

FORT MCCOY, BUILDING T-2122
(World War II Temporary Buildings)
(Standard Storehouse, 60'-0" Wide, Insulated)
South Side of South Seventh Avenue, halfway
Between South "H" Street and South "J" Street
Sparta Vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308-FJ

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-2122

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Location: Building T-2122 is located on the south side of South Seventh Avenue, halfway between South "H" Street and South "J" Street. It is located within Block 21 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: 15.685362.4875250.

Present Owner: United States Army

Original Use: Storehouse

Present Use: Currently used as a warehouse.

Significance: Building T-2122 is an example of a nearly intact SH-18, Standard Storehouse, as modified by the Camp McCoy Area Engineer. There were nine such buildings constructed at Fort McCoy, all of which have been modified in one way or another. Building T-2122 appears to have the least modified plan of this building type.

The construction of Building T-2122 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 row of buildings in which Building T-2122 is located appears to have been built in at least two parts, with the construction of Building T-2122 probably completed in August 1942. The new Real Property Record card¹ lists February 11, 1966 as the date of completion, certainly *not* the actual date. Unfortunately there is no old Real Property Record card²

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available for this building to use as verification of this date. There is one, however, available for Building T-2124, the building attached on the west side of T-2122, which lists the date of completion as August 18, 1942.³ The original drawing used to construct both Buildings T-2122 and T-2124 can be found in the "As Built" file for these buildings.⁴ In its *Red Notes* it lists both buildings as having been built by Bass & Steenberg.⁵ According to this same drawing, Buildings T-2118 and T-2120, attached to east, were built by P & H, presumably at a different time. (Notes concerning Buildings T-2118 and T-2120 appear to have been added later. Again there is no old Real Property Record card available for Building T-2120, but the new Real Property Record card for the building lists February 11, 1942 as its date of completion.⁶ The old card for Building T-2118, however, lists June 22, 1943⁷ as its date of completion.) The Record Drawing label affixed to the original drawing is no help in determining the date either, for though it is signed, it is not dated.⁸

2. Architect: The primary drawing used to construct Building T-2122 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.⁹ 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-2122 is located in Construction Area "G". 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, Bass & Steenburg were responsible for constructing the buildings in Area "G".¹⁰ This is confirmed by two newspaper articles which list James Bass and Paul Steenburg of Minneapolis as the contractors for Area "G".¹¹ The contracts for these seven areas were fixed-price in nature. The War Department purchased the lumber used in Building T-2122 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.¹²
5. Original plans and construction: Building T-2122 is an example of a 60'-0" Wide, Standard Storehouse, Insulated, Type SH-18, as modified by the Area Engineer. It is built according to Camp McCoy plan number 6150-7-B, dated May 5, 1942, and signed by E.C. Hayden, Lt. Col., Area Engineer.¹³ The

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drawing is for two or more attached buildings and shows the floor plans for a typical end unit building and connecting unit building. Building T-2122 is listed as a connecting unit under the "Remarks" column of the *Red Notes*. It is further commented that "All bldgs in this area were built with steel reinforcing in walls, piers (square) & footings". Additional notes on the drawing include:

- "Refer to general drawings for further information as to general construction, heating, electrical, plumbing & details." (Written in black ink.)
- "12-inch fire walls constructed as shown. Footings 24" by 12". Walls 63'-0" long. Brick masonry construction 3'-0" above all points of roof. Concrete coping 5"x14". Office rooms built in accordance with this plan. All piers, footings-walls (sub. str.) are reinforced concrete as dimensioned on the plans. Buildings built in accordance with standard details - insofar as they apply". (Written in red ink.) (*Red Notes* were later amended to reflect the different construction details of Buildings T-2118 and T-2120.)

The standard details to which the drawing is referring are listed on the 800 Series drawing on which 6150-7-B is based, Plan Number 800-654, dated June 3, 1941.¹⁴ Many of these drawings can be found in the "As Built" file for Building T-2122 and include 800-128, *60'-0' Wide Building with 5 Bays, One Story, Architectural, Elevations, Section and Details*; 800-129, *60'-0' Wide Building with 5 Bays, One Story, Structural, Elevations, Section and Details*; as well as the standard door, window, and other miscellaneous details typical of all Mobilization building types. All of these drawings are listed in the Bibliography at the end of this report. Though existing original door and window details do appear to match the standard details, it is difficult to compare many of the specific structural details with what was actually built because they are hidden by wall and ceiling finishes and later changes. For the most part, however, the typical floor plan and standard details were followed with only a few variations evident.

6. Alterations and additions: Entrance to the office from the main storeroom is off of the center longitudinal bay (called the "front" of the office for orientation purposes) via double doors, rather than a single door on the side wall as shown on Plan Number 6150-7-B. Whether this change from the original plan dates from the original construction, or is a later change is unknown at this time. There are no seams visible in the wall finish of the office that might indicate an earlier opening and the storeroom side of the wall is hidden by metal shelving.

Undocumented changes which appear to have occurred after the building was completed include removal of the long loading dock platforms on both the north and south sides of the building, and the subsequent closing off of two of the four sliding doors on each of these sides; the creation of the north

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pedestrian entrance to the main storeroom; the construction of a small sprinkler room in the northwest corner of the building; the replacement of the original tongue and groove wood floor; and the installation of vinyl siding on the exterior of the building. A fire door to building T-2124 was also installed at some undocumented time, though the fire door to Building T-2120 was, according to the new Real Property Record card, installed in February 1966.¹⁵

The new Real Property Record card also states that the ceiling and floor were insulated (R-19) in March 1979. New light switches were also installed in March 1979, though there is no mention as to when the fluorescent light fixtures were installed. The last entry is for the construction of an entry canopy over a single door, probably the door to the sprinkler room.

As mentioned there is no old Real Property Record card available for Building T-2122. The old cards for Buildings T-2118 and T-2124 share several entries, however, which may also be applicable to Building T-2122, since these three buildings, plus T-2120 are attached to each other, separated only by brick fire walls. These include:

- 4/29/51, reference AV-66, cost \$1,821.76, repairs & alterations (2118)/repairs (2124)
- 7/21/51, reference 2-50, cost \$4382.12 (2118)/\$4701.22 (2124), repairs & alterations
- 9/29/51, reference 47-018-1212 (B), \$420 est., repaint exterior (typical entry for several other buildings at Fort McCoy)
- 11/1/58, reference AV-817, paint exterior (typical entry for several other buildings at Fort McCoy)
- (19)63, reference AV-902, reroof (typical entry for several other buildings at Fort McCoy)
- (19)64, reference AV-958, paint exterior (typical entry for several other buildings at Fort McCoy, though the same reference number is sometimes listed as having been completed in 1965 rather than 1964)

B. Historical Context:

The construction of Building T-2122 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-2122, 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-2122 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 1942.¹⁶

"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.¹⁷ 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.¹⁸ In 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments.¹⁹ The following year, the role of the personnel center was expanded to that of a Reception and Separation Center, and remained as such until 1946.²⁰ 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.²¹ With the exception of Task Force Frost, one of three Task Forces which tested Army winter equipment, training activities at Camp McCoy ceased in 1946.²² 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.²³ 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.²⁴

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, 1953.²⁵ 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.²⁶

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, 1974.²⁷

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

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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.²⁸

During World War II, nondivisional units included armor (tank), anti-aircraft and combat battalions, assigned to a group headquarters rather than a specific division.²⁹ A typical triangular infantry division, at this time, consisted of three infantry regiments, four artillery battalions, a reconnaissance troop, and an engineer battalion.³⁰ 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.³¹ 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.³² The exact number of troops per unit was dependent upon the authorized strength of the Army.

Building T-2122 has always been used as a general purpose warehouse, presently to store miscellaneous supplies, with only those modifications necessary to improve the function of the building. It is located in the center of the warehouse area, occupying the position as shown in the *Typical Layout Diagram, Warehouse Area, to Accommodate 30,000 Troops*. This diagram is Exhibit No. 47, in Chapter 3 of the *Engineering Manual*, dated March 1942.³³ The layout of the Warehouse blocks at Camp McCoy follows this diagram almost exactly, with the shops and utility yard above (to the north) the storehouses; additional storehouses, quartermaster offices and Camp laundry facilities to left (west); ordnance area below and to the right (southeast); and the firehouse, cold storage, ice plant and storage and bakery to the right (east) of the Utility Yard. Slight modifications were made to this typical layout to fit the unique needs at Camp McCoy, but the origin of McCoy's site plan is clear.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

1. Architectural Character: Constructed generally according to the 800 Series of standard plans for World War II mobilization buildings, Building T-2122 is characteristic of the simple design and construction imposed upon the Army during this period.

As originally constructed, Building T-2122 had wood drop siding, painted yellow; wood sash, also painted yellow, and wood doors, painted gray; all details typical of the warehouse area in Block 21. Though the walls are now covered with vinyl siding, the general architectural character remains.

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2. **Condition of Fabric:** The building appears to be generally in good condition, though the exterior surface of many wood elements needs to be repainted as the paint is peeling to bare wood.

B. Description of Exterior

1. **Overall Dimensions:** From center line to center line of the east and west fire walls, Building T-2122 measures approximately 150' long. It is roughly 60' wide. The plan is divided into 75 bays, 15 bays long by 5 bays wide.
2. **Foundations:** A note on the original drawing states that the foundations are "reinforced concrete as dimensioned on the plans". Plan Numbers 800-654, *Storehouse, Standard, 60'-0" Wide, Insulated, Type SH-18, Foundation and Floor Framing Plan* and 800-129, *60'-0" Wide Building with 5 Bays, One Story, Structural, Elevation, Section and Details* present these details.³⁴ According to these drawings, the building's structural system is supported by six long foundation walls which run from east to west. Placed at 12' on center, these walls are 8" wide and rest on a continuous concrete footing, 1'-8" wide x 12" deep. Engaged concrete piers for the loading docks are visible on the exterior side of both the north and south foundation walls of the building.
3. **Walls:** The east fire wall is 8" thick and extends about 24" above the roof line. The west fire wall is 12" thick and extends about 36" above the roof line. It also has a concrete coping about 5" thick.

The north and south walls are now covered with yellow vinyl siding, though the original wood siding can still be seen underneath in some locations.

4. **Structural systems, framing:** The heater room has a concrete slab on grade, typical of heater rooms at Fort McCoy. Plan Number 800-654 indicates that it is 5" thick, reinforced with 4" x 4", #6 gauge wire mesh. A mastic joint separates it from the foundation wall.

Plan Numbers 800-656 and 800-129 show details of the concealed wall and roof framing. A 2" x 8" plate, upon which the floor joists are laid, is bolted to the top of each foundation wall with 5/8" diameter bolts, 1'-6" long, placed at 4'-0" on center. The joists of an SH-18 Storehouse are double 2" x 12"s, placed at 16" on center, overlapping above the foundation walls. Cross bridging is placed at mid-span and is constructed out of 2" x 3" members. A single 2" x 12" header closes the (north and south) ends of the floor joists. The finished floor is laid on top of the floor joists ending at the outside face of the exterior wall studs.

At the exterior frame walls, a 2" x 6" sole plate is laid down next, with the 2" x 6" wall studs at 24" on center nailed to the sole plate. 1" x 6" diagonal bracing provides lateral stability to the long (north and south) walls.

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Inside, fifty-six wood columns, made from four 2" x 8" studs nailed together, divide the space into 10' x 10' bays. Each column is bolted to a 3/16" x 3" x 3'-6" U-strap which is cast into the foundation wall.

Insulation between the roof rafters hides the top chord of the roof trusses (called "bent" on the original drawing) and the rafters themselves, but the remainder of the roof framing is visible. Plan Number 800-129 shows the details of the truss system which generally appear to match the drawing.

The bottom chord of the truss is made from two 2" x 6"s bolted to each side of each column. At mid-span between each column, four 2" x 6" fillers are inserted between the double 2" x 6" members. At the center, north-most and south-most bays the fillers are 12" long and are nailed to each other and the bottom chord. At the remaining two bays, the whole assemblage is bolted together with four 3/4" diameter carriage bolts.

Within this same bay are two double 2" x 6" webs which are bolted to their respective columns just above the bottom chord, and which meet at, and are bolted to, the face of the top chord. At the center bay, the webs cross each other, one end being bolted to a column just above the bottom chord of the truss, the other end being bolted to the opposite column just below the purlin. A 3/4" diameter carriage bolt connects these webs, plus a filler, where they cross each other. Each web is again made from a double 2" x 6".

Cross bridging between each truss is with single 2" x 6" members. There are additional 2" x 6" members running horizontally between each truss, but they appear to have been installed to provide support for the light fixtures rather than to provide additional lateral stability for the trusses.

Though the top chord of the truss is not visible, the original drawing indicates that it is made from double 2" x 8", though it is not continuous from exterior wall to ridge. The first length, from the exterior wall to the first column, is bolted to the face of the second length, which runs from the first column to the ridge. At the ridge they are nailed to the 2" x 10" ridge rafter.

At the exterior wall, the original drawing shows that the top and bottom chords of the truss are bolted to each other and set on top of a double 2" x 6" top plate.

The roof rafters are shown to be 2" x 8" at 24" on center. The 1" x 6" tie which is nailed to every other rafter is visible below the insulation, though the rafters are not.

The existing purlin details are difficult to make out as masonite has been nailed to the underside of each length of purlin. It appears, however, that they are constructed as shown in the details. The original detail shows that each purlin is made from two 2" x 12"s which are notched into opposite sides of a column (one 2" x 12" on one face of a column, one on the other face). Each 2" x 12" spans from center line to center line of each column with its

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ends abutting the next. On each side of the column, at the faces perpendicular to the notched faces, are filler pieces, about 11" long. Two 3/4" diameter bolts secure the purlins and the filler pieces on each side of the column. Finally, on each side of the column, a 4" x 4" x 3/8" angle is shown spanning the top edge of the 2" x 12"s and the filler pieces. Four 3/8" diameter lag screws are shown securing the angle to the 2" x 12" and the filler pieces, and to the top chord of the truss. Though it is difficult to see because of the insulation, the top chord of the truss and the roof rafters appear to rest on top of the purlin. The method of securing these connections cannot be seen.

5. Porches, Stairs: Both the plan drawing actually used at Building T-2122, drawing number 6150-7-B, and the 800 Series drawing on which it was based, Plan number 800-654, show wood loading platforms the entire length of both long sides of the building. Though the engaged piers were included in the construction of these foundation walls it is unknown whether they were ever used to support the floor structure of the loading docks. Notes on #800-654 indicate that, at the discretion of the Constructing Quartermaster, the loading dock could be eliminated from one side if that side was adjacent to a railroad siding. A set of railroad tracks does run along the south side, but it is about 10' away from the face of the building so that a loading platform of some sort would have been required. Two concrete platforms, about 10' x 10' x 3'-9" tall, stand at the edge of the railroad tracks at the two sliding doors to the building. They appear not to be original, but when they might have been built is unknown. (The assumption that they are not original is based on, among other things, the presence of the "ghosts" of the additional doors which were formerly on these two walls.) It may be that the original wood loading docks were removed in the early 1950s when preparations were being made to reactivate Camp McCoy to train soldiers for the Korean War. The significant sums of money spent in April and July of 1951 on repairs and alterations to Buildings T-2118 and 2124³⁵ may have been for the removal of the original wood loading docks and the installation of the concrete loading docks on the south side of the building, the closing of four of the original eight warehouse doors, and the construction of the concrete steps at the pedestrian doors. A drawing, dated March 21, 1952, found in the "As built" file for this building shows only the two concrete loading platforms on the south side of the building, plus only two at grade concrete slabs on the north elevation.³⁶ (This is, in fact, true for all of buildings T-2118/2120/2122/2124 (attached buildings), and T-2119/2121/2123/2125 (attached buildings).) In addition, several historic photographs of Fort McCoy clearly show wooden steps, as detailed on the original 800 Series plans, where concrete steps, similar to those at Building T-2122, now stand.³⁷

Three sets of stairs provide access to the spaces in Building T-2122. On the south side of the building, a wide set of concrete steps leads to the office doors of both Buildings T-2122 and T-2124. Similar steps lead to the door to the storeroom on the north side of the building. Steel steps with open risers and checker plate treads provide access to the sprinkler room. All of the steps have iron or steel pipe rails.

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6. Chimney: Towards the east end of the building, a single, red brick chimney rises above the north slope of the roof. It is about 3'-10" square.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and Doors: There are four large, sliding storehouse doors, and four pedestrian doors to the building. The storehouse doors are about 7'-6" tall by about 9'-4" wide and are mounted on the interior side of the building. Tongue and groove boards, laid in a herringbone pattern, face the exterior side of the south doors, while vertical tongue and groove boards now face the north doors. Plan Number 800-154 shows standard door details for the many different door types found on mobilization buildings including typical sliding doors such as those found on Building T-2122. The drawing for this door type shows the tongue and groove boards laid in a herringbone pattern.

The two single pedestrian doors to the storehouse proper, and the double doors to the heater room, are also represented on 800-154. They are typical of many of the exterior doors found on the buildings at Fort McCoy and include three lower horizontal wood panels and four upper lights (two over two) per leaf. The hardware at the heater room doors includes one cast-iron knob and a hasp and padlock. The south door to the storehouse office also has a cast-iron door knob, with a dead bolt. The north door to the storehouse has a recent brass knob, and a dead bolt.

A modern, flush wood door on the north side of the building provides access to the sprinkler room. It, too, has a new brass knob and a dead bolt.
 - b. Windows: The two windows to the office are a Type A window as shown on the standard window detail sheet, Plan Number 800-151. They are wood, eight-over-eight, double-hung sash, with wood trim and sills.
8. Roof:
 - a. Shape, Covering: The building has a simple shallow gable roof with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " in 12" pitch. It is covered with red asphalt shingles.
 - b. Cornice, Eaves: Vinyl trim pieces now cover the original fascia and soffit.
 - c. Canopies: Small, gable roof canopies protect each of the pedestrian doors and stairs. All of the canopies have red asphalt shingle roofs and a vinyl covered fascia. The canopy over the north door to the storeroom may be the oldest as dropped wood siding can still be seen at the gable end. It also has board sheathing and 2" x 6" rafters. Thin steel pipe columns support the ends of this canopy.

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The canopies at the office door and at the sprinkler room door have 2" x 4" rafters and plywood roof sheathing. Wooden 2" x 4" brackets support the ends of these canopies. The canopy at the office door is sufficiently wide to protect the office door of Building T-2124 as well.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

- a. Basement Plan: Though not a basement in the true sense of the word, the floor slab of the heater room is nearly 4'-0" below the floor level of the storehouse. The 12' x 6' space is in the northeast corner of the building, and is accessible only from the exterior of the building.
- b. First Floor Plan: The main level of the storehouse is divided into three spaces. The 20' x 20' office occupies four bays in the southwest corner of the building as shown on the original floor plan. It is accessible from both the exterior of the building and from the main storeroom. The small sprinkler room was added later in the northwest corner of the building and measures roughly 8'-6" x 5'-6". It is accessible only from outside the building. The main storeroom takes up the remaining space. Fire doors in the middle of both end walls lead into the adjacent buildings.

2. Flooring: Pine boards, 1" thick and laid on the diagonal, have been installed over the old floor in the storeroom. As originally constructed, Building T-2122 had 2" plank tongue and groove flooring, raised slightly down the center aisle and at the aisles to the doors. At the time of the field work this floor could still be seen in the adjacent buildings, Buildings T-2124 and T-2120. When the original floor was replaced is unknown--probably relatively recently, as at the time of the field work the floor in T-2125 was receiving the same treatment.

A synthetic sheet flooring material covers the floor of the office. The heater room retains its bare concrete floor.

3. Wall and Ceiling Finish: The standard 800 Series drawing for this building type, Plan number 800-654, indicates that the exterior walls of the main storeroom of buildings in -20°F (the zone in which Fort McCoy is located) were to have $\frac{1}{2}$ " insulation boards on both the walls and the rafters, and that the walls were to be covered with 1" tongue and groove boards. Presumably there is wall insulation, but the walls are simply horizontal boards, not tongue and groove. There are also a few patches of plywood. There is no ceiling finish in this space.

The same drawing indicates that in the office, the interior finish of the exterior walls was to be Type W-2, with $\frac{1}{2}$ " insulation board floor to ceiling, and a 48" high horizontal board wainscot. This finish remains. The interior

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walls are covered entirely with gypsum wall board. The ceiling appears to be the original $\frac{1}{2}$ " insulation board.

Gypsum wall board is also used to sheath the walls and ceilings of the heater room. The sprinkler room was inaccessible.

4. Openings:

- a. Doorways and Doors: A double door is between the office and the storeroom. Each leaf has three lower panels and a single light in the upper half, though it may originally have had four lights. An additional 6" to 8" has been added to the top of door so that it will fit its opening. On the storeroom side there is flat board trim, about 3" wide. There is no trim on the office side. The exterior office door has the same flat board trim.

Metal, rolling fire doors are at the entrances to the adjacent buildings.

5. Decorative Features and Trim: Narrow, flat boards trim the interior side of the windows in the office.

6. Mechanical Equipment:

- a. Heating, Ventilation: The building has its own coal-fired, warm air furnace. A rectangular galvanized sheet metal duct runs down the center, the entire length of the building.

When construction was completed, there were six 16" diameter metal ventilators along the ridge of the roof. These may have been removed in 1963 when the building was probably reroofed.³⁸

- b. Lighting: Both the office and the storeroom are lighted by fluorescent fixtures. One incandescent fixture remains in the office. Only the base remains and it appears to match a Type "B", "Glass Enclosing Globe Fixture" as shown on the standard electrical detail sheet, Plan Number 800-199.
- c. Plumbing: The building has its own sprinkler system, but the details of its design are unknown.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation: Building T-2122 lies in the middle of Block 21, in and amongst several long lines of buildings sited along the numerous railroad tracks which intersect this area. The long axis of Building T-2122 lies in an east-west direction. It is part of a line of three other SH-18 Storehouses, all of which were built end to end, each separated from the next by a brick fire wall. A fifth building was added to the west end of T-2124 in 1977,³⁹

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but there is no interior communication between it and the remaining buildings in the line.

Three sets of railroad tracks lie between Buildings T-2118/2120/2122/2124 and Buildings T-2119/2121/2123/2125, also SH-18 Standard Storehouses, to the south.

NOTES:

1. "Real Property Record. Facility No. T-2122" [no date]. Located in Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy. 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.

2. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures. Post Bldg. No. S-_____. Formerly housed in the "Meatlocker", these records are temporarily being stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services. These cards have been superseded by the new Real Property Record cards, also found at Engineering Plans and Services.

3. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-2124," May 25, 1943.

4. "As Built" file #137. 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 items which can usually be found on the drawings which are also of particular interest.

5. The first 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.

6. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-2120," [no date].

7. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-2118," September 3, 1943.

8. The second item of interest found on the original drawings in the "As Built" files 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.

9. 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).

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

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11. "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.

12. "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.

13. Found in the "As Built" file #137. This is an extremely fragile copy of the original drawing which could not be copied for inclusion in this report. The original could not be found.

14. Standard plan number 800-654 is for a free standing storehouse building. Only two such buildings were built at Fort McCoy, Buildings T-2161 and T-2184, and even they were modified slightly from the original floor plan. Both of these buildings have since been greatly altered. A third building, Building 7265, was constructed in October 1941, in the area now known as South Post. Originally labeled Building N-48, this building has been demolished. It was also an SH-18 Storehouse. Two old photographs of the building, and the official completion report for the building, list Building N-48 as having been built using a 700 Series drawing, Plan Number 700-326. Historic photographs of this building (which can be found in an unlabeled box formerly housed in the "Meatlocker", now temporarily stored at Engineering Plans and Services) show a building which appears to match the standard floor plan in every detail. The completion report can be found at the National Archives in Suitland Maryland, in Record Group 77, Entry 39, Box 188. The complete title is "Completion Report on Construction and Completion of Construction Access Roads to Training Areas/ Construction of one (1) 63M Barrack and one (1) Type SH-18 Warehouse/ Fencing and Lighting Critical Area at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, 1941-1942", and it was completed by the Office of the Post Utilities Officer.

15. "Real Property Record . . . Facility No. T-2122."

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

17. 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).

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

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

20. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

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

22. Sorenson, Triad, p. 4.

23. Ibid.

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

25. Ibid.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

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28. "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.

29. 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.

30. Ibid., p. 105, 106.

31. 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.

32. Ibid., p. 72.

33. This diagram is found in the larger construction manual, Manual for the Construction Division, OQMG, Supplement Containing Sample Forms, which was found at Engineering Plans and Services. The diagram shown in this Exhibit was originally given the Plan Number 614-137, September 18, 1941. On January 12, 1943, the number was changed to 614-724. The drawing was originally approved by Clifford Smith, Lt. Col, QMC and signed on October 7, 1941, two months before the transfer of Army construction responsibilities from the Quartermaster Corps to the Corps of Engineers.

34. These and other 800 Series drawings can be found in the drawing files, either as sepia prints, or in a master set of blue-line prints, in the Engineering Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

35. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-2118." and "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-2124."

36. Office of the Post Engineer plan number 47-018-1437, "As Built" file #137.

37. Wasch et al., A History of 700 and 80 Series Cantonment Construction, p. 207. This photograph, originally found at the Library of Congress, shows a street lined with barracks and mess halls, all of which have wooden steps and porches. Several photos of the hospital area, some taken during construction, and some taken in 1943, also show buildings with wooden steps. These photos can be found in an unmarked box formerly housed in the "Meatlocker", now being temporarily stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

38. "Real Property Record, Buildings and Structures . . . Post Bldg. No. S-2124."

39. "Real Property Record. Facility No. P-2197," [no date]. Located in Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Architectural Drawings: The primary drawing used to construct Building T-2122 was Plan Number 6150-7-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 the drawings are filed at Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

Field observations and measurements revealed that Building T-2122 was constructed as shown on the above referenced drawings. Alterations to this building have been noted in the appropriate sections of this report. The only available copy of Plan Number 6150-7-B was too fragile to reproduce for inclusion in this report. This copy can be found in the "As Built" file for this building. Some of the drawings cited in the Bibliography, however, have been photographically reproduced for this report. See the section below on Supplemental Material for more information.

B. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

a. War Department drawings:

Construction Division. Office of the Quartermaster General. "Mobilization Buildings. Storehouse, Standard, 60'-0" Wide, Insulated, Type SH-18, Foundation & Floor Framing Plan," Plan Number 800-654, June 3, 1941.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Storehouse, Standard, 60'-0" Wide, Insulated, Type SH-18, Architectural, Electrical & Heating, Plans," Plan Number 800-655, June 3, 1941.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Storehouse, Standard, 60'-0" Wide, Insulated, Type SH-18, Heating Plan & Schedule," Plan Number 800-655.1, June 3, 1941.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. Storehouse, Standard, 60'-0" Wide, Insulated, Type SH-18, Elevations & Section," Plan Number 800-656, June 3, 1941.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. 60'-0" Wide Building With 5 Bays, One Story, Architectural, Elevation, Section, & Details," Plan Number 800-128, June 3, 1941.

_____. "Mobilization Buildings. 60'-0" Wide Building With 5 Bays, One Story, Structural, Elevation, Section, & Details," Plan Number 800-129, June 3, 1941.

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_____. _____. "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. 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. Miscellaneous
Details, Interior & Exterior Details," Plan Number 800-187, May
27, 1941.

_____. _____. "Mobilization Buildings. Standard
Heating Details," Plan Number 800-196, May 12, 1941.

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

b. Drawings Produced at Camp McCoy:

Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Camp McCoy
Project, Storehouse Standard, typical Plan for Location of Office,
SH-18," Plan Number 6150-7-B, May 5, 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 drawing is temporarily
being stored in the Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and
Services, Building 2111, Fort McCoy.

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c. Other records at Fort McCoy:

"Real Property Record. Buildings and Structures. Post Building Number S-2118," September 3, 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. Buildings and Structures. Post Building Number S-2124," May 24, 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. Facility No. T-2120," [no date]. Located in Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

"Real Property Record. Building. Facility Number T-2122," [no date]. Filed at Real Property Branch, Engineering, Plans, and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

"Real Property Record. Facility No. T-2124," [no date]. Located in Real Property Branch, Engineering Plans and Services, Building 2111, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy.

"Real Property Record. Facility No. P-2197," [no date]. Located in 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.

Final Report of the Army Service Forces, Logistics in World War II. Washington DC: Center of Military History, 1993.

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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.

"Typical Layout Diagram, Warehouse Area, to Accommodate 30,000 Troops." *Engineering Manual, Chapter III, Exhibit No. 47*, 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.

Wash, 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;

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

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

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

C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Documentary: Further research could be conducted at the libraries in Minneapolis to locate additional information on the firm of Bass & Steenberg. Additional information about Lt. Colonel Everett C. Hayden and his role in the construction of the construction may be located in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

D. Supplemental Material:

1. Drawings: Plan Numbers 800-654 and 800-656 have been photographically reproduced for this report. Plan Numbers 800-655, 800-655.1, 800-128 and 800-129 can be found at Engineering Plans and Services at Fort McCoy. For reproductions of the remaining 800 Series drawings cited in the Bibliography, 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*. See "As Built" File #137 at Fort McCoy for a copy of Plan Number 6150-7-B. See also HABS NO. WI-308-90 for a photocopy of Plan No. 614-724, "Typical Layout Diagram, Warehouse Area, to Accommodate 30,000 Troops." *Engineering Manual, Chapter III, Exhibit No. 47*, March 1942.
2. Photographs: Large-format photographs of Building T-2122 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

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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.

Prepared by: Bethanie C. Grashof
Architect
Georgia Institute of Technology
September 1993