

HABS  
ILL,  
81-ROCIL,  
3/360-

Rock Island Arsenal  
Headquarters  
(Quarters 32-33)  
Gillespie Avenue between Rodman  
Avenue and North Avenue  
Rock Island  
Rock Island County  
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1001C

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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

HABS  
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3/360-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL  
HEADQUARTERS  
(Quarters 32-33, Building 360)

HABS NO. IL-1001C

Location:

Gillespie Avenue between Rodman Avenue and  
North Avenue,  
Rock Island Arsenal,  
Rock Island,  
Rock Island County, Illinois

USGS Davenport East Quadrangle,  
Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates:  
15.704600.4598990

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, stone, Greek Revival manufacturing shops supplemented by a variety of administrative, residential, and storage facilities of similar architecture. 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.

Representing one of the largest military construction projects of the late nineteenth century, the various facilities constructed under the Rodman plan are a unique example of military installation planning, design, and construction. In addition to their architectural importance, they constitute the administrative and technological core of Rock Island Arsenal, one of only two "old-line," nineteenth-century arsenals still in operation for munitions production. The buildings are vital for understanding the history of American ordnance development and manufacture from the Spanish American War to the present.

Situated immediately west of the core manufacturing shops, the Headquarters was completed in 1888. It was one of the last buildings erected under the general scope of

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the Rodman plan. The first permanent structure at the arsenal designed solely for administrative purposes, it remained the arsenal's main office building for over three decades. In the 1930s, it was remodeled into officers' family housing and continues in that capacity to the present day. The building is part of the Rock Island Arsenal National Register Historic District.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Construction plans were prepared in 1885, under the supervision of the arsenal's commandant Colonel D. W. Flagler (see HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-13 through IL-1001C-15). According to an official Ordnance Department history of Rock Island Arsenal, the building was completed in 1888 for a cost of \$40,000 ("History," p. 3).
2. Architect: Not known.
3. Original and subsequent owners: U.S. Army.
4. Builder, contractor, suppliers: "Much of the manufacturing effort at the arsenal before the Spanish-American War concentrated on construction of the buildings. The rolling mill [in Shop F] produced most of the roof trusses. . . . The foundry [in Shop E] and machine shop [in Shop C] made much of the machinery and building hardware such as the locks and stairways. The carpenter shop [in Shop C] made the window frames. Contract labor did some of the work while civilian employees and soldiers did other portions of the job" (Bouilly, p. 125).
5. Original plans and construction: No original elevations have been located. The Rock Island Arsenal Engineering Plans and Services Division has original plan views, dated 1885 and signed by "D. W. Flagler," of the basement, first floor, and second floor (see HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-13 through IL-1001C-15). The original office spaces on the first and second floors have been remodeled into two sets of apartments on each level. The earliest known view documenting construction is a photograph published in 1898 (Tillinghast, p. 100), a copy of which is in

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the picture collection of the Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office (see HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-11). It shows the building in its present configuration.

6. Alterations and additions: About 1936, the office spaces on the first and second floors were converted into a single four-bedroom apartment on each level. The Rock Island Arsenal Engineering Plans and Services Division has remodeling plans, dated 1936, for the first and second floors that are labeled, "Finished Arrangement Showing Partitions to Make This Floor Available as Officers' Quarters" (see HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-16, IL-1001C-17). The remodeling is substantiated by a set of 1946 floor plans showing existing conditions ("Industrial Facilities Inventory," plates 239-A, 239-B). By 1948, the first floor had been subdivided into two apartments; this arrangement is shown in a floor plan, dated 1948, in the Rock Island Engineering Plans and Services Division. By 1957, the second floor had been divided into two apartments; this arrangement is shown in a floor plan, dated 1957, in the Rock Island Arsenal Engineering Plans and Services Division.

B. Historical Context:

Until the 1880s, the arsenal's construction program focused on the completion of the central manufacturing shops; storage and office space was temporarily provided in manufacturing buildings that had not yet been equipped for production. For most of this early period, the arsenal's main offices were located in Shop B (Slattery, n.p.). In 1885, however, construction plans were prepared for a permanent Headquarters, which was completed in 1888. Situated just west of the central manufacturing shops, the Headquarters remained the arsenal's main office building until 1922, when a consolidation of arsenal floor space prompted the removal of the administrative offices to Shop R (Slattery, n.p.; see HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-12). The former Headquarters was used for miscellaneous storage until about 1936, when it was redesignated as "Quarters 32-33" and converted into officers' family housing (Slattery, n.p.). It has continued in that capacity to the present day. (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: The building is a solid, rectangular-plan, limestone fourplex apartment building. It is two-and-one-half stories above a basement, with a gabled roof covering an attic. Although basically Greek Revival in style, in keeping with its neighbors to the south and east, it shows Richardsonian Romanesque style influence in its asymmetrical massing and use of round-arched window openings for three pairs of windows. It balances Building 225, a police and fire station, on the opposite side of Rodman Avenue.
2. Condition of fabric: The building is well-maintained and is in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Overall dimensions: The building measures 88' (5 bays on the north (front) elevation) x 58' (3 bays) with a 36' (3 bays) x 9' (1 bay) projecting pavilion on the south elevation and is two-and-one-half stories tall with a full basement and attic.
2. Foundations: Coursed, rock-faced ashlar limestone (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, and IL-1001C-4) with a dressed ashlar limestone water table.
3. Walls: Coursed, rock-faced ashlar limestone (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, IL-1001C-4, and IL-1001C-5). Colossal dressed ashlar limestone pilasters (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, IL-1001C-4, and IL-1001C-5) rising from the water table to the entablature divide the elevations into an irregular bay system. The Tuscan capitals of the pilasters have an enriched egg-and-dart molding. The dressed limestone entablature (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, and IL-1001C-5) carries a projecting dressed limestone cornice. The pedimented gable ends (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, and IL-1001C-5) are rock-faced ashlar limestone with dressed limestone cornices.
4. Structural systems: Ashlar limestone exterior bearing walls and interior brick bearing walls with six rock-faced limestone piers in the basement. First- and second-floor systems are wrought-iron joists and stringers with shallow brick vaulting between. The attic floor system is sawn timber beams and sawn wood joists. The basement floor is poured concrete on grade. The roof system is sawn wood rafters and struts.

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5. Porches: The primary porch (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-2 and IL-1001C-4) is located near the center of the north elevation. Set on a base of rock-faced ashlar limestone, the porch has two short sets of steps on its east and west sides rising to an intermediate landing and turning to the north with a longer set of steps to an upper landing which spans a gap between the building and the porch base. The steps and landings are original red granite. On all exposed sides are pipe railings.

The secondary porch (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1 and IL-1001C-3) is centered in the east elevation. It remains unaltered from its original construction. On a base of rock-faced ashlar limestone a set of limestone steps rises directly from grade level to a limestone landing. Flanking each side of the steps and landing are elaborate, cast-iron railings painted black, with newel posts at the termination on the bottom step.

6. Chimneys: Rising from inside the east end of the north side of the roof near the center and from the west end of the south side of the roof are two, tan brick chimneys (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, and IL-1001C-5) with panelled faces and corbelled caps.
7. Openings:

- a. Doorways: The principal doorway (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-2 and IL-1001C-4) is located near the center of the north elevation. It has a dressed limestone segmental-arched head with voussoirs and impost blocks, rock-faced limestone jambs, and a granite sill block. A pair of wood doors fills the opening with each leaf having a large upper glass panel above two lower wood panels. The doorway is fronted by a pair modern raw aluminum storm doors with a transom. Centered in the east elevation, at the first floor level, is an identical doorway, (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1 and IL-1001C-3) without aluminum storm doors.

Directly below the east doorway, at the basement level under the east porch is the basement doorway. Containing a board door with z-bracing on its interior face, it has dressed limestone sill and lintel blocks and rock-faced limestone jambs.

- b. Windows: Typical basement, first-, and second-floor window openings (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, and IL-1001C-5) have rock-faced limestone jambs, cut limestone sills and flat lintels. The basement window lintels are formed by the water table. Windows are set in pairs or singly in each elevation bay. Above the north doorway and in the east and west gable ends are pairs of window openings (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, and IL-1001C-4) hav-

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ing semi-circular arches with dressed limestone voussoirs, dressed limestone splayed jamb blocks, rock-faced limestone outer jambs, and dressed limestone sill blocks. Typical gable end, first- and second-floor sash are one-over-one, double-hung, wood, dating from the original construction with modern aluminum storm sash in the first- and second-floor window openings. The basement sash alternate between pivoting and casement, one-light, wood sash. Centered beneath the north porch landing is a round basement window opening (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-10) with dressed limestone voussoirs. It contains a single-light, fixed, wood sash. Centered in the south gable end is another round window opening (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1 and IL-1001C-5), also with smooth limestone voussoirs, but containing a nine-light, fixed, wood sash. All wood sash are painted white.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The roof (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-1) is a T-gable form covered with asphalt shingles.
- b. Cornice, eaves: The projecting cornice and eaves (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-1, IL-1001C-2, IL-1001C-3, and IL-1001C-5) are dressed limestone. The interior metal gutter system is tied to exterior metal leaders which lead to an underground drainage system.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The building was originally an office building for the commanding officer and his staff. It was later converted to a duplex apartment building and, still later, to a fourplex apartment building. Virtually all of the original brick interior walls remain in place with some later frame partitions added. The result has been a set of apartments which, although retaining many features of the original plan, are representative neither of standard nineteenth-century office building plans nor of standard twentieth-century apartment building plans.
  - a. Basement: The basement is a storage area with five major rooms and a hallway.
  - b. First floor: The first floor plan originally featured five large offices, a stair hall, and a large central hallway running from the secondary doorway at the east end to the west. This was subsequently divided into a single, five-bedroom apartment which was then divided into the present pair of apartments. The stair hall near the center of the north side remains intact. To its immediate west the former quarters-

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ter and disbursing office has been divided into two bedrooms and a bathroom for the west apartment. South of this, in the southwest corner of the building, the former main office now contains the kitchen and the dining room for the west apartment. The former vault which opens from the east wall of the former main office remains intact as a pantry for the kitchen. The former commanding officer's office in the south pavilion is now used as a living room for the west apartment and its entry vestibule is used as such from a remnant of the former central hallway which provides access from the stair hall to both apartments. The former closet and toilet east of the commanding officer's office have been converted for use as a kitchen for the east apartment. The former disbursing office in the southeast corner of the building has been divided into two rooms, now used for the living room and the dining room of the east apartment. The vault which opened from the west wall of the disbursing office remains intact and is used as a closet. The central hallway remains relatively intact, having been walled at its west end to permit an entry foyer to both apartments and also at its east end to permit a bathroom for the east apartment. The former pair of assistant officers' offices in the northeast corner of the building remains relatively intact with their common wall having been removed and replaced with a pair of closets now serving two bedrooms for the east apartment.

- c. Second Floor: The second floor plan parallels the first floor plan in its division from offices to an apartment to a pair of apartments. The stair hall remains intact above its first-floor counterpart. The former property clerks' office in the northwest corner of the building is now two bedrooms and a bathroom for the west apartment. The former property clerks' office in the southwest corner is now the west apartment kitchen and dining room. The west end of the central hallway and the former vault opening from the hallway are now a kitchen pantry and an entry vestibule for the west apartment. The former property clerks' office in the south pavilion is now the west apartment living room with the former vestibule to its north now used as a closet. The former time office in the southeast corner is now used as the east apartment living room and dining room. The former vault and the time office storage closet to the west are now used as a laundry room and a kitchen. The central hallway, like the first floor, forms an entry room for the two apartments at its west end, a wide interior hallway for the east apartment in its center, and a bathroom at its east end (formerly a closet). The former women stenographers' office in the northeast corner is now an east apartment bedroom with a pair of closets added behind its west wall. The former stationery storage room between the women



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stenographers' office and the stair ball is now an east apartment bedroom. Between its west wall and the stair hall is the enclosed second-floor stairway.

- c. Attic: The attic is an open storage area.
2. Stairways: There is one stairway serving the building with three distinct runs of stairs from the basement to the attic. A large, two-story, open stair hall near the center of the north side encloses the first-floor stairs. Below it is the basement stair hall. The second-floor stair is enclosed within a narrow hall adjacent to the east side of the first-floor stair hall.

The primary stair (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-6) runs from the first to the second floors. It is an impressive, oak, L-shaped stair cantilevered from the west and south walls of the stair hall with winders at the turn in the southwest corner and a large upper landing at the east end of the south wall. It has elaborate, turned balusters, a molded handrail, an exposed stringer, and a set of four newel posts. The bottom newel is a massive, panelled, square post. At the intermediate landing a square post with stop-chamfered corners rises from the floor. At the landing it transforms to a newel with a spherical cap. At each end of the upper landing is a pair of similar newel posts, having spherical drops on their undersides. Beneath the west side of the stair is a varnished oak wall enclosing the basement stairs. Part of the stair construction, this wall has a molded baseboard and panelled faces with beaded, tongue-and-groove, board panelling and stop-chamfered cross-braces. Similar panelling is found on the underside of the upper run of stairs and the upper landing. In the center of the underside of the upper landing a spherical drop is suspended from the intersection of the cross-bracing. Along the brick side walls is a pipe railing painted black.

The basement stair, which is located beneath the main stair, is a straight-run, wood stair with simple detailing. It has a railing with vertical, tongue-and-groove boards supporting a simple, molded rail which turns at the bottom to enclose the end of the boards. The underside of the stair is encased with beaded, tongue-and-groove boards.

The stair to the attic is a very simple, wood, straight-run stair enclosed on both sides by walls.

3. Flooring: Basement flooring (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-10) is poured concrete with one room having a wide pine board floor. The first- and second-story floors (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-6, IL-1001C-7, IL-1001C-8, and IL-1001C-9) typically have narrow oak flooring in most rooms, wood flooring covered with linoleum tile in the halls,

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and wood flooring covered with sheet linoleum in the bathrooms and laundries. The attic has wide pine boards in its center and no flooring at its sides.

4. Wall and ceiling finishes: All basement walls (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-10) are painted plaster except the stair hall, which has painted brick walls. The ceiling is painted plaster over the iron joists and stringers and brick vaulting.

All first-floor walls are plaster (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-7 and IL-1001C-8) except the stair hall (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-6), which has brick walls. The ceilings (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-7 and IL-1001C-8) are plaster over iron joists and stringers and brick vaulting. Virtually all walls are painted cream and all ceilings are painted white.

All second-floor walls (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-9) are plaster except for the upper walls of the main stair hall (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-6) which has brick walls with large, elliptical-arched, inset, brick panels bordered by molded brick with a beaded edge. The ceilings are plaster and, typically, have narrow, painted, wood cornices. Virtually all walls are painted cream and all ceilings are painted white.

The attic walls are unpainted limestone. The ceiling is the wood decking and rafters and purlins of the roof.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: All original doorways survive, except the double pocket doors between the former assistant officers' offices in the northeast corner of the first floor. The doorways are of widely varying types and sizes. Large elliptical arches survive in the west first- and second-floor apartments and in the south wall of the first-floor stair hall. The south arch of the first floor and the arch above it on the second floor have north faces of brick with molded, headed, brick edges. The second-floor arch has been filled, but the first-floor arch retains a molded wood casing (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-7) on its south side with base, corner, and keystone blocks. The pair of doors in this arch have been removed. A similar casing is on the north face of the arch in the south wall of the first-floor stair hall. Twenty large doorways (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-7, IL-1001C-8, and IL-1001C-9) survive in all four apartments, with large, molded wood casings having corner and base blocks, stop-chamfered panelling on the jambs and heads corresponding to the panelling of the doors. The doors each have six panels with stop-chamfered frames. Five of the doorways have had their doors removed and stored

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in the attic. One of the doors has frosted glass in its upper four panels. One similar, but much smaller, doorway survives in the east second-floor apartment, containing a two-panel door. Two similar, medium-sized doorways each contain a four-panel door (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-9). Seventeen modern doorways (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-8) are relatively small and contain six-panel doors with plain, thin, wood casings. All first- and second-floor doorways are painted white.

The basement contains virtually all of its original doors and doorways. Typical doorways (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-10) have segmental brick arches and jambs with plain wood casings. There is one archway beneath those of the first and second floors which contains a pair of doors filling the arch and having two panels in each leaf. Three doorways contain single, four-panel, wood doors with the two upper panels having clear glass in them. The remainder of the basement doorways contain simple, vertical, beaded, tongue-and-groove, board doors filling their openings.

- b. Windows: Differing only in height, first- and second-floor window openings have virtually identical casings. The casings match those of the doorways, with molded faces having base and corner blocks, but also including molded sills. The jamb and head faces are also panelled with those of the first floor having four panels on each jamb face and those of the second floor having two panels on each jamb face. There are two large interior windows on the second floor with each having a two-light, fixed, wood sash with frosted glass in a plain wood casing. The west elevation of the second-floor vestibule contains a set of five, four-light, fixed, wood sash set around the slab door centered in the wall. These sash have had their glass painted. All first- and second-floor windows have their woodwork painted white. Basement (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-10) and attic window openings have no casings or trim.
6. Decorative features and trim: Wide, molded wood baseboards (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-6, IL-1001C-7, and IL-1001C-8) painted white, survive along the original interior walls. One round corner guard survives on the second floor arch jamb edge. Old wood cabinetry from the first conversion of the building to apartments survives in the first-floor west apartment dining room, pantry, and kitchen.

Three fireplaces survive in the two first-floor apartments and in the west second-floor apartment. The west first-floor apartment fireplace (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-7) has an elaborate, late Victorian, painted, molded wood mantelpiece with single pilasters, corner blocks, and a center block above the fire opening and glazed green tile fire opening surround and hearth. The east first-

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floor apartment fireplace (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-8) has a smaller wood mantelpiece with pairs of thin pilasters and brackets, but lacks a fire opening surround and has a slate hearth. The second-floor fireplace has a similar painted wood mantelpiece, no fire opening surround, and is missing its hearth, having the concrete base exposed. No original fireplace hardware appears to have survived.

7. Hardware: A large amount of original hardware survives in the building. Typical original doors have sets of three, elaborate, cast-brass hinges (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-9). Basement doors retain simple cast-iron hinges. Some primary doors retain original cast-brass knob sets (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-9) with elaborate, cylindrical knobs. Two knob sets (HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-7) survive in the west apartments with elaborate, molded, terra cotta knobs. Basement door knobs are typically porcelain. The basement doors also have simple, cast-iron lock boxes. One old call button is set in the floor of the dining room of the first-floor west apartment for the early call bell system of that apartment. Typical window hardware includes sash cords, pulleys, weights, and locks with porcelain knobs.
8. Mechanical equipment:
  - a. Heating, air conditioning, ventilation: The building is heated by steam radiators and baseboard units. There is no air conditioning and ventilation system.
  - b. Lighting: Artificial illumination is by means of incandescent electrical fixtures (HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-7 and IL-1001C-8). No evidence remains of original lighting systems.
  - c. Plumbing: No original plumbing fixtures survive.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The building anchors the northwest corner of the intersection of Rodman Avenue, the arsenal's principal street, and Gillespie Avenue. Directly south, across Rodman Avenue is Building 225, a police and fire station, the visual counterpart to Building 360. The building faces north to a paved drive, rather than to Rodman Avenue. To the east, across Gillespie Avenue is Building 60, a post restaurant, museum, and officers' club, and to the west, across a paved drive, is Building 390, a headquarters building. The relatively level site slopes gently to the north.

Prepared by: David Arbogast  
Architectural Conservator  
February 1985

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PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

The Rock Island Arsenal Engineering Plans and Services Division has elevations, dated 1964, showing the building's present configuration (see HABS Photo Nos. IL-1001C-18 through IL-1001C-20). The same collection also has the following plans for original construction and alterations:

"Plan of Fire-Proof Offices / Plan of Basement," October 29, 1885, D40043. (See HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-13). Shows original layout.

"Plan for Fire-Proof Offices / Plan of First Floor," October 31, 1885, D40043A. (See HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-14). Shows original layout.

"Plan of Fire-Proof Offices / Plan of Second Floor," December 26, 1885, D40043B. (See HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-15). Shows original layout.

"Officer's Quarters No. 33 / First Floor Plan of Main Office," December 16, 1936, D31637. (See HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-16). Shows remodeling of original office spaces into four-bedroom apartment.

"Officer's Quarters No. 32 / Second Floor Plan Main Office," December 21, 1936, D31637. (See HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-17). Shows remodeling of original office spaces into four-bedroom apartment.

"Alterations to Quarters 33 / First Floor Plan," July 14, 1948, D31667. Documents that first floor had been divided into two apartments by 1948.

"Quarter's Renovation / Quarters 32 / Plan & Elevation," November 6, 1957, RIA B360-A12. Documents that second floor had been divided into two apartments by 1957.

B. Early Views:

The earliest known exterior view is a photograph originally published in 1898 (Tillinghast, p. 100), a copy of which is in the picture collection of the Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office (see HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-11). It shows the building in its present configuration. The same collection has another photograph, dated 1898, that shows an interior view of one of the office spaces. It is captioned "Old Administration Building Commandants Office" (see HABS Photo No. IL-1001C-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 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.

"History of Rock Island Arsenal Called for by O.O. 25302-D-195," n.d. Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office. Gives completion date for original construction.

"Industrial Facilities Inventory of Rock Island Ordnance Center." Prepared by U.S. Engineer Office, 1946. Rock Island Arsenal Engineering Plans and Services Division. Contains floor plans documenting that 1936 remodeling plans were completed.

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

Slatterly, Thomas J. "History of Building 360, RIA Headquarters 1899-1922," n.d. Most detailed discussion of the building's various uses.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Bouilly, Robert. "Arsenal Island." Joined by a River: Quad Cities, ed. Frederick I. Anderson. N. pl.: Lee Enterprises, Incorporated, 1982. Excellent historical analysis of the arsenal's development to about 1910, written by a historian in the Rock Island Arsenal Historical Office.

Tillinghast, B. F. Rock Island Arsenal: In Peace and in War. Chicago: The Shepard Company, 1898. Reproduces photograph showing building's present configuration.

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E. 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.