

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-453
(World War II Temporary Buildings)
(Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Without Mess))
East Twelfth Street, midway Between
East "J" Street and East "K" Street
Sparta Vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308-Q

HABS
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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-453
(World War II Temporary Buildings, Bachelor Officers' Quarters [Without Mess])
HABS NO. WI-308-Q

Location: Building T-453 is located on the southwest (assigned west) side of East Twelfth Avenue, midway between East "J" Street and East "K" Street. It is in Block 4 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: 15.685653.4877062.

Present Owner: United States Army.

Original Use: Bachelor Officers Quarters (Without Mess)

Present Use: The building is presently used as bachelor officers' quarters.

Significance: Building T-453 is significant as an intact and essentially unaltered example of a Type BOQ44, Bachelor Officers' Quarters (Without Mess). This building is one of 34 built at Camp McCoy in 1942.

The construction of Building T-453 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 800 Series, and the 700 Series that preceded it, was a comprehensive set 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:** Building T-453 was under construction in the spring of 1942. According to both the old¹ and the new²

Real Property Record cards, it was completed by September 29, 1942. The record drawing label on the copies of the original drawings found in the "As Built" file lists September 15, 1942 as the date of completion.³

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2. Architect: The drawings used to construct this building were signed "Approved by Direction", by Hugh J. Casey, Lt. Col., C.E., on September 11, 1941. Other signatures on the drawings are illegible.

The design of Building T-453 is based on the Office of the Quartermaster General's 800 Series. The 800 Series of construction drawings is based on the earlier 700 Series and was created as the result of reorganization of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps in late 1940. Then Major Hugh J. Casey was appointed to head up the Engineering Division in early 1941. George 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.⁴

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-453 was built in Construction Area "E" at Fort McCoy. 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".⁵ Two newspaper articles also list Ring Construction Co, Minneapolis, Minnesota as the contractors for Area "E".⁶ The contracts for these seven areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-453 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.⁷
5. Original Plans and construction: Building T-453 was constructed primarily from the 800 Series Plan Numbers 800-317, *Framing Plans & Details* (which was applicable to Hospital Nurses' Quarters, HNQ44 and HNQ36, as well), 800-318, *Plans & Framing Elevations*, 800-319, *Electrical & Plumbing*, and 800-320, *Heating*, (which was also applicable to Hospital Nurses' Quarters, HNQ44 and HNQ36). Twenty additional 800 Series drawings are listed on 800-317 as being applicable to this building type. Additionally, Post Drawing Number 6150-18-B, *Alteration to Floor Plan to BOQ44*, dated June 4, 1942, was used to delineate a change in the floor plan, and 6150-11-B, *Chimney Details*, May 16, 1942, was used to construct the chimney. Copies of these drawings can be found in the drawing files at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy.

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Annotated "As Built" copies of drawings 800-317, 800-318, 800-319, and 800-320 can be found in "As Built" file for this building. *Red Notes* on these drawings describe changes made during construction.⁸ The most visible change noted was the deletion of corridor and separating partitions at the east end of the first floor, which eliminated two suites and created one large space approximately 20' x 29' which became a "lounge room". Also noted was that Building T-453 (and other buildings of this type in Area "E") was built with unreinforced concrete block stem walls in the heater room, in lieu of concrete, and were set upon unreinforced, round concrete piers, in lieu of the square piers as shown on 800-317. The integral, exterior coal boxes adjacent to the heater room foundation were eliminated as well. Additional notations included: that the drinking fountain was installed in the toilet rooms near the lavatories, rather than in the corridor; the location of connecting doors between the rooms of the original two room suites was changed to be near the outside wall; and corridor doors were installed in each bedroom--a change which allowed the subsequent reallocation of the two man suites to single occupancy, single rooms. The chimney was also changed to all brick construction, and 2'-8" square, pre-cast terrazzo shower bases were installed.

The total cost of original construction was \$32,832.⁹

6. Alterations and Additions: Despite several changes during construction, Building T-453 has changed very little since it was completed. In addition to those changes in plan and detail noted on the "As Built" drawings, the old Real Property Record card lists a number of modifications.¹⁰ One such modification was in 1951, to "line corridors". The nature of this work is not clear but it is assumed to have been the installation of synthetic flooring. In October 1954, and again in June 1959, the exterior of the building was repainted. A new roof was installed in 1964.

An undocumented alteration is the monolithic concrete stairs at the entries. The original drawing indicates that all of the steps were originally wood. It may be that the original wood steps had deteriorated and were removed in the early 1950s when preparations were being made to reactivate Camp McCoy to train soldiers for the Korean War. Several historic photographs of Fort McCoy clearly show wooden steps, as detailed on the original 800 Series plans, where concrete steps, similar to those at Building T-453, now stand.¹¹

Subsequent changes to the building include the installation of 12" vinyl flooring tiles in most spaces, the use of rubber overlay treads and metal nosing caps on the stairs, installation of fire doors at the east end of the corridor at the entry/stair vestibule, alteration and expansion of the first floor linen closet to permit installation of a washer and dryer, new fiberglass shower stalls, synthetic paneling in the toilet stalls, and the installation of hard wired smoke detectors in all living spaces and corridors.

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B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-453 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 800 Series, and the 700 Series that preceded it, was a comprehensive set 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-453, 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-453 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 1942.¹²

"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.¹³ 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.¹⁴ In 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments.¹⁵ The following year, the role of the personnel center was expanded to that of a Reception and Separation Center, and remained as such until 1946.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷ With the exception of Task Force Frost, one of three Task Forces which tested Army winter equipment, training activities at Camp McCoy ceased in 1946.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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.²⁰

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, 1953.²¹ 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.²²

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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, 1974.²³

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.²⁴

During World War II, nondivisional units included armor (tank), anti-aircraft and combat battalions, assigned to a group headquarters rather than a specific division.²⁵ A typical triangular infantry division, at this time, consisted of three infantry regiments, four artillery battalions, a reconnaissance troop, and an engineer battalion.²⁶ 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.²⁷ 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.²⁸ The exact number of troops per unit was dependent upon the authorized strength of the Army.

Building T-453 continues to function as an officers' quarters for unattached male officers, i.e. those who are either unmarried or stationed at Fort McCoy on temporary duty. Rather than the original two-person, two-room suite, however, each suite is now occupied by only one person.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: Building T-453 retains its character-defining elements of linear arrangements of small, identical sleeping spaces, long corridors, regular fenestration patterns on the exterior walls, and the characteristic form of a long, two story rectangular block with a gable roof, punctuated only by the exceptionally tall and severe brick chimney stack.

Constructed according to the 800 Series of standard plans for World War II mobilization buildings, Building T-453 is characteristic of the simple design and construction imposed upon the Army during this period. Like most of the buildings in the troop housing blocks, Building T-453 shares the same pale

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gray cement-asbestos shingle walls, doors and door trim which are painted a medium gray, light yellow trim and sash, and red asphalt shingle roof.

2. **Condition of Fabric:** The overall condition of the building fabric is basically good. The most severe conditions are the advanced paint failure on exterior wood surfaces, deterioration of a section of fascia on the north side, and discoloration, staining and breakage of a number of cement-asbestos shingles, some of which have been replaced.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. **Overall Dimensions:** The building measures approximately 29' x 136' in plan, with the ridge approximately 28' above finish grade.
2. **Foundations:** The building rests upon 12" diameter, unreinforced concrete piers which rise about 18" above grade, and which bear upon 2'-6" square x 12" thick concrete footings. The piers are arranged in four rows on the long axis of the building, spaced at 12', 5'-6" and 12'. The pier bays are 10'-2" at the ends, with a 6' bay adjacent to the entry/stair vestibule. The remaining eleven bays have 10' centers. The heater room stem walls are 8" concrete block which bear on 16" wide concrete footings. The chimney foundation is octagonal.
3. **Walls:** Endwalls are framed with 2" x 4" studs at 24" centers, and sheathed with wood, building paper and 12" x 24" cement-asbestos shingle siding. The west wall has diagonal bracing let into the studs at the corners of both floors, and flanking the door at the first floor. The long north and south walls are framed with 2" x 4" studs 24" from both sides of openings, with intermediate spacing at 16" to 18" centers between windows, and at 6" centers in the three bays on the west side at the heater room. Diagonal bracing is let in at the corners and at about the third points. All stud cavity bays have horizontal blocking more or less at midspan, and the narrower bays have blocking more or less at the third points. Cement-asbestos shingles also cover the crawl space at the perimeter.
4. **Structural Systems, framing:** The first floor is framed with transverse 2" x 10" joists at 24" centers, with 2" x 3" diagonal bridging at midspan. The joists rest upon composite girder systems of four 2" x 12"s on the outside bays, and five 2" x 12" girders on the inside bays. There is a continuous 2" x 10" header at the perimeter. The toilet room area is framed with 2" x 10"s at 12" centers. The second floor is framed with 2" x 10" joists at 24" centers, with diagonal bracing. In the toilet room area the joists are spaced at 12" on center. There are continuous 2" x 6" ribbons at the perimeter of the second floor and double 2" x 6"s in the center bay flanking the corridor. The interior ribbons and girders are carried by freestanding 6" posts in the lounge room at the east side. Roof framing details were not included in the available "As Built" file copies of the construction drawings.

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5. Porches, Balconies: The emergency egress platform at the west end of the second floor is about 4' square and consists of a 2" x 6" frame, with 2" x 4" corner posts and 2" x 4" top and intermediate rails. The deck is open 2" x 4"s and the whole assembly is supported on 2" x 6" diagonal braces which frame into the wall on either side of the door at the first floor. The egress ladder is made of 2" x 4" rails with 1" x 4" rungs. There are no canopies but the main entry doors have an exaggerated drip cap installed above the architrave which projects about 6" from the wall, affording some limited additional protection for the opening.
6. Chimney: The chimney is built of red brick, laid in running bond. It is 4'-2" square, has a 15" flue from the boiler, and stands approximately 50' above the ridge.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The main entry doors from the south are paired, Standard Type B doors as shown on Plan Number 800-154. Each leaf is 2'-8" x 6'-8", with three wood panels and four lights in the upper half, and a mortise latchset. Screen doors, with solid panels below the push rail, are mounted on the inside of this doorway. (Plan Number 800-318 shows that this door was to have been the slightly narrower Type F door.) The west exit door at the first and second floor are Standard Type D-3 doors, 2'-8" x 6'-8", three panel, four lights, also with screen doors. Though shown as a Standard Type C door on Plan Number 800-318, the door to the heater room is also a Standard Type B double door, with each leaf measuring 2'-8" x 6'-8".
 - b. Windows: There are sixty-two window openings on this building, all of which contain Standard Type A sash. They are wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash and measure 3'-4" x 4'-6". There are four openings on the west elevation, six on the east, twenty-five on the north and twenty-seven on the south.
 - c. Other openings: There are wood louvers, measuring approximately 1'-8" x 3'-6", in the gable ends for attic ventilation. The pressure relief pipe from the boiler is located near the window in the heater room and the automatic stoker/pellet feed pipeline penetrates the wall above the doors to the heater room. Electric service entry is through the wall above the heater room doors, as well.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, covering: The gable roof is pitched at 5" in 12" and is clad with red asphalt shingles.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: The eaves extend about 8" from the face of wall and there is a closed soffit. The rake and fascia boards are 1" x 6".

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- c. Penetrations: There are four original, round metal ventilators in place at the ridge, small plumbing vents above the toilet rooms, and the chimney which rises directly from the heater room at the outside, north wall.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

- a. Basement: There is no basement but the heater room floor elevation is at grade, approximately 22" below the finished first floor elevation.
 - b. First Floor: The double-loaded central corridor, 5'-6" wide, extends nearly the full length of the building, from the west entry to the stair hall, and to the lounge room, which occupies the first two bays on the east end. The lounge is about 20' x 29', open except for two 6" x 6" posts under the second floor girder line. The entry/stairwell is 10' wide and there is a service closet opposite the stair. The toilet room is on the south side of the corridor, adjacent to the entry, and is 11'-6" x 26'. It is comprised of three spaces: the three stall shower room; the washroom with three lavatories and a drinking fountain; and the toilet room with three water closet compartments and two urinals. A shallow linen closet, which is now fitted with a washer and dryer, backs up to the showers and opens to the corridor. The heater room occupies the space on the north side, adjacent to the service closet, but there is no interior access to the space. The remainder of the space on the west end of the first floor consists of seventeen individual bed rooms, each 10' x 11'-6". As sixteen of the bedrooms were originally two room, two man suites, there are connecting doors between the rooms.
 - c. Second Floor: The second floor is defined by the double loaded central corridor which extends the full length of the building. The toilet room, stairwell and service closet are located directly above the corresponding spaces on the first floor. The balance of the second floor space is comprised of twenty-three individual bedrooms. All but one have connecting doors in the divider partition as they were originally configured as two room suites.
- 2. Stairways: The stair is framed in wood, with closed riser, sidewall skirt and soffit. The newels are 4" x 4" posts and the rails are 2" x 4". Rubber tread overlays and metal nosing caps have been installed.
 - 3. Flooring: White vinyl tile, 12" square, has been installed in all living spaces including the lounge, corridors and bedrooms. The entry hall and stair landings and service closets are tiled as well. The toilet room floors are exposed concrete, as is the heater room floor. There is a 1" x 6" baseboard with quarter round caps in the corridors, lounge, and bedrooms, adjacent to finished exterior wall surfaces.

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4. **Wall and Ceiling Finishes:** The walls and ceilings of the corridors, lounge and stairwell are painted hardboard, with no joint trim. The toilet room walls and ceilings are finished with synthetic paneling and the heater room surfaces are unpainted gypsum board. All bedrooms have exposed studs on the corridor partitions and on the west face of the dividing partitions. Exterior wall surfaces are finished with painted $\frac{1}{2}$ " insulation board, and the east face of the dividing partitions are finished with painted hardboard.

There is no ceiling finish in the first floor bedrooms, only exposed 2" x 10" floor joists and 1" x 6" diagonal subflooring. The second floor bedrooms are finished with painted hardboard with painted lath strips on some joints.

Service closets are finished with painted tongue and groove boards on all surfaces.

5. **Openings:**
 - a. **Doorways and Doors:** All corridor doors to bedrooms, and all connecting doors between bedrooms are Standard Type E, five panel doors, 2'-6" x 6'-8", with mortise latchsets on the corridor doors, and rimlocks on the doors of the divider partitions. The corridor door to the entry/stairwell and the lounge entry door are flush, painted hardboard, 2'-8" x 6'-8", installed in metal bucks. The service closet doors are Standard Type E doors, finished with painted hardboard on the corridor side.
6. **Decorative Features and Trim:** Door and window openings are cased with 1" x 2" trim on finished wall surfaces only. Openings on the unfinished sides of partitions in the bedrooms have no applied closers or trim on the jambs.
7. **Hardware:** Original mortise latches and rimlocks remain on most of the original doors in the building.
8. **Mechanical Equipment:**
 - a. **Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:** The heating system consists of a steam boiler and radiators. The boiler is an American Standard, Ideal Red Flash Boiler, which burns wood pellets. The fuel storage hopper is located outside the heater room with an automatic pellet feed pipeline through the wall to serve the automatic stoker in the heater room. There is a condensate pump in the 3' x 4' sump pit in the southwest corner of the heater room. Domestic hot water is provided by a new A.O. Smith heater fueled by liquified petroleum gas. Building ventilation is achieved by the second floor ceiling vents in the corridor and bedrooms, with the endwall louvers and ridge mounted mechanical ventilators. There is no air conditioning in the building.

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- b. Lighting: Original Type C and CP porcelain base pull chain fixtures, as shown on the original drawings, remain in place in all bedrooms, corridors, closets and the lounge. Wall mounted fluorescent fixtures with diffusers have been installed in the washrooms at the lavatories.
- c. Plumbing: Original fixtures remain in the washrooms, toilet rooms and service closets. Shower stalls have been replaced with fiberglass units, and some of the original waste piping in the toilet areas has been replaced with polyvinyl chloride piping.
- d. Other: All bedrooms and public spaces have been fitted with hard wired smoke detectors. The building is served by an externally provided underground 1" water line, a 6" sewer line, and overhead 110-220V electrical service.

D. Site:

- 1. General Siting and Orientation: The building is oriented with the long axis lying on a northeast-southwest axis. The narrow street side is the designated east elevation. It is one of a row of 5 buildings served by a parking area adjacent to East Twelfth Street.
- 2. Historical Landscape Design: There is a stand of five pines and one deciduous tree near the south side. No other landscape features were noted.

NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures. Post Bldg. No. S-453," June 15, 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.

2. "Real Property Record. Facility No. T-453," [no date]. Located in Real Property Section, Engineering Plans and Services. These cards came into use in 1965 according to the dates listed in the lower left hand corner of each card. The new cards are DA FORM 2877, dated 1 NOV 64. The Government Printing Office (GPO) date is 1965.

3. "As Built" file #21. 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 in Building 2111 at Fort McCoy. 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.

4. 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. 265, 347, 349-51.

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

6. "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.

7. "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.

8. The second item of interest on the drawings found in the "As Built" files is what this researcher calls Red Notes. Often on the first sheet in a set of drawings is a series of notes written in red ink at the time of the final inspection. Written on the binder strip will sometimes be the building type, i.e. GSPH, BAK-3, M-228, etc. In another area of the first drawing in the set will be a block of text that lists the construction area in which the building was built, the building type for which these drawings are applicable, the numbers of the buildings in that area that were built using this building type, and any pertinent "Remarks" for each building. The remarks might simply state "As built" or they might give a simple statement of how the construction of that particular building differs from the plans. Occasionally the contractor who built the building is also listed in this block of data. Sometimes additional notes can be found at scattered points on a drawing, notes which identify a particular change from the original plan. Once all deviations from the original standard plans were noted, the plans were given the Record Drawing label and filed by the Post Engineer.

9. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-453.

10. 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.

11. Wasch et al., World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction (Washington DC: U. S. Department of Defense and National Park Service, forthcoming), p.207. This photograph, originally found at the Library of Congress, shows a street lined with barracks and mess halls, all of which have wooden steps and porches. Several photos of the hospital area, some taken during construction, and some taken in 1943, also show buildings with wooden steps. These photos can be found in an unmarked box formerly housed in the "Meatlocker", now being temporarily stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

12. Ibid., pp. 44, 45.

13. 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).

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

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

16. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

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

18. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

19. Ibid.

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

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21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. "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.

25. 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.

26. Ibid., p. 105, 106.

27. 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.

28. Ibid., p. 72.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The primary drawings used to construct Building T-453 were 800-317, 800-318, 800-319, and 800-320. The other drawings from the 800 Series of standardized construction documents used on this building are listed in the Bibliography. 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-453 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 Quartermaster General.
"Mobilization Buildings. Bachelor Officers' Quarters &
Hospital Nurses Quarters (Without Mess), BOQ44, BOQ36,
HNQ44 & HNQ36, Framing Plans & Details," Plan Number
800-317, September 11, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Bachelor
Officers' Quarters (Without Mess), BOQ44 & BOQ36, Plans &
Framing Elevations," Plan Number 800-318, September 11,
1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Bachelor
Officers' Quarters (Without Mess), BOQ44 & BOQ36,
Electrical & Plumbing," Plan Number 800-319, September 11,
1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Bachelor
Officers' Quarters & Hospital Nurses' Quarters (Without
Mess), BOQ44, BOQ36, HNQ44, HNQ36, Heating," Plan
Number 800-320, September 11, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Bachelor
Officers' Quarters & Hospital Nurses' Quarters, With and
Without Mess, BOQ44, BOQ36, HNQ44, HNQ36, BOQM40
and BOQM32, Cross Section & Exterior Details," 800-312,
September 9, 1941.

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_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Bachelor Officers' Quarters & Hospital Nurses' Quarters (Without Mess), BOQ44, BOQ36, HNQ44, HNQ36, Miscellaneous Details," 800-313, September 9, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 29'-6" Wide Bldg, Two Story, Bearing Partitions (Without Knee Braces), Structural," 800-143, September 9, 1941

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Combination Metal & Brick Chimney Details & Schedule," 800-145, May 9, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Window Details, Types, Schedules & Details," 800-151, May 3, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Door Details, Types, Schedules & Details," 800-154, May 3, 1942.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Door Details, Types, Schedules & Details," 800-155, May 3, 1942.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Toilet Room Details," 800-157, August 9, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details, Porch, Breeching & Interior Details," 800-182, July 23, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details, Interior & Exterior Details," 800-185, May 3, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details, Interior & Exterior Details," 800-186, May 3, 1941.

Office of the Chief of Engineers. Construction Division. "Mobilization Buildings. Miscellaneous Details, Interior & Exterior Details," 800-187, April 29, 1942. (Note on drawing: "Details have been retraced, revised and supersede drawing No. 800-187, dated May 27, 1941".)

Construction Division. Office of the Quartermaster General. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Details, Smoke Pipe & Flue Details," 800-190, May 12, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Plumbing Details," 800-194, May 12, 1941.

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_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Heating Details, Steam Heating & Utility Systems," 800-197, May 3, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Electrical Details," 800-199, 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.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings, Chimney Details," 6150-11-B, May 16, 1942.

_____. _____. "Alteration to Floor Plan to BOQ-44," 6150-18-B, June 4, 1942.

_____. "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.

c. Other records at Fort McCoy:

"Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Post Building Number S-453," June 15, 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-453," [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.

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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.

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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.

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.

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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-453. Additional information about Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Casey and George Bergstrom, and their role in the development of the 800 Series War Department drawings is probably located in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: Plan Numbers 800-317 and 800-318, specifically for this building type have been photographically reproduced and are included in this report. Plan Numbers 800-312, 800-313, 800-319, 800-320 and 800-145 can be found at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy. Plan Number 800-155 can be found at the Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL), Champaign, Illinois. For reproductions of the remaining 800 Series drawings see either the drawing files at Engineering Plans and Services or Wasch et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*.
2. Photographs: Large-format photographs of Building T-453 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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