

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-1155
(World War II Temporary Buildings)
(Pump House)
Intersection of South Tenth Avenue
with South "R" Street
Sparta Vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308-EX

HABS
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41-SPAR.V
1EX-

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

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Location: Building T-1155 is located on South Tenth Avenue, at the intersection of South "R" Street, and sets back from the street approximately 70'. It is within Block 11 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: 15.686921.4875968.

Present Owner: United States Army

Original Use: Pump House

Present Use: Currently used for storage.

Significance: Building T-1155 was one of fourteen pump houses designed by the Area Engineer and constructed at Camp McCoy. Sometimes given the type designation P.H., these small structures were generally built to serve a vehicle wash rack.

The Construction of Building T-1155 was part of a massive, nation-wide mobilization program designed to build cantonments to house and train the expanded World War II Army. 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 developed in the construction of these mobilization structures.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. **Date of erection:** Building T-1155 was completed by late 1942. Both the old¹ and the new² Real Property Record cards list the date of completion as November 13, 1942. The Record Drawing label found on the original drawing in the "As Built" file for this building records the date of completion as November 20, 1942.³
2. **Architect:** The primary drawing used to construct Building T-1155 was prepared by the Area Engineer's Office rather than the Construction Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General in Washington DC. In April of

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1942, Lt. Colonel Everett C. Hayden was named the area Engineer for Camp McCoy and given the responsibility of overseeing the construction of the new Camp⁴. He was selected because of his previous successes in the completion of Fort Custer, Michigan in 1940, and as Zone Constructing Quartermaster for the Sixth Corps Area.

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 owner from 1942 to 1947 was the War Department. Since 1947, the U.S. Department of the Army, the successor to the War Department, has held title.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: Building T-1155 is located in Construction Area "B". 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 "B".⁵ Two newspaper articles list Madsen, Schumacher, Watson & Associates, of St. Paul, Minnesota as the contractors for Area "B".⁶ The contracts for these seven areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-1155 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: Camp McCoy Plan Number 6150-8-B was the primary drawing used to construct Building T-1155. A companion drawing, Plan Number 6150-9-B, was used to show the locations and groupings of the wash racks and their respective pump houses. The building appears to have been built according to this plan, except for the use of cement asbestos siding rather than the 8" shiplap siding shown on the drawing.

The cost of construction was \$1,993.⁸

6. Alterations and additions: The only changes that have occurred over the years are maintenance related. The old Real Property Record card shows that the exterior of the building has been painted at least three times, in October 1951, June 1954 and again in 1965. Though not documented, it appears that a new asphalt shingle roof and metal drip edge have recently been installed.

B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-1155 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-1155, 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

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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-1155 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 1942.⁹

"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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ In 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments.¹² The following year, the role of the personnel center was expanded to that of a Reception and Separation Center, and remained as such until 1946.¹³ 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.¹⁴ With the exception of Task Force Frost, one of three Task Forces which tested Army winter equipment, training activities at Camp McCoy ceased in 1946.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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, 1953.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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, 1974.²⁰

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

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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.²¹

During World War II, nondivisional units included armor (tank), anti-aircraft and combat battalions, assigned to a group headquarters rather than a specific division.²² A typical triangular infantry division, at this time, consisted of three infantry regiments, four artillery battalions, a reconnaissance troop, and an engineer battalion.²³ 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.²⁴ 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.²⁵ The exact number of troops per unit was dependent upon the authorized strength of the Army.

Between December 1965 and May 1968, Building T-1155 was used by the Office of Economic Opportunity Jobs Corps program at Camp McCoy. As yet, no documentation has been found which indicates when the pumps were removed from the building. The new Real Property Record card shows a change in the category code for the building in September 1989. The new code, however, was still for a water pumping station, the category code the building still carries.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: Building T-1155 is characteristic of the simple design and construction imposed upon the Army during the mobilization effort for World War II. It is a small, simple building, devoid of any architectural ornament.

Like most of the buildings in the troop housing blocks, Building T-1155 shares 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 building is generally in good condition. Several of the cement asbestos shingles have been replaced and a few more are chipped or cracked. The most serious problem is the peeling paint on all of the exposed wood features. In many places bare wood is visible, with some minor deterioration evident.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: This diminutive structure measures approximately 7' x 9', and is nearly 10' from grade to the peak of the roof.
2. Foundations: The original plan for this building shows that the 6" wide concrete foundation walls extends below grade approximately 4'. They are reinforced with 4" x 4" , #6 gauge wire mesh and rest on continuous concrete footings, which are 8" thick and 12" wide.
3. Walls: The walls are sheathed with pale gray cement asbestos shingles. The shingles are applied over building paper and 3/4" wood sheathing.
4. Structural systems, framing: Standard wood framing techniques were used to construct this building. The walls are 2' x 4" studs at 16" on center. They rest on a 2" x 4" sill, which has been bolted to the upstands of the floor slab with 5/8" diameter bolts. A double 2" x 4" top plate caps the east and west walls. The roof rafters are also 2" x 4" members at 16" on center. The floor is a 4½" reinforced concrete slab, resting on grade. According to the drawing, the floor is sloped towards the front of the building ½" in the length of the building.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: The single door to the building is typical of the exterior doors found at Fort McCoy. There are three lower recessed panels, with four lights in the upper half. It is 3'-0" x 6'-8". The opening is trimmed with flat 1" x 3" boards, with an additional drip molding at the head.
 - b. Windows: A single, six-over-six light, double-hung sash provides natural light into the building. It is trimmed with the same 1" x 3" as the door.
 - c. Louvers: Two wood louvers, low on the north and south walls, ventilate the space. The slats are ½" x 3" pieces and have an insect screen installed on the inside face. Like the door and window, there is 1" x 3" trim.
6. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The ridge of the gable roof runs in a north-south direction. The red asphalt shingles are laid over 7/8" sheathing boards. There is a new aluminum drip edge.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: The closed soffit and fascia board are also 7/8" thick boards. The eaves project 7" beyond the wall plane. The fascia is 6" wide, while the rake board is made from a 1" x 3".

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C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans: Building T-1155 has only the single pump room with inside dimensions approximately 6' x 9'. Entry into the building is from the north side.
2. Flooring: The space has a hardened cement floor. It is unpainted.
3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: Both the walls and ceilings are $\frac{1}{2}$ " insulation boards. The joints between each board have been left unfinished.
4. Decorative Features and Trim: The same 1" x 3" trim, minus the drip molding, is used to finish both the door and the window.
5. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: There are no HVAC systems in the building.
 - b. Lighting: Light is provided by a single bare light bulb hanging in the middle of the space.
 - c. Plumbing: The valve and pump remain in place, the pump in the southwest corner of the building, and the valve on the east side of the space.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The long axis of Building T-1155 lies in a north-south direction. It sits on the northern edge of a fenced-in vehicle maintenance area. Immediately to the east is a large enclosed vehicle maintenance building. Immediately to the west are two small oil storage buildings, now used for general storage.

NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures. Post Bldg. No. S-1155, 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. 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-1155" [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 #211. 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 is one additional item which can usually be found on the drawings which are also of particular interest. This is the "Record Drawing" label, a small

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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. 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. 214 (hereafter cited as Wasch et al., A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction.)

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. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-1158."

9. Wasch et al., A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction, pp. 44, 45.

10. 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).

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

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

13. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

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

15. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

16. Ibid.

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

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.

21. "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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22. 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.

23. Ibid., p. 105, 106.

24. 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.

25. Ibid., p. 72.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The primary drawing used to construct Building T-1155 was Plan Number 6150-8-B, developed at Camp McCoy by the Area Engineer. A second drawing was used to guide the layout of the site. These two drawings are listed in the Bibliography. Currently the drawings are filed at Engineering, Plans, and Services, Directorate of Engineering, Building 2111, Fort McCoy.

Field observations and measurements revealed that Building T-1155 was constructed as shown on the above referenced drawings. Alterations to this building have been noted in the appropriate sections of this report.

B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. Drawings Produced at Camp McCoy:

Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. "Camp McCoy Project, Plans, Elevations & Details, Pump House, Details, Wash Racks & Water Connections," Plan Number 6150-8-B, May 6, 1942.

_____, _____. "Camp McCoy Project, Plot Plan Showing Location and Grouping of Wash Racks," Plan Number 6150-9-B, May 6, 1942.

_____. "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.

b. Other records at Fort McCoy:

"Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Post Building Number S-1155," 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.

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"Real Property Record. Building. Facility Number T-1155," [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
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Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History,
United States Army, 1972.

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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: 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 Lt. Colonel Hayden, Area Engineer during the construction of Camp McCoy, and George Bergstrom and the other designers who produced the 800 Series of mobilization drawings.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: No drawings have been photographically reproduced for this report. The original tracings from which the copies found in the "As Built" file were made could not be found at Fort McCoy, and the file copies were too fragile to reproduce.
2. Photographs: Large-format photographs of Building T-1155 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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