and a dental clinic were also completed by 1964. The facility as completed in 1966 accommodated the entire recruit training command (Figure 2.1.9). The facilities were divided into two camps, each capable of accommodating 5,000 recruits. A 2,500-man receiving camp was also constructed on the north side of Buckley Road at Camp Moffett.

2.1.2.7 Recent History

The Great Lakes Naval Training Center continued to play an important role in the operation of the United States Navy during the 1980s and 1990s. Limited amounts of isolated new construction took place at RTC during the 1980s. No major developments of family or officer housing were constructed on the base after completion of a series of town houses at Forrestal Village in 1975-1976.

With the closure of recruit training bases in Norfolk and San Diego, Great Lakes RTC is now the Navy's only center for recruit training. The base's service schools also provide valuable technical training to thousands of Navy personnel each year. Current plans call for privatization and modernization of family housing on the base, and an ambitious program of new construction and modernization at RTC.

For nearly a century, the Great Lakes Naval Training Center has served as the Navy's largest training facility. The Recruit Training Command has sent thousands of recruits on to successful careers in the Navy, while the service schools have provided vital technical training in a number of areas of specialization.

The 1990s saw renewed construction efforts at RTC, including the completion of new training facilities as well as a new chapel, infirmary, visitors' center, and retail store. Current development plans call for construction of a new RTC gunnery range in the immediate future, followed by a major re-development and expansion of RTC, including construction of new barracks and training facilities. This construction program will result in the demolition of most of the existing structures at RTC. The

resulting facility will be a fully modern recruit training center that will allow Great Lakes NTC to better prepare incoming recruits for service in today's Navy. The Navy's major investment in the expansion and redevelopment of is proof of the vital role that Great Lakes NTC continues to play in operation of the United States Navy.

2.1.3 Notes

1. Ingalls, Marlin, and Vergil Noble. *Report of Archival Search and Pedestrian Survey at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center for FAP 437, Sheridan Road.* Midwestern Archaeological Research Center, Illinois State University, January 1986, pp. 5-10.
2. Halsey, John J. *A History of Lake County, Illinois.* Chicago: Roy S. Bates, 1912, pp. 462-463.
3. Ibid, pp. 463-464.
4. See note 1.
5. Bureau of Yards and Docks. "Map of United States Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois." June 1919. Ninth Naval District Public Works Office.
6. Bureau of Yards and Docks. "Plat Maps, North Chicago, Illinois." 1922. Bureau of Yards and Docks Microfilm Reel 1000, National Archives Cartographic Division, College Park, Maryland.
7. Ninth Naval District Public Works Department. "Plat of Survey, Camp Green Bay." November 5, 1942. Ninth Naval District Public Works Office.
8. Hasbrouck-Paterson Associates. *Comprehensive Building Survey: Great Lakes Naval Training Center.* 1987, p. 8. U.S. Navy Facilities Command, Southern Division.
9. U.S. Naval Training Center. *Gates to Glory: An Illustrated History of the U.S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Illinois,* 1996, p. 1. Navy Library, Naval Historical Center, Washington D.C.
10. Ibid.
11. Hasbrouck-Peterson Associates, p. 10.
12. U.S. Naval Training Center, *Gates,* p. 2.
13. Hasbrouck-Peterson Associates, p. 10.

THE GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION
A HISTORY

THE GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION

A HISTORY

BY

FRANCIS BUZZELL

War-time Editor of "The Great Lakes Recruit" and Historian
of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts

ILLUSTRATED FROM PHOTOGRAPHS



BOSTON
SMALL, MAYNARD & COMPANY
PUBLISHERS

40 THE GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION

V. Flory, Pay Clerk L. H. Ludwig, and Carpenter J. E. Willis.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Upon the declaration of war the Ordnance Department was equipped to provide ordnance material for approximately one thousand men, but preparations had been made and a request sent to the Bureau of Ordnance to increase equipment and ordnance material of various descriptions to provide for the training of about 15,000 men.

When war was declared all the 3-inch 6-pounder and 1-pounder guns available at Great Lakes were ordered shipped to the eastern coast to be used for the arming of merchant vessels. However, when the Naval Militia Organizations of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts were mobilized, a considerable amount of ordnance material was left in the armories located in the various states. Every effort was made to obtain this ordnance material, and as a result Great Lakes was quickly provided with a couple of thousand additional rifles and drill guns, a number of pistols, and several 3-inch field pieces. In the meantime the Bureau of Ordnance sent to Great Lakes about 10,000 rifles of the older models, 1000 Springfield rifles, and 1000 drill rifles patterned after the Springfield model. This brought the grand total to about 16,000 rifles and 400 pistols, with all the necessary equipment.

At the outbreak of the war Great Lakes had only one armory, and that was partly used by the Medical Department as a sick bay. Just before the war closed, the Station had sixteen regimental armories equipped in all respects for properly taking care of all ordnance ma-

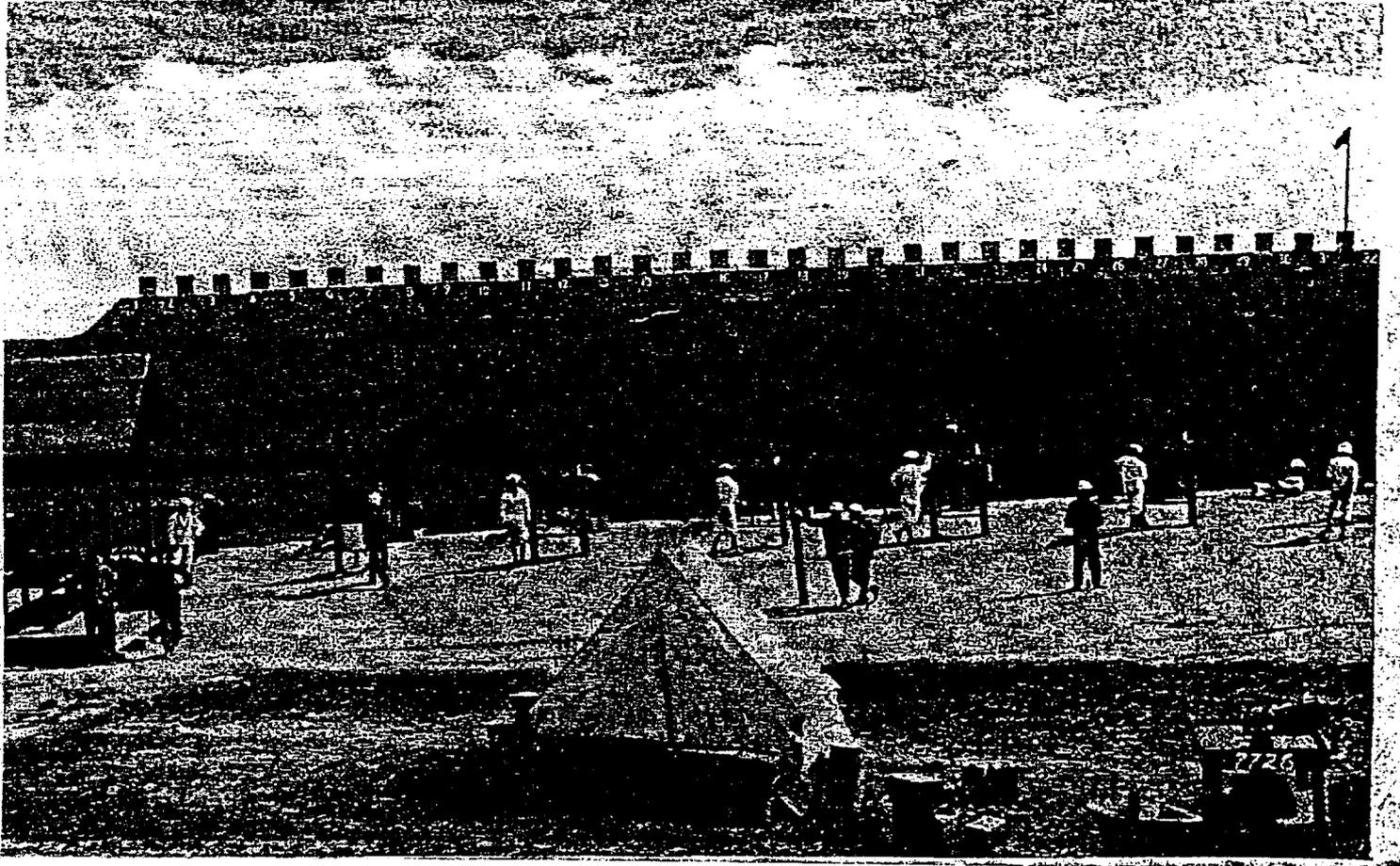
terial. These armories were also fitted up for the repairing of ordnance material.

The facilities for carrying on small arm target practice prior to the war consisted of three Ellis type, self-scoring targets located on the harbor breakwater. Immediately steps were taken to construct a 40-target small arms range. This range was put into commission the early part of July, 1917, and was constantly in use from that time on. In the autumn of 1917 the Navy Department acquired the Illinois State Target Range known as Camp Logan, about eighteen miles distant from Great Lakes, and during 1918 thousands of men from Great Lakes were given small arms practice there. The Camp Logan range was equipped with two hundred targets.

When the Gunners' Mates and Armed Guard schools were established in August, 1917, the facilities for carrying out the prescribed courses of training were hardly adequate. Immediate steps were taken to obtain the required ordnance material, which included guns, mines, torpedoes and machine guns of various kinds. None of the warships making up the Great Lakes' Training Squadron mounted guns of the type used to arm the merchant marine. Therefore a battery of 3-inch, 50-caliber guns was mounted in a gun shed on the lake shore, and submarine targets were towed at varying distances out into the lake for the men to shoot at. The students of the Armed Guard School practiced firing with these guns both day and night with excellent results. The gun shed was provided with two great searchlights for night work.

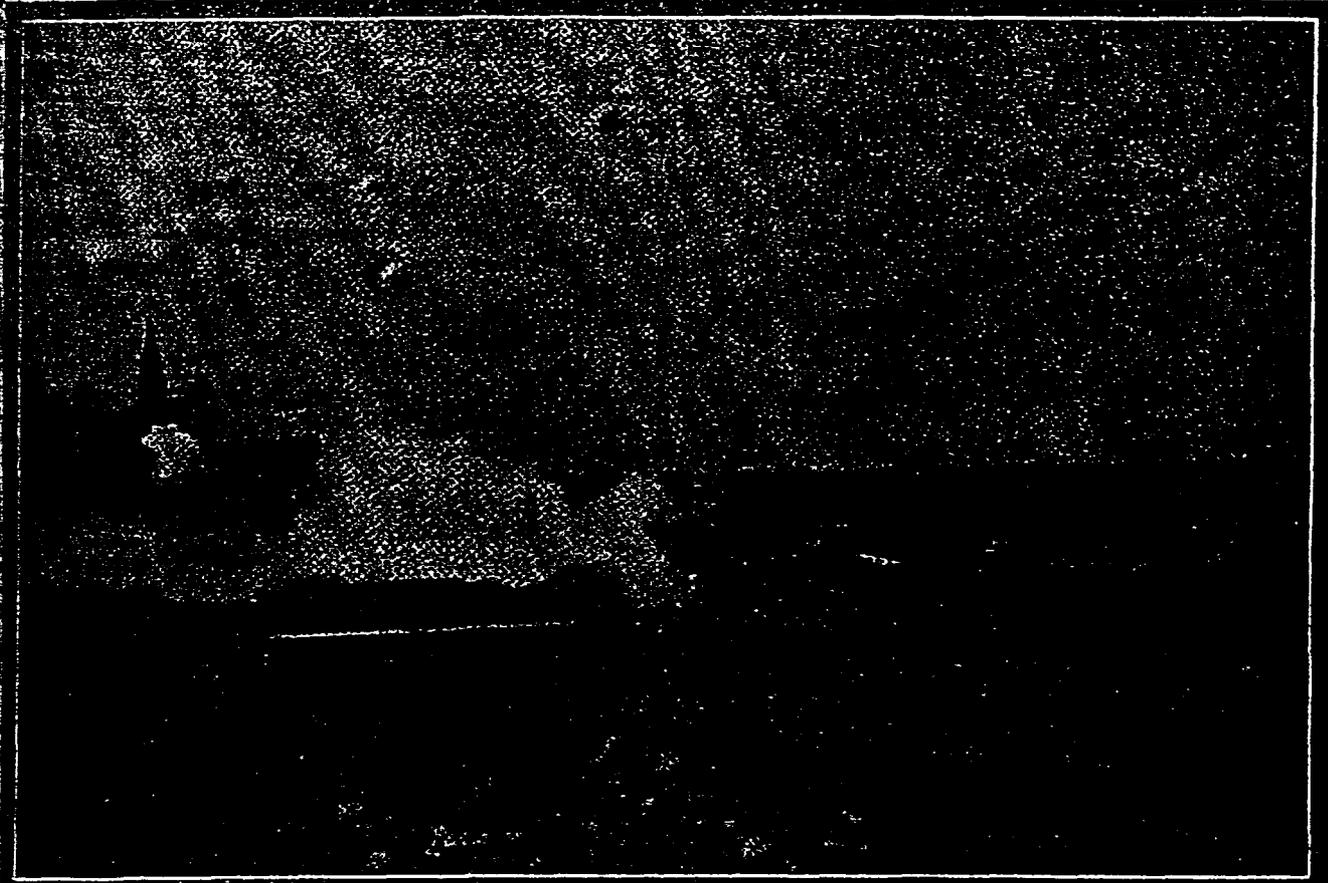
During the winter of 1917-18, approximately 1000 men attached to the Public Works Department were put

Target Practice, U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.





Co. 3 rd Reg. U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. Camp Leavenworth



NAVY LIFE DEPICTED AT WAR EXPOSITION

SAILORS, most of them from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and their comrades in khaki, collaborated in depicting the parts they will play in the great conflict at the United States War Exposition held at Grant Park, Chicago, September 2nd to 15th.

It was a spectacle that drew hundreds of thousands. The closest replica of the war that the "army at home" has ever witnessed as they came from all over the middle west to the war theater. Aeroplanes darted through the skies like huge, alarmed birds. Shrapnel burst and trench mortars banged in a corner plot of ground representing No Man's Land. Spotlights all close to it all staring and blinking with each explosion.

Only a sham battle was field. From the start of the trench raid to the capture of the "German" forces with the cold steel the action was as near to the real thing as possible.

But Navy life was not neglected at the Exposition. It was shown to the visitor comprehensively. There were exhibitions from nearly every school on this station. The buzz of the ticker attracted many to the exhibits of the Radio School. The Hospital School sent a corps of men to Grant Park to show the modern ways of naval surgery. The aviation exhibit from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station was always the center of attraction. Set on stationary stands were several of the latest types of engines. Behind each stood a few Bluejackets who demonstrated their power. With the swinging of the propellers and the start of the engines the noise was terrific.

By *Ho Frank Reulinger*

Great crowds rushed to the water's edge to view the new engines in action. But there were other features offered to the sight seeing thousands by officers in command of this station. Several divers in deep-sea garb, men from the Gunners' Mates School were lowered to the bottom of the lake. One man was beneath the water two hours and one half. The Ordnance Department sent machine guns as well as pieces of large caliber to the exhibition. They shot at floating targets. Curious civilians surrounded the steel weapons and asked questions of the Bluejackets who were detailed for this work.

Each day there were thrills a-plenty. "Battles" were fought in the air by skilled veteran aviators. They performed daring circus stunts. There were birdmen from Rantoul, Ill., and of the American-British "flying circus." All the planes of the International Circus were fitted for military purposes, being armed with machine guns and bombs.

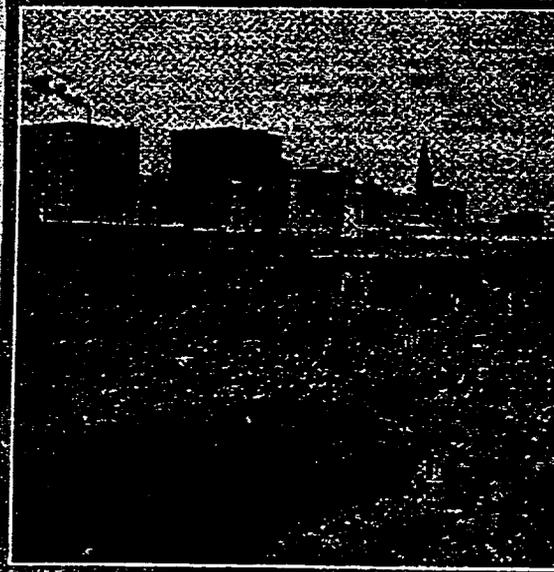
The gates to the gigantic martial spectacle were thrown open promptly at ten o'clock each morning. Each day there were hundreds of people awaiting admission. Numerous exhibits were placed promiscuously about the large field. Most of this paraphernalia was captured from the Germans. A long black barreled German naval gun of large caliber, probably pieced together in the Krupp factory, stood in a prominent place. Here and there rested ominous trench mortars, captured loot from the Hun, which at one time were turned on Yankee trenches. Aeroplanes, tattered and soiled, the work of the Allied birdmen, lay crushed and helpless, no longer able to aid in

VIEWS of the WAR EXPOSITION WHERE



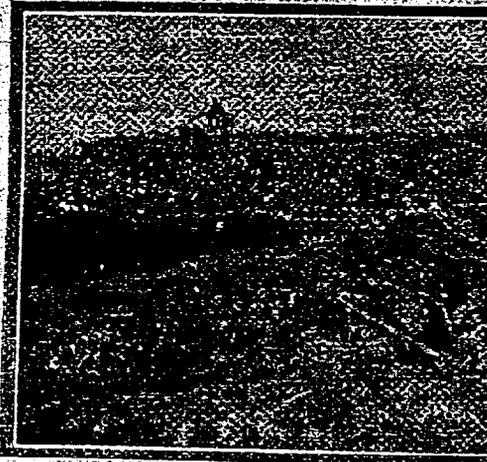
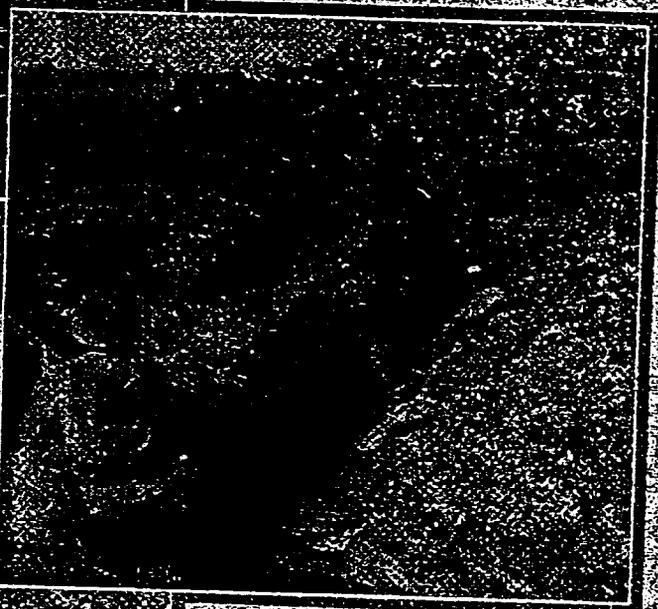
READY, FIRE!—Bluejackets with guns of heavy caliber took a prominent part in the Exposition. Here is a gun crew firing promiscuously at the hypothetical Hun.

BARB WIRE—Nothing that is not an actual part of the fighting "Over There" was left out of the big spectacles. Here a few men in khaki are striding the barb.

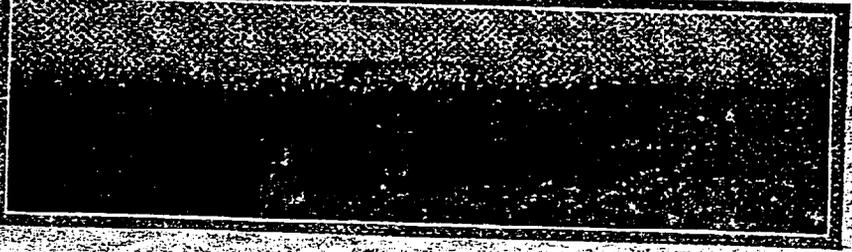


LEARNING—After the barrage the Hun recalled the 2nd Iowa Infantry with bayonets fixed to the rifle.

SHOOTING—To present the same scene of a battle front with the 100th Infantry across the line. Here the men are standing in the trench.



REALISTIC—Thousands of spectators saw the realistic battles. **OVER THE TOP**—The biggest moment in the life of the soldier. In the battle at the Exposition the Bluejackets took a big part in the grand finale, the charge over. They are shown here, with bayonets un-sheathed, about to rout the "Germans."

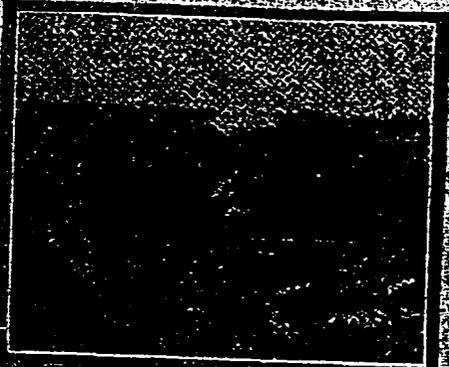


TWO SHAM BATTLES WERE FOUGHT DAILY

THE TANK POSITION
The tank position at the front of the line.



A DUEOUT—The terrain that formed the battlefield at Hamir Park was an exact replica of certain portions of the Western Front. Bombs and shells were scattered about.



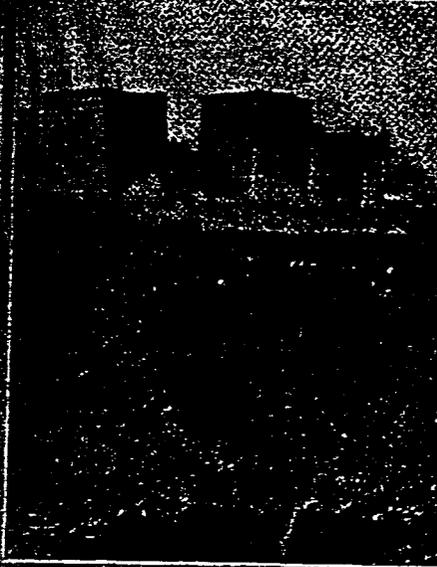
TRENCHES—The trenches considered about like an old stream that has been trying for years to reach the earth's surface.

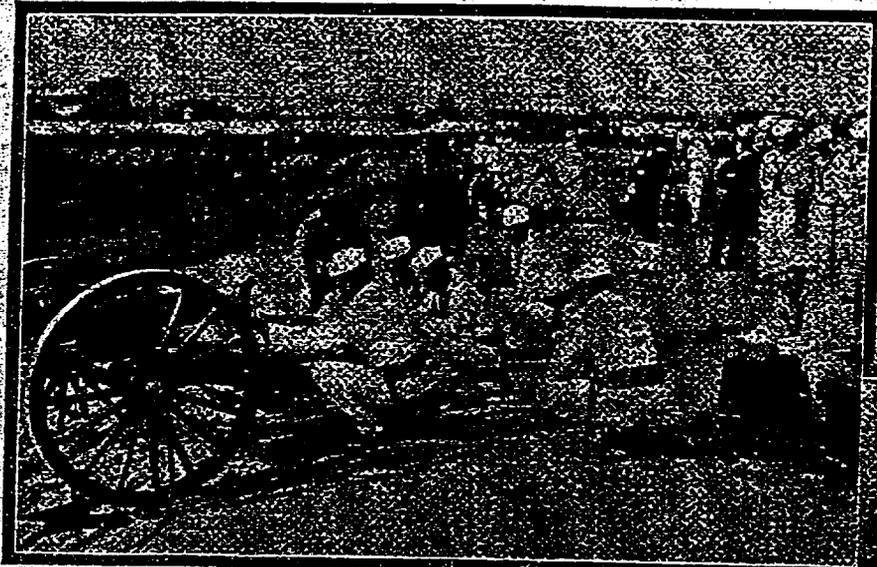


SHRAPNEL BOMBS AND GRENADES—All these munitions were breaking with a bang while this picture was being snapped.



ON EDGE—Khaki-clad men were in position to be shot for some time before the battle proper started. If there was to be an attack they were going to be prepared.





ALL SET—Members of a gun crew waiting the signal to fire. These guns played a prominent part in the martial activity. They banged away continuously and hammered in enemy trenches, grinding the parapets away and inflicting casualties.

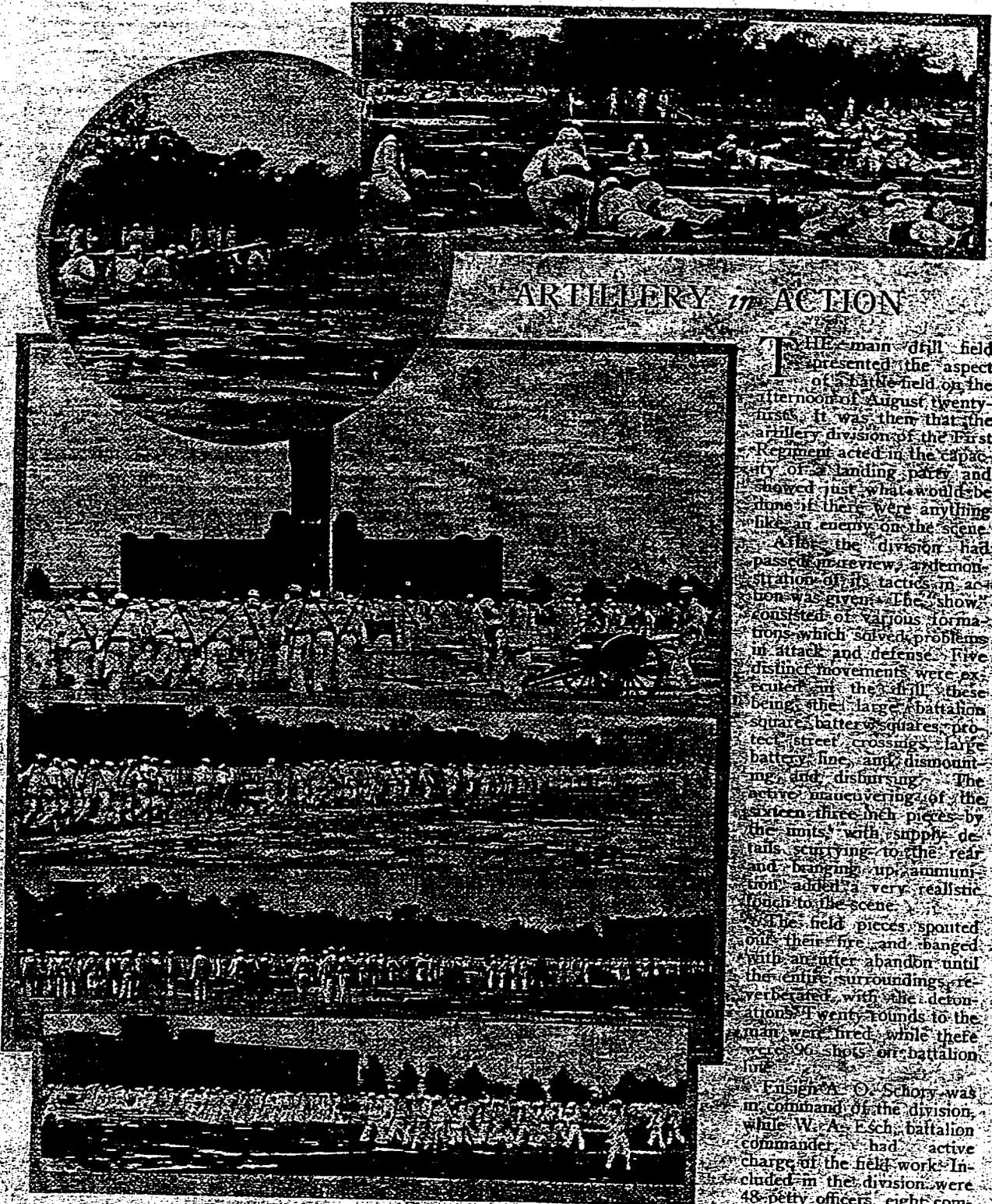
WHEEL—One of the many trophies won. This was for the machine gun which was captured, but in their haste to get back to the O.H. Hindenburg liner they left it behind. Although it is badly smashed it afforded the visitors at the Exposition an idea of the type of machine used in the heavy and light trench warfare.



OUR SCHOOLS EAST—Albany Normal School at the Great Lakes Exposition's part of their work is depicted. There was one tank full of shells containing the display. The tanks were fired all day and resulted in many sightseers.

SHOT DOWN—Almost every day the papers tell us how many planes were hit by anti-aircraft guns and missiles. At the Exposition one could get the second chapter of the story. The plane after the fatal dive "This" was also "Made in Germany."





ARTILLERY *in* ACTION

THE main drill field presented the aspect of a battle field on the afternoon of August twenty-first. It was then that the artillery division of the First Regiment acted in the capacity of a landing party and showed just what would be done if there were anything like an enemy on the scene.

After the division had passed in review, a demonstration of its tactics in action was given. The show consisted of various formations which solved problems in attack and defense. Five distinct movements were executed in the drill, these being the large battalion square, battery squares, protected street crossings, large battery line, and dismounting and discharging. The active maneuvering of the sixteen three-inch pieces by the units, with supply details scurrying to the rear and bringing up ammunition, added a very realistic touch to the scene.

The field pieces spouted out their fire and banged with an utter abandon until the entire surroundings reverberated with the detonations. Twenty rounds to the man were fired, while there were 96 shots on battalion fire.

Ensign A. O. Schory was in command of the division, while W. A. Esch, battalion commander, had active charge of the field work. Included in the division were 48 petty officers, eight company commanders, four battery chiefs, and one battalion commander.

Following the movements, the "landing force" tore down the pieces and then to show their mechanical efficacy, they built them up again. The demonstration closed with a grand and glorious triumphal march.

The First Regiment artillery division is recognized as one of the most efficacious ones on the Station. The sixteen units demonstrated their ability before thousands of people at the War Bazaar at Grant Park early in the month.



HITTING *the* BULL'S EYE at CAMP LOGAN RIFLE RANGE

SCARCELY six months ago the Camp Logan Rifle Range was in its period of infancy, but during that time some noteworthy things have been done at that institution, and there is apparently no end to the good work. With a constantly changing population of between three and four thousand men, the greater numbers of whom are being received direct from recruiting stations, the camp is being operated at top speed and complete proficiency in marksmanship is taught in less time than it takes to tell it. This, in a word, tells of another plan of our Commandant, Captain Wm. A. Moffett, for the making of a hundred per cent bluejackets from Great Lakes Naval Station, for it was he who conceived the idea of navy rifle ranges and who, with the good assistance of Major William H. Haffley, Marine Corps, instigated the Navy Small Arms Circuit of which Wakefield, Mass., Peekskill, N. Y., Miramar Beach, Va., and Mt. Pleasant, S. C. are the most important.

Under the very able direction of Ensign S. M. Abrams the business of hitting the bull's eye progresses with the usual accuracy and dispatch of Great Lakes mammoth war machinery and from early morning until sun-down there is a continual peeping away of the little steel-jacketedimps of death into the very bowels of white imaginary Hun. About a half million rounds of ammunition are consumed weekly and from the appearance of the targets, there are but few misses. The amount of ammunition on hand at all times is 2,500,000 rounds. After being trained as sharpshooters the men are sent out in drafts to the other ranges of the Small Arms Circuit. In

addition to the three or four thousand men who constitute the constantly changing population of Camp Logan, Great Lakes is sending 1,600 men there every two weeks for small arm practice.

The camp is divided into the following ranges: 1,000 yards, 600 yards, 500 yards, 300 yards, 200 yards and the pistol and revolver ranges of 50, 25 and 15 yards each.

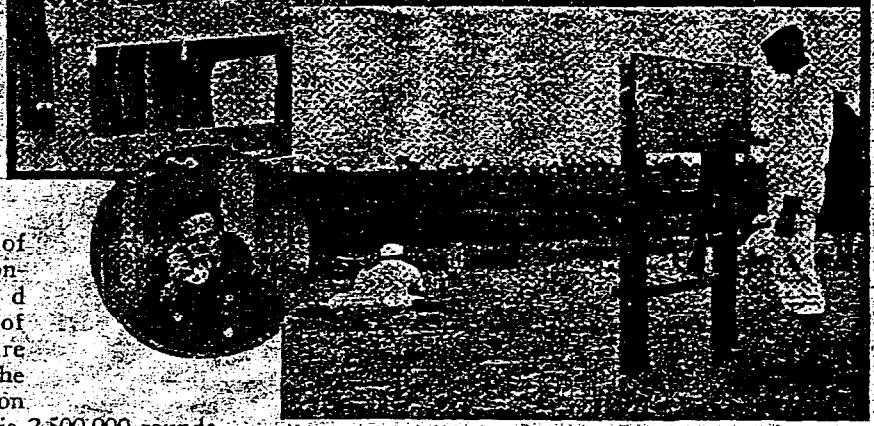
Beginner's practice on the 200 and 300 yard ranges, 20 rounds, slow fire.

The Marksman courses consist of slow and rapid fire, 20 rounds of each on the 200 yard range.

The course for Sharpshooters covers a period of from ten to twelve weeks. It consists of 20 rounds slow fire, five rounds each on the 200, 300, and 500 yard ranges, also 20 rounds of rapid fire, known as the skirmish run. In the daytime the students in this course is given instruction in the use of the machine gun, pistol and revolver and at night courses of instruction in dismounting and reassembling all small arms, lectures on the various firing positions, rules for firing and handling the rifle, proper management of firing lines and butts, the various corrections on a rifle for light, heat and wind.

In the Expert Rifleman's division the course is shot on the 500 yard range and is the highest qualification course of instruction. It consists of 20 rounds slow fire and twenty rounds changing position, prone, kneeling, squat, standing.

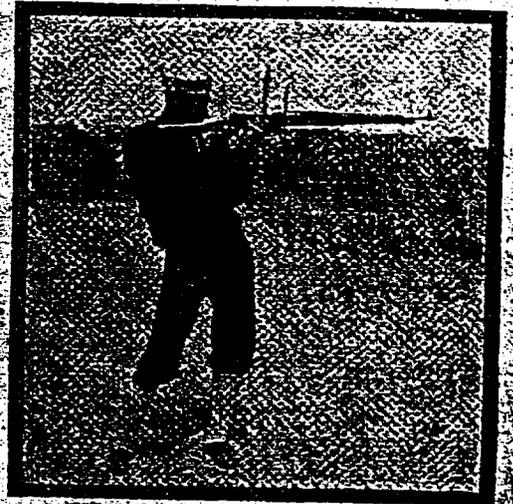
Team competition is divided in the following manner: Primary Team Competition—four men to a team from division or company. Collective Fire Competition—



Each shooter is taught the cleaning and preservation of the gun. The sailor at the phone is in direct communication with the targets and records the hits and misses. Every man shooting has his own scorer.

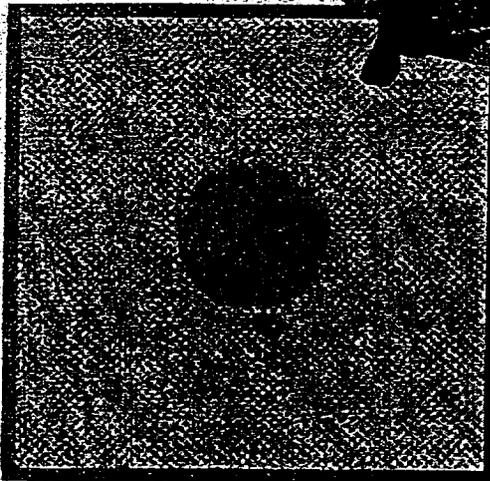
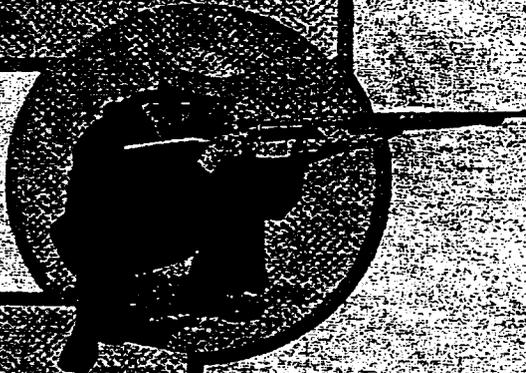


Proper form in handling the rifle is one of the chief requisites in the making of an expert marksman. Presenting to the left the kneeling position.



One of the most comfortable positions of all is the standing, in which much of the weight of the gun rests on the hip.

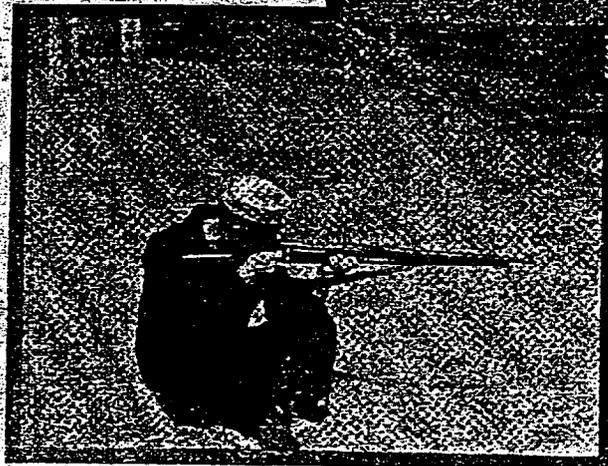
The inset picture shows the squatting position, a trifle unsteady perhaps, but nevertheless essential.



Above is shown the bull's eye or target. It is kept clear and unmarked by means of little stickers which are pasted over the hits.

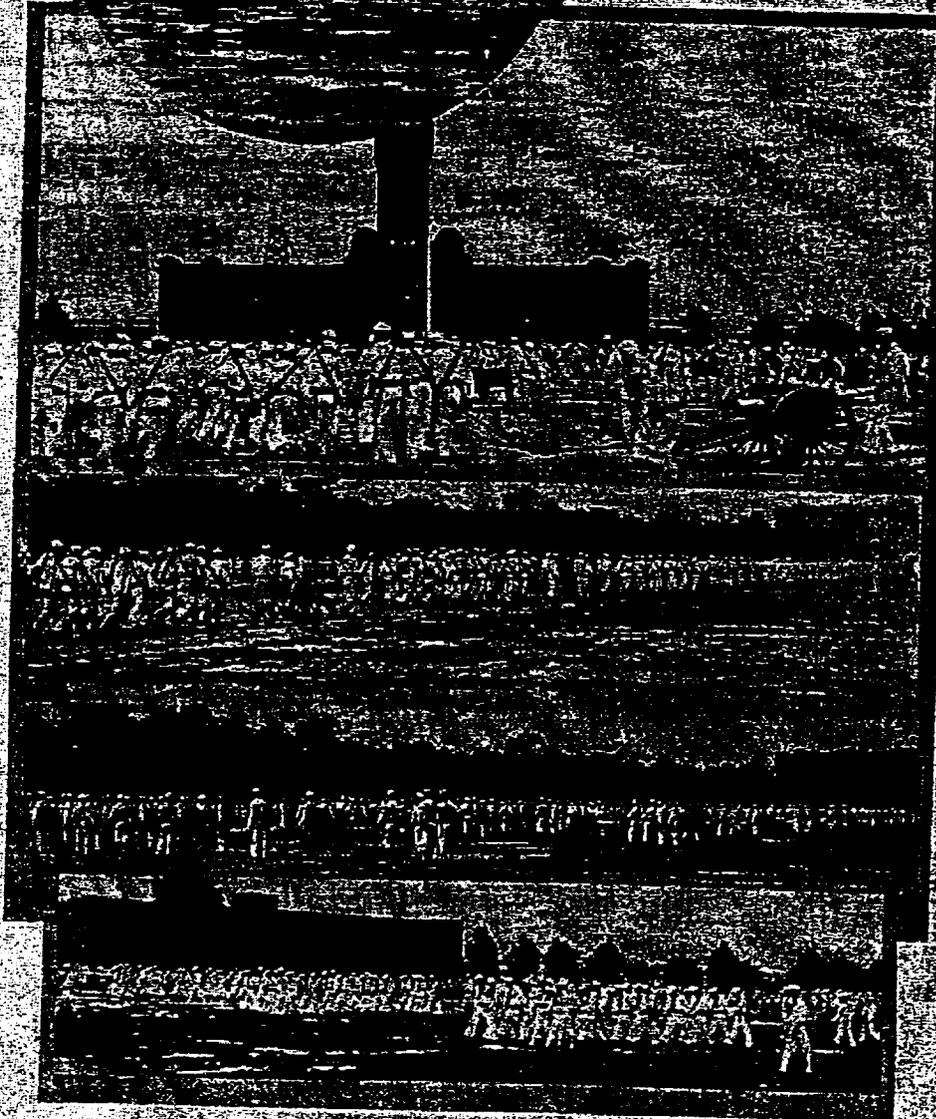


Shooting from a prone position is all right providing the sailor is wearing dungarees, but whiter for this position are all out of order. Left the sitting position.





ARTILLERY *in* ACTION



The First Regiment artillery division is recognized as one of the most efficacious units on the Staff. The sixteen units demonstrated their ability before thousands of people at the War Games at Grant Park early in the month.

THE main drill field presented the aspect of a battle field on the afternoon of August twenty-first. It was then that the artillery division of the First Regiment acted in the capacity of a landing party and showed just what would be done if there were anything like an enemy on the scene.

After the division had passed in review, a demonstration of its tactics in action was given. The show consisted of various formations which solved problems in attack and defense. Five distinct movements were executed in the drill, these being the large battalion square, battery squares, project street crossings, large battery line, and dismounting and discharging. The active maneuvering of the sixteen three-inch pieces by their units, with supply details scurrying to the rear and bringing up ammunition, added a very realistic touch to the scene.

The field pieces spouted out their fire and banged with an utter abandon until the entire surroundings reverberated with the detonations. Twenty rounds to the man were fired, while there were 96 shots on battalion line.

Ensign A. O. Schory was in command of the division, while W. A. Esch, battalion commander, had active charge of the field work. Included in the division were 48 petty officers, eight company commanders, four battery chiefs and one battalion commander.

Following the movements, the "landing force" tore down the pieces and then to show their mechanical efficacy, they built them up again. The demonstration closed with a grand and glorious triumphal march.

HITTING THE BULL'S EYE

(Continued from page 48)

contemplating entering the Armed Guard branch of the service is the course at Camp Logan where the facilities for the teaching of crack marksmanship are afforded. These trusty sentries on board the merchant ships take hold of their work with zest, for they realize that upon their ability to "hit the bull's eye" depends thousands of lives and countless dollars.

And so goes the work of one of America's finest navy rifle ranges which is daily producing fighting bluejackets who are destined to be especially adept in the art of picking off the Hun by means of the rifle.



SUICIDE CLUB—Men who at the outbreak of the war joined the machine gun companies and battalions were called members of the Suicide Club. At the Great Lakes, such men in the armed forces branch, taught the mechanism and nomenclature of the machine gun. In this picture, the man in the foreground, who is firing a Lewis machine gun.

HEAVY SHOOTING—While this picture was being taken, the machine guns were shooting at the rate of five hundred shots per minute. The noise was deafening.



THE COLT—Another machine gun that soldiers at the Great Lakes are taught how to use.

SHELLS—“Empties” strew the ground about the piece after the gun has been exploded. It doesn't take long for them to pile up, either.

PHOTOS BY LEWIS



AT WORK—This is a general view of the Great Lakes Rifle Range. In the foreground of the picture are the best machine guns, mounted on tripods and ready to shred the canvas targets two hundred yards away. Able firemen, busy in the target shooting the Springfield. A group of men always stands by the guns, ready to carry away the rifle.

MACHINE GUNS SPUTTER on GREAT LAKES RANGE

THREE machine guns, two Lewis and a Colt and a half-dozen rifles, were blazing away savagely. Two hundred yards away, on the border of the lake, canvas targets were being lowered and raised. The armed men, but not the women. Lying prone, they fingered the trigger for minutes and then discreetly fired. All day the racket of clinking pieces echoed through the lofty trees, shrubbery, greenery and beauty of nature in general for which the north shore is noted.

The element that forms the Great Lakes Rifle range is located to the east of North Chicago. Each day five hundred men take to this range prepared for a big day. The man must be as well versed with the rifle as in the various nautical endeavors. He must be versatile in the times of warfare. The men in the various armed branches benefit most in the range work.

But let us proceed on the terrain that forms the range. At the extreme south end one instructor was a bit enthusiastic. He talked. "It's quite remarkable the way some of these men shoot," he said. "Why, this fellow never had a thing beside a squirt gun in his hand and today he is hitting the man back in the pits busy marking up bills."

"Then he knelt before the novice and gave a bit of advice. "Now then," he started, "don't jerk that trigger. squeeze it. Just get a bit of air in your lungs—not too much—just as you get ready to shoot, exhale. Get your eye on the sight. Steady—now!" There was a report. The

target was lowered. Soon it was raised again. "Bill's eye," said the elated rookie, with the fire piece still resting on the fleshy part of his shoulder. "You can't beat that snuff," ginned in the instructor, a second-class gunner's mate.

Of course this doesn't happen all the time, but seldom is the red flag waved wildly across the target indicative of a complete miss. It seems to be instinctive with these "regular fellows" to shoot a rifle well. They are living up to the traditions of the pioneer American of the Revolutionary days who "blunderbussed" to liberty.

It was an ideal day for target practice, though a bit windy. The trees that formed a border on both sides were swishing back and forth, never resting. About twenty-five feet of the lake was discernible. It was a deep blue, the color artists like to paint, or the poets rave about. Blossoms, perhaps the last of the season, bloomed in the sector that formed the range. Incomparably missiles of steel flew directly over the petals, at times severing the white or yellow blossoms from the stem. Two eider paths, one on either side, led to the pits.

"You'd better not take that path to the pits," said a man in dungarees. The leads were flying and whizzing through the air wrathfully. The visitor thanked the informant. So he waded through weeds, probably uncut for years, twenty feet to the left. Despite the "strategic" maneuver, bullets seemed to whizz past uncomfortably close.

THE TARGETS—The canvas targets are peppered relentlessly all day. Some are being lowered; however, they will soon be raised in place again and the hit registered.



AN AIRCRAFT GUN—This is a Vickers machine gun placed on an aeroplane mount. This type same device is mounted in airplanes. The gun is so set that it can be turned in any direction. It is used to combat enemy craft.



THE PITS—The men in the pits are a busy crew. Their work consists of keeping the canvas targets in condition and registering the hits.



BULL'S EYE—A close-up of a target. This "bull's eye" as the men in the pits are called, is marking a perfect shot.

It was an animated scene in the pits. About two score men were at work. Targets were being lowered and raised almost every minute. A man with a megaphone and an ear piece was shouting continuously. "Re-examine, number five," he said at one time. Then, "rest number twelve." He, of course, was referring to the targets that were being lacerated. A wild shot ricocheted. Sand and dirt fell promiscuously about. The men worked on despite the debris. They are accustomed to it. It was easy to distinguish the difference between the fire of the rifles and the machine guns. The latter shoot over five hundred shots to the minute. Such havoc did they work on the canvas targets that in a room adjoining the pits a man worked a bit complainingly. "Those machine guns tear the canvas to pieces," he said. He was reclaiming one that was tattered from the constant play of the guns.

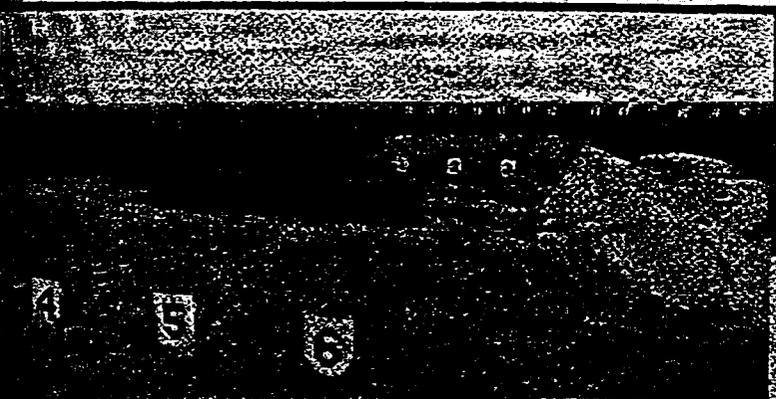
The walk back to the range was uneventful. Even the photographer, whose eyes were closed to the beauty of the scene, turned on his heel to remark how pretty the range looked against the blue waters of the lake. Without orders he raised his tripod, attached camera, and regretfully used his last plate.

But the beauty of the scene is secondary. It is the actual work that counts. The work of training the men to shoot is the essential thing. That this is accomplished was proven at a recent meeting of riflemen from all states. Under Ensign J. S. Wierzbowski, who is in command of this range, the team sent by the Great Lakes did admirably.

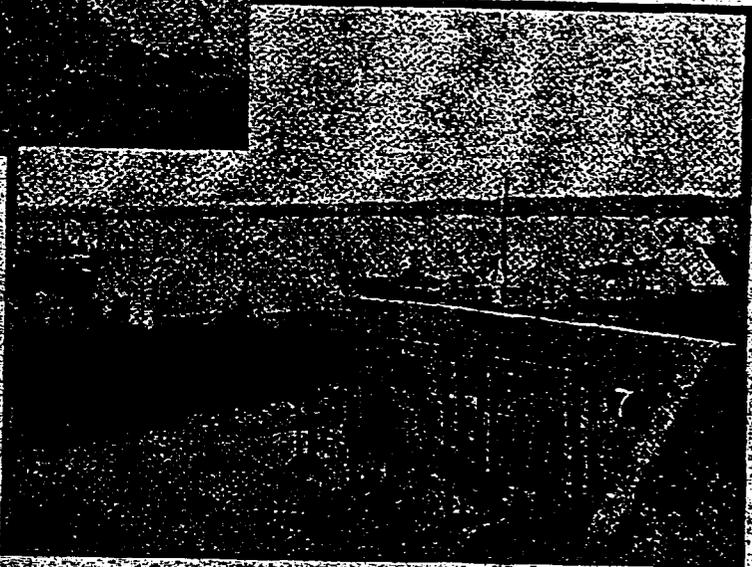
They upheld the honors of this Station and verified that oft-repeated statement which calls this the greatest of its kind in the world.

1918

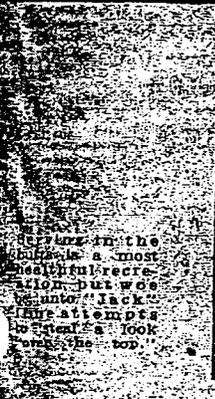
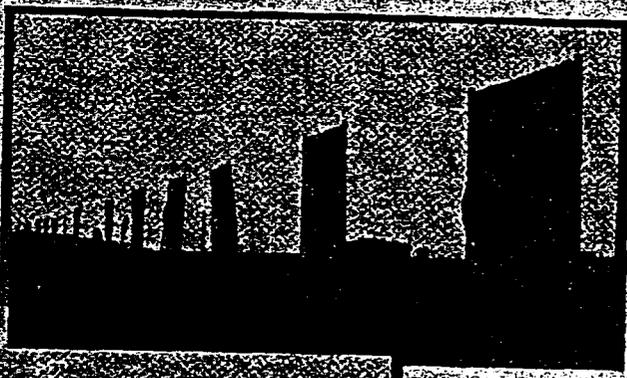
With 3700 yards of firing line as straight as an arrow, butts ranging from 16 yards to 1000 yards, the Camp Logan range is a model of construction.



The Allen Standard target, modern in every way, is used to the right is presented a portion of Camp Logan homes.



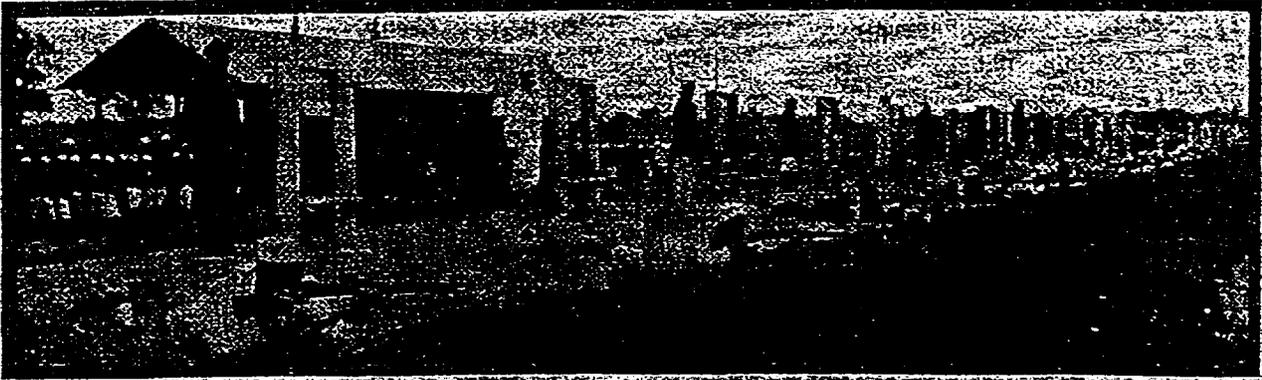
Besides receiving intensive instruction on the firing line, the men are required to possess a working knowledge of manipulation in the butts.



It is here in the butts, a most healthful recreation, that we went to "Jack" and attempts to "beat" a "look" were the top.



Location of the mark is indicated by the man in the butts who carries that portion of the target with the marker.



eight men from a company or division, firing at same target.

Division Team Competition—eight men from a division.

Ship's Team Competition—eight men from a ship's complement.

Camp Logan, with its continuous growth in every department, is fast taking its place among the leading navy rifle ranges of the country and its products are numbered among the keenest shots in the service. Replete with first class quarters, splendid shooting ranges, excellent barber shop, electric plant, water works, provisions for plenty of athletics, and many other accommodations, Camp Logan is one of the most valuable adjuncts of Great Lakes. It is an excellent spot that predominates at Camp Logan where the men of the blue go about pursuing their brief but valued instruction in the handling of the rifle. Ensign Abrams goes out for results and gets them. To a certain extent there is a disregard for strict regulations in order that the men may be given the greatest amount of training possible in the short time allotted. Such things as "uniform of the day," bag inspection and hammock scrubbing are matters that are not followed out to the letter for it is necessary that every man take advantage of as much time as possible on the firing line.

The novice shooter is taken into the life of the camp immediately upon entering as no time is lost in familiarizing him with the course of instruction. Competent tutors, selected from the service, are large because of their proficiency in ordnance, are detailed to initiate him into the intricacies of the rifle. Machine guns and automats are taken apart and their functions explained in detail. Next the recruit is shown all positions on firing, how to set sights when to pull the trigger and plenty of other inside dope that he grasps quickly in his anxiety to get on the firing line. Four positions—kneeling, standing, squatting, and prone—are prescribed in the small arms firing. Regula-



This firing line from the revolver butts to the 1000 yard range.

tions for target practice. And sorry are "whites" after a day of wallowing in the dirt.

The range is kept spick and span at all times and it is a sight worth seeing when one stands upon the 15 yard pistol butts and views the entire course. With precision and regulation, the men take their places on the firing line in squads and the training progresses in clock-like formation.

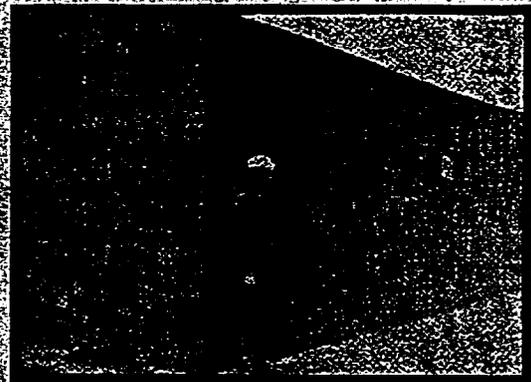
Camp Logan is divided into four sections.

Office and Mess Section.

Range Division.

Construction and Maintenance Section.

Available Section—large working parties and materials.



500,000 rounds of ammunition are on hand at all times.

The staff in charge is composed of Ensign S. M. Abrams, Commanding Officer; Ensign H. P. Pelham, Executive Officer; Assistant Surgeon R. S. Wood, Medical Officer; Lt. S. Bates and C. H. Mason, Gunners; Mate.

Men in training at Great Lakes are happy of the opportunity to spend two weeks at Camp Logan. They are convinced that the training received there is absolutely essential to the highest standard navy man and the requests for places on drafts to the shooting grounds are not a few.

In this connection comes the casual inquiry, "But why teach a sailor to use a rifle when he is on board a ship most of the time?"

"Yes, he is aboard ship most of the time, but perhaps once, and only once in his cruise the occasion demands that some disturbance be quelled ashore."

"Yes, yes, go on."

"Well, what's the use of running back home for an army when the sailors have guns and can use them?"

Particularly essential to the men in training who are

(Continued on page 105)

THE GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION
GREAT LAKES ADMINISTRATION



40 THE GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION

V. Flory, Pay Clerk L. H. Ludwig, and Carpenter J. E. Willis.

THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Upon the declaration of war, the Ordnance Department was equipped to provide ordnance material for approximately one thousand men, but preparations had been made and a request sent to the Bureau of Ordnance to increase equipment and ordnance material of various descriptions to provide for the training of about 15,000 men.

When war was declared all the 3-inch, 6-pounder and 1-pounder guns available at Great Lakes were ordered shipped to the eastern coast to be used for the arming of merchant vessels. However, when the Naval Militia Organizations of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Naval Districts were mobilized, a considerable amount of ordnance material was left in the armories located in the various states. Every effort was made to obtain this ordnance material, and as a result Great Lakes was quickly provided with a couple of thousand additional rifles and drill guns, a number of pistols, and several 3-inch field pieces. In the meantime the Bureau of Ordnance sent to Great Lakes about 10,000 rifles of the older models, 1000 Springfield rifles, and 1000 drill rifles patterned after the Springfield model. This brought the grand total to about 16,000 rifles and 400 pistols, with all the necessary equipment.

At the outbreak of the war Great Lakes had only one armory, and that was partly used by the Medical Department as a sick bay. Just before the war closed, the Station had sixteen regimental armories equipped in all respects for properly taking care of all ordnance ma-

GREAT LAKES' ADMINISTRATION 41

terial. These armories were also fitted up for the repairing of ordnance material.

The facilities for carrying on small arm target practice prior to the war consisted of three Ellis type, self-scoring targets located on the harbor breakwater. Immediately steps were taken to construct a 40-target small arms range. This range was put into commission the early part of July, 1917, and was constantly in use from that time on. In the autumn of 1917 the Navy Department acquired the Illinois State Target Range known as Camp Logan, about eighteen miles distant from Great Lakes, and during 1918 thousands of men from Great Lakes were given small arms practice there. The Camp Logan range was equipped with two hundred targets.

When the Gunners' Mates and Armed Guard schools were established in August, 1917, the facilities for carrying out the prescribed courses of training were hardly adequate. Immediate steps were taken to obtain the required ordnance material, which included guns, mines, torpedoes and machine guns of various kinds. None of the warships making up the Great Lakes' Training Squadron mounted guns of the type used to arm the merchant marine. Therefore a battery of 3-inch, 50-caliber guns was mounted in a gun shed on the lake shore, and submarine targets were towed at varying distances out into the lake for the men to shoot at. The students of the Armed Guard School practiced firing with these guns both day and night with excellent results. The gun shed was provided with two great searchlights for night work.

During the winter of 1917-18, approximately 1000 men attached to the Public Works Department were put



42 THE GREAT LAKES TRAINING STATION

through an intensive course of instruction in Ordnance and Gunnery in order to fit them for duty with the large battery of 14-inch naval guns that was later used so effectively on the western front in France.

Among the thousands of men who were trained at Great Lakes it was only natural that a considerable number of inventors should have declared themselves. One of the duties of the Ordnance Department was to investigate and report on all inventions submitted to the Commandant. All of the following inventions were investigated, given careful consideration, and forwarded to the Navy Consulting Board for further investigation and consideration: A submarine lamp for diving purposes; a new type of diving apparatus; a method of using poison gas in sea warfare; a double-pointed projectile; an attachment that would allow a diver to be taken aboard while a submarine was under water; a new type of range-finder attachment for small arms and for larger caliber guns and telescopes; a new type of submarine life preserver; a new type of torpedo net to be carried by merchant ships; a new type of automatic releasing hook for life boats; a shield for preventing submarine attacks; a gasoline gun; a monocular range finder; a two-piece projectile; a salvaging apparatus for merchant vessels; a diamond microscope; a mine-laying device for battle tanks; a depth bomb and magnetically controlled torpedo; a steel aeroplane propeller; a relay projectile containing three projectiles in one and claimed to travel one hundred miles; an automatic boat-releasing hook; a non-ricochetting shell; a device for sealing hatches on merchant vessels after being torpedoed; a smoke and steam screen for aircraft defense for large

GREAT LAKES' ADMINISTRATION 43

cities like London, Paris and New York; a submarine trailer; an anti-aircraft projectile with chain attached; and a small arms automatic distance indicator.

THE BOATSWAINS' DEPARTMENT

The rigging lofts, boat house, inner and outer harbor basins, and all floating craft, such as steamers, motor boats, cutters, sailing launches and whaleboats, came directly under the supervision of this department, of which Lieutenant W. C. Carpenter was the head.

At the beginning of the war the Station had just one rigging loft, located in the top of the Main Instruction Building. The number of rigging lofts constantly increased, however, as each of the regimental units constructed for general training purposes was provided with one for instruction purposes.

Tackles and purchases of all descriptions, wire pennants, heavy straps for the handling of weights, and such rigging as was required on the Station were manufactured in the rigging loft and handled by the rigging crew without difficulty.

From September 1, 1917, to October 31, 1918, the forces of the rigging loft manufactured 246,105 clews, 193,309 hammock lashings, 242,361 foot lashings, and 79,412 jackstays, thus providing the Station with an abundance of these necessary articles.

During the winter months, the season of closed navigation on the Great Lakes, there was no opportunity for boat instruction in the water. During the greater part of 1917 and 1918, however, the different schools on the Station used the boats every day, except when a gale was blowing, for teaching the rudiments of small-boat

The Navy in the Midwest

Works Department of Great Lakes. Camp Dewey had the largest drill hall ever erected up to that time—600 feet by 102 feet. It was soon discovered that there were many enlisted men who were capable of expediting the construction work, and so with their aid Camp Paul Jones was next finished. From then on new buildings grew like mushrooms, until Great Lakes attained its colossal proportions of 1918.

The largest aviation unit was occupied by the middle of July 1918. It comprised eleven double-decked two-story H-shaped barracks, and five double-decked I-shaped barracks, a machine shop and an instruction building, each 100 by 500 feet long. In addition it had its own armory, garage, machine-gun and rifle range.

The 35 barracks in Camp Barry were finished in one week, and the credit went to the labor of the enlisted men, who not only did the carpentry, plumbing, electrical wiring, but furnished the maintenance labor after the construction was completed. In this use of personnel, Captain Moffett was one of several who anticipated the Seabees of World War II.

On the beach of Lake Michigan was set up a unique range for three-inch, 50 caliber guns which were set up in sheds along the shore. Targets were placed at varying distances out in the lake, and the Armed Guard School was taught marksmanship, day and night, night firing being accompanied by powerful searchlights which played on the targets. There was also Camp Logan, eighteen miles to the north, where 200 targets afforded small-arms practice to thousands of men.

Another emergency construction was that of a hospital unit which was adequate to the size of the Station. It contained 2,800 beds besides the regimental dispensaries, and was manned by eighty medical officers and one hundred and sixty-five qualified Navy nurses. The total cost of the hospital buildings and equipment was \$1,800,000. During the war, 15,900 patients were treated, including the hundreds who were victims of the influenza epidemic of 1917-1918. Of course, every enlisted man received his three injections during his incoming detention period of 21 days.

The colossal undertaking involved in this Station is partially revealed by the commissary report for November 1917, when 400,000 pounds of potatoes, 300,000 pounds of beef, 229,000 pounds of fruits, 40,000 pounds of cabbages, 30,000 pounds of butter, 30,000 dozen eggs, 25,000 pounds of pork, 25,000 pounds of onions, and 15,000 pounds of turkey were consumed.

**FROM FRIGATES TO FLAT-TOPS,
THE STORY OF THE LIFE AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF
REAR ADMIRAL WILLIAM ADGER MOFFETT**

1953

From FRIGATES -

THE STORY OF THE LIFE & ACHIEVEMENTS OF
ROSA MARINA WILLIAM ROGER MOFFETT, U.S.N.

DEC. 31, 1969 - APR 4, 1973

By EDWARD MURPHY - 1953

A number of submarines built in the District visited the Station briefly, the first one on 1 April 1943. These visits were arranged by the District Training Officer, and each visit afforded an opportunity for a few hundred recruits, as well as other personnel, to inspect the vessel.

Many of the personnel associated with training at Great Lakes felt that the program would have been benefited by the addition of shipboard training, which would have been possible on Lake Michigan.²¹

Ordnance and Gunnery instruction was handicapped to some extent by inadequate facilities and training aids. Regiments were not equally provided with indoor ranges. There were five indoor ranges: two for six Green Bay regiments; one in the 8th regiment; one in 18th; and one on the Main Side near the Outgoing Unit. Instruction varied as a result. In September 1944, for example, recruits in the three Annex camps, Porter, Downes and Dewey were getting two indoor sessions while those in Green Bay were getting only one "because of the greater number of recruits in Green Bay."²² Edgar believed that ideally each regiment should have its own indoor range.²³

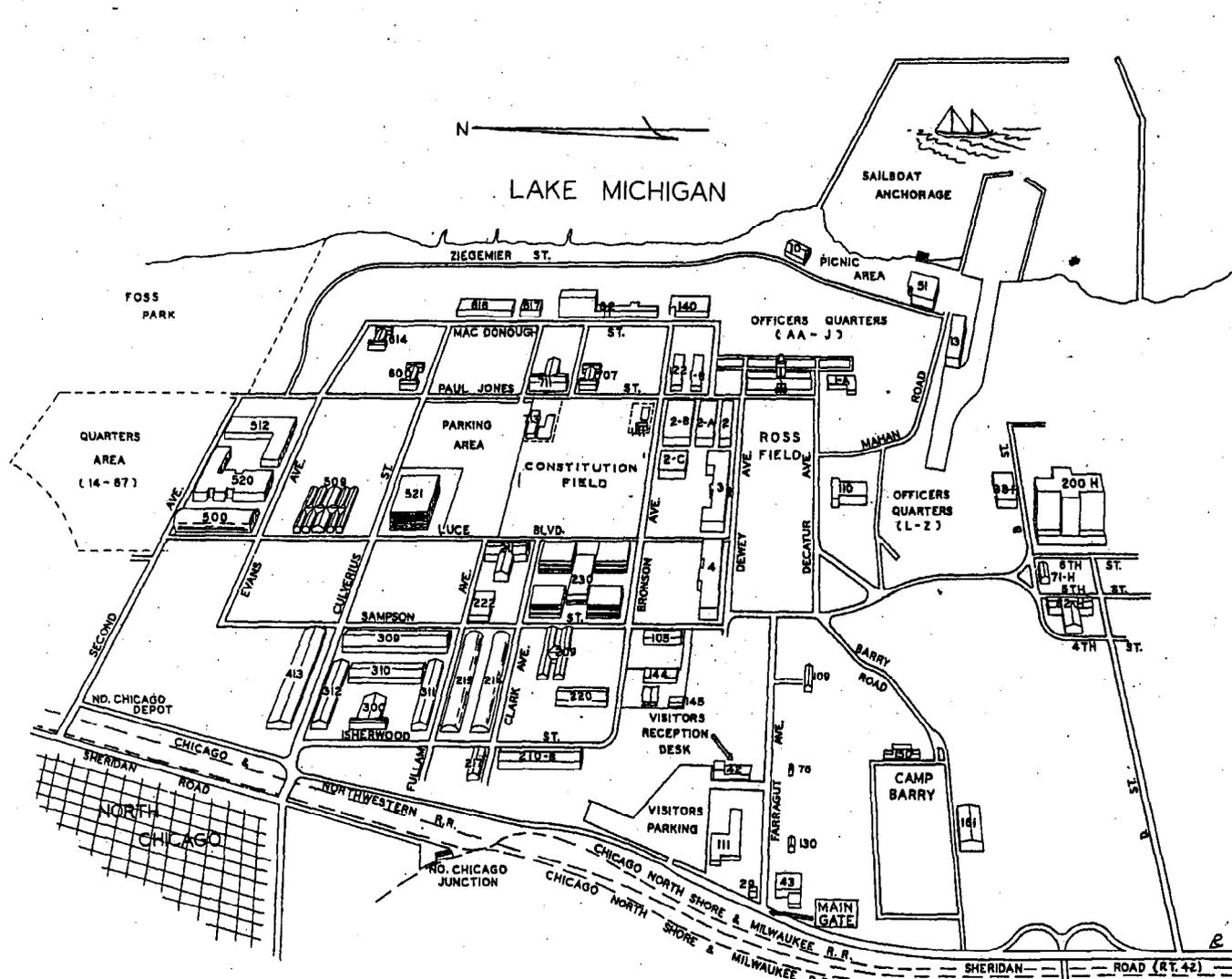
There were two outdoor ranges, neither one conveniently located. Throughout the war the recruits used the Illinois State Guard range at Camp Logan, about fifteen miles north of the Station. This range, made available in 1940, was equipped with 60 six-foot muslin targets hoisted mechanically and scored from seven-foot cement-lined trenches.²⁴ The second and small out-door range was at Foss Park, North Chicago, just

north of the Center, but two to four miles from recruit camps. Recruits marched to Foss Park, while busses carried them to Camp Logan. On an average day, April-October, 500 recruits received instruction at Camp Logan, 200 at Foss Park, and 2,000 on indoor ranges.

Local improvisation filled the gap when 9400 .30 caliber Springfield rifles were collected from the Station for use of the forces afloat between April and October 1942. A dummy drill rifle was designed and orders for it placed with an Iowa toy manufacturer. The first shipment of 2,004 such rifles was received at the Station in December 1942.²⁵

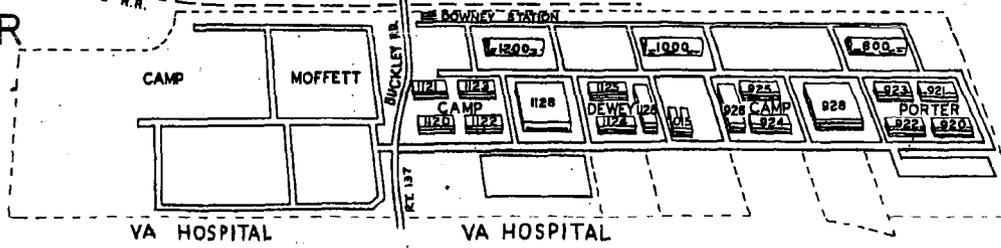
Some gunnery instruction was made possible by ten five-inch loading machines, which Turek had made in Great Lakes Service Schools. They resembled the old model 1911 five-inch loading machine. These machines, however, were not used very much because they made so much noise that their operation interfered with other instruction near their location. In February 1945, subsequent to a Bureau inquiry, Turek asked for forty-five 5"/38 and forty-five 3"/50 loading machines. Each regiment, said Turek, should have five of each type.²⁶

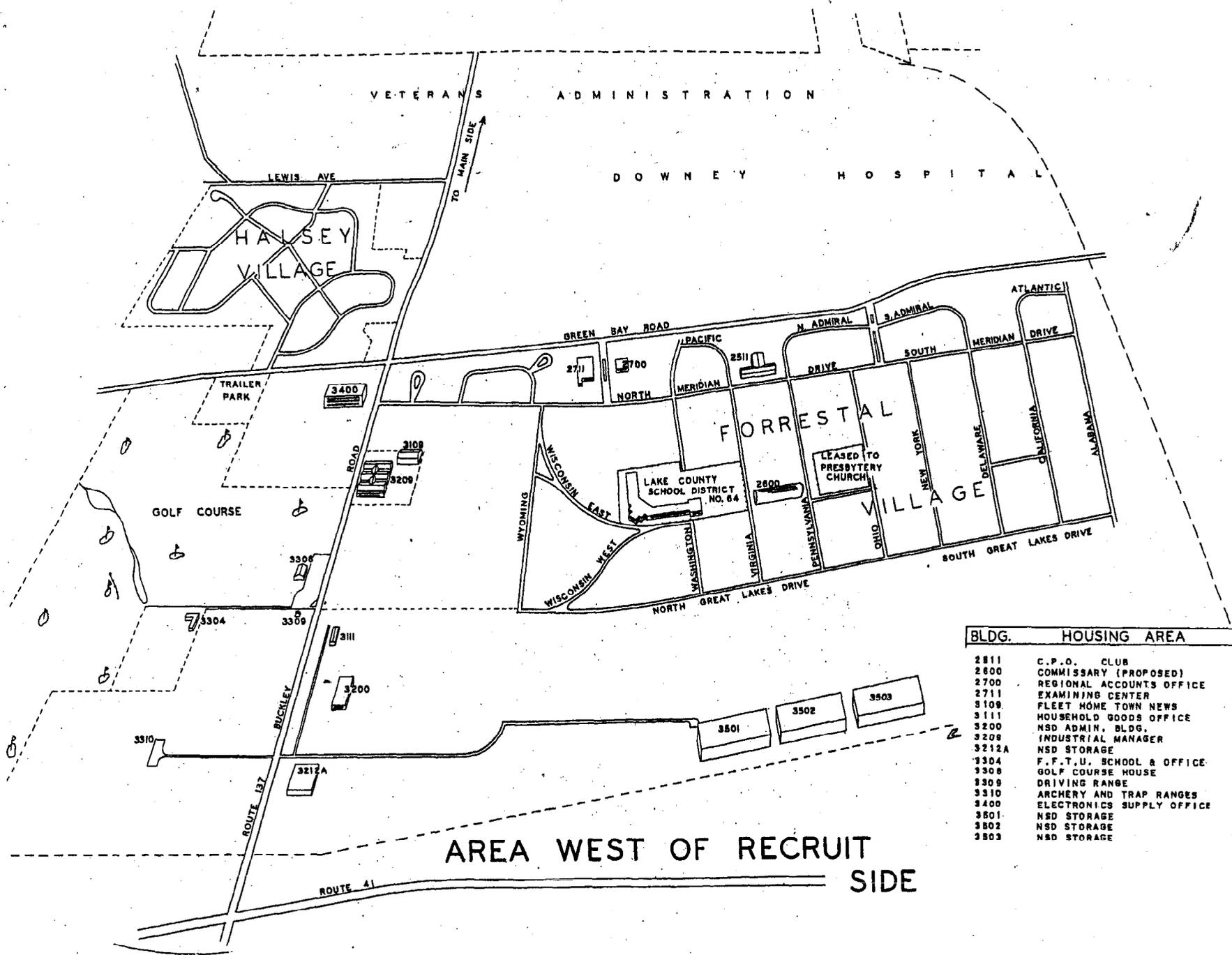
Training facilities for Lookout-Recognition training evolved with the development of the curriculum. In 1942 some Recognition was taught informally with Coca Cola Company Cards. In June 1942 the U.S. Office of Education was asked for scale model aircraft--two sets of each of nine planes.



BLDG. MAIN SIDE	
1	HEADQUARTERS-COMMANDANT BND
1-A	2ND PUBLIC WORKS
1-B	DISTRIBUTION-PERSONNEL-TRANSPORTATION
2	C.O. MARINE BARRACKS
2-A	EDUCATION-INSURANCE-2ND PRINTING & PUBLICATION
2-B	IC SCHOOL
2-C	COMMISSARY STORE
3	CDR NTC-CO ADCOM-PROTESTANT CHAPEL
4	GYM-CATHOLIC CHAPEL
10	BEACH HOUSE
13	BOAT HOUSE
20	GUARD HOUSE
42	RECEPTION CENTER-PROVOST MARSHAL
43	POST OFFICE-CREDIT UNION
51	SAILING OFFICE
62	BACHELOR OFFICERS QUARTERS
76	RED CROSS
109	LAUNDRY
109	MAIN INFIRMARY
110	ROSS AUDITORIUM
111	NAVY EXCHANGE
122	DISBURSING OFFICE
130	NAVY RELIEF
140	COMMISSIONED OFFICERS MESS (OPEN)
141	OFFICERS SWIMMING POOL
144	GAS STATION
145	TESTING LANE
180	CO RTC-RTC ADMINISTRATION
181	RTC RECEIVING UNIT
209	ACEY-DUCEY CLUB
210-B	TRANSPORTATION POOL
211	EM CLUB-RECREATION
214	BOILERMAN SCHOOL
215	MACHINIST MATE SCHOOL
217	RIFLE RANGE
220	DRY CLEANING-TAILOR SHOP
222	STORAGE-ADCOM
230	SERVICE SCHOOL BARRACKS
300	CO SSC-SSC ADMINISTRATION
300	ENGINEERMAN SCHOOL
310	ELECTRICITY & ELECTRONICS "P" SCHOOL
311	INSTRUCTOR TRAINING SCHOOL
312	JOURNALIST & ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
413	ELECTRICAL SCHOOL
500	ET SCHOOL-GYM
509	SSC STORAGE
512	ELECTRONICS MAINTENANCE SCHOOL
520	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN SCHOOL
521	GUNNERS MATE SCHOOL
600	DENTAL CLINIC
614	HOBBY SHOP
618	FT. DM & IM SCHOOL
617	GUNNERY OFFICERS ORDNANCE SCHOOL
707	BEDDING ISSUE
711	SPECIAL SERVICES-EPISCOPAL & JEWISH CHAPELS
719	EM SWIMMING POOL
HOSPITAL SIDE	
38-H	DEPENDENTS
7-H	RECEIVING & DUTY OFFICE
82-H	RECREATION & THEATER
200-H	CO HOSPITAL
RTC SIDE	
800,1000,1200	DRILL HALLS
928 1128	MESS HALLS
920-1126	BARRACKS

U.S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

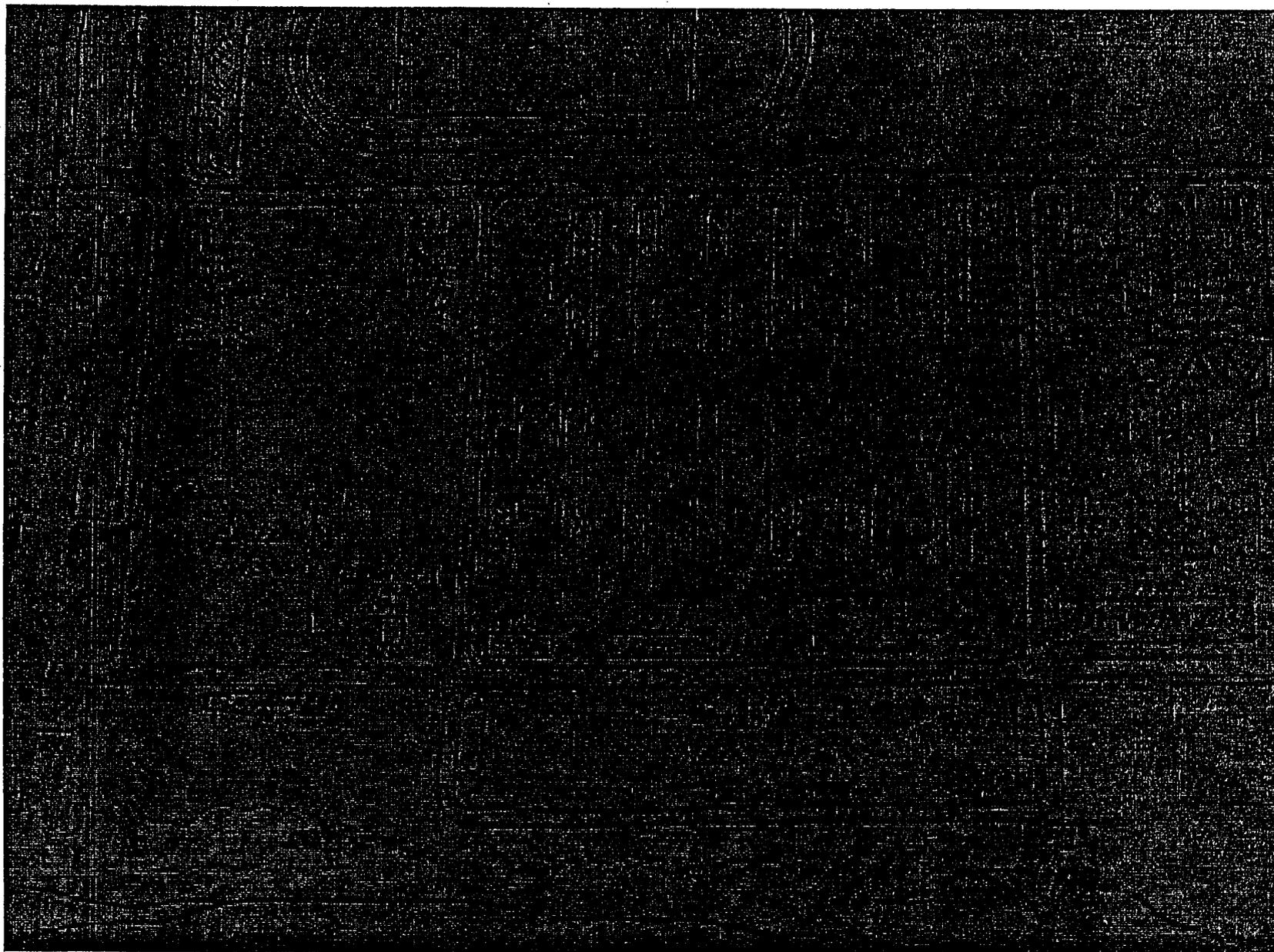


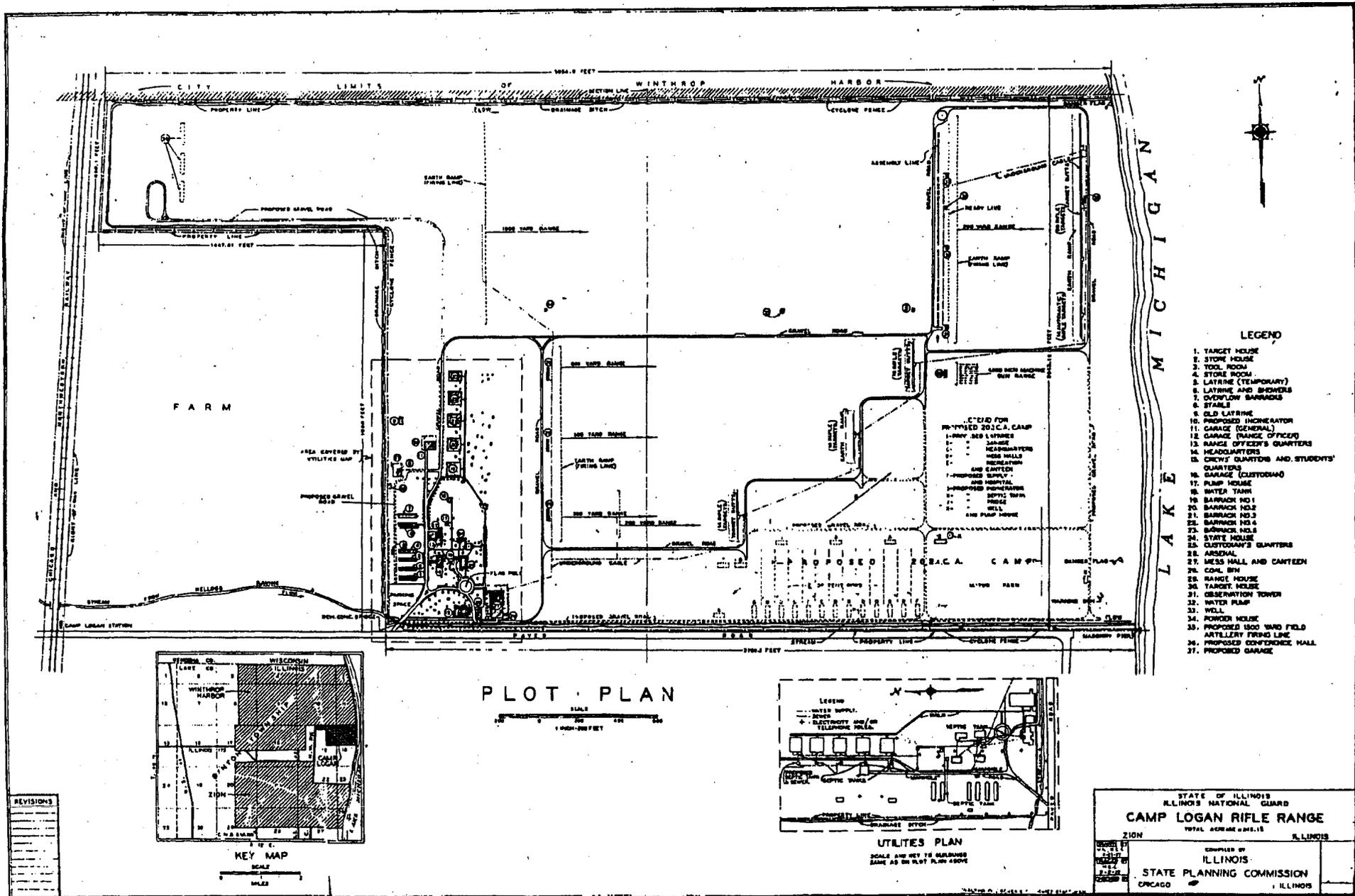


BLDG.	HOUSING AREA
2811	C.P.O. CLUB
2800	COMMISSARY (PROPOSED)
2700	REGIONAL ACCOUNTS OFFICE
2711	EXAMINING CENTER
3109	FLEET HOME TOWN NEWS
3111	HOUSEHOLD GOODS OFFICE
3200	NSD ADMIN. BLDG.
3208	INDUSTRIAL MANAGER
3212A	NSD STORAGE
3304	F.F.T.U. SCHOOL & OFFICE
3308	GOLF COURSE HOUSE
3309	DRIVING RANGE
3310	ARCHERY AND TRAP RANGES
3400	ELECTRONICS SUPPLY OFFICE
3501	NSD STORAGE
3502	NSD STORAGE
3503	NSD STORAGE

AREA WEST OF RECRUIT SIDE

From U.S. Naval Training Center "Welcome to Great Lakes"
Application # 9ND-GEN-P 545011 August 1960

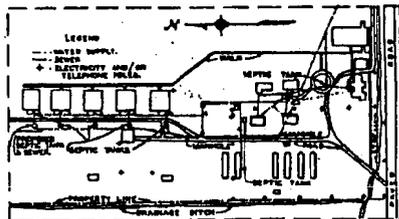
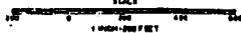




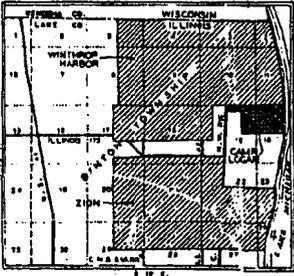
LEGEND

1. TARGET HOUSE
2. STORE HOUSE
3. TOOL ROOM
4. STORE ROOM
5. LATRINE (TEMPORARY)
6. LATRINE AND SHOWERS
7. OVERFLOW BARRACKS
8. STABLES
9. OLD LATRINE
10. PROPOSED INCINERATOR
11. GARAGE (GENERAL)
12. GARAGE (PLANCE OFFICER)
13. RANGE OFFICER'S QUARTERS
14. HEADQUARTERS
15. CHIEF'S QUARTERS AND STUDENT'S QUARTERS
16. GARAGE (CUSTOMER)
17. PUMP HOUSE
18. WATER TANK
19. BARRACK NO. 1
20. BARRACK NO. 2
21. BARRACK NO. 3
22. BARRACK NO. 4
23. BARRACK NO. 5
24. STATE HOUSE
25. CUSTOMER'S QUARTERS
26. ARSENAL
27. MESS HALL AND CANTINE
28. COX. B.H.
29. RANGE HOUSE
30. TARGET HOUSE
31. OBSERVATION TOWER
32. WATER PUMP
33. WELL
34. POWER HOUSE
35. PROPOSED 1500 YARD FIELD
36. ARTILLERY FIRING LINE
37. PROPOSED CONFERENCE HALL

PLOT PLAN



UTILITIES PLAN
SCALE AS SHOWN TO BUILDINGS
SAME AS ON PLOT PLAN ABOVE



KEY MAP
SCALE
MILES

REVISIONS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

STATE OF ILLINOIS
ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD
CAMP LOGAN RIFLE RANGE
TOTAL ACRES 246.15
ZION ILLINOIS

COMPILED BY
ILLINOIS
STATE PLANNING COMMISSION
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION
FOR
NAVAL STATION GREAT LAKES

Send

Received From Ken Endress on 3/17/03
CWD
Naval Station - Public Works

Listing of Known Ammunition Storage and Firing Locations at Great Lakes, IL

17 March 2003

24 AMMO Bunkers along Pettibone Creek, vacant?
24A “, vacant?
24B “, vacant?
24C “, but now a Dog Kennel
24D “, vacant?
24E “, vacant?

118 Armory - Demo
120 Present lake front magazine
217 Rifle Range Bldg - Demo

Naval Rifle Range (outdoor) pre-1945, now Dept of Treasury, FBI Range

910 Rifle Range Bldg - Demo
1910 Rifle Range Bldg - Demo
3110 Rifle Range Bldg - Child Development Center (Cleaned recently for lead)
3109 Armory - Demo
1413 Armory - Demo

1600A Gas Chamber (one of many at GLakes) - Demo

Weapon (Canons and small arms) firings were on Ross Field and in the Pettibone Creek ravines

Skeet Range along the Lake Michigan

Source:

1. NAVDOCKS P-164, Public Works of the Navy Data Book, Vol 1, July 1945 Edition
2. Personal information from Ken Endress, NAVSTA Great Lakes, Code 412, 201 Decatur Ave, Building 1A, Great Lakes, IL 60088-2801. 847-688-4211 x112

Cooperation and coordination between these various governmental entities, and their agencies, is at times extremely difficult. The six county northeast Illinois region often finds itself at odds with the remainder of the State during legislative debates. This does not imply that the northeast region presents a unified front; more often than not there are regional differences as well. Usually the suburbs are aligned against the City of Chicago, or the five surrounding "collar" counties against Cook County. At times the rural counties of Kane and McHenry are aligned against the more suburban counties of DuPage, Lake, Will, and, occasionally, suburban Cook County. These varying alignments produce legislative policies which are not advantageous to the region as a whole.

In the immediate vicinity of the Training Center governments having jurisdiction include the Federal Government, the State of Illinois, Lake County, Shields Township, the City of North Chicago, the Village of Lake Bluff, School Districts #64 (North Chicago elementary schools), #65 (Lake Bluff elementary schools), #111 (Highwood/Highland Park elementary schools), #123 (North Chicago high school), the Lake County Forest Preserve District, Foss Park District, and the North Shore Sanitary District.

3. HISTORY²

The City of Chicago and its growth as a metropolis was influenced by the landscape formed by receding glaciers. The juncture of Lake Michigan and the tributary water routes of the Mississippi River, although separated by a low ridge eight miles inland, provided the incentive for development at the mouth of the Chicago River.

In the 1600's French exploration, trapping and trading dominated. In 1763 the area passed to British control as part of the settlement of the Seven Years' War. When the United States secured its independence, authority over the region passed to the new republic. More importantly in 1795 by the Treaty of Greenville, the Indians ceded six square miles of land at the mouth of the Chicago River and in 1803 Fort Dearborn was constructed to protect this important transportation link. In 1816, the Sacs and Fox Indians ceded a strip of land that ran from Chicago to beyond the juncture of the Illinois, Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers, including the Chicago Portage between the Chicago River and the Des Plaines River. This acquisition assured the future of Chicago as a center for transportation and commerce.

²Mayer, Harold M. and Richard C. Wade, *Chicago: Growth of a Metropolis*, was the primary source of historic information contained herein.

In 1829, the Illinois Legislature took the first steps to construct a canal to link the Chicago River to the Des Plaines River, thus opening a continuous water route between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River. Construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal began in 1836, and opened to traffic a decade later. Population grew from 50 settlers in 1830 to over 4,000 by the end of the decade. The first city charter was granted in 1837.

The next major impetus to the growth of the region came during the late 1840's and early 1850's. During this period the railroads expanded westward. Chicago became the hub for the movement of goods and people from the east to the frontiers of the west. By 1856, Chicago was the focus of ten trunk-lines with nearly 3,000 miles of tracks serving 58 passenger and 38 freight trains a day. The first railroad through Waukegan was constructed in 1855, and the City of Waukegan was incorporated in 1859.

During this time Lake County was developing primarily as an agricultural area serving the needs of Chicago. Two notable exceptions were Waukegan and Lake Forest. Both are along the lake shore and provided the early template for today's pattern of development. Waukegan (first settled in 1834) did not begin its rapid growth until after 1889 when the South Western Railroad, now the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway, began operation as a freight carrier into the City. In 1891 the City's first manufacturing plant, Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company, opened. From that point on, Waukegan and northeast Lake County developed as the major industrial area north of the City of Chicago. About 10 miles south of the City of Waukegan, Lake Forest was developing as Chicago's most exclusive suburb. In 1856, Lake Forest was laid out with curved drives and expansive lots. The City was incorporated in 1861. Many of Chicago's elite of commerce built mansions along the ravines and bluffs of Lake Forest. This early development has characterized much of present day southeastern Lake County. The western three-fourths of the County continued in its agricultural development.

The most significant event of the late 1800's influencing the Chicago of today was the Great Chicago Fire of October 8-10, 1871. The fire destroyed nearly 1700 acres of the central city. Damage exceeded \$200 million. Despite the destruction and loss of life, Chicago began to rebuild immediately. Within a week of the fire over 5,000 temporary structures had been erected and 200 permanent buildings were under construction. Within five years most of the central area was rebuilt and the City had regained its vitality. During the 1880's Chicago grew from the ashes of the fire and made great achievements in architectural designs, known as the "Chicago School". The City showed off its achievements in 1893 with the World's Columbian Exposition.

The rapid growth of population, commerce and industry created many health problems. One significant problem was the fact that the sewage discharged into the Chicago River ultimately flowed into the Lake, from which potable water was drawn. Chicago's solution to this problem was the construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal across the drainage divide between the Lake Michigan Basin and the Mississippi River Basin, thus reversing the flow of the Chicago River. Construction began in 1894 and the canal opened in January 1900.

The final blueprint for the growth of Chicago was a plan commissioned by the Merchant's Club of Chicago in 1906. It took Daniel H. Burnham three years to develop the now famous Chicago Plan of 1909. Over the next 50 years the plan helped shape the pattern of development of the City.

Post World War II suburban expansion has not diluted the prominence of Chicago as the midwestern center of commerce and industry. Although there was a reduction of emphasis on rail movement, Chicago retained its status as a transportation hub, with five interstate routes forming a juncture at Chicago. Also, the development of O'Hare Airport further enhanced Chicago's status as air travel became the primary inter-city mode of transport.

In Lake County, during the 1950's and 1960's rapid suburban development occurred in the south and east following the pattern of development started in the late 1800's. By 1980 the county was 35% developed. Today there are only about 75,000 acres of cultivated agricultural land remaining in the west and central part of the county.

4. REGIONAL POPULATION

The population in Northeastern Illinois has grown 37 percent since 1950 to the current population of 7,103,624 people.³ The population of Lake County has grown to more than 400,000, reflecting a growth of 146 percent from 1950 through 1980. More importantly, the county's share of the region's population has increased from 3.5 percent in 1950 to 6.2 percent in 1980; while population in the City of Chicago has dropped to 3 million (17 percent) during this same period.⁴

³ U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *1980 Census of Population*.

⁴ Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, *Economic Factbook for Northeastern Illinois 1985 Update*, p. 4.

Population forecasts by the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) project that total population growth in the region during the 25 year period from 1980 to 2005 will only be 13.7 percent, resulting in a regional population of about 8 million people. The Planning Commission further predicts that the loss of population from the City of Chicago will stabilize, and that all regional growth will occur in the suburbs. The growth in Lake County will also slow to 37.5 percent during the same period, to a projected 2005 population of 605,500 people. The NIPC also made population projections for townships in northeastern Illinois. The projected growth in Shields Township, which includes the Training Center, will be 9 percent, from a 1980 population of 45,152 to 49,234 in the year 2005. Given that the Training Center is the primary population center of the township, it is reasonable to assume that the majority of the 4,000 person increase will be Navy personnel and their dependents.

5. REGIONAL ECONOMY

The economy, like the region, is diverse, and because of its diversity, is surviving. Overall employment from 1970 through 1980 has grown from 2.9 million to 3.2 million workers in the non-agricultural sector, reflecting an employment growth rate of over ten percent. Although manufacturing represents the largest employment category, it accounts for only 26 percent of those employed in the region. The "service" industry represents the second largest sector at 19 percent. Other large employment sectors are retail trade (16 percent), government including education (11 percent), and wholesale trade (5 percent), thus illustrating the diversity and balance of the employment opportunities of the region. Almost 73 percent of the employment opportunities of the region are in Cook County, with nearly one third in the City of Chicago proper.⁵

Lake County's share of the total regional employment is approximately 6 percent. The county's work force has expanded by about 8 percent since 1977, to 207,000. Total employment grew by about 6 percent, or 192,500 total employed workers. Employment by industry within the Lake County follows the regional percentage with two exceptions: within Lake County a larger percentage of the work force is engaged in Agriculture, Mining and Construction, while a smaller percent work in the Transportation, Communications and Utilities industries. Despite these shifts, the largest employment category (27.5 percent) remains Manufacturing. In the vicinity of the Training Center the largest employers in

⁵Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, *Annual Planning Reports, (Chicago SMSA)*

the Manufacturing category are Abbott Laboratories and Johnson Outboard Marine Corporation.

The Lake County Framework Plan identifies the Waukegan-North Chicago Shoreline as an economic development area with special potential because of the exceptional availability of rail transport, the Waukegan Harbor, and the proposed Lakefront Highway. Retail Trade, representing the second largest employment category (16.5 percent), is concentrated at the Lakehurst Shopping Center, approximately 5 miles from the Center. Smaller shopping districts are found in North Chicago immediately north of NTC, in central Waukegan to the north and central Lake Forest to the south. Federal employees represents approximately three percent of the overall work force in Lake County, and the Great Lakes Naval Training Center accounts for 60 percent of that total.

The downside of employment is unemployment. Statistics for the Chicago SMSA indicate a 1980 unemployment rate of 7.8 percent out of a regional work force of 3.2 million. Lake County fared better with an unemployment rate of only 6.9 percent in 1980. Unfortunately the trend of unemployment in the county has been increasing since 1977 when Lake County unemployment was just 4.9 percent.

Another measure of economic health is household income. The median household income for Northeastern Illinois was \$20,728.⁶ Lake County median income was running above this at \$25,212. Median income in zip code 60088, representing Great Lakes, was \$14,852. This value is skewed downward by the large recruit population. The percentage below the poverty level in Northeastern Illinois was 11.3 percent, and 5.25 percent in Lake County.

Although, the Chicago area shares some of the ills of other cities in the "rust belt" such as high labor costs, high energy costs and deteriorating infra-structure, it has one very strong "plus" going for it, the region's diversity. Unlike some other northern cities, the region is not totally reliant on a single industry such as steel or autos, nor is it, like Seattle, totally dependent on one company -- Boeing. No one industry in Northeastern Illinois accounts for more than a quarter of the employment base. Total employment is growing, and per capita income is up from 1970. Although the region is not in "great shape" the prognosis is for continued strength and expansion of the regional economy.

⁶These statistics are compiled from the 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 3, as reported in the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, Data Bulletin 82-1, Income and Poverty in Northeastern Illinois by County, Township, and Municipality, 1979.

6. TRANSPORTATION

The regional highway network is well developed and provides excellent access to and from central Chicago. Metropolitan Chicago is the juncture of three east-west interstate highways (I-80, I-90 and I-94) and the terminus of two north-south interstate highways (I-55 and I-57). The Naval Training Center is within three miles of the Tri-State Tollway (I-94), the major north-south link from Indiana to Wisconsin. Access to both Milwaukee and Chicago is via US Route 41, a four lane divided, limited access highway along the western boundary of the Center.

Four state highways provide major arterial links to the Center. North-south access is via Sheridan Road and Green Bay Road. Sheridan Road, IL Route 42, separates Mainside from Camp Porter and Camp Moffett. Green Bay Road, IL Route 131, separates Forrestal Village and the Golf Course from the VA Hospital and Halsey Village. East-west access is by Rockland Road and Buckley Road. Rockland Road, IL Route 176, is south of the Center. Buckley Road, IL Route 137, provides access to the center of Mainside, splitting the Golf Course from Forrestal Village, Halsey Village and Nimitz Village from the VA Hospital, and Camp Moffett from Camp Porter.

In addition to the highway network, access to the base is provided by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad (C&NW) Commuter Rail North Line Service, with regularly scheduled service between Chicago and Milwaukee. There is a Great Lakes commuter station located in the vicinity of Gates 4 and 5 at the intersection of Main Street and Nimitz Avenue. The C&NW schedule favors commuter service to and from the Chicago Loop. By taking the C&NW to its Chicago terminal, inter-regional passenger rail service (Amtrak) is less than a mile walk to Union Station. Further, both Greyhound and Trailways inter-city bus terminals are within an easy walk of the C&NW Station in Chicago. Limited Amtrak and inter-city bus service is available from Waukegan.

The Naval Training Center is less than an hour by automobile from O'Hare International Airport. O'Hare Airport is served by regional, national, and international air carriers. Also, approximately an hour drive to the north is Mitchell Field in Milwaukee, which provides regional and (limited) national air service.

Waterborne commerce at the Port of Chicago may not be as great as that in the vicinity of other naval installations, but the port does handle a significant percentage of Great Lakes shipping. From 1974 through 1984 waterborne freight on the Great Lakes has declined by 33 percent to just under 150 million tons per year. However, the Port of Chicago over this period has maintained its average 19 percent share of the total Great Lakes shipping.

The freight handled by the Port of Chicago is down from 46 million tons in 1974 to 24 million tons in 1984. The port facility at Waukegan handled nearly 200,000 tons (104 shipments) during 1983.⁷

Considering the limited role shipping plays in delivering freight to the region, other more conventional modes must be used such as the trucking of freight via the five interstate routes serving the area, as discussed above. Also, as noted in the subsection on history of the region, Chicago has historically been the rail hub of the midwest and the country. The availability of rail freight is still a major economic factor in the region. Great Lakes is served by two major rail freight handlers, the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway.

The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) is planning a road project which, as currently structured, will have a substantial impact on the Naval Training Center. The proposed project is known as the Lakefront Highway (FAP-437). The project was initially proposed in the early 1970's. More recently, in early 1983, the IDOT prepared a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and held requisite public hearings in February 1983. The Navy has expressed serious concern regarding potential impacts that the various proposed alignments will have on the Center.⁸

The IDOT "preferred" alignment is a four-lane arterial/freeway, aligned easterly with Buckley Road, starting at the Tri-State Tollway (I-94) and running to the C&NW Railroad (near Sheridan Road), then proceeding northward along the C&NW Railroad and Sheridan Road to a juncture with the existing expressway at Grand Avenue. This northward leg is to be a controlled access four-lane highway with full access from the Tri-State Tollway at Buckley Road. Major negative impacts envisioned as a result of the proposed alignment include:

- significant and unacceptable division of the training complex;
- land locking of the southeast corner of Camp Moffett, thus precluding facility expansion in this area;

⁷Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States, Calendar Year 1983, Part 3 Waterways and Harbors, Great Lakes*, May 1985.

⁸Ltr to IDOT District 1 from J. L. Clearwater, CAPT, CEC, USN, CO NORTHNAVFACENCOM of 9 Mar 1983.

- destruction of the Camp Porter main gate, and major reduction of parking capacity at the Recruit Visitor Reception Center;
- diversion of Downey Road traffic through a proposed intersection at Illinois Street with a significant increase in base traffic;
- increase in the ambient noise levels at the Recruit In-processing Center within Camp Moffett; and
- reduction of the aesthetic quality of the Center.

IDOT has indicated in the DEIS that the proposed highway will improve access to Great Lakes. Conversely, a traffic engineering study conducted in June 1979 by the Traffic Engineering Division of the Military Traffic Management Command concludes that ease of access to the Mainside of the Training Center will be significantly impaired and that the proposed alignment will require more changes to the Training Center road network and will decrease the level of service because of the number of at grade intersections along the route.⁹

The Navy and IDOT have completed negotiations on mitigation of adverse effects from the proposed highway. The necessary easement documents are being prepared. It is expected that the easements will be granted and construction begun during 1986.

7. HOUSING

To discuss housing on a regional, Northeastern Illinois, basis will not provide an accurate picture of off-Center housing opportunities. The physical size of the six county region, coupled with the fact that the Training Center is located in the extreme northeast corner of the region, reduces significantly the access to housing opportunities located in the southern or western suburbs of Chicago. Despite the fact that DuPage County, a western suburban county, is one of the fastest growing counties in the nation (92,500 new housing units between 1970 and 1980), it is too distant a commute to feasibly provide housing for Center personnel.

Lake County housing has also expanded significantly during the 1970's. In 1970 there were 108,156 housing units in the county; by 1980 there were 150,496 housing units, nearly a 40 percent

⁹Military Traffic Management Command, Report TE 79-9-53 of January 1983, pp. 41-57.

increase.¹⁰ But even the county represents too large an area for a meaningful analysis of housing opportunities for Great Lakes' personnel. In Shields Township, where Great Lakes accounts for almost 60 percent of the labor pool, the mean travel time to work is just under 14 minutes. This would require a travel distance on the order of five miles. This service area encompasses the communities of North Chicago, Green Oaks, Lake Bluff, Park City, southern parts of Waukegan and Gurnee, western part of Libertyville, the north half of Lake Forest, and unincorporated portions of western Libertyville Township.

PLATE V-7

SELECT HOUSING DATA
LAKE COUNTY, IL

COMMUNITY	HOUSING UNITS			MEDIAN		VACANCY RATE	HOUSE-HOLD SIZE	BUILDING PERMITS 1979 THRU 1983	
	OCCUPIED OWNER	RENTER	TOTAL	VALUE	RENT			SF	HF
GREEN OAKS	376	22	410	\$121,300	\$450	2.93	3.56	118	0
BURNEE	1995	675	2979	\$73,400	\$311	10.37	2.69	251	713
LAKE BLUFF	1352	159	1567	\$118,100	\$306	3.57	2.91	79	11
LAKE FOREST	3970	851	5115	\$180,900	\$321	5.75	2.93	212	34
LIBERTYVILLE	4035	1272	5539	\$104,500	\$282	4.19	3.09	198	110
NO. CHICAGO	2768	4231	7462	\$45,200	\$219	6.20	3.14	34	28
PARK CITY	1219	407	1724	\$50,600	\$216	5.68	2.26	52	0
WAUKEGAN	13264	10870	25671	\$50,400	\$226	5.99	2.73	136	158

SOURCE: Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission,
Economic Factbook for Northeastern Illinois, 1985 Update

In the Table above the median value and the rent costs are based upon 1980 Census data, and 1986 costs will be higher due to inflation. As indicated in the Table above four of the eight communities are likely to be beyond the means of most Navy personnel with mean housing values in excess of \$100,000, and a fifth only marginally affordable (\$73,400). However, the remaining three communities, North Chicago, Park City and Waukegan, provide a viable housing market with vacancy rates of 6 percent.

The Lake County Framework Plan projects that the County's housing market will support an additional 80,000 plus households through the Year 2000. Nearly 90 percent of the demand will be for single family detached units. However, in Lake County 32 percent of the housing starts between 1970 and 1979 were for multi-family

¹⁰Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission, *Economic Factbook for Northeastern Illinois, 1985 Update*, p. 17.

units. Nearly 50 percent of the building permits between 1979 and 1983 were for multi-family housing in the eight communities around the Training Center. This trend is favorable to the needs of Navy personnel who tend to have smaller families, require less expensive housing, prefer low maintenance housing, and have a relatively short duration of occupancy.

8. RECREATION FACILITIES

A wide variety of recreational opportunities are available to Navy personnel with off-base privileges. These opportunities range from the cultural to the "out-doors". The metropolitan area of Chicago provides access to cultural activities such as museums, theaters, fine dining, and musical concerts. Year round sports activities, both spectator and participant, are available throughout the region. Out-door activities are available in the extensive county forest preserve and municipal park systems of LaKe and Cook Counties. There are more than 30 miles of public beaches for sun-bathing, swimming, and sailing along the Lake Michigan shore, and at the numerous small inland lakes within Lake County. Additionally, in southern Wisconsin there are numerous opportunities for camping, sailing, and canoeing during summer, and limited downhill and extensive cross-country skiing in winter.

9. EDUCATION

At the end of the school year 1985/86, the Naval Training Center military dependent elementary school enrollment was 3,605 students (approximately 58 percent of district enrollment) and secondary school enrollment was 1,370 students (38 percent of high school population). These students attended North Chicago School District No. 64 and North Chicago High School District No. 123, respectively.

Public Law 81-874 was enacted to compensate local school districts for the financial burden of educating military dependents in local schools, which is estimated to cost \$750 per pupil per year. Total Public Law 81-874 entitlement to the districts providing education for Training Center dependents for the school year 1985/86 was estimated at \$2,268,000 for District No. 64, and \$746,000 for District No. 123.

Additional educational opportunities beyond secondary school are available through the Lake County Community College System. Continuing adult education courses are offered by most colleges and universities in the Chicago area, including Northwestern University, University of Chicago, University of Illinois, University of Wisconsin, Loyola University, DePaul University,

- 64 percent of respondents to the industrial retention survey indicated expectations for employment increases;
- site acquisition cost and proximity to labor force were primary assets; and
- taxes, labor costs, and lack of public transportation were listed as drawbacks.

Overall, the prospects for economic growth in Lake County are good, and the County Board has established growth goals as outlined within the Lake County Framework Plan. The Framework Plan allocates 17 percent of developable land for non-residential development. In order to achieve this goal, the County and its municipalities will need to actively market the County's assets to attract new commercial/industrial growth.

The Framework Plan projects the addition of 83,749 new households through the Year 2000, and therefore has set aside nearly 45,000 acres of land for development of residential uses. During the 1970's, 32 percent of housing starts in the County were multi-family dwellings. Utilizing straight line projections of 1970-1979 building permit activity (averaging 3,246 dwelling units per year) results in a projected housing shortfall of nearly 19,000 units by the Year 2000. To try and meet this shortfall the County Board has adopted policies to allow greater residential development flexibility, to streamline pre-development review processes, and to encourage communities to permit smaller single family housing unit size.

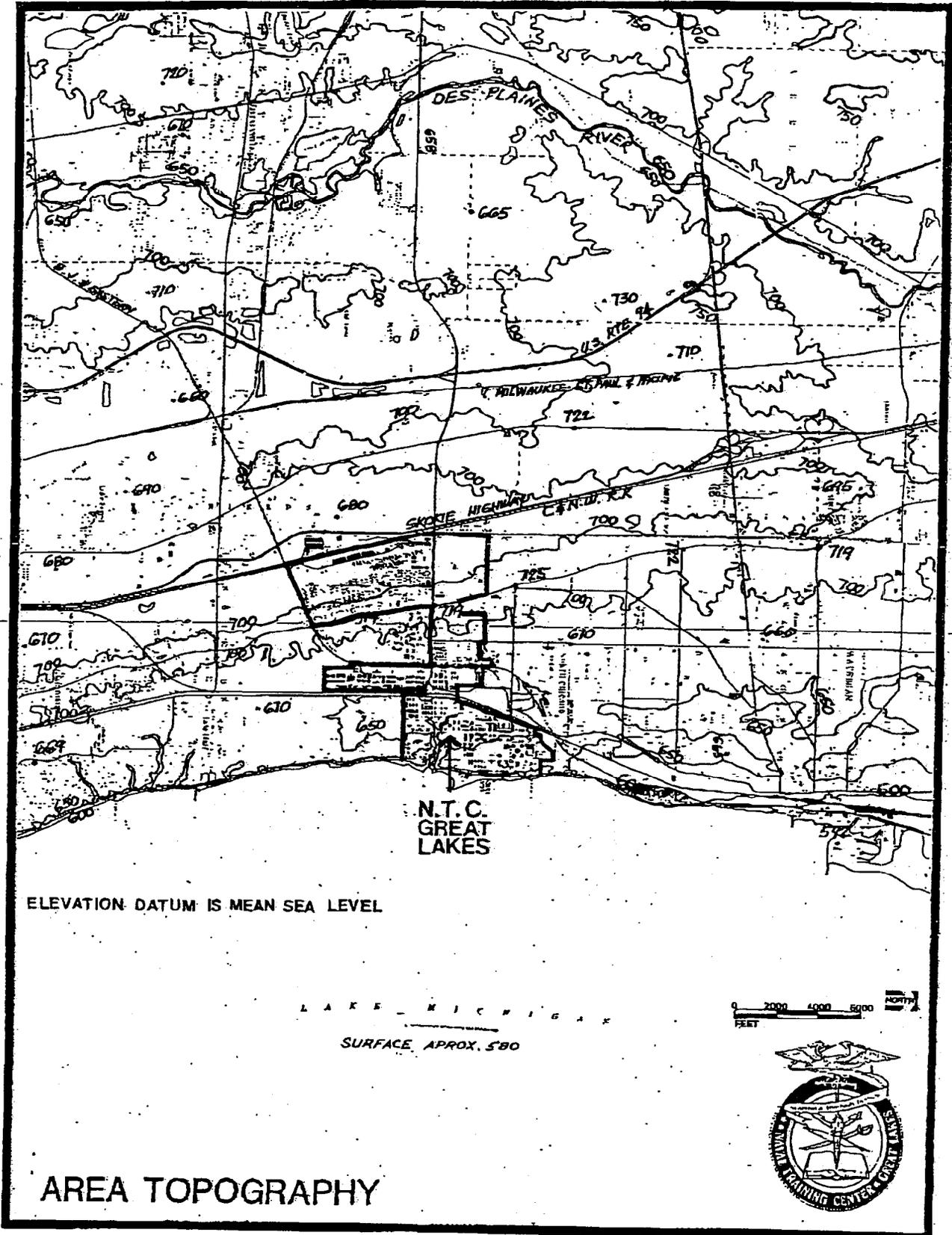
12. TOPOGRAPHY

The terrain of Lake County rises westward from the western shore of Lake Michigan. In southern Lake County the transition is abrupt, with bluffs twenty to seventy-five feet high. Farther north, the transition is more gentle through the sand dunes of the Illinois/Beach State Park. Beyond these lake shore transition areas the County is relatively flat.

Historically, the surface of Lake Michigan has maintained an annual average level of 578 feet above sea level (USGS 1943 datum). During the past year the Lake level has been at record elevations in the range of 581 feet. Ground elevations within Lake County vary from 600 to 800 feet above sea level.

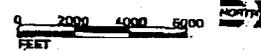
The major drainage divide between Lake Michigan and the multiple smaller riverine drainage areas of the Mississippi River Basin follows the ridge of Green Bay Road at an elevation of approximately 710 feet above sea level in the vicinity of the Training Center. Two rivers which flow southerly through the County are

PLATE V-8



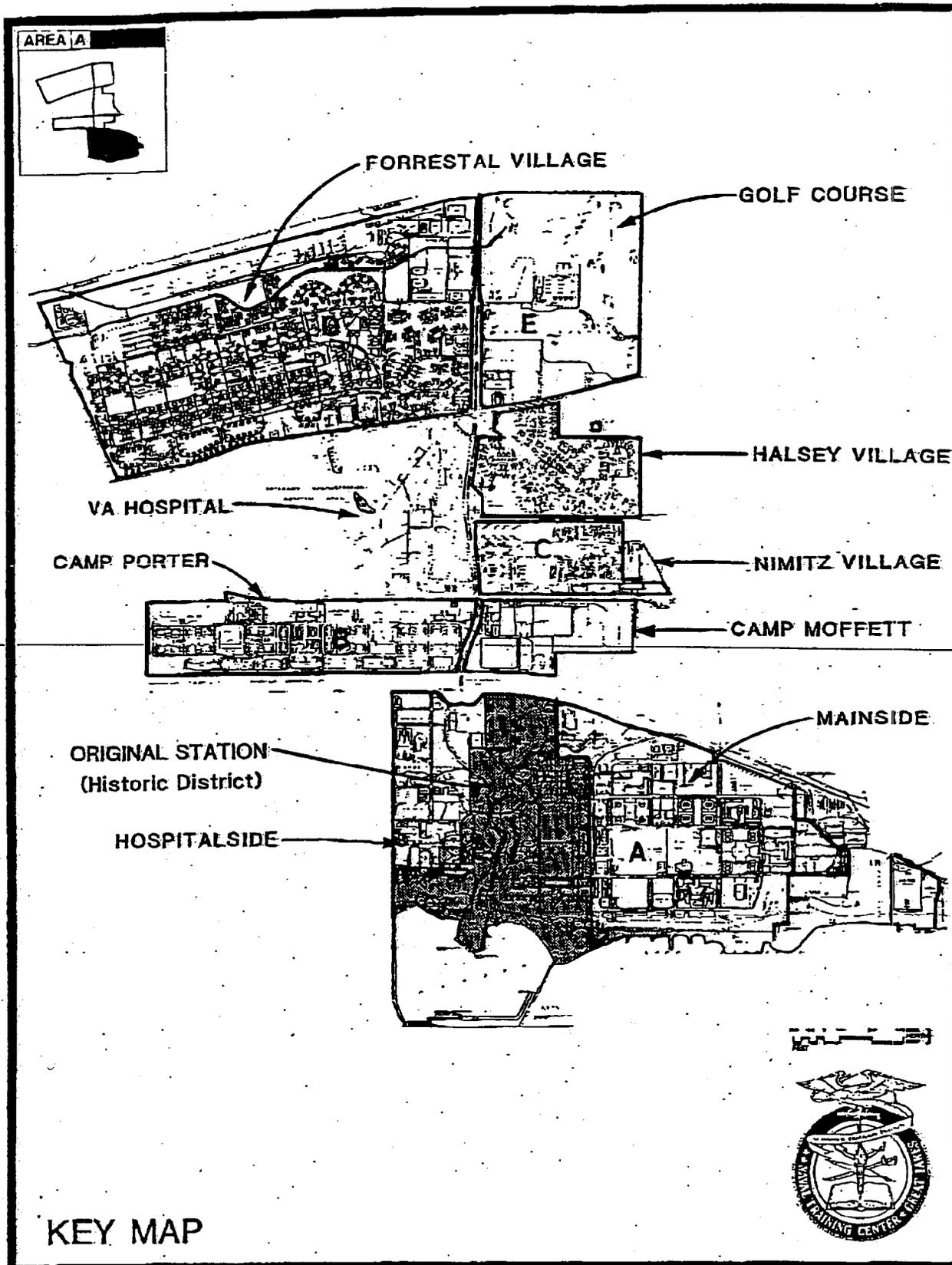
ELEVATION DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

LAKE - MICHIGAN
SURFACE APPROX. 580



AREA TOPOGRAPHY

PLATE V-10



KEY MAP

the Des Plaines River in the eastern part of the County, and the Fox River in the west. As the Fox River transverses the north-western corner of the County it disperses into a number of small lakes which, as a group, are known as the Chain-O-Lakes.

13. GEOLOGY

Lake County is located in the Wheaton Morainal Complex of the Great Lakes section of the Central Lowland Province. This morainal area is divided into three sub-complexes: the Beach-Dune Complex; the Bluff-Ravine Complex; and the Upland-Moraine Complex. The Great Lakes Naval Training Center is a part of the Bluff-Ravine Complex, characterized by level table lands bordered by steep lake-facing bluffs and a network of interior ravines.

The surfacial geologic material in Lake County is glacial till laid down by the action of several glacial episodes during the last 600,000 years. The till is made up of varying proportions of silt, clay, sand, pebbles, and boulders in an unsorted sediment. The till ranges in thickness from 40 feet to over 200 feet. Surface expression of the till is morainic--low ridge sand hills interspersed with depressions and lakes (particularly west of the Des Plaines River). The sandy phase crops out along the lake shore at the foot of the bluffs along Lake Michigan.

Below the unconsolidated glacial deposits are layers of older dolomites, sand stones, and shale, the result of ancient sea deposits that periodically covered the Illinois area. Precambrian granite forms the lower most basement rock supporting all of the above. In general, the bedrock is horizontal, sloping gently eastward.

There are no known mineral resources being mined in Lake County, or in the Northeastern Illinois Region. However, in some areas "mining" of clay for brick making, and limestone quarries for construction material have, in the past, been economically feasible. These operations, where still active, are of minor economic consequence in Lake County.

14. HYDROLOGY¹²

Northeastern Illinois is often considered a water rich area when compared to other regions of the country. There are two major sources of water for the region: ground water and Lake Michigan water.

¹²Schicht, Richard J., J. Rodger Adams, and James B. Stall. *Water Resources Availability, Quality, and Cost in Northeastern Illinois.*

Ground water has been the traditional source of potable water for non-lake front communities. There are four basic aquifers in the Lake County ground water system:

- Glacial Drift Aquifers;
- Silurian Dolomite formation;
- Cambrian-ordovician Aquifer composed of the Glenwood-St. Peter Sandstone formation and the Ironton-Galesville Sandstone formation; and
- Mount Simon Sandstone.

The first two of these are known as the shallow aquifers at depths of 150 to 500 feet. The later sandstone aquifers are known as the deep aquifer system at depths of 900 to 1,900 feet below the surface. The shallow aquifer systems recharge by percolation of rainfall in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin. The deep aquifers are recharged from areas in central Wisconsin.

Lake Michigan is a major potable water source for the Chicago metropolitan area. Because the water taken from the Lake is discharged to the Mississippi River Basin, the rate of diversion is governed by International Treaty with Canada and United States Supreme Court rulings. The current diversion limit is set at 3,200 cubic feet per second (approximately 2 billion gallons per day). Lake County users have been allocated 6.3 percent of this diversion by the State of Illinois.

Other surface waters within Lake County are not suitable for development as water use sources. With the possible exception of the Fox River, no river or stream within the County contains adequate flow rates to serve as a sole potable water source. Further, the poor water quality in local lakes, rivers, and streams precludes the economic utilization of these surface waters for potable use.

15. SOILS

The native soils of the area have been generally classified into the Morley-Beecher-Hennepin Association, a group of soil types which commonly occur together in a characteristic pattern in the landscape. These soils generally occur in upland areas, are gently sloping, and have moderate to poor drainage.

The sides of the ravines and bluff faces are where Hennepin and Grays soil types are often found. These soils may be subject to severe erosion on slopes of 30 to 60 percent.

Common limitations of these soils, regarding development potential, are poor percolation rates and excessive shrink-swell. The former requires sewered development and the latter limits flat slab roadway construction (frost penetration depth is 40 inches). In urban areas, these limitations are dealt with by constructing foundations with a minimum depth of 4 feet (to overcome shrink-swell) and by utilizing engineered fill as roadway and utility subgrades.

16. VEGETATION

During pre-settlement times, much of Lake County was forested with stands of oak, hickory, maple and other hardwood trees. Low-lying areas of peat supported Tamarack (or Larch) trees. By 1958 only 21,773 acres of native woodland remained. In 1980, only eight percent of the County's land was held as open space in State parks and County forest preserves.

In northern Lake County the Illinois Beach State Park is a preserve for the shore line plant-community normally associated with sand dunes. This state preserve encompasses over 2,500 acres.

Turf area plant life found throughout Lake County includes beach-grass (in foredune areas), Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass, creeping red fescue, sheep fescue, tall fescue and clover. Outside the turf areas hedges, tall reed grass and other herbaceous species grow. Shrubbery growth consists of blueberry, huckleberry, blackberry, willow, osier, sassafras, black oak, and maple.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, and amendments, requires all Federal agencies to carry out programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species, and to insure that actions taken by the agencies do not jeopardize the existence of such species. To date no endangered plant species native to the Great Lakes area are listed in the Federal Register.

17. WILDLIFE

Due to increased development pressures and pollution, the wildlife population native to eastern Lake County has been displaced, or has decreased significantly. Animals still common in the county include white-tailed deer, skunk, raccoon, mink, muskrat, gray and fox squirrels, red and gray fox, opossum, weasel, woodchuck, and cottontail rabbit. Game birds include ring-necked pheasant, dove, woodcock, and a small population of Hungarian

partridge. Waterfowl include Canadian geese, mallard ducks, wood ducks, coots and small populations of others.

Lake Michigan game fishing has greatly improved with the introduction of Coho and Chinook salmon, and the destruction of the predatory Lamprey eel. Notable game fish in the county consist of large mouth bass, bluegill, northern pike, white bass, croppies, and walleyed pike.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, and amendments, requires all Federal agencies to carry out programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species, and to insure that actions taken by the agencies do not jeopardize the existence of such species. To date no endangered animal species native to the Great Lakes area are listed in the Federal Register.

18. CLIMATE

The climate type is continental, with warm summers and cold winters. Prolonged warm spells and major droughts are infrequent, but long spells of dry weather may occur during the growing season. The region is characterized by frequent changes in temperature, humidity, cloudiness, and wind direction.

The main variation in the local climate pattern is caused by Lake Michigan. The slow temperature change of such a large body of water exerts a moderating influence on near-shore areas, but its effects, which rarely extend more than a few miles inland, are too infrequent to be considered a major climate factor.

Precipitation averages slightly less than 32 inches per year. Over half of this precipitation falls during the 155 day growing season from May through September. Thunderstorms are frequent from May to early July, and are occasionally accompanied by high winds and hail (or even tornados). Rainstorms average 35 per year, with the majority occurring during June. Average snowfall is 40 inches per year, most of which falls in the period from December to March.

The prevailing wind direction has a westerly component in all months except May, when the prevailing wind shifts to north-northeasterly.

Seasonal variations in climate conditions have a direct relationship on the bluff recession rate, a continuing problem in many lake shore areas. The most severe recession occurs during the late winter (February - March). During this period there are many freeze-thaw days, precipitation is higher, and there is a higher frequency of onshore wave attacks.

4.0 Physical Characteristics of the Site

15

4.1 Geology/physiography

The Fort Sheridan site is located in the Eastern Lake section of the Central Lowland physiographic province. The present land surface in the "North Shore" district is largely the result of Pleistocene continental glaciation that deposited a veneer of unconsolidated glacial drift on the bedrock surface until as recently as 10,000 years ago. The topography is formed by a variety of depositional and erosional features in the Highland Park Lake Border Moraine. The moraine is generally 50 to 100 feet thick, and is parallel to the lake shore.

Six deep ravines run perpendicular to the shoreline of Lake Michigan. In the past, these ravines were used as waste disposal sites. Wells Ravine is now a capped landfill. Branches of Janes, Bartlett and Hutchinson Ravines have also been used for landfill sites (to dispose of waste materials and to create additional usable land). Fort Sheridan's storm sewer system discharges into Lake Michigan either through direct pipeline to culverts or through these natural drainage pathways. The ravines extending to Lake Michigan is a consequence of the lake bluff having been cut by waves of Lake Michigan after the ridge of drift (Highland Park Moraine) was deposited. The shoreline has been subject to severe erosion caused by drainage of groundwater and wind and wave action from Lake Michigan. This problem has also been accelerated by a significant rise in the lake level during the last 15 years. Groins and revetments have been installed as erosion control, and riprap has been placed along several areas between the bottom of the bluffs and the beach.

Consolidated sedimentary rocks beneath the moraine range in age from Precambrian to Cretaceous, cropping out from oldest to youngest in generally concentric circular patterns away from two major arches to the west of the site. The bedrock in the site vicinity is Silurian. The configuration of the basement surface shows strongly downwarped characteristics of the structural basins.

The Nature Preserve/Janes Ravine area at the northern border of Fort Sheridan is of statewide significance due to it being the finest example of a ravine system along Lake Michigan remaining in Illinois. Several species of endangered or threatened plants live in Janes Ravine and along the bluff bordering Lake Michigan. The bluff that lies between Bartlett and Van Horne Ravine is also of statewide significance because it is the largest and best of its type remaining in Illinois. See Section 4.6 on page 4-5 for a listing of endangered/threatened species that inhabit the ravine system and other areas on Fort Sheridan.

4.2 Soils

The predominant soil in the Fort Sheridan site is generally found on the tops of morainic ridges. This soil was formed in thin silty deposits and the underlying calcareous glacial till of silty clayey structure.

The surface layer is 4 inches of very dark gray, silty sandy clay. The 25-inch thick subsoil consists of brown to dark-brown, firm, silty sandy clay and silty clay in the upper part and calcareous silty clay in the lower part. The underlying material is brown, mottled, compact, firm, calcareous, silty sandy clay. A typical profile of this soil is given in TABLE 4-1, below:

TABLE 4-1. Soil Profile						
DEPTH (in)	SOIL DESCRIPTION	PERCENTAGE PASSING SIEVE NUMBER			LIQUID LIMIT	PLAS- TICITY INDEX
		#4	#40	#200		
0-9	silty sandy clay	95-100	90-100	75-95	25-40	5-15
9-28	silty clay	95-100	85-95	80-90	40-60	15-35
28-42	silty clay	95-100	85-95	80-90	30-60	15-35
42-60	silty sandy clay and silty clay	95-100	85-95	80-90	30-50	15-30

Table modified from Soil Survey of Lake County, IL.

Large areas of the site are considered 'made land'. These areas are composed of cuts and fills or areas that are covered almost entirely with roads and buildings. Some of the fills have been made with various materials, including some that are not soil material.

4.3 Hydrology

Fort Sheridan is situated along Lake Michigan with Highland Park to the south, Lake Forest to the north and Highwood to the west. Fort Sheridan and the surrounding communities lie within the 34,100 acre Lake Michigan Basin-North drainage area. Natural runoff from Fort Sheridan is aided by six ravines which run perpendicular to Lake Michigan. Surface runoff flows into the nearest ravine or an inlet to the base storm sewer system, which would then empty into Lake Michigan.

Send

Received From Ken Endress on 3/17/03
CWD
Naval Station - Public Works

Listing of Known Ammunition Storage and Firing Locations at Great Lakes, IL

17 March 2003

24 AMMO Bunkers along Pettibone Creek, vacant?
24A “, vacant?
24B “, vacant?
24C “, but now a Dog Kennel
24D “, vacant?
24E “, vacant?

118 Armory - Demo
120 Present lake front magazine
217 Rifle Range Bldg - Demo

Naval Rifle Range (outdoor) pre-1945, now Dept of Treasury, FBI Range

910 Rifle Range Bldg - Demo
1910 Rifle Range Bldg - Demo
3110 Rifle Range Bldg - Child Development Center (Cleaned recently for lead)
3109 Armory - Demo
1413 Armory - Demo

1600A Gas Chamber (one of many at GLakes) - Demo

Weapon (Canons and small arms) firings were on Ross Field and in the Pettibone Creek ravines

Skeet Range along the Lake Michigan

Source:

1. NAVDOCKS P-164, Public Works of the Navy Data Book, Vol 1, July 1945 Edition
2. Personal information from Ken Endress, NAVSTA Great Lakes, Code 412, 201 Decatur Ave, Building 1A, Great Lakes, IL 60088-2801. 847-688-4211 x112

INTERVIEW RECORDS
FROM
SITE RECONNAISSANCE

Interview Record

Installation/Range or Sites: NTC Lakefront

Date/Time: March 21, 2003 at 11:00 AM

Persons Conducting the Interview/Title/Organization: Jim Snider and Rhonda Stone,
Malcolm Pirnie

Person Being Interviewed/Title/Organization: Mr. David Biondi, Fire Chief, NAVSTA

**Reason for Selecting Person to Interview (i.e., Years at Installation, Position,
Previous History, etc.):** Mr. Biondi is a Fire Chief who would have handled any
responses to UXO discoveries or any incidents involving UXO's.

Interview Notes: Mr. Biondi could not recall any incidents involving UXO at the NTC
Lakefront.

Interview Record

Installation/Range or Sites: NTC Lakefront

Date/Time: March 19, 2003 at 10:30 AM

Persons Conducting the Interview/Title/Organization: Milind Pradhan, Michael
Garnes, Rhonda Stone and Jim Snider, Malcolm Pirnie

Person Being Interviewed/Title/Organization: Mr. Ken Endress, Public Works
Department – Real Property

**Reason for Selecting Person to Interview (i.e., Years at Installation, Position,
Previous History, etc.):** Mr. Endress was familiar with the historical background
of the site.

Interview Notes: Mr. Endress provided information as to the location of the gun mount
roundels and the former location of buildings within NTC Lakefront. Aerial photography
was provided of the NTC Great Lakes to show time progression.

Interview Record

Installation/Range or Sites: NTC Lakefront

Date/Time: March 17, 2003 at 9:00 AM

Persons Conducting the Interview/Title/Organization: Milind Pradhan, Michael
Garnes, Rhonda Stone and Jim Snider, Malcolm Pirnie

Person Being Interviewed/Title/Organization: Mr. Dan Fleming, Installation
Restoration Program Manager/ POC

**Reason for Selecting Person to Interview (i.e., Years at Installation, Position,
Previous History, etc.):** Mr. Fleming is a primary contact at the Environmental
Office.

Interview Notes: Mr. Fleming is the POC and Environmental Protection Specialist for
NTC Great Lakes. Mr. Fleming provided a large number of documents to aid in research
efforts made by the Malcolm Pirnie field team.

Interview Record

Installation/Range or Sites: NTC Lakefront

Date/Time: March 17, 2003 at 9:00 AM

Persons Conducting the Interview/Title/Organization: Milind Pradhan, Michael Games, Rhonda Stone and Jim Snider, Malcolm Pirnie

Person Being Interviewed/Title/Organization: Mr. Carlos Luciano, POC at the site.

Reason for Selecting Person to Interview (i.e., Years at Installation, Position, Previous History, etc.): Mr. Luciano is the longest employed and most experienced person in the Environmental Department as well as being very knowledgeable of the history of the site.

Interview Notes: Mr. Luciano is a POC and an Environmental Engineer for NTC Great Lakes. Mr. Luciano provided a large number of documents to aid in research efforts made by the Malcolm Pirnie field team.

Interview Record

Installation/Range or Sites: NTC Lakefront

Date/Time: March 19, 2003 at 2:00 PM

Persons Conducting the Interview/Title/Organization: Milind Pradhan, Michael
Garnes, Rhonda Stone and Jim Snider, Malcolm Pirnie

Person Being Interviewed/Title/Organization: Mr. Joseph McCloud, Safety Officer

**Reason for Selecting Person to Interview (i.e., Years at Installation, Position,
Previous History, etc.):** Mr. McCloud serves as the Safety Officer of the NTC
Lakefront.

Interview Notes: Mr. McCloud could not recall any incidents involving UXO at the NTC
Lakefront.

Interview Record

Installation/Range or Sites: NTC Lakefront

Date/Time: March 18, 2003 at 9:00 AM

Persons Conducting the Interview/Title/Organization: Michael Garnes and Rhonda Stone, Malcolm Pirnie

Person Being Interviewed/Title/Organization: Mr. Jim Trimble, Security Officer

Reason for Selecting Person to Interview (i.e., Years at Installation, Position, Previous History, etc.): Mr. Trimble serves as the Security Officer of the NTC Lakefront.

Interview Notes: Mr. Trimble was very informative, providing information about the skeet range near Foss Park and the history of the present operational FBI Training Facility. Mr. Trimble provided historical backgrounds of the naval station as well as history on the ranges there as well. Mr. Trimble could not recall any UXO incidents at the NTC Lakefront.

Appendix C: Project Source Data – Site Specific

Aug 6, 1946

1. W. J. ...

... ..

AUG 6 1946

From: BuPers
 To: BuLocks
 Subj: Anti-aircraft Training Centers surplus to the needs of BuPers.
 Refs: (a) BuLocks afloat dtd 14 Aug 1946 to all Comds., Naval Districts, River Commands and All Bureaus and Of the Navy Dept., re procedure for cancellation of NWT(2) Lease Agreements
 (b) Navy Property Redistribution and Disposal Regulation #2.

1. It is the understanding of the Bureau of Naval Personnel that Anti-Aircraft Training Centers are under the technical control of the Chief of Naval Operations, and dependent for logistic support upon the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

2. The disestablishment dates for AATCs as directed by the Secretary of the Navy are:

Location	Disestablishment Date
Price's Neck, N. I.	1 March 1946
Lido Beach, L. I., N.Y.	6 Sept 1945 (BuPers cognizance)
Shell Beach, La.	5 Sept 1945
Great Lakes, Ill.	15 Oct 1945 (BuPers cognizance)
Point Montara, Calif.	30 June 1946
Port Hueneme, Calif.	24 Aug 1945
Pacific Beach, San Diego, Calif.	15 Jan 1946
Pacific Beach, (Hoquiam) Wash.	Awaiting recommendation on Disestablishment Date.

62190053

3. It is requested that the Bureau of Yards and Docks take the necessary action to dispose of the real property and/or buildings, cancel the leases and terminate such condemnation proceedings as may be connected with the foregoing activities, subject to the requirements of the activity for disposal of personal property.

4. By copy of this letter the respective Commandants are requested to submit to the Bureau of Yards and Docks, if such has not already been done, information required by references (a) and (b).

2211

cc: AsstSecNav (MatDiv)
 CNO (Op-415)
 (Op-34)
 (Op-24)
 BuAer
 BuAer
 ComdNavCorps
 ComOPR
 ComTHREE

ComEIGHT
 ComNINE
 ComELEVEN
 ComTWELVE
 ComTHIRTEEN

T. L. Sprague
 Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel

α

①

CG 72, BuAer
Gen. Sec. 1946

DECLASSIFIED
 AUTHORITY: 48 CFR 1.101
 DATE: 10/15/2011

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority **MND 917625**
 By **MB** NARA Date **03/14/03**

C O N F I D E N T I A L

AMMUNITION RECEIVED AND EXPENDED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1944

	<u>ON HAND</u> <u>1 DEC.</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>	<u>EXPENDED</u>	<u>ON HAND</u> <u>31 DEC.</u>
.50 Carbine	4,850	6,400	2,000	9,250
.30 Caliber	287,510		570	286,930
.45 Caliber	13,050	14,400	7,500	19,850
.50 Caliber	56,870	13,500		70,370
20mm	438,540 ✓	338,901 ✓	627,241 ✓	150,300 ✓
40mm	6,960 ✓	59,040 ✓	49,824 ✓	16,176 ✓
171	18,346 ✓			18,346 ✓

010845 40025

DECLASSIFIED

Authority **NNJ 917625**
By **MB** NARA Date **03/14/03**C O N F I D E N T I A LMATERIAL RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1944

- 1 Dec 15 20mm AA Guns, Mark 4 complete with spare parts and tools
- 1 Dec 10 20mm AA Gun Cyclic Rate Control, Mark 2, Mod 1, Midway Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.
- 23 Dec 2 40mm Loading Machines, Serial No. 2199 and 2200, Craft Steel Prod., Jamestown, N. Y.
- 29 Dec 2 40mm ML AA Guns and Mounts, Gun No. 34026 and 34142, Mount No. 6644 and 6645.

APPENDIX IV-1

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 917625
 By MBARA Date 03/14/03

AGE REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1944

C O N F I D E N T I A L

1. During the period covered by this report, 26 November 1944 through 27 December 1944, there were 592,141 rounds of 20mm and 48,792 rounds of 40mm ammunition fired.
2. The 20mm ammunition fired and major failures were:
 - (a) HET - 57,420 rounds, 2 misfires.
 - (b) HET - 407,521 rounds, 9 misfires, 2 hangfires.
 - (c) HET - 132,200 rounds, 1 misfire.
 - (d) Total: 592,141 rounds, 12 misfires - ratio of 1 misfire per each 38,605 rounds fired excluding ship-returns and 8 barrel prematures, ratio of 1 per each 74,400 rounds fired including ship-returns.
3. 133,881 HET rounds were ship-returns of which 180 were not useable being empty cases, misfires etc. About 3,000 rounds of ship-returns arrived pre-greased but apparently some had been wiped off.
4. The ruptured or constricted rounds reported apparently resulted from worn hammer plates. This is similar to trouble reported by AATC, Port Huene, California, and is under consideration by the Bureau. Apparently the correct nomenclature would be type #1 hang-fire.
5. The blown primers in the NFF HET lots occurred with the old type face piece during the old type vs new type face piece test. The results of this test will be forwarded to the Bureau of Ordnance.
6. The following is the barrel premature report for the period covered in this report:
 - (a) Nov. 27th Rifling eaten away 8" forward of breech end of barrel, not discovered until end of firing period. Barrel No. 711742, ESR-7,200 rds., Gun No. 101103, ESR-58,060 rds., Ammunition lots NFCh 26F and WC 199S. (This premature was also reported in last month's report).
 - (b) Nov. 28th Slight bulge 17" forward of breech end of barrel. Barrel No. 198310, ESR 10,650 rds., Gun No. 49931 ESR 95,750 rds., Ammunition lots NFCh 270, 27E and 26F, WC 199S.
 - (c) Nov. 28th Barrel slightly bulged 2" forward of chamber - could not be removed from gun. Barrel No. 196029, ESR 3,500 rds., Gun No. 10136, ESR 8,400 rds., Ammunition lots NFCh 27D, WC 199S, TPC 946L, 2c-104-NFM-43.

APPENDIX VI-1

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority **NNJ 917625**
 By **MBARA** Date **03/19/03**

AQF REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1944

C O N F I D E N T I A LBarrel Prematures (Cont.)

- (d) Dec. 1 Barrel slightly bulged 4" forward of chamber. Barrel No. 7B326, ESR 6,200, Gun No. 101011, ESR 59,070, Ammunition lots NFCh 27D and 26H, WC 199S and 199N.
- (e) Dec. 3 Barrel slightly bulged 1" forward of chamber. Barrel No. 713002, ESR 3,150, Gun No. 46434, ESR B6,690, Ammunition lots WC 199S, NFCh 27D, 2B-696-NFH-44.
- (f) Dec. 4 Barrel slightly bulged just forward of chamber. Barrel No. 714028, ESR 2,650, Gun No. 101483, ESR 45,750, Ammunition lots mixed from ship-returns.
- (g) Dec. 15 Barrel slightly bulged just forward of chamber. Barrel No. 714857, ESR 2,650, Gun No. 49431, ESR 102,850, Ammunition lots 2C-399 and 401-WC-44, ZB-695-NFH-44.
- (h) Dec. 19 Barrel slightly bulged just forward of chamber. Barrel No. 710541, ESR 3,800, Gun No. 101226, ESR 46,650, Ammunition lots, mixed ship-returns.

7. Of the 40mm rounds fired there were 39,288 rounds HET SD with 15 misfires, 14 of which occurred with 4,868 rounds of lot UB-1109-TEI-44. The rest of this lot will be returned as unsafe to fire. All HET SD rounds fired were steel case. There were 9,504 rounds of HEP rounds (22 samples of 432 rounds each). In only one lot were there malfunctions, 2 misfires.

8. The following abbreviations have been used in this report:

MF Misfires
 SR Short Recoil: Type (a) round tried to rechamber
 Type (b) round caught between face piece
 and breech casing.
 Type (c) Gun failed to cock after last round.
 SC Split case
 PP Pierced primer
 BP Blown Primer not causing a jam
 BPj Blown Primer causing a jam

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority **MMJ 917625**
 By **MBARA** Date **03/14/03**

AOE REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1944

C O N F I D E N T I A L

9. 30mm HE

Lot	Rds Fired	Miscellaneous	MR	SR			SC	PF	PB	BP
				F	B	C				
WC 199N	48,240	1 faulty crimp (core case at crimp).	1	1	16	15				
WC 199S	9,180		1	1	18	5				
Total	57,420		2							

10. 40mm HET

NFGH 27D	22,500	1 faulty crimp	2	2	23	1	4			
NFB 54F	2,520	N O N E								
ZB-627-NFC-44	720				1					
ZB-651-NFC-44	720				1					
ZB-655-NFC-44	720				1					
ZB-658-NFC-44	720				1					
ZB-684-NFC-44	720			1	2					
ZB-695-NFC-44	720				1					
ZB-696-NFC-44	720				2					
ZB-703-NFC-44	720				3					
ZB-704-NFC-44	720				1					
ZB-712-NFC-44	720				1					
ZB-716-NFC-44	720				2					
ZB-695-NFH-44	41,220	86 Ruptured or con- stricted cases	3	41	2	24				
ZB-696-NFH	37,620		4	42	2	43	7			
ZB-704-NFH	39,420	1 hangfire (10 sec.) 53 ruptured or con- stricted cases.	8	50	9	33	5			
ZB-734-NFH	8,680				1		1			
NFH-1362	3,960				21				4	1
1363	5,760	32 ruptured or con- stricted cases.			21				25	
1366	1,620		1	5			1			
1407	15,300		2	60					12	
1481	10,800		1	3	88		1		5	
1673	32,940	1 no flash hole, 75 ruptured or con- stricted cases.	4	2	114		2		9	
1675	180				1	2				
Mixed Ship- Returns	133,881	1 hangfire								
Mixed new production	43,200	No malfunctions								
Total	407,521									11

APPENDIX VI-3

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority **NNJ 917625**
 By **MB** NARA Date **03/14/03**

ACE REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1944

C O N F I D E N T I A L

10. Conf.

The mixed new production consisted of 720 rounds of each of the following ZB (as listed) NFB-44 lots:

628	657	670	682	699
629	659	671	683	700
630	660	672	687	701
631	661	673	688	702
643	662	674	689	705
648	663	675	690	706
649	664	676	691	707
650	665	677	692	708
652	666	678	693	711
653	667	679	694	713
654	668	680	697	714
656	669	681	698	715

11. 20mm HEI rounds

Lot	Rds Fired	Miscellaneous	MF	SR			SC	PP	BP
				a	b	c			
NFB-43-I	15,120		1	5	2			1	
2C-54-NFH-43	21,720			1	2		1	2	
2C-346-WC-44	1,800			1					
356	180			1					
361	1,800			1					
363	1,980			1	1				
381	540			1					
383	1,800			1					
386	1,800			2					
387	1,620			1					
403	1,800			2					
406	1,800			1					
416	1,800			1					
417	1,800			1					
421	1,800			2					
423	1,800			1	1				
Mixed new production	<u>73,040</u>	No malfunctions							
Total	132,200		1						

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 917625
 By MB NARA Date 03/14/03

AQE REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1944

C O N F I D E N T I A L

The mixed new production consisted of the following 20-(as listed)-
 VC-44 lots:

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Rounds</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Rounds</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Rounds</u>	<u>Lot</u>	<u>Rounds</u>
343	1,800	360	1,800	378	720	400	1,800
345	1,800	362	1,800	382	1,800	401	1,800
347	1,800	364	1,800	384	1,980	402	1,800
348	720	365	1,080	385	720	404	1,800
351	1,800	366	540	388	1,800	405	1,800
352	1,080	367	900	389	1,800	407	1,800
353	720	368	1,800	390	1,800	408	1,800
354	1,800	371	720	391	1,460	410	1,800
355	1,800	373	720	393	1,080	411	1,800
357	1,800	374	540	396	900	412	1,800
358	1,800	376	900	397	900	418	1,800
359	1,800	377	1,080	377	1,020	420	1,800
						422	1,800

12. 40mm HET-SD

<u>Lot</u>	<u>Rds Fired</u>	<u>Malfunctions</u>
UB-980-TEI-44	11,808	None
UB-1042-TEI-44	2,304	None
UB-1088-TEI-44	8,500	None
UB-1093-TEI-44	11,808	Several short tracers, 1 MF fired 2nd attempt.
UB-11-9-TEI-44	4,868	14 MF's of which 5 fired 2nd attempt.
Total	39,288	15 MF's of which 6 fired 2nd attempt.

13. 40mm HEP

UA-10-McA-44	432	2 misfired, 1 of which fired 2nd attempt
Other McA lots	<u>432</u>	No malfunctions (432 rds. fired per lot)
Total	9,504	

The other McA lots were:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| UA-2-McA-44 | UA-18-McA-44 | UA-32-McA-44 |
| UA-4-McA-44 | UA-20-McA-44 | UA-34-McA-44 |
| UA-6-McA-44 | UA-22-McA-44 | UA-36-McA-44 |
| UA-8-McA-44 | UA-24-McA-44 | UA-38-McA-44 |
| UA-12-McA-44 | UA-26-McA-44 | UA-40-McA-44 |
| UA-14-McA-44 | UA-28-McA-44 | UA-42-McA-44 |
| UA-16-McA-44 | UA-30-McA-44 | UA-44-McA-44 |

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority **NNJ 917625**
 By **MB** NARA Date **03/14/03**

MONTHLY OPERATIONAL AND STATUS REPORT
 TBD TARGET AIRPLANES

CONFIDENTIAL

(OPERATIONAL)

Flight No.	Date	Nature of Flight	Hours	Timing	No. and Type Runs	Disposition of Target
I	12-1-44	"	.3	"	2 runs Crossing diving	no damage
II	12-4-44	"	.2	"	13 runs Crossing diving	Hit - can not be repaired
III	12-5-44	"	.3	"	2 runs Crossing diving	No recovery Bad zero weather Poor visibility
IV	12-8-44	"	.6	"	12 runs Crossing diving	Hit - plane recovered badly damaged. Used for salvage
V	12-8-44	"	.5	"	5 runs Crossing diving	Hit - popped recovered with minor damage
VI	12-15-44	"	.3	"	3 runs Crossing diving	Zero weather and poor visibility prevented recovery Plane was wing heavy
VII	12-15-44	"	0	"	No runs	
VIII	12-15-44	"	.2	"	2 runs Crossing diving	Hit-recovered used for salvage

Total 8

3

4 Expended
 2 Damaged but repairable

* All slightly diving and crossing runs.

- 1. No. of targets on hand 36
- 2. No. of targets ready 31
- 3. No. of targets expended last month 4

SPARE PARTS TABULATION

Complete spare engines	3
Spare props	45
Spare coils	14
Spare back plates	4
Spare crank case	1
Spare cylinders	3
Spare gas tanks	3
Spare solinoids	2

APPENDIX VII

January 26, 1945

DECLASSIFIED

Authority ND 91625

By ARC NARA Date 3/7/85

СРЕДН ГУКЕР ИТТИОИЕ

U. S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

NM3-2/ON3/HIM
M12-2/9JH

RECRUIT TRAINING COMMAND
U. S. NAVAL TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

26 January 1945

From: Lt. (jg) H. I. Helger, D-1, USNR.
To: District Supply Officer.
Via: Commanding Officer.

Subject: Statement in connection with Headquarters, Fifth Naval District Survey No. 301-45 dated 10 January 1945 - Request for:

1. Spanish Revolver .38 calibre #21867 was issued by this department previous to my relieving the former Rifle Range Officer, and while I was assigned to another rifle range.
2. Lt. J. T. Kelley, former Rifle Range Officer, received orders which required his immediate departure, and in the time allotted, it was impossible to conduct an actual physical inventory of all the Ordnance equipment which had been placed in his custody, and over which I had to assume responsibility.
3. During the time in which I was relieving Lt. Kelley, an officers' pistol class was in progress. At the conclusion of the Pistol Class, the Spanish Revolvers that had been issued for dry-firing practice were recalled and it was then discovered that one of the revolvers had been issued to an officer in the Pistol Class and no record had been made at this office.
4. Every effort has been made to locate the pistol, but a great percentage of the class have already received their orders and have since been detached.

H. I. HELGER

RG 74, BuOrd
Const. + Proc. 1945
Box 1284, NM 3

Authority AMD 917E25By PR NARA Date 8/17/08C O N F I D E N T I A LAMMUNITION RECEIVED AND EXPENDED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1945

	ON HAND 1 JAN	RECEIVED	EXPENDED	ON HAND 31 JAN
30 Carbine	8,250		650	8,600
30 Caliber	286,930		200	286,750
45 Carbine	19,850		300	14,550
50 Caliber	70,120			70,170
20mm	450,300	842,400	361,560	431,140
40mm	18,176	57,728	**46,320	22,584
1.1"	18,346			18,346

** Figure includes 6,244 rounds of 40mm ammunition returned to N.A.D. Crane as unfit for firing at this activity.

Authority ND 97-25
By AR NARA Date 2/17/63C O N F I D E N T I A LMATERIAL RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1945

- 8 Jan 5-20mm AA Guns, Mark 4
5-20mm Mounts (2 Mark 6, 1 Mark 10, 2 Mark 4)
Service School, Grt. Lks., Ill.
- 8 Jan 4-20mm Sights (Mark 4 Mod. 1)
1-20mm Sight (Mark 5)
Service School, Grt. Lks., Ill.
- 12 Jan 10-20mm AA Guns, Mark 4 complete with spare parts, tools
and magazines.
Naval Ammunition Depot, Crane, Indiana.
- 26 Jan 25-M1 Helmets, complete with liners, head bands and
neck straps.
45-Mk2, Talker-Type, Helmets.
Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.

APPENDIX IV-1

July 11, 1945

DECLASSIFIED
Authority **NNJ 917625**
By **MB** ARA Date **03/19/03**

NC113-7
Re a
AFS/vfb
LS

NC113-7/S78-1
Serial: 032

ANTI-AIRCRAFT TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

FILED

11 July 1945.

From: Commanding Officer.
To: Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance (Re2a).
Subj: Ammunition, 40mm with Special Night Tracers -
Report on.
Ref: (a) BuOrd Conf. ltr. S78(40mm)(Re2a) dated 2 May
1945.

1. In compliance with reference (a), the subject ammunition has been fired. It is believed that the information requested in paragraph 4(c) of reference (a), as reported in this letter, may be of questionable value due to the moon, which was about half-full, and to the proximity of this activity to the Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill. Said Center was brilliantly lighted during the testing, with the result that aerial observation of any less illumination of the firing line caused by the 40mm bursts may have been inaccurate.

2. The results of observations requested by reference (a) are as follows:

(a) Performance of ammunition as described in paragraph 2 of reference (a).

(1) Dark Tracers (UK) lots - The average time to self-destruction was approximately 9.5 seconds with an average maximum deviation of plus or minus 0.3 seconds and a maximum deviation of plus 1.5 seconds and minus 0.9 seconds. Tracer ignition was approximately 100 per cent. Self-destruction was approximately 96 per cent.

(2) Dark Ignition Tracers (UM) lots - The average time of self-destruction was approximately 11.6 seconds. The average deviation was plus or minus 0.3 seconds and the maximum deviation was plus or minus 0.8 seconds. The tracer ignition and self-destruction was approximately 100 per cent.

REGISTERED MAIL
2072

(b) Extent of illumination when firing from all guns on the firing line.

(1) Observers were stationed 500 yds. on either flank behind the firing line and in the fire control tower. Fifteen (15) barrels were firing, averaging from new to badly worn. Muzzle flashes were of low intensity

071745 1186

071745 1186

Rg 74, BuOrd
Constr. + Proc., 1945
Box 1256, NC 113-7

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority **NNJ 917625**
 By **MB** NARA Date **03/19/03**

NC113-7/S78-1
 Serial: 032

ANTI-AIRCRAFT TRAINING CENTER
 GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

AFS/vfb

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

11 July 1945.

Subj: Ammunition, 40mm with Special Night Tracers -
 Report on.

and appeared to be about the same for both types of ammunition. Tracer illumination was negligible for both types of ammunition.

(c) Effectiveness of concealment of mounts from aerial observers during firing.

- (1) Two (2) officer observers were stationed in the tail of a B-26 tow plane and one (1) in an SNV. Observations were made on firing runs conducted on the lighted sleeve towed at 2,000 ft. from elevations of 3,000, 4,000, 6,000 and 7,500 ft. At no time were the range or firing guns revealed to the observers due to the flash of the 40mm self-destruction bursts. The muzzle flashes could be picked out at various altitudes up to 7,500 ft. and appeared as very small pin-points of light. These conditions were identical for both types of ammunition.
- (2) The tracers of the UM ammunition were clearly discernable after ignition at about 500 yds. and could be clearly traced to the target. In the opinion of the aerial observers these tracers could easily have been followed down to their origin, thereby compromising the safety of the firing ship by revealing its position.

(d) Comparison of ease of tracking by director operators and accuracy of fire.

- (1) Dark Tracers - No difficulty was experienced by director operators in tracking the illuminated target or by range setters throughout the firing run.
- (2) Dark Ignition Tracers - All director operators were agreed in their opinions that UM ammunition was unsatisfactory for tracking the target. The target was soon lost after opening fire due to the brilliant illumination at the sleeve. The range setters were unable to distinguish between the tracers from their own guns and those fired from adjacent guns.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 917625
By MBARA Date 03/14/03NCL13-7/S78-1
Serial: 032ANTI-AIRCRAFT TRAINING CENTER
GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS

AFS/vfb

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

11 July 1945.

Subj: Ammunition, 40mm with Special Night Tracers -
Report on.(e) Acceptability to the service of HE-I-T (D1)-SD ammunition.

(1) This ammunition was not found to be acceptable for service use for the following reason:

(a) Director operators and range setters could not track the target or set ranges properly.

3. It is recommended that:

- (a) UK ammunition be used for night firing with director-operated guns.
- (b) That action be taken to eliminate the large number of self-destroying failures in UK ammunition.
- (c) That the tracer of UK ammunition be given a longer burning time, thereby increasing the effective range.
- (d) That a flashless propellant be adopted.

John C. Hickman
JOHN C. HICKMAN.

cc: CominCh (Readiness)
ComServlant
ComServPac
COTClant
COTCPac
CO, NAD, St. Julien's Creek, Va.
CO, NAD, Hingham, Mass.
CO, NAD, New Orleans, La.
CO, NAD, Crane, Ind.
CO, NAD, Puget Sound,
Bremerton, Wash.
CO, NAD, Mare Island, Cal.
CO, NAD, Fall Brook, Cal.
NIO, Charlotte, N.C.

071745 1186

Appendix D: Ordnance Technical Data Sheets

CARTRIDGE, CALIBER .50, BALL, ARMOR PIERCING, M2

This cartridge was the standard item of issue for use in all .50 caliber machine guns. It was designed for use against armored aircraft, armored vehicles, concrete shelters, and similar bullet resisting targets. It could be identified by the blackened tip of the bullet. It consisted of a cartridge case, primer, propelling charge, and bullet.

Use: Machine Guns, Caliber .50, M2, M85.

Description: The cartridge is identified by a black bullet tip.

Purpose: This cartridge is for use against light-armored or unarmored targets; concrete shelters and similar bullet resisting targets.

DODAC..... 1305-A526

Weight..... 1744 grain

Length..... 5.45 inch

Primer..... Percussion

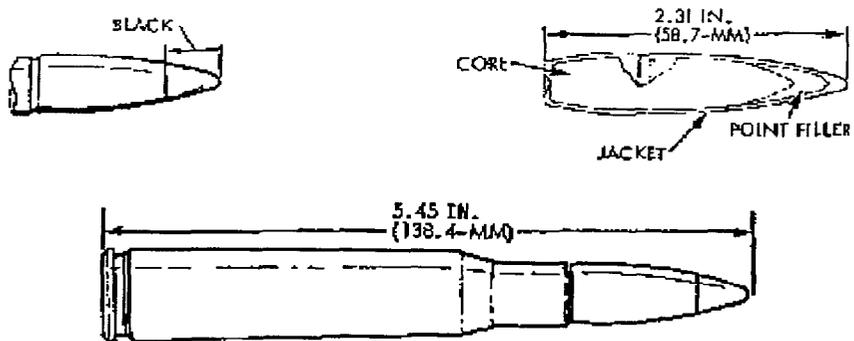
Incendiary..... IM 11

Weight..... 34 grain

Propellant..... IMR 5010

Weight..... 240 grain

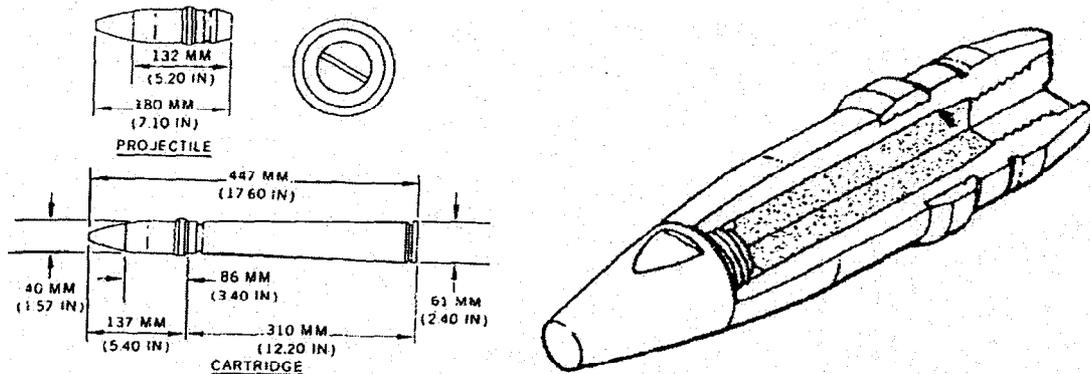
Reference TM 43-0001-27, June 1981



Range Identification and Preliminary Assessment
Naval Base
Location

Ordnance Technical Data Sheet

U.S. PROJECTILE, 40-MM, AA, BL&P, MK 1, MK 2



Nomenclature: 40 mm Anti-Aircraft BL & P MK1, MK2
Ordnance Family: Projectile
DODIC:
Filler: N/A
Filler weight: N/A
Item weight: 907.20 g (32 oz)
Diameter: 40.00 mm (1.575 in)
Length: 180.00 mm (7.987 in)
Maximum Range:
Fuze: Not provided

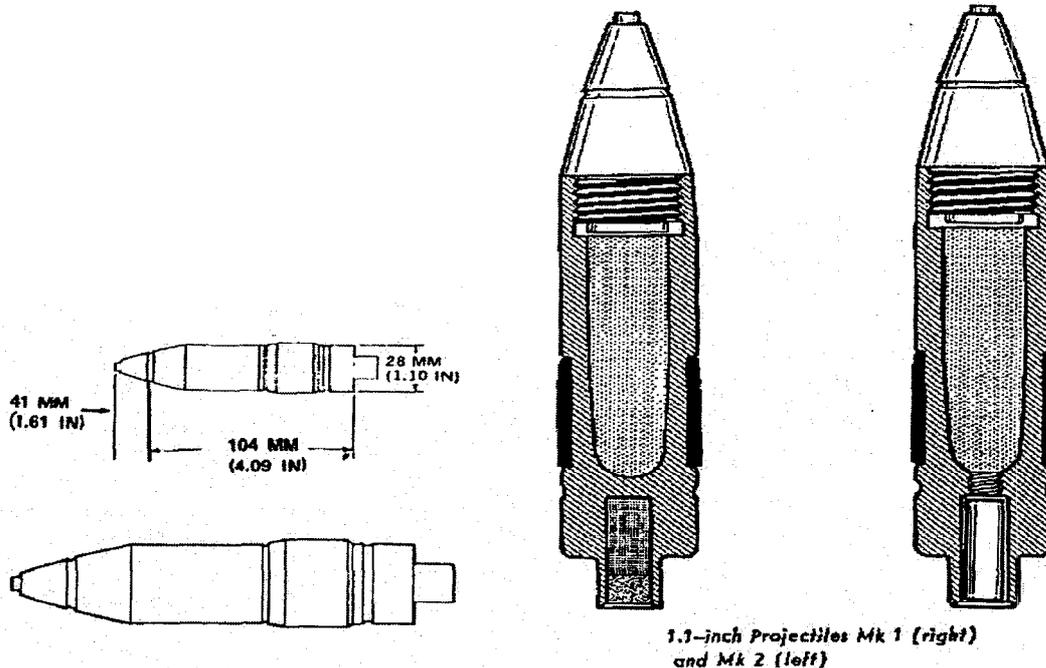
Usage: These are Navy, spin stabilized, gun fired projectiles.

Description: The BL&P type contains the ALN prefix "UF" stenciled in black. If of early manufacture, the projectile and fuze or nose plug is red. If of recent manufacture, the projectile is blue with white body stenciling.

Reference: ORDATA Online.

Ordnance Technical Data Sheet

U.S. PROJECTILE, 1.1-IN, AA, MK 1 MOD 0 - 28



Nomenclature:	1.1 in Anti-Aircraft MK1 Mod 0 -28
Ordnance Family:	Projectile
DODIC:	Obsolete
Filler:	Explosive D
Filler weight:	18.14 g (.6399 oz)
Item weight:	417.31 g (14.72 oz)
Diameter:	27.94 mm (1.1 in)
Length:	145.00 mm (5.709 in)
Maximum Range:	
Fuze:	Not provided

Usage: This is a spin stabilized, high explosive anti-aircraft projectile. The 1.1-inch A.A. gun is not being further developed in the Navy. The Mk 2 has a self-destructing tracer. The tracer is divided into two increments and pressed into the recess by hydraulic pressure, the tracer is ignited by the propellant charge from the case.

Description: The fuze is unpainted with markings stenciled in black or stamped. The projectile is painted green.

Reference: ORDATA Online.