

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Rock Island Arsenal Rodman Plan - Old Stone Buildings

and or common Arsenal Island Historic Stone Buildings

2. Location

street & number NA _____ not for publication

city, town NA vicinity of Rock Island

state Illinois code IL county Rock Island code IL161

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name United States Department of the Army

street & number The Pentagon

city, town Arlington _____ vicinity of _____ state Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Rock Island County Courthouse

street & number 1504 3rd Ave,

city, town Rock Island _____ state Illinois

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

NR, & NHL Surveys
title HABS/HAER Inventory has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1937; 1969; 1981, 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records National Park Service
Library of Congress/Division of Prints and Photographs

city, town Washington _____ state D.C.

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Rock Island Arsenal's proposed National Historic Landmark district is situated on a 948 acre island in the upper Mississippi River between the cities of Rock Island, Illinois and Davenport, Iowa. From 1862 to the present, the island has been the constant site of the Rock Island Arsenal. The year 1987 marks the 125th anniversary of the Rock Island Arsenal. The nomination of the Rock Island Arsenal's Rodman Plan - Old Stone Buildings as a National Historic Landmark district would be a splendid way of commemorating such an occasion. The reception of the nation's most prestigious historic honor would be a source of pride for the employees of Arsenal Island and for the communities that surround Rock Island.

Rock Island, or Arsenal Island as it is known today, is a military installation owned and operated by the United States Army. In 1955, the Army established a command headquarters at Rock Island in addition to the Arsenal.¹

Since that year the Rock Island Arsenal has been the host to a series of headquarters. Currently, the US Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command (AMCCOM) has its headquarters located at Arsenal Island. Major General Fred Hissong is the present commanding general of AMCCOM and Colonel John S. Cowings is the current commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal.

The vivid history of Arsenal Island includes many colorful chapters. First there was the Fort Armstrong frontier era of 1816-1836; then the railroad era with the first railroad bridge built across the Mississippi River, erected in 1856, rebuilt in 1868, and relocated in 1872; and next the Rock Island Prison Barracks era of the Civil War. A prison camp for Confederate prisoners-of-war was operated on the island from 1863-1865. Unfortunately, very little remains from these pre-arsenal eras that possesses the historic integrity required for a National Historic Landmark nomination.

The boundaries of the Rock Island Arsenal are naturally formed by the north and south channels of the Mississippi River. The mainland approaches at the three access bridges are also federal property.² The fences at the bridges and the river channels form the boundary lines for Arsenal Island's nomination in the National Register of Historic Places which was approved in 1969.

The boundaries for the National Historic Landmark district proposed by this document are within the Rock Island Arsenal. There are two zones to this historic district which comprise primarily the Thomas J. Rodman designed or influenced stone structures. Zone A, the historic industrial zone, includes the Clock Tower Building, Building 205; the Old Gatehouse, Building 321, at the western tip of Rock Island; Rodman Avenue, the main east-west thoroughfare that leads to the industrial core situated in the interior of the island; and the Rodman Plan - Old Stone Buildings, located in the central interior of Rock Island. Zone B of the proposed National Historic Landmark district comprises the north central shore of the island that, under General Rodman's plan, was set aside a staff residential area.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1862, 1867, 1871, 1893 **Builder/Architect** Thomas J. Rodman/Ordnance Department

¹⁹¹⁸
Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Rock Island Arsenal's proposed historic landmark district derives its significance largely from the General Thomas J. Rodman planned and inspired Old Stone Buildings.¹ These buildings represented one of the largest military construction projects of the late nineteenth century.² After assuming command of the Rock Island Arsenal in 1865, Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Rodman devised a master plan for the installation that called for the construction of ten large manufacturing shops supplemented by a variety of ancillary buildings.³ Under General Rodman's plan, the arsenal's main industrial site was transferred to the high ground at the center of the island.⁴ Also, the north central shore of the island was set aside for a staff residential area. Surviving in highly intact condition, the buildings make a cohesive architectural statement that, in terms of both their scale and style have no counterpart among government installations in the midwest.⁵ In addition to their architectural importance, the Rodman plan - Old Stone Buildings are the administrative and technological core of the Rock Island Arsenal. These buildings are vital for understanding the history of American ordnance development and production from the Spanish-American War to the present. Because of their architectural, historical, and/or technological merit, the Rodman plan buildings are classified by the US Army as category I historic properties.⁶

Historical Overview

Established in 1862 as a small military storage and repair depot, Rock Island Arsenal plans were upgraded to the status of an ordnance manufacturing facility two years later. However, for the next thirty years, the arsenal primarily concentrated on the completion of an ambitious construction program designed by its second commandant, General Thomas J. Rodman, 1865-1871. His plan was largely implemented by his successor, Brevet Colonel Daniel W. Flagler, 1871-1886. Colonel Flagler later rose to the rank of Brigadier General and served as Chief, US Army Ordnance Department during the Spanish-American War.⁷

The Arsenal's last Stone Shop; Shop K, Building 68; was completed in 1893. A year later, Rock Island Arsenal began the manufacture of artillery carriages which has remained as one of the arsenal's chief areas of specialization to the present time. In 1899, Rock Island Arsenal was also authorized to manufacture small arms, which became an important production item during World War I.⁸ At the conclusion of that conflict, the arsenal experienced peacetime reduction in force and operations. While manufacturing activities at the Arsenal were greatly curtailed during the inter-war period great strides were made at Rock Island Arsenal in experimental and development work. During World War II, Rock Island Arsenal was a center for the design and reconditioning of artillery carriages, recoil mechanisms, gun mounts, machine guns, and rocket launchers. Except for the rocket launcher activities, which were terminated in 1962, Rock Island Arsenal continues to

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 101

Quadrangle name Rock Island, Illinois

Quadrangle scale 7.5 minute

UTM References

A 1 5 7 0 3 2 2 0 4 5 9 1 8 8 1 5 1 0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1 1 5 7 1 0 1 4 5 1 5 1 0 4 1 5 9 1 8 8 1 5 1 0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1 5 7 0 4 5 5 1 0 4 5 9 1 8 9 1 0 1 0

D 1 1 5 7 1 0 1 4 7 1 5 1 0 4 1 5 1 0 1 4 5 1 5 1 0

E 1 1 5 7 0 4 7 5 1 0 4 5 9 1 9 1 1 3 1 0

F 1 1 5 7 1 0 1 5 1 1 5 1 0 4 1 5 1 0 1 9 1 1 3 1 0

G 1 1 5 7 0 5 1 1 5 1 0 4 1 5 9 1 9 2 1 0 1 0

H 1 1 5 7 1 0 1 5 3 1 2 1 0 4 1 5 1 0 1 9 2 1 0 1 0

*See Continuation Sheet

Verbal boundary description and justification

*See Continuation Sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state NA code NA county NA code NA

state NA code NA county NA code NA

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Thomas J. Slattery, Historian

organization AMCCOM Historical Office

date June 1987

street & number NA

telephone (309)782 - 1269

city or town Rock Island

state Illinois 61299-6000

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title _____ date _____

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date _____

Keeper of the National Register

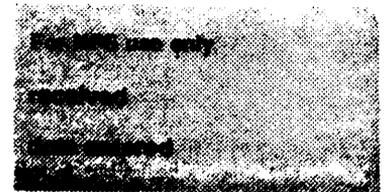
Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

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NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DISTRICT: The Rock Island Arsenal Rodman Plan - Old Stone Buildings

Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Rodman, known as the "Father of the Rock Island Arsenal," devised a master plan for an arsenal of grand design at Rock Island.³ The plan called for the construction of 10 large manufacturing shops, built of stone, supplemented by a variety of administrative, residential, maintenance, storage, and utility buildings. General Rodman relocated the arsenal's main site from its original position at the western tip of the island to the high ground of the central interior. The move allowed for greater expansion and use of water power necessary for a grand arsenal.⁴

The boundary of the Arsenal's historic industrial zone of the proposed National Historic Landmark district begins at Zone A, at the western tip of the island, where the Clock Tower Building (Building 205) is situated. A descriptive synopsis and photograph of the Clock Tower and the other limestone structures, which comprised the Rock Island Arsenal in the late nineteenth century through the early days of the 1900s, has been included in this nomination. Also, a map depicting the boundary lines of Zones A and B that form the historic stone building district has been included with this documentation.

Zone A: Historic RIA Industrial Zone

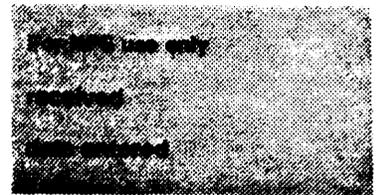
The Clock Tower Building is the principal feature of the western tip of the historic industrial zone. The original stone Gate House (Building 321), constructed in 1875 and not used since the last decade, is the other historic stone building at the west end of Zone A. The Clock Tower Building represents the beginning of the arsenal at Rock Island and is physically located at the western approach to the greater arsenal complex. It is the only building erected from the original arsenal plans. The initial plans called for the construction of a small arsenal for primarily depot activities and not manufacturing at Rock Island.

The Clock Tower Building

Begun under Rock Island Arsenal's first commanding officer, Major Charles P. Kingsbury, only the foundation and portions of the first floor of the Clock Tower Building were completed during his command. The majority of the building was completed under the supervision of General Thomas J. Rodman, Major Kingsbury's successor.⁵ Since its completion in 1867, the Clock Tower Building has been in continuous possession of the federal government. In 1941 the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers received control of the structure and has maintained it to this date.⁵ The Rock Island Arsenal Gate House still serves as the formal entry onto Rodman Avenue.

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Old Gate House and Rodman Avenue

The other structures at the west end of the island are of more recent construction and therefore should not be included in the Arsenal's historic district. From the Clock Tower Building and Old Gate House at the entrance of the arsenal, Zone A extends east on Rodman Avenue and leads to the Rodman plan manufacturing core of the Rock Island Arsenal.

Rodman Avenue, originally designated Main Avenue, was conceived by General Rodman as the primary east-west thoroughfare for Arsenal Island. Main Avenue linked the original site of the arsenal, near the Clock Tower Building, with the subsequent "Grand Arsenal" developed during General Rodman's and his successor, Major Daniel W. Flagler's commands.⁸ Major Flagler, later in his career, rose to the rank of Brigadier General and became the Chief of the US Army Ordnance Department.

By the mid-1870s the Rock Island Arsenal stone shop complex had begun to take on the appearance of an arsenal of grand design. Improvements were made in the formal appearance of Rodman Avenue. The Gate House (Building 321) and entry gates were built in 1875, and "trees along both sides of Main Rodman Avenue, from the gates eastward to the foot of the high grounds were planted in 1876."⁷

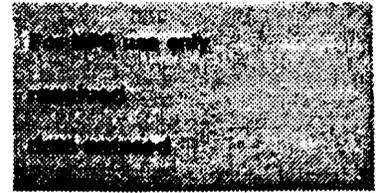
The intended feeling of a grand entrance and approach to the 10 massive stone shops has been maintained in a park-like setting. This feeling of grandeur was enhanced by quality landscape architecture, representative of the later nineteenth century. The approach projected a sense of formal splendor with vistas, up a gradual incline, lessened by a framework of plants, shrubs, and trees. In recent years preservation of these greenways has been encouraged. Dutch Elm disease, storms, and pavement have intruded upon the Rodman Avenue's flanking greenway over the last 100 years. Any additional encroachment upon the boulevard-like character of Rodman Avenue should be avoided.

Today, as in the past, visitors approach the core of the arsenal by traveling past the imposing Clock Tower Building and the circa 1875 Gate House. Approximately one mile up an arrow-straight thoroughfare, visitors encounter the old Rock Island Arsenal Headquarters Building (Building 360) with its post flag planted in the front lawn. Building 360 is situated on the northwest corner of Rodman and Gillespie Avenues opposite the Post Building (Building 225). Today Building 225 houses the fire and police departments as it did when the building was constructed in 1873. These ancillary or auxiliary buildings were placed immediately to the west of 10 impressively large stone shops that formed the industrial core of General Rodman's arsenal of grand design.

Zone A contains four large Rodman plan ancillary buildings: A Barracks, (Building 90); Post Building, (Building 225); the old Rock Island Arsenal Headquarters (Building 360); and a Storehouse (Building 56) for Shop K. These auxiliary buildings

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flank the historic Rodman plan industrial core. The Barracks Building and the Storehouse for Shop K both are located on East Avenue. The old Headquarters Buildings and the Post Building are situated just west of the 10 stone shops at the intersection of Gillespie and Rodman Avenues. The Barracks (Building 90), completed in 1873, currently houses the US Army Management Engineering Training Activity (AMETA). The Post Building was completed in 1874. Building 360 functioned as the headquarters building for the Rock Island Arsenal from 1889 - 1922. Although this structure's exterior has remained as originally built, the interior has been renovated. During the 1930s the building was converted into officer's family housing.⁹ In 1893, the final Rodman plan building was constructed at the rear of Shop K (Building 68). Constructed as a storehouse for Shop K, Building 56, as it is now designated, functions as classrooms for the original AMETA program. This structure is the Arsenal's only surviving storehouse from the original Rodman plan.¹⁰ Only two such buildings were built. The other one, Storehouse A was destroyed by fire in 1903.¹¹

The Rock Island Arsenal's 10 historic Stone Shop Buildings are bound east and west by the ancillary buildings situated on East and Gillespie Avenues, respectively. The structures on North and South Avenues between Gillespie and East form the northern and southern boundaries of the historic industrial zone. Today the 10 Rodman plan shops stand basically as they were constructed at their original locations, approximately a mile east of the Clock Tower Building, toward the central portion of the island.

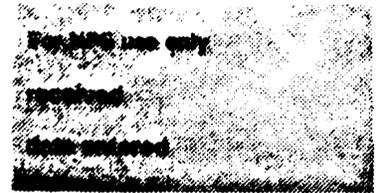
Initially Rodman's 10 shops were designated by letters. They were known as shops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K. Under Rodman's plan, the shops were divided into Armory and Arsenal Rows.¹² Shops B, D, F, H, and K, aligning Rodman Avenue on the north, formed the installation's Armory Row. These structures are now designated as Buildings 60, 62, 64, 66, and 68, respectively.

A historic properties report, prepared by a private firm for the United States Army in 1985, contained the following general assessment regarding the Arsenal's old stone buildings.

Surviving in highly intact condition, the buildings make a cohesive statement that, in terms of both their scale and style, has no counterpart among government installations in the Midwest.¹³

The report included the following description of the 10 Rodman Plan stone shops.

The ten Stone Shops (Buildings 60, 62, 66, 68, 102, 104, 106, 108, and 110), massive "U"-shaped structures, each with a central section 210 feet by 60 feet, flanked by wings measuring 300 feet by 60 feet . . . The shops' exteriors are constructed of pillowed limestone accented by pilasters, architraves and pedimented gable ends. The regularly spaced windows originally featured six-over-six,

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double-hung wood sash. The original slate roofing, supported by iron framing, has been replaced by either composition or metal roofing.¹⁴

The buildings originally featured an open bay interior plan designed to provide light and room for manufacturing operations. Now most of the stone shops contain offices and corridors formed by portable partitions. Evidence of the original 19th century interior in the form of cast-iron and a few wrought iron columns, and decorative cast iron stairways, is present in these structures today.¹⁵

The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Records Inventory Cards for these 10 stone shops and their stone ancillary buildings cites these buildings as being in good condition.¹⁶ In recent years, the Army has undertaken a major effort to rehabilitate these structures, including restoration of the exteriors. There are no current plans to demolish or significantly alter these structures.

Four connecting links, designated buildings 61, 67, 103, and 109, were built between eight of the Stone Shops in 1918 by Stone and Webster Engineering Company. The stone annexes were designed to match the Greek revival style of the original stone shops.¹⁷

Construction during World Wars I and II had, out of wartime necessity, intruded upon the arsenal's 19th century design and had ushered in the mechanized era of the next century. Variations in building style and arrangement from the original stone building concept began around WWI in the industrial complex west of Gillespie Avenue.¹⁸ However, careful placement of these and later 20th century buildings along Rodman Avenue assured that the Rock Island Arsenal would continue to project the feeling of a grand arsenal. Though the Rock Island Arsenal is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, it continues today to be a vital manufacturing arsenal for the United States.

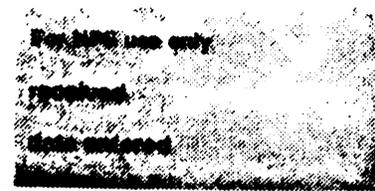
Zone B: The Principal Officer's Residential Quarters Area

Directly north of the stone shops, General Rodman and his successor, Major Flagler, developed the officer's family quarters.¹⁹ The shops and quarters are presently separated by the Rock Island Golf Course that continues the landscape interspace which has been part of the planning and development of the area from the outset.

In 1881, a pedestrian access path that included a double-arched stone bridge was constructed as a link between the Arsenal's central industrial complex and the officer's residence area. The bridge remains today, but, the low lying pond that it once spanned has been drained. Modern sidewalks and roads have replaced this path; therefore, it is no longer the pedestrian route between the officer's quarters and the industrial shops. The small bridge, which still stands, is in fair

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condition.²⁰

The elegant residential area was intended to be clearly distinguishable from the industrial area. The symmetry and formal classical architecture of the shop buildings gave way to a picturesque though massive adaptation of the Italian villa form of Quarters One. The subaltern officers' quarters were constructed with a more restrained Italianate character.

The Commanding Officer's Quarters, Building 301, completed in 1871 and designed by General Rodman, still functions today as the family residence of the highest ranking officer on Arsenal Island. Building 301 is a massive structure containing over 19,000 square feet of floor space, two and one-half stories with a three and one-half story tower. A wide porch stairway, projecting bays, and porches conceal the buildings basically cube shape design.²¹ Now known as Quarters One, the Commanding Officer's Quarters is currently the family residence of Major General Fred Hissong, Commanding General of the US Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command. The High Victorian Italian Villa architectural style of Quarters One became the model for the scaled-down Italianate design of the Subaltern Officers' Quarters built to the east of Quarters One.²² The Subaltern Officers' Quarters (Buildings 2, 3, and 4) are two story, hip roof, stone veneer structures that feature bracketed cornices and projecting two story bays instead of towers. The historic properties report of 1985 recommends that:

Provisions should be made for adequate protection of the buildings' settings i.e., spacious yards, vistas, landscaping, and original or early yard and street fixtures, including fountains, fences, and streetlamps.²³

These General Rodman-designed and-inspired quarters, built in the period 1871-1874, are imposing stone mansions that are different in character but architecturally compatible to the design of the stone shops.

Major Daniel W. Flagler, Rodman's successor, supervised the construction of the original three Subaltern Officers' Quarters, designated as Quarters Two, Three, and Four. Subaltern Officer's Quarters Six, though not of the same design as the 1874 circa officers' quarters, should be included in this historic zone. It was constructed in 1905, to accommodate the officers who had accompanied the small arms mission to Rock Island from the east at the turn of the century.²⁴ General Rodman's plans for a combined armory and arsenal at Rock Island became a reality with the arrival of these officers.

Quarters Six, a large three-story, quoined Milwaukee brick building with flaired-eave gables and palladian windows, is today the family quarters of Colonel John S. Cowings, the commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal. It has been the arsenal commanding officer's quarters ever since the arrival of the command

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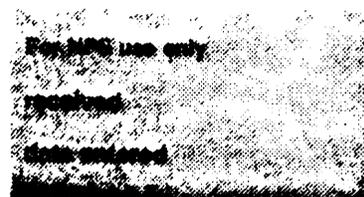
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headquarters in 1955. Quarters Six is included in Zone B of the Historic Landmark district. Though not of the same style and material as the earlier Rodman-influenced quarters, this turn-of-the-century quarters was constructed in a style and scale that complements the earlier period architecture of the older Subaltern Officers' Quarters. The great interspace in landscape setting between Quarters Six and its earlier counterparts also serves to diminish any possible sense of discord between the styles of the older and newer quarters.

The Rodman-plan and Rodman-inspired old stone buildings, including the ten shops, officers' quarters, and ancillary buildings, are generally classified by the Army as Category I historic properties. Only Quarters Six currently possesses a lower classification. For a complete listing of these historically significant buildings, see Table 1.

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¹A Historical Summary, 1 July through 31 December, 1954, (Rock Island: Rock Island Arsenal, 1955) p. 1-3

²Major Daniel W. Flagler, A History of the Rock Island Arsenal from its Establishment in 1863 to December 1876: and of the Island of Rock Island, the Site of the Arsenal, from 1804 to 1863, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877) pp. 152, 156, 250, 380-381. This is also known as Ordnance Memorandum #20. It is hereafter referred to as Flagler.

³Flagler, p. 261.

⁴Ibid, p. 123.

⁵MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Historic Properties Report, Rock Island Arsenal, Final Report, 1985, This document was prepared by the MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis, Minnesota, under Contract CX-0001-2-0033 between Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Spring, Maryland, and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service; U.S. Department of the Interior. It is hereafter referred to as MacDonald and Mack.

⁶On 11 September 1941, the US Army Ordnance Department permanently transferred ownership of the Clock Tower Building together with a surrounding triangle of 6.90 acres of land from the Rock Island Arsenal to the Corps of Engineers.

⁷Flagler, p. 272.

⁸Henry B. Moy and Titus M. Karlowitz, Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation of Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, (Normal, Illinois, Midwestern Archeological Research Center, Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, Illinois State University, p. 58.

⁹Ibid., p. 78; Ira O. Nothstein, "Rock Island Arsenal Its History and Development," unpublished manuscript: Works Progress Administration Project, 1937.

¹⁰MacDonald and Mack, p. 99; Ira O. Nothstein, p. 169.

¹¹Ibid., p. 86.

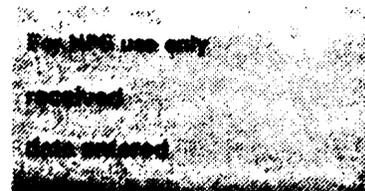
¹³MacDonald and Mack, p. 84.

¹⁴MacDonald and Mack, p. 85.

¹⁵Ibid., p. 86.

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¹⁶Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Records Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc., May 1984 Document level II. US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington DC. The Inventory Cards are on reserve at the Library of Congress in the nation's capital.

¹⁷MacDonald and Mack, p. 107.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 52

¹⁹Ibid., pp. 36 and 43.

²⁰Ibid., p. 43.

²¹Ibid., p. 91.

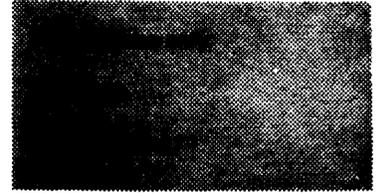
²²Ibid.

²³Ibid., p. 92.

²⁴Ibid., p. 45

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Important aspects of the Rock Island Arsenal's Old Stone Buildings historic district are revealed in the following individual building historic descriptions.

Individual Building Descriptions (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards)

The following list enumerates only those arsenal buildings within the boundaries of the proposed historic landmark district that contribute to the historic district. Buildings within areas of the arsenal excluded from the landmark district are not enumerated.

Subaltern Officer's Quarters - (Quarters 2, 3, and 4)

Army classified category I historic property. Italianate style architecture. Series of 3 subaltern officer's quarters constructed during Major D. W. Flagler's command (1871-1886). Presently used as officer's family quarters. Part of ensemble related to Commanding Officer's Quarters situated directly to the west. Picturesque 19th century landscape planning provided by total ensemble of residential quarters. Under Rodman's plan, north central shore of island set aside as staff residential area. These quarters continue to function in their original capacity.

Subaltern Officer's Quarters 2, Building 2

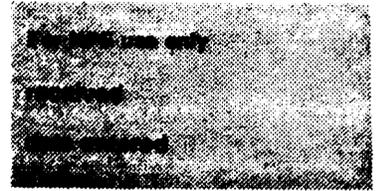
Army category I historic property. Italianate style architecture. Rectangular, 48' x 28' 2-story, square ground floor plan, cruciform on second floor, coursed rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls; low hip roof with flat deck; Completed in 1874
Building faces north onto Terrace Drive and overlooks Mississippi River. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Subaltern Officer's Quarters 3, Building 3

Army category I historic property. Italianate style architecture. 2-story, L-shaped, 53' x 40' Coursed rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls; low hip roof with flat deck. Bracketed cornice with panelled frieze; stone quoins; cast iron columns, brackets, and balustrade on north porch. Building faces north onto Terrace Drive and overlooks Mississippi River. Completed in 1872. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

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Subaltern Officer's Quarters 4, Building 4

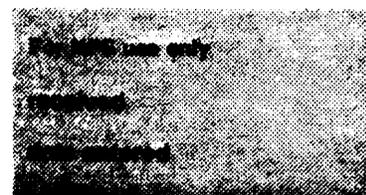
Army category I historic property. Italianate style architecture, 2-story, irregular shaped, 41' x 28' coursed rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls; low hip roof with flat deck. Bracketed cornice with panelled frieze; stone quoins; cast iron columns brackets, and balustrade on north porch. Completed in 1872. Building faces north onto Terrace Drive and overlooks Mississippi River. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Subaltern Officer's Quarters 6, Building 6

Army category III historic property. Not an Italianate style building. The landscape space allotted for possible Quarters 5 which was never built, provides a natural break with Quarters 6 situated apart from Quarters 4 thus avoiding conflict or contrast of style. 3 stories and basement, Brick foundation with load bearing walls of tan Milwaukee brick laid in stretcher bond. Irregular shaped, 47' x 36' with combination hip and mansard roof. Building faces north onto Terrace Drive and overlooks the Mississippi River. Completed in 1905, to accommodate the enlarged officer staff required by the small arms plant established at the arsenal in the early twentieth century. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

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Storehouse K, Building 56

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture
Massive coursed rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and
load bearing walls. Walls approximately 4' thick in basement
decreasing about 6" with each higher story. Rectangular in
shape, 234' x 60', projecting north and south pavilions 60' by
15'. Cross gable roof, and wrought iron Fink trusses. 2 1/2
stories plus basement. Basically building has kept its
original appearance despite modification and replacement of
entrances. The only surviving storehouse from Rodman's
original plan. Rodman planned for eight storehouses to be
constructed for each of the eight shop buildings excluding
the forge and foundry in shops E and F. However only two
were constructed. Storehouse A was destroyed by fire in 1903.
Walls lined with brick, floors supported by iron columns and
carried on wood joists and girders. Completed in 1893, it
currently functions as US Army Management Training Activity
Annex. Storehouse K is located northwest of the intersection
of Gillespie Avenue and North Avenue north of the stone shops.
(See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara
Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Ten Original Stone Shops

In 1865, General Thomas J. Rodman devised a master plan for RIA
calling for the construction of ten large manufacture shops,
five on each side of the island's major east-west thoroughfare.
Historically, these shops have formed the manufacturing core of
the Rock Island Arsenal. The Rodman plan stone buildings
represented one of the largest military construction projects
of the late 19th Century. Surviving in highly intact condition,
the buildings have no counterpart in scale and size in the Midwest.

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Stone Shop B, Building 60

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture 2 1/2 stories plus basement, massive rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls, 3' thick in basement, decreasing about 6" with each higher story. U-shaped, 210' x 300' with south wing 90' x 60'; two projecting pavilions 60' x 15' on east and west sides. Initial construction, 1867. Floors carried by wrought iron stringers and joists with brick arches between the joists; iron columns on first and second floors; decorative iron stairways. One of the original ten manufacturing buildings of the Rodman plan. Presently houses Post Restaurant, Museum, and Officers' Club. Shop B, Building 60 faces south onto Rodman Avenue and forms the western terminus of the northern row of shops often referred to as Armory Row, along Rodman Avenue. Completed in 1873. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop Annex, Building 61

Army category II historic property. Greek Revival Architecture 2 1/2 stories, with concrete foundation. Reinforced concrete structure clad with coursed stone veneer. Rectangular, with 90' x 55' dimensions. Designed by Stone and Webster Engineering Company to match the original stone shops. Completed in 1918. Original used for material handling, presently Building 61 houses the Credit Union. Building faces south onto Rodman Avenue and joins Building 60 at its southeast pavilion. One of four identical links constructed between eight of the stone shops. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop D, Building 62

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture Massive rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls; 3' thick in basement and decreasing about 6" with each succeeding story. U-shaped, 210' x 300', south wing 90' x 60', east and west wings 300' x 60'; two projecting pavilions 60' x 15' on east and west sides. 2 1/2 stories, plus basement. Seamed metal cross gable roof; metal Fink trusses. Stone bearing the date 1871 above central entrance on forth facade, citing initial construction of building. Floors carried by wrought iron stringers and joists with brick arches between the joists; iron columns on first and second floors; decorative iron stairways. Completed in 1876, presently used for offices, Building 62 faces south onto Rodman Avenue, forming part of Armory Row, west of 2nd Street.

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Building's dimensions identical to Shop B and the other stone shops save Shops E and F. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop F, Building 64

Army category I historic property, Greek Revival Architecture. Massive rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls. U-shaped, 210' x 300', south wings 90' x 60'; 300' x 60' east and west wings; two projecting pavilions 60' x 15' on east and west sides. 1 1/2 stories, with seamed metal cross gable roof; metal frame; gabled monitor. Building 64 included in group of ten stone shops that formed the manufacturing core of Rodman's master plan. Originally used as Rolling Mill and Forging Shop. Presently used as Electroplating Shop. Initial construction began 1874 and building was completed in 1878. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop H, Building 66

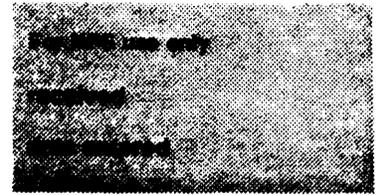
Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture. Surviving in highly intact condition, Building 66, as with the other nine original stone shops, form a cohesive architectural statement in terms of scale and style. They have no counter part among government installations in the midwest. Building 66 has identical dimensions with the other Rodman plan shops, with the exception of Buildings 64 and 106 (Shops F and E). Presently Shop H used as Small Arms Assembly building. The small arms mission production began in 1904. Initial construction of Shop H occurred in 1878 and building completed 1886. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Annex Building, Building 67

Army category II historic property. Greek Revival Architecture. Concrete foundation, reinforced concrete structure clad with course stone veneer. Rectangular, 90' x 60', 2 1/2 stories. Annex Building 67 connects buildings 66 and 68. One of four identical links constructed between eight of the stone shops. Annex buildings 61, 67, 103, and 109 provide evidence of early interest at Rock Island Arsenal in preserving the uniformity and regularity of the Stone Shops. Wartime needs were met without sacrificing the architectural integrity of the ensemble.

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Designed by Stone and Webster Engineering Company to match original stone shops. Originally used for material handling, presently used for shop offices. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop K, Building 68

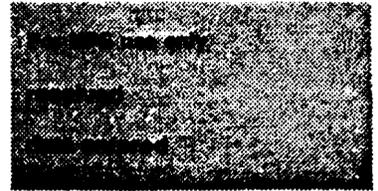
Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture Except for the foundry and forge shops (Buildings 64 and 106) the Rodman plan stone shops have identical dimensions. Buildings 60, 62, 66, 68, 102, 104, 108, and 110 are all 2 1/2 stories plus basement; U-shaped, with seamed metal cross gable roof; metal Fink trusses; arched openings with rusticated stone surrounds and keystones; six-over-six light double hung sash with rusticated stone sills, and flat lintels; pedimented gable ends; stone raking and horizontal cornices; floors carried by wrought iron stringers and joists with brick arches between the joists. Building 68 presently used as a small arms assembly building. Small arms production began at Rock Island Arsenal in 1904. Building 68's initial construction began 1881. Building completed in 1893. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology Inc., Mary 1984.)

Stone Building, Building 90

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture 2 1/2 stories plus basement. Massive coursed rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls. Rectangular 155' x 57', with central projecting pedimented pavilion on west side 49' x 10' and a parallel addition 41' x 21' on east side. Main building has cross gable roof. Main entrance has arched opening with rusticated stone surround and keystone; six-over-six-light double hung sash and glass block windows with stone sills and flat lintels. Pedimented gable ends; stone pilasters, entablature, and horizontal and raking cornices. Decorative wrought iron balustrades on either side of cornices. Building 90 faces west onto East Avenue northeast of the stone shops. Constructed in 1873-74. In 1917 an addition containing laundry facilities and bathrooms was built, connecting to main building at first and second floors. Originally a barracks, presently Building 90 provides training and offices for the US Army Management Engineering Training Activity (AMETA). (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

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Stone Shop A, Building 102

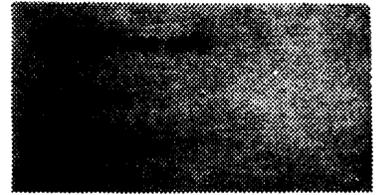
Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture 2 1/2 stories plus basement. One of the ten U-shaped manufacturing shops that formed the industrial core of General Rodman's master plan for Rock Island Arsenal. Basically the same dimensions as the other stone shops with the exceptions of Shop E and F. Initial construction began in 1873. Completed in 1876. Constructed as part of Arsenal Row, the five shops that aligned Rodman Avenue on the south presently used for offices. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Ind., May 1984.)

Stone Shop Annex, Building 103

Army category II historic property. Greek Revival Architecture 2 1/2 stories plus basement. One of four identical links built between eight of the stone shops. Concrete foundation, reinforced concrete structure clad with coursed stone veneer. Rectangular 90' x 60'. Connects buildings 102 and 104. Designed by Stone and Webster Engineering Company to match the original stone shops. Completed in 1918. Originally used for material handling, presently used for office space. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

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Stone Shop C, Building 104

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture
Massive rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing
walls. Same U-shape and dimensions as other Rodman plan manufact-
uring shops. Originally part of Arsenal Row, Shop 104 today is
used for offices. Initial construction 1867. Completed 1872.
(See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower,
affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Incinerator Building 105

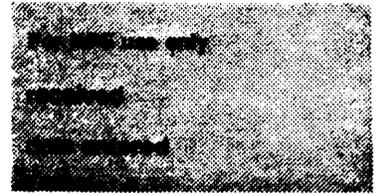
Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture
Stone foundation. Coursed ashlar limestone load bearing walls;
concrete walls on addition situated between original building
and stack. Rectangular, 40'x54'. One story. Metal gable roof.
Window openings closed in with stone; massive stone sills and
lintels. Stone pilasters. On south side truncated brick stack
set on stone base. Inscription above south opening, AD MDCCCLXXI.
Building situated in courtyard on south side of Building 104, north
of South Avenue. Originally used as boiler room for shop C.
Presently used as an incinerator. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards,
inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology,
Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop E, Building 106

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture
Massive rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing
walls. U-shaped, Rodman plan foundry, 210' x 300', north wing
90' x 60', east and west wings 300' x 60'. Two projecting pavil-
ions 60' x 15' on east and west sides. 1 1/2 stories. Completed
in 1874. Continues to operate today as the Rock Island Arsenal's
foundry. Operational through the Indian wars of the later 19th century,
the Spanish-American War, the Phillipine Insurrection, World Wars
I and II, Korean Conflict, and the Vietnam War. This building is
vital for understanding the history of American ordnance development and
production through the later 19th and 20th century. (See HABS/HAER
Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with
Building Technology, Inc. May 1984.)

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Stone Shop G, Building 108

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture. Massive rock faced ashlar limestone foundation and load bearing walls, 3' thick in the basement, decreasing about 6" with each succeeding story. U-shaped, 210 x 300', same dimensions as the other stone manufacturing building except for buildings 64 and 106 (Shops F and E). Shop G contains the same architectural features as the other stone shops. Presently AMCCOM command offices; print shop and photo laboratory; and prototype shop are housed in Building 108. Initial construction 1877. Completed 1882. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop Annex, Building 109

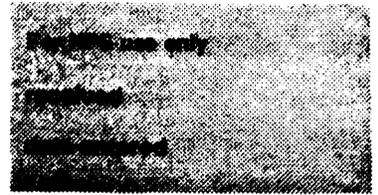
Army category II historic property. Greek Revival Architecture. Concrete foundation, reinforced concrete structure clad with coursed stone veneer. Rectangular, 90' x 60'. 2 1/2 stories. Designed by Stone and Webster Engineering Company to match the original stone shops. Originally used for material handling, presently utilized as offices for AMCCOM. Built in 1918 as one of four identical links constructed between eight of the stone shops. Building 109 connects Buildings 108 and 110. It is an historically significant example of military-industrial design that augmented RIA's industrial efficiency while preserving its overall architectural integrity. Embodies an equal concern for utilitarian and aesthetic considerations that became increasingly rare during subsequent wartime construction programs. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Stone Shop I, Building 110

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture. Basically identical with the other stone manufacturing buildings in terms of dimensions, style, and material. Along with Buildings 102, 104, 106, 108, collectively formed Rodman's Arsenal Row, five large stone manufacturing shops that align Rodman Avenue. Initial construction began 1878, completed 1883. Presently used as offices for AMCCOM elements. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

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Clock Tower Building, Building 205

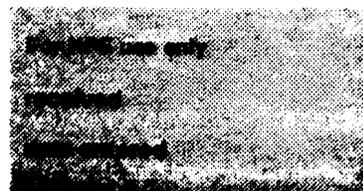
Army category I historic property. Earliest extant building associated with Rock Island Arsenal. Major Charles P. Kingsbury began initial construction in 1863. Building completed during General Rodman's command in 1867. Only building erected from original arsenal plans. Constructed of LeClaire limestone. Originally used as a storehouse, arsenal turned building over to US Army Corps of Engineers in 1941. The Corps of Engineers had occupied the portions of building during construction of Lock and Dam at Rock Island. Building's four face clock has 12' diameter dials. Minute hand 6' long and hour hand is approximately 5'. Clock made by A. S. Hotchkiss Company, New York. Purchased for tower in 1867 considered to be finest in United States. The clock may be the only timepiece of this type that is still operating with its original parts. The clock was switched over to electricity in 1950, eliminating handwinding. Massive weights drive clock hang down three floors. Clock's bell weighs about 3,500 pounds. Construction authorized by act of 11 July 1862. Building is 180' long x 60' wide and 58' high. Foundation walls are 4' thick, decreasing 6" with each additional story. Clock's tower reaches 117' high. Begun during President Lincoln's administration, the building today is one of the major historical landmarks along the upper Mississippi River. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Post Building, Building 225

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture 2 stories, with basement under west wing. Stone foundation, coursed rock faced ashlar limestone load bearing walls; hose tower walls are brick. Cross-shaped center wing 39' x 58', center wing 39' x 33', west wing 10' x 10', 10' x 10' hose tower in southwest corner. Cross gable roof, originally functioned as main guard house, fire engine house, and storehouse. Today still operates as police office and fire station. Building faces north onto Rodman Avenue and is located southwest of the intersection of Rodman Avenue. Completed in 1874. Hose tower added in 1919. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards inventoried by Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

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Commanding Officer's Quarters, Building 301

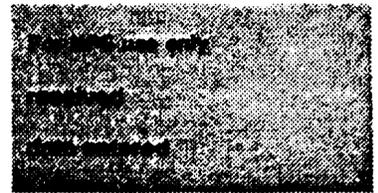
Army category I historic property. High Victorian Italian Villa style architecture. 2 1/2 stories plus full basement. Stone foundation. Smooth dressed coursed ashlar limestone load bearing walls. Basically L-shaped; main block is 74' x 52'; west wing is 31' x 44'; tower on east side is 19' x 14'. wraparound porch, approximately 73' x 9' on east and north sides. north side has 2 1/2 story rectangular bay with one story polygonal bay and 42' x 9' proch. South side has 19' x 18' porte cochere, 7' x 13' entrance porch, raised open terrace, and two one-story rectangular bays 7' x 13'. Tower is 3 1/2 stories. Truncated hip roof with copper deck main block; hip roof west wing; tower has parapeted hip roof; north bay gable roof. Three interior chimneys. Heavy rustic stone quoins; deep stone cornice with prominent scrolled brackets; pedimented gable end on north bay; dentiled cornices on one-story bays; decorative cast-iron detailing and paired columns on porte cochere and wraparound porch. Constructed in 1871, Building 301 is still functioning as the family quarters for the highest ranking officer on Arsenal Island. Building 301, also known as Quarters 1, faces east and is located on the north shore of the island, west of Gillespie Avenue. Numerous dignitaries from the United States and foreign countries have visited Quarters 1 in its 116 years. Possibly the largest single family dwelling owned by the US Army. Its style and scale complement that of the ten large stone manufacturing shops. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc., May 1984).

Gate House, Sentry Station Building 321

Army category I historic property. Gothic Revival style architecture. Stone foundation. Coursed rock-faced ashlar limestone load-bearing walls. Rectangular, 19' x 24'. One story. Steeply pitched gable roof. One-over-one-light double hung sash; stone sills and stone pointed arch hoodmolds; oculus in the gable ends. Notable departure from the arsenal's predominant use of Greek revival detailing for its stone buildings. Originally erected in 1875 and used as the Gate House, presently building is used as a Sentry Station.

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Old Stone Headquarters Building, Building 360

Army category I historic property. Greek Revival Architecture 2 1/2 stories and basement. Coursed rock faced ashlar lime-stone foundation and load bearing walls. Rectangular, approximately 83' x 56' with projecting pavilion on south facade. Cross gable roof, panelled brick interior chimneys with corbelled caps. Main entrance, north side, arched opening with stone surround and keystone; one-over-one-light double hung sash with stone sills and flat lintels; arched windows with stone surround in east and west gable ends and entrance on north side. Pedimented gable ends; stone pilasters with egg and dart capitals stone raking and horizontal cornices and entablature; decorative cast iron balustrade at east entrance. From 1889 - 1922 Building 360 was headquarters for the Rock Island Arsenal. Housed offices of post commander and his assisting officers. Eight commanding officers ran the arsenal from the Commander's Office in this building. They were: Colonel J. M. Whittemore, 1888-1891; Colonel A. R. Buffington, 1892-1897; Major Stanhope E. Blunt, 1897-1907; Lieutenant Colonel George W. Burr, 1911-1918; Colonel L. T. Hillman, 1918; Colonel Harry B. Jordan, 1919-1921; and Colonel David M. King, 1921-1931. Urgent orders for arms, ammunition, and equipment were received by these officers during the Indian uprising of 1891 in the West; the Spanish-American War of 1898; the Mexican Expeditionary search for Pancho Villa in 1916; and during World War I. Due to consolidation of activities and offices during the peacetime years after the Great War, the headquarters was moved to one of the industrial buildings, Building 210, Shop R. During the 1930's Building 360 was converted to family quarters for officers. Today it functions in this capacity. (See HABS/HAER Inventory Cards, inventoried by Barbara Hightower, affiliated with Building Technology, Inc., May 1984.)

Table I

List of Historically Significant Old Stone Buildings at the Rock Island Arsenal

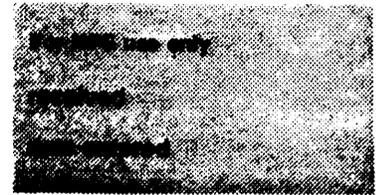
Bldg. #	Date (s)	National Register Area of Significance	US Army T.M. 5-801-1	**Building Condition
2	1873-73	Architecture	1	good
3	1871-71	"	1	"
4	1871-72	"	1	"
6	1905	"	3	"
56	1893	"	1	"
60	1867-72	"	1	"
62	1871-76	"	1	"
64	1874-78	"	1	"
65	1876	"	1	"
66	1878-86	"	1	"
68	1881-93	"	1	"
90	1873-74	"	1	"
102	1873-76	"	1	"
104	1867-72	"	1	"
105	1871	"	1	"
106	1871-74	"	1	"
108	1877-82	"	1	"
110	1878-83	"	1	"
205	1863-67	"	1	"
225	1873-74	"	1	"
301	1870-71	Architecture & Military History	1	"
321	1875	Architecture	1	"
360	1889	Architecture	1	"
Annex Bldg. #				
103	1918			
61	1917-18	"	1	"
109	1918			
67	1917-18	"	1	"

* Categories taken from MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Historic Properties Report, Rock Island Arsenal, 1985, "Category I Historic Properties p. 79-93, Category II Historic Properties p. 94-104, and Category III Historic Properties p. 105-125"
Historic Architectural Building Study/Historical Architectural Engineering Record Master Cards, Inventoried by Barbara Hightower, Building Technology, Inc. May 1984.

** Ibid.

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perform these responsibilities. Since the 1960's the arsenal has become a production center for a variety of high-priority, small-lot ordnance items that private industry cannot economically manufacture.⁹ In 1978 the Rock Island Arsenal began a mission of producing M45 recoil mechanisms for the US Army's new 155mm M198 Towed Howitzer that was scheduled to replace the World War II vintage M114/M114A1 Towed Howitzer. Furthermore, the Arsenal has had the added responsibility of integrating and assembling the four major components of the M198 Howitzer into a complete field artillery piece. In 1968 the Rock Island Arsenal had developed the X198 prototype Howitzer and manufactured the initial production, of 19 M198 15mm Howitzers, in house.¹⁰ At the present, the Rock Island Arsenal comprises about 235 structures, with approximately two dozen dating from the nineteenth century.¹¹

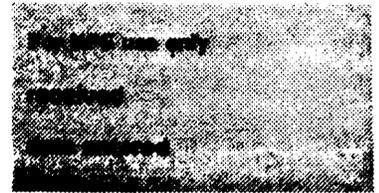
Rock Island is situated approximately halfway between St. Paul, Minnesota and St. Louis, Missouri at the point in which the Mississippi River bends away from its normal north-south course and flows westward. At this site the river divides into two main channels around a footprint-shaped isle known as Rock Island. This 948 acre island is located in the heart of four communities that are collectively called the Quad Cities. Individually these cities are Moline, and Rock Island, Illinois; and Bettendorf, and Davenport, Iowa. Approximately 100 of the island's total acres are within the Rock Island Arsenal's Old Stone Buildings - Historic District.¹² Rock Island is now the home for both the Rock Island Arsenal and the US Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command headquarters. Around 10,000 federal workers are employed on Arsenal Island. Of this figure, approximately 3,000 are Rock Island Arsenal employees, 6,000 are employed by AMCCOM headquarters, and the rest are personnel from other government tenant agencies. The US Army AMCCOM Command headquarters at Rock Island oversees over 30 other installations that include Army Ammunitions Plants, Research and Development Centers, and the Army's only other active manufacturing arsenal, Watervliet Arsenal. The Rock Island Arsenal's peak employment figures occurred during World War II prior to the command's arrival in 1955. The Rock Island Arsenal reached its highest figure of 18,467 employees in June 1943.¹³

Architectural Significance

The inception and growth of the Rock Island Arsenal's Old Stone Buildings took place during the succeeding commands of Major Charles P. Kingsbury, July 1863-June 1865; Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Rodman, August 1865-June 1871; and Major Daniel W. Flagler, June 1871-April 1886. At the conclusion of Major Flagler's command, the direction of the development was firmly enough established to be carried on for an additional decade and without major deviation.¹⁴ Although significant individually, it is collectively as the Arsenal of grand design that these buildings merit National Historic Landmark consideration. Constructed during peacetime and completed over a twenty-five year period, these old stone buildings reflect the feeling of manifest destiny that permeated Congress and the nation in the latter nineteenth century. The integrity of this grand plan remains intact.

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The proposed Rock Island Arsenal historic landmark district comprises two zones, a manufacturing area labeled Zone A and a staff residential area, designated Zone B. The construction of the Arsenal's ten shops that formed the core of the Rock Island Arsenal's original manufacturing complex evolved without significant departure in design between October 1866 and the 1883 completion of the last stone shop, Shop K, Building 68. The austere, simplicity of these mid-19th century Greek Revival architectural style buildings enhances the collective uniformity of the buildings with their projecting porticoes, repeating pilasters, and unifying horizontal band delineating the top of the second story contributes to a sense of harmony and simplicity.¹⁵

Although some minor differences in color, texture and even the cut of the stone exists from building to building, they are minor, and they do not distract from the uniformity of the ensembles.¹⁶

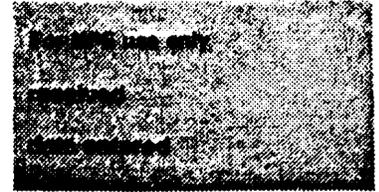
The minor variants in stone, though slight is due to the different locations from which the stone was quarried. The limestone for the Clock Tower Building was furnished by Joseph Parkins and quarried at Le Claire, Iowa.¹⁷ Stone for the various stone buildings constructed over a twenty-five year period came from several locations. Sangers and Steel of Joliet, Illinois provided a good deal of the limestone for the initial construction of the ten manufacturing shops, especially Shops B & C, Buildings 60 and 104.¹⁸ Later buildings were constructed with stone quarried by prisoners from the Iowa State Prison at Anamosa, Iowa. A Mr. J. A. Green of Anamosa, Iowa was the contractor.¹⁹ Mr. Edwin Walker, of Lamont, Illinois provided some of the stone used in construction at Rock Island.²⁰ It would be extremely difficult to maintain the same contractor for over a quarter-of-a century, due to delays in delivery, disputes over price, and quality of work the procurement of stone was a major headache for the Rock Island Arsenal Commanders. The Old Stone Buildings collectively form a unique and yet significant example of military planning, design, and construction. Remarkably the Arsenal's long range planning and construction occurred during peacetime and with peacetime funds. Not until 1918 would the entire ten shops that comprised the original manufacturing core of the Rock Island be engaged in production.²¹

The Thomas J. Rodman Connection

Although the idea of constructing a great western armory and arsenal at Rock Island had appeared in Major Charles P. Kingsbury's correspondence to the Chief of the Army Ordnance his suggestions for upgrading the planning of the arsenal under construction at Rock Island, seemed to annoy and alienate his superiors who were pre-occupied with the greater Civil War picture. After two frustrating years (1863-1865) of delays and rejections Major Kingsbury requested to be relieved of command of the construction at Rock Island. Unfortunately, Major Kingsbury departed Rock Island without a building to show for his efforts. In taking leave of the Rock Island Arsenal, Major Kingsbury wrote to the Ordnance Department:

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Having been ordered hence at his own request, Major Kingsbury transfers his duties to his successor with the hope that the latter, will not be tried with the numerous delays and vexations which have attended the period of his connection with the Rock Island Arsenal.²²

The appointment of the famous General Thomas J. Rodman as the second Rock Island Commander was a good indication that the Ordnance Department was thinking more seriously about upgrading the arsenal plans at Rock Island. Brevet Colonel Daniel W. Flagler, a contemporary of General Rodman and a distinguished officer in his own right, wrote in his history of the Rock Island Arsenal, published in 1877 six years after Rodman's death, that:

No better evidence could be desired that the Ordnance Department intended to construct a great armory and arsenal at Rock Island than the fact that an officer of such high standing as General Rodman, and one whose services were so valuable to the department in every way, was selected for the command.²³

During General Thomas J. Rodman's tenure as Commanding Officer at the Rock Island Arsenal Storehouse A, the Clock Tower Building, was completed; the water reservoir built; two shop buildings, and the Commanding Officer's Quarters nearly completed; a wagon bridge to city of Rock Island erected; water power contracted; arsenal grounds cleared; roads laid out and built; plans for a combined armory and arsenal at Rock Island approved; the relocation of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad to the western edge of the island took place; the construction of a steel double deck bridge from Rock Island to Davenport; and the settlement of property claims held by private parties.

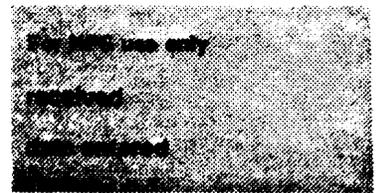
Though General Rodman had been commander of the Watertown Arsenal at the time of his appointment to Rock Island he was known chiefly as developer of the Rodman Gun. Rock Island Arsenal historians, beginning with Daniel W. Flagler, have claimed General Rodman as the "Father of the Rock Island Arsenal". After making a study of Rock Island, General Rodman recommended to the Chief of Ordnance a new location for the arsenal. Discussions regarding a new arsenal and armory at Rock Island transpired in meetings held in the east between Generals Rodman and Dyer, Chief of Ordnance. Colonel Flagler wrote that:

From the time of his return, in October, until the following February, (1866) General Rodman was busy preparing a map and plans for the arsenal.²⁴

General Rodman presented his drawings, a map, and explanations of them to the Chief of Ordnance in early 1866. Colonel Flagler explained that:

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The plans for armory and arsenal shops, as indicated in General Rodman's letter of February 7, 1866, are shown on the map on plate I. The row of five shops south of main avenue are for the arsenal, and the five north of the same avenue are for the armory. The center shop (Shop E) in the arsenal row is the forging shop and foundry for the arsenal, and the other four are finishing, wood, metal, and leather working shops of all kinds for the manufacture of all the material of war manufactured at the arsenals of the United States. . . . The center shop in each row is only one story high, and the other four in each row have a basement and three other stories.²⁵ The ground plans of the whole ten shops are exactly alike.

General Rodman's final life's work was the planning and constructing of the Rock Island Arsenal stone buildings. The Army and Navy Journal published a sketch of General Rodman's life and services following his death on 7 June 1871. The article included these comments regarding his command at Rock Island:

In the summer of 1865 General Rodman was transferred to the command of Rock Island arsenal. This new station at once felt the influence of his enlarged views and his energy of action. A new plan for a combined arsenal and armory, on a scale of colossal proportions was proposed, the appropriations obtained, and soon work was vigorously commenced to carry it into effect. The care and responsibility attending such work, and the incessant labor with which it was accompanied, particularly to one, who attended so much to detail as he did, began to tell on a constitution already weakened by previous excessive labor, and he was warned by his physician of the absolute necessity of his taking a leave of absence for the sake of rest and recreation.²⁶

According to Colonel Daniel W. Flagler:

The plans for the work [the construction of the Rock Island Arsenal] were his, His extraordinary ability, wide influence, and the complete confidence reposed in him by the Department, the Government, and all whose assistance was needed for the work, gave him a certainty of success in carrying out the plans for the great work that no one else could have.²⁷

Colonel Flagler penned this final tribute in his 1877 History of the Rock Island Arsenal:

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At the request of the Chief of Ordnance he [Thomas A. Rodman] was buried at the arsenal, on a lot of ground set apart for that purpose near the national cemetery at the east end of the island. He was so closely identified with the work of building the [Rock Island] arsenal,²⁸ and his labors form so important a part of its history. . . .

Over a century after his death, the Rodman plan - Old Stone Buildings remain standing and in active use. Shop E and F, Buildings 106 and 64 respectively, continue to function as part of the Arsenal's manufacturing operations. Shop E, the Rock Island Arsenal foundry building, began its operations in the early 1870s and today continues to function in that same capacity. Shop F, the Rock Island Arsenal's original rolling mill and forge shop, currently houses the Arsenal's plating shop. Shop H and K, Building 66 and 68 respectively, continue to have small arms activities within those structures. Shop I currently houses the printing plant which has produced Army skirmish targets within the Old Stone Buildings since 1881. All the Old Stone Buildings continue to be actively used by the US Government.

Throughout its history many visitors, foreign and domestic, have marveled at the symmetrical placement of the Rock Island Arsenal's Old Stone Shops. In 1905, Mr. F. A. Stanley authored a series of eight featured articles, totaling over 50 pages, which appeared weekly in the American Machinist Magazine issues, 2 February 1905 through 30 March 1905. One entire article was devoted to acquainting, his readers with the size of the western arsenal, at Rock Island. Mr. Stanley wrote:

In the preceding article an effort was made to give readers some idea of the immensity of the manufacturing establishment which our government maintains in the Mississippi Valley [at Rock Island] . . . of [the] U-shaped [shops], arranged in two rows which face each other with the legs of the U, or the wings, extending to the rear, the buildings present a decidedly imposing appearance. The two lines of shops are about 123 yards apart and are known as Armory Row and Arsenal Row, the one to the south of Main avenue - a broad macadam throughfare as hard and white as marble, which stretches away from Fort Armstrong avenue to a point well beyond the shops. . . . West of Armory Row is located the office building, and directly across Main avenue and in line with Arsenal Row is a guard and fire engine-house.²⁹

After visiting the Rock Island Arsenal Stanley wrote of his surprise at the extent of the plant. He wrote:

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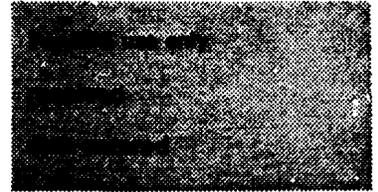
For here in the East, at least, the attention of those interested in a general way in the development of the national factories, quiet naturally, perhaps, has been centered more especially on the Watervliet shops and the Springfield Armory - the latter until recently the nation's only small arms plant. Then, too, the technical press, so far as can be recalled at the moment, has never exploited the work of this Western arsenal, altho [although] for years the establishment has been supplying the regular army and militia with such equipment as haversacks, canteens, saddles, bridles, etc. and building siege and field gun carriages, and producing material generally which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of the army³⁰

Technological Significance

Today, Rock Island Arsenal is one of only two "old-line" nineteenth century arsenals still engaged in munitions production.³¹ Therefore, the Arsenal's buildings are vital for understanding the history of American ordnance development and manufacture, from the Spanish-American War to the present. Lieutenant General Levin H. Campbell, Chief of Ordnance, US Army, 1942-1946, wrote in his work The Industry-Ordnance Team that:

After World War I, the United States dismantled most of its munitions plants, with the important exception of five federal arsenals and one armory constructed during the nineteenth century. Although these government-owned -and -operated installations functioned at minimum capacities during the next twenty years [inter war years], they preserved the technological expertise necessary for rebuilding the American Armament industry during World War II.³²

Since The Industry-Ordnance Team was published in 1946, the number of "old line" arsenals engaged in munitions production has been reduced to two. Watervliet Arsenal near Albany, New York is the other nineteenth century arsenal that remains active today. Both Watervliet and Rock Island Arsenals are critical to the nation's defense. Watervliet Arsenal specializes in cannon production, whereas the Rock Island Arsenal is recognized as the nation's recoil mechanism factory. Rock Island is also the sole remaining Army Arsenal possessing the technological expertise required for the production of artillery carriages, armaments and mounts for tracked vehicles, and infantry weapons.

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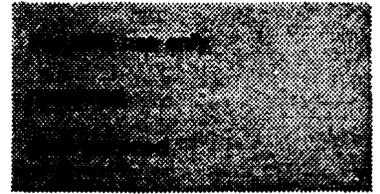
A greater portion of the production effort, at the Rock Island Arsenal before the Spanish-American War, concentrated on the building of General Rodman's ambitious construction program. This program was largely implemented by his successor, Colonel Daniel W. Flagler.³³ The rolling mill [Shop F, Building 64] produced most of the roof trusses and machinery shafting from 1878 to 1900. The foundry [Shop E, Building 106] and machine shop [Shop C, Building 104] produced much of the machinery and building hardware such as locks and stairways. A majority of the iron and brass works used in the construction of the buildings were cast in Shop E, Building 106. The Arsenal produced brass castings, hinges, roof straps, window pulleys, and door knobs; and iron columns, beams, girders, gratings, and water and sewer pipes used in the Old Stone Buildings. The carpenter shop [Shop C] made the window frames. Contract labor did some of the work while civilian employees and soldiers did other portions of the job.³⁴

Manufacturing of ordnance began slowly, although as early as 1869, the Rock Island Arsenal reported in the Report of the Chief of Ordnance, that it had cleaned and packed 55,361 pieces of infantry accoutrements, 36,340 pieces of horse equipment and 503 sets of artillery harnesses.³⁵ In May 1875, chief of ordnance, Stephen V. Benet, had visited Rock Island, and soon after instructed Major Flagler to begin the manufacture of infantry and cavalry equipment.³⁶ This initial manufacturing took place in the tin shop and harness shop in Shop C, Building 104. By 1879³⁷ 280 men were employed on the island and working in the Old Stone Shops.

The Rock Island Arsenal, by 1875 had begun to supply nearly all the ordnance stores required by the Army in the west.³⁸ During the winter of 1891 an Indian uprising occurred in South Dakota, Rock Island Arsenal Commander, Colonel James M. Whittemore, reported that within one hour after receiving an order for arms and ammunitions a railroad car had been loaded at the Storehouse (Clock Tower Building), and was on its way to troops in the field.³⁹ Another incident of the Rock Island Arsenal supporting military campaigns in the west occurred in 1916. Following Francisco "Pancho" Villa's repeated raids into New Mexico and Texas, the Rock Island Arsenal was notified by telegram that the militias of various states had been mobilized. In seven days the Arsenal had issued full war-time equipment to fourteen different national guard units.⁴⁰ However the Rock Island Arsenal's first major test to meet emergency war-time production had occurred earlier, in 1898, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. It performed admirably, although the arsenal's potential was hardly tapped. Only one and a half of the ten original industrial shops were used in the war effort. Not until World War I would all ten of the Arsenal stone shops be used as manufacturing buildings.⁴¹ A small workforce of less than 500 men and boys had been employed in these shops at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. At the end of the war the Arsenal's manpower had increased to approximately six times its prewar figure. The Rock Island Arsenal turned out 6,000 complete outfits of infantry equipment daily during its peak war-time employment of August 1898.⁴² In August of 1898 the Arsenal workforce comprised 2,900 employees.

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As a result of the Spanish-American War, the Rock Island Arsenal received valuable experience in the production of personal soldier accoutrements; infantry, cavalry and horse equipment; and field and siege artillery carriages. This experience provided the basis for technological achievements accomplished at the Arsenal in later years.

On 22 April 1898, the Rock Island Arsenal equipment department began working day and night on two ten-hour shifts in an effort to complete orders for infantry equipment, cavalry accoutrements, and horse equipment that numbered over 50,000 sets.⁴³ Thousands of tin meat cans, canteens, eating utensils, and tin cups were manufactured at Rock Island Arsenal during the war. The Rock Island Arsenal also produced a variety of cavalry and horse equipment. These included such items as wooden saddle frames or saddle trees, plus an assortment of rings, hooks, straps, etc., for carrying or holding cavalry accoutrements. Personal soldier accoutrements such as pistol holsters, spurs, and saber belts were produced by the Arsenal. In addition the Rock Island Arsenal manufactured leather items that included carbine scabbards, saddlebags, saddles, surcingles (girth), bridles, halters, straps, and artillery harnesses.

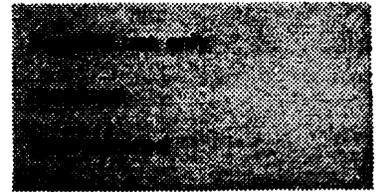
After the sinking of the Maine, the Army discovered it did not have sufficient carriages and harnesses for the number of modern field guns on hand. Moreover, production of field and siege guns, along with their carriages, had been drastically increased. In early April 1898, the Rock Island Arsenal commander received an urgent directive to "press work on all field gun and siege gun carriages as rapidly as possible, employing extra shifts of men as far as economical."⁴⁴ The Rock Island Arsenal received war-time orders in addition to the production of carriages for siege guns. During the Spanish-American War, the Army discovered major defects in its standard-issue Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The Krag-Jorgensen rifle had been manufactured at Springfield Armory in Massachusetts. To expedite the production of a new weapon as quickly as possible, Congress in 1899 appropriated funds to equip the almost empty armory shops at Rock Island Arsenal with small arms machinery. By 1903 the Army had selected a new make of Springfield rifle as a replacement of the Krag-Jorgensen. By December 1904 the small-arms plant at Rock Island Arsenal had begun production. Over the next ten years, Rock Island Arsenal assembled more than 200,000 model 1903 Springfield rifles. The production equipment used in this operation no longer survives at the arsenal.⁴⁵

Quarters Number Six, described under the item seven, physical description of buildings, was constructed in the officer's family residential area to accommodate the additional officers necessitated by the establishment of the small-arms plant.

During the Spanish-American War, the Rock Island Arsenal had begun to develop its expertise in the technology of manufacturing or methods of machining that transferred design into actual products. The practical application of these methods would lead

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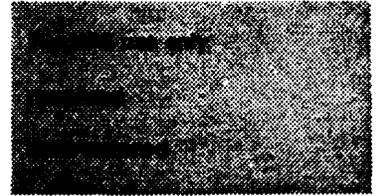
the Arsenal to develop the US Army's first twentieth-century-type military uniform webbed gear. The Army's Infantry Equipment Board, in session at Rock Island Arsenal from 1909 - 1910, adopted the new webbed infantry equipment, model 1910. The majority of the design and experimental work of this board was accomplished in the equipment shops located in Shop K, Building 68.⁴⁶

The US Army Cavalry Equipment Board held a similar session at the Rock Island Arsenal in the years 1910-1912, the Arsenal performed the board's original investigation and experimentation.⁴⁷ Shop E, Building 106, cast the metal parts used in the production of the board's experimental items. The Infantry Equipment Board evaluated domestic and foreign items such as canteens, meat cans, tin cups, bayonet holders, issue knives, entrenching tools, tools for use in maintenance of weapons, individual load carrying equipment and beltware. The Cavalry Equipment Board evaluated domestic and foreign produced saddles, harnesses, pistol holsters, saber scabbards, and helmets. Equipment from European countries, and from far east nations such as Japan and Siam were examined, evaluated, and their best features combined in the experimental designs. Examples of the board's experimental equipment, that were designed and produced at the Rock Island Arsenal, have been maintained by the Rock Island Arsenal Museum. Established in 1907, the museum has a unique collection of personal soldier accoutrements which has proven to be a valuable resource for researchers of such historic equipment.

The United States Army's transformation from horse to auto drawn artillery occurred at the Rock Island Arsenal. The Rock Island Arsenal had begun to manufacture field and siege artillery carriages in 1892. By 1894 it was producing machine gun carriages; field gun carriages; limbers, caissons, battery wagons and carriages for siege guns.⁴⁸ These additional responsibilities for Rock Island Arsenal came in the 1890s as a result of a reorganization in the Army's manufacturing program. During the 1880s, the Ordnance Department had designated Watervliet Arsenal near Albany, New York, as the site of a new gun tube factory for heavy-caliber seacoast defense cannons. Watertown Arsenal near Boston, could not handle the production of both the new carriages and its old production schedules. To expedite work on the heavy carriages, the Army selected Rock Island Arsenal to manufacture some of the carriages formerly produced at Watertown Arsenal.⁴⁹

Rock Island Arsenal's machine shop and field gun carriage shop were initially set up in Shop C and later in 1899 moved to Shop G. The last example of a US Army non-recoil field gun was produced in these shops in 1899. Captain Wheeler, Ordnance Department, designed and the Arsenal constructed his three inch non-recoil field gun.⁵⁰

The Rock Island Arsenal's workforce more than doubled to 4,786 employees within 10 weeks after the United States entered World War I in 1917. Peak wartime employment occurred at the arsenal in June 1918 when more than 10,000 workers were on the Rock Island Arsenal's payroll.⁵¹ During World War I, almost all of the manufacturing

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at the Arsenal occurred in the ten stone shops on Rodman Avenue, (Buildings 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 102, 104, 106, 108, and 110). For the first time these shops were fully equipped with machinery. Rock Island Arsenal's production for World War I included artillery harnesses, mess kits, haversacks, model 1903 Springfield rifles, and a variety of gun carriages and recoil mechanisms.

The production of field and siege artillery carriages naturally led to the manufacturing of recoil mechanisms at the Rock Island Arsenal. During World War I, the US War Department had been assigned the difficult mission of manufacturing the French 75mm recuperators to the Rock Island Arsenal.⁵² A recuperator is that portion of the recoil mechanism that regulates the return of a gun to firing position. Rock Island Arsenal machinists studied the French 75mm recoil gun of 1897 and applied French methods to American production. The French 75mm gun made all other field artillery cannons obsolete.⁵³

After the Great War, virtually all the recuperator-producing equipment, and all the recuperators, not in service, were shipped to Rock Island Arsenal.⁵⁴ The production of these recoil mechanisms required particularly skilled mechanics because of their close machining tolerances. Rock Island Arsenal became the center for the manufacture of hydropneumatic recoil mechanisms. The Chief of Army Ordnance designated the Rock Island Arsenal as the sole custodian of the recuperator phase of ordnance development from 1919-1939.⁵⁵ The Arsenal's artillery section became the Army's peacetime producer of recoil mechanisms and the advisor to other plants scheduled to produce the mechanisms during national emergencies. From this inter war period on, the Rock Island Arsenal manufactured all types of mobile, artillery recoil mechanisms and carriages. Until approximately the mid-1930s, the Arsenal's⁵⁶ recoil mechanism production was housed in Shop G and I, Building 108 and 110.

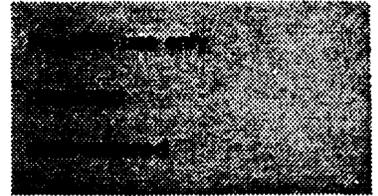
In the inter-war years, the Rock Island Arsenal became the progressive leader in the application of welding to armament.⁵⁷ The first attempt to use weldments for the production of artillery carriages occurred at the Arsenal in 1928. By 1932, the Rock Island Arsenal had produced the largest all-welded gun carriage ever fabricated, the new 155mm eight-inch howitzer carriage, T2. The Arsenal completed the carriage in 87 working days.⁵⁸

The Rock Island Arsenal had earlier, in 1924, proposed to produce hydropneumatic recoil mechanisms from seamless steel tubing instead of composite forgings. The Army studied the process, but did not adopt it until 1940.⁵⁹

Another inter-war period innovation introduced by the Rock Island Arsenal was the use of rotary honing rather than longitudinal stroking machining methods to produce recoil mechanisms. In the years between the world wars, Rock Island Arsenal developed an Army-wide maintenance procedure for the storage of weapons and mechanical equipment. The Arsenal, in particular, devised a special system for storing

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recuperators and carriages turned into the Rock Island Arsenal Depot after World War I. The Rock Island Arsenal had encountered and studied serious corrosion problems in regard to storage of weapons and equipment. The Rock Island Arsenal Laboratory pioneered the use of the synthetic rubber compound known as Duprene for packing recoil mechanisms scheduled for storage.⁶⁰ Other arsenals and depots, plus the US Army Corps of Engineers, sought Rock Island Arsenal's assistance in solving their corrosion problems.⁶¹

In World War II the Army moved its design work for self-propelled gun carriages from Washington, D.C., to Rock Island Arsenal.⁶² The modern Army tank evolved from the Rock Island Arsenal's design section and artillery shop in the years 1919-1939.⁶³ In the spring of 1919 the Rock Island Arsenal received an order for the assembly of 100 Mark VIII Tanks which they completed in 286 days.⁶⁴ Portions of the tank parts had to be manufactured at the Rock Island Arsenal because the parts shipped from England were faulty. Later in the inter war period, considerable work, with the use of volute springs, was performed on the suspension system for tanks.⁶⁵ Furthermore, the Arsenal developed a successful technique of welding light armor plate for the experimental armored car T4. The T4, had an innovative armor plate hull and turret of all welded construction. In addition, it was the first attempt by the US Army to use rubber-jointed tracks on armored vehicles.⁶⁶

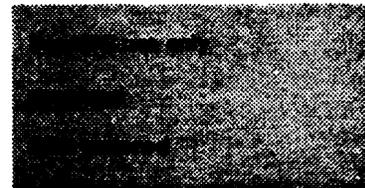
At the outbreak of World War II, the nation's government-owned arsenals, such as Rock Island Arsenal, were virtually the only manufacturing establishments in the country with experience in producing military hardware and ammunition.⁶⁷ To quicken private contractors with ordnance blueprints and specifications in their various areas of specialization. During the Second World War, Rock Island Arsenal initially provided extensive consulting work on the manufacture of artillery vehicles, but later in the war expanded its advisory role, and became the nation's main research-and-development center for gun carriages, gun mounts, recoil mechanisms, and rocket launchers.⁶⁸ In addition, the Arsenal also manufactured and reconditioned these items. Below is a listing, by building of the Old Stone Shops manufacturing operations during the second world war.⁶⁹

Shop B: The Engine Overhaul Division, engaged in the over-
[Building 60] haul of tank engines and miscellaneous automotive
 equipment, occupied the east wing of Shop B until
 April, 1944. A proof-firing range and a cleaning
 section for small arms were located in the west wing
 of the basement.

Shop C: The Woodworking Division, producing all types of
[Building 104] crates, boxes, parts for target frames, storage
 racks and miscellaneous items, occupied the entire
 west wing and the first floor, east wing, of Shop C.

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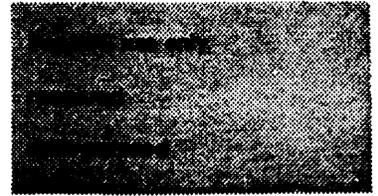
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The Cloth and Leather Division, turning out a wide variety of cloth and leather items occupied the second floor and the northeast corner of the basement were devoted to the Printing Division, which produced targets and various printed forms.

- Shop D:
[Building 62] In April, 1944, the Engine Overhaul Division took over the entire west wing of Shop D. A section for the overhaul and modification of .50 caliber machine guns was established on the second floor, east wing, in April, 1943. The Tripod Division, engaged in the repair, modification and overhaul of machine gun tripods, mounts and miscellaneous small metal parts, occupied the first floor, east wing.
- Shop E:
[Building 106] The Foundry Division, producing all manner of iron, bronze and aluminum castings, was housed in the east wing of Shop E. The Pattern Division, manufacturing patterns for all types of castings, occupied the west wing and front bay of Shop E.
- Shop F:
[Building 64] Shop F was partially devoted to the Heat Treating Section, which handled heavy forgings, castings and other large items.
- Shop G:
[Building 108] Shop G was devoted to a machine division manufacturing Belleville springs, parts for recoil mechanisms, artillery carriages and experimental projects.
- Shop H:
[Building 66] The Small Arms Division, manufacturing metallic belt links and parts for .30 cal[iber] machine guns and overhauling and heat treating small arms material, was located in Shop H.
- Shop I:
[Building 110] Shop I was occupied by the Assembly Division which overhauled and assembled various types of artillery carriages and recoil mechanisms.
- Shop K:
[Building 68] The Small Arms Division, devoted to the manufacture, assembly and proof firing of .30 cal[iber] machine guns, occupied Shop K.

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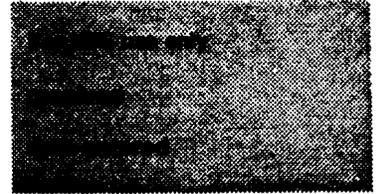
After the Second World War, the Rock Island Arsenal substantially cutback its production and overhaul activities. In the later 1940s, Rock Island Arsenal produced limited quantities of machine guns, ammunition loaders for gun mounts, and metal shipping crates; experimental design work for mortars, rocket launchers, recoil mechanisms and machine guns, and overhaul of artillery, tanks, automotive equipment, and small arms were part of the Arsenal's work.

During the Korean War, the arsenal engaged principally in the activities of development and manufacture of rocket launchers and mortars, and the overhaul and rehabilitation of tanks, artillery, and small arms. In 1962, most of Rock Island Arsenal's rocket launcher mission was transferred to Watertown Arsenal. But shortly thereafter, the installation acquired increased responsibilities for small arms design and production, when Springfield Armory in Massachusetts, the government's previous center for such work, was closed by the Army in 1967. Rock Island Arsenal activities during the Vietnam War focused on the design and development of aircraft machine gun systems, artillery recoil mechanisms, and gun mounts, as well as the overhaul of small arms, artillery and combat vehicles. But after the removal of the arsenal's tank rebuild activity in 1972, its manufacturing program increasingly became a custom-order operation for "a great variety of small job lot components or assemblies which private industry could not supply at economical prices."

In the aftermath of the Vietnam War, Rock Island Arsenal continued its role as a custom-order shop for specialty ordnance items and concentrated its general research, manufacturing, and overhaul operations on artillery recoil mechanisms, gun mounts, and machine gun systems.

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Notes

¹Thomas J. Rodman received his engineering education in classical architecture from the US Military Academy, West Point, New York. The Academy prior to the Civil War was considered the nation's foremost school of engineering. Rodman's architectural training at West Point included studying the classical massive stone buildings of Ancient Greece. As a military cadet Thomas J. Rodman learned to build, in stone, permanent projects not encumbered by cost of construction. His construction at Watertown Arsenal, especially the Commanding Officer's Quarters, is an example of such permanent type construction. A brilliant scientist and an aggressive administrator, Rodman had a history of acting independently. He did not always wait for instructions from his superiors before acting. While commanding Watertown Arsenal, near Boston, Massachusetts, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Thomas J. Rodman mobilized that arsenal, and engaged the services of Watertown manufacturers. He did this before any orders had arrived or any expenditures had been authorized by the government. Rodman had these men engaged in moulting shot for cannisters without waiting to see if or how they were to be paid.

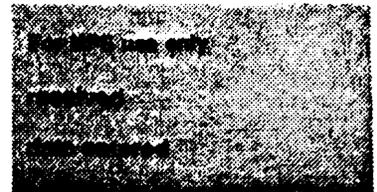
After the Civil War, a congressional investigation explored the possibility that Rodman had excessively spent government funds in the construction of the Commanding Officer's Quarters at Watertown Arsenal.

Rodman had rejected the original plans sent to him from Washington. He submitted his own in their place for approval. General Alexander Dyer had approved Rodman's plans for a more lavish commanding officer's quarters than originally designed. The investigation, however, resulted in no formal charges being brought against General Rodman. Shortly thereafter, he was reassigned to command the construction of the western arsenal being built at Rock Island. Notions of constructing a larger arsenal at Rock Island than originally planned had existed before General Rodman arrived at the island. Rodman's predecessor, Major Charles P. Kingsbury, expressed in letters to the Chief of Ordnance his interest in expanding the original plans for the construction of a small arsenal of repair and deposit on Rock Island. But it was Rodman, who had, prior to and preceding his appointment as commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, held lengthy personal discussions with General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, pertaining to the future construction and plans for the Rock Island Arsenal. Rodman took the initiative and prepared a map to accompany plans that included a new construction site for the arsenal, drawings of buildings, and size of construction. He presented his plans, at General Dyer's request, in meetings held in New York and Washington DC in 1866. In regard to these meetings, Rodman's successor, Daniel W. Flagler stated in his History of the Rock Island Arsenal that:

There is very little correspondence or other matter on record during this time respecting the projected work at Rock Island. What the arsenal should be, its magnitude, capacity, and general plans were determined by General Rodman and General Dyer in their conferences during the time General Rodman was East.

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Some details of Rodman's plans outlined in his letter to the Chief of Ordnance dated February 7, 1866 were changed as a result of their meetings. However, Rodman's plan basically remained intact. In addition, once in charge, General Rodman took it upon himself to revise the construction plans of the Clock Tower Building. Not begun under his command and already under construction when he arrived at Rock Island, the Clock Tower was not overlooked by Rodman. He immediately requested permission to raise the building's roof and increase the height of the tower to create a more imposing appearance. With this in mind, it is then reasonable to consider the Rock Island Arsenal Stone Buildings as the Thomas J. Rodman plan buildings.

²The ten stone shops that form the original manufacturing core of General Rodman's plan are U-shaped, the wing facing Rodman is 210' x 300'; the two wings projecting to the rear of the building are 300' x 60'; two projecting pavilions 60' x 15'. In addition the entire 948 acres of Rock Island were reserved for expansion of the Rock Island Arsenal.

³General Rodman's letter to General Dyer, Chief of Army Ordnance, dated 7 February 1866. Daniel W. Flagler, Major, U. S. Army Ordnance, A History of the Rock Island Arsenal from its Establishment in 1863 to December 1876; of the island of Rock Island, the site of the Arsenal, from 1804 to 1863, (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877) pp. 118-126. This work is also known as Memorandum #20. It is hereafter referred to as Flagler.

Thomas J. Rodman received his Brevet Brigadier General rank for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services in the Ordnance Corps on 13 March 1865. He served in command of the Rock Island Arsenal from August 1865 to death on 7 June 1871. He died at the age of 53, four years after his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel.

⁴Ibid., p. 118.

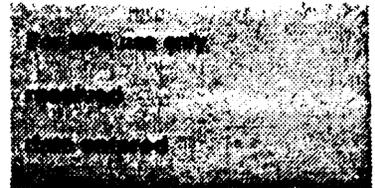
⁵MacDonald and Mack Partnership, Historic Properties Report, Rock Island Arsenal, Final Report, 1985. This document was prepared by the MacDonald and Mack Partnership (Minneapolis, Minnesota, under contract CX-0001-2-0033 between Building Technology Incorporated, Silver Springs, Maryland, and the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service; U. S. Department of Interior, p. 84. It is hereafter referred to as MacDonald and Mack.

⁶Ibid., pp. 84-85.

⁷Ibid., Executive Summary, first page.

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⁸U. S. Army, Ordnance Department, Annual Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for the Fiscal Year 1899 (Washington, GPO, 1899), Appendix 4, Small-Arms Plants. p. 82. MacDonald and Mack, Executive Summary, first page.

⁹MacDonald and Mack, Executive Summary, first and second page.

¹⁰"Background and Procurement History", Procurement Plan No. CAW 76-1, Howitzer Towed, 155mm XM198, Summary of Action, pp. 4-5; "M198 Howitzer", Rock Island Arsenal Annual Historical Review FY 1977, prepared by ARRCOM Historical Office, p. 27.

¹¹MacDonald and Mack, p. 15.

¹²The Rock Island Arsenal Facilities Engineering Office provided the figures for the total acres of the historic district and for Arsenal Island.

¹³Clifford W. Stephens, Rock Island Arsenal 1862-1955, (Rock Island: U.S. Army, Rock Island arsenal, 1973), p. 28.

¹⁴Henry B. Moy and Titus M. Karlowicz, Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation of Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois, (Normal, Illinois: Midwestern Archeological Research Center, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Illinois State University) p. 9. It is hereafter referred to as Moy and Karlowicz.

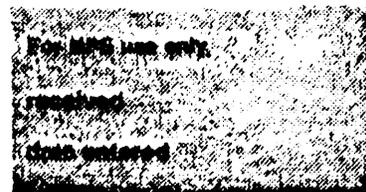
After Flagler's departure, Rock Island Arsenal was commanded in rapid succession by Colonel Thomas G. Baylor (1886-1888), Colonel James M. Whitmore (1888-1891), and Colonel Adelbert R. Buffington (1892-1897). During the tenure of these officers, the last stone buildings exemplifying Rodman's Greek Revival design were completed.

¹⁵Moy and Karlowicz, p. 81.

¹⁶Ibid. Our Italianate style residences were built in the officer's family quarters area located directly north of the stone shops. The most imposing of these quarters is the Commanding Officer's Quarters, Building 301, a massive Italian villa containing over 19,000 square feet of floor space. Completed in 1871, it served as the model for the three smaller subaltern officer's quarters that followed. Descriptions of these quarters can be found under item 7, titled description of individual buildings. Since 1871, Building 301 has been the residence of commanding officers and, after 1954, of the commanding generals stationed on Arsenal Island. For over a century, dignitaries from the United States and foreign nations have visited Quarters One, Building 301. One bedroom suite is named after Charles Lindbergh, famed American aviator, who had visited the Quad Cities in 1927 and was the guest of the Rock Island Arsenal.

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The elegant residential area was intended to be clearly distinguishable from the industrial area. The symmetry and formal classical architecture of the Greek Revival designed shop buildings gave way to a picturesque, though massive, adaptation of the Italian villa form of Quarters One. The subaltern officers' quarters were constructed with a more restrained Italianate character.

¹⁷Flagler, p. 106.

¹⁸Ibid., p. 256.

¹⁹Ibid., p. 283.

²⁰Ibid., p. 260.

²¹Ira O. Nothstein, "Rock Island Arsenal, its History and Development," (unpublished manuscript: Works Progress Administration Project, 1937,) p. 189. It is hereafter referred to as Nothstein.

²²Ronald Tweet, The Rock Island Clock Tower, From Ordnance to Engineers, (No place of publication listed, Rock Island District U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, May 1977) p. 15. Flagler, p. 111.

²³Flagler, p. 116.

²⁴Ibid., p. 117.

²⁵Ibid., p. 123.

²⁶Ibid., p. 266.

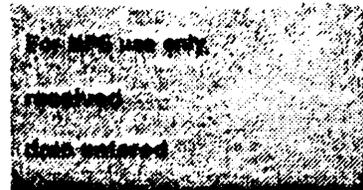
²⁷Ibid., pp. 261-262.

²⁸Ibid., p. 262.

²⁹F. A. Stanley, "The United States Arsenal at Rock Island, Parts I and II," American Machinist Magazine, 2 and 9 February 1905, np.

³⁰Ibid., Part II, 9 February 1905, np.

³¹MacDonald and Mack, p. 84.

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³²Levin H. Campbell, The Industry-Ordnance Team (New York & London: Whittlesey House, 1946) p. 40. Lieutenant General Levin H. Campbell served as Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, 1942-1946 during the critical years of World War II. In September 1923, Major L. H. Campbell reported for duty at Rock Island Arsenal and was assigned as officer-in-charge of the Arsenal's design section. On 27 January 1932, RIA Commander David M. King died, and Major Campbell assumed temporary command of the Rock Island Arsenal. In 1935, Major Campbell, officer-in-charge of manufacturing at the Rock Island Arsenal was transferred to Frankford Arsenal. He said of the "old-line" arsenals: "We have studied in these arsenals, worked in their shops, and learned from master craftsmen the secrets of one of the most highly specialized professions in the world."

³³Following Rodman's master plan, Flagler built a Boiler House (Building 105) for Shop C in 1872, a Storehouse (destroyed by fire in 1903) for Shop A in 1885 and seven manufacturing buildings on Rodman Avenue: Shop A and D in 1876, Shop E in 1874, Shop F in 1878, Shop G in 1882, Shop G in 1886, and Shop I in 1883 (Buildings 102, 62, 106, 64, 108, 66 and 110). Around this core of manufacturing facilities, he added a magazine (Building 280) and Barracks (Building 90) in 1873, a Post Building (Building 225) combining fire station, guard house, and storehouse in 1874, a Gate House (Building 321) in 1875, a lumber shed (Building 138) in 1886 and Quarters 2, 3 and 4. MacDonald and Mack, p. 36.

³⁴Robert Bouilly, "Arsenal Island", Joined By a River:Quad Cities, ed., Frederick I. Anderson (n. pl. Lee Enterprises, Incorporated, 1982) pp. 125-126. Dr. Robert H. Bouilly is the Senior Historian at AMCCOM Historical Office, Rock Island Arsenal. It is hereafter referred to as Bouilly.

³⁵U. S. Army, Ordnance Department, Annual Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for the Fiscal Year 1869 (Washington, GPO, 1869) np.

³⁶Bouilly, pp. 125-126.

³⁷Ibid., p. 126.

³⁸Moy and Karlowicz, p. 25.

³⁹Nothstein, p. 150.

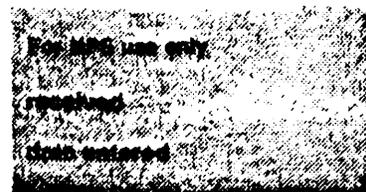
⁴⁰Ibid., p. 178.

⁴¹Ibid., p. 189.

⁴²B. F. Tillinghast, Rock Island Arsenal in Peace and in War, (Chicago, Illinois, Henry O. Shepard Co., 1898) pp. 75-76.

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⁴³Ibid., pp. 78-79.

⁴⁴Ibid., p. 78.

⁴⁵MacDonald and Mack, p. 45.

⁴⁶No author, "History of Rock Island Arsenal, 1862-1913", (unpublished manuscript, called for by O. O., 25301-D-195) p. 42.

⁴⁷Ibid.

⁴⁸Ibid., p. 16.

⁴⁹MacDonald and Mack, p. 44.

⁵⁰U. S. Army, Ordnance Department, Annual Report of the Chief of Ordnance to the Secretary of War for the Fiscal Year 1899, (Washington: GPO, 1899) Appendix 4, Arsenal Output and Working Force, p. 80.

⁵¹MacDonald and Mack, p. 49.

⁵²Ira O. Nothstein and Clifford W. Stephens, A History of Rock Island from Earliest Times to 1954, Vol II, ed, Clifford W. Stephens, (Rock Island, U. S. Army, Rock Island Arsenal, 1965) p. 24. It is hereafter referred to as Nothstein and Stephens, p. 317.

⁵³Albert Manucy, Artillery Through the Ages (Washington: GPO, reprint 1962) p. 22.

⁵⁴Nothstein and Stephens, p. 318.

⁵⁵Ibid., p. 327.

⁵⁶Nothstein and Stephens, pp. 322 and 324.

⁵⁷John W. Slattery, and Walter W. Ransom, "The Application of Welding to Armament, Rock Island Arsenal, A Center of Progress in the Art", Army Ordnance, Volume XVII, Number 69, November - December 1931, pp. 202-205.

⁵⁸John W. Slattery, "Building a Great Weapon in Record Time, the Longest All-Welded Gun Carriage Ever Fabricated", Army Ordnance, Volume XII, Number 72, May-June 1932, p. 391.

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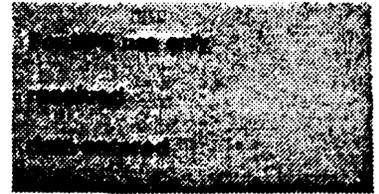
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- 59 Nothstein and Stephens, pp. 325 and 331.
- 60 Ibid., pp. 330 and 332.
- 61 Ibid., p. 330.
- 62 Ibid., p. 338.
- 63 Ibid., p. 341
- 64 Ibid., pp. 336-338; No author, War's Greatest Workshop, Rock Island Arsenal, (Tri-Cities: Arsenal Publishing Company, 1922) pp. 56-57.
- 65 Nothstein and Stephens, p. 326.
- 66 Ibid.
- 67 MacDonald and Mack, p. 62.
- 68 Campbell, pp. 40-41; Nothstein and Stephens, Volume III, pp. 401, 414-416, 449-450; Neil M. Johnson; Twenty years of Rocket Launcher Work Reviewed by Rock Island Arsenal," pp. 1-3, unpublished, RIA Historical Office.
- 69 MacDonald and Mack, pp. 63-64.
- 70 Ibid., p. 66.

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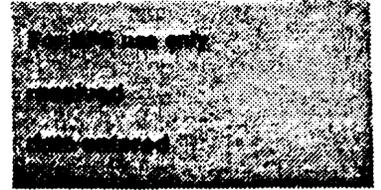
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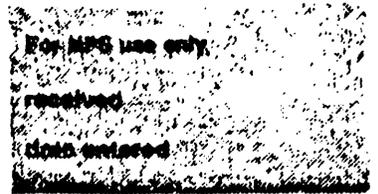
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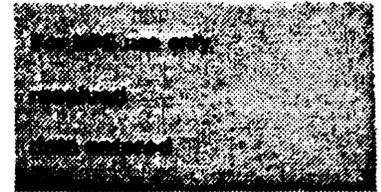
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BB. /15/ /7/05/320/ /45/99/350/	Zone Easting Northing
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Note: The 1000 Meter Universal Transverse Mercator Grid references were desk extrapolated from existing polyconic projection.

The proposed National Historic Landmark district comprises 101 acres of the 948 total acres of Rock Island. Rock Island Arsenal Facilities Engineers Office provided these figures.

The proposed boundary for the Rock Island Arsenal's National Historic Landmark district comprises the original stone buildings and main approach or avenue which formed the core of nineteenth-century Rock Island Arsenal. This proposed district consists primarily of the Thomas J. Rodman-planned and inspired Old Stone Buildings. Historically, these buildings formed the industrial core and residential area of the nineteenth-century Rock Island Arsenal. The arsenal's Old Stone Buildings represented one of the largest military construction projects of that century. Surviving in highly intact condition the buildings make a cohesive architectural statement that, in terms of both their scale and style have no counterpart among government installations in the midwest. Congress intended that the arsenal at Rock Island should be made the great arsenal of manufacturing and storage for the Mississippi River Valley, that it should possess the production capacity equal to the national armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, and that it should become one the nation's largest manufacturing arsenals. The Rock Island Arsenal was planned with that end in view, and was so built in the nineteenth century. Those buildings or parts of the island which were not part of the Rock Island Arsenal in the nineteenth century were generally excluded from the proposed historic district.

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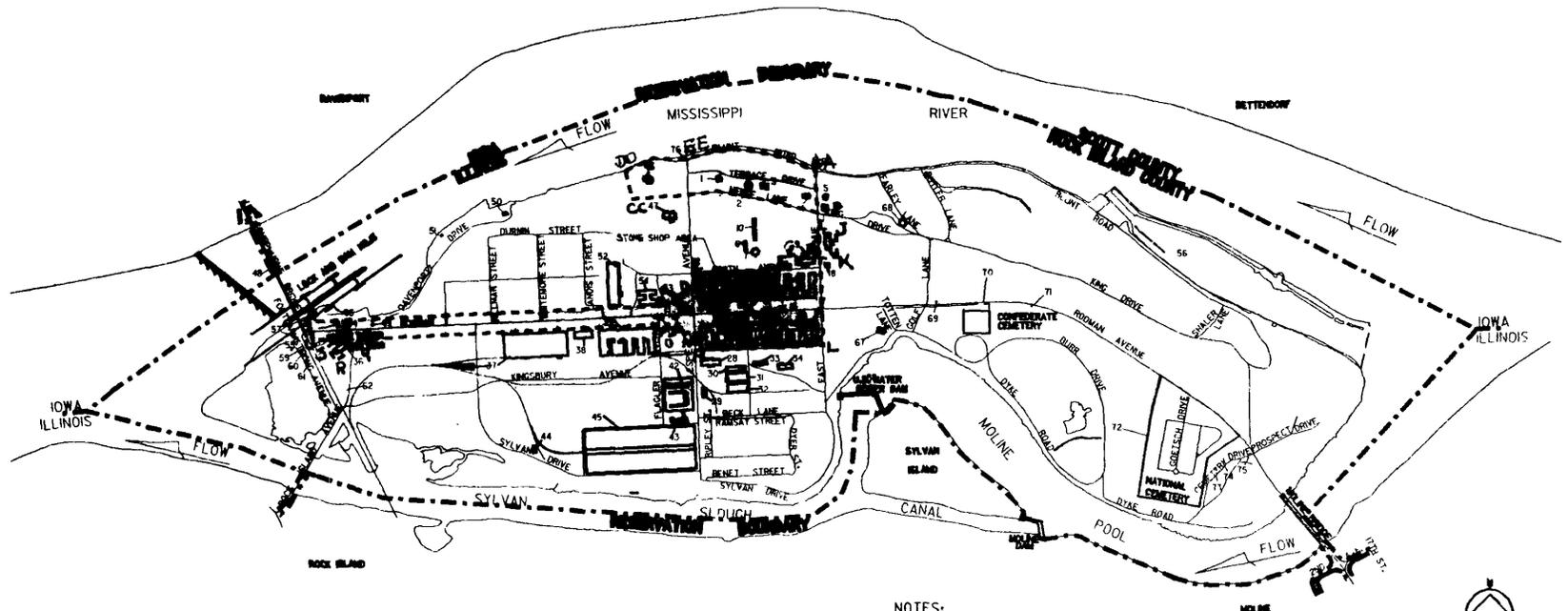
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Verbal Boundary Description

Stone Shops Landmark Area: Begin at a point due S. of the N.E. corner of bldg. 328; go due E on a line parallel Rodman Avenue, to include landscaped boulevard areas up to construction face line of Bldg. 350 (Map #52) and Bldg. 390 (Map #54). Due N after crossing East Pershing Circle Drive to public sidewalk behind Bldg. 360 (Map #53). Due E across Gillespie Avenue, then N to North Avenue. E along North Avenue to beginning of parking lot surrounding Bldg. 56 (Map #9). Due N to edge of parking lot, then E to East Avenue. Due N on East Avenue to first parking access N of Bldg. 90 (Map #19). Due E to far edge of parking lot, then due S to a point S of the south side, Bldg. 90 (Map #19), then W to East Avenue, Due S on East Avenue to line formed by backs of Bldgs. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110 (Map#s 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27) parallel to South Avenue. Due W along that line, to Gillespie's E. side. Then N. to parking access behind Firehouse, Bldg. 225 (Map #41). W along parking area to W of Firehouse, then diagonally northward to the meeting of Flagler Ave. with a line parallel with Rodman Avenue to include landscaped boulevard areas up to construction face of Bldgs. 208, 210, 220 (Map#s 37, 38, 39). Due W along this line to crossing of Rock Island Avenue and then SW parallel to face of Clock Tower Building, Bldg. 205 (Map #36). Along face of Bldg. 205 to first parking access and then NW again parallel to SW side of Bldg. 205. At a point behind Bldg. 205 such that a NE line would run parallel to the rear of building inclusive of the clocktower, turn and proceed NE to continuation of line parallel to Rodman Avenue. Due W along this line to base of railroad embankment, then NW to close at the point of beginning.

Residential Quarters Landmark Area: Beginning at B.M. "Arsenal Sundial" (Map #76) proceed along southern edge of Blunt Road, generally E, to East Avenue. Due S along East Avenue to Hedge Lane. W along Hedge Lane crossing Gillespie and continuing due W to $90^{\circ}33'00''$ (approximately 200 feet west of the rear of Quarters One, Bldg. 301 (Map #46)). Due N to Mississippi River shoreline and then generally E to northern end of fence fronting Quarters One. E from end of fence to close at B.M. "Arsenal Sundial"



NATIONAL REGISTER BLDGS/STRUCTURES

- 1 QUARTERS NO 2, BLDG 2*
- 2 QUARTERS NO 3, BLDG 3*
- 3 QUARTERS NO 4, BLDG 4*
- 4 QUARTERS NO 6, BLDG 6*
- 5 QUARTERS NO 7, BLDG 7*
- 6 MATERIAL STORES, BLDG 02
- 7 RESERVOIR, STRUCTURE 03
- 8 GENERAL DISTRIBUCTION, BLDG 05*
- 9 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 06*
- 10 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 06*
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- 97 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 06*
- 98 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 06*
- 99 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 06*
- 100 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 06*

HISTORICAL FEATURES

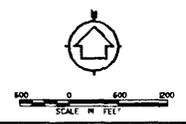
- 37 OVERHAUL & ASSEMBLY SHOP, BLDG 200
- 38 HEAVY MACHINE SHOP, BLDG 210
- 39 MACHINE SHOP, BLDG 220
- 40 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 225*
- 41 SHOPS & FIRE HOUSE, BLDG 225*
- 42 MACHINE SHOP, BLDG 230
- 43 MOTOR REPAIR SHOP, BLDG 251
- 44 GARAGE, BLDG 300
- 45 GARHOUSE, BLDG 300
- 46 QUARTERS NO 1, BLDG 301*
- 47 GOLF CLUB HOUSE, BLDG 302
- 48 GOVERNMENT BUREAU, STRUCTURE 320
- 49 POLICE STATION, BLDG 321*
- 50 DANEMPORT HOME, BLDG 346
- 51 BRIDGE PIER MONUMENT, STRUCTURE 347
- 52 ADMINISTRATION BLDG 350
- 53 STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 350
- 54 HEADQUARTERS, BLDG 350
- 55 QUARTERS NO 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, BLDG 360*
- 56 LACK AREA
- 57 DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE HISTORICAL MARKER
- 58 BAR 08 FT. ARMSTRONG HISTORICAL MARKER
- 59 CONFEDERATE COMMITTEE HISTORICAL MARKER
- 60 FT. ARMSTRONG BLOODSHED REPLICIA, BLDG 500
- 61 ROCK ISLAND AIA HISTORICAL MARKER
- 62 FT. ARMSTRONG CEMETERY HISTORICAL MARKER
- 63 JOHN B. JONES (C) & P. PALMISTO HISTORICAL MARKER
- 64 BAR FT. ARMSTRONG HISTORICAL MARKER
- 65 ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MARKER
- 66 CONFEDERATE PUNISH HISTORICAL MARKER
- 67 OFFICER'S GOLF CLUB HISTORICAL MARKER
- 68 BROWN MOUND
- 69 LINCOLN COUNTY N.W. HISTORICAL MARKER
- 70 CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
- 71 RUMBLE TEST TRACK MONUMENT, STRUCTURE 070
- 72 NATIONAL CEMETERY
- 73 GRAVE OF GENERAL THOMAS A. BISHAM
- 74 GRAVE OF COLONEL DAVID M. BIRD
- 75 OLD MOLINE BRIDGE HISTORICAL MARKER
- 76 ARSENAL STADIUM

NOTES:

1. THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL WAS ESTABLISHED AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACE, ENTRY NUMBER 640,000, ON 6 SEPTEMBER 1989 UNDER THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES STATUS, AS A HISTORIC DISTRICT, WAS ACHIEVED ON 30 SEPTEMBER 1989.
2. THE BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, OBJECTS AND SITES SHOWN ON THIS MAP CONTRIBUTE TO THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACE.
3. BUILDING 205, THE CLOCK TOWER, IS NOT AN ARSENAL BUILDING. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
4. THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AND THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY ARE ADMINISTERED BY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION.
5. DETAILED DOCUMENTATION ON SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES IS ON FILE AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS UNDER NUMBER NO. L-20.
6. THE NATIONAL REGISTER BUILDINGS/STRUCTURES REPRESENT DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY PRESERVATION CATEGORIES L.2 AND S.14 5-80-1 AND AN 420-40.
7. STRUCTURES DESIGNATED WITH AN ASTERISK ARE PROPOSED AS NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS.

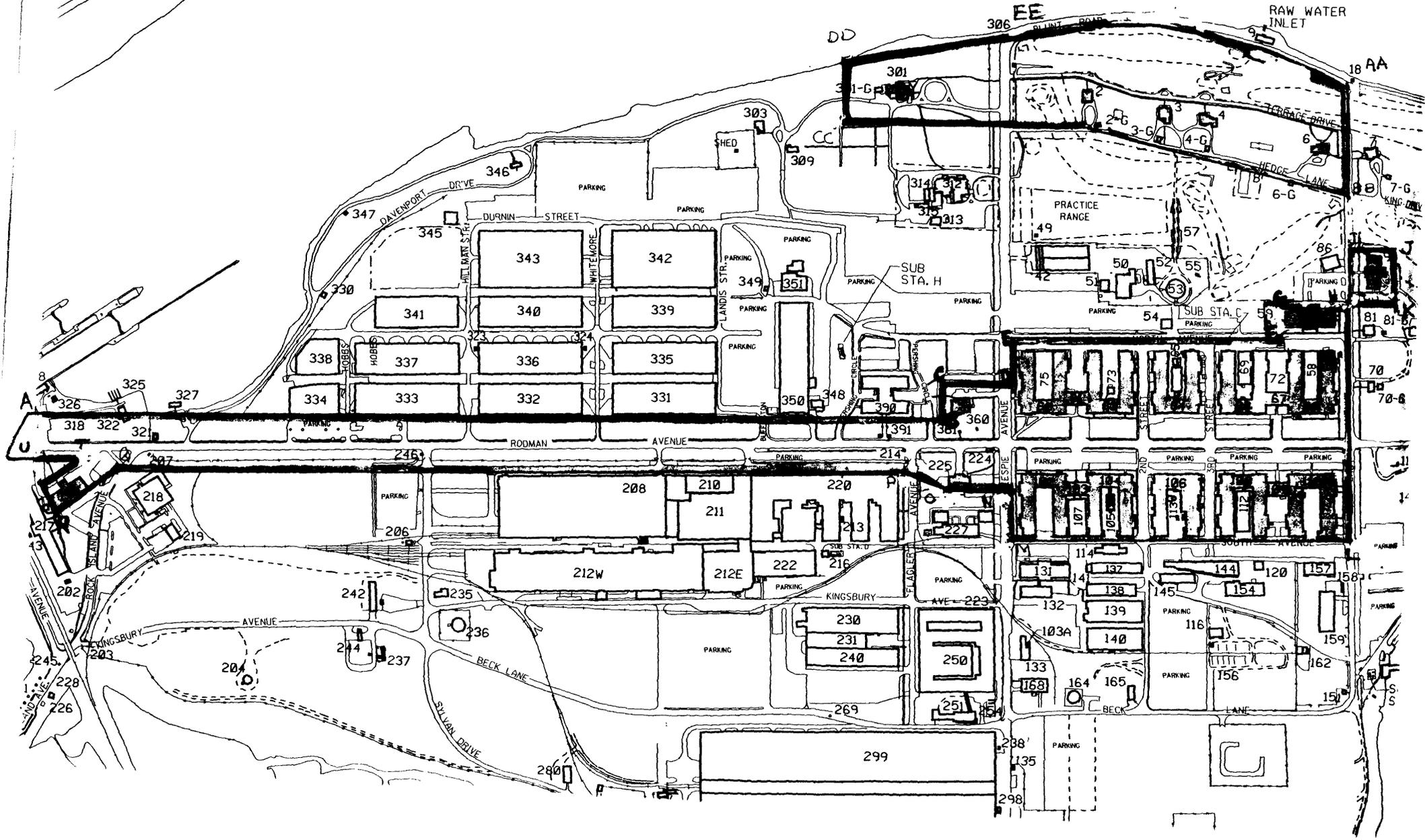
ABBREVIATIONS:

- BAR= DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- AMA= AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
- CHS= CHICAGO ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC



STANDARD	REVISION	DATE	APPROVED
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL			
US ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT LOUISVILLE CORPS OF ENGINEERS LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY			
MASTER PLAN BASIC INFORMATION MAPS			
HISTORICAL INFORMATION MAP			
RECOMMENDED BY INSTALLATION PLANNING BOARD FOR APPROVAL			
DATE		DATE	
REVIEWED & COMMENTED ON BY: MAJOR COMMAND	DATE	DRAWING NO.	
IS FORWARDED TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS		SHEET NO.	
DATE		LETTER	

M I S



7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is one of four annexes built to connect previously existing shop buildings. All were treated similarly on the exterior to be consistent in style and proportions with their predecessors to give the appearance of continuous buildings in each of the blocks they occupy. These connections are set back four bays and placed on line where projecting porticoes were located on the original buildings. Building 67 connects between Buildings 66 and 68, and provides access to them at all levels. The exterior stone is veneer over a reinforced concrete structure, and the roof is supported by a steel frame.

Overall dimensions of ground plan are 60' x 90 in conformance with a module for the originals.

DATE AND NATURE OF ALTERATIONS:

The original slate roofing has been replaced by aluminum.

The court to the north created by this building has been obliterated by an intrusion (Building 72).



PROPERTY NAME: Stone Shop Annex (Building 67)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL
CAMERA FACING: N DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: Titus M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Rock Island Arsenal	Bldg. 102	2

7/8



PROPERTY NAME: Stone Shop (Stone Shop A; now Building 102)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, Illinois
CAMERA FACING: SE DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: T.M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Rock Island Arsenal	Bldg. 104	5



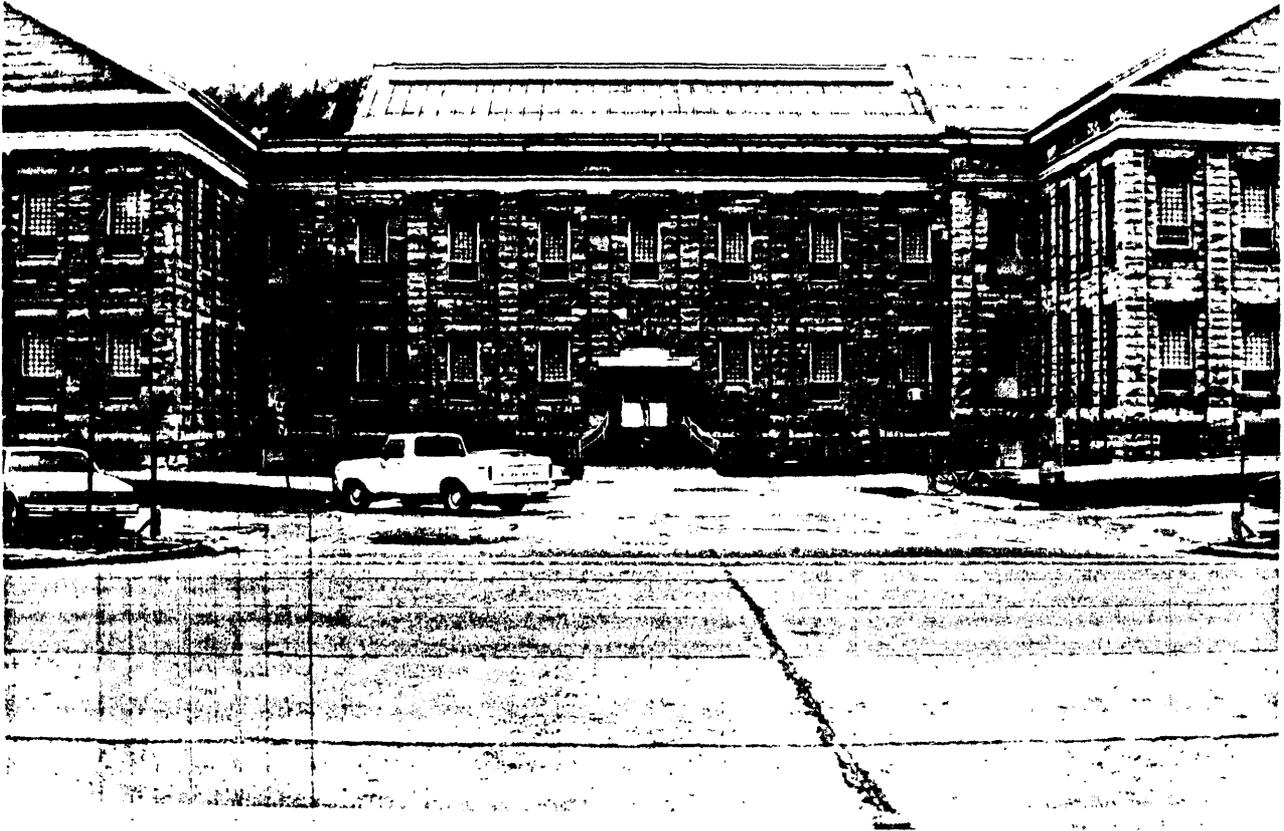
PROPERTY NAME: Stone Shop (Stone Shop C; now Building 104)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, Illinois
DIRECTION OF VIEW: N DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: T.M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Rock Island Arsenal	Bldg. 109	1



PROPERTY NAME: Stone Shop Annex (Building 109)
 LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL
 CAMERA FACING: S DATE: Fall 1980
 PHOTOGRAPHER: T.M. Karlowicz
 LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is a three story (plus attic and basement) building which is rectangular in plan with a projecting pavillon on its southeast facade. In the center of the northwest facade is the Clock Tower which rises well above the main mass of the building. The exterior walls are of limestone. The floors are carried by wood joists and stringers supported by iron columns. Roof trusses are wood. The three main stories contain 35,000 square feet of floor space. The style is a variant of Greek Revival.



PROPERTY NAME: The Clock Tower-Storehouse A (Now The Clock Tower, Building 206)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL
CAMERA FACING: NW DATE: February 1981
PHOTOGRAPHER: F.W. Lange
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This building is cruciform in plan with a cross gable roof (occupying approximately 4,200 square feet) and consists of two stories plus basement.* A brick hose tower, three stories high is attached in the southwest angle of cross.

The exterior walls are limestone and the roof is carried by a wood frame. The style is a variant of Greek Revival consistent with the buildings of the Stone Shop Complex.

NATURE OF ALTERATIONS: The three story hose tower was added in 1919.
 A depression has been cut into the floor of the central section to accomodate modern firefighting equipment.

*West wing only.



PROPERTY NAME: Post Building and Main Guard House (Building 225)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL
CAMERA FACING: NW DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: T.M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Rock Island Arsenal	Bldg. 225	3



PROPERTY NAME: Post Building and Main Guard House (Building 225)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, Illinois
CAMERA FACING: NE DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: T.M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is one of two residential buildings which distinguish themselves from the earlier subaltern Officers Quarters found to the west in the direction of Quarters 1. Both are different from the Italianate predecessors in style and materials. Quarters 6, situated apart from 4 so as to avoid contrast or conflict, is fancifully eclectic with a complex skyline of hipped roofs and gables with curving slopes and dark eaves to contrast with the light brick of the walls.

In general massing and uprightness of elevation it complements the earlier Italianate Quarters agreeably. Like the others, it has a screened porch which wraps around the northeast corner. Its roof is supported by slender ionic colonettes painted white.

The three story building contains 8,310 square feet of floor space.



PROPERTY NAME: Quarters 6 (Building 6)

LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal

CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL

CAMERA FACING: N

DATE: Fall 1980

PHOTOGRAPHER: Titus M. Karlowicz

LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Rock Island Arsenal	Bldg. 360	1



PROPERTY NAME: Quarters 32,32A,33,33A, Building 360)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, Illinois
CAMERA FACING: N DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: T.M. Karłowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This one of two Storehouses which were completed (eight were planned to be situated opposite the courts of shop buildings). The other was for Shop A (Building 102). It was destroyed by fire.

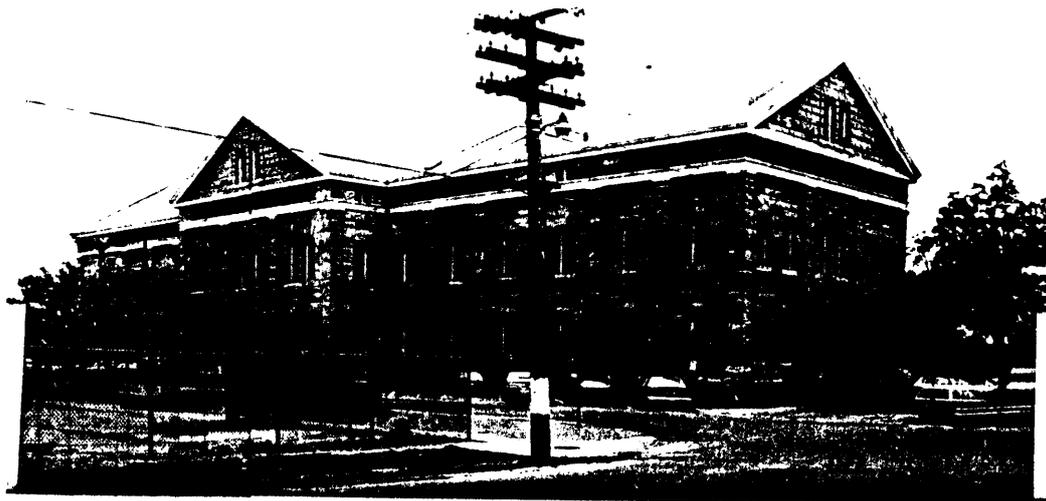
It is of stone construction for the walls (lined with brick), with the floors carried on wood joists and girders supported by iron columns. The roof is supported by fink trusses similar to those of the shop buildings.

Like the shops it is three stories plus basement, designed in a variant of the Greek Revival compatible with the shop buildings. It is general rectangular in plan with projecting pavilions in the center of the north and south facades. Total floor space of the four floors equals 63,600 square feet.

DATE AND NATURE OF ALTERATIONS:

All entrances have been altered or modified. Three on the south facade have been blinded. Those on the east and west have inserts of modern metal framed glass doors, while on the north they have been converted to windows.

The slate roofing has been replaced by asphalt shingles.



PROPERTY NAME: Building 56 (originally Storehouse K)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal
CAMERA FACING: NW
PHOTOGRAPHER: Titus M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University
CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL
DATE: Fall 1980

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PAGE

Rock Island Arsenal

Bldg. 62

3



PROPERTY NAME: Stone Shop (Shop D; now Building 62)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, Illinois
CAMERA FACING: NW DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: Titus M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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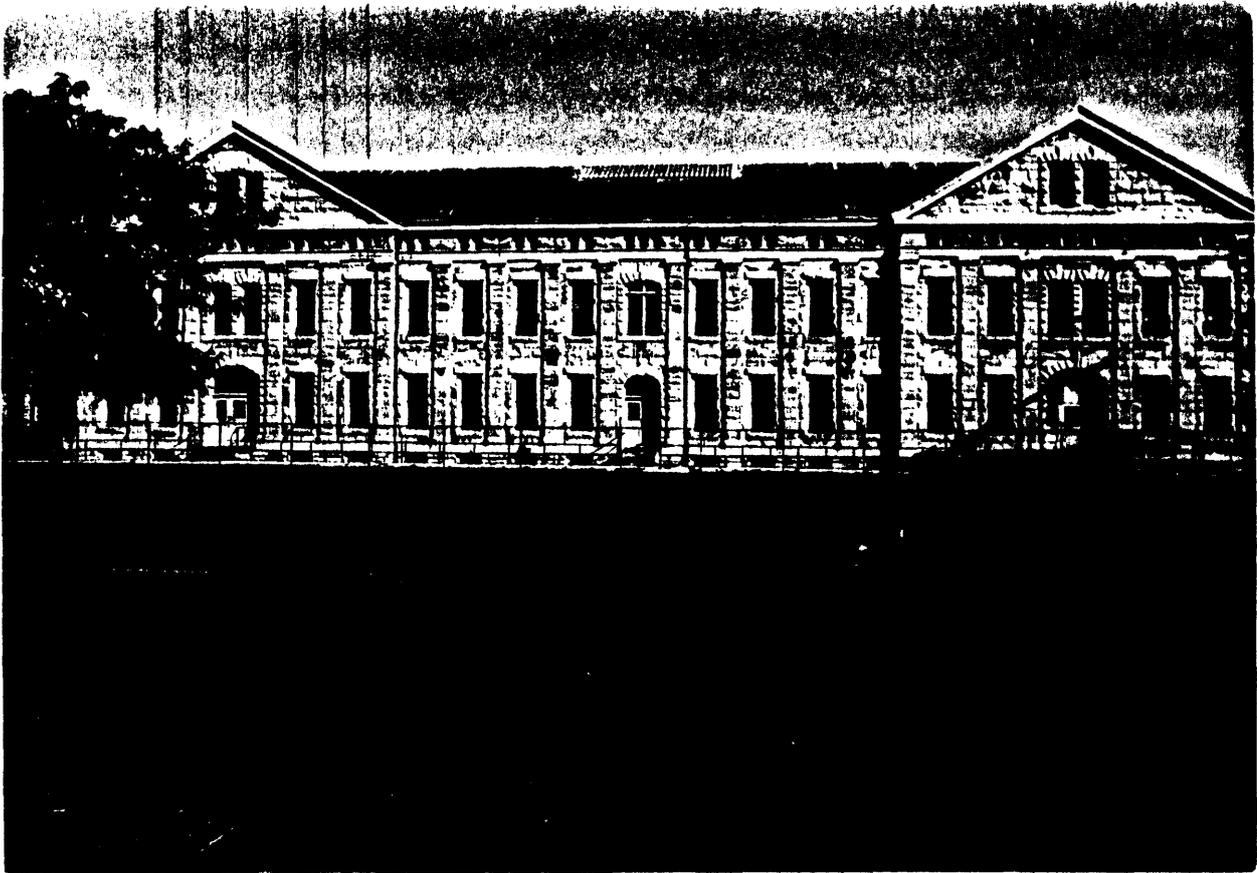
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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Rock Island Arsenal	Bldg. 66	3



PROPERTY NAME: Stone Shop (Shop H; now Building 66)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, Illinois
CAMERA FACING: N DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: Titus M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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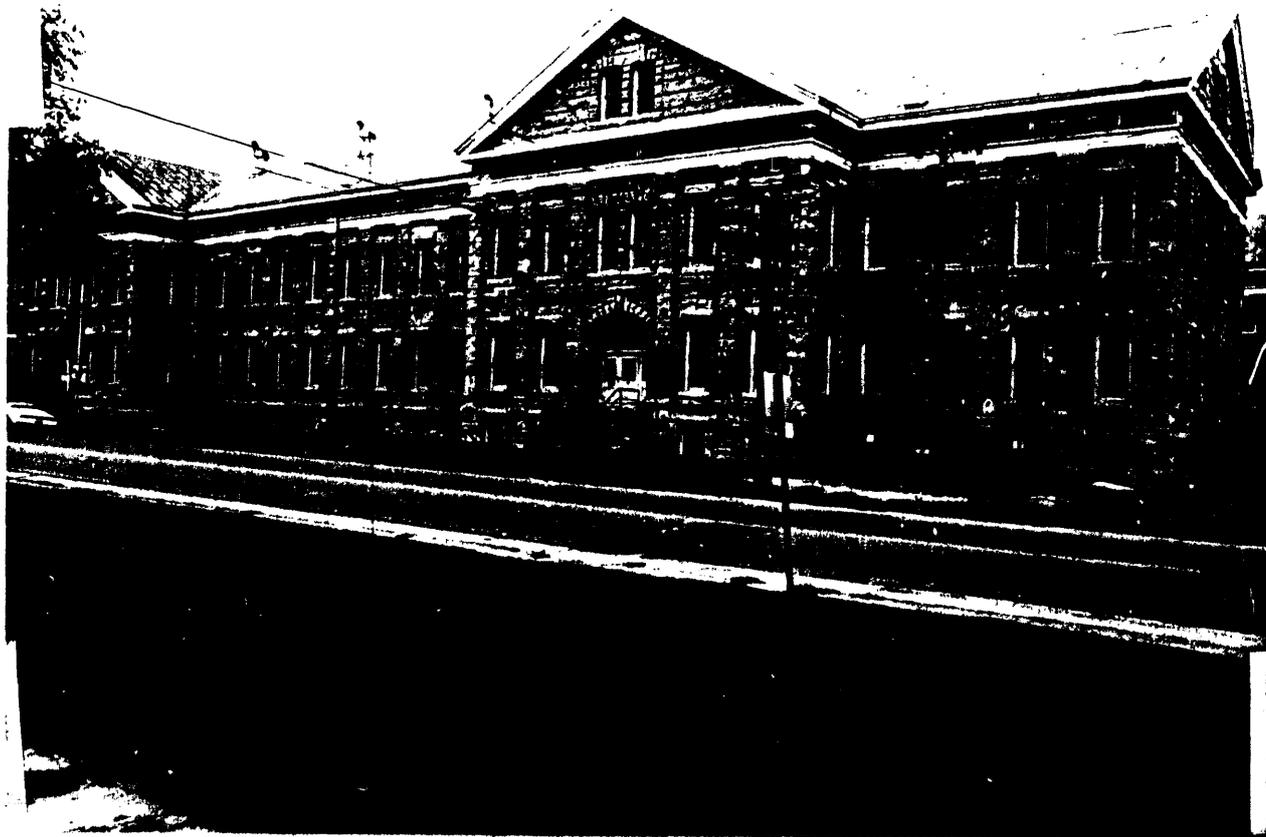
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CONTINUATION SHEET	ITEM NUMBER	PAGE
Rock Island Arsenal	Bldg. 68	1



PROPERTY NAME: Stone Shop (Stone Shop K; now Building 68)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL
CAMERA FACING: WSW DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: T.M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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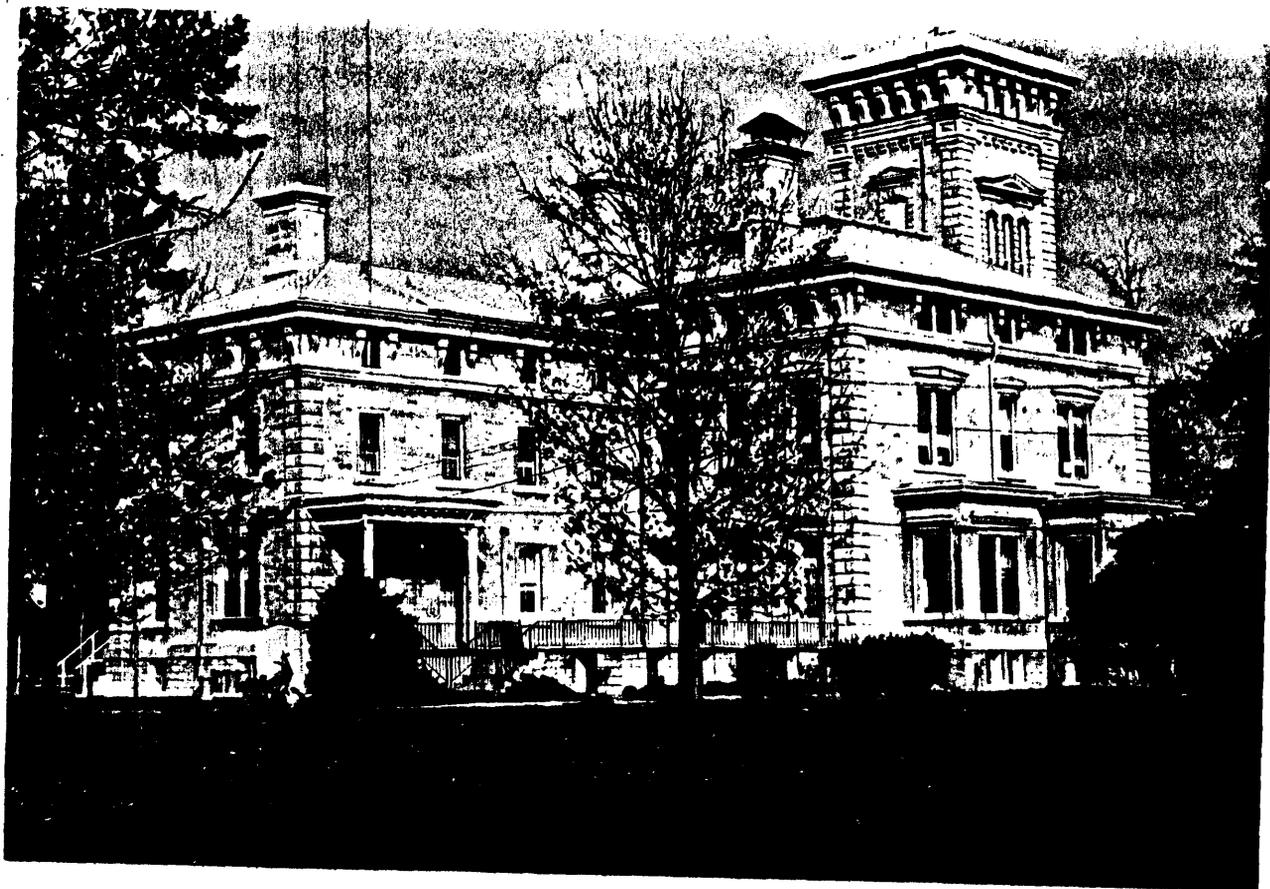
ITEM NUMBER

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Rock Island Arsenal

Bldg. 301

1



PROPERTY NAME: Commanding Officer's Quarters (Now Quarters 1, Building 301)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, IL
CAMERA FACING: NE DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: Titus M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University

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ITEM NUMBER

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Rock Island Arsenal

Bldg. 2

2



PROPERTY NAME: Subaltern Officers Quarters B (Now Quarters 2, Building 2)
LOCATION: Rock Island Arsenal CITY/TOWN/VICINITY: Rock Island, Illinois
CAMERA FACING: SE DATE: Fall 1980
PHOTOGRAPHER: Titus M. Karlowicz
LOCATION OF NEGATIVE: Illinois State University