

FORT DRUM, LUMBER STORAGE SHED  
(Fort Drum, Building T-4001)

HABS No. NY-6337-B

In the Directorate of Engineering and Housing Compound, at  
Utility Road and First Street  
Watertown Vicinity  
Jefferson County  
New York

HABS  
NY  
23-WATOV  
1B-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
U.S. Custom House  
200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

HABS  
NY  
23-WATO.V,  
IB-

## HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### FORT DRUM, LUMBER STORAGE SHED (Fort Drum, Building T-4001)

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**Location:** Situated inside the Directorate of Engineering and Housing compound, which is bounded by Utility Road to the south, First Street West to the east, the railroad tracks to the west, and Oneida Avenue to the north; it is in the Main Post of Fort Drum, Watertown vicinity, Jefferson County, New York.

USGS Quadrangle Black River, New York; 7.5 minute series 1982 (photorevised from 1958); UTM Coordinates: Zone 18. 437990 E 4875360 N

**Present Owner:** United States Army

**Original Use:** Lumber storage shed

**Present Use:** Currently used as a storage facility for lumber, paint, and other building materials.

**Significance:** The design for the Lumber Storage Shed is probably based on the 700 Series or the 800 Series of standardized construction drawings developed by the War Department for the mobilization effort during the Second World War.

This building retains much of its original character based on observations of other World War II-era structures both at Fort Drum and other United States Army installations. The construction techniques utilized on this building are typical of those applied to most World War II-era temporary structures.

## PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

1. **Date of erection:** Based on physical evidence and observations made during the inspection, it is probable that this building was constructed in two phases. According to the Real Property Record for the Lumber Storage Shed, the date of completion is listed as April 4, 1943<sup>1</sup>; however, the date noted on the drawing is August 1, 1942.<sup>2</sup> Presumably the west end of the building was constructed initially in the late summer and early fall of 1942, or possibly earlier. Probably in 1943, the structure was doubled in size, no doubt due to the need for additional storage space for lumber. The Lumber Storage Shed appears on a site plan of the cantonment dated August 13, 1943; on this plan it is identified as T-89-B.<sup>3</sup> Refer to Part II., Section B., Paragraph 4., for additional information regarding the two phases of construction of this structure.

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2. Architect: The only drawing located at Fort Drum depicting this building, dated August 1, 1942, was executed by the Office of the Post Engineer; the signature on the drawing is that of Howard J. Elliott, Captain, Corps of Engineers.<sup>4</sup> The Lumber Storage Shed was probably designed according to the standardized construction drawings of the 700 Series or the 800 Series that were developed for the mobilization effort during World War II. The development by the War Department of the 700 Series of construction drawings to be used in the event of another mobilization effort was a process that began in the late 1920s, with the drawings being based on those that were used during the First World War. However, it was not until Hitler's rise to power during the 1930s that the true necessity of plans on a grand scale to accommodate a large fighting force began to be realized in the United States, and called for by a small, but vocal, group of military planners. Among this group was Colonel Charles D. Hartman, who had been with the Quartermaster Corps during World War I, and he proceeded with producing the 700 Series with very little financial support. By 1940, when Hartman became the Chief of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps, the development of the 700 Series was well on its way, with the assistance of Major Elsmere J. Walters. Major Walters was the Executive Officer of the Engineering Branch, and he oversaw the revisions to these drawings; the work was directly supervised by Major Robert B. Field, assistant to Major Walters.<sup>5</sup>

The Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps was reorganized late in 1940, and as a result, Major Hugh J. Casey was appointed to head up the Engineering Division in early 1941. George E. Bergstrom, then the president of the American Institute of Architects, became the Chief of the Architectural Unit of the Engineering Division, and he and his staff completed the 800 Series in 1941. Casey oversaw the work performed by Bergstrom, and the new series that emerged from this effort was sturdier and roomier than its predecessor.<sup>6</sup>

3. Original and subsequent owners: Beginning in 1909, the federal government has owned land north of the Black River in the original cantonment area of Fort Drum; since that time this land has been utilized for military purposes. Over the years the government has acquired additional land through a series of land condemnation proceedings.<sup>7</sup> The United States Army is the current owner.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: This structure was built after the first wave of pre-World War II construction at the post that began in the late fall of 1940. The primary contractors for the 1940-41 work were The John W. Cowper Company, Inc., in partnership with Senior and Palmer, Inc., of Great Bend, New York.<sup>8</sup> It is possible that these two firms also were responsible for the construction of the Lumber Storage Shed. Much of the lumber used during this work was provided by the War Department.<sup>9</sup> It is assumed that other materials were obtained through local suppliers.
5. Original plans and construction: As previously noted, the only drawing of the Lumber Storage Shed found on file at Fort Drum is one that was produced by the Office of the Post Engineer, Pine Camp, New York.<sup>10</sup> It is unknown as

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to whether or not any standard War Department plans were utilized in its construction; however, the techniques employed to build it correspond to those found in other temporary mobilization buildings. The cost of construction is noted on the Real Property Record as \$6371.00.<sup>11</sup>

The building was constructed in two different phases as evidenced by several variations in techniques and materials that were observed during the field inspection. Additional information regarding the stages of construction of this building is highlighted in Part II., Section B., "Structural Systems, Framing."

There are some variations between what is shown on Drawing Number PE-4 and what was actually built. The most obvious deviation is the shape of the roof, and consequently, the overall height of the building. As depicted on the building section, the roof is a shed with an overhang supported by plain brackets; however, the existing roof is a modified gable with a similar overhang. The result of this change is a ridge height that is roughly 5' taller than that delineated on the drawing. Another distinct difference occurs at the interior, where the intermediate posts at the first floor level are rotated 90°; in other words, the longer sides of the posts run parallel to the length of the building. Related to this is the presence of 4" x 4" posts at the second floor; apparently this variation is a consequence of the method used to construct the roof.

6. Alterations and additions: The sprinkler system was installed in May, 1963; presumably the concrete block enclosure located at the east side of the building was added at the same time. This lean-to probably contains the pumping mechanism for the sprinkler system, and is referred to as the "valve house" which was insulated in November, 1965; a new electric heater was installed at this time also. In October, 1973, roughly 100' of the loading dock was removed to accommodate the use of forklifts to handle the lumber and other materials. New asphalt shingle roofing replaced the "deteriorated roof covering" in 1976; storage shelves and new light fixtures were installed in 1982 and 1989, respectively.<sup>12</sup>

B. Historical Context:

The general area of where the present-day Fort Drum is located has been of vital military importance due to the presence of the St. Lawrence River to the north and Lake Ontario to the west. The town of Sackets Harbor, approximately 15 miles west of Fort Drum, was a strategic post during the years leading up to, and including, the War of 1812; it, along with nearby Madison Barracks, served as a center of naval and military activity into the 1840s.<sup>13</sup>

In 1908, Brigadier General Frederick Dent Grant, son of General Ulysses S. Grant, came to the Pine Plains, as the Fort Drum area was known at that time, with 10,000 soldiers, most of whom were militia, and found the area north of Watertown along the Black River to be ideal for training troops. The following year, some of the land at Pine Plains was acquired by the federal government; more land was added to this initial acquisition in the ensuing years. By 1935, the government's holdings at Pine

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Plains were of substantial consequence to accommodate the largest peacetime maneuvers conducted in the United States.<sup>14</sup>

As a result of the war in Europe during the late 1930s and the early 1940s, the United States began to turn its attention to its own military defenses, and began the massive undertaking of creating a modern fighting force capable of defending the country against attack. At Pine Camp, as it was known during the Second World War, this tremendous effort took shape in the construction of approximately 800 buildings<sup>15</sup> and the creation of a small city beginning in November, 1940.<sup>16</sup>

Troops of the Fourth Armored Division began arriving at Pine Camp both by train and armored vehicle convoy in mid-April of 1941,<sup>17</sup> the post was officially activated on April 15, with Brigadier General Henry W. Baird overseeing the ceremony and reviewing 4,000 soldiers.<sup>18</sup>

The first wave of construction took less than a year to complete, and by the fall of 1941 the military post had grown to encompass over 80,000 acres. At that point, Pine Camp could accommodate about 15,000 soldiers.<sup>19</sup>

General George S. Patton's 4th Armored Division, as well as the 45th Infantry Division and the 5th Armored Division all trained at Pine Camp during World War II.<sup>20</sup>

In 1951, Pine Camp became Camp Drum, named in honor of Lieutenant General Hugh A. Drum, the commander of the First Army during the first part of World War II. The installation was redesignated Fort Drum in 1974, and in 1984 it was selected as the site for the location of a new light infantry division, the 10th Mountain Division (Light Infantry). The current size of the post is 107,265 acres.<sup>21</sup>

As mentioned earlier in Section A., Paragraph 1., of this part, the Lumber Storage Shed was probably constructed in two phases. Most likely built over a period from August 1942 to April 1943, it was not one of the approximately eight hundred structures that were constructed in the first wave of building in 1940-41. However, the need for a storage facility for lumber presented itself at a fairly early stage in the development of the installation, probably due in part to the procurement and stockpiling of huge amounts of lumber by the War Department before and during the United States' involvement in the war.<sup>22</sup>

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: The Lumber Storage Shed is distinctive due to its shape, which is very tall (34') and long (120') as compared to its width (20'); it is a two-story structure with a raised foundation. The unique profile of the east and west elevations is the result of the modified gable-shaped roof. The south facade is composed of twelve bays and each bay is accentuated with two sets of large doors, one set per floor. The exception occurs at the office located on the first floor, and it is accessed by two standard sized doors.

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The design for the Lumber Storage Shed is probably based on the 700 Series or the 800 Series of standardized construction drawings. The 700 Series is typified by the use of 2" x 4" or 2" x 6" platform framing, double-hung wood windows with divided lights (six-over-six or eight-over-eight), and central heating. "Aqua medias" were significant elements found on some types of buildings from this series (primarily barracks and mess halls); these were continuous eaves running the entire perimeter of both one- and two-story structures. These buildings were to be temporary in nature, and yet certain features such as concrete foundation piers and termite shields were incorporated to increase their durability.<sup>23</sup>

The 800 Series differed from the 700 Series in that the structural systems were sturdier and many types of facilities were roomier than their 700 Series counterparts. These structures had improved heating systems, more efficient insulation and better safety features such as exit lighting. The "aqua medias" were dispensed with as a cost-cutting move, but the 800 Series' temporary nature was questioned by many.<sup>24</sup>

2. Condition of Fabric: Overall, the Lumber Storage Shed is in good condition. The paint finish on the exterior is deteriorated, especially at the first floor storage doors. Some trimwork is showing signs of rot with the worst areas being the corner boards and raking boards at the eaves. The roof appears to be in good repair.

#### B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: The structure measures approximately 20'(east and west) x 120' (north and south) and is a simple rectangle in plan. The Lumber Storage Shed is a two-story structure with the height from grade to the roof ridge being approximately 34'. The concrete block addition at the east elevation measures 5'- 8" x 7'- 4"; the loading dock is 6' x 20'.
2. Foundations: There are thirteen 8" wide concrete block foundation walls that are spaced at 10' on center; each wall is about 20' long, except at the remaining portion of the loading dock, and those three walls are roughly 26' in length. Each concrete block wall is supported by a 12" tall, 36" wide reinforced concrete footing. A 2" x 8" plate is attached to the top of each wall, and the wood posts that support the second floor structure are secured to this plate. Wood joists running east/west rest on the plate and support the wood plank flooring at the first level. There are remnants of metal screening and 2" x 4" framing attached to the foundation walls that provided protection of the crawl space.
3. Walls: The exterior finish is composed of 6" wide drop siding that is nailed to a combination of 2" x 4" and 2" x 6" framing with randomly placed 2" x 6" diagonal bracing; at the north wall of the first floor the framing members are parallel to the siding. The corner boards are plain 1" x 4" members. At the north elevation, the siding boards do not align at either side of the seam; this is an indication that the Lumber Storage Shed was erected in two stages.

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4. **Structural systems, framing:** The fact that the building was constructed in two phases is apparent in the first floor structural system. The west six bays are constructed in a different manner from the east six bays.

There are wood posts ranging in size from 6" x 8" to 8" x 8" at the west section of the first floor; seven of these posts spaced at about 3'- 4" occur at each 10' bay. Each row of posts carries an 8" x 8" wood beam that runs north/south; the beams support 3" x 12" joists at about 18" on center running east/west; the second floor wood planks rest on these joists. Of particular note is the evidence of mortise and tenon marks on these columns and beams, indicating that these members have been salvaged from another structure.

At the east section of the first floor, the seven wood posts per bay range in size from 6" x 6" to 6" x 8" at roughly 3'- 4" on center. These posts support triple 2" x 8"s that run north/south; these built-up beams carry 8" x 8" wood joists at approximately 24" on center that run east/west. The posts at the east section are slightly taller (about 8'-8") as compared to those at the west (about 8'- 4"), and this results in the height from the first floor to the underside of the second floor planks being 10'- 0"±.

The second floor structural system is the same throughout, with four-4" square wood posts at about 5' on center at each bay; there are no posts at the north wall, only studs. The posts carry 4" square beams that run north/south; the south ends are supported by 4" square girder, the north ends are carried by a double 2" x 4" top plate that is 9'- 0" above the floor. The beams support a double 2" x 6" running east/west that is located about 2'- 6" from the north wall and carries the north ends of the 2" x 6" roof rafters. The rafters are spaced at 24" on center, and meet at a single 2" x 6" ridge board that runs east/west and is supported by double vertical 2" x 4"s. The double 2" x 4"s are located about 4'- 6" from the south wall and are supported by the 4" square beams; the south ends of the rafters are carried by a double 2" x 4" top plate that is 14'- 3" above the floor.

A further indication that this building was erected in two stages is the occurrence of exterior siding at the first and second floor posts at the midpoint of the structure. Saw marks can be discerned where openings have been cut in the siding at both levels to permit access between both sections of the building. Given that the siding faces out toward the east, the conclusion is that the west section was constructed initially.

5. **Loading Dock:** Most of the loading dock was removed in 1973, in order to facilitate the use of forklifts. The remaining portion measures 6'- 3" x 20'- 2", faced with a 2" x 10" fascia board; it is supported by three rows of concrete block foundation walls as described above. The dock is approximately 4'- 0" above the grade level, and there are four wood steps at the east end that provide access; simple handrails are composed of and supported by 2" x 4"s.
6. **Overhang:** The overhang at the south elevation projects out from the building about 6' and is comprised of 2" x 6" rafters at 24" on center that are supported by a 4" x 4" beam. Thirteen-double 2" x 6" struts that are spaced at about 10'

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on center spring from just above the second story doors and are notched into the beam. The rafters at the north elevation extend out from the building about 12".

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: There are two galvanized clad 2'- 6" x 6'- 8" doors that open into the office area at the southeast corner of the building; the door trim is 3½" wide.

The remaining eleven pairs of storage doors at the first level consist of two-4'- 6" x 6'- 8" units, and each of the twelve pairs of storage doors at the second level measure 9' x 9' overall; the large metal strap hinges appear to be original. The storage doors are constructed of 3" wide vertical boards, and each pair is separated by a 3½" wide piece of trim; the trim at the heads of the doors is also 3½" wide.

- b. Windows: Two 6-over-6 wood double-hung units are located on the east elevation; the trim is 3½" wide and there are wire screens at both windows. Each unit measures 2'- 7" x 4'- 6".

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The roofing material consists of asphalt shingles, and, due to the configuration of the overhang, the shape of the roof is what is best described as a modified gable. The ridge runs east/west.

- b. Cornice, Eaves: The plain wood raking boards at the east and west gables are 4" wide. The rafter ends at the north and south facades are exposed.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plan: Both the first and second levels of this structure are composed of twelve bays that roughly measure 10' each in width and 19'- 9" in length. The only exception is found at the east end of the first floor, and the overall dimensions in this bay, which functions as the office, are 9'- 4" x 19'- 7".
2. Flooring: At the office, the flooring is composed of 3½" wide tongue and groove wood boards that run north/south. The rest of the structure's floors consist of various widths of wood planks, ranging in size from 6" to 12".
3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The office contains the only finishes found in this building; the walls are composed of 10" wide boards forming a wainscot that is 4'- 8" above the finished floor, and above it the wall is finished with unpainted masonite. The ceiling in this space is also comprised of unpainted masonite; the height of the ceiling is 9'. Throughout the rest of the building, all the studs and rafters are exposed.

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5. Openings:

- a. **Doorways and Doors:** At the office, the double doors at the loading dock are units with three horizontal panels below and four lights above; the plain wood trim is 3-3/4" wide. There is a 2'- 8" x 6'- 8" unit that connects the office to the first floor storage area; it has five horizontal panels (the second panel from the top has been partially filled in with glass) and the trim is 3-3/4" wide.

The storage doors at both the first and second levels are composed of 3" wide vertical beaded boards; they are braced with horizontal members at the top and bottom, and diagonal members. Each set of doors is equipped with a horizontal 2" x 4" which acts as a locking device when they are closed and as a stabilizer to keep the doors open when they are in use. There is a hole drilled into the top surface at either end of each 2" x 4" (the distance from the end varies); one end of a 1" diameter metal pole with hooked ends fits into the hole and the other end fits into a metal loop on the door, thus providing a rigid support for the door when in the open position.

- b. **Windows:** At both windows the trim consists of 3-3/4" wide plain wood stock; both units are located at the east elevation of the office.

6. **Hardware:** Most of the original hardware exists on the office doors. The large metal strap hinges on the exterior of the storage bay doors appear to be original; there are two hinges per door at the first level and three hinges at each second level door. At the interior, each first level storage bay door is equipped with a metal cane bolt that is mounted at the bottom of each shutting stile. Metal strap hooks are attached to all of the doors' shutting stiles at the midpoint; together, these hooks support the 2" x 4"s described above under the door description. There is no window hardware.

7. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. **Heating:** There is an electric heater built into the north wall of the office space on the first floor; this unit was apparently installed in 1965, according to the Real Property Record.<sup>25</sup>
- b. **Lighting:** Based on the information contained on the Real Property Record for this building, both the interior and the exterior light fixtures were installed in 1989.<sup>26</sup>
- c. **Sprinkler system:** A sprinkler system extends throughout the interior of the structure, and there is a branch suspended from the underside of the overhang at the south facade; the system was installed in 1963.<sup>27</sup>

D. Site:

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1. **General Setting and Orientation:** The building faces is located within the Directorate of Engineering and Housing's operations and maintenance compound. It faces generally south (more specifically, southeast), and the main entrance to the building is located on this side. This area is labeled on current maps as "Pine Plains" and its topography is relatively flat.
2. **Historical landscape design:** The Lumber Storage Shed is situated just east of the post's railway lines and adjacent to the warehouse area, thus its historic physical context is maintained to a certain degree. It was originally identified as T-89-B on a 1943 site plan of the cantonment; a comparison of this plan and the current configuration of the area indicates that layout is generally unaltered.<sup>28</sup>

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. **Architectural Drawings:** This building is based on a drawing produced by the Office of the Post Engineer that is dated August 1, 1942. The drawing is listed as Drawing Number P.E.4 and is currently filed at the Engineering Plans & Services Division, Directorate of Engineering & Housing, Building 479, Fort Drum.

Drawing Number P.E.4 depicts a partial floor plan and a framing section, and, based on field observations and measurements, it was determined that some changes were made in the actual construction of the Lumber Storage Shed; these deviations are noted in the report and on the field notes. Drawing Number P.E.4 has been photographically reproduced and a photocopy of this is included in this report.

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B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. Drawings on file at Fort Drum:

- i. Office of the Post Engineer, Pine Camp, NY. "Lumber Storage Shed, Floor Plan & Section," Drawing Number P.E.4, August 1, 1942.
- ii. United States Engineer Office, Syracuse District, Syracuse, N.Y. "Pine Camp, N.Y. General Site Plan," August 13, 1943.

b. Other records at Fort Drum:

- i. "Real Property Record. Buildings. Building T-4001," [no date]. Filed at Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Building 478, Fort Drum.
- ii. "History of Fort Drum Fact Sheet," [no date]. Photocopy provided by Environmental Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing.

2. Secondary and published sources:

a. Books and manuscripts:

Fine, Lenore and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. [Volume in the series, *United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*.] Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, United States Army, 1972.

b. Newspaper articles (chronological listing):

"Air Squadron for Pine Camp." *Watertown Daily Times*, November 4, 1940.

"Large Force of Men Transforming 'Bad Lands' at Pine Plains Into Great Military City Comprising Two Miles of Barracks." *The Post-Standard* (Syracuse, NY), November 4, 1940.

"5,598 Employed on Camp Project," *Watertown Daily Times*, December 14, 1940.

"General Baird Takes Command," *Watertown Daily Times*, April 16, 1941.

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"Fourth Armored Division Arrives at Pine Camp by Truck and Train From Fort Knox, Ky," *Carthage (NY) Republican-Tribune*, April 17, 1941.

"Building of Camp Nearly Finished," *Watertown Daily Times*, September 24, 1941.

C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

1. Documentary: A more exhaustive search to determine the name of the contractor responsible for the Lumber Storage Shed could be made by researching the files in the public library of Watertown, New York, and also other libraries in the area.
2. Oral History: An attempt could be made to locate and interview Bob Brennan, a local historian from Sackets Harbor. Also, Howard J. Elliott, whose signature appears on the drawing for the Lumber Storage Shed, was a captain in the Corps of Engineers and if still living, might be able to provide information regarding the construction of this building.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: The drawing of this building by the Office of the Post Engineer has been photographically reproduced and is included in this report.
2. Photographs: Large-format photographs of this building and its context have been included in this report.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This report was prepared by the Center for Architectural Conservation, Georgia Institute of Technology, as part of a project to document four representative types of World War II-era temporary mobilization structures at Fort Drum during June, 1992. The project was sponsored by the Tri-Services Research Center, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (USACERL), Champaign, Illinois. Keith Landreth, Director of the Tri-Services Research Center, provided assistance throughout the project. Assistance at Fort Drum was provided by Cait Schadock, Environmental Division, and Richard West, Engineering Plans and Services Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing. Large-format photography was done by Martin Stupich.

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NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record. Buildings. Building T-4001," [no date]. Filed at Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Building 479, Fort Drum.
2. Office of the Post Engineer, Pine Camp, NY. "Lumber Storage Shed, Floor Plan & Section," Drawing Number P.E.4, August 1, 1942. This drawing is filed at Engineering Plans and Services Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Building 479, Fort Drum.
3. United States Engineer Office, Syracuse District, Syracuse, N.Y. "Pine Camp, N.Y. General Site Plan," August 13, 1943. This drawing is filed at Engineering Plans and Services Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing, Building 479, Fort Drum.
4. Office of the Post Engineer, Drawing Number P.E.4.
5. Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. [volume in the series, *United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*]. Washington D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army, 1972, pp. 69, 73, 115, 116, 163-166.
6. Fine and Remington, pp. 265, 347, 349-51.
7. "History of Fort Drum Fact Sheet," [no date]. Photocopy provided by Environmental Division, Directorate of Engineering and Housing.
8. "Air Squadron for Pine Camp." *Watertown Daily Times*, November 4, 1940.
9. Ibid.
10. Office of the Post Engineer, Drawing Number P.E.4.
11. "Real Property Record...Building T-4001."
12. Ibid.
13. "History of Fort Drum Fact Sheet."
14. Ibid.
15. "5,598 Employed on Camp Project," *Watertown Daily Times*, December 14, 1940.
16. "Large Force of Men Transforming 'Bad Lands' at Pine Plains Into Great Military City Comprising Two Miles of Barracks." *The Post-Standard* (Syracuse, NY), November 4, 1940.
17. "Fourth Armored Division Arrives at Pine Camp by Truck and Train From Fort Knox, Ky," *Carthage (NY) Republican-Tribune*, April 17, 1941.
18. "General Baird Takes Command," *Watertown Daily Times*, April 16, 1941.

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19. "Building of Camp Nearly Finished," *Watertown Daily Times*, September 24, 1941.
20. "History of Fort Drum Fact Sheet."
21. Ibid.
22. Fine and Remington, pp. 213-216, 348, 552.
23. Ibid., pp. 116, 117.
24. Ibid., pp. 350, 351.
25. "Real Property Record...Building T-4001."
26. Ibid.
27. Ibid.
28. United States Engineer Office, Syracuse District, Syracuse, N.Y. "Pine Camp, N.Y. General Site Plan," August 13, 1943.