

PH002 3884

#13

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Illinois	
COUNTY: Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 69-09-15-0002	DATE 9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**1. NAME**

COMMON:  
Rock Island Arsenal

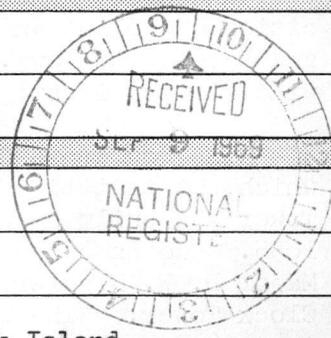
AND/OR HISTORIC:

**2. LOCATION**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Boundaries as shown on attached map

CITY OR TOWN:  
Rock Island

STATE: Illinois      CODE: 12      COUNTY: Rock Island      CODE: 161



**3. CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/>	Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yes: Restricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/>	Private <input type="checkbox"/>	Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/>	Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Object <input type="checkbox"/>	Both <input type="checkbox"/>	Preservation work in progress <input type="checkbox"/>	No: <input type="checkbox"/>

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/>	Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Park <input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation <input type="checkbox"/>	Comments <input type="checkbox"/>
Commercial <input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/>	
Educational <input type="checkbox"/>	Military <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Religious <input type="checkbox"/>		
Entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Museum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scientific <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

**4. OWNER OF PROPERTY**

OWNERS NAME:  
United States Government

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Department of the Army

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: D. C.      CODE: 08

**5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
Installation Facilities Office, Rock Island Arsenal

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Building 102 Rodman Avenue

CITY OR TOWN: Rock Island      STATE: Illinois      CODE: 12

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 945

**6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
Historic American Buildings Survey

DATE OF SURVEY: 1937      Federal       State       County       Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
Library of Congress

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN: Washington      STATE: D. C.      CODE: 08

STATE: Illinois  
COUNTY: Rock Island  
FOR NPS USE ONLY  
ENTRY NUMBER  
DATE

## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	Excellent <input type="checkbox"/>	Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Fair <input type="checkbox"/>	Deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/>	Ruins <input type="checkbox"/>	Unexposed <input type="checkbox"/>
INTEGRITY	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	Altered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Unaltered <input type="checkbox"/>		Moved <input type="checkbox"/>	Original Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Arsenal is on the Island of Rock Island, midway between the cities of Moline and Rock Island on the Illinois side and Illinois and Davenport, Iowa. It is about three miles long, about 3/4-mile wide at its widest point, and consists of 945 acres.

The western end of the Island was the site of Fort Armstrong, which, at that time sat above a sheer cliff. In 1863-67 the Clock Tower was built near the site of Fort Armstrong, which burned in 1855. "No name can be given to the exterior architecture," said Major D. W. Flagler, Commanding Officer in 1877 in speaking of the Clock Tower. "The walls are of buff limestone. All of the exterior is cut or bush-hammered work, and highly ornamented with projections, moldings, etc. . . It is well built, but the building has no chimney, or ventilating flues and cannot be ventilated, warmed, or dried.

In 1866, ten large shops were started and completed by 1876. These are on the center of the Island. These buildings are as massive as a king's castle. In most of them, the outside walls are three feet thick. The interior partition walls are 2½ feet in width, tapering to two feet thickness in the attic. All walls are made from a single course of stone.

The massive stone shops have columns of cast iron and wrought iron in Phoenix shape. They have broad, sturdy iron stairways. Ceilings are 13 to 16 feet from the floor. Floors and roof decking were made of 2-inch white pine planks.

The Commanding Officer's Quarters and three other quarters were completed in 1870-74. Two others were added in 1905 and 1907. These homes are along the North shoreline. When the great stone houses for officers were built, fireplaces were placed in many of the rooms, including some of the bedrooms. But a few fireplaces wouldn't do very much to take the winter chill from a 24-room house built with castle dimensions. The earlier homes are almost completely built of ashler limestone.

The buildings of World War I and II extend to the West. Most of these are of concrete.

The Northeastern half of the Island is used by a golf club founded in 1905. The club house is frame and is next to Quarters 1. The Southeastern half of the Island is covered by a profusion of trees and shrubs. By comparison, the Western half of the Island is bare. The overall shape is that roughly resembling a Gurkha knife surrounded by water.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

(7 cont.)

Access is gained by two bridges in the West and by one in the East. The swing-span Government Bridge to Davenport, Iowa was built in 1898 and is still in use. The upper tier of this bridge is for trains and the lower for vehicular traffic.

Among the interesting stone installations among the older works at Rock Island Arsenal is a stone bridge on the golf course, East of the clubhouse. This bridge is in a low area where formerly a lake of some sort existed. The bridge is like something from the old country, with its keyed arch and its gargoyles. The bridge probably was designed by the late W. O. Groehnen, who came to the Arsenal with Major Flagler in 1871 and who remained 40 to 50 years. Called a "delineator," he seems to have been the arsenal architect.

It is noted that most of the casting of fences and other iron molding was done by the Arsenal.



**8. SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Pre-Columbian       16th Century       18th Century       20th Century   
 15th Century       17th Century       19th Century

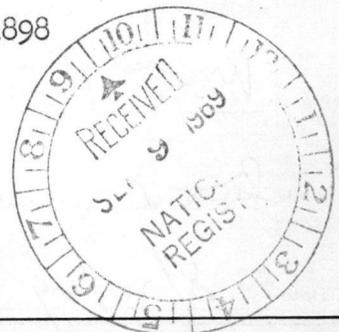
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political	<input type="checkbox"/>	Urban Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>
Prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Religion/Phi-	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	losophy	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Invention	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Art	<input type="checkbox"/>	Landscape	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sculpture	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Commerce	<input type="checkbox"/>	Architecture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Social/Human-	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Communications	<input type="checkbox"/>	Literature	<input type="checkbox"/>	itarian	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
Conservation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Theater	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
		Music	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Include Personages, Dates, Events, Etc.)

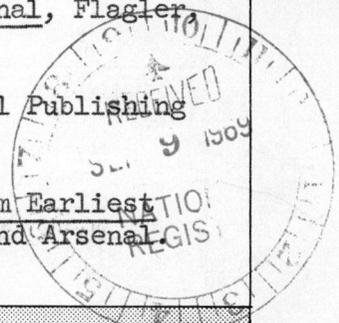
1. Residence of Dred Scott, 1835
2. First bridge to cross the Mississippi, 1853-56 (Abraham Lincoln successfully defended the railroad interests) Pier still stands
3. Scene of service during Black Hawk War (Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnson, Joseph E. Johnson, Robert Anderson of Fort Sumpter fame, Williams S. Harney, Edmond P. Gaines, Henry Atkinson, and Philip Kearney)
4. Site of Fort Armstrong, 1816-36 (Replica of Block House stands on site)
5. Site of Confederate Prison, 1863-65 (Confederate Cemetery still on Island)
6. Second Commander: T. J. Rodman famous for the Rodman Gun and his work on gun powder (His grave is on the Island) 1863-71
7. Site of Rodman shops still in use and majestic homes of the 1870's
8. Home of the Mound Builders before history was written (One mound still remains)
9. Site of Colonel Davenport's home (First real home in this area) 1833
10. Site of one of the world's time capsules, 1968
11. Recognized by State of Illinois as a historic site, 1968.
12. Site of swing-span Government Bridge of 1898



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- (1) Ordinance Memoranda #20, History of Rock Island Arsenal, Flagler 1877, Government Printing Office
- (2) War's Greatest Workshop, Rock Island Arsenal, Arsenal Publishing Company, 1922.
- (3) A History of Rock Island and Rock Island Arsenal from Earliest Times to 1954, Nothstein and Others, 1965, Rock Island Arsenal



10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN ONE ACRE		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	90 ° 34 ' 00 "	41 ° 31 ' 20 "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	90 ° 31 ' 00 "	41 ° 31 ' 20 "				
SE	90 ° 31 ' 00 "	41 ° 30 ' 40 "				
SW	90 ° 34 ' 00 "	41 ° 30 ' 40 "				

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:  
**Leonard E. Lock, Surveyist**

ORGANIZATION: **Rock Island Historical Society**      DATE: **August 18, 1969**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**822 11th Avenue**

CITY OR TOWN: **Moline**      STATE: **Illinois**      CODE: **12**

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Mr. F. Rutherford

Title: State Liaison Officer

Date: 8/20/69

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

Ernest Allen Connally  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: 9-30-69

ATTEST:  
William J. Mintz  
 Keeper of The National Register

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

#8----Statement of Significance

Rock Island, surrounded by the waters of the Mississippi River, played a significant part in the opening of the west. The Indians in the area early recognized the strategic advantages of the island and also held various ceremonial gatherings there.

Fort Armstrong at the lower end of Rock Island was garrisoned from 1816 to 1836, and the Black Hawk War ended here in 1832. The principal of the Dred Scott United States Supreme Court decision was owned by one of the army surgeons on the island and spent several months there. Among the soldiers that served in this vicinity during the Black Hawk War were two future presidents, Zachary Taylor and Abraham Lincoln, plau Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnson, Joseph E. Johnson, Robert Anderson of Fort Sumter, Henry Atkinson, and Philip Kearney.

The island was the home of George Davenport, an Indian trader and founder of the Iowa city that bears his name. He constructed the first permanent house in the area on the island in 1833.

The support of a terminal of the first bridge to cross the Mississippi River rested on the island. Two weeks after the railroad bridge was opened in 1856, the steamboat, "Effie Afton", rammed a pier, setting it afire, and the drawspans were destroyed. Abraham Lincoln represented the railroad interests in the lawsuit that followed.

A prison for Confederate soldiers was maintained on the island from 1863 to 1865. There is a Confederate cemetery at the present time on the island.

The Rock Island Arsenal was established by an act of Congress on July 11, 1862. The second commander, Thomas Jefferson Rodman, was famous for the Rodman Gun and his work on gun powder from 1863 to 1871. The Rodman Shops and majestic homes of the 1870's are still in use today.

The arsenal has served the nation through all the wars and conflicts since 1898. In addition to serving as the location of the arsenal buildings, it is the headquarters for the United States Army Weapons Command, the John M. Browning weapons museum, and several other federal agencies.

The Rock Island Arsenal was recognized as an historic site by the state of Illinois in 1968.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

(9 cont.)

- (4) Federal Writer's Project, Rock Island and Moline, American Guide Series, Chicago 1937.
- (5) Hamlin, Talbot, Greek Revival Architecture in America, (Dover Publications, New York, 1964)
- (6) Koeper, Frederick, Illinois Architecture from Territorial Times to Present, A Selective Guide, (University of Chicago Press), Chicago 1968.
- (7) Connally, Earnest A., "Recommendations for the Development and Improvement of the Physical and Aesthetic Aspects of the Community, with Particular Emphasis on the Preservation and Utilization of Historic Structures" in The University of Illinois All University Committee for Community Problems Report, (University of Illinois, Bureau of Community Planning). Urbana, Illinois, 1959 (mimeograph).
- (8) Rock Island County Art Work, The W. H. Parish Publishing Company, 1893.
- (9) Pictures of Tri-Cities, C. J. Martin, Davenport, Iowa, 1901
- (10) Drury, John, Old Illinois Houses, Illinois Historical Society, Springfield, Illinois, 1948. Page 127 of the book reads:

"There followed the construction of Davenport's frame house on the Island. "Early photographs of the house," writes Architect Earl H. Reed for the Historic American Buildings Survey, "show it to have been of a highly developed type for the Midwest, with well proportioned side and rear wings, one of the former having perhaps served as an officer.

"Davenport, who was a man of broad culture, traveled widely throughout the East and South and his familiarity with the finest Colonial and post-Colonial traditions shows in the architectural lines of his house. Its good proportions, skillful assemblage of tasteful detail and the exterior chimneys, make the Davenport house uniquely interesting."



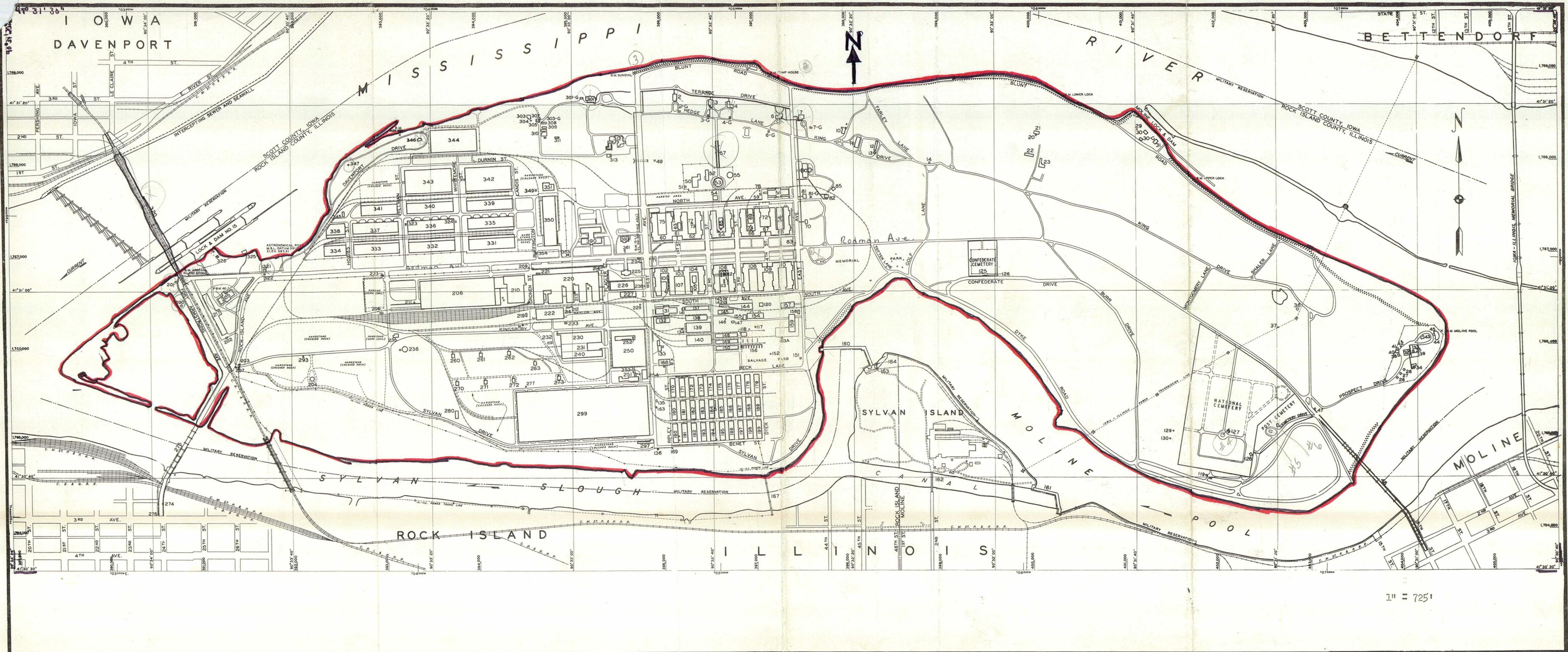
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

*(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)*

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

<b>1. NAME</b>			
COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
<b>2. LOCATION</b>			
STREET AND NUMBER: Boundaries as Shown on attached map			
CITY OR TOWN: Rock Island			
STATE: Illinois	CODE 12	COUNTY: Rock Island	CODE 161
<b>3. MAP REFERENCE</b>			
SOURCE: Installation Facilities, Rock Island Arsenal			
SCALE: 1" = 725'			
DATE: 1968			
<b>4. REQUIREMENTS</b>			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



I O W A  
DAVENPORT

M I S S I S S I P P I

R I V E R  
BETTENDORF

ROCK ISLAND

SYLVAN ISLAND

MOLINE

1" = 725'



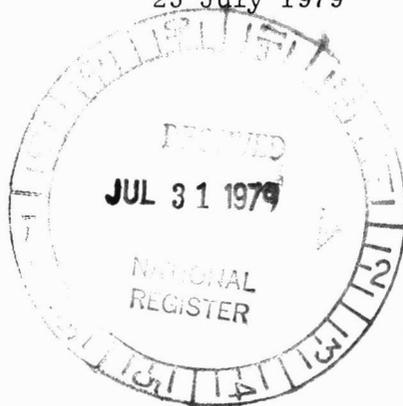
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
OMAHA DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
6014 U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102

MROPD-E

Bill Brabham  
National Register of Historic Places  
Detention Building  
440 G Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20243

*File*

25 July 1979



Dear Mr. Brabham:

Inclosed is a copy of the Master Plan for the Rock Island Arsenal, as requested in a phone call on 24 July 1979 between yourself and Rebecca Boyd of my office. Please include this copy in your file on the Arsenal as an addendum to the nomination form. I hope this documentation will be sufficient for your purposes.

If there are any further questions, please contact us at 8-864-4410.

Sincerely,

*for Richard L. Buse*  
JOHN E. VELEHRADSKY  
Chief, Planning Division

Inclosure  
As stated

CF: w/o Incl  
Heritage Conservation Recreation Service  
Interagencies Archeological Service  
P.O. Box 25387, Denver Federal Center  
Denver, CO 80225

71 31 00

THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

DATE REC'D

JUL 31 1980

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSE (ATTACHED)

REF: THE MATERIALS

ENTIRE CALL (ATTACHED)

DATE FORN TAKEN

INITIALS

# MASTER PLAN

## ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FACILITIES/ ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT



**ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL  
A NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACE**

**1976**

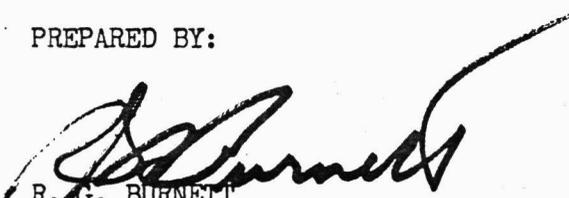
THE MASTER PLAN  
OF  
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL  
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING FACILITIES/  
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

PREPARED BY:  
FACILITIES ENGINEERING  
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL  
AND  
CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, OMAHA  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

1 SEPTEMBER 1976

PREPARED BY:

  
R. G. BURNETT  
Engineering Division  
Omaha District, Corps of Engineers

REVIEWED BY:

  
H. O. LEWIN  
Chief, Facilities Engineering Ofc  
Executive Secretary  
Installation Planning Board

APPROVED BY:

  
L. F. SKIBBIE  
Colonel, OrdC  
Commanding  
Chairman  
Installation Planning Board

Cover Photograph:  
Quarters Number 1  
Rock Island Arsenal

Reports Control  
Symbol:

ENG 126 (R-3)

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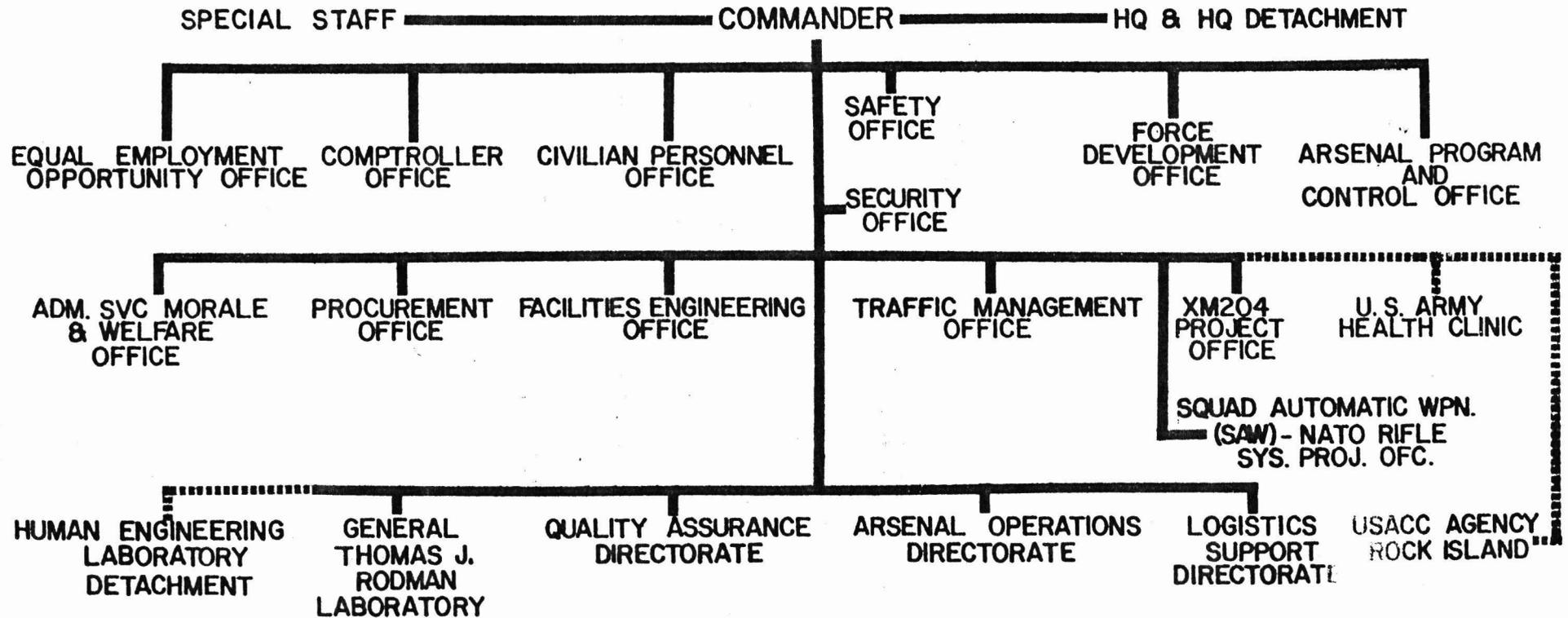
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**STAFF DIRECTORY**  
**ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL**



## SECTION ONE - PREFACE

1. PURPOSE. This report has been prepared in accordance with AR 210-20, Master Planning for Permanent Army Installations, and is intended to orient new members of the Installation Planning Board and all reviewing agencies on important aspects of existing conditions and to provide an analysis of the adequacy of existing facilities in regard to the accomplishment of the assigned mission. The analysis contains information concerning the present facilities, physical conditions, regional characteristics, historical aspects and environmental conditions and limitations not readily determined from the Basic Information Maps and Building Information Schedule.

2. LOCATION. The Rock Island Arsenal, consisting of 907.4 acres, is located on Arsenal Island in the Mississippi River, Rock Island County, Illinois, at 41°27' North Latitude and 90°31' West Longitude. The Mississippi River borders the Arsenal on the north with access via the Government Bridge leading to the City of Davenport. To the south, Sylvan Slough borders the island with accesses via the Moline Bridge and the Rock Island Viaduct leading to the cities of Moline and Rock Island, respectively.

3. MISSION. Rock Island Arsenal is a Class II installation under the command jurisdiction of Commanding General, Headquarters, U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM) and has evolved over the years into a center of technical excellence for weaponry and related equipment. The current mission of the installation consists of the following:

- a. Fabrication of major and secondary items for aircraft armament, infantry weapons, conventional artillery and secondary armament of vehicles.
- b. Provision of engineering services for tool and equipment mission materiel. This includes design and development of tools and equipment, product engineering, value engineering, acquisition, support and testing.
- c. Performance of depot-type functions relating to the Department of the Army Tool Set Program and the Special Tool Set Programs for the U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command, USA Tank Automotive Command, and the Ammunition Procurement and Supply Agency.
- d. Acquisition and assembly of Basic Issue Items (On Vehicle Materiel) in support of HQ, ARRCOM and Project Managers, as assigned.
- e. Fabrication support to the Rodman Laboratory; pilot rebuild programs; mobilization and industrial preparedness planning for assigned items; processing returned mission item materiel and depot maintenance, technical and logistical support for project managers, ARRCOM and other tenants.

### 4. TENANT ACTIVITIES.

a. Headquarters, U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command currently supervises seven arsenals and 26 government-owned, contractor-operated (GOCO) ammunition plants.

b. U.S. Army Management Engineering Training Agency, with a staff of 100, is the Army's institution of management training that teaches scientific management principles to a wide range of Army and Government operations.

c. U.S. Industrial Base Engineering Activity is a staff element of the U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command Requirements and Procurement Directorate.

d. U.S. Army Materiel Development and Readiness Command Installations and Services Agency is divided into two divisions, Facilities Division and Installation Support Division.

e. U.S. Army Production Equipment Agency provided engineering technical, economic, planning and management expertise to HQ, DARCOM on the Production Base Program and Industrial Preparedness Planning Program and exercise DARCOM agent responsibilities in the Authorized Controlled Materials function of the Defense Materials System.

f. U.S. Army DARCOM Field Placement Office, Midwest Region, tasked with insuring a continuous input of highly qualified external and internal candidates to meet DARCOM Career Intern staffing requirements.

g. USAMMC Tool & Maintenance Equipment Committee provided one central point within DARCOM for industry to submit newly devised or improved common type tools shop, and commercial type diagnostic equipment for evaluation.

h. The following is a list of non-DARCOM tenants:

- (1) Army Audit Agency
- (2) Defense Property Disposal Office, Rock Island
- (3) Blackhawk Resident Office, Omaha District, Corps of Engineers
- (4) U.S. Army Special Security Group, Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Rock Island Detachment
- (5) Rock Island Branch Office, First Region, USACIDC
- (6) Defense Investigative Service
- (7) 902nd Military Intelligence Group, Rock Island Resident Office
- (8) U.S. Army Health Clinic
- (9) U.S. General Accounting Office
- (10) U.S.A. Communications Command Agency - Rock Island

## SECTION TWO - ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

1. HISTORICAL ELEMENTS. The history of the Arsenal dates back to the time the United States acquired title to the island of Rock Island through a treaty made by William Henry Harrison, governor of the territory, with chiefs of the Sac and Fox Indian tribes of St. Louis, Missouri, in November 1804. The reservation, for military purposes, derives its validity from an Act of Congress on 14 June 1809. Possession was taken on 10 May 1816 and, shortly afterwards, Fort Armstrong was established near the west end of the island. This fort was actively garrisoned and maintained throughout the Blackhawk War and until the year 1835, when the island was placed in custodial charge of Indian agents. In 1840, the War Department resumed possession, repaired some of the Fort Armstrong buildings and established an ordnance depot. During the period 1835-1862, a number of squatters entered upon the island, built cabins or shanties and cleared land. Controversies were frequent, and the custodian was unable to prevent depredations upon the timber and limestone, which were valuable resources of the property. On the strength of a charter from the State of Illinois, David B. Sears and John W. Spencer built a dam across the slough to the island near the eastern or upstream end, which was completed in 1842; the state had no authority to permit abutment of the dam upon Government property, but apparently this was assumed by the builders. A saw and grist mill was erected on the Illinois side of the dam the same year, and these developments attracted settlers.

George L. Davenport, the earliest settler in the region, had legalized his claim to 157.81 acres at the western end of the island by a Special Act of Congress authorizing entry dated 2 April 1844, and a patent issued by the General Land Office dated 1 September 1845. A few mill owners with establishments near the Sears Dam had leased their land; the other settlers on the island were without legal title. In January 1853, a company called the "Railroad Bridge Company" obtained a charter from the State of Illinois to build a bridge across the river and claimed right-of-way across public lands on the island under an act of August 4, 1852. Although the company was informed by Jefferson Davis, then Secretary of War, that their claim was invalid since the island was not public land within the meaning of the act, they proceeded to enter upon it, clear off timber and construct the crossing and bridges, which were completed in 1855, and occupied by the railroads until the construction of a new bridge in 1872, at which time the right-of-way was formally legalized.

An Act of Congress, approved 11 Jul 1862, established a National Arsenal on the island of Rock Island in the State of Illinois. In 1863, the first permanent building, now known as the Clock Tower Building (No. 205) was started, being completed in 1867. During the Civil War, the Arsenal played the dual role of a shipping and storage center for Union Army supplies for the troops operating in the Mississippi Valley and as a prison camp for Confederate soldiers. Today, all that remains of the prison camp is the Confederate Cemetery in the eastern half of the island, which contains the gravesites of 1,960 men who died there during their imprisonment. The first prisoners arrived on 3 December 1863 and during the 18 months of its establishment, a total of 11,734 prisoners were received. The end of the war saw the closing of the camp, and the last prisoner was released on 18 July 1865. Although the first permanent building program was begun in 1863, it was not until after the war that major construction of the stone shops reached its peak.

The construction program originally authorized was completed in 1893, and during this period, officers' quarters, barracks, shop buildings, storehouses, a wagon bridge to Rock Island and a water storage reservoir were built, and water and sewer lines laid. All structures were of a permanent character, constructed of limestone and styled in Greek Revival architecture, typical of the period. Today, rows of stone shop buildings and command quarters designed and built by Brig. Gen. T.J. Rodman and Maj. (later General) D.W. Flagler in the 1870's and 1880's stand as monuments to the Arsenal's greatest building boom. It was from within these shops that small arms were manufactured for the Spanish-American War and World War I.

By the time of the Spanish-American War, the Arsenal had grown in significance so that it became an impressive entity as a manufacturing plant. During this period, the Arsenal produced complete units, supplied unassembled components to other Arsenals for assembly and acted as a procurement agency in arranging with civilian contractors for large quantities of equipment. Principal items manufactured during the period were carriages for siege mortars, carriages, limbers and caissons for 3.2 breech loading rifles, canteens, haversacks, meat cans, tin cups, saddles, carbine scabbards and artillery harnesses.

From the Spanish-American War to World War I, rifle manufacturing facilities were installed and new equipment was developed and manufactured to the extent that when the heavy demands of World War I were felt, it was possible to provide private manufacturers with models and detailed instructions for manufacture. During World War I, manufacturing production was greatly increased. Production included the manufacture of gun carriages, artillery wheels, recoil cylinders, limbers, battery and stores wagons, rifles and the loading of artillery ammunition. In order to meet the expanded manufacturing program, the Arsenal began the second of its major building construction programs and, during the years 1917 through 1920, the capacity of most facilities was greatly increased.

During the period from 1918 to 1941, the Arsenal became a great storehouse for ordnance materiel. Manufacturing operations were curtailed, and the era of research and development of artillery self-propelled vehicles (including tanks) began. During World War II, production activities were again tremendously increased, with employment reaching an all-time high of 18,514. The design and manufacture of ordnance materiel included all types of artillery vehicles, recoil mechanisms, tanks, small arms, machine guns and hundreds of other items of specialized equipment. The third intensified construction program was completed during this period, when existing structures were modernized and new manufacturing, assembly, warehouse and service shops were erected. Building Nos. 208, 299 and 390 were constructed during this period, clearly marking the third distinctive phase of architectural design. Today, the Arsenal is a \$632 million collection of highly sophisticated manufacturing plants, laboratories, storage facilities, schools and offices employing approximately 8,000 personnel, including tenants.

The Rock Island Arsenal was entered on the National Service Register as a National Registered Historic Place under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the entry being number 69.09.15.0002, dated

15 September 1969. There are 52 major buildings, structures, objects and sites that have contributed to the Rock Island Arsenal becoming a Registered National Historic Place. The following are a few of the major historical points of interest to be found at the Rock Island Arsenal: Fort Armstrong Block House Replica, the Clock Tower, the Davenport House, Stone Shops, the Stone Bridge, Quarters Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, Confederate Cemetery, National Cemetery and the graves of Gen. T.J. Rodman and Col. D.M. King.

## 2. CULTURAL ELEMENTS.

a. Area Data. The area data for the Quad-Cities Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) covers two states divided by the Mississippi River. The area contains an estimated population of 372,300 and is made up of ten Illinois and Iowa communities. The major cities that comprise this complex are Moline, East Moline, Rock Island, Silvas, and Milan, all of which are in Illinois; and Davenport and Bettendorf, which are in Iowa.

The City of Moline, population 46,237, is located between Rock Island and East Moline on the Illinois side. Moline takes its name from the French word "Moulin" or "mill". It is here that John Deere moved his growing manufacturing business in 1847, which today has grown into a worldwide leader in the manufacture of farm and industrial equipment.

The City of Rock Island, population 50,166, is adjacent to the Arsenal and is located at the junction of the Rock and Mississippi Rivers. The cities of Rock Island and Moline, together, constitute the greatest center in the United States for the manufacture of farm implements.

The City of Davenport, Iowa, was named after Col. George Davenport, who first settled this area. The city was first settled in 1808 and was incorporated in 1839. Today, Davenport is the largest city in the Quad-Cities Metropolitan Area with a population of 102,300 and covering an area of 61.5 square miles.

The City of East Moline lies adjacent to the city of Moline in Rock Island County and is the smallest of the Quad-Cities with a population of 24,000. The major employers of the area are John Deere, International Harvester, Ametek, Inc., and Fairbanks Morse, along with many other smaller manufacturing establishments in the area. East Moline has four parks, numerous playgrounds and various other recreational facilities.

In the Quad-Cities can be found a tremendous variation of industries. They vary from the heavy industry of ALCOA's aluminum rolling mills and John Deere's foundries to the insurance companies of Modern Woodmen of America and Royal Neighbors of America. This great variation in industries and the large numbers of various diversified businesses that occupy the total Quad-Cities area have established it as the second largest market area in Illinois and Iowa.

b. Transportation Systems. The movement of goods and services requires conveyance from the producer to the consumer. These needs are filled by the great number of unequalled transportation facilities that link the area with all parts of the nation. State Highways, Iowa Routes 61, 67, 6, 22 and 150 and Illinois Routes 2, 84 and 92 are all accessible from the area and, coupled with Interstate 74 running north and south, and Interstate 80 running east and west, provide an unparalleled situation for movement by motor vehicle.

Rail traffic in the area is handled by a number of major lines including the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; Burlington Northern, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific; and a local railroad, the Davenport, Rock Island and Northwestern, supplying freight service to the area. Passenger service is provided by the Rock Island Railroad. Air transportation facilities are available through two airports: Davenport Municipal Airport, located in Mount Joy, Iowa, and the larger Quad-Cities Airport, located in Moline, Illinois. The latter is serviced by both United Airlines and Ozark Air Lines. Waterway transportation is available over the Island Waterways System along the Mississippi River, with terminal facilities at the city of Rock Island. These lines link with St. Louis and Minneapolis and with oceangoing ships at New Orleans and Chicago.

c. Socio-Economic Conditions. Employment by occupational categories in the three communities surrounding Rock Island Arsenal indicate a fairly equal number of employed persons 16 years of age or older employed in the first three categories:

TABLE 2-1

<u>City</u>	<u>Income Characteristics of Residents (1970 Census)</u>				
	<u>Median Family Income</u>	<u>Percent of Families Earning</u>			
		<u>less \$7,000</u>	<u>\$7,000-9,000</u>	<u>\$10,000-14,000</u>	<u>\$15,000+</u>
Rock Island, IL	10,495	26%	14%	36%	24%
Moline, IL	11,025	22%	13%	41%	24%
Davenport, IA	10,418	25%	14%	40%	21%

TABLE 2-2

<u>City</u>	<u>Occupational Characteristic and Comparison</u>					
	<u>No. Employed 16 yrs. old/older</u>	<u>Professionals - Managers</u>	<u>Clerical - Sales</u>	<u>Craftsmen - Operators</u>	<u>Labor-ers</u>	<u>Service</u>
Rock Island, IL	19,483	4523/23%	5225/27%	5203/27%	629/3%	2,212/11%
Moline, IL	20,919	4498/22%	5458/26%	5196/25%	772/4%	2,607/13%
Davenport, IA	40,520	8870/22%	9987/24%	10,545/25%	2,045/5%	5,089/13%

As noted from the table, the three cities are fairly equal in both occupational characteristics and income characteristics which demonstrates the even socio-economic conditions of the area. The area in which Rock Island Arsenal is located can be classified as a diversified, industrialized one. Major industries include food processing, an aluminum rolling mill, farm machinery and equipment, manufacturing, truck terminals and warehouses and scores of smaller companies that turn out everything from gears to paper boxes. Various diversified businesses occupy the total industrial segment, with ALCOA, J.I. Case, John Deere and International Harvester the predominant employers. This situation alleviates total dependence upon a particular area of economic growth. If one overall broad occupation could be identified, it would be that of agri-business. For this reason, unemployment is fairly low and stable. The average median income is \$10,504 and the average mean income is \$11,560 based on 1970 Census information on the Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Illinois Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

The Quad-Cities area has an overall minority representation of 5.4% of the total SMSA which encompasses Scott, Rock Island and Mercer Counties. The City of Rock Island has the heaviest concentration with 10.2% of the population.

d. Community Area Facilities. There are six major institutions of higher education in the Quad-Cities area within commuting distance from the Arsenal. These colleges teach all the humanities and sciences, offering degrees in a great variation of programs. The colleges are as follows: Augustana College, Scott County Community College, St. Ambrose College, Marycrest College, Palmer College of Chiropractic and Palmer Junior College and Black Hawk Junior College. There are also various other institutions offering trades and professional education.

In the immediate Quad-Cities area there are numerous city, county and state parks totaling over 2000 acres, which provide a full complement of picnic, camping, hiking, boating and recreational facilities. The area also has 10 golf courses, numerous ball fields, greenhouses, swimming pools, marinas, a zoo and forest preserves. Available, also, are numerous theaters, nightclubs, etc., offering a varied range of entertainment.

3. CLIMATE. The climate of the area is classified as moist, sub-humid with a wide temperature range throughout the year. Winter temperatures are cold with readings below zero degrees Fahrenheit experienced every Winter. Summer is characterized by mild conditions, although periods of intensely hot temperatures and high relative humidity are not uncommon.

The greatest amounts of precipitation normally fall during the period from mid-April to mid-October. The nearest Weather Bureau temperature and precipitation recording station is located at Davenport, Iowa, Lock and Dam No. 15, and has a 100-year period of record. The following climatological data shows a representation of the average monthly temperature and rainfall:

TABLE 2-3

<u>Month</u>	<u>Temperature Avg.</u>	<u>Rainfall Avg.</u>
January	22.6	1.61
February	25.7	1.35
March	35.4	2.39
April	50.0	3.17
May	61.2	3.80
June	71.4	4.37
July	75.6	3.26
August	73.6	3.53
September	65.3	3.25
October	54.8	2.46
November	39.2	1.95
December	26.9	1.65
Year	50.1	32.79
Extreme High	111.0	49.61
Extreme Low	-26.0	17.33

Freezing temperatures have occurred as late in the Spring as 22 May and as early in the Fall as 18 September. Average frost dates are 19 April and 15 October. The average growing season for the area is 180 days. The seasonal average temperatures are as follows: Spring 60.2°; Summer 71.6°; Fall 40.6°; Winter 29.9°. Air movement is predominantly from the west with the average velocity of 9.9 mph.

#### 4. HEALTH.

a. Water Quality - Domestic & Wastewater. On 8-11 December 1969, a survey was conducted at Rock Island Arsenal to evaluate the water system and existing treatment facilities. This survey also investigated wastewater pretreatment from the manufacturing areas prior to release into the sanitary sewer system which receives both primary and secondary treatment at the City of Rock Island Plant.

The water that is consumed by domestic and industrial use is primarily obtained from the Mississippi River. This water is first screened and then is treated by the Arsenal's water treatment plant. After this treatment, it is released into the water system. Samples of this water are taken both by the Rock Island Arsenal Laboratory and the State of Illinois to insure purity of content.

Because of the mission at Rock Island Arsenal, mainly of manufacturing, collection of industrial wastewater and its proper pretreatment is of prime concern. Two areas that produce large quantities of industrial wastewater are the central energy plant and various manufacturing processes.

The Central Energy Plant consumed a total of 8.24 million gallons of water in 1974 in the production of steam for heating and industrial operations. This water received pretreatment to reduce its hardness prior to its entrance into the steam lines. After usage, the softener regeneration wastes and boiler blowdown are discharged into the sanitary sewer without treatment.

Manufacturing processes throughout the installation produce varying amounts of industrial wastewater. One major contributor is the listing shop. Wastewater from the metal plating shops is treated through a process of reverse osmosis to remove plating waste prior to its discharge into the sanitary sewer system. Other processes contribute acids, alkalies and chromium deposits to the wastewater and this water is contained in holding tanks and transported to the plating shop for reverse osmosis treatment prior to discharge.

A program has been set up by the Environmental Advisory Committee to sample the waste stream being pumped to the City of Rock Island. Twenty-four hour time composited samples are collected each day and analyzed for pH, cyanide, cadmium, boron, chromium, copper, nickel and zinc. Should the maximum allowable concentration be exceeded, the Committee acts to determine the cause of the pollution and attempts to prevent reoccurrence of the problem.

The Arsenal has completed the separation of sewers by which all wastewater will receive primary and secondary treatment by the City of Rock Island Plant. The two exceptions both have NPDES Permits currently in force. The first is for discharge into the Mississippi River from toilet facilities via a septic tank and has Permit No. IL 0025992. The second, Permit No. IL 0026000, is for discharge from the Small Arms Testing Station. This waste is processed through a sand filter, then chlorinated prior to discharge. Only the wastewater from the testing station is presently monitored; the toilet facilities are not monitored due to their outlet being below water line.

The available information indicates that potable water supplies for Rock Island Arsenal are quite adequate in quality and quantity with respect to Army and Environmental Protection Agency Standards. The water diverted to the Arsenal for drinking and industrial uses will in no way decrease the water supply of adjacent communities.

b. Air Quality. The monitoring of air quality for the Quad-Cities region is the responsibility of the State of Illinois which maintains stations at various locations in the area. To date, the quality of ambient air in this area has been exceptionally good considering the various heavy industries in the area. Dust and pollen are local, sporadic and do not constitute significant air quality problems.

TABLE 2-4

Air Quality of the Quad-Cities Area

<u>Month</u>	<u>Rock Island Monitoring Station</u>			<u>Annual Geometric * Mean(ug/m<sup>3</sup>)</u>
	<u>Photochemical</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>Particulate Matter</u>	
Jan 75	.016 ppm	.027 ppm	.30 COH	
Feb	.022 ppm	.030 ppm	.30 COH	
Mar	.027 ppm	.024 ppm	.30 COH	
Apr	.035 ppm	.016 ppm	.26 COH	
May	.039 ppm	.009 ppm	.27 COH	
Jun	.039 ppm	.015 ppm	.25 COH	
Jul	.038 ppm	.011 ppm	.35 COH	58.3166
Aug	.028 ppm	.012 ppm	.21 COH	58.2305
Sep	.024 ppm	.015 ppm	.21 COH	
Oct	.027 ppm	.019 ppm	.22 COH	57.7231
Nov	.015 ppm	.012 ppm	.23 COH	58.7348
Dec	.013 ppm	.012 ppm	.33 COH	57.2732
Yr Average	.027 ppm	.017 ppm	.26 COH	
Jan 76	.010 ppm	.002 ppm	.23 COH	58.8699
Feb	.010 ppm	.015 ppm	.22 COH	58.4062
Mar	.018 ppm	.012 ppm	.18 COH	57.0846
Apr	.017 ppm	.012 ppm	.19 COH	
May	.023 ppm	.017 ppm	.20 COH	57.1805
Jun	.029 ppm	.011 ppm	.18 COH	58.3500
Jul	.024 ppm	.015 ppm	.21 COH	61.9931

\* Monitor site located at Iowa Highway Patrol Headquarters, 215 mi. north of site

c. Solid Waste Disposal. Some solid waste and sludges are presently collected under contract by an Iowa refuse company and disposed of in an approved landfill. These wastes consist of paper products, garbage, packing materials and other common materials. Metal wastes and some received properties are recycled through the utilization of the Arsenal's foundry. Properties containing both metallic and non-metallic materials are preheated in the demilitarization furnace to remove the burnable products and then they are sent to the foundry. All infectious waste, bandages, and dressings are disposed of through the use of the Arsenal's incinerator, located in Building 64.

d. Pesticides and Herbicides. The use and application of all pesticides is under the cognizance of the Roads and Grounds Department, which complies with AR 420-76, that requires certified personnel to supervise the application of all registered pesticides. Mice and rats are in evidence, but, as yet, have not become a problem. Insects are not a major problem either, with the most prevalent ones being mosquitoes and roaches. During occasional wet periods, some accumulation of stagnant water does take place in low areas and in excavated areas. Ants, spiders, wasps, bees and various stored food pests brought in with shipments are found from time to time and treated accordingly.

Major chemicals used in the control of these pests are the following: Malathion, Dursban, Diazinon, Baygon and anticoagulants such as Warfarin. Control is exercised on a regularly scheduled basis by inspection and the use of pesticides and traps.

Control of lawn and brush weeds is carried out by the Roads and Grounds Department. Weeds which require occasional control are dandelion, buckthorn, plantain, dock, thistle and others of minor importance. Weed control is a continuing problem from early Spring to Fall of each year. Eradication of weeds is accomplished through the application of chemicals, mainly 2,4-D, and the cutting and pulling of weeds. Where a soil sterilant is required, as along railroad trackage, Bromacil is used.

Personnel working with either pesticides or herbicides are monitored for contamination with regular monthly blood tests and yearly physical examinations. Use of these materials is for weed and pest control only; unnecessary application does not occur. Standard approved stock pesticides are used and all are EPA approved and registered. All chemicals are in approved containers and are stored in locked storehouses to minimize any chance of accidental spillage. Plant and animal resources are not adversely affected by the use of these chemicals, with care being taken during application of standard stock pesticides and herbicides to prevent contamination of air and water. Herbicides and pesticides are also not allowed to enter the sanitary or storm sewer systems.

#### 5. SAFETY.

a. Explosive Storage. Explosives are currently stored in two areas on the installation. One area is located on the eastern tip of the Arsenal at the firing range and is utilized to store powder in the testing of the Gymnasticator. The three magazines are quite small and contain a very small amount of explosive. The other area of storage is composed of eight buildings and is located in the southwest quadrant of the installation. These buildings, with one exception, are contained in individual pits surrounded by a blastwall. They contain only small arms ammunition. The remaining structure is a brick magazine built in 1879 which has been used in its present capacity since construction. For that reason, this building is under consideration for a possible designation as a historical building. The magazines are all in fair to good condition, but, because of their age, require occasional to constant maintenance. Prescribed safety requirements are followed at all times when operations involve loading or unloading explosives. The storage areas and ranges have been approved in configuration and operation by the Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board.

b. Chemical Storage. In the various manufacturing processes that occur at Rock Island Arsenal, various chemicals are utilized. The chemicals are, in certain instances, toxic and extreme care is taken in their handling. Major chemicals that are expended in the process become part of the industrial wastes and are separated out and stored for possible reclaiming or proper disposal. All chemicals that are stored are in proper containers and in secure areas.

Radioactive materials are stored at the Arsenal and are used for testing purposes, such as X-raying castings. This material is well-contained and properly stored to eliminate any chance of leakage. The storage facilities for this material are in very good condition.

Pesticides and herbicides are also stored in locked storehouses and regularly inspected to detect any leakage. As with all chemicals at the Arsenal, close supervision during storage, handling and actual use is maintained to assure proper use. The Arsenal Safety Office conducts a comprehensive industrial safety program not only for the Arsenal and tenants, but also for Contractors working at the installation.

6. SIGHT FEATURES. Rock Island Arsenal has many natural and man-made, visually pleasant features. Most of the island is park-like in appearance with a meandering 160-acre tree lined golf course, landscaped cemeteries and shaded picnic, residential and administrative areas. These natural features, along with the impressive man-made features of the historic limestone shops and residences, add architectural strength to the installation and contribute greatly to the overall appearance of the Arsenal.

a. Topography. The island rises from a water surface elevation of 560-562 to general land elevations of 575-580. The area around Bldg. No. 390 is the island's topographic peak, with an elevation of 594.4 feet above sea level. The site is generally undulating with maximum slopes near the shores. The western half of the island has received the greatest changes in topography due to intensive development. The eastern half of the island, with the exception of roads and burial areas, remains largely in its original topographic condition.

Ground water levels will nearly coincide with water levels in the Mississippi River and Sylvan Slough, elevation of 561 upstream of the Lock and Dam No. 15, and the Arsenal Power Dam and an elevation of 545 downstream of these structures.

Arsenal Island is less than a mile wide at its widest point; therefore, the maximum watershed is less than one-half mile. The entire island is drained mechanically or controlled by vegetation on relatively gentle slopes. Drainage channels on this installation are well-established with grasses. Although some acreage of the island is subject to being swampy, no appreciable problems exist which might require drainage.

b. Flooding. Flooding at this installation is a major concern. The largest floods on the Mississippi River in the reach near the Rock Island Arsenal normally occur during the period from March to June. The island experienced major floods in the Springs of 1965 and 1969, with the 50-year flood plain approached in 1965. The flood of record in this part of the Mississippi Valley occurred in April of that year. Annual high water levels present no major problems at this time.

c. Tree and Other Vegetative Cover. The vegetation cover exists in all areas of the Arsenal, with the exception of those stabilized with concrete, asphalt or gravel. The original natural grass cover of the open, sandy loam was Kentucky bluegrass; while in the slough areas, a heavy growth of swamp grass developed. Where soils were thin and on the periphery of the wooded areas, a great deal of brush and tall grasses occurred.

The wooded areas contain upwards of 25 different species of broadleaf trees, of which the oak family predominates on the sandy soils; while on the deeper, less sandy soils are found a greater variety of species. The sandy soil composition found on the island promotes the rapid leaching of water, and erosion is not a problem due to the good vegetative cover and lack of severe slopes. A variety of weeds exist in areas where no orderly seeding or sodding of the topsoil has been attempted. These are controlled by herbicides, q.v., approved by the State of Illinois and are applied by a certified technician.

TABLE 2-5

Principal Tree Species Which are Considered Native

Acer saccharinum	Silver Maple
Acer platanoides	Norway Maple
Acer saccharum	Sugar Maple
Betula nigra	River Birch
Carya ovata	Shagbark Hickory
Celtis occidentalis	Hackberry
Fraxinus americana	White Ash
Gleditsia triacanthos	Honey Locust
Juniperus virginiana	Red Cedar
Pinus sp	Pine
Juglans nigra	Black Walnut
Platanus occidentalis	American Planetree
Populus deltoides	Cottonwood
Prunus virginiana	Chokecherry
Pseudotsuga taxifolia	Douglas Fir
Quercus sp	Oak
Salix sp	Willow
Tilia americana	American Linden

TABLE 2-6

Principal Shrub and Vine Species Which are Considered Native

Amelanchier sp	Serviceberry
Ampelopsis sp	Wild Grape
Celastris scandens	Bittersweet
Cornus sp	Dogwood
Corylus americana	Hazelnut
Forsythia sp	Forsythia
Hamamelis virginiana	Witch Hazel
Lonicera tatarica	Tatarian Honeysuckle
Rhamnus cathartica	Buckthorn
Rhus sp	Sumac
Rosa setigera	Prairie Rose
Salix sp	Willow
Sambucus canadensis	American Elderberry
Viburnum	Viburnum

Grasses in existence on the Arsenal are the following: Kentucky Bluegrass, Rye Grass and Fescues. Kentucky Bluegrass and Rye are used in highly improved residential and administrative areas. The Fescues are established on activities areas and other high-use areas. Maintenance for the grounds is accomplished by the Arsenal's Roads and Grounds Department. The overall planted areas are in very good condition and are well maintained.

7. NOISE PROBLEMS. One of the problems associated with the test firing operations of any weapon is the extremely high noise level produced which can disturb and annoy personnel and nearby communities. Two types of firing operations take place at Rock Island Arsenal; the first is of small caliber weapons, and the second is that of testing recoil mechanisms designed for large caliber weapons.

Small caliber weapons are test fired in a specially constructed laboratory which provides for the maximum containment of noise produced. There is some noise that does escape through the air exhaust vents system, but this can be classified as insignificant and acceptable to the personnel associated with the operation.

The test operation involving large caliber recoil mechanisms currently performed in the existing Gymnasticator Building is in violation of State of Illinois Noise Pollution Regulation. Because of this, these firings have been curtailed and are conducted only at certain times. A current MCA Urgent Minor Project is under review for the construction of a new Gymnasticator Noise Confinement Facility which will simulate the firing of recoil mechanisms without violating the provisions of the State of Illinois regulations. The structure will be designed to meet Illinois regulations level of 65 dB(A) at all times on Class C land. In operation, the new facility will be used by weapons testing personnel for research, development and product improvement of equipment. Because of the potentially hazardous noise levels recorded at weapon firings, the Safety Office is responsible for seeing that all employees involved in hazardous occupations wear proper eye and ear protection.

8. ODOR PROBLEMS. There are no significant odor-producing operations on the Rock Island Arsenal or in the immediately surrounding communities that would constitute a threat to the overall air quality.

9. LIFE FORMS.

a. Wildlife. There is little unused acreage of the Arsenal available for the development of an extensive wildlife program. The Arsenal does provide favorable animal habitats to those animals more commonly associated with the urban environment. These include a great variety of bird species as well as both gray and black squirrels and rabbits. The pheasant population has been stable for many years. The Arsenal, being on the Mississippi Flyway, plays host to various migratory birds each year. The surrounding slough and ponds provide temporary shelter and food for many ducks and geese as they make their long journey north in the Spring and south in the Fall.

At Arsenal Island there are three basic types of aquatic habitats; a creek habitat, a river habitat and a pond habitat. Rivers and creeks are generally

not very stable habitats because of drastic variations in stream levels and flow rates. Ponds are more stable areas, but their biological diversity is generally low. Marine life found in the waters surrounding the Arsenal includes catfish, gar, carp, bass, bullheads and crappies. Numerous other aquatic life also inhabit the waterways and pools.

10. ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. The island's history dates back to the days when this was a hunting ground for the Sac and Fox Indians. In all probability, the French explorers, Marquette and Joliet, passed the site on their historic trip down the Mississippi River in the 17th Century. Later, it came under French and British influence and became an American possession through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Indian mounds have been identified on Rock Island and a study was made in the late 1800's by a group of amateur archeologists. Efforts were made to open a mound in 1875. Not receiving the needed approval of the U.S. Army, the mound has remained undisturbed. The mound is one of the historic sites at the Arsenal. It was determined that the main occupation of these people was trading, although no large scale survey has been made by any major institution or group as of yet. It has been the policy of Rock Island Arsenal to keep this mound intact and preserve it, in the event future studies are undertaken.

### SECTION THREE - LAND-USE RELATIONSHIPS

1. GEOLOGICAL DATA. Rock Island was given its name because of the high bedrock beneath shallow deposits of soil. The bedrock is the Davenport limestone member of the Wapsipinicon formation of the Devonian Age. This bedrock is of the Devonian Series designated as Cedar Valley Limestone from 0 to 75 feet in thickness. The limestone is generally moderately hard, light gray in color, fine grained and thin bedded with shale partings. In numerous instances, the limestone has undergone deformation and has been brecciated in zones up to seven feet thick. The breccia is commonly healed with either calcite or calcareous clay. On the island, the limestone is consistently weathered in the upper one to two feet. The upper two to five feet appear pitted and contain many small cavities, normally clay filled. Top bedrock ranges between 532 and 580 about the perimeter of the island and occurs between elevations 545 and 560, with few exceptions. Bedrock drops or rises very sharply near the perimeter of the island. On the western side, rock outcroppings occur in several locations. Very shallow soil depths exist in the central region of the island because of the high bedrock conditions.

a. Soils. One of the most important periods in the geological history of the Arsenal site from the standpoint of soil formation, was the glacial period. During the glacial period, at least six distinct ice advances occurred that were separated by long periods of time. Rock Island was covered by the Illinoian glaciation, which partially leveled the region. The deposits of glacial till over the site are designated as residual soils such as stony loam and terrace soils, such as brown, sandy loam on brown, sandy loam on river sand. This glacial till composes approximately 20% of the site with river sand mixed loam composing the remaining areas.

Generally, there are eighteen soil types on Arsenal Island. These have been disturbed by various foreign material during development of the island. In some areas, overburdened thickness has been increased by addition of fill materials consisting of waste products such as cinders, concrete, mortar, glass, oil, sand and numerous other matter contaminating the soil in varying degrees. The specific soil types listed below are those found in the Arsenal area: Wabash No. 83; Wabash silty clay, Wet No. W83; Stockland loam No. 1550; Plattville silt loam No. V220A; Landes silt loam No. 304; Joliet silty clay loam No. 314A; Milldale silty clay loam No. 317A; Orion silt loam No. 415; Jasper loam No. 440A; Mixed alluvial land, Wet No. W455; Montgomery silty clay No. 465; Montgomery loams and loamy sand Nos. 740, 745B, 757C2, 759B, 759C2, 764A, 765C, 765A; Stockland Carmi complex No. 961B; and Joliet silty clay loam No. V314A.

2. LAND AND WATER AREAS. The military reservation known as Rock Island Arsenal, covering most of the Island of Rock Island, originally contained 896.62 acres. Various land agreements in the past century have caused minor variations in this figure and as of April 1970, the total acreage of Arsenal Island and the three bridge approaches is 948.95. Total acreage can be broken up as follows: Total acres under Rock Island Arsenal control - 907.42; Acres under U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Rock Island District, control - 11.23; Acres occupied by the National Cemetery - 27.5; Acres occupied by the Confederate Cemetery - 2.8; Acres utilized in bridge approaches - 2.65. The total 907.42 under the control of the Arsenal is divided into three major grounds types. Improved grounds contain a total acreage of 198.23; semi-improved grounds contain 150.31 acres; and unimproved grounds occupy the remaining 559.38 acres, which include the 160.0 acre outlease for the golf course. The estimated replacement value of the Arsenal as of 1976 is 632 million dollars in land, buildings and equipment.

TABLE 3-1

<u>Land-Use Function</u>	<u>Area(Acres)</u>	<u>Percent of Grounds Area</u>	<u>Percent of Total Area</u>
<u>Improved Grounds</u>	198.23		22%
Lawns	191.22	96%	
Post Cemetery	4.00	2%	
Athletic Field	3.01	2%	
<u>Semi-Improved Grounds</u>	150.31		17%
Ammunition Storage	13.77	9%	
Picnic Areas	5.54	4%	
Open Storage	42.00	28%	
Other semi-improved grounds	89.00	59%	
<u>Unimproved Grounds</u>	559.38		61%
Pavement	121.48	22%	
Building & Structures	144.15	26%	
Railroad	37.80	6%	
Woodlands	83.45	15%	
Test Track	2.99	1%	
Golf Course	160.00	28%	
Other unimproved grounds	9.51	2%	
TOTAL ACRES	907.92	100%	100%

All real property is categorized into one of nine facilities classes in accordance with AR 415-28. While buildings and structures are covered in Section Four, they do constitute 26% of the gross land usage of the installation. For reasons of clarification, all the facilities classes are listed below, although some of them are discussed in greater detail in following sections. Reference Master Planning Basic Information Map - Reservation Map.

a. Operation and Training Areas. The areas utilized at Rock Island Arsenal for training are predominately educational or administrative in nature. These areas are buildings and detailed information can be found in Section Four, Buildings and Structures.

b. Production and Maintenance Areas. Production and maintenance areas are primarily located in two distinct sectors on the island. Buildings comprise the majority of the acreage associated with production and maintenance. The accompanying land areas are utilized in support of production and maintenance. See Section Four for detailed information on the buildings themselves.

c. Research, Development and Testing Areas.

(1) There are two main areas for Research, Development and Testing (R,D & T). The first is within the Stone Shop Area. This acreage is primarily existing buildings with a minimal amount of land in support of the buildings. The buildings are covered in Section Four.

(2) The second R, D & T area is located on the eastern tip of Arsenal Island. Here are located various testing facilities for research upon small arms and proto type weapons. The facilities themselves are covered in Section Four. The land itself is improved grounds and the area is restricted.

d. Supply Areas.

(1) There are two major supply areas. The first area is located in the middle of the island, south of the Stone Shops. This area contains 1,491,447 square feet of constructed supply space, composed of 69 buildings and structures. The buildings are covered in Section Four. There is a great deal of open storage space devoted mostly to storage of scrap metals. Thirty of the buildings in this area are called the X, Y, Z Area. The buildings are in varying stages of decay. The buildings are slated for disposal. It is likely that the area will remain unimproved after disposal action. The western portion of this supply area contains several ammunition magazines. This area is not well used.

(2) The second supply area is in the northeast quadrant of the island, the "V" area. Buildings comprise the most of this acreage, and are covered in Section Four.

e. Medical Area. There are no general hospital facilities located at the Rock Island Arsenal. An industrial dispensary is located in the basement of the Administration Building and is discussed in Section Four.

f. Administrative Area.

(1) The primary administrative functions are carried out in two major sectors. The first area is located in various sections of the Stone Shop complex. Again, the majority of the acreage is occupied by buildings which are covered in Section Four. The accompanying land is used as a combination of landscaped lawns and parking areas.

(2) The second administrative area is comprised of Buildings 350 and 390. These two buildings account for 477,758 square feet of space and accommodate most of the employees at this installation. The buildings themselves are discussed in Section Four. The land associated with this area consists primarily of parking lots and minimal landscaping.

(3) There are also other administrative areas within other buildings throughout the Arsenal, however, they are associated with buildings and not the land.

g. Housing and Community Service.

(1) Family Housing consists of 58 sets of quarters at the installation. These quarters can be divided into two groups: the first group consists of 18 sets built during the early stages of the Arsenal's growth; the second group consists of 40 sets of housing units constructed in 1972. The structures themselves are covered in Section Four. There is a large amount of land associated with the family housing areas. All these areas border on the golf course and add to the Arsenal's park-like appearance. There is room for further expansion.

(2) Recreational Resources. Recreational facilities on the Arsenal are limited, due, in part, to the small number of assigned military. Facilities on the Arsenal consist of clubs, both Officers' and Non-Commissioned Officers', a Post Exchange, a Commissary, a Special Services Library, and the John M. Browning Museum. Outdoor athletic facilities include ballfields, tennis courts, pistol and skeet ranges, and a large picnic area with play equipment, outdoor grills and picnic tables. Fishing is permitted on the south side of the island only, in the Hydro-electric Plant location. Hunting and trapping are controlled and limited to the taking of predatory animals and birds only by an employee assigned to the installation, his family and house guests. All these facilities are developed and maintained with full attention towards protection of the environment while conducting recreational and morale activities. The individual and his family can take advantage of all facilities to stimulate, develop and maintain their mental and physical well-being at a minimal cost. Also available to the pursuits of community service are two historic districts. One district is around the Davenport House on the northwest section of the island. The second district is a conglomeration of monuments and markers on the west side of Fort Armstrong Avenue. Also located on the island is a golf course which consists of 160 acres on the north side of Arsenal Island and is leased to the Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, organized in 1897. The main structure and major improvements were made in 1905 and 1906. Maintenance of this acreage is the responsibility of the Club. There are 18 holes, totaling 6305 yards, with the average size of the greens being approximately 35 feet across. The current lease and control of maintenance will continue until 1979.

(3) Cemeteries. There are three cemeteries located on the Rock Island Arsenal. The first, the Confederate Cemetery, covers 2.8 acres of land containing 1960 filled graves and is one of seven Confederate Cemeteries in existence. The cemetery is presently classified as inactive with no more interments planned. Grass cutting and tree and shrub maintenance are accomplished by the Veterans Administration. The second cemetery is the National Cemetery, covering 27.5 acres, which is under the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration. All maintenance to this active cemetery is handled by the VA. Presently, there are approximately 8400 filled graves. The third cemetery is the Post Cemetery, containing three graves and occupying four acres. This cemetery is maintained by the Facilities Engineering Division as part of improved grounds.

h. Utilities Areas. Little land is devoted to utilities per se; however, utility service is all encompassing and is covered in Sections Four and Five.

#### SECTION FOUR - BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES

The construction of Rock Island Arsenal has been conducted in four major phases. The first and largest phase, the founding of the Arsenal, extended from 1863-1893. During this time period, the original Master Plan was developed and called for two rows of great shops, one on either side of the main avenue extending east and west, and located on the highest ground of the island. The second phase was part of the mobilization associated with World War I, from 1917 to 1920 resulting in the construction of warehouses, a field and seige gun shop, artillery assembly building and Stone Shop Annexes. The third phase, 1938 to 1945, resulted from the U.S. Army's 1938-1941 Construction Program and necessary requirements brought about by World War II. From 1945 to the present time, a variety of construction has taken place, primarily involving alteration of existing facilities. A limited amount of new construction resulted, principally a small arms range supporting weapons research, development and test.

Undoubtedly the most impressive series of buildings at Rock Island Arsenal are the ten massive Stone Shops. Most of the building of these shops was done under General Thomas J. Rodman and his successor, Major D.W. Flagler. The shops on the south side of the avenue were designed for an Arsenal and those on the north for an Armory. The center shop on the south side is a foundry, and the one on the north is a plating shop. Both are one-story structures. Other shops are three stories, with basement, limestone bearing walls, wrought iron roof framing, cast iron beams and columns, and wooden roof and floor decks. Ground plans for all ten buildings originally were alike. Each has two parallel wings, 60' by 300', 90 feet apart, being U-shaped, with the closed end on the avenue. Walls of all buildings are entirely of limestone, most of it obtained from quarries near Joliet, Illinois. Average thickness of the walls is 3 feet 4 inches for the first story, 2 feet 10 inches for the second, and 2 feet 4 inches for the third. An enormous amount of material was used. In Building 102, for instance, were placed 30,115,800 pounds of stone, 3,132,800 pounds of brick, 2,199,646 pounds of iron, 1,331,500 pounds of lumber, 362,500 pounds of slate, 200,000 pounds of plaster and 26,000 pounds of copper. Total area of each shop is a little more than four acres, more than one acre per floor.

The Arsenal buildings are primarily of permanent construction and generally in good condition although some buildings are inadequate for their uses and others are recommended for replacement, improvements or disposal action. On 15 September 1969, the Rock Island Arsenal was placed into the National Register of Historic Places, entry number 69.09.15.0002, under the provisions of the Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This recognition places the responsibility of maintaining historic buildings and structures worthy of preservation upon the Arsenal. Buildings of specific historical integrity will be marked (Hist).

TABLE 4-1

Summary of Buildings by Facility Class

<u>Facility Class</u>	<u>Construction Category</u>	<u>(Gr. Sq. Ft.) Building Area</u>
100	Operational & Training Facilities	150,481
200	Maintenance & Production Facilities	2,169,232
300	Research, Development & Test Facilities	263,818
400	Supply Facilities	2,289,147
500	Hospital & Medical Facilities	8,692
600	Administrative Facilities	1,295,423
700	Housing & Community Facilities	396,516
800	Utilities & Grounds Improvements	102,113
Total Buildings		6,675,422
Total Acreage		908

	<u>Acquisition Cost</u>	<u>Replacement Cost</u>
Land & Improvements	\$ 14,499,100	\$ 18,998,000
Buildings (Incl. "COMMO")	42,524,100	343,728,000
Installations Equipment	120,797,000	268,991,000
Total	\$177,820,200	\$631,717,000

a. Operation and Training:

(1) There are three training groups at the Rock Island Arsenal: The Arsenal Training Branch; the U.S. Army Management Engineering Training Agency and training under the Director of Supply and Maintenance of the U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command.

(2) The Rock Island Arsenal Training Branch has its classroom and Administrative Offices in Building 60 (Hist).

(3) The U.S. Army Management Engineering Training Agency (USAMETA) is located in two buildings.

(a) Building 90 (Hist) was constructed as a barracks in 1874, with a small annex added in 1917. Construction of the original structure is limestone exterior bearing walls with brick interior bearing walls and wood floor and iron columns. The annex is limestone and reinforced concrete. The architecture is compatible with the Stone Shops. In the 1950's this building was converted to its present use as an instruction building. All three floors and basement are utilized as classrooms and offices.

(b) Building 56 (Hist), constructed in 1892, has a basement and three floors. Construction is of limestone exterior bearing walls with brick on the interior walls. Floor system is wood and iron. This building was originally constructed as a storehouse for Building 68 (Hist) in 1892. It was used for storage until the 1970's when it was diverted to use as a commissary and a general instruction building. In 1975, the entire first floor was rehabilitated to accommodate offices and classrooms.

(c) Both buildings are in good condition and continued use as training areas is recommended. Rehabilitation and alteration of the second and third floors of Building 56 (Hist), should be accomplished as the need arises.

(4) The U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command (ARRCOM) maintenance training is accomplished in Building 351 and in part of the basement of Building 104 (Hist). Building 351 was built in 1942 as a garage and Building 104 (Hist) was built in 1872 as a Stone Shop. Both facilities are totally inadequate for their current use. A minor construction project will provide a Maintenance Operations Procedures (MOP) Shop in Building 208 that will replace Building 351 and return Building 104 (Hist), basement, to storage use.

b. Production and Maintenance. When the Arsenal was first constructed, the 10 Stone Shops were the manufacturing complex. Today, only four of these buildings are still used for production; the others were converted to other uses over the years. Today, the main production area lies southwest of the Stone Shop area.

(1) Building 64 (Hist) is one of the Stone Shops constructed in 1878 of limestone bearing walls and wrought iron roof framing. It consists of a first floor and partial mezzanine. The building is used in production operations as the plating shop and small arms plant. The building is in fairly good condition, although the roof needs replacement. No change in use is recommended for the present, although it would be possible to convert this facility to administrative space should the need arise.

(2) Building 66 (Hist) is another of the Stone Shops constructed in 1886. All four floors are assigned to manufacturing small arms, although most of the basement and third floors is used for storage in support of this function. The building is in good condition. Over the years, the production areas have been relocating from the Stone Shops to the southwestern end of the island. It is possible that all the Stone Shops may eventually be converted to administrative space if mission requirements so dictate.

(3) Building 67 (Hist) was constructed in 1918 as a shop annex joining Building 66 (Hist) to Building 68 (Hist). Construction is of reinforced concrete with the limestone facade closely matching the original

design of the adjacent buildings. The building is in good condition. Utilization of this structure and future possible utilization are the same as for Building 66 (Hist).

(4) Building 68 (Hist) is another of the Stone Shops, constructed in 1893. Conditions and comments are the same as for Building 66 (Hist).

(5) Buildings 69, 72 and 58 are structures in the courtyards of 66 (Hist), 67 (Hist), and 68 (Hist), respectively. Building 58 was constructed in 1943 of concrete block. Building 69 was constructed in 1918 of reinforced concrete. Building 72 was constructed in 1954 of concrete block. These buildings are in fairly good condition and are also utilized for the manufacture of small arms. If, at a future date, the main buildings, 66 (Hist), 67 (Hist) and 68 (Hist), were converted to administrative space, demolition of 58, 69 and 72 would be recommended.

(6) Building 106 (Hist) is another of the Stone Shops, constructed in 1874. It is the same size, shape and construction as Building 64 (Hist). It has been continuously used as the foundry since 1874. Comments on long-range future possible utilization is the same as Building 64 (Hist).

(7) Building 159 was constructed in 1919 as a maintenance garage of reinforced concrete and brick. It is still used in the same capacity today. Condition of this building is good and no other change in function is recommended.

The majority of the present manufacturing buildings are southwest of Rodman and Gillespie Avenues.

(8) Building 208 was constructed in 1943 of reinforced concrete and contains a basement and first floor. The majority of the building is used for large scale repair. Condition of the building is good. A portion of the basement is being altered for the ARRCOM MOP Shop. No other change in function is recommended.

(9) Building 210, Machine Shop, was constructed of reinforced concrete in 1921. It contains four floors in the north section and one floor in the south section. Overall condition is good, although an MCA project is in the programming stage to provide for insulation, heating system modernization and overall energy reduction. No change in function is recommended at this time.

(10) Building 220, constructed in 1918 of reinforced concrete, is the primary machine shop at this installation. It contains four floors and a basement, and a five-story high crane bay the length of the building. Overall condition of the building is good. An MCA project is in the programming stage to provide for energy reduction by means of window replacement and heating system modification. No change in function is recommended at this time.

(11) Building 222, constructed in 1942 of reinforced concrete, is the forge shop. It contains a first floor and partial mezzanine. There is an MCA project in the programming stage for forge shop expansion. No change in function is recommended at this time.

(12) Buildings 230, 231 and 240 are the welding and fabrication shops, constructed primarily of corrugated steel and industrial steel sash in 1920. The buildings are in generally sound condition. An MCA project, as a part of the Energy Conservation Investment (ECIP) Program, is in the programming stage. However, in the light of their age and the extent to which they would have to be insulated and rebuilt to conform to current energy saving standards, replacement of these buildings should be considered.

(13) Building 250, constructed in 1917 of reinforced concrete, is one of the primary machine shops at this installation. It contains three floors in an irregular layout. This building is in relatively good condition. An MCA project in the programming stage provides for energy reduction in this structure by means of window replacement and heating system modification. No change in function is recommended at this time.

(14) The Rock Island Arsenal Printing Plant operates primarily in Building 108 (Hist), one of the Stone Shops, in the basement and on the second floor. There are also four small reproduction "sub-shops" located in various administration buildings.

c. Research, Development and Test.

(1) Building 103 (Hist) was constructed in 1918 as a Stone Shop Annex connecting Buildings 102 (Hist) and 104 (Hist). Construction is of reinforced concrete with a limestone facade closely matching the original design of the adjacent buildings. It was originally designed for the storage and manufacture of war materials. In the 1940's, portions of this building were converted to laboratory uses. The second and third floors are still utilized as laboratory space. The first floor is used as administrative space, and the basement is used for storage. The overall building is in good structural condition. With the transfer out of the Rodman Laboratory, this area will be vacated.

(2) Building 107 was constructed in 1943 of reinforced concrete. This building completely fills the courtyard of Building 103, so that the interior walls of Building 107 are actually the exterior walls of Buildings 102 (Hist), 103 (Hist) and 104 (Hist). It has been continuously used as a metallurgy laboratory and is in good condition. With the transfer out of the Rodman Laboratory, this building will be taken over by the testing and research branch of the Arsenal Operations Directorate.

(3) Building 108 (Hist) is one of the Stone Shops, constructed in 1882. It was originally used for the manufacture of war materials. It was also used for the storage of such materials. After World War II, portions of it were converted to laboratory and office space for research and engineering. The first floor and a portion of the basement are presently utilized as precision machine shops in support of R, D & T functions. With the transfer out of the Rodman Laboratory, this space will be vacated. The second floor is the Arsenal Printing Plant. The third floor is used for storage. The building is in sound condition, and an MCA Project in the programming phase proposes conversion of the first floor by alteration to administrative space.

(4) Building 109 (Hist) was constructed in 1918 as a Stone Shop Annex connecting Building 108 (Hist) and 110 (Hist) and is basically the same as Building 103 (Hist). Originally designed for the storage and manufacture of war materials, it was converted to administrative offices in support of research and engineering after World War II. The basement is used as a precision machine shop. The first and second floors are administrative. The third floor is used for storage. With the transfer out of Rodman Laboratory, this space will be vacated. The building is in sound condition. An MCA project is in the programming phase to provide for upgrading the administrative space on the first and second floors.

(5) Building 110 (Hist) is one of the Stone Shops, constructed in 1883. Originally it was designed for the manufacture of articles used by other arsenals. After World War II, it was converted to laboratories and offices for research and engineering. The basement and half the first floor house metallurgy, physics, electronics, chemical, non-metallic materials and general purpose laboratories. The rest of the first floor and all of the second floor are used as administrative areas for research and engineering. The third floor is used for storage. With the transfer of the Rodman Laboratory, the building will be mostly vacated. The Arsenal Operations Directorate will utilize a portion of the laboratory space on the first floor. An MCA project is in the programming stage to upgrade the administrative space.

(6) Building S-112 is a galvanized steel building erected in 1959. This structure, located in the courtyard of Building 108 (Hist), is used as a prototype machine shop, in conjunction with the precision machine shop areas in Building 108. With the transfer out of the Rodman Laboratory, this building will be vacated. It is a semi-permanent structure approaching its life expectancy and should be considered for disposal.

There are a number of buildings and structures at the proving grounds at the eastern tip of the island.

(7) The Keith L. Ware Simulation and Experimental Firing Center, Building 25, was constructed of masonry and reinforced concrete in 1971. Basically a one story building, it has a small second and third floor area. Small arms and prototype weapons are tested here. Continued present use is recommended.

(8) Structures 26, 27 and 28 are small magazines constructed in 1944 of reinforced concrete. Condition is good. Continued use is recommended.

(9) Building 32 was constructed in 1944 of concrete block and reinforced concrete. It is a one-story structure used as a general service office and garage building for the testing area. Condition of the building is good. Continued present use is recommended.

(10) Building 33, constructed in 1945, is a steel canopy with crane rail. This structure is slated for disposal when the Urgent Minor Construction Project, Gymnasticator Noise Containment Facility, is approved.

(11) Building 34 is a magazine, constructed in 1945 of reinforced concrete. Condition is good. Recommend no change.

(12) Building 35 is a small reinforced concrete observation building, constructed in 1945. This structure is slated for disposal, pending approval of the Urgent Minor Project, Gymnasticator Noise Containment Facility.

(13) Building 39, the Gymnasticator Building, was constructed in 1945. The structure is steel frame with steel walls. The present structure will be in violation of the State of Illinois Noise Pollution Act in August 1976. An Urgent Minor Construction Project, Gymnasticator Noise Containment Facility was submitted in 1976 to eliminate the condition and its pending approval.

(14) Building 43 was constructed in 1963 of reinforced concrete and dense concrete block. It is listed as a Gas Dynamics Laboratory. Continued present use is recommended.

(15) Structures 44 and 45 are firing butts, constructed in 1919 and 1945 respectively. Recommend no change.

(16) Building 46 is a storage building constructed in 1963 of reinforced concrete and dense concrete block. Recommend no change.

d. Supply.

(1) Building 12 is a wooden storage shed, constructed in 1946. It is located on the north side of the island, near the Community Center, Building 11. Building 12 is in fair to poor condition. Disposal action is pending.

(2) Building 52 is a two-story brick storehouse, constructed in 1912. It is located in the vicinity of the reservoir and filtration plant. Condition is good and continuation of present use is recommended.

Most supply buildings and structures are located within one of two areas. The first area is located in the middle of the island, south of the Stone Shops.

(3) Building 101, constructed of wood in 1918 is in the courtyard of Building 102. Condition of this building is fair to poor. Disposal action is pending.

(4) Structure 113 is a sand bin constructed in 1918 in the courtyard of Building 106. It will eventually be slated for disposal.

(5) Building 116 is a corrugated iron building on steel frame constructed in 1910. The building is in fair condition and will eventually have to be replaced.

(6) Building 119 is a galvanized steel building erected in 1960. Condition is good. Building is semi-permanent. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(7) Building 120 is a one-story storehouse constructed in 1941 of brick. Condition is good. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(8) Building 122 is a small concrete block storage shed constructed in 1956 near the Confederate Cemetery. Condition is good. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(9) Building 132 was constructed in 1915 as an annex to Building 131. The entire one floor building is reinforced concrete, with brick veneer on the exterior walls. This building is in good condition. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(10) Building 133, is a small 3-story brick building constructed in 1918. Over the years, it has been used for tool and vehicle storage which it is presently used for. Building is in fairly good condition and continuation of present use is recommended.

(11) Building 135 was constructed as a small oil storage building in 1943 of concrete block and reinforced concrete. Condition is good. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(12) Building 137 is a galvanized steel shed constructed in 1918. The building is used to store open lumber and is in good condition. Eventually it will have to be replaced.

(13) Building 138 was constructed of brick in 1886. It is still in use as the closed lumber shed. The building is in good condition and should be continued in its present use. It is further recommended that the building be recognized as a historic building.

(14) Buildings 139 and 140 were constructed in 1917 and 1918 of reinforced concrete and tile and stucco. They are used as the lumber and pipe sheds for the Facilities Engineer. Architecturally, these two buildings match Building 250. They are in good condition and continuation of present use is recommended.

(15) Building 141 is the Small Dry Kiln Building, constructed in 1903 of brick masonry. It is in fair condition and should be used for miscellaneous storage. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(16) Building 144 is a one-story storehouse, originally constructed in 1901, and added onto in 1919 and 1942. Condition of structure is good. Construction is brick. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(17) Building 145 was constructed in 1899 of brick. It is used for surplus storage. This building, one-story, is in good condition and continued use in its present capacity is recommended.

(18) Building 147 is a small corrugated iron structure constructed in 1945. Disposal action is recommended.

(19) Buildings 148, 149 and 150 are storage sheds, constructed in 1918. They are wood and corrugated iron, with asphalt shingles on the roof. Their condition is fairly good, although they will eventually have to be replaced.

(20) Building 153 is a small prefabricated steel building erected in 1958. Condition is good. No change is recommended.

(21) Building 154 was constructed in 1911 as a storehouse for Building 108 (Hist). It contains a basement and two floors. It was constructed of brick and reinforced concrete. It is in good condition and should be continued in its present capacity.

(22) Structure 156 was constructed in 1943 of concrete. It is utilized as scrap metal bins. It will eventually require replacement.

(23) Building 157 was constructed in 1917 as a storehouse for Building 110 (Hist). In the late 1950's half of this building was converted to administrative uses. It is presently used in the same capacity. The building is in good condition and no change is recommended.

(24) Building 165 is a one-story prefabricated steel storehouse erected in 1958. Condition is good. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(25) Buildings Nos. 170 through 199 constitute the XYZ Area. They were built in 1919 of tile and stucco. The buildings are in need of repairs estimated to cost in excess of one-half the replacement value. The buildings are not adaptable to modern material handling techniques. The concrete pilasters supporting the roof are separating from the tile walls; the concrete floors are settling unequally. All corrective repair measures have been unsuccessful. Disposal action has been approved and they will be demolished upon funding availability.

(26) Building 232 is a small, one-story oxygen storage building constructed of corrugated steel in 1941, west of Building 230. Condition is fair and disposal action in the near future is a probability.

(27) Building 252 is a small stucco and tile storage shed in the courtyard of Building 250. It was constructed in 1920. Condition is good. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(28) Building 254 is a chip bin constructed in 1952 of concrete. It is slated for disposal action.

(29) Structures 260, 261, 262, 263, 270, 271 and 272 are general purpose magazines constructed in 1918 of reinforced concrete. These structures are badly deteriorated and should be replaced.

(30) Building 280 was constructed of brick in 1879 as a magazine. It has been in continuous use as a magazine since its construction. It is in good condition and continued use is recommended. It is further recommended that this building be noted for its historic merit.

(31) Building No. 299 was built in 1942 of reinforced concrete and steel as a general purpose warehouse. The building is in good condition. An MCA project in the planning stage proposes fire walls to eliminate a fire safety hazard and improvements to the building to reduce energy usage. It is recommended that this building remain in long term usage with periodic evaluation of its condition so that an increase in its life expectancy may be made.

The remaining storage area is in the northwest quadrant of the island, the V-Area.

(32) Buildings 323 and 324 are oil storage buildings around Building 336. They were constructed in 1918 along with the rest of the V-Area. They are masonry, and in good condition. Continuation of present use is recommended.

(33) Buildings 331, 332, 333, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, and 341 constitute the majority of the V-Area. They were built between 1918 and 1920 to facilitate storage during the World War I period. Construction of this area is masonry firewalls with wooden columns and beams. In 1969, this area underwent major roof repairs and minor masonry repair. The buildings are in fairly good condition, and continuation of present use is recommended.

(34) Buildings 342, 343 and 344 constructed in 1919 are also in the V-Area, north of the masonry buildings. These are steel framed with corrugated steel siding and roof. These buildings are in reasonable good condition, although eventual replacement is inevitable. Building 342 has recently been converted to use as a small car parking garage for employees.

(35) Building 349 is an oil storehouse, constructed in 1944 of concrete block. It is located adjacent to Building 351. Continuation of present use depends upon the disposition of activities within Building 351.

e. Medical. Rock Island Arsenal has no general hospital. An industrial dispensary is located in the basement of Building No. 390, the Administration Building. The dispensary is overcrowded, meets none of the current medical standards and emergency entrance is hampered by its location. A new dispensary is recommended.

f. Administrative.

(1) Of all the administrative space presently at this installation, only one building (Building 370) was constructed specifically for administrative purposes. The rest has been rehabilitated from shops and warehouses.

(2) The Clock Tower, Building 205 (Hist), was the first Arsenal building to be constructed in 1867. It was used to full capacity as a storehouse until the main Stone Shops of the Arsenal were completed, and used as a storehouse only as circumstances demanded. In the 1940's, the building and the surrounding 11.3 acres of land were transferred to the Rock Island District, Corps of Engineers. The building is not carried on Installation records, but is inventoried as a Historic Building.

(3) Building 60 (Hist) is one of the Stone Shops constructed in 1873. Originally, it was constructed for the manufacture of war materiel. During World War II, it was converted to other uses. Presently, the basement contains the Post Exchange, Pistol Range, NCO Open Mess and the MARS radio station; the Post Restaurant, Officers' Open Mess, the John M. Browning Museum, occupy the first floor; administrative and classroom space occupy the second floor. The third floor is utilized as administrative space. The building is in sound structural condition, but the limestone cornices are badly deteriorated and should be restored. Continued present use is recommended.

(4) Building 61 (Hist) was constructed in 1918 as a Stone Shop Annex joining Building 60 (Hist) to Building 62 (Hist) on all floors. Construction is of reinforced concrete, with the limestone facade closely matching the original design of the adjacent buildings. It was originally designed for the storage and manufacture of war materials. In the late 1950's, portions of this building were converted to administrative space. Presently, the basement is used as storage, while the first, second and third floors are used as administrative areas. The building is in good condition and continued present use is recommended.

(5) Building 62 (Hist) is another of the Stone Shops, constructed in 1876. It was used for the manufacture and storage of war materials for almost 100 years. In the mid-1970's, the first and second floors were converted to administrative space through extensive alteration and conversion. The basement and third floors are used for storage in support of administrative areas. The building is in sound condition, although the cornices have deteriorated to the extent that they must be replaced. Continued present use of the basement, first and second floors is recommended. Full potential use of the building and complimentary to the space in Buildings 60 (Hist) and 61 (Hist) would be the conversion of the third floor to administrative space to eliminate the present administrative space deficit.

(6) Building 102 (Hist) is another of the Stone Shops, constructed in 1876. Over the past 15 years, the building has been altered to administrative and laboratory space from manufacturing and storage space for which it originally was constructed for. Presently, the basement contains administrative, maintenance and storage space supporting the Facilities Engineer. The first floor contains administrative and engineering space for the Facilities Engineering Office, and administrative space for the Security and Personnel departments. The second floor contains record storage, administrative space and a test laboratory. The third floor is utilized for storage. The building is in sound structural condition. However, the limestone cornices have badly deteriorated and should be restored. No change is recommended for the basement and third floors at the present time. It is recommended that portions of the first and second floors be upgraded to provide more adequate administrative space.

(7) Building 103 (Hist) has been previously mentioned under the Research, Development and Test Section. It is mentioned here, also, because the first floor is administrative and with the transfer of laboratory functions, the second floor will eventually be utilized as administrative space.

(8) Building 104 (Hist) is another of the Stone Shops, constructed in 1872. Until 1970, this building was utilized for production and storage. In 1970, the first and second floors were transferred to administrative space. The basement and third floors are still utilized for storage. The building is in sound condition; however, the limestone cornices are badly deteriorated and should be restored. Continued use as administrative space is recommended, although the interior conditions should be upgraded by alteration.

(9) Buildings 109 (Hist) and 110 (Hist) contain large amounts of administrative space. The buildings are presently part of the Rodman Laboratory and are described in the Research, Development and Test Section. With the

transfer of laboratory functions, the administration areas will be vacated and used to meet current space deficits.

(10) Building 131 was constructed of brick in 1903. It was built to replace a Stone Shop Storehouse, which had previously burned down. There is a basement and three floors. Portions of the building were converted in the late 1960's to Quality Assurance Laboratories. Presently, the basement contains administrative and storage space. The first floor contains administrative space. The second floor contains administrative space and Quality Assurance testing areas. The third floor contains storage space. No change is recommended.

(11) Building 350 is the main administrative office of Headquarters, U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command. It was constructed in 1918 of reinforced concrete as a warehouse. The ten foot high ceilings minimized its utility as a warehouse, and alteration work over a period of years has converted it to administrative, computer and communications space. The piecemeal alterations over the years, generally responding to an urgent need and not following a long range plan, have resulted in a building that is not complete, in that it does not comply with many regulatory requirements presently in effect. Corrective measures are recommended.

(12) The Headquarters Building, (Building 390), was constructed in 1942 of reinforced concrete. The four stories and basement house the Commanding General and administrative elements of the Headquarters, U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command, and the Commanding Officer and administrative staff of the Rock Island Arsenal. The building is in good condition with long life expectancy. No change in use is recommended or feasible.

g. Housing and Community Services.

(1) Housing - There are 58 sets of family quarters at the installation.

(a) Quarters 1 (Building 301 (Hist)) was constructed in 1872. It faces east, with the north side overlooking the Mississippi River. It contains a basement, three floors and a four-story tower. The building was constructed of limestone, and is architecturally compatible with the massive Stone Shops. It has been used as the residence of Commanders and Commanding Generals since it was completed. It is also the largest general's quarters in the Department of the Army. It is in good condition. Owing to the sheer size (20,690 SF, including basement) it is possible and recommended that this structure be put to better use, such as a museum, rather than remain as quarters.

(b) Quarters 2, 3, and 4 (Buildings 2 (Hist), 3 (Hist) and 4 (Hist)) were constructed between 1871 and 1874, overlooking the golf course and the Mississippi River. They are constructed of limestone and are architecturally compatible with the Stone Shops. They all contain a basement and two floors, although square footage varies between the buildings. They are in good condition and still house the officers and their families. No change in use is feasible or recommended.

(c) Quarters 6 (Building 6 (Hist)) was constructed in 1905 of brick and also overlooks the golf course and Mississippi River. It contains a basement and three floors. Architecturally, it is compatible with the other homes located along "Officers Row" (Quarters 1-4, and Quarters 7). It is in good condition. No change in use is feasible or recommended.

(d) Quarters 7 (Building 7 (Hist)) was constructed in 1902 of wood and also looks upon the Mississippi. It contains a basement and three floors, and is in good condition. This is the last house of "Officers Row" (Terrace Drive). No change in use is recommended or feasible.

(e) Quarters 10 (Building 85) was constructed in 1899 and remodeled in 1920. It is a one-story frame house in adequate condition, adjacent to the golf course. Owing to its age, however, eventual replacement is recommended.

(f) Quarters 11 and 12 (Building 82) is a duplex constructed in 1917 of tile and stucco, adjacent to Quarters 10. It contains a basement, two floors and an attic. Overall condition is good. No change in use is recommended or feasible.

(g) Quarters 23 (Building 70) was constructed of brick in 1934. It contains two floors and a basement. Condition is good. No change is recommended or feasible.

(h) Quarters 24 (Building 303) is a small one-story frame house constructed in 1920. Condition is adequate. No change in use is recommended.

(i) Quarters 30 and 31 (Buildings 30 (Hist) and 31 (Hist)) were constructed between 1910 and 1912 of stucco and wood and tile overlooking the Mississippi River and the Old Moline Locks. The quarters were originally constructed to house an officer and a lock tender at the Old Moline Locks. The houses were transferred to this installation when the new locks at the foot of the Government Bridge (Structure 320 (Hist)) were constructed in the 1930's. The houses are in good condition. No change in use is recommended or feasible.

(j) Quarters 32, 32A, 33 and 33A (Building 360 (Hist)) was constructed as the Post Headquarters in 1889 of limestone. It is an attractive smaller scale version of the Stone Shops. It contains two floors, an attic and a basement. In 1934, it was converted to quarters. It is in good condition. Due to its previous use as the Headquarters, and its location next to the U.S. Army Armament Materiel Readiness Command and Arsenal Headquarters, the possibility exists that Building 360 could, in the future, be used for another purpose.

(k) Quarters 34 (Building 81) was constructed in 1907 of brick. It was used as the Post Hospital until it was converted to officers quarters. This building is in good condition. No change is feasible or recommended.

(l) Forty (40) sets of family quarters were constructed in 1972. Construction and condition of these quarters is rather good, although recent infrared aerial photography showed considerable heat losses from three of these structures. This is possibly due to a deficit in construction. Quarters numbers are 92A, 92B, 92C, 92D, 93A, 93B, 93C, 93D, 94A, 94B, 94C, 94D, 95A, 95B, 95C, 95D, 96A, 96B, 96C, 96D, 97A, 97B, 97C, 97D, 98A, 98B,

98C, 98D, 98E, 98F, 99A, 99B, 99C, 99D, 99E, 99F, 100A, 100B, 100C, 100D, 100E and 100F.

(m) Family Housing studies conducted at this Arsenal reveal a housing deficit on 31 January 1975 as follows:

7 Colonel  
6 Field Grade  
0 Company Grade  
13 NCO  
26 Total

(n) Bachelor housing requirements indicated a deficit of 46. At present, a relocatable classroom building has been converted to an interim BEQ. A 43 man BOQ/BEQ is in the MCA programming stage (22 officers and 21 enlisted men). A substandard BOQ is located in Building 60 (Hist), just off the Post Restaurant.

(o) Troop housing is not required at the Arsenal due to the limited number of enlisted personnel assigned.

(2) Community Services.

(a) Building 225 (Hist) constructed in 1874 as a guard house, houses both the fire and police department, with the former occupying the majority of the space. The building is two-story, with a partial basement and three-story hose tower. The architecture is compatible with that of the Stone Shops, which are nearby. The building is in good condition and no change is recommended at this time.

(b) The police also occupy a structure at the main gate on the western part of the island. Building 321 (Hist) was constructed in 1874 of limestone along with the original main gate, and was used for many years as the employment office. Today, it is used for storage by the Police Department. This building is in good condition. It might be put to a better use, such as a visitor information station.

(c) Fallout shelters are located in Buildings 60 (Hist), 62 (Hist), 66 (Hist), 102 (Hist), 104 (Hist) and 208. There is no present or foreseeable need for additional shelter space at this time.

(d) There is an open bus waiting shelter, Structure 224, on the Southwest corner of Rodman and Gillespie Avenues. It was constructed in 1918 of iron with a corrugated iron roof. It affords little protection from the elements. It is recommended that this structure be replaced by a shelter that blocks the wind.

(e) There are three public toilet buildings. Building 345 is located in the "V" storage area. Buildings 121 and 124 are located in Memorial Park. These are in good condition and it is recommended that present use be continued.

(f) Building 334 was constructed in 1921 of masonry walls with a wood structural system. It is one-story and is one of the buildings in the "V" Area (See Item d. Supply). It was used for storage until 1976, when it

was converted by extensive alteration to its present use as a Commissary. No change in use is recommended at this time.

(g) Building 60 (Hist) has been described in detail under Item f., Administration Buildings. Community Services are also located in Building 60. The Post Exchange, Thrift Shop, an indoor Firing Range and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Open Mess are located in the basement. The Post Restaurant, the Officers' Open Mess, the Credit Union and the John M. Browning Museum are located on the first floor. Short range plans call for the conversion of a portion of Building 333 by alteration (located next to the new Commissary) to a Post Exchange. No other changes in utilization are recommended at this time.

(h) Building 75, the Post Restaurant, was constructed in the courtyard of Building 60 in 1946. Three of its four walls are Building 60. The fourth is reinforced concrete. This one-story structure is in good condition and no change is recommended or feasible at this time.

(i) Building 11, constructed in 1906 as the Post Stables, burned down in 1927 and was rebuilt in 1928. During World War II, it housed Italian prisoners of war. Later, it was used for storage. In 1970, it was converted to community services use. Today, it houses the Post Nursery and the Community Center.

(j) Building 63 is a one-story frame building which was constructed in 1918 in the north courtyard of Building 61. For many years, it was used as a paint shop. Today, it houses the Rod and Gun Club. If historic preservation plans are carried out concerning cleaning up the Stone Shop courtyards, it is assumed that this building will eventually be disposed of.

(k) Structure 128 is an open air picnic shelter located in Memorial Park. It was erected in 1962 of steel frame construction and condition is good. No change in use is recommended or feasible.

(l) There is an outdoor basketball court located in Memorial Park. As with all outdoor facilities, use is limited to the warmer months. General condition of the courts is good, although they were last resurfaced in 1965. Continued present use is recommended.

(m) There is an outdoor tennis court located near the older officer family housing. It was originally constructed in 1940 and resurfaced in 1965. Condition is good, although it is undersized in terms of today's standards. Replacement with a standard size court is recommended.

(n) A Skeet Field is located in the southeastern portion of the island. It is probable that it will have to be relocated because of Flood Protection and Bridge Replacement projects.

(o) A pistol firing range is located between Memorial Park and the Confederate Cemetery. This area is in fairly good condition and should be retained.

(p) Two playgrounds containing swings and slides, etc., were constructed in 1974 adjacent to the newer family housing units. Condition is good and area should be retained.

(q) As mentioned in the beginning of this section, the Rock Island Arsenal is a National Historic Place. The majority of the historical monuments are not numbered, and the important buildings have been mentioned already. The Rock Island Arsenal Basic Information Maps, National Historic Place Map lists the 52 most important buildings, monuments and structures. The following are some of the more important monuments:

1. Building 200 (Hist) is the Fort Armstrong Blockhouse constructed in 1916 on the site of one of the three original blockhouses, commemorating, then, the centennial of the founding of Fort Armstrong (1816). It is recommended that this be retained.

2. Davenport House (Building 346 (Hist)) is the oldest frame house in the Quad-Cities Area, constructed in 1833. It was partially restored in 1906 (the main structure) and is fairly well preserved. Retention and complete restoration of this building is recommended.

3. Structure 347 (Hist) is a stone pier located near Davenport House. It marks the site of the first bridge to span the Mississippi River. Condition is good. Retention is recommended.

(r) The Rock Island Golf Club is a private organization which has out-leased land on Arsenal Island since 1897. In addition to a golf course, is the Club House, a bathhouse, swimming pool and several maintenance buildings. All these were constructed at no cost to the government. They are not carried as installation property. Continued present use is recommended as this is a great asset to the Rock Island Arsenal.

#### h. Utilities and Grounds Improvements.

(1) Building 160 is a hydro-electric dam, portions of which were originally constructed in 1881. In 1918 it was converted to its present hydro-electric use with generating capacity of 3,440 KVA. An MCA project in the programming stage plans to increase capacity to 8,000 KVA, although there is doubt as to economic feasibility.

(2) Structure 161 is a dam on the other end of Sylvan Island. It is operated by the Moline Water Power Company.

(3) There are three central heating plants.

(a) Building 38 is a concrete block, oil-fired heating plant that serves the proving grounds complex at the eastern tip of the island. It was constructed in 1945. Condition is good and with proper upkeep, retention is recommended.

(b) Building 168 is a reinforced concrete coal-fired heating plant constructed in 1944. Condition is good. Retention is recommended.

(c) Building 227 is the central coal-fired boiler plant, constructed in 1917, with an addition in 1962. Condition is good and no change in function is feasible or recommended at this time.

(3) There are three structures used for sewage pumphouses.

(a) Structure 29 is a small frame protective shelter for the pump mechanisms. Condition is adequate. It was constructed in 1948 and is located near Quarters 30 and 31. Retention is recommended.

(b) Structure 49 is a small pumphouse constructed of reinforced concrete in 1948. Condition is good and retention is recommended.

(c) Structure 204 is the main sewage pumphouse constructed in 1942 of reinforced concrete. There are three floors in this structure. It is in good condition and should be retained.

(4) Building 105 is listed on real property records as an incinerator. This building was constructed of limestone in 1873 as a boiler house in the courtyard of Building 104. Presently, it is inactive due to tighter restrictions on pollution, efficiency, etc. The building is a miniature Stone Shop in design. Since it is of historic integrity, it is recommended that this building be preserved and rehabilitated to a use, such as a Chapel, or historic archive.

(5) Building 50 is the water treatment plant constructed in 1941 of brick and concrete. Condition is good.

(6) There are two main water storage facilities.

(a) Structure 53 (Hist) was constructed in 1871 as the main reservoir in the original Master Plan. It is limestone, faced over with concrete. Condition is good.

(b) Structure 236 is the high water tank, erected in 1952. It is structural steel and located in the southwestern portion of the island. Condition is good.

(7) Building 9 is in the pumping station on the north end of the island. It was constructed of brick in 1908. Condition is good.

(8) There are four (4) bridges at Rock Island Arsenal.

(a) Structure 48 is the Moline Bridge, constructed in 1930 of steel and reinforced concrete. It replaced an earlier bridge to Moline from Arsenal Island. The present bridge is badly deteriorated and in need of replacement. An MCA project calls for construction of a new Moline Bridge.

(b) Structure 57 (Hist) is an attractive stone bridge constructed circa 1881, currently sitting in the middle of the golf course. Originally, there was an artificial lake between the Stone Shops and the Stone Quarters. This bridge spanned it. Later, the lake was drained due to general pollution. The bridge is in good condition and should be retained

for its aesthetic value. There has been discussion of restoring the lake for its aesthetic value or for use as a cooling pond for the various air conditioning projects.

(c) Structure 275, the Rock Island Viaduct, connects Arsenal Island to the City of Rock Island, Illinois. The original approach was constructed in 1868. In 1907, it was completely rebuilt. In 1976, the approach was modified to conform with the City of Rock Island's traffic patterns. Together with Structure 320, it forms one of the bridges across the Mississippi River. It is recommended that this structure be retained, although it is assumed that eventual replacement is inevitable.

(d) Structure 320 (Hist) is the Government Bridge, connecting Arsenal Island to the city of Davenport, Iowa. There has been a bridge to Davenport from this island since 1856. In 1872, a replacement bridge was completely rebuilt, resulting in the present bridge. Although it is in good condition, it is assumed that it will eventually have to be replaced.

#### SECTION FIVE - TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITY SYSTEMS

1. FIRE PROTECTION. The Rock Island Arsenal contains no fire lanes, as such. A system of well-maintained roads provides access to all parts of the Arsenal. Fire protection is provided by the Arsenal's Fire Department, located in Building No. 225 and under the control of the Post Engineer. Currently, twenty-three personnel, including the Fire Chief, man the station on alternate shifts to provide a two company, 24 hour-a-day fire protection service, seven days a week. The equipment consists of three 750 gallon water pumpers, one Purple K/light water truck, a fully equipped ambulance and two rescue boats. The department also maintains the entire system of dry and wet type sprinklers protecting buildings throughout the installation. There are 138 systems in all, with two wet type and 136 dry type. All sprinklers systems are tied into the central alarm system. The accessibility to the water source is excellent, with a more than adequate number of hydrants situated throughout the installation with a constantly maintained pressure of 70-80 psi. In the event a major fire occurs requiring the assistance of others, a mutual aid contract has been established with the surrounding municipalities for help in its suppression. Continuing prevention consists of prohibiting any open burning, fire hazards education and mowing of open grasslands. During very dry periods, additional precautions are enforced. In addition to fire prevention, the fire department also plays a primary part in any oil spill problems that may occur.

2. ROADS AND PAVED AREAS. The present road and street system provides adequate routes of access to all of the Arsenal. Condition of the surfaces is good, with only occasional repair being needed. The main roads are adequate for the present daily traffic volume and the posted traffic and speed limit signs aid in the necessary traffic control. The enforced speed limits vary from 5 to 30 miles per hour in the various built-up and open areas.

Direct access to and from the Quad-Cities area is provided by three bridges; Government Bridge, Rock Island Viaduct and the Moline Bridge, all Government-owned. The main thoroughfare, Rodman Avenue, is a two and three lane arterial roadway which traverses the entire length of Arsenal Island between

the Government Bridge on the west end of the island and the Moline Bridge on the east end, a distance of some 2.6 miles. Between the southeast end of Government Bridge and the Main Gate, Rodman Avenue operates as a two lane, two way roadway. From the Main Gate to East Avenue, Rodman Avenue operates as a three lane roadway with a reversible center lane which is inbound during the morning peak period and outbound during the evening peak period. Between East Avenue and Moline Gate, Rodman Avenue operates as a two lane, two way roadway except during evening peak period when it operates as a two lane, one way outbound route only. Rodman Avenue is the most heavily traveled Arsenal roadway. Travel delays do occur on Rodman Avenue during evening peak period, resulting in congestion for the section of roadway between Golf Lane and the east end of Moline Bridge. These delays have been significantly reduced due to the implementation of the one-way outbound restriction placed on this section of the roadway. Another problem that occurs in the Winter is that of the inability of some of the outgoing vehicles to climb the steep grade of the Moline Bridge when there is ice or snow cover on it.

With nearly 20,000 autos registered, the problem of adequate parking space does occur at Rock Island Arsenal. Presently, all parking areas in the main industrial and administrative areas are being used to maximum capacity. Future expansion of existing lots or construction of parking garages may be necessary to facilitate additional parking. Another solution is to give more encouragement for car pools and to assign designated spaces to each pool. This, to some extent, is presently being done.

All primary roads are a heavy duty type and are used by cycles, passenger cars, buses, trucks, service vehicles and tracked vehicles. The road network is adequate for the current needs. Future expansion and improvement of the Arsenal will require additional primary roads and improvement and adjustments to the present system. The primary roads are all in serviceable condition and the Arsenal road maintenance and repair plan is designed to keep them that way.

The secondary road net is similar to primary roads in traffic and condition except around Building No. 299 and warehouse group between Ripley Street and Dyer Street. The service roads around Building 299 were built during World War II of concrete without reinforcing and were injured by heavy tank traffic. This surface now requires resurfacing. The remainder of the roads are in serviceable condition. The tertiary road net is composed mainly of peripheral security roads, service roads to housing, cemeteries and recreation areas. The tertiary system is used generally by guard vehicles, service trucks and passenger type vehicles. The road net is adequate for permanent use. These roads are generally serviceable and are in good condition.

### 3. UTILITIES.

#### a. Water Facilities.

(1) Source. The water supply system at Rock Island Arsenal takes its supply from the Mississippi River at Pool No. 15 and a system of three wells. The pool was created in 1933 by the erection of Lock and Dam No. 15 across the Mississippi River from Arsenal Island to the Iowa shore.

Raw water is pumped from the river through the pumping station, (Building No. 51) to the 3.0 million gallon per day water treatment plant, (Building No. 50). This is the main source of water for the island. Well No. 51 is used only when the demand exceeds the supply at the treatment plant. Two other wells, No. 38 and No. 213, are used to supply remote areas of the installation. The three wells have the following capacities and depths: Well at Building 51, 1,603 feet deep with pump capacity of 1,100 gpm/1,584,000 gpd; Well at Building 38, 96 feet deep with a pump capacity of 22 gpm/31,680 gpd; and the well at Building 213, 410 feet deep with a pump capacity of 275 gpm/396,000 gpd. Because of the hardness of this water, it is generally only utilized for cooling purposes or in case of emergency.

(2) Treatment. The raw river water is drawn in through the intake structure, passes through a bar screen, is then pumped from Building No. 9 to the treatment plant, Building No. 50, one quarter mile away. After chlorination, the water flows to the rapid mix chamber and is injected with coagulating chemicals with detention period of approximately six minutes in the reaction basin. Here, the water is treated with alum, lime, chlorine and, if necessary, activated carbon. Operating personnel test the raw water every shift and vary the treatment process accordingly. The average amounts used per day are as follows: 500 pounds of alum, 300 pounds of lime, 120-125 pounds of chlorine. Activated carbon is added only if odor and taste warrant its addition. The water then flows to two 250,000 gallon sedimentation tanks, where it is detained for a period of approximately four hours and 15 minutes. After that, the water then goes through four sand filters and post chlorination, and is then pumped into the filtered water reservoir of the clear well.

The system contains a 500,000 gallon elevated storage tank and a 750,000 gallon covered ground level concrete water reservoir. Water from the deep well (Building No. 51) is hypo-chlorinated in that building and then is normally pumped to an aerator and then to the reservoir; from there the water goes back to the Filter Plant, through chlorinator, and then through high service pumps into the water distribution system. In case of emergency, well water can be pumped from the deep well with hypo-chlorination directly into the distribution system. Water pressure is maintained at 70-75 psi at the hydrants.

The system provides adequate water at all times for domestic use, industrial use and fire protection. The system appears to be in good condition and the supply to the Arsenal, average usage of 1.7 million gallons per day, for the present needs and foreseeable future needs is adequate.

(3) Testing. The Rock Island Arsenal Utilities Branch and the State of Illinois test the water regularly. The Arsenal takes 23 samples each week from various locations on the Arsenal. Using the membrane filter method, tests are conducted on the raw water, settled water, filtered water, and finished water. Hardness and ferric iron content are also determined.

The Arsenal also makes chemical analysis of the free chlorine content and the combined chlorine content of the filtered water and of the finished water. The State of Illinois, also using the membrane filter method,

makes monthly bacteriological tests on both samples of water furnished by the Rock Island Arsenal Laboratory. These samples are taken from each of the three wells, from one of the filters at the Filter Plant, from finished water at the Filter Plant and a sample of finished water is taken from the Arsenal's distribution system.

b. Sanitary and Storm Sewer Systems. The original sewage system at the Arsenal was constructed in conjunction with the original manufacturing shop building in the post Civil War period, 1865-1880, and at which time no differentiation was made between storm water drainage and sanitary sewage.

During subsequent periods of construction to 1920, additions to the existing system were made as required to service the new buildings. In the World War II construction periods, 1941-1945, differentiation was made between storm water drainage and sanitary sewage carried to the system from the new buildings constructed. Since there was no sanitary sewage treatment plant at the Arsenal prior to 1942, all sewage was dumped into the Mississippi River from various points. In 1942, a main pumping station (Building No. 204) and an auxiliary lift station (Building No. 49) were constructed in conjunction with new sanitary sewer lines. These lift stations were connected to former disposal points and an extension was made from the Arsenal across an existing causeway and viaduct to the City of Rock Island, Illinois.

The main pumping station (Building No. 204) is strictly a collection station, from which sewage is pumped to the City of Rock Island's sewage system for treatment and disposal. The capacity of the pumping station is approximately 10 mgpd with a fifty foot head. The station has two 1,750 gpm and one 3,500 gpm pumps.

Until recently, Rock Island Arsenal was served with a combined sewer system. Prior to the Separation of Sewers Project, all domestic storm and industrial waste water from the south slope of the industrial area and most of the sanitary waste from the north slope were pumped to the City of Rock Island's treatment plant. Under these conditions, periods of heavy rainfall put an extreme load upon the system, with the end result being that the city bypassed some waste water into the Mississippi without any treatment. Today, the City of Rock Island has both primary and secondary treatment plants and separate sewer systems now serve the city.

With the completion of Phase II in early 1977, the Arsenal will have completed their project of total separation of sewers. At that time, sanitary and industrial waste water will be pumped directly to the City of Rock Island's plant. Present flow rates at the plant average approximately 400 million gallons per year; but with the initiation of both Phase I and Phase II, the total quantity of water flowing to the plant for treatment will decrease substantially.

c. Electrical Power. Rock Island Arsenal owns and operates a hydro-electric plant which, in conjunction with power purchased from the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company, supplies the electrical energy required by the Arsenal. The type of generation at the Arsenal is hydro-electric and diesel and at the Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company is steam. The plant is located between Sylvan Slough and Moline Pool, where it is

also utilized to maintain the navigation pool for Lock and Dam 15, located on the Northwest corner of the island.

The Arsenal's plant, built in 1918, currently supplies approximately 35% of the 49-51 million kilowatts consumed annually. The plant has a maximum capacity of 3440 KVA and is also equipped with a 955 KW diesel powered emergency generator. This generator, besides providing power under emergency situations, is utilized in the summer during peak periods to lower the Arsenal's per kilowatt hour costs.

The supply from Iowa-Illinois Gas and Electric Company is by two each 13.8 KV circuits originating at a substation in Moline and terminating at a substation in Davenport. This source of supply provides the Arsenal with two circuits from Moline or two circuits from Davenport. These two circuits are normally operated with Moline and Davenport tied together on each circuit and can be used separately to obtain energy from either Moline or Davenport. These circuits are connected to the Arsenal substation "A" with modern outdoor metal enclosed switchgear, and metered for what is used. The four lines from the power company pole structure to substation "A" consists of twelve single conductors, 750 MCM-PL cables, having a capacity of 475 AMPS (at 13,800 volts) per cable or 475 AMPS per three phase circuit. Substation "A" consists of fifteen KV outdoor metal enclosed switchgear with eight ACB breakers-current, potential transformers, meters, relays, supervisory board, battery compartment and protective equipment. Outgoing feeder circuits are supplied from substation "A" at 13.8 KV to substations B, C, D, E, F and G from air circuit breakers enclosed in outdoor metal-clad switchgear.

Outgoing feeder circuits are supplied from substation "B", Hydro-electric plant at 2,400 volts from air circuit breakers enclosed in indoor, metal-clad switchgear. From substations C, D, and F at 2,400 volts from air circuit breakers enclosed in outdoor metal-clad switchgear, from substations E and G at 480 volts, from indoor and outdoor metal-clad switchgear with breakers. The distribution system of feeder circuits is principally underground with small outlying loads served by an overhead distribution system.

All main supply circuits are equipped with overcurrent relays, directional relays and indicator lights on air breakers. All feeder circuits are equipped with overcurrent relays and indicator lights on oil or air circuit breakers. Some feeders also have key interlocks.

The present distribution system is quite adequate to handle the current capacity needed for the operations of the Arsenal. Consideration has been given to increasing the capacity of power output of the Rock Island Arsenal Power Plant to 8000 KW. This proposal is presently in the advanced planning stage.

d. Central Heating System. The central heating plant, Building 227, operates with two Babcock-Wilcox's (Sterling type) four drum boilers and two Wickes two drum boilers. Boilers #1 and #2 are rated at 1200 hp each. The present nominal generating capacity is approximately 80,000 pounds per hour at continuous operation with a present maximum generating capacity of 100,000 pounds per hour at continuous operation and a maximum generating capacity of 125,000 pounds per hour with a four hour limit. Boiler #4 is also a Wickes Type R Boiler and is rated at 960 hp. It has a nominal

generating capacity of 65,000 pounds per hour, at continuous operation and a maximum generating capacity of 75,000 pounds per hour with a four hour limit. All the boilers are single fuel, coal-fired and gravity fed.

Each boiler is equipped with fly ash reinjection systems and outlet dampers which lead to dust collectors. Fly ash is collected daily and emptied into awaiting hopper cars for disposal off the Arsenal by a private contractor. Opacity meters, alarms and recorders are also provided for each of the boilers; units which are calibrated in % Smoke and Ringelmann Numbers. The boilers also are equipped with inducer fans that recirculate unburned gas back through the system. No sulfur collection apparatus is installed. To comply with existing regulations on sulfur emission, only low sulfur coal could be burned.

The condition of the boilers is as follows: Boiler #1 - condition is good, installed in 1941-1942; Boiler #2 - condition is also good, installed in 1941-1942; Boiler #3 - condition is excellent with installation in 1963; and Boiler #4 - condition is excellent with its installation in 1967. The boilers receive an annual safety inspection by the State of Illinois to insure the operational safety of each. The boilers, with continued maintenance and updating, will provide adequate service to the Arsenal with its present demands.

Water used in the production of steam received pretreatment with soda ash and lime to soften it prior to entering the system. Boiler blowdown is done on a continuous basis and is emptied into the sanitary sewer system along with softener regeneration wastes without any treatment. The annual consumption rate of water for 1974 was approximately 8.24 million gallons.

The consumption rate of the coal depends primarily upon demand dictated by the weather. With a temperature of 0° F, the consumption rate would be between 320 to 400 tons per 24 hour period. The amount of coal on hand varies monthly with a buildup in the Fall towards the 30 day supply on hand. The steam generating plant in 1974 consumed about 50,000 tons of coal and produced about 760 million pounds of steam for heating and industrial use. The coal is of Illinois origin and upon arrival has received no freeze proofing.

e. Compressed Air System. This system consists of a central station located in Building 220 with distribution to various buildings. The central station has the following compressors installed: 2400 cfm Worthington; 1200 cfm Worthington; 3700 cfm Hardie-Tynes; 4200 cfm Ingersoll-Rand; 3700 cfm Worthington; 1300 cfm Ingersoll-Rand; and a 400 cfm Ingersoll-Rand. The annual use of compressed air at 105 psig is 550 million cubic feet.

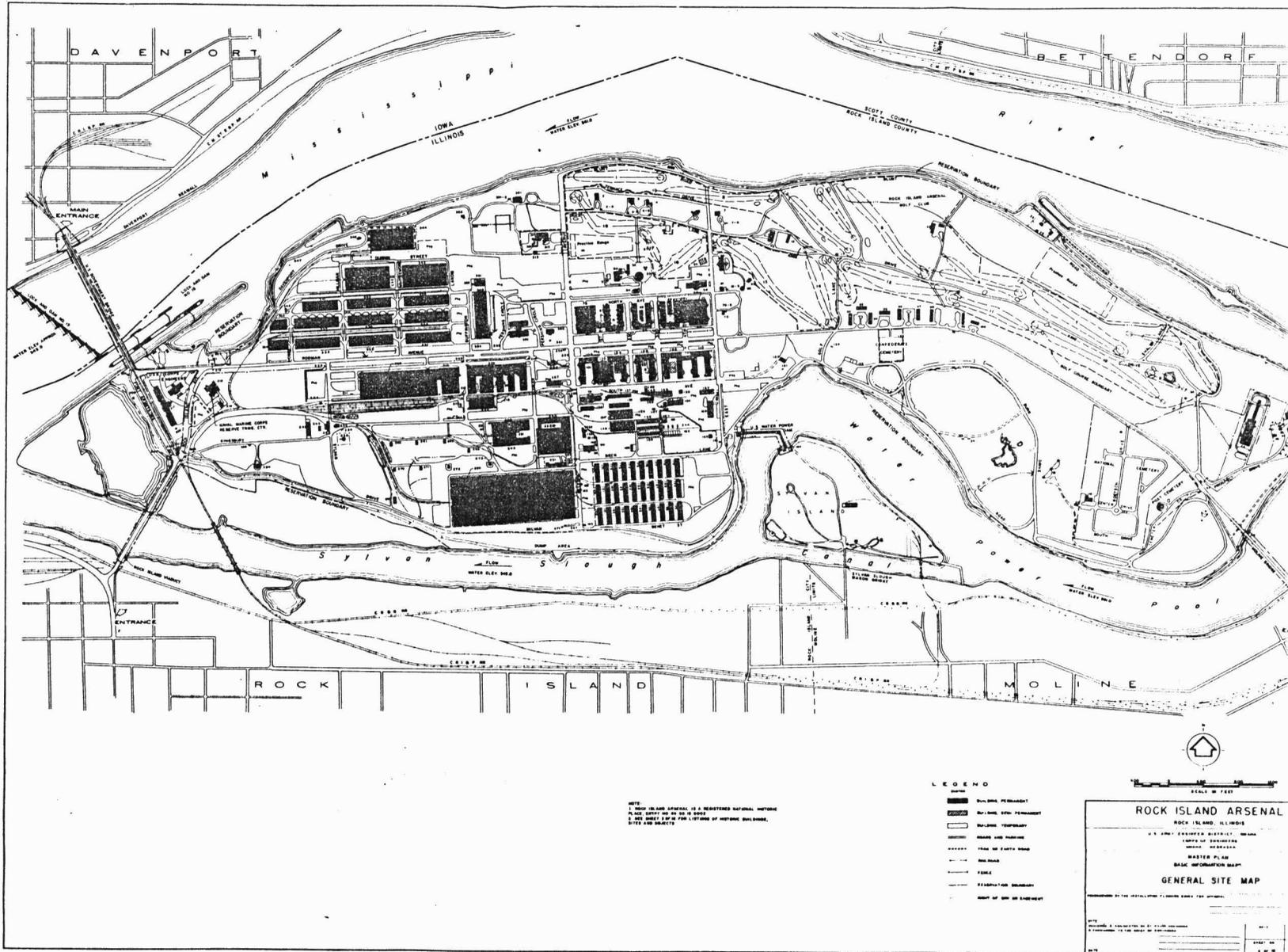
f. Communications. Telephone service is handled through the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, Rock Island, Illinois. This system to the Arsenal contains sixty-eight trunk lines in use. Additionally in use are the following: forty-one AUTOVON voice circuits, two SCAN data circuits, two DATAPHONE circuits, five DATA circuits and nine WATS circuits. Switching equipment is located in Building 350 and is Automatic Electric Company, Type 119, step-by-step equipment. The exchange is presently operating satisfactorily. Original equipment was installed in 25 July 1958 with

the latest addition installed in 1967. The exchange is adequate at present, 72% of the lines are in use.

Radio communication is on three frequencies. One frequency is for motor pool vehicle and locomotive dispatch. Another frequency is for the fire and security system. The third frequency is for emergency radio communications between inner-city police and state police systems. All systems are adequate for use and are in good condition.

#### SECTION SIX - BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Basic Information Components Analysis of Existing Facilities, Rock Island Arsenal Apr 1971
- Building Information Schedule for Rock Island Arsenal Dec 1975
- Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Illinois Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area, Census Tracts PHC (1)-53 US Department of Commerce March 1972
- Draft Environmental Impact Assessment, Rock Island Arsenal March 1976
- Inventory of Historic Places, Rock Island Arsenal, Facilities Engineering Division 1975
- Land Management Plan for Rock Island Arsenal, Facilities Engineering Division, Engineering, Plans, & Real Estate Property Branch Feb 1972
- Landscape Development Plan for Rock Island Arsenal, US Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District
- Tabulation of Existing and Required Facilities - Facilities Requirements Rock Island Arsenal March 1976



NOTE:  
 1. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL IS A REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK.  
 2. THIS MAP IS FOR THE LISTING OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS, SITES AND OBJECTS.

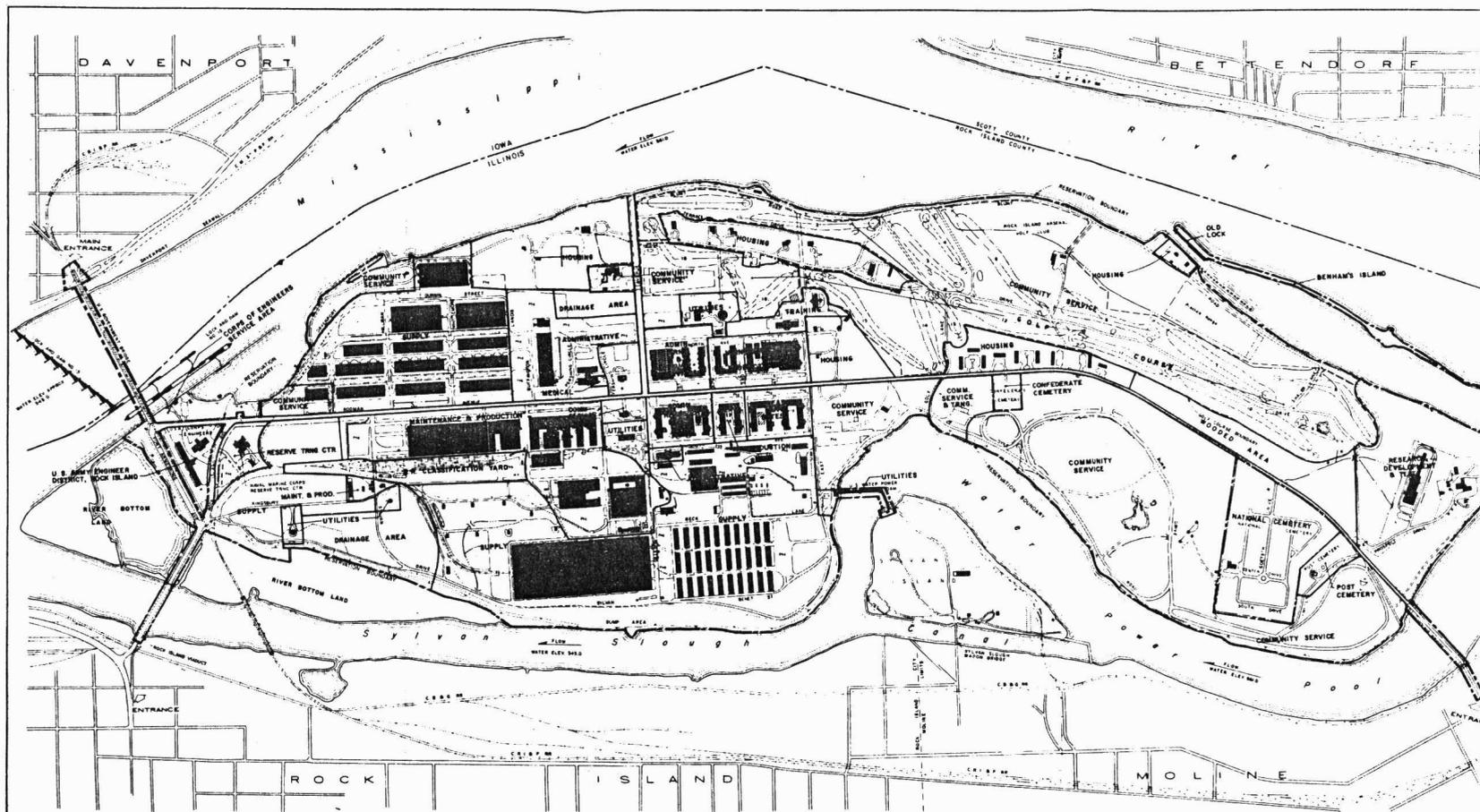
- LEGEND**
- BUILDING PERMANENT
  - BUILDING, SPAN PERMANENT
  - BUILDING TEMPORARY
  - ROAD AND RAILROAD
  - FENCE OR FORTY FENCE
  - FENCE
  - FENCE
  - FENCE
  - REGULATION BOUNDARY
  - MAP OF 1914 OR EARLIER

SCALE IN FEET

**ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL**  
 ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS  
 U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, MILWAUKEE  
 OFFICE OF DESIGN  
 MOORE ADDRESS  
 MASTER PLAN  
 BASE INFORMATION SHEET  
**GENERAL SITE MAP**

DESIGNED BY THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, MILWAUKEE, 1914  
 REVISIONS TO THE MAP OF 1914

DATE: 1914  
 BY: [Signature]  
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]  
 APPROVED BY: [Signature]

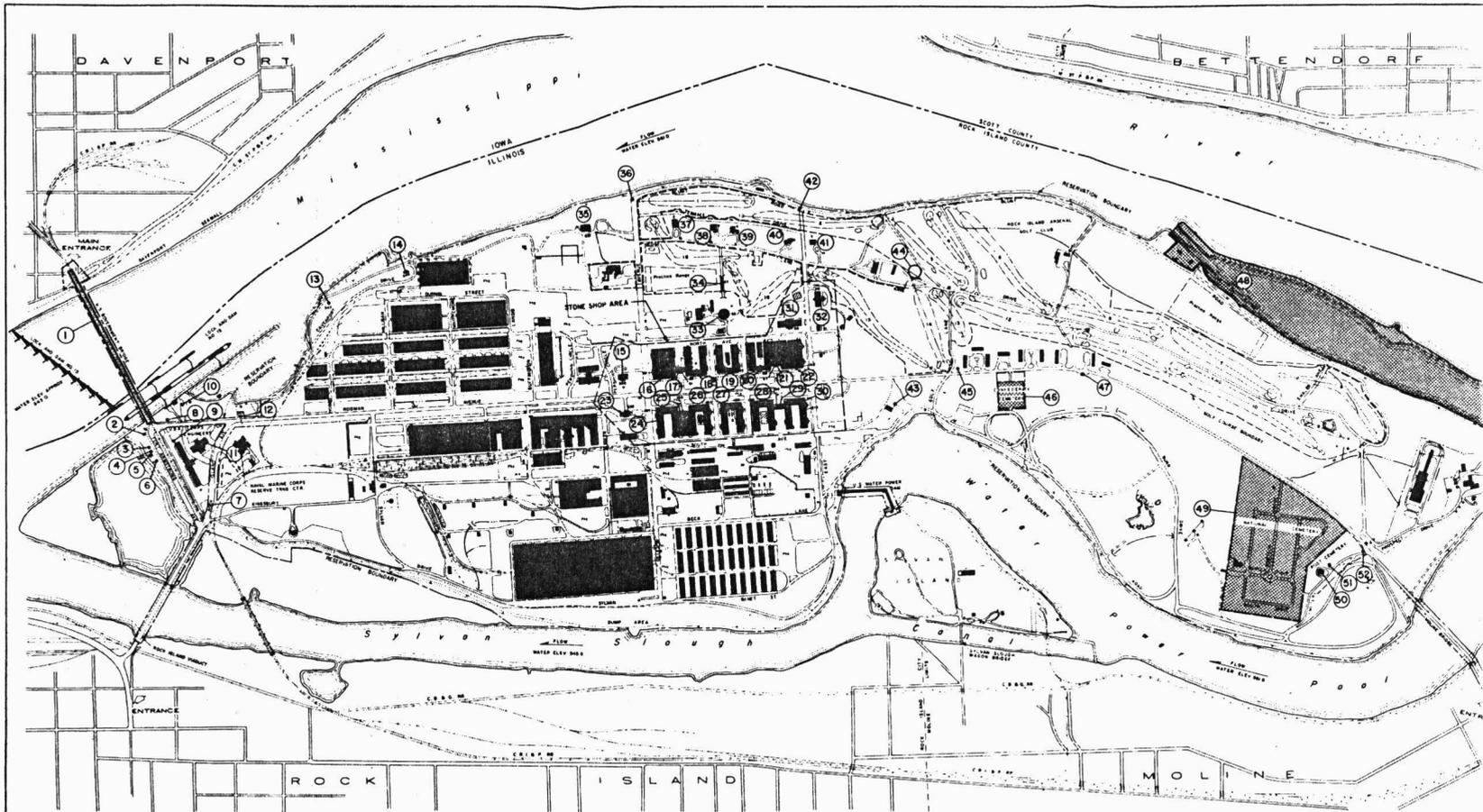


- NOTES:
1. ARSENAL ISLAND CONTAINS 847 ACRES.
  2. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL OCCUPIES 808 ACRES.
  3. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL IS A REESTERED NATIONAL HISTORICAL PLACE, ENTRY NO. 85,000,000.
  4. CATEGORIES ARE BASED ON AR418-28 CODE CATEGORIES.
  5. OPERATIONAL & TRAINING (100)
  6. MAINTENANCE & PRODUCTION (200)
  7. RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT & TEST (300)
  8. SUPPLY (400)
  9. MEDICAL (500)
  0. ADMINISTRATIVE (600)
  1. HOUSING & COMMUNITY SERVICE (700)
  2. UTILITIES & GROUNDS IMPROVEMENTS (800)

- LEGEND
- BUILDING PERMANENT
  - BUILDING, SEMI-PERMANENT
  - BUILDING, TEMPORARY
  - ROAD AND PAVEMENT
  - TRAIL OR CLAYTON ROAD
  - RAILROAD
  - FENCE
  - RESERVATION BOUNDARY
  - SHORE OF RESERVOIR OR LAKE

  
 SCALE IN FEET  
**ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL**  
 ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS  
 U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, DEWANE  
 CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
 DESIGN, RESEARCH  
 MASTER PLAN  
 BASIC INFORMATION MAPS  
**RESERVATION MAP**

DRAWN BY THE INSTALLATION PLANNING BRANCH FOR ORIGINAL  
 REVISIONS TO THE MASTER PLAN  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_ SHEET NO. \_\_\_\_\_ OF \_\_\_\_\_



- ① GOVERNMENT BRIDGE, STRUCTURE 320
- ② SEQUENTIAL COMMITTEE HISTORICAL MARKER
- ③ DAR 1901 FT. ARMSTRONGS HISTORICAL MARKER
- ④ CENTRAL COMMITTEE HISTORICAL MARKER
- ⑤ FT. ARMSTRONGS BLOCHHOUSE REPLICA, BLDG 200
- ⑥ ROCK ISLAND AMA HISTORICAL MARKER
- ⑦ FT. ARMSTRONGS CEMETERY HISTORICAL MARKER
- ⑧ JOHN B. JERVIS (CRI & P RAILROAD) HISTORICAL MARKER
- ⑨ DAR FT. ARMSTRONGS HISTORICAL MARKER
- ⑩ ROCK ISLAND COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MARKER
- ⑪ CLOCK TOWER, BLDG 205 (SEE NOTE 4)
- ⑫ POLICE STATION, BLDG 321
- ⑬ BRIDGE PIER MONUMENT, STRUCTURE 347
- ⑭ DAVENPORT HOUSE, BLDG 346
- ⑮ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 360 (QUARTERS)
- ⑯ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 60
- ⑰ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 61
- ⑱ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 62

**INDEX OF ITEMS**

- ⑩ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 64
- ⑪ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 66
- ⑫ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 67
- ⑬ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 68
- ⑭ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 225
- ⑮ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 102
- ⑯ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 103
- ⑰ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 104
- ⑱ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 106
- ⑲ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 108
- ⑳ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 109
- ㉑ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 321
- ㉒ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 98
- ㉓ STONE SHOP AREA, BLDG 90
- ㉔ RESERVOIR, STRUCTURE 83
- ㉕ STONE BRIDGE, STRUCTURE 87
- ㉖ QUARTERS NO 1, BLDG 801
- ㉗ ARSENAL SIGNAL
- ㉘ QUARTERS NO 2, BLDG 2
- ㉙ QUARTERS NO 3, BLDG. 3
- ㉚ QUARTERS NO 4, BLDG. 4
- ㉛ QUARTERS NO 6, BLDG 5
- ㉜ QUARTERS NO 7, BLDG 7
- ㉝ CONFEDERATE PRISON HISTORICAL MARKER
- ㉞ OFFICERS' WIVES CLUB HISTORICAL MARKER
- ㉟ INDIAN MOUND
- ㊱ UNION CEMETERY SITE HISTORICAL MARKER
- ㊲ CONFEDERATE CEMETERY
- ㊳ RAMSEY TEST TRACK MONUMENT, STRUCTURE 129
- ㊴ LOCK AREA
- ㊵ NATIONAL CEMETERY
- ㊶ BRAVE OF GENERAL THOMAS J. RODMAN
- ㊷ BRAVE OF COLONEL DAVID M. KING
- ㊸ OLD MOLINE BRIDGE HISTORICAL MARKER

**NOTES:**

1. THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL WAS ESTABLISHED AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACE. ENTRY NUMBER 89 08 000 ON 15 SEPTEMBER 1986 UNDER THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OF 1966.
2. THE BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES, OBJECTS AND SITES SHOWN ON THIS MAP CONTRIBUTED TO THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL BECOMING A REGISTERED NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACE.
3. THE NUMBERS SHOWN REFER TO THE INDEX NUMBERS IN THE INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PLACES.
4. BUILDING 205, CLOCK TOWER, IS NOT AN ARSENAL BUILDING IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE ROCK ISLAND DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
5. THE NATIONAL CEMETERY AND THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY ARE ADMINISTERED BY THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION.

**ABBREVIATIONS:**

- DAR - DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
- AMA - AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
- CR&P - CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC

- LEGEND**
- BUILDING PERMANENT
  - BUILDING SEMI-PERMANENT
  - BUILDING TEMPORARY
  - ROAD AND PARKING
  - TRAIL OR EARTH ROAD
  - RAILROAD
  - FENCE
  - RESERVATION BOUNDARY
  - BOUND OF 50' OR SUBSEQUENT

SCALE IN FEET

**ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL**  
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, GRAND  
COURTS OF ENGINEERS  
INDIANA, IRRASALA

MASTER PLAN  
BASIC INFORMATION MAPS

**NATIONAL HISTORIC PLACE MAP**



69000057

CONTROL SHEET  
National Register  
Inventory-Nomination Forms

State  
ILLINOIS  
NPS Number

RECEIPT

SIGN OFF

11/10/70

Date of Receipt	<u>9/9/69</u>	Yes	No	Number
Data Page		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Photo(s)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>33</u>
Photo Description(s)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Map(s)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>1</u>
Map Description(s)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Logged		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Acknowledged	<u>9-9-69</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

*Smith* 9/9/69

REVIEW

Historian                      Comments

*Qualifies*

*Pennington* 9/10/69

Architect                      Comments

*OK*

*Chambers* 9/15/69

If checked  
ret. to  
Clerk

Chief Architect     Chief Archeologist     Chief Historian

Keeper                      Comments

*OK*

*Wm* 9/29/69

ENTRY

Chief, OAHF                      Comments

Date of Entry

Registry Clerk	Yes	No	Date
Assign NPS No.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Acknowledgement Sent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

EDITORIAL PROCESSING

Editor  
Federal Register Entry

Date  
10/7/69

Annual Edition Entry

*write-up  
lacks continuity  
and several  
facts are not  
substantiated*

FILE

FILE

FILE

WORKING NO.

9-9-69-1



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Quarters No.  
4, looking South

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill. (#25)

Terrace Drive, Bldg. # 4

Rock Island

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

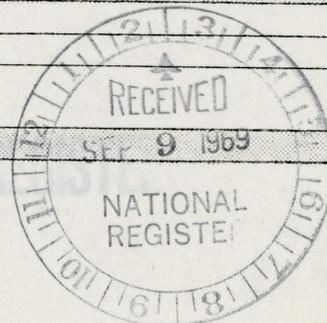
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE <u>Illinois</u>	
COUNTY <u>Rock Island</u>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <u>69-09-12-0002</u>	DATE <u>9-30-69</u>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>Rock Island Arsenal</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <u>Terrace Drive, Building #4</u>			
CITY OR TOWN: <u>Rock Island</u>			
STATE: <u>Illinois</u>	CODE <u>12</u>	COUNTY: <u>Rock Island</u>	CODE <u>161</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>U. S. Army</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>July 17, 1969</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <u>Rock Island Arsenal</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. <u>Quarters No. 4, looking South</u> <u>Continuous quarters since 1872</u>			



## ROCK ISLAND AND ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

ROCK ISLAND, SURROUNDED BY THE WATERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, PLAYED A SIGNIFICANT PART IN THE OPENING OF THE WEST. THE INDIANS IN THE AREA EARLY RECOGNIZED THE STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE OF THE ISLAND AND HELD CEREMONIAL GATHERINGS THERE. NEARBY, AT CAMPBELL AND CREDIT ISLANDS, WERE FOUGHT THE WESTERMOST CAMPAIGNS OF THE WAR OF 1812. FORT ARMSTRONG, AT THE LOWER END OF ROCK ISLAND, WAS GARRISONED FROM 1816 TO 1836, AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR ENDED HERE IN 1832. AMONG THE TROOPS THAT SERVED IN THIS VICINITY WERE FUTURE PRESIDENTS ZACHARY TAYLOR AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN. THE ISLAND WAS THE HOME OF INDIAN TRADER GEORGE DAVENPORT.

THE SUPPORT OF A TERMINAL OF THE FIRST BRIDGE TO CROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER RESTED ON THE ISLAND. TWO WEEKS AFTER THE BRIDGE WAS OPENED IN 1856, THE STEAMER "EFFIE AFTON" RAMMED A PIER, SETTING IT AFIRE, AND THE DRAWSPAN WAS DESTROYED. ABRAHAM LINCOLN REPRESENTED THE RAILROAD INTERESTS IN THE LAWSUIT THAT FOLLOWED.

A PRISON FOR CAPTURED CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WAS MAINTAINED ON THE ISLAND FROM 1863 TO 1865. ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL WAS ESTABLISHED HERE IN 1862 AS ONE OF THREE IN THE MIDWEST. IT HAS SERVED THE NATION THROUGH ALL WARS AND CONFLICTS SINCE 1898. TODAY, BESIDES BEING THE LOCATION OF THE ARSENAL, THE ISLAND IS THE SITE OF HEADQUARTERS, U. S. ARMY WEAPONS COMMAND, PLUS THE ARSENAL'S JOHN M. BROWNING MUSEUM AND SEVERAL OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES. IT IS ALSO THE SITE OF ONE OF THE WORLD'S TIME CAPSULES.

DESIGNED BY THE OFFICIAL WHITE CLERK OF THE MISSISSIPPI STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1964

SEE  
HISTORIC  
ILLINOIS



NPS # 69-09.12.0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: State of Illinois Historical Marker

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill. (#16)  
Picnic Area nr. Rodman Ave.  
R.I.I.I

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

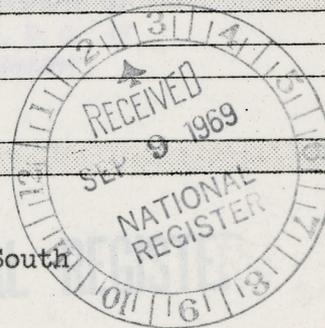
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09.12-0002	9.30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Picnic Area near Rodman Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois	12	Rock Island	161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
State of Illinois historical marker, looking South			





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal; Confederate

Cemetery

Loc. 1111 11 14111

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE <b>Illinois</b>	
COUNTY <b>Rock Island</b>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <b>69-09-12-0002</b>	DATE <b>9-30-69</b>

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <b>Rock Island Arsenal</b>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: <b>Rodman Avenue, Building #125</b>			
CITY OR TOWN: <b>Rock Island</b>			
STATE: <b>Illinois</b>		CODE <b>12</b>	COUNTY: <b>Rock Island</b>
			CODE <b>161</b>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <b>U. S. Army</b>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <b>July 17, 1969</b>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: <b>Rock Island Arsenal</b>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  <b>Confederate cemetery, looking South</b>			



1863 - 1865

THIS SITE MARKS THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE ROCK ISLAND CONFEDERATE PRISON CAMP. THIS CAMP CONSISTED OF 84 BARRACKS, INCLOSED IN A WOODEN STOCKADE, EXTENDING 1240 FEET TO THE WEST AND 875 FEET TO THE SOUTH.

FIRST PRISONERS ARRIVED DECEMBER 3, 1863 AND CONSISTED OF 5592 CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO WERE CAPTURED AT LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN AND MISSIONARY RIDGE; MANY HAD SMALLPOX.

TOTAL PRISONERS RECEIVED 11734

TOTAL PRISONERS DIED 1960

PRISONERS ENLISTED IN UNION ARMY 1797

LAST PRISONER RELEASED JULY 1865

THE CONFEDERATE CEMETERY ONE HALF MILE SOUTHEAST OF THIS SPOT CONTAINS THE BODIES OF PRISONERS WHO DIED IN THIS CAMP.

"I AM FORBID  
TO TELL THE SECRETS OF MY PRISON HOUSE"  
SHAKESPEARE

COL. W. W. WARNER  
COMMANDING  
SEPT. 1951

NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal; Northeast  
corner Confederate Prison Site

Loc. Rock Island Co., Ill.  
Blunt Road & East Ave.

(# 19)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Illinois	
COUNTY Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 69-09-12-0002	DATE 9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Blunt Road and East Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN: Rock Island			
STATE: Illinois		CODE 12	COUNTY: Rock Island
			CODE 161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  Northeast corner of Confederate Prison site, 1863 - 1865			





DAVENPORT BRIDGE  
OF 1856

YEAR THE BRIDGE WAS  
BUILT UNDER SUPERVISOR  
THIS BRIDGE IS NOW THE  
REMAINDER OF THE  
THE FIRST TEAM CONSISTING  
OF A LOCOMOTIVE AND  
EMPTY CARS PASSED OVER  
THE BRIDGE APRIL 22, 1856

34.

NPS Number 69.09.12.0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal; Pier of

first bridge to cross Mississippi River

Loc. Rock Island Co., Ill. (#20)

Da 11 11

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69.09.12.0002	9.30.69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Davenport Drive, Building #347

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE: Illinois CODE: 12 COUNTY: Rock Island CODE: 161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

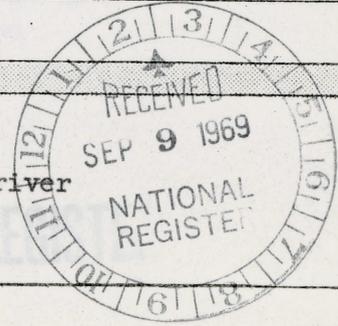
NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Pier of first bridge to cross the Mississippi river





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Quarters

#7, looking East

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill.

(#24)

East Avenue

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE

Illinois

COUNTY

Rock Island

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

69-09-12-0002

9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

East Avenue, Building #7

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE:

Illinois

CODE

12

COUNTY:

Rock Island

CODE

161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Quarters No. 7, looking East



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



THE DIAL GIVES TRUE SOLAR TIME THE ARSENAL  
CLOCK ADJACENT CITIES & RAILROADS USE  
CENTRAL STANDARD OR DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME  
CENTRAL TIME IS MEAN OR CLOCK TIME OF THE 10TH  
MERIDIAN AND IS 2 MINUTES 11 SECONDS FASTER THAN  
LOCAL MEAN TIME SOLAR TIME DEPENDING UPON  
THE TIME OF YEAR IS DIFFERENT FROM STANDARD  
TIME BY + OR - 60 MINUTES THIS DIFFERENCE MAY BE  
ADDED OR SUBTRACTED FROM TIME INDICATED  
ON DIAL TO OBTAIN STANDARD TIME.



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Sundial

of 1877

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill. (#15)

Intersection of Blunt Rd. & West Ave.

Rock Island Arsenal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM**

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	930-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Intersection of Blunt Road & West Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois	12	Rock Island	161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		U. S. Army	
DATE OF PHOTO:		July 17, 1969	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:		Rock Island Arsenal	
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Sundial of 1877, looking Northeast			





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal:

Colonel King's grave

Loc. Cemetery Drive

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

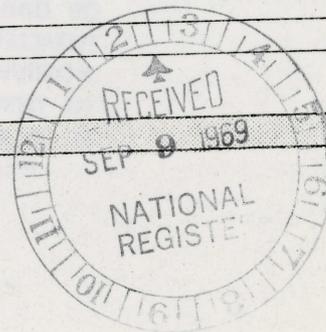
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	7-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Cemetery Drive			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois	12	Rock Island	161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Colonel King's grave, looking West			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 69.09.12.0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Stone Bridge  
of 1881

Loc. Rock Island Arsenal  
Nr. North Ave Bldg  
Rock Island Arsenal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69.09.12.0002	9.30.69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Near North Avenue, Building #57

CITY OR TOWN: Rock Island

STATE: Illinois      CODE: 12      COUNTY: Rock Island      CODE: 161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Stone bridge of 1881, looking West





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal; Union soldier  
section of Union Cemetery, Entrance

Loc. Rock Island Co., Ill. (#13)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Rodman Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Union soldier section of National Cemetery			
Entrance, looking North			





E PLURIBUS UNUM

UNITED STATES  
NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY  
ROCK ISLAND.

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
INTERMENTS KNOWN 239.  
UNKNOWN 9.

NATIONAL

NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal; Emblem over

entrance to Union section, National Cemetery

Loc. Rock Island Co., Ill. (#12)

Rodman Ave.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

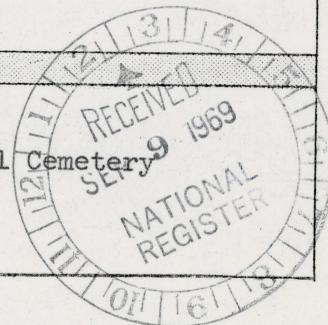
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Rodman Avenue			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:			
U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO:			
July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Emblem over entrance to Union section of National Cemetery			





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Quarters

32 & 33, looking North

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill. (#29)

Gillespie Avenue, Bldg. #360

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9.30.69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME  
COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Gillespie Avenue, Building # 360

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE:

Illinois

CODE

12

COUNTY:

Rock Island

CODE

161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

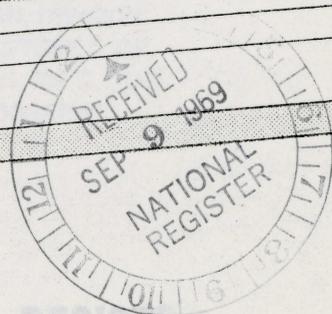
NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Quarters 32 and 33, looking North



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Replica of  
Southwestern Blockhouse, Ft. Armstrong

Loc. Rock Island, Ill. T11 (#27)  
Fort Armstrong Arsenal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal  
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
Fort Armstrong Avenue, Building #200

CITY OR TOWN:  
Rock Island

STATE: Illinois CODE 12 COUNTY: Rock Island CODE 161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army  
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969  
NEGATIVE FILED AT:  
Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

1916 replica of Southwestern block house, Fort Armstrong





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Clock

Tower Building, looking Southeast

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill (#11)

Rodman Ave., Bldg. #205

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME Rock Island Arsenal

COMMON:

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Rodman Avenue, Building #205

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE:

Illinois

CODE  
12

COUNTY:

Rock Island

CODE  
161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:

U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO:

July 17, 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Clock Tower Building, 1863 - 1867, looking Southeast





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Rodman

Shops, looking South

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill (#10)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Buildings # 102, 103, 104, 106, 108, 109, 110			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Rodman shops, looking South of Rodman Avenue			



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Rodman shops, looking N. of Rodman Ave.

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill. (#9)  
Bldg #10111211111918

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON:	Rock Island Arsenal
AND/OR HISTORIC:	

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:			
Buildings # 60, 61, 62, 64, 66, 67, 68			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161

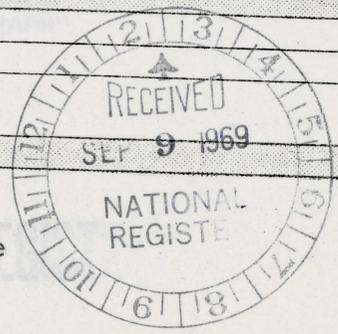
3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT:	U. S. Army
DATE OF PHOTO:	July 17, 1969
NEGATIVE FILED AT:	Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Rodman shops, looking North of Rodman Avenue





321

AUXILIARY  
POLICE  
HEADQUARTERS

KEEP OFF  
GRASS

NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Original

1 11 1-L. Northwest

Loc. Rock Island County  
Rock Island Arsenal Bldg  
Rock Island

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal  
AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Rodman Avenue, Building #321

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE:

Illinois

CODE COUNTY:

12

Rock Island

CODE

161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

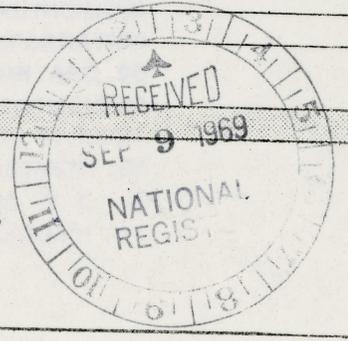
NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Original employment house, looking Northwest



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

RAMSEY TEST TRACK  
DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF  
BRIGADIER GENERAL  
N. F. RAMSEY  
1882 - 1963

BRIGADIER GENERAL NORMAN FOSTER RAMSEY, 10th COMMANDER OF ROCK ISLAND GENERAL FROM 1951-1954, 1st Lt. GENERAL DURING THE WORLD WAR II YEARS. DURING THESE YEARS THE GENERAL BECAME ONE OF THE GREATEST TECHNOLOGY-ORIENTED COMMANDING OFFICERS.

GENERAL RAMSEY, PRESIDENT OF THE 1958 CLARE OF WEXY POINT, SERVED IN THREE WARS AND WAS RECOGNIZED FOR BRAVERY. REACHED FROM SERVING IN 1942 AND DIED ON 11 APRIL 1963.

MEMORIAL TO HIS SERVICE GENERAL RAMSEY WAS DEVOTED TO THE USE AS THAT ALL MATERIAL PROVIDED THE AMERICAN SOLDIER FIRST IN THE BEST THAT CAN BE PROVIDED BY MAN'S SKILL AND INTELLIGENCE. IT IS TRUTH THAT THE FACILITY IS DEDICATED AND IS NAMED IN HIS HONOR.

DEDICATED - 13 JUNE 1961  
OFFICE - U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS  
CONTRACTOR - CENTRAL ENGINEERING  
UNIVERSITY COL. S. A. SAVER COL. PAO. 0527'S  
CONSTRUCTION

NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Ramsey

Test Track Tablet, looking South

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill. (#7)

Rock Island

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Rodman Avenue, west of the Confederate Cemetery			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois	12	Rock Island	161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Ramsey Test Track tablet, looking South			

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

BUILT BY THE



U.S. ARMY

COL. A. R. BUFFINGTON  
COMMANDING ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

RALPH MODJESKI  
CHIEF ENGINEER

NPS Number 69.09.12.0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Government

Bridge Plate looking North

Loc. Rock Island Co., Ill. (#6)

51st + Ave R.I. #320

C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

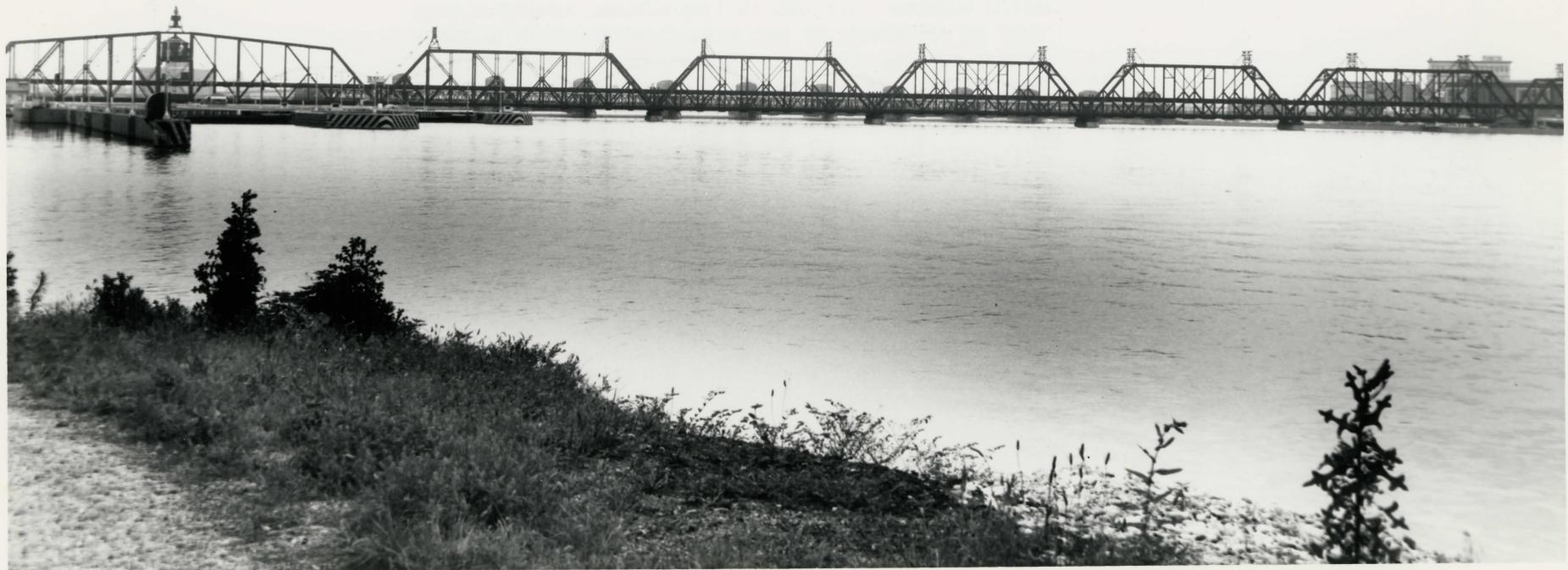
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69.09.12.0002	9.30.69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>Rock Island Arsenal</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
<u>Fort Armstrong Avenue, Building #320</u>			
CITY OR TOWN:			
<u>Rock Island</u>			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
<u>Illinois</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>Rock Island</u>	<u>161</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>U. S. Army</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>July 17, 1969</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
<u>Rock Island Arsenal</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<u>Government Birdge, bridge tablet, looking North</u>			





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Government

Bridge, looking west (swing span) -

Loc. Rock Island Co., Ill. (#5)

B

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME  
COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Fort Armstrong Avenue Avenue, Building #320

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE:

Illinois

CODE  
12

COUNTY:  
Rock Island

CODE  
161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

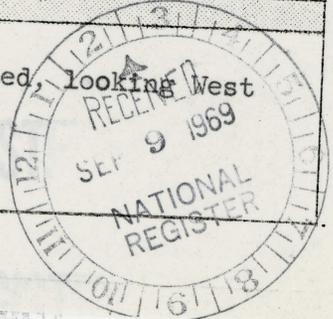
NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

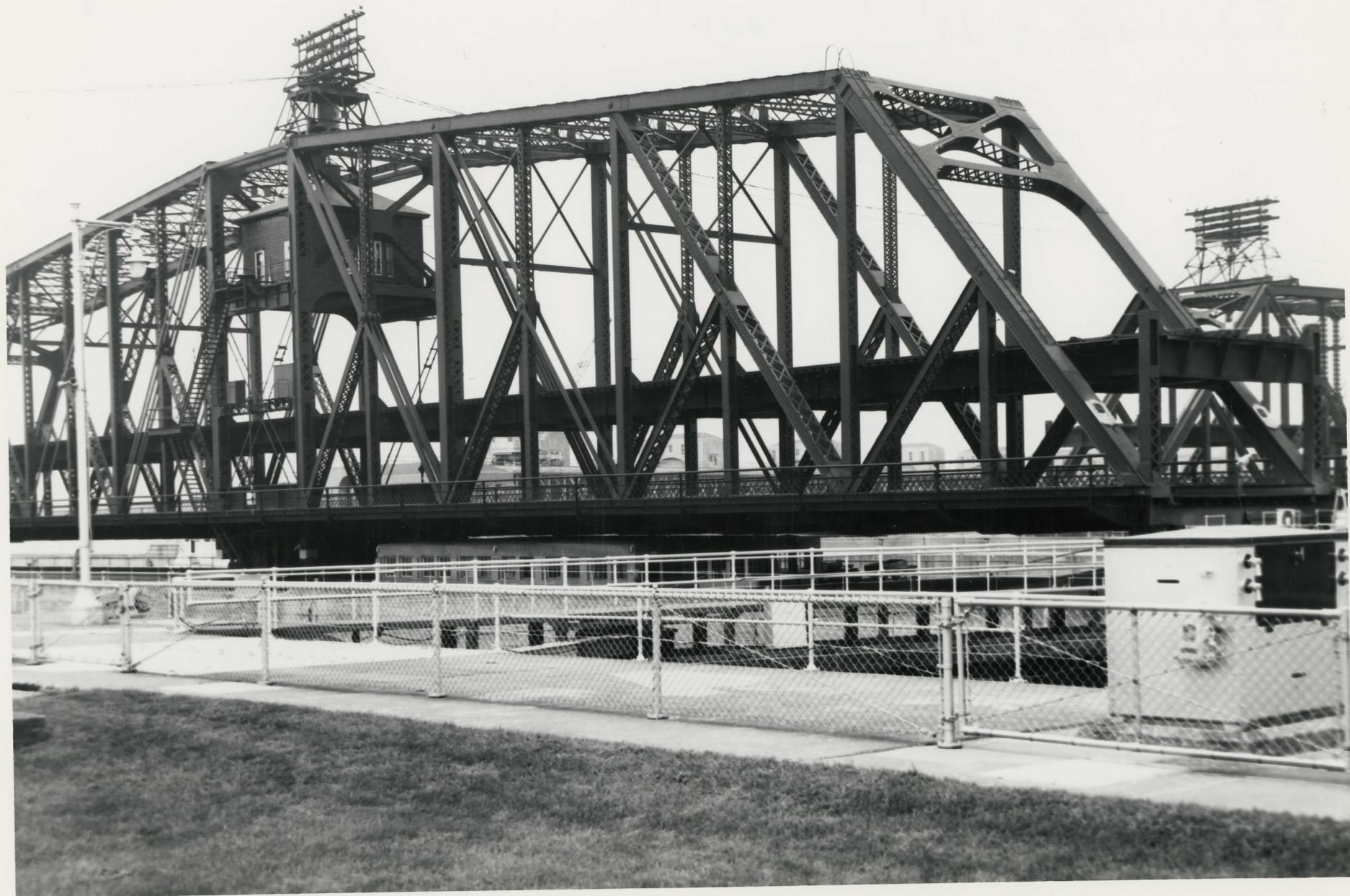
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Government Bridge, distant view, swing span closed, looking west



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 69.09.12.0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill.

A

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69.09.12.0002	9.30.69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: Fort Armstrong Avenue, Building #320

CITY OR TOWN: Rock Island

STATE: Illinois      CODE: 12      COUNTY: Rock Island      CODE: 161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rock Island Arsenal

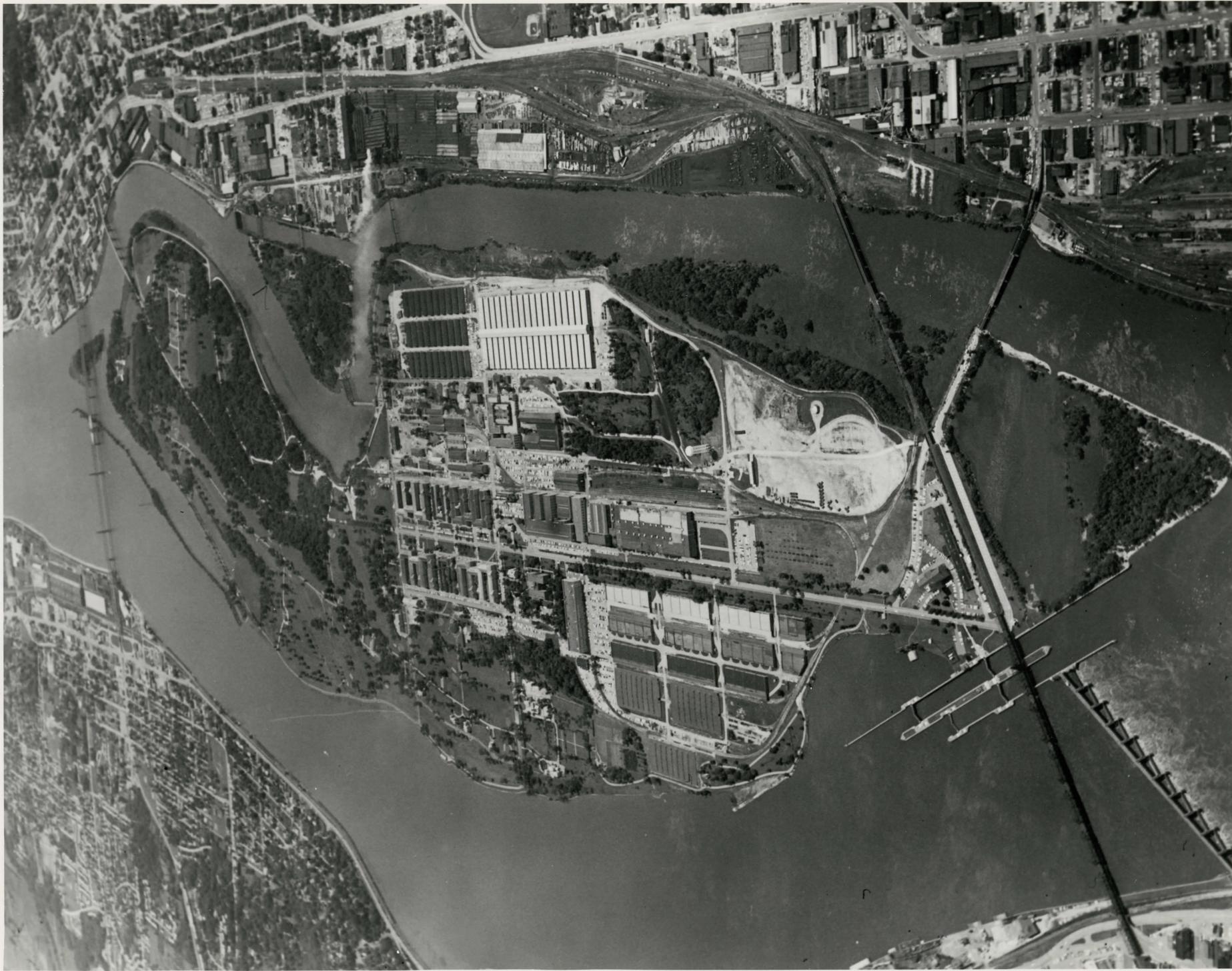
4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Government Bridge, swing span open, looking Northwest



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number

69-09-12-0002

Title:

Rock Island Arsenal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Rock Island			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN: Rock Island			
STATE: Illinois	CODE 12	COUNTY: Rock Island	CODE 161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: June 12, 1967			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.  Aerial View, Vertical, Looking Northeast			

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



INDIAN MOUND

THIS MOUND HAS NEVER BEEN EXCAVATED  
EFFORTS WERE MADE TO OPEN THESE MOUNDS IN  
1875 NOT RECEIVING THE APPROVAL OF THE CHIEF  
OF ORDNANCE THE MOUNDS WERE NOT OPENED

NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal:

Indian Mound

Loc. Rock Island County, Illinois

(#3)

Golf Lane

Rock Island

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Golf Lane			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:			
Illinois		CODE	COUNTY:
		12	Rock Island
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		U. S. Army	
DATE OF PHOTO:		July 17, 1969	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Indian Mound			





DAMAGING OR REMOVING  
THIS PROPERTY PROHIBITED  
BY FEDERAL LAW

69-09-12-0002

Rock Island Arsenal

Rock Island Co., Illinois (3)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Davenport Drive Building # 346			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		U. S. Army	
DATE OF PHOTO:		July 17, 1969	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Davenport home, looking South			

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal

Te Rock Island Arsenal

Loc. Rock Island County, Illinois

Terrace Drive

Rock Island

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Terrace Drive, Building #6			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Quarters No. 6, looking South			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTRE



Quarters # 3, 1972

1536-1

NPS Number

69-09-12-0002

Title:

Rock Island Arsenal

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Terrace Drive, Building # 3			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT:		U. S. Army	
DATE OF PHOTO:		July 17, 1969	
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Quarters No. 3, Looking Southwest			



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Fire & Police Station

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill.  
Ro

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Rodman Avenue, Building #225			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Fire and Police Station, South facade			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Form

NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal

Loc Rock Island Co Illinois ①

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	Illinois	
COUNTY	Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY		
ENTRY NUMBER	69-09-12-0002	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

North Avenue, Building #53

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE:

Illinois

CODE

12

COUNTY:

Rock Island

CODE

161

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

NEGATIVE FILED AT:

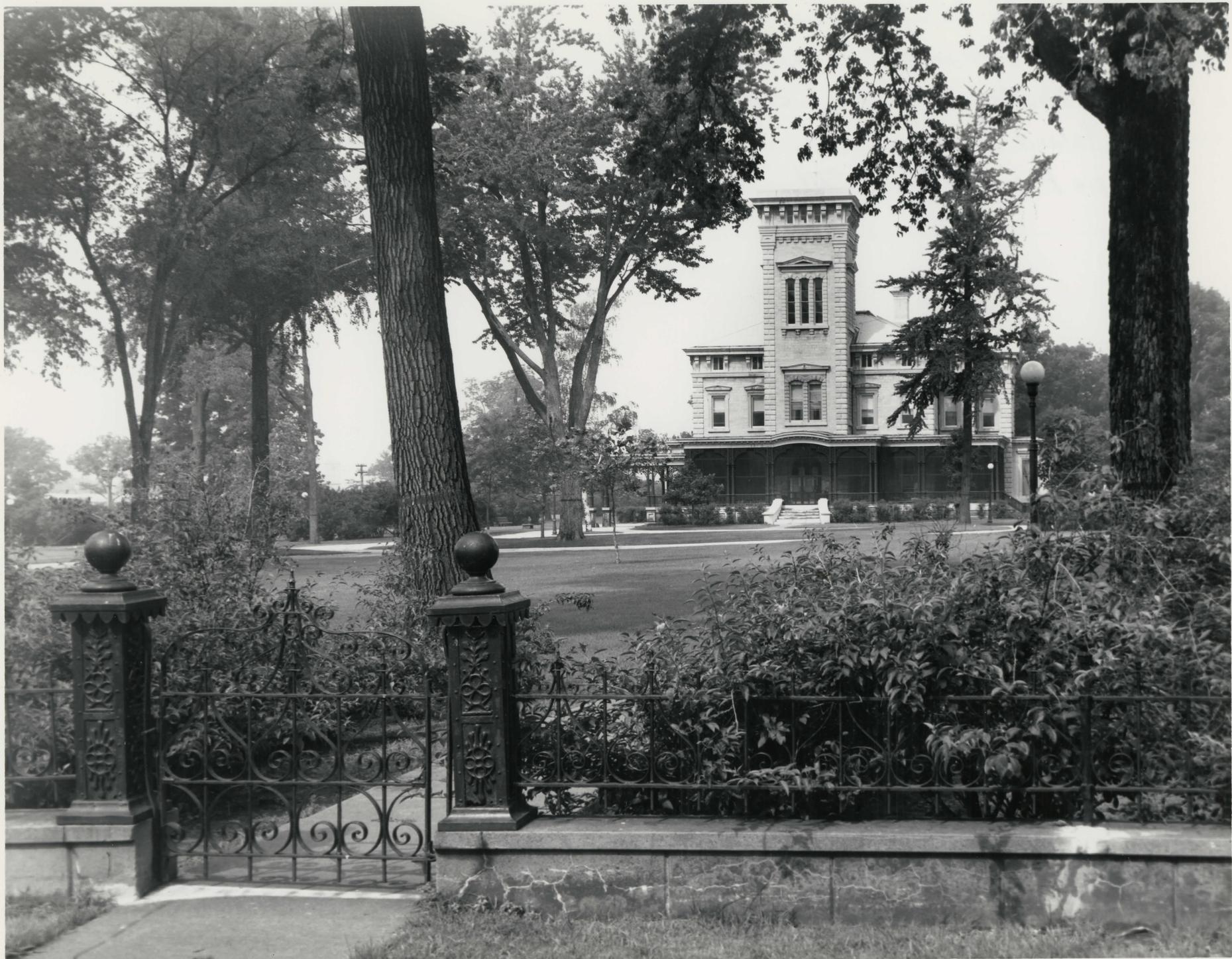
Rock Island Arsenal

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Old reservoir still in use  
Looking West

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number

69.09.12.0002

Title:

Rock Island Arsenal: Distance

1.1 N. 1. #1 looking West

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

## PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE

Illinois

COUNTY

Rock Island

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

69-09-12-0002

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 1. NAME

COMMON: Rock Island Arsenal

AND/OR HISTORIC:

## 2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Gillespie Avenue Building #301

CITY OR TOWN:

Rock Island

STATE:

Illinois

CODE

12

COUNTY:

Rock Island

CODE

161

## 3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army

DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969

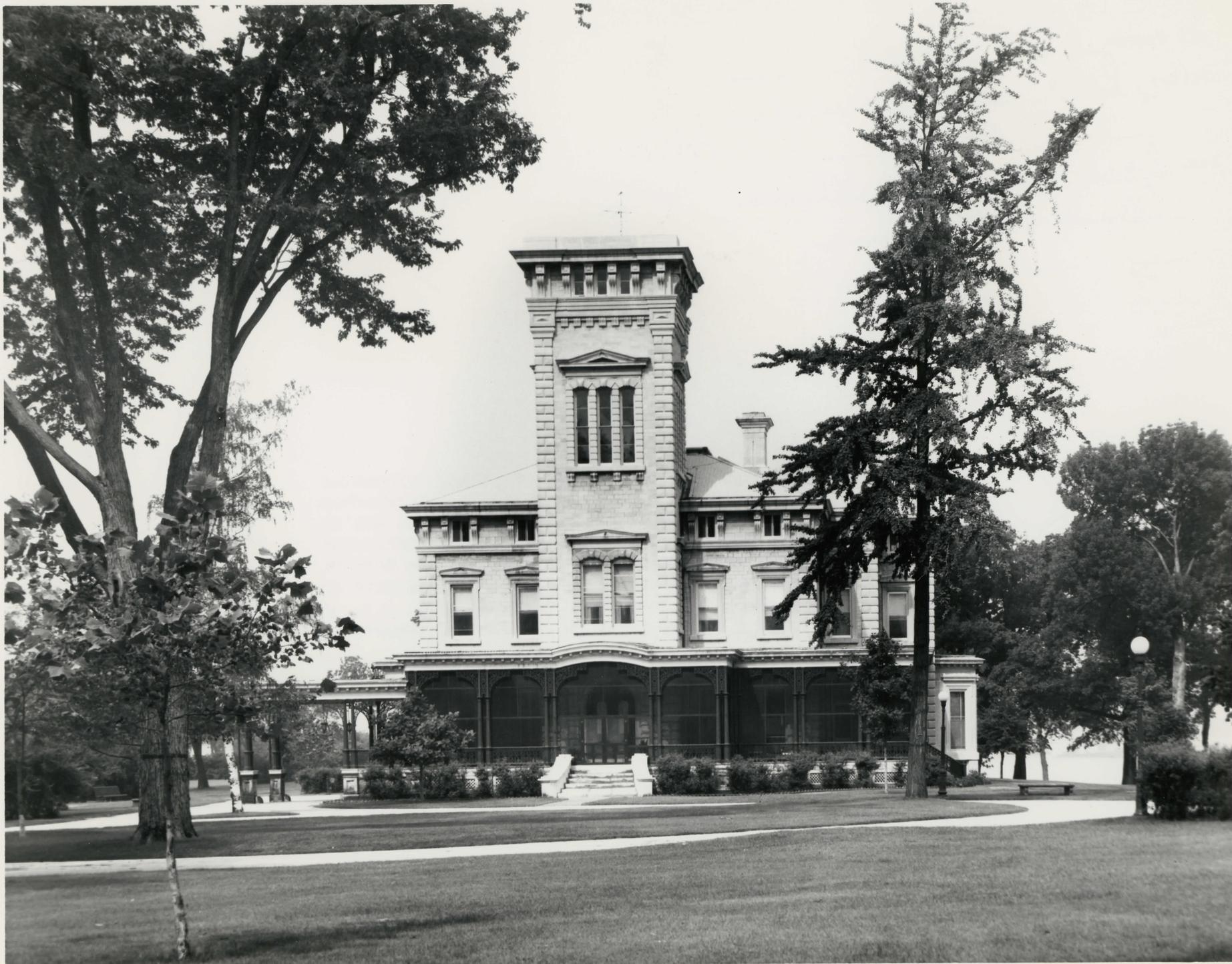
NEGATIVE FILED AT:

Rock Island Arsenal

## 4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Quarters No. 1 looking West  
Continuous quarters since 1872



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal

Loc: Rock Island Co, Illinois  
Quarters No. 1

①

Quarters No. 1

1872

PUBLICATION OF THIS PHOTOGRAPH IS NOT AUTHORIZED UNLESS APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY A PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE AT ANY ARMY ACTIVITY OR INSTALLATION AND SO NOTED HEREON. ITS USE IN COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENT MUST BE APPROVED BY THE PUBLIC INFORMATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFORMATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, THE PENTAGON WASHINGTON 25, D. C. IF PUBLISHED, PLEASE CREDIT "U. S. ARMY PHOTOGRAPH"

PROPERTY OF THE ARMY

1872



NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal; Rodman

Guns & Gen. Rodman's Grave

Loc. Rock Island County, Ill.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

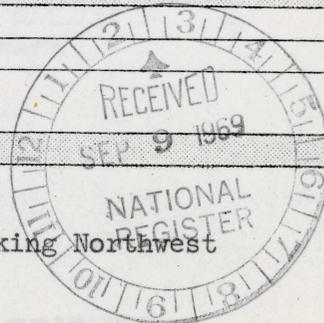
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9-30-69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Cemetery Drive			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Illinois	12	Rock Island	161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Rodman guns and General Rodman's grave, looking Northwest			





NPS Number 69-09-12-0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal:

Indian Mound, looking Northwest

Loc. Rock Island County, Illinois (#1)

Golf  
Rock

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69-09-12-0002	9.30.69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: <u>Rock Island Arsenal</u>			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
<u>Golf Lane</u>			
CITY OR TOWN:			
<u>Rock Island</u>			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
<u>Illinois</u>		<u>12</u>	<u>Rock Island</u>
			CODE
			<u>161</u>
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: <u>U. S. Army</u>			
DATE OF PHOTO: <u>July 17, 1969</u>			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
<u>Rock Island Arsenal</u>			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
<u>Indian Mound, looking Northwest</u>			



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



NPS Number 69.09.12.0002

Title: Rock Island Arsenal: Quarters

# 2, looking South

Loc: \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

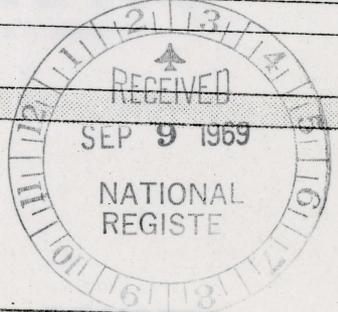
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

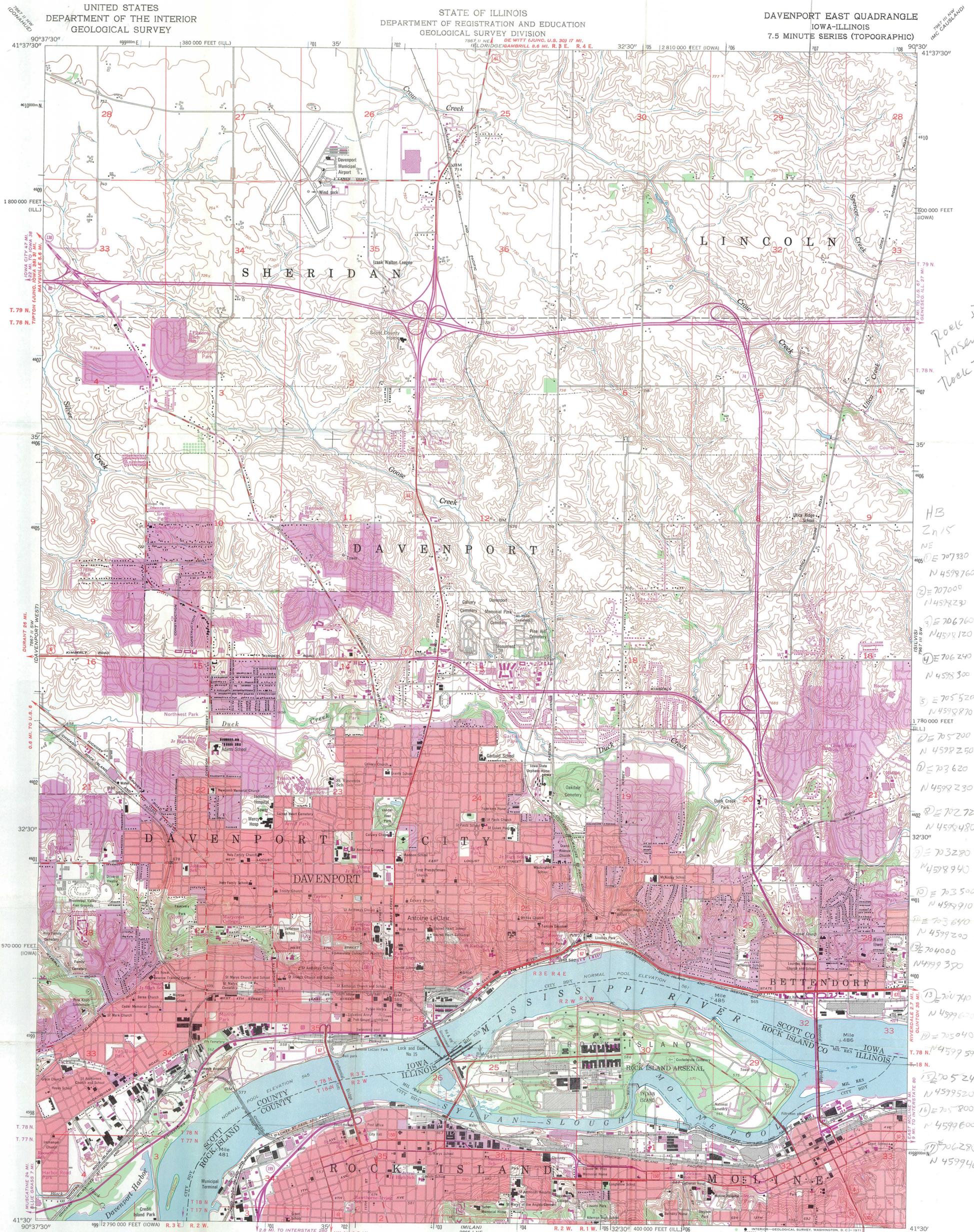
STATE	
Illinois	
COUNTY	
Rock Island	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
69.09.12.0002	9.30.69

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Rock Island Arsenal	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Terrace Drive, Building #2			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Rock Island			
STATE:		CODE	COUNTY:
Illinois		12	Rock Island
			CODE
			161
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: U. S. Army			
DATE OF PHOTO: July 17, 1969			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
Rock Island Arsenal			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Quarters No. 2, looking South			
Continuous quarters since 1874			



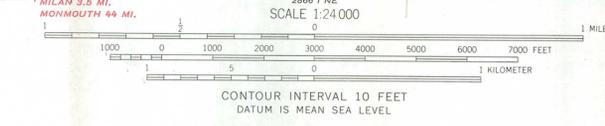
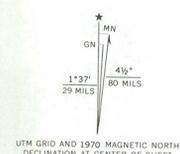
PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



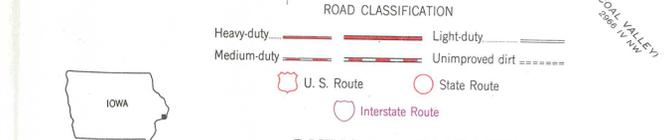
Rock Island  
Arsenal  
Rock Ill. Co., Ill.

- HB
- Zn 15
- NE
- ① E 707330  
N 4598760
- ② E 707000  
N 4598230
- ③ E 706760  
N 4598120
- ④ E 706240  
N 4598300
- ⑤ E 705520  
N 4598870
- ⑥ E 705200  
N 4598250
- ⑦ E 703620  
N 4598230
- ⑧ E 702720  
N 4598480
- ⑨ E 703280  
N 4598940
- ⑩ E 703500  
N 4598910
- ⑪ E 703640  
N 4599200
- ⑫ E 704000  
N 4599350
- ⑬ E 704740  
N 4599600
- ⑭ E 705040  
N 4599500
- ⑮ E 705240  
N 4599520
- ⑯ E 705800  
N 4599600
- ⑰ E 706280  
N 4599460

Illinois area mapped by the Geological Survey  
Iowa area mapped by the Army Map Service  
Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and  
Mississippi River Commission  
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods  
Entire map revised and field checked by AMS 1953  
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum  
10,000-foot grids based on Iowa coordinate system,  
south zone, and Illinois coordinate system, west zone  
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,  
zone 15, shown in blue  
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown  
Revisions shown in purple compiled by the Geological Survey from  
aerial photographs taken 1970. This information not field checked



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242,  
IOWA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, IOWA CITY, IOWA 52240,  
AND STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, URBANA, ILLINOIS 61801  
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



DAVENPORT EAST, IOWA-ILL.  
N4130-W9030/7.5  
1953  
PHOTOREVISED 1970  
AMS 2867 II SE-SERIES V876

Rock Island

Rb  
10/10/69

M34-HR

October 10, 1969

Miss Caroline R. Heath  
Historic Sites Coordinator  
Old State Capitol  
Springfield, Illinois

Dear Miss Heath:

Although both the <sup>p</sup>Rock Island Arsenal and the Galena Historic District have been signed on to the National Register, further information is needed before our records are complete. With regard to the Rock Island Arsenal, it is necessary that we have a more cohesive and informative statement of significance. A mere listing of historic facts is not sufficient. The statement of significance need not be long nor detailed as long as it is accurate.

The Galena form is complete in all ways but one: no definite boundaries are given. In order for the property to be protected adequately and its exact location known, we publish definite boundaries (i.e., street names, property lines, or distance from permanent landmarks) in the "Federal Register" when a property is listed there.

If you could furnish us with the above information at your earliest convenience, we would be most appreciative.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ R. S. Gamble

Robert S. Gamble, Historian  
National Register

cc:

Mr. W.L. Rutherford, Director, Department of Conservation, State  
Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706

Regional Director, Northeast Region

T  
HR

WDippel:ps 10/10/69

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

THOMAS F. RAILSBACK  
19TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

COUNTIES:  
FULTON           MERCER  
HENDERSON       ROCK ISLAND  
HENRY            WARREN  
KNOX             WHITESIDE  
  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Room 218  
CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
AREA: 202-225-3305

Room 228  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
211-19TH STREET  
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61201  
AREA: 309-794-9701, EXT. 285

Action Office *ENP*  
For info only

*CL-Jenkins*

February 25, 1972

Mr. David Jenkins  
Congressional Liaison Office  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dave:

As you know the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois has been enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places. Interest has now been expressed in the island, on which the Arsenal is located, being made a national park with a civic center and a memorial, perhaps something along the lines of the St. Louis arch, being constructed. I would appreciate your looking into this and advising what Federal financial assistance might be available.

Also, I would be interested in learning the cost of the St. Louis arch and the amount of Federal funds included in its construction.

Thanking you and with best regards I am

Sincerely,  
*Tom Railsback*  
TOM RAILSBACK  
Member of Congress

TR:um

SECRETARY

03 PM '72

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

504110

CL-28110

cc: Mr. Henry N. Barkhausen, Director, Dept of Conserv, 102 State Ofc Bldg, 400S. Spring St., Springfield, Ill w/cy in  
Director, Northeast Region w/cy inc  
LS- Mr. Melvin, w/cy inc  
I - Mr. Winge  
HR - w/cy inc

FBSarles:rls 3/7/72

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN HR

DRAFT

FBSarles:rls

March 7, 1972

H34-HR

Honorable Tom Railsback  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Railsback:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the possibility of bringing the Rock Island Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, into the National Park System.

Historic sites and buildings established as units of the National Park System must be judged to possess national significance and to meet standards of suitability and feasibility for park purposes as well. The determination of national significance is made by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666). Such determinations are usually based on the recommendations of the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The criteria applied in making this determination are listed on pages 13-15 of the enclosed copy of "NPS Criteria for Parklands."

Legislation in the Congress is ordinarily required to authorize the establishment of areas administered by the National Park Service. If such legislation should be introduced in the case of the Rock Island Arsenal, then the Congress would determine whether it merits such designation.

Sincerely yours,

Director

Enclosures

CL-28110

pac  
3/9

*Del*

WHITE HOUSE, CONGRESSIONAL, OR SECRETARIAL CORRESPONDENCE

TO: HR (801 Bldg)

FROM: Division of Legislative Services (LS)

SUBJECT: Preservation-Northeast

CONTROL NUMBER: CL-28110

SUSPENSE DATE: March 10, 1972

The attached correspondence is forwarded for the preparation of a draft reply. In the event the above suspense date cannot be met, please furnish me an interim draft reply on or before that suspense date, and include reasons for the delay and an estimate as to the date a final reply may be expected.

All draft replies must be surnamed by the Chief of the Division preparing the draft. It will be optional with that Division Chief as to whether his Assistant Director should also surname the draft.

For NPS signature XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
For Secretarial signature \_\_\_\_\_

*Ira Whitlock*

Ira Whitlock

PLEASE LEAVE THIS MEMO ATTACHED TO THE CORRESPONDENCE

MAR 6 1972

Hon. Tom Railsback  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Railsback:

Mr. David Jenkins, Office of Congressional Liaison, has asked us to thank you for your letter concerning the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois.

Mr. Jenkins appreciates your interest in this matter and we will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Hartzog, Jr.

Director

FNP:CRBraxton:maj:3/6/72

CL-28110

THOMAS F. RAILSBACK  
19TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

ROOM 218  
CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
AREA: 202-225-5905

COUNTIES:  
FULTON           MERCER  
HENDERSON       ROCK ISLAND  
HENRY            WARREN  
KNOX             WHITESIDE  
  
JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

**Congress of the United States**  
**House of Representatives**  
Washington, D.C. 20515

ROOM 228  
FEDERAL BUILDING  
211-19TH STREET  
ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS 61201  
AREA: 309-794-9701, EXT. 285

Action Office FNP  
For info only  
CL-Jenkins

February 25, 1972

Mr. David Jenkins  
Congressional Liaison Office  
Department of the Interior  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dave:

As you know the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois has been enrolled on the National Register of Historic Places. Interest has now been expressed in the island, on which the Arsenal is located, being made a national park with a civic center and a memorial, perhaps something along the lines of the St. Louis arch, being constructed. I would appreciate your looking into this and advising what Federal financial assistance might be available.

Also, I would be interested in learning the cost of the St. Louis arch and the amount of Federal funds included in its construction.

Thanking you and with best regards I am

Sincerely,  
*Tom Railsback*  
TOM RAILSBACK  
Member of Congress

TR:um

SECRETARY  
03 PM '72

107

NOV 2 1972

404110

CL-28110

H34-HR

MAR 28 1972

Rock Island

Hon. Tom Railsback  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Railsback:

Mr. David Jenkins, Office of Congressional Liaison, has asked us to thank you for your letter concerning the possibility of including the Rock Island Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois, in the National Park System and matters related to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in Missouri.

Historic sites and buildings established as units of the System must be judged to possess national significance and to meet standards of suitability and feasibility for park purposes as well. The determination of national significance is made by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 656). Such determinations are usually based on the recommendations of the Secretary's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The criteria applied in making this determination are listed on pages 13-15 of the enclosed copy of "NPS Criteria for Parklands."

Legislation in the Congress is ordinarily required to authorize the establishment of areas administered by the National Park Service. If such legislation should be introduced in the case of the Rock Island Arsenal, then the Congress would determine whether it merits such designation.

In regard to the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, the total Federal authorization for developments at the memorial is \$23,250,000. In addition, the establishing Act of May 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-561) requires contributions from the city of Saint Louis or other non-Federal source

CI-28110

in the amount of \$1 for every \$3 of Federal funds, or a total authorization of \$7,750,000 of contributed funds. This brings the total authorization for the project to \$31,000,000. Through fiscal year 1972, \$25,635,000 has been provided for the memorial; \$18,870,000 Federal and \$6,765,000 non-Federal funds. Additional Federal authorization available for the memorial totals \$4,380,000 and matching contributions included in the act total \$995,000.

Your interest in the programs of the National Park Service is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Ernest Allen Connally

ASSOCIATE Director

Enclosure

cc:

Mr. Henry N. Barkhausen  
Director, Department of Conservation  
102 State Office Building  
400 Spring Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62706 )w/c of inc.

CL

Director-NERegion )w/c of inc.

Director-MW Region )

HR )

AP - Mr. Gowans )

IS )

I )

FNP:FBSarles:GGowans:maj:3/22/72

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U.S.  
WASHINGTON, D. C. FIVE  
Action Office  
For info only

..... May 15, ....., 1973....  
Mr. Frank Wolf  
Office of Congressional Relations  
Department of Interior  
Washington, D. C.

The attached communication is submitted for your consideration, and to ask that the request made therein be complied with, if possible.

If you will advise me of your action in this matter and have the letter returned to me with your reply, I will appreciate it.

Very truly yours,

  
.....  
TOM RAILSBACK, M.C.  
.....  
ILLINOIS, 19th ... District.

APR 13 1973

April 10, 1973

Congressman John Railsback  
House Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Congressman Railsback:

The purpose of this letter is to re-emphasize to you the tremendous historical and cultural value of the Quad-City area in general and the old Colonel George Davenport home located on the grounds of the Rock Island Arsenal in particular.

For many years the Davenport home was the only one of its size and elegance between the Cities and St. Louis. It, therefore, served as a landmark, shelter, trading post and gathering place for many of the settlers, explorers, military and important personages traveling through and living in this vast and, at that time, seemingly uninhabited area. Such notables as Antoine LeClaire, President William Henry Harrison and the great Sauk warrior, Black Hawk, frequented the old home and the adjoining trading post run by Colonel Davenport. I'm sure it is unnecessary for me to further elaborate on the tremendous value of this picturesque old home to our heritage.

At present, only the main portion of the home still stands, the two adjoining wings which served as the trading post having collapsed long ago. The remaining portion of the home is still in relatively good condition, having been partially restored twice. It is open to the public only three times a year, during the Memorial Day, Fourth of July and Labor Day holidays, and this due only to the completely voluntary efforts of the Quad City Home Builders Association, specifically the members' wives.

In order for the home to be open year-round or at least during the summer, the interior would require considerable work and a well-trained staff of full time and part time guides and caretakers would have to be hired. Accurate reconstruction of the original wings for complete authenticity would, of course, also be highly recommended.

Congressman John Railsback  
Washington, D. C.  
April 10, 1973

Page 2

As you know, in these difficult times many of our people are having serious personal problems, many of which originate from a basic lack of a positive understanding and appreciation of our own culture and heritage. Only by making our cherished past come alive for our people (as has been so expertly done in such places as Ft. Dodge, Iowa, and Springfield and New Salem, Illinois) can we help to alleviate this very basic problem. Perhaps something similar can be done in our area with the Davenport home.

I'm sure with your assistance the Federal and respective State Governments could be persuaded to undertake this relatively minor, and at least by today's standards, inexpensive project. I'm equally sure you are aware of the additional benefits, business, political, etc., that would result from a successful project of this nature.

For further information, I will make available to you, at my expense, current photographs and a complete historical synopsis of the home. I have also sent a letter dealing with the above subject to Congressman Edward Mezvinsky, Governor Robert Ray and Governor Dan Walker.

Sincerely yours,

*T. R. Motto*

T. R. Motto  
3371 Clearwater Drive  
Bettendorf, Iowa 52722

May 22, 1973

Honorable Tom Railsback  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Railsback:

The Office of Congressional Liaison has asked us to acknowledge your inquiry in behalf of Mr. T. R. Motto concerning preservation of the old Colonel George Davenport home.

We appreciate your interest in this matter and will provide you a reply at our earliest opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald H. Walker

Ronald H. Walker  
Director

LOS (2) w/incoming  
FNP:CRBraxton:crb:5-22-73

CR Braxton 5/30  
CShull  
Rogers  
Bradford  
for Murtash  
Utley  
J. Wood 5/30  
Whitlock 5/30

All.

H34-PHR

JUN 1 1973

9-30-69

Honorable Tom Railsback  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Railsback:

Thank you for your inquiry on behalf of Mr. T. R. Motto concerning the preservation of the old Colonel George Davenport home.

We are pleased to advise you that the Rock Island Arsenal, including the Davenport home, was entered in the National Register of Historic Places on September 30, 1969. The enclosed brochure and fact sheet describe the National Register and its grants-in-aid program. In accordance with an approved State Historic Preservation Plan, National Register properties are eligible to be considered for matching grants-in-aid under this program.

Nominations to the National Register as well as grants-in-aid applications are made by the State through the State Historic Preservation Officer. Mr. Motto might want to consult the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, Mr. Anthony T. Dean, Director, Department of Conservation, 602 State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706, concerning the Davenport home.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Utley

Director Office of Archeology  
and Historic Preservation

Enclosures(Constituent's letter returned)

cc:  
Mr. Anthony T. Dean, Director  
Department of Conservation  
602 State Office Building  
Springfield, Illinois 62706) w/c of inc.

Director - Northeast Region) w/c of inc.  
LI - Mr. Keely  
PHR )  
LOS )  
(BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHR)  
FNP:CShull:1bb:5-30-73



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
HEADQUARTERS US ARMY MATERIEL DEVELOPMENT AND READINESS COMMAND  
5001 EISENHOWER AVE., ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22333

DRCIS-ER

860

RECEIVED  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE  
26 MAY 1977 9 25 AM '77

National Park Service  
United States Department of the Interior  
Washington, DC 20240

Gentlemen:

Rock Island and Watervliet Arsenals are two Army installations under the jurisdiction of this Command.

These two Arsenals were placed on the Register by the states or some agency other than the Department of the Army. As a result, we do not have a copy of either nomination in our files. In order to assist us in preservation planning matters, it is requested that a set of each of the nominations be furnished this Headquarters. Our address is as follows:

Commander  
US Army Materiel Development and  
Readiness Command  
ATTN: DRCIS-ER  
5001 Eisenhower Avenue  
Alexandria, VA 22333  
Telephone 274-9012

Sincerely yours,

  
STANLEY H. FRIED  
Chief, Real Estate Branch  
Engineer Division  
Directorate for Installations  
and Services

JUN 3 1977

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**Advisory Council on  
Historic Preservation**  
1522 K Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20005

SEP 13 1978

Colonel John C. Scholz  
Commander  
Rock Island Arsenal  
Rock Island, Illinois 61299

Dear Colonel Scholz:

We have been informed by the Illinois Department of Conservation that the proposed extension of porches on Quarter 4, an undertaking of the Department of the Army, may have an effect on the Rock Island Arsenal, a property included in the National Register of Historic Places. A copy of the Department's letter is enclosed. You will note that, as a result of a site inspection on July 12, 1978, the staff of the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office feels that this undertaking will affect the structure, and that the effect will not be adverse.

Please investigate this matter to determine whether the nature of the effect requires that you obtain the comments of the Council in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f, as amended, 90 Stat. 1320). Steps to determine this responsibility are set forth in Section 800.4 of the Council's "Procedures for the Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties" (36 CFR Part 800). A copy of the Council's Procedures is enclosed.

The Council requests that you report the results of your investigation to this office at the earliest opportunity. If you have further questions or require assistance, please call Joseph Hough at 202-254-3967.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

**SIGNED**

Myra F. Harrison  
Assistant Director  
Office of Review  
and Compliance

Enclosures

DATE 5-12-82

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL 8:50 AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Martin Schroeder

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

Facility Engineer  
FTS 367-4988

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Rock Island ARSENAL

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Change boundaries?

1969 - whole facility listed

Classification of structures?

30 or 40 bldgs of 200. Identified as contributing

Explained boundaries were fixed by law and couldn't be changed. That we would assist him in identifying contributing and non-contributing buildings. I said I would look at nomination and call him in c. 2 weeks to discuss this further.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

LINDA McClelland

TITLE

ARCH. HIST.

OFFICE

NR

8/2/82

— Architectural sign. assessed (39 Buildings)  
limited; historical sign not considered. He  
doesn't feel they are sufficient.

Context

— I explained that history / evolution of  
port should be examined - and significant  
activities defined. administrative  
• production and ~~architectural~~ buildings  
from World War II.

---

He'll send a copy of cultural report, sample  
forms done already. I'll look at them  
and talk further with him.  
Island: 170-180 buildings in all.  
Only 39 on forms.

He felt reasons why a building did not  
contribute should be ~~at~~ evident  
on forms.

He'll check with ARCOM headquarters'  
historian for historical overview.

DATE

5/28/72

TELEPHONE REPORT

TIME OF CALL

5

AM  
PM

1. CALL  TO:  FROM (Name)

Mike Ward

2. ADDRESS (Tel. No. if needed)

JL SHPO

3. SUBJECT, PROJECT NO., ETC.

Rock Island Arsenal

4. DETAILS OF DISCUSSION

Mike W. had visited Rock Island with ACHP rep, Charlene Dwin and Constance Ramirez. (last week or more). He had agreed pretty much with these installation engineers' assessments and would be working with them further. He questioned categories of several of buildings and wondered about cemeteries (1 nat'l; 1 confederate soldier cemetery). I explained that I'd be looking at mummification and would be talking further w. Mattin Schroeder, of Rock Island also.

NAME OF PERSON PLACING/RECEIVING CALL

L McClelland

TITLE

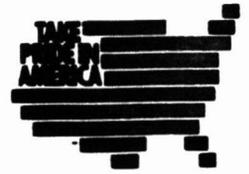
Arch. Hist

OFFICE

NR



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
P.O. BOX 37127  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(418)

MAY 20 1988

Memorandum

To: The Secretary

Through: Acting Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Acting Director, National Park Service

Subject Summary: Designations of 10 Properties as National Historic Landmarks--  
Request for Secretarial Action

*Janis Rice* JUN 2 1988

*[Handwritten signature]*

DISCUSSION: At a meeting on April 26, 1988, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended designation of the following properties as National Historic Landmarks:

1. Mornmouth, Natchez, Mississippi
2. Senator Stephen Benton Elkins House (Halliehurst), Elkins, West Virginia
3. Camp Hoover, Shenandoah National Park, Madison County, Virginia
4. Virginia Governor's Mansion, Richmond, Virginia
5. Borough House, Stateburg, South Carolina
6. Blandwood, Greensboro, North Carolina
7. Scow Schooner Alma, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California
8. Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Illinois
9. Chief Joseph Battleground of the Bear's Paw, Blaine County, Montana
10. USCGC Taney, Baltimore, Maryland

In accordance with National Historic Landmarks Program regulations, the Board reviewed the studies nominating these properties for Landmark status, and found that the properties meet National Historic Landmarks Program criteria. The Board therefore voted to recommend that they be designated as National Historic Landmarks. None of the parties required to be notified of Landmark nomination proposals objects to these nominations.

I recommend that you approve the Board's recommendations and designate as National Historic Landmarks all the properties listed above.

Approve *Ronald Paul Hodel*

Disapprove \_\_\_\_\_

Date JUN 07 1988

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Prepared by: Patty Milner ext.: 343-8172

MONMOUTH, Natchez, Mississippi.

More than any other structure, Monmouth embodies the life, ambitions, accomplishments, and forceful character of its owner, John A. Quitman, a prominent Southern political figure in the mid-19th century. Originally, a Federal-style residence, the house underwent an extensive remodeling in the Greek Revival style circa 1853, which was carried out by Quitman, who shaped it into what he believed to be an appropriate symbol of his status and role as a wealthy and politically powerful member of the planter aristocracy. As his residence for 32 years, and as the location of many of the events associated with his political career (serving in the Mexican-American War, holding various state government positions including Governor, running unsuccessfully for Vice-President, serving in the House of Representatives, participating in Cuban filibustering expeditions and being a strong proponent of states rights), Monmouth is the place which best represents the man, his career, and the significant role he played in setting the stage for the Civil War.

SENATOR STEPHEN BENTON ELKINS HOUSE (Halliehurst), Elkins, West Virginia.

Halliehurst was built for U.S. Senator Stephen Benton Elkins in 1890. It is a large wooden house with multiple towers, turrets, dormers, and elaborate interior woodwork. Its baronial style directly reflects the wealth and influence of Senator Elkins, who was a major figure in Republican politics from the 1880s until his death in 1911 and in the development of West Virginia's coal and railroad industries.

Elkins gained a reputation in national politics as a "President maker" because of his alliance with James G. Blaine. He played a major role in Blaine's campaign for the Presidency in 1884, when Blaine was the Republican nominee. In the 1888 election, with Blaine reluctant to run again, Elkins was influential in negotiations between Blaine's supporters and Benjamin Harrison that ultimately contributed to Harrison's nomination. Elkins subsequently became Harrison's Secretary of War. In 1895, he was elected U.S. Senator from West Virginia. He became chairman of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, and sponsored two major railroad regulating laws that bear his name, an anti-rebate act of 1903 and the Mann-Elkins Act of 1910. Elkins has been described as "one of the late nineteenth century's most successful businessmen-politicians."

CAMP HOOVER, Shenandoah National Park, Madison County, Virginia.

Begun as a private, "rustic"-style fishing camp and rural retreat by President and Mrs. Hoover in 1929, early in his Presidency, Camp Rapidan, or Camp Hoover, as it came to be called, is a monument to their strong interest in conservation. It also witnessed a precedent-setting example of American Presidents' habit of conducting vital business in informal settings: the disarmament discussions between Hoover and British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald in the fall of 1929. Hoover's example also inspired President Franklin D. Roosevelt to build "Shangri-la" (now Camp David). Camp Hoover, now within the Shenandoah National Park, is still available for the use of Presidents and their staffs.

Virginia Governor's Mansion, Richmond, Virginia.

This structure, located within the Capitol Square in Richmond, is a finely proportioned, rectangular, two-story brick residence constructed between 1811 and 1813. Federal in inspiration, the executive mansion has served as the official residence of the State's governors since then, making it the oldest executive residence in the United States, except for the White House, still used for its original purpose and a fitting symbol of the evolving role of the institution since that time. The mansion's key occupants were directly linked with nationally significant events such as Nat Turner's Rebellion, the John Brown raid, Virginia's leadership in the secession crisis and Civil War, Reconstruction, and the development of the State's fabled political "organization".

BOROUGH HOUSE, Stateburg, South Carolina.

The Borough House Plantation is a complex consisting of a main house, formal gardens, and 27 dependencies, most of which date to the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Of these, six dependencies and portions of the main house were constructed of pise de terre (rammed earth) in 1821. Borough House Plantation is the largest known collection of "high style" pise buildings in the United States.

BLANDWOOD, Greensboro, North Carolina.

Designed by master architect Alexander Jackson Davis in 1844, Blandwood is the earliest surviving example of the American Italian Villa. It is described by Davis authority Jane Davies, as "probably the prototype for one of the most popular American house patterns in the Italianate mode: a bold central front tower projecting from a rectangular block." Davies has described the restoration of Blandwood as sensitive and as accurate as possible.

Scow Schooner ALMA, Golden Gate National Recreation Area, San Francisco, California.

The 1891 scow schooner Alma, a historic vessel moored as part of the collection of the National Maritime Museum, San Francisco, is an excellent example of a once-common, vernacular work-a-day craft found on the major waterways of the United States from Colonial times through the 20th century. While built and operated on San Francisco Bay, Alma is in many ways indistinguishable from scows which were launched and sailed on Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf Coast, the Great Lakes, inland rivers, and other coastal waters of the United States. No scow schooners save Alma are known to survive afloat in the United States. Possessing a high level of integrity, Alma is of exceptional national significance as the only American scow schooner surviving as a floating, intact representative of her type.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL RODMAN-PLAN STONE BUILDINGS, Rock Island, Illinois.

The Rock Island Arsenal's stone buildings, planned and inspired by Gen. Thomas J. Rodman, represent one of the largest military construction projects of the late 19th century. These ten large manufacturing shops and ancillary buildings remain today the administrative and technological core of the arsenal, which is one of only two 19th-century Army arsenals still engaged in munitions production. Newer buildings nearby reflect the continuing operations of the arsenal, but changes to the arsenal's Rodman-plan 19th-century buildings have been relatively minor.

General Rodman, a major figure in the history of American ordnance technology, outlined an ambitious construction program when he was the arsenal's second commandant, between 1865 and 1871. Though carrying out this building program required a large part of the arsenal's productive effort over the next 30 years, by 1875 the arsenal had begun to supply nearly all the ordnance stores required by the Army in the west. Among the arsenal's significant contributions to U.S. ordnance technology are its leading roles in production of artillery carriages and recoil mechanisms. The U.S. Army made major strides in the transition from horse- to auto-drawn artillery at Rock Island.

CHIEF JOSEPH BATTLEGROUND OF THE BEAR'S PAW, Blaine County, Montana.

The Bear Paw Mountain fight and siege ended on October 5, 1877, with the surrender of Chief Joseph and more than 400 of his people. Although Chief Joseph was not the great strategist and tactician that popular literature pictures, his role at the Bear Paw surrender and as an articulate and compelling spokesman for his people, before and after the war, assures his national significance. The Nez Perce had halted a mere 45 miles south of the Canadian border in their flight in order to allow the women and children to rest, not realizing that Col. Nelson A. Miles, under orders from Maj. Gen. Howard, had managed to catch up with them. Early on the morning of September 30, the Nez Perce discovered the presence of the soldiers and Col. Miles was forced to order an attack on the Indian encampment. The Nez Perce managed to drive the soldiers back, but Miles' men set up a siege of the encampment, including occasional artillery fire. The weather was cold, windy, and snowy adding to the Indians discomfort. Toward evening, on October 5, Chief Joseph rode out from the besieged encampment to surrender to Col. Miles. It was here that he made his famous statement: "Here me, my chiefs, I am tired; my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands, I will fight no more." The Bear Paw surrender, signaled more than the end of the long flight from Idaho and Oregon. It marked the close of the Nez Perces' existence as an "independent Indian people." Henceforth, they lived as a group of displaced persons, in the white culture but certainly not of it. In a real sense, the Nez Perce nation was no more. This site has a great amount of integrity, and standing at the battleground today, one can almost feel that it is October 5, 1877.

USCGC TANEY, Baltimore, Maryland.

The U.S. Coast Guard high-endurance cutter Roger B. Taney, currently in a temporary berth prior to joining the fleet of the Baltimore Maritime Museum in Baltimore's Inner Harbor, is the last vessel still afloat to have survived the Pearl Harbor attack. Taney was built in 1935-36 at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. She saw valuable wartime service in the Pacific, Mediterranean, and the North Atlantic during World War II and also served in the Korean and Viet Nam conflicts in addition to performing the many tasks called for in Coast Guard service. Taney's association with events important in American history and in the history of the Coast Guard, her long association with technological advances in aviation, meteorology and communications, and her embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a distinguished, long-serving class of warships, all serve to make her a nationally significant vessel.

Note 8

World War II role —

World War I role —

~~World War~~

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Rock Island Arsenal

(Resource Name)

69000057

(Reference Number[s])

8 130 188

(Date form completed)

Rock Island

(County)

Illinois

(State)

L. Shrimpton

(Completed by)

STATUS:

1. MISSING \_\_\_ 2. REMOVED/ DEMOLISHED \_\_\_ 3. NHL  4. TR \_\_\_ 5. MRA \_\_\_ 6. OVER-SIZED \_\_\_ 7. NPS - UNDOCUMENTED \_\_\_ 8. DOE - OWNER OBJECTION \_\_\_ 9. RESTRICTED \_\_\_

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder ( ); Nomination ( ); Map(s) ( ); Photos ( )  
Available on: Microfiche ( ); Optical Disk ( )

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (Cause for removal) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date Removed) 1 1

3. Rock Island Arsenal Rodman Plan - Old Stone Buildings (NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date Designated) 6 17 188

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

\_\_\_\_\_ (TR or MRA Name)

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. \_\_\_\_\_ (Location of oversize file)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ (Current source of partial documentation) \_\_\_\_\_ (Target Date) 1 1

COMMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ (Where found, or source of replacement) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date Found/Replaced) 1 1

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

(Resource Name)

6900057

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STATUS:

- 1. MISSING
- 2. REMOVED/  DEMOLISHED
- 3. NHL
- 4. TR
- 5. MRA
- 6. OVER-SIZED
- 7. NPS -  UNDOCUMENTED
- 8. DOE -  OWNER OBJECTION
- 9. RESTRICTED

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder (  ); Nomination (  ); Map(s) (  ); Photos (  )  
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 (If multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

(TR or MRA Name)

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 (If multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

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