

FORT McCOY
(Camp McCoy)
Sparta vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS NO. WI-308

HABS
WIS,
41-SPAR.V,
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS AND
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

ADDITIONAL
FOOTNOTES...

HABS
WIS,
41-SPAR.V,
1-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT McCOY
(Camp McCoy)
HABS NO. WI-308

- Location: Fort McCoy, Sparta vicinity, Monroe County, Wisconsin
- Present Owner: Department of the Army
- Original Use: U.S. Army seasonal training camp, known as Camp Robinson
- Subsequent Use: After World War I, enlarged and renamed Camp McCoy; military training facility and Civilian Conservation Corps Camp; later a World War II mobilization cantonment.
- Present Use: Fort McCoy, a U.S. Army Base and National Guard training facility.
- Significance: Fort McCoy is significant as the location of one of the largest concentrations of 800-series temporary buildings in the United States. Fort McCoy was built as part of a massive mobilization program designed to provide housing and training facilities for the troops, in preparation for United States involvement in World War II. The cantonment section of Fort McCoy today vividly recalls both the planning and construction phases of the camp. Its triangular division plan continues to provide pleasant perspectives along curvilinear avenues and occasional vistas of impressive buildings at the end of axial streets. Only a few hundred of the 1,500 wartime structures have been removed, and the exterior colors and materials on most buildings are unchanged from the 1940s. Nearly all of the mobilization building types remain intact. Thus, Fort McCoy represents one of the most complete collections of 800 Series standard buildings still in existence.

OVERVIEW

During the course of six months in 1942, Camp McCoy, a mobilization cantonment capable of housing 35,000 soldiers of the U.S. Army, was constructed near Sparta, Wisconsin. Although the other camps and cantonments were built during the early 1940's, none was larger than Camp McCoy. Today, the Wisconsin post, now known as Fort McCoy, claims an additional distinction as one of the largest surviving collections of World War II mobilization buildings and structures. An inquiry into the history of the planning and construction of Fort McCoy offers considerable insights into the mobilization effort mounted by the Army between 1940 and 1943 and the physical characteristics of the planned communities and architecture that resulted.

Camp McCoy began its existence in 1909 as a small, seasonal training ground located four miles to the southwest of the present McCoy cantonment. Until 1917, regular Army artillery batteries conducted occasional exercises on the grounds of a 14,000-acre military reservation created from the former McCoy ranch and adjacent tracts, some three and a half miles northeast of the town of Sparta, Wisconsin.¹

With the entrance of the United States in World War I in 1917, the War Department, the Cabinet agency that oversaw the operations of the U. S. Army, decided to build a training camp for draftees in the upper Midwest region at the McCoy reservation, then known as "Camp Robinson." A gridiron plan was quickly laid out consisting of approximately seven blocks, and barracks, mess halls, warehouses, and stables were erected in parallel rows within the blocks. The buildings were constructed from standard mobilization plans prepared by the Construction Division of the War Department and were simple wooden structures, unfinished and hurriedly assembled, intended for temporary use and removal following the war. During the brief period between the completion of the temporary buildings and the Armistice ending hostilities, field artillery and infantry units occupied the camp and were trained.²

Following the conclusion of World War I, the barracks and mess halls were dismantled at Camp Robinson, and the reservation began a twenty-year period as a summer training post for regular Army artillery units, Army reserve troops, and National Guard detachments from the western Great Lakes area. During the 1930s, the reservation, now known as Camp McCoy, also became a district headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), an unemployment relief agency of the New Deal. A few permanent buildings for administering the summer training activities were erected around the perimeters of the World War I cantonment site, which served as a field for the tent camps pitched annually by the visiting troops.³

In 1939, as events in Europe moved again toward war, the War Department secured the transfer of 9,500 acres owned by the Department of Agriculture to the Camp McCoy reservation. The following year, the Army General Staff decided that the Second Army, composed of 65,000 men, should conduct maneuvers, or "war-games," at McCoy. The open, varied terrain of the camp proper and of the surrounding countryside appealed to the commanding officers in the Second Army and other observers as especially well-suited for training exercises involving large numbers of troops.⁴

The maneuvers were conducted successfully in August 1940, and apparently contributed to the selection of Camp McCoy as a possible site for a new mobilization cantonment. In spring 1941, Major

Everett C. Hayden, Zone Constructing Quartermaster for the Sixth Army Corps area, sent Lieutenant Daniel C. Lamoreaux with a real estate appraiser to Wisconsin for an informal survey of the privately-owned land north and northeast of the Camp McCoy reservation. Lamoreaux and the appraiser reported favorably on the suitability of the adjacent area for a large training cantonment, and Hayden recommended to the Commander of the Sixth Corps that McCoy be considered for expansion.⁵

The Planning of Camp McCoy, 1941

The investigation of the Wisconsin site was part of a national effort in "advance planning" ordered by Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Construction Division in the Army Quartermaster Corps. Following the passage of the Selective Service Act in October 1940, the War Department had been faced with the immediate planning and construction of camps and cantonments⁶ throughout the United States in less than four months. Sites had to be appraised and acquired; architect-engineering firms had to be retained and prepare detailed surveys and plans for layout and road and utility construction; general contractors had to be hired; and construction of the camps and cantonments had to be accomplished. While in civilian projects these activities would be carried out successively, the need to house almost immediately draftees and National Guardsmen forced the Construction Division to conduct them simultaneously. The results were delays, confusion, and large increases in cost.⁷

Somervell, who assumed the construction post at the end of 1940, resolved to avoid the embarrassment of delay and excess cost with the erection of the camps and cantonments that would be required for the next wave of draftees. He sent instructions to the Zone Constructing Quartermasters, such as Hayden, to look for suitable sites, and recruited a first-rate professional staff in Washington to coordinate real estate acquisition, site planning, architectural and engineering design, and construction management.⁸

To direct the efforts of the zone constructing quartermasters to acquire property, Somervell hired John J. O'Brien, a top real estate attorney at the Department of Justice. As chief of design in the Engineering Branch, the general appointed Major Hugh J. Casey, a brilliant structural engineer that he borrowed from the Corps of Engineers. To head the Architectural Unit within the Design Section, the Construction Division chief hired George E. Bergstrom, president of the American Institute of Architects. As Chief of the Civil Engineering Unit, Frederick H. Fowler, president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, was retained. To lead the site planning effort at the Construction Division, Somervell and Casey recruited Leon H. Zach, a former associate of the Olmsted Brothers, one of the most prominent landscape architecture firms in the nation. These newcomers were to play influential roles in the construction campaign that lay ahead.⁹

Late in May 1941, recommendations for camp and cantonment sites began to arrive at the Construction Division from the commanders of the nine Army Corps areas. Casey and the specialists in the Design Unit reviewed each proposal and commented on each with respect to any difficulties in construction or aspects likely to escalate costs. After the Army General Staff reviewed the evaluations of the Construction Division and the field commanders, the chief of staff, General George C. Marshall, made the final recommendation of sites to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. In May, the secretary approved nine locations, and in July, he approved fourteen, including Camp McCoy, for preparation of detailed surveys, site plans, and construction drawings. Only "advanced planning" for the twenty-three sites was to be undertaken; no funds for construction had been sought yet from Congress. General Somervell merely

wished to be ready with approved sites and building plans when the next call for mobilization camps came.¹⁰

In addition to the military and construction advantages found by the Army at Camp McCoy, the heavy lobbying of Wisconsin congressmen, senators, and state officials on behalf of the McCoy site undoubtedly influenced the War Department to consider the location favorably. In early 1941, Governor Julius P. Heil instructed the adjutant general of Wisconsin, Brig. Gen. Ralph P. Immell, to make the the Army aware of the advantages afforded by the western Wisconsin camp for training troops. Simultaneously, Congressman William H. Stevenson of LaCrosse, in whose district McCoy was situated, began to lobby for selection of the camp for expansion by the War Department. The two U.S. senators from Wisconsin, Alexander Wiley and Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., added their influence in Washington. Although Somervell was committed to building only in locations favorable to military training and expeditious construction, he did not object to choosing a site that also enjoyed political support. Hence, lobbying by state officials and legislators also helped assure the designation of Camp McCoy as an advance planning project.¹¹

When Secretary Stimson approved the second group of locations in July, Somervell was ready with a list of architect-engineering firms that Casey's staff had endorsed for carrying out the "advanced planning." Although several companies had supervised the construction of camps or cantonments in 1940-41, some had experience in civilian projects only. In Wisconsin, the Construction Division sought the services of Mead, Ward and Hunt, a Madison firm falling in the second category. During the last week of July, Clayton N. Ward, a senior partner of the company, signed a "cost plus a fixed-fee"¹² contract with the War Department for \$100,000 and the following week began to hire the first of some 125 engineers that eventually would work on the advanced planning for a McCoy cantonment.¹³

At the beginning of August, Ward opened a branch office at Camp McCoy. Topographical surveys, the first task in planning a camp, were started immediately. At the same time, Lieutenant Colonel Hayden, the zone constructing quartermaster, sent two officers from his staff to the camp to establish a local constructing quartermaster office for overseeing the work of Mead, Ward and Hunt. An officer from the real estate branch of the zone office arrived to begin appraisals on the private land needed for expanding the McCoy reservation. The proposed project would be immense. News releases at the end of July estimated that the old McCoy reservation would be expanded to approximately 55,000 acres and that a cantonment large enough to house 30,000 men would be built. The total cost of construction was placed at \$22,800,000.¹⁴

By the end of August, Ward's surveyors completed the topographical field work, and draftsmen at the camp prepared maps for use in other surveys. During the same time, the Mead, Ward and Hunt staff investigated alternate sites within the proposed reservation area for the cantonment proper--containing the barracks, mess halls, administration buildings, service facilities, and social buildings of a training camp. Starting with five locations, the engineers and constructing quartermaster staff narrowed the choice to two possibilities: a) a relatively level tract between County Trunk Road "B" (now State Highway 21) and the LaCrosse River; or b) a more compact area between Tarr Creek, a small stream flowing roughly east-west, to the north of Trunk Road "B," and the Northwestern Railroad tracks, located south of the road. The engineers also devised tentative layout plans for a cantonment at either location.¹⁵

As the two layouts took shape in late August and early September, other members of the Mead, Ward and Hunt force began to prepare surveys for the six types of utilities and transportation features that would be constructed in the cantonment: a) rail spurs from the Northwestern Railroad, b) sources of water supply, c) a water distribution system, d) sewage disposal plant, e) roadways, and f) an electrical supply system. As each of the field investigations concluded, draftsmen in the engineering camp office began to prepare drawings depicting tentative designs for each system.¹⁶

As September passed, company designers prepared general plans for the cantonment in both of the alternate locations. On September 27, a representative of Mead, Ward and Hunt and Lieutenant Robert K. Sawyer, the Camp McCoy constructing quartermaster, presented Site Plan "A," the layout design north of Trunk Road "B," and Site Plan "B," the layout south of Tarr Creek, to Army representatives in Chicago. At the meeting, Major General Joseph M. Cummins, commanding general of the Sixth Army Corps area, which included Wisconsin, approved the selection of Plan "A" for construction of the cantonment.¹⁷ The general's decision followed a field investigation of the two plans and sites the day before by officials of the Quartermaster Corps. The reasons given by Sawyer in a press release for selection of the northern location and layout included the greater room for future expansion available north of Road "B" and better possibility of adequate drainage. In addition, the more spacious bounds of the north site would allow a layout that provided a more pleasing architectural effect.¹⁸

The plan selected on September 27 was based on the principles set forth in the typical layout plans prepared by Leon Zach and the Site Planning Unit of the Construction Division. Mead, Ward and Hunt used the Zach layout as the basis for designing cantonment housing for the triangular infantry division, the type of army unit likely to occupy most of the advanced planning sites. The sample design issued by the War Department in summer 1941 was guided foremost by the training requirements of a triangular army division, the core of which was three infantry regiments.¹⁹ In the diagram, one side of the central parade ground was occupied by six blocks pertaining to the three regiments, which could march to their training areas on the opposite side of the parade field without encountering traffic resulting from the movement of non-infantry troops. The artillery batteries of the division and detachments of special troops were arranged on the other two sides of the parade, allowing them to engage in their training activities without interfering with those of the infantry.²⁰

Zach's typical blocks within the general layout were based both on military organizational requirements and city planning principles. Each block was to be occupied by a battalion of troops. Two blocks comprised a regiment. Within a block were six to seven companies, depending on the type of battalion involved. Along each street in a block were four mess halls at center, and ten or more barracks, with a company usually occupying three barracks and eating in one of the mess halls. To the rear of the barracks, at either end of each street were company administration buildings, one for each company. Zach arrived at the typical block designs after consulting with division officers in the field.²¹

The site planning chief also invoked city planning precepts in the model layout. Service, social, and cultural buildings--such as infirmaries, service clubs, theaters, and chapels were located within easy reach of each residential block. Incompatible mixtures of land use were avoided. Thus, the warehouse and maintenance structures were concentrated in a single block, away from the troop housing areas, and the hospital block, which was not shown on the typical plan, was isolated from the cantonment area to reduce the effect of noise and dirt on patients. Traffic circulation for motorized vehicles was carefully considered, with two parallel, main arteries flanking the ends of all troop blocks to avoid congestion. The

compactness of the overall configuration reduced travel time. Acknowledging the importance of motorized transport in contemporary warfare, Zach also provided generously for parking areas along the outside of each block. Fire prevention was fostered by placing 250-foot firebreaks between each block in the cantonment. Finally, as in any civilian community with a population of 30,000, Zach provided ample open space for recreation and designated the central parade ground for such use.²²

In devising Site Plan "A" for the new Camp McCoy cantonment, Mead, Ward and Hunt adopted the block and regimental arrangements in the typical layout and observed the city planning principles implied in the model design. The general plan devised by the Madison firm, however, went considerably beyond the Zach layout in offering both an efficient arrangement of blocks and an aesthetically pleasing overall configuration.

In the design approved by General Cummins, the architect-engineers arranged three curvilinear segments, each containing from five to nine battalion blocks, in a triangular pattern. The three infantry regiments of the triangular division would occupy the northern segment, which was situated close to the infantry training areas in the proposed reservation. The eastern half of the southern segment was intended for the artillery of the division and battalions of special troops attached to the division. The artillery batteries, at the end of the southern segment, were located a short distance north of the firing ranges constructed earlier for artillery practice at the original Camp McCoy. Thus, the two principal groups of troops in a triangular division, the infantry and artillery, could travel quickly and unimpeded to their training areas.

Along the western half of the southern segment and along the entirety of the northwestern segment, the general plan called for occupancy by "non-divisional" troops, which would consist principally of detachments from the various service corps in the Army. The Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, tank destroyer detachments, and other non-divisional units would be trained at locations situated away from the division blocks.²³ Within the triangle formed by the segments was to be built the headquarters of the infantry division, located roughly the same distance from all three segments, for ease of communication.

Mead, Ward and Hunt discarded the gridiron pattern of the typical design and substituted curving lines in all of the north and south segments and in the southern half of the northwest section. The avenues connecting the battalion blocks in troop housing areas would afford constantly changing perspectives as motorists or pedestrians traveled through the cantonment, counteracting the institutional character of the identical buildings and avoiding the monotony of large numbers of rectilinear blocks present in gridiron plans. The inspiration for the curvilinear design derived from the informal tradition in American city planning, which had begun in the late-19th century with the varied street patterns of suburbs laid out by pioneer landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and reached a peak of popularity with model communities planned after World War I, such as Radburn, New Jersey (1929) and the so-called "green belt" towns built by the federal government (1935-37).²⁴

Mead, Ward and Hunt also worked more formal aesthetic elements into the Camp McCoy plan. The principle of siting monumental buildings at the end of axial streets, widely used in American cities in the early-20th century as part of the "City Beautiful" movement, found expression in Plan "A" with the location of the division headquarters building at the terminus of the main north-south avenue approaching the center of the triangle from the south. At other locations, the architect-engineers placed regimental

chapels at the end of battalion streets, providing a pleasing effect with the silhouetted spire.²⁵

Mead, Ward and Hunt placed the service areas of the cantonment outside the triangular housing area, as the Site Planning Unit had recommended. The hospital block, a gridiron section containing over 100 buildings, was located about 1,000' east of the juncture of the northeastern and southern segments of the triangle. The warehouse district and post headquarters were placed in a rectangular block between the south segment and Trunk Road "B." Detention barracks were located to the west of the warehouses. The sewage treatment plant and three incinerators were erected away from the inhabited sections of the camp, about a mile southwest of the juncture between the northwest and southern segments of the triangle.

With the acceptance by the War Department of the triangular plan at the northern site, Mead, Ward and Hunt were able to complete detailed plans for laying out the cantonment and constructing the necessary roads, railroad spurs, and utilities. By the middle of October, the firm had completed some fifty-eight tracings in addition to the advanced planning phase of the Camp McCoy project.²⁶

Meanwhile, the impetus to begin construction of the Wisconsin cantonment and the other twenty-two "advanced planning" projects diminished. A national emergency requiring immediate construction had not arisen in Europe or the Far East, and army chief of staff General Marshall did not wish to request an appropriation from Congress for new cantonments before they were justified. As a consequence, despite the hopefulness of local citizens in towns near Camp McCoy, the Construction Division directed the suspension of activity at the proposed reservation after the architect-engineers finished their work. The constructing quartermaster office at "old" Camp McCoy was closed, and the original post resumed its previous existence as an artillery training ground.²⁷

The Construction of Camp McCoy, 1942

Early December 1941, the Japanese attacked the U.S. naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and the nation entered World War II. The national emergency justified the mobilization of an additional 500,000 men and the construction of the advanced planned cantonments. Early January 1942, General Somervell, who had been promoted in December to assistant chief of staff for construction (G-4), secured approval from General Marshall for the construction of six cantonments, including the expansion of Camp McCoy. By the end of January, fifteen such projects had been approved or were under construction.²⁸

The 1942 cantonments were to be built by the Corps of Engineers, which had assumed responsibility for all army construction in December. Unlike the camps and cantonments of the 1940-41 construction "campaign," in which a single, large contractor undertook a complete project under a "cost plus a fixed fee" arrangement, the 1942 plans would be advertised for bids and awarded to multiple contractors, under a "fixed price" contract. Such an arrangement would control costs, which had greatly exceeded the original estimates in 1940-41, and permit smaller, regional contractors who lacked sufficient financial backing to undertake a single, \$22 million project, to participate in the immense, multi-billion dollar emergency construction program ahead.²⁹

In Chicago, Lieutenant Colonel Hayden, now assistant division engineer for construction in the Great Lakes Region of the Corps, ordered specifications to be prepared for the Camp McCoy project. The principal volume of specifications, "General Housing, Hospital Boiler House and Steam Distribution," was

compiled in late January and early February.³⁰ On February 14th, Hayden started taking bids in Chicago for the principal contracts. By February 25th, additional specifications had been prepared and released to prospective bidders covering construction of the sanitary and storm sewerage system, sewage treatment plant, water supply and distribution system, roads, drainage, parking areas, motor fuel storage and distribution, pump houses and water storage reservoirs, and electric distribution system, and all aspects of the hospital block.³¹

News of the revived McCoy cantonment arrived in Sparta, Wisconsin, via a telegram from LaCrosse congressman William H. Stevenson on February 5, 1942. Four days later, February 9th, the U.S. District Attorney in Madison, Wisconsin, filed a motion in federal court to condemn the 9600-acre site of the cantonment proper. Shortly after the motion was filed, real estate appraisers and negotiators from the Corps of Engineers arrived to begin negotiation with the owners of the private tracts comprising the cantonment site and larger reservation.³²

About the middle of February, Colonel Hayden sent Lieutenant Daniel Lamoreaux to the cantonment site to establish a field engineering office for directing the construction work. The War Department took possession of the site on March 10th, so that construction could begin as soon as possible. Bids were opened and awarded between March 20th and April 2nd for most of the contracts. Nine contracts were let for the utilities, roadways, and railroad spurs. The immense work of constructing the 1,487 buildings of the cantonment was split into seven contracts, each pertaining to a different construction area.³³ All of the contractors came from the northern Midwest area. The principal contracts went to concerns in St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minnesota, the largest nearby cities.

Early in April, Lieutenant Colonel Hayden became area engineer of the McCoy project and thus assumed full responsibility for overseeing construction of the cantonment. Hayden was selected by the Corps of Engineers for the Wisconsin assignment because of his success in 1940 securing the quick and economical completion Fort Custer, a Michigan mobilization cantonment, one of the largest of the 1940-41 construction campaign. As area engineer, Hayden checked on the work of the contractors, overcame difficulties in supplies or logistics, and supplied standard War Department building drawings to the construction firms. He also supervised the preparation by his own staff of new tracings based on the plans of Mead, Ward and Hunt, providing guidance to the contractors on the general layout, drainage, utilities, and roadways.³⁴

The building drawings used by the contractors were nearly all part of the 800 Series of standard War Department plans, prepared the previous spring and summer by George Bergstrom and the Architectural Unit of the Construction Division for use in the advanced planning cantonments. Despite impending shortages in many construction materials, General Somervell persuaded Secretary of War Stimson and General Marshall in January 1942 to allow the Corps of Engineers to proceed with the 800 Series plans, which featured well-constructed wood buildings with ample structural members and such comforts as indoor plumbing and forced, hot-air furnaces.³⁵

During the previous peacetime construction campaign in 1940-41, the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps had used the 700 Series of standard drawings, which had provided uniform designs for nearly 300 distinct building types needed for the smooth operation of a mobilization cantonment. In the 800 Series, Bergstrom made slight structural improvements, removed superfluous features, and enlarged several basic building types, such as the troop barracks. Otherwise, he retained most of the features of the

1940-41 buildings. At Camp McCoy, Hayden distributed to the construction area contractors 800 Series plans for nearly all the building types to be erected. Where plans in the newer series were not available, 700 Series drawings were employed.³⁶

Approximately 100 types of buildings were erected at Camp McCoy, most of which were devoted to housing, eating, storage and administration and recreation.³⁷ There were 469 barracks erected; forty-two bachelor officer quarters; 172 company mess halls; and 184 combined company storehouse, administration, and recreation buildings.³⁸ Structures in the troop housing blocks of the triangle were designed for use by certain kinds of army units. For example, a barracks was intended to house a platoon, and a mess hall or a storehouse-administration-recreation building for the use of a company. At the end of each battalion block were two battalion administration buildings and a row of bachelor officer quarters. At the edge of each regimental area was a cluster of regimental buildings: a post exchange, chapel, administration building, infirmary, and regimental commanders' quarters.

In the areas around the periphery of the triangular section were constructed building types associated with personal services and post maintenance. Block 10, the hospital section, contained several kinds of wards, clinics, and nurses' quarters. Block 21, the warehouse area, included rows of storehouses along rail sidings, a large laundry for cleaning the clothing of the cantonment residents, a bakery, cold food storage, and post headquarters buildings. Along the outer edges of the three segments in the triangle were motor pool and maintenance buildings and fire stations. At periodic junctures between regimental and detachment groupings were service (social) clubs and movie theatres.

The structural systems used in Camp McCoy buildings were either of balloon or platform construction, entirely composed of wood members. Wall sheathing and flooring were of softwood. The interiors were not finished with plaster or paint. Instead, "tempered pressed wood," fiber "insulation board," and gypsum board were used to cover walls and ceilings. The exteriors in the troop housing sections were of uniform appearance: grayish white, asbestos cement siding on the walls, yellow wood trim, gray wooden foundation "skirting," and red asphalt shingle roofs. In the warehouse section, wooden, "shiplap" siding was employed and painted yellow. The temporary nature of a mobilization cantonment was emphasized by the use of concrete piers, rather than excavated basement walls, for foundations.³⁹

After the last of the contracts was let in April, the War Department curtailed the release of information to the public regarding construction activities.⁴⁰ As a consequence, few specifics are known about the efforts mounted during the next four months. Local lore relates that the demand for speedy completion caused Area Engineer Hayden and the contractors to employ some 20,000 construction workers to complete the project on time.⁴¹

In late August, Colonel George MacMullin, post commander of the new camp, hosted an open house for the public of the nearly completed cantonment. During the next month and a half, units from the old camp gradually occupied sections of the new area, while the contractors finished their work. The finished capacity of the cantonment was 36,836 officers and enlisted men; the total cost at the end of 1942 was \$32,383,000. In October, 1942, the 100th Infantry Regiment from Hawaii became the first full Army detachment to occupy the McCoy cantonment.⁴²

Conclusion

In October 1942, the Second Infantry Division of the Army arrived for training at the cantonment and remained for a year, leaving for action in the Italian campaign. The 76th Division then took over the cantonment for a year, departing for service in the liberation of Western Europe in December 1944. Also in 1944, Camp McCoy became a personnel center for the Army, receiving and redirecting soldiers for new assignments. As the war closed, the personnel center assumed the role of discharging veterans. The personnel center closed in May 1946, and most other functions at the camp halted a year later.⁴³

After three years of relative inactivity, Camp McCoy was reactivated by the Defense Department for training of regular, reserve, and National Guard units in the Fifth Army area for service in the Korean War. A reassignment and separation center was also opened at the camp during the conflict. Since 1953, the camp has become a center for training reserve units of the Army and National Guard regiments of the Midwest region.⁴⁴

The cantonment section of Fort McCoy today vividly recalls both the planning and construction phases of its beginnings. The triangular plan remains intact, continuing to provide pleasant perspectives along curvilinear avenues and occasional vistas of impressive buildings at the end of axial streets. Only a few hundred of the 1,500 wartime structures have been removed, and the exterior colors and materials on most buildings are unchanged from the 1940s. Nearly all of the mobilization building types remain intact. Thus, Fort McCoy represents one of the most complete collections of 800 Series standard buildings still in existence.

NOTES:

1. Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data Camp McCoy, Wisconsin" (Camp McCoy, January 15, 1946), 5 typescript copy of original report [in box marked "Historical Engineering Records, "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy]; Martha Sorenson, "Post Becomes a Reality in 1909," *Triad* (Fort McCoy), Vol. 3, No. 11 (May 29, 1986), pp. 2-3.
2. See the postcard photographs depicting the barracks, mess halls, and stables at Camp Robinson, in the collection of the Monroe County Local History Room, Sparta, Wisconsin; Post Engineer Office, *ibid.*; Sorenson, *ibid.*; and Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington, The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States, a 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), pp. 7-25.
3. Post Engineer Office, p. 11; historical photographs of Camp McCoy during the 1920's in the archive of the Public Affairs Office, Fort McCoy; Post Utilities Office, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Water Supply and Sewage System, Old Camp McCoy & Prisoner of War Area," Plan No. 50-64, dated September 12, 1942, revised to June 26, 1945 (linen drawing in map file, entry hall, Building 2111, Fort McCoy).
4. "22 Million Dollar Improvement for McCoy," Monroe County Democrat, July 31, 1941, p. 6; "Files Tell Events Leading to McCoy Expansion," Democrat, July 31, 1941, p. 1; "Maj. Gen. J. M. Cummins Sees McCoy Possibilities," Monroe County Democrat, August 7, 1941, p. 1.
5. "Officer Who Helped Build McCoy in '42 Recalls Post's Early Construction Days" [undated, c. 1950's newspaper clipping, probably either from the *Real McCoy* (Camp McCoy newspaper) or a Sparta newspaper, found in the archives of the Public Affairs Office, Fort McCoy]; Fine and Remington, pp. 344-46.
6. In the mobilization period before World War II, "camps" referred to posts in which the troops lived in tents, and "cantonments" to posts in which the housing was of wooden construction.
7. Fine and Remington, pp. 198-308 (See the discussion of the planning and construction of the the 1940-41 camps and cantonments in).
8. *Ibid.*, pp. 344-54.
9. "Construction Division Expansion," *Civil Engineering*, Vol. 11, No. 3 (March, 1941), p. 180; Fine and Remington, pp. 333, 347, 401-7.
10. Fine and Remington, pp. 353-54.
11. "22 Million Dollar Improvement for McCoy," *Monroe County Democrat*, July 31, 1941, p. 6; "Success at Last," *Sparta Herald*, August 4, 1941, p. 1; Fine and Remington, pp. 377-78.
12. The cost plus a fixed fee contract had been developed by the War Department for emergency construction projects in which the conventional advertisement for bids method was too time-consuming. Under a fixed fee contract, the firm involved agreed to carry out a project for a set fee, and the government paid all expenses.
13. "22 Million Dollar Improvement for McCoy; Completion Set for March After Construction Opens," *Monroe County Democrat*, July 31, 1941, p. 1.
14. "Construction Qm. Office at McCoy," *Monroe County Democrat*, July 31, 1941, p. 1; "McCoy Land Appraisal Opens; Begin Activity," *Sparta Herald*, August 11, 1941, p. 1; "22 Million Dollar Improvement for McCoy; McCoy Survey Project on Schedule; Power Surveyed," *Monroe County Democrat*, August 21, 1941, p. 1.

15. "McCoy Survey Project on Schedule; Power Surveyed"; "Triangular McCoy Site Plan Approved by 6th Corps Area," *Sparta Herald*, September 29, 1941, p. 1.
16. "McCoy Survey Project on Schedule; Power Surveyed"; "Complete One M'Coys Survey," *Monroe County Democrat*, September 4, 1941, p. 1.
17. Among the Army officials present at the meeting and advising the general on his decision were Zone Constructing Quartermaster Hayden; Major G. R. Tyler, representing the Site Planning Unit of the Construction Division in Washington; and supply and medical officers on General Cummins's staff.
18. "Triangular McCoy Site Plan Approved by 6th Corps Area."
19. Figure A shows Plan No. 614-179, a "typical layout-diagram" prepared by Zach's staff soon after approval of the Mead, Ward and Hunt McCoy plan.
20. Also see the discussion of military training requirements in a triangular division plan found in Part III--"Army Ground Forces Stations," Chapter III--"Site Planning," *Engineering Manual*, Office of the Chief of Engineers (Washington, D. C.: War Department, April, 1943), sections 3-20 to 3-21.
21. See Typical Plan 614-179; Fine and Remington, pp. 351-53.
22. See Figure A; "Selection of Sites for Structures and Facilities for Economy," Section 3.03 in "Part I--"Selection of Sites," *Engineering Manual* (February, 1943); "Part III--Army Ground Forces Stations," Sections 3-20 through 3-23, *Engineering Manual*.
23. See the description of non-divisional troops in "Part III--Army Ground Forces Stations," Section 3-22 (e).
24. Mel Scott, *American City Planning Since 1890* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969), pp. 12-13; 259-61; 339-40.
25. *Ibid.*, pp. 47-65.
26. "Index, Drawings from Area Engineer, Camp McCoy," February 19, 1944 (in box marked "Historical Engineering Records," "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy).
27. Fine and Remington, pp. 413-17; "Prospects for McCoy Post Looking Bad," *Sparta Herald*, October 6, 1941, p. 1, c. 1; "184th Field Artillery Unit Arrives at Camp McCoy," *Sparta Herald*, October 13, 1941, p. 1.
28. Fine and Remington, pp. 479-82; "Camps Awarded and/or Underway [and] Advanced Planning -- Camps," January 22, 1942 (in National Archives, 107-23-894), quoted in Perry Busch and Diane Wasch, "?" (Washington, D. C.: Historic American Buildings Survey, 1988), p. 47. The other advanced planning cantonments constructed in 1942 besides McCoy included Camp Carson, Colorado; Camp Campbell, Kentucky; Camp Atterbury, Indiana; Camp Rucker, Alabama; Camp White, Medford, Oregon; Camp Pickett, Virginia; Camp Swift, Bastrop, Texas; Camp Butner, Durham, North Carolina; Camp Adair, Oregon, Camp Gordon, Georgia; and Camp Beale, California. Busch and Wasch, *ibid.*; "Status of Construction for Divisions to be Activated in 1942," [memorandum written in the G-4 construction office, Army General Staff], February 25, 1942 (from "Numerical File, 1921 to March, 1942, Director S. S. and P, G-4," National Archives, 165-234-469).
29. Fine and Remington, pp. 472-78; 521; 569-71;
30. See "The 'Daddy' of Camp McCoy to New Fields," *The Real McCoy* [camp newspaper during World War II], October 16, 1942, p. 8, c. 1; "Bids on McCoy Work Started February 14," *Sparta Herald*, February 16, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; and U. S. Engineer Office, Chicago, Ill. Construction Division, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army. Specification No. DE-11. "Camp McCoy. Sparta, Wisconsin. Volume 1--Specifications for Construction of General Housing, Hospital Boiler House and Steam Distribution and the Utilities Therein," Revised February 14, 1942 (original copy in box marked "1942 Specifications," "Meatlocker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy).

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31. "Bids on McCoy Work Started February 14," *Sparta Herald*, February 16, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; "Work at McCoy Scheduled to Start About March 20," p. 1, c. 8.
32. "U. S. To Receive Bids for Camp McCoy Project," *Monroe County Democrat*, February 5, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; "Construction Is Authorized for Camp McCoy; Will Take Over 9600 Acres Land," *Monroe County Democrat*, February 12, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; "Work Started on McCoy Building," *Democrat*, February 19, 1942, p. 1, c. 8.
33. "Bids on McCoy Work Started February 14"; "Work Started on McCoy Building"; "Camp McCoy Cost Is Increased Seven Million," *Sparta Herald*, March 23, 1942, p. 1, c. 1; "More Wisconsin Concerns Get Contracts at McCoy," *Monroe County Democrat*, April 2, 1942, p. 1, c. 7; and Plan E, attached to this report.
34. "The 'Daddy' of Camp McCoy to New Fields"; "Index to Drawings from from Area Engineer." The drawings prepared by the Area Engineer's office were given numbers beginning with 6150.
35. Fine and Remington, pp. 350-51; 479; 482-83.
36. Busch and Wasch, pp. 12; 42-43; 46; Fine and Remington, pp. 350-51.
37. Some of the building types listed were built between the end of the initial construction campaign and the end of the war. Others were the results of remodeling during the war, such as the Personnel and Separation Centers.
38. Although 469 were erected, several were remodeled for use as part of the Personnel Center in 1945. See Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin," p. 10.
39. For detailed analyses of the construction of buildings in the McCoy cantonments, see the Historic American Buildings Survey documentation reports on Buildings 1129, 801, and 635, prepared in September, 1988 as companion pieces for this report.
40. No articles can be found in either of the Sparta, Wisconsin newspapers regarding construction activities at the cantonment between April and August, 1942.
41. The 20,000 figure was also used by Clayton Ward of Mead, Ward and Hunt in August, 1941, as an estimate of the number of workers required to build the cantonment. See "Doubled Population Predicted for Sparta, Tomah, Districts," *Monroe County Democrat*, August 14, 1941, p. 1, c. 8.
42. "New Camp McCoy Open Sunday," *Monroe County Democrat*, August 27, 1942, p. 1, c. 8; "'All Right, You Guys, We're Moving'--On to New Site," *Real McCoy*, Vol. 1, No. 6, August 28, 1942, sec. 1, p. 1; Sgt. Lew Elkin, "Post Headquarters in New Camp Now," *Real McCoy*, vol. 1, No. 10, September 25, 1942, p. 1, c. 1; "Picture Taking Now Permitted, But Cautiously," *Real McCoy*, October 9, 1942, p. 1; "List of Completed Jobs by Service Command," January 31, 1943 (from collection, "War Construction Program for Period January 31, 1943-April 30, 1943," National Archives?)
43. Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data," typescript copy of original report, pp. 6-7; handwritten notations on ditto original report, p. 18.
44. "Historical Summary," typescript summary of the history of Camp McCoy prepared by the Public Affairs Office (?), Fort McCoy, n. d., c. 1985, p. 6; Lou Ann Mittelstaedt, "McCoy's History, 1947-Present," *Triad*, 3, No. 11 (May 29, 1986), p. 5.

Addendum To:
Fort McCoy
(Camp McCoy)
Sparta vicinity
Monroe County
Wisconsin

HABS No. WI-308

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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

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

FORT MCCOY
(Camp McCoy)

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This report is an addendum to a thirteen page report previously transmitted to the Library of Congress in 1992.

- Location: Fort McCoy, Sparta vicinity, Monroe County, Wisconsin
- Present Owner: Department of the Army
- Original Use: U.S. Army seasonal training camp, known as Camp Robinson
- Subsequent Use: After World War I, enlarged and renamed Camp McCoy; military training facility and Civilian Conservation Corps Camp; later a World War II mobilization cantonment.
- Present Use: Fort McCoy, a U.S. Army Base and National Guard training facility.
- Significance: Fort McCoy is significant as the location of one of the largest concentrations of 800 Series temporary buildings in the United States. Fort McCoy was built as part of a massive mobilization program designed to provide housing and training facilities for the troops, in preparation for the United States' involvement in World War II. The cantonment section of Fort McCoy today vividly recalls both the planning and construction phases of the camp. Its triangular division plan continues to provide pleasant perspectives along curvilinear avenues and occasional vistas of impressive buildings at the end of axial streets. Only a few hundred of the 1,500 wartime structures have been removed, and the exterior colors and materials on most buildings are unchanged from the 1940s. Nearly all of the mobilization building types remain intact. Thus, Fort McCoy represents one of the most complete collections of 800 Series standard buildings still in existence.

HISTORY OF THE PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION OF
THE HOSPITAL AREA, CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN
1940-1946

I. Introduction

On the eve of World War II, the state of hospitalization for the United States Army had multiple shortcomings. Facilities were inadequate in both size and sophistication, there was a strict limitation placed on the enlisted men available for the Medical Department, and reserve medical supplies and equipment dated from the first World War. All of this combined to create a situation that was less than ideal regarding the preparedness of the department in the event of war.¹

During the 1930s, the surgeon general, who was responsible for the care of the Army's sick and wounded, found a serious shortage regarding the available hospital facilities, even in a time of peace. He began a long-range program in 1934 to alleviate this problem, only to have Congress appropriate just enough funds to provide maintenance for existing buildings.² But in the ensuing years, the war in Europe began to have an impact on the perception of the United States as a whole concerning military protection, which is reflected in the build-up in troops from 210,000 in September 1939, to about 1,686,400 by December, 1941. The Medical Department had to undergo some dramatic changes as well, not just in terms of the magnitude of the growth involved, but also in terms of developing the mechanisms to determine adequate and appropriate increases in facilities and the operation and equipping of those facilities.³

In order to better understand the development of the hospital area at Camp McCoy and other complexes like it at installations in this country, it is worthwhile to examine the general context of hospital planning by the Army, both prior to and during the second World War.

II. U.S. Army Mobilization Hospital Planning on the eve of and during World War II

In 1939, in opposition to the surgeon general's wishes, it was the policy of the War Department to expand existing Army hospital facilities as much as possible, instead of building new facilities, to provide housing for patients in the event of war. When the maximum expansion capacity of Army facilities had been reached, then other existing buildings would be utilized in this order: federal hospitals, civilian hospitals, vacated Army posts, and public and private facilities such as hotels and schools. As a last resort, the Army would consent to construct new hospital plants which would be composed of single-story structures built utilizing standard wood framing techniques. Plans for these cantonment-type, or temporary, structures, that had been used in World War I, were updated during the 1930s in anticipation of another mobilization effort. However, these drawings did not receive much support even among the military due to the widespread prevailing theory that even if the country was drawn into another global war, the existing training facilities in the United States would be sufficient for mobilization, and most American troops would undergo the majority of their training in England and Europe. These sentiments persisted practically until the United States entered World War II.⁴

The 1930s plans for the cantonment-type hospital buildings had been prepared by the quartermaster general in cooperation with the surgeon general's Hospital Construction and Repair Subdivision. The majority of plans depicted the individual building types that would be required in such a complex: wards, messes, personnel quarters, and administration facilities. Also included in these drawings were examples of schematic layouts showing various combinations of the building types, most of which were connected by enclosed passageways. Where required, both station and general hospitals would be constructed in this manner. Station hospitals were used for ordinary medical needs of local military patients, while general hospitals were fewer in number and designed to provide both general care for common illnesses, and more specialized care for patients with severe or rare diseases who were transferred from station facilities. Temporary construction, when applied to the hospital complexes, had the advantages of being relatively inexpensive to build and requiring a small number of highly skilled workers. Its drawbacks were the increased danger of fire and the complications in administration created by the sprawling nature of a single-story complex.⁵

As a part of its response to President Roosevelt's declaration of emergency, in June of 1940, the Supply Branch of the General Staff (G-4) issued a policy to continue the expansion of existing hospital facilities, in spite of the recommendations to the contrary that were put forth by the Office of the Surgeon General. In addition, use of cantonment-type construction for hospital facilities was authorized for new posts.⁶ However, even though the development of the cantonment-type plans in the 1930s was a collaborative effort by the Quartermaster Corps and the Office of the Surgeon General, there were serious deficiencies in the designs; these shortcomings were no doubt due in part not only to the advances made in medicine, but also to the changes in attitude toward medical practice and administration. For instance, the designs of the x-ray clinics and the laboratories provided facilities that were not large enough to accommodate the increased usage these technological fields were experiencing. Also, the maintenance of patients' records was becoming evermore important in the treatment of illnesses and injuries, and along with this trend came the requirements for larger storage areas for this purpose. The designs of neuropsychiatric wards were deficient in that they lacked proper control and safety features to prevent patients' attempts to escape or commit suicide. Facilities for recreation, post exchanges, ambulance garages, and high-security storage for narcotics were not included in the plans. Hospitals built according to these early construction drawings were modified to correct these problems. Finally, in 1941, previous plans for neuropsychiatric wards,

kitchens, and messes were abandoned in favor of new plans, in order to reduce the amount of revisions being made in the field.⁷

Patient and personnel safety was a major concern for both the quartermaster general and the surgeon general. To slow the spread of fire, draft stops were inserted into the enclosed walkways that connected the various buildings in hospital complexes, and sprinkler systems were installed in all wards, except detention wards, and in all patients' kitchens.⁸

With these problems in mind, the quartermaster general and the surgeon general began to collaborate on designs for two-story fireproof hospital buildings in the spring of 1941, but before the designs could be implemented, the war had begun. Planning from that point on focused on speed in construction and conservation of materials. As a result, late in December 1941, the authority to construct two-story semipermanent hospitals was revoked, and in February 1942, a decision was made by G-4 to use a modified form of the theaters of operations-type designs to construct buildings at new posts, except in the case of stations in the advanced planning stage (as was the case at McCoy). The theaters of operations buildings represented a low quality of construction, such as exteriors clad with heavy building paper and secured with vertical batten strips, no plumbing inside barracks (separate lavatory buildings were provided), and heating furnished by individual stoves as opposed to a central heating system.⁹

The development of site plans for Army hospital areas, as well as for posts in general, was the result of the "advance planning" undertaken in late 1940 and early 1941 by Brigadier General Brehon B. Somervell, Chief of the Construction Division, Quartermaster Corps. Somervell assembled some of the most important personalities in the construction industry to assist in this planning. Among those recruited was Leon H. Zach, who had been associated with the Olmsted Brothers, the premier landscape architecture firm in the country. The Quartermaster Corps hired Zach to provide comprehensive site planning services for all aspects of installation construction. Included in this scope of work was the development of schematic layouts for both station and general hospitals. Zach consulted with the Office of the Surgeon General to arrive at workable, efficient, compact plans for various-sized facilities that would be applicable to the widest range of potential sites. In this effort, Zach was able to effect improvements in the overall function of hospital complexes, which in turn translated into savings in the cost of construction. The issuance of guidelines for a broad spectrum of factors, such as general concerns relating to site selection, and more specific recommendations dealing with the maximum allowable slope of the corridors connecting the various buildings in a complex, provided a framework or structure that could withstand a limited amount of manipulation. However, these guidelines were set forth as more or less the final word on hospital construction. Even with the transfer of responsibility for the Army's construction program from the Quartermaster Corps to the Corps of Engineers in December of 1941, Zach retained his position as the Chief of the Site Planning Section in the Engineers' hierarchy. Fortunately for the planning of army installations in general, and hospitals specifically, his ideas survived the transition unchanged for the most part.¹⁰

The overall layout of the two types of hospitals, station and general, built in the Zone of Interior (i.e., the United States) using cantonment-type (or temporary) construction methodology was based on a grid pattern, with a system of walkways and streets running at right angles and parallel to themselves and each other. The walkways, or corridors (both open and enclosed), served to link the buildings, while the streets connected the different areas of the complex. Intersections where the pedestrian and vehicular paths crossed were articulated by open, covered passageways, thus alerting vehicles to the possible presence of patients and personnel.¹¹ The use of covered walkways at Army post hospitals dates back at least to the World War I era; a 1919 drawing of the base hospital at Camp Bragg, North Carolina, depicts some of the buildings linked by both one- and two-story covered corridors.¹²

There was a certain hierarchy of the layout of both station and general hospital complexes, with the main administration building being located at the head of the complex; flanking it were the Medical Corps officers' quarters and those of the nurses (some of whom were officers), with these buildings' axes generally running in an east/west direction. Also located along this first corridor were an infirmary for general screening of patients and treatment of minor illnesses; specialized, separate clinics for dental treatments and genito-urinary ailments; and also dining and recreation facilities for the professional medical staff. On the other side of the first corridor were additional specialized clinics, a laboratory, a pharmacy, and an x-ray facility, all adjacent to the administration building. On either side of this cluster were various types of wards.

Along the second corridor, the majority of buildings were standard wards, located on either side of a large recreation facility. Adjacent to this structure were such facilities as the hospital post exchange and the physiotherapy building; general hospitals also had a post office and a telephone building in this area. The facilities on the third corridor, like the second, consisted almost exclusively of standard wards, except for the existence of detention and neuropsychiatric wards, which were isolated by means of a security fence from the rest of the complex. Also on this corridor were mess facilities for medical detachment soldiers.

The fourth corridor was primarily composed of barracks for soldiers assigned to the medical detachment; in addition, this area also contained administration, dining, and storehouse facilities. Of the last row of buildings, the only ones connected to the primary corridor system were the heating plant and storage-related structures. The other buildings in this area of the hospital complex were devoted to service and storage, such as a paint shop, a utility shop, and an ambulance garage, and to such contrasting uses as recreational buildings and the morgue; in general hospitals a laundry and bakery were also located in this section.

In addition to the difference in the type of patients that they treated, general hospitals differed from station hospitals because they included facilities used for postal, telephone, laundry, and bakery services. General hospitals were free-standing entities; in other words, they were not associated with or dependent upon any other facility, and therefore had to be entirely self-sufficient. Station hospitals, on the other hand, were an integral part of military cantonments, which provided all the functions needed by the soldiers and civilians who lived and worked at those posts.¹³

The ideal site for a hospital complex would be relatively flat and yet well-drained, with a southerly-directed slope. The levelness of the site would assist the construction of the connecting walkways, whose maximum allowable slope was 3%, according to guidelines set forth by the Corps of Engineers.¹⁴ Orientation of the wards was important also, with the preference for their long axes to run in the north/south direction. This enabled full southern exposure of the solariums, or sun porches, which were an important feature of the wards. Also of concern was the location of the site with respect to the prevailing winds, to reduce or eliminate dust from heavily trafficked areas, smoke and unpleasant odors from industrial plants and sewage treatment plants. Noise reduction could be achieved by locating the hospital away from highways, railroad lines and industrial facilities. The retention of large trees was considered desirable.¹⁵ As will be demonstrated in the following section, these guidelines were followed rather closely in the construction of the hospital complex at McCoy.

III. The Planning and Construction of the Hospital Area, Camp McCoy, 1941-1943¹⁶

Although Mead, Ward and Hunt, the Madison, Wisconsin, architecture/engineering firm selected in 1941 to deliver preliminary plans for the overall layout of McCoy, was able to elaborate on Zach's schematics for main cantonment arrangements by creating a triangular-shaped configuration for those buildings, they were not able to deviate from the grid formation suggested by Zach for the hospital area. As mentioned in the previous section, the guidelines for hospital planning were generally followed to the letter, and the facility at McCoy was no exception. The grid pattern was utilized at McCoy's hospital, no doubt due to the requirement of enclosed walkways, an important feature of this grouping of buildings. Such a key element was difficult to alter, and so the proposal put forth for the hospital was a grid oriented at a forty-five degree angle from true north.¹⁷

All of this planning by Mead, Ward and Hunt was seemingly for naught, however, as in the late fall of 1941 the Army found itself with no grounds for requesting appropriations from Congress for cantonment construction. The activity at McCoy ground to a halt, and the future of this fledgling post looked doubtful. The events that occurred on December 7 of that year sparked the tenuous flame into a blaze of activity not only at McCoy, but all across the country.

At the time the United States entered World War II, Camp McCoy consisted of several buildings that were a combination of structures remaining from the First World War and many that had been built in years following that conflict. Ultimately, when the massive construction project in 1942 was nearing completion, this area would be referred to as the "old" Camp McCoy. Among the buildings assembled in this area was a structure that functioned as the hospital for the post; the frame portion of this building burned to the ground on February 22, 1942. Even though arrangements had to be made to accommodate the displaced patients and medical personnel, there was no time to dwell on this loss. Within a month, J. P. Cullen and Son, a construction firm from Janesville, Wisconsin, was selected as the contractor for the hospital area, which was but one aspect of the major construction project at the "new" Camp McCoy. The construction activity at McCoy was divided into seven sections, with the hospital area being designated as Area "A"; a 1942-era site plan shows the main post divided into Areas "B" through "G".¹⁸

The vast majority of structures located in the hospital complex at McCoy were constructed in 1942 during the initial phase that began in April of that year: 116 of the total 131 buildings.¹⁹ Medical officers and enlisted men detailed to the Medical Corps began arriving in the first part of July 1942, and these soldiers were housed and trained in the "old" camp area until they moved into their new quarters. Toward the end of September, the completion of the first buildings in the hospital area took place; these buildings primarily consisted of hospital personnel quarters, standard wards for patients, barracks for enlisted men assigned to the medical detachment, and storehouses. Also among the first completed buildings were some of the specialized clinics, and by the beginning of October, more clinics were ready for use, as well as most of the mess halls and recreation buildings.²⁰

The hospital area at Camp McCoy was laid out practically identically to the description for station hospitals that is outlined in Part II above. Building T-1010 was constructed as the Hospital Administration Building; this building was erected during the initial phase of work in 1942.²¹ As originally constructed, this building was "U"-shaped in plan, but soon after it was built, an addition was placed at the southeast end, converting the shape of the plan to a square with an open space in the middle. This building fronts on a curved drive, located on the northwest side of the first corridor. This northwest side of the building served as an entrance for not only administrative purposes and visitors, but in addition there was a separate entry for emergency patients, both those suffering from

serious illnesses and those who incurred injuries during training.²² Just as set forth in Zach's plans, the Administration Building is flanked by the structures used for quartering the professional medical personnel; additionally, recreation and dining facilities for the doctors and nurses, as well as specialized clinics, and an infirmary, are located in this area.²³ Almost all of these buildings on the northwest side of the first corridor were constructed in 1942; the exceptions are Buildings T-1011 and T-1021. Both are Type HQ-18s and were built in 1943 to provide additional housing for nurses.²⁴

Directly southeast of the Hospital Administration Building are the specialized facilities for x-ray work and surgical procedures. The surgery building, Building T-1032, is connected with an additional walkway to the Laboratory (Building T-1033), where chemistry, serology, bacteriology, urinalysis, hematology, and pathology laboratories and the pharmacy were located. To the southwest of the laboratory facility is the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat (EENT) Clinic; this building (T-1034) was converted from a standard ward to this specialized use in June of 1943. Originally the EENT functions were housed in the laboratory building, but increased demands on both of these areas created a severe shortage of space. Partly responsible for the increased activity was the establishment in 1942 of a policy by the War Department to provide eye examinations and spectacles to any soldier who was in need.²⁵ Also located along the southeast side of the first corridor are patient wards, only four of which were erected in 1943 (see below).

The second corridor, being primarily composed of ward buildings, is dominated by the Hospital Recreational Building (Building T-1056). By virtue of the fact that it is one of only two examples of two-story structures in the hospital area, and also due to its unique cruciform-shaped plan, Building T-1056 is one of the most strikingly different structures located in the hospital complex. It functioned as the social center of the hospital area (in conjunction with its neighbor, the Post Exchange) and was outfitted with film projection equipment and a stage for live performances or presentations. It housed offices for personnel in charge of recreation and social services, and also had guest rooms at the northwest end of the second floor.²⁶ Just to the west of Building T-1056 is the Post Exchange, Building T-1055, which housed such functions as a lunch counter, soda fountain, barber shop, tailor shop, shoe repair and shine (cobbler) shop, and sales room for a variety of items available for purchase by military personnel.²⁷ Only two of the buildings along the second corridor were built in 1943; both are wards.

By their sheer numbers, the wards as a group outstrip all the other classifications of buildings, with a total of fifty-nine structures being devoted to this use at McCoy.²⁸ There are six different types at this complex, and although they vary in interior layout, they all have a common element: the screened porch, located on the southwest side of the buildings. Most types have only the one porch, and those examples also have an enclosed solarium located at the southeast end; these spaces are distinguished by the large amount of glazing along the three exterior walls. Each of the high-security wards (which are described below) has a second screened porch located on the northeast side.²⁹

Of the six types, the Standard Ward (Type W-1) is the most common, with a total of thirty examples. This type accommodates thirty-three beds, two in private rooms and thirty-one in an open ward; each also has a variety of other spaces including an office, serving kitchen, and separate toilets for patients and the nursing staff. These wards were intended for noncontagious and convalescent patients. There are also Combination Wards (Type W-2), which house fewer patients than the standard ones, since they were used for the seriously ill and the highly contagious cases. These contain ten private rooms (each pair shares a bath/toilet room) and an open ward for sixteen patients; the other spaces are identical to the W-1, except that an examination room is included as well.³⁰

During 1943, additional wards were constructed along the first, second, and third corridors to meet the growing demands brought about by the United States' continued commitment to the war effort. By that time construction plans had been developed by the Corps of Engineers in response to the ever-increasing shortages of a wide range of construction materials. Several examples of two types of wards that were based on conservation principles were designed to supersede the Types W-1 and W-2, and are known as Types C-H and D-H, respectively. The plans of these later types are arranged a bit differently, but both have the same designated spaces as their predecessors. A comparison with the earlier types indicates a dramatic reduction of the number of concrete piers and footings for both the C-H and the D-H wards, as well as wider spacing of floor joists in some areas of the structural system, thus resulting in savings of concrete, steel reinforcing, and lumber.³¹

Other buildings of special interest are the four located at the east end of the third corridor, just north of Ninth Avenue. Three of these buildings are Detention Wards, Type W-8, and were completed in the fall of 1942; the fourth is a Neuropsychiatric Ward, Type I-H, built in July of 1943. During the war, and for an unknown period after its conclusion, these wards were isolated from the rest of the hospital area by a security fence.³² These buildings housed patients suffering from mental illness and American soldiers incarcerated for criminal or military offenses. The design of the Type W-8 Ward reflects the concerns of the surgeon general regarding the safety of mentally ill patients outlined earlier in this report. These drawings, executed in 1941, depict such improvements as concealed radiators to lessen the threat of danger from burns, and the inclusion of hinged metal-screened doors and windows to increase the relative security of these openings for both patients and hospital workers.³³

The remainder of the buildings along the third corridor consists of wards (types of which have been described above) and a large Hospital Mess, Building T-1081, capable of serving 336 soldiers--both enlisted men and ambulatory patients--at one time. Another mess of this same type, and located along this walkway, Building T-1070, was destroyed by fire in 1991. Four of the wards along this corridor were constructed in 1943.³⁴

The fourth corridor is primarily composed of barracks for enlisted men and storage facilities for equipment and medical supplies. The Hospital Barracks (Type HB-54) is similar to the various barracks provided on the main post in that most of its plan is devoted to a large open space to accommodate soldiers' bunks. It is interesting to note that four of these barracks buildings were converted into wards for patients during 1943. According to an annual report issued by the McCoy hospital administration to the surgeon general in that year, an acute shortage of patient beds resulted in the modification of Buildings T-1094 through T-1097, each of which could house thirty-seven patients.³⁵ Another 336-man mess, Building T-1098 is located in this area, as is Building T-1099, which was originally built as an Administration Building (Type A-6), but was converted in 1943 into a food processing facility.³⁶ Although as noted above, some of these structures were altered a year later, all the buildings along the fourth corridor were originally erected in 1942.

The remaining habitable buildings are located at the southeast end of the complex, and these consist of a variety of utilitarian-type structures: shops, storehouses, the garage, the morgue, and the boiler building. The Hospital Boiler House (Building T-10111), which anchors the southern half of the hospital complex, is the other two-story structure at McCoy's hospital complex. With its large, towering brick smoke stack, it presents a formidable image at the entrance to this utility-oriented area. Steam produced by the coal-fired Boiler House was used, not only for heating the entire complex, but also for the sterilization of medical equipment and instruments, the production of hot water used throughout the complex, and also the operation of steam cookers in the hospital mess buildings.³⁷ The siting of this building coincides with that recommended by Zach, as it is located

such that the prevailing winds--from the west in the summer and the southwest in the winter--carried the smoke and fumes away from the wards and living quarters.³⁸ The Morgue (Building T-10112), a small, nondescript building, is located directly southeast of the boiler house. This facility also provided spaces for a mortuary and an autopsy room; some furnishings remain in the building that might date to the 1940s.³⁹ Also sited in this section of the hospital, towards the southwest side, are two recreation buildings (Type RB-2) that were used by the enlisted men assigned to the medical detachment. At the northeast side are examples of Type SH-A-T storage facilities, all three of which were built in 1943. Neither the recreation buildings nor the storehouses are linked to the central heating system; both types were heated by free-standing stoves.⁴⁰ The garage, which was built to accommodate six vehicles, and the various maintenance shops--paint, utility, and general--are also found in the vicinity of the boiler building. The shops, although free-standing, were heated by the central heating plant by means of an underground system of pipes.⁴¹

The other structures located in the hospital complex are purely utilitarian. There are six Pump Houses and one Booster Pump House that are part of the central heating system in the hospital area. These Pump Houses served as points of return for the condensation formed as a by-product from the steam used to heat most of the hospital structures; the Booster Pump House is a collection point for five of the pumps located most remotely from the boiler building.⁴² There are two Emergency Lighting Plant Houses located along the first walkway; one is adjacent to Building T-1010 (Hospital Administration Building), and the other is located near Buildings T-1042 and T-1043 (both wards). Very little information exists concerning these small concrete block structures, but they were probably built in 1942 to house generators that provided back-up electrical power for at least some of the buildings in the hospital area.⁴³

Also included among the utilitarian components are the walkways; although not "buildings" in the strictest sense of the word, they are the critical links that literally tie the entire hospital complex together. The most common type of walkway at the McCoy hospital is the covered enclosed walkway, Type WK-2. It, along with the other two types of walkways found at McCoy, measures about six feet in width. The WK-2s are built of standard wood frame construction, and are clad with cement asbestos shingle siding, as are the vast majority of buildings located at McCoy. Most of the enclosed corridors were built in 1942, with some minor extensions being built as additional buildings were constructed in 1943. The knee braces and horizontal tie beams are exposed on the interior of these corridors, and the piping for the heating system and electrical conduit run just above the beams. The WK-2s are punctuated at regular intervals by six-over-six double-hung wood windows.

The fireproof walkways are constructed of concrete blocks, which are exposed on both the exterior and interior. These walkways (Type WK-3) were built in 1942, and situated along the three main north/south corridors in the hospital area. The window units that exist in these corridors are metal ones with nine lights each. As with the enclosed wood frame walkways, the steam heat system piping and electrical conduit run in the same area, but the beams in this case are made of concrete. Both types of enclosed corridors are heated with radiator units, which occur approximately every thirty feet.

The third and least common kind of walkway found at McCoy is the covered open type, Type WK-1. These are composed of wood frame construction and are found in the southeast quadrant, connecting some of the storehouses in that area. Also, this type of walkway construction is utilized in the sections that extend over the streets, and these parts are taller than the surrounding buildings that they link together. Their height allows for the passage of vehicles, as well as acting as a signal that pedestrians might be present.⁴⁴

As a group, the walkways served as not only the passageways for the people who inhabited this area, but also (in most instances) as the channels for the steam heating system. During the hospital's heyday, these corridors were the setting for much activity and vitality, and it would not be an exaggeration to state that the walkways were the life's blood of this facility. Everyone--doctors, nurses, technicians, orderlies, patients--used these corridors, and one can imagine the wide spectrum of scenes that unfolded therein: the scurrying of feet rushing to get a critically ill or injured patient to the surgery clinic; the continuous movement of the nursing staff and the men assigned to the medical detachment during the day, and the relative calm of the night; the stillness that settled over all who encountered the gurney bearing the body of a deceased patient as it made its way to the morgue.

A brief look at scenes like these and life in the hospital, as well as at the function of the hospital complex within the context of the cantonment as a whole and its relationship to the neighboring community will be explored in the next section.

IV. Life in the Hospital Area at Camp McCoy, 1942-1946

The hospital area was simultaneously an integral component of the post at large as well as an almost autonomous, independent unit. The location and the design of the hospital complex made this duality possible. Being sited immediately to the east of the main part of the cantonment placed the complex in close proximity to the training areas of both the infantry and the artillery troops. This enabled relatively convenient access for the field ambulances employed to retrieve wounded and sick troops from these areas during their exercises. In addition, the hospital was within a short driving distance of the rest of the cantonment, thus insuring in most cases expeditious attention being given to illnesses of all descriptions. The convenience of the complex also facilitated the required eye examinations that were administered to all tactical units that arrived at McCoy for training. The station hospital also served the personnel at a nearby Army Air Forces technical training facility, and the military police of a post located in Michigan. The captured prisoners of war and interned American citizens of Japanese descent incarcerated and detained at McCoy were also hospitalized here.⁴⁵

By its very nature--one of building components connected by a series of enclosed and open corridors--the design of the hospital complex, as described in the previous sections, engendered a feeling of separateness. However, this isolation was not seen as a negative factor, but rather as an essential one in the process of healing illnesses and wounds. The patients inhabited a world that had one aim: their speedy recovery and return to productive full military service, or if that was not possible, limited service or civilian life. The organization of the hospital complex made it possible for the service men to enjoy activities in the wards and partake of meals in the mess halls, as well as to purchase goods in the exchange, and make craft items and attend movies or live performances in the recreation building. And for those who were not able to walk to these facilities, meals, craft programs, news shows, educational opportunities, and even physical reconditioning programs were brought to them.

Volunteers from the local communities of Sparta and Tomah, and even from as far away as LaCrosse, assisted the hospital staff in these outreach activities; people from these towns and the surrounding areas also raised funds to support physical improvements at the hospital and to provide gifts for patients during holidays. And the goodwill shown to the occupants of the hospital was reciprocated to the community. On more than one occasion the staff of the hospital assisted the citizens in the area with various health-related situations. The community leaders were, of course, grateful for this willingness on the part of the McCoy facility authorities to provide aid in instances where their local resources were inadequate.⁴⁶

Typically, the average patient was assigned to one of the standard wards, which comprise the most prevalent building type in the hospital complex. When the hospital complex began operations in the fall of 1942, the majority of these thirty examples of Type W-1 were used for acute respiratory treatment, which was "the most common cause of admission among U.S. Army troops during World War II." At McCoy, according to the 1943 Annual Report to the surgeon general,

"There were many acute conditions due to the severity of the climate with large incidence of upper respiratory infections in troops training out doors in sub-zero weather..."; these infections "...were responsible for almost half of the total admissions and January was the month in which the peak occurred."

Some of the twelve standard combination wards constructed at McCoy were also put to this same use; however, as described earlier in this report, this type of building was also used for the care of medical

officers and nurses, as well as for the treatment of contagious diseases, pneumonia and other serious illnesses.⁴⁷

An important aspect of the treatment of all patients was the "convalescence" stage, a term which belies its active nature. Whether suffering from the effects of influenza or injury incurred from shrapnel or temporary incapacitation due to frost bite, all soldiers were "...plunged into a schedule of activity from morning to night..." soon after being admitted to the hospital. Along with the treatment of symptoms, this reconditioning program was tailored to each individual's rate of recovery and constantly revised according to his progress. This approach lessened the shock experienced by the soldiers when they returned to active duty, whether full time or limited service.⁴⁸ As far as the impact on the built environment was concerned, this methodology of treatment required a large number of wards in order to house all personnel in the various stages of recovery. This is evidenced by the fact that hospital design was based on 5% of post strength.⁴⁹

The primary care of the patients fell to the nursing staff, and relatively early in the hospital's operation, a training program for nurses was established at McCoy. In June of 1943, verbal authorization was given by the Sixth Service Command to begin a training center, the purpose of which was "... to indoctrinate newly inducted nurses into the Army, train them in military subjects as well as to train them in the operation of Army hospitals and to prepare these nurses for over-seas assignment." The program began as a two week one, but later that year in November the training period was extended to three weeks, with a continuation of the requirement of actual ward work as part of the curriculum. Huge numbers of nurses rotated through the center at McCoy; during the first six months of the school's existence, over five hundred nurses received training to prepare them for active duty both overseas and in the zone of interior.⁵⁰ The nursing staff and patients of the first through third walkways, or "ramps" as they were called by the staff, were each under the care of a ramp supervisor; these officers reported directly to the chief of nursing.⁵¹

Doctors serving at McCoy, professionally trained in academic institutions before obtaining commissions in the Army, also received training in "...basic military (protocol), administrative, and professional subjects"; these classes were held year-round, except during the summer months when the officers gathered once a week for road marches.⁵² Doctors and nurses were assigned to specialized subsections: surgical, which also included ophthalmology, otolaryngology, and physiotherapy units; medical, which also oversaw the neuropsychiatric unit; x-ray; and laboratory.⁵³ Most likely, in addition to the wards and clinics, the training of doctors and nurses was conducted in various spaces such as the Hospital Recreation Building (Building T-1056) and the Officers Recreation Buildings (Buildings T-1004 and T-1019). Probably some meetings of smaller groups were held in the day (living) rooms of the officers' quarters.

Specialized courses were also conducted for enlisted personnel assigned to the medical detachment, such as medical and surgical technicians, ward orderlies, and medical supply staff. Many of those receiving training were limited service men, who were defined by the Army as being unqualified for overseas service. Due to the shortages of able-bodied men available for active service, these men who had physical and sometimes mental handicaps were utilized in every possible capacity in zone of interior hospitals.⁵⁴ Again, these courses were probably taught in the main recreation building, as it is the only structure in the complex large enough to accommodate large numbers of people.

An attempt was made to compensate for the short supply of physicians by employing more Medical Administrative Corps (MAC) officers "...not only in administrative work unconnected with medical practice but also in jobs having semiprofessional aspects." This trend was reflected at McCoy in 1943, when a replacement pool of MAC officers was established; these officers served as understudies to

members of the Medical Corps who were desperately needed to treat patients.⁵⁵ Obviously the administrative personnel did the majority of their training in the Hospital Administration Building (Building T-1010), which was expanded in 1943 to provide additional office space.

Each one of these different groups utilized facilities dedicated to their exclusive use: recreation buildings, quarters, and mess halls. This arrangement reinforced the hierarchy of the layout of the complex, as well as the chain of authority, with the administration and professionals being at the north end of the facility, the enlisted men at the south end, and the patients in between. But there existed common ground for all of these groups as well; the main recreation and exchange facilities are two examples, as well as the all-important walkways.

And their goal during the war was a common one: to care for the sick and injured, and to do their part in the national effort to defeat Germany and Japan and the other Axis powers. After the surrender of Japan in September of 1945 the hospital at McCoy remained dedicated to the health care of the men and women who fought so valiantly to stop the aggressors. No doubt it was with sadness on the part of some of the personnel when Camp McCoy ceased operations in 1946.⁵⁶

V. Conclusion

The situation that confronted the Office of the Surgeon General regarding the housing of patients prior to the beginning of World War II was a less than satisfactory one, and it was with a great deal of difficulty that the surgeon general was able to implement even minor changes to improve Army hospital construction in the United States. In fact, the United States' abrupt official entry into the war in December 1941 did more to bring about results than the previous decade's constant requests from the surgeon general to the War Department for more funding.

With the European continent under siege, it was apparent that the United States would have to rely almost entirely on its own stateside facilities to conduct the training and provide the support necessary to combat the Axis powers. Luckily, some planning had been underway since the late 1930s, and the immediacy of the conflict created the need for newly constructed hospital plants, something for which the surgeon general had long lobbied. However, he did not concur with the temporary nature of the buildings themselves, and throughout the war tried to correct this deficiency.

The station hospital complexes constructed in the United States during the Second World War were based on the principles of hierarchy, standardization, and efficiency, and the facility found at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, displays these traits in an exemplary fashion.

The uniformity of the design of hospital layouts was an advantage in preparing men and women for their subsequent assignments during the war. As has been shown, virtually all station hospitals in the zone of interior were planned using the same strict guidelines published first by the Quartermaster Corps and later adopted by the Corps of Engineers. In effect this lent a sense of familiarity to the personnel with their surroundings, and possibly lowered the time lost due to transfers. It is assumed that theaters of operations (overseas) hospital complexes were arranged in a very similar manner, in spite of the fact that in most cases they consisted of a mixture of tents, prefabricated buildings, and existing buildings that were adapted for medical use, if and when they were available, a situation which apparently did not occur frequently.⁵⁷

Another important aspect of hospital construction during the early years of World War II was the continual updating of the building plans. Although the majority of the buildings at McCoy are based on the 700 and 800 Series, many of the structures built in 1943, after the initial construction wave, are based on drawings developed to cut costs and conserve materials. But even though the actual building plans were undergoing constant revisions, there remained a consistency in the basic function of the building types.

The McCoy hospital mirrors the War Department's schematic plans, and the clearly defined realms for administration, professional officers, patients, and enlisted personnel, as well as the separation of patient care from the plant maintenance components, served to capitalize on the requirement for efficient, clear-cut operations. The primary interface of these various entities are the walkways without which the hospital could not function. It seems only fitting that the walkways, being the prominent element that distinguished hospital areas from other operations at 1940s-era military posts, including McCoy, should be the unifying factor that facilitated the smooth operation of a vital component of the effort by the United States Army in World War II.

NOTES:

1. Clarence McKittrick Smith. *The Medical Department: Hospitalization and Evacuation, Zone of Interior*. [volume in the series, *United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*]. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, 1956, pp. 4-6 (hereafter referred to as Smith).
2. Ibid., p. 4.
3. Ibid., pp. 6, 7.
4. Smith, p. 14; Lenore Fine and Jesse A. Remington. *The Corps of Engineers: Construction in the United States*. [volume in the series, *United States Army in World War II: The Technical Services*]. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Chief of Military History, U.S. Army, 1972, pp. 65-73 (hereafter referred to as Fine and Remington); and Diane Shaw Wasch, Perry Bush, Keith Landreth, and James Glass. *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, pp. 7-13 (hereafter referred to as Wasch, et. al.).
5. Smith, pp. 3, 14, 15. According to Smith, both station and general hospitals were also referred to as "named hospitals", since the majority of the general facilities were named in honor of important figures from the Medical Corps, and the station hospitals were named for the posts or installations with which they were associated.
6. Smith, pp. 9, 15-18. G-4 was responsible for the development of plans and policies concerning construction and supply; it oversaw both the Offices of the Surgeon General and the Quartermaster General, and the Quartermaster's successor in Army construction, the Office of the Chief of Engineers. The 700 Series and the 800 Series of standardized construction drawings developed by the War Department prior to and during the Second World War are what are known as "cantonment-type construction"; see Wasch, et. al. for in-depth research regarding the development of these drawings series.
7. Smith, pp. 20-23. During the emergency and also throughout the war, the Chief of the Hospital Construction and Repair (HCR) Subdivision was Lieutenant Colonel (later Colonel) John R. Hall. In February of 1942, HCR became a division, and still was under the direction of Hall; see Smith, pp. 9, 61-63.
8. Smith, p. 23. In fact, a fireproof walkway, constructed of concrete block, was designed by the Construction Division of the Quartermaster Corps in 1941. This design was incorporated at Camp McCoy for portions of the corridors, especially at the intersections. See HABS No. WI-308-ES, Building T-10601.
9. Smith, pp. 23, 24, 68, and 69; and Fine and Remington, pp. 484, 528, 529, and 535. Interestingly enough, however, not too long after the ban on two-story semipermanent construction was issued, a combination of lobbying efforts by the Clay Products Association of the Southwest, shortages of lumber in some areas, and objections by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs to the construction of hospital facilities that were unusable in the postwar period led to the development of a one-story semipermanent design for hospitals, the Type A. By the end of the war, twelve such complexes had been constructed, most of which were general hospitals. See Smith, pp. 73-78 for more information

on this topic, as well as a discussion of the development of a modified Type A hospital for postwar use by the Veterans Administration.

10. Leon Zach. "Site Planning of Cantonment and Community Housing," *Civil Engineering*, XV, No. 8, August 1945, pp. 363-365; see James Glass' discussion of Zach in "Fort McCoy: An 800 Series Cantonment," which is Part III of Wasch, et. al.; and Fine and Remington, pp. 347, 351-53, 503, and 536. For a discussion of the transfer of construction duties from the Quartermaster Corps to the Corps of Engineers, see Fine and Remington, pp. 460-476.

11. Engineering Manual, Chap. I, Part III, 1-14C, January 1943. See HABS Number WI-308-ET-2 for photographic view of a typical open passageway at the intersection of a corridor and street.

12. See HABS NO. WI-308-88, a photographic copy of the Camp Bragg drawing.

13. A comparison with Exhibit #26, Plan Number 614-1107 from the Engineering Manual gives credence to this assumption. At the time the drawing was made, April 1942, the layout plan for a station hospital did not include the extra functions that were omitted at McCoy. Even though many of the types of buildings depicted on Plan Number 614-1107 are theater of operations buildings, and not temporary (like at McCoy), the overall placement and use of the buildings is very similar. Engineering Manual, Chap. III, Exhibit #23, Plan Number 614-1106, dated April 1942, is a layout plan of a general hospital complex (McCoy is a station hospital). The value of its use is in the fact that the types of buildings utilized in the scheme are in most cases identical to those found at McCoy. It is assumed that schematic plans drawn prior to the construction of the facility at McCoy were not drastically different from the ones cited herein, since there are so few differences between the plans and what was constructed at McCoy.

14. Engineering Manual, Chapter I, Part III, 1-14c. Short runs with a 5% slope were permissible, but only under "exceptional circumstances", a term which was not defined.

15. Ibid.

16. See Appendix A for a list of 129 structures representing 43 different building types located in the hospital complex at McCoy that have been documented for the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). (Note: Each one of the three different types of walkways has been documented as a separate building.) By the end of World War II, the hospital complex consisted of 131 buildings. Building T-1070, a Type HM-336, was destroyed by fire in 1991; two other examples of this type of Hospital Mess have been documented as HABS NO. WI-308-CU (Building T-1081) and HABS NO. WI-308-DK (Building T-1098). Building T-1000, a Type F-2 Fire Station, was not documented due to the fact that an identical example has been recorded as HABS NO. WI-308-FD (Building T-1555).

17. See James Glass' detailed discussion of Mead, Ward and Hunt's work at McCoy in "Fort McCoy: An 800 Series Cantonment," which is Part III of Wasch, et. al. McCoy was one of the sites selected by Somervell for "advance planning."

18. "Hospital at Camp McCoy is Destroyed," *Sparta Herald*, February 23, 1942; and Headquarters Post Medical Division, Hospital Branch, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. "(1942) Annual Report to Office of The Surgeon General, Washington, D.C.," January 18, 1943, pp. 1 and 2, Washington National Records Center, RG 112 - Entry 54A - Box 145 (hereafter referred to as "1942 Annual Report"). The walls of the concrete block portion of the hospital were all that remained standing after the fire; these walls

were reused in the construction of an interim facility that was operated from July 8 until the opening of the new hospital in late September. "More Contracts Being Let at McCoy Cantonment," *Monroe County Democrat*, March 26, 1942. According to the March article, J. P. Cullen and Son bid \$2,643,256 "for the construction of 101 buildings." See HABS NO. WI-308-86, a photographic copy of the 1942 site plan (Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Camp McCoy Project, General Layout Plan," Plan Number 6150-1-L-A, May 23, 1942. Filed in museum collection, Fort McCoy.) This drawing depicts the seven construction areas, with the names of the contractors responsible for each. The names "Cullen-Hooper" are shown in Area "A" (the hospital), however, no information has been located that explains the identity of "Hooper".

19. See James Glass' discussion of the construction in 1942-43 in "Fort McCoy: An 800 Series Cantonment," which is Part III of Wasch, et. al.

20. "1942 Annual Report," pp. 2, 5 and 6; and a survey of the Real Property Records of the hospital buildings at McCoy. These records are on file at Fort McCoy in the "Meatlocker," Building 2145, and Real Property Branch, Engineering, Plans, and Services, Directorate of Engineering, Building 2111, Fort McCoy.

21. "1943 Annual Report," p. 6. Post Engineer Office, "Historical Data. Camp McCoy, Wisconsin," January 15, 1946, p. 12. Filed in museum collection, Fort McCoy (hereafter referred to as "1946 Historical Data").

22. For more information on Building T-1010, a Type HA-3 building, see HABS NO. WI-308-AD, and the accompanying photocopies of original construction drawings.

23. See HABS NO. WI-308-85, the site plan of the hospital area, dated November 20, 1942.

24. Headquarters Hospital Branch, Post Medical Division, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. "(1943) Annual Report to The Surgeon General, Washington, D.C.," January 3, 1944, p. 5, Washington National Records Center, RG 338 - Entry PCS - Box 1 (hereafter referred to as "1943 Annual Report"); and HABS NOS. WI-308-AE (T-1011) and WI-308-AO (T-1021).

25. See HABS NOS. WI-308-AX (T-1031), WI-308-AY (T-1032), WI-308-AZ (T-1033), WI-308-BA (T-1034); "1943 Annual Report," pp. 10 and 14; and Smith, p. 99.

26. According to a nurse who received her basic training at the McCoy hospital in 1944, the guest quarters were reserved for visitors of seriously ill ("SI") patients. Also, this building was referred to as the "Red Cross Building." Telephone interview, Major (Retired) Ruth (Ashelford) Pollock, United States Army Nurse Corps, with author, December 1993. For more information on the Hospital Recreation Building, see HABS NO. WI-308-BW, and the accompanying large-format photographs and photocopies of construction drawings.

27. For additional information on the Hospital Post Exchange, see HABS NO. WI-308-BV, and the accompanying photocopies of the construction drawings.

28. This figure includes four Hospital Barracks that were converted to use as wards in 1943; further explanation of these alterations is found in this text under the description of the buildings along the fourth corridor.

29. See HABS NO. WI-308-BE-1 for a view of a typical screened porch and solarium.

30. See HABS NOS. WI-308-AT (T-1027) and WI-308-AP (T-1022) for detailed descriptions of examples of Types W-1 and W-2, respectively. No definitive explanation has been found for the use of the word "combination" as a name for the W-2 wards. Perhaps these wards were used to "combine" the seriously ill (i.e., surgical recovery and/or highly contagious occupying the private rooms) with the less critical patients (i.e., those assigned to the open ward).

31. See HABS NOS. WI-308-BF and WI-308-BJ for detailed descriptions of examples of Types C-H and D-H, respectively; seven Type C-Hs and two Type D-Hs were built in 1943. See Diane Shaw Wasch's and Perry Bush's discussion of materials shortages and the various attempts to conserve resources by the Army which is contained in "The Historical Context of WWII Mobilization Construction," Part I of Wasch, et. al. Type C-H and Type D-H, as well as Type I-H (see following text), drawing numbers begin with "1100", which is not mentioned in Wasch, et. al., since that study deals primarily with Army barracks construction in main cantonments. This researcher believes there is a possibility that this "1100 Series" was developed for hospital-related facilities only; the limited scope of this project did not allow an exhaustive study that would be required to confirm this, however.

32. See HABS NO. WI-308-89 for a 1943 view of the detention ward area; this photograph was taken before the construction of the Type I-H Ward, Building T-1068. Also see HABS NO. WI-308-37 for a view of this area after Building T-1068 was constructed.

33. The Type I-H Ward was developed to supersede the Type W-8, and served the same purpose of a detention ward. The Type I-H is based on Plan Number 1100-670, and most likely was developed as a reaction to the shortage of construction materials experienced during the war (see preceding text); see HABS NO. WI-308-CI (Building T-1068) for more information on this structure. Buildings T-1065, T-1066, and T-1067 were all constructed based upon Plan Number 800-1424, from the 800 Series of standard War Department construction drawings; see HABS NOS. WI-308-CF, WI-308-CG, and WI-308-CH for more information on these buildings.

34. See HABS NO. WI-308-CU (Building T-1081). The information on Building T-1070 was found at the Real Property Branch, Engineering, Plans and Services, Directorate of Engineering, Building 2111, Fort McCoy.

35. "1943 Annual Report," pp. 1 and 2. This increase in patient wards coincided with a drop in the number of enlisted men assigned to the medical detachment, from 502 men in January of 1943 to 310 by the end of December that same year. See HABS NO. WI-308-DA for a description of a typical Hospital Barracks building (T-1088), and HABS NO. WI-308-DG for a typical barracks converted into a ward (T-1094).

36. See HABS NO. WI-308-DL for more information regarding the conversion of Building T-1099 to a food processing building.

37. "1946 Historical Data," p. 46. For more information concerning the Hospital Boiler House (Building T-10111), see HABS NO. WI-308-DW, and the accompanying large-format photographs and photocopies of the construction drawings. Also see HABS NO. WI-308-EH, the Hospital Auxiliary Boiler House, Building T-10127.

38. "1946 Historical Data," p. 8. See also the 1942 site plan of the hospital complex, Block 10, HABS NO. WI-308-85.
39. See HABS NO. WI-308-DX and the accompanying photographs and photographic copy of the construction drawing.
40. The designs for both the Recreation Building, Type RB-2, based on Plan Number 800-459, and the Storehouse, Type SH-A-T, based on Plan Number T.O. (Theaters of Operations) 700-6003, show heating provided by free-standing stoves (probably coal-burning). As discussed earlier in this report, this is not an unusual feature for the theaters of operations-type buildings, these being of lower quality than either the 700 or 800 Series of construction drawings. However, it is atypical to find this method of heating in an 800 Series building, such as the Type RB-2. See HABS NOS. WI-308-DZ (T-10118) and WI-308-EA (T-10120) for descriptions of the Type RB-2s, and HABS NOS. WI-308-EE (T-10124), WI-308-EF (T-10125), and WI-308-EG (T-10126) for descriptions of the Type SH-A-Ts.
41. The design for the Garage - Hospital, Type G-1 (Building T-10110), shows a facility that holds ten vehicles, but the example at McCoy was not built that way; no explanation was found for this deviation from the plan (see HABS NO. WI-308-DV). The descriptions of the miscellaneous shops are found in HABS NOS. WI-308-EB (T-10121), WI-308-EC (T-10122), and WI-308-ED (T-10123).
42. According to the 1946 report on existing conditions at Camp McCoy, there were seven pumps and one booster pump; five of the seven pumps fed into the booster, and two fed directly into the boiler house. See "1946 Historical Data," p. 43. No evidence was found to account for this discrepancy.
43. See HABS NOS. WI-308-EP (Building T-10135) and WI-308-EQ (Building T-10136) for additional information on these structures.
44. See HABS NOS. WI-308-ER (WK-2), WI-308-ES (WK-3), and WI-308-ET (WK-1) for more information regarding the details for the three types of walkways. The significance of the walkways can be more fully appreciated when one realizes that, according to a former Post Engineer at McCoy, a person could "...walk about seven and one-half miles (inside)...without having to (step) outside." This is a statement from an interview with Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Harold Needham, United States Army Corps of Engineers, June 1993; conducted by Carla Payton, United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois.
45. See James Glass' discussion of the construction in 1942-43 in "Fort McCoy: An 800 Series Cantonment," which is Part III of Wasch, et. al; and "1943 Annual Report," pp. 10 and 11. Regarding the types of patients treated at McCoy, see "1942 Annual Report," p. 3; and "1943 Annual Report," pp. 1 and 13.
46. "Exercise Important Rehabilitation Phase at Camp McCoy Hospital," *Monroe County Democrat*, October 14, 1943; "Red Cross Recreation Hall at McCoy is Popular Place," *Monroe County Democrat*, October 28, 1943; "Red Cross Furnishes 52 Sun-Rooms at McCoy," and "Benefit Show for Men in Post Hospital," *Sparta Herald*, November 25, 1943; and "Treat Stricken School Children at Post Hospital," *The Real McCoy*, March 16, 1945.

47. Colonel John Lada, MSC, USA, and Frank A. Reister, eds., *Medical Statistics in World War II*. [volume in the series, *Medical Department, United States Army*]. Washington, D.C.: Office of The Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1975, pp. 39, 40. During a period of 1942 to 1945, the annual admission rate for acute respiratory diseases was 166 per 1,000 average strength of American troops. See "1943 Annual Report," pp. 11 and 12. See also "1942 Annual Report," pp. 5 and 6; fifteen out of the first thirty-eight wards put into operation at McCoy were dedicated to the treatment of acute respiratory patients.
48. "Reconditioning Program Speeds Patients to Units," *The Real McCoy*, September 2, 1944; and "Soldiers on the Mend," *Science News Letter*, December 9, 1944.
49. "1943 Annual Report," p. 6. The McCoy hospital had a total capacity of 1808 beds during the Second World War, which translated into a post strength of over 36,000 troops. The station hospital bed ratio was raised from 4% to 5% in September 1942; see Smith, pp. 80-84.
50. "1943 Annual Report," pp. 2 and 3; and telephone interview, Major (Retired) Ruth (Ashelford) Pollock, United States Army Nurse Corps (ANC), with author, December 1993. Prior to World War II, the members of the ANC did not have officer status; see Colonel John Boyd Coates, Jr., MC, USA and Charles M. Wiltse, Ph.D, eds., *Organization and Administration in World War II*. [volume in the series, *Medical Department, United States Army*]. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army, 1963, pp. 1 and 2. During the war, nurses were given officer status, and were commissioned as second lieutenants upon entering the service. The Army's Sixth Service Command during World War II consisted of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois; see Fine and Remington, p. 264.
51. Interview with Major (Retired) Ruth (Ashelford) Pollock. According to Mrs. Pollock, these supervisors were commonly referred to as "ramp tramps" by the hospital personnel.
52. "1943 Annual Report," p. 2.
53. "1943 Annual Report," pp. 8-15.
54. Smith, p. 254. Personnel problems were experienced as a result of the use of limited service men, as well as civilians and WACS; see Smith for additional information on this subject.
55. Smith, pp. 250, 251; and "1943 Annual Report," pp. 3 and 4.
56. Martha Sorenson, "Post Becomes a Reality in 1909," *Triad, Historical Edition*, May 29, 1986, p. 4. Protocol Office, Headquarters, Fort McCoy.
57. Smith, pp. 296-99. In addition to the prefabricated structures manufactured by the Australians--dubbed "Australian cowsheds"--and used in the Southwest Pacific, the Central Pacific section made use of quonset huts supplied by the Navy. See HABS NOS. RI-397-A and RI-397-B, written historical reports and photographic documentation of two types of quonset huts; both were written by the author.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A. Primary Sources

1. Copies of standard War Department drawings from the 700 Series and 800 Series were obtained from the following collections: Engineering, Plans and Services Division, Directorate of Engineering, Fort McCoy; United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois; and Office of History, United States Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.
2. Copies of drawings prepared by the Office of the Area Engineer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, in the 1940s and 1950s. These are stored in the Engineering, Plans and Services Division, Fort McCoy.
3. Historic photographs, documents, and files found in boxes marked "Historical Records," transferred from the "Meatlocker" (Building 2145) to Engineering, Plans and Services Division, Fort McCoy.
4. Microfilm records of the local Sparta, Wisconsin newspapers, Sparta Free Library, Sparta, Wisconsin: *Monroe County Democrat* and *Sparta Herald*.
5. *Engineering Manual, Office of the Chief of Engineers* [issued in chapters dated from March 1942 to February 1943], Washington, DC, Corps of Engineers.
6. National Archives, Washington, DC. Various collections.
7. Telephone interview, Major (Retired) Ruth (Ashelford) Pollock, United States Army Nurse Corps, with author, December 1993.
8. Interview with Lieutenant Colonel (Retired) Harold Needham, United States Army Corps of Engineers, June 1993; conducted by Carla Payton, United States Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, Champaign, Illinois, and transcribed from videotape format by Pat Johnston, Intern, Heritage Preservation Program, Georgia State University.

B. Secondary Sources

1. Books and manuscripts

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2. Newspaper and Periodical Articles (in chronological order)

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"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.

"Exercise Important Rehabilitation Phase at Camp McCoy Hospital," *Monroe County Democrat*, October 14, 1943.

"Red Cross Recreation Hall at McCoy is Popular Place," *Monroe County Democrat*, October 28, 1943.

"Red Cross Furnishes 52 Sun-Rooms at McCoy," *Sparta Herald*, November 25, 1943.

"Benefit Show for Men in Post Hospital," *Sparta Herald*, November 25, 1943.

"Reconditioning Program Speeds Patients to Units," *The Real McCoy*, September 2, 1944.

"Soldiers on the Mend," *Science News Letter*, December 9, 1944. Zach, Leon. "Site Planning of Cantonment and Community Housing," *Civil Engineering*, XV, No. 8, August, 1945.

VI. 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.

Prepared by: Angela M. Edwards
Architect
Georgia Institute of Technology
December 1993

APPENDIX A

Note: The date of construction for each building, when listed, is taken from the 1942 Real Property Records for those buildings; notations have been made in the event that no record was available. Each one of the three different types of walkways is documented as a separate building (see T-10600, T-10601, and T-10602).

Location of the Hospital, Fort McCoy:

USGS Quadrangle, Alderwood Lake, Wisconsin; 7.5 minute series 1983 (photorevised from 1978). UTM Coordinates:

15.688120.4876694
15.688353.4876320
15.687766.4875950
15.687525.4876323.

<u>HABS NO.</u>	<u>BLDG. NO./ CONSTR. DATE</u>	<u>HISTORIC BLDG. NAME/BLDG. TYPE</u>
WI-308-V	T-1001 10/3/42	Dental Clinic, Type DC-2
WI-308-W	T-1002 10/3/42	Infirmary, Type I-2
WI-308-X	T-1003 10/1/42	G.U. Clinic (M.D.), Type C-7A
WI-308-Y	T-1004 10/1/42	Officer Recreation, Type ORBL-3
WI-308-Z	T-1005 10/1/42	Hospital Mess, Type HM-106
WI-308-AA	T-1006 9/29/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AB	T-1007 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AC	T-1009 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AD	T-1010 (NO 1942 CARD FOUND)	Hospital Administration Building, Type HA-3

WI-308-AE	T-1011 7/14/43	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-18
WI-308-AF	T-1012 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AG	T-1013 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AH	T-1014 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AI	T-1015 10/1/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AJ	T-1016 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AK	T-1017 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AL	T-1018 9/26/42	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-24
WI-308-AM	T-1019 9/26/42	Officer Recreation, Type ORBL-3
WI-308-AN	T-1020 10/1/42	Hospital Mess, Type HM-196
WI-308-AO	T-1021 7/14/43	Hospital Quarters, Type HQ-18
WI-308-AP	T-1022 9/26/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-AQ	T-1023 9/26/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-AR	T-1024 9/26/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-AS	T-1025 8/3/43	Ward, Type D-H
WI-308-AT	T-1027 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-AU	T-1028 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1

WI-308-AV	T-1029 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-AW	T-1030 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-AX	T-1031 10/3/42	X-Ray Clinic & Medical Library, Type XRC-1
WI-308-AY	T-1032 10/1/42	Surgery Hospital, Type C-4B
WI-308-AZ	T-1033 9/29/42	Laboratory (former Clinic & Laboratory), Type C-1C
WI-308-BA	T-1034 9/26/42	Eye, Ear, Nose, & Throat Clinic, Type CLIN-P-H (former Ward - Standard, Type W-1)
WI-308-BB	T-1035 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BC	T-1036 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BD	T-1037 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BE	T-1038 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BF	T-1039 7/26/43	Ward, Type C-H
WI-308-BG	T-1040 7/14/43	Ward, Type C-H
WI-308-BH	T-1041 9/26/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-BI	T-1042 9/26/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-BJ	T-1043 8/3/43	Ward, Type D-H
WI-308-BK	T-1044 7/14/43	Ward, Type C-H
WI-308-BL	T-1045 10/3/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2

WI-308-BM	T-1046 10/3/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BN	T-1047 10/3/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BO	T-1048 7/14/43	Ward, Type C-H
WI-308-BP	T-1049 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BQ	T-1050 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BR	T-1051 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BS	T-1052 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BT	T-1053 10/3/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BU	T-1054 10/3/42	Physiotherapy Building, Type PY-1
WI-308-BV	T-1055 10/3/42	Post Exchange for Hospital, Type HPX-4
WI-308-BW	T-1056 10/3/42	Hospital Recreation Building, Type HR-5
WI-308-BX	T-1057 9/29/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BY	T-1058 9/29/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-BZ	T-1059 9/29/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CA	T-1060 9/29/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-CB	T-1061 9/29/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-CC	T-1062 10/1/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2

WI-308-CD	T-1063 10/3/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CE	T-1064 10/3/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-CF	T-1065 10/3/42	Detention Ward, Type W-8
WI-308-CG	T-1066 9/26/42	Detention Ward, Type W-8
WI-308-CH	T-1067 9/26/42	Detention Ward, Type W-8
WI-308-CI	T-1068 10/28/43	Ward, Type Ward - I - H
WI-308-CJ	T-1069 7/14/43	Ward, Type C-H
WI-308-CK	T-1071 7/14/43	Ward, Type C-H
WI-308-CL	T-1072 10/3/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CM	T-1073 10/1/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CN	T-1074 10/1/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CO	T-1075 10/1/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CP	T-1076 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CQ	T-1077 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CR	T-1078 10/3/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CS	T-1079 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CT	T-1080 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1

WI-308-CU	T-1081 10/3/42	Hospital Mess, Type HM-336
WI-308-CV	T-1082 7/14/43	Ward, Type C-H
WI-308-CW	T-1083 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CX	T-1084 9/26/42	Ward - Standard, Type W-1
WI-308-CY	T-1085 9/26/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-CZ	T-1086 9/26/42	Ward - Combination - Standard, Type W-2
WI-308-DA	T-1088 9/26/42	Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54
WI-308-DB	T-1089 9/26/42	Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54
WI-308-DC	T-1090 9/26/42	Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54
WI-308-DD	T-1091 9/26/42	Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54
WI-308-DE	T-1092 9/26/42	Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54
WI-308-DF	T-1093 9/26/42	Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54
WI-308-DG	T-1094 9/26/42	Hospital Ward (former Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54)
WI-308-DH	T-1095 9/26/42	Hospital Ward (former Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54)
WI-308-DI	T-1096 9/26/42	Hospital Ward (former Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54)
WI-308-DJ	T-1097 9/26/42	Hospital Ward (former Hospital Barracks, Type HB-54)
WI-308-DK	T-1098 9/26/42	Hospital Mess, Type HM-336

WI-308-DL	T-1099	Hospital Food Processing (former Administration Building, Type A-6) (NO 1942 CARD FOUND)
WI-308-DM	T-10100	Storehouse, Type SH-6 (NO 1942 CARD FOUND)
WI-308-DN	T-10101 9/26/42	Storehouse, Type SH-7
WI-308-DO	T-10102 9/26/42	Storehouse, Type SH-7
WI-308-DP	T-10103 9/26/42	Storehouse, Type SH-7
WI-308-DQ	T-10105 9/26/42	Storehouse, Type SH-7
WI-308-DR	T-10106 9/26/42	Storehouse, Type SH-7
WI-308-DS	T-10107 9/26/42	Storehouse, Type SH-7
WI-308-DT	T-10108 9/26/42	Storehouse, Type SH-7
WI-308-DU	T-10109 10/1/42	Administration Building, Type A-7
WI-308-DV	T-10110 10/3/42	Garage - Hospital, Type G-1
WI-308-DW	T-10111 12/15/42	Hospital Boiler House, Type HBH-21 <i>(Note: This date is listed as 12/15/43, but almost certainly is a typographical error.)</i>
WI-308-DX	T-10112 10/1/42	Morgue, Type MO-6
WI-308-DY	T-10113 9/29/42	Administration Building, Type A-7
WI-308-DZ	T-10118 10/1/42	Recreation Building, Type RB-2
WI-308-EA	T-10120 10/1/42	Recreation Building, Type RB-2

WI-308-EB	T-10121 10/3/42	Paint Shop, Type PTS-1
WI-308-EC	T-10122 10/3/42	Utility Shop, Type US-1
WI-308-ED	T-10123 10/3/42	Hospital Shop, Type SHOP-1
WI-308-EE	T-10124 6/29/43	Storehouse, Type SH-A-T
WI-308-EF	T-10125 6/29/43	Storehouse, Type SH-A-T
WI-308-EG	T-10126 6/29/43	Storehouse, Type SH-A-T
WI-308-EH	T-10127 9/18/42	Hospital Auxiliary Boiler House <i>(Note: The accuracy of this date is questionable.)</i>
WI-308-EI	T-10128 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Vacuum Pump House
WI-308-EJ	T-10129 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Booster Pump House
WI-308-EK	T-10130 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Vacuum Pump House
WI-308-EL	T-10131 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Vacuum Pump House
WI-308-EM	T-10132 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Vacuum Pump House
WI-308-EN	T-10133 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Vacuum Pump House
WI-308-EO	T-10134 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Vacuum Pump House
WI-308-EP	T-10135 1942 CARD EXISTS, NO CONSTRUCTION DATE LISTED	Emergency Lighting Plant House
WI-308-EQ	T-10136 1942 CARD EXISTS, NO CONSTRUCTION DATE LISTED	Emergency Lighting Plant House
WI-308-ER	T-10600 NO 1942 CARD FOUND	Walk - Covered - Enclosed, Type WK-2

WI-308-ES T-10601 Fireproof Walk, Type WK-3
NO 1942 CARD FOUND

WI-308-ET T-10602 Walk - Covered - Open, Type WK-1
NO 1942 CARD FOUND