

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-555  
(World War II Temporary Buildings)  
(Interior Battalion Administration Building)  
East Twelfth Avenue, Approximately 50' North  
of Intersection with East "M" Street  
Sparta Vicinity  
Monroe County  
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308-R

HABS  
WIS  
41-SPAR.V,  
IR-

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-555 (World War II Temporary Buildings, Interior Battalion Administration Building) HABS NO. WI-308-R

**Location:** Building T-555 is located on the southwest side of East Twelfth Avenue, approximately 50' northwest of the intersection with East "M" Street. It is in Block 5 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: 15.686040.4876814.

**Present Owner:** United States Army

**Original Use:** Interior Battalion Administration Building

**Present Use:** The building is not in use.

**Significance:** Building T-555 is significant as an intact and essentially unaltered example of a Type IBA-1, Interior Battalion Administration Building. This building is one of 28 examples of this type built at Camp McCoy in 1942.

The construction of Building T-555 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:** Construction of this building was probably begun in the spring of 1942. According to both the old<sup>1</sup> and the new<sup>2</sup> Real Property Record cards, and the record drawing label on copies of the original drawings found in the "As Built" file,<sup>3</sup> the date of completion was September 12, 1942.
2. **Architect:** Plan Number 800-222, the drawing used to construct Building T-555, was approved by Clifford Smith, Major, Q.M.C. It is dated August 26, 1941. Other signatures are not legible.

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The design of Building T-555 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.<sup>4</sup>

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-555 was built in Construction Area "F" 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, Matson-Schumacker was responsible for constructing the buildings in Area "F".<sup>5</sup> Two newspaper articles list Madsen, Schumacher, Watson & Associates, of St. Paul, Minnesota as the contractors for Area "F".<sup>6</sup> The contracts for these seven areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-555 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.<sup>7</sup>
5. Original plans and construction: Building T-555 was constructed from the 800 Series plans, primarily from Plan Numbers 800-222, *Plans - Elevations*, and 800-223, *Heating, Plumbing & Electrical*. Seventeen additional 800 Series drawings are listed on Plan Number 800-222 as being applicable to this building. Copies of these drawings can be found in the drawing files at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy.

An annotated "As Built" copy of drawing 800-222, found in the "As Built" file, includes a single *Red Note*,<sup>8</sup> which referred to the use of square concrete piers, with no reinforcing, in the foundation plan. (In fact the original plan already showed the piers as square.)

The original construction cost totalled \$ 8,551.00.<sup>9</sup>

6. Alterations and additions: No other substantial changes to the building were recorded in the real property records, though the exterior of the building was repainted in October 1957 and again in 1954, and it received a new roof in

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1964.<sup>10</sup> Observed variances from the original plans include the installation of the duct lateral serving the latrine on the outside wall of the space, rather than within it, the deletion or removal of drain baffles on the roof over the entry doors, the substitution of concrete block for the perimeter stem walls in the store room and boiler room, in lieu of concrete as shown on the plans, and the construction and subsequent removal of a service counter to the right of the main entry door into the office area.

An undocumented alteration is the monolithic concrete stairs at the entry. The original drawing indicates that 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-555, now stand.<sup>11</sup>

B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-555 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-555, 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-555 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.<sup>12</sup>

"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.<sup>13</sup> 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.<sup>14</sup> In 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments.<sup>15</sup> 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.<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> With the exception of Task Force Frost, one of

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three Task Forces which tested Army winter equipment, training activities at Camp McCoy ceased in 1946.<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19</sup> 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.<sup>20</sup>

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.<sup>21</sup> 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.<sup>22</sup>

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.<sup>23</sup>

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.<sup>24</sup>

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

Designed as headquarters for a battalion, approximately 1,000 soldiers in four companies, Building T-555 is still designated on the real property card as an administration and supply building. The spaces provided in this single story structure were simple. A large open office occupied most of the center of the floor plan, with

two small private offices at one end and a storage space at the other end. A heater room and two toilet rooms completed the floor plan.

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The basic utilitarian character of this building is expressed in its simple rectangular form and low massing, with wall surfaces punctuated by regular openings on the principal elevations. All of the original architectural plan features and finishes which distinguish this building type remain intact.

Constructed according to the 800 Series of standard plans for World War II mobilization buildings, Building T-555 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-555 shares the same pale 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 building is basically in sound condition although it has begun to show evidence of deterioration resulting from sustained periods of vacancy and reduced maintenance activity. The most severe conditions are the advanced loss of paint on exterior painted wood surfaces and the loss of cement shingles on exterior wall surfaces. The interior finishes show considerable evidence of heavy use, but no specific threat to the building's integrity was noted.

### B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall Dimensions: The building is rectangular in plan and measures 25' on the north and south and 70' on the east and west sides. There are no appendages. The ridge is approximately 18' above finished grade.
2. Foundations: Drawing Number 800-222 shows that the foundation stem walls at the perimeter of the store room and boiler room are built of 8" concrete block in an 'L' shaped configuration. A concrete block curb supports the interior frame partition which divides the store from the remaining spaces. The walls rise above finish grade approximately 36" and they rest on concrete footings 14" wide by 12" deep. There are five 12" square piers on the east wall at 10' centers, three on the west wall, and an interior row of three piers centered at 11'-6" from the west face of the west piers. The piers rest on 24" square footings 12" deep. The chimney bears on an octagonal footing of unknown dimensions.
3. Walls: The exterior walls are framed with 2" x 4" studs at 24" centers, sheathed with wood and building paper, and clad with 12" x 24" cement asbestos shingles. Diagonal bracing is let in at the corners. The studs rest on

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a double 2" x 6" plate, and have horizontal blocking at mid-span throughout. 1" x 8" vertical skirt boards screen the crawl space at the perimeter, with 24" wide access ports at the corners. Concrete block stem walls are exposed on the south end at the store room and on the boiler room face of the west elevation.

4. Structural systems, framing: Structural details are shown on Plan Numbers 800-222 and 800-100. The main floor areas in the offices are framed with 2" x 10" joists at 24" centers, which bear on composite girders of four 2" x 10"s spanning the piers. There are 2" x 10" headers on the north wall and the joists are stiffened with 2" x 3" diagonal bridging at the mid-spans. Joists are doubled under the partitions. The latrine floors are framed with 2" x 10"s at 16" on center, designed to carry a 3" thick concrete top slab.

The roof framing system is composed of low pitched "W" trusses at 24" centers, made from 2" x 6" members. 2" x 6" knee braces project into the space from the intersection of the top chord and the outermost compression members, and frame into the exterior wall studs at approximately 7' above the finished floor in the bays between openings.

5. Porches, Stoops. The stoop and steps at the east entry are built of monolithic concrete, with pipe rails on both sides. There is no canopy.
6. Chimney: The chimney is 3'-6" square, and built of red brick laid in running bond. It rises approximately 25' above grade.
7. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and Doors: Plan Number 800-222 indicates standard Type C doors to the heater room, and Type B-4 to the store room, the difference between the two types being wire grilles in the lower panel of the Type C door. Both doors are however, Type B-4 double doors, with four lights and three recessed panels and measuring 2'-8" x 6'-8", with mortise latches. The entry door on the east elevation is a standard Type D, single leaf, four light, three panel door, 2'-8" x 6'-8" with a mortise latch and brass fittings and an interior mounted screen door. Trim is standard 1" x 3" with wood drips at the heads for all openings except for a galvanized drip at the store room entry.
  - b. Windows: There are fifteen window openings, all of which contain standard sash Type A, as shown on Plan Number 800-222. They are eight-over-eight, wood, double-hung sash, measuring 3'-4" x 4'-6". There are two openings on the north elevation, seven on the east, none on the south and six on the west. Insect screens and wire mesh guards were installed in all openings except at the boiler room.
  - c. Other: There are 8" x 12" outside air intakes with insect screens located below the sills of the windows in the toilet rooms. There is an 8" x 24" outside air intake grille on the west side at the boiler room.

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The gable ends contain wood ventilating louvers, which measure about 16" x 42".

8. Roof:
  - a. Shape, Covering: The gable roof is pitched at 5" in 12" and clad with red asphalt shingles.
  - b. Cornice, Eaves: The eaves extend about 16" from the face of wall and have closed soffits on both sides. The fascias and rake boards are 1" x 8". There is no decorative cornice.
  - c. Projections: There are two black finished metal ventilators in place at the ridge and a low plumbing vent on the east gable face. The chimney rises from the west gable face.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:
  - a. Basement Plan: There is no basement but the boiler room and storeroom floors at grade, approximately 30" below the finished first floor level.
  - b. First Floor Plan: The principal office area is about 24' x 22', and occupies about 3/4 of the north half of the building. The north end bays are partitioned into two private offices, one for the commanding officer, 9' x 11', and one for the adjutant, 9' x 12'. The south quarter of the building is occupied by the store room, which measures about 20' x 24'. Between the office area and the store room are the heater room, on the west side of the building, and two toilets, one for the officers, and one for the clerks, on the east side of the building.
2. Flooring: Flooring in all offices is unfinished 1" x 3" tongue and groove softwood. Quarter round base trim remains in some areas in the large office. The toilet rooms, store room and heater room have unpainted concrete surfaces, with no base trim.
3. Wall and Ceiling Finishes: All of the wall surfaces in the large office have a 48" painted hardboard wainscot, which exists only on the exterior wall surfaces of the small offices. Wall surfaces above the wainscots are finished with painted wallboard panels, generally 24" wide and trimmed with painted lath at the joints between panels. There is an applied strip of lath around the outside wall perimeter where wall boards panels meet the bottom of the structural plate. The original drawings show that the partitions which divide the small, private offices have a P-1 finish. One side is finished with the same wainscot and wallboard as found in the office area, the other is basically unfinished, except for a wainscot in the office of the commanding officer. The latrine walls are finished with unpainted, horizontal 1" x 6" tongue and

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groove boards. The north partition of the store room is clad in the same boards, except for 16" of exposed concrete block at the floor. The other wall surfaces are finished with 2' wide, unpainted panels of wall board, trimmed with unpainted lath at the vertical joints.

The office ceilings are painted  $\frac{1}{2}$ " insulation board, with lath on the joints, and the store room has 2' wide panels of unpainted wall board, with lath at the long joints. The latrine ceilings are finished with 1" x 6" tongue and groove boards. All surfaces in the boiler room are unpainted gypsum board.

4. Openings:
  - a. Doorways and Doors: There are five original doors remaining in place: to the latrines, the private offices, and a connecting door between the two offices. All interior doors are Standard Type E doors, with five recessed panels.
  - b. Windows: Lower sections of sash in the latrines have obscure glass.
5. Decorative Features and Trim: All window and door openings are cased with standard 1" x 2" or 1" x 3" surrounds. Some sections of quarter round base trim remain in the offices. Original mirrors and shelves remain in the latrines, as do original paper dispensers which have decorative ceramic screw plates.
6. Hardware: All exterior doors retain their original mortise latches, and interior doors their rimlocks. The private offices have cylinder locks. Spring locking pins remain in the windows.
7. Mechanical Equipment:
  - a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: Heat is provided by a coal fired furnace and forced warm-air ducted distribution system. The furnace is a Lennox Model "Torrid Zone, TZ4-AC-32" and may be original. It is circular in cross section, and the main supply duct rises from the center. The furnace and duct are clad in what appears to be friable asbestos insulation. The galvanized metal duct penetrates the office partition and splits, with 8" x 16" branches moving off to the north offices and south to the store room. They are ceiling mounted. There are two circular diffusers in the large office and storeroom, and rectangular grilles elsewhere. The duct is not insulated in heated spaces. Return air grilles are 18" x 24" and are let into the north and south partitions of the boiler room. There is no hot water heater in the space. There is no air conditioning.

The attic is ventilated by two circular metal ventilators mounted at the ridge and by the louvers in the end wall gables. Screened vents at the ceiling of each occupied space, including the latrines, ventilate those spaces.

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- b. Lighting: The original Type CP porcelain base fixtures remain in the store room, boiler room and toilet rooms.<sup>29</sup> Surface mounted metal bases for Type BC globe fixtures remain in the offices, with one globe still in place in the commander's office.<sup>30</sup>
- c. Plumbing: Original lavatories, toilets, one urinal and a drinking fountain remain in place. Original brass fittings remain on the lavatories.
- d. Other: The building is served by an externally-provided underground 1-1/2" water supply and 6" sewer lines, and by an overhead 110-220V electrical connection

D. Site:

- 1. General Siting and Orientation: The rectangular mass of the building is parallel to the street, with its long axis in the northwest-southeast direction. The street side of the building is the designated east side, though in reality it is the northeast side. There is no parking area near the building. The site is essentially flat.
- 2. Historical landscape design: The concrete coal pad remains at the southwest corner of the building. A large pine tree stands nearby, and a small deciduous tree is located near the east entry. There is a cleared flat area, about 150' square, to the west, which may have been a drill or assembly field. It is bounded by a fairly dense stand of tress. No other landscape features were noted.

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NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures. Post Bldg. No. S-555," dated June 8, 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-450," [no date]. Located in Real Property Branch, 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 #57. 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.

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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.

5. Drawing number 6150-1-L-A, "Camp McCoy Project, General Layout Plan," May 23, 1942. Filed in 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-555."

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 temporarily stored at 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.

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19. Ibid.
20. Lou Ann Mittelstaedt, "McCoy's History, 1947 - Present," Triad, Historical Edition, May 29, 1986, p.5, 8.
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.
29. Plan Number 800-199, Standard Electrical Details. Drawing files, Engineering Section, Engineering Plans and Service, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.
30. Ibid.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The primary drawings used to construct Building T-555 were 800-222 and 800-223. 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-555 was constructed as shown on the above referenced drawings. Alterations to this building have been noted in the appropriate sections of this report. Plan Number 800-222, specifically for this building type, has been photographically reproduced for this report.

B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. War Department drawings:

Construction Division. Office of the Quartermaster General.  
"Mobilization Buildings. Interior Battalion Administration  
Building, Type IBA-1, Plans, Elevations," Plan Number 800-  
222, August 26, 1941.

\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. "Mobilization Buildings. Interior  
Battalion Administration Building, Type IBA-1, Heating,  
Plumbing & Electrical," Plan Number 800-223, August 26,  
1941.

\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. "Mobilization Buildings. Alternate for  
Steam Heating System," Plan Number 800-223.1, [n.d.]

\_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. "Mobilization Buildings. Heating  
System, Modified for Cannon Stoves," Plan Number 800-  
223M, [n.d.]

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C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Documentary: Information on the contracting firm of Madsen, Schumacher, Watson & Associates may be available in St. Paul, Minnesota research libraries. In addition, more information may be available in the National Archives and other archives in the Washington DC area, regarding George Bergstrom and the other designers who produced the 800 Series of mobilization drawings.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: Plan Number 800-222 has been photographically reproduced and are included in this report. Plan Number 800-223 can be found at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy. For reproductions of the remaining 800 Series drawings used to construct this building, see either the

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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-555 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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