

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-1263
(World War II Temporary Buildings)
(Standard Storehouse, 25'-0" Wide)
100' West of the Intersection of
South "Q" Street and South Tenth Avenue
Sparta Vicinity
MONroe County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308-EZ

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-1263 (World War II Temporary Buildings, Standard Storehouse, 25'-0" Wide) HABS NO. WI-308-EZ

Location: Building T-1263 is located on the south side of South Tenth Avenue, approximately 100' west of the intersection of South "Q" Street and South Tenth Avenue. It is within Block 12 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: 15.686689.4875986.

Present Owner: United States Army

Original Use: Storehouse

Present Use: Currently used as a storehouse.

Significance: Building T-1263 is significant as an unmodified example of an 800 Series Type SH-8, Standard Storehouse, 25'-0" Wide. It is one of seven such buildings at Fort McCoy, all of which are located along South Tenth Street.

The construction of Building T-1263 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-1263 was completed in September 1942. Both the old¹ and the new² Real Property Record cards list September 19, 1942 as the date of completion. Record Drawing labels attached to the original drawings in the "As Built" file for this building list September 15, 1942 as the date of completion.³

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2. Architect: The design of Building T-1263 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 a reorganization of the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps in late 1940. 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 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-1263 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-1263 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: There were several standard, 25'-0" wide storehouses within the 800 Series drawings. Building T-1263 was built using plan number 800-663, for a 54' long standard storehouse, Type SH-8. The Real Property card lists the total cost of construction as \$3,916.32.⁸

Plan number 800-663 contains the specific plans, elevations and sections for this building type. Listed in the title block are the drawing numbers for the standard and miscellaneous details which were to be used in conjunction with this drawing. They include drawing numbers 800-100, 800-101, 800-151, 800-155, 800-185, 800-187 and 800-199. Copies of these drawings can be found in the drawing files in the Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

Within the "Remarks" section of the *Red Notes* is the following comment "All of the following bldgs [sic] have walls instead of piers."⁹ The reinforcing schedule is as follows . . . " Building T-1263 is listed as having no steel. This is a somewhat curious note, however, as the foundation plan already shows an

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8" concrete wall, though Building T-1263 was built with an 8" concrete block foundation wall. Written underneath Framing Elevation "C" is the comment "As per plans".

6. Alterations and additions: Since the building was completed no alterations or additions have been made. The exterior of the building has, however, been painted on at least three different occasions; in October 1951, June 1959, and again in 1965.¹⁰

B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-1263 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-1263, 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-1263 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 1942.¹¹

"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.¹² 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.¹³ In 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments.¹⁴ The following year, the role of the personnel center was expanded to that of a Reception and Separation Center, and remained as such until 1946.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ With the exception of Task Force Frost, one of three Task Forces which tested Army winter equipment, training activities at Camp McCoy ceased in 1946.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹

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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, 1953.²⁰ 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.²¹

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, 1974.²²

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.²³

During World War II, nondivisional units included armor (tank), anti-aircraft and combat battalions, assigned to a group headquarters rather than a specific division.²⁴ A typical triangular infantry division, at this time, consisted of three infantry regiments, four artillery battalions, a reconnaissance troop, and an engineer battalion.²⁵ 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.²⁶ 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.²⁷ The exact number of troops per unit was dependent upon the authorized strength of the Army.

Throughout its history, Building T-1263 has remained a general purpose warehouse. It is presently used to store used office equipment and furniture, and miscellaneous office supplies. Between December 1965 and May 1968, the building was used by the Jobs Corps program of the Office of Economic Opportunity,²⁸ a Federal jobs training program for economically disadvantaged teenage boys.²⁹

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: Constructed according to the 800 Series of standard plans for World War II mobilization buildings, Building T-1263 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-1263 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: Building T-1263 is in good condition. Only the exterior paint film of the wooden elements needs to be renewed.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: Building T-1263 is a simple rectangular building, 25' wide x 54' long.
2. Foundations: The walls of this building are supported by a continuous, 8" wide, concrete block foundation wall. According to the original drawing, the concrete footing for this wall is 1'-4" wide x 12" deep.
3. Walls: The walls of the building are covered with asbestos siding, a pale gray color. One-inch tongue-and-groove wood boards, 8" wide, sheath the walls.
4. Structural Systems, Framing: Building T-1263 has a concrete floor slab which, according to the original drawing for this building type, is 5" thick, reinforced with 4" x 4", #6 gauge, wire mesh. A $\frac{1}{2}$ " mastic joint separates the floor slab from the foundation wall. Joint compound was used instead of a mastic joint wherever foot traffic was expected.

The walls and roof are constructed using standard wood framing details. For the walls, a 2" x 8" sole plate is bolted to the concrete block foundation wall. Though the drawing indicates that the anchor bolts were to be placed at 4 feet on center, the spacing appears to be much greater. With most of the foundation visible, only two anchor bolts were counted. The 2" x 6" wall studs are placed at 24" on center with 2" x 6" girts midway up the walls. Diagonal 1" x 6" corner bracing is set into the exterior face of the wall studs at all four corners. 2" x 6" knee braces are nailed to each wall stud, except where doors or windows are in the way. These braces then end at the bottom edge of the bottom chord of the corresponding roof truss. There is no top plate along the long east-west wall, but rather a 2" x 6" ribbon upon which the bottom chord of the trussed rafters rest.

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The trussed rafters are spaced at 24" on center and are comprised of 2" x 6" and 2" x 4" members as shown on the *Structural Details* sheet, Plan Number 800-101. Both the top and bottom chords are made from 2"x6" members with the bottom chord being comprised of two 2" x 6"s, each fourteen feet long and overlapping approximately four feet at mid-span. At this point they are spiked together with twelve nails. Between the top and bottom chords are three diagonal webs to either side of the center vertical web. Near the ends of each truss, a 2" x 6" web continues the line of the knee brace from the top of the bottom chord. Eight nails are used to attach a 2" x 6" scab at this point to maintain the alignment between these three members. Six nails secure the top of this first web to the face of the top chord of the truss where the web butts the bottom edge of a second web. This second web is made from two 2" x 4"s nailed together. This second web is then nailed to the bottom chord of the truss (using 6 nails) where it meets a third (2" x 6") web. Since this third web rests on top of the bottom chord, another 2" x 6" scab is used to maintain the proper alignment between the members. Finally, at the peak of the roof, this third web meets the middle vertical web, and both top chords of the truss. This same pattern of webs is repeated on the other half of the truss.

Cross bracing, made from 1" x 6" members nailed every fourth truss, and a continuous horizontal 2" x 4", provide lateral stability to the trusses.

The window openings have lintels made from two 2" x 6" members, while the door's lintel is a double 2" x 8".

5. Porches, Balconies: There is a simple concrete stoop at the door. It measures 3'-0" x 5'-7".
6. Chimney: There are two round, 16" diameter, metal ridge ventilators, one at each end of the building.

A metal chimney rises out of the south slope of the roof, just off of the ridge. It is unknown at this time whether this chimney is original. Though the chimney is not shown on the original plan for this building type, it appears to match the chimney design shown on plan number 800-190, *Standard Details, Smoke Pipe and Flue Details*, May 12, 1941.

7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: A single, top-hung, sliding door provides access to the building. Located in the middle of the north side of the building, the door is approximately 6 feet wide by 7'-6" tall. Wood, tongue and groove boards, laid in a chevron pattern, sheath the exterior side of the door. The diagonal and cross bracing is exposed on the interior side of the door. There is no exterior trim to speak of, only 2" x 4" filler pieces at the jambs which are completely covered when the door is fully closed.

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- b. Windows: There are twelve windows which allow natural light into the building; two to each side of the door, four along the rear elevation, and two each on the end elevations. They are a Type "A" window as shown on Plan Number 800-151, *Standard Window Details, Types Schedules and Details*. They are wood, eight-over-eight double-hung sash, 3'-4 5/16" by 4'-6". Each opening is trimmed with simple 1" x 4" flat boards at the jambs and head, with an additional drip molding at the head. The sill is made from a single 2" x 8", sloped to drain.

A note on the original drawing for this building type indicates that the windows were to have fixed window guards. They presently do not have these guards, nor do they appear to have ever had them.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The simple gable roof is covered with red asphalt shingles on 1" thick board sheathing. It has a 5" in 12" pitch.
- b. Cornice, Eaves: The long north and south sides of the building are marked by an 18" overhang. A simple 1" x 8" fascia caps the ends of the rafters along these two sides. The soffit is enclosed with wood boards. A 2" x 8" barge board along the gable rake at the east and west ends of the building continues the line of the fascia.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor Plans: This small, one-story building is completely open, with no interior partitions of any type.
- 2. Flooring: The bare concrete slab is exposed. There is no floor finish.
- 3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: There are no interior wall or ceiling finishes. The structural system and wall and roof sheathing have been left exposed, with neither paint nor stain to provide any sort of protective or decorative finish.
- 4. Mechanical Equipment:
 - a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: A gas fired, ceiling mounted, unit heater can be used to provide heat in the building. A round galvanized duct now carries any exhaust to the chimney. The framing for the original asbestos cement flue pipe still remains, though the flue itself has been removed.
 - b. Lighting: The building is lighted by the six original ceiling mounted incandescent fixtures. The round, shallow domed, metal shades undoubtedly screw onto porcelain sockets as shown in Detail 3, "Type

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'C' - Porcelain Socket", on Plan Number 800-199, *Standard Electrical Details*.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: Building T-1263 faces north, with its long axis laying in an east-west direction. It is grouped with seven other buildings along South Tenth Avenue, including Building 1265, another SH-8, Standard Storehouse, approximately 200' to the east. Immediately to the east is Building T-1263, a SH-9 Standard Storehouse. To the west are three SP-2, Motor Repair Shops. To the south is a large warehouse and cold storage facility.

NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures. Post Bldg. No. S-1263," June 8, 1943. Formerly located in the "Meatlocker", these cards are being temporarily housed 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 in the Real Property Section of Engineering Plans and Services.

2. "Real Property Record. Facility No. T-1263" [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 #15. Copies of the drawings used to construct each building at Fort McCoy are kept in "As Built" files. These files, once housed in the "Meatlocker", can now be found at Engineering Plans and Services. Each file will contain drawings applicable to only one building type. Sometimes, the drawings for only one building will be included in a file. Quite often, however, drawings for several buildings of the same type will be found in a file. Besides the obvious value of the construction details for a particular building type found on the drawings, there are two additional items which can usually be found on the drawings which are also of particular interest.

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

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 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 . . . Facility No. T-1263."

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9. 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.

10. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-1263." 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, National Park Service, forthcoming), pp. 44, 45.

12. 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).

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

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

15. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

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

17. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

18. Ibid.

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

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. "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.

24. 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.

25. Ibid., p. 105, 106.

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26. 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.

27. Ibid., p. 72.

28. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-1263."

29. Mittelsteadt, Triad, p. 5.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The primary drawing used to construct Building T-1263 was Plan Number 800-663. The other drawings from the 800 Series of standardized construction documents used on this building are listed in the Bibliography. These drawings are currently filed at Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

Field observations and measurements revealed that Building T-1263 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. War Department drawings:

Construction Division. Office of the Quartermaster General.
"Mobilization Buildings. Storehouse, Standard, 25'-0" Wide,
Type SH-8, Plans, Elevations & Sections," Plan Number 800-
663, June 11, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 25'-0" Wide
Building, Clear Span, One Story, Architectural, Typical Plan,
Elevations & Sections," Plan Number 800-100, May 3, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. 25'-0" Wide
Building, Clear Span, One Story, Structural," Plan Number
800-101, May 3, 1941.

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

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard
Door Details," Plan Number 800-155, May 3, 1941.

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

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings.
Miscellaneous Details, Interior & Exterior Details," Plan
Number 800-187, April 29, 1942.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard
Electrical Details," Plan Number 800-199, May 12, 1941.

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b. Drawings Produced at Camp McCoy:

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

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

c. Other records at Fort McCoy:

"Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Post Building Number S-1263," 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, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

"Real Property Record. Building. Facility Number T-1263," [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.

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

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

Risch, Erna. *The Quartermaster Corps: Organization, Supply, and Services*. Volume in the series, *United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*. Washington D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army, 1953.

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

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

b. Newspaper articles (chronological listing):

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

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

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

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

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

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(World War II Temporary Buildings, Standard
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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 George Bergstrom and the other designers who produced the 800 Series of mobilization drawings.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: Plan Number 800-663, cited in the Bibliography has been photographically reproduced and is included in this report. A copy of Plan Number 800-155 can be found at the Construction Engineering Research Laboratories (CERL), Champaign, Illinois. 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* for reproductions of the remaining drawings cited in the Bibliography.
2. Photographs: Large-format photographs of Building T-1263 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.

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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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