

Fort McCoy, Building T-101
(World War II Temporary Buildings)
(Service Club For Officers [Large])
400' North of intersection of East and
West Headquarters Roads
Sparta vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308-L

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PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-101
(World War II Temporary Buildings, Service Club for Officers [Large])
HABS NO. WI-308-L

Location: Building T-101 is located about 400' north of the point where East and West Headquarters Roads meet in front of Headquarters. It is about 200' north of the Headquarters building itself. It is in Block 1 of the cantonment of the Main Post of Fort McCoy, Sparta vicinity, Monroe County, Wisconsin.

USGS Quadrangle Alderwood Lake, Wisconsin; 7.5 minute series 1983 (photorevised from 1978). UTM Coordinates: 15.685372.4877059.

Present Owner: United States Army

Original Use: Service Club for Officers

Present Use: The building is now used as an NCO Open Dining facility.

Significance: Building T-101 is significant as a standing example of a Type SCOL-1, Modified SC-3, large service club constructed from the 700 Series of Mobilization Drawings. The Service Clubs designed under the 700 and 800 Series drawings are conceptually the same, consisting of a large two-story central hall which is flanked by one-story wings containing a dining room and activity spaces. The major differences between them are the width and originally designated function of the wing which flanks the main block on the right.

The construction of Building T-101 was part of a massive, nation-wide mobilization program designed to build cantonments in which to house and train the expanded World War II Army. The 700 Series and 800 Series drawings were comprehensive sets of drawings which could be used interchangeably in creating the various building types. War mobilization buildings are significant for their construction and technological innovation. Techniques such as the standardization of plans, prefabrication of units, and assembly-line approach to construction were largely pioneered in the construction of these mobilization structures.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of Erection:** This building was certainly under construction by the late spring of 1942 as it was completed by November 13, 1942.¹ Record Drawing

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labels on copies of the original drawings found in the "As Built" file were stamped December 3, 1942.²

2. Architect: The 700 Series drawings used to construct Building T-101 were produced by the Office of the Chief of Engineers and signed "Approved by Direction" by James H. Stratton, Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineering Branch on January 31, 1942.³ Plan Number 700-1275.1, which included the first floor plan for the building, was to be used with Plan Number 700-1275, which had been produced two years earlier by the Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, and signed "Approved by Direction" by Elmore J. Walters, Major, Q.M.C., on October 18, 1940.⁴

Lt. Colonel Stratton assumed the position of Chief of the Engineering Branch of the Construction Division in December 1941. As he assumed this position, there were forecasts of severe shortages of critical building materials. Major General Thomas Robins, then Chief of the Construction Division, had ordered all building designs be reduced to only bare essentials, and that the use of critical materials be curtailed. To achieve this Stratton suggested switching from Mobilization building designs to T.O. building designs, and in January 1942 he began a program of modifying the T.O. designs for use in the United States.⁵ At this same time, the 700 Series for Mobilizations buildings was also being revised, again in the interest of conserving critical building materials, especially lumber. Despite the severe materials shortages, during 1942, Colonel Stratton oversaw the construction of over 2,000 projects, worth nearly \$5 billion dollars.⁶

3. Original and Subsequent Owners: The site for the expanded Camp McCoy military reservation was condemned and purchased by the War Department in the spring of 1942. The War Department retained possession from 1942 to 1947. The U.S. Department of the Army became the successor to the War Department in 1947 and has retained possession since that date.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Building T-101 is located in construction area "E". Bids for the construction of the cantonment were let in February 1942 and contracts were awarded in late March. Camp McCoy was divided into seven principal construction areas, "A" through "G". A single contractor was responsible for constructing all of the buildings within a given construction area. According to a May 1942 site plan of Camp McCoy, Ring Construction Company was responsible for constructing the buildings in Area "E".⁷ Two newspaper articles also list Ring Construction Co, Minneapolis, Minnesota as the contractors for Area "E".⁸ The contracts for these seven areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-101 and the rest of the cantonment in the spring of 1942. The remaining materials used in construction were apparently purchased by subcontractors in the Wisconsin area.⁹

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5. Original plans and construction: Building T-101 was constructed using Plan Number 700-1275.1, *First Floor Plan & Details* (1942), in conjunction with the 1940 700 Series drawing, Plan Number 700-1275. Further modifications were made to the 1940 700 Series drawings to reflect the necessary changes to the plumbing and electrical systems, as well as some plan changes. Nineteen additional standard 700 Series Mobilization drawings, and one 800 Series drawing are listed on Plan Number 700-1275.1 as being applicable to this building type. Copies of the 700 Series drawings can be found in the "As Built" file for this building. A copy of the 800 Series drawing can be found in the building files at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy.

No changes to the design drawings were noted on any of the stamped, "As Built" drawings. As there have been a substantial number of later alterations to the building and finishes have been replaced in most areas, a full assessment of undocumented changes made during construction was not possible. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether or not some features shown on the "As Built" drawings, but which are not now extant (or visible), such as clerestory windows, were in fact ever built as designed. Two significant variances from the design shown on the original plans are the exterior cladding, which is cement asbestos shingles in lieu of the 1"x 8" horizontal siding, and the full height masonry chimney at the boiler room, in lieu of the masonry and steel chimney designed. Both of these were typical construction changes made at Camp McCoy.

The total cost of original construction was \$91,682.¹⁰

6. Alterations and additions: There have been a large number of documented changes to this building since it was completed. The projects described below are recorded on both the old¹¹ and the new¹² Real Property Record cards. The eaves were extended in 1951 for a cost of \$489. New 3-phase electric service was installed in 1967 for the walk-in cooler, air-conditioning equipment, exhaust fans and kitchen equipment, at a cost of \$4,300. Ceiling insulation was installed in 1976 as were new utility meters and barroom doors. A larger insulation project, valued at \$10,500, provided R-19 for the attic and floor. The toilets were rehabilitated in 1979 for \$3,700. The access ramp to the entry was installed in 1981 as was the wood pellet storage bin. Toilets were modified for accessibility in 1982. Walls were insulated in 1989 for a cost of \$14,600 and a fire exit door was installed in an unspecified location in 1991.

Other rehabilitation projects for which drawings exist in the "As Built" file include the installation of a fast food sales counter and service kitchen in the areas which had formerly been the back bar storage room and part of the original coatroom. This work was probably completed in 1973, based upon the date on the design drawing.¹³ A new game room was built on the south side of the barroom in late 1973.¹⁴ A new service bar replaced the original counter and equipment in 1974.¹⁵ In 1975, the dock and enclosure around the walk-in cooler which serves the bar area was extended and enclosed.¹⁶

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Repairs to cracked members in four trusses on the main roof, and in four trusses in the dining room was undertaken in 1975 as well.¹⁷

There are many alterations and later changes for which no documentation has yet been found. Significant changes to the interior include the installation of suspended acoustic ceilings, carpeting and simulated wood paneling in the main public spaces of the dining room, hall and barroom, total reconfiguration of the toilets and vestibule spaces, installation of a service bar, walk-in cooler and storage room on the original enclosed porch, reconfiguration of the main kitchen and service counter in the dining room and the installation of air-conditioning distribution systems throughout the building.

Major structural changes to the exterior, which are also undocumented include the construction of the entry vestibule to the dining room, the installation of aluminum and glass doors at both public entries, and the extension of the boiler room to the west.

Numerous smaller changes have occurred in conjunction with some of the major projects described above. Some of them will be noted in the following sections which delineate existing conditions.

B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-101 was part of a massive, nation-wide mobilization program designed to build cantonments in which to house and train the expanded World War II Army. The 700 Series and 800 Series drawings were comprehensive sets of drawings which could be used interchangeably in creating the various building types. Through the construction of temporary wood frame buildings such as Building T-101, the 1939 housing capacity of 200,000 persons was increased to 6,000,000 by the close of the mobilization program in the fall of 1944. War mobilization buildings are significant for their construction and technological innovation. Techniques such as the standardization of plans, prefabrication of units, and assembly-line approach to construction were largely pioneered in the construction of these mobilization structures.

Building T-101 was one of the structures erected at "New" Camp McCoy. The existing installation was expanded as a part of the finalized plans that were developed by the War Department in January 1942.¹⁸

"New Camp" McCoy was officially inaugurated on August 30, 1942. The first troops to train at the new camp were the 100th Infantry Battalion, a unit of National Guardsmen from Hawaii.¹⁹ The 2nd Infantry Division arrived at Camp McCoy in November of 1942, and trained there approximately one year, departing in October, 1943; later they saw action in the European Theater of Operations. Also training at Camp McCoy was the 76th Infantry Division, which arrived in September of 1943 and left in November of 1944; this division also ultimately fought in Europe.²⁰ In 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments.²¹ The following year, the role of the personnel center was expanded to that of a Reception and Separation Center, and remained as such

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until 1946.²² At this time, tasks at Camp McCoy were two-fold. As a Reception Center, inductees were issued necessary clothing and equipment, received required immunizations, completed necessary paper work, received orders, and, finally, were transferred to their new duty station. Soldiers coming to the Separation Center were being discharged from the Army.²³ With the exception of Task Force Frost, one of three Task Forces which tested Army winter equipment, training activities at Camp McCoy ceased in 1946.²⁴ For the first six months of 1947, Camp McCoy served as an Induction Center for recruits from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and parts of Michigan. On June 30, 1947 Camp McCoy was placed on inactive status.²⁵ During the summer months of 1948-50, however, Reserve and National Guard troops, Reserve Officer Training Corps and Organized Reserve Corps troops, trained at Camp McCoy.²⁶

In September 1950, Camp McCoy was reactivated by the Defense Department for training of regular, reserve, and National Guard units for service in the Korean War. For economic reasons, Camp McCoy was again deactivated on February 1, 1953.²⁷ Despite inactive status, Camp McCoy continued to be used for a variety of activities, from a training site for Army Reserve and National Guard units, to a Job Corps training center for underprivileged teenage boys, to a Mobilization and Training Equipment Site operated by the Wisconsin National Guard.²⁸

When the Army was reorganized in 1973, Camp McCoy was placed under FORSCOM, the United States Army Forces Command. It was officially recognized as Fort McCoy on September 30, 1974.²⁹

Camp McCoy was a "Triangular Infantry Division" cantonment, so named because the layout of the buildings formed a triangular site plan. Associated training facilities were located beyond the buildings on each leg of the triangle. Such a site plan allowed infantry troops, who occupied one leg of the triangle, to quickly move to their training areas without interfering with the artillery, specialized and nondivisional units which occupied the other two legs. The Infantry regiments at Camp McCoy occupied the blocks of the eastern leg, with the Artillery division occupying blocks eleven and twelve and part of thirteen of the southern leg. The remainder of block thirteen, all of block fourteen, and part of block fifteen were occupied by special troops. Nondivisional units occupied the remainder of block fifteen and all of blocks sixteen through twenty of the southern leg, and all of the blocks of the western leg.³⁰

During World War II, nondivisional units included armor (tank), anti-aircraft and combat battalions, assigned to a group headquarters rather than a specific division.³¹ A typical triangular infantry division, at this time, consisted of three infantry regiments, four artillery battalions, a reconnaissance troop, and an engineer battalion.³² The 1942 Army organizational tables defined a division as 19,000 regular troops. Additional specialized and nondivisional units could greatly increase that number; at Camp McCoy, such units brought the number of troops which could be trained at one time to nearly 37,000 men.³³ At this time, a regiment consisted of roughly 3,000 men organized into three battalions. A battalion was made up of four companies, with approximately 250 men per company.³⁴ The exact number of troops per unit was dependent upon the authorized strength of the Army.

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Building T-101 provided a place where commissioned officers (lieutenant, Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, and General) could gather during off duty hours and/or entertain guests. On the first floor, the original building provided dining facilities, as well as a separate bar. A large dance hall was provided in the main two-story block. On the second floor, a game room and a small office were at the south end of the two-story main block. A narrow balcony, with a lounge at the north end, opened to the dance floor below.

In 1968, the building was converted to an open mess for non-commissioned officers. The nature of the services remained the same, but the facility could be used by both commissioned and non-commissioned officers alike. This is its use today.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural character: Although it has been modified considerably, this building retains many significant aspects of its original character. These include the basic massing hierarchy which consists of the tall main block of the hall, flanked on both sides by lower wings of unequal length. The interior spatial character and hierarchy is defined by the large public spaces of the assembly hall in the center and the barroom and dining room in the lower wings. The functional character of these spaces and their attendant support spaces remains unaltered despite the numerous changes to finishes, equipment and systems.

Like most of the buildings in the troop housing blocks, the original portions of Building T-101 share the same pale gray cement asbestos shingle walls, doors and door trim which are painted a medium gray color, light yellow trim and sash, and red asphalt shingle roof.

2. Condition of Fabric: The overall condition of the building fabric appears to be sound. There are some minor areas of surface deterioration which reflect normal wear patterns in heavily used public spaces. Other than minor loss of paint on some exterior surfaces, and related material deterioration, primarily in fascias, no other significant defects were noted.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: The overall footprint of Building T-101 is approximately 163' x 119'. The individual plan components include the original east wing at approximately 30' x 40', the game room at the southeast corner), which is approximately 20' x 39', the west wing at approximately 75' x 40' (not including the boiler room at 24'-2-3/4" x 13'-8", at the northwest corner, and the main block which is 99'-8" x 59'-0", with the attached porch on the west side at 10'-2" x 59'-8".

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2. Foundations: According to the original drawings, all principal components of the original building bear on concrete piers and footings. Piers are generally elevated to about 6" above finish grade to carry longitudinal girders and floor framing systems. The majority of interior piers are 10" x 10" on 18" x 18" x 10" footings. Column piers are 1'-4" x 2'-0" and the footings are 4'-0" x 4'-2" x 1'-6". Perimeter piers on the wings are rectangular, generally 1'-0" x 2'-0" or 2'-6" and the piers are generally 3'-0" x 3'-6" x 1'-3". There are a total of eighty-eight primary piers under the main block, thirty under the west wing and fifteen under the east wing, as well as several secondary piers under stair framing. The structural bays generally measure 10' in each direction, with minor dimensional variations in end bays and some fractional bays of 4' and 5' in the kitchen.

The chimney bears on a 4'-2" square pier which rests upon a 4'-10" square footing. The fireplaces in the assembly hall bear upon a concrete footing approximately 3' x 11'.

The foundation condition under the new game room is not known.

3. Walls: As shown on the original drawings, the original exterior walls are framed with 2" x 4" studs at 24" centers. There are horizontal girts at about 4' centers and plates at sills and bearing locations. The walls are sheathed with wood and clad with asbestos cement shingles. Walls on the new game room are clad with textured plywood. The new dining room vestibule is clad with vertical 1" x 4" battens over wide rough sawn boards. The exterior surface of the main entry lobby walls are clad with vertical 1" x 8" tongue and groove boards.
4. Structural systems, framing: The original drawings show that the first floor perimeter is framed with double 2" x 12"s, except for the east wall of the assembly hall which has triple 2" x 12"s. Longitudinal north-south girders under the assembly rooms are double 3" x 12"s and the east-west girders in the wings are also double 3" x 12"s. The north bay of the main kitchen floor and toilet rooms have 2" x 8" joists at 12" centers. All other floor areas are framed with 2" x 8" joists at 16" centers. All spans have 1" x 3" cross bridging.

On the second floor, the north end of the mezzanine floor is framed with 2" x 8" joists at 12" centers. All other areas of the mezzanine and the second floor have 2" x 8" joists at 16" centers. All joists frame into double 2" x 12" girders.

The principal framing system of the main roof is comprised of nine Pratt trusses which bear on triple 3" x 14" freestanding columns. The trusses span 39'-4" in the assembly room and are 6' high at the center. Bottom chords are double 3" x 6" and the top chords are double 3" x 8". Vertical web chords are 3" x 8" and 3" x 4" and the diagonal web chords are double 3" x 6"s, double 2" x 6"s, and double 2" x 4"s. Principal truss connections are bolted. The roof deck is carried on 2" x 6" rafters spaced at 24" centers and has 1" tongue and groove sheathing.

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The roof framing systems of the wings are similar to the main roof. The primary differences are the column dimensions, triple 3" x 10"s, and their placement in the exterior wall plane. The eight Pratt trusses in the kitchen, or west wing, and two in the east wing span approximately 39' and are otherwise identical to those in the main roof. The deck configuration is the same, with 2" x 6" rafters at 24" centers, and 1" tongue and groove sheathing. The boiler room roof is framed of 2" x 8" rafters at 16" centers. The framing configuration of the new game room is not known.

5. Porches, Balconies: The main entry porch has a shed roof of 2" x 6" rafters at 24" centers. They bear on a double 2" x 8" beam carried by steel supports which replaced the original 4" x 4" posts. The steel railing is not original. A 6'-8" wide plywood bridge, supported on 4" x 4" posts and 2" x 4" framing, spans from the entry to the parking lot to provide an accessible path for the disabled. The original west porch on the assembly hall has been converted to a fully enclosed interior space. A gabled canopy was added to the boiler room entry.
6. Chimneys: The brick chimney at the east side of the boiler room is 4'-11" square at the base and rises about 40' above finish grade. It stands 4'-0" clear of the building and has a 22" flue connection. The brick chimney for the fireplaces in the assembly hall is about 2'-8" thick at the base and 11' wide from the floor to the eave of the second floor aqua media, or pent roof. At this point it steps in to about 6' wide. It stands about 30' above grade.³⁵
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The main (south) entry has a pair of 3'-0" x 6'-8" aluminum and glass storefront doors. The dining room outer vestibule door is wood, with five horizontal panels of a type typically found only on interior applications. Original doors remain at the kitchen entry and the outside toilet room. They have four upper lights, three lower, horizontal, wood panels and measure 2'-6" and 3'-2" wide x 6'-8" tall.

The pair of 2'-8" x 6'-8" four light, three panel doors to the boiler room appear to be originals relocated to the new opening. The original pair of 2'-8" x 6'-8" five panel doors from the west porch of the assembly room have a steel astragal and panic hardware, all of which may be original. A single leaf exit door with three panels and four lights was added to the east side of the assembly hall. Flush steel exit doors have been installed in the north wall of the bar and the east wall of the game room.
 - b. Windows: Most of the visible window openings contain original sash although some have been altered, and several have aluminum triple track storm and screen sash in place.

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South elevation: The second floor of the assembly room block has five pairs of eight-over-eight, double-hung wood sash which measure 3'-5" x 3'-8". Original hopper sash in the toilet rooms have been removed and the openings closed with solid panels to receive exhaust fans. Original hopper sash remain in the cloakroom. The lobby has full height sidelights in aluminum frames. No evidence of clerestory windows is visible on either the west or east wing. There are six original eight-over-eight, double-hung sash in the dining room and kitchen, which measure 3'-9" x 4'-6".

West elevation: There are two blind panels with exhaust fans in the assembly room but no other evidence of intended clerestory windows. Six original windows with eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, measuring 3'-9" x 4'-6", remain at the second floor of the assembly room. Original sash on the west porch are six-over-six, double-hung, and measure 2'-10" x 4'-6". There are two bands of eight sash on either side of the doors, however all but six on the north side have been covered with plywood. Only one of the three original openings in the kitchen remains in place. The original opening in the toilet room has four-over-four, double-hung sash which measures 2'-0" x 4'-7".

North elevation: The eight original openings on the assembly room block remain in place and all contain eight-over-eight, double-hung sash. A pair of the six-over-six, double-hung sash on the former porch remain in place. There is no evidence of clerestory windows on the dining room wing. Three of the original 8/8 double hung sash remain on the first floor. Two clerestory window openings remain on the north side of the bar room, one of which is closed with a solid panel and one of which is screened and vents into the cooler enclosure.

East elevation: Two blind clerestory panels with exhaust fans are on the upper part of the assembly room block. All of the original double-hung sash remain in place, including those in the area of the cooler enclosure. Three original openings remain on the bar room and the one in the game room was probably relocated from the south wall of the barroom.

- c. Other Openings: Two large exhaust fans have been installed on the west wall of the kitchen in locations where original windows once existed. Small outside air intake grilles have been installed on the east and north walls of the assembly room.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The main block and the principal wings each have nearly flat surfaces which are pitched at approximately 1/2" per foot. The game room has a low pitched shed roof as does the dining room vestibule. The original shed roof at the entry porch is pitched at 1-

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5/8" in 12" and the west porch shed roof is pitched at 3" in 12". The second floor spaces of the assembly room block are covered with a hipped perimeter roof pitched at 3" in 12". The original "aqua media" or pent roof which remains in most locations at the second floor elevation on the main block and on the east and west wings is pitched at 7-1/4" in 12".³⁶ All surfaces are now covered with asphalt shingles.

- b. **Cornice, Eaves:** Eaves on the principal roof planes extend approximately 18" from the face of wall and have closed soffits between boxed outrigger framing at the truss bays. The second story eaves and the first floor pents project approximately 30" from the wall surfaces and consist of exposed 2" thick outrigger framing members and tongue and groove sheathing. Horizontal 2" x 4" braces frame into the wall under the pent rafters.
- c. **Openings:** At least one of the original circular ridge ventilators remains on the main roof. The original linear ridge ventilator remains in the kitchen and one of the circular units remains in the dining room.

C. **Description of Interior**

1. **Floor Plans:**

- a. **First Floor Plan:** The plan concept for this building is organized around the principal public spaces which occupy the main block and the two wings. The axial main entry opens into the lobby, about 12' x 20', which leads directly to the dance hall. This space measures about 59' x 75' and is about 17'-6" high in the center area. There is an open balcony around the east, west and north sides which is about 10' wide on the sides and about 14' wide at the north end of the space. There is an original fireplace and hearth at each level on the north side. The original enclosed porch on the west side of the dance hall has been modified with a service bar at the south end and further enclosed for storage at the north end.

Flanking the lobby are the diminished original coatroom and a storeroom on the east side, and public toilets on the west. The toilets are accessed only from a new lounge/vestibule from the dance hall. The fast food service counter and kitchen occupy the former back bar storage room adjacent to the coatroom.

The original barroom opens from the dance hall. It measures about 29' x 39' and is the principal space in the east wing. The 20' x 40' game room was opened to the barroom by removal of approximately 16' of the original south exterior wall. The walk-in cooler enclosure built on the north side of the bar and east of the dance hall measures about 17' x 21'.

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The dining room also opens from the dance hall and is the major space in the west wing. It measures about 28' x 49' but the westernmost 9' are taken by the new serving counters. The kitchen occupies the west end of the wing and it measures about 24' x 28'. There is a storeroom in the south west corner of the kitchen and a staff toilet accessed only from the exterior stoop. The boiler room, in a separate wing attached to the north side of the kitchen, is accessible only from the exterior of the building. It measures about 13' x 25', and has a condensate sump pit which measures 2'-6" x 7'-0".

- b. **Second Floor Plan:** The second floor space is limited to the main assembly hall block. The balcony has an open steel railing which replaced the original wood rails. The south bays contain a large open space, approximately 19' x 47', which was the original game room and is now the administrative office. A 12' x 14' storage room and closet, and a hall to the west balcony occupy the west side of the second floor.
2. **Stairways:** There are two original stairs to the balcony on the east and west walls of the dance hall at the north end. They have straight runs of 15 risers and open hand rails, built in accord with original detailing. Original closets below the stairs are now fully occupied by air conditioning ductwork.

The main stairs to the balcony flank the entry to the dance hall from the lobby and are flush with the south wall of the dance hall. They have been modified by the installation of open metal railings and by the extension of the lower three treads to form a semicircular return platform.
3. **Flooring:** Floors in the game room, barroom, dance hall, main stairs, dining room and office have been carpeted. The public toilets have ceramic tile floors, and all other public and service spaces such as kitchens, lobbies and back bars, have vinyl tile flooring. The balcony retains what may be its original 2-1/4" tongue and groove flooring. The boiler room floor is concrete.
4. **Wall and Ceiling Finishes:** Wall surfaces in all principal public spaces have been paneled with synthetic wood paneling, wainscots or vinyl faced paper. Ceilings in these spaces are suspended acoustic tile systems. Service spaces, such as kitchens and storerooms, have gypsum board walls and ceilings. Walls in the public toilets are finished with ceramic tile and gypsum board, and the ceilings are acoustic tile. Exposed original wall board remains in a few areas, such as the second floor storeroom, and the former enclosed porch on the first floor.
5. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and Doors:** A few original five panel doors survive in place but most have been replaced with a variety of new doors.

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6. **Decorative Features and Trim:** With exception of 1" x 2" surrounds at window openings and some door openings, no original trim material remains in the building.
7. **Mechanical Equipment:**
 - a. **Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:** The building is served by a wood-pellet fueled steam boiler. Principal public spaces on the first floor are served by a central air conditioning system. The second floor office is served by two window air conditioning units. Attics are ventilated by ventilators mounted at the ridges. Kitchens and toilets are ventilated by mechanical exhaust systems.
 - b. **Lighting:** A limited number of original porcelain base incandescent fixtures remain in place in service spaces, closets and on the enclosed porch. New surface mounted or recessed florescent fixtures and recessed incandescent fixtures have been installed in all other locations in the principal public spaces.
 - c. **Plumbing:** All plumbing fixtures in the food preparation and service areas have been replaced in the course of rehabilitation and upgrading projects. A few original fixtures may have been re-used in the reconfiguration of the public toilet rooms. All original fixtures remain in the staff toilet room adjacent to the kitchen.
 - d. **Other:** The building is served by an externally provided underground 2" water line, by a 6" sewer line and by two 110-220V 3 phase overhead electrical connections. Liquified petroleum gas fuels the hot water heater.³⁷

D. **Site:**

1. **General Siting and Orientation:** The building site is defined by a paved perimeter road on the north, east and west sides and by the main parking lot to the south. Public access to the building is from the south by way of concrete walks and a ramp/bridge to the parking lot, needed because the south part of the site is slightly lower than surrounding paved surfaces.
2. **Historical landscape design:** The historical landscape condition is not known. There is one deciduous tree near the main entry and one on the east side of the main hall. A single pine tree near the kitchen entry, some junipers near the dining hall entry and two shrubs on the south wall of the game room complete the existing decorative landscape.

NOTES:

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1. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures. Post Bldg. No. S-101," July 13, 1943. Formerly housed in the "Meatlocker", these records are temporarily being stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Fort McCoy. These cards have been superseded by the new Real Property Record cards, also found at Engineering Plans and Services. The new cards came into use in 1965 according to the dates listed in the lower left hand corner of each card. These cards are DA FORM 2877, dated 1 NOV 64. The Government Printing Office (GPO) date is 1965.

2. "As Built" file #197. Copies of the drawings used to construct each building at Fort McCoy are kept in "As Built" files. These files, once housed in the "Meatlocker", can now be found at Engineering Plans and Services. Each file will contain drawings applicable to only one building type. Sometimes, the drawings for only one building will be included in a file. Quite often, however, drawings for several buildings of the same type will be found in a file. Besides the obvious value of the construction details for a particular building type found on the drawings, there are two additional items which can usually be found on the drawings which are also of particular interest.

The first item of interest is the "Record Drawing" label, a small label which is glued to each drawing in the set. The process of collecting record drawings of completed work, as built, was begun in September 1942 by Area Engineer, Lt. Col. E.C. Hayden. The labels were signed and dated by the Area Engineer on the date the building was inspected. These labels simply say "Record Drawing of Work As Built", and are one of the sources for completion dates for each building at Fort McCoy.

3. Plan Number 700-1275.1, First Floor Plan & Details, January 31, 1942. "As Built" file #197.

4. Plan Number 700-1275, First Floor Plan, October 18, 1940. Reduced set 700 Series drawings, drawing files, Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

5. Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington, The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States, volume in 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. 526-527.

6. Ibid., p. 521.

7. Drawing number 6150-1-L-A, "Camp McCoy Project, General Layout Plan," May 23, 1942. Filed in the museum collection, Fort McCoy.

8. "More Contracts Being Let at McCoy Cantonment," Monroe County Democrat, March 26, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; and "Construction at Camp McCoy Getting Along," Monroe County Democrat, April 16, 1942, p. 1, c. 8.

9. "More Contracts Being Let at McCoy Cantonment," Monroe County Democrat, March 26, 1942; "Construction at McCoy Getting Along; The Place is Seething with Activity," Monroe County Democrat, April 16, 1942; and "Government Buys Lumber for Army Cantonment," Monroe County Democrat, April 23, 1942.

10. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-101."

11. Ibid. Most, but not all, of the data written on the earlier Real Property cards was transferred to the new cards. The information that was not transferred included maintenance work such as repainting and reroofing.

12. "Real Property Record. Facility No. T-101" [no date]. Located in Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

13. Drawing Number 47-018-148, Office of the Post Engineer, March 15, 1973. Drawing files, Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

14. Drawing Number 47-018-240, Office of the Post Engineer, November 27, 1973. Drawing files, Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

15. Drawing Number 47-018-271, Office of the Post Engineer, December 9, 1974. Drawing files, Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

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16. Drawing Number 47-018-410, Office of the Post Engineer, May 30, 1975. Drawing files, Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

17. Drawing Number 47-018-568, Office of the Post Engineer, July 22, 1975. Drawing files, Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

18. Wasch, et al., World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Defense and National Park Service, forthcoming), pp. 44, 45.

19. Martha Sorenson, "Post Becomes a Reality In 1909," Triad, Historical Edition, May 29, 1986, p. 3. Protocol Office, Headquarters, Fort McCoy (hereafter cited as Sorenson, Triad).

20. Shelby L. Stanton, Order of Battle: U.S. Army, World War II (Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1984), pp. 77, 78, 143, and 144.

21. Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data. Camp McCoy, Wisconsin," January 15, 1946, pp. 6, 7. Filed in museum collection, Fort McCoy.

22. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

23. Final Report of the Army Service Forces, Logistics in World War II (Washington DC: Center of Military History, [1993]), p. 117.

24. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

25. Ibid.

26. Lou Ann Mittelstaedt, "McCoy's History, 1947 - Present," Triad, Historical Edition, May 29, 1986, p.5, 8.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

30. "Adaptation of Typical Layout Diagram to Put Tactical Units in Closer Relationship to Their Training Areas." Engineering Manual, Chapter III, Exhibit No. 8, March 1942. Found in Manual for the Construction Division, OQMG, Supplement Containing Sample Forms. A copy of this manual can be found in the Engineering Branch at Engineering Plans and Services.

31. Capt. Jonathan M. House, USA, Toward Combined Arms Warfare: A Survey of 20th-Century Tactics, Doctrine, and Organization, Combat Studies Institute, Research Survey No. 2 (Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College [1984]), p. 106.

32. Ibid., p. 105, 106.

33. James S. Garner, World War II Temporary Military Buildings, A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States (Champaign IL: USACERL, 1993), p. 70, 72.

34. Ibid., p. 72.

35. Plan Number 700-1280, Fireplace Details & Sections, October 18, 1940. Drawing files, Engineering Section, Engineering Plans and Services.

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36. Plan Number 700-1277, Elevations, October 18, 1940. Drawing files, Engineering Section, Engineering Plans and Services.

37. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-101."

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The primary drawings used to construct Building T-101 were 700-1275.1, 700-1275.2, 700-1275.3, and 700-1275 through 700-1289. Currently the drawings are filed at Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

Field observations and measurements revealed that Building T-101 was constructed as shown on the above referenced drawings. Alterations to this building have been noted in the appropriate sections of this report. Some of the drawings cited in the Bibliography have been photographically reproduced for this report. See the section below on Supplemental Material for more information.

B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. War Department drawings:

Construction Division. Office of the Chief of Engineers.
"Mobilization Buildings. Service Club for Officers (Large),
Type SCOL-1, Modified SC-3, First Floor Plan & Details,"
Plan Number 700-1275.1, January 31, 1942.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club
for Officers (Large), Type SCOL-1, Modified SC-3,
Elevations & Details," Plan Number 700-1275.2, January 31,
1942.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club
for Officers (Large), Type SCOL-1, Modified SC-3, First
Floor Framing, Electrical, Plumbing, Heating Plans, Second
Floor Plan, Architectural & Electrical," Plan Number 700-
1275.3, January 31, 1942.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, First Floor Plan," Plan Number 700-1275, October
18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Second Floor Plan," Plan Number 700-1276,
October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Elevations," Plan Number 700-1277, October 18,
1940.

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_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Wall Sections, Dance Hall," Plan Number 700-
1278, October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Wall Sections (Kitchen & Boiler Room)," Plan
Number 700-1279, October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Fireplace Details & Wall Sections," Plan Number
700-1280, October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Stair Details & Sections," Plan Number 700-1281,
October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Library & Miscellaneous Details," Plan Number
700-1282, October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SCOL-1, Modified SC-3, Miscellaneous Details," Plan
Number 700-1283, October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Foundation & First Floor Framing," Plan Number
700-1284, October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Second Floor & Roof Framing Plan," Plan Number
700-1285, October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Truss & Column Details," Plan Number 700-1286,
October 18, 1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Heating," Plan Number 700-1287, October 18,
1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Electric," Plan Number 700-1288, October 18,
1940.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Service Club,
Type SC-3, Plumbing," Plan Number 700-1289, October 18,
1940.

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_____. Office of the Quartermaster General. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous, Shelving, Cabinets, Tables, Counters, Bins, Etc.," Plan Number 700-245, May 5, 1937.

_____. Office of the Quartermaster General. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Plumbing Details," Plan Number 800-194, May 12, 1941.

b. Drawings Produced at Camp McCoy:

Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Camp McCoy Project, General Layout Plan," Plan Number 6150-1-L-A, May 23, 1942. Filed in museum collection, Fort McCoy.

_____. "Buildings and Structures, New Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, Plan Number 47-018-401 B, last revision date June 20, 1947. (Building number 47-018-912 and revision date June 9, 1948 penciled-in in the upper left hand corner of sheet.) Formerly housed in the "Meatlocker", this document is temporarily being stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

Office of the Post Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Snack Kitchen & Rehab Work, NCO Open Mess, Bldg #101," Drawing Number 47-018-148, March 15, 1973.

_____. "Construct Game Room Addition and Rehab Barroom in NCO Mess, Bldg #101," Drawing Number 47-018-240, November 27, 1973.

_____. "Improve Bar Facilities in NCO Open Mess, Bldg #101," Drawing Number 47-018-271, December 9, 1974.

Office of the Facilities Engineer, Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, "Enclose and Extend Storage and Dock Facilities at NCO Club, Building #101," Drawing Number 47-018-410, Sheet 1 of 2, May 30, 1975.

_____. "Enclose and Extend Storage and Dock Facilities at NCO Club, Building #101," Drawing Number 47-018-410, Sheet 2 of 2, May 30, 1975.

_____. "Truss Repair, Bldg #101," Drawing Number 47-018-68, Sheet 1 of 12, July 22, 1975.

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c. Other records at Fort McCoy:

"Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Post Building Number S-101," July 13, 1943. Formerly housed in the "Meatlocker", these records are temporarily being stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

"Real Property Record. Building. Facility Number T-101," [no date]. Filed at Real Property Branch, Engineering, Plans, and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data. Camp McCoy, Wisconsin," January 15, 1946. Filed in museum collection, Fort McCoy.

2. Secondary and published sources:

a. Books and manuscripts:

"Adaptation of Typical Layout Diagram to Put Tactical Units in Closer Relationship to Their Training Areas." *Engineering Manual, Chapter III, Exhibit No. 8*, March 1942. Found in *Manual for the Construction Division, OQMG, Supplement Containing Sample Forms*. A copy of this manual can be found in the Engineering Branch at Engineering Plans and Services.

Final Report of the Army Service Forces, Logistics in World War II. Washington DC: Center of Military History, 1993.

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.

Garner, John S. *World War II Temporary Military Buildings, A Brief History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and Training Stations in the United States*. Champaign: USACERL, 1993.

House, Capt. Jonathan M. *Toward Combined Arms Warfare: A Survey of 20th-Century Tactics, Doctrine, and Organization, Combat Studies Institute, Research Survey No. 2*. Fort Leavenworth: U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1984.

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Risch, Erna. *The Quartermaster Corps: Organization, Supply, and Services*. 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, 1953.

Stanton, Shelby L. *Order of Battle: U.S. Army, World War II*. Novato, CA: Presidio Press, 1984.

Wasch, D. S., Bush, P., Landreth, K., and Glass, J. *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Defense and National Park Service, forthcoming.

b. Newspaper articles (chronological listing):

"To Condemn 9600 Acres for McCoy; Petition to be Filed Monday," *Sparta Herald*, February 9, 1942.

"More Contracts Being Let at McCoy Cantonment," *Monroe County Democrat*, March 26, 1942.

"Construction at McCoy Getting Along; The Place is Seething with Activity," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 16, 1942;

"Government Buys Lumber for Army Cantonment," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 23, 1942.

Mittelstaedt, Lou Ann. "McCoy's History, 1947 - Present," *Triad, Historical Edition*, May 29, 1986, p.5, 8.

Sorenson, Martha. "Post Becomes a Reality In 1909." *Triad, Historical Edition*, May 29, 1986, p.2-4.

C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Documentary: Further research could be conducted at the libraries in Minneapolis to locate additional information on Ring Construction Co., the firm which built Building T-101. Additional information about Colonel Stratton and his role in the development of the revised 700 Series and Theater of Operations War Department drawings is probably located in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: Plan Numbers 700-1275, 700-1276, 700-1277, 700-1278 have been photographically reproduced and are included in this report. The remaining drawings produced for this building type and cited in the Bibliography can be found at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy. Plan Numbers 700-

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1275.1 and 700-1275.3, which illustrate the modifications made to the Camp McCoy building, could not be reproduced for inclusion in this report due to the poor quality of the copy available for reproduction.

2. Photographs: Large-format photographs of Building T-101 are included as supplemental material.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This report was prepared by the Center for Architectural Conservation, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, as one segment of a project to document several representative types of World War II-era temporary mobilization structures at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin. Field work and report production were conducted from December 1992 through November 1993. This project was undertaken as part of a large-scale effort by the Department of Defense (DoD) to meet stipulations set forth in the 1986 Programmatic Agreement among DoD, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers regarding temporary military structures built during mobilization for World War II. This 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; also with USACERL were Dan Lapp, Jim Bowman, and Carla Payton.

Assistance at Fort McCoy was provided by John Calvert, Acting Chief, Directorate of Engineering (DE); Al Baillet, Acting Chief, Natural Resources Management Division, DE; Dave Gundlach, Acting Chief, Engineering Plans & Services Division (EPS), DE; Lynn MacIntosh, Acting Chief, Environmental Management Division, DE; Julie L. Jones, Linda M. Lambert, Robert A. Wells, Real Property Branch, EPS; Jim Vogt, Director, Buildings & Grounds, DE; Wendell Greek, Archeologist, Environmental Management Division; Linda M. Fournier, Community Relations Specialist; Michael R. Kesling, Protocol Coordinator; Mary Limp, Post Librarian; and all the many other people whose names are not included here. Large-format photography was done by Martin Stupich.

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September 1993