



DREDGE COMBER



CAPE MAY CANAL



**1941-45** During World War II, Army engineers place floating and later fixed bridges across the rivers of Italy, France, and Germany; prepare beaches for assault landings in both Europe and the Pacific; breach mines and clear lanes for landing craft at Normandy; destroy critical bridges to slow and divert advancing German forces in the Battle of the Bulge; and open roads across long wilderness reaches between Canada and Alaska and between India and China.

**1942** The Philadelphia District's 2,961 employees support the war effort through military and industrial construction at Fort Dix, Fort Monmouth, Picatinny Arsenal, Millville and Cape May, N.J.; Valley Forge General Hospital, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, Hog Island, Reading, Allentown and Bethlehem, Pa.; and Fort Miles, Fort Dupont, Dover and New Castle, Del.

**1942** Reedy Point North Jetty is extended 800 feet at the east end of the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal.

**1942** The M.S. FRANZ KLASSEN collides with and demolishes the Chesapeake City Bridge.

**1942** The DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL is deepened to 40 feet to facilitate the passage of capital ships to and from the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Nearly 45 million cubic yards of material are dredged at a cost of approximately \$5 million.



M.S. FRANZ KLASSEN



DELAWARE RIVER MAIN CHANNEL

**1942** The CAPE MAY CANAL is completed in response to submarine attacks on allied freighters and tankers along the coast of New Jersey.

**1947** The DREDGE COMBER is launched.

**1950** The HOPPER DREDGE ESSAYONS is launched.

**1950-53** During the Korean War, Army engineers destroy bridges and build fortifications that help American and South Korean forces hold the southeastern corner of the Korean Peninsula while General Douglas MacArthur prepares his assault landing at Inchon. When Chinese forces cause the Americans to retreat, the engineers build lateral roads behind new defensive lines that permit rapid movement of forces and equipment to areas subject to heaviest attack.

## Builders and Fighters

1941

1956

DISTRICT COMMANDERS



1943-1944  
Col. Albert H. Burton



1944-1945  
Col. Clarence Renshaw



1945-1949  
Col. Frederic F. Frech



1949-1950  
Col. Earl E. Gesler



1950-1952  
Col. Ralph E. Cruse



1952-1954  
Col. Walter Krueger Jr.



1954-1955  
Col. Robert J. Fleming Jr.



1955-1957  
Col. Allen F. Clark Jr.



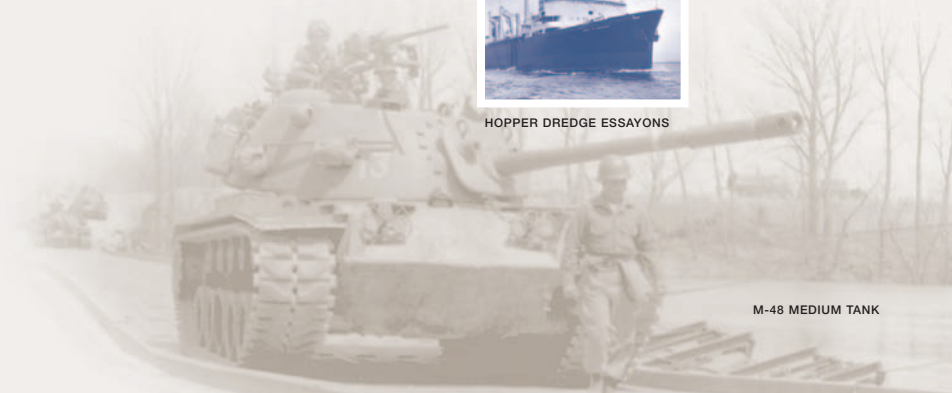
GREAT FLOOD OF 1955 - DELAWARE RIVER AT YARDLEY, PENNSYLVANIA

**1955** Back-to-back Tropical Storms Connie and Diane claim 90 lives and 100 million dollars in property damage across the Delaware River Basin in what is now known as the GREAT FLOOD OF 1955. Congress soon after authorized the Corps to conduct the first comprehensive basin wide study in the United States.



HOPPER DREDGE ESSAYONS

**1950-53** The Philadelphia District supports the Korean War with construction projects at McGuire, Dover and Pittsburgh Air Force Bases and facility upgrades at Camp Kilmer, Ft. Dix and upgraded steel casting foundries at Birdsboro and Eddystone, Pa. to provide castings for the new M-48 MEDIUM TANK.



M-48 MEDIUM TANK