

1916 STATE MOBILIZATION CAMPS

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I. INTRODUCTION

The year 2014 is not the first time the U.S. has faced a crucial challenge on the Mexican border. Almost 100 years ago in 1916, President Woodrow Wilson faced a crisis along the border. The border had been a trouble spot since 1911. Regular army troops were deployed along the wide border to prevent incursions following the outbreak of revolution in Mexico in late 1910. In 1914, Wilson authorized U.S. forces to land and protect U.S. interests in Vera Cruz, Mexico. The crisis at Vera Cruz ended in November 1914 but regular army units remained on the border. Tensions reached a breaking point on March 9, 1916 when Pancho Villa raided Columbus, New Mexico. Wilson sent a punitive expedition under the command of Brigadier General John J. Pershing into Mexico to try to find and destroy Villa's forces (the "**Punitive Expedition**").

On May 5, 1916 Glenn Springs, Texas was attacked. On May 8, Wilson called national guard units (the "**Guard**") from Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona into federal service to help protect the border and on June 18, 1916, he ordered the mobilization of the Guard of the remaining states for the same purpose. The War Department specified which Guard units (by regiment) the federal government wanted for service on the border. By July 4, 1916, the Guard of fourteen states was on duty in camps along the border. A July 20, 1916 newspaper article reported that over 100,000 men were in camps on the border and another 58,000 men were still at state mobilization camps. This is a compilation of information about the state camps established in 1916 for the mobilization of the Guard for service on the Mexican border. For a detailed account of the call up and the deployment of guard regiments following mobilization at state camps, see Charles H. Harris III and Louis R. Sadler, The Great Call-Up, University of Oklahoma Press, 2015.

Although some Guard troops went into Mexico, no Guard units apparently ever crossed the border as a regimental force. Two Guard infantry regiments (1st New Mexico and 2nd Massachusetts Infantry) were assigned to the Punitive Expedition but were ordered to guard the base camp at Columbus, New Mexico. In some states, the regimental designations started at the number following the regimental designations for the Spanish American War. For example Nebraska mustered three volunteer infantry regiments (the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Nebraska) for the Spanish American War and the numbering for the Mexican Border regiments began with the 4th Nebraska.

Several important changes relating to Guard mobilization occurred between the Spanish American War in 1898 and the 1916 mobilization. Congress enacted laws in 1903, 1908, and 1916 which increased federal funding on the Guard in exchange for a greater commitment from states to conform their Guard to War Department requirements on organization, armament and discipline. The Guard was to be organized like regular army units including at the division level. State mobilization points were to be identified in advance and supplies staged at those locations. The intent was to be better prepared and to increase the speed and efficiency of the mobilization process. The federal government was also authorized to deploy Guard units outside the U.S. once mustered into federal service. These laws provided the federal government with significant control over Guard units.

The Militia Act of 1903 (“**1903 Act**”) was enacted as a direct response to some of the problems experienced during the 1898 mobilization for the Spanish American War. The 1903 Act established two classes of militia. The organized militia or Guard was under dual federal-state control and received federal funding and equipment. In return, these units had to meet the War Department requirements. The other class of militia was the unorganized militia which were men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five with emergency state and federal military obligations.

The 1908 legislation provided the federal government with more discretion to deploy the Guard outside the U.S. and for greater periods subject to certain restrictions. The federal government had to keep the Guard intact in its original units rather than using it as a source for individual replacements. The National Defense Act of 1916 (“**1916 Act**”) included the requirements that all states rename their militia units as the national guard, that each Guard unit be inspected by the War Department and that Guard units would be organized like regular Army units into divisions. New York and Pennsylvania Guard regiments each constituted a division (9 regiments) but other states’ regiments would be combined to form divisions. Under the 1916 Act, with the dual federal and state oath, the limitations on the time a Guardsman could stay in federal service were eliminated.

Despite the greater preparation, in 1916, some states pre-designated mobilization camp locations were not available and pre-staged supplies were insufficient. For example, in West Virginia, the designated mobilization point was at Terra Alta but the state had built a tuberculosis sanitarium on the camp site and never notified the War Department. Only two divisions, the 6th from New York and the 7th from Pennsylvania, mobilized in accordance with the federal plan of pre-assigned divisions. The War Department attempted to organize ten divisions and six brigades provisionally from the remaining Guard units but not all of these units could be formed because of the rapid movement to the border. The lessons learned in the June 1916 mobilization were important because only ten months later in April 1917, war was declared on Germany. While the 1916 mobilization identified many weaknesses, it made the War Department and Guard better prepared for the World War I mobilization.

Guard units started being mustered out of federal service in the fall of 1916. While fighting among factions within Mexico continued, hostilities had lessened along the border by then. The Punitive Expedition officially ended on February 5, 1917. The War Department announced the demobilization of the Guard on February 19, 1917. By the end of March, 1917 most Guard units had returned to state control but only for a short respite, as the U.S. declared war on Germany on April 6, 1917. At least one Guard regiment went directly into its state World War I mobilization camp upon return from the border. The entire Guard of the U.S. was mustered into federal service for World War I on August 5, 1917.

This compilation covers only the state mobilization camps and not the Mexican border camps where the state regiments were sent following mobilization. That, perhaps, will be another project.

State Military Camp Grounds

State national guard camps were the most likely predetermined mobilization point in a state. There were more state camps established by 1916, in comparison to 1898, at least partially in response to the Guard legislation. A number of the camps were at federal military posts consistent with the federal role in mobilization. Fairgrounds were used in several states

(Alabama, California, Illinois, Nebraska, Oklahoma (initially) and Tennessee) because of their generally spacious grounds, large buildings, water and other facilities. Most camps were tent camps and temporary buildings were constructed in only a few camps such as at Camp Willis at Columbus.

Camp Names

State governors were the most popular sources of names for the camps that were named. There were more camps that were unnamed in 1916 as compared to 1898. Annual Guard camps had been previously named after the current state governor in many states. This custom continued for many 1916 mobilization camps. Although a number of regimental histories and state adjutant generals reports were reviewed, the primary source for identifying camp names was 1916 newspaper coverage of the mobilization.

List of Camps

The best list of designated mobilization points is at pages 22-23 of the Report on Mobilization of the Organized Militia and National Guard of the United States, 1916 Washington, GPO, 1916 (the “**1916 Report**”). The 1916 Report updates the list with some commentary on where mobilization actually occurred. Camp names are not included in the list or commentary.

Existing Camp Buildings

Many buildings survive that were at the site of the 1916 camps. This is noted where applicable in the entry for each camp. There were already buildings at state camps and other locations but I am not aware of any buildings constructed solely for the 1916 mobilization that still exist.

II. THE MOBILIZATION CAMPS

Alabama

- The designated mobilization point for the 1st, 2nd and 4th Alabama Infantry was on Vandiver Park lands at the old fairgrounds in the northeast part of Montgomery. Camp Sheridan, the World War I camp, was later in this general area but encompassed a much larger area. The site of the 1916 mobilization camp was northwest of the Gunter Annex to Maxwell AFB, northwest of the corner of Fairground Road and East Vandiver Boulevard.
- The Alabama mobilization is described in Ruth S. Tauss, Progress Toward Professionalism: The Alabama National Guard on the Mexican Border, 1916-1917, Military History of the West, Fall 2000, at page 97.

Arizona

- The designated mobilization point for the 1st Arizona Infantry was Whipple Barracks but events moved too fast and it was not used. William D. Tackenberg, “Sore as a Boil, but Solid as a Rock,” The Arizona National Guard on the Mexican Border, 1916-1917, Journal of Arizona History, 2001, at page 429, indicates that the Arizona Guard went directly to Camp Harry Jones, a U.S Army camp east of Douglas, Arizona. The camp was

named after Corporal Harry J. Jones, who was killed on duty on November 2, 1915, while guarding the U. S. Customs House in Douglas.

- Whipple Barracks is presently a Veterans Administration Hospital with some buildings dating from between 1905-1908.

Arkansas

- The 1st Arkansas Infantry mobilized at Fort Logan M. Roots in North Little Rock, the designated mobilization point for Arkansas.
- The former fort is currently a Veterans Administration Hospital. There are many buildings still standing that were there in 1916.

California

- The designated mobilization point for the 2nd, 5th and 7th California Infantry and other units was the state fairgrounds on the “outskirts” of Sacramento. This was the old state fair grounds in Sacramento located north and east of the intersection of Stockton and Broadway until 1970 when the fair was moved to the Cal Expo grounds. None of the old buildings remain.
- The camp was named Camp Hiram Johnson after the then governor of California.
- The June 27, 1916 Oakland Tribune, has a diagram of the camp at page 3. The three infantry regiments camped in the center of the racetrack. The cavalry troop camped to the north of machinery hall and the field artillery camped outside the east end of the racetrack. The machinery hall was used as a warehouse for quartermaster stores and is shown in the diagram behind the grandstand.
- James J. Hudson, California National Guard and the Mexican Border, 1914-1916, California Historical Society Quarterly, 1955, at page 157, describes the California Guard’s role on the border beginning in April, 1914.

Colorado

- At the state rifle range near Golden, the designated mobilization point for Colorado. The range was established in 1903. The camp is sometimes referred to as “Camp Golden” or the “Rifle Range Camp” in newspaper articles.
- This camp became Camp George West in 1934 with training facilities in addition to the rifle range. The Guard’s summer encampments were held there from 1906 to 1944. The camp is located at 15000 South Golden Road near the junction of Colfax Avenue and I-70, 3 miles east of Golden. The camp was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 as a historic district. Some of the buildings may date to 1915. There is a map of the 1916 mobilization camp on page 3 of the June 27, 1916 Rocky Mountain News. The camp was on the south side of the camp on both sides of South Golden Road. The camp is much smaller today and currently is used as a correctional facility and other state and federal purposes as well as for Guard purposes.

Connecticut

- The 2nd Connecticut Infantry and other units were mobilized at the state military camp in the northeast part of Niantic, the designated mobilization point for Connecticut. The camp was named Camp Holcomb after then Governor Marcus H. Holcomb. A 1916 newspaper article also refers to the camp as Camp Niantic. The state camp was

established in 1881 and continues to be the state guard camp. It is currently known as Camp Rowland.

Delaware

- The state's two infantry battalions mobilized at the state rifle range at New Castle, the designated mobilization point for Delaware. The range is located south of New Castle on the east side of River Road at about Malcolm Forest Road.
- The World War I mobilization camp at the same location in 1917 was named after the then Governor John G. Townsend, Jr. so the 1916 camp may have been named Camp Miller after then Governor Charles R. Miller.

District of Columbia

- At Camp Ordway in Radio, Virginia near Fort Myer. Fort Myer was the designated mobilization point for the District. The camp was named after the former adjutant general of the District Guard, Albert Ordway, who died on November 21, 1897 and is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Some 1916 newspaper articles refer to the camp as Camp Radio, but the formal name was Camp Ordway.
- Radio, Virginia was what was then called the Navy Radio Station and is now the Naval Communications Facility at 701 South Court House Road in Arlington.
- For more information on the District of Columbia Guard mobilization, see Roger Cunningham, [Ninety-two days in Naco: The District of Columbia's First Separate Battalion and the Mexican Border Mobilization of 1916](#), *Journal of America's Military Past*, Winter 2001, at page 75.

Florida

- The 2nd Florida Infantry mustered at the state military camp in Duval County, the designated mobilization point for Florida. This was the Black Point Military Reservation on the banks of the St. Johns River southwest of Jacksonville. This state military camp was established in 1909.
- This site became Camp Joseph E. Johnston during World War I. The camp was returned to the state after World War I and was renamed Camp Clifford Foster after a long-time Florida adjutant general. The Jacksonville Naval Air Station took over this site in 1939 and continues today as one of the Navy's largest facilities. The NAS is on the east side of Roosevelt Boulevard at Yukon.

Georgia

- Macon was the designated mobilization point for Georgia. The camp was named Camp Harris after then Governor Nathaniel E. Harris.
- The camp was located opposite Crumps Park in northwest Macon in the Vineville area of Macon. "Opposite" Crumps Park would be at about Ridge and Crumps Park Avenue based on a 1908 Sanborn map showing the park. Crumps Park was an early amusement park with a dance hall.

Idaho

- The camp of the 2nd Idaho Infantry was at Boise Barracks which is north of downtown Boise at 5th and Fort Streets. The designated mobilization point was the Gem State Fairgrounds outside of Boise.

- The site currently is primarily a Veterans Administration Hospital. Many buildings that were there in 1916 still stand.

Illinois

- Springfield was the designated mobilization point for six regiments of infantry and other units. The camps were at the state fairgrounds in the north part of the city (Camp Dunne) and at Camp Lincoln, the state military camp in the west part of Springfield. The cavalry and artillery units mobilized at Camp Lincoln and the remainder of the Guard at Camp Dunne. Camp Dunne was named after then Governor Edward F. Dunne. Camp Lincoln was named after Abraham Lincoln.
- Camp Lincoln continues as an Illinois Guard camp. The Exposition Building built in 1894 still stands on the fairgrounds.

Indiana

- The mobilization for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Indiana Infantry and other units was at Fort Benjamin Harrison, in the northeast part of Indianapolis, the designated mobilization point for Indiana. The fort was closed in 1995 and Fort Harrison State Park now occupies part of the old post. Many buildings that were there in 1916 still stand.
- The camp was named Camp Ralston after then Governor Samuel M. Ralston.

Iowa

- At Camp Dodge east of Des Moines, the designated mobilization point for Iowa. Camp Dodge was the Iowa state military camp in 1916 and became a national army camp in World War I. Camp Dodge was named after Major General Grenville M. Dodge, U.S.V., who commanded Iowa volunteers during the Civil War. The site is still an Iowa Guard camp.
- The mobilization point for Iowa's cavalry squadron was initially near the state rifle range north of North Liberty which is north of Iowa City. The camp was named Camp Young because it was near the Young station on the interurban. The Young was a Dr. Young who once owned a homestead in the area, according to a newspaper article. One newspaper article identified the camp as Camp Howell after the squadron commander Major R.P. Howell, but all other articles refer to the camp as Camp Young as does Dreyer's history of the state's role in Mexican border service. The cavalry squadron was moved to Camp Dodge on July 1, 1916. The camp was just north of the "old Dr. Young homestead" north of North Liberty on the interurban, about 300-400 yards from the rifle range and about a mile from the river. Although it is in the same general area, the present day state-owned Hawkeye Wildlife Shooting Range administered by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources is not the 1916 state rifle range.
- For more information on the Iowa mobilization, see Richard H. Dreyer, Iowa Troops in Border Service, 1916-1917, Published by D. Dreyer, Iowa City, Iowa 1917.

Kansas

- Mobilization for the 1st and 2nd Kansas Infantry was at Fort Riley, the designated mobilization point for Kansas.
- Fort Riley continues to be an active army post. Many buildings that were there in 1916 still stand.

Kentucky

- The mobilization for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Kentucky Infantry was at Fort Thomas, the designated mobilization point for Kentucky
- Fort Thomas closed in 1946. Current uses of the old post include a Veterans Administration Rehabilitation Hospital and a city recreation area. Many buildings that were there in 1916 still stand.
- For more information, see John M. Trowbridge, Searching for Poncho: The Kentucky National Guard Mexican Border Service 1916-1917, http://kynghistory.ky.gov/nr/rdonlyres/d5cced47-8ad3-438e-b59f-4de7b6a1272e/0/kyng_mex_border_service.pdf

Louisiana

- The 1st Louisiana Infantry and other units were mobilized at Camp Stafford north of Alexandria, which was then the state military camp and designated mobilization point for Louisiana. The site of Camp Stafford is now occupied by the Veterans Administration Hospital at 2495 Shreveport Highway 71 in North Pineville. The camp was named after David T. Stafford who was adjutant general of Louisiana from 1904–1912.
- The 1916 activities of the Louisiana Guard are described in Evans J. Casso, Louisiana Legacy: A History of the State National Guard, Pelican Publishing Co., 1976, at pages 110-112.

Maine

- The 2nd Maine Infantry was mobilized at the state military camp in west Augusta then and currently known as Camp Keyes, the designated mobilization point for Maine. The camp is in the west part of Augusta.
- The camp was named in 1909 after General Erasmus D. Keyes, a Civil War Union Army Corps commander. According to Kenneth Thompson, Jr. of Portland, Maine: “Present-day Camp Keyes is the state National Guard camp and headquarters west of downtown Augusta (Kennebec County), within the city limits. . . . The annual encampments of the Maine militia had been conducted at various locations around the state from 1820 to 1888. In that latter year, the encampment was held at the Camp Keyes, which was an ideal physical site and centrally located in the state. In 1889 the state purchased the farm and established a permanent camp for the annual encampments of the militia. . . . Until 1909 the name of the camp annually bore the name of the sitting governor, at which time the designation of Camp Keyes was made permanent.”

Maryland

- The designated mobilization point for the 1st, 4th and 5th Maryland Infantry and other units was Halethorpe but the camp was at Laurel.
- The camp at Laurel was named Camp Emerson C. Harrington after then Governor Harrington. The camp was about one and one-half miles south of Laurel on the road to Washington, D.C., current U.S. Highway 1. The camp stretched south from about the Laurel Centre Mall to opposite the Maryland National Memorial Park cemetery, primarily on the south side of the road.

- For more information on the mobilization in Maryland, see Merle T. Cole, Marylanders on the Border, 1916-1917, Maryland Historical Magazine, 1991 at page 190.

Massachusetts

- At the state military camp at South Framingham, the designated mobilization point for Massachusetts. The camp was named Camp Whitney, likely for Colonel J.H. Whitney, a Civil War veteran, who commanded the 5th Massachusetts during the Spanish American War.
- South Framingham was the site of the state military camp beginning about 1873. The camp was abandoned in the 1920s because of size limitations. The camp occupied 115 acres south of Route 9 and west of Concord Street. The site of the camp is the current location of the Massachusetts State Police Headquarters and Massachusetts Civil Defense Headquarters (MEMA) at 400-470 Worcester Road. MEMA is on the north part of the site. The Framingham South High School, other public schools and soccer fields are also on the site of what is called the “Muster Field.”

Michigan

- The 31st and 32nd Michigan Infantry were mobilized at the state military camp, Camp Grayling (Hanson Military Reservation), the designated mobilization point for Michigan. The camp was named Camp Ferris after then Governor Woodbridge N. Ferris
- The Michigan Guard first trained at Camp Grayling in 1914. One of the initial buildings constructed at the camp was the commanding officer’s residence which was completed in 1914. This house is just inside the main gate on the east side of Howe Road.

Minnesota

- Mobilization for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Minnesota Infantry was at Fort Snelling, the designated mobilization point for Minnesota. The camp was named Camp Bobleter probably after Colonel Joseph Bobleter who commanded the 12th Minnesota in the Spanish American War.
- Fort Snelling closed at the end of World War II. Part of the site is a state park. Many buildings that were there in 1916 still stand.

Mississippi

- The 1st Mississippi Infantry was mobilized at Jackson, the designated mobilization point for Mississippi. The camp was at Livingston Park in what was then the western “suburbs”. The camp was named Camp Swep Taylor after the former mayor of Jackson who oversaw the purchase of the land for Livingston Park in 1916. One source refers to the camp as Camp Jackson but all others identify the name as Camp Swep Taylor. Livingston Park continues in use today and the Jackson Zoological Park occupies the west part of the park. The zoo is located at 2918 West Capitol Street.

Missouri

- The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Missouri Infantry and other units were mobilized at Camp Clark at the state rifle range southeast of Nevada, the designated mobilization point for Missouri. Nevada is about 50 miles south of Kansas City. The Missouri Guard first used Camp Clark in 1908 as a rifle range and continues to use the camp. Camp Clark is named after

Brig. Gen. Harvey C. Clark who commanded the Missouri Guard from 1899 until his death in 1921.

Montana

- The 1st Montana Infantry was mobilized at Fort William H. Harrison about 3 miles west of Helena, the designated mobilization point for Montana. A 1916 newspaper article refers to the mobilization camp as Camp Harrison.
- The fort closed in 1913 and the Montana Guard first occupied the fort in September 1915. The Guard continues to be the primary tenant to the present day. Many buildings that were there in 1916 still stand.

Nebraska

- The 4th and 5th Nebraska Infantry were mobilized at Camp Morehead at the state fairgrounds in Lincoln rather than at the state military camp at Ashland. The camp was named after then Governor John H. Morehead. Lincoln was the designated mobilization point which likely meant the state fairgrounds since the Guard mobilized there in 1898.
- The 4th Nebraska camped south of the racetrack grandstand to the west of old Agricultural Hall which places the camp west of and along Dunham Avenue, north and south of Morton Avenue in the vicinity of the last fair administration building which was demolished in 2010. Dunham Avenue is one street east of the present extension of North 17th Street into the fairgrounds site. The last fair administration building was on the west side of Dunham and was on the site of a smaller fair office which served as the general headquarters for Camp Morehead. Fine Arts Hall served as the hospital. The 5th Nebraska camped inside the race track.
- The fairground was located at 1800 State Fair Drive in Lincoln. The state fairgrounds have moved to Grand Island and the site has become the Nebraska Innovation Center on the University of Nebraska campus. At least two buildings that were there in 1916 survive; the state arsenal at the south entrance which was built in 1912 and the large industrial arts building southeast of the grandstand which was built in 1913. The arsenal was used by the quartermaster in 1916. The industrial arts building has been substantially changed with a second floor added.
- The regimental designations of the 4th and 5th followed the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Nebraska infantry regiments which were formed for the Spanish American War.
- There is a photo of the 4th Nebraska camp in Border Memories, Published on the Presentation of Battalion Colors to the Omaha Battalion of the Fourth Regiment, NNG, at the Omaha Auditorium on February 22, 1917.
- There is also a photo of the camp at page 88 of Douglas R. Hartman, Nebraska Militia: The History of the Army and Air National Guard, 1854-1991, published by Donning, 1994. According to Hartman, the Nebraska designated mobilization point was the state camp at Ashland not Lincoln.

Nevada

- Nevada was not able to raise the two troops of cavalry requested by the War Department.

New Hampshire

- At the state military camp at Concord, the designated mobilization point for New Hampshire. The state military reservation is still located in Concord Heights.
- The camp was named Camp Spaulding after then Governor Roland Spaulding.

New Jersey

- The 1st, 4th and 5th New Jersey Infantry and other units were mobilized at the state military camp at Sea Girt, the designated mobilization point for New Jersey. The camp was named Camp Fielder after then Governor James F. Fielder. Another source says the camp was named Camp Wert but the New Jersey camps were usually named after the sitting governor.
- Sea Girt continues to be a New Jersey National Guard camp.

New Mexico

- The mobilization camp for the 1st New Mexico Infantry was at Columbus beginning May 12, 1916. This was not the designated mobilization point but was where federal troops were assembled at the point of Pancho Villa's attack. The designated mobilization point was the state military camp northwest of Las Vegas, New Mexico. The 1st New Mexico was assigned to guard the Columbus base camp for the Punitive Expedition.
- For more information on the New Mexico mobilization, see Karen S. Daniel (editor), New Mexico's Participation in the Punitive Expedition: Prelude to World War I, New Mexico Genealogist, 44:3, September 2003.

New York

- The primary mobilization camp for a division of infantry and other units was at Camp Whitman at Green Haven, about 58 miles north of New York City. The designated mobilization point was New Dorf (Staten Island). The camp was named after then Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York. Some newspaper articles refer to the camp as Camp Beekman. The site of the camp is much closer to Green Haven than Beekman. This site was to be the New York Guard's annual summer camp for 1916 from July 9-23 and was being prepared when the President's mobilization call occurred.
- Camp Whitman was on the State Industrial Farm (another name for a prison). This is the present day Green Haven Correctional Facility.
- Newspaper articles report that the 14th and 69th New York Infantry were at the state military camp at Peekskill for mobilization. Some other regiments and smaller units may also have mobilized there. The current Camp Smith, northwest of Peekskill, has been the site of New York Guard annual encampments since 1882.
- The cavalry and artillery Guard units were camped on the "Parade Ground" at Van Cortlandt Park in the Bronx. The Parade Ground area of the park is east of Broadway from about 244th Street north to 253rd Street.

North Carolina

- At Camp Glenn at Morehead City, the designated mobilization point for North Carolina.
- The camp was probably named after North Carolinian Edwin F. Glenn, an 1877 graduate of West Point who served in the west, the Philippines, the Mexican border and World

War I. He also commanded two exploring expeditions in Alaska in 1898-1899 and reached the rank of major general in 1917.

- There is a historical marker at the site of Camp Glenn at 35th and Arendell Streets in Morehead City. It was a Guard camp from 1911-1918 and later became a Coast Guard station and a Navy base.

North Dakota

- The designated mobilization point for the 1st North Dakota Infantry was at Fort Lincoln (not Fort Abraham Lincoln) on the east side of the Missouri River south of Bismarck. Fort Lincoln was first occupied by the army in 1902. The camp was formally named Camp Lincoln according to North Dakota Guard records.
- The fort is presently used primarily as the campus of the United Tribes Technical College. The college is located at 3315 University Drive near the Bismarck Airport. Many buildings that were at Fort Lincoln in 1916 still stand.
- For more information on the mobilization in North Dakota, see Richard K. Stenberg, Dakota Doughboys in the Desert, The Experiences of a North Dakota National Guard Company during the Mexican Border Campaign of 1916-1917, North Dakota History, 2004, at page 50.

Ohio

- The mobilization for Ohio's six infantry regiments was initially at Camp Willis in Columbus, named after then Governor Frank B. Willis. It moved to Camp Perry near Port Clinton about September 9, 1916.
- Despite the selection of the Columbus site in 1914 as the designated mobilization point, no camp infrastructure had been built prior to the June 1916 mobilization. Camp Willis was actually built for the 1916 mobilization and was intended to be a semi-permanent camp. It was not ready to receive the Ohio Guard until June 27 which was a significant delay because Guard units from some other states were already en route to the border before Ohio troops arrived at the state mobilization camp.
- Camp Willis was located in the Columbus suburb of upper Arlington slightly northwest of Columbus generally in the area between current Fifth and Lane Avenues. Jones Middle School at 2100 Arlington Avenue is on the site of Camp Willis. The site was east of the Scioto Country Club located at 2196 Riverside Drive.
- The construction of Camp Willis and other aspects of the Ohio mobilization are covered in David A. Niedringhaus, Dress Rehearsal for World War I: The Ohio National Guard Mobilization of 1916, Ohio History, 1991, at page 35.

Oklahoma

- The initial designated mobilization center for the 1st Oklahoma Infantry and cavalry troops was at Chandler but was changed to Fort Sill according to the 1916 Report.
- According to Donald Houston, Oklahoma National Guard on the Mexican Border, 1916, The Chronicles of Oklahoma, 1975-1976, at page 447, the "temporary" mobilization point was the state fairgrounds in Oklahoma City in the northwest part of the city. The camp was named Camp Bob Williams after then Governor Robert Lee Williams. The guardsmen camped inside the race track oval and on the race track straight away. After some false starts on the "permanent" mobilization location, the decision was made to

move the camp to Fort Sill about June 23, 1916. The Fort Sill camp was established June 26, 1916 “a few hundred yards from the Rock Island Railroad.” This camp was also named after Governor Williams.

Oregon

- The designated mobilization point for the 3rd Oregon Infantry and other units was at Clackamas, southeast of Portland, at Camp Withycombe, named after then Governor James Withycombe. Most 1916 newspaper articles refer to the camp as Camp Withycombe but one article refers to the mobilization point as the “Clamas Range” and another refers to it as Camp Clackamas.
- The camp is still named Camp Withycombe. The Guard facilities at the camp date from 1903 to the late 1930s. The camp was first named Camp Benson after Governor Frank W. Benson (governor from 1909-1910) and was later renamed Camp Withycombe, who was governor from 1915-1919. The rifle range first opened in 1909, and several existing buildings were constructed prior to 1916: the Mess Hall, circa 1912 (Building 200), the Storage Building, 1910 (Building 206), the Feed Barn, 1910 (Building 305), two Storage Buildings, 1910 (Building 308, 310), a Barn, circa 1903 (Building 525).

Pennsylvania

- The Pennsylvania division was at the state military camp at Mount Gretna, the designated mobilization point for Pennsylvania. The camp was named Camp Brumbaugh after then Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh. Pennsylvania was the only state other than New York to muster a division of infantry comprised of 9 regiments.
- Mount Gretna was the state military camp until 1934 when it was moved to Indiantown Gap because of space limitations.
- A monument to the 10th Pennsylvania honoring its service in the Spanish American War and on the Mexican Border is located on the site of the camp northeast of Conewago Lake near where Lakeview Road runs into Timber Road.

Rhode Island

- The cavalry and artillery units were mobilized at the state military camp at Quonset Point, the designated mobilization point for Rhode Island. The annual camps had been held there since 1893. The site of the camp was incorporated into the U.S. Naval Air Station when it was established in July, 1941.
- The camp was named Camp Beeckman after then Governor R. Livingston Beeckman. For more details on the mobilization, see James A. Loffler, Rhode Island National Guard Mobilization for the Mexican Border, Published by Rhode Island National Guard Historical Services Office, 2013.

South Carolina

- The designated mobilization point for the 2nd South Carolina Infantry was at the state military camp, Camp Moore, in Lexington County near Columbia. This camp was also known as Camp Styx. The camp was named after William W. Moore who served as adjutant general of the state from 1910-1921. There are a number of photographs of the 1916 camp on pages 107-109 of Howard Woody and Thomas L. Johnson, South Carolina Postcards Volume IV, Acadia Publications, 2000

- The state camp was established in 1913 and closed in the early 1920s. It was located just east of Pineridge which is southwest of Columbia, South Carolina.

South Dakota

- Camp Hagmann, located near Redfield, was the designated mobilization point for the 4th South Dakota Infantry. The site was first used in 1915. Newspaper articles and postcards spell the name with one “n”. The camp and role of the South Dakota Guard is described in Mary M. Gillette, A Small War in a Beer-Drinking Country: The South Dakota National Guard on the Mexican Border, South Dakota History, 1986 at page 43.
- The source of the Hagmann name was not the governor, adjutant general, a congressman or a senator of the time. According to his nephew Delmar Hagmann, the camp was named after George Hagmann who, according to a 1915 biography, owned a 240 acre farm in Redfield Township. The camp was on Hagmann land. George Hagmann came to South Dakota in 1882. He was a director of the Farmers Elevator and Cooperative store at Redfield in 1915. He also held county offices. He died in 1918. The camp was located about 2 miles northeast of Redfield, according to Delmar Hagmann, east of Highway 281 and just east of where the Abigail Gardner monument road goes over the railroad tracks. The Gillette article indicates the camp was three miles north of Redfield on a loop of the James River. The target range was located south of Redfield.
- There are two photos of the camp on the Spink County, South Dakota Genealogy & Family Research website.

Tennessee

- The designated mobilization point for the 1st and 3rd Tennessee Infantry was at Nashville at the state fairgrounds. The camp was named Camp Rye after then Governor Tom C. Rye. The current state fairgrounds in southeast Nashville have been in the same location since 1904.
- For more information on the Tennessee mobilization, see Margaret R. Wolfe, Border Service of the Tennessee National Guard 1916-1917, Tennessee Historical Quarterly 1973, at page 374.

Texas

- The designated mobilization camp for the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Texas Infantry was the state military camp, Camp Mabry, northwest of Austin but mobilization occurred at Camp Wilson at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio. Camp Wilson was named after President Woodrow Wilson and was located on what was then the northeast side of Fort Sam Houston, east of New Braunfels Avenue. There is a historical marker for Camp Wilson on the south side of Dickman Road between Reynolds Road and Henry T. Allan Road.
- Camp Mabry was named after the Adjutant General Woodford H. Mabry when the camp was established in 1892. Mabry died in Havana, Cuba of illness January 4, 1899 while commanding the 1st Texas Vol. Inf. The camp continues at the same site and under the same name today.

Utah

- At Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City, the designated mobilization point for Utah. A 1916 newspaper article refers to the mobilization camp as Camp Douglas. Fort Douglas is now

part of the campus of the University of Utah. Many buildings that were there in 1916 still stand.

- The mobilization and role of Utah's two cavalry squadrons and other Guard troops are described in Richard C. Roberts, The Utah National Guard on the Mexican Border in 1916, Utah Historical Quarterly, 1978 at page 262; see also Thomas R. Dubach, Jr., Reinforcements on the Border: The Utah National Guard's Role in the Punitive Expedition, 1916-1917, Utah State University Digital Commons, Paper 137, 2012.

Vermont

- The designated mobilization point for the 1st Vermont Infantry was at Colchester at the state military camp adjoining Fort Ethan Allen, a "5 minute walk" from the fort. The camp name was Camp Gates after then Governor Charles W. Gates. The state camp is still located at Colchester and is currently named Camp Johnson. A 1916 newspaper article refers to the Guard being at Fort Ethan Allen.

Virginia

- The designated mobilization point for the 1st and 2nd Virginia Infantry was at Richmond. The camp was near the state fairgrounds and was named Camp Stuart likely after then Governor Henry C. Stuart (rather than Jeb Stuart of Civil War fame). Other Virginia temporary camps had been named after the sitting governor.
- In 1916, the state fairgrounds were on 72 acres in the triangle formed by North Boulevard and Hermitage Road.

Washington

- American Lake was the designated mobilization point for the 2nd Washington Infantry and other units. The American Lake area in the vicinity of present day state Guard camp, Camp Murray, became the Washington Guard annual training site before World War I.
- The camp was named Camp Elmer M. Brown, after Captain and Assistant Surgeon Brown of the 1st Washington in the Spanish American War, who had died on May 12, 1916.

West Virginia

- The designated mobilization point was at Terra Alta but the state had built a tuberculosis sanitarium on the camp site and never notified the War Department.
- Mobilization for the 2nd West Virginia Infantry occurred at Kanawha City, in the southeast part of Charleston on the south side of the Kanawha River. Newspaper articles refer to it as Camp Kanawha as do the records of the West Virginia Adjutant General.

Wisconsin

- The mobilization for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wisconsin Infantry was at the state military camp at Camp Douglas, Wisconsin, the designated mobilization point for Wisconsin. The camp was the Wisconsin Guard camp which was established about 1889. The camp still exists as Camp Williams and Volk Field.
- The "Douglas" name comes from James Douglas, who established a lumber camp there in 1864. The town of Camp Douglas existed before the national guard camp was established and the camp itself was never formally named Camp Douglas.

- For more details see Moses N. Thisted, Wisconsin Troops in Federalized National Guard: Mexican Border Service June 22, 1916 –January 19, 1917, no publisher identified, 1966 (Title on cover page is With the Wisconsin National Guard on the Mexican Border in 1916-1917); see also John P. Finnegan, Preparedness in Wisconsin: The National Guard and the Mexican Border Incident, Wisconsin Magazine of History, 1964, at page 199.

Wyoming

- At Cheyenne near Fort D.A. Russell (now Francis E. Warren AFB). The fort was the designated mobilization point for Wyoming. A newspaper article reported that the guardsmen were using the barracks at the fort. “Bureaucratic red tape” caused this to change even though the barracks were empty, according to Col. Gerald M. Adams, The Post Near Cheyenne, A History of Fort D.A. Russell, 1867-1930, Pruett Publishing Co., 1989. The 1916 Report states at page 134 that the Wyoming Guard “should have been mobilized at Fort D.A. Russell instead of just outside the reservation.”
- According to a Denver Post article, the War Department gave permission to the Wyoming Guard to use Fort D.A. Russell and then rescinded permission. At least one company of the Guard moved into the barracks prior to the War Department’s change of mind. The Guard then established a tent camp north of the fort.
- The Wyoming camp was named Camp Kendrick after then Governor John B. Kendrick of Wyoming.
- Many buildings that were at Fort D.A. Russell in 1916 still stand.