

Building 6017:

Building 6017 is eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places so any work on the building itself will have to meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and be subject to Section 106 review. Any restoration work will need to be conducted by people with experience with historic properties and should focus on retaining the historic materials in the doors to the greatest extent possible.

History:

Building 6017 was a concrete storehouse built in 1909 to serve as an ordnance magazine for the Army. Positioned near the former cantonment area (currently used as South Post Family Housing), this storehouse served its original purpose from its construction until the construction of new ammunition facilities in 1942. It is currently being used as storage for range training materials. The building was determined to be eligible in 1992 under Criterion A because of its association with Fort McCoy's original small-arms target range and because it is the only surviving structure that recalls the fort's original land-use patterns. The doors are currently in need of replacement or repair and an interpretive sign is scheduled to be installed.

Description:

According to the earliest record of the building held by the real property office (1943), the building was completed on July 14, 1909 at a total cost of \$3,800. The walls, foundation, and floors were all concrete and the roof was corrugated iron. The overall dimensions of the building are 30' by 110' with a maximum interior (to the rafters) height of 12'. The north and south walls each have four windows (2'9" x 2'9") and two sets of wooden double doors. The height of the doors is 9'9" and the width of both doors is 8'0". As part of the evaluation for NRHP eligibility, the building is described as a "rectangular, one-story, hipped-roofed building of reinforced concrete measuring 30' x 110'." The building is oriented east-west and its north and south elevations are nearly identical. Each features eleven bays, separated by concrete pilasters: the first, fifth, seventh, and eleventh bays contain a small, square, 6-paned window with metal bars; the third and ninth are filled with two large, paired, steel cargo doors. The easternmost door on the south elevation has a "cut-out" passenger door within one of the large cargo doors. The east and west end elevations also are identical, each having three bays delineated by concrete pilasters. The hipped roof is covered with corrugated-metal cladding surmounted by two large metal roof

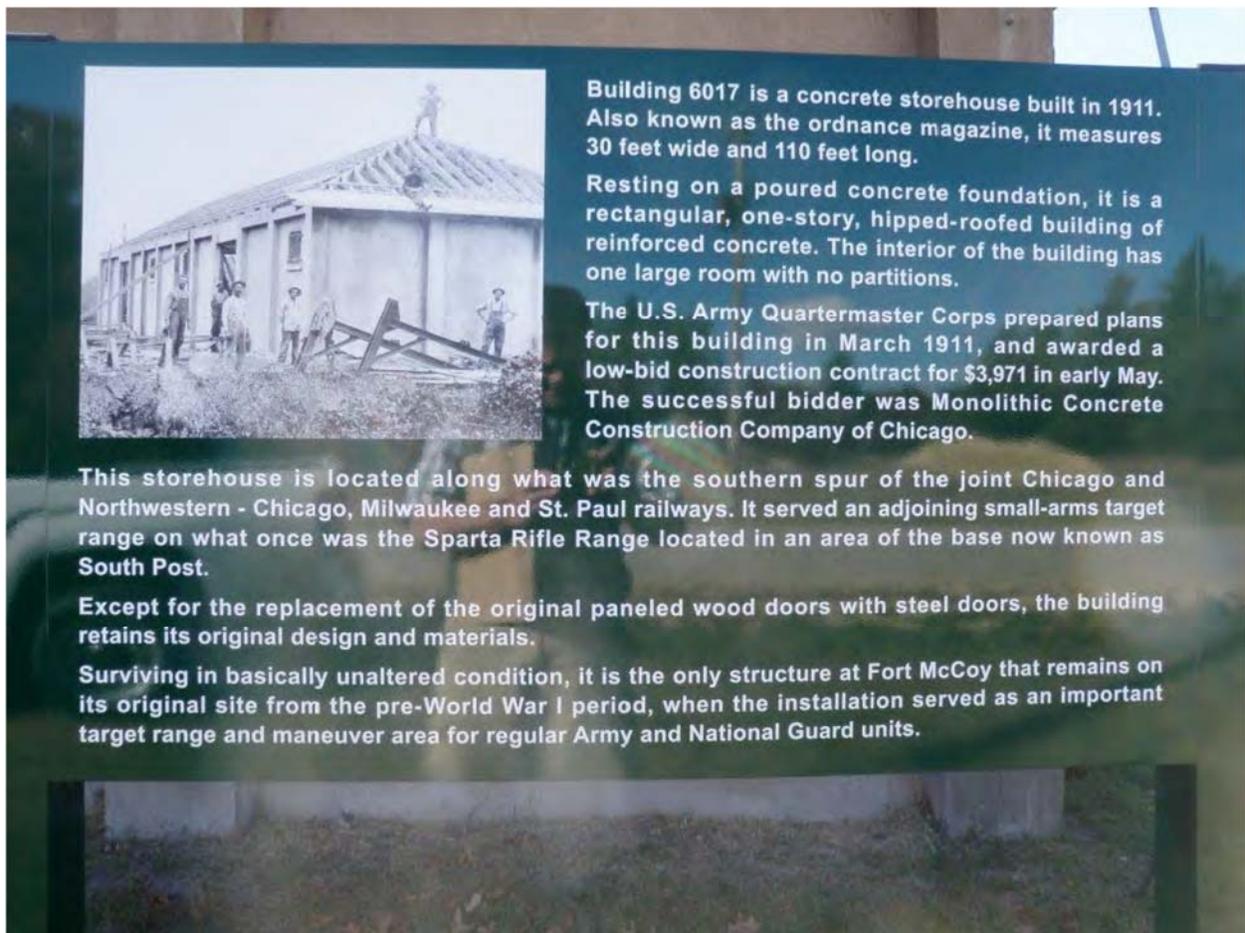
vents. The slightly overhanging eaves reveal exposed, sawn, wooden roof rafters [scw1]. Aside from the sawn roof rafters, this building exhibits no stylistic ornamentation“. Documented exterior alterations include painting done in 1959. In addition, the original paired wooden doors were replaced with paired steel doors [scw2]. A small, half-story, shed-roofed appendage originally centered on the south elevation also was removed.”

Historical Context:

The military first came to the region in 1905 and 1907 at the invitation of Robert B. McCoy, a Spanish-American war veteran who hosted field artillery exercises on his ranch. In 1908, the U.S. Army acquired what was first called the “Sparta Target Range” from McCoy, and expanded it to include barracks, rifle ranges, mess halls and warehouses. Before the outbreak of WWI, the installation was used primarily for artillery practice. During World War I, Camp McCoy served as a training facility for both field artillery and infantry. In the period between WWI and WWII, the camp became a summer training facility for artillery units and the National Guard, and also served as the district headquarters for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The Works Progress Administration for the region worked out of Camp McCoy as well. The installation was officially designated Camp McCoy in 1926. The designation of Camp McCoy in this report applies to the pre-WWII installation. Immediately before the entry of the United States into WWII, the Post was selected as a mobilization center after the Selective Service Act passed in 1940. After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, The Department of the Army began a new wave of land acquisition under the War Powers Act, ultimately encompassing all the lands now within the current boundaries of Fort McCoy. Fort McCoy currently serves as a training center under the Installation Management Command, and handles a wide range of military training activities.

A photo exists of the building during its construction (Fournier 2008). In that photo, the roof is being constructed and the doors have not yet been installed. The windows show the bars over the exterior, showing that they were part of the original construction. The earliest extant photo of the completed building is believed to have been taken during the 1940s (shown in the 1943 real property record). This photo shows Bldg. 6017 as it is believed to have originally looked. The doors are visible and show 3-panel wooden doors with oblique slats alternating in each panel. The double doors are symmetrically laid out so that the slats in each half of the double

doors mirror each other. There is also a coal shed attached to the building. It has since been removed.



Building 6017 is a concrete storehouse built in 1911. Also known as the ordnance magazine, it measures 30 feet wide and 110 feet long.

Resting on a poured concrete foundation, it is a rectangular, one-story, hipped-roofed building of reinforced concrete. The interior of the building has one large room with no partitions.

The U.S. Army Quartermaster Corps prepared plans for this building in March 1911, and awarded a low-bid construction contract for \$3,971 in early May. The successful bidder was Monolithic Concrete Construction Company of Chicago.

This storehouse is located along what was the southern spur of the joint Chicago and Northwestern - Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railways. It served an adjoining small-arms target range on what once was the Sparta Rifle Range located in an area of the base now known as South Post.

Except for the replacement of the original paneled wood doors with steel doors, the building retains its original design and materials.

Surviving in basically unaltered condition, it is the only structure at Fort McCoy that remains on its original site from the pre-World War I period, when the installation served as an important target range and maneuver area for regular Army and National Guard units.

Picture of historical sign erected outside of Building 6017



Picture of Building 6017