

HABS
ILL,
81-ROCIL,
3/3-

Rock Island Arsenal
Subaltern Officer's Quarters
(Quarters 3)
Terrace Drive between Gillespie Avenue
and East Avenue
Rock Island
Rock Island County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1001G

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HABS
ILL,
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3/3-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL
SUBALTERN OFFICER'S QUARTERS
(Quarters 3)

HABS No. IL-1001G

Location:

Terrace Drive between Gillespie Avenue and
East Avenue,
Rock Island Arsenal,
Rock Island,
Rock Island County, Illinois

USGS Davenport East Quadrangle,
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:
15.704860.4599440

Present Owner and Occupant:

U.S. Army

Present Use:

Family housing

Significance:

After taking command of Rock Island Arsenal in 1865, General Thomas Jefferson Rodman devised a master plan for the installation calling for the construction of ten large manufacturing shops, five on each side of the island's major east-west thoroughfare. These core manufacturing structures were supplemented by a variety of administrative, residential, maintenance, storage, and utility buildings. Although only a few buildings were erected prior to Rodman's death in 1871, subsequent construction under Rodman's nineteenth-century successors closely conformed to the original plan.

The Subaltern Officer's Quarters is one of three limestone residences for junior staff constructed during 1871 to 1874 under the Rodman plan (see also HABS Nos. IL-1001F, IL-1001H). Located in a residential district on the island's north-central shore, the buildings reflected the general Italianate detailing of the arsenal's Commanding Officer's Quarters, designed by Rodman and completed in 1871 (see HABS No. IL-1001E). An excellent example of Italianate architecture, the Subaltern Officer's Quarters still fulfills its original function as a staff residence. It is part of the Rock Island Arsenal National Register Historic District.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: According to Colonel Daniel Webster Flagler, who supervised construction, the building site was selected in June 1871 and construction was completed during the summer of 1872 (Flagler, pp. 271, 321).
2. Architect: Captain Clifton Comly (Flagler, p. 277). Born in Ohio in 1842, Comly graduated from West Point in 1862, and served as a cavalry officer with the Army of the Potomac until 1863. In that year, he transferred to the Ordnance Department, serving at Watertown Arsenal from 1863 to 1864, and at Rock Island Arsenal from 1867 to 1871. During the 1880s, Comly was a gunnery instructor at West Point. He died in 1894 with the rank of major (Registrar of Graduates, p. 253; Heitman, p. 319; Flagler, p. 277).

Comly prepared plans for the Subaltern Officer's Quarters in the spring of 1871, while he was temporarily in charge of Rock Island Arsenal as a result of the illness of the commandant, General Thomas Jefferson Rodman. Comly's Italianate plan for the residence mirrored, though on a less grandiose scale, the general style and detailing of the arsenal's Commanding Officer's Quarters (see HABS No. IL-1001E), designed by General Thomas Jefferson Rodman and completed in 1871 (Flagler, p. 258).

3. Original and subsequent owners: U.S. Army.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: "All of the work . . . was done by day workmen, employed and paid by the Government. The work was directed and superintended directly by officers of the Ordnance Department stationed at the arsenal, and the necessary engineering work, calculations, making of tests, experiments, etc., was also done by the officers" (Flagler, p. 260).

Stone was probably supplied by W. A. Steel of Joliet, Illinois from quarries in that city. In 1871, Steel furnished, on a contract basis, limestone for Shops D and E, which were under construction at that time (Flagler, p. 286). Although Flagler does not credit Steel with supplying stone for the Subaltern Officer's Quarters, he notes that work on all three buildings was delayed by a contractor's inability to deliver stone on schedule (Flagler, pp. 320, 321). Presumably Steel was involved in all of the delayed projects.

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5. Original plans and construction: No original elevations have been located. First- and second-floor plans were published in 1876 (Plans of Officers' Quarters, p. 31). An early photograph dated "ca. 1875" (see HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-11) shows the building's main facade in its present configuration, with the exception of the front porch, which originally followed the contours of the main facade, with a projecting flat-roofed, central bay flanked on either side by flat-roofed, stepped-back sections. The present porch configuration, which extends in an unbroken line across the main facade, is shown in a photograph dated 1919 (see HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-12). There are no original plans or early views of the garage, which was constructed in 1926 (Real Property Inventory, p. 5).
6. Alterations and additions: Before 1919, the stepped-back sections of the front porch were brought forward to form an unbroken line with the central bay. The porch remodeling may have been completed as early as 1887. A photograph published in that year shows that the front porch of an adjacent Subaltern Officer's Quarters (see HABS No. IL-1001H) had been similarly remodeled (First Album, n.p.). At an undetermined date, a brick chimney was added to the south end of the east elevation of the main block.

B. Historical Context:

In June 1871, Colonel Daniel Webster Flagler selected several building sites on the north-central shore of Rock Island to serve as a residential district for the arsenal's subaltern officers. The sites were located due east of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, which was just nearing completion. Between 1871 and 1874, a total of three subaltern officers' quarters were completed (see also HABS Nos. IL-1001F, IL-1001H), which mirrored the general Italianate detailing of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. Until the early twentieth century, these residences provided the only married officers' housing at the arsenal. The Subaltern Officer's Quarters is still used as a staff residence. It has been designated as "Quarters 3" at least since 1918 (Map of Rock Island, 1918). (For further documentation see HAER No. IL-20.)

Prepared by: Jeffrey A. Hess
MacDonald and Mack Partnership
February 1985

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: One of four contemporaneous limestone officers' quarters, Quarters 3 is a large, two-story limestone residence with a low, bipped roof having a flat upper deck. It has a rectangular main block and a rectangular rear wing with large front and rear porches. The house is an excellent example of High Victorian Italianate style architecture. It has experienced relatively few modifications and alterations.
2. Condition of fabric: The house is well-maintained and is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The main block (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-1, IL-1001G-2, and IL-1001G-4) measures 53' x 40' with a projecting 14' x 8' rectangular central bay at the north elevation. The north elevation is three bays wide. The south wing (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-2, IL-1001G-3, and IL-1001G-4) measures 22' x 31'. Both the main block and wing are two stories with a full basement and an unfinished attic.
2. Foundations: Above grade, perimeter foundations are brick with a veneer of smooth, dressed ashlar limestone exterior facing on the exterior. Below grade, there is a rock-faced limestone rubble foundation wall. A similar limestone rubble wall supports brick foundation walls for interior bearing walls. The water table is smooth, dressed limestone.
3. Walls: Coursed, rock-faced ashlar limestone (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-1, IL-1001G-2, IL-1001G-3, and IL-1001G-4) with smooth, rusticated limestone quoins at all exterior corners.
4. Structural systems: Exterior walls are load-bearing brick with limestone facing. Interior walls are load-bearing brick. Floor systems are sawn wood joists. Roof framing is sawn wood rafters and beams.
5. Porches: A 50' x 16' porch (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-1 and IL-1001G-2) extends across the north elevation. Limestone piers support eight (six across the front and one on each side) elaborate cast-iron columns. In the front center bay of the porch base is a set of poured concrete steps, flanked by cut limestone sides, leading from grade level to the porch deck. Between the piers of the other bays of the porch base is diamond-pattern, wood, lattice infill painted tan. Fronting the deck are wood facing beams between

the piers. The deck is limestone in its center flanked by tongue-and-groove wood flooring. Between the bases of the columns are sets of cast-iron railings. At the tops of the columns are elaborate, filigree, cast-iron brackets. The entire porch is screened from floor to ceiling. The ceiling is painted, tongue-and-groove boards. Molded wood fascia and eaves front a flat roof covered with metal roofing and flashing.

A 27' x 8' porch (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-4) extends across the west end of the south elevation of the main block. It rests upon three brick piers which support square wood posts. The east bay contains a set of wood steps with railing and a canted wood cellar entry with a pair of binged board doors. Between the piers of the other bays are sets of diamond-pattern wood lattice. The deck, facing edges, and ceiling are tongue-and-groove board construction. Between the lower posts is a simple wood railing with plain balusters. All wood elements of the porch are painted tan to match the limestone. The porch is fully screened from floor to ceiling. The wood fascia and eaves are set below a flat roof covered with metal roofing and flashing.

6. Chimneys: Four original chimneys (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-1, IL-1001G-2, IL-1001G-3, and IL-1001G-4) rise from either within the roof or at its side behind the eaves and cornice. Two rise above the west wall of the main block, a third rises near the center of the north section of the main block and the fourth rises in the center of the rear wing. They are all large, panelled, tan brick chimneys with corbelled caps. A modern chimney (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-2 and IL-1001G-3) projects from the south end of the east elevation of the main block and rises from grade, cutting through the eaves and cornice. It is a thin, plain tan brick chimney with a corbelled cap simulating the original chimney caps.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways: The main doorway, centered in the central bay of the front elevation, contains a double-leaf door below a two-light, fixed, wood-sash transom. Each two-panelled leaf is walnut. The doors are varnished on their exterior faces and painted white on their interior faces. The opening has rough-dressed limestone jambs, a dressed limestone flat arch lintel with dressed keystone, and a dressed limestone sill block. The jamb faces and transom head are covered with panelled walnut facing. A pair of modern aluminum screen doors front the wood doors.

The primary rear entrance doorway, located at the east end of the south elevation of the main block, contains a four-panel wood door painted on both sides, framed by sidelights and a

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two-light, fixed, wood-sash transom. Each sidelight has a two-light, fixed, wood sash above a single-panel, woodbase. The opening has rough-dressed, limestone jambs, a dressed limestone flat arch lintel with dressed keystone and semi-circular corners, and a dressed limestone sill block. The jamb faces and transom head have panelled walnut facing. A modern aluminum screen door and sash front the doorway.

The kitchen doorway, at the north end of the west elevation of the wing, contains a four-panel wood door painted on both sides and a two-light, fixed, wood-sash transom. The opening has rough-dressed limestone jambs, a dressed limestone flat arch lintel with dressed keystone and semi-circular corners, and a dressed limestone sill block. The jamb faces and transom head have painted, panelled wood facing. A modern aluminum screen door and sash front the doorway.

Abutting the west side of the rear porch entry steps and the south face of the rear porch, a canted wood entry having a pair of hinged board doors leads to the basement. The doors open to a set of poured concrete steps. At the bottom of the steps is a doorway with a plain wood frame containing a plain board door with double-Z wood bracing on its interior face.

- b. Windows: First- and second-floor window openings (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-1, IL-1001G-2, IL-1001G-3, and IL-1001G-4) contain four-over-four, double-hung, wood sash and have rough-dressed limestone jambs, dressed limestone flat arches with dressed keystones and semi-circular corners, and dressed limestone sill blocks. The windows are arranged either singly or in pairs and have aluminum storm sash. Basement window openings (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-1 and IL-1001G-2) contain two-light wood awning sash set below the water table and have dressed ashlar limestone jambs, lintels, and sills.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The main block roof is a truncated hip with a flat deck. The wing roof is bipped. The deck is covered with metal roofing with the remainder of the roof covered with asphalt shingling.
- b. Cornice and eaves: The cornice and eaves (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-1, IL-1001G-2, IL-1001G-3, and IL-1001G-4) are sawn and molded wood painted tan to match the masonry. The frieze contains panels between large brackets which support eaves having molded edges. The sheet metal interior gutter system drains into exterior leaders serving an underground system and, at one time, also filled a water tank in the wing attic.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans:

- a. Basement: The basement (HABS Photo No. IL-1001F-17) is divided into twelve rooms closely corresponding to the first floor plan. The rooms are unfinished except for a trunk room in the southwest corner of the main block.
- b. First floor: The first floor plan (HABS Photo No. IL-1001F-16) is a typical Italianate residential center-hall plan. The center stair hall in the main block has a foyer to its north. The hall is flanked on its west side by a double parlor and on its east side by a dining room in the northeast corner and a pantry and den (originally a pair of pantries and now a single room in the southeast corner. A small powder room is tucked beneath the main stairway. The wing extends south of the pantry and den. It contains a kitchen in its north end and a laundry room containing the rear stair in its south end.
- c. Second floor: The second floor plan (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-15) corresponds closely with the first floor plan. The main block has a central stair hall. Above the foyer north of the stair hall is the master bathroom, which is reached from the northwest bedroom. A bedroom is located in each of the corners of the main block. A small bathroom is located at the south end of the stair hall and is accessible from the hall and from the southwest bedroom. The wing contains two bedrooms separated by a bathroom. A rear stair hall runs along the west side of the wing, serving the bedrooms and bathroom and connecting to the main stair hall.
- d. Attic: The attic is open and unfinished.

2. Stairways: The primary stairway (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5 and IL-1001G-9) is located along the east wall of the center hall. It is a straight-run stair. From the first floor to the second, it is walnut with a molded railing, turned balustera, an octagonal tapering newel post with square base and turned cap, exposed stringer, and vertical board wainscoting with a chair rail. From the first floor to the basement, it is of similar form, but much simpler in construction.

The wing stairway is a very narrow, straight-run stair with winders. From the first floor to the second, it is enclosed on both sides and has no railing. From the first floor to the basement, it is open at the basement level and has a plain vertical board infill supporting a simple molded rail.

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3. Flooring: Basement flooring is unfinished poured concrete except for the trunk room floor which is unfinished wide pine boards. First-story flooring in the main block (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5 and IL-1001G-7) is varnished alternating ash and walnut boards except for the front entry floor which is square black and white marble blocks laid in a diamond pattern. The first-story wing floors are wood covered with sheet linoleum. The second-story main block flooring (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-10) is varnished narrow oak (not original to the house) except for varnished wide pine (modern) flooring in the southwest bedroom. The second-story wing floors are varnished maple. All bathroom floors are covered with ceramic tile of recent origin.
4. Wall and ceiling finishes: Basement walls are painted brick and limestone and the ceilings are painted plaster. First- and second-floor walls and ceilings (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5, IL-1001G-6, IL-1001G-7, IL-1001G-9, and IL-1001G-10) are painted plaster, except for the dining room ceiling (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-8), which is painted, pressed metal in an ornate, late Victorian pattern of square panels having an anthemion in each corner radiating from a central boss. Wainscoting is located along the primary stair to the second floor (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5 and IL-1001G-9), in the kitchen and utility rooms, and in the basement trunk room. The kitchen and utility room wainscoting is painted and the other wainscoting is varnished. Bathrooms typically contain modern ceramic tile wainscoting. Molded, painted plaster cornices (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5, IL-1001G-6, and IL-1001G-9) are located in the main first- and second-floor stair halls and both parlors. Elaborate painted plaster ceiling rosettes are centered in the ceilings of the upper stair hall, the foyer and the front parlor. The dining room (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-8) has a painted, pressed-metal cornice and a painted, pressed-metal rosette in conjunction with its pressed-metal ceiling. The cornice has a running molding along the wall with a ceiling border of square panels followed by an inner running molding followed by yet another band of square panels. The rosette is a large square panel with running molded borders surrounding an inner square in which is an inner circle having twelve radiating segments. Most painted surfaces are white.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways: Typical first- and second-floor doorways (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-7, IL-1001G-9, and IL-1001G-10) contain four-panel walnut doors with wide, molded walnut surrounds. The jambs and heads of the main block doorways are faced with walnut panelling. The inner set of doors at the foyer (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-9) are similar to the main front doors with a pair of two-panelled doors below a two-light, fixed, wood-

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sash transom. The upper panels of these doors contain single panes of clear glass. The doors opening from the center hall to the dining room, pantry, and two parlors have been removed. Between the parlors is a double doorway opening without doors (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-6). The pantry doors (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-7) have been rehung as double-swinging doors. The pair of doorways opening into the den (originally two pantries) each have a two-light, rectangular, fixed, wood-sash transom. All first- and second-floor doorways are painted white except the dining room doorways, which retain their original varnish coat. Typical basement doorways contain plain, vertical board doors with Z-braces. These doors are set in plain wood frames.

- h. Windows: The first- and second-floor windows (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-10) contain wide walnut casings with folding shutters concealed in their jambs. One side contains a single panelled shutter and the other, typically, contains a bi-folding shutter with one shutter panelled and the other with operable slats. Below the windows are single-panel wood bases to the floor. With the windows fronting the porches these bases form part of the sash so that the lower sash can be raised to form a doorway opening. The basement windows lack casings. All window sash and trim are painted white, except those in the dining room, which retain their original varnish coat.

In the second-floor ceiling of the main stair hall (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-9) there is an eight-light, fixed, sash skylight with non-original pressed glass. The upper skylight in the roof has been removed, leaving a darkened interior skylight. There is a molded plaster border around the edge of the skylight.

6. Decorative features and trim: Throughout the first and second floors there are wide, molded walnut baseboards (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5, IL-1001G-6, IL-1001G-7, IL-1001G-9, and IL-1001G-10) painted white except those in the dining room, which retain their original varnish coat. The dining room (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-7) also contains a molded, varnished, walnut plate rail and large varnished walnut corner guards. White painted wood corner guards are also located in the kitchen and rear second floor hall. The first floor den (formerly two small pantries) retains original tall wood china cabinets, now painted white, on its north and south walls. Cabinetry in the main pantry and kitchen is recent in origin.

There are six fireplaces in the house - three on each of the main floors. The front parlor fireplace (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-6) has an elaborate cut and polished light gray marble mantelpiece and hearth, the back parlor has an elaborate cut and polished

brown/gray marble mantelpiece and hearth, the dining room (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-7) has an elaborate cut and polished gray marble mantelpiece and hearth, and the northeast (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-10), northwest and southwest bedrooms each have elaborate cut and polished white marble mantelpieces and hearths. The mantelpieces share the same style, but differ from each other in small decorative details which, when taken as a whole, result in no two mantelpieces being alike. No original firebricks, andirons, frames, covers, or other fireplace hardware appear to have survived.

7. Hardware: A substantial amount of original hardware survives. The foyer doors (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-9) retain elaborate cast-brass knobs with the silhouette of a Renaissance soldier, plates, and escutcheons. An original, elaborate, brass knob set survives on the door between the dining room and the den. Typical door hinges in the first floor of the main block are elaborate cast brass. The first floor rear wing doors feature plain cast-iron hinges, locks, and white porcelain knobs. The second floor uniformly has cast-iron hinges, locks, and white porcelain knobs. The basement doors have simple cast-iron hinges and thumb latches.

Window hardware consists of elaborate, cast-brass sash locks, rope sash cords with iron pulleys and weights, and iron sash lifts on the double-hung sash. The shutters have simple cast-iron hinges.

8. Mechanical equipment:

- a. Heating, air-conditioning, ventilation: The house is heated by means of steam radiators (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5 and IL-1001G-10) with a modern boiler in the basement. This system was originally supplemented with the fireplaces (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-6, IL-1001G-7, and IL-1001G-10), of which only the southwest parlor fireplace remains operable. There are no air-conditioning or mechanical ventilation systems.
- b. Lighting: Lighting was originally by means of gasoliers and other gas fixtures. None of these survive. Present lighting is by means of incandescent ceiling (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-5, IL-1001G-6, IL-1001G-7, IL-1001G-9, and IL-1001G-10) and wall-mounted fixtures.
- c. Plumbing: The house was plumbed originally. Of the original plumbing fixtures, one white marble sink (HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-10) survives in the northeast bedroom. The wing bathroom contains an old, but not original, clawfoot tub. The original wooden water tank, which was filled from rainwater collected from the roof, survives in the wing attic, but is no longer in service. All other plumbing fixtures are modern.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house is set in a parklike area of the arsenal north of the golf course, south of Terrace Drive, and between Quarters 2 and 4. The site is characterized by large trees, typical early twentieth century incandescent street lighting, sweeping expanses of mowed lawn, and a view to the north of the Mississippi River. To the rear is Hedge Lane, an asphalt-paved service drive.
2. Outbuildings: To the rear of the house, fronting onto the service drive is a single-car garage. It is a one-room, rectangular, frame structure with clapboard walls having four-over-four, double-hung, wood window sash centered in both of its side walls. Its original hinged doors have been replaced with a modern wood overhead door.

Prepared by: David Arbogast
Architectural Conservator
February 1985

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Architectural Drawings

The Rock Island Arsenal Engineering Plans and Services Division has undated elevations and floor plans showing the building in its present configuration (see HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001G-13 through IL-1001G-17).

B. Early Views:

The earliest known view of the building is a photograph in the picture collection of the Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office. It is captioned on the back: "From stereo card/ Quarters 3 RIA/ CA 1875/ Looking S.W." (see HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-11). The photograph shows the building with its original front porch configuration. The earliest known view of the remodeled front porch is in the same collection, captioned on the front: "Rock Island Arsenal/ 419-32796 Aug. 19, 1919/ Quarters No. 3" (see HABS Photo No. IL-1001G-12).

C. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Hess, Jeffrey A., and Mack, Robert C. "Historic Properties Report Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois". Prepared by MacDonald and Mack Partnership, and Building Technology

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Incorporated for the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1985. The report, with accompanying inventory cards, is filed as field records in the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, under HAER No. IL-20.

Map of Rock Island Arsenal and Vicinity, 1894, revised March 1918, No. 156-H-93, Record Group 156, Still Picture Branch, National Archives, Washington, D.C.

Real Property Cards, Engineering Plans and Services Division, Rock Island Arsenal. Briefly describes building's structural characteristics and provides sketchy history of maintenance operations.

Real Property Inventory, computer printout, March 31, 1982, Engineering Plans and Services Division, Rock Island Arsenal. Lists date of construction of garage.

2. Secondary and published sources:

First Album of the City of Davenport, Ia. Davenport: Huebinger's Photographic Art Gallery, 1887. Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office. Reproduces a photograph of an adjacent Subaltern Officer's Quarters (Quarters 4), showing that the building's front porch had been remodeled in a manner similar to Quarters 3.

Flagler, D[aniel] W[ebster]. A History of the Rock Island Arsenal from Its Establishment in 1863 to December 1876. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1877. The most detailed account of the building's construction, written by the arsenal's commandant from 1871 to 1886.

Heitman, Francis B. Historical Register and Dictionary of the United States Army. Vol. 1. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1903. Provides brief biography of Captain Clifton Comly, the building's architect.

Nothstein, Ira O. and Stephens, Clifford W. A History of Rock Island Arsenal from Earliest Times to 1954. Rock Island: U.S. Army, Rock Island Arsenal, 1965. 3 vols. Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office. The best account of the arsenal's general operations, with brief information on the construction of officers' residences.

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Plans of Officers' Quarters at the Arsenals and Armory.
Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1876. Rock
Island Arsenal Historical Office. Reproduces first- and
second-floor plans; the building is listed as "Quarters No.
2," which was a temporary designation.

Register of Graduates and Former Cadets of the United States
Military Academy. Chicago: R.R. Donnelly & Sons, 1980.
Biographical data on Comly.

D. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Record Group 156 at the National Archives contains correspondence on
the construction and operation of Rock Island Arsenal from 1871 to
1903. This material is also available on 216 reels of microfilm at
the Browning Museum, Rock Island Arsenal.

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was part of a program initiated through a memorandum of agreement
between the National Park Service and the U.S. Department of the Army.
Stanley J. Fried, Chief, Real Estate Branch of Headquarters DARCOM, and Dr.
Robert J. Kapsch, Chief of the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic
American Engineering Record, were program directors. Sally Kress Tompkins of
HABS/HAER was program manager, and Robie S. Lange of HABS/HAER was project
manager. Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Spring, Maryland, under the
direction of William A. Brenner, acted as primary contractor, and MacDonald
and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis, was a major subcontractor. The project
included a survey of historic properties at Rock Island Arsenal, as well as
preparation of an historic properties report and HABS/HAER documentation for
38 buildings. The survey, report, and documentation were completed by Jeffrey
A. Hess, historian, Minneapolis; Barbara E. Hightower, historian, Minneapolis;
David Arbogast, architectural historian, Iowa City, Iowa; and Robert C. Mack,
architect, Minneapolis. The photographs were taken by Robert A. Ryan, J
Ceronie, and Bruce A. Harms of Dennett, Muessig, Ryan, and Associates, Ltd.,
Iowa City, Iowa. Drawings were produced by John Palmer Low, Minneapolis.