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Fort McCoy Firing Ranges and Military Training Lands

A History and Analysis

Madison L. Story, Adam D. Smith, and Sunny E. Adams

September 2022

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Cover Photo: The 3rd Wisconsin Infantry stands holding a sign stating, "Camp Misery," n.d. (Image reprinted with permission from Monroe County Local History Room & Museum).

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Final Report

Prepared for Cultural Resources Manager
Directorate of Public Works
Fort McCoy, WI 54656

Under Project 485435, "FT MCCOY CULTURAL RESOURCE EFFORTS," MIPR 0011401101

Abstract

The US Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, mostly through establishing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NHPA requires Federal agencies to address their cultural resources, which are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources, and Section 106 requires them to determine the effect of Federal undertakings on those potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Fort McCoy is entirely within Monroe County in west-central Wisconsin. It was first established as the Sparta Maneuver Tract in 1909. The post was renamed Camp McCoy in 1926. Since 1974, it has been known as Fort McCoy. This report provides a historic context for ranges, features, and buildings associated with the post's training lands in support of Section 110 of the NHPA.

Contents

Figures and Tables

Figures

Tables

Preface

This study was conducted for the Cultural Resources Program, Natural Resources Branch, Environmental Division, Directorate of Public Works (DPW) at Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, under Project 485,435, "FT MCCOY CULTURAL RESOURCE EFFORTS." The technical monitor was Mr. Ryan Howell (Cultural Resources Manager, DPW).

The work was performed by the Training Lands and Heritage Branch, of the Operational Science and Engineering Division, of the Engineer Research and Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Chris Rewerts was chief, Training Lands and Heritage Branch; Dr. George Calfas was chief, Operational Science and Engineering Division; and Mr. Jim Allen was the technical director for Environmental Quality and Installations. The deputy director of ERDC-CERL was Ms. Michelle Hanson, and the director was Dr. Andrew Nelson.

COL Christian Patterson was commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was the director.

1 Methodology

1.1 Background

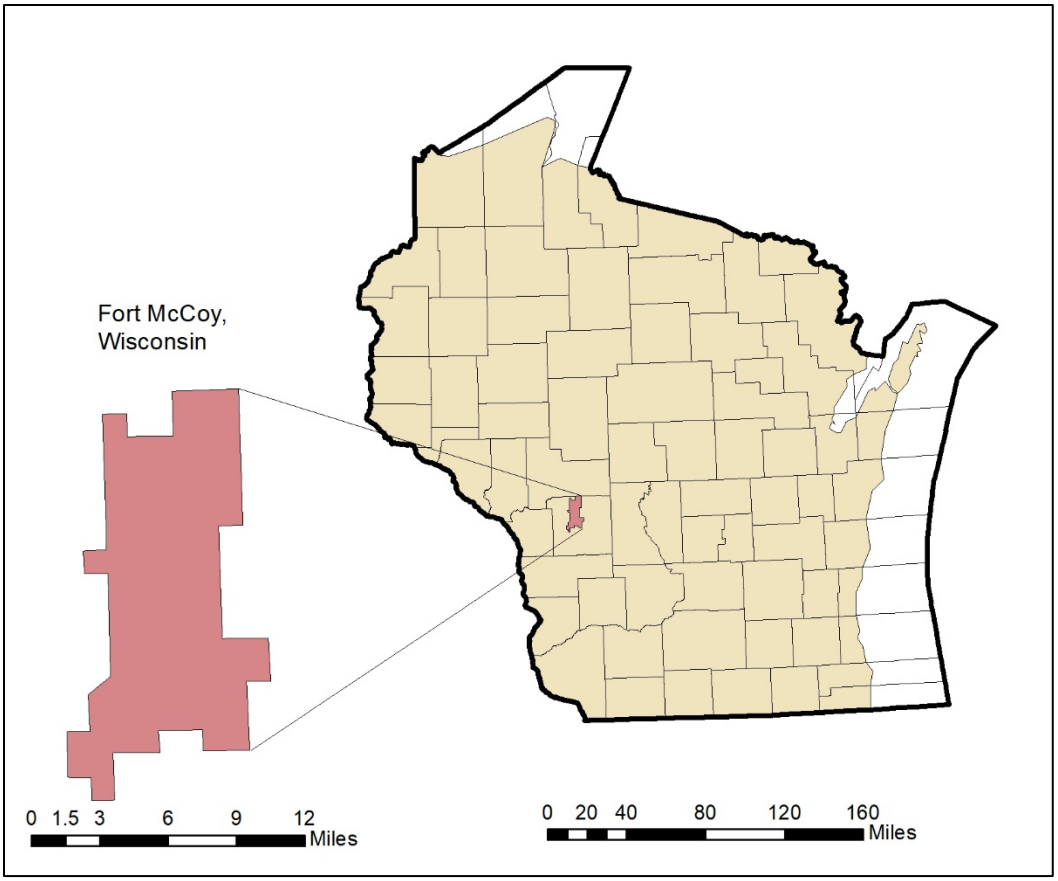
The US Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, to provide guidelines and requirements for identifying tangible elements of our nation's past. This legislative requirement was met through creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation (NHPA Sections 110 and 106) are requirements for Federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires Federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of effect of Federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Fort McCoy is located in west-central Wisconsin, east of La Crosse and between the towns of Sparta and Tomah (general area shown in Figure). Fort McCoy lies entirely within Monroe County. The US Army first established Sparta Maneuver Tract in 1909 as a field artillery training site. The post was renamed Camp McCoy in 1926, and a Citizens' Military Training Camp (CMTC)[1] was established at the southern end of the post. A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC)[2] base was established in 1933 at the former CMTC and existed until 1939. After this, a new cantonment was planned north of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad using 800 Series War Department mobilization building plans and laid out in a triangular formation or, as the Army referred to it, a "triad." The Army deactivated Camp McCoy on 1 February 1953, after which it was used for National Guard and Army Reserve training. The Army reactivated the post in 1970, and it was redesignated Fort McCoy in 1974.

1 CMTC was a program that allowed male citizens to obtain basic military training without an obligation to call-up for active duty.

2 The CCC was a public works relief program for environmental projects that operated from 1933 to 1942 for unemployed, unmarried men of ages 17–28. It was one of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs during the Great Depression.

Figure 1. Boundary outline and location of Fort McCoy, in west-central Wisconsin (Image from ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



1.2 Objective

The objective of this research project was to create a historic context regarding training lands that can be used in the future to assess the integrity of ranges, features, and buildings associated with Fort McCoy's training lands for listing on the NRHP as they reach 50 years of age.

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the US Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction Engineering Research Laboratory in Champaign, Illinois. The research team included Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, as project manager, with 24 years of experience in military architectural history; Sunny E. Adams, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian, with 19 years of experience; and Madison L. Story, Master of Science in Historic Preservation, with 1 year of experience.

1.4 Scope

1.4.1 Site visits

ERDC-CERL personnel made three trips to Fort McCoy: in July 2020 to gather maps from Fort McCoy DPW, in April 2021 to gather information on extant buildings, and in August 2021 to conduct archival research.

1.4.2 Archival repositories

ERDC-CERL researchers conducted a review of books, archival repositories, and online resources related to Fort McCoy, training lands, and range building construction. The following people and places were either contacted or searched:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms (online at https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/index.htm);
- Fort McCoy Cultural Resources Office of the Directorate of Public Works;
- Fort McCoy Historian's Office;
- Fort McCoy Real Property Office;
- Monroe County Local History Room and Museum;
- Bessie Kmiecik, local historian in Monroe County, WI;
- Wisconsin Historical Society (online at https://www.wisconsinhistory.org/Records/Article/CS15310);
- Personal collection of Ryan Howell.
- University of Wisconsin–Madison Libraries Digitized Collections (online at https://search.library.wisc.edu/search/digital); and the
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland (NARA 111-SC, 111-SCA, and 111-CCS).

1.4.3 Analysis

After initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information and field information were integrated throughout the course of the project. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then combined to tell the story in both text and images.

2 Chronology of Training Activities

Fort McCoy was officially founded in 1909 as Sparta Maneuver Tract, a seasonal training ground four miles[3] southwest of the present Fort McCoy cantonment; however, its beginnings lie in the late 19th century, when then-Colonel Robert B. McCoy (1867–1926) began acquiring land near Sparta, Wisconsin.[4] By 1905, he owned approximately 4,000 acres, which he let as pasture for grazing (Figure 2). On learning that Major Samuel Allen, commander of the 7th Field Artillery Battalion at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, needed an artillery range, Colonel McCoy invited Major Allen and his battalion to the McCoy Ranch. The battalion and an Army board of reviewing officers spent 16 days encamped there in September 1905 using staked-out ranges for artillery practice.[5] This is the first recorded firing at what is now Fort McCoy.[6] The battalion encamped again in September 1907.[7]

Figure 2. Pasture at Camp McCoy, n.d. (Image from Monroe County Local History Room and Museum [MCLHR]. Public Domain).

3 For a full list of the spelled-out forms of the units of measure used in this document and their conversions, please refer to US Government Publishing Office Style Manual, 31st ed. (Washington, DC: US Government Publishing Office, 2016), 245–252, https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016/pdf/GPO-STYLEMANUAL-2016.pdf.

4 Lou Ann Mittelstaedt and Kara Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy: A Heart for Preparedness," *The Wisconsin Magazine of History* 92, iss. 4 (Jan. 2009): 29–41,31; "Badger Camp May Be Razed," *Norwalk Star*, June 2, 1922, 1.

5 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 31; "For an Artillery Range," *Monroe County Democrat*, Aug. 15, 1905, 1.

6 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume 1*.

7 Post Engineer Office, Camp McCoy, "Historical Data Camp McCoy, Wisconsin," Camp McCoy, Jan. 15, 1946, 5 [typescript copy of original report in box marked "Historical Engineering Records," in the "Meat locker" storage room, Building 2145, Fort McCoy].

In 1906, Secretary of War W. H. Taft sought to establish a military maneuver camp for use by both the active Army and National Guard in Wisconsin. Camp Douglas, WI, already in use by the Wisconsin National Guard, was the preferred site; however, the state was not interested in relinquishing control and selling to the War Department. The War Department then sought to purchase a nearby tract of land near Camp Douglas, but landowners raised prices from $3 to $30 per acre, making the $150,000 appropriation for the purchase inadequate.[8] Due in part to the history of military encampments in the area, a 14,206.65 acre tract of land approximately 3.5 miles east of Sparta, which included McCoy Ranch, was purchased in 1909 to be the Sparta Maneuver Tract.[9] This area was divided approximately in half by the existing Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad (CMSTP&P).[10] North of the tracks was Camp Emory Upton (Figure 3), a maneuver camp with pipes and an elevated steel tank for water distribution.[11] Camp Robinson, an artillery camp, was established south of the tracks (Figure 4).[12]

In 1911, a second rail line, constructed by the Milwaukee, Sparta, and Northwestern Railroad, opened on the reservation. This line ran parallel to the CMSTP&P lines.[13] The railroads transported troops to and from the camp throughout the decade; however, the lines and their associated infrastructure were also used for training: in 1910, two infantry battalions conducted a maneuver in which the CMSTP&P simulated an important supply line that the one participating battalion needed to protect and the other needed to overtake.[14] Occasional exercises continued on the reservation until 1917.[15]

8 Post Engineer Office, 31–32; "The Culmination of a Dream," *Monroe County Democrat*, Jan. 19, 1978, n.p.;" War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, DC, Letter to the Secretary of War, Aug. 27, 1906, Folder: Military – Ft. McCoy Land Purch., Monroe County Local History Room and Museum, Sparta, WI.

9 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32; Post Engineer Office; Martha Sorenson, "Post Becomes a Reality in 1909," *The Real McCoy* [Fort McCoy newspaper], Vol. 3, No. 11 (May 29, 1986) 2–3.

10 Fort McCoy, "History," Fort McCoy Guide, accessed Aug. 31, 2021, https://home.army.mil/mccoy/index.php/my-fort/all-services/fort-mccoy-guide/history.

11 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 9.

12 Fort McCoy, "History."

13 H. Roger Grant, *The Northwestern: A History of the Chicago & North Western Railway System* (DeKalb, IL: Northern Illinois University Press, 1996), 88.

14 C.H. Englesby, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the State of South Dakota* (Sioux Falls, SD: Press of Mark D. Scott), 189.

15 Reservation is an encompassing term for property (usually a large area) over which the US government has exclusive jurisdiction. It is also separate from the surrounding state in a territorial sense.

Figure 3. Camp Emory Upton, c. 1909 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

Figure 4. Encampment at Camp Robinson, 1909 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

During WWI, the Army erected a series of standardized mobilization buildings at Camp Robinson including barracks, mess halls, warehouses, and stables. As was typical for temporary construction during wartime, the Army arranged the buildings in simple grids. The design of the

mobilization buildings allowed for their easy removal after hostilities ceased, but oftentimes, the buildings remained and converted to different uses.[16]

Following the conclusion of WWI, the barracks and mess halls were dismantled. The reservation was soon designated as the site of the Sparta Ordnance Depot, though it was often still referred to as Camp Robinson in newspapers at the time.[17] All training activities (including artillery and small arms firing) on the reservation ceased in 1919, and its primary function became the handling, storage, and shipping of explosive materials, particularly powder and Pyrex cotton, an explosive made of nitric and sulfuric acid-treated cotton.[18] Numerous portable magazines and a narrow-gauge railroad system were constructed in the range areas.[19]

In 1923, the War Department transferred the reservation and all surplus war materials to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), which would use the post to prepare explosives for highway work, though troops also completed summer training at the reservation during 1923.[20] The USDA's custodianship continued until May 1925, at which point they had cleared all powder and explosives from the camp, as requested by the War Department in 1924.[21] During the USDA's custodianship, civilian employees worked to dismantle temporary wartime barracks and deactivate the ordnance depot. The depot's explosive materials were reprocessed on-site at a plant on the south range designed for that purpose, and the resultant product was sold commercially as dynamite. Surplus ordnance was boxed and shipped to other government depots by the Dupont Powder Company

16 Diane Shaw Wasch, Perry Bush, Keith Landreth, et al., *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program: A History of 700 and 800 Series Cantonment Construction* (Washington DC: Legacy Resources Management Program, n.d.), 205.

17 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32; "Men are Busy Handling Explosives Near Tomah," *Cashton Record*, Oct. 3, 1919, 1.

18 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

19 Post Engineer Office, Camp McCoy, "Historical Data Camp McCoy, Wisconsin"; "Agricultural Department Will Take Over Camp Robinson," *Norwalk Star*, Nov. 3, 1922, 1.

20 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," *Fort McCoy Triad* Commemorative Issue (Jan. 1, 1999), Monroe County History Center Archives, 8; "Camp McCoy Ready for Training Season," *Cashton Record*, May 15, 1923, 1.

21 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 33; "Assurance Has Been Given," *Norwalk Star*, Oct. 3, 1924, 1.

using lumber salvaged from the dismantled barracks. [22] No military personnel were assigned to the reservation at this time.[23]

Following the change in custodianship from the USDA to the War Department, the reservation, which had been officially designated as Camp McCoy on 19 November 1926, was "destined within the next three years to be the greatest training camp in the United states [*sic*]." Improvements were to be made per a three-year plan, underway as of April 1927, that would result in "constructions of a permanent nature."[24]

In the 1930s, Camp McCoy also became a district headquarters for the CCC, a New Deal–era unemployment relief agency. The WWI cantonment site served as a field for tent camps pitched by visiting troops on an annual basis. Some permanent buildings for the administration of summer training activities were erected on the perimeter of the cantonment.[25]

The height of training at Camp McCoy during the early 20th century occurred during World War II (WWII) (Figure 5). In addition to serving as a training center, Camp McCoy—specifically the former CCC Discharge and Reception Center—served as a Japanese internee relocation camp following the attack on Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.[26] The Internment Camp consisted of 35 buildings in a 20-acre enclosed space.[27] Later, these facilities were used to confine 2,700 Japanese, 3,000 German, and 500 Korean prisoners of war (POWs). The POW camp closed in June 1946.[28]

22 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 33; "Dupont Powder company awarded contract," *Norwalk Star*, Sept. 7, 1923, 5.

23 Post Engineer Office.

24 "Camp McCoy," *Norwalk Star*, April 29, 1927, 1.

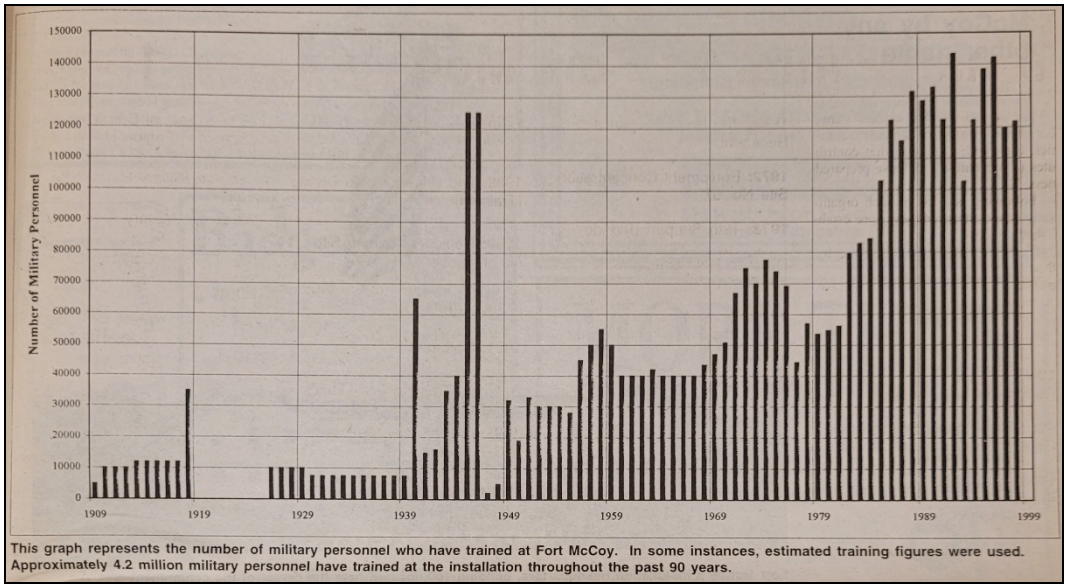
25 Post Engineer Office; historical photographs of Camp McCoy during the 1920s in the archive of the Public Affairs Office, Fort McCoy; Post Utilities Office, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, "Water Supply and Sewage System, Old Camp McCoy & Prisoner of War Area," Plan No. 50-64, dated Sept. 12, 1942, revised June 26, 1945 [linen drawing in map file, entry hall of Building 2111, Fort McCoy].

26 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 35.

27 "Fort McCoy, Wisconsin," *Historical Time Capsules of Monroe County* III, no. 11 (Aug. 1981).

28 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 36.

Figure 5. Number of military personnel training at Fort McCoy from its founding in 1909 to 1999 (Image from "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 23. Public Domain).



In addition to Japanese internees, Camp McCoy also housed 1,400 Japanese Americans who had been serving in the Hawaiian National Guard in the early 1940s. In June 1942, the men were sent to Camp McCoy. In June 1942, they were organized into the 100th Infantry Battalion.[29] They trained at Camp McCoy for approximately seven months—initially with only wooden guns, due to fear of treason—before being sent to Camp Shelby, MS, then North Africa, and, eventually, Italy.[30] The 100th ultimately became one of the most decorated units in US Army history.[31]

Following the end of WWII, Camp McCoy was designated as a Reception and Separation Center. Twenty-two buildings were converted for this task. The Reception Station handled 5,400 soldiers per week, while the Separation Center handled 800. The center closed a year later after handling nearly 250,000 soldiers, primarily from Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Michigan, and Montana.[32] In early 1947, Camp McCoy served as an Induction Center for recruits from the same states.[33]

29 Sharon Theimer, "All Fighters, All Americans," *LaCrosse Tribune*, May 39, 1994, 1; James C. McNaughten, "100th Battalion, 442d Infantry," US Army Center of Military History, May 16, 2000, https://history.army.mil/html/topics/apam/100bn.html.

30 Theimer, "All Fighters, All Americans,"1.

31 Connie Gentry, "Going for Broke: The 100th Infantry Battalion," The National WWII Museum, Aug. 1, 2020, https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/japanese-american-100th-infantry-battalion.

32 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 37.

33 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 37.

2.1 The Sparta Maneuver Tract

On Sunday, 10 September 1905, the 169 men of the 10th and 30th Batteries of the 7th Battalion arrived at McCoy Ranch, approximately four miles east of Sparta, WI (Figure 6). The men had marched from Camp Snelling, MN, accompanied by 166 horses and 24 mules. The camp was

> situated south of the railroad track and east of the crossing and [was] laid out in two streets of ten conical tents each. The co-o, mess and supply tents [were] at the end of each street and the hospital and officers' quarters [were] south of camp. The horses and mules [were] picketed in strings to the wheels of each caisson and [had] no shelter.[34]

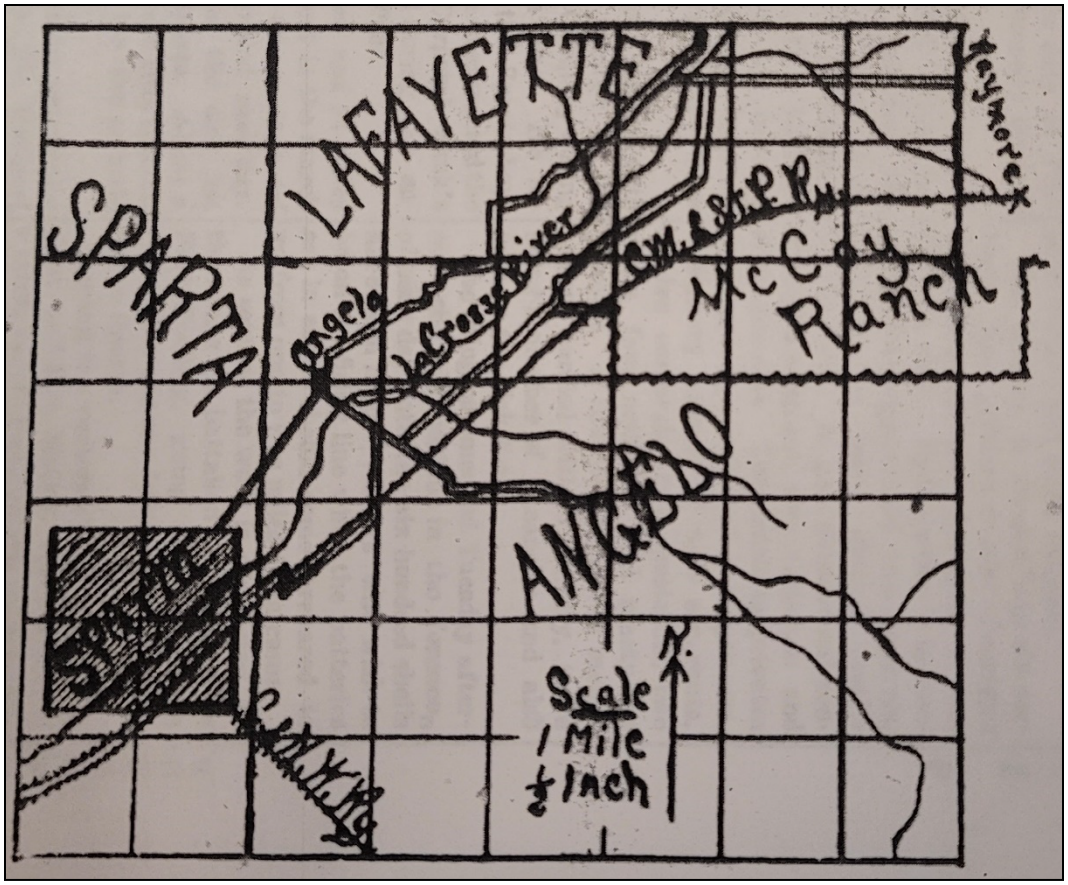
It was "situated so as to permit perfect sanitation and police and the nature of the ground insure[d] absolute safety from accidents while the batteries [were] in action," as the batteries were given "the freedom of [McCoy's] entire ranch, comprising about 3,000 acres" in addition to the camp. Silhouette targets resembling "front and side views of men on horseback" and infantrymen in standing, kneeling, and prone positions were placed "chiefly in Section 2, Angelo, and south ½ Section 35 of Lafayette, and [were] fired on from points in a circle, excepting towards the village of Angelo." They were placed at "points unknown to the gunners" and were to be found using telescopic sights and a range finder. The ranges themselves were one to three miles long.[35] Firing began the Tuesday after their arrival (September 12) and continued during the following mornings. Firing ended when the 144 shells and 456 shrapnel, each of which was filled with 360 bullets, were spent.[36]

34 "The Artillery in Camp," *Monroe County Democrat*, Sept. 15, 1905, 1.

35 "The Artillery in Camp."

36 "The Artillery in Camp."

Figure 6. Map of Sparta and McCoy Ranch, 1905 (Image from "The Artillery in Camp," *Monroe County Democrat*, 15 September 1905, 1. Public Domain).



The Sparta Maneuver Tract hosted its first official military training season during the summer of 1909 (Figure 7 and Figure 8).[37] Prior to troops' arrival, galvanized storage buildings and a spur of the CMSTP&P were built on the camp's grounds (Figure 9). In early July, three regular light field artillery batteries arrived from Fort Sheridan, IL; Fort Leavenworth, KS; and Fort Snelling, MN.[38] On July 13, a hospital corps unit of 130 personnel, arrived from Fort Russel, WY.[39] They stayed until August. On July 15, two days after the batteries' arrival, 31 National Guard surgeons also arrived at the reservation, as Camp Robinson had recently been selected as a school of instruction for National Guard medical officers.[40]

37 "The Artillery in Camp."

38 "The Culmination of a Dream."

39 "The Culmination of a Dream;" Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

40 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

Figure 7. The first official encampment at Camp Robinson, 1909 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

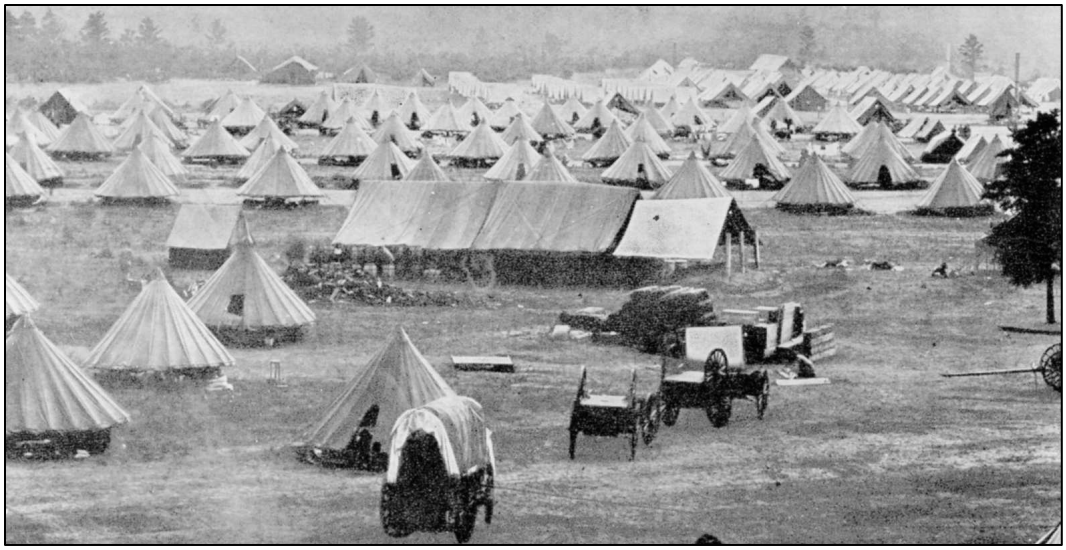


Figure 8. Indiana National Guard campground at Camp Robinson, 1909 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

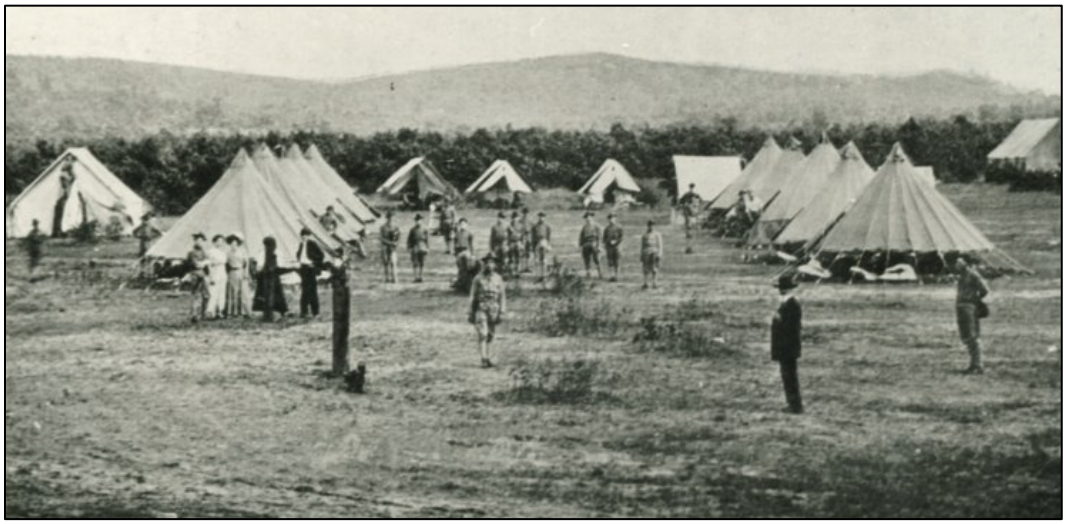


Figure 9. Concrete ordnance magazine constructed in 1909, 1940 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

On 16 August 1909, Major General Fred D. Grant toured the Sparta Maneuver Tract via automobile and horseback as artillery practice batteries from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota arrived for training (Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12, and Figure 13).[41] He recommended the purchase of additional land and improvements to the reservation.[42] Consequently, $150,000 was appropriated for the purchase of 7,600 acres to expand the rifle range;[43] only half of the appropriation was necessary for the purchase, however, so the purchase of a total of 14,100 acres was subsequently approved.[44] At the time of this purchase, the Sparta Maneuver Tract was the largest maneuver camp in the US.[45]

41 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32; "The Culmination of a Dream."

42 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

43 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

44 "Larger Sparta Range," *Kendall Keystone*, March 4, 1909, 1–2.

45 "Big Doings at Camp Robinson," *Norwalk Star*, May 13, 1910, 1.

Figure 10. Major Grant's artillery unit encamped after hiking to Camp Robinson, 1910 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

Figure 11. Artillery training at Camp Emory Upton, c. 1909 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

Figure 12. Postcard of an artillery gun crew at Camp Emory Upton, 1910 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

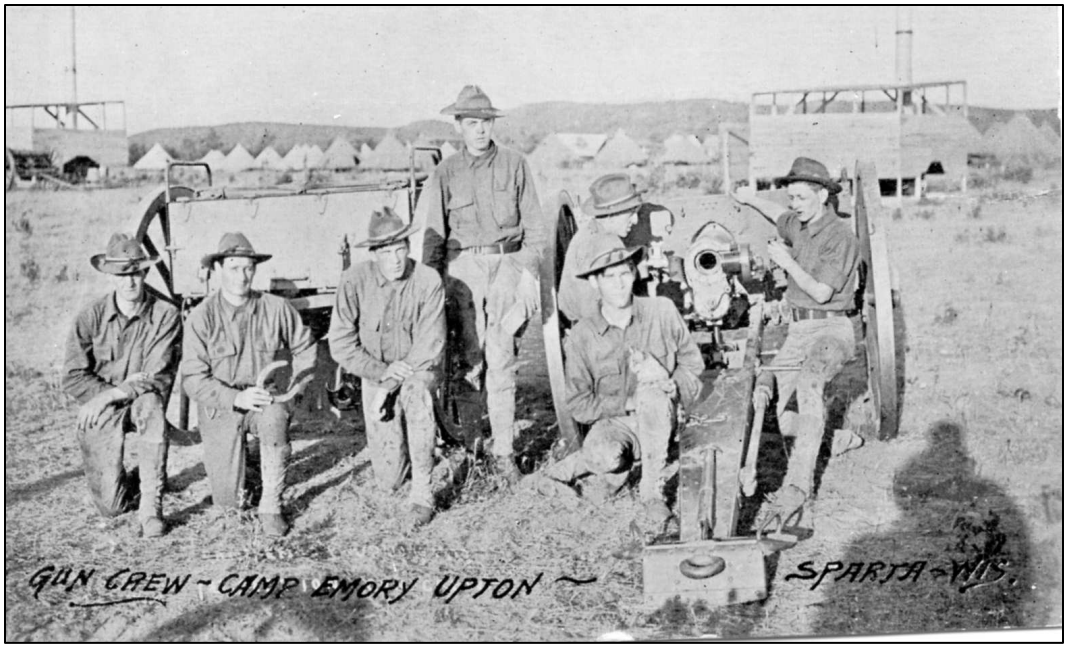


Figure 13. Artillery drill at Camp Robinson, 1910 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

The same year, a total of $84,000 was appropriated for a shooting gallery and ranges, of which $40,000 was immediately available for

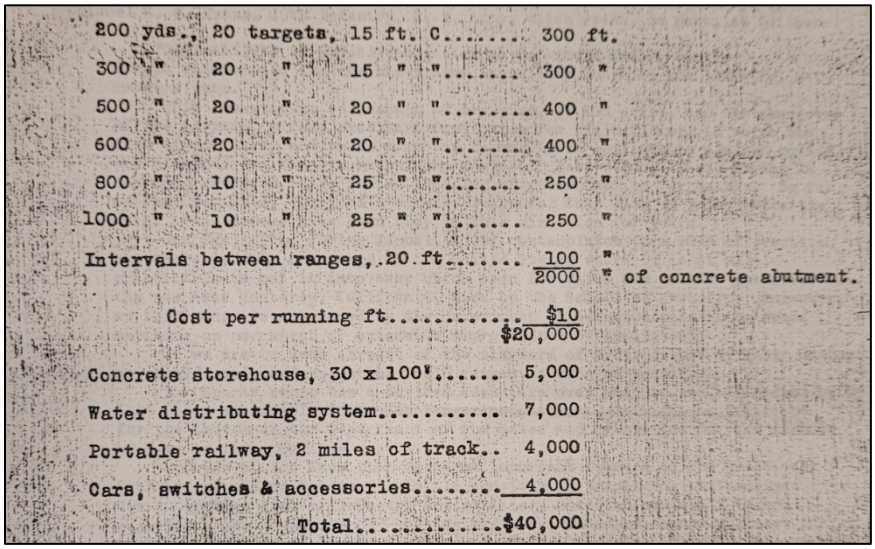
> the construction and equipment for field firing of the artillery, cavalry and infantry branches of the army [*sic*] for machine guns, including the construction of a concrete storehouse, portable railroad, and one camp

> site for water and sanitation of land authorized to be acquired near Sparta, Wis., as a site for target range and all necessary expenses connected therewith.[46]

The "expenses connected therewith" likely included timber and brush clearing, as the "Officer in Charge" of range construction noted in a July 1910 letter to Fort Snelling's adjutant general that the labor conditions were "very difficult," and no work could occur until the site was cleared.[47]

Of the appropriated $40,000, an estimated $20,000 was used for target butts, which cost approximately $10 per linear foot (Figure 14, Figure 15, Figure 16, and Figure 17). A 30 × 100-foot storehouse was to be constructed for $5,000; a "water distributing system" for $7,000; and a two-mile portable railway, likely for moving targets, for $4,000. The remaining $4,000 would be used for switches, accessories, and cars associated with the railway, which would cost $100 to $200 each.[48]

Figure 14. Costs of various range features, 1910 (War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, DC, Memorandum for the Quartermaster General, 10 January 1910).



200 yds.,	20 targets,	15 ft. C.....	300 ft.		
300 "	20 "	15 " ".....	300 "		
500 "	20 "	20 " ".....	400 "		
600 "	20 "	20 " ".....	400 "		
800 "	10 "	25 " ".....	250 "		
1000 "	10 "	25 " ".....	250 "		
Intervals between ranges,	20 ft.....		100 "		
			2000 "	of concrete abutment.	
Cost per running ft.....			$10		
			$20,000		
Concrete storehouse, 30 x 100'.....			5,000		
Water distributing system.....			7,000		
Portable railway, 2 miles of track..			4,000		
Cars, switches & accessories.....			4,000		
Total.....			$40,000		

46 "To Improve Sparta Range," *Kendall Keystone*, Feb. 10, 1910, 1.

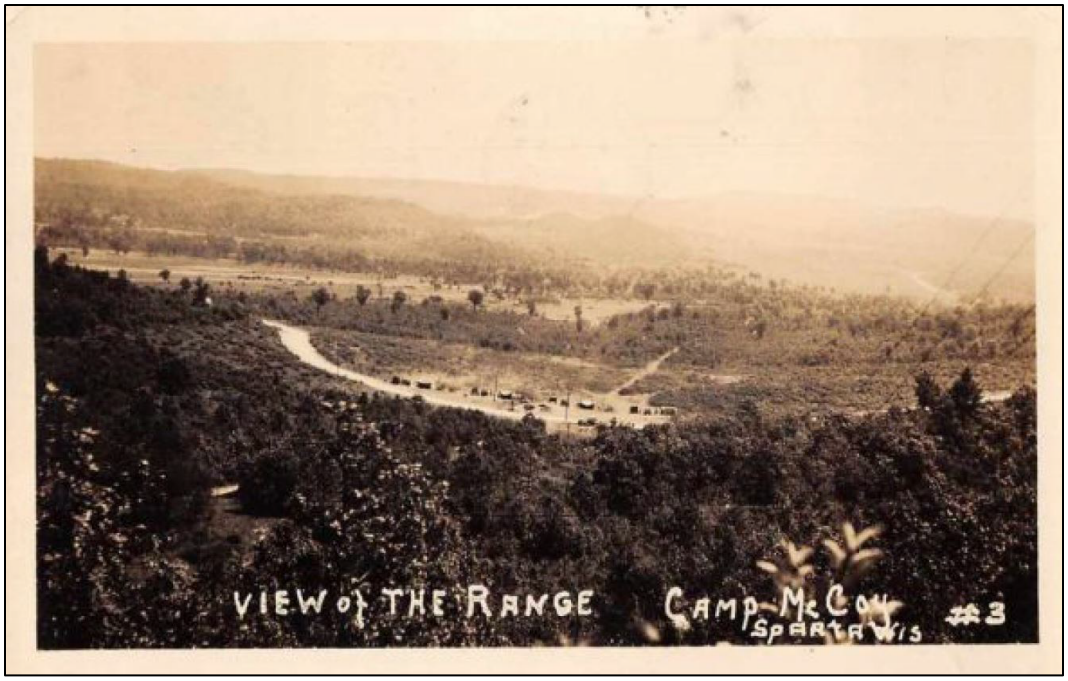
47 Fort Snelling, Minnesota, Letter to the Adjutant General of the Department of Dakota, July 6, 1910, Folder: Military – Ft. McCoy Land Purch., Monroe County Local History Room and Museum, Sparta, WI.

48 War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, DC, Memorandum for the Quartermaster General, Jan. 10, 1910, Folder: Military — Ft. McCoy Land Purch., Monroe County Local History Room and Museum, Sparta, WI.

Figure 15. Construction crew at a range on the South Post, n.d. (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

Figure 16. Concrete target butt of 1,000-yard range, n.d. (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 17. View of a firing range at Camp McCoy, no date (Image from personal collection of Ryan Howell. Public Domain).



From 1909 to 1919, the camp's training facilities were used by active Army batteries (Figure 18 and Figure 19).[49] Exercises included the quartering of batteries of light field artillery in 1909 and maneuvers in 1910. By September 1910, a new range, described as having "more natural advantages for an ideal range" than any other location in the US, had been constructed.[50] It had "clear fields, rolling grounds, heavy underbrush, [and] some timber," that gave 'the contending troops unlimited variation" for maneuver purposes. There was a trout stream adjacent to the rifle range firing line and "artesian wells" at the maneuver and artillery camps. The shooting camp was "located in the extreme southwest corner of the reservation."[51]

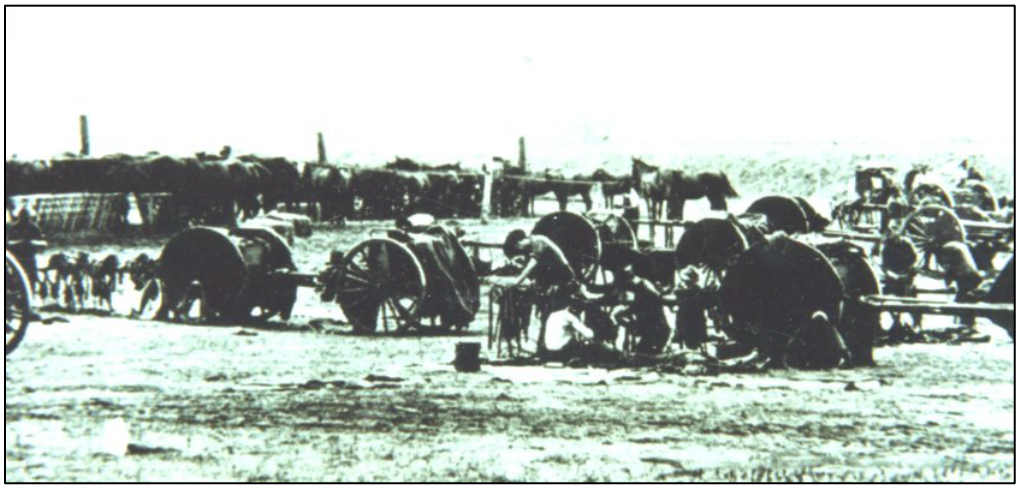
49 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

50 "An Ideal Rifle Range," *Sparta Herald*, Sept. 20, 1910, 1.

51 "An Ideal Rifle Range."

Figure 18. Signal training at Camp Upton, 1910 (Image from personal collection of Ryan Howell. Public Domain).

Figure 19. Artillery battery during practice, c. 1917 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).



Between 1910 and 1911, office buildings and a storehouse were built, though their exact location is unknown.[52] In 1912, the size of the camp was increased, and the range was reforested with Norway Pine and Scotch Pine seedlings.[53]

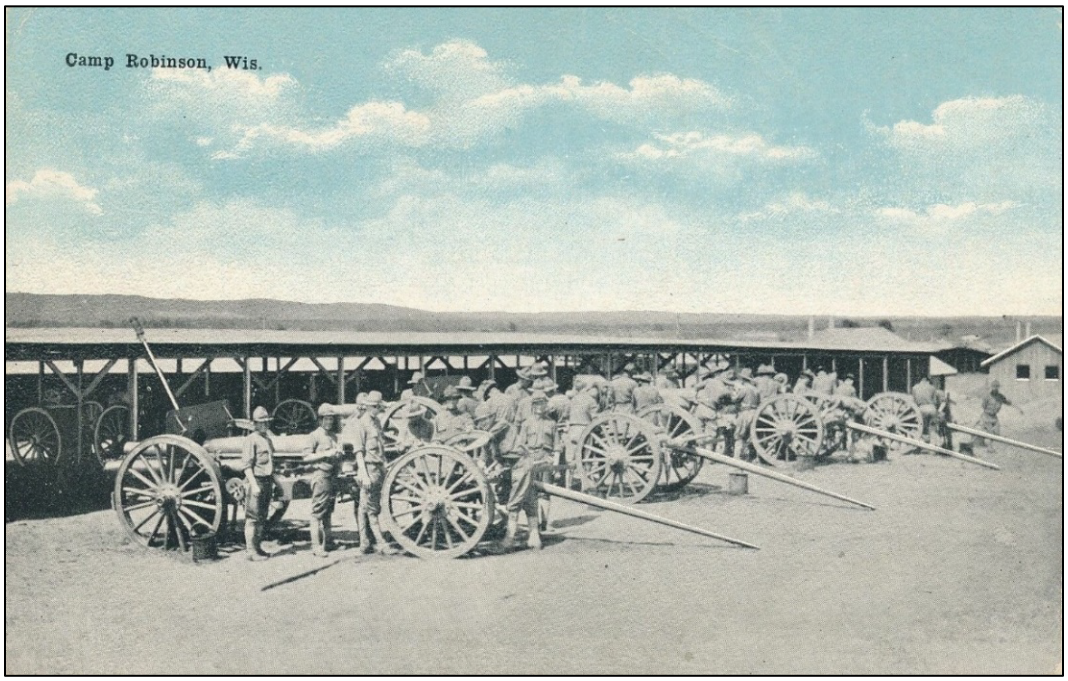
52 Post Engineer Office.

53 Post Engineer Office; "Reforesting the Range," *Sparta Herald*, April 9, 1912, 3; "Reforesting at The Range," *Sparta Herald*, May 18, 1912, 3.

Also in 1912, three battalions marched from Dubuque, IA, to the Sparta Maneuver Tract to participate in "drills, exercises, etc." The march allowed the battalions to test new equipment and experimental outfits and determine the suitability of automobile trucks for military purposes. On arrival, they conducted infantry drill, during which "much attention to the equipment of mounted men of the infantry and experiments [were] made to ascertain if a mounted staff for infantry regiments [was] desirable." "Some entirely new suggestions for a field train with forge tools for blacksmithing and for equipment for veterinary service" were also tested.[54]

Field artillery and infantry units continued to train using the reservation's facilities until WWI.[55] Additional rifle range construction began in 1915, and, in 1917, barracks, mess halls, warehouses, and stables were constructed in the area now known as Old Camp McCoy.[56] The National Guard also used these facilities, and a large field artillery and infantry encampment occurred in 1918 (Figure 20 and Figure 21).[57]

Figure 20. Camp Robinson postcard, no date (Image from Fort McCoy Cultural Resources Management [CRM] Office. Public Domain).



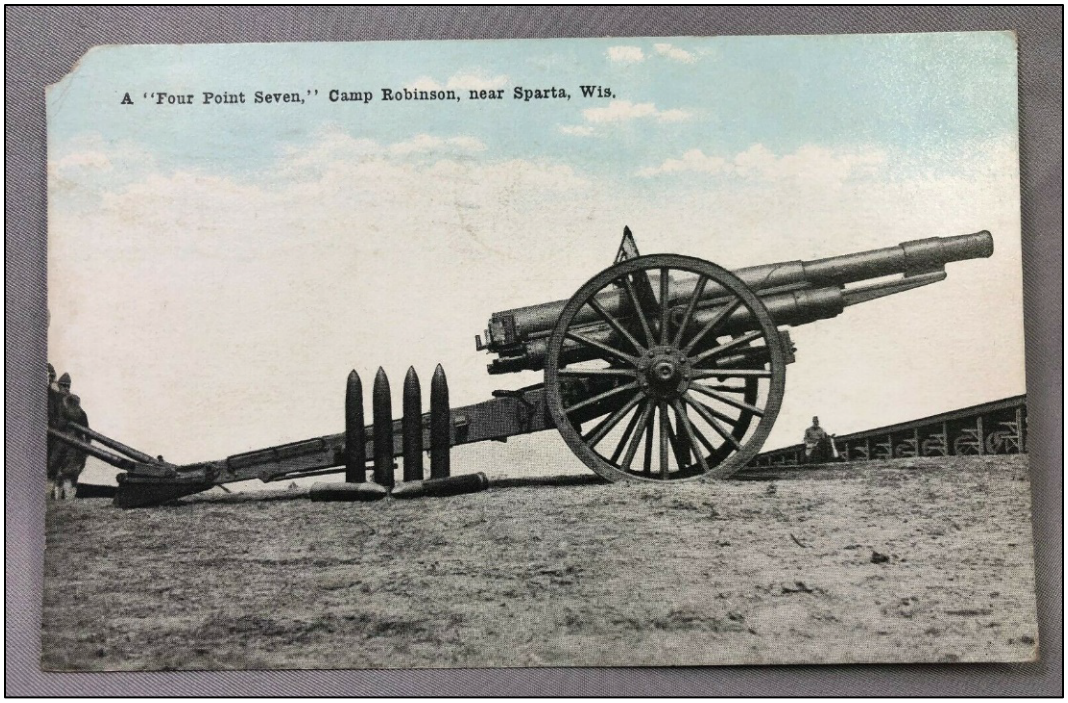
54 "Operations At The Range," *Sparta Herald*, April 16, 1912, 3.

55 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 8.

56 "Fort McCoy, Wisconsin," *Historical Time Capsules of Monroe County*, 1.

57 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32; "Fort McCoy, Wisconsin," *Historical Time Capsules of Monroe County*, 3.

Figure 21. Camp Robinson postcard, 1918 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. Public Domain).



One account of training at the Sparta Maneuver Tract between 1917 and 1919 recounts using a compass and map to find "Hill 920" in fog

> so thick we could not see a hundred yards ahead nor any of the big hills to give us a general direction. Not one of us had been there before and we had some time. We tried to keep near the railroad but encountered that "Excepted ten acres" and had to retreat to get around it.
>
> The fog had cleared by the time we were assembled on the hill and we proceeded to work. . . . Long after dinner time we started back by way of the north range, where we encountered swamps, ploughed thru brush, then cut across the open field between Lafayette and Selfridge knolls where we expected 33nd [sic] to start firing at any moment. But they didn't.[58]

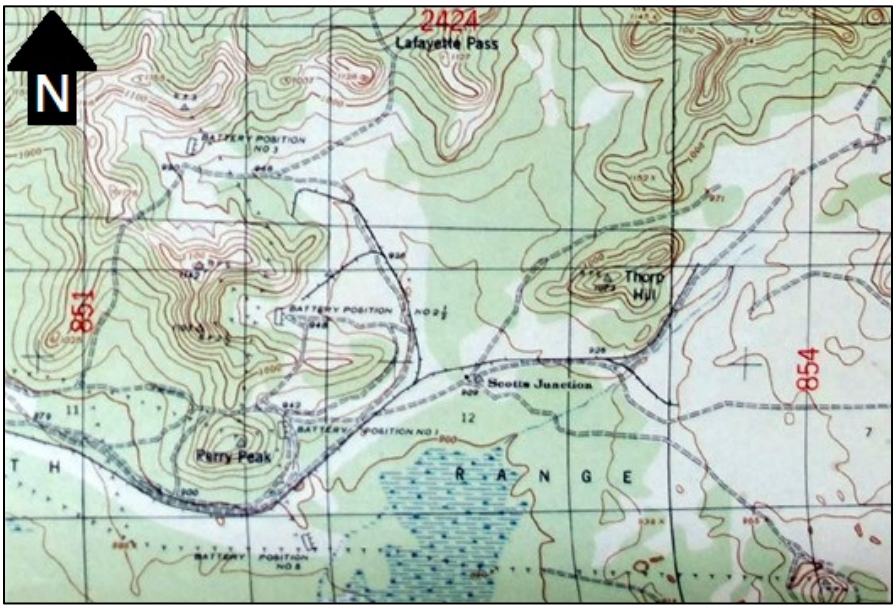
The account then describes artillery practice on Hill 1,060. The firing positions were "on the high point north of 1,060" (Figure 22). A man was "sent

58 Allen Waldo, *331st Field Artillery, US Army, 1917–1919*, Chicago: n.p., 1919, 357.

with flags on a knoll to relay the signal should they be necessary."[59] Battery positions were located near multiple hills, but were concentrated around Perry Peak (Figure 23, Figure 24, and Figure 25).

Figure 22. Concrete walls surrounding an artillery firing point south of Perry Peak on South Post during WWI, 1918 (Image from ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

Figure 23. Battery positions shown on a pre-WWII map, no date (Image from personal collection of Ryan Howell. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



59 Waldo, 357, 360.

Figure 24. Locations of WWI artillery bunkers on a 1939 map (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

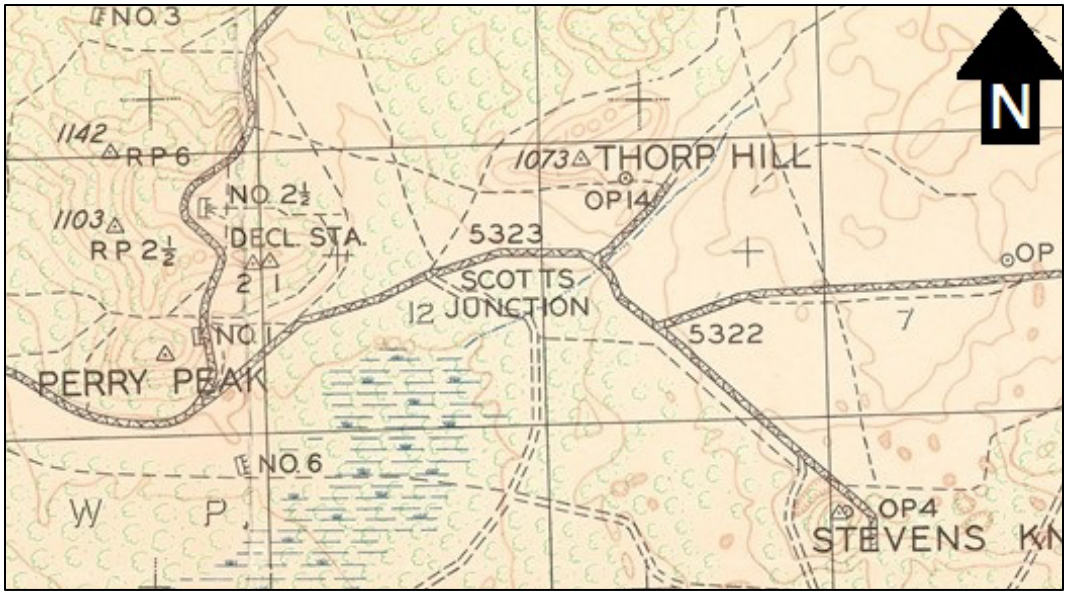


Figure 25. Locations of WWI artillery bunkers and ranges on a 1941 map (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

Other practice occurred near Hill 1090 (Figure 26) and Pine Bluff (Figure 27). Cavalry training is described as starting near the south range and involving "enemy" positions near hills 920 and 1060.[60]

60 Waldo, 359.

Figure 26. Schematic of artillery practice positions near Hill 1090, 1918 (Image from Waldo, 335. Public Domain).

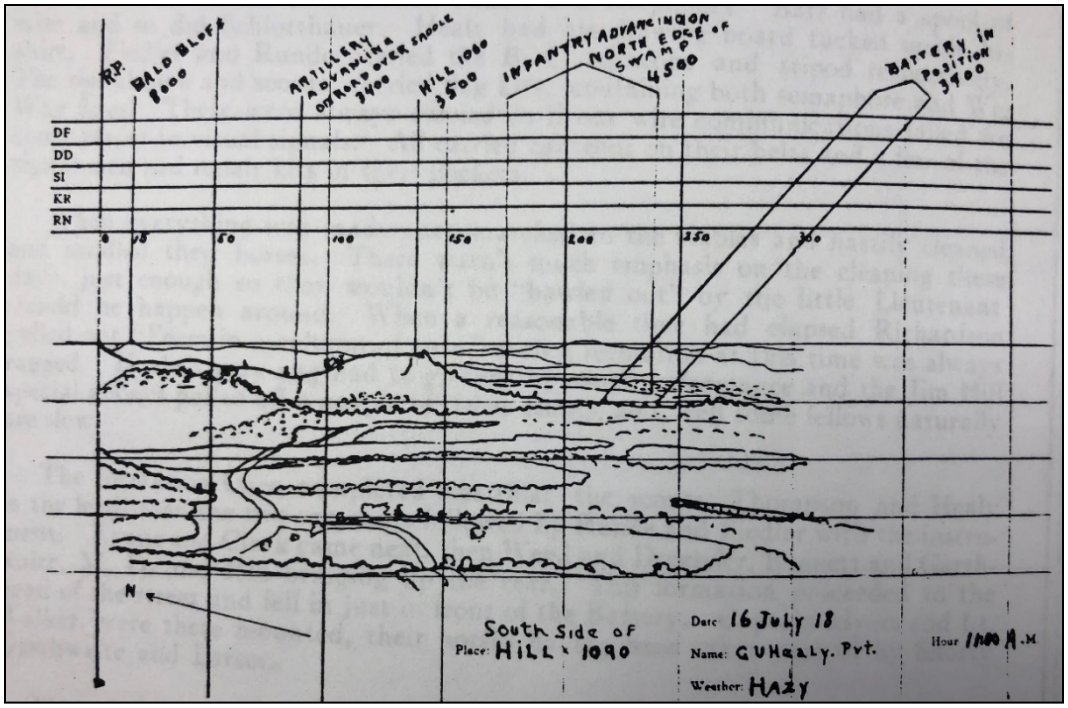
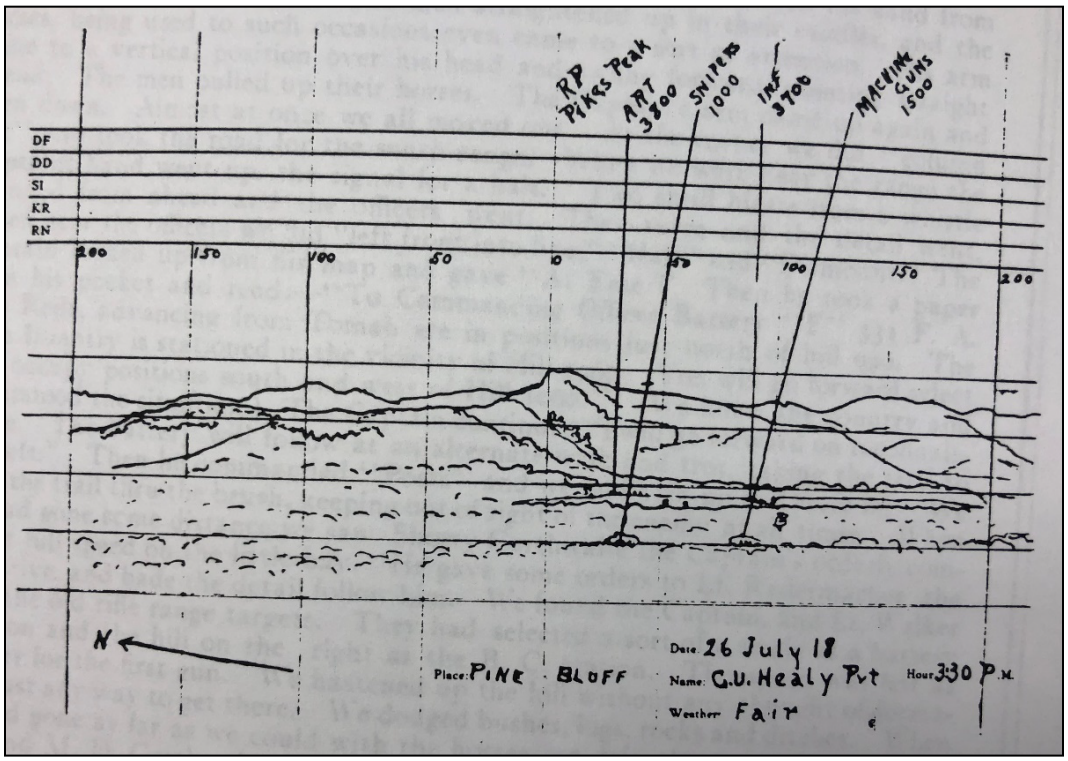
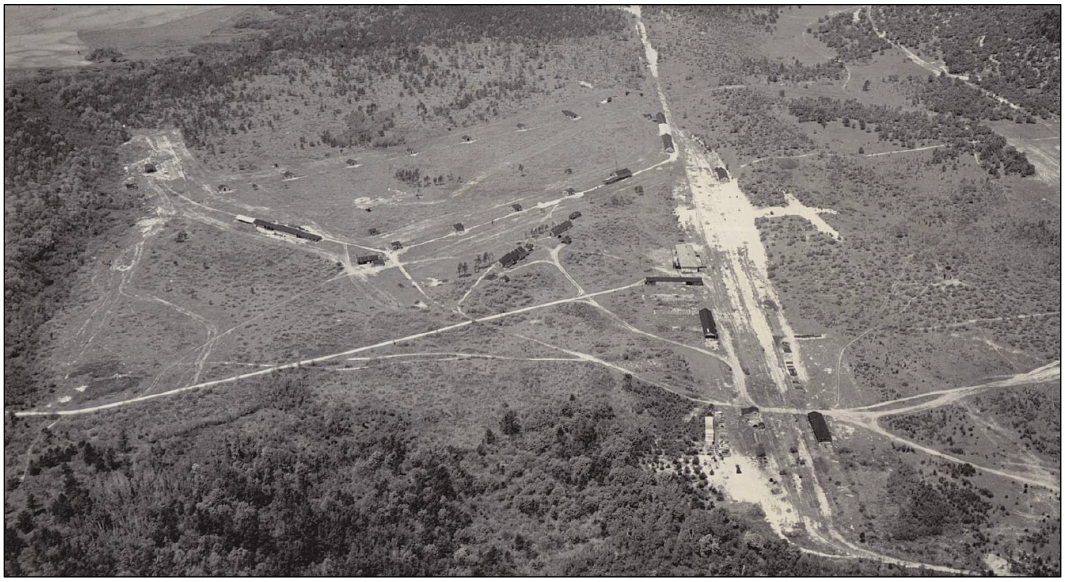


Figure 27. Schematic of artillery practice positions near Pine Bluff, 1918 (Image from Waldo, 335. Public Domain).



Though Camp Robinson had the only range in the United States that could accommodate field artillery practice with a long-range cannon, training activities ceased while the camp served as an ordnance depot from 1919 to 1923.[61] Training picked up again in 1925, when the 14th Light Field Artillery marched from Fort Sheridan, IL, to the Sparta Maneuver Tract to engage in target practice while stationed at the reservation for the entirety of the summer (Figure 28).[62]

Figure 28. Aerial photo of ranges at the Sparta Maneuver Tract, 1925 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. Public Domain).



The following year, National Guard and Reserve units from Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, conducted field artillery training in the summer (Figure 29 and Figure 30), as did an antiaircraft battery. A small detachment of quartermaster troops was assigned to the camp, and the War Department also began making improvements to the remaining buildings and roads during 1926.[63] Further construction was deemed necessary during maneuvers two years later, as the local airfield was found to be too small, and a new aviation field was subsequently developed along County Trunk "B" in the vicinity of Spring Bank. Construction continued through 1929.[64]

61 "No High Explosives at Camp Robinson," *Norwalk Star*, March 5, 1920, 1; Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 31–33.

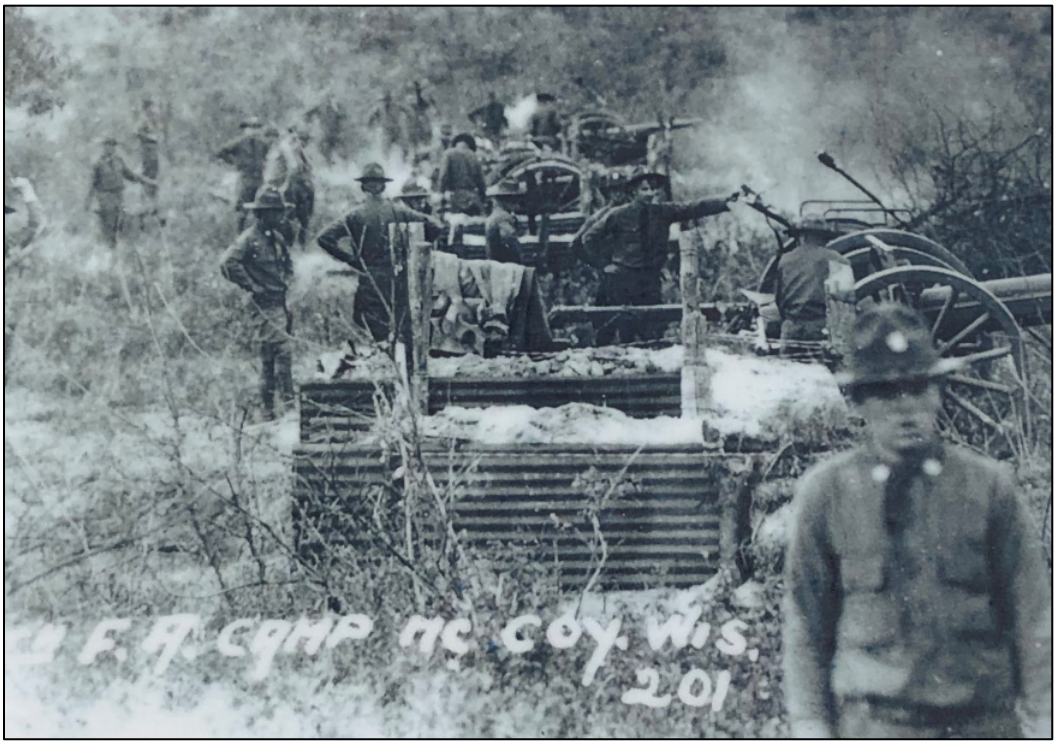
62 "Sparta," *Kendall Keystone*, May 29, 1925, 2.

63 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

64 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 9.

Figure 29. A gun crew completes a practice exercise prior to heading to the field to fire their weapons, 1920s (Image from Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 35. Public Domain).

Figure 30. Field artillery practice, n.d. (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).



2.2 Camp McCoy

In the late 1920s, a Citizens Military Training Camp (CMTC) was established at the reservation, which was designated as Camp McCoy in 1926. The first CMTC exercise at the camp was held in 1928 (Figure 31 and Figure 32). The exercise, which lasted 30 days, consisted of instruction in citizenship, physical training, hygiene, close order drill, guard duty, marksmanship, and horsemanship.[65]

Other training activities during the late 1920s included summer training for a battery of antiaircraft guns in 1925 and 1926 as well as summer artillery training for National Guard units from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. These summer training activities continued through at least 1933.[66]

Figure 31. Soldiers participated in physical training exercises, field training, and maneuvers, 1929 (Image from "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 9. Public Domain).

65 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 34.

66 Post Engineer Office, Camp McCoy, "Historical Data Camp McCoy, Wisconsin."

Figure 32. A crew loads an artillery piece, 1937 (Image from Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 36. Public Domain).

During the 1931 summer field training at Camp McCoy, the horse-drawn guns and caissons of the 120th Field Artillery were replaced by motorized units.[67] The final horse-drawn artillery unit trained at Camp McCoy nine years later in 1940.[68]

In 1933, Camp McCoy served as a CCC quartermaster supply base, which administered clothing, subsistence, and equipment to Wisconsin CCC camps. Camp McCoy's role as a CCC supply base ended in 1935, and the CCC was completely phased out of Camp McCoy by 1939. A Discharge and Reception Center was consequently constructed at the camp to out-process CCC enrollees.[69] Regular summer training occurred in 1933 and 1935, though it is unclear if it occurred in 1934.[70]

Field artillery firing for 1936 summer training took place from June 1 to August 15.[71] The following year, Camp McCoy hosted one of their busiest encampments, which included the typical number of soldiers for summer training as well as Sixth Corps Area maneuvers.[72] This "war game" featured the largest concentration of troops at Camp McCoy in "many years"

67 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 9.

68 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

69 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

70 Post Engineer Office.

71 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 9.

72 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

with the goal of testing the "latest implements of war now possessed by the United States" as well as testing the Sixth Corps Area mobilization plan.[73] Artillery, infantry and machine gun battalions, antiaircraft artillery, cavalry, air corps, and tanks were tested.[74] Regular summer training continued in 1937 and 1938.[75]

2.2.1 WWII and the new cantonment

The Army acquired the 9,500-acre maneuver area from the USDA in 1939.[76] Camp McCoy likely was chosen for these maneuvers due to the area's terrain, which resembled that of Europe.[77] The following year, the Army General Staff decided that the 65,000-man Second Army should conduct 1940 maneuvers in and around Camp McCoy (Figure 33).[78]

> The diversified terrain in the 1,000 square mile area, ranging from flat plains covered with heavy second growth to the craggy heavily wooded heights of the Purdy Valley ridge, is ideal for training purposes. Troops of all kinds will learn to evaluate terrain in order that full advantage may be taken of it in the use of the various types of weapons.[79]

The maneuvers took advantage of numerous training areas available at Camp McCoy in 1940, including multiple combat ranges and engineer, artillery brigade, and musketry training areas (Figure 33), and were conducted in August of that year (Figure 34 and Figure 35).[80] Much of the land on which the maneuvers were conducted had been obtained for Army use in the spring of 1940, when two officers from the Second Army headquarters in Chicago sought to "obtain legal rights to 1,000 square miles of central Wisconsin for those three weeks in August."[81] This acreage was obtained through agreements with Monroe, Jackson, and Juneau Counties,

73 "6,000 Regulars in Training in Camp McCoy War Game," *The Tomah Journal*, Aug. 19, 1937, 1.

74 "6,000 Regulars in Training in Camp McCoy War Game."

75 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

76 Wasch, *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program*, 205.

77 Doherty, "Blitzkrieg for Beginners," 92.

78 Wasch, *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program*, 205.

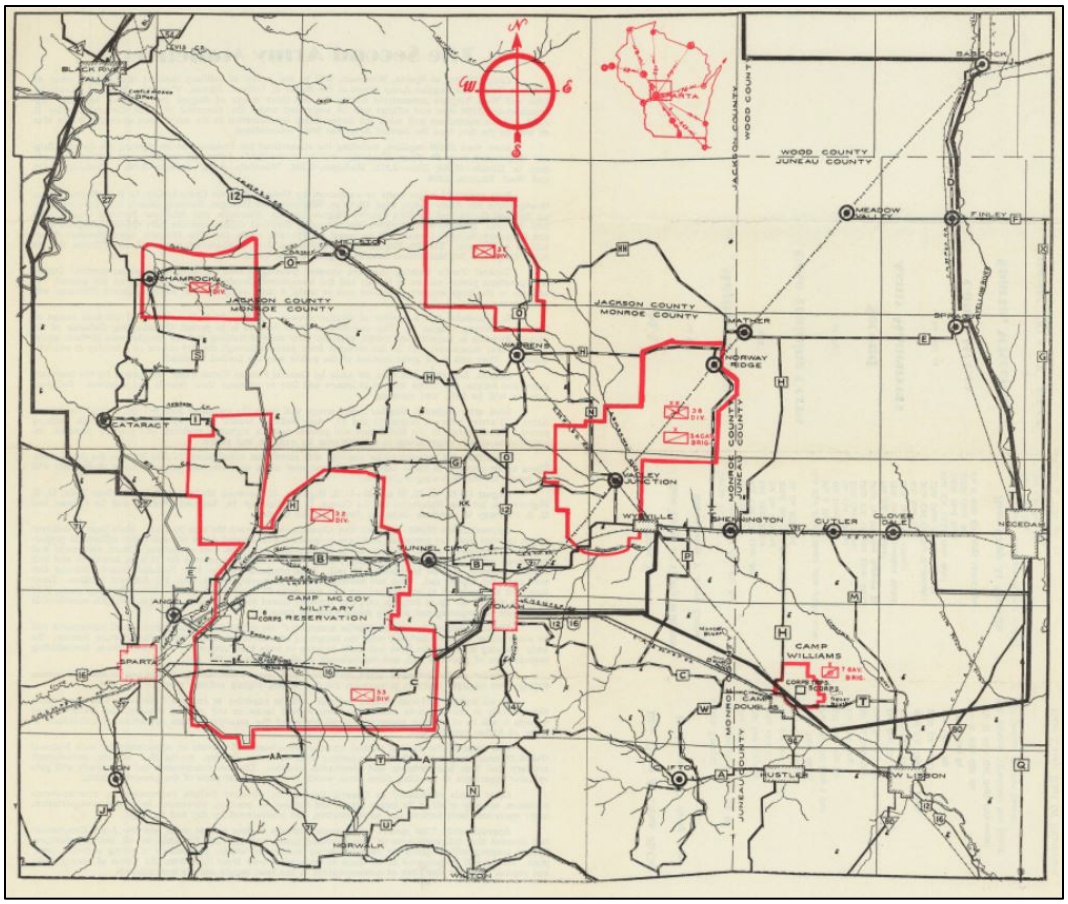
79 Second Army, "Special to the Press," Aug. 10, 1940.

80 US Army Corps of Engineers, *Bivouacs & Training Areas 2D Army Maneuvers 1940*, 1940, 1:20,000 (Sparta, WI: 2d Army) Monroe County Local History Room and Museum, Sparta, WI.

81 Doherty, "Blitzkrieg for Beginners," 90.

as well as with prominent area landowners.[82] The maneuvers featured the largest concentration of troops in a single Midwest location since WWI.[83]

Figure 33. 1940 maneuvers map (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. Public Domain).

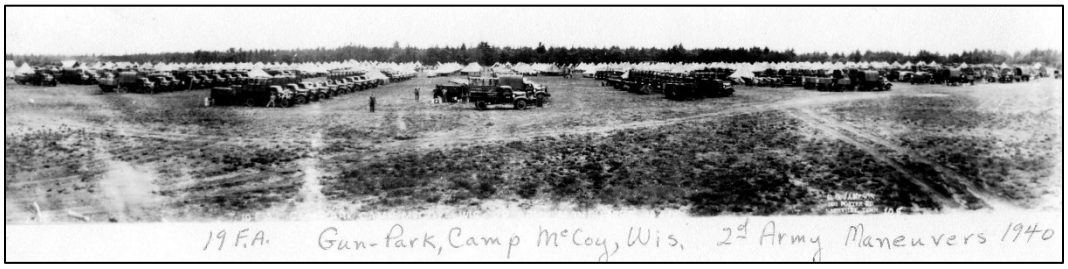


82 Doherty, "Blitzkrieg for Beginners," 90.

83 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

Figure 34. Troops walking through the Warrens area during the Second Army Maneuvers, 1940 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).

Figure 35. The Second Army "Gun Camp," 1940 (Image from MCLHR. Public Domain).



Due to the previous maneuvers, the constructing quartermaster office determined that Camp McCoy and its surrounding area would be suitable for a large cantonment.[84] Much of this land—specifically a 40,000-acre tract of land in townships 17 and 18 north, ranges 2 and 3 west—would be used to extend a target and maneuver range which had been worked on in 1940 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) (Figure 36, Figure 37, and Figure 38).[85] The new land would increase the then-25,000-acre range by "approximately one-fourth" and would enhance the existing 155 mm howitzer, 105 mm gun, and trench mortar ranges.[86] Support facilities, including two concrete block ordnance magazines (Figure 39) and a concrete

[84] Wasch, 205–206.

85 "Plan 7,500 Acre Extension For M'Coy Post Gun Range," *Sparta Herald*, Dec. 29, 1941, 1; *Opinion of the Attorney General That the United States of America is in Possession Under a Clear and Complete Title of Certain Land Situated in the County of Monroe, State of Wisconsin, Designated Camp McCoy*, Folder: 870-5b 1948 Miscellaneous Documents, Fort McCoy Historical Center, Fort McCoy, WI.

86 "Plan 7,500 Acre Extension Fort M'Coy Post Gun Range."

loading platform (Figure 40), were also built in 1940, likely in support of this expansion.[87]

Figure 36. Range construction, n.d. (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 37. Range construction, n.d. (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

87 Villa Cowles Yackel, [Book of 1940 range buildings' and structures' real property cards], Fort McCoy Historical Center, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 38. Bayonet practice dummies on completed range with no visible target butt, n.d. (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

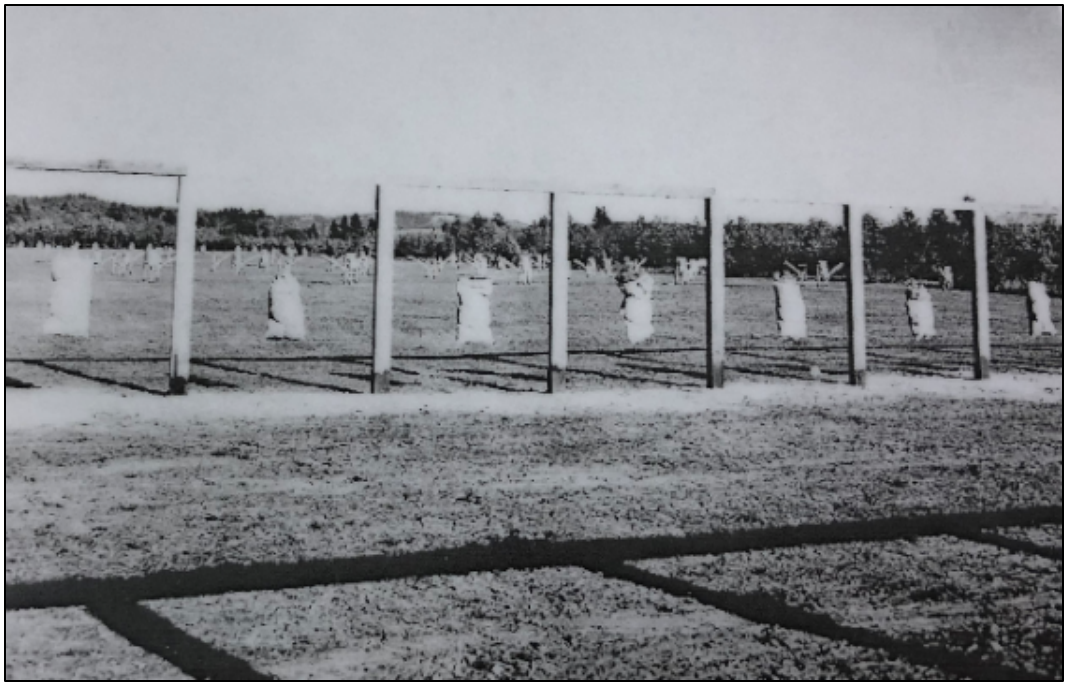


Figure 39. 10 ft by 10 ft ordnance magazine completed on 1 August 1940, n.d. (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 40. Concrete loading platform constructed in 1940, n.d. (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

On 10 February 1942, the War Department officially announced its decision to build a new cantonment at Camp McCoy and immediately take possession of 9,600 acres of forested land to house the cantonment;[88] however, the plans to increase the size of the installation were underway by August 1941, when the appraisal of 53,000 acres near Camp McCoy for purchase began. The land was to be acquired "in a fair manner, and all owners of property [were advised] to be patient and that the land acquisition board will pay a price fair to both buyer and seller."[89]

In February 1942, 9,600 acres were seized from 15 farmers, though the farmland was, according to the Federal government, suboptimal.[90] By 21 May 1942, the amount of land to be seized had grown to 25,000 acres.[91] Ultimately, 37,437 acres were purchased under a directive from the Secretary of War.[92] This purchase required over 200 farmers to relocate.[93] By 1942, Camp McCoy consisted of 61,143 acres.[94]

88 "Opening Brings Realization of Years' Efforts," *Monroe County Democrat*, Aug. 27, 1942, 1, 6.

89 "McCoy Land Appraisal Opens; Begin Activity," *Sparta Herald*, Aug. 11, 1941, 1–2.

90 "Farmers Forced To Move From Camp McCoy Site," *Sparta Herald*, Feb. 23, 1942, n.p.; Heidi Klingforth, "Old Timers Reminisce on 1942 Land Buyout," *Tomah Journal*, May 22, 1997, n.p.

91 "Condemnation Fort McCoy Instituted," *La Crosse Tribune*, May 21, 1942, n.p.

92 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

93 "Farmers Forced To Move From Camp McCoy Site."

94 "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

> In the design for the new cantonment approved by General Cummins [Figure 41], 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, the infantry and artillery, could travel quickly and unimpeded to their respective training areas. [95]

As of 1941, training areas at Camp McCoy included at least two obstacle courses, three hand grenade courses, and two bayonet courses (Figure 42 and Figure 43). Ranges included a pistol range and a known distance range.[96] Ammunition was stored just south of the cantonment at the ammunition supply point (ASP). It consisted of 14 igloos, each accompanied by an earth berm as a blast barrier (Figure 44). The igloos provided a total of 54,450 cubic ft of storage.[97]

[95] Wasch, *World War II and the US Army Mobilization Program*, 210; *Engineering Manual of the Office of the Chief of Engineers* (March 1942), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

96 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, 1941, no scale (Fort McCoy: US Army Corps of Engineers) Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

97 Office of the Post Engineer, *Analysis of Existing Facilities* (Camp McCoy, WI: Office of the Post Engineer, 1960s).

Figure 41. Exhibit No. 8 from the March 1942 edition of the *Engineering Manual of the Office of the Chief of Engineers*, depicting the adaptation of a typical layout at Camp McCoy (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. Public Domain).

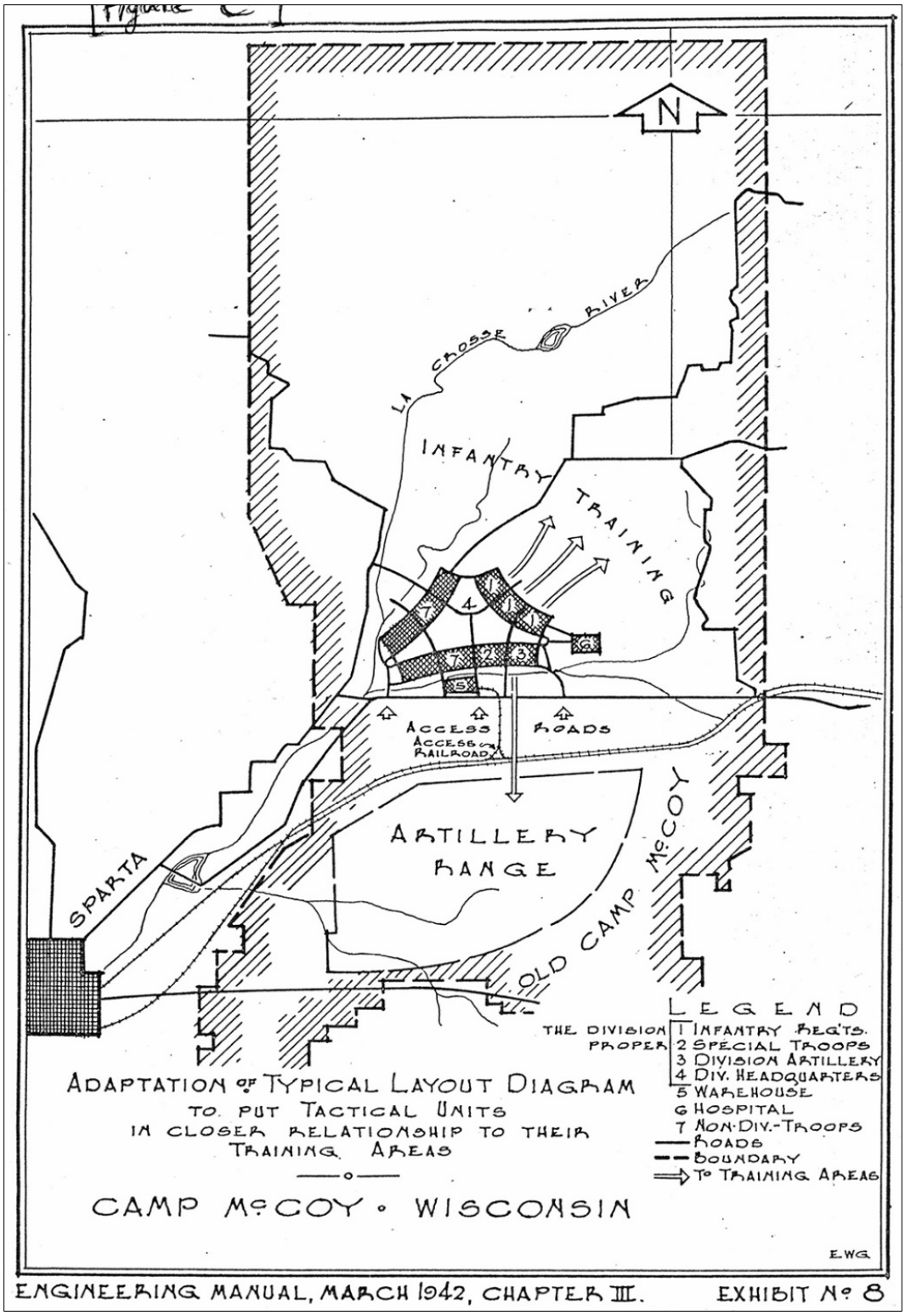


Figure 42. Cantonment in 1941 with training areas and ASP outlined in *red* (*General Site Plan & Building Use Map*, 1941, scale 1:400, Milwaukee, WI. US Engineer Office, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI. Red lines added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

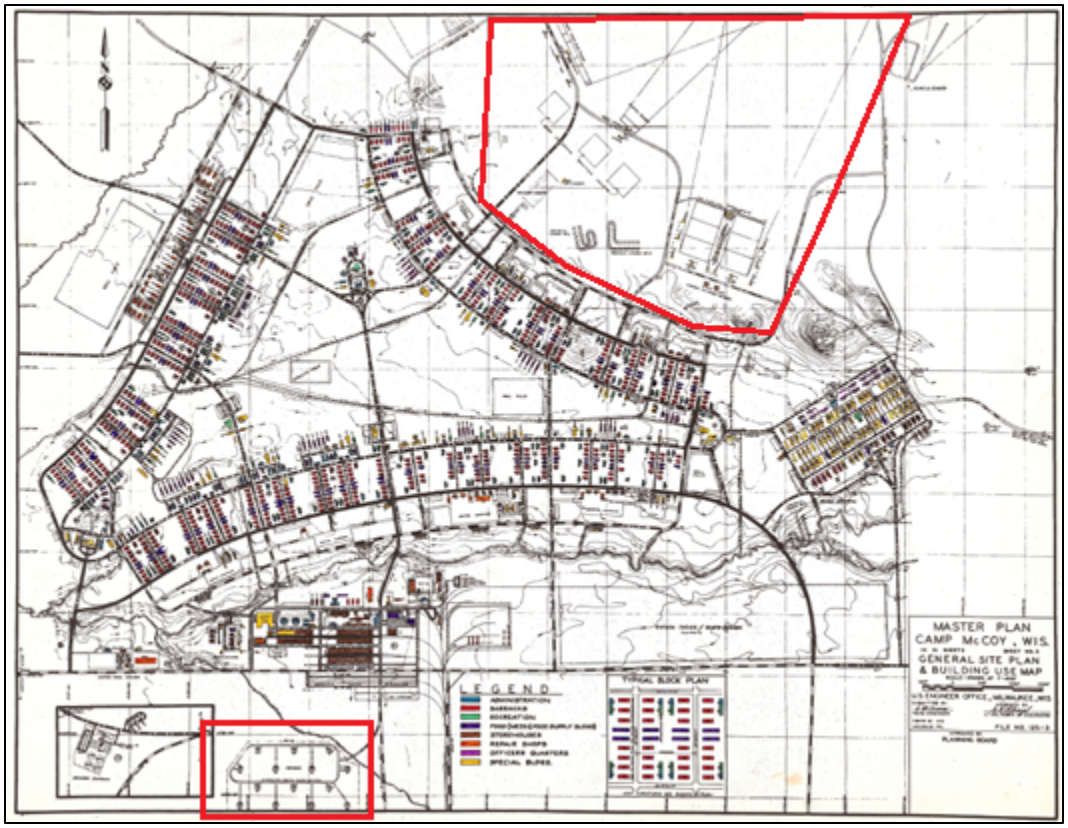
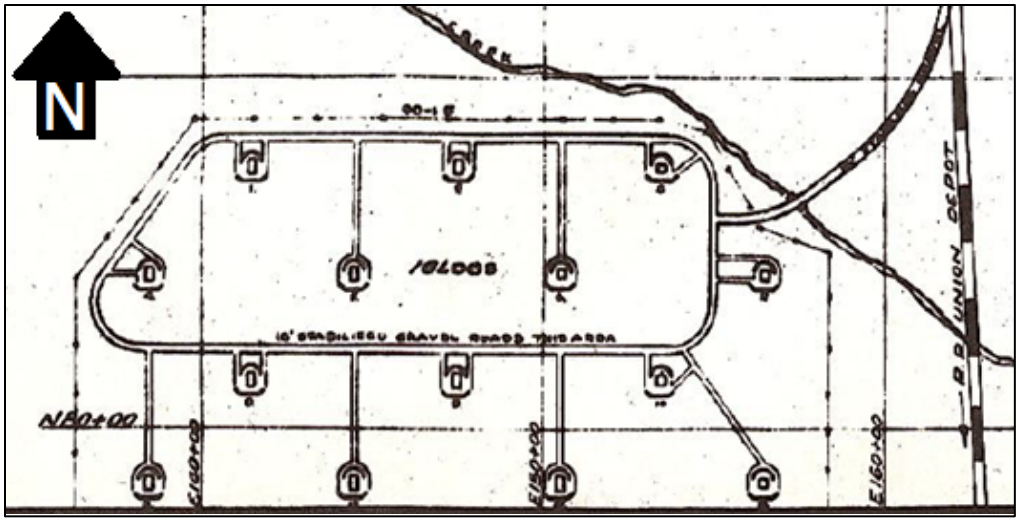


Figure 43. Training areas northeast of the cantonment, 1941 (*General Site Plan & Building Use Map*, 1941, scale 1:400, Milwaukee, WI. US Engineer Office, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

Figure 44. Ammunition supply point, 1941 (*General Site Plan & Building Use Map*, 1941, scale 1:400, Milwaukee, WI. US Engineer Office, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



The plan for the new camp (Figure 45) included "mock up fortifications" and a training village northeast of the south artillery range. Mock villages became popular during WWII as they allowed soldiers to become immersed in realistic environments while training. They were elaborately constructed and featured typical styles of housing, communal buildings, and shrines as found in the countries they represented.[98] At Camp McCoy, these training features resembled Japanese villages when initially constructed (Figure 46 and Figure 47).[99]

98 Daniel Archibald, Adam Smith, Sunny Adams, Manroop K. Chawla, *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Training Village, Mock Sites, and Large Scale Operations Areas*, ERDC/CERL TR-10-10, (Champaign, IL: ERDC/CERL, 2010), 7.

99 Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office, *This Month in Fort McCoy History: June 2020 [Image 1 of 2]*, May 27, 2020, Photograph, Defense Visual Information Distribution Service (DVIDS), https://www.dvidshub.net/image/6239990/month-fort-mccoy-history-june-2020; Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office, *This Month in Fort McCoy History: June 2020 [Image 2 of 2]*, May 27, 2020, Photograph, Defense Visual Information Distribution Service, https://www.dvidshub.net/image/6239991/month-fort-mccoy-history-june-2020.

Figure 45. Plan of Camp McCoy cantonment, 1941 (Mead, Ward, and Hunt, *Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map*. Public Domain).

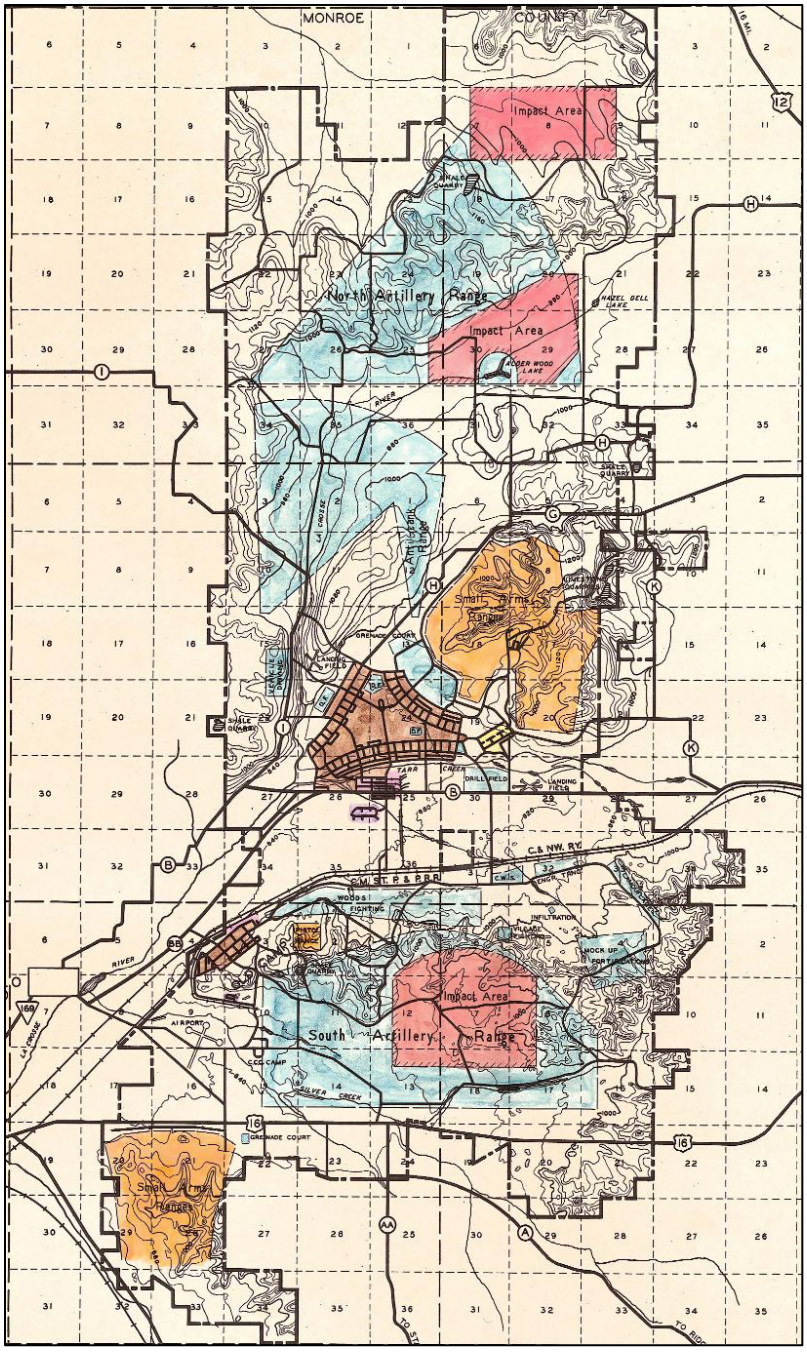


Figure 46. Buildings in a mock Japanese training village, 1947 (Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office, *This Month in Fort McCoy History. June 2020 [Image 2 of 2]*. Public Domain).

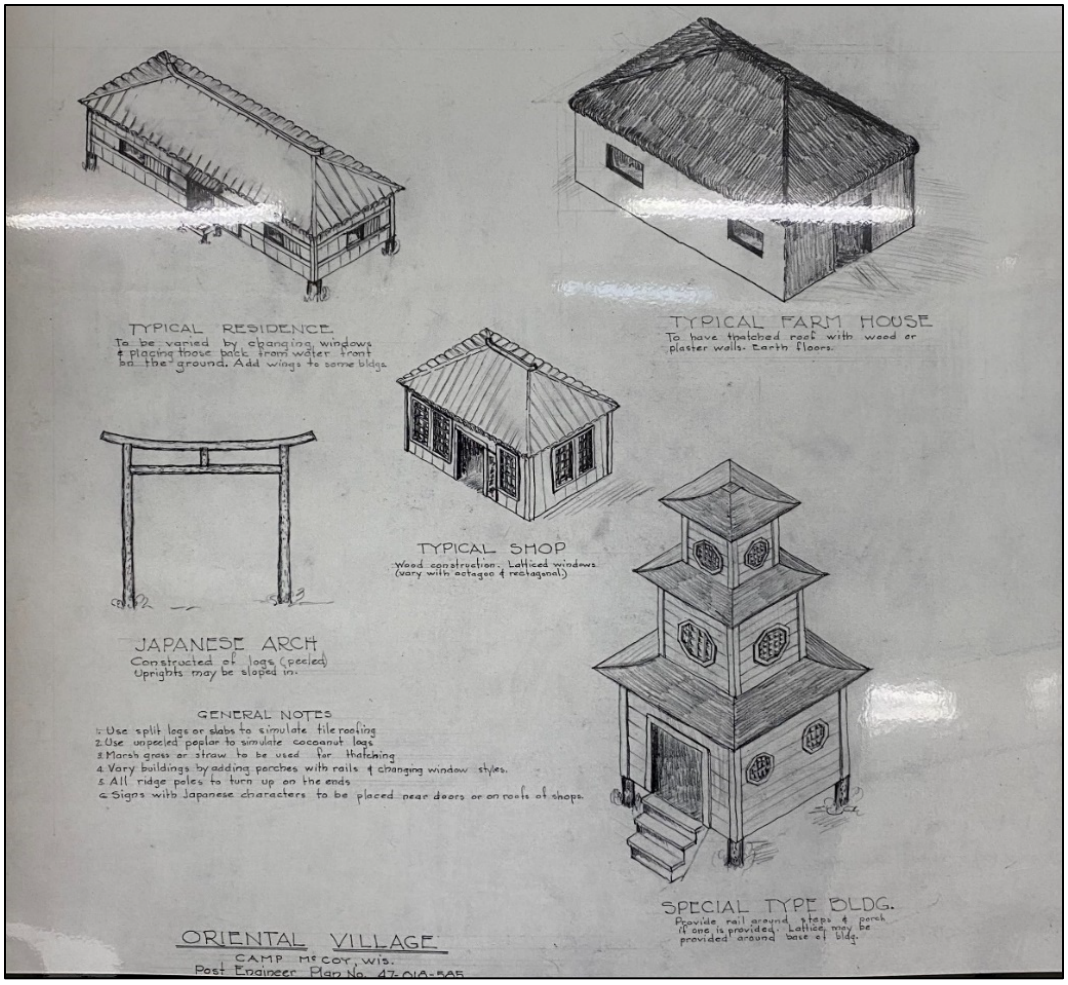
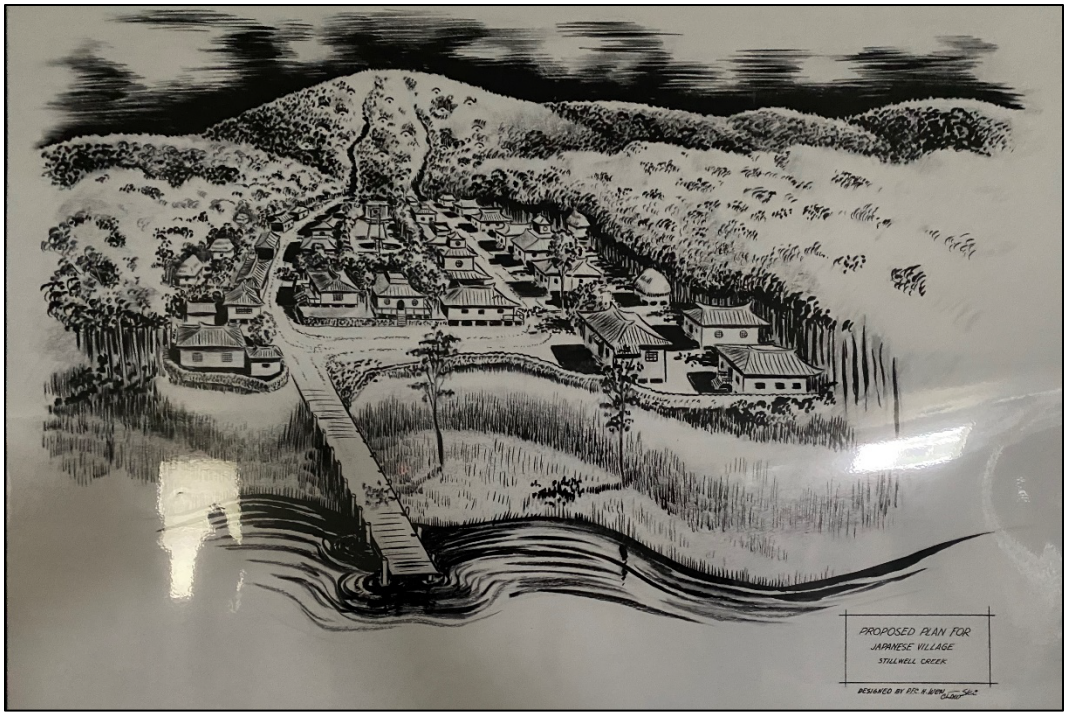


Figure 47. Mock Japanese training village, 1947 (Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office, *This Month in Fort McCoy History. June 2020 [Image 1 of 2]*. Public Domain).



There would be antiaircraft (AA) and radio-controlled aerial target (RCAT) areas north of the cantonment.[100] AA ranges were used to fire at aerial targets and generally consisted of a cleared or leveled area. They typically allowed both large and small arms firing.[101] RCAT areas were a specialized type of AA area. RCATs themselves were typically shaped like aircraft, though constructed at a smaller scale than true aircraft, and launched by catapult or using an airfield.[102]

Improvements were also made to the firing ranges during the early 1940s (Figure 48, Figure 49, and Figure 50).[103] One such improvement was the construction of six underground concrete shelters in the South Artillery Area, which were to be used for temporary ammunition storage during maneuvers. Notably, according to a recollection gathered from a former

100 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*.

101 Daniel Archibald, Adam Smith, Sunny Adams, Manroop K. Chawla, *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Large Arms Ranges*, ERDC/CERL TR-10-8, (Champaign, IL: ERDC/CERL, 2010), 63–64.

102 Archibald et al., *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Large Arms Ranges*, 80–81.

103 US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*, 1942, 1:40,000 (Fort Humphreys, Washington, DC: Engineer Reproduction Plant, US Army) Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

field artillery soldier who was stationed at McCoy in the 1920s and early 1930s, these may have been constructed by the WPA in the early 1930s.[104]

Figure 48. An unspecified range, 1942 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. Public Domain).

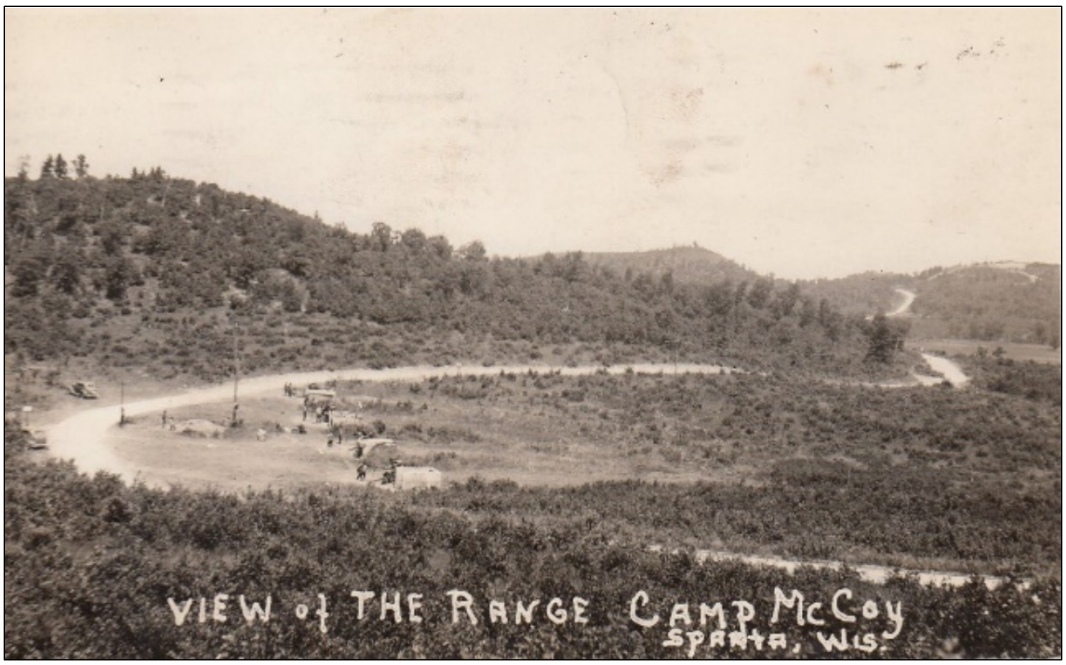
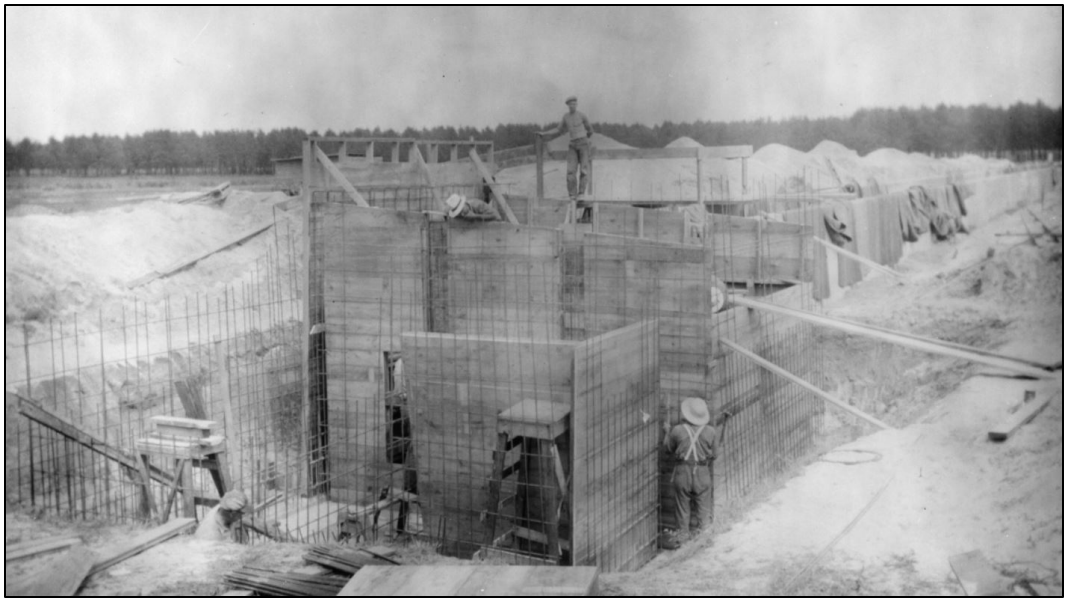


Figure 49. Looking west at a target butt on the South Arms Ranges, c. 1942 (HABS No. WI-308. Public Domain).

104 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 26–27.

Figure 50. Looking east at a target butt on the South Arms Ranges, c. 1942 (HABS NO. WI-308. Public Domain).



Additional improvements likely included the construction of 12 latrines and 3 target houses near the ranges, as shown on a 1944 map (Figure 51). This map also shows a tower near the south entrance gate and pistol range towers scattered throughout the south portion of the installation.[105]

105 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, Sept. 12, 1944, no scale (Camp McCoy, WI: US Army Corps of Engineers), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI; US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume II*, n.p.

Figure 51. Map showing training ranges and associated facilities, 1944 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

The new cantonment, referred to as the "New Camp," was used to house an estimated 35,000 to 40,000 troops during the height of WWII training activities. The first unit to train at the camp, the 100th Infantry Battalion of Hawaii, arrived in June 1942 and departed for Camp Shelby, MS, in January 1943. The 2nd Infantry Division (ID) trained at Camp McCoy from November 1942 until the fall of 1943, and the 76th Infantry Division arrived shortly after the 2nd ID's departure for 12 months of training. Both IDs were deployed to Europe on their departure.[106]

In July 1944, the Chemical Warfare Service (CWS) began testing mortar tubes at Camp McCoy.[107] Prior to this, the CWS had been active at Camp McCoy using tear gas and smoke to simulate chemical agents for field exercises. The mortar tube testing continued until the end of WWII.[108]

In addition to regular training that occurred until 1945, other units trained at Camp McCoy during WWII included nurses from VI Corps, who underwent their four-week basic training at the camp hospital, and members of the Women's Army Corps (WAC).[109] A WAC detachment consisting of one officer and 21 enlisted female personnel arrived in May 1943 and quickly became a vital part of the camp, serving as clerks, librarians, statisticians, typists, office managers, and members of the post's motor pool. A Limited Service School for training physically handicapped soldiers was also established at Camp McCoy in 1943.[110]

The Limited Service School offered soldiers standard training under a compressed four-week schedule (Figure 52).[111] The first week of training included instruction on subjects including military discipline, articles of war, equipment and clothing, defense against chemical attack, and first aid; the second week incorporated rifle marksmanship, marches, and bivouacs; the third week, map reading, drill, and advantaged military training. In the fourth week, "a more intensified study and practice of military

106 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 35-36; "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

107 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 35-36; "Fort McCoy: 90 Years of Service to America's Army," 10.

108 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 13, 19.

109 Post Engineer Office; Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 36.

110 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 36.

111 "Soldiers Train for Limited Service at Camp McCoy," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press*, Nov. 15, 1942, 7.

subjects [was] undertaken as the men undergo their final conditioning."[112] It was commanded by noncommissioned officers and, on moving to the New Camp in 1942, the school had a capacity of 4,000 students.[113] Students graduated in 250-man classes.[114]

Figure 52. Second-week Limited Service school students practice aiming and shooting service rifles (Image reprinted with permission from *La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press*, November 15, 1942, 7.).

2.2.2 Early Cold War

Because of the massive postwar reduction in the size of the US military, training activities nearly ceased at Camp McCoy in 1946. The only regular training activity to continue was Task Force Frost. This exercise was one of three task forces organized by the War Department to test Army winter equipment and clothing, and approximately 1,000 troops for Task Force Frost trained at Camp McCoy by spring 1947 (Figure 53 and Figure 54).[115]

112 "Rigid Training Course Mapped Out for Men in Limited Service Group," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press*, Nov. 15, 1942, 7.

113 "Limited Service School is Moved," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press*, Nov. 15, 1942, 7; "Country's Only Limited Service Unit at McCoy," *La Crosse Tribune and Leader-Press*, Nov. 15, 1942, 7.

114 "Rigid Training Course Mapped Out for Men in Limited Service Group."

115 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 37.

Figure 53. Soldiers navigate obstacles during winter training, 1943 (Image from Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 39. Public Domain).

Figure 54. Members of Task Force Frost testing different types of winter clothing (Image reprinted with permission from *Toledo Sunday Times*, "Arctic Quartet," January 5, 1947, n.p.).

After serving as an induction center from January to June 1947, Camp McCoy was placed in inactive status with only a caretaking detachment assigned to the reservation.[116] Army Reserve and National Guard training occurred again during the summer of 1948, when 31,850 men trained at McCoy. This number included 5,406 organized reserve corpsmen, 988 ROTC students, 18,780 Army National Guardsmen, 4,798 Air Corps National Guardsmen, 2,019 Regular Army support, and 765 camp overhead. The Fifth Army headquarters' light aviation also provided eight-week summer training for 68 reserve ground corps.[117]

The following summer featured "the most intensive training cycle since the war years" at Camp McCoy, with over 30,000 men training at the camp.[118] The 1949 field training featured 105 hours of recoilless weapons, antiaircraft artillery, and demolition training, as well as a three-hour C-82 battalion demonstration and a 3-day bivouac over a 15-day period.[119] Approximately 1,100 ROTC students participated in a six-week encampment that included armored cavalry practice maneuvers in 26- and 45-ton tanks and field artillery practice that "poured thousands of rounds of deadly high explosive shells into the hillside ranges."[120] A two-week period of field training was also given to the 103rd ID from Minnesota and Iowa. Emphasis was placed on training with a variety of weapons and using a variety of field maneuvers (Figure 55 and Figure 56) as well as learning the new recoilless rifle (Figure 57) and air transportability techniques. Weapons fired included 60 and 81 mm mortars, 57 and 75 mm recoilless rifles, carbines, and the M-1 rifle.[121] On return to their home bases, the enlisted men learning were qualified to instruct other members of their units on these weapons.[122]

116 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 37; Headquarters Camp McCoy, *History of Camp McCoy*, June 7, 1950, Folder: Military: Fort McCoy Newspaper Articles, Monroe County Local History Room and Museum, Sparta, WI, 4.

117 "31,850 Soldiers in McCoy Summer Camp," *Monroe County Democrat*, Oct. 20, 1949, n.p.

118 "Break Up Camp At McCoy Post; Training Ended," *Monroe County Democrat*, Sept. 8, 1949, n.p.

119 "44th Division Arrives Saturday" [newspaper clipping], Aug. 11, 1949, Folder: 870-5b Newspaper Clips, Fort McCoy Historical Center, Fort McCoy, WI.

120 "Break Up Camp At McCoy Post; Training Ended."

121 Willis Van Sickle, "Thorough Field Training for Reservists," *Council Bluffs Nonparell*, Sept. 2, 1949, 1, 10.

122 "Enlisted Men Learning Instruction Techniques."

Figure 55. Reservists train with a .50 caliber machine gun, 1949 (Image from "Emphasize Firing of Weapons and Maneuvers. Thorough Field Training for Reservists," *Council Bluffs Nonpareil*, n.p. Reprinted with permission from the *Daily Nonpareil*).

Figure 56. Each trainee fired approximately 60 rounds from a .50 caliber machine gun, 1949 (Image from "Part of the Field Training," *Daily Iowan*, n.p. (Reprinted with permission from the *Daily Iowan*).

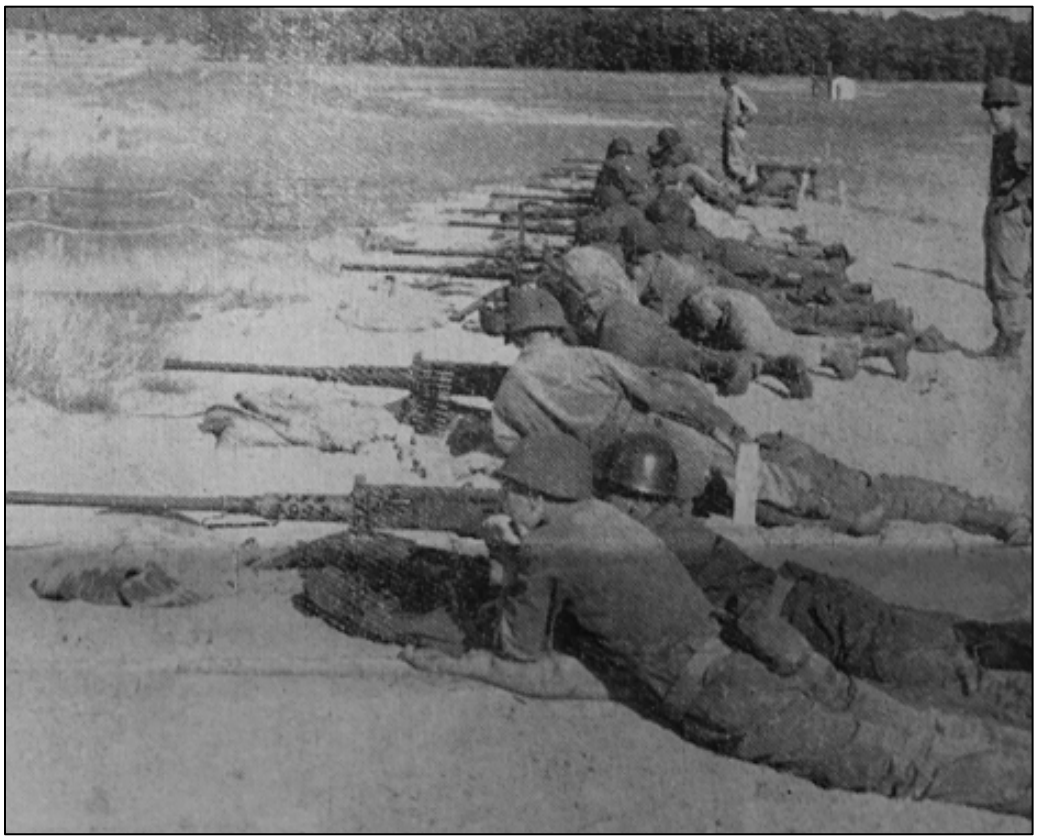


Figure 57. Soldiers set up a 57 mm recoilless rifle, 1949 (Image reprinted with permission from "A New Army Weapon," *Daily Iowan*, n.p.).

After the two-week training periods ended, all vehicles used in training were returned to the bases from which they were loaned. Personnel would also return to their home bases, and 150 temporary employees would complete their work by mid-October. Camp McCoy would then revert to standby basis with approximately 60 housekeeping personnel, which included the post commander, post engineer, post adjutant, military personnel officer, a civilian personnel officer, and five enlisted men serving as a guard detachment.[123]

Summer training also occurred in 1950 (Figure 58). ROTC cadets used the small arms ranges, both north and south, during the last week of June. Air gunnery and rocket firing by air units occurred simultaneously on the North Artillery Range. In a newspaper warning to Sparta-Tomah area residents (Figure 59), the north ranges were described as

> that area of the reservation bounded by South Clear Creek on the north, highway 21 on the south, County Road "H" on the east and County Road "I" on the

123 "Camp McCoy In Hibernation," *La Crosse Tribune*, Sept. 23, 1949, n.p.

west. South ranges are located in an area bounded on the north by the Chicago and Northwestern railroad and on the south by County Road "T" and Highway 71, on the east by a line running south from Tomah to Town Hall and on the west by County Road "B."[124]

124 "Warns Of Firing At Camp McCoy," *The Sparta Herald*, July 3, 1950, n.p.

Figure 58. Camp McCoy installation map, 1950 (Image from RG 77/456/537, AMS V-V61M, NARA College Park, MD. Public Domain).

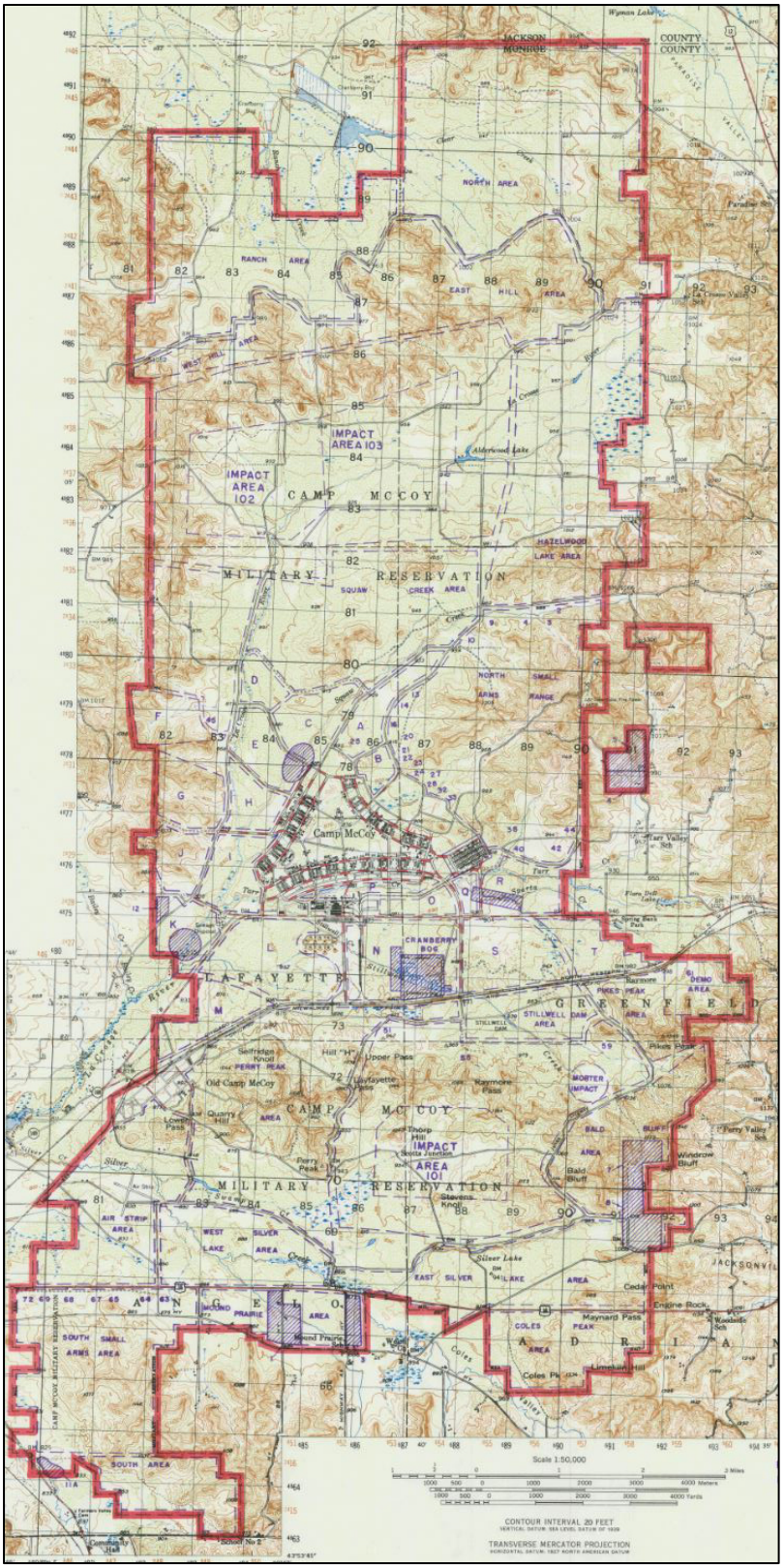
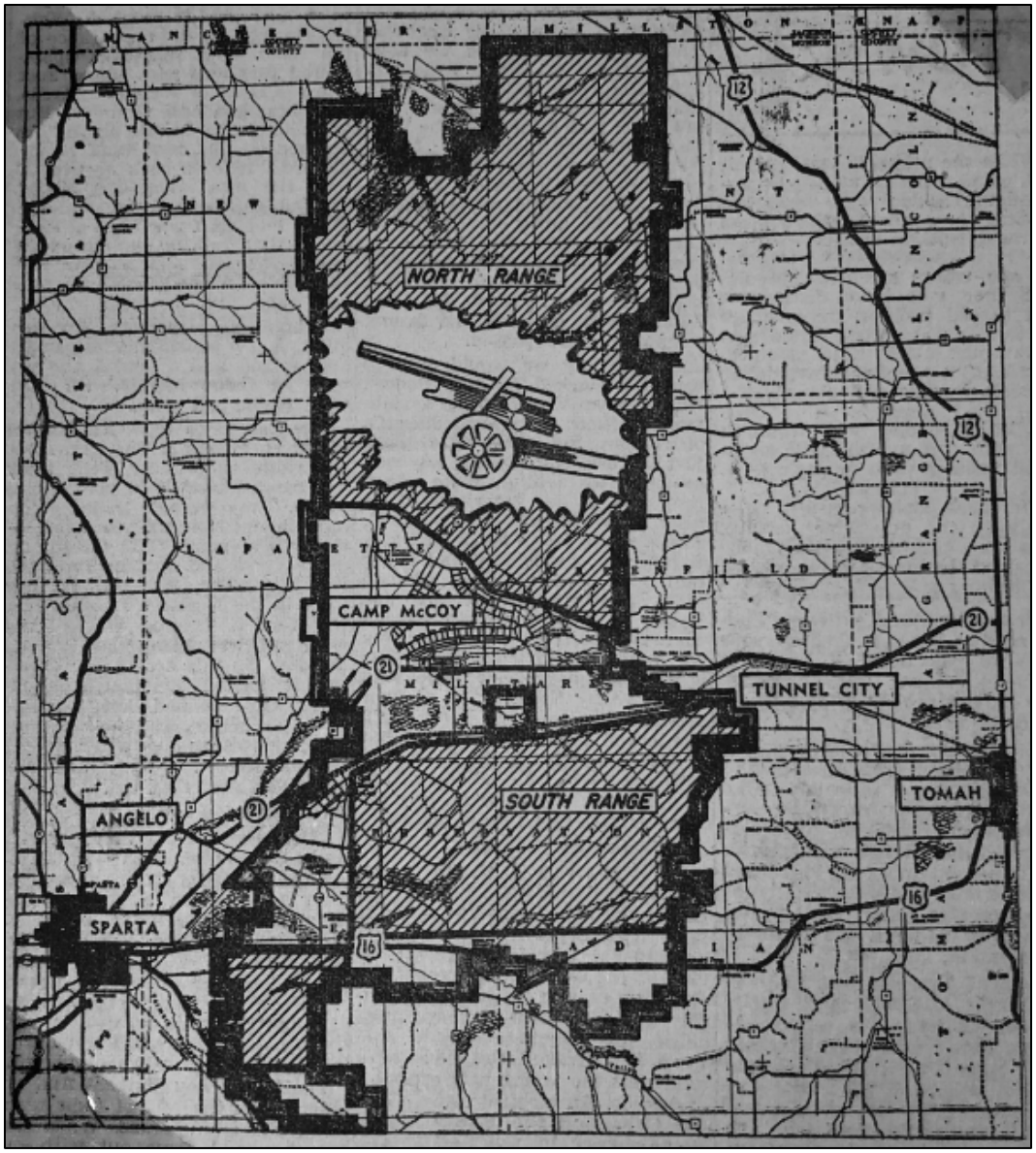


Figure 59. *Shaded areas* in a map published by *The Sparta Herald* were off-limits until the end of summer training, July 1950 (Reprinted with permission from the *Monroe County Herald*).

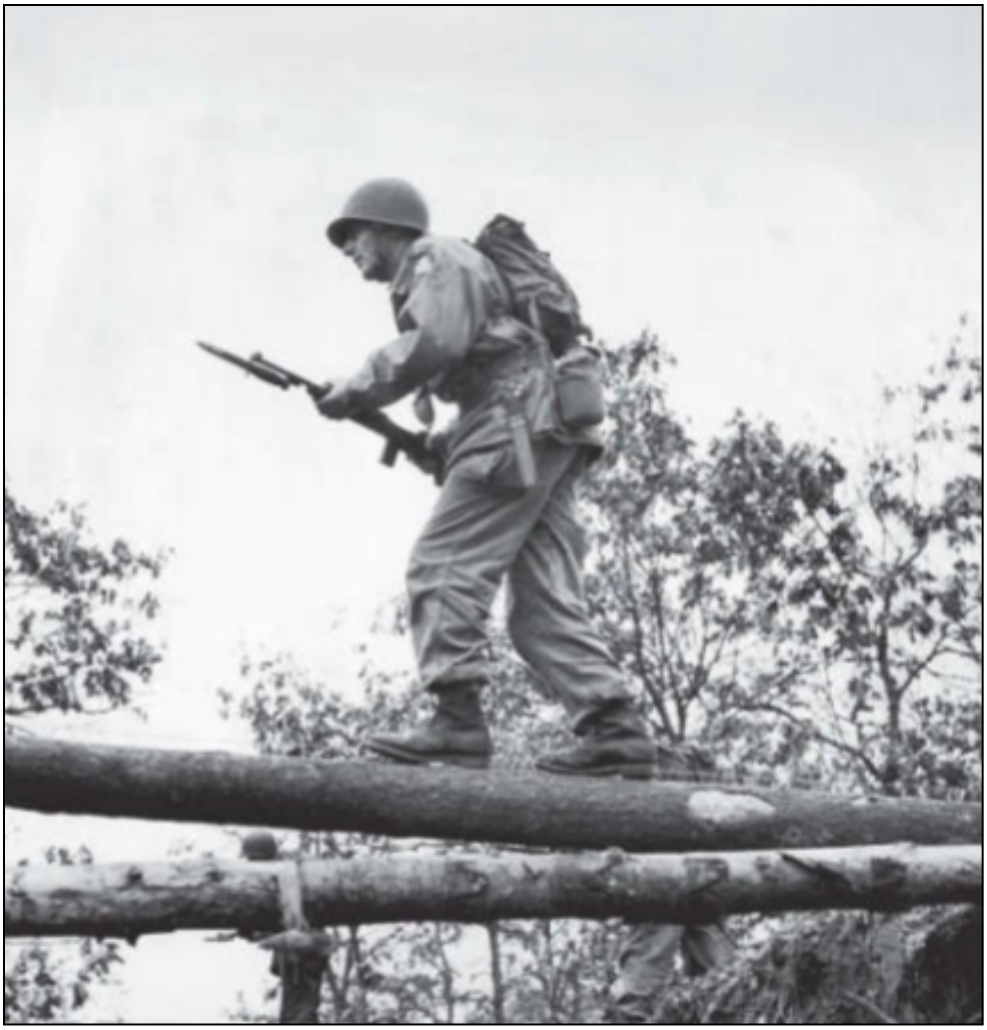


On 9 August 1950, it was announced that Camp McCoy would reopen as a full-time training center for combat and service soldiers. It would open immediately for training of units smaller than a division but would need time to prepare for occupancy.[125] Consequently, Camp McCoy began to serve as a major training center for the Fifth Army when eight National Guard and Reserve units arrived from across the Midwest during September 1950. The training center served to prepare soldiers for deployment to Korea

125 "McCoy to Go on Full Time," *Milwaukee Journal*, Aug. 10, 1950, n.p.

(Figure 60).[126] The maximum strength reached at Camp McCoy during the Korean War was approximately 19,000 soldiers.[127] Residents were again warned in September to stay off the ranges as there was "unexploded mortar and artillery ammunition (duds) in many sections of the reservation," and "at times in the past, when the ranges were in use, hunters, fishermen, berry pickers, and other unauthorized persons" had been found on the ranges.[128] Warnings about uses of the ranges continued through November.[129]

Figure 60. A soldier crosses a ditch on a log, 1952 (Image from Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 39. Public Domain).



126 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 37.

127 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 38.

128 "Camp Ranges 'Battleground,'" *La Crosse Tribune*, Sept. 29, 1950, n.p.

129 "Hunters Warned About McCoy" *The Banner-Journal*, Nov. 8, 1950, n.p.; "McCoy Ranges To See Action," *The Sparta Herald*, Nov. 27, 1950, n.p.

In preparation for deployment, troops participated in close-order drill and record firing on ranges.[130] They also used Camp McCoy's other facilities for training; for example, in March 1951, soldiers used open terrain to conduct wire pickup training. During this training, soldiers learned how to operate a vehicle-mounted device that picked up W110B wire from the ground through tension from a power-driven winch at the rear of the vehicle (Figure 61).[131] They also used open terrain to blow up an imaginary road in response to a hypothetical enemy assault using "cratering charges" (Figure 62).[132] Training on Camp McCoy's ranges and other facilities continued through the winter and into the spring of 1951 (Figure 63).[133]

Figure 61. Wire-pickup truck training, March 1951 (Image from Defense Visual Information Distribution Service [DVIDS]. Public Domain).

130 "McCoy Activities In Past Year Told," *Tomah Monitor-Herald*, Dec. 26, 1960, 1, 6.

131 Fort McCoy Public Affairs Office, "Fort McCoy History [Image 1 of 2]," DVIDS, March 12, 2021, https://www.dvidshub.net/image/6554359/fort-mccoy-history.

132 Photograph No. 359504, Jan. 2, 1951, McCoy, CP. WIS., Book #2, Record Group 111-SCA 400, NARA, College Park, MD.

133 "The Old Army Refrain," *La Crosse Tribune*, Dec. 27, 1950, n.p.

Figure 62. Soldiers of the 114th Combat Engineer Battalion conduct an assault on a hypothetical enemy, January 1951 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 400, NARA, College Park, MD. Public Domain).

Figure 63. A sergeant "zeroes in" with a coach while a lieutenant uses a field telephone to call for targets up, all on a snow-covered range in below-zero temperatures, 1950 (Image reprinted with permission from "The Old Army Refrain" *LaCrosse Tribune*, n.p.).

Troops also used other training areas on the post, including the infiltration course which required soldiers to "crawl for 15 to 20 minutes through 60 to 100 yards of barbwire while under fire" (Figure 64 and Figure 65).[134] Training also used the small arms ranges (Figure 66), artillery ranges (Figure 67 and Figure 68), the combined woods and village fighting course (Figure 69, Figure 70, and Figure 71), classroom facilities (Figure 72), grenade courses (Figure 73), and even the cantonment (Figure 74).[135] New recruits, primarily from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota,

134 "Exploding Land Mines" *La Crosse Tribune*, Nov. 29, 1950, n.p.

135 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, Sept. 12, 1944; 48th Engr. Bn., *Camp McCoy*, Feb. 1954, 1:50,000, Camp McCoy, WI: US Army Corps of Engineers, Fort McCoy; [Photo of small building on rifle range], 1949, Fort McCoy Historical Center; [Photo of men on range], 1940, Fort McCoy Historical Center; [Photo of gun crew firing 80 inch howitzer], 1952, Fort McCoy Historical Center; [Photo of soldiers in training village], 1940, Fort McCoy Historical Center; [Photo of training village], 1951, Fort McCoy Historical Center; Photograph No. 359513, Jan. 12, 1951, McCoy, CP. WIS., Book #2, Record Group 111-SCA 400, NARA, College Park, MD; Photograph No. 572579, April 9, 1951, McCoy, CP. WIS., Book #2, Record Group 111-SCA 400, NARA, College Park, MD.

and Iowa, participated in six-week basic training using these facilities before being assigned to a unit at Camp McCoy.[136]

Figure 64. Camp McCoy infiltration course, 12 January 1951 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 400, NARA College Park, MD. Public Domain).

Figure 65. Exploding land mines and overhead machine-gun fire increased the realism of combat training on the infiltration course, 1950 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

136 "McCoy Activities In Past Year Told."

Figure 66. Soldiers use one of Camp McCoy's rifle ranges, 1949 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

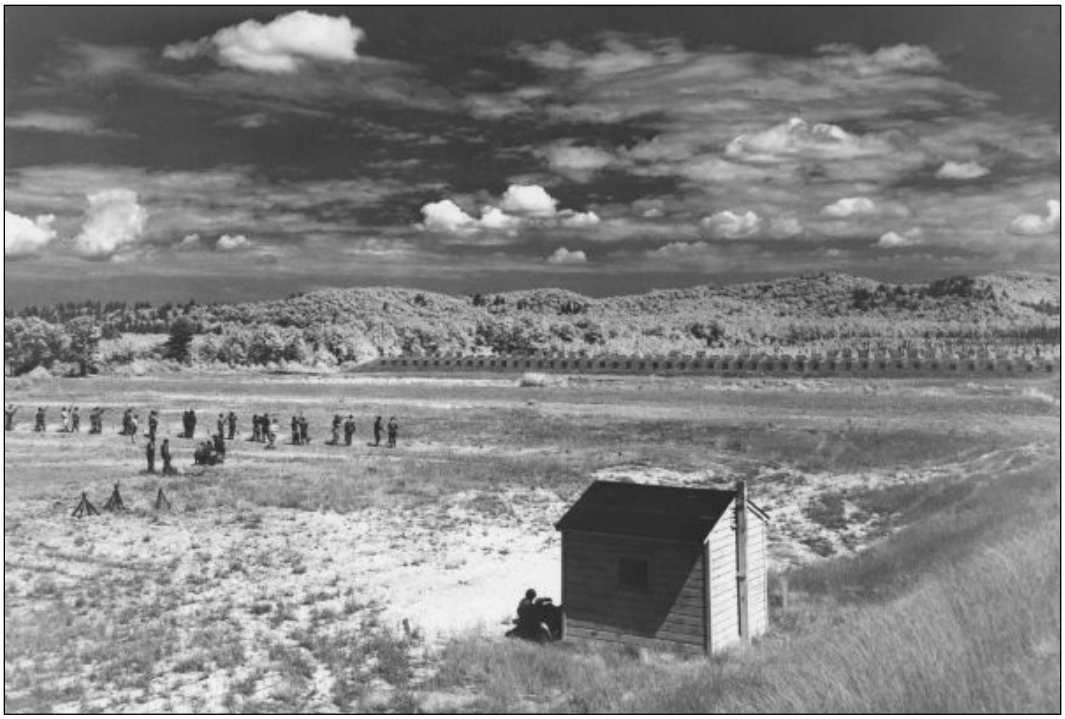


Figure 67. Soldiers fire a 105 mm howitzer M2A1 on an unknown range, 1940 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 68. A gun crew reacts after firing an 80 in. howitzer, 1952 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 69. Soldiers use a training village at Camp McCoy, 1940 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 70. A training village at Camp McCoy, 1951 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 71. Soldiers enter a home while using Camp McCoy's training village, 9 April 1951 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 400, NARA College Park, MD. Public Domain).

Figure 72. Infiltration lecture, December 1950 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 400, NARA College Park, MD. Public Domain).

Figure 73. Training with practice grenades, 1953 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 402, NARA College Park, MD. Public Domain).

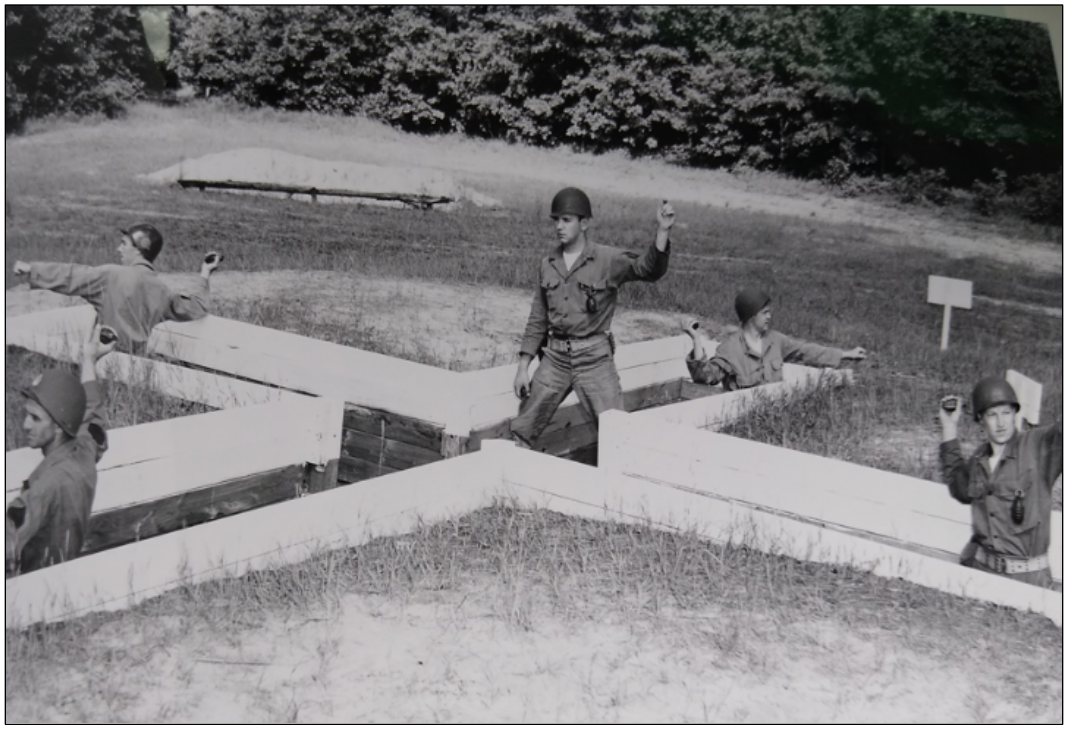


Figure 74. Riot control training, October 1951 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 401, NARA College Park, MD. Public Domain).

In October 1951, Camp McCoy's Reassignment and Separation Center was reactivated. It closed in January 1953 after processing approximately 33,000 soldiers.[137] Camp McCoy was officially deactivated on 1 February, shortly before the Korean War ended in July of 1953.[138]

2.2.3 The Vietnam War

Despite its deactivation, summer training of National Guard and Army Reserve units continued at Camp McCoy—13,500 troops were reportedly training at Camp McCoy at once during the summer of 1954.[139] Improvements to the reservation occurred in 1958, including the installation of M31A1 targets on several ranges. M31A1 targets were a type of pop-up

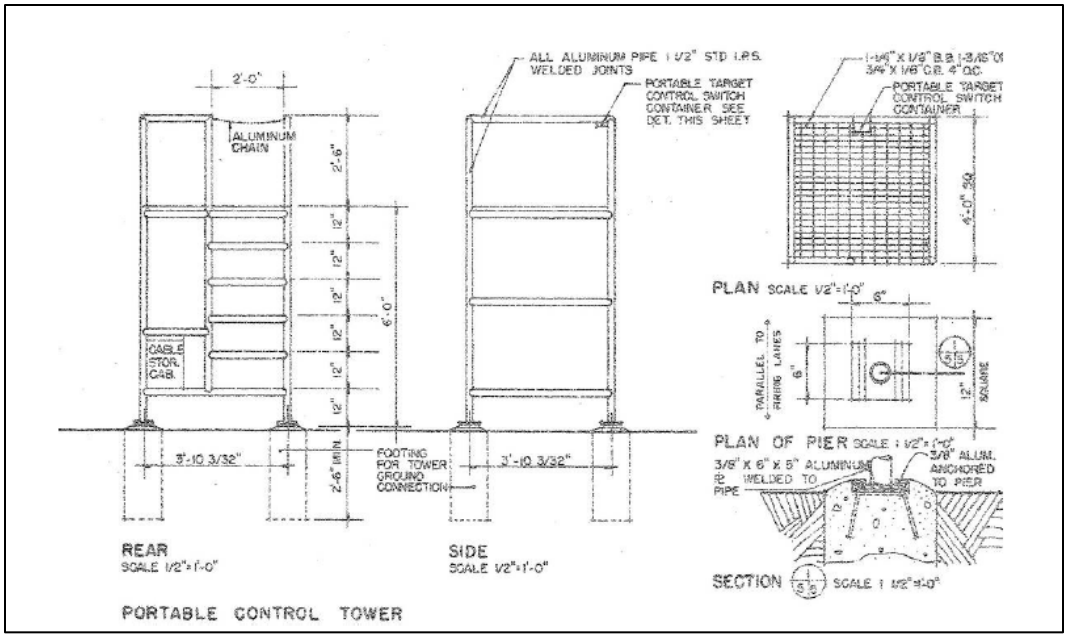
137 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 38.

138 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 14.

139 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 38; "13,500 Troops Now Training At McCoy," *Sparta Herald*, July 19, 1954, 1.

silhouette target built into embankments on the target line. They required portable towers to control the targets (Figure 75).[140]

Figure 75. Typical M31A1 target portable control tower, Fort Bragg, NC, 1963 (Standard drawing No. 28-13-09 drawing 5 of 7, Range, rifle, known distance, layout and details for installation of M31A1 target device, 6 November 1963, Fort Bragg Cultural Resources Office, Fort Bragg, NC. Public Domain).



Training continued through this period of construction. In 1958, the 32nd ID of the Illinois Army National Guard conducted live-fire exercises at Camp McCoy (Figure 76 and Figure 77), and by 1960, it was reported that approximately 65,000 reservists and guardsmen trained at Camp McCoy each summer (Figure 78 and Figure 79).[141]

140 Office of the Post Engineer, *Master Range and Training Facilities Improvement Plan*, Dec. 20, 1957, 1:25,000, Camp McCoy, WI: US Army Corps of Engineers, Fort McCoy CRM Office; US Army Corps of Engineers, *Installation of 124 M31A1 Target Devices on Ranges 105, 106 & 107*, c. 1958, 1:25,000, Camp McCoy, WI: US Army Corps of Engineers, Fort McCoy CRM Office; US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 15; Daniel Archibald, Adam Smith, Sunny Adams, and Manroop K. Chawla, *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Small Arms Ranges*, ERDC/CERL TR-10-11 (Champaign, IL: ERDC/CERL, 2010): 131–132.

141 "Thunder of Camp McCoy's Rockets Rolls Over Peaceful Farms in Monroe County," *The Milwaukee Journal*, July 7, 1960, 1; [Photo of men of 32nd ID, Illinois ANG, on range], 1958, Fort McCoy CRM Office; [Photo of men of 32nd ID, Illinois ANG, preparing for an 8 mm mortar live fire], 1958, Fort McCoy CRM Office.

Figure 76. The 32nd ID uses a range at Camp McCoy, 1958 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. Public Domain).

Figure 77. The 32nd ID prepares to fire an 81 mm mortar, 1958 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. Public Domain).

Figure 78. Ranges at Camp McCoy, 1958 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Figure 79. Soldiers use a range at Camp McCoy, 1958 (Image from Fort McCoy Historical Center. Public Domain).

Also established at Camp McCoy were a training academy for the Wisconsin State Patrol in 1955, and a Job Corps Training Center (a Kennedy administration program to prepare economically disadvantaged teenage boys for the job market) that ran from 1966 to 1968.[142]

The CWS began to again use Camp McCoy by 1959, and this continued through the end of the Vietnam War. One of their activities was proof testing 4.2 in. mortar tubes using sand-filled projectiles that had remained at the reservation since July 1944.[143]

High levels of summer training continued through the 1960s, with over 42,000 Army Reserve and National Guard troops training in the summer of 1968. These troops fired approximately 16,000 rounds of 105 mm, 155 mm, and 8 in. artillery as well as over 16 million live and blank rounds of small arms ammunition on the post's "38 artillery firing points, 11 mortar firing points, 16 observation points, 21 small arms ranges, 3 live fire attack sites, and 1 demolition range." All the ranges allowed weapons to fire to maximum range (Figure 80, Figure 81, and Figure 82). Both the North and South post had impact areas, which were planned so that ranges did not "interfere with a large portion of the training areas that [could] be used by nonfiring troops during target practice on any range."[144]

142 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 38.

143 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 23.

144 "Camp McCoy: Past, Present and Future (1 October 1968)," Folder: Military: Fort McCoy Newspaper Articles, Monroe County Local History Room and Museum, Sparta, WI.

Figure 80. M-59 armored personnel carriers maneuver during summer encampment, 27 July 1961 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 402, NARA, College Park, MD. Public Domain).

Figure 81. Soldiers fire an 8 in. howitzer during summer training, 25 June 1963 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 402A, NARA, College Park, MD. Public Domain).

Figure 82. Preparing to fire a 106-millimeter recoilless rifle on Range 6, 12 April 1969 (Image from Defense Visual Information Distribution Service. Public Domain).

McCoy's landscape continued to be "immediately adaptable to large-scale maneuvers," with terrain (Figure 83 and Figure 84) that

> provides the finest of training grounds for all types of military movement. There are large open plains, large areas of dense timber; large swampy areas with creeks, rivers and lakes. There are rough hilly areas in which mountain training can be developed. There are miles of fine surfaced roads; miles of obscure trails in which all sorts of transport training can be conducted. The area is criss-crossed with suitable roads so that all portions of the huge area could readily be used by several infantry divisions in extensive maneuvers. The open plains lend themselves to infantry and aviation training.[145]

145 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 38.

Figure 83. Soldiers maneuver on Camp McCoy's open terrain, 27 November 1950 (Image from RG111-SCA album 400, NARA, College Park, MD).

Figure 84. A soldier points a .50 caliber machine gun over a ridge at Camp McCoy, 19 April 1951 (Image from RG111-SCA album 400, NARA, College Park, MD).

Changes to the ranges again occurred during the Vietnam War to accommodate changing ground combat training needs.[146] For example, the Known Distance Ranges northeast of the cantonment became a POW training area by 1965.[147]

Several schools at Camp McCoy also offered training, including a communications school, an intelligence school (which was relocated from Fort Sheridan in 1967), and a food service school. Camp McCoy was also home to an Army Reserve Command and General Staff School, which also offered short courses for reserve officers of the Finance and Adjutant General's Corps.[148]

2.3 Fort McCoy, 1973–present

In September 1974, Camp McCoy was redesignated as Fort McCoy as it transitioned to a year-round military training facility.[149] Troop training activities continued through the 1970s and 1980s.[150] By 1981, the Army Reserve Technical Training Center and Army Reserve Readiness Training were active at Fort McCoy year-round, while summer training for National Guard and Army Reserve units was ongoing.[151] The locations at the installation on which training occurred were consolidated by 1983, by which point all small arms ranges northeast of the cantonment were removed and the former South Post artillery impact area was transformed into the "Badger Drop Zone" (Figure 85).[152]

146 Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*, 1983, 1:50,000 (Washington, DC: Defense Mapping Agency), Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI; Ellen Harman, Susan I. Enscore, and Adam Smith, *Vietnam and the Home Front: How DoD Installations Adapted, 1962–1975*, ERDC/CERL TR-14-7 (Champaign, IL: ERDC/CERL, 2014), 13–14.

147 Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*, 1983.

148 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 38.

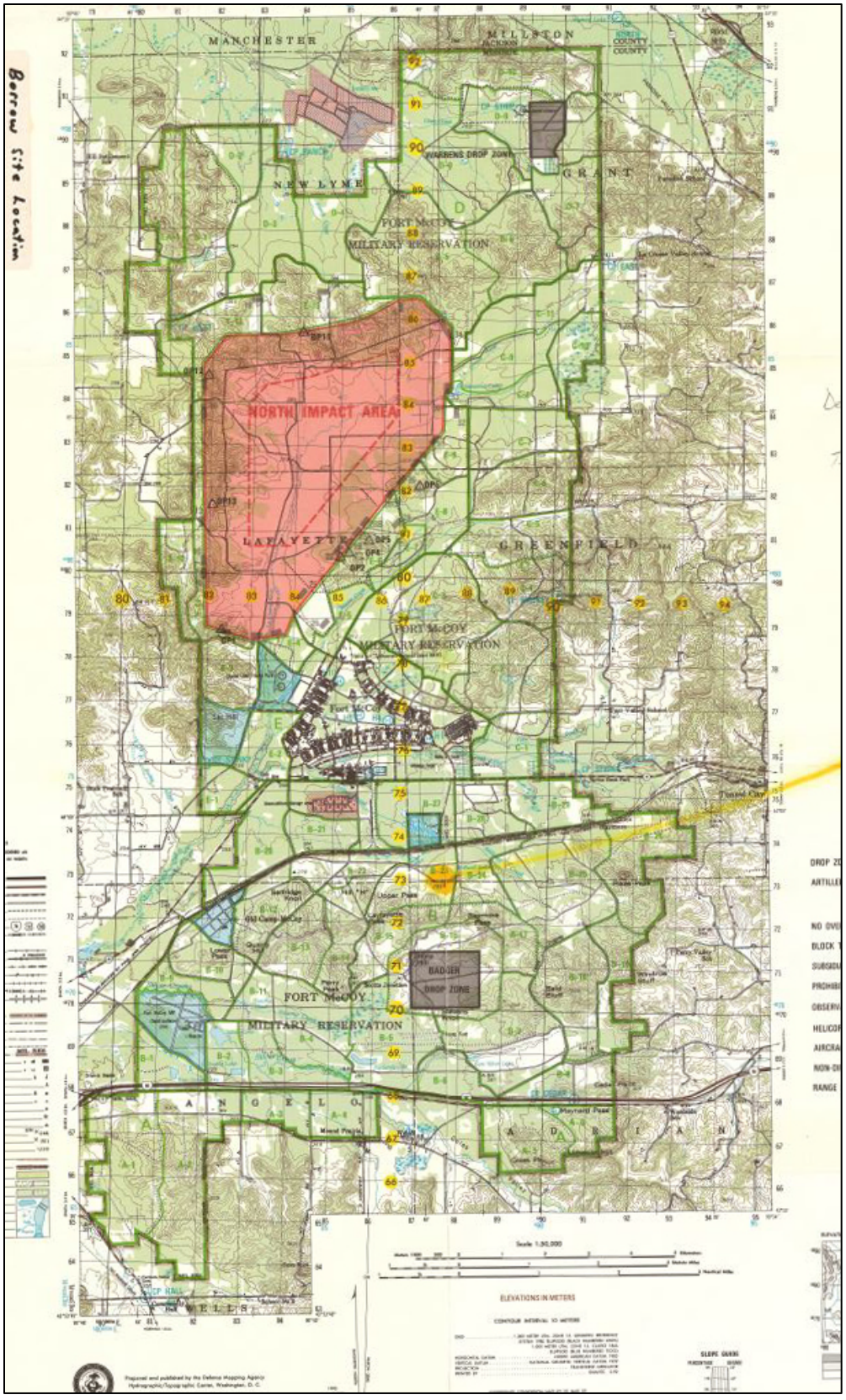
149 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 39; US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 15.

150 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 39.

151 "Fort McCoy, Wisconsin," *Historical Time Capsules of Monroe County*, 4.

152 Office of the Post Engineer, *Fort McCoy Military Reservation*, 1983, 1:50,000 (Fort McCoy, WI: US Army Corps of Engineers), Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 85. Fort McCoy installation map, 1983 (Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*. Public Domain).



Fort McCoy's role as a training center became increasingly important as active-component units began to routinely conduct winter training exercises at Fort McCoy, and following the closures of Fort Sheridan, IL, in 1993 and Fort Ben Harrison, IN, in 1996, Fort McCoy became the only major military installation in the north-central US.[153]

In the early 1980s, Fort McCoy was designated as a Resettlement Center for Cuban refugees.[154] Winter maneuvers were ongoing, though, and appropriations were made in October 1981 for building renovations that would accommodate these maneuvers. In 1983, the 88th Ordnance Detachment was transferred to Fort McCoy.[155]

Several new training programs were instated at Fort McCoy during the 1980s, increasing the annual troop training population by approximately 20,000 by 1989. The programs included a Noncommissioned Officers Academy, a Regional Maintenance Training Site, a Regional Medical Training Center, and a Light Leaders Course (LLC). An Infantry Training Academy was organized at Fort McCoy to conduct the LLC, and the facilities to be constructed included bayonet, water confidence, obstacle, and tactical battle drill training courses as well as a rappelling tower and a hand-to-hand combat pit.[156]

In the 1990s, in the first major new construction since 1942 at Fort McCoy, $208.3 million were spent to build new training and administrative facilities at the fort between 1990 and 2007.[157] Such facilities included a Child Development Center, multiple military housing complexes, a bowling center, a post exchange, a commissary, and a battalion dining facility.[158]

This construction supported ongoing training activities at Fort McCoy that increased in support of the First Gulf War. On 25 August 1990, Fort

153 "Camp McCoy: Past, Present and Future (1 October 1968); Lake County Forest Preserves, "History," About, accessed Dec. 20, 2021, https://www.lcfpd.org/who-we-are/about/; US Department of Defense Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation, "Fort Benjamin Harrison Today," Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, last modified Oct. 2020, https://oldcc.gov/project/fort-benjamin-harrison-indiana.

154 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 39; US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 15.

155 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Volume I*, 15.

156 "New Programs to Increase Year-Round Use of McCoy," *Monroe County Democrat*, March 26, 1987, n.p.

157 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 39.

158 Army Technology, "Fort McCoy," Projects, accessed Dec. 20, 2021, https://www.army-technology.com/projects/fort-mccoy/.

McCoy was notified that it would become a mobilization processing station for the first time since the Korean War. A Soldier Reception Center was established, and the Emergency Operations Center began 24-hour operations. By the end of August, 360 soldiers of the 5064th US Army Garrison of Detroit, MI; the 2361st Signal Center Detachment of Akron, OH; and the 304th and 343rd Transportation Corps Detachments from Fort McCoy reported for processing to be given active-duty status.[159]

Training included standard predeployment "refreshers" and information regarding the culture and customs of Saudi Arabia. In November 1990, it was announced that Fort McCoy would process and train an additional 7,050 soldiers. Ultimately, nearly 9,000 soldiers were processed at Fort McCoy—8% of the total reserve-component force called to active duty during the Gulf War. When hostilities in the Persian Gulf ceased, Fort McCoy's Soldier Reception Center became a Soldier Transition Center for the out-processing of soldiers from active duty to reserve status.[160]

The amount of land available for this training increased in 1991, as a five-year agreement between the Wisconsin National Guard, Army Corps of Engineers, and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources allowed Fort McCoy to use seven parcels (between 5,000 to 10,000 acres each) of the Black River State Forest's 65,000 acres for light infantry training.[161] This agreement has been renewed several times and, as of publication, will be ongoing until 2025.[162] Examples of allowed training include land navigation, cross-country skiing, survival training, and map and compass reading courses; however, the use of pyrotechnics and vehicles is restricted.[163] This area has only been used infrequently for training to date due to the restrictions placed by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.[164] In 1994, 41 Army Reservists used the forest in preparation for temporary tours of active duty to the Multinational Force and Observers' Sinai peacekeeping operations in Sinai, Egypt.[165] Similar land agreements permitted limited training on 62,000 acres of public land in addition to the 60,000

159 "Fort McCoy and Operation Desert Storm (Information from Special Edition TRIAD, May 18, 1991)," Folder: Military: Fort McCoy General, Monroe County Local History Room and Museum, Sparta, WI.

160 "Fort McCoy and Operation Desert Storm."

161 Terry Burt, "McCoy Training Grows," *LaCrosse Tribune*, Oct. 6, 1991, n.p.

162 Ryan Howell, in conversation with the author, January 2022.

163 Terry Burt, "McCoy Training Grows," *LaCrosse Tribune*, Oct. 6, 1991, n.p.

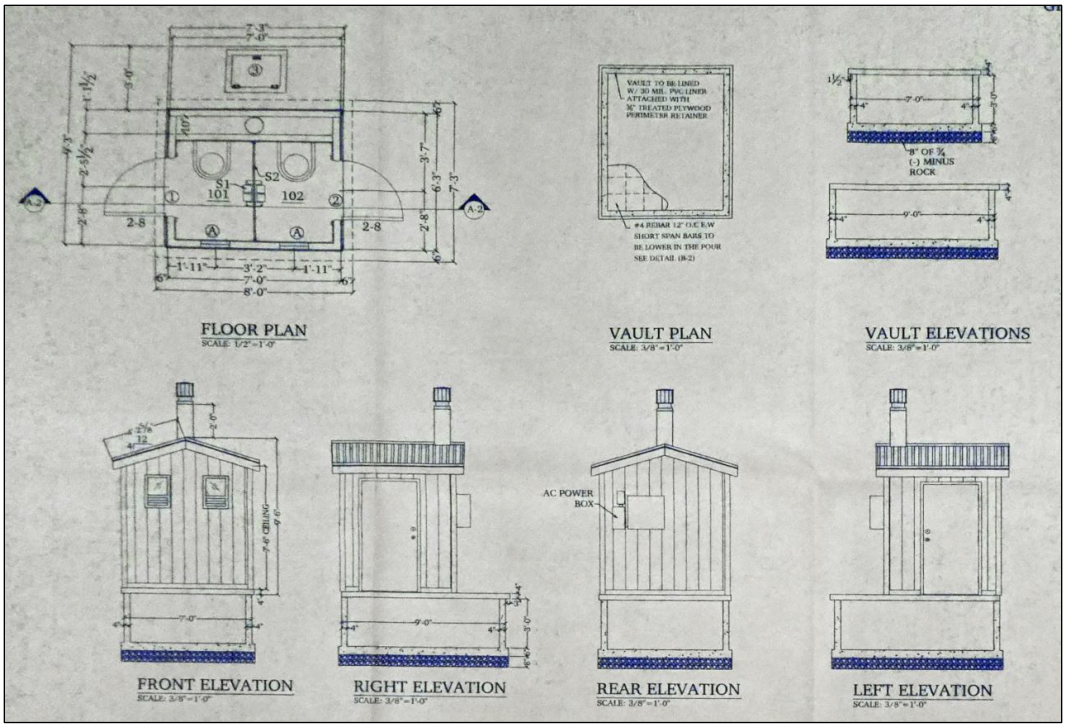
164 Ryan Howell in conversation with Madison Story, May 11, 2022.

165 Diane Hanson, "Reservists Train at Fort McCoy for Sinai Mission," *Sparta Herald*, June 20, 1994, 1, 4.

acres of Fort McCoy proper as of 1997. In 1997, it was reported that Fort McCoy trained 130,000 personnel a year.[166]

Training levels at Fort McCoy continued to increase through the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, with 149,432 participating in training activities at the fort in 2000.[167] In 2003, approximately 6,000 combat support soldiers and engineers trained at Fort McCoy in April in preparation for deployment to Iraq.[168] Construction continued as well, and all existing latrines on the ranges were replaced in 2003 (Figure 86 and Figure 87).[169] These were later replaced in 2021.[170] The Range Complex also underwent a $14 million upgrade in 2010.[171]

Figure 86. Elevations and floor plan of latrines placed on the ranges, 2003 (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. Public Domain).



166 Terry Burt, "General: Fort McCoy Important," *LaCrosse Tribune*, Oct. 30, 1997, 1.

167 Burt, "General."

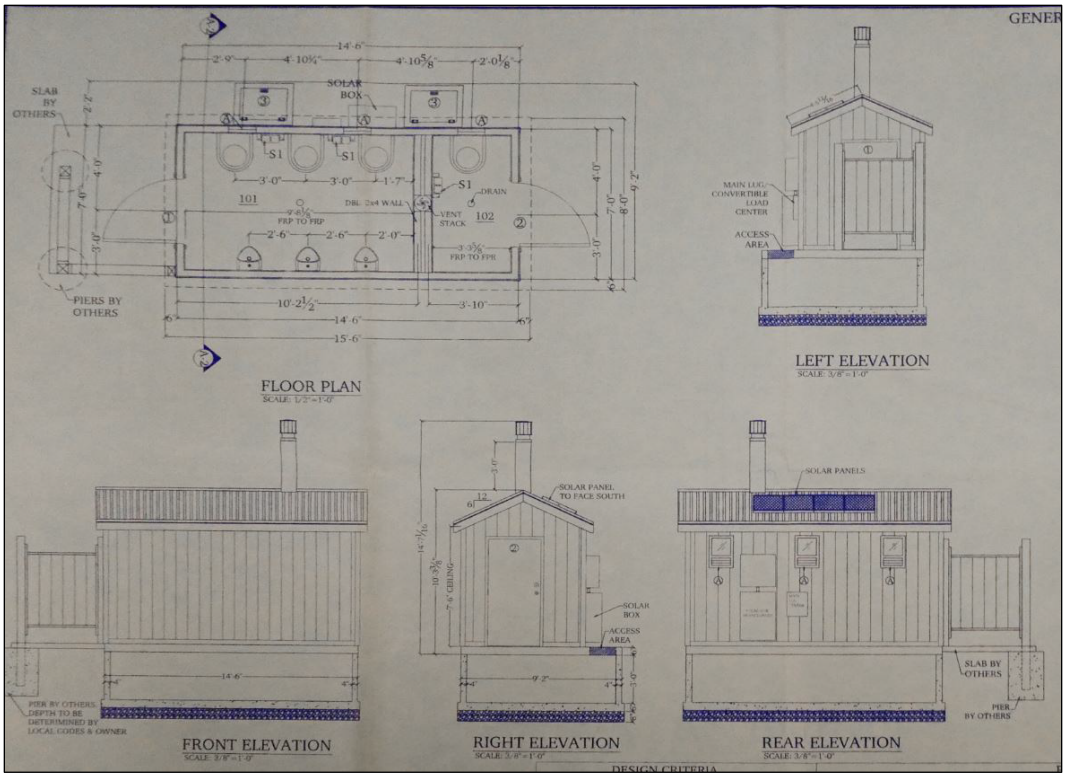
168 Ed Hoskin, "Fort McCoy Troops Still Training at Full Speed," *LaCrosse Tribune*, April 24, 2003, n.p.

169 [Elevations and floor plan of range latrines], 2003, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI; [Elevations, floor plan, and vault plan of range latrines], 2003, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI.

170 Ryan Howell in conversation with Adam Smith, Aug. 12, 2021.

171 Army Technology, "Fort McCoy."

Figure 87. Elevations and floor plan of latrines placed on the ranges, 2003 (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. Public Domain).



3 Training Ranges Historical Data

Fort McCoy serves as a "Total Force Training Center," and 46,000 of its approximately 60,000 acres are contiguous live-fire and maneuver areas. Live-fire areas at Fort McCoy currently include "31 live-fire ranges, 17 of which are automated or instrumented; 21 artillery firing points; 12 mortar firing points; and an 8,000-acre impact area" as well as "two multipurpose training ranges, a convoy live-fire range, an infantry platoon and squad battle course, three multipurpose machine-gun ranges, two live-fire shoot houses, and a live-fire breach facility," which support collective live-fire training.[172] The installation also has qualification ranges, including "facilities for modified record-fire, automated record-fire, and 10-meter/25-meter rifle zero range for open and optic sights as well as a qualification training facility with modified record-fire and combat pistol and military police qualification-course capability."[173]

Fort McCoy also has numerous nonrange training facilities, including "two fully instrumented urban training sites, a 25-building Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF), a 20-building Collective Training Facility, and three wireless instrumented Combat in the Cities facilities with a total of 309 buildings."[174] Additional urban training facilities include an urban assault course (UAC) and two live-fire shoot houses. Seven walled farm villages with planted crops, one instrumented with wireless technology, provide rural training capability.[175]

Finally, Fort McCoy has numerous specialized training sites, including

> an Unmanned Aerial Systems strip; a semi-improved airstrip with a Seizure-Forced-Entry training site; a Search/Site Exploitation Facility; two tunnel systems; an engineer water-bridging site; and two wireless, instrumented Home Station Training Lanes (HSTL). Each 8-kilometer HSTL includes overpasses, bridges,

172 Fort McCoy, "Overview," Fort McCoy Guide, accessed Dec. 27, 2021, https://home.army.mil/mccoy/index.php/my-fort/all-services/fort-mccoy-guide/overview.

173 Fort McCoy, "Overview."

174 Fort McCoy, "Overview."

175 Fort McCoy, "Overview."

> canals, six urban villages, traffic circles, guard rails, culverts, and divided roadways.[176]

A combination of historical maps, Real Property Office records, and archival research provided data on Fort McCoy's training range history. These sources contain information about the location of the ranges, construction dates, changes in uses, types of associated facilities, and changes in identification. Table 1 provides a timeline summary of range construction and improvement activities. The sections following provide details for live-fire ranges and other training sites and facilities located on Fort McCoy.

Table 1. Timeline of known Fort McCoy range construction and improvement activities.

Year	Description	Location
1905	Staked-out ranges for artillery practice used by 169 men during a 16-day encampment	Approx. 4 miles southwest of current cantonment
1909	14,206.65-acre tract of land purchased as Sparta Maneuver Tract 14,100 acres purchased to expand the rifle range	Approx. 3.5 miles northeast of Sparta, WI South Artillery Area
1910	$84,000 appropriated for a shooting gallery and ranges, including the construction of target butts, a storehouse, and a railway for moving targets	South Artillery Area
1912	Ranges reforested with Norway Pine and Scotch Pine seedlings	South Artillery Area
1915	Rifle range construction	South Artillery Area
1919–c. 1925	All ranges and training areas closed	South Artillery Area
1939	9,500 acres transferred from Dept. of Agriculture to Camp McCoy	South Artillery Area
1930s or 1940s	Six underground concrete shelters constructed for temporary ammunition storage	South Artillery Area
1940	40,000 acres purchased and range support facilities constructed	South Small Arms Area and South Artillery Area
1942	37,437 acres purchased	Cantonment, North Artillery Area, North Small Arms Area
c. 1944	Training areas constructed in accordance with plan for new camp	North Artillery Area, North Small Arms Area, Cantonment, South Small Arms Area

176 Fort McCoy, "Overview."

c. 1950	North Artillery Range and RCAT and AA areas transformed into five impact areas	North Artillery Area
1953–1955	North impact areas transformed into ranges	North Artillery Area
1958	Installation of M31A1 targets	South Small Arms Area and South Artillery Area
1959	Artillery ranges and impact areas north of cantonment consolidated into a single area	North Artillery Area
c. 1972	South artillery impact area transformed into a drop zone	South Artillery Area
c. 1983	North small arms ranges largely closed	North Small Arms Area
Late 1980s	Bayonet, water confidence, obstacle, and tactical drill training courses as well as rappelling tower and hand-to-hand combat pit constructed	Cantonment
2003	All range latrines replaced	All training areas
2010	Range Complex upgraded	All training areas
2021	All range latrines replaced	All training areas

In this chapter, information is organized geographically. The reservation is first divided into general regions that have been used for training throughout its history, and then by training areas, which are identified by a letter and number designation ranging from "A01" to "M07" (Figure 88). For all ranges, historical information, including prior range designations and uses where known, is listed along with information provided by the Real Property Office and historic context.

Figure 88. Training areas highlighted on 2021 *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map* (Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, & Security. Edited by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

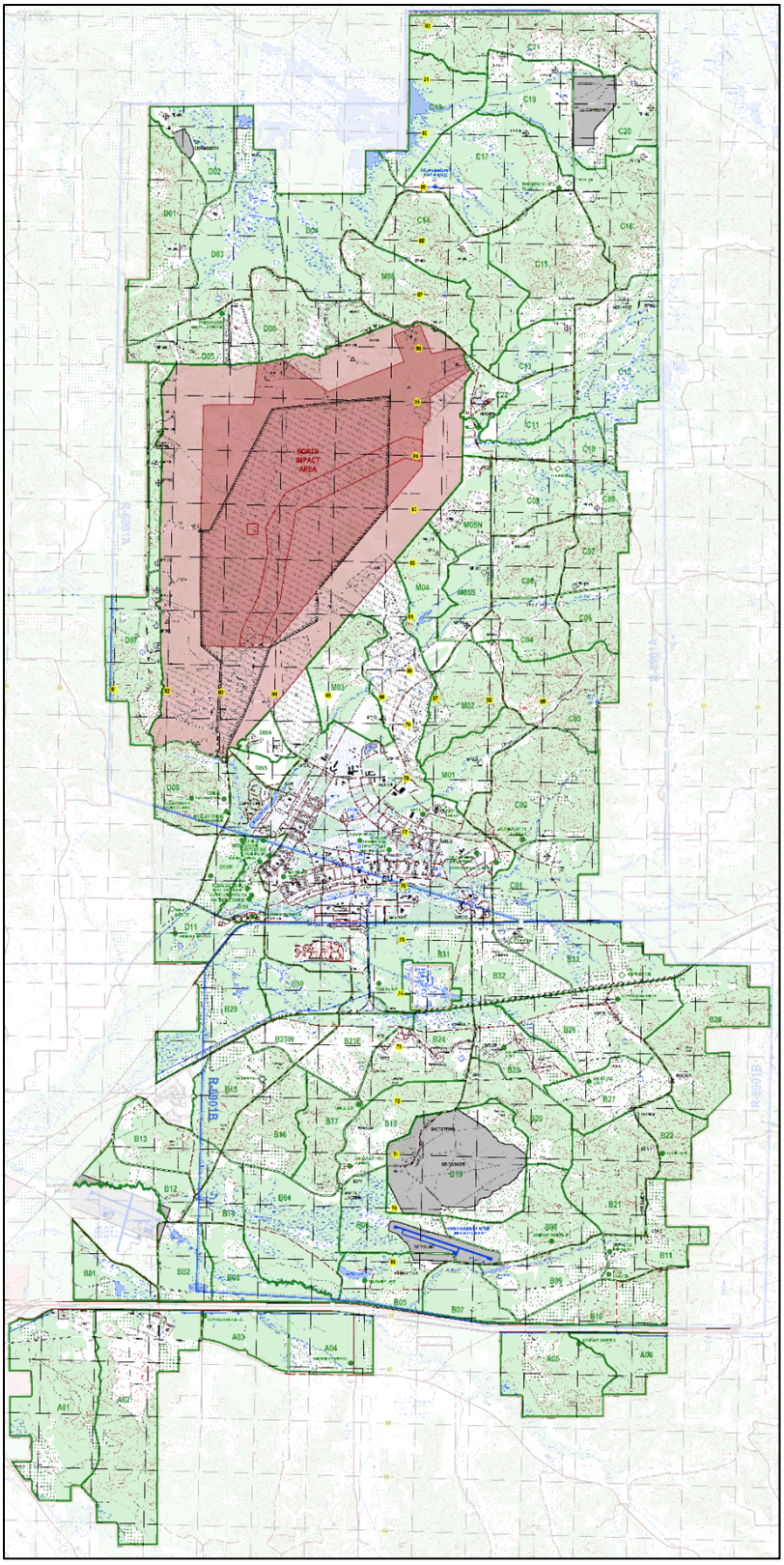


Table 2 below lists each of the current training ranges and their construction dates.

Table 2. List of ranges with construction dates (McCoy Real Property).

Facility Number	Unique Identifier	Main usage type	Acquisition Date
1866	610234	CONFINEMENT FACILITY	8/24/1942
22203	191864	PRISONER-OF-WAR TRAINING AREA	11/11/1971
22204	191865	PRISONER-OF-WAR TRAINING AREA	6/30/1973
095DC	1073260	WHEELED-VEHICLE DRIVERS COURSE	6/1/1993
BTS01	190323	FLOATING BRIDGE SITE	4/28/2006
CACTF	1112375	COMBINED ARMS COLLECTIVE TRAINING FACILITY (CACTF)	4/27/2012
CHUTE	299549	PARACHUTE LANDING FALL PLATFORM	12/12/1985
DRIFT	299255	SUSPENDED HARNESS MOCKUP	12/12/1985
DRIVW	299552	WHEELED-VEHICLE DRIVERS COURSE	12/10/1979
DROP1	190110	PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT DROP ZONE	7/1/1942
DROP2	192094	PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT DROP ZONE	7/1/1992
DROP4	192029	PERSONNEL/EQUIPMENT DROP ZONE	7/1/1998
DRVT2	996643	TRACKED-VEHICLE DRIVERS COURSE	4/13/2009
FOBB1	587468	TACTICAL TRAINING BASE (TTB)	5/27/2005
FOBZ1	600773	TACTICAL TRAINING BASE (TTB)	5/24/2005
FTAMD	1014632	FIELD TRAINING AREA	8/24/2009
FTASP	1373035	FIELD TRAINING AREA	5/10/2019
FTMD2	1161406	FIELD TRAINING AREA	11/24/2010
HGQCS	192030	HAND GRENADE QUALIFICATION COURSE (NONFIRING)	9/24/1998
HHDTL	1390672	MINE WARFARE AREA	4/17/2017
HSTL1	1008171	COMBAT IN CITIES FACILITY	5/19/2009
HSTL2	1008172	COMBAT IN CITIES FACILITY	5/19/2009
IMP0N	190802	IMPACT AREA DUDDED	7/1/1942
LFBR1	1039585	LIVE-FIRE EXERCISE BREACH FACILITY	1/27/2010
LFS36	190587	LIVE-FIRE EXERCISE SHOOTHOUSE	2/15/2007
LOC01	1073244	OBSTACLE COURSE	12/21/2010
LRC01	1174051	LEADERSHIP REACTION COURSE	7/31/2014
MFT01	609534	MANEUVER/TRAINING LAND, HEAVY FORCES	6/6/2002
MFT02	191196	MANEUVER/TRAINING LAND, HEAVY FORCES	10/24/2002
MNHVY	190600	MANEUVER/TRAINING LAND, HEAVY FORCES	9/29/1997
OBCRS	190709	CONFIDENCE COURSE	5/17/1984
R0001	596424	AUTO PISTOL RG	7/1/1958

Facility Number	Unique Identifier	Main usage type	Acquisition Date
R0003	191431	MACHINE GUN FIELD FIRE RANGE	7/1/1942
R0004	191432	CONVOY LIVE FIRE/ENTRY CONTROL POINT	7/1/1958
R0006	600586	INFANTRY BATTLE COURSE AUTOMATED (IN SQ BTL AUTO)	3/9/1976
R0007	620097	GRENADE LAUNCHER RANGE	7/1/1965
R0008	596388	LIVE HAND GRENADE RANGE	9/24/1998
R0009	620098	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	7/1/1942
R0010	572649	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	7/1/1942
R0011	572650	LIGHT DEMOLITION RANGE	7/1/1965
R0012	583255	LIGHT ANTIARMOR WEAPONS (LAW/AT-4) RANGE SUBCALIBER	6/30/1973
R0016	609535	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	7/1/1943
R0017	612681	SQUAD DEFENSE RANGE	7/1/1943
R0018	600587	KNOWN DISTANCE (KD) RANGE	7/1/1958
R0019	191434	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	7/1/1958
R0025	191435	LIGHT ANTIARMOR WEAPONS (LAW/AT-4) RANGE SUBCALIBER	8/19/1977
R0026	573270	AUTO MPMG RANGE	1/26/1981
R0029	620099	IN PLT BTL AUTO	9/23/1993
R0030	191436	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	8/19/1977
R0031	596430	RECORD FIRE RANGE NONAUTOMATED	8/16/1977
R0032	572680	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	8/16/1977
R0033	573271	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	8/16/1977
R0034	589803	AUTOMATED MULTIPURPOSE MACHINE GUN (MPMG) RANGE	12/13/1972
R0035	586607	GRENADE LAUNCHER RANGE	2/15/1980
R0036	583257	ANTIARMOR TRACKING AND LIVE-FIRE RANGE (NONAUTOMATED)	9/10/1981
R0037	190378	FIELD ARTILLERY SCALED RANGE	9/10/1981
R0038	191437	LIGHT DEMOLITION RANGE	7/26/1982
R0041	579315	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	5/1/2002
R0044	191438	MULTIPURPOSE TRAINING RANGE (MPTR)	12/20/1974
R0051	190379	FIELD ARTILLERY SCALED RANGE	9/20/1978
R006Z	192095	MACHINE GUN TRANSITION RANGE	7/1/1958
R0100	620104	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	12/31/1970
R0101	619796	AUTOMATED RECORD FIRE (ARF) RANGE	9/24/1998
R0102	596392	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	7/1/1936
R0105	609538	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	7/1/1936
R017A	579317	LIGHT DEMOLITION RANGE	9/24/1998
R019A	1246245	LAW RANGE	7/29/2015

Facility Number	Unique Identifier	Main usage type	Acquisition Date
R029A	579318	URBAN ASSAULT COURSE	7/1/1958
R030A	192092	BASIC 10 M–25 M FIRING RANGE (ZERO)	11/9/2006
R031A	191827	MODIFIED RECORD FIRE RANGE	2/15/2007
R036H	1053581	LIVE-FIRE EXERCISE SHOOTHOUSE	6/23/2010
R0402	1132332	LIGHT DEMOLITION RANGE	12/15/2011
R1LSE	585093	MANEUVER/TRAINING LAND, LIGHT FORCES	5/1/1972
R1PMT	299263	MANEUVER/TRAINING LAND, LIGHT FORCES	11/7/1990
R2PMT	191822	MANEUVER/TRAINING LAND, LIGHT FORCES	9/25/1990
R3PMT	190318	MANEUVER/TRAINING LAND, LIGHT FORCES	9/10/1991
RBTS1	1014620	OBSTACLE COURSE	8/17/2009
STV01	187986	URBAN COMBAT TRAINING AREA, NON-FIRE	7/6/2005
STV02	187987	COMBAT IN CITIES FACILITY	7/1/2005
T0001	192017	OBSTACLE COURSE	12/16/1987
T0002	192006	BAYONET ASSAULT COURSE	12/16/1987
T0004	299557	CONFIDENCE COURSE	12/16/1987
T0005	192078	RAPPELLING TRAINING AREA	12/16/1987
T0006	192007	BAYONET ASSAULT COURSE	12/16/1987
T0007	188012	OBSTACLE COURSE	12/16/1987
T0008	192077	RAPPELLING TRAINING AREA	8/10/1988
T0009	192076	RAPPELLING TRAINING AREA	10/17/1989
TOWER	299256	MOCK-UP JUMP TOWER	12/12/1985
TSE24	1107154	COMBAT IN CITIES FACILITY	5/27/2011
UAVN1	1107152	UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE (UAV) LAUNCH	11/29/2012
VRS01	953876	WHEELED-VEHICLE DRIVERS COURSE	5/21/2008

3.1 North Artillery Area (c. 1944–Present)

The North Artillery Area occupies the majority of the land north of the cantonment (Figure 89). Table 3 shows current training areas and ranges in the North Artillery Area. It has been active as a defined training area since at least 1944, though it was likely constructed immediately following the 1942 expansion of Camp McCoy.[177]

177 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, Sept. 12, 1944.

Figure 89. North Artillery Area, outlined in *red*, on the 2021 *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map* (Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, & Security. Edited by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

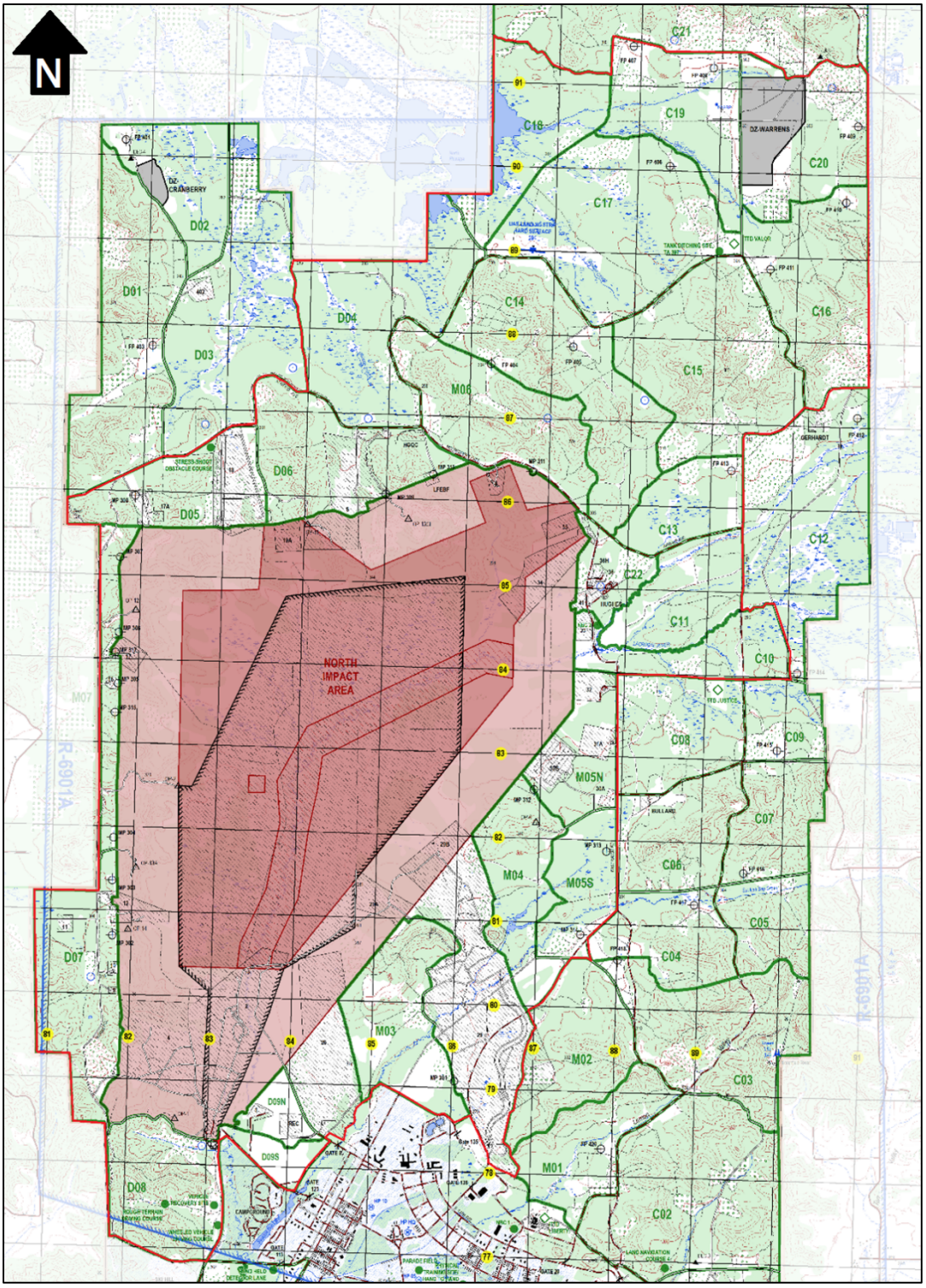


Table 3. Training areas and facilities in the North Artillery Area as of 2021.

Training Area	Training Facility
North Impact Area	(Range [R] 2) Multipurpose Training Range (MPTR)/Multipurpose Machine Gun (MPMG)/Heavy Sniper Range (R 4) Convoy Live Fire (CLF) (R 8) Hand Grenade Live Throw (R 12) Light Anti-Armor/Anti-Tank Range (Subcaliber)/Fire and Movement Range (R 17) Squad Defense Range (R 19A) Light Anti-Armor/Anti-Tank Range (R 26) MPMG Range (R 29) MPTR/Infantry Platoon Battle Course (IPBC) (Automated) (R 29A) Urban Assault Course (UAC) (R 29B) Subterranean Live Fire Complex (R 34) MPMG Range (R 35) Grenade Launcher Range
C10	(R 33) Basic 25 m Firing Range (Zero)
C11	No named facilities
C13	No named facilities
C14	No named facilities
C15	No named facilities
C16	Tactical Training Base (TTB)—Valor
C17	Tank Ditching Site Unmanned Aircraft Systems (UAS) Landing Strip
C18	No named facilities
C19	No named facilities
C20	Drop Zone (DZ)—Warrens
C22	HUGHES Collective Training Facility (R 36) Live Fire Shoot House (LFSH) (R 36H) LFSH (R 41) UAC
D04	No named facilities
D05	(R 17A)—Light Demolition Range (R 18) Known Distance (KD) Range Stress Shoot Obstacle Course
D06	Hand Grenade Qualification Course (HGQC) Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility (LFEBF) (R 6) Infantry Squad Battle Course (ISBC)
D07	(R 9) Basic 25 m Pistol Range (R 10) Basic 25 m Firing Range (Zero)/Short Range Marksmanship (SRM)
D08	Vehicle Recovery Site Wheeled Vehicle Driving Course Rough Terrain Driving Course

Training Area	Training Facility
D09N	Recreational Range (REC) (R 1) Automated Combat Pistol/Military Police Qualification Course (CP/MPQC)
D09S	No named facilities
M03	No named facilities
M04	No named facilities
M05N	(R 30A) Basic 25 m Firing Range (Zero) (R 30B) Nonstandard Multipurpose Range (R 31A) Modified Record Fire (MRF) Range (R 32) MRF Range
M05S	No named facilities
M06	No named facilities
M07	(R 16) Basic 25 m Firing Range (Zero)

3.1.1 Activity from 1942 to 1957

The North Artillery Area (Figure 90) first appears on a 1944 *Reservation Boundary Map* (Figure 91), which shows the North Artillery Range and associated two impact areas as well as two radio-controlled aerial target (RCAT) and antiaircraft (AA) areas (RCAT and AA no. 1 and RCAT and AA no. 2).[178] The North Artillery Range was located approximately in what is now the northeast section of the current North Impact Area as well as current training areas C14, C15, and C17, and M06. The two impact areas were located approximately in current training areas C15, C16, C17, C19, C20, and the North Impact Area, and current areas C10, C11, C13, C14, and M06, respectively. RCAT and AA no. 1 was located in approximately the current North Impact Area and training areas C10, C11, C13, C14, D05, D06, and M06. RCAT and AA no. 2 was located in approximately the current North Impact Area.

178 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, Sept. 12, 1944.

Figure 90. Proposed location and layout of the North Artillery Area located north of the cantonment, 1941 (Mead, Ward, and Hunt, *Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

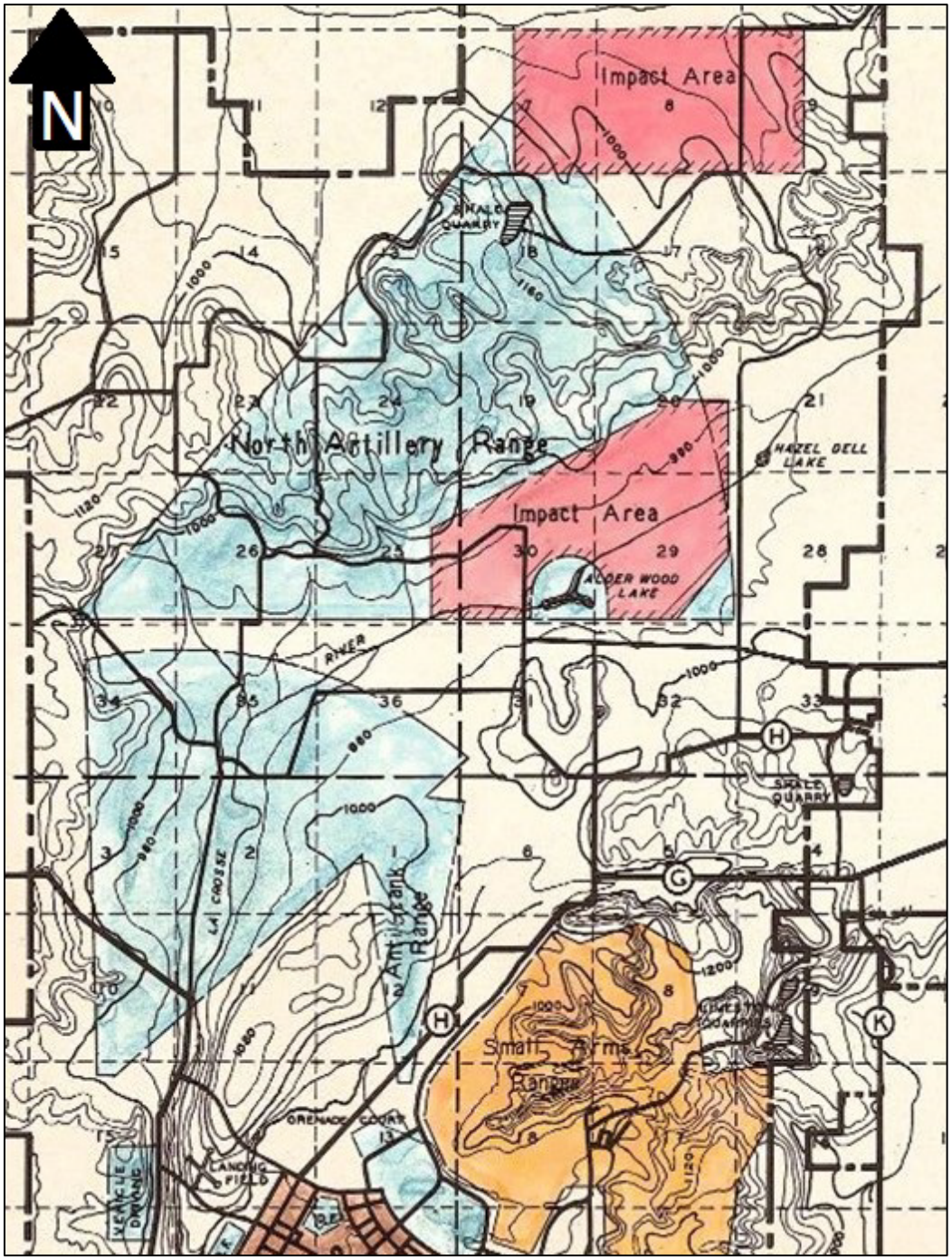


Figure 91. North Artillery Area, 1944 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, 12 September 1944. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

By 1946, the impact areas were given the names North Artillery Impact Area no. 1 and North Artillery Impact Area no. 2.[179] By 1950, the North Artillery Range and RCAT and AA areas were no longer labeled on maps. Instead, the North Artillery Area contained five impact areas (Impact Area nos. 3–7; Impact Area nos. 1 and 2 were located elsewhere on the reservation).

179 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, Sept. 12, 1944.

The purposes of these impact areas were as follows:

- No. 3—Unspecified use
- No. 4—Air ground gunnery practice range
- No. 5—Direct firing with 90 mm, 76 mm, and 105 mm weapons; also suitable for 57 mm and 75 mm recoilless rifle
- No. 6—Direct firing with 90 mm, 76 mm, and 105 mm weapons; also suitable for 57 mm and 75 mm recoilless rifle
- No. 7—Demonstrations requiring the use of live ammunition

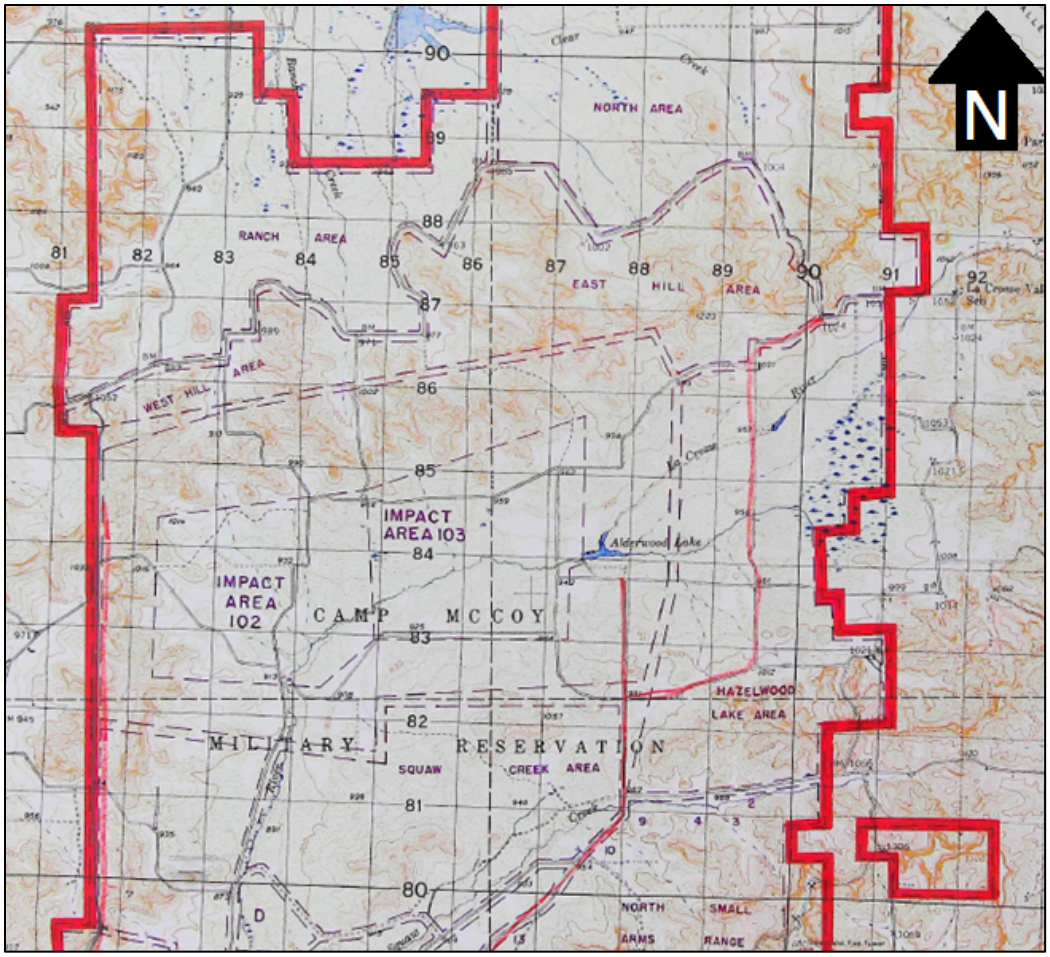
Impact Areas nos. 5, 6, and 7 were in approximately the current North Impact Area. Impact Area no. 3 was in approximately the current North Impact Area and current training areas C10, C11, C13, C14, C22, and M06. Impact Area no. 4 was in what is now approximately C15, C16, C17, C19, and C20.[180]

This arrangement was short-lived. By 1953, what is now the North Artillery Area contained a tank or recoilless rifle range (Range 45), a rifle field firing range (Range 49), and two impact areas (Impact Areas 102 and 103). The number of ranges expanded to three in 1954 with the addition of Range 50, whose purpose is unknown. In 1955, the ranges were renumbered or revamped, and the area now had a moving tank range, a .30 caliber and .50 caliber range (Range 5); a tank range (Range 45), and a recoilless rifle range (Range 46). The impact areas did not change (Figure 92), and, throughout this period, they were in approximately the current North Impact Area and training areas C10, C11, C13, C14, C15, C22, D05, D06, and M06. This arrangement continued through 1957.[181]

180 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

181 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; Engineer, 5th Army, *Camp McCoy, Wisconsin*, March 1955, 1:50,000 (Fort McCoy, Wisconsin, 48th Engineer Battalion [Topographic] [Army]), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 92. Impact areas in North Artillery Area, 1955 (Engineer, 5th Army, *Camp McCoy, Wisconsin*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



3.1.2 Activity from 1958 to 1970

By 1959, the outline of the North Artillery Area had been reconfigured to resemble its current layout and location.[182] This type of layout, with overlapping fans, is common for large arms training areas and allows for evolution based on training needs, terrain considerations, and changing weapons technology.[183] These changes occurred in accordance with a 1958 *Master Range and Training Facilities Improvement Plan* map (Figure 93 and Figure 94), which showed existing Ranges 45 and 46 as well as a reduced fan for Range 43.[184] From 1959 to 1963, the North Artillery Area consisted of a landscape firing range, a .30 caliber range (Range 1); a

182 Army Map Service (AM), *Camp McCoy*, 1959, 1:50,000 (Washington, DC: Corps of Engineers, US Army), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

183 Archibald et al. *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Large Arms Ranges*, 5-6.

184 Office of the Post Engineer, *Master Range and Training Facilities Improvement Plan*.

3.5 in. rocket launcher range (Range 2); two recoilless rifle ranges, 57, 75, and 40 mm AA (Ranges 3 and 4); a .50 caliber machine gun range (Range 5); a 105 mm and 106 mm recoilless rifle range (Range 6); two 60 and 81 mm mortar ranges (Ranges 7 and 8); two pistol ranges (Ranges 9 and 10); a submachine gun range (Range 15); two 500 in. and 1,000 in. .30 caliber machine gun ranges (Ranges 16 and 17); two tank moving target ranges (Ranges 19 and 21); and two tank subcaliber ranges (Ranges 20 and 22). It also contained Impact Areas 102, 103, and 104, though these were no longer included in range information by 1963 (Figure 95).[185]

Figure 93. Planned improvements to Camp McCoy's ranges for 1958, December 1957 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Master Range and Training Facilities Improvement Plan*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

185 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; Camp McCoy, *Range Regulations* (Wisconsin: Camp McCoy, 1963), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 94. Alterations made to the North Artillery Area in accordance with 1958 *Master Range and Training Facilities Improvement Plan* (Army Map Service [AM], *Camp McCoy*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

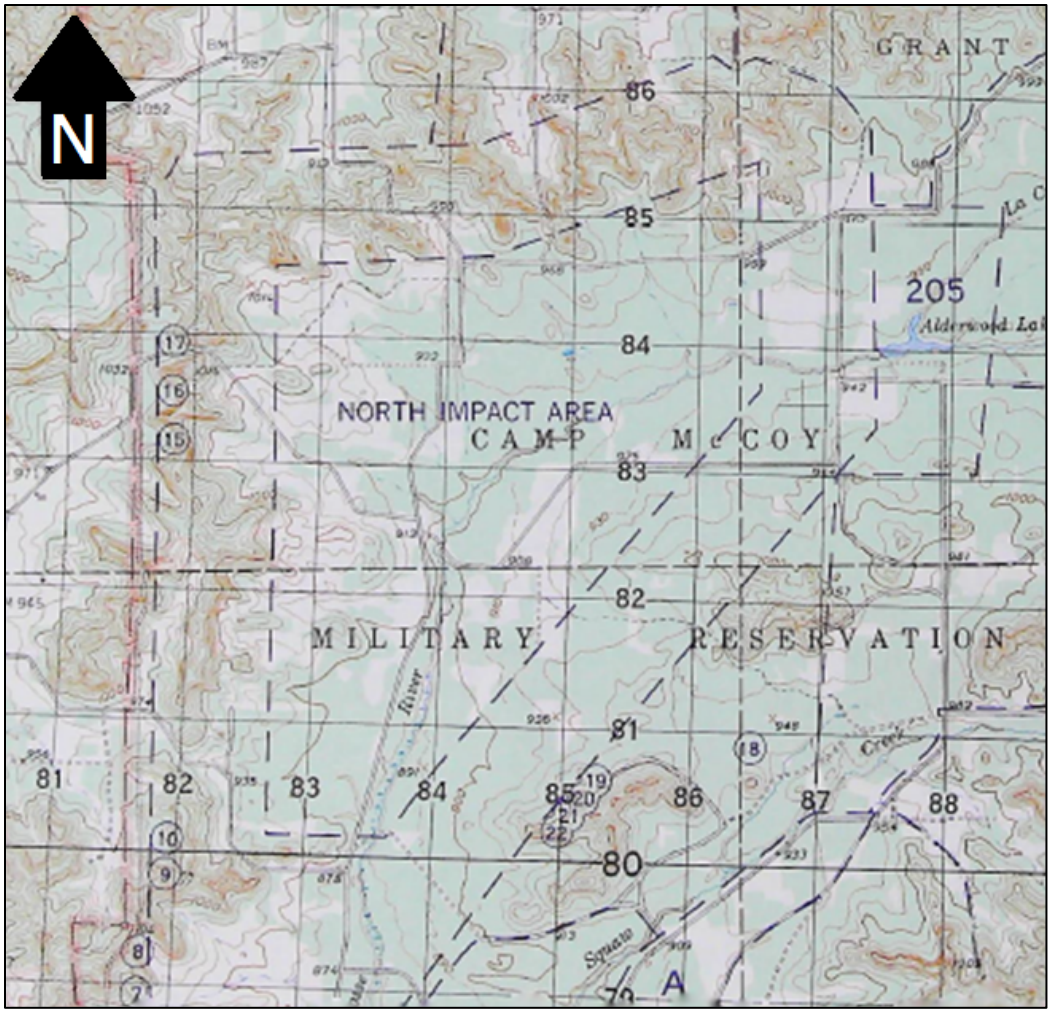
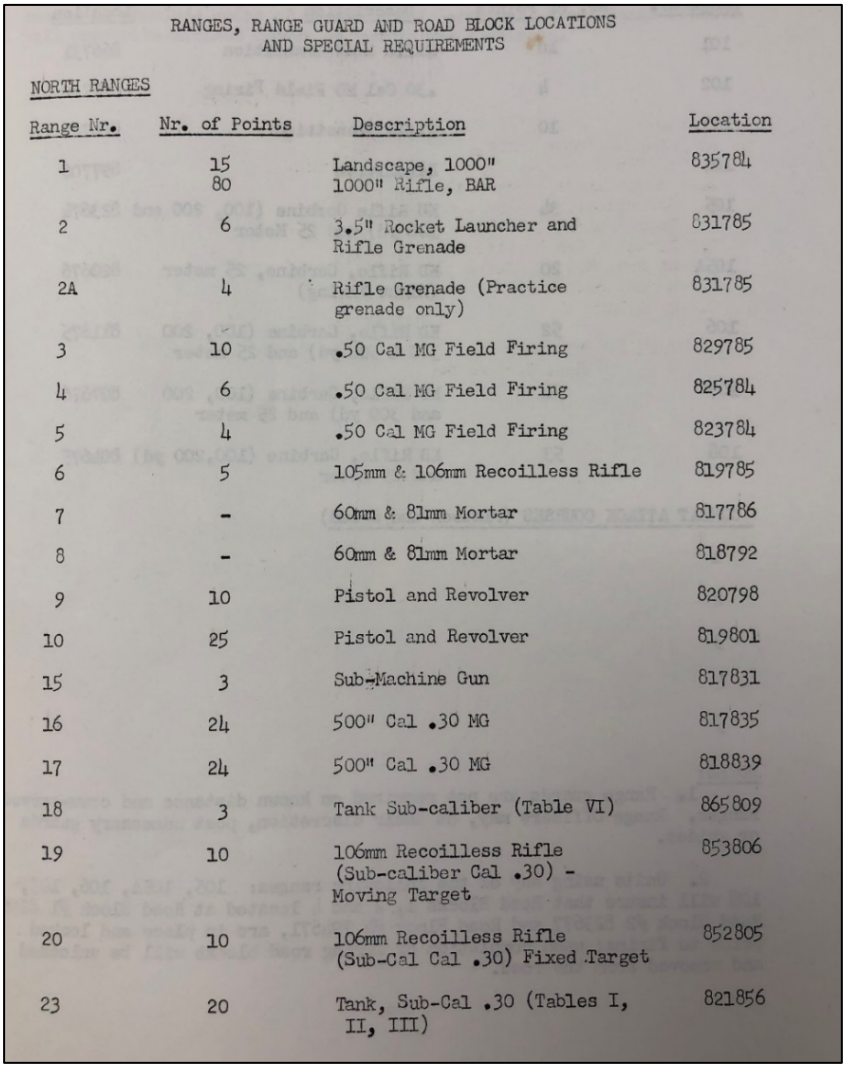


Figure 95. Table of information on the North Ranges from 1963 *Range Regulations* (Camp McCoy, *Range Regulations*, Wisconsin. Camp McCoy, 1963).



RANGES, RANGE GUARD AND ROAD BLOCK LOCATIONS AND SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

NORTH RANGES

Range Nr.	Nr. of Points	Description	Location
1	15 80	Landscape, 1000" 1000" Rifle, BAR	835784
2	6	3.5" Rocket Launcher and Rifle Grenade	831785
2A	4	Rifle Grenade (Practice grenade only)	831785
3	10	.50 Cal MG Field Firing	829785
4	6	.50 Cal MG Field Firing	825784
5	4	.50 Cal MG Field Firing	823784
6	5	105mm & 106mm Recoilless Rifle	819785
7	-	60mm & 81mm Mortar	817786
8	-	60mm & 81mm Mortar	818792
9	10	Pistol and Revolver	820798
10	25	Pistol and Revolver	819801
15	3	Sub-Machine Gun	817831
16	24	500" Cal .30 MG	817835
17	24	500" Cal .30 MG	818839
18	3	Tank Sub-caliber (Table VI)	865809
19	10	106mm Recoilless Rifle (Sub-caliber Cal .30) - Moving Target	853806
20	10	106mm Recoilless Rifle (Sub-Cal Cal .30) Fixed Target	852805
23	20	Tank, Sub-Cal .30 (Tables I, II, III)	821856

By 1965, the ranges were again reconfigured, and the North Artillery Area contained a 3.5 in. rocket launcher range (Range 2); three machine gun ranges (Ranges 3, 16, and 17); a recoilless rifle range (Range 5); two pistol ranges (Ranges 9 and 10); a submachine gun range (Range 15); and a tank, subcaliber moving target range (Range 23). Other ranges were also present (Ranges 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 19), but their purposes are unknown. This arrangement continued until 1970, though by that time, Range 1 was labeled as a landscape firing, .30 caliber range; Range 19 was labeled as 106 mm

recoilless rifle table I (subcaliber); and Range 20 had changed to become a 106 mm recoilless rifle table II (subcaliber).[186]

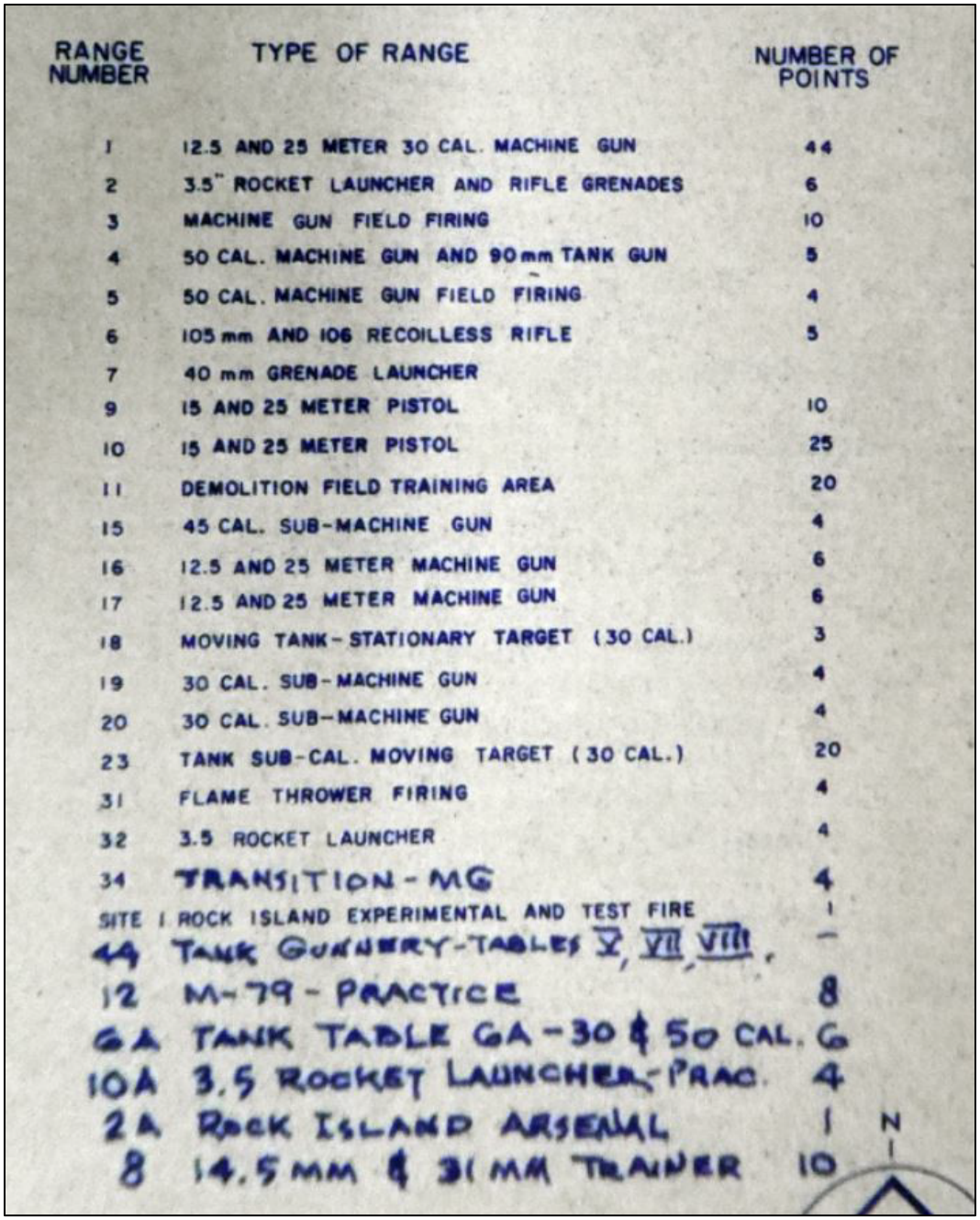
3.1.3 Activity from 1971–Present

By 1971, the ranges of the North Artillery Area consisted of a machine gun, Browning Automatic Rifle (BAR), pistol, 12.5 and 25 meter .30 caliber machine gun range (Range 1); a 3.5 in. rocket launcher and rifle grenade (high energy [HE] only) range (Range 2); a machine gun field firing range (Range 3); a .50 caliber machine gun and 90 mm tank gun range (Range 4); a 106 mm recoilless rifle range (Range 5); a machine gun range (Range 6); a 40 mm grenade launcher range (Range 7); two pistol and known distance, 12.5 and 25 meter ranges (Ranges 9 and 10); a demolition field training area (Range 11); a 3.5 in. rocket launcher (practice) range (Range 10a); a .45 caliber and submachine gun range (Range 15); two machine gun, 12.5 and 25 meter ranges (Ranges 16 and 17); a moving tank, stationary target, .30 caliber range (Range 18); 106 mm recoilless rifle tables I and II (subcaliber) (Ranges 19 and 20, respectively); a tank, subcaliber moving target range (Range 23); a flame thrower range (Range 31); and a machine gun, transit firing range (Range 34). It also had a Rock Island Experimental and Test Fire Site (Site 1) (Figure 96).[187]

186 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

187 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; [Ranges in North Artillery Area], 1971, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 96. List of ranges in the North Artillery Area, 1971 (Image from McCoy DPW. Public Domain).



RANGE NUMBER	TYPE OF RANGE	NUMBER OF POINTS
1	12.5 AND 25 METER 30 CAL. MACHINE GUN	44
2	3.5" ROCKET LAUNCHER AND RIFLE GRENADES	6
3	MACHINE GUN FIELD FIRING	10
4	50 CAL. MACHINE GUN AND 90 mm TANK GUN	5
5	50 CAL. MACHINE GUN FIELD FIRING	4
6	105 mm AND 106 RECOILLESS RIFLE	5
7	40 mm GRENADE LAUNCHER	
9	15 AND 25 METER PISTOL	10
10	15 AND 25 METER PISTOL	25
11	DEMOLITION FIELD TRAINING AREA	20
15	45 CAL. SUB-MACHINE GUN	4
16	12.5 AND 25 METER MACHINE GUN	6
17	12.5 AND 25 METER MACHINE GUN	6
18	MOVING TANK - STATIONARY TARGET (30 CAL.)	3
19	30 CAL. SUB-MACHINE GUN	4
20	30 CAL. SUB-MACHINE GUN	4
23	TANK SUB-CAL. MOVING TARGET (30 CAL.)	20
31	FLAME THROWER FIRING	4
32	3.5 ROCKET LAUNCHER	4
34	TRANSITION - MG	4
SITE I	ROCK ISLAND EXPERIMENTAL AND TEST FIRE	1
44	TANK GUNNERY - TABLES V, VII, VIII	-
12	M-79 - PRACTICE	8
6A	TANK TABLE 6A - 30 & 50 CAL.	6
10A	3.5 ROCKET LAUNCHER - PRAC.	4
2A	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL	1
8	14.5 MM & 31 MM TRAINER	10

N

By 1980, the number of ranges in the North Artillery Area increased. By that time, there was a machine gun, pistol, and rifle range (Range 1); a M72, M67, and M202 range (Range 2); a test range (Range 2a) for the still-extant Rock Island Experimental and Test Fire Site; a machine gun, .50 caliber, and M60 range (Range 3); a direct fire tank range, 106 mm and combat engineer vehicle (CEV), with gunnery tables VI and VII (Range 4); a .50 caliber machine gun range (Range 6); a live 40 mm M79

launcher site (Range 7); two pistol and revolver .22, .38, and .45 caliber ranges (Ranges 9 and 10); a demolition field training area (Range 11); a practice-only 40 mm projectile range (Range 12); a .45 caliber submachine gun range; a machine gun range, 7.62 mm or .50 caliber (Range 16); an M60 machine gun range (Range 17); a moving and stationary target .50 caliber qualification, ground or vehicle, range (Range 18); two 106 mm recoilless rifle, subcaliber ranges (Ranges 19 and 20); two infantry squad defense courses (Ranges 21 and 22); a tank subcaliber range with tables I through III (Range 23); an antiarmor course (Range 25); an artillery defense course (Range 29); a heavy demolition range (250 pounds or less) (Range 30); a TRAINFIRE qualification range (Range 31); a TRAINFIRE field firing range (Range 32); a known distance, rifle zero/night fire, and pistol TRAINFIRE range (Range 33); a 7.62 mm machine gun or .50 caliber pistol range (Range 34); and a 40 mm grenade launcher range (Range 35). There were also a numberless "Scout Range" and two inactive ranges (Ranges 5 and 10a).[188]

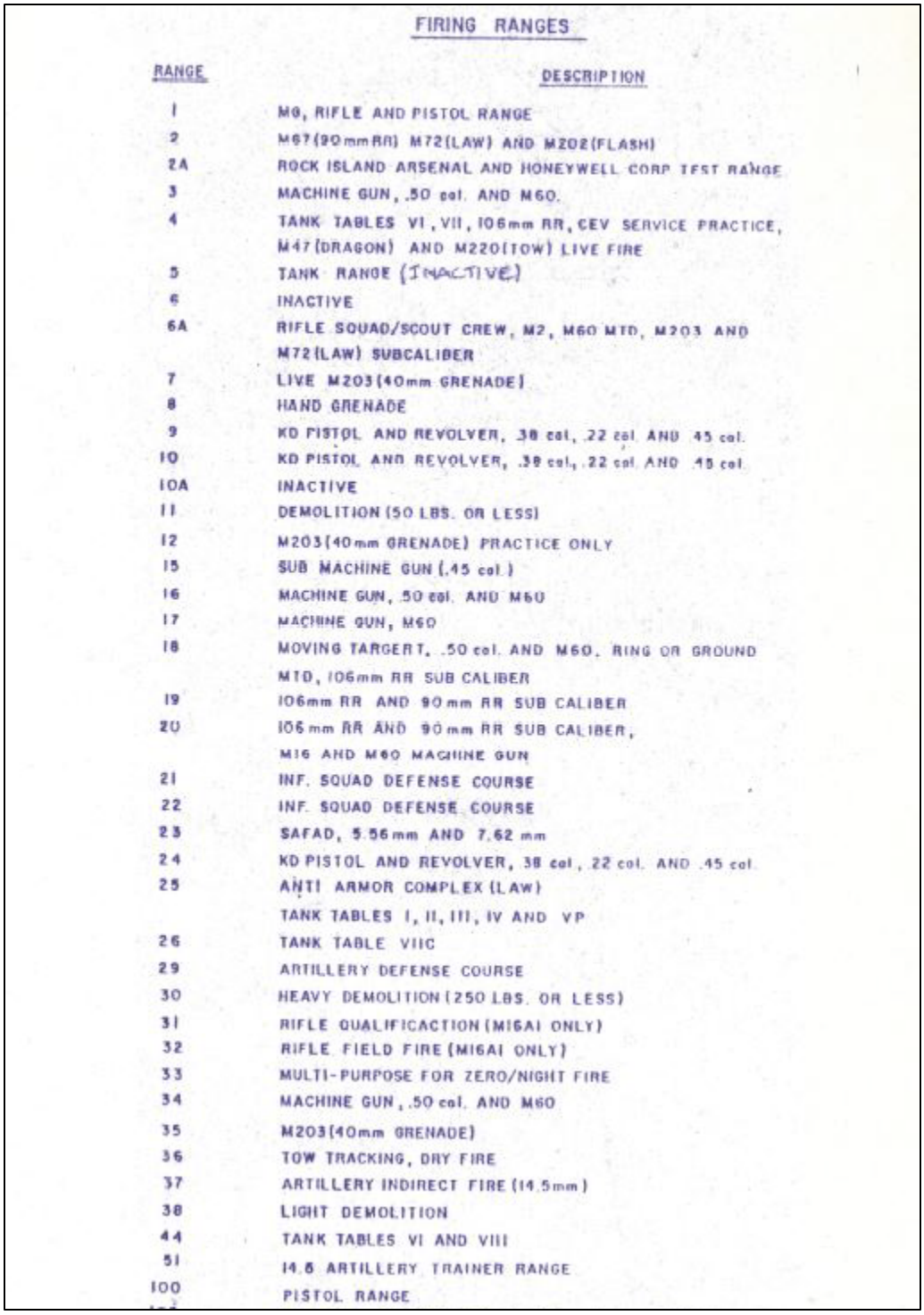
This general combination of ranges continued through the 1980s (Figure 97 and Figure 98). By 1985, Range 2a was no longer extant; Range 4 had changed to include, in addition to its purpose in 1980, service practice, M47 (Dragon), and M220 (TOW) live firing; the Scout Range had expanded to become a rifle squad/scout crew, M2, M60 MTD, M203, and M72 (LAW)[189] subcaliber range; Range 25 had expanded to be an antiarmor complex with tank tables I, II, III, IV, and VI; Ranges 31 to 33 ceased serving as TRAINFIRE ranges (though their other purposes—rifle qualification, field fire, and known distance—continued); and Ranges 6, 10a, and 23 were inactivated. Newly active ranges in 1988 included a hand grenade range (Range 8); a TOW/Dragon tracking, dry-fire-only range (Range 36); a 14.5 mm artillery indirect fire range (Range 37); and a light demolition range (Range 38). Additional changes made by 1988 included the reactivation of Range 5 as a tank range; the transformation of Range 23 into a small arms for air defense (SAFAD) 5.56 mm and 7.62 mm range; and the creation of a tank table VIIc range (Range 26).[190]

188 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

189 "LAW" is an unknown acronym.

190 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

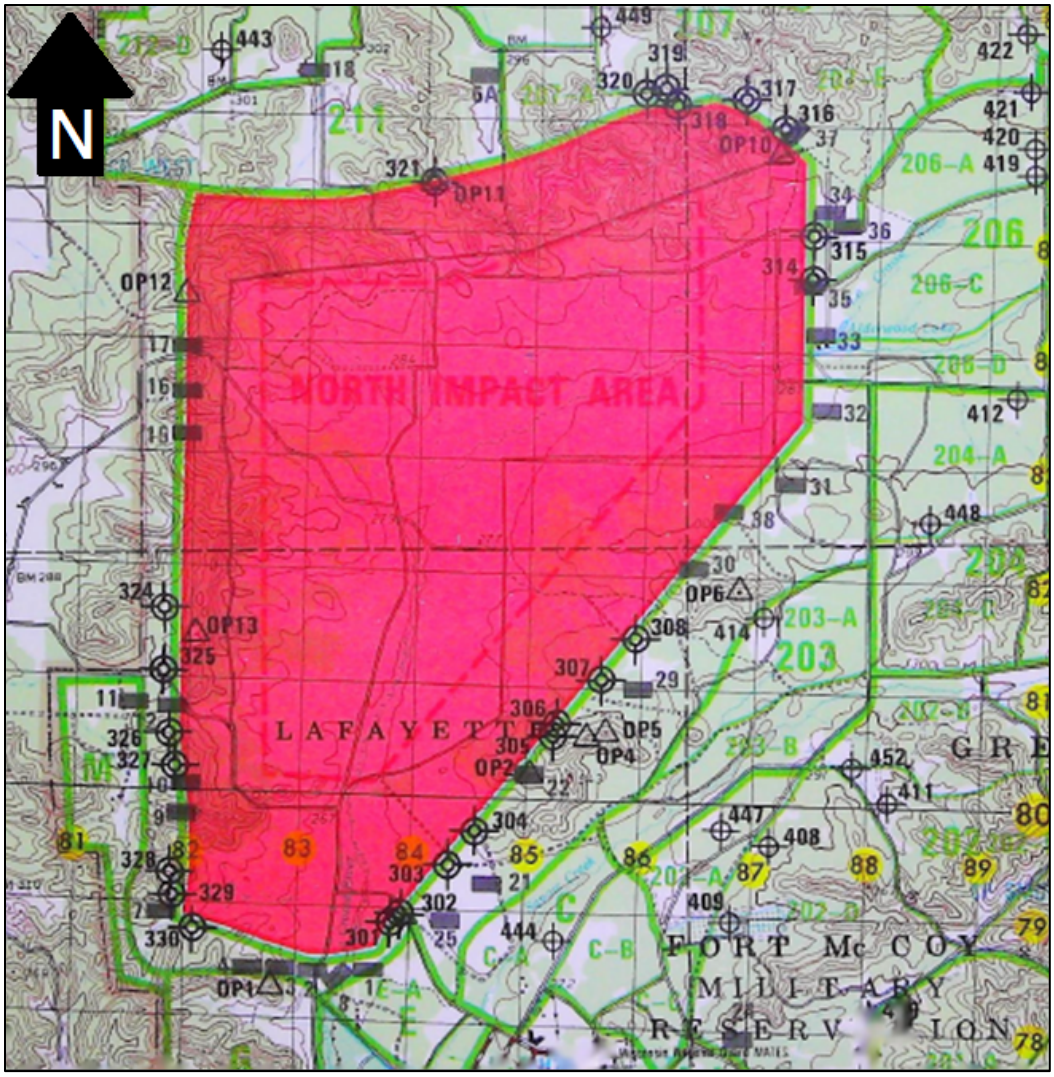
Figure 97. List of firing ranges in the North Artillery Area in 1984 (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. Public Domain).



FIRING RANGES

RANGE	DESCRIPTION
1	M9, RIFLE AND PISTOL RANGE
2	M67(90mm RR) M72(LAW) AND M202(FLASH)
2A	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL AND HONEYWELL CORP TEST RANGE
3	MACHINE GUN, .50 cal. AND M60.
4	TANK TABLES VI, VII, 106mm RR, CEV SERVICE PRACTICE, M47(DRAGON) AND M220(TOW) LIVE FIRE
5	TANK RANGE (INACTIVE)
6	INACTIVE
6A	RIFLE SQUAD/SCOUT CREW, M2, M60 MTD, M203 AND M72(LAW) SUBCALIBER
7	LIVE M203(40mm GRENADE)
8	HAND GRENADE
9	KD PISTOL AND REVOLVER, .38 cal, .22 cal AND .45 cal.
10	KD PISTOL AND REVOLVER, .38 cal, .22 cal AND .45 cal.
10A	INACTIVE
11	DEMOLITION (50 LBS. OR LESS)
12	M203(40mm GRENADE) PRACTICE ONLY
15	SUB MACHINE GUN (.45 cal.)
16	MACHINE GUN, .50 cal. AND M60
17	MACHINE GUN, M60
18	MOVING TARGERT, .50 cal. AND M60, RING OR GROUND MTD, 106mm RR SUB CALIBER
19	106mm RR AND 90 mm RR SUB CALIBER
20	106 mm RR AND 90 mm RR SUB CALIBER, M16 AND M60 MACHINE GUN
21	INF. SQUAD DEFENSE COURSE
22	INF. SQUAD DEFENSE COURSE
23	SAFAD, 5.56mm AND 7.62 mm
24	KD PISTOL AND REVOLVER, 38 cal, 22 cal. AND .45 cal.
25	ANTI ARMOR COMPLEX (LAW) TANK TABLES I, II, III, IV AND VP
26	TANK TABLE VIIC
29	ARTILLERY DEFENSE COURSE
30	HEAVY DEMOLITION (250 LBS. OR LESS)
31	RIFLE QUALIFICACTION (M16A1 ONLY)
32	RIFLE FIELD FIRE (M16A1 ONLY)
33	MULTI-PURPOSE FOR ZERO/NIGHT FIRE
34	MACHINE GUN, .50 cal. AND M60
35	M203(40mm GRENADE)
36	TOW TRACKING, DRY FIRE
37	ARTILLERY INDIRECT FIRE (14.5mm)
38	LIGHT DEMOLITION
44	TANK TABLES VI AND VIII
51	14.6 ARTILLERY TRAINER RANGE
100	PISTOL RANGE

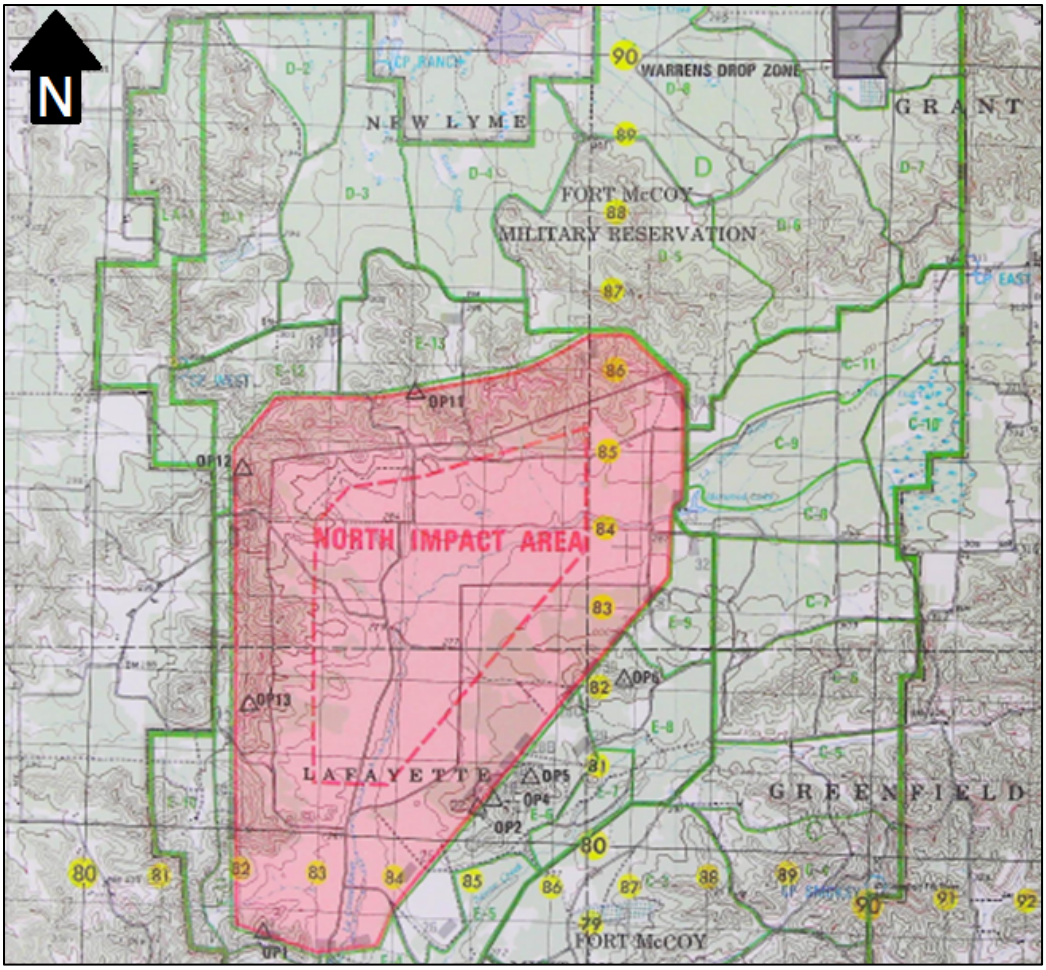
Figure 98. North Artillery Area, 1985 (Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



The ranges in the North Artillery Area were again reconfigured by 1996 (Figure 99). By that year, there was an M16 rifle (zero), pistol, and shotgun range for use by the Wisconsin State Patrol (Range 1); three squad ambush ranges (1 Ambush, 2 Ambush, and Range 3); an artillery direct lay range (Range 4); an armored personnel carrier mounted machine gun range (Range 6); a tank gunnery and multipurpose 40 mm grenade launcher range (Range 7); a grenade launcher and LAW subcaliber (target practice [TP] only) range (Range 12); a laser/TOW crew laser (CL) range (Range 13); a machine gun range (Range 18); a calibration and screening, tank kit (TK) range (Range 26); a multipurpose training range (Range 29); an antiarmor range (Range 29a); a rifle record fire range (Range 31); and a small arms range for military police (Range 33). Ranges 8, 9, 10, 32, 35,

36, and 38 retained their previous purposes; Ranges 5, 16, 17, 25, and 37 were inactivated.[191]

Figure 99. North Artillery Area, 1992 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



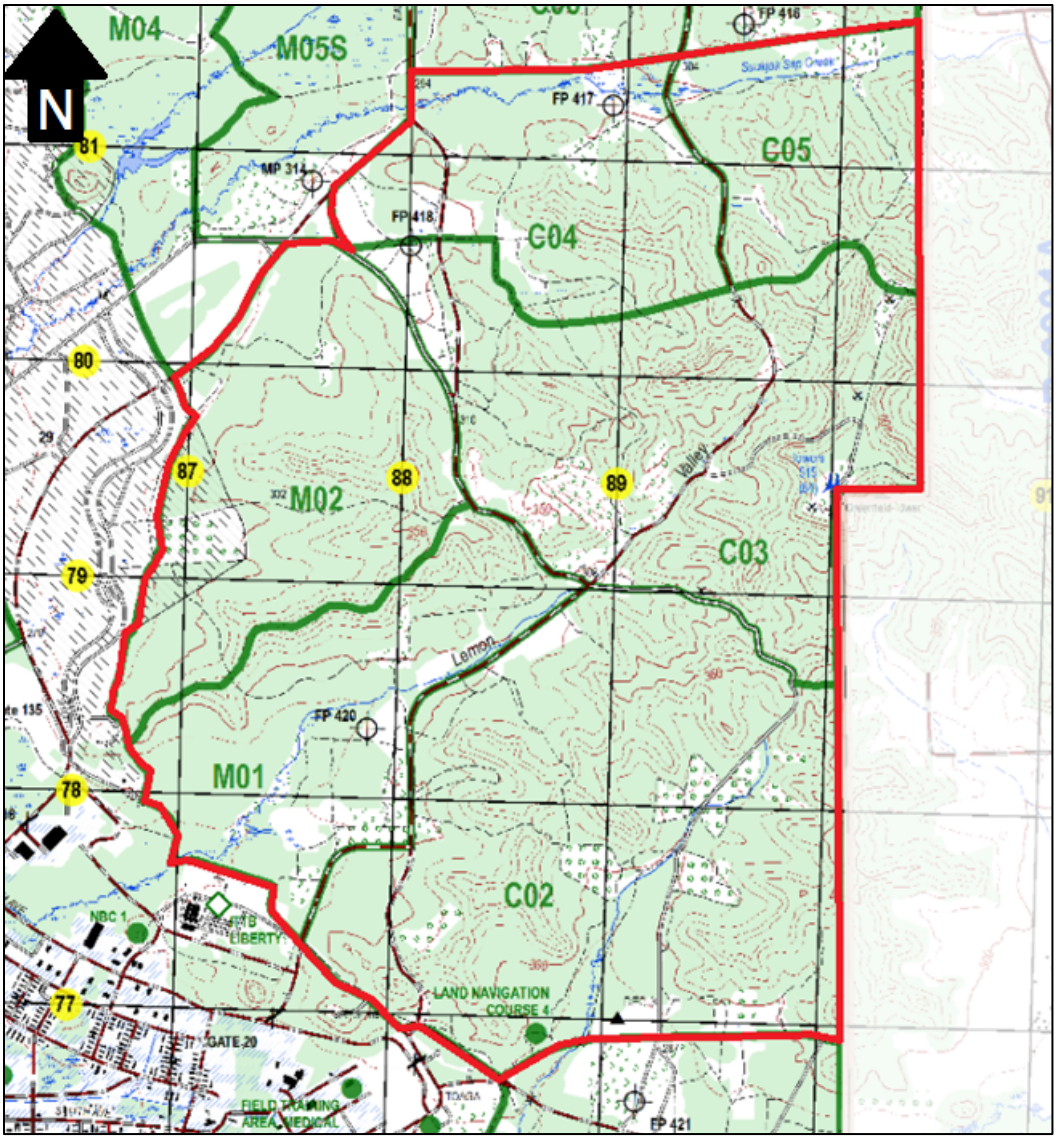
3.2 North Small Arms Area (c. 1944–1963)

The North Small Arms Area was located northeast of the cantonment, occupying approximately the area covered by current training areas C02, C03, C04, C05, M01, and M02 (Figure 100). Today, it only contains firing points and a land navigation course. Other uses in this area were

191 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

dramatically reduced in the 1970s. Table 4 shows current training areas and ranges in the North Small Arms Area.[192]

Figure 100. North Small Arms Area, outlined in *red*, on the 2021 *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map* (Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, & Security. Edited by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



192 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Table 4. Training areas and facilities in the North Small Arms Area as of 2021.

Training Area	Training Facility
C02	Land Navigation Course 4
C03	No named facilities
C04	No named facilities
M01	No named facilities
M02	No named facilities

3.2.1 Activity from 1942 to 1957

The North Small Arms Area (Figure 101) first appears on a 1944 *Reservation Boundary Map* (Figure 102), which shows a bazooka, mortar, and rifle grenade range (Range 1); a mini antiaircraft range (Range 2); a submachine gun range (Range 3); two antitank ranges (ATR nos. 1 and 2); a 1,000 in. antitank range (Range 4); a .30 caliber machine gun field firing range (Range 5); a 1,000 in. landscape range (Range 6); a 1,000 in., .30 caliber machine gun range (Range 7); a pistol range (Range 8); a 1,000 in., vehicle-mounted machine gun, .50 caliber range (Range 11); a 1,000 in., ground machine gun, .50 caliber range (Range 12); a transition range, which housed a .30 caliber machine gun transition range (Range 13) and a .30 caliber rifle transition range (Range 14); an antitank moving target range, .30 caliber and .50 caliber (Range 16); and a combined woods and village fighting area.[193]

193 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, Sept. 12, 1944; US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

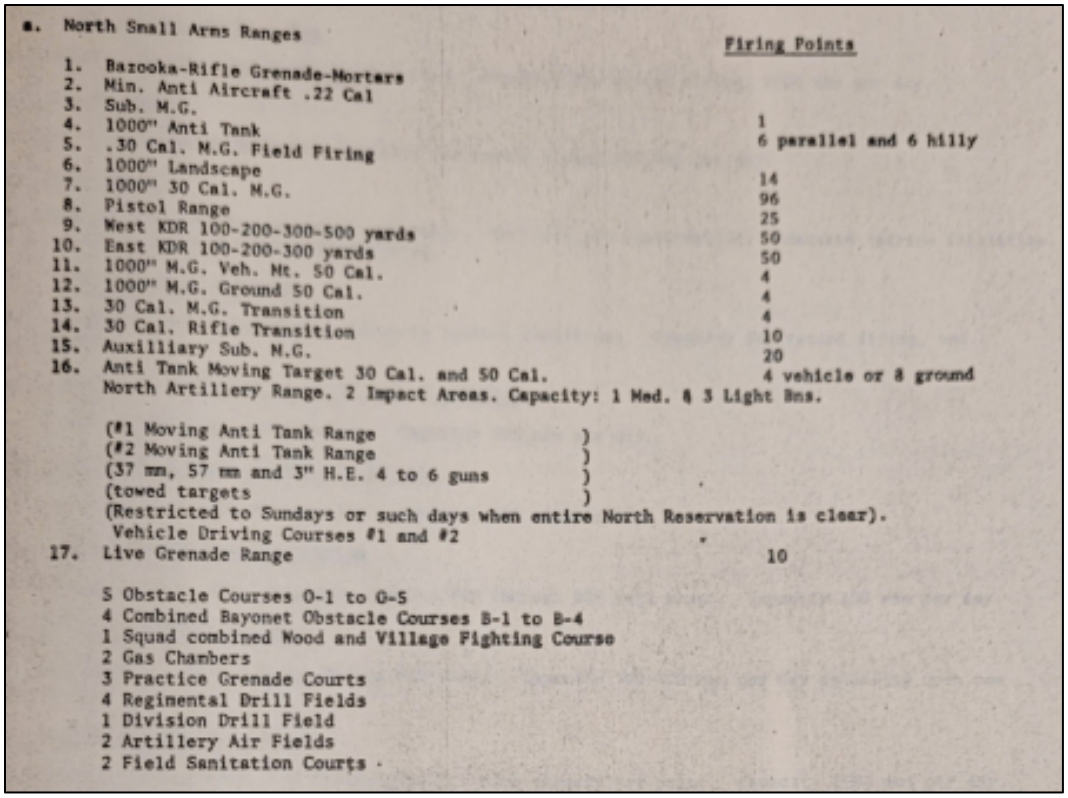
Figure 101. Proposed location and layout of the Small Arms Ranges northeast of the cantonment including the Known Distance Range, 1941 (Mead, Ward, and Hunt, *Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

Figure 102. North Small Arms Area, 1944 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, 12 September 1944. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

As of 1946, Ranges 1–17 were in the North Small Arms Area (Figure 103). Targets used included horizontal, overhead, climb, and dive targets on Range 2; pistol targets on Range 6; stationary and bobbing targets on Range 8; unspecified target types on Ranges 10, 13, and 14 (the targets on Range 13 were staggered); and a moving target that moved parallel, perpendicular, and at a 45-degree angle both up- and downhill on Range 16. There was "carriage and truck construction" on Ranges 7, 11, and 12; and "concrete pit construction" on Ranges 9 and 10. Range 10 also had "adequate latrine facilities."[194]

194 Post Engineer Office.

Figure 103. North Ranges and associated features, 1946 (Post Engineer Office, n.p. Public Domain).



a. North Small Arms Ranges — Firing Points

1. Bazooka-Rifle Grenade-Mortars
2. Min. Anti Aircraft .22 Cal
3. Sub. M.G.
4. 1000" Anti Tank — 1
5. .30 Cal. M.G. Field Firing — 6 parallel and 6 hilly
6. 1000" Landscape
7. 1000" 30 Cal. M.G. — 14
8. Pistol Range — 96
9. West KDR 100-200-300-500 yards — 25
10. East KDR 100-200-300 yards — 50
11. 1000" M.G. Veh. Mt. 50 Cal. — 50
12. 1000" M.G. Ground 50 Cal. — 4
13. 30 Cal. M.G. Transition — 4
14. 30 Cal. Rifle Transition — 4
15. Auxilliary Sub. M.G. — 10
16. Anti Tank Moving Target 30 Cal. and 50 Cal. — 20
    North Artillery Range. 2 Impact Areas. Capacity: 1 Med. & 3 Light Bns. — 4 vehicle or 8 ground

    (#1 Moving Anti Tank Range)
    (#2 Moving Anti Tank Range)
    (37 mm, 57 mm and 3" H.E. 4 to 6 guns)
    (towed targets)
    (Restricted to Sundays or such days when entire North Reservation is clear).
    Vehicle Driving Courses #1 and #2
17. Live Grenade Range — 10

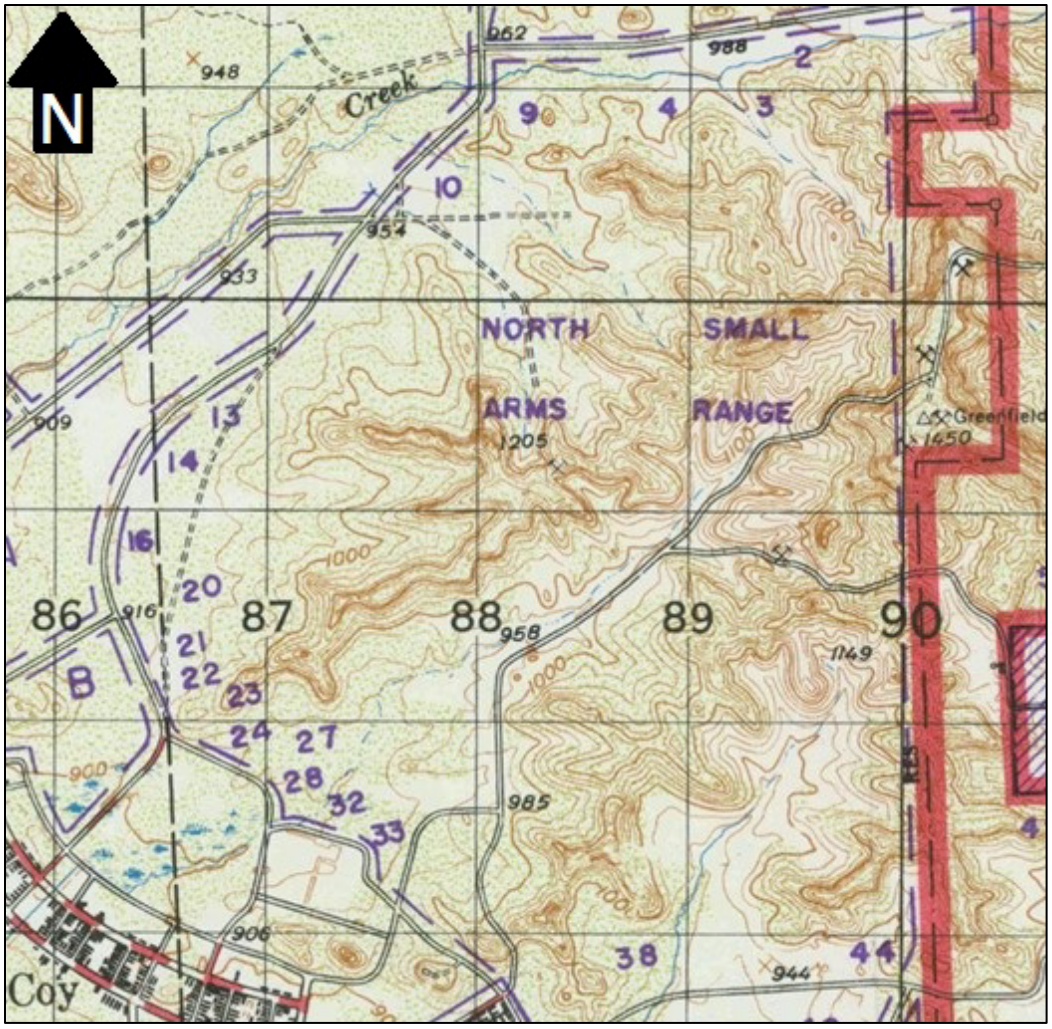
    5 Obstacle Courses O-1 to O-5
    4 Combined Bayonet Obstacle Courses B-1 to B-4
    1 Squad combined Wood and Village Fighting Course
    2 Gas Chambers
    3 Practice Grenade Courts
    4 Regimental Drill Fields
    1 Division Drill Field
    2 Artillery Air Fields
    2 Field Sanitation Courts

By 1950, the antitank ranges (antitank range [ATR] nos. 1 and 2) were inactivated; Range 11 had become a 1,000 in. ground machine gun range; Range 12 became a .50 caliber machine gun transition range; Range 13 became a .30 caliber rifle and carbine transition range; and Range 14 had become a .30 and .50 caliber machine gun open field firing range.[195] That year, small arms firing by ROTC cadets occurred on North Ranges 9, 10, 13, and 14 (Figure 104).[196]

195 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

196 "Warns Of Firing At Camp McCoy," *The Sparta Herald*, July 3, 1950, n.p.

Figure 104. Small arms ranges northeast of the cantonment, including the Known Distance Range, 1950 (Image from NARA College Park, MD. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

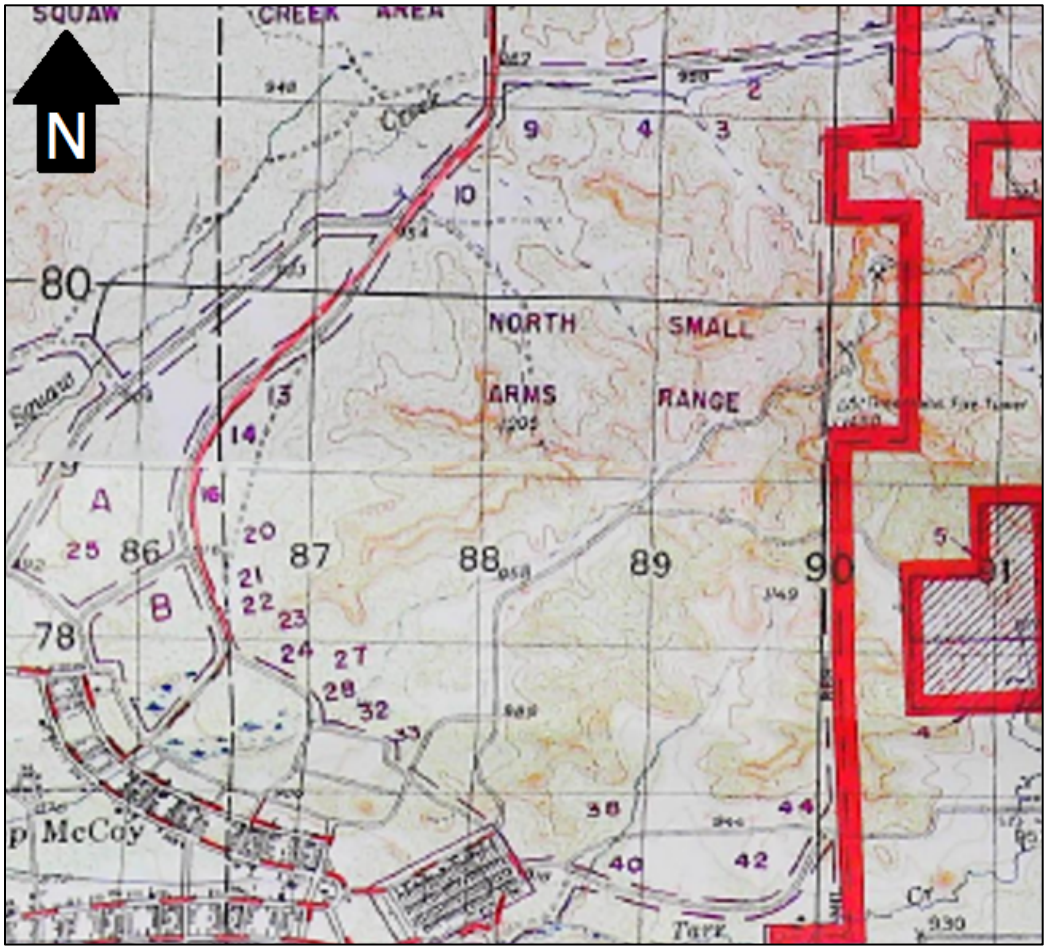


By 1953, the ranges were reconfigured. Several remained, though were re-numbered: the live grenade court (Range 2); the 1,000 in. antitank range (Range 14); the .30 caliber machine gun field firing range (Range 16); and the pistol range (Range 24). There were now separate .30 caliber (Range 16) and .50 caliber (Range 42) machine gun field firing ranges. New or changed ranges included a rocket launcher and rifle grenade range (Range 1); two submachine gun ranges (Ranges 3 and 4); two automatic rifle (AR) and rifle transition ranges (Ranges 9 and 40); a .30 caliber landscape target range (Range 10); a 1,000 in. moving target range (Range 13); a close combat course (Range 20); two 500 in. and 1,000 in., .30 caliber machine gun ranges (Ranges 21 and 22); a chemical grenade court (Range 25); two practice grenade courts (Ranges 27 and 28); a rifle or carbine assault

course (Range 38); and a .50 caliber machine gun moving target range (Range 44).[197]

Ranges 3, 4, 10, 16, 21, 24, 27, and 28 remained the same through 1956. From 1955 to 1956, Range 1 was a 3.5 in. rocket launcher range, moving target; Range 9 was a BAR and rifle transition range; Ranges 13, 14, and 22 were tank subcaliber ranges; Range 23 was a 500 in. and 1,000 in., .30 caliber machine gun range; Range 40 was a rifle transition range; and Range 42 was a rocket launcher and rifle grenade range. Ranges 2, 20, 25, 38, and 44 were no longer listed on maps (Figure 105).[198]

Figure 105. North Small Arms Range, 1955 (Engineer, 5th Army, *Camp McCoy, Wisconsin*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



197 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

198 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

As of 1957, Ranges 1, 3, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 40, and 42 retained their 1955–1956 uses. Ranges 2 and 4 were no longer listed on maps from the period. New or changed ranges included Range 3, which had become a submachine gun range; Range 10, a landscape target range, .30 caliber; Ranges 11 and 12, tank subcaliber ranges; and Range 17, a pistol range.[199]

3.2.2 Activity from 1958 to 1970

By 1959, the number of training areas within the North Small Arms Area was dramatically reduced. That year, only a .30 caliber moving target range (Range 18) remained. Range 18 remained and retained this use through at least 1963, though it is no longer noted in maps by 1970 (Figure 106).[200]

Figure 106. North Small Arms Area, 1970 (US Army Topographic Command [KC], *Camp McCoy*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

3.2.3 Activity from 1971–Present

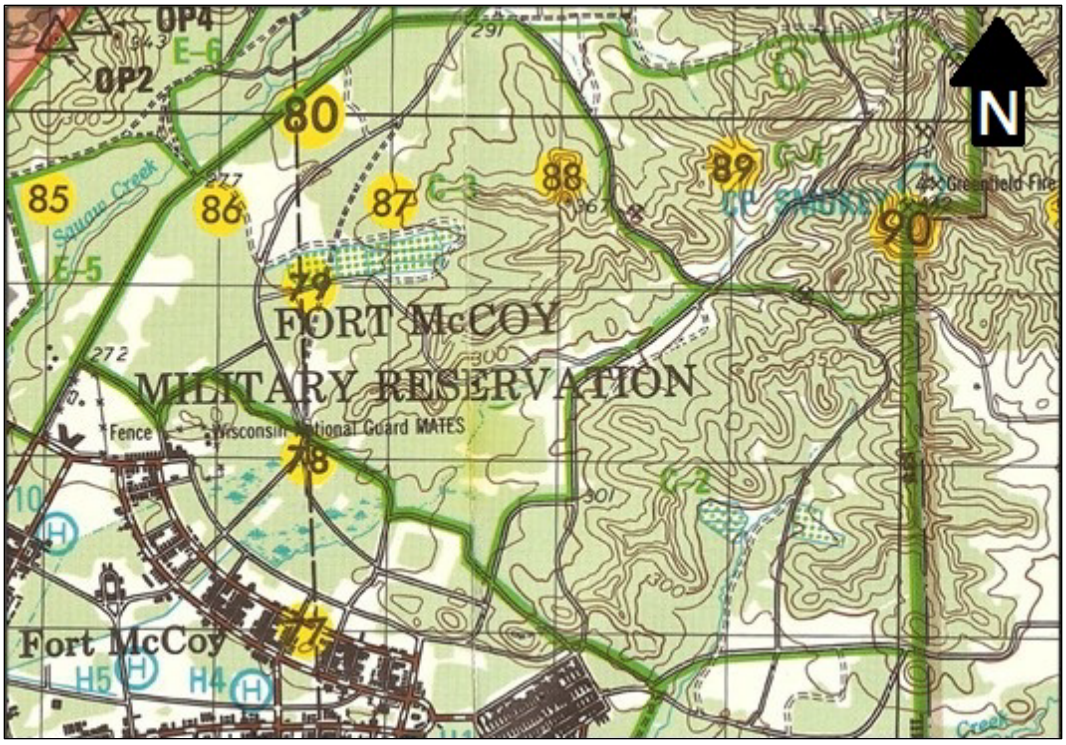
By 1972, the North Small Arms Area retained only one range: Range 24. Initially a pistol range, it became a pistol and revolver range by 1980 and was labeled as a known distance pistol and revolver range by 1985, though it does not show up on maps from the mid-1980s (Figure 107 and Figure

199 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; US Army Topographic Command (KC).

200 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; US Army Topographic Command (KC).

108).[201] By 1996, the only training area was a multipurpose training range (Range 29).[202]

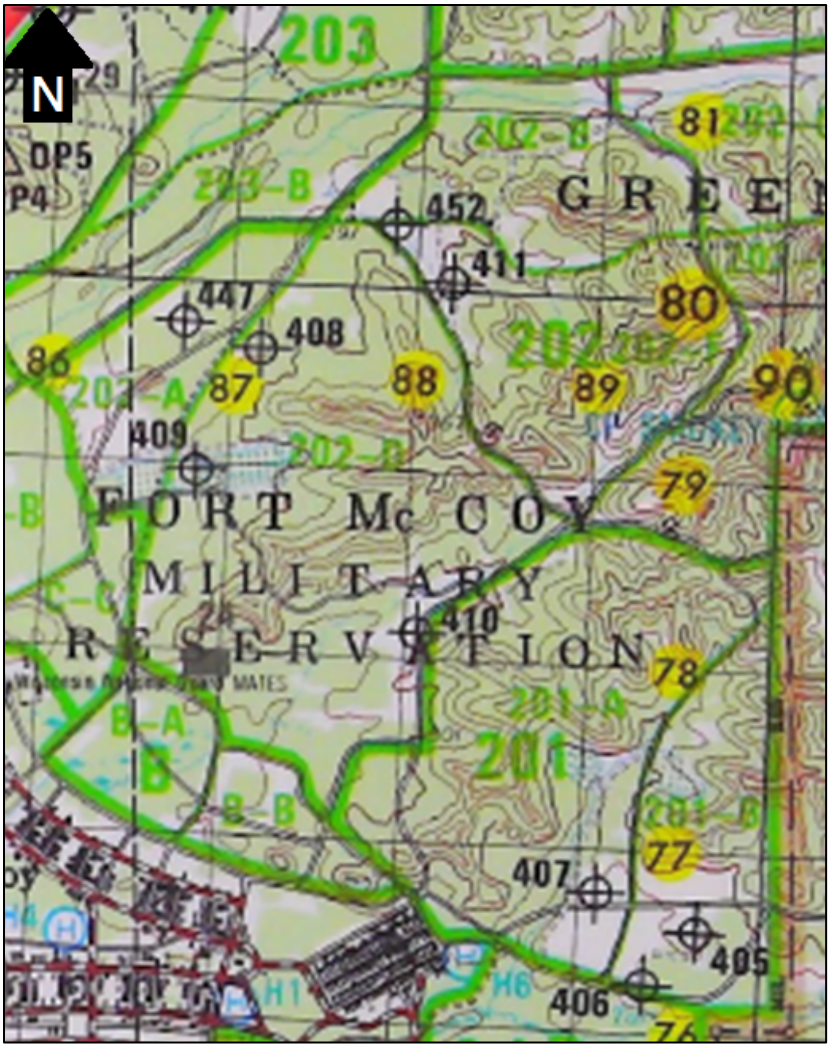
Figure 107. The small arms ranges northeast of the cantonment have been removed by 1983 (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



201 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*, 1983; Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*, 1985, 1:50,000 (Washington, DC: Defense Mapping Agency), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

202 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 108. North Small Arms Area, 1985 (Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



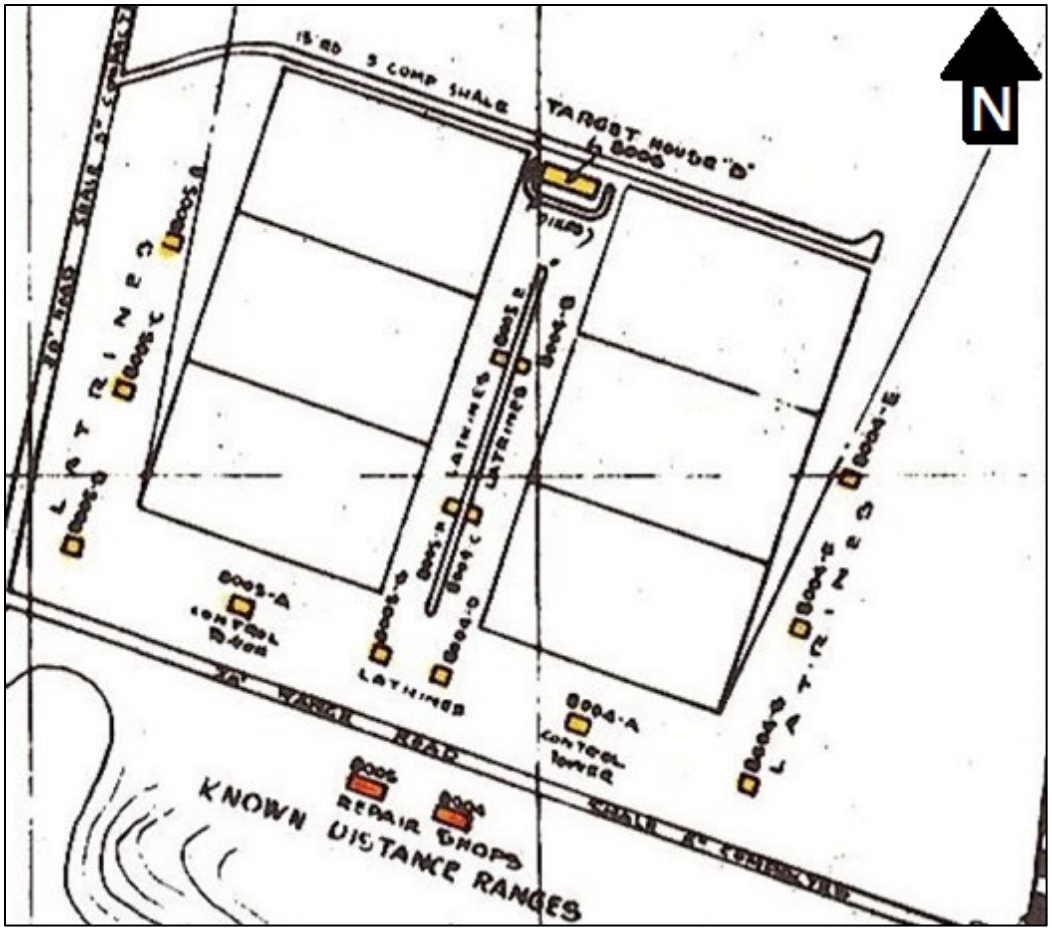
3.2.4 The Known Distance Ranges (KDRs)

The Known Distance Ranges (KDRs) are located at the southwest edge of the North Small Arms Area. The firing line partially extends south into the cantonment.

3.2.4.1 The KDRs from 1942–1957

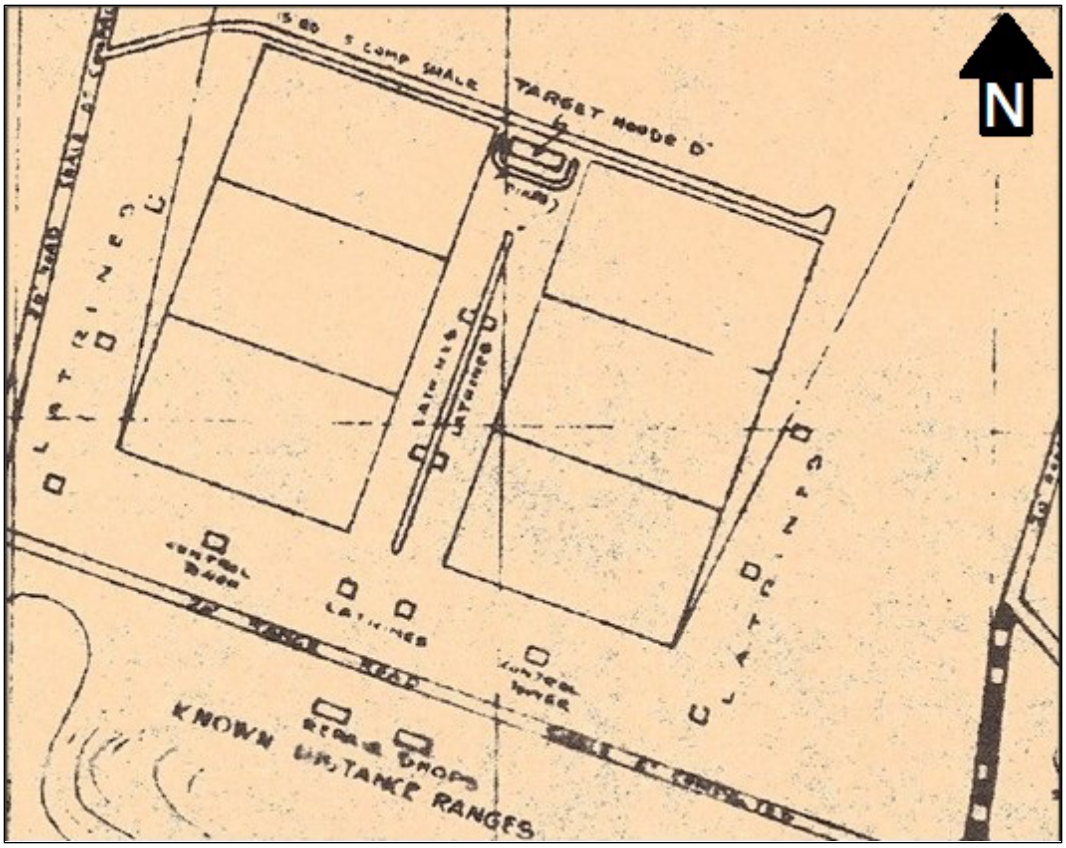
The KDRs first appear on a 1941 map (Figure 109). The West KDR (Range 9) had 100, 200, 300, and 500 yd lines, while the East KDR (Range 10) had 100, 200, and 300 yd lines (Figure 110).[203]

Figure 109. Detail of Known Distance Range, 1941 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



203 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 110. Detail of Known Distance Range, 1947 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



By 1950, the KDRs (relabeled as Ranges 32 and 33) were both changed to be used for rifles and carbines and to have 100, 200, and 300 yd firing lines. This arrangement continued through 1957.[204]

3.2.4.2 The KDRs from 1958–1970

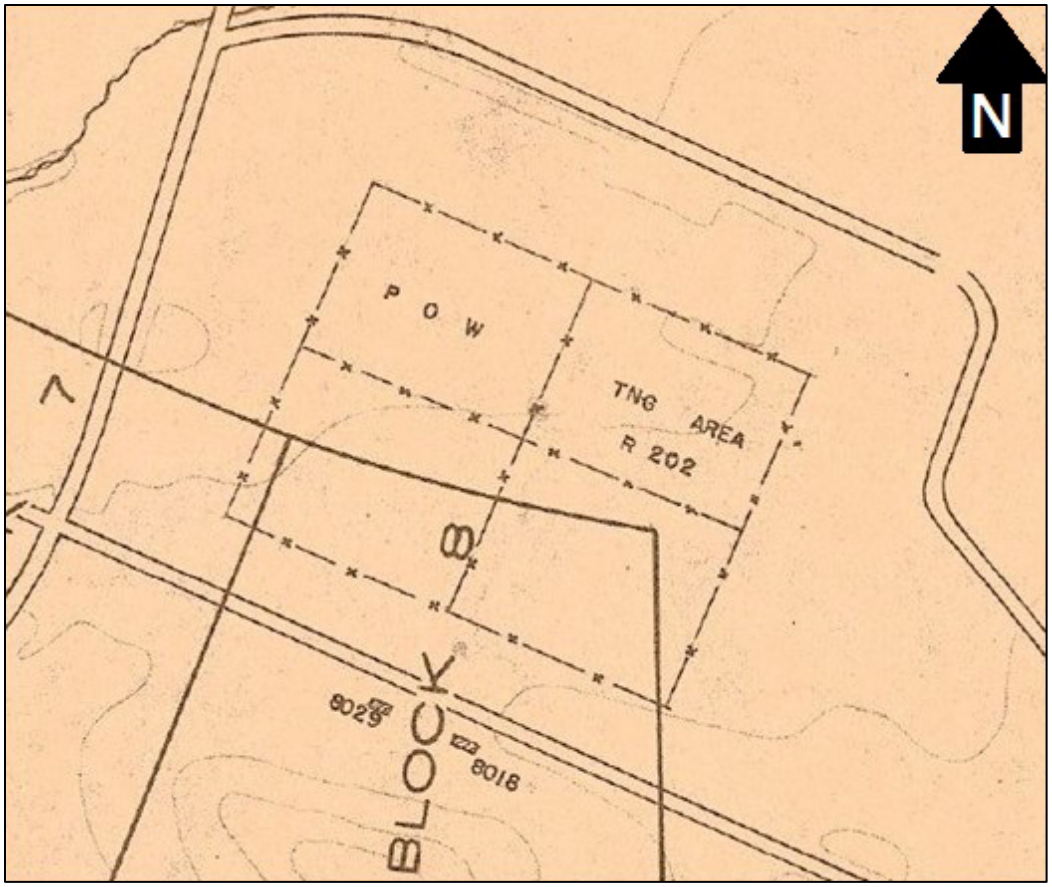
The two KDRs retained their 1950s uses and numbers through at least 1963.[205] As of 1965, they had been transformed into a POW training area (Figure 111).[206]

204 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

205 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

206 [Detail of Known Distance Range], 1965, Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 111. Detail of former Known Distance Range on the 1965 map ([Detail of Known Distance Range], 1965, Fort McCoy CRM Office. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

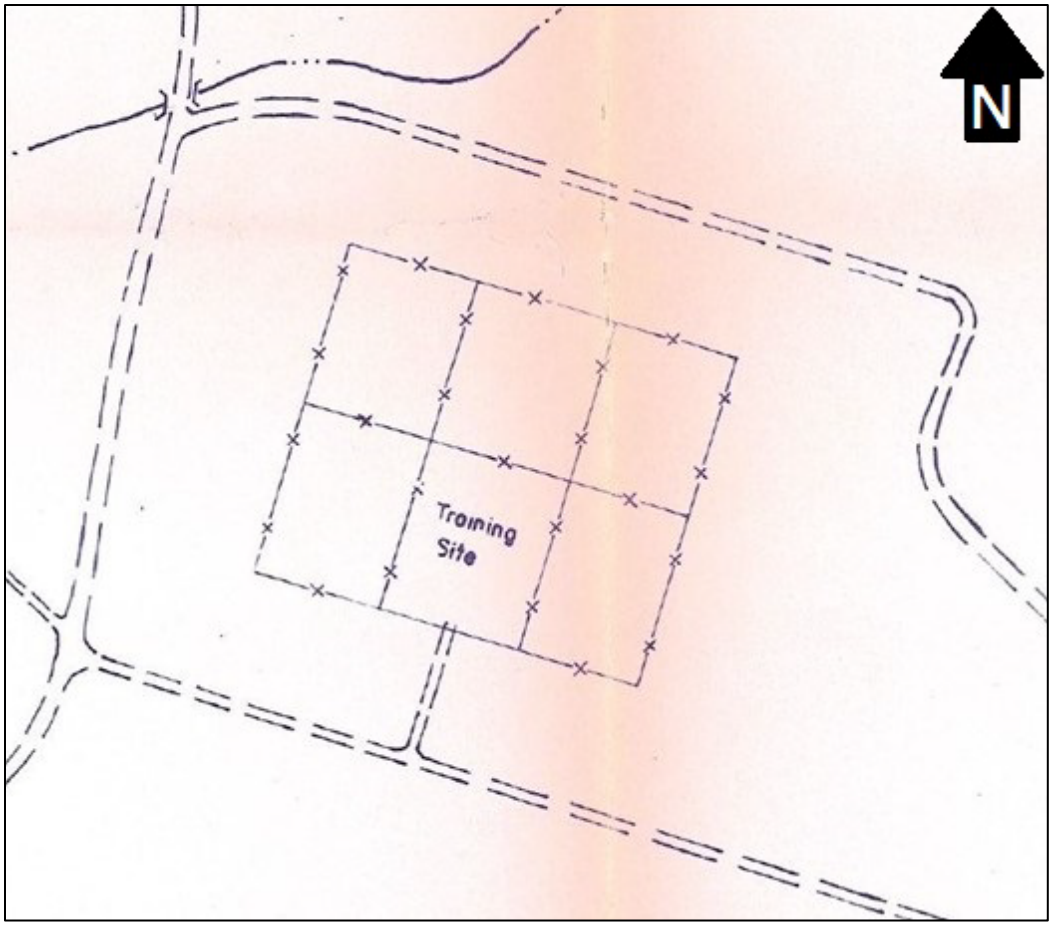


3.2.4.3 The KDRs from 1971–Present

By 1991, the former Known Distance Range and POW training site had been transformed into a training site with an unspecified purpose (Figure 112).[207]

207 [Detail of Known Distance Range], 1991, Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 112. Detail of Known Distance Range on the 1991 map ([Detail of Known Distance Range], 1991, Fort McCoy CRM Office. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



3.3 Cantonment and Close-in Training Areas

The cantonment (Figure 113), while not typically considered a training area, has housed numerous training facilities since its construction in the 1940s. It, as well as the surrounding areas, has therefore been active as a training area since c. 1942. Table 5 shows current training areas and ranges in the cantonment.[208]

208 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 113. Cantonment and surrounding training areas, outlined in *red*, on the 2021 *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map* (Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, & Security. Edited by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

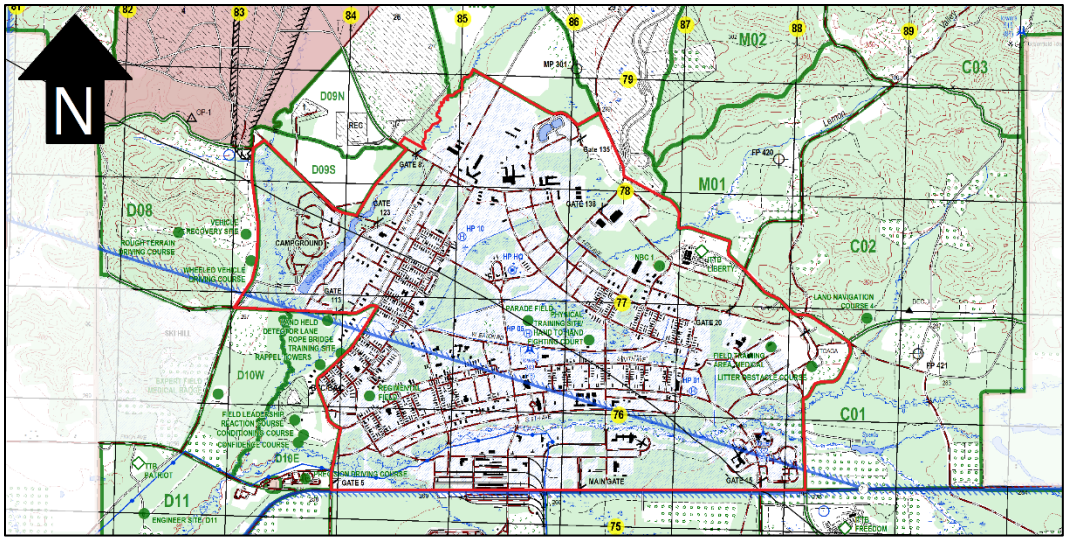


Table 5. Training areas and facilities in and around the cantonment as of 2021.

Training Area	Training Facility
Cantonment	Regimental Field (Physical Training [PT]) Physical Training Site/Hand-to-Hand Fighting Court Parade Field Nuclear Biological Chemical (NBC) Chamber 1 Improved Tactical Training Base (ITTB)—Liberty Litter Obstacle Courses Field Training Area, Medical

3.3.1 Activity from 1942 to 1957

The cantonment (Figure 114) first appears on a 1942 battle map, which shows three drill fields, two bayonet courts, a grenade court, an obstacle course, and the divisional parade field (Figure 115).[209] By 1944, an artillery landing field, additional obstacle courses, two additional bayonet courts, a vehicle driving course (Range 2), two artillery landing fields, three hand grenade courts, a live grenade court (Range 17), an ordnance area, an ASP (labeled as an ordnance magazine area ["ord. mag. Area"]), and a train yard and warehouse area are also present (Figure 116, Figure 117, and Figure 118).[210]

209 US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*.

210 US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*; US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 114. Proposed location and layout of the cantonment and surrounding training areas, 1941 (Mead, Ward, and Hunt, *Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

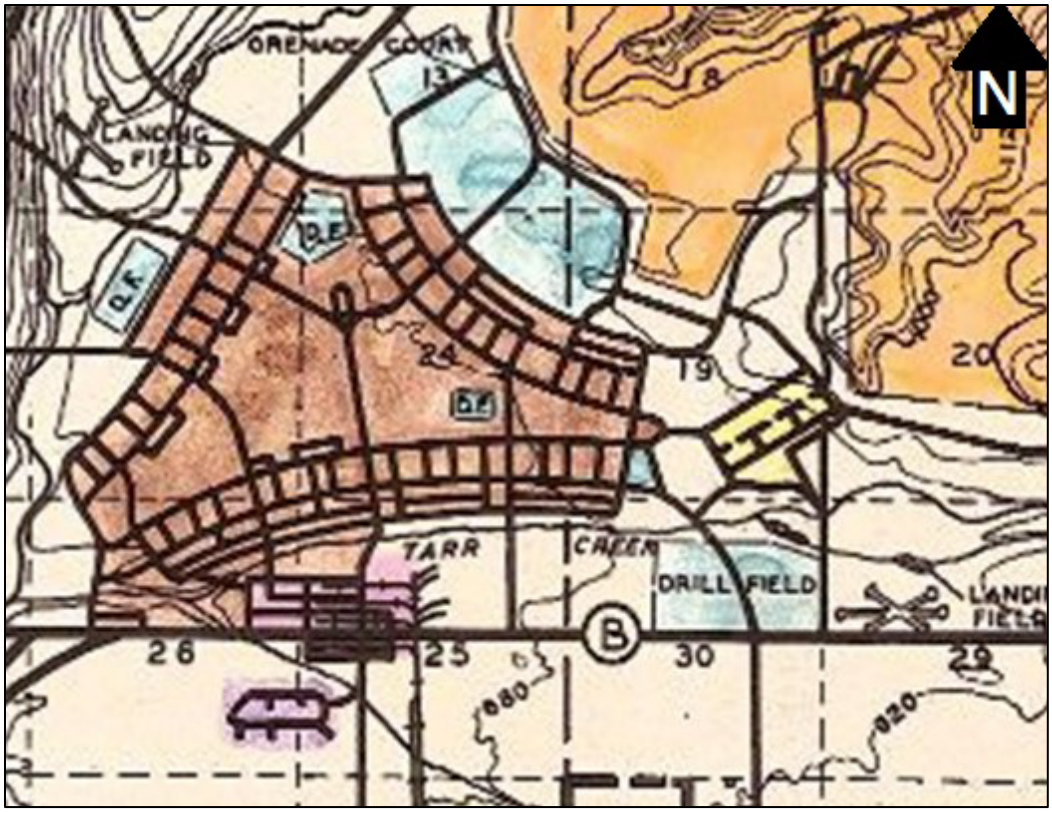


Figure 115. Cantonment and surrounding areas, 1942 (US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

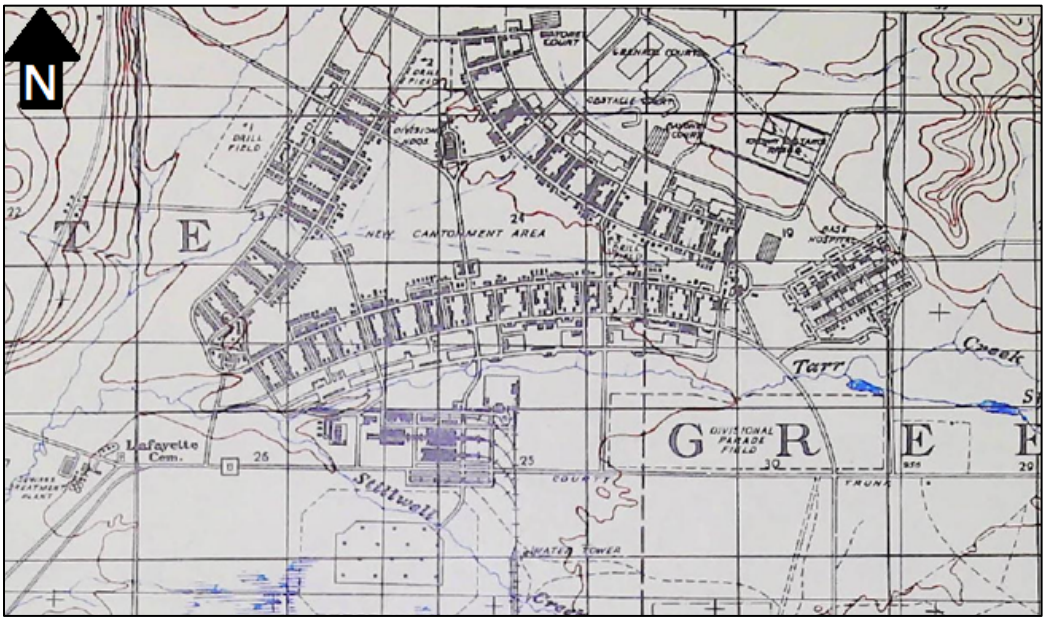
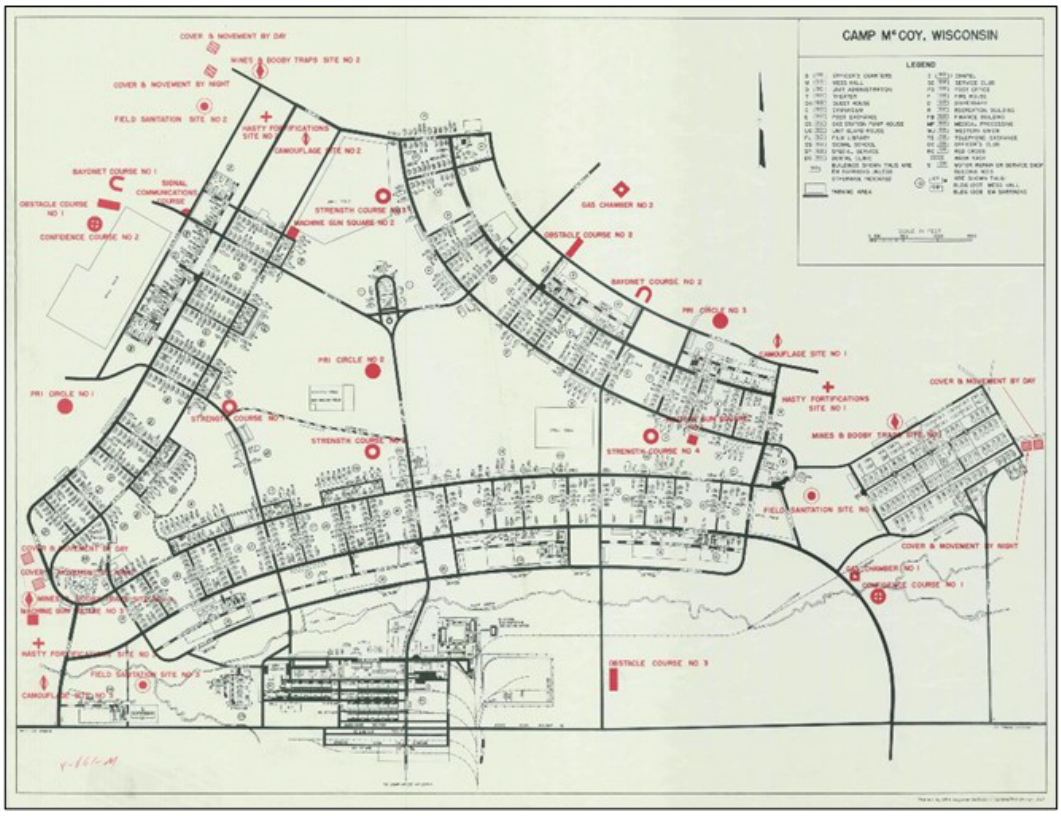


Figure 116. Cantonment and surrounding areas, 1944 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, 12 September 1944. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

Figure 117. Soldier undergoing training using obstacle course at Fort McCoy, June 1944 (Image from RG111-SCA Album 400, NARA, College Park, MD. Public Domain).

Figure 118. Map of training sites (*red*) around the cantonment, 1950 (Image from RG 77/456/537, AMS V061-M, NARA, College Park, MD. Public Domain).

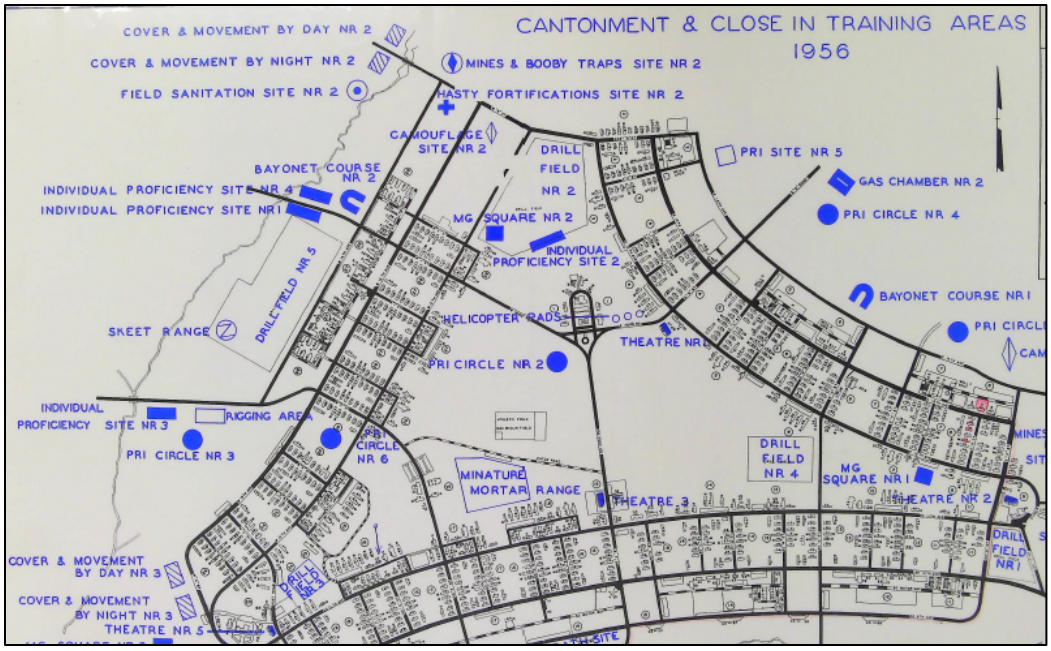


As of 1956, the cantonment had numerous training areas (Figure 119). These included three cover and movement by day sites (NRs. 1–3); three cover and movement by night sites (NRs. 1–3); four individual proficiency sites (NRs. 1–4); three machine gun squares (NRs. 1–3); five preliminary rifle instruction (PRI) circles (NRs. 1–4 and 6) and one PRI site (NR. 5); three mine and booby traps sites (NRs. 1–3); three hasty fortification sites (NRs. 1–3); three camouflages sites (NRs. 1–3); two bayonet courses (NRs. 1–2); two gas chambers (NRs. 1–2); five drill fields (NRs. 1–5); three field sanitation sites (NRs. 1–3); a miniature mortar range; a confidence course; a pole orchard; a precision driving course; a rigging area; and a skeet range. There were also helicopter pads, an emergency airstrip, and Testing Site ATT 21-2, [211] whose purpose is unknown.[212]

211 "ATT" is an unknown acronym.

212 *Cantonment & Close In Training Areas*, 1956, scale not given (Wisconsin: Camp McCoy), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

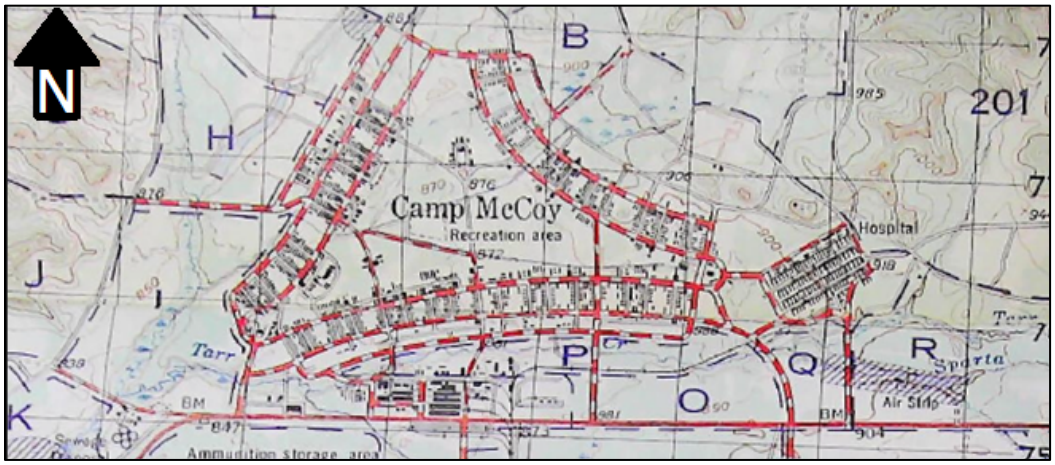
Figure 119. Training areas in and around the cantonment, 1956 (*Cantonment & Close In Training Areas*, 1956).



3.3.2 Activity from 1958 to 1970

Maps from this period show minimal training areas in and around the cantonment.[213] As of 1970, though, the ASP and emergency airstrip were still extant (Figure 120).[214]

Figure 120. Cantonment and surrounding areas, 1970 (US Army Topographic Command [KC], *Camp McCoy*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



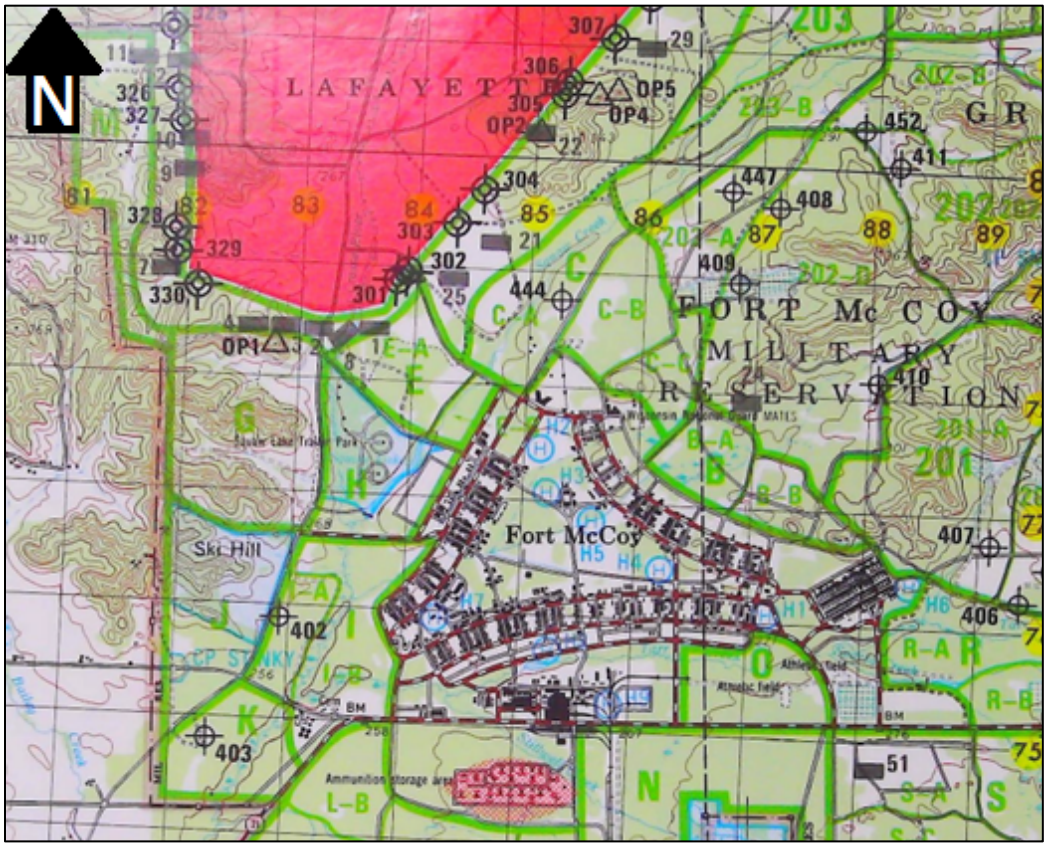
213 Army Map Service (AM), *Camp McCoy*, 1959; US Army Topographic Command (KC), *Camp McCoy*, 1970.

214 US Army Topographic Command (KC), *Camp McCoy*, 1970.

3.3.3 Activity from 1971–Present

As of 1985, the ASP is still extant (Figure 121).[215]

Figure 121. Cantonment and surrounding areas, 1985 (Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



3.4 South Artillery Area

The South Artillery Area occupies most of the area south of the cantonment at Fort McCoy (Figure 122). Today it consists of current training areas A03, A04, A05, A06, B01, B02, B03, B04, B05, B06, B07, B08, B09, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B17, B18, B19, B20, B21, B22, B23E, B23W, B24, B25, B26, B27, B28, B29, B30, B31, B32, and B33. Table 6 shows current training areas and ranges in the South Artillery Area.[216] It has been active as a defined training area since c. 1909, though training

215 Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Installation Map*, 1985.

216 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

did not occur in this area from 1919 to c. 1925 while the installation was used as an ordnance depot.[217]

Figure 122. South Artillery Area, outlined in *red*, on the 2021 *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map* (Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, & Security. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

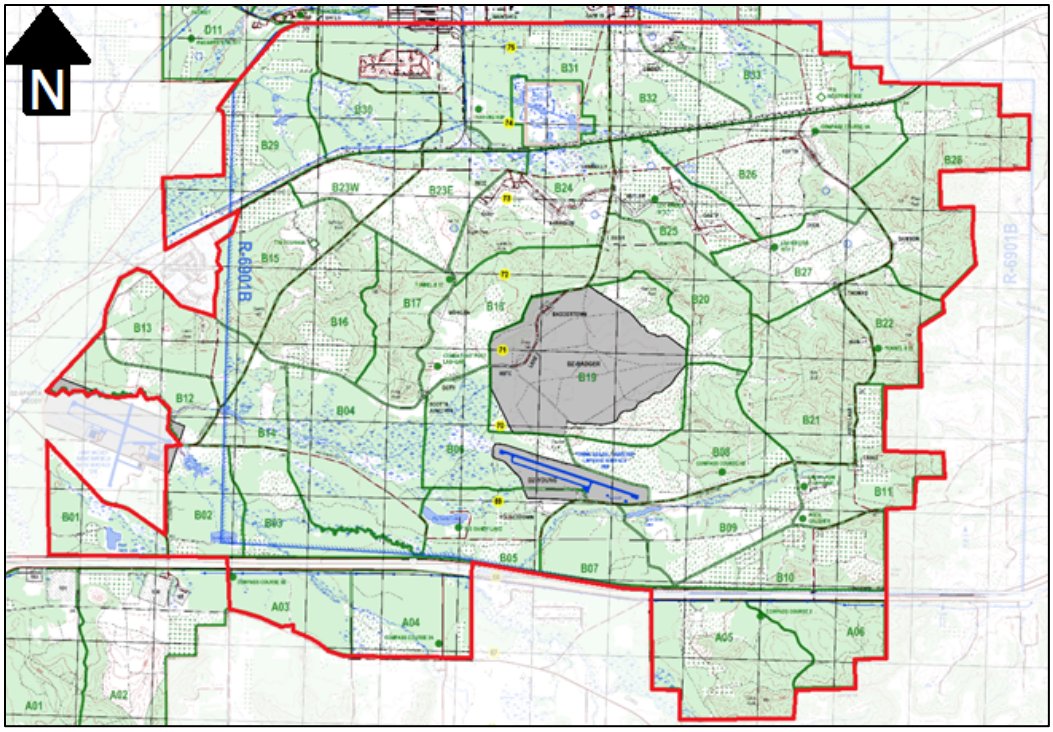


Table 6. Training areas and facilities in the South Artillery Area as of 2021.

Training Area	Training Facility
A03	Compass Course 2B
A04	Compass Course 3A
A05	Compass Course 2
A06	No named facilities
B01	No named facilities
B02	No named facilities
B03	No named facilities
B04	No named facilities
B05	YOUNGSTOWN (Combat in the Cities Facility) Big Sandy Lake
B06	DZ— Young Young Assault Airstrip

217 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

Training Area	Training Facility
B07	No named facilities
B08	Home Station Training Complex (HSTC) Lane 1 Compass Course 1B
B09	No named facilities
B10	No named facilities
B11	CRAIG (Combat in the Cities Facility) Enemy Prisoner-of-War (POW) Compound 2 Rock Crusher
B12	No named facilities
B13	No named facilities
B14	No named facilities
B15	TTB— Courage
B16	No named facilities
B17	Tunnel B17
B18	MORGAN (Combat in the Cities Facility) SCOTTS JUNCTION (Combat in the Cities Facility) DOTY (Combat in the Cities Facility) Combat Outpost Lashgar
B19	BADGERTOWN (Combat in the Cities Facility) HSTC Lane 2 DZ— Badger
B20	No named facilities
B21	HEIN (Combat in the Cities Facility)
B22	Tunnel B22
B23E	No named facilities
B23W	No named facilities
B24	Search/Tactical Site Exploitation Training Facility (STSE) RICE (Combat in the Cities Facility) HARRISON (Combat in the Cities Facility) BUSH (Combat in the Cities Facility) CONNOLLY (Combat in the Cities Facility)
B25	BUTLER (Combat in the Cities Facility) Combined Arms Collective Training Facility (CACTF) Line of Communication (LOC) Bridge Site 1
B26	COTTS (Combat in the Cities Facility)

Training Area	Training Facility
B27	DYER (Combat in the Cities Facility) THOMAS (Combat in the Cities Facility) DAWSON (Combat in the Cities Facility) LOC Bridge Site 2
B28	No named facilities
B29	No named facilities
B30	No named facilities
B31	Training Ammunition Supply Point (ASP)
B32	GINDER (Combat in the Cities Facility)
B33	TTB—Independence Compass Course 1A ITTB—Freedom

3.4.1 Activity from 1909 to 1920

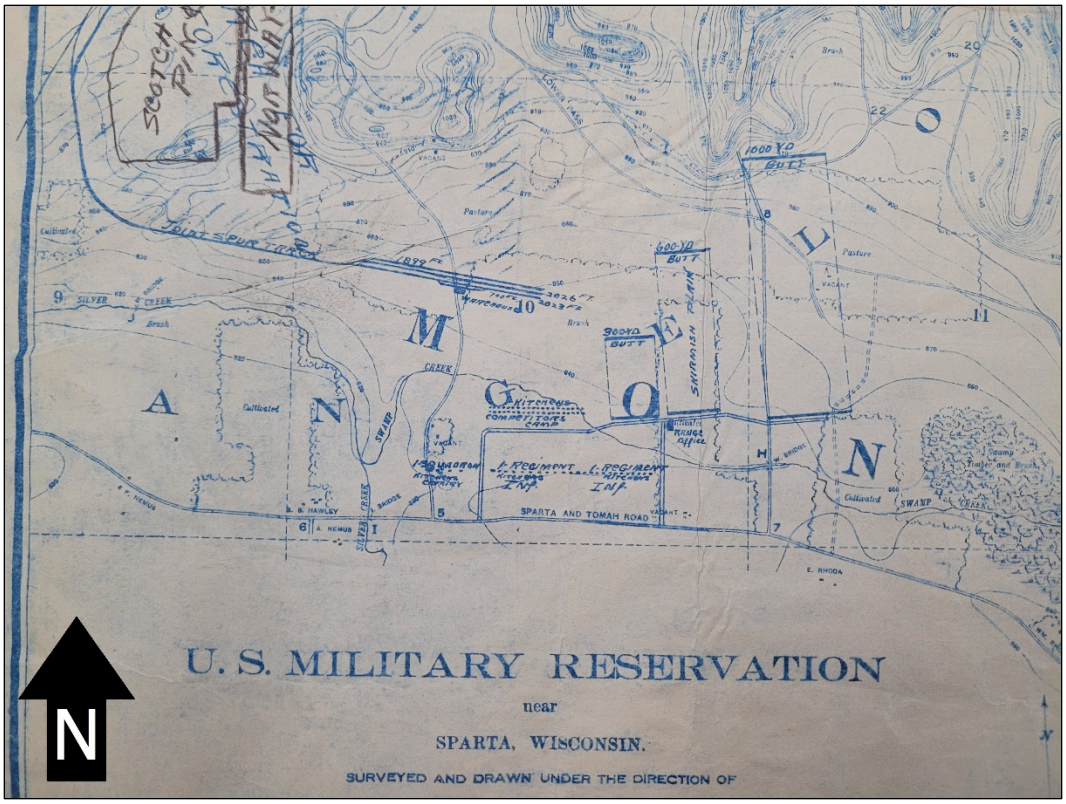
Maps of the South Artillery Area from 1909 to 1915 show this area as open terrain labeled as a "range area," with some individual ranges marked. These included 300, 600, and 1,000 yd rifle ranges (Figure 123).[218] Approximately $20,000 was spent on target butts for these ranges c. 1910. Twenty 15 ft long target butts each were placed on 200 and 300 yd ranges; twenty 20 ft long target butts each were place on 500 and 600 yd ranges; and ten 25 ft long butts each were placed on 800 and 1,000 yd ranges.[219] In 1910, a new range was constructed in the southwest corner of the reservation with a 5,500 ft long firing line. The targets were "arranged in echelons" with 960 ft long butts with 60 targets each. Bluffs were used as backstops.[220]

218 Major Thos. E. Rees, *US Military Reservation near Sparta, Wisconsin*, Sept.–Dec. 1909, 1:10,560, (Sparta, WI: Army Corps of Engineers), Fort McCoy CRM, Fort McCoy, WI.

219 War Department, Office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, DC, Memorandum for the Quartermaster General, Jan. 10, 1910.

220 "An Ideal Rifle Range."

Figure 123. Ranges shown on map drawn during the fall of 1909 (Major Thos E. Rees, *US Military Reservation near Sparta, Wisconsin*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain.).



Further range construction occurred in 1915. A new range would be constructed "near the site of the old one, just east of 'Camel's Hump.'"[221] This new range featured a concrete butt large enough for three targets with a central pit house and sand frontage to eliminate ricocheting artillery. The natural bluff on the eastern edge of the range was increased in height using sand from the former range pit as well as a 15-foot backstop made of "planking with sand filler." The range would feature a nearly level ground slope, allowing views of over 200 yd. As of June 1916, the ground had been excavated and cleared, and concrete work for the target butts had begun.[222] Based on accounts of artillery practice from 1917 to 1919, though, training continued to occur throughout the reservation, not just on defined ranges.[223]

221 "A New Rifle Range," *Tomah Monitor-Herald*, Oct. 1, 1915, 1.

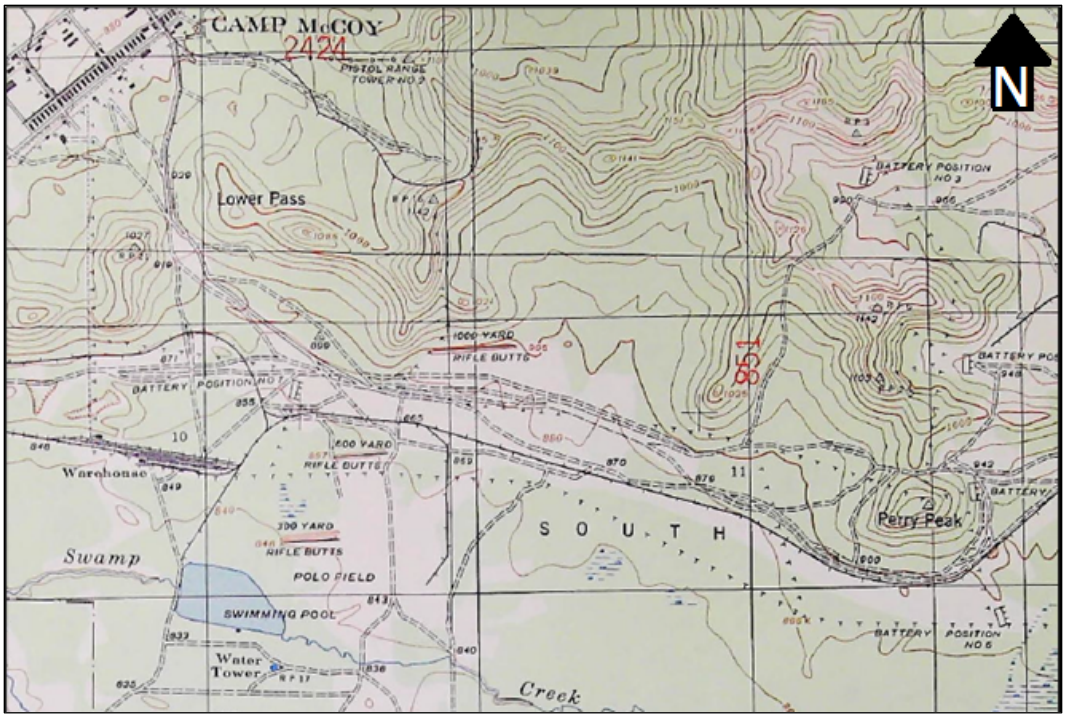
222 "Target Range is Nearly Done," *Tomah Monitor-Herald*, June 2, 1916, 5.

223 Waldo, 357.

3.4.2 Activity from 1921 to 1942

Training did not occur on the ranges during the early and mid-1920s, as the installation was used as an ordnance depot.[224] On restarting, though, training likely used the numerous range facilities on the reservation at the time, including rifle butts, battery positions, and range towers (Figure 124). Some range towers on a 1931 map are labeled as "old range tower[s]" with an accompanying number, though it is unclear when the "old" and newer towers were built.[225] By 1940, additional training areas, such as musketry and engineer training areas, were located within the South Artillery Area (Figure 125).[226]

Figure 124. Range facilities shown on 1931 topographic map (US Army Corps of Engineers, *Terrain Map. Camp McCoy, Wis.* North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

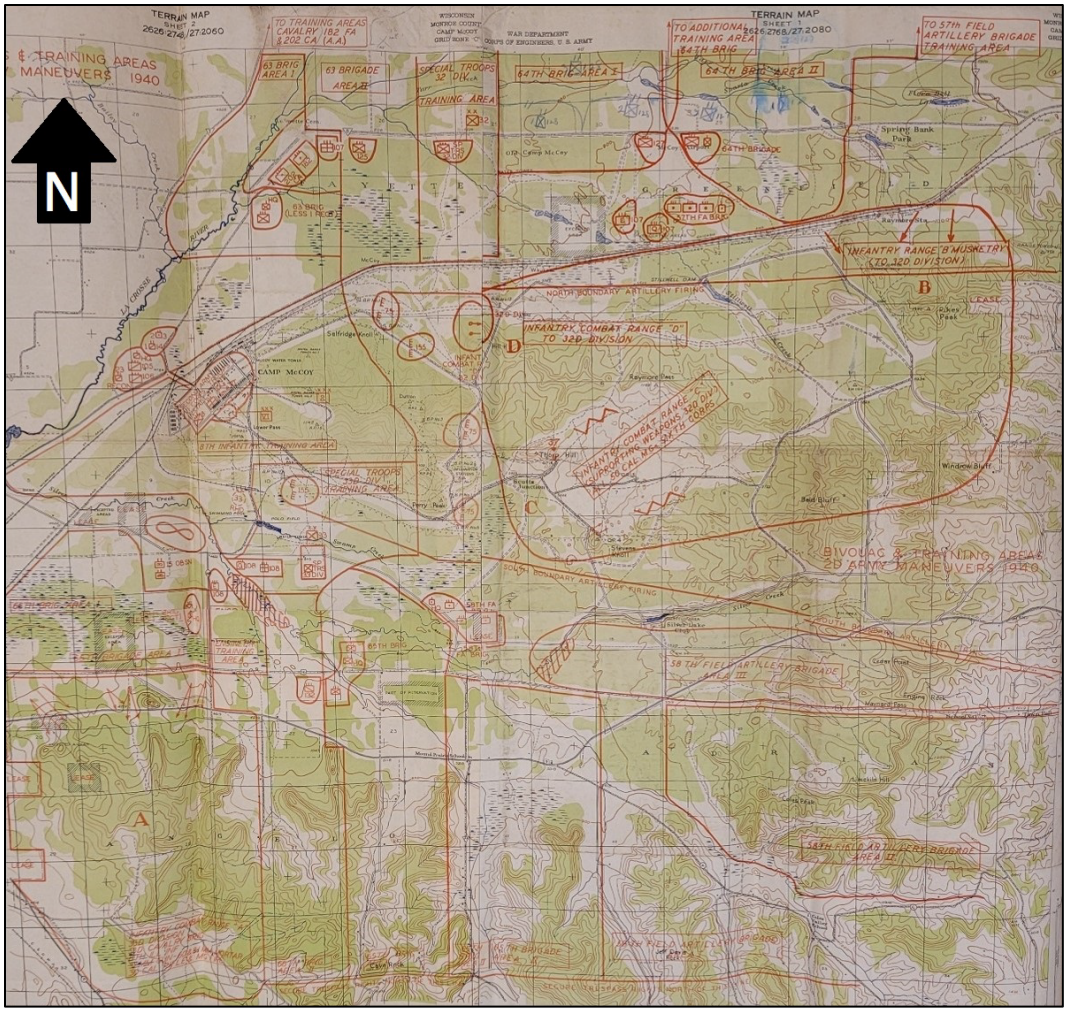


224 Mittelstaedt and Motosicky, "The Establishment of Fort McCoy," 32.

225 US Army Corps of Engineers, *Terrain Map: Camp McCoy, Wis.*, 1931, 1:20,000 (Fort Humphreys, Washington, DC: Engineer Reproduction Plan, US Army), Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

226 US Army Corps of Engineers, *Terrain Map: Camp McCoy, Wis.*, 1931.

Figure 125. 1940 Second Army Maneuvers map of bivouacs and training areas (US Army Corps of Engineers, *Bivouacs & Training Areas 2D Army Maneuvers 1940*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



3.4.3 Activity from 1942 to 1957

By 1942, the South Artillery Area (Figure 126 and Figure 127) featured a pill box fortified area, musketry range, moving target range, two mortar ranges, and a pistol range (Figure 128).[227] By 1944, there was a defined impact area along with a village fighting area, a fortified area, an antitank ditch, and a "South Artillery Range" (Figure 129).[228]

227 US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*.

228 Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, Sept. 12, 1944.

Figure 126. Proposed location and layout of the South Artillery Area located south of the CMSTP&P, 1941 (Mead, Ward, and Hunt, *Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

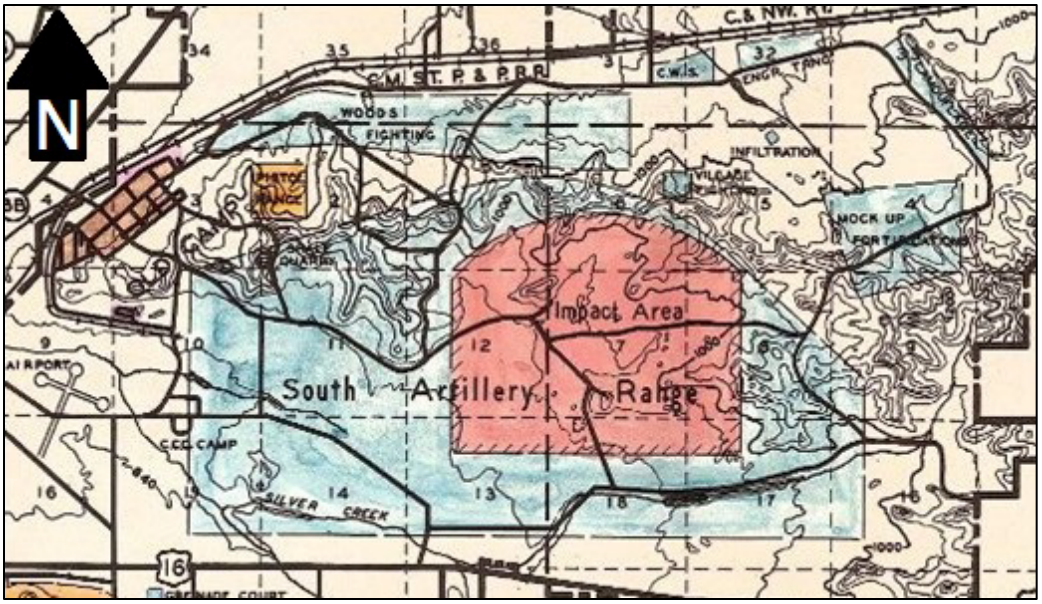


Figure 127. Detail of proposed location and layout of the South Artillery Range Impact Area from 1941 map (Mead, Ward, and Hunt, *Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

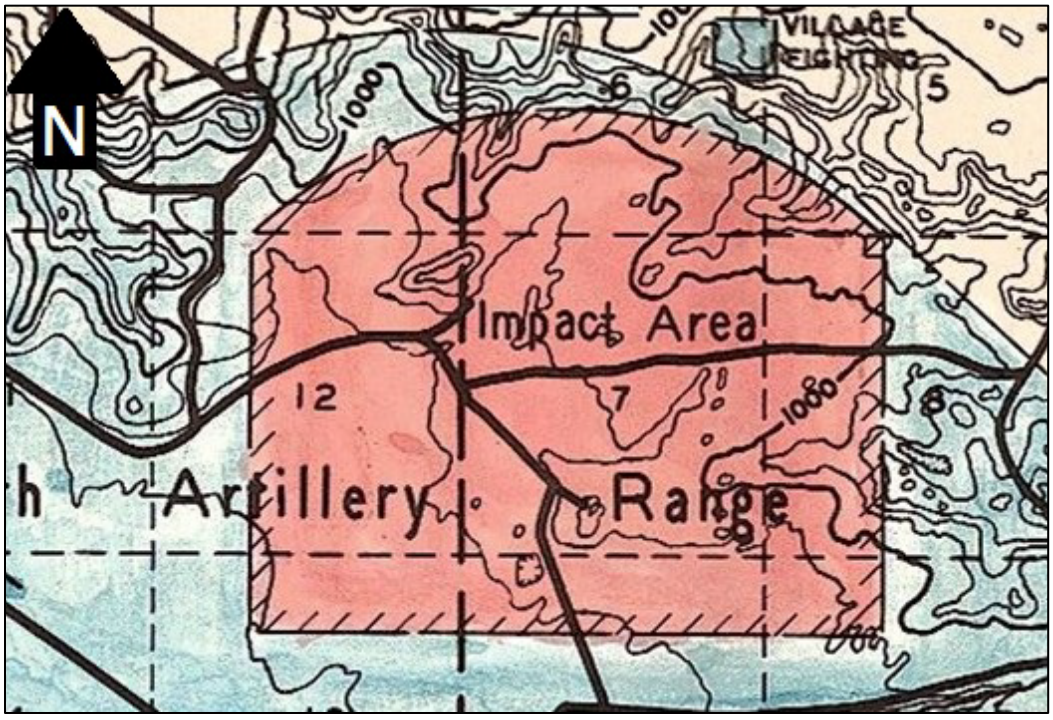


Figure 128. South Artillery Area, 1942 (US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

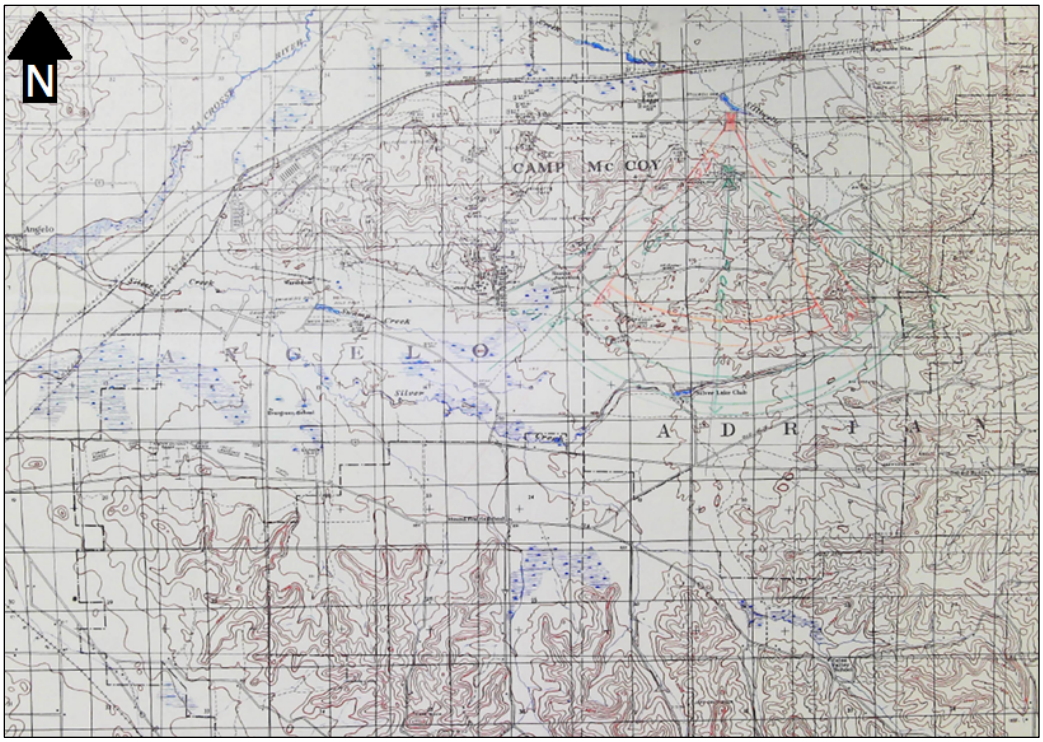
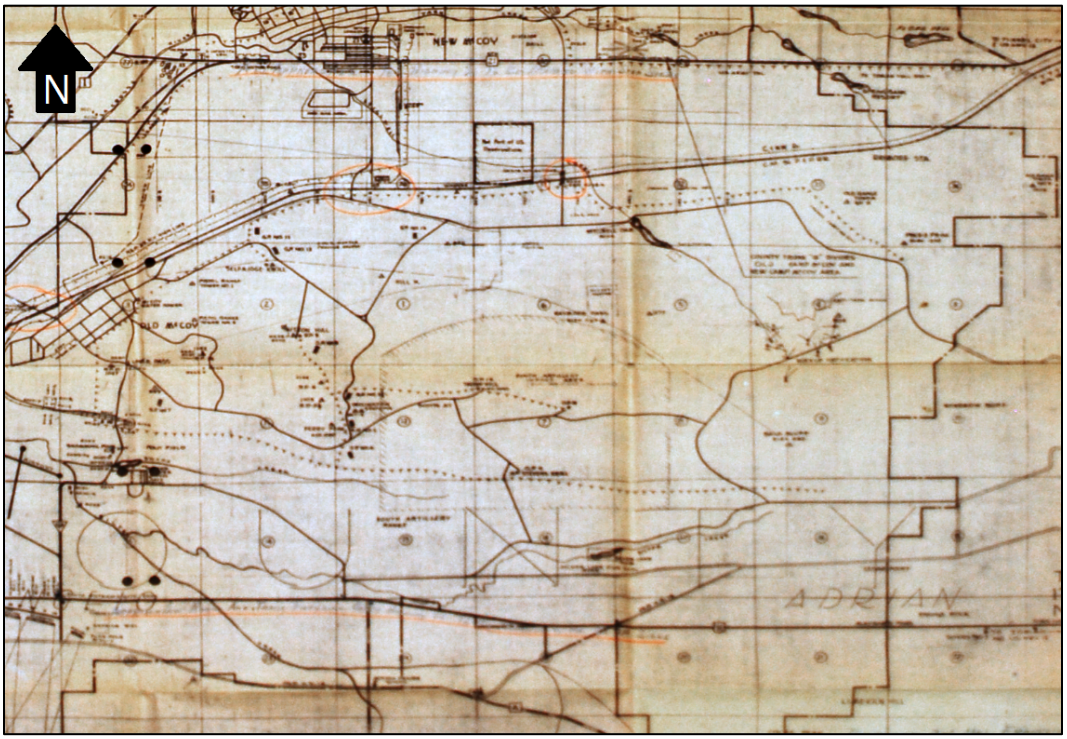
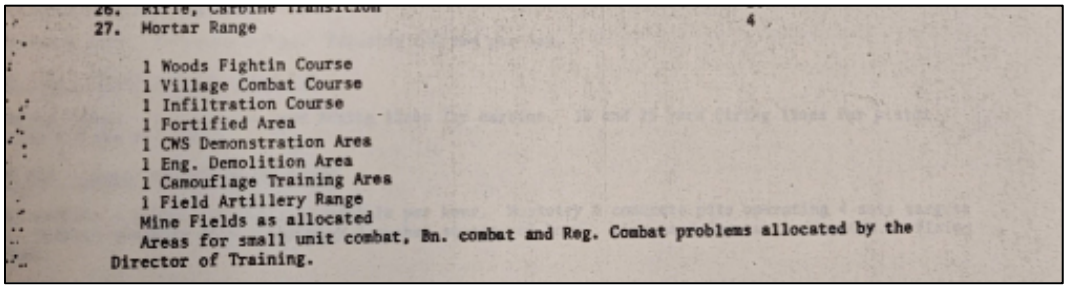


Figure 129. South Artillery Area, 1944 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, 12 September 1944. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



In 1946, there was a defined mortar range in this area, which housed numerous training facilities, including, but not limited to, two village fighting courses; a wood fighting course; two gas chambers; an obstacle course (Figure 130); an infiltration course with three wire barriers; and a "fortified area" with tank traps, road blocks, barbed wire, trenches, and 11 concrete pill boxes.[229]

Figure 130. South Ranges and associated features, 1946 (Post Engineer Office, n.p. Public Domain).

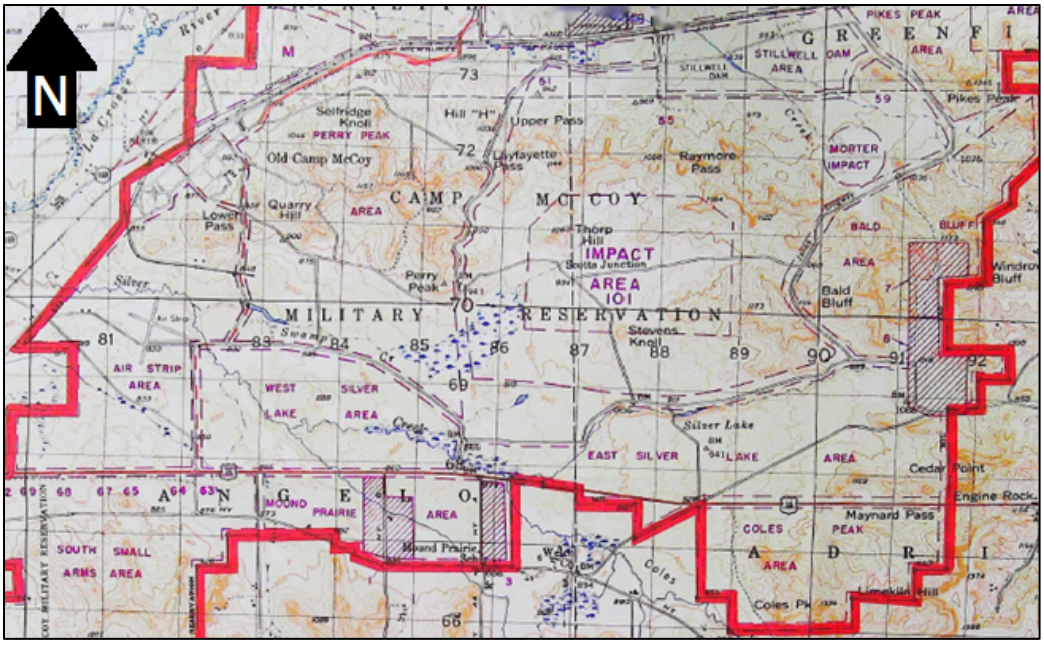


By 1950, the woods fighting area was labeled as Range 35. The same year, the impact area also became known as Impact Area 101. By 1954, some of the ranges had changed, and all had been given numbers (Figure 131). The infiltration course became Range 57, and the impact area became Impact Area 101. There was a defined mortar impact area (Range 59) along with a rifle transition range (Range 51), a combat in cities course (Range 55), and a demolition area (Range 61). The following year, the infiltration course was no longer a labeled training area. By 1956, the combat in cities course was no longer a labeled training area, and there was a new 3.5 in. rocket launcher range (Range 53). Only this range and the Impact Area 101 remained by 1957.[230]

229 Post Engineer Office.

230 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 131. South Artillery Area, 1955 (Engineer, 5th Army, *Camp McCoy, Wisconsin*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



3.4.4 Activity from 1958 to 1970

By 1959, the South Artillery Area was revamped. While Impact Area 101 remained, the ranges now included an automatic rifle or rifle transition range (Range 101), a .30 caliber machine gun field firing range (Range 102), a rifle transition range (Range 103), and a demolition range (Range 104).[231] Range 103 disappeared between 1956 and 1970, and there were five platoon and squad combat attack courses likely located within the South Artillery Area as of 1963 (Figure 132 and Figure 133).[232] This combination of ranges existed until 1970 (Figure 134).[233]

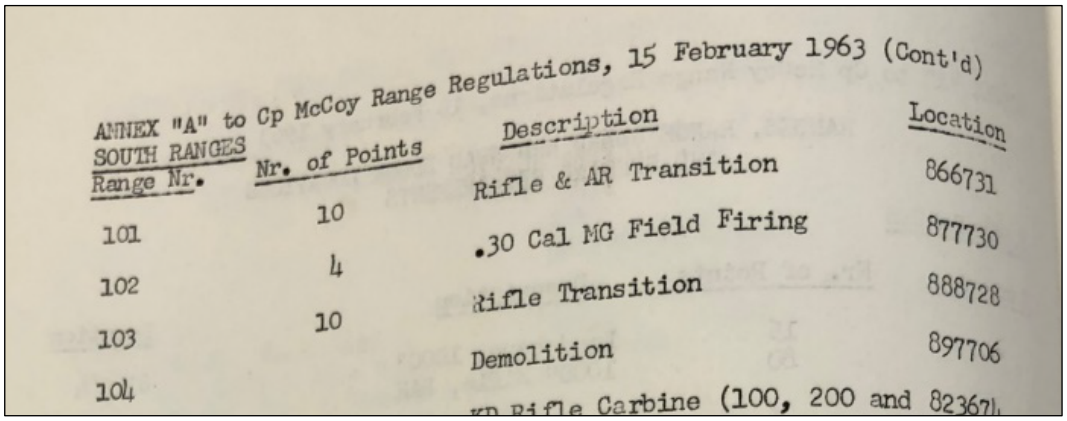
231 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

232 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; Camp McCoy, *Range Regulations*.

233 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 132. South Artillery Area, 1959 (Army Map Service [AM], *Camp McCoy*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

Figure 133. Table of information on the South Ranges from 1963 *Range Regulations* (Camp McCoy, *Range Regulations*, Wisconsin. Camp McCoy, 1963).



ANNEX "A" to Cp McCoy Range Regulations, 15 February 1963 (Cont'd)

SOUTH RANGES Range Nr.	Nr. of Points	Description	Location
101	10	Rifle & AR Transition	866731
102	4	.30 Cal MG Field Firing	877730
103	10	Rifle Transition	888728
104		Demolition	897706
		KD Rifle Carbine (100, 200 and	823671

Figure 134. South Artillery Area, 1970 (US Army Topographic Command [KC], *Camp McCoy*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

3.4.5 Activity from 1971–Present

From 1980 to at least 1985, there was a 14.5 in. artillery training range (Range 51) in the area.[234] As of 1972, the impact area was transformed into a drop zone for the nearby airfield (Figure 135 and Figure 136).[235] This arrangement was still extant as of 1992 (Figure 137).[236]

234 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

235 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*, 1983; Ryan Howell in conversation with Madison Story, May 11, 2022.

236 [1992 military installation map], Fort McCoy CRM Office, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 135. The artillery impact area has been transformed into a drop zone by 1983 (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

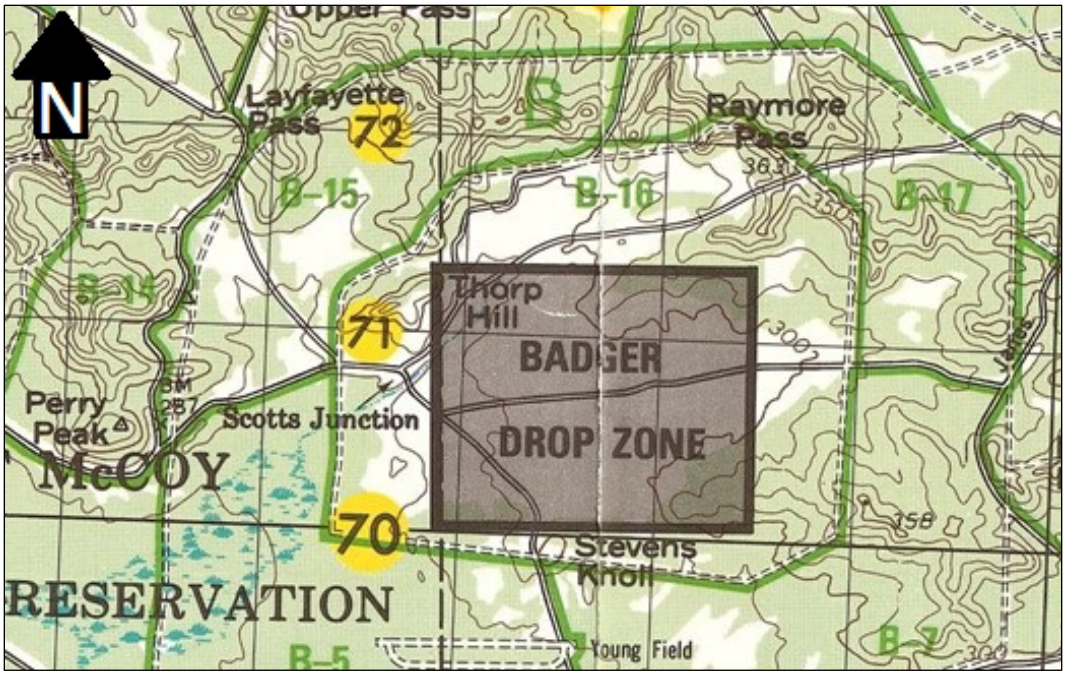


Figure 136. South Artillery Area, 1985 (Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

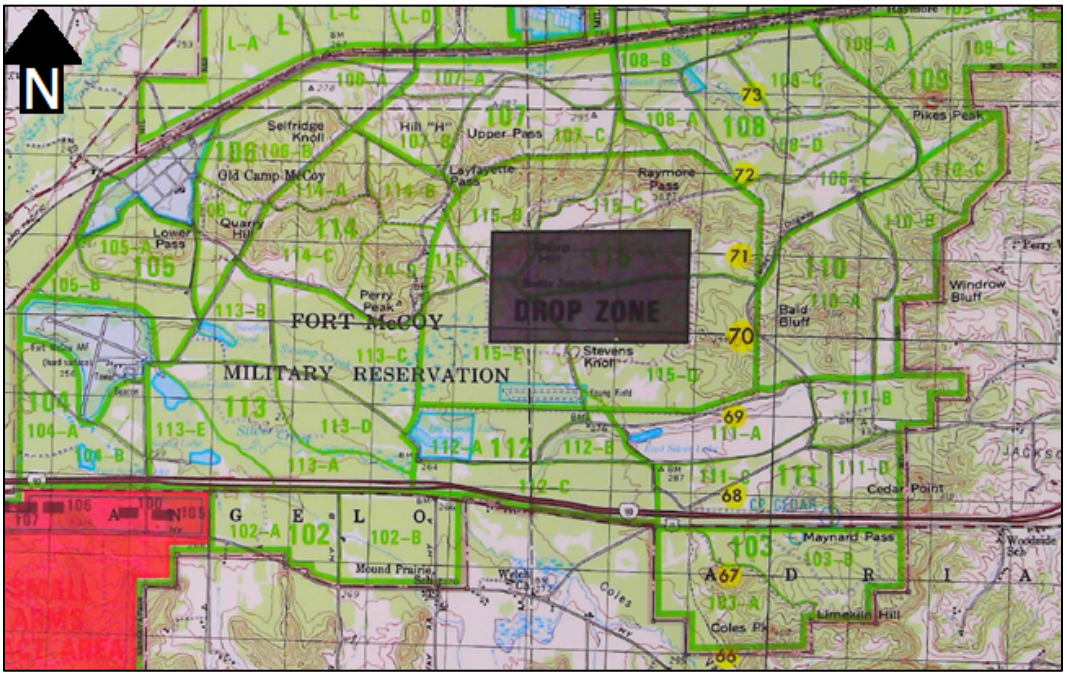
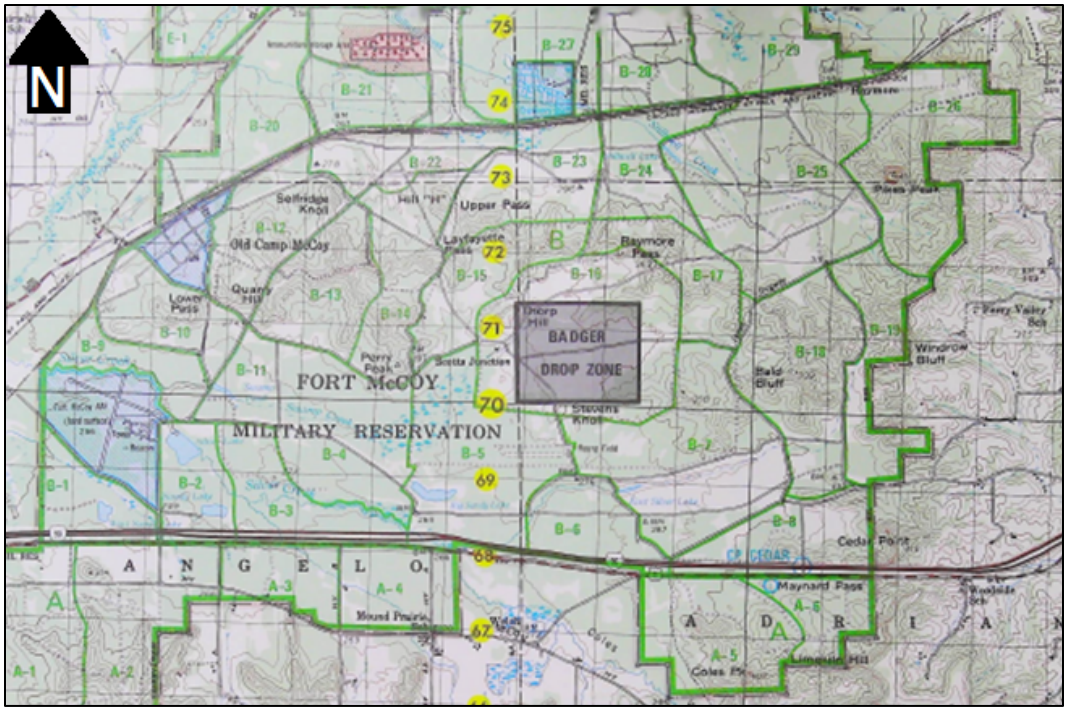


Figure 137. Training areas at Fort McCoy, 1992 ([1992 military installation map]. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



3.5 South Small Arms Area (c. 1942–Present)

The South Small Arms Area is located in the southwest corner of the reservation (Figure 138) consisting of current training areas A01 and A02. Table 7 shows current training areas and ranges in the South Small Arms Area. The ranges are located south of Interstate 90. It has been active as a defined training area since 1942.[237]

237 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 138. South Small Arms Area, outlined in *red*, on the 2021 *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map* (Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, & Security. Edited by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

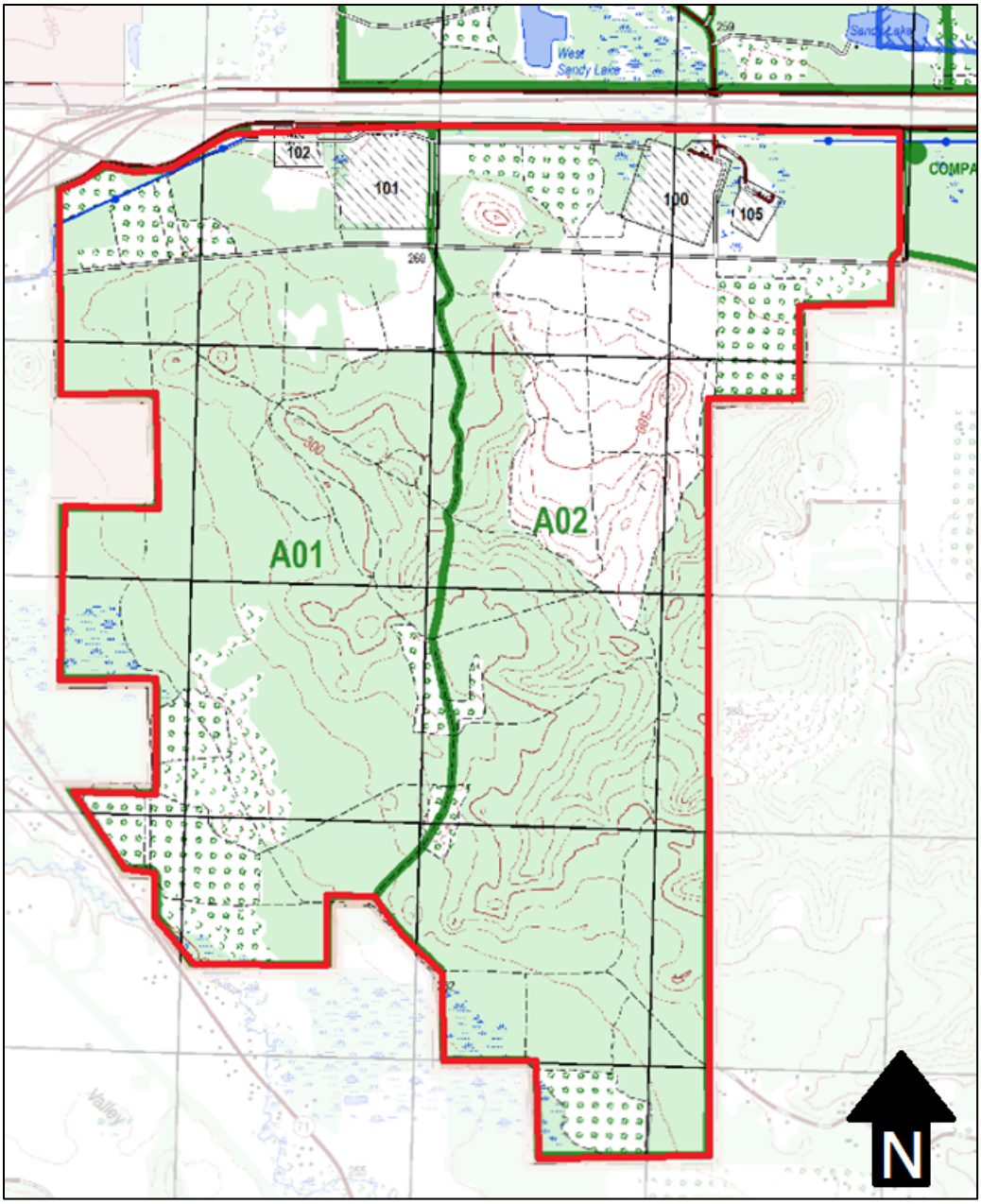


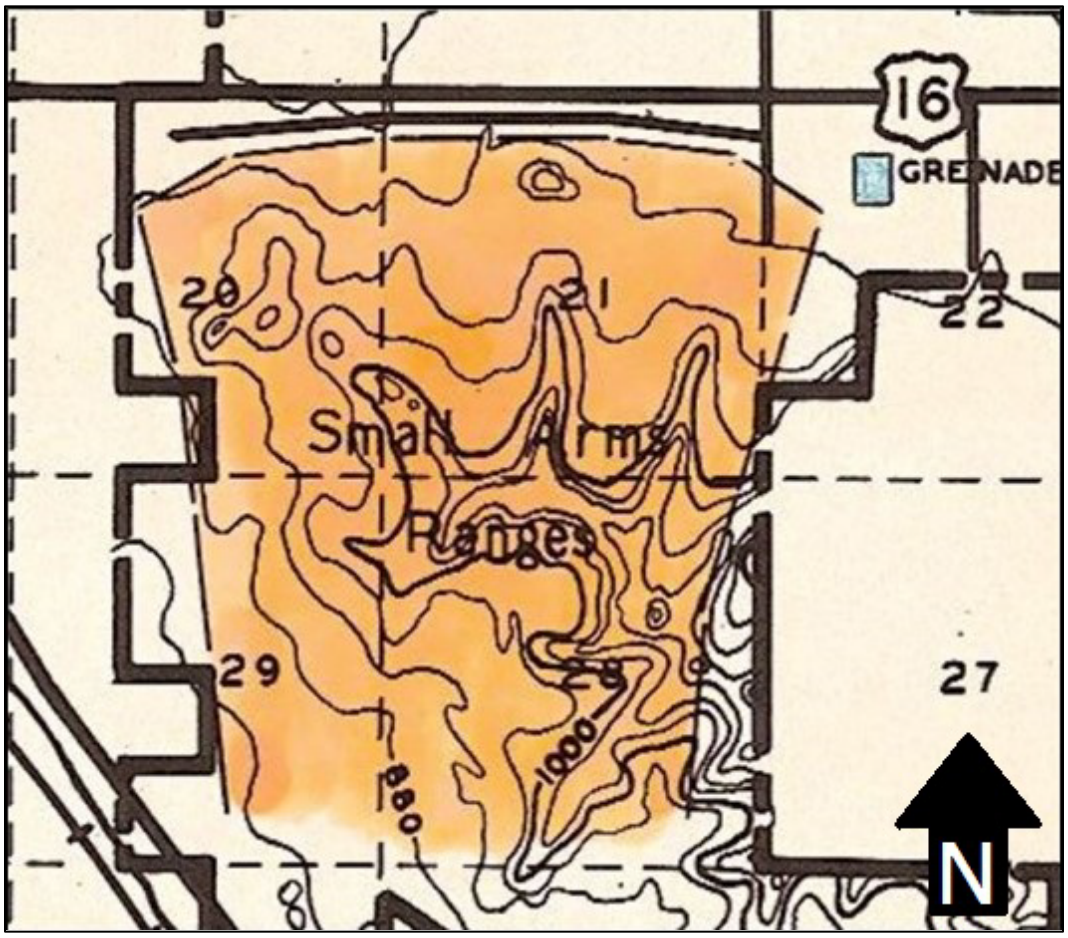
Table 7. Training areas and facilities in the South Small Arms Area as of 2021.

Training Area	Training Facility
A01	R101 Automated Record Fire (ARF)
	R102 Basic 25 m Firing Range (Zero)
A02	R100 Modified Record Fire (MRF)/CP/MPQC
	R105 Basic 25 m Firing Range (Zero)

3.5.1 Activity form 1942–1957

The South Small Arms Area (Figure 139) first appears on a 1942 *Battle Map* (Figure 140), which shows combat, 1,000 in. machine gun, known distance, mortar, 1,000 in. landscape, musketry, and pistol ranges as well as 13 latrines, three target houses, and one tower. This same combination of ranges was present in 1944 (Figure 141).[238]

Figure 139. Proposed location and layout of the Small Arms Ranges located south of SR16, 1941 (Mead, Ward, and Hunt, *Reservation Boundary and Land Use Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



238 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*.

Figure 140. Small Arms Area, 1942 (US Army Corps of Engineers, *Battle Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

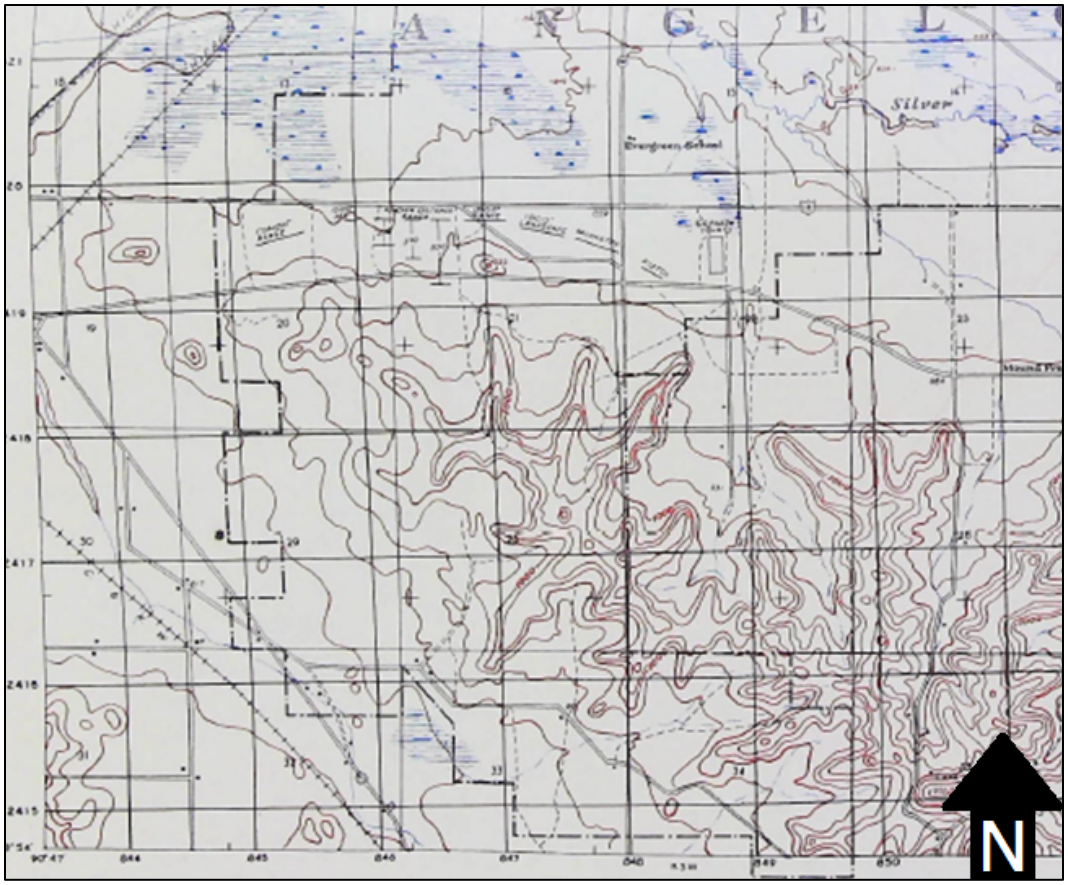
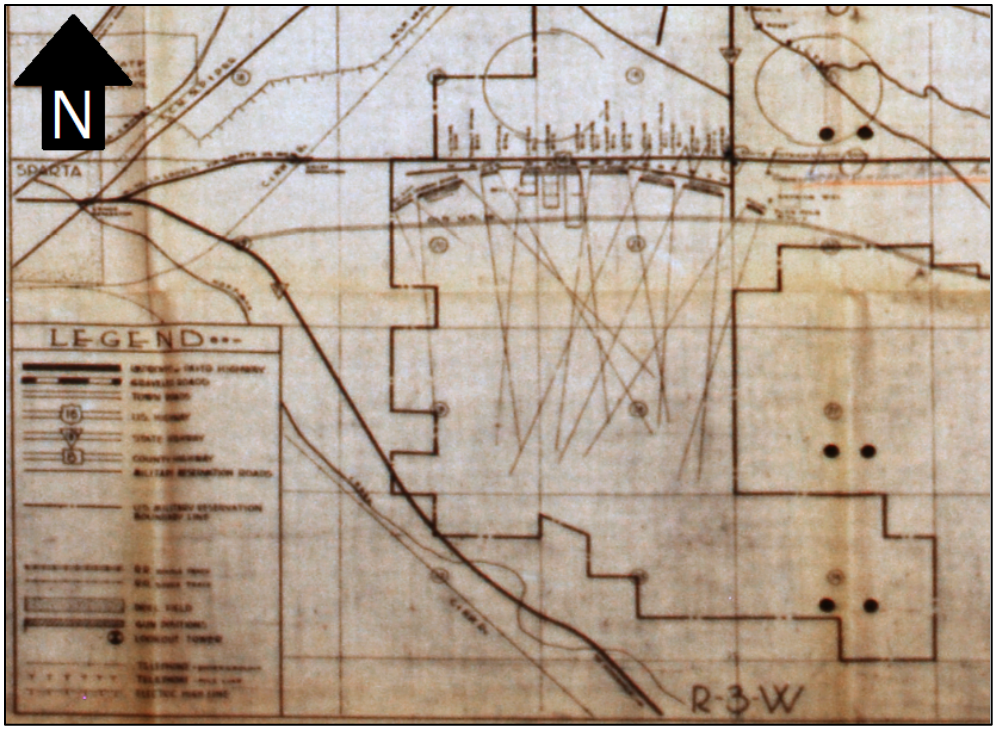


Figure 141. South Small Arms Area, 1944 (Office of the Post Engineer, *Reservation Boundary Map*, 12 September 1944. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



By 1946, though, the ranges included four KDRs—pistols and carbines (Range 19), 500 yd (Range 22), 300 yd (Range 23), and 200 yd (Range 24); a 1,000 in. landscape and pistol range (Range 20); a 1,000 in. machine gun range (Range 25); and a rifle and carbine transition range (Range 26) (Figure 142 and Figure 143).[239] The south known distance ranges did not have a target house, and the construction of one was recommended by the post engineer.[240]

239 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

240 Post Engineer Office.

Figure 142. Ranges marked on a 1945 map (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

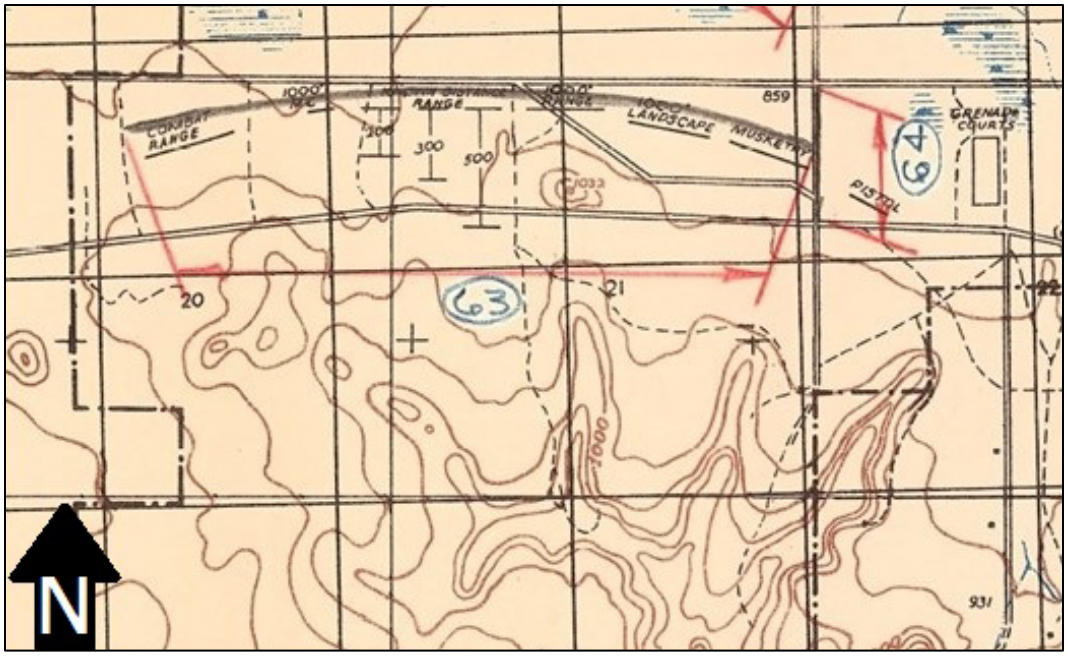
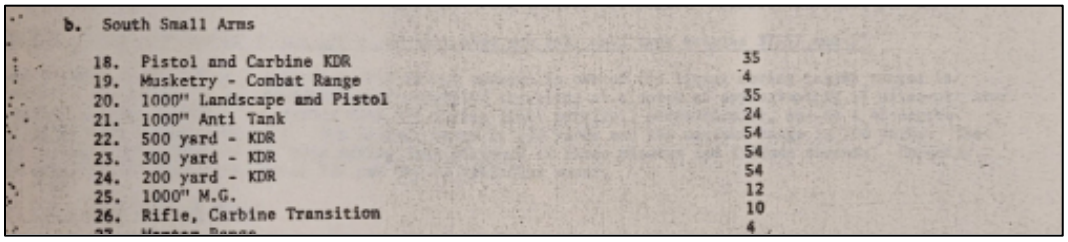


Figure 143. South Ranges and associated features, 1946 (Post Engineer Office, n.p. Public Domain).



b. South Small Arms

18.	Pistol and Carbine KDR	35
19.	Musketry - Combat Range	4
20.	1000" Landscape and Pistol	35
21.	1000" Anti Tank	24
22.	500 yard - KDR	54
23.	300 yard - KDR	54
24.	200 yard - KDR	54
25.	1000" M.G.	12
26.	Rifle, Carbine Transition	10
		4

Also in 1946, Ranges 18–26 were in the South Small Arms Area. Target types used on these ranges included towed moving targets on Range 27 and targets of an unspecified type on Range 26. The musketry targets on Range 19 were "concrete pits operating 4 sets of targets each." Ranges 22–24 also had "concrete constructed pits" as well as "adequate latrine facilities" in "close proximity" to the ranges.[241]

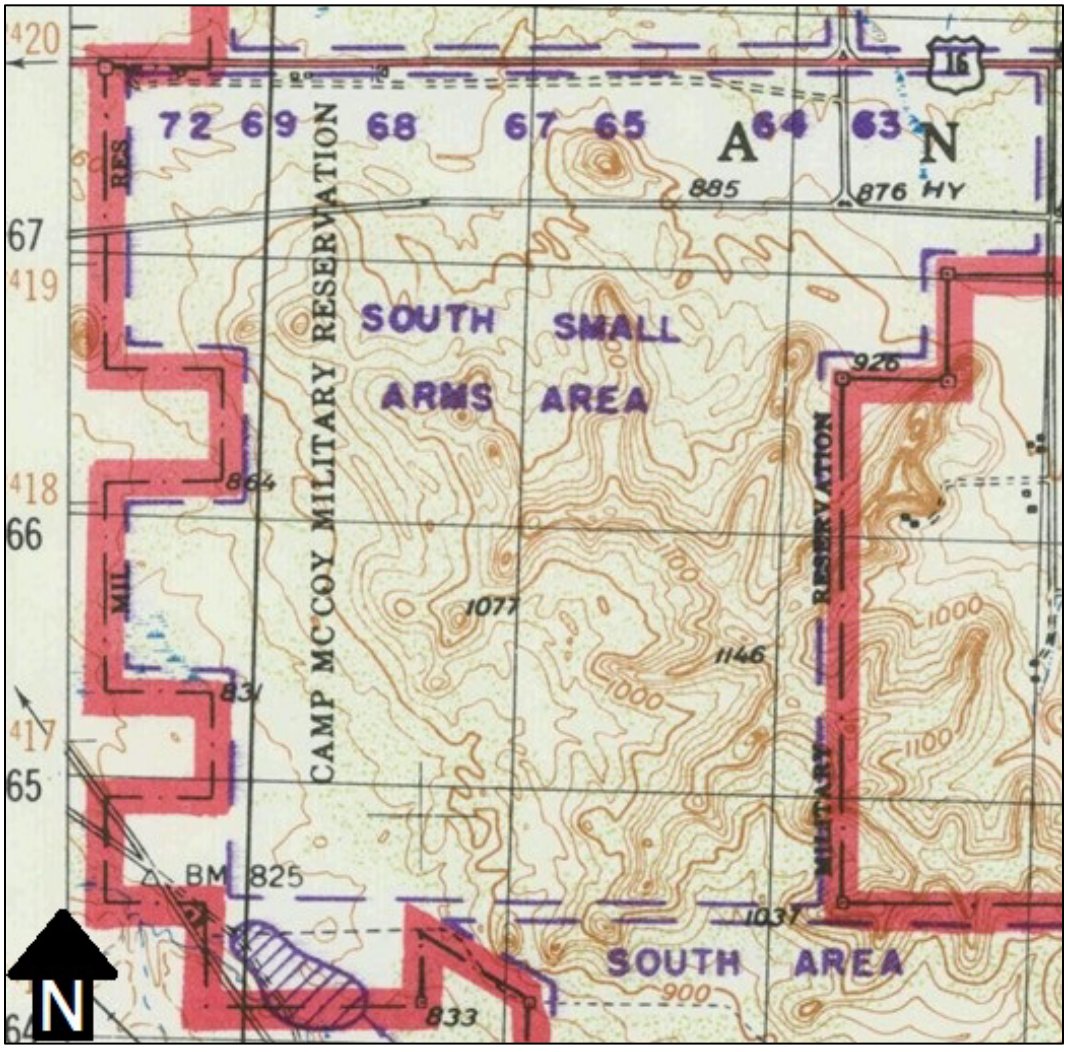
By 1950, the ranges had been consolidated into a single 100–200 yd carbine and 15–25 yd pistol range (Range 25); a 1,000 in. landscape range (Range 27); a 500 yd KDR (Range 29); a 300, 200, and 100 yd KDR

241 Post Engineer Office.

(Range 30); and a 200 and 100 yd KDR (Range 31).[242] That year, small arms firing by ROTC cadets occurred on the south range.[243]

The ranges changed again by the end of 1950 (Figure 144). At that point, the South Small Arms Area consisted of three known distance rifle and carbine ranges, 100, 200, 300, and 500 yd (Ranges 63, 67, and 68); a squad tactical area (Range 64); a known distance carbine range, 100 and 200 yd (Range 69), and a carbine transition range (Range 72) (Figure 145). A "Mound Prairie Area" is also shown on a 1955 map. This combination of ranges, albeit with changing numbers, existed until at least 1957.

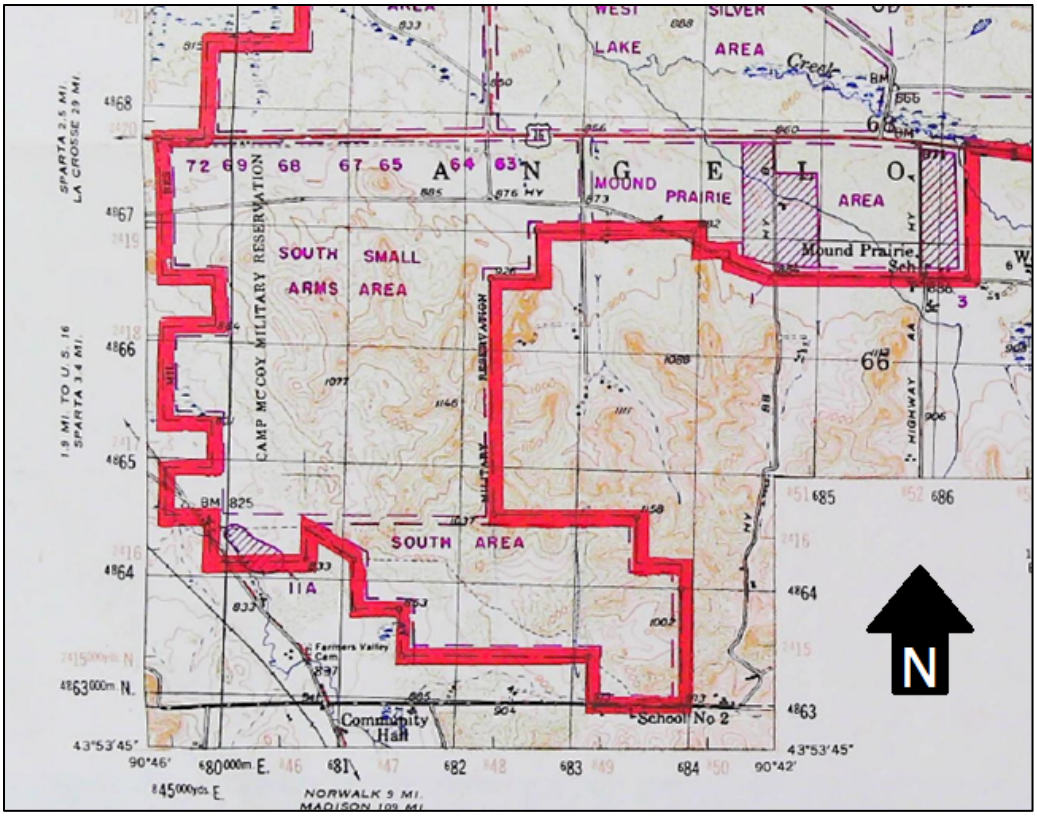
Figure 144. Small arms ranges located south of SR16, 1950 (Image from NARA College Park, MD. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



242 Post Engineer Office.

243 "Warns Of Firing At Camp McCoy," *The Sparta Herald*, July 3, 1950, n.p.

Figure 145. South Small Arms Area, 1955 (Engineer, 5th Army, *Camp McCoy, Wisconsin*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



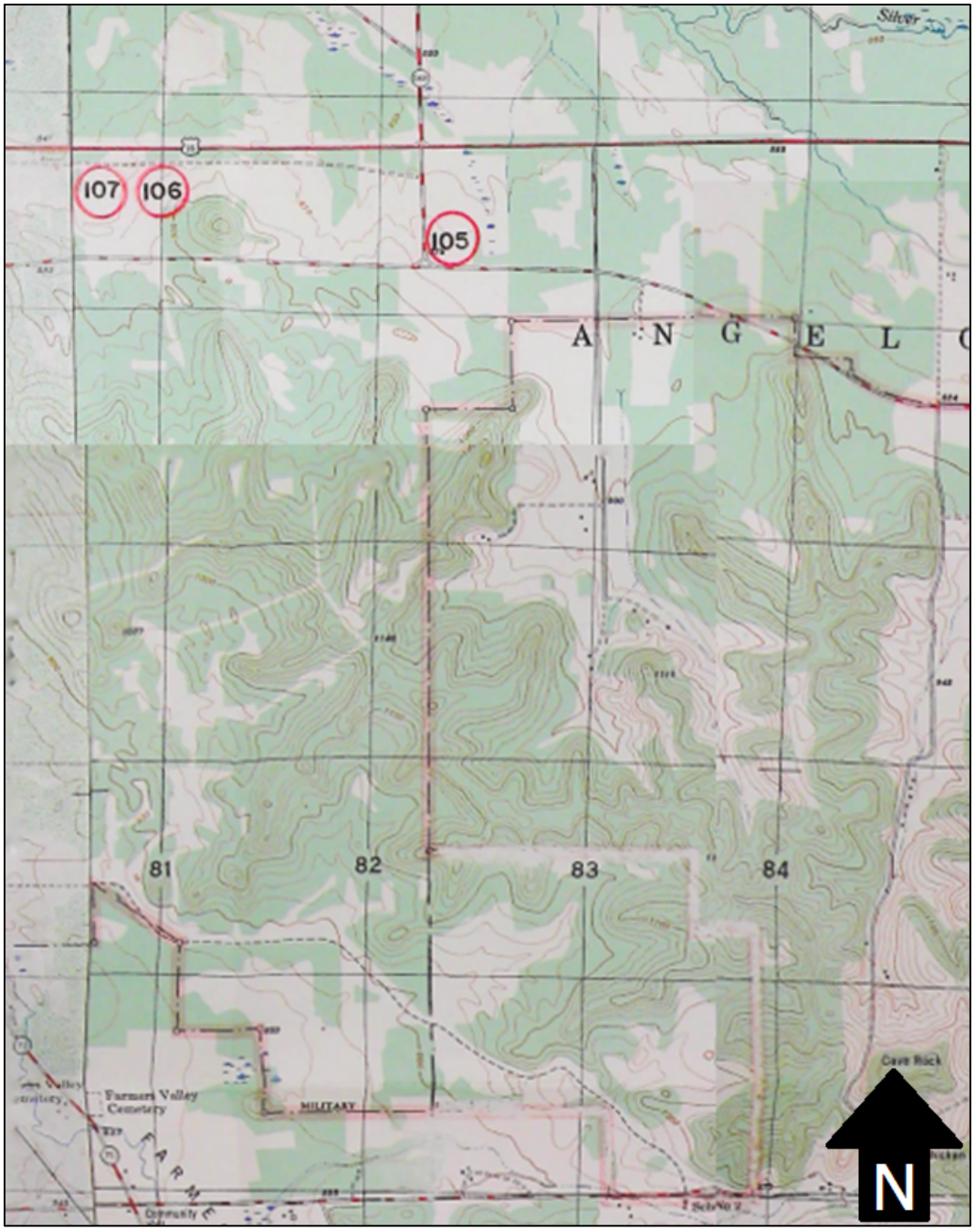
3.5.2 Activity from 1958 to 1970

From 1958 to 1963, the South Small Arms area consisted of a known distance carbine range, 100, 200, and 300 yd (Range 105); two known distance and carbine ranges, 100, 200, and 300 yd (Ranges 106 and 107); a known distance carbine range, 100 and 200 yd (Range 108); and a carbine transition range (Range 109).[244] In 1958, 124 M31A1 targets were installed on Ranges 105 to 107 (Figure 146).[245]

244 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

245 Office of the Post Engineer, *Master Range and Training Facilities Improvement Plan*; US Army Corps of Engineers, *Installation of 124 M31A1 Target Devices on Ranges 105, 106 & 107*.

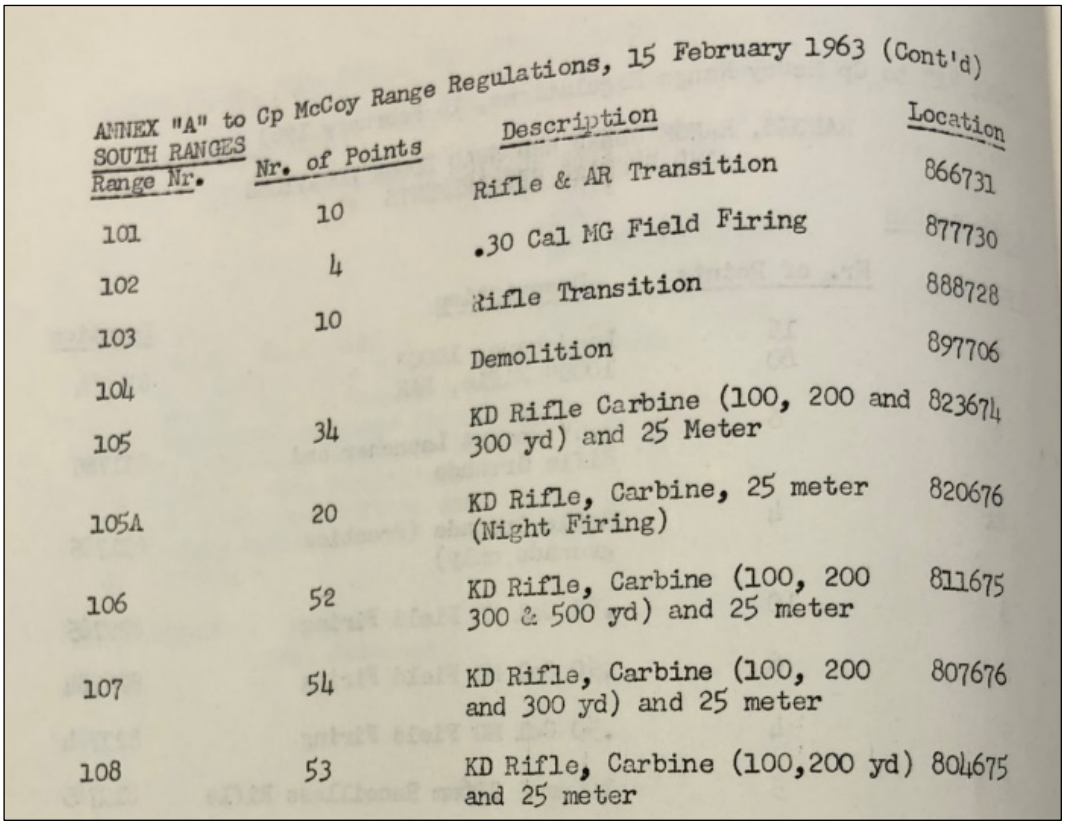
Figure 146. Locations for installation of M31A1 targets, c. 1958 (US Army Corps of Engineers, *Installation of 124 M31A1 Target Devices on Ranges 105, 106 & 107*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



By 1963, all preexisting ranges, as well as an additional range (Range 105A), in the South Small Arms area were labeled as known distance ranges for rifles, carbines, or both (Figure 147).[246]

246 Camp McCoy, *Range Regulations*.

Figure 147. Table of information on the South Ranges from 1963 *Range Regulations*. Ranges 105–108 are located in the South Small Arms Area (Camp McCoy, *Range Regulations*, Wisconsin. Camp McCoy, 1963).



ANNEX "A" to Cp McCoy Range Regulations, 15 February 1963 (Cont'd)

SOUTH RANGES Range Nr.	Nr. of Points	Description	Location
101	10	Rifle & AR Transition	866731
102	4	.30 Cal MG Field Firing	877730
103	10	Rifle Transition	888728
104		Demolition	897706
105	34	KD Rifle Carbine (100, 200 and 300 yd) and 25 Meter	823674
105A	20	KD Rifle, Carbine, 25 meter (Night Firing)	820676
106	52	KD Rifle, Carbine (100, 200 300 & 500 yd) and 25 meter	811675
107	54	KD Rifle, Carbine (100, 200 and 300 yd) and 25 meter	807676
108	53	KD Rifle, Carbine (100,200 yd) and 25 meter	804675

3.5.3 Activity from 1971–Present

In 1970, ranges labeled in the Small Arms Area consisted of four known distance rifle ranges (Ranges 105–108) (Figure 148). These ranges continued to serve as known distance rifle ranges, with varying allowed weapons, until at least 1996.[247] In 1971, they were known distance rifle and M16 ranges (Ranges 105–108). There was also a known distance pistol range (Range 100). Ranges 105–108 remained the same through at least 1975, by which point Range 100 had changed to a known distance night firing rifle and carbine range (Range 100) (Figure 149 and Figure 150).[248]

247 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

248 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; [Ranges in South Artillery Area], 1971, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI; [South Small Arms Ranges Map], 1971, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI.

Figure 148. South Small Arms Area, 1970 (Image from McCoy DPW. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

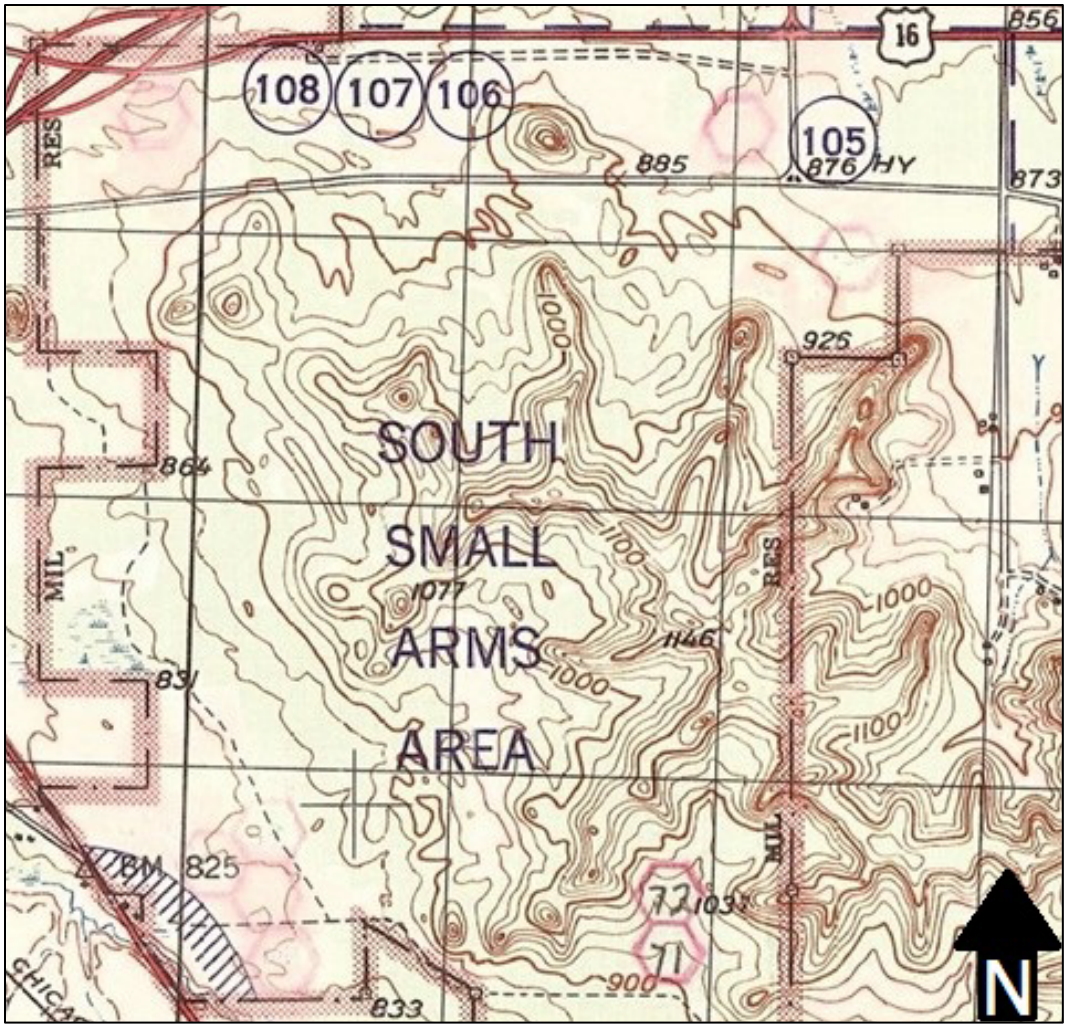
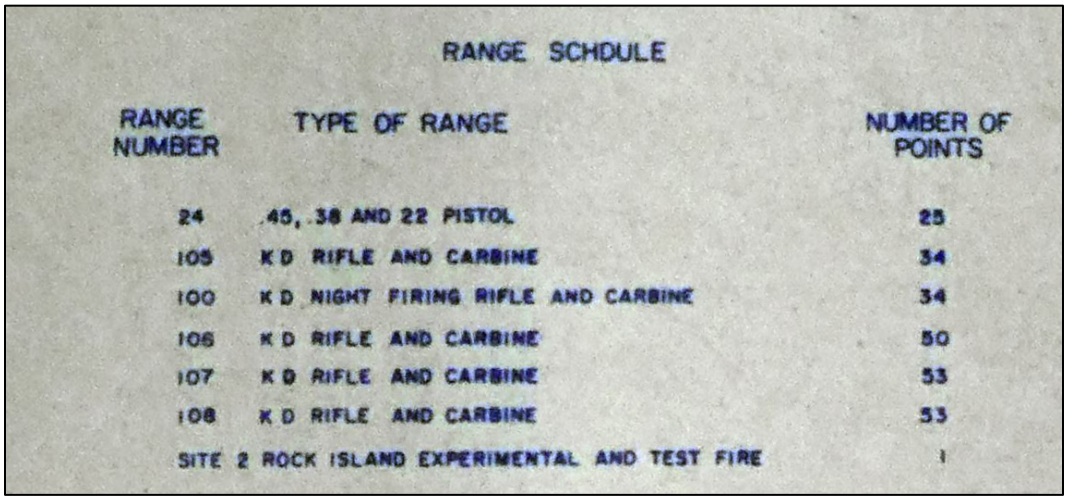


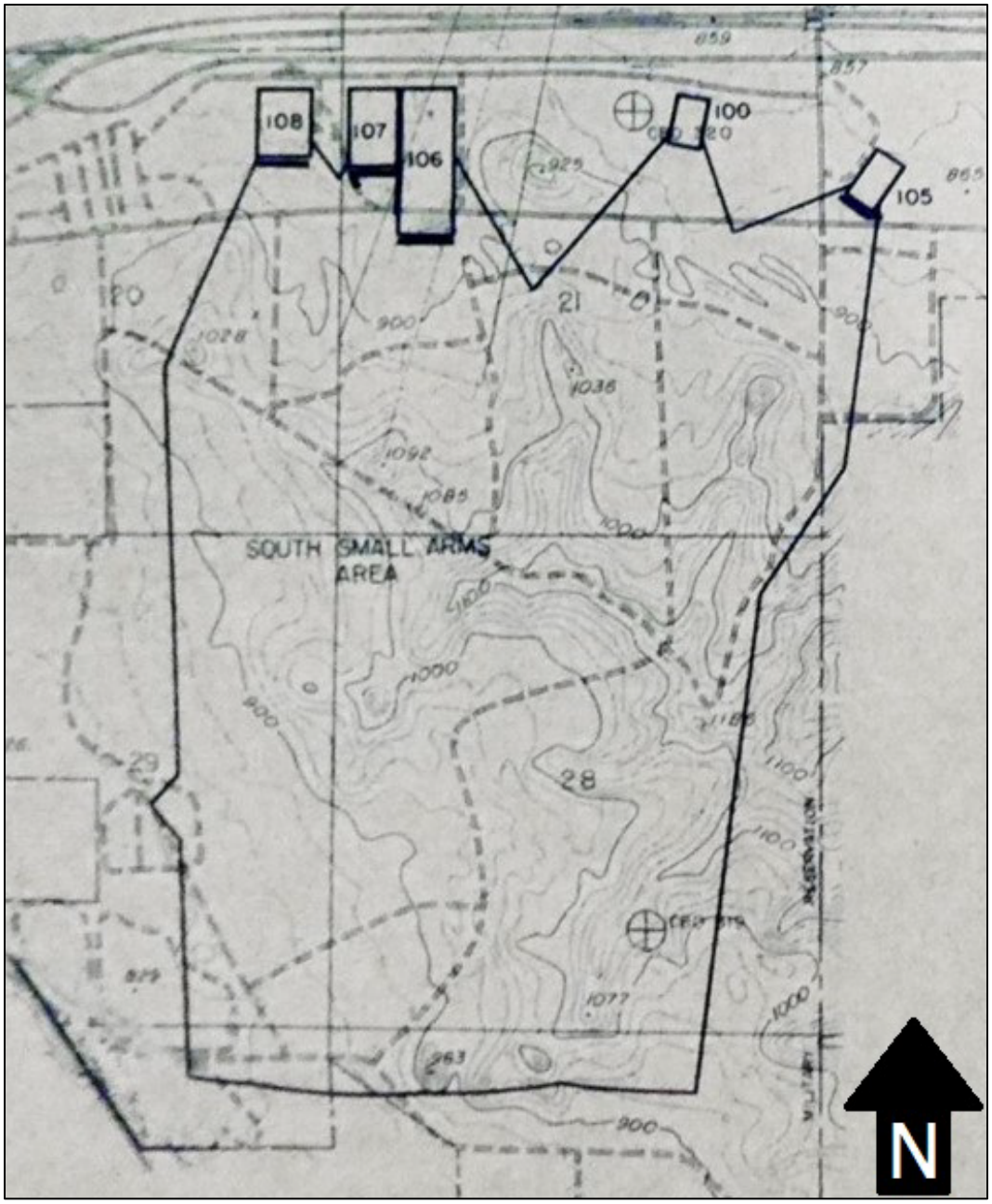
Figure 149. List of ranges on the South Artillery Area, 1971 ([Ranges in South Artillery Area], 1971. Public Domain).



RANGE SCHDULE

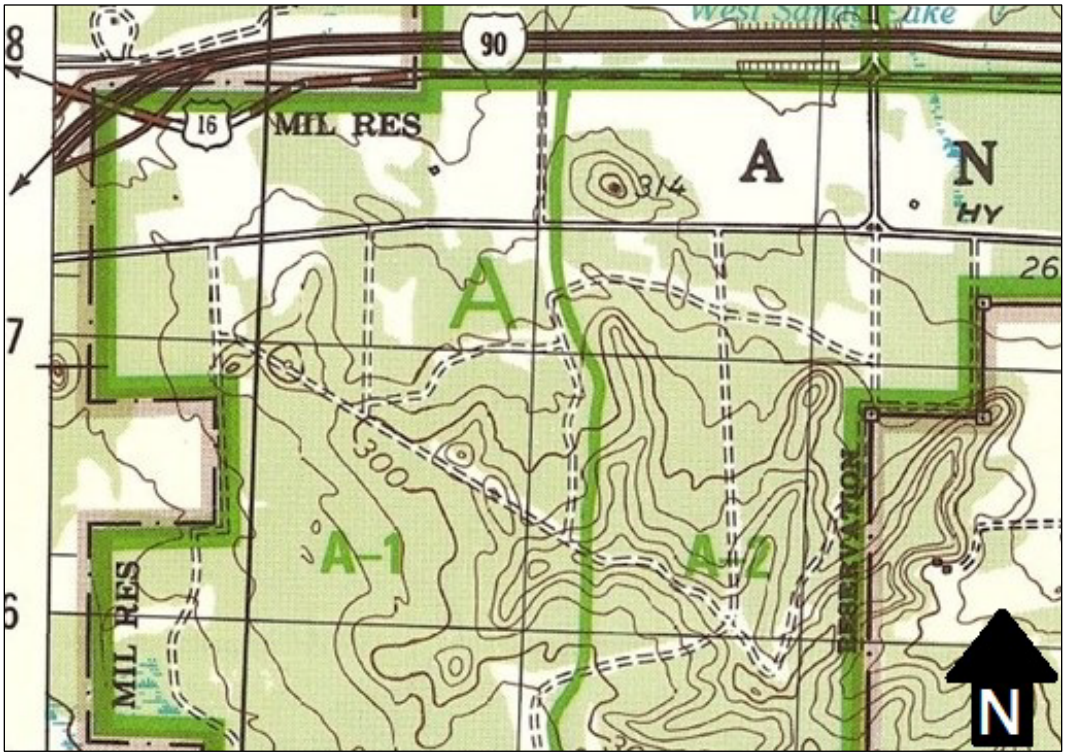
RANGE NUMBER	TYPE OF RANGE	NUMBER OF POINTS
24	.45, .38 AND 22 PISTOL	25
105	K D RIFLE AND CARBINE	34
100	K D NIGHT FIRING RIFLE AND CARBINE	34
106	K D RIFLE AND CARBINE	50
107	K D RIFLE AND CARBINE	53
108	K D RIFLE AND CARBINE	53
	SITE 2 ROCK ISLAND EXPERIMENTAL AND TEST FIRE	1

Figure 150. South Arms Ranges, 1971 ([South Small Arms Ranges map], 1971, Fort McCoy DPW, Fort McCoy, WI. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



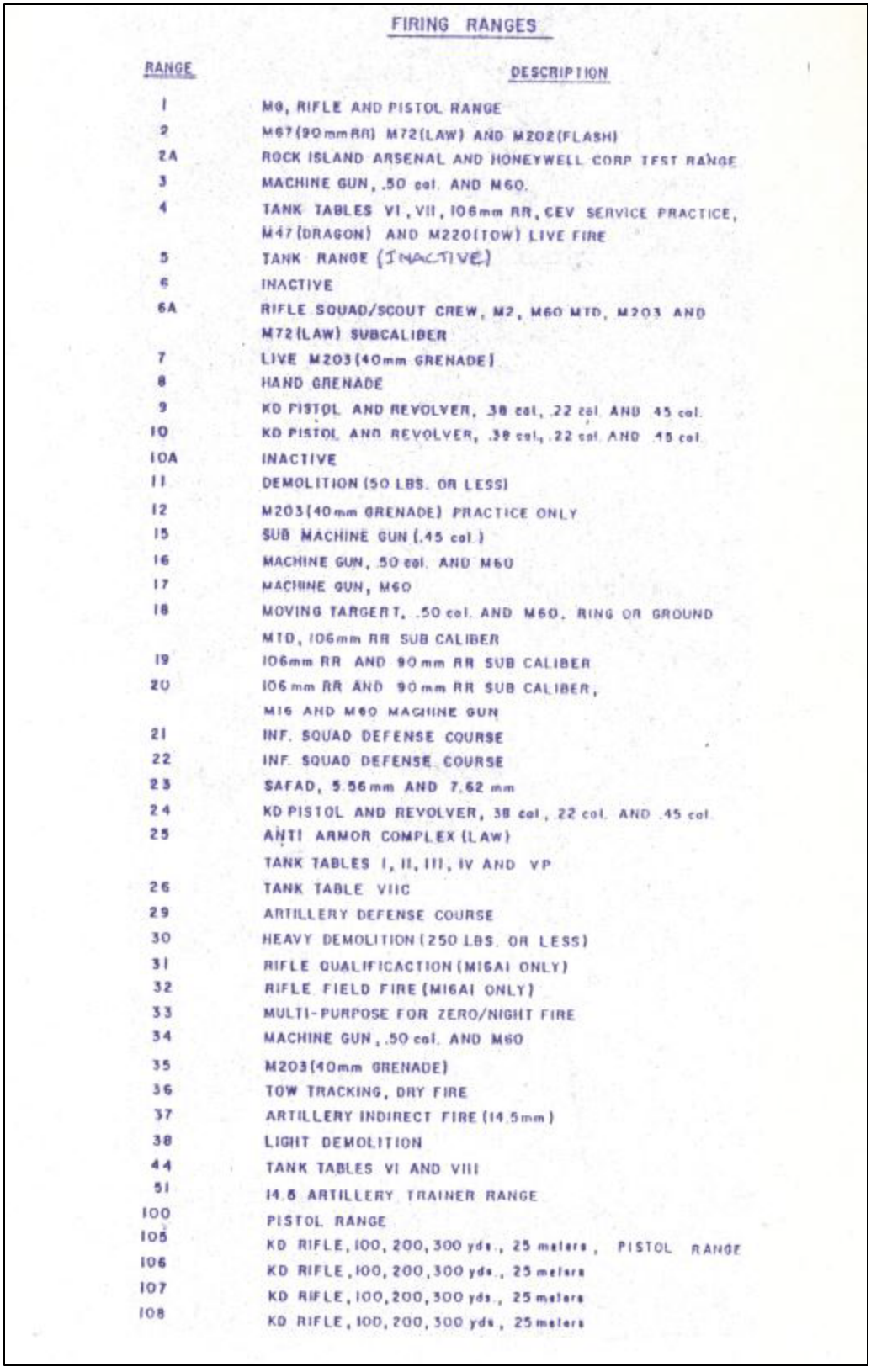
From 1980 to 1988, there were one known distance rifle range, 100, 200, 300 yds, and 25 meters (inactive) (Range 105); two known distance rifle ranges, 100, 200, 300 yds, and 25 meters (active) (Ranges 106 and 107); and a pistol range (Range 100) (Figure 151, Figure 152, and Figure 153). By 1996, there were four known distance/25-meter ranges (Ranges 100, 106, 107, and 108) (Figure 154).[249]

Figure 151. The small arms ranges south of SR16 have been removed by 1983 (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



249 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Figure 152. Firing ranges in 1984. Ranges 100–108 were in the South Small Arms Area (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. Public Domain).



FIRING RANGES

RANGE	DESCRIPTION
1	M9, RIFLE AND PISTOL RANGE
2	M67(90mm RR) M72(LAW) AND M202(FLASH)
2A	ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL AND HONEYWELL CORP TEST RANGE
3	MACHINE GUN, .50 cal. AND M60.
4	TANK TABLES VI, VII, 106mm RR, CEV SERVICE PRACTICE, M47(DRAGON) AND M220(TOW) LIVE FIRE
5	TANK RANGE (INACTIVE)
6	INACTIVE
6A	RIFLE SQUAD/SCOUT CREW, M2, M60 MTD, M203 AND M72(LAW) SUBCALIBER
7	LIVE M203(40mm GRENADE)
8	HAND GRENADE
9	KD PISTOL AND REVOLVER, .38 cal, .22 cal AND .45 cal.
10	KD PISTOL AND REVOLVER, .38 cal, .22 cal AND .45 cal
10A	INACTIVE
11	DEMOLITION (50 LBS. OR LESS)
12	M203(40mm GRENADE) PRACTICE ONLY
15	SUB MACHINE GUN (.45 cal.)
16	MACHINE GUN, .50 cal. AND M60
17	MACHINE GUN, M60
18	MOVING TARGERT, .50 cal. AND M60, RING OR GROUND MTD, 106mm RR SUB CALIBER
19	106mm RR AND 90 mm RR SUB CALIBER
20	106 mm RR AND 90 mm RR SUB CALIBER, M16 AND M60 MACHINE GUN
21	INF. SQUAD DEFENSE COURSE
22	INF. SQUAD DEFENSE COURSE
23	SAFAD, 5.56 mm AND 7.62 mm
24	KD PISTOL AND REVOLVER, 38 cal, 22 cal. AND .45 cal.
25	ANTI ARMOR COMPLEX (LAW) TANK TABLES I, II, III, IV AND VP
26	TANK TABLE VIIC
29	ARTILLERY DEFENSE COURSE
30	HEAVY DEMOLITION (250 LBS. OR LESS)
31	RIFLE QUALIFICACTION (M16A1 ONLY)
32	RIFLE FIELD FIRE (M16A1 ONLY)
33	MULTI-PURPOSE FOR ZERO/NIGHT FIRE
34	MACHINE GUN, .50 cal. AND M60
35	M203(40mm GRENADE)
36	TOW TRACKING, DRY FIRE
37	ARTILLERY INDIRECT FIRE (14.5mm)
38	LIGHT DEMOLITION
44	TANK TABLES VI AND VIII
51	14.6 ARTILLERY TRAINER RANGE
100	PISTOL RANGE
105	KD RIFLE, 100, 200, 300 yds., 25 meters, PISTOL RANGE
106	KD RIFLE, 100, 200, 300 yds., 25 meters
107	KD RIFLE, 100, 200, 300 yds., 25 meters
108	KD RIFLE, 100, 200, 300 yds, 25 meters

Figure 153. South Small Arms Area, 1985 (Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

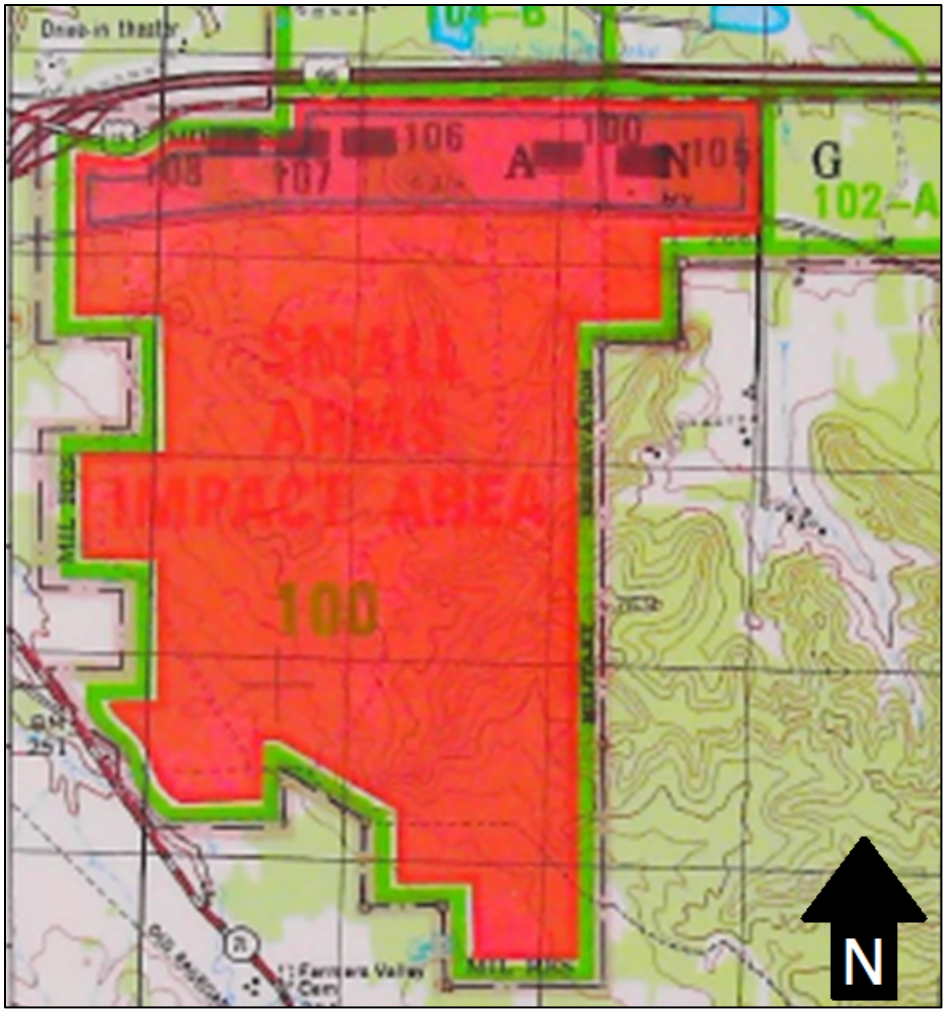


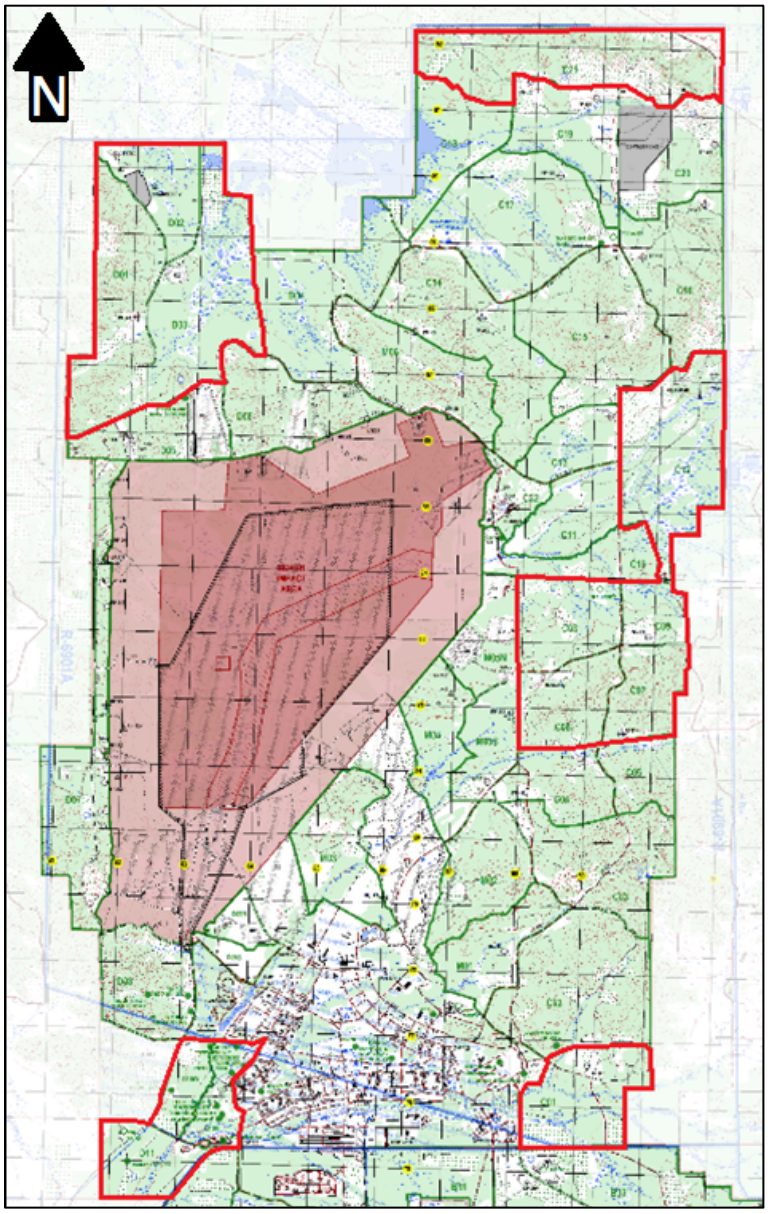
Figure 154. South Small Arms Area, 1992 (Image from Fort McCoy CRM Office. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

3.6 Other training areas (c. 1942–Present)

Within the context of this report, “other” training areas are those within the boundaries of Fort McCoy that are not within one of the regions listed above (Figure 155). Thus, “other” training areas consist of current areas C01, C06, C07, C08, C09, C12, C21, D01, D02, D03, D10E, D10W, and D11, which are located noncontiguously throughout the reservation near and north of the cantonment.

Table 8 lists training facilities currently in these areas. These training areas lack known or confirmed defined uses prior to 1971; however, uses prior to 1980 are not well understood.[250]

Figure 155. Other training areas at Fort McCoy, outlined in *red*, on the 2021 *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map* (Directorate of Plans, Training, Mobilization, & Security. Edited by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).



250 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

Table 8. Other training areas and facilities at Fort McCoy as of 2021.

Training Area	Training Facility
C01	No named facilities
C06	BULLARD (Combat in the Cities Facility)
C07	No named facilities
C08	TTB—Justice
C09	No named facilities
C12	GERHARDT (Combat in the Cities Facility)
C21	No named facilities
D01	No named facilities
D02	DZ—Cranberry
D03	(R 402) Light Demolition Range
D10E	Bayonet Training Course (BTC) Bayonet Assault Course (BAC) Field Leadership Reaction Course Conditioning Course Confidence Course Precision Driving Course Rappel Towers (12 ft, 34 ft, 55 ft) Rope Bridge Training Site Handheld Detector Lane
D10W	Expert Field Medical Badge Course
D11	Engineer Site D11 TTB—Patriot

3.6.1 Activity from 1971–Present

By 1972, what is now area D11 contained a Rock Island Experimental and Test Fire site (Site 2), which fired into the North Artillery Area. This was gone by 1980.[251] By 1980, what is now training area C21 contained a combined tank gunnery range and tables VI and VIII (Range 44). This remained extant until at least 1988 (Figure 156).[252] Many of these areas housed firing points as of 1984 (Figure 157).[253]

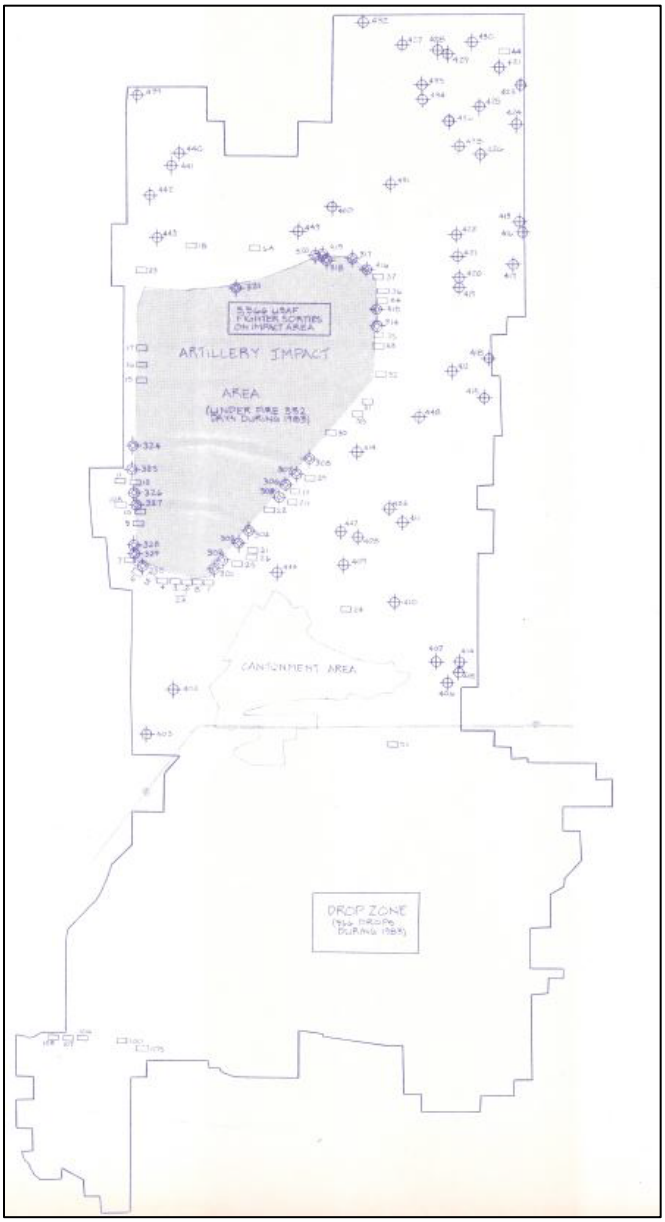
251 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G.

252 US Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District and Defense Ammunition Center, *Archive Search Report Findings (Volume II) for Fort McCoy*, Appendix G; Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*, 1985.

253 Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*, 1985.

Figure 156. Training facilities in area C21, 1985 (Defense Mapping Agency Hydrographic/Topographic Center, *Fort McCoy Military Installation Map*. North arrow added by ERDC-CERL. Public Domain).

Figure 157. Map of firing points in 1984 (Image from Fort McCoy DPW. Public Domain).



4 Conclusions and Recommendations

The intention of this document is to provide a broad overview of activities and construction that took place on Fort McCoy to support its various training missions through the years. This report lays out the history of training activity and provides the detail necessary to enable researchers to tie the various training sites throughout the installation to a specific historic context.

4.1 Categories of historic properties

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved through evaluation of their position within a larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within prehistory or history is made clear."[254] A historic property is determined significant or not significant by applying standardized National Register Criteria for Evaluation to property within its historical context. The NRHP categorizes significant properties as buildings, sites, districts, structures, or objects.[255] Definitions of these five property types are summarized below:

> **Building:** A building is created principally to shelter any form of human activity. Examples of buildings include administration building, house, barn, stable, train station, church, or shed.
>
> **Structure:** Structures are distinguished from buildings by being functional constructions made for purposes other than creating human shelter. Examples of structures include aircraft hangars, bandstands, bridges, canals, fences, kilns, or windmills.
>
> **Object:** The term object is used to distinguish from buildings and structures those constructions that are primarily artistic in nature or are relatively small in

254 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7.

255 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 9.

scale and simply constructed. Although it may be, by nature or design, movable, an object is associated with a specific setting or environment. Examples of objects include boundary markers, fountains, monuments, sculptures, or statues.

Site: A site is the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure. Examples of sites include battlefield, campsite, ceremonial site, designed landscape, rock shelter, or village site.

District: A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. A district can comprise both features that lack individual distinction and individually distinctive features that serve as focal points. A group of features lacking in individual distinction may even be considered eligible if the grouping achieves significance as a whole within its historic context. While a district derives its importance from being a unified entity, it can contain buildings, structures, sites, objects, or open spaces that do not contribute to the significance of the district if these properties do not adversely affect the district's integrity.[256]

4.2 NRHP definitions and criteria

The identification of historically significant properties is achieved only through the evaluation of their position within the larger historic context. According to the NRHP, historic contexts are defined as "the patterns, themes, or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood, and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within

256 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7.

prehistory or history is made clear."[257] A historic property is determined significant or not significant based on the application of standardized NRHP criteria within the property's historical context. To qualify as historic, a property must have an association with a relevant historic context as well as have retained its physical integrity through which its historic significance is conveyed.[258]

The NRHP Criteria for Evaluation define how historic properties are significant for their association with important events (Criterion A), association with important persons (Criterion B), importance in design and construction (Criterion C), and information potential (Criterion D). A property may be significant under one or more criteria. The following is a brief description of each of the four NRHP Criteria for Evaluation:

> **A. Event**— associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;
>
> **B. Person**—associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
>
> **C. Design/Construction**—embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or that represents the work of a master; or that possesses high artistic values; or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;
>
> **D. Information Potential**—yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history; or
>
> **Criteria Consideration G—**a property achieving significance within the past fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.

257 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7.

258 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 7, 44–45.

> A property that has achieved significance within the past fifty years can be evaluated only when sufficient historical perspective exists to determine that the property is exceptionally important. The necessary perspective can be provided by scholarly research and evaluation and must consider both the historic context and the specific property's role in that context.[259]

4.3 Aspects of historic integrity

In addition to possessing historical significance, properties must also retain sufficient physical integrity of features to convey their significance and be eligible for the NRHP.[260] Historic properties both retain their integrity and convey their significance, or they do not. The NRHP recognizes seven aspects or qualities of a property that define the concept of integrity:

1. *Location* is the place where the historic property was constructed, or the place where the historic event occurred.

2. *Design* is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

3. *Setting* is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the

259 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 2.

260 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

4. *Materials* are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.

5. *Workmanship* is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

6. *Feeling* is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

7. *Association* is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[261]

To retain historic integrity, a property must possess several, if not most, of the seven aspects. The retention of specific aspects of historic integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.[262]

Properties in a historic district are classified as either "contributing" or "noncontributing" resources. Contributing resources date from the historic period of significance established for the district. They contribute to the significance and character of the district through their historical associations and/or architectural values. Noncontributing resources are those that, due to date of construction, alterations, or other factors, do not contribute to the district's historic significance or character.[263]

261 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

262 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

263 NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, 44–45.

4.4 Themes under which Fort McCoy training facilities possess significance

Through conducting archival research and developing the overall historic context for training at Fort McCoy, the authors determined that there are three periods of significance related to training under Criterion A: from 1909 to 1919, covering the installation's initial development as a training ground for large-scale maneuvers; from 1939 to 1945, covering the post's expansion and WWII; and from 1958 to 1970, covering the large-scale redesignation of range numbers and nomenclature, the opening of numerous training schools, and the Vietnam War. Although Fort McCoy was used for troop training during the Korean War, this was a short-lived operation and does not serve as a defining era in Fort McCoy's history.

With the periods of significance outline above, the key to a property's significance is the following question: *What properties on Fort McCoy were constructed or adapted to directly support the United States' efforts in initially developing Fort McCoy as a training ground, WWII, or the Vietnam War-era redesignation of Fort McCoy's training lands?*

In addition to Criterion A, individual facilities might be significant under Criterion C for their architectural or engineering design, but Criterion C significance would need to be determined by Fort McCoy on a case-by-case basis by locating additional architectural or engineering information. While "is it significant under Criterion C?" must be asked, the historic record has not shown that any of the range facilities or properties were designed by a noted architect or engineer and that the ranges are typical Army range training properties.

4.4.1 Specific themes

Synthesizing the information in the chronology of training activities has led to several historic themes per period of significance. These are outlined below. Property types related to specific themes may be significant under NRHP Criterion A during a particular period, though their integrity must also be evaluated. Additionally, the exclusion of a property type from the following list does not automatically exclude it from potentially having significance under one of the thematic areas.

- Facility was constructed during 1909–1919 and was directly related to large-scale maneuvers:

    - Maneuver areas, and
    - Target practice.

- Facility was constructed, underwent a major expansion, or was adapted and heavily used during 1939–1945 and was directly related to providing WWII specialized warfare training:

    - Infantry training,
    - Weapons training,
    - Artillery ranges,
    - Maneuver areas,
    - Target practice,
    - Combat training, and
    - Specialized training (e.g., Demolition, Bridge Building, Urban Warfare, etc.).

- Facility was constructed, underwent a major expansion, or was adapted and heavily used from 1958 to 1970 and was directly related to providing early Vietnam War specialized warfare training:

    - Infantry training,
    - Weapons training,
    - Artillery ranges,
    - Maneuver areas,
    - Target practice,
    - Combat training, and
    - Specialized training (e.g., Demolition, Bridge Building, Urban Warfare, etc.).

Notably, the theme of construction, expansion, or adaption and use from 1958 to 1970 is associated with the early Vietnam War and ends in 1970 due to a reduction in training facilities beginning circa 1970 and proceeding through the 1980s. While training at then Camp McCoy continued through the early 1970s, the training facilities on the installation underwent minimal changes in the 1970s before ultimately being reduced in number by the mid-1980s (see Section 2.2.3).

4.4.2 Example of identification and evaluation process

In order for a property at Fort McCoy to meet NRHP Criterion A, it must be important under one or more of the themes established in this report. The property's importance must also have been achieved during the theme's period of significance. If the property cannot be tied to one of the themes, then the building, structure, site, district, or object does not have significance under Criterion A.

For example, in evaluating the North Artillery Area, it must be shown to have been important under the theme of WWII specialized warfare training during the period of 1939–1945. In this case, the property falls under the artillery range property type determined to be significant under this theme. As the property is significant, then the aspects of integrity should be examined. The property should retain the aspects that are most important to conveying its significance, in this case targets, lanes, distance indicators, berms, etc. There would need to be enough era-specific elements left to make it clear the property was a firing range. A scatter of era-specific bullets may not be enough to provide the sense of a firing range. These elements would be analyzed in terms of the NRHP aspects of integrity to see if they retain sufficient integrity to convey the story of WWII artillery training. If the site is determined to have integrity, it is eligible as a landscape under Criterion A or as an archaeological site under Criteria A and D.

4.5 Breakdown of typical evaluation process

The cultural resources staff and its contractors should use this report during construction efforts to recognize the major trends in training at Fort McCoy to identify facilities that potentially correlate with any of the three periods of significance (1909–1919, 1939–1945, and 1958–1970).

The following steps will take future researchers through the process of determining NRHP eligibility for particular properties:

1. Determine if the property had an important role in one or more of the context thematic areas for training at Fort McCoy.
2. If the property had no important role under these themes, then the property does not possess significance for training at Fort McCoy.

3. If "yes" to the theme(s), then determine if the specific property or properties under review were important under that theme(s). Sometimes there may be multiple properties in the same area of Fort McCoy that may address different themes over different periods of time, but all could be brought together as one historic district. Is there a spatial link to the properties? Or are they dispersed but all mission-related?
4. If "yes" for individual groups of properties, then determine the importance of the property or properties to the training outlined in the Fort McCoy historic context.
5. Identify the specific period(s) of significance (which may be more than one for multiple properties under one theme, may have multiple properties relating to more than one theme, or may have one property with multiple themes and multiple periods of significance). A period of significance is the time span that the property had its most important uses for training at Fort McCoy.
6. Determine if the property retains sufficient integrity to tell the story of its importance to its themes and if it also retains character-defining features. Character-defining features are those elements of the property that are visual representations of historic significance. This determination is made by visual inspection, comparison with historical documents or photographs, and evaluation to measure individual aspects of integrity. The property, although originally a building or structure, might now qualify as an archaeological site, and significance under Criterion D will have to be evaluated.
7. SIGNIFICANCE + INTEGRITY = ELIGIBILITY.

4.6 Recommendations

Without geographical data regarding extant training facilities, it will be difficult to evaluate the historic significance of training facilities as they reach 50 years of age. Therefore, it is the recommendation of this report that Fort McCoy Real Property data for extant training facilities be spatialized with reference to this historic context.

Additionally, all facilities in this report that have reached 50 years of age and have not yet been evaluated for the NRHP—for example, the six concrete artillery shelters on the South Artillery Range—should undergo evaluation.

The Rock Island Experimentation and Test Fire Sites Nos. 1 and 2 should also undergo further research. Given that these facilities were likely

primarily associated with weapons manufacturing and experimentation under the direction of Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, researchers found little information about the construction and use of these sites. As such, a historic context regarding Rock Island Arsenal's activities at Fort McCoy should be produced.

Finally, should Fort McCoy's agreement with the Wisconsin State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that ranges on the installation are categorically exempt from Section 106 evaluation, then the training lands at Fort McCoy that have reached 50 years of age should also undergo a landscape inventory per the four-volume *Military Training Lands Historic Context* (ERDC/CERL TR-10-08, TR-10-09, TR-10-10, and TR-10-11) by Dan Archibald, Adam Smith, Sunny Adams, and Manroop Chawla.[264]

264 Archibald et al., *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Large Arms Ranges*; Adam Smith, Manroop Chawla, Sunny Adams, and Dan Archibald, *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Miscellaneous Training Sites*, TR-10-09 (Champaign, IL: ERDC/CERL, 2010); Archibald et al., *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Training Village, Mock Sites, and Large Scale Operations Areas*; Archibald et al., *Military Training Lands Historic Context: Small Arms Ranges*.

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Abbreviations

AA	Anti-Aircraft
AM	Army Map Service
ARF	Automated Record Fire
ASP	Ammunition Supply Point
ATR	Anti-tank Range
BAC	Bayonet Assault Course
BAR	Browning Automatic Rifle
BTC	Bayonet Training Course
CACTF	Combined Arms Collective Training Facility
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CERL	Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
CEV	Combat Engineer Vehicle
CL	Crew Laser
CLF	Convoy Live Fire
CMSTP&P	Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad
CMTC	Citizens Military Training Camp
CP/MPQC	Combat Pistol/Military Police Qualification Course
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
CWS	Chemical Warfare Service
DPW	Directorate of Public Works
DZ	Drop Zone
ERDC	Engineer Research and Development Center
HE	High Energy
HGQC	Hand Grenade Qualification Course
HSTC	Home Station Training Complex
HSTL	Home Station Training Lanes
ID	Infantry Division
IPBC	Infantry Platoon Battle Course
ISBC	Infantry Squad Battle Course
ITTB	Improved Tactical Training Base
KD	Known Distance
KDR	Known Distance Range
LFEBF	Live-Fire Exercise Breach Facility
LFSH	Live Fire Shoot House
LLC	Light Leaders Course
LOC	Line of Communication
MCLHR	Monroe County Local History Room
MPMG	Multi-Purpose Machine Gun
MPTR	Multi-Purpose Training Range
MRF	Modified Record Fire
NARA	National Archives and Records Administration
NBC	Nuclear Biological Chemical
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NPS	National Park Service
POW	Prisoner of War

PRI	Preliminary Rifle Instruction
PT	Physical Training
R	Range
RCAT	Radio Controlled Aerial Target
REC	Recreational Range
SAFAD	Small Arms for Air Defense
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SRM	Short Range Marksmanship
STSE	Search/Tactical Site Exploitation Training Facility
TK	Tank Kit
TP	Target Practice
TR	Technical Report
TTB	Tactical Training Base
UAC	Urban Assault Course
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft Systems
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WAC	Women's Army Corps
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WWI	World War I
WWII	World War II

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14. ABSTRACT

The US Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, mostly through establishing the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The NHPA requires Federal agencies to address their cultural resources, which are defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 of the NHPA requires Federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources, and Section 106 requires them to determine the effect of Federal undertakings on those potentially eligible for the NRHP.

Fort McCoy is entirely within Monroe County in west-central Wisconsin. It was first established as the Sparta Maneuver Tract in 1909. The post was renamed Camp McCoy in 1926. Since 1974, it has been known as Fort McCoy. This report provides a historic context for ranges, features, and buildings associated with the post's training lands in support of Section 110 of the NHPA.

15. SUBJECT TERMS
Fort McCoy, Camp McCoy, military base, historic context, history, historic preservation, training lands, firing ranges

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