

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-1876
(World War II Temporary Buildings)
(Enclosure for Two 2-car Grease and Inspection Racks)
800' West of Intersection of South Motorway
and South "F" Street
Sparta Vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308-FF

HABS
WIS
41-SPAR.V,
IFF-

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-1876

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HABS NO. WI-308-FF

Location: Building T-1876 is located on the north side of South Motorway, approximately 800 feet west of the intersection of South Motorway and South "F" street. It is within Block 18 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: 15.684721.4875577.

Present Owner: United States Army

Original Use: This building was used as a motor vehicle repair shop, enclosing two grease and inspection racks.

Present Use: The building is used for a variety of purposes, including limited small vehicle maintenance. It is also used for storage of blankets and such, and as a tent drying facility.

Significance: Building T-1876 is one of eight such enclosed grease rack buildings (designated EGR by Camp McCoy) constructed at Camp McCoy. It is the only one of the seven remaining buildings whose original appearance has not been greatly altered.

The construction of Building T-1876 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:** The construction of Building T-1876 was completed in late 1942. Both the old¹ and the new² Read Property Record cards list the date of completion as September 18, 1942. The Record Drawing labels attached to

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the original drawings found in the "As Built" file for the building, however, list December 7, 1942 as the date of completion.³

2. Architect: The primary drawing used to construct Building T-1876 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 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 Camp.⁴ 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-1876 is in Construction Area "C". Bids for the construction of the cantonment were sent out in February 1942 and contracts were awarded in late March. Camp McCoy was divided into seven principal construction areas, "A" through "G", with a single contractor being responsible for constructing all of the buildings within a given construction area. According to a May 1942 site plan of Camp McCoy, Ring Construction Company was responsible for constructing the buildings in Area "C".⁵ The contracts for these seven areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-1876 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.⁶
5. Original plans and construction: Building T-1876 was built using plan number 6150-17-B, dated June 3, 1942. Drawing numbers beginning with 6150 were prepared in the Area Engineer's office. Nevertheless, the building does maintain the architectural character of buildings constructed using the standard 800 Series drawings, and in fact, several 800 Series drawings were used in the construction of Building T-1876. These drawings are listed on the original plan and include: 800-139, *Structural, 40'-0" Span*; 800-151, *Standard Window Details*; 800-154 and 800-155, *Standard Door Details*; 800-199, *Standard Electrical Details*; 800-1025, *Grease Rack Details*; and 800-185 and 800-186, *Miscellaneous Details*. A copy of 800-1025 is included in the "As Built" file for this building. A drawing for a concrete grease rack, drawing number 6150-26-B, is also included in the "As Built" file but this drawing number is not included on 6150-17-B as being applicable to this building.

The only alteration from the original plan noted in the "Remarks" section of the *Red notes*⁷ is the comment "Elec change as noted"; the perimeter light

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fixtures were shown to be mounted to one side of the columns rather than on the face of each column.

The original cost of construction for the building was \$5,800. The two grease racks were constructed for \$2,000.⁸

6. Alterations and additions: Since the building was completed, two additions have been constructed on the northeast corner of the building. The first was for a furnace room and was completed by December 1943 at a cost of \$4,031.39.⁹ This shed addition, which measures 12'-0" by nearly 16', was added to all eight buildings of this type. The drawing for this addition, Plan number 50-136, dated May 1, 1943, can be found in the "As Built" file for this building. A small concrete coal platform was built at this time as well, 5' off the east side of the new furnace room. It measures 10'-0" x 13'-0". The chimney was also included in this construction project.

In September 1983 the furnace room was enlarged, and a new furnace and stoker were installed. At the same time the electrical service was upgraded and the four overhead doors were insulated. The total cost for this work was \$2,600.¹⁰

At some point, probably before the doors were insulated, the original garage doors were replaced. In November 1958, and again in 1964, the exterior of the building was painted.¹¹ In August of 1985, \$3700 worth of improvements were made to Building T-1876 to develop a tent drying facility.¹² What these improvements were, however, is unknown.

B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-1876 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-1876, 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-1876 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 1942.¹³

"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.¹⁴ The 2nd Infantry Division arrived at Camp McCoy in November of 1942, and trained there approximately one year, departing in October,

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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.¹⁵ In 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments.¹⁶ The following year, the role of the personnel center was expanded to that of a Reception and Separation Center, and remained as such until 1946.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ With the exception of Task Force Frost, one of three Task Forces which tested Army winter equipment, training activities at Camp McCoy ceased in 1946.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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.²¹

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, 1953.²² 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.²³

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, 1974.²⁴

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.²⁵

During World War II, nondivisional units included armor (tank), anti-aircraft and combat battalions, assigned to a group headquarters rather than a specific division.²⁶ A typical triangular infantry division, at this time, consisted of three infantry regiments, four artillery battalions, a reconnaissance troop, and an engineer battalion.²⁷ The 1942 Army organizational tables defined a division as 19,000

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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.²⁸ 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.²⁹ The exact number of troops per unit was dependent upon the authorized strength of the Army.

The shortage of materials greatly affected not only the building trades but also the automobile industry. Working together, the War Department and the National Automobile Dealers Association established the first Ordnance Regiment. The 301st Ordnance Regiment came to Camp McCoy after five months of basic training at Camp Sutton, North Carolina. Once at Camp McCoy, the technicians and mechanics of the 301st salvaged trucks, tanks, tractors and other motorized war equipment.³⁰

When Building T-1876 was built, it held two 2-car grease and inspection racks. Though the grease racks were removed by October 1943,³¹ the building continued to function as a motor vehicle repair shop. Because the grease racks were only 9'-0" wide, repairs may have been limited to cars, jeeps and light trucks. The racks may have been removed so that larger vehicles could be repaired within the building. Today, the building continues to be used for limited small vehicle maintenance, as well as storage, and as a tent drying facility. The building is on record as a vehicle maintenance shop, organizational.³²

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: Building T-1876 is characteristic of the simple design and construction imposed upon the Army during the mobilization effort for World War II. It is a plain rectangular building, devoid of any architectural ornament.

Like most of the buildings in the troop housing blocks, Building T-1876 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 in fair condition. Numerous cement asbestos siding pieces have either fallen off, cracked, or broken. Many have also been discolored by rust stains and mildew. The paint is peeling to bare wood leaving the windows and fascia vulnerable to rot. In fact, whole sections of the fascia have rotted away, and most of the windows have one or more rotted muntins, as well as severely deteriorated glazing putty and broken panes of glass. Plywood was applied over several of the more deteriorated windows the day before the field work was conducted.

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B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall Dimensions: The original building measures 40'-0" wide x 120'-0" long. The two furnace room additions together measure approximately 12' x 24'. At the eaves, the building is approximately 19' tall, and at the ridge it is approximately 27' tall.
2. Foundations: According to the original drawing, the building has a 10" thick x about 3'-6" deep continuous concrete foundation wall on all four sides of the building. It rests on a 2'-2" thick x 12" deep concrete footing. On the long walls, the footing and wall thickens every 12'-0" on center to form foundation pilasters for the columns. These pilasters are 1'-8" wide and project 6" beyond the inside face of the foundation wall. The wall and pilasters extend 1'-6" above the finish floor except at the garage doors, where the top of the wall is flush with the finish floor, and at the pedestrian doors, where there is a 5½" curb.

At the garage doors the foundation wall thickens by 2½" and is reinforced with three ¾" diameter rods, 33' long, laid horizontally about 2" below the top of the wall.

3. Walls: Pale gray cement asbestos shingles over building paper and tongue and groove sheathing cover the walls of Building T-1876. A 1" x 8" fascia tops the wall. This fascia, plus the 1" x 4" eaves fascia are repeated along the rake of the gable ends.
4. Structural systems, framing: For the most part Building T-1876 has a 6" concrete slab floor on compacted fill. At the garage doors the slab thickens to form a slight ramp and footing for the ends of the grease racks. The furnace room additions have a 5" thick concrete floor slab.

Typical wood frame construction techniques have been used to construct Building T-1876. To begin with, a 3" x 8" sole plate is bolted to the foundation wall using 5/8" diameter anchor bolts, 18" long, placed 4'-0" on center. The wall studs are 2" x 8" at 2'-0" on center, with 2" x 8" girts spaced 2'-0" on center vertically. Further lateral stability for both the long walls and the end walls is provided by diagonal 2" x 4" members nailed to the inside face of the wall studs. These members extend from the sole plate to the eaves. Additional stability is provided to the upper portion of the end walls by 1" x 6" diagonal bracing nailed to the outside face of the wall studs. These members begin mid-way up the corner columns and end at the roof ridge.

The columns which support the roof trusses are built up using two sets of 2" x 12" members which are bolted together and separated by spacer blocks. Nine wood trusses support the roof structure. Each truss is built-up from 3" thick members, bolted together into a modified pitched Belgian truss. All chord and web members are symmetrical about the center line of each truss. The bottom chord, made from a double 3" x 6", is 20'-0" long. At mid-span, a 3" x 6" filler piece, 3'-10" long, and four 4" diameter split rings threaded

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through 3/4" diameter x 9½" long bolts and washers connect the two pairs to create the overall 40'-0" length of each truss. Each top chord is made from two 3" x 10"s. At the peak are two 2" x 12" x 3'-0" long scabs on the outside face of each truss. Separating the two 3" x 10"s of each chord are the ends of the middle web and a 3" x 6" filler piece. Twelve split rings, threaded through four 3/4" x 13" bolts and washers, complete this connection. At the column a 3" x 10" x 3'-6" long horizontal filler is bolted to both the bottom and top chords of the truss. Six split rings threaded through three 3/4" diameter x 9½" long bolts and washers secure this connection. This connection is then secured to each side of the column with vertical 3" x 10" x 4'-6" side plates which are bolted using two 4" diameter split rings and two 3/4" diameter x 15" bolts and washers.

Each truss has six webs. The middle web of each half is a double 3" x 6", bolted to the outside face of the bottom and top chords. The end and middle web of each half is a single 3" x 6", the end web being a continuation of the knee brace or strut found at each column. 2" x 6" bracing is in every other bay of middle webs. Where the middle web is connected to the top and bottom chords and the respective end or middle web, there are four 4" diameter split rings threaded through the 3/4" x 15" bolts and washers. A simple bolted connection is at the point where the strut passes between the double members of the bottom chord. Two additional filler blocks are bolted at quarter points along the top chord, and at a point approximately three-quarters of the way towards the center of each half of the bottom chord.

The roof consists of 2" x 8" purlins at 24" on center. Every other rafter has nailing blocks securing the rafter to the top chords of the trusses.

The furnace room additions have walls made from 2" x 4" members, at 24" on center, and 7/8" sheathing. The roof rafters are 2" x 8" members, also at 24" on center.

5. Chimney: There is a single, free-standing brick chimney just off of the south side of the furnace room. It is 40'-0" tall and 3'-11" square. According to the construction drawing, it has an octagonal concrete footing which has an overall width of 7'-6" and is 2'-6" deep.³³
6. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: There are four aluminum, sectional, overhead garage doors, two at each end of the building. Each door is approximately 12'-0" wide x 14'-6" tall. These doors have replaced what the original drawing shows as sectional doors with three panels per section. These original doors were probably wood. The original drawing also shows a 1" x 4" trim piece at the jambs and head but because the building has asbestos siding rather than wood siding this trim piece was never installed.

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In the middle of the long east and west sides of the building are the original pedestrian doors. The original drawing indicates that these doors were to be a Type "H" Door and Type "B" Window Combination. The door of this combination is typical of so many of the exterior doors at Fort McCoy. It is wood, 2'-8" wide x 6'-8" tall, with three lower horizontal panels, and four lights (two-over-two) in the upper half. The glazed area of the east door is protected on the inside of the door with a typical wire guard as shown on Drawing 800-187, in Detail 6, *Typical Door Guard*.³⁴ Flat 1½" x 3" boards trim the jambs of these doors. The head trim piece is a 1" x 6", with a 2" x 8" serving as both the drip of the door head and the sill of the window above.

The double doors which provide access to the furnace room are similar in design to the east and west pedestrian doors but without the Type "B" window as a transom. These doors may have been the original double doors to the first furnace room addition, and, when the furnace room was enlarged, were removed and reused at the new entrance to the addition. A plywood coal door, nearly 3' square, is to the left of this door. Both of these doors have the same narrow, flat board trim as do the windows.

- b. Windows: The Type "B" window above the east and west doors are wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash.

The primary windows of the building are a Type "N" window and include the same eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, with an eight light, inward swinging hopper sash above. When the first furnace room was constructed, one of these original windows was removed and the double-hung sash was reused on the east wall of the new addition.

All windows have 1½" x 3" trim pieces at the jambs and head, with an additional 1½" x 2½" drip at the head. The transom bar of the Type "N" windows is quite narrow, only about 2½" wide.

- c. Louvers: There are two louvers on the first furnace room addition. A metal louver is immediately to the left of the east window. High on the south wall is a wooden louver, trimmed with narrow, flat boards in much the same manner as the windows.

7. Roof:

- a. Shape, Covering: The original part of the building has a gable roof with a 5" in 12" pitch. The shed roof of the first furnace room addition, and the gable roof of the second furnace room addition have nearly the same slope. All roofs are covered with red asphalt shingles. The shingles of the main roof and first furnace room addition are laid over 1" diagonal tongue and groove sheathing. The second furnace room addition has plywood sheathing.

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- b. Cornice, Eaves: The roof sheathing overhangs the top of the east and west walls of the building creating a slight overhang, about 6". A simple 1" x 4" fascia board is nailed to the edge of the sheathing.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor Plans: Building T-1876 is a single story building. The main part of the building is one large open space, with a ceiling height of just over 18'. The furnace room is adjacent to the northeast corner, but is not accessible from the main building. Though the furnace room was not accessible at the time of the field work, by looking through the window it appears that it is now basically one space.
- 2. Flooring: The concrete floor slab has been left bare in both spaces.
- 3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: There are no wall finishes in the main building--all of the wall structure is left exposed. The ceiling is finished with 1½" thick insulation board and battens, first installed in 1943 when the central heat was added. The boards are nailed to 2" x 6" ceiling joists which were added on top of the bottom chord of the roof trusses.

The walls and ceiling of the first furnace room addition are sheathed with ½" gypsum board. The finishes of the second furnace room addition are gypsum board as well.

- 4. Openings: There are no interior doors or windows but a small area of sheathing and shingles have been removed on the common wall between the main building and the furnace room.
- 5. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation: A coal-fired, forced air furnace heats the building. Installed in 1983, it has a 1,875,000 BTU capacity, and is manufactured by HUMCO.

Six round, 20" diameter, metal ventilators punctuate the ridge of the roof, but there are no openings in the ceiling to correspond to these ventilators.

There is also a small electric exhaust fan high in the southeast corner of the south wall of the main building.

- b. Lighting: The present mercury vapor lights in the main building were installed in 1983. There are eight of these ceiling-hung fixtures.
- 6. Original Furnishings: Originally there were two heavy timber grease racks inside the building. One rack is now outside, about 50' from the east side of the building. This may, however, be a replacement, as a 1943 "Building Inspection Report" found in the "As Built" file for this building notes that the

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grease racks were removed from the building.³⁵ Two old "Real Property Record" cards also indicate that on October 18, 1963, two heavy timber grease racks were completed for a cost of \$3,180.52 each.³⁶ The remaining rack does, however, appear to match the original rack design shown on drawing 800-1025 found in the "As Built" file for Building T-1876.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: The long axis of Building T-1876 lies in a north-south direction. A gravel and dirt drive runs along the west side of the building to a parking area on the north side of the building. Entrance to the site is from either South Motorway, or South Tenth Avenue to the north. A chain-link fence, which encloses much of the east yard, continues along the north and west sides of the site. The one remaining grease rack is just outside of this fence on the east side of the building, in what appears to be a gravel parking area. There are no other buildings on the site.

NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures. Post Bldg. No. S-1876," June 8, 1943. Formerly located in the "Meatlocker", these records are now 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-1876" [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 #214. Engineering Section, Engineering Plans and Services.

Copies of the drawings used to construct each building at Fort McCoy are kept in "As Built" files. These files, once housed in the "Meatlocker", can now be found at Engineering Plans and Services in Building 2111 at Fort McCoy. Each file will contain drawings applicable to only one building type. Sometimes, the drawings for only one building will be included in a file. Quite often, however, drawings for several buildings of the same type will be found in a file. Besides the obvious value of the construction details for a particular building type found on the drawings, there are two additional items which can usually be found on the drawings which are also of particular interest.

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

4. 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 museum collection, Fort McCoy.

6. "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.

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7. 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.

8. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-1876."

9. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-1876."

10. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-1876."

11. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-1876." Most, but not all, of the data written on the earlier Real Property cards was transferred to the new cards. The information that was not transferred included maintenance work such as repainting and reroofing.

12. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-1876."

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

14. 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).

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

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

17. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

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

19. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

20. Ibid.

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

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid.

25. "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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26. 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.

27. Ibid., p. 105, 106.

28. 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.

29. Ibid., p. 72.

30. Sorenson, Triad, p. 3, 4.

31. "Building Inspection Report (Field Form #103) - Building 1876," October 27, 1943. Found in "As Built" file for this building.

32. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-1876."

33. Plan number 50-130 found in "As Built" file #214.

34. A copy of this 800 Series drawing can be found in the Drawing Files at Engineering Plans and Services.

35. "Building Inspection Report (Field Form #103) - Building 1876", 27 October 1943. Found in "As Built" file #214, located at Engineering Plans and Services.

36. "Real Property Record--Miscellaneous Structures, Structure No. S1876A", and "Real Property Record--Miscellaneous Structures, Structure No. S1876B", both cards dated October 21, 1963. Located along with the "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structure" cards formerly housed in the "Meatlocker". These records are temporarily being stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans & Services.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The primary drawing used to construct Building T-1876 was Plan Number 6150-17-B, developed at Camp McCoy by the Area Engineer. Several drawings from the 800 Series of standardized construction documents were also used in the construction of Building T-1876. They are listed in the Bibliography. Currently these drawings are filed at Engineering, Plans, and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

Field observations and measurements revealed that Building T-1876 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. 40'-0" Wide Building, Clear Span,
One Story, Structural," Plan Number 800-139, October 17,
1941.

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

_____. _____ . "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Door
Details, Types, Schedules & Details," Plan Number 800-154,
May 3, 1941.

_____. _____ . "Mobilization Buildings. Standard Door
Details, Types, Schedules & 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 800-186,
May 3, 1941.

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

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Construction Division. Office of the Chief of Engineers.
"Mobilization Buildings. Two Vehicle Greasing and Inspection
Rack (Wood)," Plan Number 800-1025, May 1, 1942.

b. Drawings Produced at Camp McCoy:

Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Camp McCoy
Project, Plans Elevations & Details, Enclosure for Two (2) Car
Grease & Inspection Racks," Plan Number 6150-17-B, June
3, 1942.

_____, _____, "Camp McCoy Project, General Layout
Plan," Plan Number 6150-1-L-A, May 23, 1942. Filed in
museum collection, Fort McCoy.

Office of the Post Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Heating Plant
for Enclosed Grease Racks (8 Required), Bldgs. 237, 547, 747,
1152, 1152A, 1355, 1361 & 1876," Plan Number 50-136, May
1, 1943.

Office of the Area Engineer. "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-1876," June 8, 1943. Formerly located 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. Miscellaneous Structures, Structure Number
S-1876A," October 21, 1943. Formerly located 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. Miscellaneous Structures, Structure Number
S-1876B," October 21, 1943. Formerly located 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-1876," [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.

"Building Inspection Report (Field Form #103) - Building 1876,"
October 27, 1943. "As Built" file #214, Engineering Branch,
Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of
Engineering, 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
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Final Report of the Army Service Forces, Logistics in World War II.
Washington DC: Center of Military History, 1993.

Fine, Lenore and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers:
Construction in the United States*. Volume in the series, *United
States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*.
Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History,
United States Army, 1972.

Garner, John S. *World War II Temporary Military Buildings, A Brief
History of the Architecture and Planning of Cantonments and
Training Stations in the United States*. Champaign: USACERL,
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House, Capt. Jonathan M. *Toward Combined Arms Warfare: A Survey
of 20th-Century Tactics, Doctrine, and Organization, Combat
Studies Institute, Research Survey No. 2*. Fort Leavenworth:
U.S. Army Command and General Staff College, 1984.

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

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

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

b. Newspaper articles (chronological listing):

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Documentary: Further information may be available from one of the state's many libraries about the contractor, Ring Construction Co. Additional information about Bergstrom and Casey and their roles in the development of the 800 Series War Department drawings may be located in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: Plan Numbers 6150-17-B and 50-136, cited in the Bibliography, have been photographically reproduced and are included in this report. Plan Number 800-137 can be found at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy. For reproductions of the remaining 800 Series drawings used to construct Building T-1876, see Wasch et al., *World War II and the U.S. Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction*, or the drawing files at Fort McCoy.
2. Photographs: Large-format photographs of Building T-1876 are included as supplemental material.

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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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