



Quarters One

Rock Island Arsenal

By

Mikhael Weitzel



(cover page) Quarters One looking south south-east. (this page) Quarters One east face looking west.

Third Edition
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Preface

Some histories are the culmination of a long burning desire; others appear in front of you and take on a life of their own. Last summer, having recently moved to the Quad Cities, I was given a directive. “Write something on Quarters One.” As I sought out my first source document and began researching the limestone clad landmark on the bank of the Mississippi River I anticipated the crafting of a decent magazine article. As I continued to research and write, the work took on a life of its own. Everyone I came in contact with during my research had a new anecdotal tale to share; each tale became a new lead to track down. In the end, I found that Quarters One held a history as deep, intricate, and impressive as its noble façade. There are still many more leads to research, more anecdotes to confirm, this work summarizes what I have found to this point.

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Bench in main lobby, built by Rock Island Arsenal craftsmen

Introduction

Quarters One on Rock Island Arsenal is an established and recognizable landmark in the Quad Cities area. Perched on the banks of the Mississippi River, the house harkens back to an earlier time. The massive size, clean lines, and pastoral setting give the edifice a sense of grandeur. The third floor roof and the tower provide sweeping vistas of the Quad Cities area. One can imagine families on the tower roof in the summer watching riverboat traffic on the main channel or new agricultural implements factories in Moline.

BG Thomas J. Rodman received permission to build a home on Rock Island Arsenal in early 1869. Rodman finished the design by the end of the year. From the beginning, Rodman proposed a large house that would also serve as a place for distinguished visitors. In his vision, Quarters One would always be both a home and a public building. In 1870 Rock Island remained at the edge of the far west and was a transit point for expeditions to the west. Some suggest that the entire third floor was designed to house the waiting families of soldiers on western travel. At the same time, Rodman expected that, as commanding officer and a senior leader in the local community, he would need space to entertain and hold public business. The building was designed and constructed with all those ideas in mind. Quarters One performed its first public duty when, in June 1871, it hosted the funeral of BG Thomas J. Rodman for the Arsenal staff and local community. Since then, Quarters One has been not only a home, but a public place to house visitors and host events.

Since 1871, before construction was complete, Quarters One has been the home of the senior officer assigned to Rock Island. Thirty-eight different senior officers, from General Rodman on, have called Quarters One home and one officer lived in the house twice. Each officer and his family have left their mark and have made the very public building an individual home. Today, the portraits of those thirty-eight officers line the stairway. Unfortunately, the era of housing the senior officer on the island in Quarters One has come to an end. Due to a variety of reasons, the US Army decided in 2006 that Quarters One would no longer be a family housing unit. MG and Mrs. Robert M. Radin were the last family to make Quarters One their home.

As Quarters One passed from a home to a new use, it was determined that a short history should be prepared that not only described the building, but also described its place in the history of Rock Island Arsenal and the Quad Cities. This volume, prepared by the US Army Sustainment Command History Office, is intended to leave a memorial to the building and the service it has provided to the community for over 135 years. Pictures and words cannot adequately describe the beauty and grandeur of the building. It has to be seen, walked through, and lived in to be completely appreciated.

February 2008

George Eaton
Command Historian
US Army Sustainment Command



**Hall tree created by Rock Island Arsenal
craftsmen**

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Quarters One north face and flag pole looking west south-west



Plate mounted at the base of the flag Pole: "AT THE REQUEST OF MRS. HARRY B. JORDAN THIS SMALL FLAGPOLE WAS MADE FROM THE TOP SECTION OF THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL FLAGPOLE ERECTED SEPT 1894 BY GENERAL A. R. BUFFINGTON AND RAZED JUNE 6TH 1920 BY ORDER OF COLONEL HARRY B. JORDAN COMMANDING, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS DANGEROUS CONDITION. ---- THIS TABLET WAS MADE FROM A PIECE OF AN AUSTRIAN GUN CAPTURED 1841 FROM MEXICO"

“The charming island of Rock Island, three miles long and half a mile wide, belongs to the United States, and the Government has turned it into a wonderful park, enhancing its natural attractions by art, and threading its fine forests with many miles of drives. Near the center of the island one catches glimpses, through the trees, of ten vast stone four-story buildings, each of which covers an acre of ground. These are the Government workshops; for the Rock Island establishment is a national armory and arsenal.”

Mark Twain. “Life on the Mississippi” 1883.

Before The Arsenal

The Sac and Fox tribes first settled the region surrounding the convergence of the Mississippi River and the Rock River around 1680. They built their capital at the junction of the Mississippi and Rock Rivers and named it *Saukenuk*. The town boasted streets, council houses, athletic fields and a population around three to four thousand. Rock Island became a summer retreat and early park for the two tribes.

The French, represented by Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette, became the first Europeans to enter the area. They established a trading post on Credit Island opposite the Sac and Fox capital. The tribes did not willingly serve the French like many other tribes had. The French, in retaliation, actively supported tribes at war with the Sac and Fox. These attempts to destroy the Sac and Fox tribes failed and the French resigned themselves to paying close attention to the two tribes.

At the conclusion of the French and Indian War, the British became the European owners of the region through the Treaty of Paris, 1763. The British chose *Saukenuk* as the site of their central trading post. The Sac and Fox diligently strove to remain neutral during the British occupation of the region and refrained from joining in Pontiac's Uprising. The Spanish took an interest in the Sac and Fox and began sending gifts to the tribes in preparation to claim at least some of the territory Britain recently gained from France. The British countered this with their own supply of gifts to the two tribes.

The beginning of independent spirit in the colonists caused echoes in the Sac and Fox tribes. The British tried diligently to march all of their perceived Indian allies against the rebels. La Maine Cassee, "The Crushed Hand" became a successful agitator against the British cause amongst the tribes. His actions within Sac and Fox tribes stymied British recruiting efforts. Cassee fought against a British incursion of 280 men, defeating them. Because of Cassee's success against the British, the Sioux received British permission to go to war against the Sac and Fox. The new Americans knew very little, if anything, of Cassee's efforts against the British. Due to this ignorance, Colonel John Montgomery led a punitive expedition against the Sac and Fox. The Sac offered little resistance and evacuated their village ahead of the invading Americans. This western-most campaign of the Revolutionary War marked the first time the American military appeared in the Rock Island region.

American interest, and presence, in the area waned, until President Thomas Jefferson's Louisiana Purchase began the vision of western expansion. Indiana territory Governor William Henry Harrison began negotiations with the Sac and Fox under direction of President Thomas Jefferson in 1804. He met with four chiefs from the Sac

and two from the Fox on 3 November 1804. Governor Harrison purchased roughly 23,000 square miles, which included Rock Island, from the six chiefs for \$2254.50 in goods and annual allotments worth \$1000 in goods. Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike began his expedition to find the source of the Mississippi River the following year. He stopped at *Saukenuk* and gave gifts to the Sac and Fox tribes early in his expedition.

By 1814, the War of 1812 reverberated through the area. Military maneuvering for control of the Great Lakes and the river routes in America brought conflict to the region when the British actively recruited from the Sac and Fox tribes. In July of 1814 a reinforcement convoy under Captain John Campbell came under fire from Sac and Fox war parties, as well as British artillery, at Campbell's Island, six miles up river from Rock Island. Brevetted Major Zachary Taylor led three hundred and thirty-four officers and men of the Seventh United States Infantry on a reprisal raid and with orders to construct a fort at Rock Island. Taylor's force was turned back by a combined force of 1500 Indians, representing all of the tribes allied with Britain, and a detachment of British artillery established on Credit Island.

In September, 1815, Colonel R.C. Nichols arrived with an expedition to build a fort on Rock Island. The expedition arrived at roughly the same time British and American diplomats signed the Treaty of Ghent, ending the War of 1812. The expedition wintered at Rock Island and Nichols was replaced by Brevet Brigadier General Thomas A. Smith. General Smith began construction of Fort Armstrong at the foot of Rock Island. Colonel William Lawrence supervised the completion of construction. Sutler for the army, agent for the American Fur Company and future Indian Agent, Colonel George

Davenport established himself on Rock Island, building his home and running an Indian Trading post a short distance from Fort Armstrong.

White settlers and squatters began appearing in the area towards the end of 1828. Tensions rose as the new settlers paid no regard for Sac and Fox property. The Sac and Fox followed a tradition of leaving their homes during the winter and living in hunting camps in the wilderness and returning in the spring. During their absences, American settlers were occupying these “abandoned” houses and then purchasing the property from the government. In 1832 Blackhawk led roughly 1000 men, women and children back to their homes at *Saukenuk*. The American settlers and the government of the Illinois Territory claimed Blackhawk and his band committed an act of war. Many notable Americans participated in the campaign to capture and destroy Blackhawk’s band, including; Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, Winfield Scott, Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Robert Anderson, and many others. In three months the Blackhawk’s tribes suffered grossly disproportionate casualties before the conflict was concluded at the mouth of the Bad Axe River.

After the conclusion of hostilities with the Sac and Fox tribes, Fort Armstrong was abandoned in 1836. General Joseph Street, Indian Agent, was placed in charge of maintaining the property until 1838. Colonel George Davenport took over responsibility for the fort until 1840. Colonel Davenport built a large, two-story frame house on the island which was considered the finest residence north of St. Louis for many years. The first house built by settlers pre-dated Davenport’s 1833 construction. Russell Farnham, Davenport’s partner, built his house in 1826 in what is now Rock Island. The house, later

known as the John Barrel house, became the county seat for Rock Island County and the first court house.

New settlers soon began arriving in the area in large numbers. In 1837 Robert E. Lee took charge of his first independent assignment for the federal government, performing a survey of the Rock Island rapids, described as a “fifteen mile white-knuckler”. Lee established his headquarters on the top deck of a steamer torn open and run aground in those rapids. During his work on the Rock Island Rapids he purchased land on the Davenport side of the river and laid out the first town site a few miles downstream from the present city. Three years later Major Bell, of the Ordnance Department, was dispatched to perform another survey, specifically to determine the feasibility of placing an arsenal and armory on Rock Island. The growth of the surrounding area, especially the growing industrial strength of industries built in present day Moline, allowed Bell to give a favorable report on the area’s suitability. That same year Captain W.R. Shoemaker was sent to Rock Island to repair some of the buildings in Fort Armstrong for immediate use as an armory.

The communities in the region continued to grow. Local industries built dams to harness waterpower from the Mississippi River. Rock Island, Davenport, and Moline continued to expand. The area supplied an abundance of building materials; wood, stone, and metals. Squatters repeatedly erected residences and businesses on the island and were repeatedly warned off by the U.S. Marshal and Colonel Davenport.

John and Aaron Long and Grandville Young murdered Colonel Davenport on 4 July 1845. The murder shocked the community. Private detective Edward Bonney tracked and captured the three and returned them to Rock Island for trial. The three were

tried and convicted, each receiving a sentence to hang. At 3:30 in the afternoon, 29 October 1845, the executions took place. John Long confessed his guilt on the gallows, but proclaimed the innocence of his two conspirators. All three hung, Aaron Long's noose broke, and he was re-hung immediately. All three bodies were given to local doctors for research. John Long's body was given to Dr. Patrick Gregg, later mayor of Rock Island, and was lost upon Dr. Gregg's death. Years later the body was returned to the Rock Island County Historical Society by Dr. Charles Kahlke, who had received the body from Gregg's widow. The historical society placed the skeleton inside a glass display case where the remains of John Long hung on public display until 1978. John Long was removed from the courthouse and properly interred in the Dickson Cemetery inside Black Hawk State Park.

Individual and cooperative efforts were made repeatedly to wrest ownership of the island from the Army. The most successful of the attempts culminated when an 1854 Congressional bill almost passed to begin selling the island in ten acre lots. Amazingly, the local residents remained unaware of these proceeding until only days before the scheduled sale began. Secretary of War Jefferson Davis became aware of the efforts and stopped the bill from being passed.

Despite notice from the War Department expressly forbidding its construction, the first rail bridge to cross the Mississippi River connected Rock Island to Davenport on 22 April 1856. Fifteen days later, 6 May 1856, the *Effie Afton*, a new and well equipped steamer worth between \$50,000 and \$60,000 and insured for \$15,000, passed under the bridge heading up-river. The side wheel steamer hauled a cargo of cattle and horses as well as about 200 passengers. Two hundred feet later the *Effie Afton* is reported to have

heeled hard to the right. Her starboard engine stopped while her port engine continued to turn. She drifted down stream then struck the span of the bridge next to the draw. The collision damaged both ship and bridge severely. All 200 passengers aboard the *Effie Afton* evacuated the steamer onto the bridge and to shore with their personal baggage, taking between thirty minutes and an hour to completely clear the ship. One passenger, in his deposition, explained how he and two other men removed two 700-800 pound crates from the hold and carried them to shore. A stove in one of the *Effie Afton's* cabins allegedly tipped over, after the passengers had departed, and fire quickly spread throughout the ship. Captain Jacob Hurd and his crew escaped the burning ship. The *Effie Afton* burned to the waterline in five minutes. The fire spread to the bridge, which burned through the night, and left it completely destroyed by the following morning. Reports claimed steam ships up and down the river blew their whistles and rang their bells all morning celebrating the destruction of the bridge. Captain Hurd and the owners of the *Effie Afton* filed suit in federal court against the Railroad Bridge Company for the loss of the ship and cargo, asking for compensation of \$934,000. The Railroad Bridge Company claimed the “accident” was a deliberate, premeditated act by the ship. Accomplished railroad lawyer Abraham Lincoln represented the Railroad Bridge Company and squared off against Judge H.M. Wead, the best river lawyer in the state of Illinois, representing the *Effie Afton*. Wead based his case on the bridge being a hazard to river navigation. Lincoln prepared for the case by studying every detail of the river currents and the geography of the area. The entire region remained on edge for the next two years. The case firmly laid down the conflict between river commerce and the rapidly expanding railroads. On 26 September 1857 Judge John MacLean issued his

instructions to the jury. The jury deliberated for a few hours and became locked with nine jurors in favor of the bridge and three in favor of the *Effie Afton*. Judge MacLean declared the jury hung and dismissed the case, creating a victory for the railroads. Judge MacLean was also one of the two dissenting judges on the Supreme Court in the Dredd Scott decision 6 March 1857. Judge MacLean is described as the only openly anti-slavery justice in the Supreme Court at the time. The impetus for Dredd Scott's case began when his owner, Dr. John Emerson was station at Fort Armstrong.

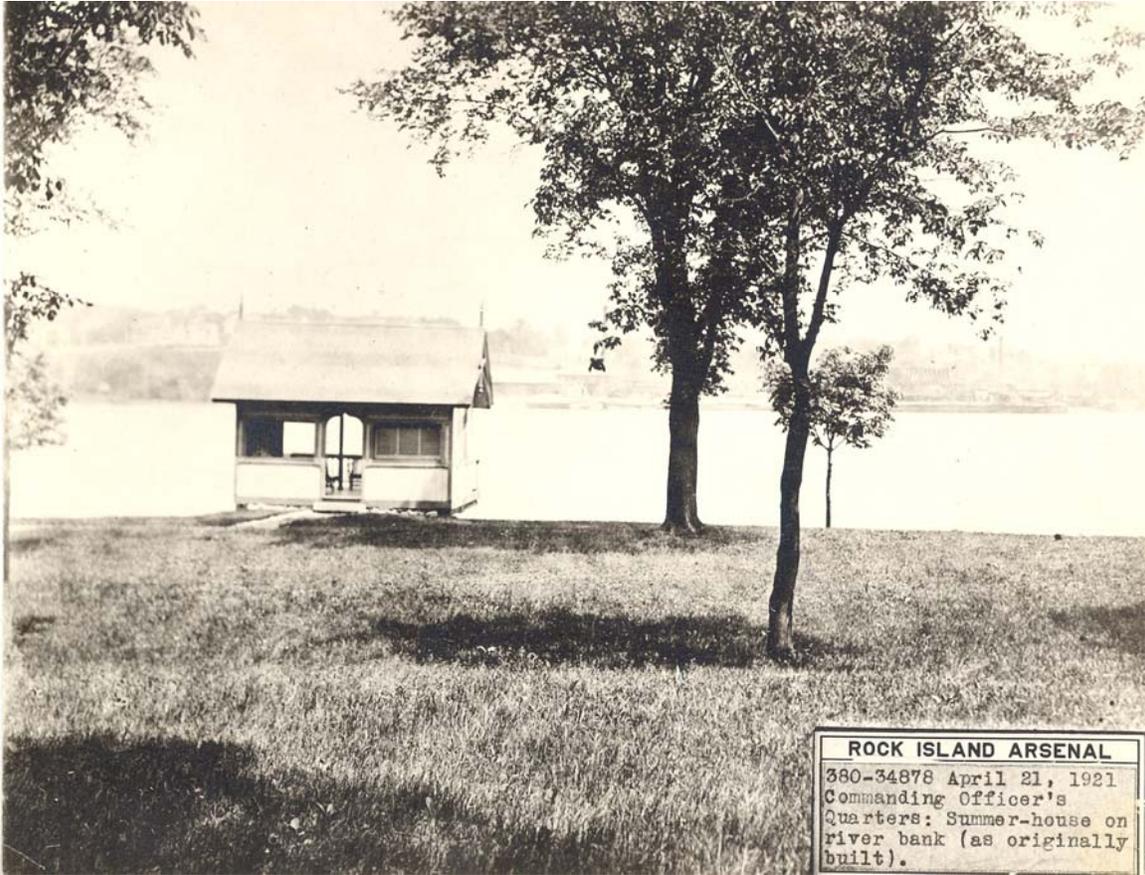
6 May 1863 Major C.P. Kingsbury, Major F.D. Callender and Captain T.J. Treadwell arrived at Rock Island to begin surveying and laying out sites for the arsenal. Kingsbury was appointed as the first commandant of Rock Island Arsenal during this survey by Brigadier General Jones W. Ripley. One of the first things the group found on their visit was the hurried construction of hundreds of workmen building a prison. Directly north of the island, in Davenport's McClellan Heights stood another prisoner of war camp housing the Sioux prisoners captured in Minnesota after their outbreak and massacre in 1862. The camp on the island received and housed Confederate prisoners. The first guards arrived 2 November 1863. Their commander, Lieutenant Colonel Shaffner arrived on 19 November 1863. Colonel A.J. Johsen arrived 22 November 1863 as commandant of the prisoners. On 3 December 1863 the first prisoners, captured at the battle of Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, arrived. The camp consisted of eighty-four barracks one hundred feet by twenty feet, each accommodating 120 prisoners. The camp also contained a prisoner hospital, officer's quarters, administrative buildings and other buildings necessary to the camp. The camp occupied the north central part of the island, where the Officer's quarters and Rock Island Arsenal Golf Course stand today. The

camp could hold 13,000 prisoners. From the arrival of the first Lookout Mountain prisoners until repatriation at the end of the Civil War around 12,400 Confederate prisoners occupied the camp. Repeated outbreaks of small pox, and other camp diseases took their toll on the prisoner population, claiming the lives of about 2,000. However, the prisoners ate the same rations as the guards, and received as much liberty within the camp as possible, and many of them remained after the war to become residents in the communities on both sides of the Mississippi River.

Major Kingsbury began construction of the Arsenal around the prisoner camp. He also began negotiations that led to the moving of the railroad bridge, initially crossing through the island slightly west of the prisoner camp, to the far western edge of the island. The U.S. Government and the Railroad Bridge Company shared the cost of the new construction. The ground breaking for the first arsenal building, now known as the clock tower for its twelve foot clock faces on each side of the building's upper structure, officially designated "Storehouse A" began September 1863. Congress passed an act in April 1864 instructing the Secretary of War to "take and hold full, complete, and permanent possession" of Rock Island Arsenal. In 1865 Kingsbury began writing the Chief of Ordnance recommending Rock Island Arsenal be developed to serve as a national armory and foundry. Brevet Brigadier General Thomas J. Rodman replaced Major Kingsbury as Commandant of Rock Island Arsenal in June 1865. General Rodman arrived at Rock Island Arsenal with orders to begin expansion of the arsenal into a National Arsenal.



Call Box and In-House Phone, Kitchen.



ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL
380-34878 April 21, 1921
Commanding Officer's
Quarters: Summer-house on
river bank (as originally
built).

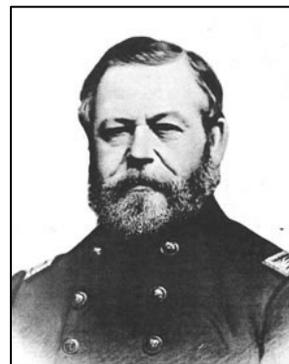
Summer house looking north.

“This busy community [Rock Island and Moline, IL and Davenport, IA] may have a special local interest in the Island and in Rock Island Arsenal, but this vast plant has been built and is maintained by the people of the United States for national uses. Strictly speaking, the Arsenal is in no sense more local than the Capitol at Washington, a transcontinental line of railway or the long and deep artery of trade which floats an immense commerce from St. Paul to New Orleans.”

B.F. Tillinghast. “Rock Island Arsenal: In Peace and In War” 1889.

Construction of Quarters One

West Point graduate and engineer General Thomas J. Rodman took command of Rock Island Arsenal after the conclusion of the Civil War. In 1865, General Rodman began construction of improved facilities to enlarge the munitions depot into a manufacturing center. Ten massive stone workshops formed the core of Rodman’s vision of Rock Island Arsenal. Rodman lived in a two-story wood framed home on 8 ½ Avenue in the town of Rock Island. The house was not on Rock Island Arsenal, and it was not sufficient to entertain guests of any number or stature. On 24 March 1869 Rodman received permission from the Ordnance Office, authorized by Secretary of War John McAllister Schofield, to build personal quarters to serve as the residence of the highest ranking officer at Rock Island Arsenal. Rodman submitted plans and architectural drawing he had drafted. His plans expanded and modified on his



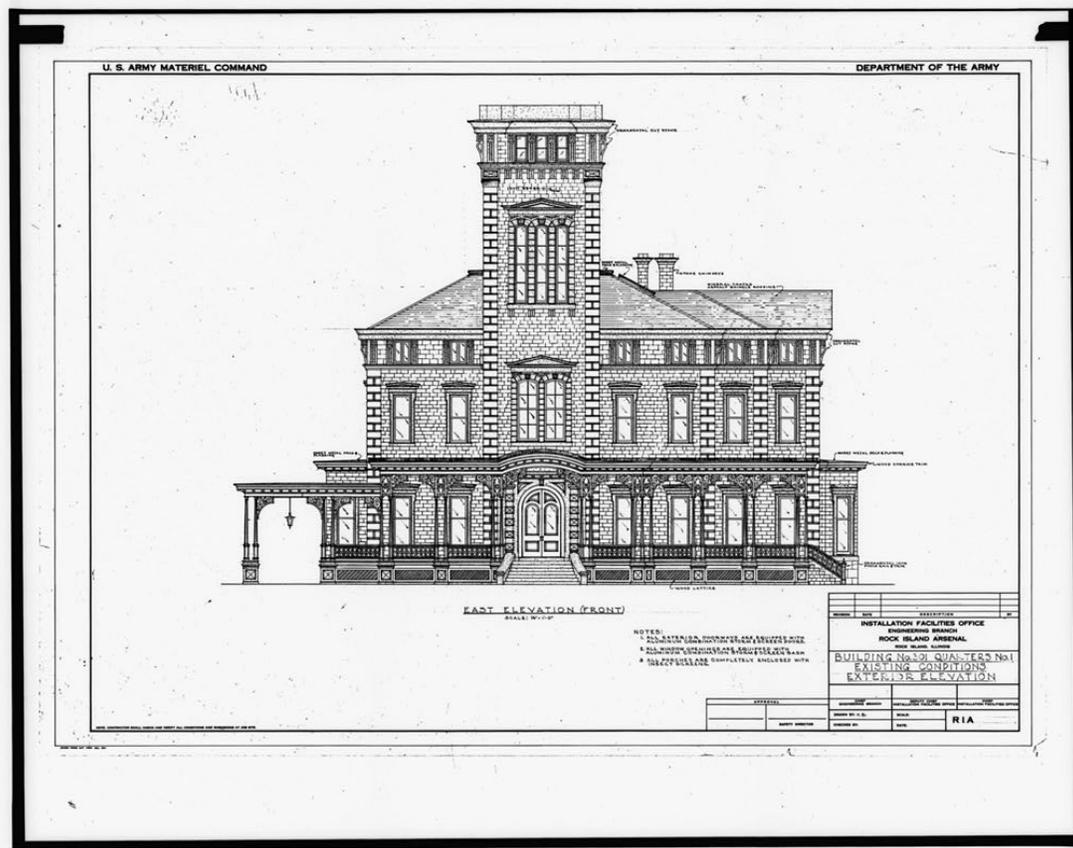
**General Thomas J.
Rodman**

design of the Commandant's quarters at Watertown Arsenal, Watertown Massachusetts. Rodman's new plans more than doubled the floor space of the Watertown Arsenal Quarters One. He justified the immense scale of the residence in two primary ways. First, the construction of the quarters would have the same massive size and use the same building materials as the ten stone workshops, allowing all of the buildings to share a visual conformity and uniform appearance. Second, Quarters One would serve as a guest house for visiting distinguished visitors. The neighboring community lacked sufficient lodging facilities and Rodman's quarters off post were insufficient to host guests. Rail and river travel from the eastern United States converged at Rock Island. Quarters One could host and entertain multiple parties of visitors to Rock Island Arsenal as well as serve distinguished visitors traveling to or from the western frontier waiting for transportation. Rodman's Rock Island Quarters One shared many similarities with Quarters One at Watertown Arsenal.

Quarters One at Watertown Arsenal is a two story Bracketed style brick mansion. Chimneys, hipped roofs, and a sweeping veranda supported by cast iron columns give the mansion an asymmetrical, Victorian style. The interior radiates from a large central hall and stairs with access to the various rooms off of this central hub. The parlors, pocket doors, heavy moulding, ceiling medallions, polychromatic wood floors, marble fireplaces, and recessed interior shutters are almost exactly the same as those later built into Rock Island Arsenal's Quarters One. The Commanding Officer's Quarters, Watertown Arsenal was listed on the National Register of Historic Places 7 October 1976.



Commander's Quarters Watertown Arsenal



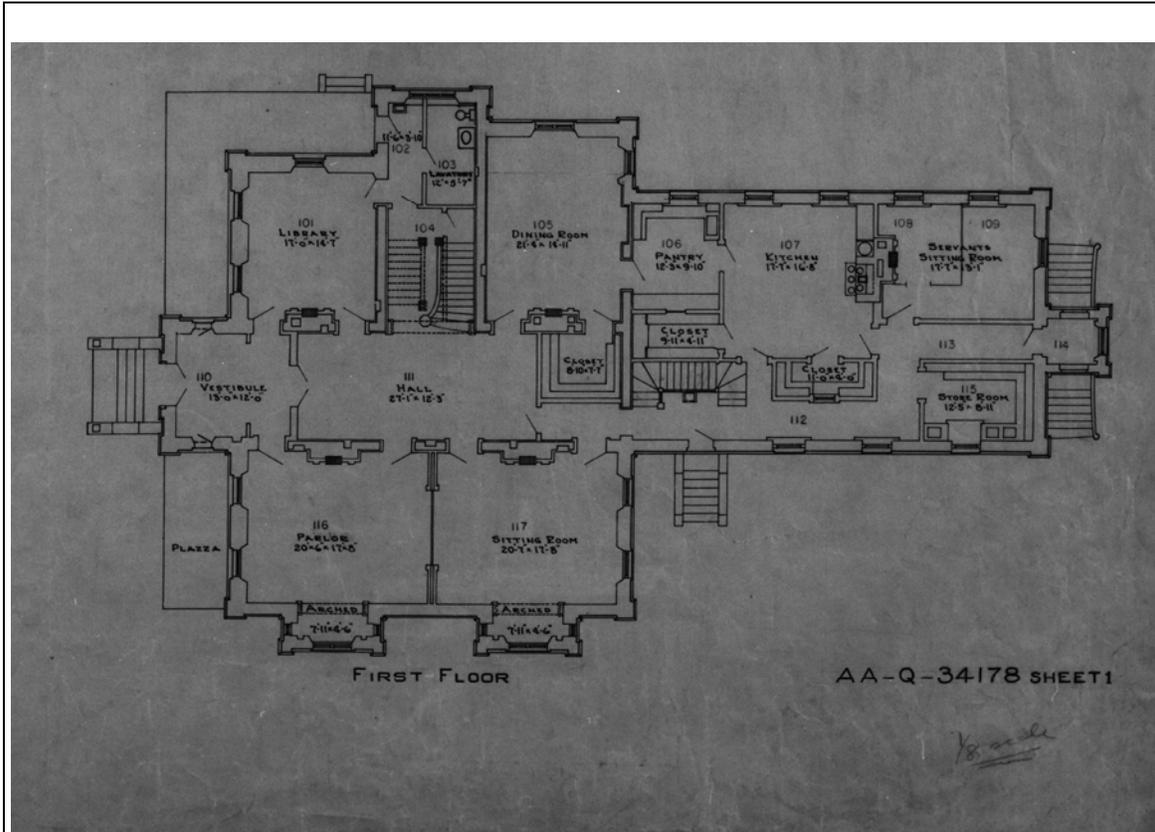
Line drawing of Rock Island's Quarters One

From 1869 – 1871 Rodman perfected his Watertown design, presenting a Quarters One at Rock Island Arsenal worthy of being labeled his masterpiece. Construction began on Quarters One, Rock Island Arsenal, on 1 May 1870, with Lieutenant W.P. Butler charged as the direct supervisor of construction. The Italianate villa style residence uses the same Joliet limestone as the ten manufacturing shops. The structural construction reached completion in October 1871, during spring of 1872 the final landscaping on the grounds and the planting of trees was finished, ending the original construction of Quarters One.



View of west and south faces of tower

Watertown Arsenal Quarters One and the “Rodman Controversy”

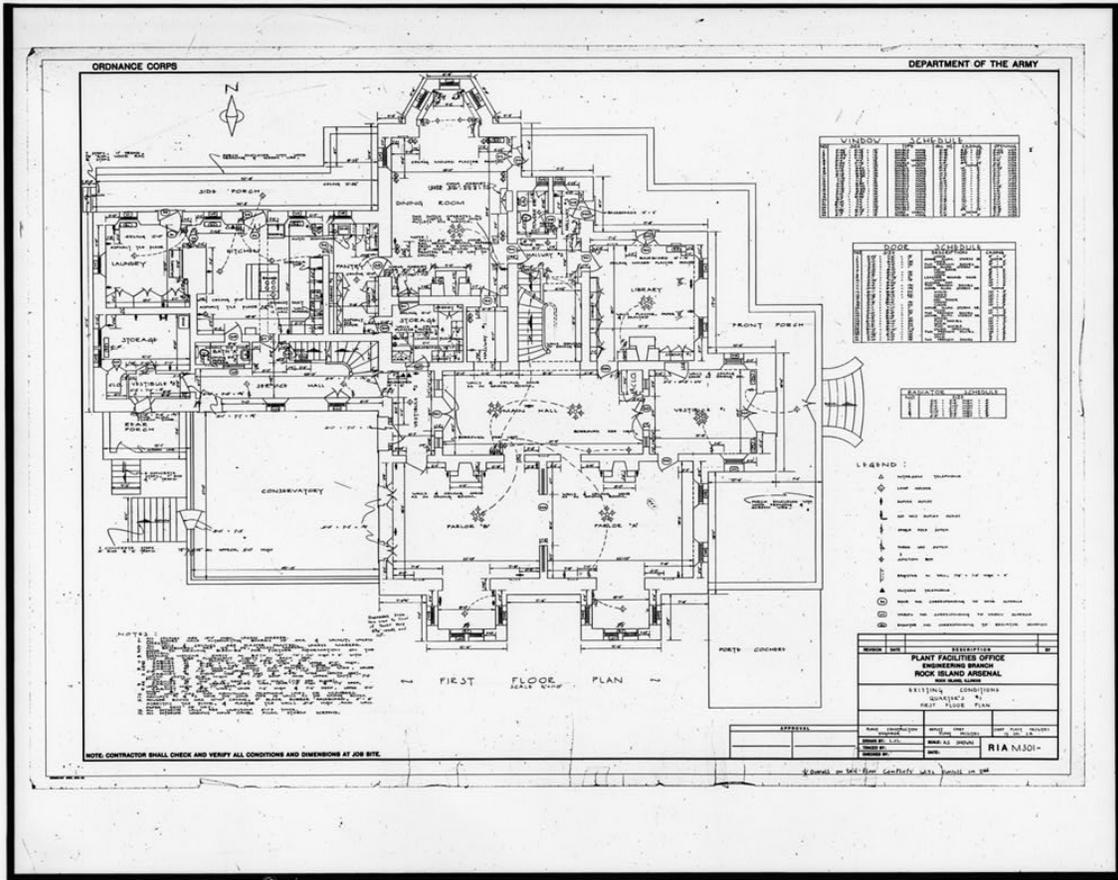


Watertown Quarters One, First Floor

Shortly after the conclusion of the Civil War, a Congressional Committee, led by Honorable Mr. Gooch, Massachusetts, investigated then Major Rodman, Commandant at Watertown Arsenal. The charges included disloyalty and mismanagement. The Charges stemmed from allegations Major Rodman did not properly celebrate with sufficient enthusiasm upon the announcement of Robert E. Lee’s surrender; did not properly mourn upon the announcement of President Lincoln’s assassination; and employed disloyal men. The mismanagement charge revolved around the construction of the Commander’s quarters at Watertown Arsenal. Detractors claimed the quarters, under construction, would cost Rodman \$100,000 to \$150,000 to complete construction. Rodman claimed it would take between \$40,000 and \$60,000, and that he was using every method possible to economize the construction. Congressional Warhawks investigated many Union Generals after President Lincoln’s assassination, like Rodman. Rodman’s investigation

interviewed over ninety witnesses. Rodman completed the Commandant's quarters at a final cost of \$63,478.65.

Before the Congressional committee took action, Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier General A.B. Dyer transferred Rodman to Rock Island, Illinois in July, 1865, to supervise the construction of a National Arsenal, and new quarters authorized by the Secretary of War.



Rock Island Quarters One, First Floor

In 1922, a government valuation of the Rock Island Arsenal assessed Quarters One at a value of \$100,000 and the total of all permanent buildings on the arsenal at \$18,005,730. General Rodman's design of the stone manufacturing workshops and the officers' quarters at Rock Island Arsenal were listed with the entire island on the National

Register of Historic Places on 30 September 1969 and listed on the National Historic Landmarks program on 7 June 1988.

Rodman's design of the workshops and Quarters One provided the core of the historical justification for the listings with both National Park Service programs. From January to March 1985 the National Park Service's Historic American Buildings Survey program completed a detailed survey of Quarters One.



Front entrance looking north-west



Tea house and formal garden



Interior view of tea house

The entrance to Quarters One is flanked by twin golden eagles. The trees and gardens surrounding the residence allow the mansion's 20,000 square feet to nestle into the grounds on the bank of the Mississippi River. A summer house was built on the bank of the Mississippi River after the original construction. Remodeling and landscaping after 1898 saw the summerhouse converted and expanded into a Japanese style tea house. The tea house rested close to the river, and served as a focal point for social functions until its removal in 1927. The abutments under the tea house floor suffered adverse effects from melting ice. A conservatory, or green house, was added to the residence before 1905. It was removed between 1970 and 1977 due to a shortage of funding required to restore it to its original state.



Quarters One showing conservatory



Interior of conservatory



Formal Garden



Quarters One east face looking west

The massive “L” shaped home boasts three floors and a square fourth floor tower. The residence rests on a two foot thick limestone foundation and the interior is supported by plastered brick construction. A large veranda wraps around the east and north exterior and is supported by cast iron grillwork produced in Rock Island Arsenal workshops. The hipped roof has a flat upper deck with skylight.



Detail view of iron grill work around front porch



Detail view of skylight in hipped roof looking west



View of south and east faces looking north-west



Ariel view of Quarters One looking north



Detail view of tower looking west showing pediment windows and brackets



Detail view of west parlor bay window

The interior of Quarters One consists of approximately fifty-one rooms,

depending on the criteria for counting.

Some of the closets and hallways are room sized, making it difficult to find an agreeable definition. The residence is considered to have twenty-two livable rooms. Rodman is



Detail view of porte cochère

said to have included the third floor bedrooms and the watch tower for the families of military officers and distinguished travelers braving the rapids of the Mississippi River below and above Rock Island Arsenal as well as the dangerous and hostile frontier to the west. The panoramic view from the third floor rooms and especially from the fourth floor tower allowed waiting wives and children a vantage point to await their loved ones' return. Even today, the view from atop the tower offers a spectacular vista of the Quad-Cities area and the Mississippi River.



View from tower roof looking north-west towards Davenport, IA



View from tower roof looking south-west towards Rock Island, IL



View from Second floor gallery overlooking entry hall

A large part of the interior of Quarters One is dedicated to the spacious entry hall,

and the second and third floor open galleries to the main floor entry hall. The main floor



East parlor fireplace



Detail view of cornice molding



Detail view of front door, inside door knob



Detail view of front door, outside door knob



Detail view of interior door knob



Detail view door hinge produced in Rock Island Arsenal workshop

consists of hard wood flooring made from inlaid oak, and walnut. Italian marble mantles decorate the parlor fireplaces. Plaster cornice molding and ceiling medallions decorate the interior. Decorative door knobs were produced in Rock Island Arsenal workshops, from excess brass recovered from making ammunition and from the demilitarization of confederate munitions. All of the door knobs and hinges of Quarters One were made in



View of leather covered door to butlery



Detail view of lamp at base of stairs

Rock Island Arsenal's workshops. Additionally, the leather covered door to the Butlery, off of the dinning room, and several doors, dressers, and side tables were crafted by Rock Island Arsenal's craftsmen. One desk, in the first floor lobby, was constructed with a secret compartment. The decorative, sculpted lamp in the main hall, bearing a figure resembling Rodman, was made by the skilled craftsmen as well. The dinning room table,



View of dining room looking S

with seating for twelve, was crafted in the Rock Island Arsenal workshops.

A sweeping stairway leads to the upper floors. The main stairway and hallways of the second and third floors proudly display the portraits of the thirty eight occupants of Quarters One, beginning with Brigadier General Rodman and ending with Major General Radin.

The tree outside the dining room window has held as many as nineteen bald eagles during the winter. The majestic birds roost in the tree and hunt the plentiful fish and small game found in the waters



View of tree used by bald eagles to roost, looking north-west

of the Mississippi River on and Rock Island Arsenal .

The Victorian grandeur is designed to have an immediate impact on visitors when they enter Quarters One for the first time.



Main hall and east vestibule



Dining room bay window



West parlor looking north-east



Detail view of east parlor chandelier



Fireplace, second floor south-east bedroom



Main entrance door knob crafted in Rock Island Arsenal workshop



Arched doorway and main staircase in central hall



Library, showing brick fireplace and built in cabinets

Quarters One received many modern conveniences in its original construction. Rock Island and Moline enjoyed gas lighting and heating from 1860. Quarters One utilized this by incorporating gas lighting and central, forced air heating. Some of the original gas lights were converted to electric lights and are still in use today. Quarters One included bathrooms with running water and plumbing connected to a modern sewer system installed in 1871.



Bakery area of basement

The Basement was designed for utility. One room in the basement still has the original counters and fixtures for bread baking and nooks for butter churns.



Bakery area of basement



Bakery area of basement

Another portion of the basement served as a courtroom for military hearings.



Basement courtroom

There are anecdotal tales that a tunnel was excavated from the basement of Quarters One to Davenport to allow a means of retreat for the commanding officer and any guests within Quarters One. In the early 1960's two teenagers were found wondering the grounds of Quarters One by the military police. When questioned the youths claimed to have found a cave in Prospect Terrace Park in Davenport. They claimed they followed the cave into a tunnel that led them under the Mississippi River to Quarters One. The sewage and drainage system installed in Quarters One is only six inch pipe. When the tea house and formal garden was installed a drainage system for the formal garden and fountain was also built. This system included an access point, or "man-hole" that can still be found on the property today. The engineering difficulties that Flagler would have faced also lead to a belief that no escape tunnel existed. Besides tunneling under the Mississippi River, the builders would have been forced to negotiate the Bettendorf and Davenport storm sewer and sewage systems. The evidence does not support the existence of an "escape tunnel" from Quarters One to anywhere else; however, the story of the "escape tunnel" has been shared to such an extent to warrant its mention here.



Stained glass window above main stairway landing

Construction of Quarters One met challenges causing its completion to be delayed until after General Rodman passed away. Sanger and Steel, of Joliet, Illinois, received the contract to provide limestone for Quarters One and the ten manufacturing shops. Owners Lorenzo Sanger and William Steel both served the Union as officers during the Civil War. Lorenzo Sanger received recognition from Brigadier General William T. Sherman for his service on General Sherman's staff during the Battle of Shiloh. Sanger continued to serve as General Sherman's aid, and later as Inspector General, during the Mississippi River campaign and the first battle for Vicksburg. Sanger and Steel began neglecting the contract almost immediately. The contractors blamed shipping costs, inaccuracies and misunderstandings in the contract. Sanger and Steel were, in fact, shipping the quarried stone to other contracts paying higher prices. The difficulties eventually caused Major Flagler to dispatch Army personnel to the quarry to oversee the delivery of the stone to Rock Island. Shipments that had been delayed through the summer months began arriving in the winter. The construction crews resorted to using fires, hot water, and salt to make mortar and allow the continuation of construction through the winter. The presence of Army personnel at the quarry did not alleviate the difficulties with Sanger and Steel. The contractors continued to request increased money, beyond the contract, for the stone. They also complained that façade quality stone was used in foundations. The stone was sent in bulk to be finished to dimensions at Rock Island Arsenal. Sanger and Steel complained that the finish cutting was not being done with enough care, creating excessive waste stone that could have been utilized for construction. These last two complaints were valid. The construction site at Rock Island Arsenal made immediate changes to correct the two concerns, but the complaints by

Sanger and Steel allowed them to receive additional payment for stone. This increase, the corrections at Rock Island Arsenal, and the presence of Army personnel at the quarry were still insufficient in alleviating the delays in shipping stone to Rock Island Arsenal. Sanger and Steel's shipped 30,000 car loads of limestone to Rock Island, an impressive amount, yet still well below the contracted quantity. Quarters One and shop C required 441 yards of dimensional stone for completion. Sanger and Steel's refused to send any more stone to Rock Island Arsenal, shipping stone to higher paying clients including the Chicago Marine Hospital and the Illinois and Michigan Capital buildings instead. This necessitated the purchase of stone on a new contract with Edwin Walker, of Lemont, Illinois.

General Rodman, called the, "Father of Rock Island Arsenal," because of his visionary plan for the arsenal, passed away in Quarters One 7 June 1871, months before completion. Rodman's funeral service was held in the mostly completed Quarters One. His procession included eight wagons carrying his family, the officers of the Ordnance office, over 800 stone cutters and laborers from Rock Island Arsenal, and over 100 wagons from the neighboring communities. Rodman was buried in the Rock Island Arsenal Cemetery where he still rests today. Major Flagler, Rodman's protégé, continued construction of the General's vision of Rock Island Arsenal for fourteen years until he was promoted and transferred, later serving as commander at both Watertown and Frankfort Arsenals. In 1891 Flagler was promoted to Brigadier General and the Chief of Ordnance of the Army.

Distinguished Visitors to Quarters One

Rodman justified the grand scale of Quarters One, in part, as its need to serve as a guest house for prominent visitors. The first documented distinguished visitor to utilize Quarters One arrived in May 1875. Chief of Ordnance, Brigadier General S.V. Benét spent six days at Quarters One while inspecting the arsenal.

General William T. Sherman and Secretary of War J. Donald Cameron visited Rock Island Arsenal 6 October 1876. Major Flagler, Commandant of Rock Island Arsenal, was still supervising the construction of the manufacturing workshops. General Sherman and Secretary Cameron entertained visitors from the local community on 7 October 1876. The visit appeared in the local papers when Colonel Flagler took the distinguished visitors on a tour of the island.¹ Flagler, Sherman, Cameron, Sherman's son, and S.M. Cullom, the Republican candidate for Illinois governor, rode in an open three seat wagon under the control of Flagler's driver. Additional wagons with the distinguished gentlemen's wives and additional staff followed in separate wagons. As the party departed General Rodman's grave, one of the horses pulling the lead wagon grabbed the reins with its tail, pulling them from the grasp of Flagler's driver. When the driver tried to grab the reins, the horse kicked him in the face leaving him bloodied and stunned. Flagler immediately leapt from the wagon in an effort to grab the horses and stop them. He sprained his ankle in the jump, leaving him unable to reach the horses' heads. His injuries confined him to bed rest for the following week. General Sherman and Secretary Cameron leapt from the wagon. Cameron's exit from the wagon was

¹ *The Daily Argus*, October 9, 1876.

described as exceptionally acrobatic. Sherman and Cameron both landed dusty and shaken but otherwise unharmed. Cullom began to exit the vehicle on the right side, but the horses picked up speed and trees lining the drive convinced him to exit the wagon on the left. He leapt from the wagon and fell spread eagle on the gravel road sustaining minor cuts and bruises. The younger Sherman sat in his middle seat until the wagon struck a tree. He was ejected from the wagon and landed on the grass without injury. Sherman's doctor, following in a separate wagon, immediately inspected each of the ejected passengers and treated the minor injuries they sustained. The report states the distinguished party took the incident in good humor and the lack of serious injury caused the accident to be the source of much amusement and laughter for everyone involved as well as those observing the incident in the following wagons.

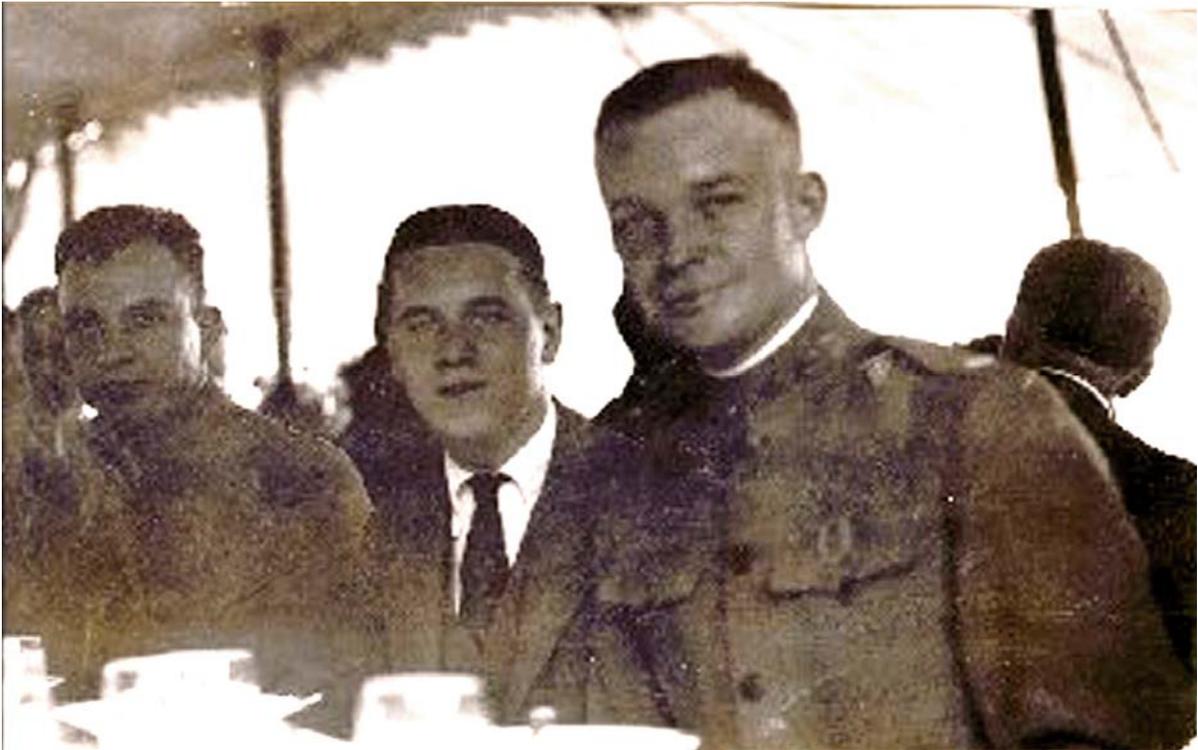
Secretary of War Ramsey visited Rock Island Arsenal in July 1880. After touring the Arsenal's facilities and points of interest Rock Island and Moline Secretary Ramsey received an informal reception at Harper House. Mayor Carse, of Rock Island, presented Secretary Ramsey with the freedom of the city during his visit.

General Philip Sheridan, commanding General of the Department of Missouri, visited Rock Island Arsenal in January 1883. At the end of January, in Chicago, Illinois, Sheridan received official recognition and gratitude from the legislature of Illinois for his report on Yellowstone. The state legislature especially approved of Sheridan's views on preventing private interests from stripping the area of its natural resources. Rock Island Arsenal served as Sheridan's primary source of supplies, munitions and leather goods during his campaign against the Plains Indians.

Secretary of War Encott visited Rock Island Arsenal 15 May 1885. His visit began with breakfast at Quarters One hosted by Colonel Flagler. After a four hour tour of the Arsenal's workshops and grounds the party returned to Quarters One for a reception attended by dignitaries and members of the press from the Tri-Cities area.

General William T. Sherman visited Rock Island Arsenal again 16 September 1886. Rock Island, IL hosted the annual meeting of the Army of Tennessee, a Civil War veteran's society. After the society concluded their annual business, they traveled to Rock Island Arsenal on a special train with Governor Oglesby. They spent the day touring the workshops before attending a banquet in their honor.

Secretary of War Taft spent the last half of 1908 campaigning for the Presidential election. During his crisscross travels through the mid-west he stayed in Quarters One. Taft appears to have used his stay at Quarters One as a brief sojourn from the rigors of the campaign trail. He did not take to the stump in the area during his visit.



From left to right: Maj. Sereno Brett, Harvey Firestone, Lt. Col. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Taken at lunch hosted by Firestone family for Army convoy



Again the Packard 1 1/2 ton

Dwight D. Eisenhower Library

Packard 1 1/2 ton truck in convoy

Lieutenant Colonel Dwight D. Eisenhower stopped at Rock Island Arsenal in November 1919. The future General and President used the Arsenal's facilities to draft and send his report to the Chief of the Motor Transport Corps while returning from the first trans-continental Motor Truck Trip. The trip began with eighty one Army trucks leaving Washington D.C. It ended sixty-two days, 230 recorded accidents and 3,251 miles later in San Francisco, California.

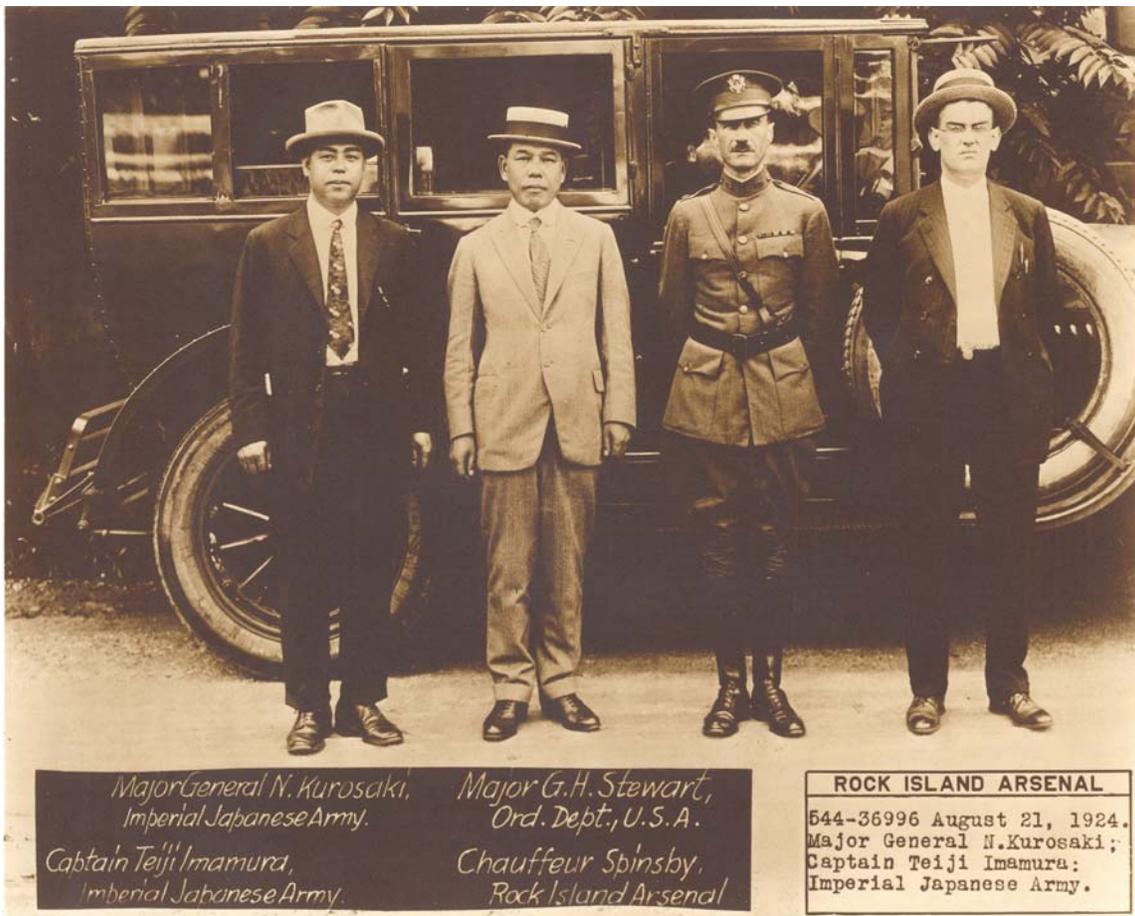
General of the Army John J. Pershing visited Rock Island Arsenal 6 January 1920. He arrived by train early in the morning to be greeted by Colonel H.B. Jordan. Pershing spent the morning touring the facilities at Rock Island Arsenal before attending a luncheon hosted by the Rock Island Rotarians. That afternoon they visited Augustana College before returning to Rock Island Arsenal. General Pershing addressed the

employees of the Arsenal during two afternoon meetings at 4:00 and 5:00 P.M. General Pershing and Colonel Jordan traveled in an open top car for the duration of General Pershing's visit. General Pershing is quoted as saying, "If these people can withstand the cold to stand out here to see me, then I can ride in an open car to be seen." General Pershing was hosted to a dinner at the Black Hawk, reservations for the event sold out long before the General's arrival.



In 1924 the Japanese Military Mission under Lieutenant General Kameji Wada arrived in the United States from Europe aboard the Atlantic Transport Line's *S.S. Minnetonka*. The mission visited the United States after completing its tours of Asia and Europe and was traversing the United States to the west coast to return to Japan. Major General N. Kurosaki and Captain Teiji Imamura, members of the mission, visited Rock Island Arsenal in August 1924.

Aviator Charles Lindbergh landed at Franing Field, the Moline airport, on 19



Left to right: Capt. Teiji Imamura, Maj. Gen. N. Kurosaki, Maj. G.H. Stewart, Chauffeur Spinsby

August 1927, after a three hour and thirty minute flight from St. Joseph, Missouri. Lindbergh flew on the Guggenheim Tour, promoting commercial aviation to the American public. His visit coincided with the end of the Mississippi Valley Fair. An estimated 10,000 Tri-City citizens were on hand to greet the famed aviator.



Charles Lindbergh and Col. D.M. King in front of Quarters One

Anticipation of the visit, as well as the visit itself, displaced the Sacco and Vanzetti trial from the headlines of the local newspapers. The trial, that had dominated the headlines for the week prior to the visit, appeared on the interior of the paper as the Federal Supreme Court denied motions for re-trials by the defense on the day of Lindbergh's arrival. Colonel David King, Commandant of Rock Island Arsenal, was a member of the welcoming committee and the first to greet Lindbergh as he de-planed from the "Spirit of St. Louis". Colonel King accompanied Lindbergh on a twenty car parade through the Tri-Cities of Moline, Rock Island and Davenport. The parade maintained a speed of 16 to 18Mph to prevent enthusiastic spectators from attempting to board Lindbergh's

vehicle. Colonel King averted a dispute between the Tri-Cities' mayors by inviting Lindbergh to spend the night in Quarters One. This accommodation mollified the mayors, and diffused any potential for resentment between the cities unable to host Lindbergh's stay. The Rock Island Arsenal's dining hall hosted a dinner engagement for Lindbergh. During and after the dinner 2800 fireworks were fired from Rock Island Arsenal in honor of the famed aviator. Lindbergh left the next morning, flying to Milwaukee. The bed Lindbergh slept in received a plaque, commemorating his visit and use of the bed. The "Lindbergh Bed" is still in use in Quarters One for visiting guests.



Second floor south-west bedroom and the "Lindbergh Bed"



Detail view of the "Lindbergh Bed"

As General N.F. Ramsey took command of Rock Island Arsenal, his son, Norman F. Ramsey, graduated from Columbia University, with a bachelors degree in mathematics, and was bound for Cambridge University, England. Norman Ramsey studied physics, receiving his second bachelor's degree from Cambridge. He returned to Columbia University eventually earning his Ph.D. in 1940, writing the first dissertation on magnetic resonance. Shortly before America entered the war Norman Ramsey and his new bride visited his father at Rock Island Arsenal. Once America entered the war he contributed to the war effort during World War II developing prototype airborne radar systems and later working at Los Alamos. He continued to experiment in molecular physics, teaching at Columbia and Harvard, and developed theories and systems that improved on the accuracy of the atomic clock and the atomic mapping and study of molecules. Norman Ramsey received the Nobel Laureate in Physics in 1989.



Left to right: Lt. Col. Kitamura, MG. Eicher, MG. Yokochi, Col. Green

Major General W. E. Eicher hosted Japanese Major General Yokochi and

Lieutenant Colonel Kitamura in June 1978. The group of officers posed for a picture taken in front of Quarters One on 28 June.

Senator Carol Moseley-Braun visited Quarters One and Rock Island Arsenal on 19-20 August 1993. In 1992 Senator Moseley-Braun won the election over incumbent Illinois senator Alan Dixon, becoming the first African-American woman elected to the United States Senate.

Major General James W. Monroe and his wife Charlyne entertained King Carl XVI Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden during the royal family's visit to the region 13-15 September 1996. The royal visit commemorated the 150th anniversary of the largest

period of Swedish immigration to the United States. The Monroe's hosted the King and Queen on a Mississippi River cruise and a salute from canons fired from the lawn of Quarters One. The Monroe's also hosted Secretary of Defense William S. Cohen at Quarters One during his visit to Rock Island Arsenal, May, 1998. Secretary of the Army and Mrs. Togo West were also entertained by the Monroe's at Quarters One.

Rock Island Arsenal continues to be a popular political campaign stop. In 2004, Massachusetts Senator John Kerry toured the facilities at Rock Island Arsenal. Illinois Senator Barack Obama has also toured Rock Island Arsenal.



Light fixture in third floor viewing room of tower

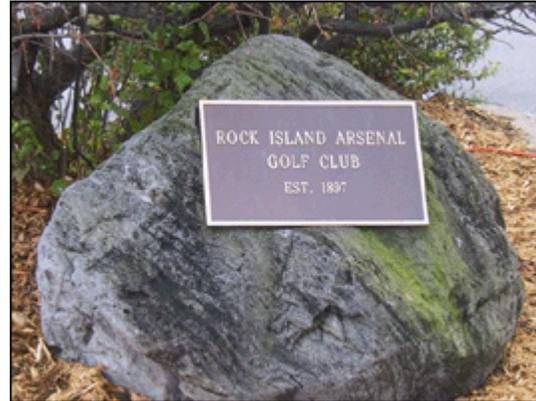
Social Events at Quarters One

Quarters One has served as a social hub at Rock Island Arsenal. The residence has dutifully served at a number of traditional events as well as a fair number of special functions. Traditional events held at Quarters One include; Christmas and New Years receptions, graduation receptions, Wives club coffees, garden club meetings, fund-raising cocktail parties, open house events, Easter egg hunts, and many other social gatherings.



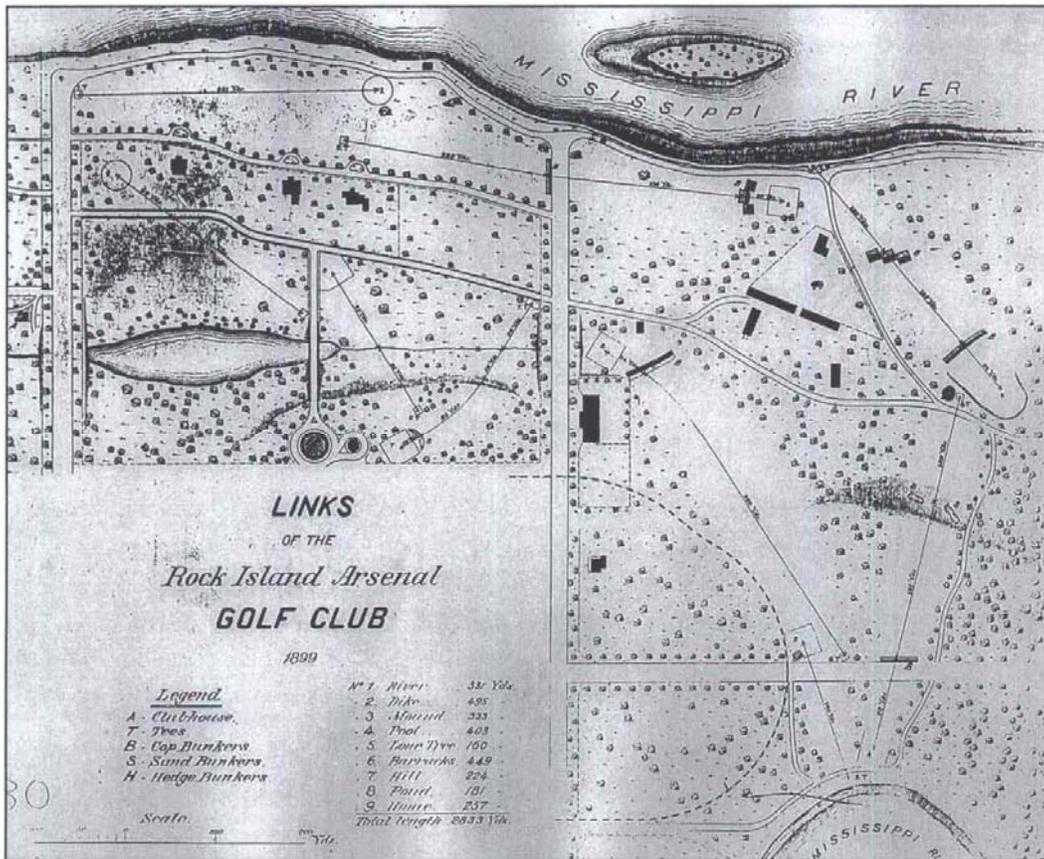
Left to right: Mrs. Register, Mrs. Hissong, Mrs. Greenberg, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Custer, Mrs. Stacey, Mrs. Tanner. Enlisted wives club coffee

Colonel Stanhope E. Blunt, occupying Quarters One from 1897 to 1907, was introduced to the game of golf by Lieutenant William S. Pierce, recently of New York. Colonel Blunt, Captain Horney, Lieutenant Pierce and a few additional officers from Rock Island Arsenal formed the Rock Island



Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club establishment marker

Arsenal Golf Club 24 July 1897. Colonel (then Captain) and Mrs. Stanhope Blunt held a reception for 200 Rock Island Arsenal and community guests from four to six in the afternoon. After the reception the men crossed the street to the first link, opposite the



Map of original Rock Island Arsenal golf course

driveway from Quarters One, and began the first official game of golf on the Rock Island course. The original course consisted of nine holes covering a distance of 1945 yards. The holes, in order, carried the names; River, at 257 yards, Dial at 345 yards, Long at 451 yards, Glade at 161 yards, Barracks at 199 yards, Hill at 216 yards, Pond at 171 yards, Meadow at 310 yards, and Home at 188 yards. Colonel Blunt hosted the first tournament on 9 September 1897. The club gained admittance to the United States Golf Association as an allied member 30 March 1898. By November 1898 the Golf Club hosted men's and women's handicap tournaments. The men competed for a silver loving cup; the ladies competed for a cut glass vase. The presentation of the trophies was made by Colonel Blunt at a reception in Quarters One. By the spring of 1902 Colonel Blunt and the Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club expanded the course, making it an eighteen holes par 81 with a total distance of 3013 yards. Secretary of War Taft granted the Golf Club a license to operate in 1905. This authorization allowed the club to build a club house and changed the status of community players from visitor to member. The club hosted its first tournament from 13-18 July 1908. Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club hosted the amateur tournament of the Western Golf Association while the Normandie Golf Club, St. Louis hosted the open tournament. Mason E. Phelps of the Midlothian Club, Chicago, Illinois won six day tournament.

Colonel Blunt is also alleged to be responsible for the population of black squirrels on Rock Island Arsenal and the neighboring communities. Blunt agreed to allow a pair of black squirrels given to D.D. Palmer, father of modern chiropractic medicine, to be released on the Rock Island Arsenal. After a proper ceremony the pair was released.



Susan Eicher and MG W.E. Eicher

Shortly after Quarters One passed its centennial birthday, it hosted its first documented wedding on 21 April 1979. Miss Susan D. Eicher, Daughter of Major General and Mrs. William E. Eicher the residents of Quarters One, married Michael D. Lewis, son of Major General and Mrs. Bennett L. Lewis. Quarters One was decorated in yellow, white

and green for the event. Daniel Wiersama, a student from Black Hawk College sang while Lucille Perley, faculty at Black Hawk College, played the piano. Miss Eicher wore a traditional lace trimmed gown and veil as she made her entrance descending the winding stairs to the main floor. Lieutenant Colonel Ralph A. Mehring, Command Chaplain, officiated the ceremony. A reception for the 100 participants and attendees was held at the neighboring Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club.



MG and Mrs. Marvin Brailsford during USO themed party

Major General and Mrs. Marvin Brailsford hosted a 1940's themed "USO" party 10 June 1989. The party launched the 75th season of the Quad City Symphony and served as a fundraiser for the symphony. Guests dressed in World War II era uniforms and attire. Quarters One was decorated in the same motif. Ammo cans served as planters and a restored Willy's Jeep stood as a centerpiece at the top of the drive.

Guests purchased hors d'oeuvres and cocktails with "ration coupons". Dinner consisted of "Mess Sergeant" marinated mushrooms, "Victory at Sea" relishes, "Patriotic Salad", "Lunch Pail" dinner rolls, "Depth Charge" broccoli, and "Drill Instructor's Delight" prime rib. The Rod Pierson Big Band from Iowa City and Three's Company played authentic 1940's era music for the guests.



Guests at USO themed party

Major General and Mrs. James Monroe put Quarters One to almost constant social use during their stay between 1995 and 1998. The Monroe's estimated over 5000 guests were entertained at the various functions hosted at their residence. The winter holiday seasons were especially busy with multiple receptions, teas, luncheons and parties for command groups, wives clubs, and local civic groups. The Monroe's hosted the first and second annual American Red Cross "Picnic on the River" on the grounds of Quarters One. The Monroe's and Quarters One appeared on the cover of the June 1996 edition of *The Gold Book* in preparation for the first picnic. Mrs. Charlyne Monroe and Quarters One appeared on the cover of *The Gold Book* June 1997 edition covering the second annual picnic preparations. Mrs. Monroe and the garden of Quarters One also appeared in the 14 October 1996 edition of the *Quad-City Times*. The Monroe's made several improvements to Quarters One to benefit the residence's ability to host social functions. The Monroe's installed exterior floodlights, repaired the second story floor, installed a second water heater, removed the old, dilapidated fountain and replaced it with a new fountain, and installed a hot tub on the back porch.

Since its inception, Quarters One has served as a bastion of refined grace and comfort on the rugged frontier of America. As the country grew and matured, the elegance and comfort continued to serve the local community and a long list of distinguished guests. The residence is listed as the largest occupied home in the army and the second largest in government service, after the White House. Quarters One has served the families of a distinguished list of Commandants and Commanding Generals; innovators, leaders, and architects of the development of the Army.

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- Pg. 4: Main lobby bench created by Rock Island Arsenal craftsmen. 17 October 2007. Army Sustainment Command History Office photograph. (Eaton).
- Pg. 6: Main lobby hall tree created by Rock Island Arsenal craftsmen. 17 October 2007. Army Sustainment Command History Office photograph. (Eaton).
- Pg. 8T: Quarters One: North face of house and flag pole facing WSW. 17 October 2007. Army Sustainment Command History Office photograph. (Eaton.)
- Pg. 8B: Plate mounted at the base of the flag Pole: “AT THE REQUEST OF MRS. HARRY B. JORDAN THIS SMALL FLAGPOLE WAS MADE FROM THE TOP SECTION OF THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL FLAGPOLE ERECTED SEPT 1894 BY GENERAL A. R. BUFFINGTON AND RAZED JUNE 6TH 1920 BY ORDER OF COLONEL HARRY B. JORDAN COMMANDING, ON ACCOUNT OF ITS DANGEROUS CONDITION. ---- THIS TABLET WAS MADE FROM A PIECE OF AN AUSTRIAN GUN CAPTURED 1841 FROM MEXICO” 17 October 2007. Army Sustainment Command History Office photograph (Eaton).
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- Pg. 26: Commander's Quarters, Watertown Arsenal, MA, first floor floor-plan. HABS Survey photo. (unknown).
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Pg. 74: Detail view of secretary in library, crafted in Rock Island Arsenal workshops. 17 October 2007. Army Sustainment Command History Office photograph. (Eaton).

List of Occupants

BG T.J. Rodman 1870-1871	MG N.M. Lynde, Jr. 1962-1964
LTC D.W. Flagler 1872-1886	MG R.B. Anderson 1964-1966
COL T.G. Baylor 1886-1889	BG W.J. Durrenberger 1966-1968
COL J.M. Whittemore 1889-1892	MG O.E. Hurlbut 1968-1969
COL A.R. Buffington 1892-1897	MG H.A. Rasmussen 1969-1972
COL S.E. Blunt 1897-1907	MG J.C. Raaen, Jr. 1972-1975
LTC F.E. Hobbs 1907-1911	MG B.L. Lewis 1975-1977
LTC G.W. Burr 1911-1918	MG W.E. Eicher 1977-1981
LTC L.T. Hillman 1918	MG B.F. Register, Jr. 1981-1983
LTC H.B. Jordan 1919-1921	MG P.G. Burbules 1983-1985
COL D.M. King 1921-1932	MG F. Hissong 1985-1987
COL H.W. Schull 1932-1934	MG M.D. Brailsford 1987-1990
COL A.G. Gillespie 1934-1937	MG P.L. Greenberg 1990-1994
BG N.F. Ramsey 1937-1944	MG D.L. Benchhoff 1994-1995
COL C.A. Waldmann 1944-1947	MG J.W. Monroe 1995-1998
COL W.W. Warner 1947-1953	MG J.W. Arbuckle 1998-2000
BG T.A. Weyher 1954-1957	MG W.H. McManus, Jr. 2000-2004
BG W.K. Ghormley 1957-1959	MG J. Johnson 2004-2007
BG O.E. Hurlbut 1959-1961	MG. R. M. Radin 2007- 2008
BG E.J. Gibson 1961-1962	



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