

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy)

HABS No. IL-1256

<u>Location:</u>	The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12 th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.
<u>USGS Quadrangle:</u>	Adams
<u>Present Owner:</u>	State of Illinois
<u>Present Use:</u>	"The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is responsible for providing economical and quality long-term care for veterans and their spouses..." ¹
<u>Significance:</u>	<p>The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy (presently known as the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy) was established in 1885 and was the first facility of its kind established by the State of Illinois for the care of its veterans when it opened its doors for occupancy in 1887. The tradition of building veteran care facilities began in 1866 when the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) began constructing "homes" for the long-term health care and maintenance of the thousands of disabled or elderly veterans who had served in the Union forces during the American Civil War. The State of Illinois took a slightly different approach than NHDVS by implementing a "Cottage Plan" of housing that developed a series of smaller structures set in a campus-like atmosphere with dining facilities present in each cottage in lieu of the large dormitory-style barracks and cafeterias at NHDVS "homes." It was believed that such an approach would foster a more home-like atmosphere for the aging veterans.</p> <p>The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy undertook an extensive building construction program in the post-World War II era to accommodate the need for modern housing and nursing care buildings. Most existing facilities by this time were over a half-century old and considered obsolete</p>

1. "Mission Statement," Illinois Veterans' Home Quincy, accessed August 2, 2022, <https://www.quincyivh.org/>.

by that time. From 1954 to 1972 the institution constructed two 192-bed Men's Domiciliaries (Fletcher and Markword Infirmaries), a Women's Residence-Infirmarary Building (Elmore Infirmarary), an Acute Hospital (Schapers Hospital), and a modern Medical Nursing Building (Kent Infirmarary). All buildings were designed by Holabird and Root, except for the Fletcher Infirmarary, which was designed by Perkins and Will. Many of the original cottages were subsequently razed by 1970.

The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is the largest and oldest of the four state-owned veterans' homes in Illinois. Additionally, it is one of the older and largest of the state-operated veterans' homes in the nation. Although not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the campus eligible for nomination. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). The period of significance for the historic district is 1886 (original construction) through 1972 when the majority of the still extant buildings were constructed. Fletcher, Markword, Elmore and Kent Infirmaries, as well as Schapers Hospital are contributing resources to the historic district, exhibiting the evolution in building typology and design on a veteran's home campus.

Historians:

Primary Preparers:

Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:

Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information:

In December of 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

Kent Infirmary (W0647)
Elmore Infirmary (W0646)
Fletcher Infirmary (W0618)
Markword Infirmary (W0647)
Northern Guesthouse (W0603)
Schapers Hospital (W0644)
Truck Maintenance Garage (W0653)
Vehicle Garage (W0637)
Water Tower

The IVHQI is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Strategy:

It was the intention of HPZS to undertake archival research at various repositories in order to locate primary and secondary source materials relating to the history of the Fletcher Infirmary and other post-World War II residential and health care-related buildings at the Home. HPZS staff also focused on identifying online search engines that could provide useful contemporary information, such as historic newspaper articles and reports.

Actual Research Process:

Original drawings and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also

contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. All issues of this monthly newsletter for the period 1952 to 1988 were reviewed, but they contain little information regarding building use and construction. Rather, these newsletters primarily focus on social events at the Home and anecdotal items regarding residents and their visitors. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Fletcher Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. This search engine was extensively searched for articles related to the construction and uses of the Fletcher Infirmary and other buildings constructed at the Home in the post-World War II era. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

The Chicago History Museum's online catalog and architectural binders were searched for information related to the architectural firms Perkins and Will and Holabird and Root. The Avery Index, Proquest, and Newspapers.com search engines were also searched for contextual information on this firm and information related to Modernist dormitories constructed during this era.

Materials on the Home on file at the Quincy Historical Society mainly focus on its early history; this repository has little information pertaining to buildings constructed in the post-World War II era, aside from some news clippings and articles from *The Soldiers Bugle*.

An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

Archives and Repositories Used:

Several repositories were utilized as part of this project, including the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy Library, as well as records within the Home's Engineering Office (Dave Clifford, Chief Engineer) were searched. A storage room in the Home's Commissary Building, which contains architectural drawings, was also searched. Research was also conducted at the Quincy Public Library, the Quincy Historical Society, and the Chicago History Museum.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: See Individual Building Reports.
2. Architect: See Individual Building Reports.
3. Contractor/Builders: See Individual Building Reports.
4. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
5. Original plans and construction: See Individual Building Reports
6. Alterations and additions: See Individual Building Reports

B. Historical Context:

1. Post-World War II Trends in Domiciliary Care

State Veterans Homes are facilities established after the Civil War to provide eligible Veterans with domiciliary and nursing/medical care. These institutions were, and are, owned and operated by state governments, each of which establishes its own eligibility and admission criteria. The domiciliary care program at State Veterans' Homes historically focused on providing shelter, food, clothing, and incidental medical care to veterans unable to support themselves due to disability.

National Veterans Homes are owned by the federal government and have been operated by the Veterans Administration since that agency's establishment in 1930. During the 1950s, the VA launched a program of rehabilitative care for aging veterans in its domiciliary "homes." The idea was to provide services and necessary medical care to prepare veterans for a return to their community, or where this was not possible, to function at maximum capacity in a domiciliary.² In the early 1960s, the VA also focused on the provision of increased nursing care facilities as a means to take the load off its regular hospital facilities. The move was supported by President Kennedy who said in August 1963 that the rapidly aging veteran population was already placing a strain on the VA's acute-care hospital facilities. He noted that nearly one million veterans were seventy years old or more, and that number was expected to increase by fifty percent within three years.³

2. "VA Launches Program for Aged Veterans," *Chicago Tribune*, November 7, 1955.

3. "Veterans Administration Gets Authority for Nursing Home Care," *The Washington Post*, August 18, 1963.

A new partnership between the VA and the States was initiated in 1964 through the passage of Public Law 88-450, which authorized the State Home Construction Grant Program. This matching grant program allowed the VA to provide up to 50 percent in cost assistance to State Veterans Homes for the remodeling of existing hospital or domiciliary facilities or the construction of such facilities. This landmark legislation was of enormous assistance to the States, which previously had to shoulder the entire cost of new buildings and renovations, funds for which often came from bond issues. Such projects were required to meet the "Criteria and Construction Standards – State Home Facilities for Furnishing Nursing Home Care" (VA Regulations 6170-6176) and those institutions applying for grants had to submit their plans to the VA for review.⁴

Kent Infirmary was built in 1970-72 thanks to this matching grant program, with the VA covering half of the approximately \$2.9 million cost. The new building included occupational and physical therapy rooms, reflecting a new emphasis on the rehabilitation of patients. A Barber Shop was provided in the building, and its large Recreation Room and Dining Room each featured a fireplace. The days of the open ward were over, and most rooms were semi-private with just two beds.

The remainder of the post-War construction program at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy was completed prior to the authorization of the VA's matching grant program, and thus its buildings were not required to meet VA standards. However, the 1954 Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (now Fletcher Infirmary) featured head-height storage walls in its 16 squad rooms, which served to subdivide each into six two-bed units. This was a far cry from the open wards with bunk beds featured in the older cottages and provided veterans with a more restful environment. This building served as a model for 1964 Men's Domiciliary No. 90 (now Markword Infirmary), which featured the same arrangement in its squad rooms. However, the residential wings in both buildings were linked by large day rooms, which only provided for sedentary activities, like television watching, and lacked provision for rehabilitative activities, as was provided in the later Kent Infirmary. Although Men's Domiciliary No. 26 was converted to a nursing center in 1963 (first floor) and 1967 (second floor), this appears to have been a makeshift

4. These standards start on page 1651 of the following publication, which can be found online through the HATHI search engine: *Hearings before the Special Subcommittee on Intermediate Care of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, House of Representatives, First Session on Operation of the VA Nursing Home Care Programs and Bills Related Thereto*, Washington, D.C: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967.

arrangement as the building was not extensively renovated for this use and its floor plans remained largely unchanged through the years.

The women's residential building and infirmary (now Elmore Infirmary), also completed in 1964, featured two television rooms and a beauty parlor but also lacked spaces for active rehabilitative activities. However, the Home's Nursing Department instituted a new "team nursing approach" in the 1960s requiring that "nurses, physical therapists, chaplains, and activities workers cooperate as never before." A November 1969 article noted that the Home was becoming a "model of compassionate care" for the elderly. Its staff worked closely together "to care for the whole person, his social, mental and spiritual needs as well as physical."⁵

The provision of a new one-story fifty-bed Acute Hospital (now Schapers Hospital) was a somewhat unique concept in an institution that was primarily intended to provide long-term care for the elderly. Of the thirty-three State Veterans Homes operating in the United States in 1979, only eight, including Quincy, had acute care units. William Hopkins, Assistant Adjutant of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, wrote in 1979 that "The reasons for the availability of an acute care unit relates directly to the size of the population being provided longer-term care, as well as the prevalence of aging-related abnormalities within this population. The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, with its average census of 665, is one of the largest nursing homes in the State of Illinois and in the United States."⁶ Only four other State Veterans Homes then had hospitals larger than Schapers Hospital at that time, including those located in Yountville, California (440 hospital beds); Rocky Hill, Connecticut (480 beds); Marshalltown, Iowa (198 beds); and Chelsea, Massachusetts (186 beds).⁷

In the 1970s the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy provided four levels of patient care: domiciliary, intermediate, skilled nursing, and acute care, according to Hopkins, who said of this period:

Domiciliary and intermediate nursing care comprised more than one-half of the care provided at that time. Domiciliary care, however, was decreasing, and space was being converted to intermediate nursing care. Skilled nursing and acute inpatient care were needed by a smaller portion of the resident population, as indicated by the number of beds provided for these services. The demand for

5. Both quotes found in: "Staff cooperates to offer 'new life' to veterans," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, November 30, 1969.

6. William A. Hopkins, "A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home," Springfield, Illinois: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 12, 1979, 49.

7. *Ibid.*, 28.

skilled nursing was high, however. This level of care is more expensive to provide.⁸

Construction of the new Multiple Therapy unit located northwest of the Kent Infirmary in 1994-95 filled a long need for specialized physical therapy. The \$3.2 million new building featured a variety of equipment and a unique type of swimming pool.⁹

2. Perkins and Will

The Fletcher Infirmary was designed by Perkins and Will, a Chicago architectural firm that grew from a two-man operation to one of the largest firms in the country, with commissions that included schools, hospitals, and office buildings. The firm was established in 1935 when Lawrence B. Perkins (1912-1997) and Philip Will, Jr. (1906-1985) formed a partnership specializing in small commissions, especially North Shore residences inspired by the Prairie School.

Lawrence Perkins was the son of noted Chicago architect Dwight Perkins, who played a significant role in Chicago's progressive reform movement, designing settlement houses and park field houses, and was deeply involved in the early twentieth century movement to create neighborhood parks throughout the city. The elder Perkins served as Chief Architect for the Chicago Board of Education from 1905 to 1910, during which time he "set the standard for scholastic building in Chicago."¹⁰ His mother, Lucy Fitch Perkins, was a noted children's book author. His cousin, Marion Mahony Griffin, was the nation's first licensed female architect and worked with Frank Lloyd Wright on several houses.¹¹

Born in Evanston, Lawrence Perkins graduated from new Trier High School in the mid-1920s and from Cornell University in 1930. There, he roomed with Philip Will, a native of Rochester, New York, who later became a longtime resident of Evanston.¹² When the two young architects started their firm in 1935, they were soon joined by Todd Wheeler. The firm's name was Perkins, Wheeler & Will until 1946. The small practice received national recognition in 1940 for the design of the progressive Crow Island School in Winnetka, Illinois, in collaboration with the renowned Finnish architects Eliel Saarinen and his son Eero. Crow Island pioneered the concept of zoned areas for

8. Ibid, 48-49.

9. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996), 23.

10. Carl W. Condit, *The Chicago School of Architecture* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1964), 200.

11. Blair Kamin, "Lawrence B. Perkins, Architectural Pioneer," *Chicago Tribune*, December 4, 1997.

12. Kenan Heise, "Philip Will Jr., 79, top city architect," *Chicago Tribune*, October 24, 1985.

different age groups and led the architects to specialize in school design in postwar baby-boom America. Another influential building was the Heathcote Elementary School (1954) in Scarsdale, New York.¹³

In 1950 the firm changed its name to The Perkins and Will Partnership and had a staff of fifty people with offices in the penthouse of the building at 309 W. Jackson Boulevard. The fast-growing firm became a leader in the school design field during the 1950s; by 1960, it had finished 372 school projects in 24 states and had a staff of 150. Their first school was completed in 1953 for Barrington, Illinois.¹⁴

Perkins and Will combined the design features of European Modernism with American educational philosophy in their school designs of the 1950s, which ranged from one- to three-stories in height and typically featured flat roofs, windows arranged in continuous horizontal ribbons of glass, rectilinearity, and smooth wall surfaces. Such buildings lacked ornamentation and sometimes featured glass curtain walls, such as a three-story classroom building at Keokuk High School in Keokuk, Iowa (1953). Other Modernist school designs of this era by Perkins and Will include: Norman High School in Norman, Oklahoma (1953); Pocantico Hills Central School in Pocantico, New York (1954); Southern Illinois Student Residence Hall in Carbondale, Illinois (1957); and Butler Senior High School in Butler, Pennsylvania (1957).¹⁵

Research for this report did not uncover information on commissions received by Perkins and Will for dormitories at other State Veterans Homes or at national facilities operated by the Veterans Administration. The process that led to the 1952 selection of this firm by state officials as designer of the Men's Domiciliary No. 26 at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home is unknown.

By the end of the 1960s, constructing health facilities such as Stamford Hospital in Connecticut (1968) and commercial office buildings, such as the United States Gypsum Building in Chicago (1963), were as large a part of the practice as the educational commissions. One of Perkins and Will's best-known designs, the First National Bank Building of Chicago (1969), dates from that period.

13. For a good overview of the history of Perkins and Will, see: *Perkins and Will: The First Fifty Years* (Chicago: Perkins and Will, 1985).

14. *Perkins and Will: The First Fifty Years* (Chicago: Perkins and Will, 1985).

15. Photographs of these schools are in: *Perkins and Will: The First Fifty Years* (Chicago: Perkins and Will, 1985).

Perkins and Will established a far-flung international practice during the 1960s and 1970s, while continuing to design hospitals, universities, and office buildings across the United States, including the Northern Trust Bank (1974) and the Standard Oil Building (1974), both in Chicago. About this time the name of the firm again became Perkins and Will. The firm collaborated with Kohn Pederson Fox, a New York firm, on Chicago skyscrapers at 333 Wacker Drive (1983), 900 North Michigan Ave (1989), and 225 West Wacker Drive (1989). Perkins and Will remains a large firm in Chicago, with offices in New York and Washington D.C. and clients worldwide.¹⁶

3. Holabird and Root

Holabird and Root designed several buildings at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in the 1960s and 1970s, including four that are part of this HABS documentation project: Markword Infirmary, Elmore Infirmary, Schapers Hospital, and Kent Infirmary.

Holabird and Root is the successor firm to Holabird and Roche, established in 1883 by William Holabird (1854-1923) and Martin Roche (1853-1927), who met in the office of Chicago architect and engineer William Le Baron Jenney. Together they designed some of Chicago's most notable nineteenth-century office blocks, including the Tacoma (1889; razed) and the Marquette (1895) Buildings. After the turn of the century, the firm expanded in size and prominence. Its commissions included club buildings, banks, department stores, hotels, and office towers.

William Holabird died in 1923, but the practice continued under the name of Holabird and Roche. With the death of Martin Roche in 1927, however, Holabird's son, John A. Holabird (1886-1945) and John Wellborn Root, Jr. (1887-1963), son of Daniel Burnham's partner, took control of the firm and renamed it Holabird and Root.

John A. Holabird, FAIA, was born in Evanston, Illinois, and entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point in 1903 and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the U.S. Corps of Engineers after graduating in 1907. Two years later he left the Service and entered the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, receiving his diploma in 1913, after which time he entered his father's firm as a draftsman.¹⁷ **John W. Root Jr.** attended the Latin School in Chicago and graduated in 1909 in architecture from Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

16. Pauline Saliga (Ed.), *The Sky's the Limit: A Century of Chicago Skyscrapers* (New York: Rizzoli, 1990), 298.

17. Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased)* (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1996), 292-293.

He studied four years at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, graduated in 1913, and started work in 1914 for Holabird and Roche. He became a member of the firm in 1919, a partner in 1928, and senior partner in 1948.¹⁸

Holabird and Root enjoyed a nationwide clientele that it inherited as the successor to Holabird and Roche. The firm's American Modernist designs, based on stripped-down classicism and largely influenced by the partners' formal educations at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, are characteristic of the great Art Deco skyscrapers of the interwar period. Among their notable 1920s skyscrapers in Chicago were 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago Board of Trade, the Palmolive Building, LaSalle-Wacker, and the Chicago Daily News buildings. In 1930 the firm was awarded the Architectural League of New York's prestigious gold medal.¹⁹

Both Holabird and Root took part in planning the Century of Progress Exposition of 1933 in Chicago. In 1937 John Holabird was instrumental in recruiting Ludwig Mies van der Rohe to head the School of Architecture at the Illinois Institute of Technology.²⁰ John Holabird's death in 1945 marked the end of an era for the firm, which subsequently embraced a Modernist design in the post-World War II era. Some of its buildings had a Miesian glass-and-steel aesthetic while others emulated the work of earlier European modernists, with flat roofs and sleek wall planes of brick. Holabird and Root also produced buildings that featured individualistic designs based on a specific program, including those built at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

The process that led to the selection of Holabird and Root as designer of the five-building construction program at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in the early 1960s, as well as the 1972 Kent Infirmary, is unknown. However, the institution's superintendent would certainly have known of the firm's design of the Adams County Courthouse in Quincy, which was completed in 1952.²¹ The three-story, flat-roofed building featured a rectangular footprint, smooth wall planes of brick, and a horizontal orientation. Research for this report did not uncover information on commissions received by Holabird and Root for buildings at other State Veterans Homes or national facilities operated by the Veterans Administration.

18. "John W. Root, 76, Architect, Dies; Rites Set," *Chicago Tribune*, October 25, 1963.

19. Essays and photos on these 1920s towers are in: Robert Bruegman (Editor), *Art Deco Chicago: Designing Modern America* (Yale University Press, 2018).

20. Pauline Saliga (Ed.), *The Sky's the Limit: A Century of Chicago Skyscrapers* (New York: Rizzoli: 1990), 296.

21. "Inspection of County-City Building Made," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, April 10, 1951.

Holabird and Root was led by a diverse partnership in the post-War era, including William Holabird, John's nephew, and John Holabird, Jr.²² John W. Root, Jr. died in 1963, the year that the construction program at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy got underway. Partners Gerald Horn (1935-2014) and Roy J. Solfisburg (b. 1943) shared primary responsibility for design during the 1970s.²³

Holabird and Root's long-term relationship with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company produced a wide variety of industrial buildings throughout the Chicago region that used a panelized glass and steel wall system, including its 4A Equipment Building and Tower in Northbrook (1973), which received a National AIA Award.²⁴ The firm's diverse commissions from the 1970s and later include Monsanto Company's Environmental Health Laboratory; Hollister Corporate headquarters in Libertyville, Illinois, which featured curtain walls with panels of grey metal and reflective glass; Northwestern University Law School and American Bar Center on Chicago's lakefront; the Chicago Historical Society expansion; the Federal Reserve Bank Addition and Renovation (Chicago); the University of Illinois Digital Computer Building; and IIT Kent Law School.

A. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: See Individual Building Reports.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings: See Individual Building Reports.

B. Early Views: See Individual Building Reports.

C. Maps:

Site plans of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy from varying years were found in the institution's Engineers Office, were reviewed. A 1970 site plan showing footprints of the Home's post-World War II buildings, as well as the

22. Werner Blaser (Ed.), *Chicago Architecture: Holabird and Root, 1880-1992* (Basel: Birkhausen Verlag, 1992), 111.

23. Blaser, *Chicago Architecture: Holabird and Root, 1880-1992*, 133.

24. Paul Gapp, "Architects laud Bell unit design," *Chicago Tribune*, September 13, 1973.

proposed "Nursing Care Center" (Kent Infirmary; built 1972), was published in the July 18, 1970 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*.

D. Bibliography:

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E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

The supervision of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailor's Home subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies starting in the 1920s, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. However, further searches of such reports and other publications of these agencies could be undertaken at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield, which has more extensive holdings than those available online.

F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter).

Figure 2: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, present day. Source: "Illinois Veterans Hope Map," Illinois Veterans' Home Quincy website, accessed August 2, 2022, <https://www.quincyivh.org/>.

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See also the Individual Building Reports HABS No. IL-1256-A to HABS No. IL-1256-H.

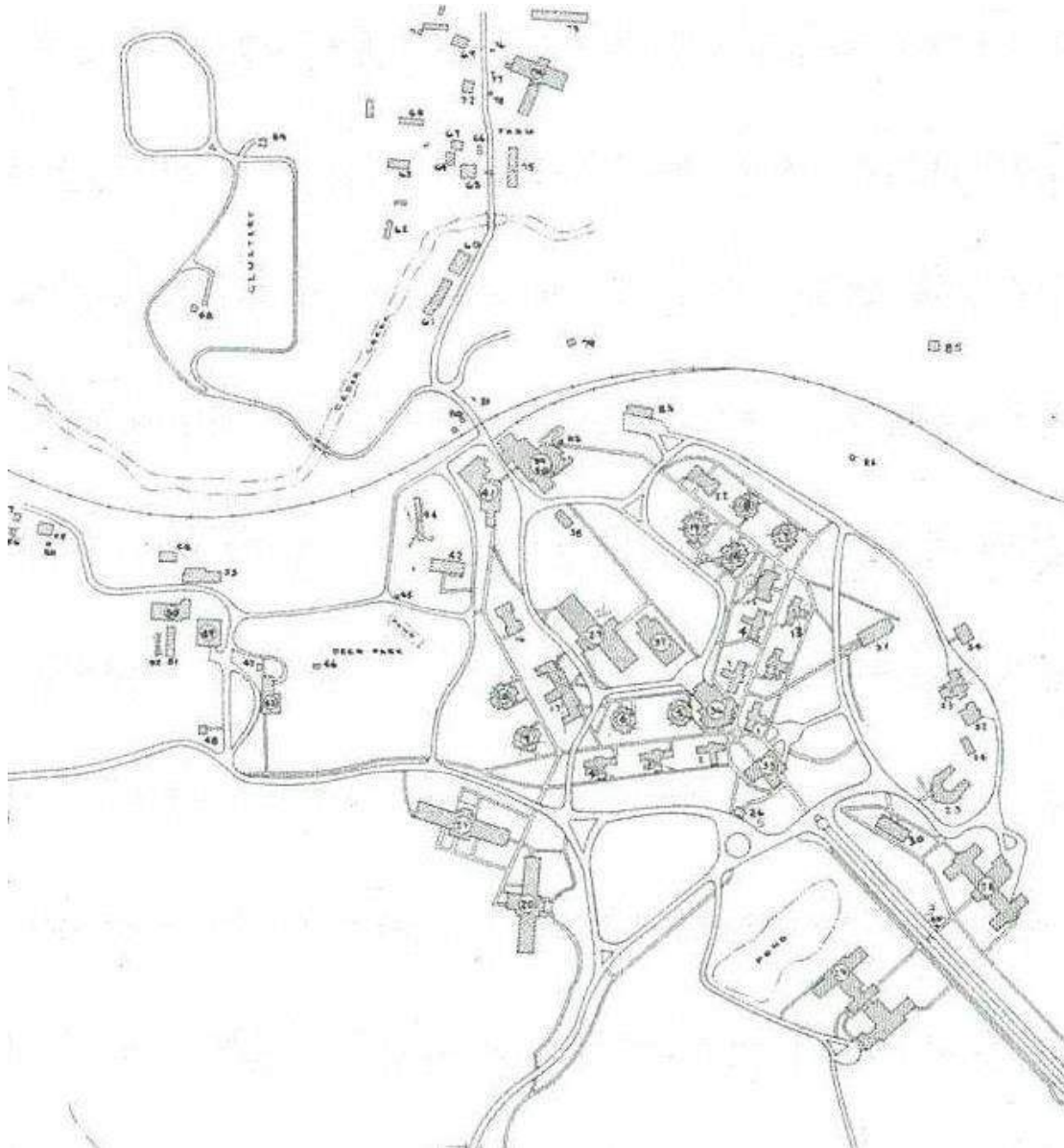


Figure 1: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter). Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Soldiers' Home grounds—where buildings are located

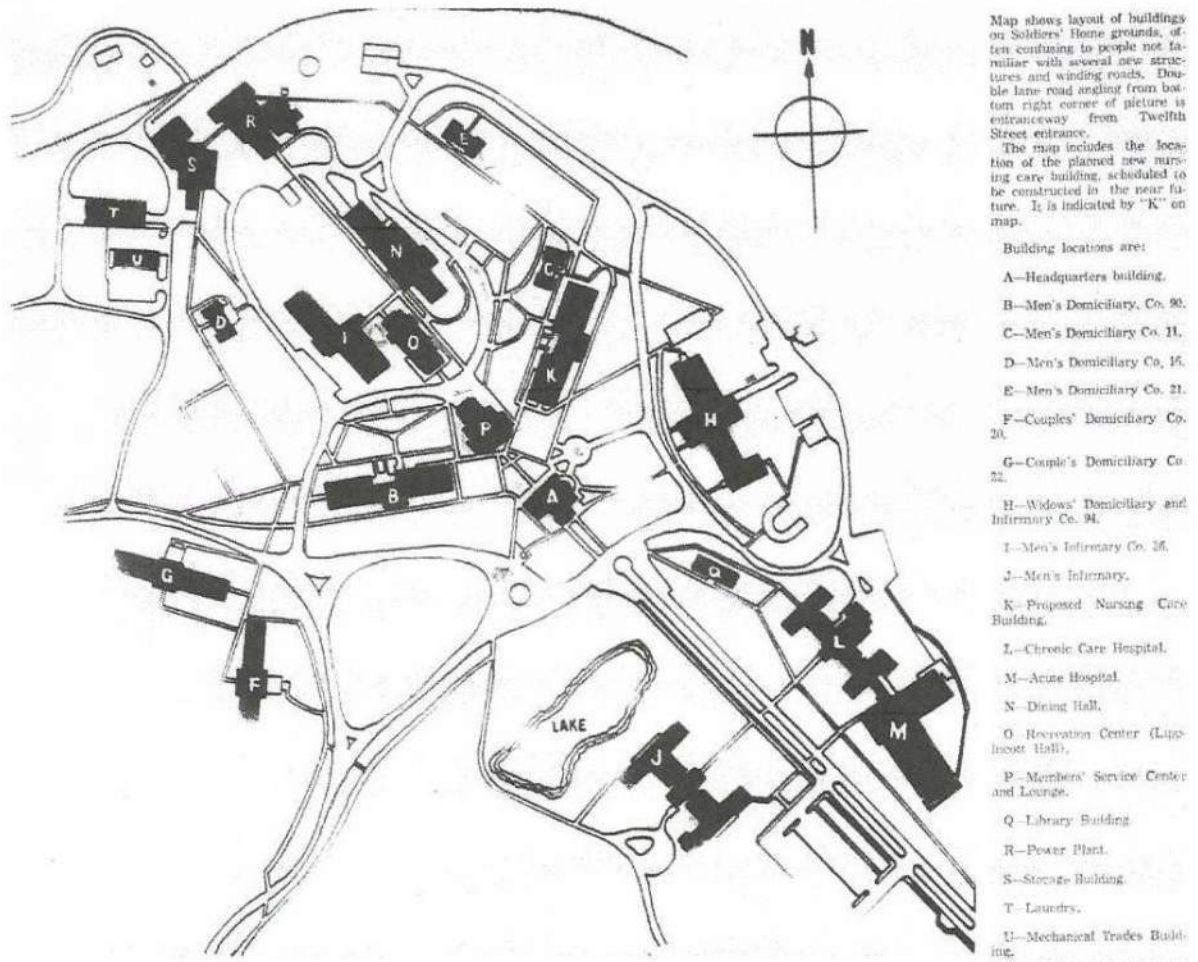


Figure 2: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.



Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, present day. Source: "Illinois Veterans Hope Map," Illinois Veterans' Home Quincy website, accessed August 2, 2022, <https://www.quincyivh.org/>.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
WOMEN'S DORMITORY – INFIRMARY BUILDING
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Elmore Infirmary)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, WOMEN'S DORMITORY – INFIRMARY BUILDING

(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Elmore Infirmary)

HABS No. IL-1256-A

Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The Elmore Infirmary building is located at latitude: 39.955005, longitude: -91.398215. This point represents the east building entrance and was obtained on October 7, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: The Elmore Infirmary is a skilled care nursing home facility at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). Elmore Infirmary is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

Elmore Infirmary was one of five major buildings constructed at the Soldiers' Home during the 1960s, a decade in which its facilities underwent expansion and modernization. It was intended as a combined residential building and infirmary for veterans' wives and widows, who were allowed admission to the institution starting in 1906. Its Modernist design—featuring a gabled central block with public/recreational rooms flanked by flat-roofed brick-faced residential wings with smooth wall

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planes and paired windows—was in stark contrast to the traditional appearance of the earlier “cottages,” most of which were over a half-century old and considered obsolete. The one-story north wing housed the infirmary, and the two-story, L-shaped south wing had two-bed rooms for women who did not need nursing care. This building was designed by the Chicago-based architecture firm of Holabird & Root, which had designed the Adams County Courthouse in downtown Quincy in the early 1950s. It is similar in appearance to Markword Infirmary, which also designed by the Holabird firm, as were three other buildings constructed during the 1960s building program.

Historian(s): Primary Preparers:
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:
Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information: In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

IL-1256-A: Women's Dormitory – Infirmary Building
(*Elmore Infirmary W0646*)
IL-1256-B: Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (*Fletcher Infirmary W0618*)
IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center (*Kent Infirmary W0647*)
IL-1256-D: Men's Domiciliary No. 90
(*Markword Infirmary W0647*)
IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women

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(Northern Guesthouse W0603)

IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)

IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)

IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)

IL-1256-I: Water Tower

The IVHQP is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

Original drawings of Fletcher Infirmary from 1952, and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Fletcher Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades,

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including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

The Chicago History Museum's online catalog and architectural binders were searched for information related to the architectural firm Perkins and Will, which designed the Fletcher Infirmary. This repository has a book titled, *Perkins and Will, the First Fifty Years* (1985), which proved useful, as well as a large-format negative of a ca. 1952 elevation drawing of the Fletcher Building (titled "Residential Unit for Members"). The Avery Index, Proquest, and Newspapers.com search engines were also searched for contextual information on this firm and information related to Modernist dormitories constructed during this era.

Materials on the Home on file at the Quincy Historical Society mainly focus on its early history; this repository has little information pertaining to buildings constructed in the post-World War II era, aside from some news clippings and articles from *The Soldiers Bugle*.

An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: 1964
2. Architect: Holabird and Root, Chicago, was the design architect; Lorentz A. Johanson was the supervising architect for the State of Illinois
3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: J.L. Simmons Company of Decatur, Illinois
5. Original plans and construction: Available original drawings are dated April 30, 1963, however they are stamped as "As Built" and dated 2-2-67, which would indicate that the substantial construction took place in 1966. The building has a central pavilion with a gabled roof, and has a two-story wing to the south and a one-story wing to the north. Both wings have flat roofs. The building is clad in masonry, with shingled roofing at the central pavilion.
6. Alterations and additions: There have been no significant alterations to the building.

B. Historical Context:

Origins of Women's Residence at the Soldiers' Home

The history of women residing at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home dates to 1906, when the state's General Assembly passed legislation allowing admission of veterans' wives. In early 1907, the State of Illinois appropriated \$115,000 to the Soldiers' Home for the construction of two cottages to accommodate married couples, as well as an additional \$17,500 for the construction of a new hospital pavilion for the medical care of wives and widows.¹

The Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy was awarded the contract to construct the fourth and final pavilion to the Home's 1887 Hospital on October 23, 1907, based on their low bid of \$16,400.² Several weeks earlier, the Trustees had awarded a contract for the two cottages for married couples

1. "Women Will Enter Home," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, September 22, 1907.

2. "Quincy Firm Gets Home Job," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 23, 1907.

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to V. Jobst & Sons of Peoria for that company's low bid \$103,600.³ Work began immediately on the three buildings, which were constructed simultaneously.

The Hospital pavilion for women was completed in the spring of 1908. The two-story building featured a stone foundation, brick walls, a low, hip roof, and a rectangular footprint measuring 40' x 80'. It was linked to a 1902 Hospital pavilion by two-story corridors. The June 1908 issue of the *Quincy Daily Journal* included a description:

With the exception of a few hours' work for the painters at the Veterans' Women's Hospital it is now practically completed. There are seventy new iron cot bedsteads with new mattresses and pillows now in the building, ready to be set up in their places. A very handsome oak stairway leads to the second floor. The steps are of regulation height, 7 ½ inch rise and 12" tread, which make the stairway very easy and comfortable for the veteran ladies to pass up and down. There are two bathrooms and two closets on each floor, finished up in the most modern style, which makes them superior to that of any other hospital in the state.⁴

The accompanying cottages built for married couples—originally called Cottage 20 (Somerville Barracks) and Cottage 22 (Anderson Barracks)—were opened in August 1908. The two-story red brick cottages each had a central block with two-story Classical portico that housed a large day room and dining room. Flanking residential wings accommodate seventy-five couples, each of whom was provided with one room furnished with two single beds.⁵

In addition to the two cottages for married couples, it appears that the Home also maintained separate cottages for the widows of veterans, which were mentioned in various contemporary news articles from the 1920s and 1930s. One 1925 article stated: "Cottages 20 and 22 are rapidly filling up with married couples and the cottages for widows of veterans are crowded although there is plenty of room in the cottages for single men."⁶

A 1925 article stated: "Every bed in the cottages for widows in the Soldiers' Home is taken and consequently widows who center the Home by admission or readmission must be sent to the hospital where there are vacant beds in the convalescent wards. There they must remain until beds are left vacant in the

3. "Let Contract for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 3, 1907.

4. "New Hospital At the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, June 9, 1908.

5. "A Happy Time at the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, August 18, 1908; "Soldiers' Home New Cottages," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, July 30, 1908.

6. "Cottages Fill as Ex-Soldiers Return to Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, October 10, 1925.

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cottages for widows by members going out on leave of absence.”⁷ Another article from 1925 reveals that widows were variously housed in Cottages 1 and 9 at that time.⁸ Cottages 20 and 22 for married couples were extensively renovated in 1930.⁹

The population of the Home doubled between 1929 and 1931, due to an influx of World War I veterans. The number of women residents also grew rapidly during this period, as highlighted in a 1931 news article:

Because of the rapid increase in the population of the Soldiers' Home, Cottage 13 was opened for occupancy last week and Cottage 20, where 140 widows can be accommodated, will be opened this week. When this large cottage is put in use Cottages 1, 5, and 6, where ninety widows are living, will be vacated and the widows removed to the larger cottage.¹⁰

The Home's original 1887 Hospital, which including several adjoining pavilions, converted to an infirmary after construction of the Hill Memorial Hospital in 1932, and then to a dormitory after completion of a new Infirmary in 1936. The Hospital was razed in 1954, except for its 1908 Women's Pavilion, which was subsequently used as “Staff Quarters,” as shown in the 1957 update of the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy.¹¹ Presumably, wives and widows of veterans in need of nursing and/or hospital care were accommodated in the new Hill Hospital and Infirmary, prior to the construction of Elmore Dormitory and Infirmary for Women.

Wives of veterans continued to reside in Cottages 20 and 22—officially renamed Somerville and Anderson Barracks in 1972—which were completely renovated in 1967 to create two-room units for each couple, with both living room and bedroom.¹² A 1996 history of the Home stated that, “Anderson and Somerville are now used exclusively as domiciliary quarters for single and married residents not requiring any sort of continuing medical or nursing care.”¹³

History of Elmore Infirmary

7. “Soldiers' Home Widow's Cottage Very Crowded,” *The Quincy Daily Herald*, November 13, 1925.

8. “Cottage One at Soldiers' Home to be Occupied,” *The Quincy Daily Herald*, November 21, 1925.

9. “Start Work on Cottage 20, Soldiers' Home,” *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 18, 1930.

10. “Population Grows At Soldiers Home; 919 are on Roster,” *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 20, 1931.

11. “Begin Razing Soldiers' Home Old Hospital,” *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 19, 1954.

12. *The Soldiers Home Bugle* (May 1967) 3.

13. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) 22.

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Elmore Infirmary was constructed as a residential building and infirmary for veterans' wives and widows during the 1960s, a decade in which the Home's residential facilities underwent expansion and modernization due to anticipated growth in World War II veterans. In 1956, the Home's facilities were filled with a total of 1,430 residents: 1,176 men and 254 women. The men included seventy-six Spanish-American War veterans, 1,027 World War I veterans and seventy World War II veterans. At that time, there were twenty residential buildings at the institution, which mainly consisted of forty-eight-bed cottages for men that were built in the late 1880s and early 1900s, along with early twentieth-century cottages for married couples or widows.¹⁴

An important step toward the modernization of residential facilities at the Home was taken in July 1961, when Governor Otto Kerner signed a bill that allocated a sum of \$5,318,238 for the construction of six buildings. This appropriation was part of a \$138 million state bond issue approved by Illinois voters in November 1960 for improvements at state welfare institutions. The buildings slated for construction included two dormitory units for men (\$2,078,351); a combination hospital-infirmary (\$1,196,000); a combination residential building and infirmary for women (\$870,863); a laundry building (\$707,286); and a new dietary building (\$465,738).¹⁵

The appropriation for the Home was announced in the July 23, 1961 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*, which noted, "Now that the governor has signed the bill, the bonds must be sold, and then associate architects must be selected." The same article provided more information on the proposed women's residence, which was to be located on the vacant site of the Home's 1887 Hospital:

In the women's residential unit there will be living quarters for 100 widows plus an infirmary section accommodating 50 in a ward area divided into six bed bays with low partitions. Both the dormitory and infirmary will have day rooms and storage space. The infirmary will have a nurses' station, treatment rooms, a kitchen, and staff offices. There will also be a kitchen and dining room in the residential area. The entire unit will cover 26,250 square feet.

According to Superintendent Schapers, the new women's cottage will be primarily for soldiers' and sailors' widows now at Wilmington. That institution will be discontinued when space is provided at Quincy. Previously, widows could not stay at the soldiers' home unless they had entered with their husbands. After their husband's death, widows had a choice of staying here or moving to

14. "Soldiers' Home will have open house Sunday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 13, 1956.

15. "Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

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Wilmington, but according to Schapers, there had never been such a request to transfer while he or his predecessor, Claude Kent, was superintendent. Widows as such cannot now be admitted to the home.¹⁶

Interestingly, plans for the new and larger residence halls for men and women came at a time when the Home's population had decreased to 1,000, including 800 men and 200 women, with room for about 350 more. Home Superintendent James Schapers noted in 1961 that, "The new construction will not increase the home's capacity much, but it will reduce the expense of keeping up the old dormitories."¹⁷

Holabird and Root was selected as the architecture firm in charge of the entire \$5.4 million construction program at the Soldiers' Home. A set of drawings showing each of the proposed buildings from various elevations was produced by July 1962. An article published that month stated: "An infirmary and widows' residential unit will go up east of the administration building occupying a section between the staff residence and Cottage 23. It will have forty rooms and double occupancy and a forty-bed infirmary unit. When the unit is completed about ninety residents of the soldiers' widows' home at Wilmington will be transferred to the home here."¹⁸

A total eighty-three women were transferred via chartered busses from the Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington to the Soldiers' Home in Quincy between December 1962 and February 1963. The average age of the women was 83, and many were in their late eighties and early nineties. The women were initially housed in Cottages 20 and 22 prior to completion of the new residential building-infirmary. A ward in the Home's 1937 Infirmary was set aside and prepared for those were bedridden. Dr. Francis Gerty, state mental health director, said the move to Quincy was made because of concern over the widows' evacuation in the event of fire. The building at Wilmington, built in 1895, was three stories in height, making any emergency evacuation hazardous. Closure of the Wilmington Home following the transfer of all women to Quincy was authorized by the 70th General Assembly.¹⁹

Contracts for the Home's ambitious building program were not let until July 1963, when J.L. Simmons Company of Decatur, Illinois, was selected as general contractor. By that time, the program was reduced from six to five

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. "Soldiers' Home Building Program to Start Next Year," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 27, 1962.

19. "Start Moving Widows of Veterans From Wilmington," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 4, 1962; "Last of 83 to Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 5, 1963.

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buildings, as one of the men's dormitories was eliminated. Costs were revised downward accordingly. The delay may have resulted from the shift in administration of the Home to the newly created Department of Children and Family Services. The Home was formerly operated under the Illinois Department of Public Welfare.²⁰

Governor Otto Kerner released \$3,558,549 in mid-August 1963 for the reduced building program of five buildings: a fifty-bed hospital, a 193-bed men's dormitory, a 120-bed women's dormitory and infirmary, a new dining hall, and a laundry building. The funds released fell short of the estimated total cost of the project, based on the bids of the lowest bidding contractors, which was \$4,374,433. However, Kerner indicated that more funds would be forthcoming later.²¹

Work on all five buildings was underway in March 1964, when the buildings were in various stages of construction.²² A July 26, 1964 article on the progress of the Home's building program noted that, "Two residence cottages have been demolished, six are to go down by the end of the year, and three will be demolished when construction program is completed."²³

The Women's Dormitory-Infirmary Building was completed in 1964 at a cost of \$980,000.²⁴ The other four buildings that comprised the Home's 1960s building program were also completed in that year: Men's Domiciliary No. 90, a one-story, fifty-bed Acute Hospital, a new Laundry Building, and a new Dietary Building, which included a central dining hall and modern kitchen.

The design of the Women's Dormitory-Infirmary was somewhat reminiscent of the 1932 Hill Memorial Hospital, which also featured a gable-roofed central block flanked by low-rise wings. However, the new building had a more austere, Modernist appearance and lacked the Colonial Revival elements of the earlier building, which featured a cupola, six-over-six windows, and dormers. The red brick walls of the Women's Dormitory-Infirmary harmonized with existing residences at the Home, despite its more institutional appearance.

20. "Bids Taken On Soldiers' Home Work," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 5, 1963.

21. "Big Project Soon to Be Under Way," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, August 14, 1963.

22. "Ready for Big Season Of Building," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 1, 1964; "Soldiers' home work is halted," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, June 4, 1964.

23. "Soldiers' home building progress," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 26, 1964.

24. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) 23.

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The building's front-gable central block had grouped windows on both floors and a flat-roofed, full-façade porch supported by brick piers. It included a visitors' lounge, supervisor's office, television room, kitchen, and dining room on the first floor; as well as a beauty salon and another television room on the second floor. The central block was flanked by a one-story north wing with rectangular footprint, which housed the infirmary, and a two-story, L-shaped residential south wing with two-bed rooms for women who did not need nursing care.

Residents of the Home with monthly income that exceeded \$50 were charged a monthly maintenance on a graduated scale starting January 1962. This the first time that residents were charged any type of fee. Those with no income were not required to pay anything, and charges to other residents were not to exceed \$150 a month. Previously, those with incomes of more than \$125 a month were ineligible for admittance. Veterans with incomes less than \$50 a month paid no fee. Individuals admitted to the Home were required to have at least ninety days of honorable wartime service, must have lived in Illinois at least five years prior to admittance or have had his service credited to Illinois, and by reason of disability be incapable of earning a living.²⁵

In 1972, the practice of referring to the buildings at the Home by number was discontinued, and each of the major buildings (domiciliary or infirmary-hospital) were named after a former superintendent.²⁶ The Women's Infirmary was renamed Elmore Infirmary after Captain Kenneth E. Elmore, who served as superintendent of the Home from November 1933 to February 1941.²⁷

An asbestos survey of Elmore Infirmary was completed in 1993. The report included floor plans of the building, showing that they had remained largely unchanged since completion. It stated that the building "has had no significant alterations...The building's use is a skilled care nursing home facility."²⁸

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

25. "Soldiers' Home Fee Plan Will Start on Jan. 1," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 15, 1961.

26. "Buildings to Bear Names of Former Commandants," *Soldiers' Home Bugle* (March 1972) 8.

27. Charles H. Curry, *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home* (Quincy: White House Press, 1973) 22.

28. Johnston, James A. & Associates, "Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for the Elmore Infirmary #94, Illinois Veteran's Home, July 1, 1993.

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1. Architectural character: The pinwheel-form building has a two-story gabled central spine flanked by two wings. The spine has a centered band of storefront window that carries to the peak of the gable, divided only by the front veranda roof. The L-shaped southern wing is two-stories in height. The northern wing is one-story in height. Both wings have flat roofs with a standing seam metal parapet around the perimeter. The walls are masonry brick in a Flemish Garden Wall bond pattern with alternating bands of structural glass pane aluminum windows with limestone sill, spandrel and header on the north, east, and west sides. A limestone string course creates a continuous band at the top of the wall across the entire building.
2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. Materials, such as mortar joints, are weathered, and there are localized areas of efflorescence on the masonry. Staining of the concrete is evident, primarily noted at the underside of the front west-facing patio roof and at the eave of the roofline along the entire perimeter of the building.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: 282' - 4" x 120' - 7"
2. Foundations: The foundation is cast-in-place concrete, approximately 12" thick. At the central spine of the building, the foundation walls enclose a habitable basement space. At the north and south wings the foundation wall creates only a crawl space. The projection of the water table varies depending on the face of the building due to the contours of the surrounding land.
3. Walls: The walls are 13" thick consisting of face brick, concrete block, and clay tile with a plaster finish. Face brick is smooth faced and is an orange and red color blend.

Limestone lintels span the window and door openings. Window sills are also limestone. The masonry parapet is capped by a hipped standing seam metal roof.

4. Structural system: The building has a concrete column, beam and floor structure.
5. Porches/Stoops: An open-air covered front veranda defines the entry on the west side. An open-air covered dock resides on the east side.
6. Chimneys: None.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: There are a total of six point of entries into the building from the first floor and one exterior exit at the second floor on the northeast side of the building. The south side of the building has two central primary entrances on either end of the covered veranda. The entry door to the east of the veranda is a double storefront door with sidelights on either side. The west entry door is a wider double storefront that replaced the previous and has no sidelights. The north side has a single storefront door with sidelight on either side that provides access to the main corridor. There are four entries on the east side of the building. Two of those entries are located at the south end of the two-story wing. Both entries, one at the first floor and one at the second floor, are a single aluminum storefront door with sidelight on either side and are connected by an exterior egress stair. In addition, there is a single metal door with vision panel on the south end of the central spine that provides access to the dining room. A two-turn concrete tramp provides access to the door from grade next to the loading dock. The final door is a double metal door with half-lites off the loading dock platform. A single set of stairs provides access to the platform and door.
- b. Windows: The northern wing contains a total of nine storefront aluminum windows on the west side and seven bays of storefront aluminum windows on the east side. The windows are two-over-three with the bottom pane containing an opaque glass infill panel. The southern wing contains seven bays storefront windows, two-stories in height on the west side and six bays of aluminum storefront windows, two-stories in height. The windows are two-over-three with the bottom pane containing an opaque glass infill panel. In addition, there is one bay of aluminum storefront window at the second story above the central spine that is two-over-two. Beneath the gabled roof on the west side, a vertical band of storefront windows carries from the roofline of the porch to the peak. The windows are centered on the gable and are three-over-five pane lite with the top three panes taking the form of the peak and the bottom three panes are an infill panel. In addition, on the east side there are two single bands of windows mirrored from the center of the gable. On the east side outside the dining hall there is a five-over-three aluminum storefront windows with the bottom row being infill panels.

All windows have limestone sills and headers. At two-story window bands, there are also limestone spandrel panels in-between floors.

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8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The building has a shingled gable roof with an 8:12 pitch at the central spine. Wings to the north and south have a flat roof with a slight pitch to direct water to interior roof drains at the center the building. A hipped standing seam metal roof caps the parapet along the flat roof. The roof is a membrane system.
- b. Cornice, eaves, gutters: None.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: One dormer exists off the north side of the gabled central spine covering the fan room. Slope of the roof matches that of the main gable with an 8:12 pitch.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The plan of the building is pinwheel in form with a central spine comprised of public gathering and staff service spaces. Both wings consist of dwelling units; single, three and six-bed dwelling units in the north wing and two-bed rooms in the southern wing. Two two-bed dwelling units are joined with a shared restroom.
2. Stairways: There are two interior metal egress stairs: one located at the southwest corner of the central spine and one located at the southwest corner of the south wing of the building. In addition, there are two exterior stairways. An extruded open-air stairway at the east side on the southern two-story wing of the building and provides egress from the second and first floor.
3. Flooring: The interior flooring is primarily vinyl composition tile with rubber base. Ceramic tile is in select shower rooms.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are plaster in all main spaces with glazed tile in select restrooms. There are drop metal tile ceilings in primary function areas and plaster ceilings in restrooms and shower rooms. The visiting lounge has a dropped 2' x 2' acoustic ceiling tile finish.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are wood doors with hollow metal frames.

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- b. Windows: Refer to Paragraph B.7.b. above
- 6. Decorative features and trim: None
- 7. Hardware: Door hardware in the residential units include knobs. Hardware on select public area doors includes push plates, levers, and added ADA pull for compliancy.
- 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Steam supply and condensate returns
 - b. Lighting: The building is illuminated primarily by 1' x 4' fluorescents.
 - c. Plumbing: Domestic water is supplied from the facility's distribution center
- D. Site:
 - 1. Historic Landscape Design: Landscaping in this area appears to be ad hoc. There is no known landscape design.
 - 2. Outbuildings: None
 - 3. General setting and orientation: Located on relatively flat ground, the building is rotated approximately sixty degrees clockwise from true north-south.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings:

State of Illinois, Department of Public Works and Building, Division of Architecture and Engineering. "Residential Unit and Infirmary for Women, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home: Basement Floor Plan," April 30, 1963.

_____. "Residential Unit and Infirmary for Women, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: First Floor Plan," April 30, 1963.

_____. "Residential Unit and Infirmary for Women, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Second Floor Plan," April 30, 1963.

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_____. "Residential Unit and Infirmary for Women, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Elevations," April 30, 1963.

B. Early Views:

No historic (pre-1980) photos were found of this building.

C. Maps:

Site plans of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy from varying years were found in the institution's Engineers Office, were reviewed, although Elmore Infirmary is only shown on those produced after 1960. A 1970 site plan showing footprints of the Home's post-World War II buildings, as well as the proposed "Nursing Care Center" (Kent Infirmary; built 1972), was published in the July 18, 1970 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*.

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"Bids Taken On Soldiers' Home Work," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 5, 1963.

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"Cottage One at Soldiers' Home to be Occupied," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, November 21, 1925.

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Hopkins, William A., "A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home," Springfield, Illinois: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 12, 1979.

Johnston, James A. & Associates, "Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for the Elmore Infirmary #94, Illinois Veteran's Home, July 1, 1993.

"Last of 83 to Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 5, 1963.

"Let Contract for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 3, 1907.

"Population Grows At Soldiers Home; 919 are on Roster," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 20, 1931.

"Quincy Firm Gets Home Job," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 23, 1907.

"Ready for Big Season Of Building," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 1, 1964.

"Soldiers' Home Widow's Cottage Very Crowded," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, November 13, 1925.

"Soldiers' Home Ne Cottages," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, July 30, 1908.

"Soldiers' Home will have open house Sunday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 13, 1956.

"Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

"Soldiers' Home Building Program to Start Next Year," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 27, 1962.

"Start Moving Widows of Veterans From Wilmington," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 4, 1962.

"Soldiers' home work is halted," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, June 4, 1964.

"Soldiers' home building progress," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 26, 1964.

"Soldiers' Home Fee Plan Will Start on Jan. 1," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 15, 1961.

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“Start Work on Cottage 20, Soldiers’ Home,” *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 18, 1930.

“Women Will Enter Home,” *The Quincy Daily Whig*, September 22, 1907.

Secondary and Published Sources

Curry, Charles H. *History of the Illinois Veterans’ Home*. Quincy: White House Press, 1973.

Higgins, Floyd. *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy*. Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

The supervision of the Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailor’s Home subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies starting in the 1920s, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans’ Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. However, further searches of such reports and other publications of these agencies could be undertaken at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield, which has more extensive holdings than those available online.

F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Elmore Infirmary was vacant.

Figure 2: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans’ Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Elmore Infirmary as letter H. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

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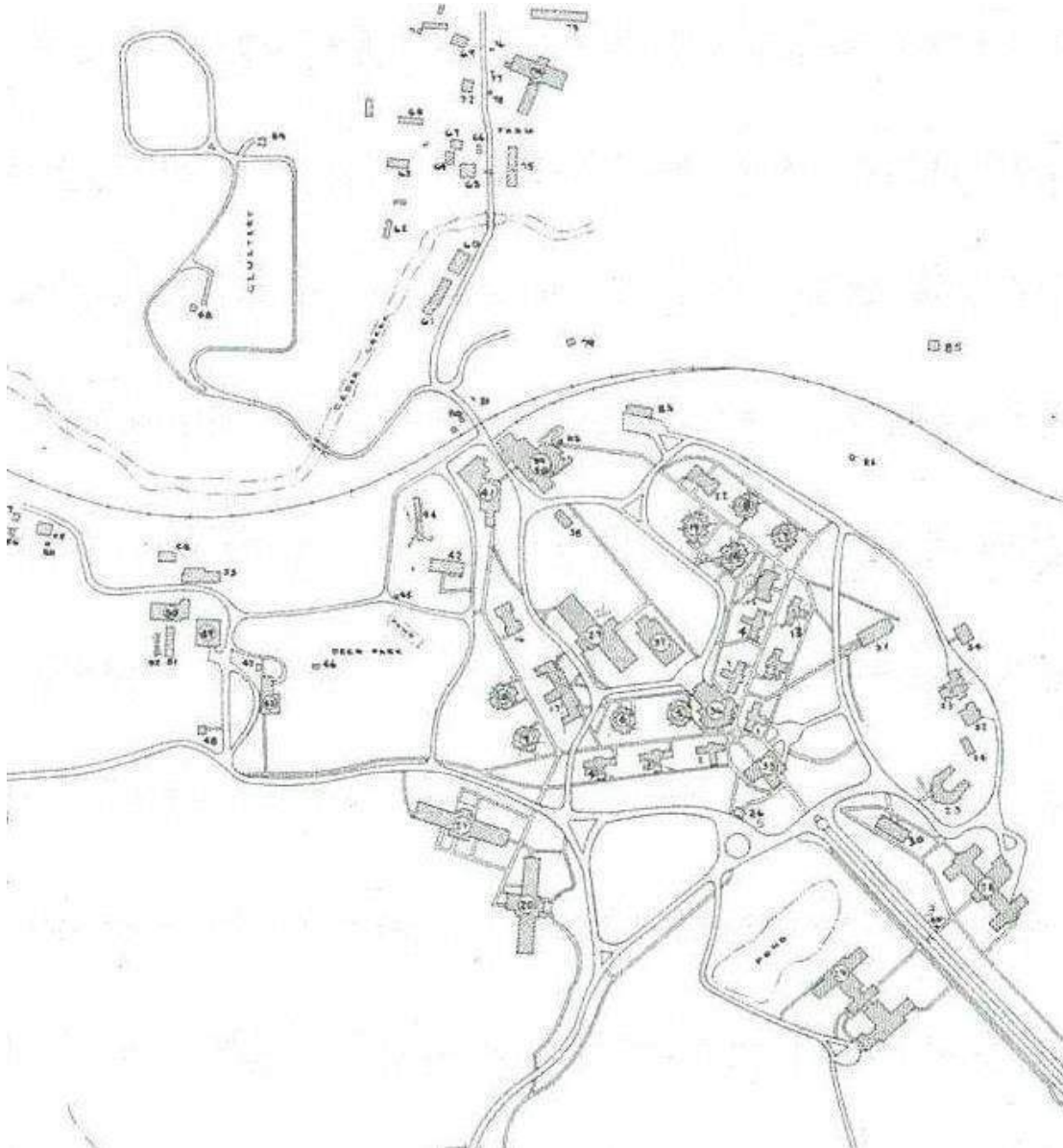


Figure 1: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Elmore Infirmary was vacant. The Home's original Hospital—which formerly occupied the present-day site of Elmore Infirmary—was razed in 1954. Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Soldiers' Home grounds—where buildings are located

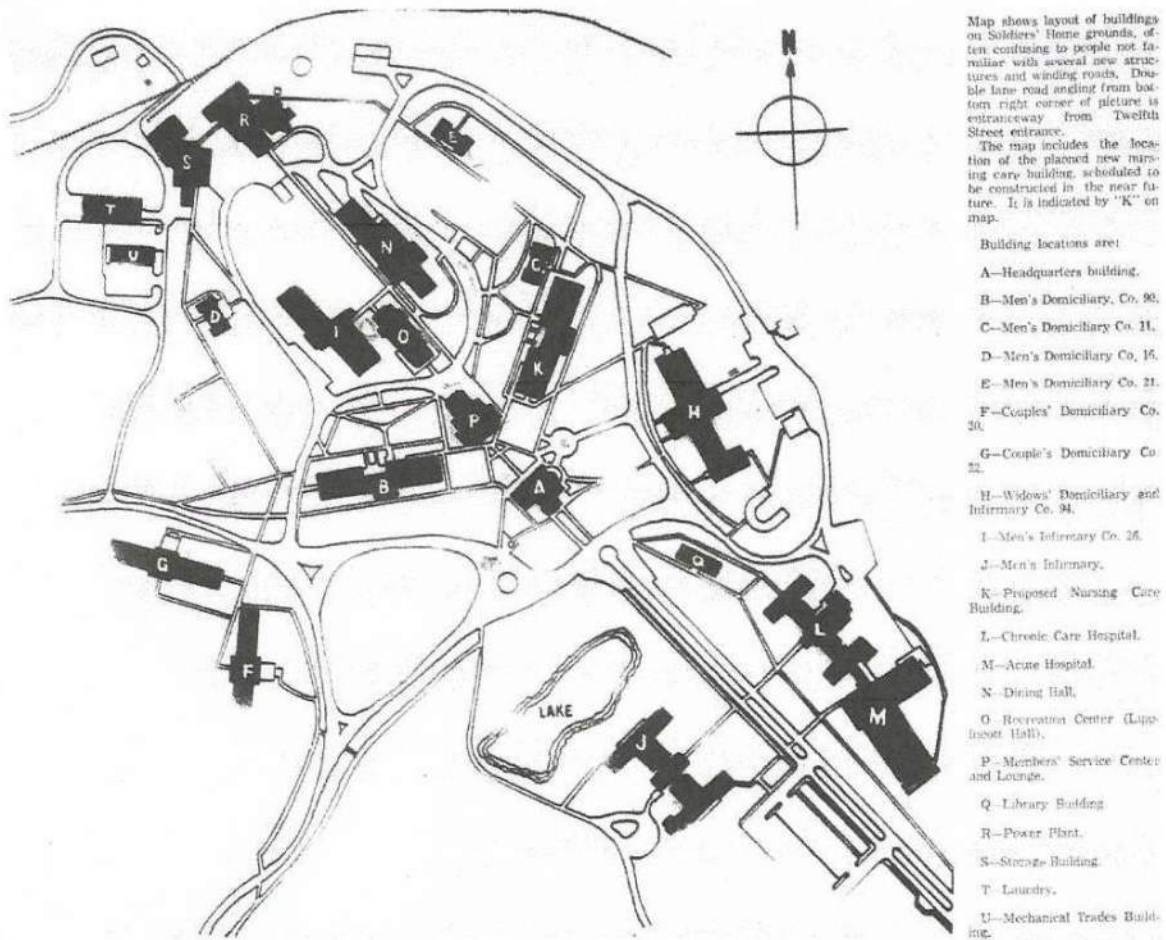
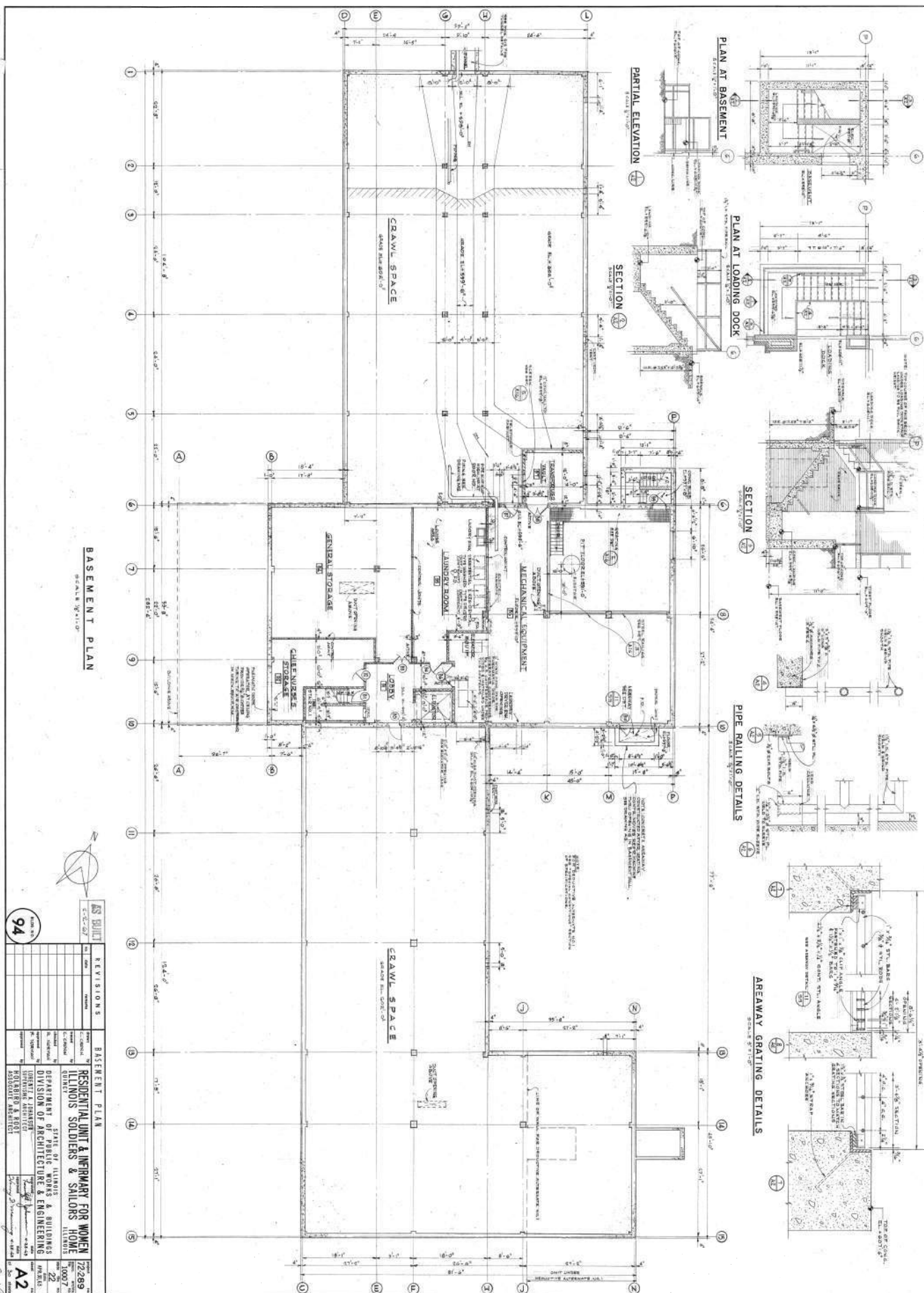


Figure 2: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Elmore Infirmary as letter H. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.



THIS DRAWING IS A SCAN OF A 1965 CONSTRUCTION DRAWING AT ITS ORIGINAL SCALE. IT HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY. THE ORIGINAL DRAWING IS AVAILABLE AT THE ENGINEERING BUILDING OF THE QUINCY VETERANS' HOME IN QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

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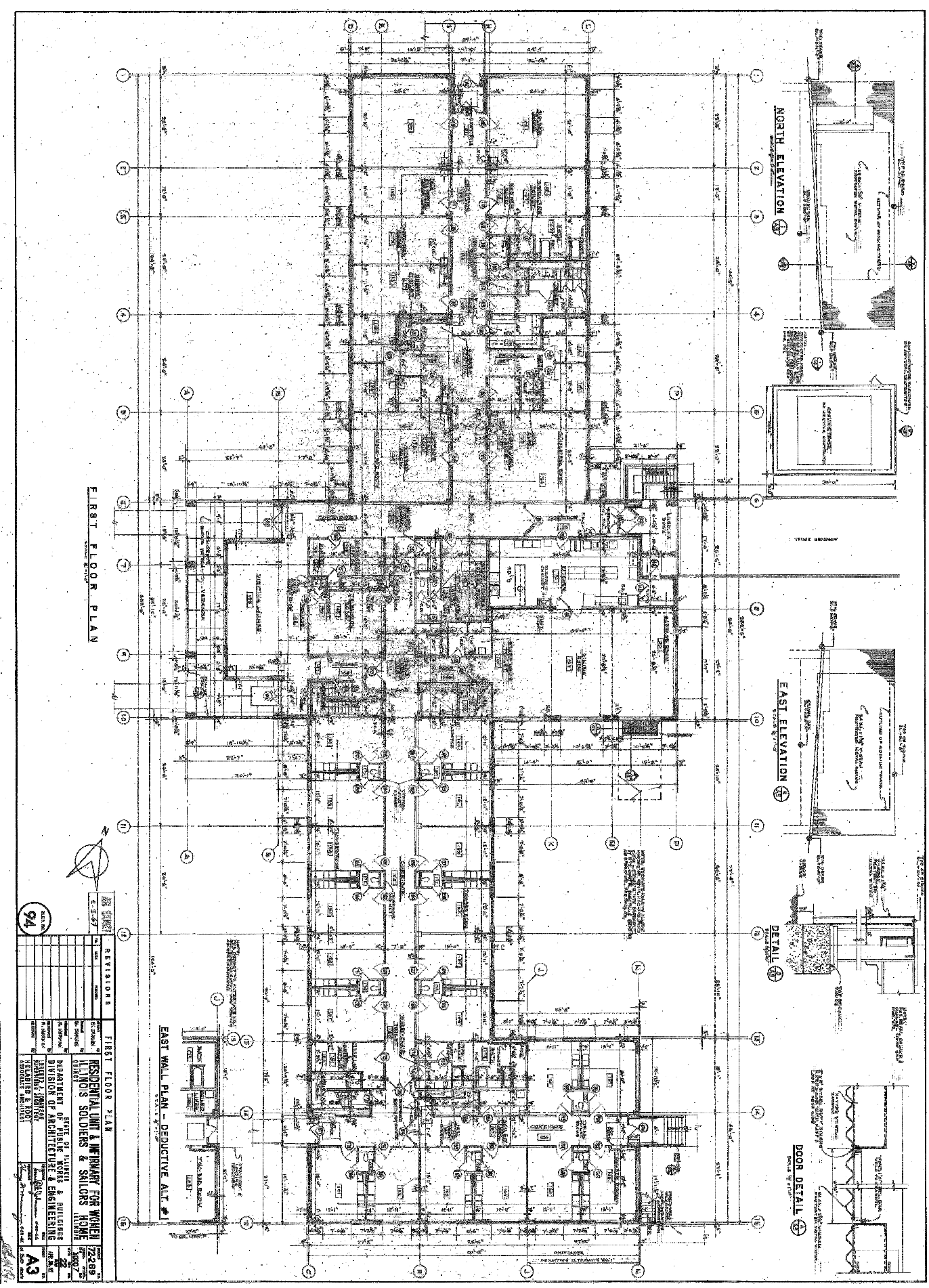
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME - WOMEN'S DORMITORY - INFIRMARY BUILDING
1707 NORTH 12TH STREET QUINCY ADAMS COUNTY ILLINOIS

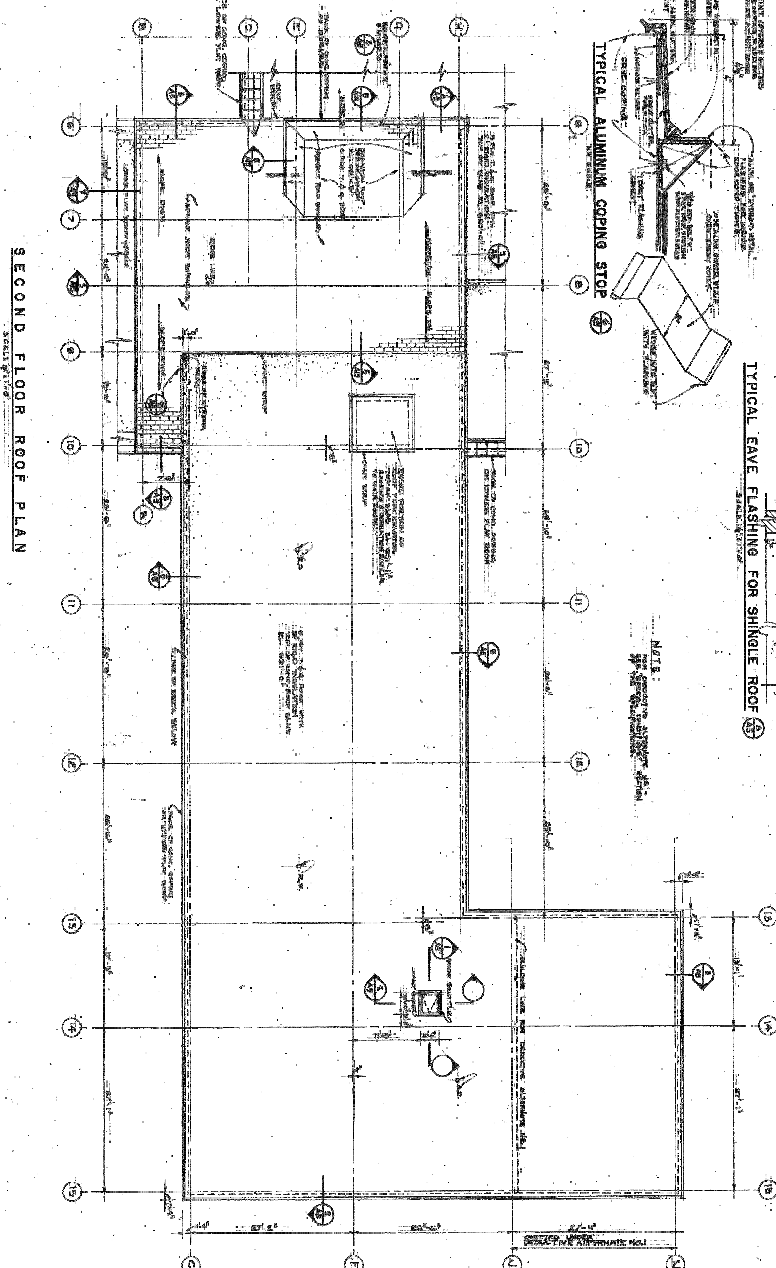
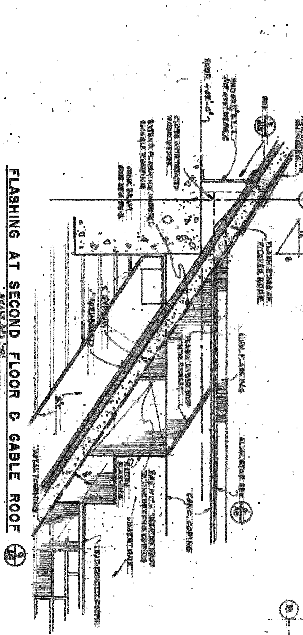
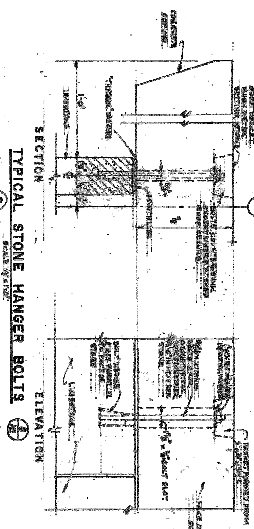
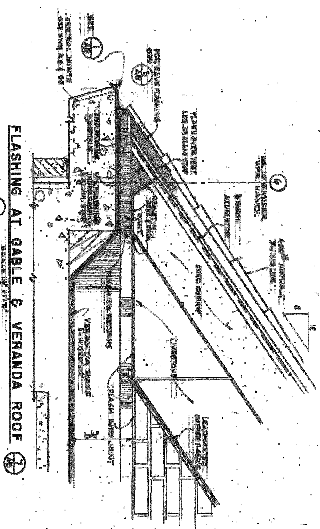
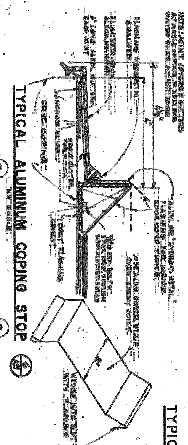
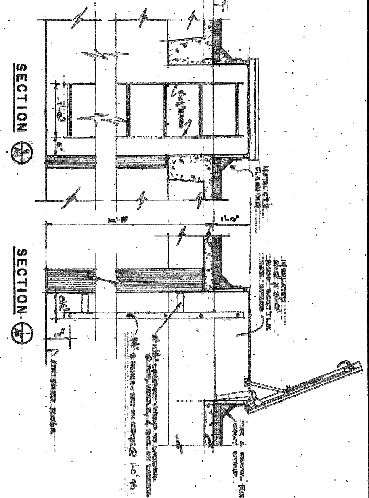
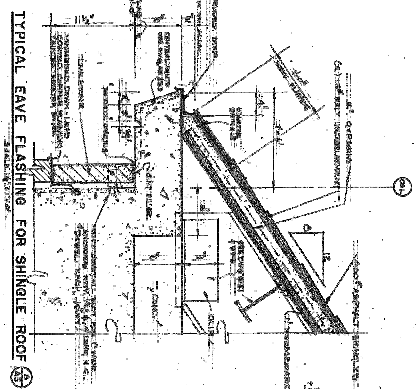
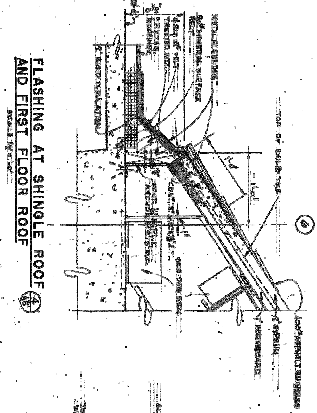
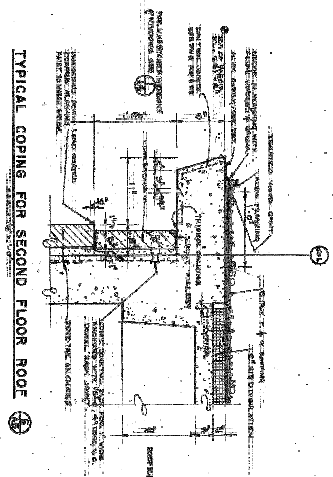
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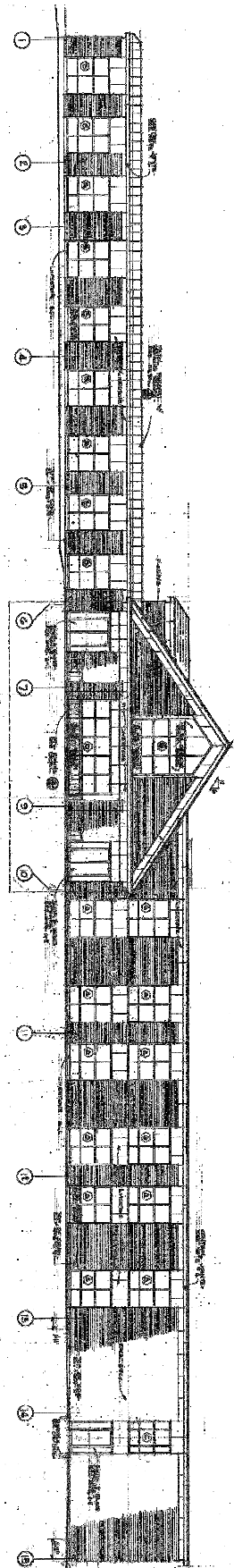
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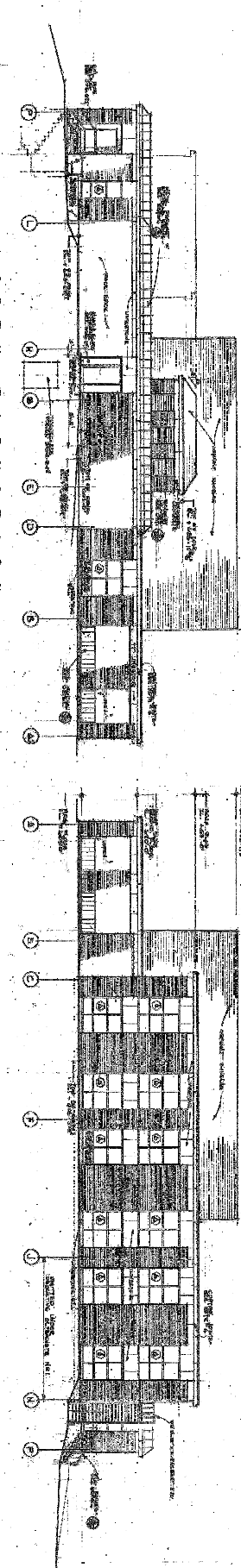
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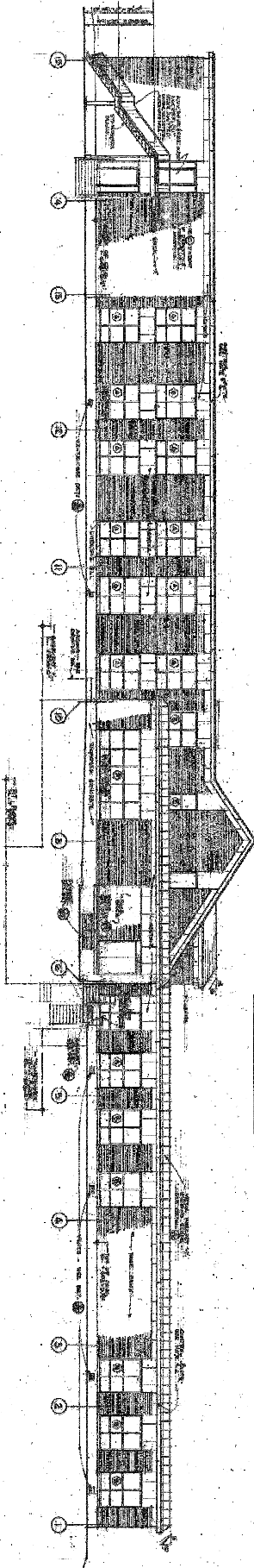
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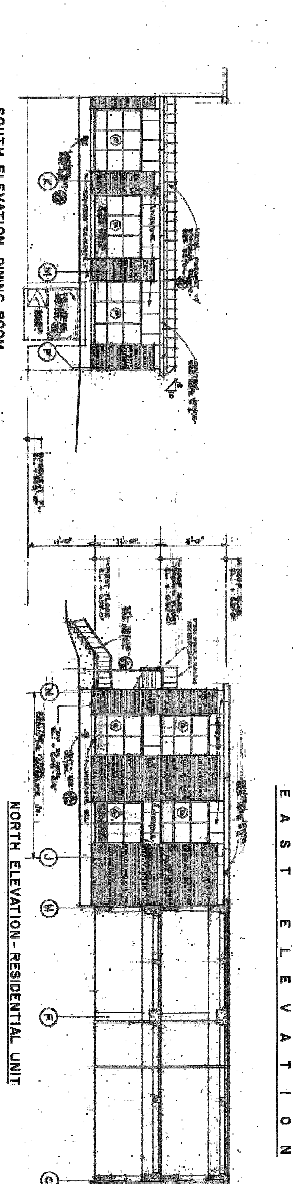
WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

SOUTH ELEVATION-DINING ROOM

NORTH ELEVATION-RESIDENTIAL UNIT

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100	100	10-1-67	HPZ		REVISED

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' HOME
1707 NORTH 12TH STREET
QUINCY, ILLINOIS 62401
ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS
ILLINOIS
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE & ENGINEERING
RECEIVED A. 10-1-67
A6

DRAWN BY: HPZ

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME - WOMEN'S DORMITORY - INFIRMARY BUILDING
1707 NORTH 12TH STREET QUINCY ADAMS COUNTY ILLINOIS

SHEET 5
OF 5 SHEETS

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
IL-1256-A

THIS DRAWING IS A SCAN OF A 1963 CONSTRUCTION DRAWING AT ITS ORIGINAL SCALE. IT HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY.
THE ORIGINAL DRAWING IS AVAILABLE AT THE ENGINEERING BUILDING OF THE QUINCY VETERANS HOME IN QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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WOMEN'S DORMITORY – INFIRMARY BUILDING
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Elmore Infirmary)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-A

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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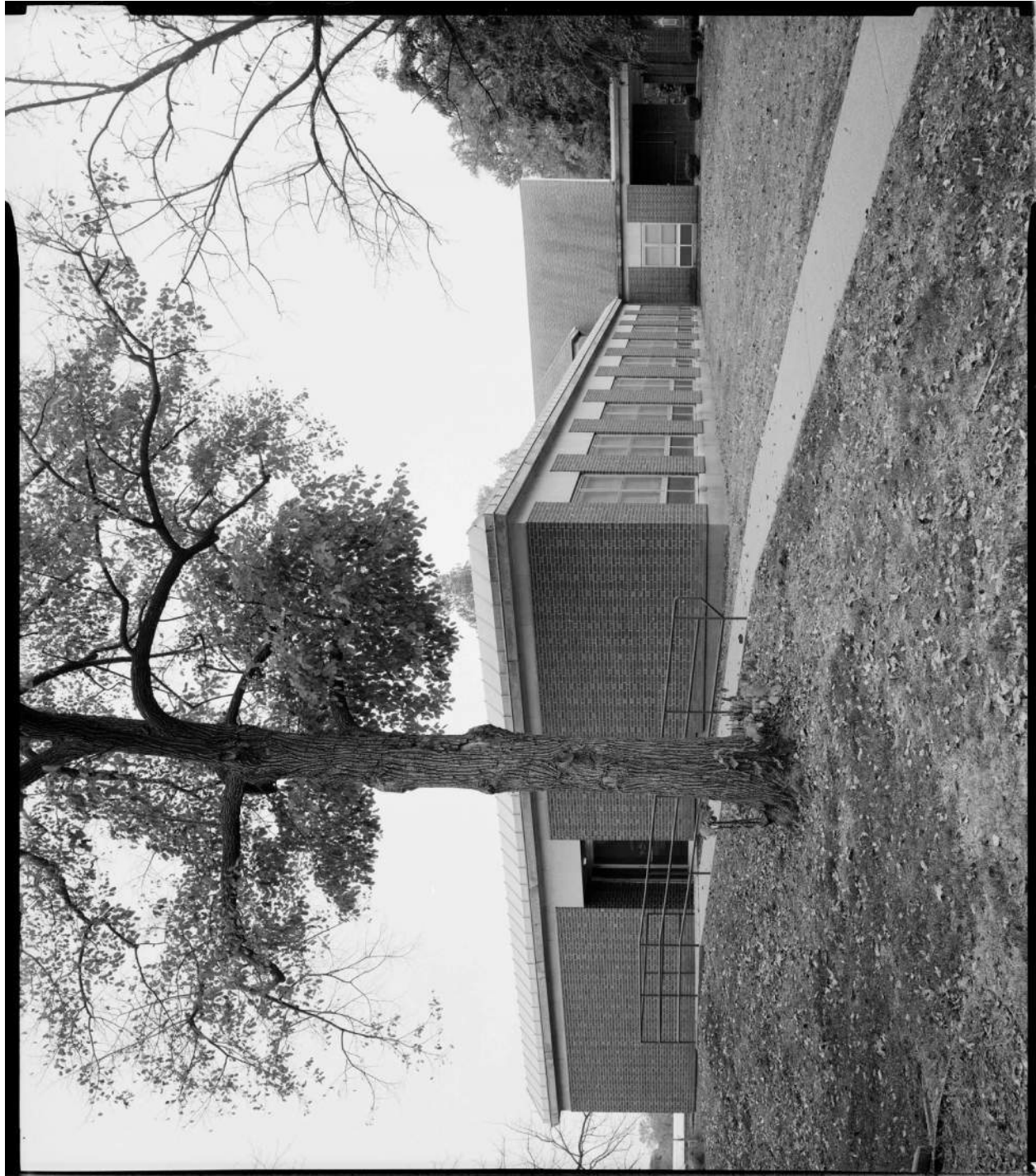
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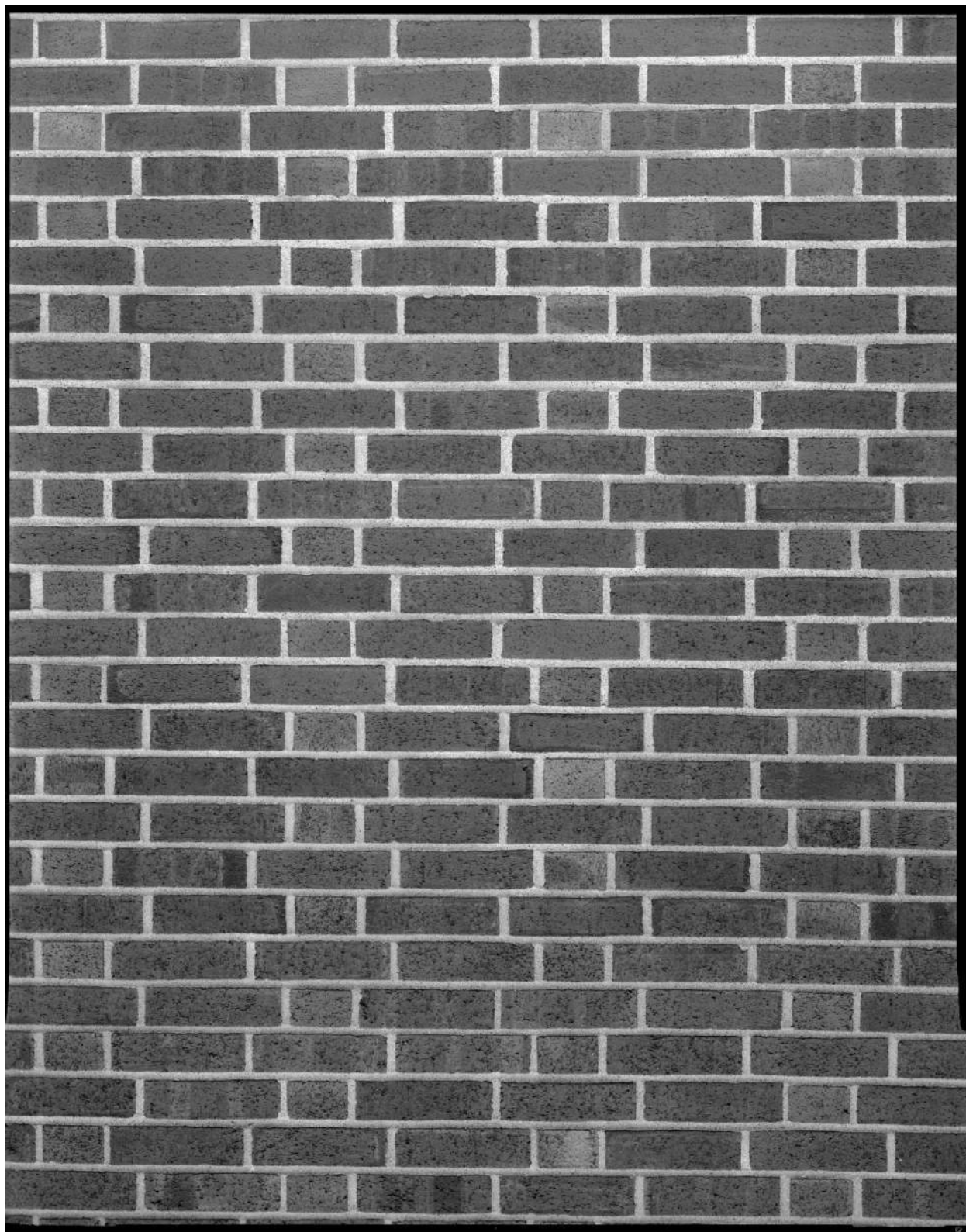
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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Fletcher Infirmary)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-B

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26 (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Fletcher Infirmary)

HABS No. IL-1256-B

Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The Fletcher Infirmary building is located at latitude: 39.955314, longitude: -91.401336. This point represents the west building entrance and was obtained on October 7, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: Vacant.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). Fletcher Infirmary is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

The two-story Fletcher Infirmary was built in 1952-54 as a men's domiciliary (dormitory) to accommodate pent-up demand for modern housing at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home following quarter-century of depression and war. The building's red brick walls harmonized with those of the Home's existing "cottages." However, its Modernist design—featuring grouped windows, a horizontal orientation, and a flat-roof—was in stark contrast to the traditional appearance of the earlier residences. Subdivision of its sixteen squad rooms into semi-private, two-bed compartments by height-height storage walls was a novelty at the

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26
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Home, where residences historically featured open-plan sleeping rooms with bunkbeds. The building—originally known as Men's Domiciliary No. 26—was designed by the Chicago-based architecture firm Perkins and Will, which then specialized in educational buildings. Its conversion to an infirmary in the 1960s was due to the Home's shortage of facilities for the long-term care of residents who were increasingly older and infirm.

Historian(s):

Primary Preparers:

Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:

Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information:

In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

- IL-1256-A: Women's Dormitory – Infirmary Building
(*Elmore Infirmary W0646*)
- IL-1256-B: Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (*Fletcher Infirmary W0618*)
- IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center (*Kent Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-D: Men's Domiciliary No. 90
(*Markword Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women
(*Northern Guesthouse W0603*)
- IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)
- IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)
- IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)

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IL-1256-I: Water Tower

The IVHQI is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

Original drawings of post-War buildings and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Fletcher Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of

these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

The Chicago History Museum's online catalog and architectural binders were searched for information related to the architectural firm Perkins and Will, which the designed the Fletcher Infirmary. This repository has a book titled, *Perkins and Will, the First Fifty Years* (1985), which proved useful, as well as a large-format negative of a ca. 1952 elevation drawing of the Fletcher Building (titled "Residential Unit for Members"). The Avery Index, Proquest, and Newspapers.com search engines were also searched for contextual information on this firm and information related to Modernist dormitories constructed during this era.

Materials on the Home on file at the Quincy Historical Society mainly focus on its early history; this repository has little information pertaining to buildings constructed in the post-World War II era, aside from some news clippings and articles from *The Soldiers Bugle*.

An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: 1954
2. Architect: Perkins and Will, Chicago, was the design architect; C. Herrick Hammond was the supervising architect for the State of Illinois.
3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: Unknown
5. Original plans and construction: Available original drawings are dated April 30, 1952. The building has a two-story central pavilion, with a three-story wing to the northwest and a two-story wing to the southeast. All of the roofs are flat, and the building is clad in masonry.
6. Alterations and additions: The building remains essentially as originally designed with the exception that the front two-story porch has been enclosed (date unknown), and a corridor link was added to the rear of the building tying it to the Neilson Dining Facility, presumably at the time of Neilson's construction (ca. 1963).

B. Historical Context:

History of Fletcher Infirmary

Fletcher Infirmary was originally built as a men's domiciliary (dormitory) to accommodate pent-up demand for modern housing at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home following a quarter-century of depression and war. Most of the institution's existing residential buildings, traditionally referred to as "cottages," were built in the late nineteenth century and considered obsolete following World War II. The Home had 1,278 residents in February 1948—including about 178 women—and there was a waiting list for admission.¹

Plans to construct a new 200-bed domiciliary at the Home were announced in February 1951 by Fred K. Hoehler, Director of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, which then administered the institution. The building was to be constructed as part of a \$87 million program to renovate and expand state

1. "Soldiers' Home Expansion Urged As Needs Grow," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 1, 1948.

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welfare facilities over a ten-year period. It was slated for construction in the first two years of the long-range plan and was initially expected to cost \$750,000.² The Chicago-based firm of Perkins and Will was hired to design the building, supervised by State of Illinois architect C. Herrick Hammond.

By December 1951, officials had selected a vacant site on the Home's parade ground, to the southwest of Lippincott Hall, near its complex of over a dozen cottages built in the late 1880s and early 1900s. An elevation drawing of the proposed Men's Domiciliary was published in *The Quincy Herald Whig* on December 21, 1951, accompanied by a brief description:

Many innovations are to be included in the proposed new dormitory to house 200 men residents of the home with construction scheduled to get underway early in the spring. An architect's drawing of the new structure shows the architectural trend to harmonize with other buildings at the institution. The building, to be constructed of brick and reinforced concrete, will be two stories in height with detention quarters at one end of the basement. The natural fall of the land will place that section above the ground.

One of the features of the new building will be the use of "storage walls" in place of the conventional type of partitions. These walls will extend to within a short distance of the ceilings to provide privacy for the occupants of the rooms and will be of sufficient depth to contain storage lockers.³

The Home's Superintendent, James Schapers, commented on the building's design at that time: "In other dormitories at the home the men are housed in one large room with little or no privacy. In the new building there will be four men assigned to each room with ample space for beds and other furnishings."⁴

The new residential building for men—originally named "Domiciliary No. 26"—was completed in the spring of 1954, after which time the Home's original hospital (built 1887 with later additions), which had been used as a dormitory since 1936, was immediately razed.⁵ The two-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$743,000 and open for public inspection on June 13, 1954 at the institution's second annual "open house."⁶ Several photos of the new building were published in the June 6, 1954 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*, accompanied by the following captions:

2. "New Dormitory is Planned for Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 16, 1951.

3. "Drawing of New Soldiers' Home Dormitory," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 21, 1951.

4. Ibid.

5. "Begin Razing Soldiers' Home Old Hospital," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 19, 1954.

6. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) 23.

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The new residential unit at Soldiers' home contains 16 squad rooms, eight on each floor. There are 12 beds in each squad room, which are divided into compartments by head-height partitions. Each compartment has individual bed lamps, closet space, mirrors, electrical outlets for razors and radios. There is a complete marble bath for each squad room.

Spacious day rooms on each floor of the new residential unit at Soldiers' Home gives members facilities for playing cards, listening to the radio, reading and visiting. The rooms are 64 feet in length by 29 feet, 10 inches in width.

The sergeant's apartment in the new residential unit at Soldiers' home consists of three rooms, living room, bedroom, and kitchen. There also is a complete marble bath. The sergeant in charge of building also has office space adjacent to apartment.⁷

The new Men's Domiciliary No. 26 was sheathed with red brick walls that harmonized with those of the Home's existing "cottages." However, its Modernist design—featuring flat wall planes, grouped windows, a horizontal orientation, and a flat roof—was in stark contrast to the traditional appearance of the earlier residences. In contrast, the cottages had hip roofs; tall, double-hung windows arranged alone, rather than in groups; open verandas/sleeping porches that were later enclosed (1887-88 cottages); and large front porches (1905-06 cottages). Such residences evoked a "home-like" feeling as opposed to the new domiciliary, which had an institutional appearance.

The footprint of the new 192-bed residential hall was considerably larger than the average forty-eight-bed cottage at the Home. Each floor had eight "squad rooms"—four in each wing—that were linked by a central dayroom. Each squad room—like the "sleeping rooms" in the earlier cottages—accommodated twelve men. However, whereas the latter had open plans filled with twelve bunks, the squad rooms in the new domiciliary were each subdivided into six compartments through the provision of head-height partitions that incorporated storage for personal belongings. Each compartment accommodated two single beds, providing veterans with a modicum of privacy that they lacked in the earlier cottages. Each squad room had a shared bathroom for its twelve occupants.

The design of new Men's Domiciliary omitted a dining room, as ambulatory residents were expected to eat in the Home's central dining hall, which was then located in present-day Smith Hall. The earlier cottages were each designed with a dining room that was intended to promote a "family like" culture among the veterans who shared meals around a table, which were brought from the commissary in heated carts. However, cottage dining room

7. "Soldiers' Home to Have Open House June 13," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, June 6, 1954.

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service was discontinued in 1934 in favor of the central dining room arrangement, under the recommendation of the state Department of Public Welfare, which then administered the institution.⁸

Residents of the Home with monthly income that exceeded \$50 were charged a monthly maintenance on a graduated scale starting January 1962. This the first time that residents were charged any type of fee. Those with no income were not required to pay anything, and charges to other residents were not to exceed \$150 a month. Previously, those with incomes of more than \$125 a month were ineligible for admittance. Veterans with incomes less than \$50 a month paid no fee. Individuals admitted to the Home were required to have at least ninety days of honorable wartime service, must have lived in Illinois at least five years prior to admittance or have had his service credited to Illinois, and by reason of disability be incapable of earning a living.⁹

Residential facilities at the Home underwent considerable change in the mid-1960s with construction of two new residence halls: the Women's Domiciliary-Infirmarium (present-day Elmore Infirmarium) with a total of 120 beds, and the 192-bed Men's Domiciliary No. 90 (Markword Infirmarium). The design of the latter building was based on the earlier Domiciliary No. 26 (Fletcher Infirmarium), according to a 1961 article in *The Quincy Herald Whig*.¹⁰

The Home also received a one-story, fifty-bed Acute Hospital (Schapers Hospital), a new Laundry Building, and a new Dietary Building (Nielson Dining Facility) in the mid-1960s. The Dietary Building—which included a modern kitchen and dining hall—was built opposite Men's Domiciliary No. 26 and the two buildings were internally linked by an enclosed corridor built in 1967.¹¹ A new 200-bed skilled nursing infirmarium was dedicated in 1972 (Kent Infirmarium).

Completion of the two large, domiciliary buildings for men (Fletcher and Markword) in the post-World War II period, together with a decline in domiciliary applications and a growing need for nursing care, eliminated the need for continued usage of the Home's historic cottages, most of which were razed by 1970.¹²

8. "State Architect Will Plan Soldiers' Home Dining Room," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 17, 1934.

9. "Soldiers' Home Fee Plan Will Start on Jan. 1," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 15, 1961.

10. "Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

11. *Soldiers Home Bugle*, May 1967, 3.

12. "Soldiers' Home contracts let," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 8, 1970; "Soldiers' Home cottages go down," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 24, 1970.

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The first floor of Men's Domiciliary No. 26 was converted to an infirmary by 1963 and the second floor was adapted for that use four years later.¹³ Three registered nurses, three licensed practical nurses, and six attendants were hired to staff the facility.¹⁴ Home Superintendent James A. Schapers noted in February 1967 that the converted building, which brought the number of hospital and infirmary beds in the Home to 465, would be filled within a few months. "Then we'll have to start juggling space to handle the increasing number of residents and new applicants who need comprehensive medical care once again" he said.¹⁵ Schapers also highlighted the growing need for expanded nursing care at the Home:

Five years ago, only about 10 percent of the residents need nursing care. Today, more than three out of five of our new patients are so infirm that they require medical treatment and care immediately upon admission. At the same time, residents of the home who, until now, have needed only room board and program services, continue to grow older and are more likely to need nursing care.¹⁶

In 1972, the practice of referring to the buildings at the Home by number was discontinued, and each of the major buildings (domiciliary or infirmary-hospital) were named after a former superintendent.¹⁷ Infirmary No. 26 was renamed Fletcher Infirmary after Dr. Hubert H. Fletcher (1873-1941), who served as the Home's superintendent from July 1929 to May 1933.¹⁸ Fletcher was a graduate of Barnes Medical college and a practicing physician in Winchester, Scott County, Illinois, prior to his tenure at the Home.¹⁹

Charles Curry, a resident of the Home, authored a history of the institution that was published in 1973. He indicated at that time that the Home was divided into three levels of care: 1) hospital, 2) infirmary, and 3) domiciliary, and stated, "We have four infirmaries: Kent, Fletcher, Elmore, and Andrew. Each staff physician is responsible for an infirmary. They keep progress notes on each patient and try to make daily visits as well as routine checkups."²⁰ Curry penned an unpublished paper on the Home in 1974, which stated that Fletcher Infirmary housed about 170 men at that time. Curry also noted that,

13. A 1963 article in *The Quincy Herald Whig* noted that the chief nurse at the Soldiers' Home "has supervision of nursing service in Hill Memorial hospital, the infirmary, and **the infirmary at Cottage 26.**" "Frances Kooker to be Chief Nurse at Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 31, 1963.

14. "Soldiers' home care increased: waiting list eliminated," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 26, 1967.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

17. "Buildings to Bear Names of Former Commandants," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, March 1972, 8.

18. Charles H. Curry. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home* (Quincy: White House Press, 1973) 22.

19. "Dr. H.H. Fletcher Dies in Accident Near Fort Worth," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, May 12, 1941.

20. Charles H. Curry. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home* (Quincy: White House Press, 1973) 23.

"An enclosed corridor connects this building with the general mess hall where the ambulatory patients of Fletcher eat. Others are fed in the dayrooms."²¹

Fletcher Infirmary was vacated at some point in the past decade. A site visit by HPZS staff for this report revealed that its original floor plans have remained largely unchanged, despite the building's conversion to a nursing care facility in the 1960s. The building retains its sixteen squad with original head-height partitions that subdivide each of these large rooms into two-bed compartments.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The pinwheel-form building has a two-story central spine flanked by two offset wings. The northern wing is three-stories in height – two stories above grade and one story below, with a flat roof. The southern wing is two-stories in height with a flat roof. The central spine is two-stories in height with the first floor being a double height space capped with a flat roof that protrudes above the height of each of the two wings. Large pilasters at the front face (west) of the building define the height of the spine extending beyond the face of the wall.
2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. There are localized areas of efflorescence and staining evident on the brick. In addition, there are several areas where staining on the concrete surfaces is also evident.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: 237'- 5" x 113'- 7".
2. Foundations: The foundation is 12" thick cast-in-place concrete. The foundation walls at the north end of the building continue approx. 11'-3" below the first floor creating habitable space accessible from the north stairway. The foundation walls of the south wing and central spine provide utility tunnels, but otherwise sit on unexcavated ground. The projection of the

21. Charles H. Curry, "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974: 8.

water table varies depending on the face of the building due to the contours of the surrounding land.

3. Walls: The walls are 12" thick consisting one wythe of face brick to the exterior and an interior wythe of exposed concrete block. Face brick is smooth faced and is a red color blend.

Limestone lintels span the window. Window sills at the ground and first floor are also limestone. A limestone beltcourse runs at the base of the second story windows and carries around each of the wings breaking only at the central spine.

4. Structural system: The building has an internal cast-in-place concrete column system that defines the corridors, with exterior masonry bearing walls. The floor structure is cast-in-place concrete.
5. Porches/Stoops: A two-story enclosed and covered porch is located at the south end of the central spine. It marks the main entry into the building and is constructed with brick knee walls with wood and widow infill.
6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are a total of five points of entry into the building from the first floor. The main entry is located on the west side and defined by a two-story porch. The door is a double storefront door with sidelights on either side, and a three-pane transom above. On the east side, a central double door mirrors the main entry on the west facing façade in location. The original central west facing door is a double door with half lite, leading to a single door with half lite in the porch enclosure. On the north side of the northern wing, a single-story vestibule has a triple-panel double storefront door on the east and west sides. On the south side of the southern wing, there is a double storefront door. Lastly, a single door with half lite and sidelight provides entry at the north facing façade on the eastern half of the central spine.
 - b. Windows: The north wing is punctuated by eight bays of steel windows at all on the west and east facing sides. For six of the eight bays, windows punctuate at the basement, first, and second floor levels. The final two bays closest to the central spine have windows only at the first and second floors due to the grade change. The windows are three-over-two of unequal

widths and heights. Each window set is comprised of two double casements of equal width on either side of a slender fixed two-pane window. Below each double casement is an awning window. The north side of the wing has a single centered band of Bauhaus style storefront windows from the first floor to the second.

The southern wing contains eight bays of steel windows, two-stories in height on the west side and nine bays of steel windows on the east side. Eight of the nine bays on the west side have windows at both the first and second story. The final bay closest to the central spine differs with a window at the second floor and an entry door at the first. The south side of the wing has a single set of windows centered at the second story. It is a side-by-side awning style two-pane window.

At the central spine, the west facing (front) facade alternates between brick piers and steel storefront window. The brick piers extend approximately 3' beyond the face of the windows. The windows are two-over-three with a fixed pane on top, double casement window in the center, and awning window at the bottom. A limestone band divides first floor windows from the second. On the west end of the south side of the spine, there are three window openings. All three openings are comprised of a double casement over awning. These openings are now covered by the wall and windows that were created to enclose the original open porch. On the east end of the south side at the spine there are two window openings. Both are double casement windows.

All windows have limestone sills. The limestone sill at the second story windows forms a continuous band along both wings breaking only at the central spine.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The entire building including the central spine and both wings to the north and south have a flat roof with a slight pitch to direct water to interior roof drains at the center the building. The central spine is elevated beyond the height of the two wings.
- b. Cornice, eaves, gutters: None.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The plan of the building is pinwheel in form with a central spine comprised of a large public gathering space or dayroom toward the west and staff service spaces to the east. Each wing consists of two floors of four large dwelling units known as squad rooms. Each squad room is divided into six defined, but not enclosed spaces within the room by partial built-in wardrobe units. In addition, each squad room has an in-unit restroom and shower.
2. Stairways: There are three interior stairways in the building. There is one stairway at the north end of the west wing, a second at the south end of the east wing, and a central stairway at the northeast end of the central spine.
3. Flooring: The interior flooring is primarily vinyl composition tile with rubber base. Ceramic tile is in select shower rooms.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are painted concrete masonry unit (CMU) block in all main spaces and dwelling units. There are dropped 2' x 4' acoustic ceiling tiles (ACT) in all corridors. In the large gathering places within the central spine of the building, there are glue applied ACT tile ceilings. In the dwelling units, ceilings are exposed painted concrete.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are metal doors with hollow metal frames.
 - b. Windows: Refer to Paragraph B.7.b. above
6. Decorative features and trim: None
7. Hardware: Most door hardware in the residential units and public areas include knobs sets, kick plates, and closers.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Steam heat provided from campus distribution center through hydronic panel heaters. Air conditioning is provided with individual window units.
 - b. Lighting: The building is illuminated primarily by surface mounted 1' x 4' fluorescents and select areas with 2' x 4' in-lay fluorescents.

- c. Plumbing: Domestic water is supplied from the facility's distribution center

D. Site:

1. Historic Landscape Design: Landscaping in this area appears to be ad hoc. There is no known landscape design.
2. Outbuildings: None
3. General setting and orientation: The building is located on a site that slopes down to the north, which creates the third-floor level in the northwest wing. It is rotated approximately forty-five degrees clockwise from true north-south.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings:
State of Illinois, Department of Public Works and Building. "Residential Unit for Members, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home: Basement Plan," April 30, 1952.

_____. "Residential Unit for Members, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: First Floor Plan," April 30, 1952.

_____. "Residential Unit for Members, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Second Floor Plan," April 30, 1952.

_____. "Residential Unit for Members, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Elevations and Longitudinal Sections," April 30, 1952.

_____. "Residential Unit for Members, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Elevations and Transverse Sections," April 30, 1952.

- B. Early Views:
Several photos of the Fletcher Infirmary, as it appeared upon completion, were published in the June 6, 1954 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*. An elevation drawing of the Fletcher Infirmary that likely dates to 1952 was photographed by Hedrich Blessing (HB-15722 PPN) and a large-format negative is on file at the Chicago History Museum. One photograph of this building, dated September 1961, was found in the Home's Library.

- C. Maps:

Site plans of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy from varying years were found in the institution's Engineers Office, were reviewed, although Fletcher Infirmary is only shown on those produced after 1955. A 1970 site plan showing footprints of the Home's post-World War II buildings, as well as the proposed "Nursing Care Center" (Kent Infirmary), was published in the July 18, 1970 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*.

D. Bibliography:

Primary and Unpublished Sources

"Begin Razing Soldiers' Home Old Hospital," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 19, 1954.

"Buildings to Bear Names of Former Commandants," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, March 1972.

Curry, Charles H. "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974.

"Dr. H.H. Fletcher Dies in Accident Near Fort Worth," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, May 12, 1941.

"Drawing of New Soldiers' Home Dormitory," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 21, 1951.

Fever River Research, "Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy) IL HABS No. A-2012-1," 2012.

"Frances Kooker to be Chief Nurse at Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 31, 1963.

Hopkins, William A., "A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home," Springfield, Illinois: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 12, 1979.

Johnston, James A. & Associates, "Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for the Fletcher Infirmary #91, Illinois Veteran's Home, July 1, 1993.

"New Dormitory is Planned for Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 16, 1951.

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"Soldiers' Home to Have Open House June 13," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, June 6, 1954.

"Soldiers' Home Expansion Urged As Needs Grow," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 1, 1948.

"Soldiers' Home Fee Plan Will Start on Jan. 1," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 15, 1961.

"Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

Soldiers Home Bugle, May 1967.

"Soldiers' Home contracts let," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 8, 1970.

"Soldiers' Home cottages go down," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 24, 1970.

"Soldiers' home care increased: waiting list eliminated," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 26, 1967.

"State Architect Will Plan Soldiers' Home Dining Room," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 17, 1934.

Secondary and Published Sources

Curry, Charles H. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home*. Quincy: White House Press, 1973.

Higgins, Floyd. *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy*. Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

The supervision of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailor's Home subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies starting in the 1920s, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. However, further searches of such reports and other

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publications of these agencies could be undertaken at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield, which has more extensive holdings than those available online.

F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Elevation drawing of "Residential Unit for Members" (present-day Fletcher Infirmary). Although undated, this drawing likely dates to 1952, the year that plans were developed for this building.

Figure 2: Photo of Fletcher Infirmary, September 1961.

Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from sometime circa 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows Fletcher Infirmary (then called Men's Domiciliary No. 26).

Figure 4: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in 1970, which shows Fletcher Infirmary (then called Men's Infirmary Co. 26).

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Figure 1: Elevation drawing of “Residential Unit for Members” (present-day Fletcher Infirmary). Although undated, this drawing likely dates to 1952, the year that plans were developed for this building. This is a large-format negative taken by Hedrich Blessing (HB-15722 PPN) that is on file at the Chicago History Museum.



Figure 2: Photo of Fletcher Infirmary, September 1961. Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy Library.

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MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26
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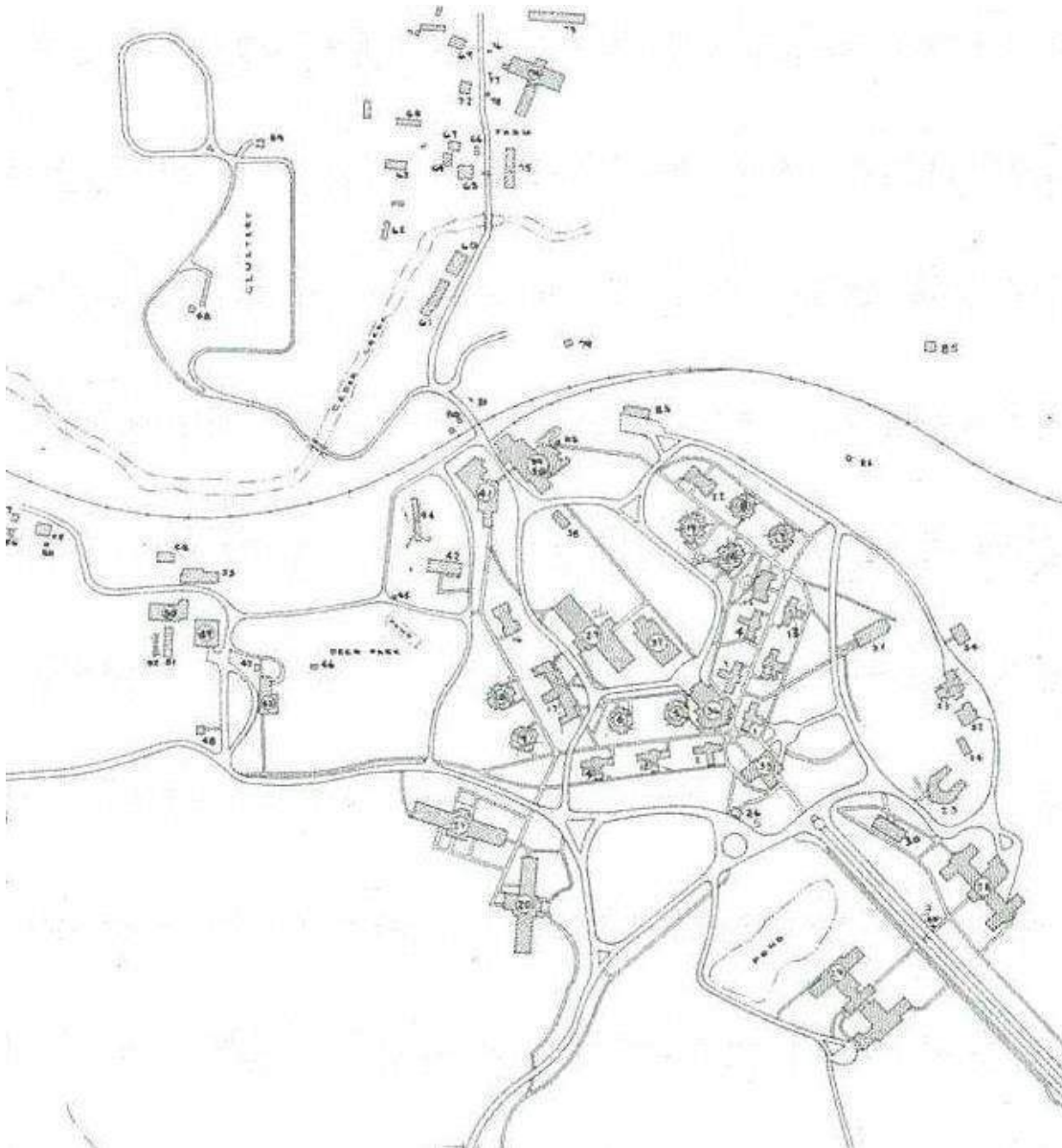


Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from sometime ca. 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows Fletcher Infirmary (then called Men's Domiciliary No. 26). Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Soldiers' Home grounds—where buildings are located

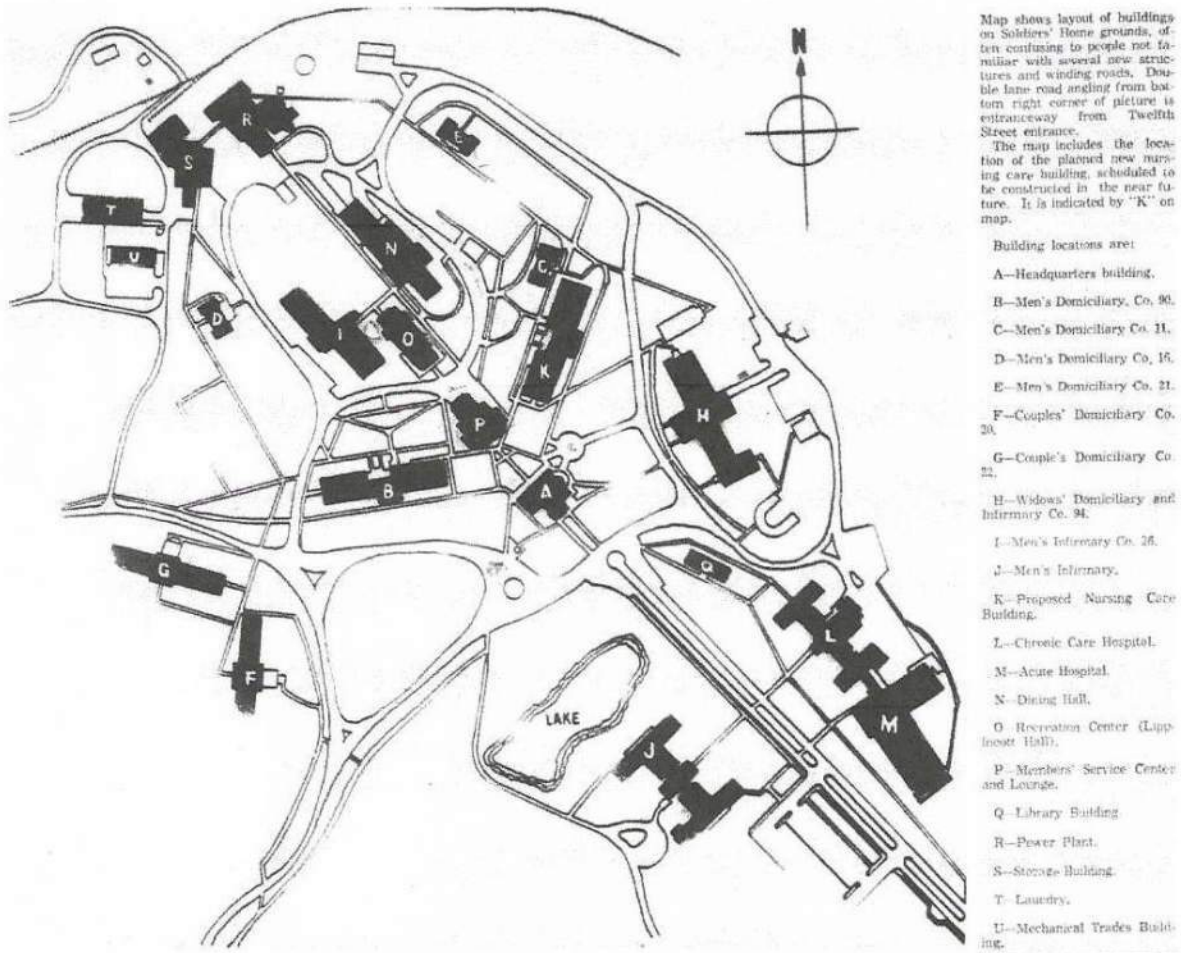
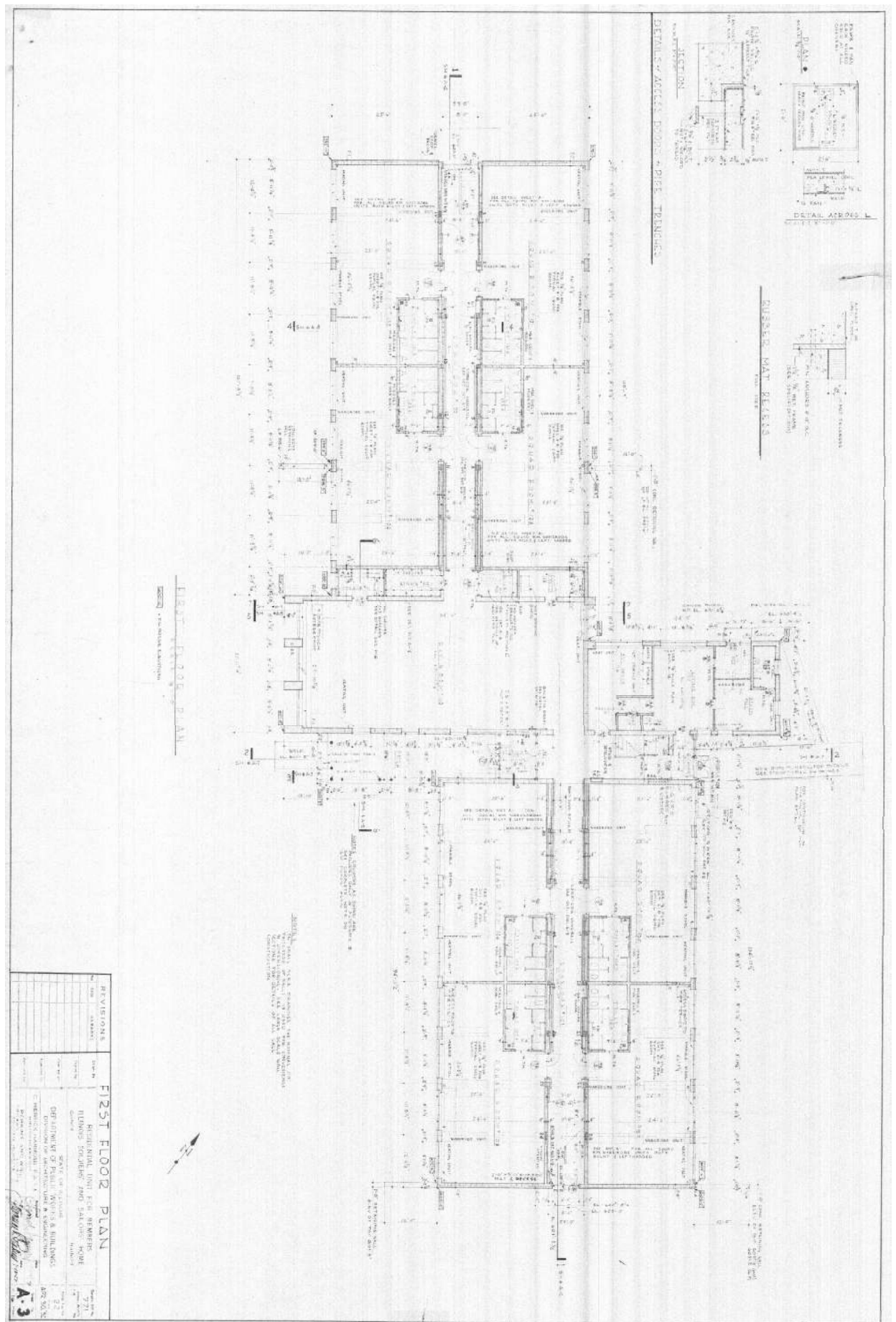


Figure 4: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in 1970. Fletcher Infirmary (then called Men's Infirmary Co. 26) is identified as "I". Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.



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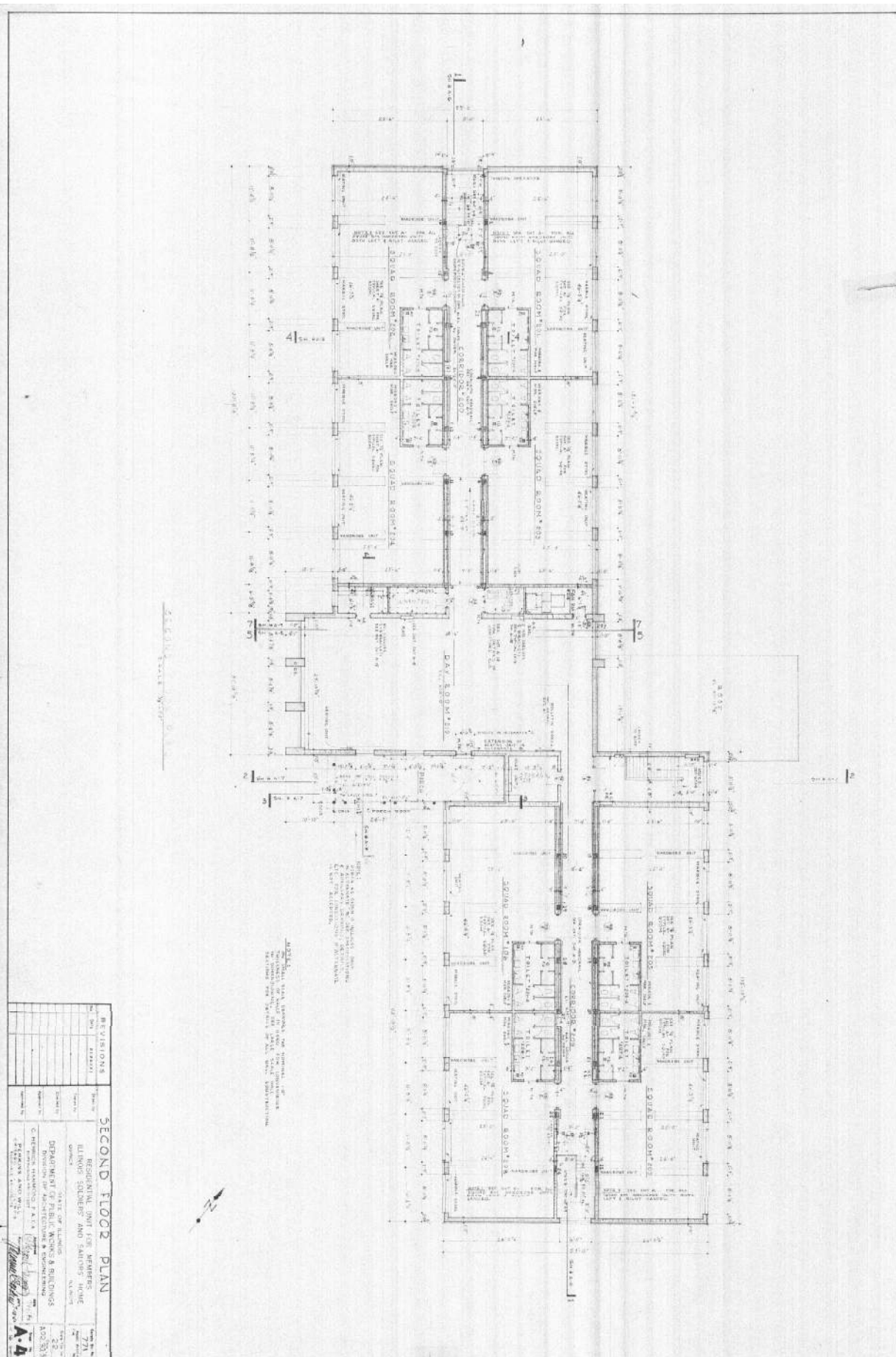
ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME - MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26
1707 NORTH 12TH STREET QUINCY ADAMS COUNTY ILLINOIS

SHEET 2
OF 6 SHEETS

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
IL-1256-B

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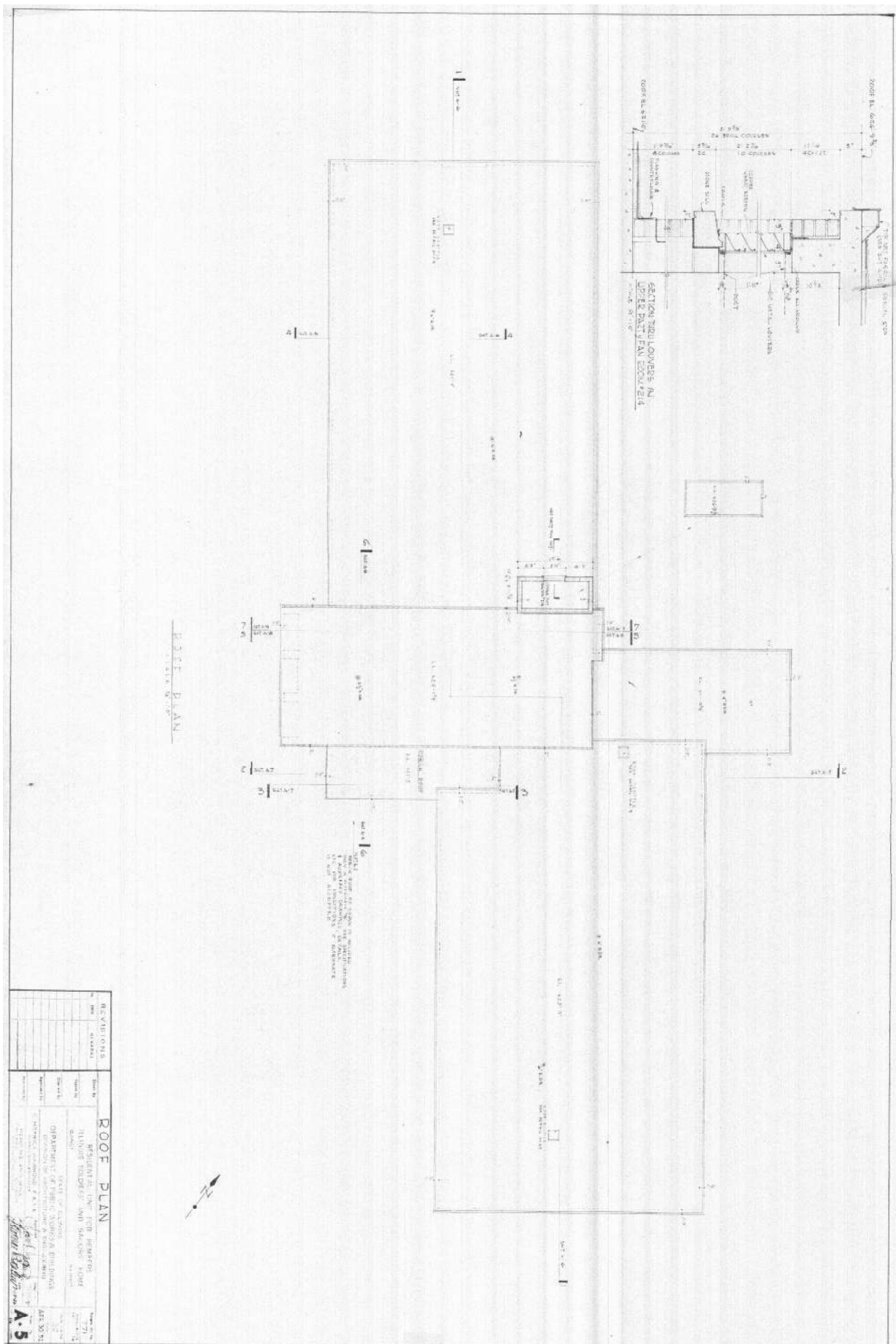
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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME - MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26
1707 NORTH 12TH STREET QUINCY ADAMS COUNTY ILLINOIS

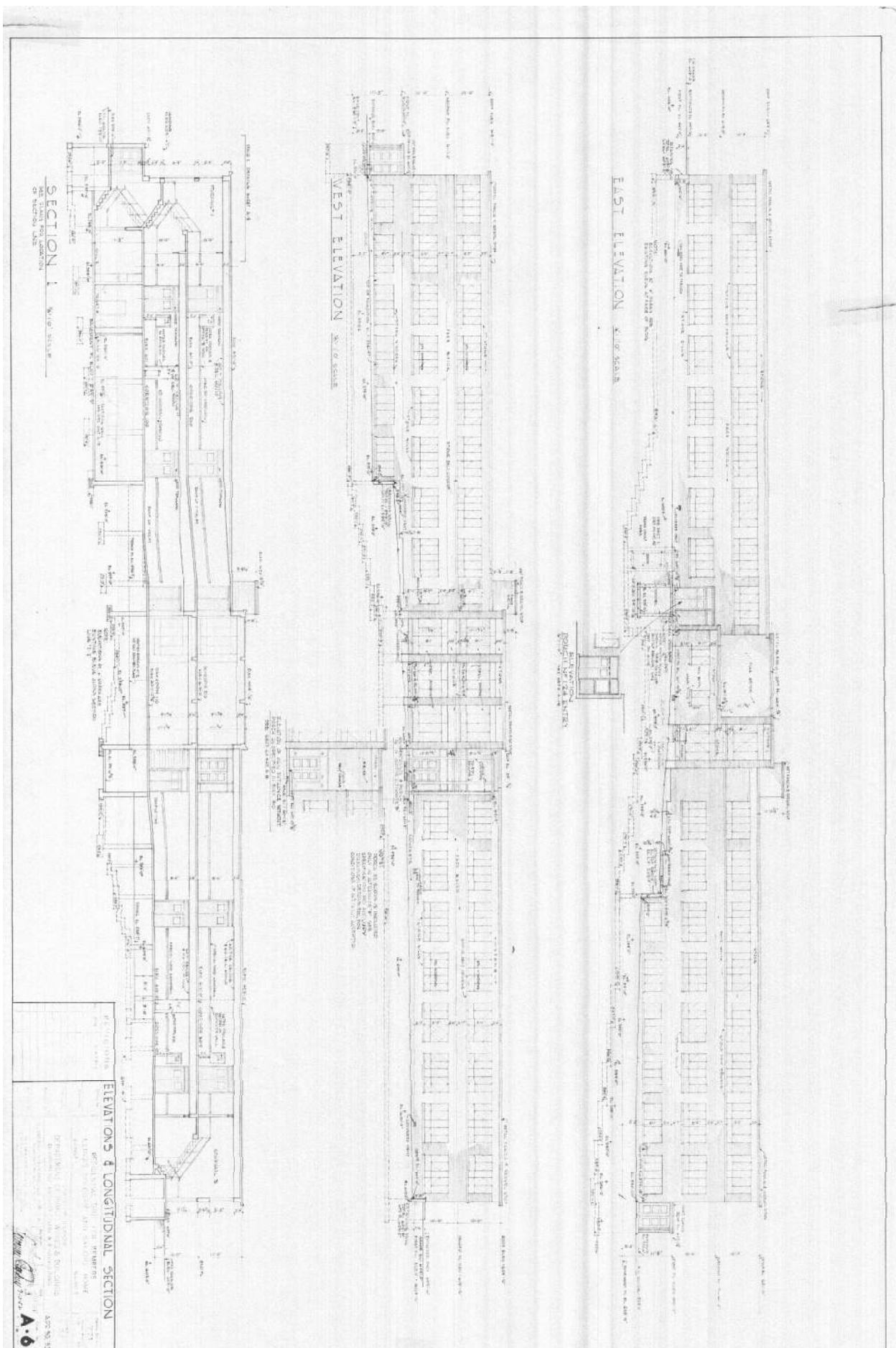
SHEET 3
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
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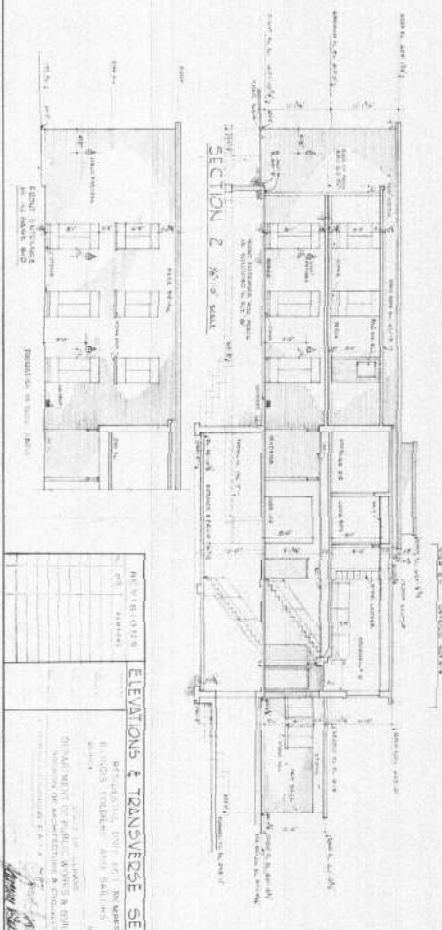
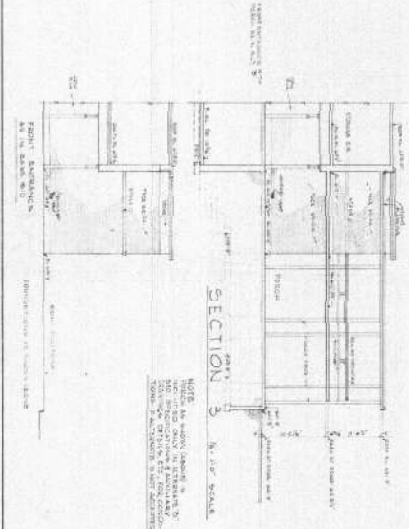
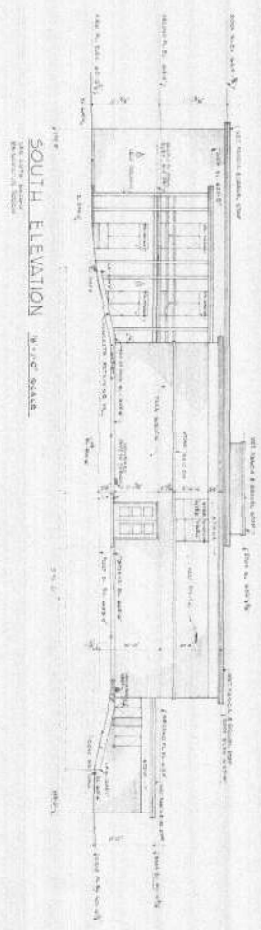
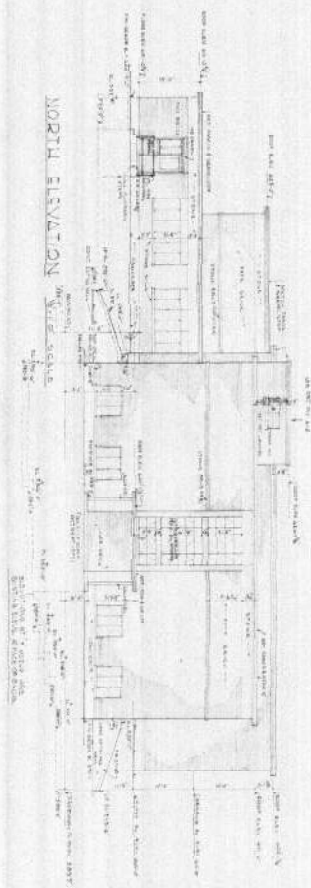
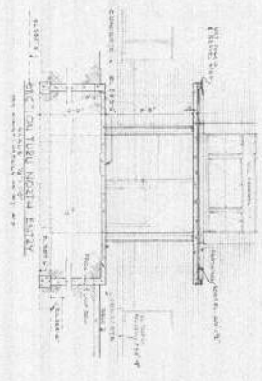
ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME - MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26
1707 NORTH 12TH STREET QUINCY ADAMS COUNTY ILLINOIS

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HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
1-125540

PROJECT NO.
1-125540

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME

MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 26

Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Fletcher Infirmary

HABS No. IL-1256-B

1707 North 12th Street

Quincy

Adams County

Illinois

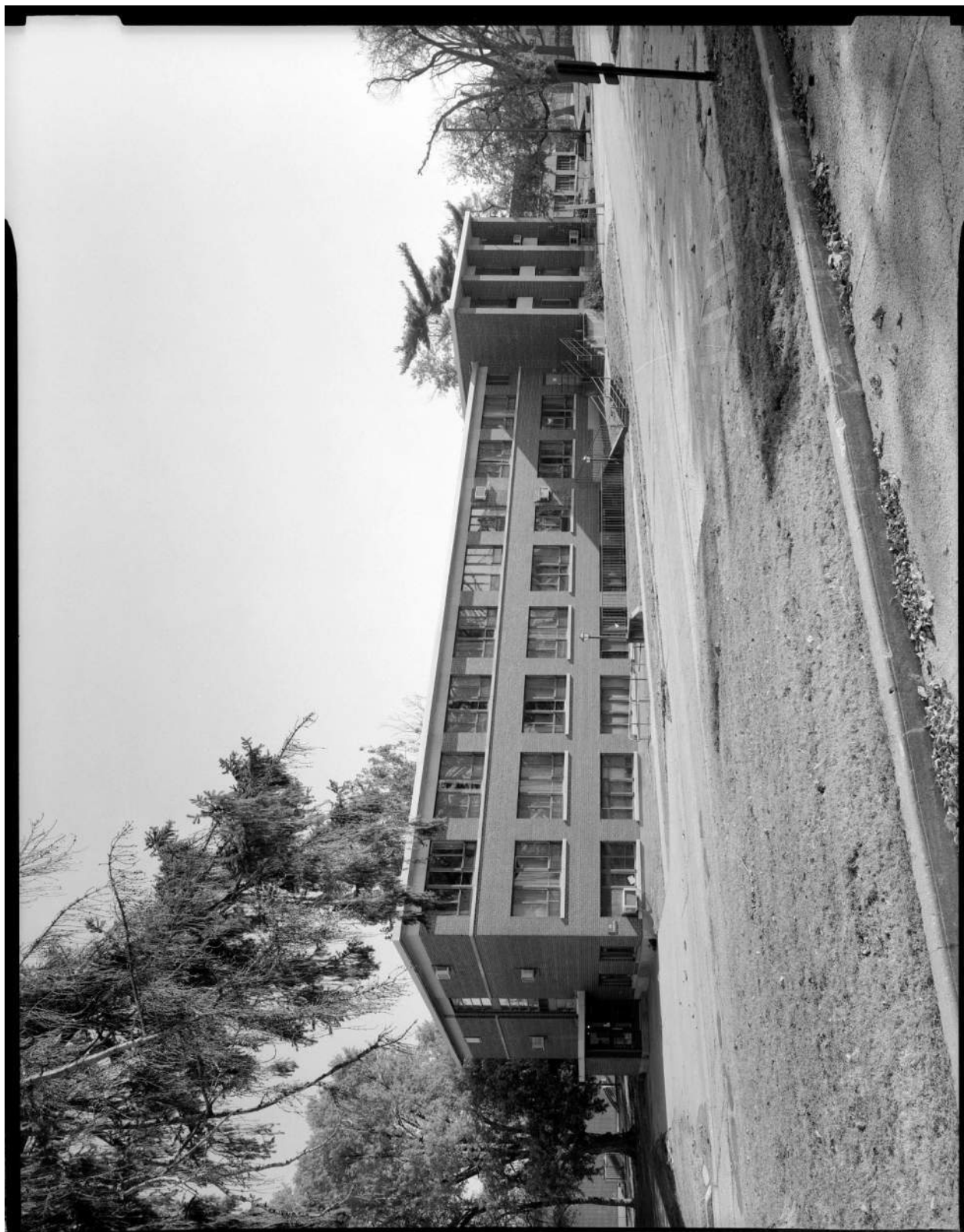
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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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IL-1256-B-4	GENERAL VIEW OF NORTHEAST AND NORTHWEST SIDE FROM THE NORTH
IL-1256-B-5	GENERAL VIEW OF NORTHWEST SIDE
IL-1256-B-6	GENERAL VIEW OF SOUTHEAST SIDE
IL-1256-B-7	DETAIL VIEW OF BRICK BOND
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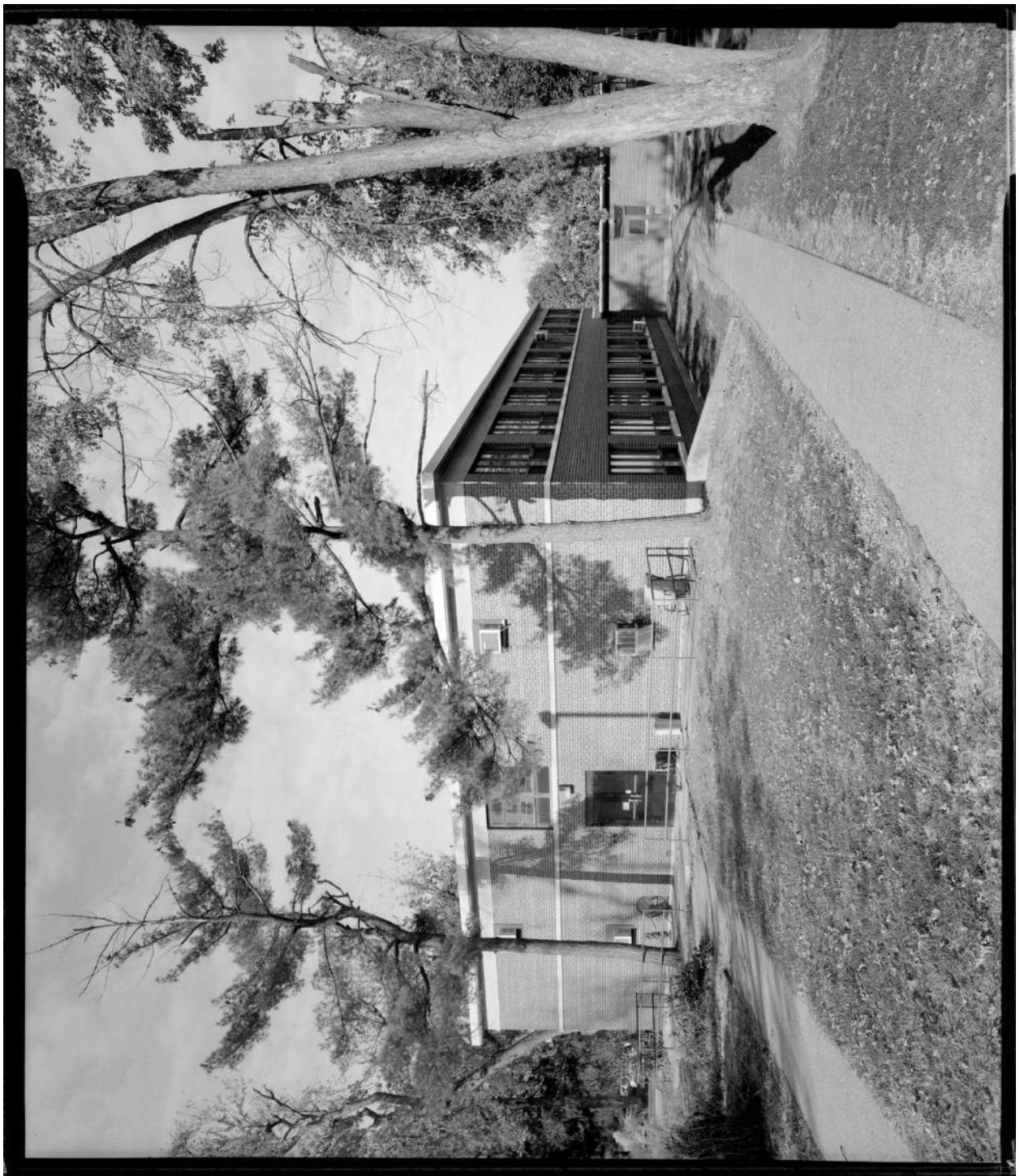
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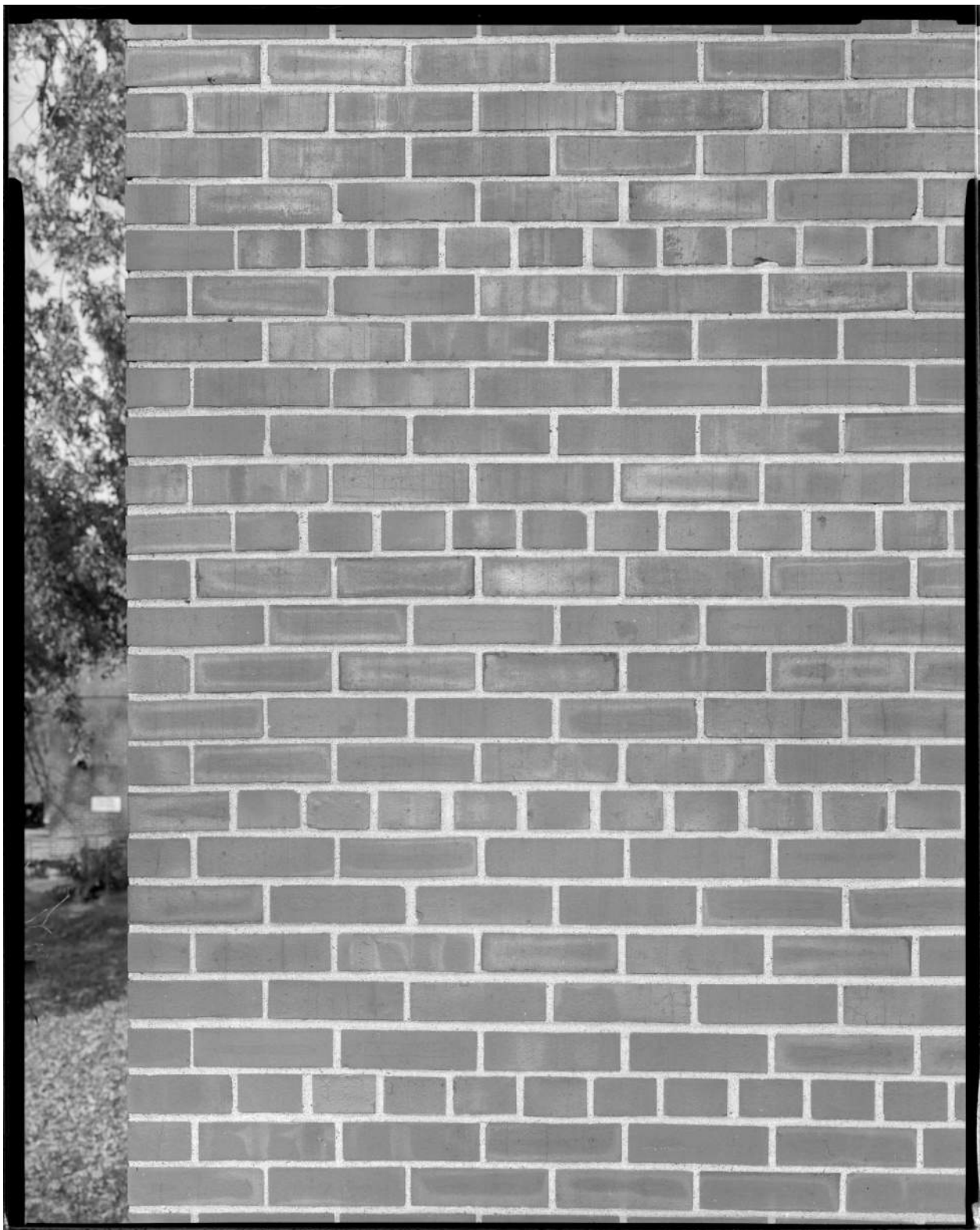
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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
NURSING CARE CENTER
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Kent Infirmary)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-C

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, NURSING CARE CENTER (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Kent Infirmary)

HABS IL-1256-C

Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The Kent Infirmary building is located at latitude: 39.955354, longitude: 91.399349. This point represents the east building entrance and was retrieved on October 7, 2024 using Google Earth. There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: Vacant.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). Kent Infirmary is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

The three-story Kent Infirmary was built in 1970-72 as a 200-bed nursing care building to address the acute shortage of such facilities for aging veterans at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. The Veterans Administration covered half of the approximately \$2.9 million cost of construction and the State of Illinois paid the balance. The new building included occupational and physical therapy rooms, reflecting a new emphasis on the rehabilitation of patients. Its Modernist design—featuring flat wall planes, grouped windows, a horizontal orientation, and a flat roof—is stylistically harmonious with major buildings of the post-World War II period, while

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
NURSING CARE CENTER
HABS No. IL-1256-C
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the red brick walls are sympathetic to the Home's historic architecture. Kent Infirmary was designed by the Chicago-based architecture firm of Holabird & Root, which designed the Adams County Courthouse in downtown Quincy in the early 1950s, as well as five buildings at the Veterans Home during its 1960s building program.

Historian(s):

Primary Preparers:
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:
Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information:

In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

- IL-1256-A: Women's Dormitory – Infirmary Building
(*Elmore Infirmary W0646*)
- IL-1256-B: Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (*Fletcher Infirmary W0618*)
- IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center (*Kent Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-D: Men's Domiciliary No. 90
(*Markword Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women
(*Northern Guesthouse W0603*)
- IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)
- IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)
- IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)
- IL-1256-I: Water Tower

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
NURSING CARE CENTER
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The IVHQI is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

Original drawings of Kent Infirmary from 1952, and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Fletcher Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine;

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NURSING CARE CENTER
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however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

The Chicago History Museum's online catalog and architectural binders were searched for information related to the architectural firm Perkins and Will, which designed the Fletcher Infirmary. This repository has a book titled, *Perkins and Will, the First Fifty Years* (1985), which proved useful, as well as a large-format negative of a ca. 1952 elevation drawing of the Fletcher Building (titled "Residential Unit for Members"). The Avery Index, Proquest, and Newspapers.com search engines were also searched for contextual information on this firm and information related to Modernist dormitories constructed during this era.

Materials on the Home on file at the Quincy Historical Society mainly focus on its early history; this repository has little information pertaining to buildings constructed in the post-World War II era, aside from some news clippings and articles from *The Soldiers Bugle*.

An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: 1972
2. Architect: Holabird and Root, Chicago, was the design architect; A.G. Paja was the supervising architect for the State of Illinois
3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: Thomas Construction Co., St. Joseph, Missouri, general construction
5. Original plans and construction: Available original drawings are dated July 27, 1970. The building is a three-story 'I' shaped building with a flat roof. There are three projecting areas at the second and third floor levels on both the east and west sides.
6. Alterations and additions: The second and third floors were remodeled in the 1980s, to provide new nursing stations and fire separations.¹ A connecting link at the north end of the building was added to provide passage to the adjacent Multi-Purpose Therapy building, presumably when that building was constructed ca. 1993.

B. Historical Context:

Establishment of Kent Infirmary

Planning for Kent Infirmary began in the late 1960s, a period in which the Soldiers' Home experienced a growing need for comprehensive nursing care due to the increased age of residents. At that time, the Home had two infirmaries: one built in 1936 for that use, and another—Domiciliary No. 26 (now Fletcher Infirmary)—which was opened in 1954 as a residence hall for men but used as a nursing care center starting in the mid-1960s. It appears that the 1932 Hill Hospital (now Andrew Infirmary) was also used as an infirmary following the 1964 completion of the Home's new Acute Hospital (now Schapers Hospital).

1. *Asbestos Management Plan Report* prepared by James A Johnston & Associates for the Capital Development Board (July 1, 1993) II-1.

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Superintendent James A. Schapers noted the increasing demand for medical care at the Soldiers' Home in 1967:

Five years ago, only about 10 percent of the residents need nursing care. Today, more than three out of five of our new patients are so infirm that they require medical treatment and care immediately upon admission. At the same time, residents of the home who, until now, have needed only room board and program services, continue to grow older and are more likely to need nursing care.²

In response to this need, Schapers announced in February 1967 that the Soldiers' Home had applied to the Veterans Administration for help in financing half of the estimated \$2 million cost of another nursing care building, which was intended to serve 185 patients. The State of Illinois was expected to pay the balance. He noted that, "We need the funds from the VA before Governor Kerner can ask the General Assembly for funds."³ About 750 men and women were housed at the institution at that time.⁴

The need for a new nursing home building at the Soldiers' Home was recognized by the Veterans Administration, which in January 1968 committed to a 50 percent participation in the cost of construction and equipping this facility, with the State of Illinois responsible for the balance. Construction of the building was authorized by the 75th Illinois General Assembly. Holabird and Root—the firm in charge of the Home's building program of the mid-1960s—was selected as architect for the infirmary, which was to be located on a sloping site to the northeast of the main Administration Building. The new building would qualify for "extended care" under the Medicare program.⁵

Planning for the new infirmary was underway in November 1969, when a news article noted the dramatic increase in patients in need long-term care at the Home: "While occupancy of cottage units has stayed near the 500 mark, the number of persons in nursing care units has nearly doubled in recent years. In 1965 there were about 270 nursing care beds; now there are 491. A fifty-bed acute hospital has been added, and every available room has been converted to provide more nursing care space."⁶

In May 1970, Governor Richard B. Ogilvie authorized the Illinois Building Authority to sell bonds for \$2,499,000 to finance the construction of a 200-

2. "Soldiers' home care increased: waiting list eliminated," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 26, 1967.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. "1.6 million grant for Soldiers Home approved," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, January 24, 1968.

6. "Staff cooperates to offer 'new life' to veterans," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, November 30, 1969.

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bed nursing care building at the Home. Presumably, the State would be reimbursed for half the cost by the VA grant authorized for this project. The Home had a waiting list of 79 veterans requiring nursing care at that time.⁷

Representative Thomas C. Rose, Republican from Jacksonville, highlighted the Home's acute shortage of facilities for the long-term care of infirm patients: "At present all of the nursing care patients at the institution are being cared for through makeshift arrangement in a dormitory building or in an old infirmary building which houses patients in open wards of 50 beds each. These arrangements do not meet any of present-day standards for nursing care."⁸ Rose also stated that the Illinois Department of General Services would solicit construction bids for the new building upon the availability of funds.

Superintendent Richard E. Northern helped to plan the 200-bed nursing care building, plans of which were produced by Holabird and Root in July 1970.⁹ Illinois Senator Ralph T. Smith announced in October 1970 that the VA in Washington approved an increase in its fifty-fifty funding with the State of Illinois to construct the facility. The VA increased its share by \$81,950 to a total of \$1,440,950, half of the estimated \$2,881,900 cost of construction. The Illinois Building Authority signed contracts totaling \$2,311,002 with various contractors in fall 1970. A contemporary article noted that, "Related work and non-construction work will apparently make up the difference in cost." The general construction contract went to Thomas Construction Company, Inc., of St. Joseph, Missouri, in the amount of \$1,436,000.¹⁰

Work on the new nursing care building was underway in November 1970; within three weeks, crews had excavated a 90' x 370' foot area for a basement under part of the building and a shallower crawl area under the remainder of its footprint.¹¹ Groundbreaking for the facility—and for a new All Faiths Chapel—was held in mid-December 1970; Governor Richard B. Ogilvie was the featured speaker at the ceremonies.¹²

The three-story Nursing Care Building was dedicated on October 12, 1972, and was officially named Kent Infirmary after Claude J. Kent, who served as

7. "Soldiers' Home nursing care building gets bond clearance," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, May 14, 1970.

8. Ibid.

9. "Soldiers' Home nursing care building gets bond clearance," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, May 14, 1970.

10. "VA increases its share in nursing home facility," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, October 24, 1970.

11. "Nursing Care Building Underway," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 2, 1970.

12. "Ceremonies at Home Friday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 13, 1970; "Gov. Ogilvie here Friday for ceremony," *The Quincy Herald Whig* December 17, 1970.

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superintendent of the Home from February 1953 to March 1961.¹³ The building's Modernist design—featuring flat wall planes, grouped windows, a horizontal orientation, and a flat roof—was in stylistically harmonious with major buildings of the post-World War II period, while the choice of red brick walls were sympathetic to the Home's historic architecture.

The new building featured a variety of spaces on the first floor, including the lobby, a recreation room with fireplace; occupational and physical therapy rooms; a barber shop; a dining room and serving kitchen. The two upper floors featured one- two- and four-bed patients' rooms with nursing stations.

Residents of the 1936 Reig Infirmary were removed to the second floor of Kent in November 1972; men in Andrew Infirmary (former 1932 Hill Hospital) were removed to third floor of the new facility the following month.¹⁴ The former Reig Infirmary was vacant in 1974 and subsequently converted to house the Home's administrative offices and the All Wars Museum, while in 1974 the Andrew Infirmary (former Hill Hospital) then housed "Volunteer Services, Security, Drug Room, Dentist's Office, and the Infirmary."¹⁵

An asbestos survey of Kent Infirmary was completed in 1993. The report included floor plans of the building, showing that they had remained largely unchanged since completion. Changes were mainly limited to the remodeling of nurses stations on the two upper floors during the 1980s, according to the report, which stated: "The building was built in 1972 and has had no significant alterations."¹⁶ A connecting link at the north end of the building was added to provide passage to the adjacent Multi-Purpose Therapy building, presumably when that building was constructed ca. 1993.

13. Charles H. Curry. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home* (Quincy: White House Press, 1973) 17, 22.

14. *Soldiers Home Bugle* (November 1972) 3; *Soldiers Home Bugle*, December 1972, 15.

15. Charles H. Curry, "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974, p. 7.

16. Johnston, James A. & Associates, "Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for Kent Infirmary #91, Illinois Veteran's Home, July 1, 1993.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The building is a three-story brick masonry building, linear in form and oriented generally in the north-south direction so that the long sides face the west and east and the main entrance is centrally located on the east façade. The building consists of three rectangular segments connected by two linear bars. At each of the segments, the second and third floors cantilever out over the first floor. Each of the segments have concrete frames infilled with an orange color brick in a running bond pattern. The linear connections have continuous horizontal bands of alternating window and cement panel. The floor slabs at the connections extend beyond the exterior wall to the face of the rectangular segments creating canopies.
2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. There are localized areas of efflorescence on the masonry.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: 332'-8" x 80'-10"
2. Foundations: There is a partial basement at the center of the building with crawl space on either side. foundation is 12" thick cast-in-place concrete. The projection of the water table varies stepping down with the change in grade of the land.
3. Walls: The walls are approx. 12" thick consisting of one wythe of face brick to the exterior, concrete block, and an interior wythe of clay tile with a plaster finish. Face brick is smooth faced and is an orange color blend.

At each of the segments, concrete frames outline the extrusions with brick infilled.

4. Structural system: The building has a concrete column, beam, and floor structure.
5. Porches/Stoops: There are two recessed open-air terraces located at the south and north ends of the building. Each terrace is covered by the second floor that protrudes out, cantilevering over the ground floor. Brick walls partially enclose the space on the east and west sides of each terrace. The north end of the terraces are defined by glass curtain wall that provide visual connection to

the interior dining space. To the south, a retaining wall with metal railing opens to the landscape. Two sets of concrete stairs – one at the north and one at the south end of the east side of the terrace provide access to the upper floors.

A similar porch can be found on the north end of the building.

6. Chimneys: None.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: There are a total of six points of entry into the building from the first floor. The main entry is located at the center segment on the east facade. The door is a double storefront door with the north leaf opening inward and the south leaf opening outward. An additional single leaf door is also located just south of the main entry.

There are two single entries at the south end of the building accessible from the recessed terraces. The entries are located directly behind the fireplace.

At the central segment of the building on the west side, there is a set of double storefront doors that are considered service doors.

Similar to the south side, the north side has two single leaf doors located on the east and west side of the linear connection accessible through a covered porch. The west entry is no longer accessible from the outside as an additional skywalk was created to connect Kent to the Therapy Building.

- b. Windows: On the east side, each of the three segments have four window penetrations – two at the second floor and two at the third. The first-floor storefront window begins just under the south segment beginning with five full height panes and then continuing as clerestory until terminating at the center of the middle segment. The north end of the east side is a mirror of the south.

The west side is a mirror image of the east side.

The north side has a storefront window at the first floor consisting of six full height panes divided by a brick wall. At the second and third floor, there are two vertical forms that contain two window openings each.

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The south side is similar to the north with storefront at the first floor and four additional windows at the second and third floor within the two vertical forms.

The connections between each segment contain six window penetrations at the second and third floors. Cement panels infill in-between all windows creating a continuous band across the length of the connection.

All windows have concrete sills. Continuous concrete sills connect alternating windows and concrete panels at the linear connections reinforcing the horizontal bands.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The entire building has a flat roof with each segment of the building having a slight pitch to direct water to an interior roof drain at the center the segment. The roof is a built-up bituminous roof system.
- b. Cornice, eaves, gutters: None.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: The plan of the building is segmented and linear. There are three main rectangular segments connected by two linear. Each of the three segments at the first-floor public spaces with the dining hall to the south and a recreation space to the north with the connections containing service spaces including physical and occupational therapy spaces and a barber shop. At the second and third floors, the segments contain service spaces (I.E. nurses' stations, shower rooms) at the centers with four-bed resident rooms surrounding it. Each of the four-bed resident rooms have a private ensuite toilet room. The connections in-between segments contain two-bed resident rooms with every two resident rooms sharing a jack-and-jill toilet room.
- 2. Stairways: There are three interior stairways in the building – one at the center segment and two others – one at each end of the building to the north and south of the last segments. There is one stairway centered on the east end of the middle segment of the building. This is the only stairway that provides access to the roof. All stairs are cast-in-place concrete stairs. The central segment also contains three elevators that access all floors in the building.

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3. Flooring: The interior flooring is primarily vinyl composition tile (VCT) with rubber base. Ceramic tile is in select shower rooms, resident restrooms, and the dining hall.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Primarily walls in the corridors, patient rooms, and nurses' stations are plaster walls with the exception of select common spaces. Walls in large common areas such as the recreation and the dining hall on the first floor are exposed brick. In wet areas, such as shower rooms and restrooms structural glazed tile is used. There are suspended 2' x 4' acoustic ceiling tile (ACT) ceilings in all corridors, common spaces, and service spaces. Patient rooms, restrooms, and shower rooms all have plaster ceilings.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are primarily wood with hollow metal frames. Fire doors at select location are metal doors with hollow metal frames. Main entry points and vestibules have storefront doors.
 - b. Windows: Refer to Paragraph B.7.b. above
6. Decorative features and trim: Two large brick fireplaces, one on the north wall of the north segment and one on the south wall of the south segment. Both fireplaces are centered within the width of the room and are set slightly forward from the exterior wall making them prominent centerpieces in the rooms. The fireplaces are brick with a plaster bulkhead centered over the firebox. The hearth stretches the entire length of the fireplace and is brick with a clay hex tile on the surface that matches the color of the brick.
7. Hardware: Most door hardware in the residential units and public areas include knobs sets. Fire doors and egress doors have appropriate panic bar hardware with closers.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Heating and cooling is provided through a forced air duct system. Heat is provided by the campus steam distribution system and cooling is provided by roof top units.
 - b. Lighting: The building is illuminated primarily by surface mounted 1' x 4' ceiling mounted fluorescents and select areas with 2' x 4' lay-in fluorescents.

- c. Plumbing: Domestic water is supplied from the facility's distribution center.

D. Site:

1. Historic Landscape Design: Landscaping in this area appears to be ad hoc. There is no known landscape design.
2. Outbuildings: None
3. General setting and orientation: Located just northwest of the center of the campus, the building is situated on land that drastically slopes down to the north. The east façade leads to a series of sidewalk paths prior to hitting the main drive.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings:
State of Illinois, Department of General Services, Office of Supervising Architect.
"Nursing Care Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Basement Floor Plan," July 27, 1970.

_____. "Nursing Care Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: First Floor Plan," July 27, 1970.

_____. "Nursing Care Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Second and Third Floor Plans," July 27, 1970.

_____. "Nursing Care Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Elevations No. 1," July 27, 1970.

_____. "Nursing Care Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Elevations No. 2," July 27, 1970.

- B. Early Views:
No historic (pre-1980) photos were found of this building.

- C. Maps:
Site plans of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy from varying years were found in the institution's Engineers Office, were reviewed, although Markword

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Infirmery is only shown on those produced after 1960. A 1970 site plan showing footprints of the Home's post-World War II buildings, as well as the proposed "Nursing Care Center" (Kent Infirmery; built 1972), was published in the July 18, 1970 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*.

D. Bibliography:

Primary and Unpublished Sources

"1.6 million grant for Soldiers Home approved," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, January 24, 1968.

"Ceremonies at Home Friday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 13, 1970.

Curry, Charles H. "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974.

Fever River Research, "Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy) IL HABS No. A-2012-1," 2012.

"Gov. Ogilvie here Friday for ceremony," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 17, 1970.

Hopkins, William A., "A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home," Springfield, Illinois: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 12, 1979.

Johnston, James A. & Associates, "Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for the Kent Infirmery #91, Illinois Veteran's Home, July 1, 1993.

"Nursing Care Building Underway," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, December 2, 1970.

"Soldiers' home care increased: waiting list eliminated," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 26, 1967.

"Soldiers' Home nursing care building gets bond clearance," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, May 14, 1970.

"Soldiers' Home nursing care building gets bond clearance," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, May 14, 1970.

Soldiers Home Bugle, November 1972: 3.

Soldiers Home Bugle, December 1972:15.

“Staff cooperates to offer ‘new life’ to veterans,” *The Quincy Herald Whig*, November 30, 1969.

“VA increases its share in nursing home facility,” *The Quincy Herald Whig*, October 24, 1970.

Secondary and Published Sources

Curry, Charles H. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home*. Quincy: White House Press, 1973.

Higgins, Floyd. *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy*. Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

The supervision of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailor's Home subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies starting in the 1920s, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. However, further searches of such reports and other publications of these agencies could be undertaken at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield, which has more extensive holdings than those available online.

F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Kent Infirmary was then occupied by several cottages.

Figure 2: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Kent Infirmary—originally called “Proposed Nursing Care Building”—as letter K.

PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

A. Research Strategy:

It was the intention of HPZS to undertake archival research at various repositories in order to locate primary and secondary source materials relating to the history of the Kent Infirmary and other post-World War II residential and health care-related buildings at the Home. HPZS staff also focused on identifying online search engines that could provide useful contemporary information, such as historic newspaper articles and reports.

B. Actual Research Process:

Original drawings of Kent Infirmary from 1952, and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. All issues of this monthly newsletter for the period 1952 to 1988 were reviewed, but they contain little information regarding building use and construction. Rather, these newsletters primarily focus on social events at the Home and anecdotal items regarding residents and their visitors. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Kent Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. This search engine was extensively searched for articles related to the construction and uses of the Kent Infirmary and other buildings constructed at the Home in the post-World War II era. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

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An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

C. Archives and Repositories Used:

Several repositories were utilized as part of this project, including the Illinois Veterans Home Library, as well as records within the Home's Engineering Office (Dave Clifford, Chief Engineer) were searched. A storage room in the Home's Commissary Building, which contains architectural drawings, was also searched. Research was also conducted at the Quincy Public Library, the Quincy Historical Society, and the Chicago History Museum.

D. Research Staff:

1. Primary Preparers:

Caryssa Buchholz

Jean Guarino

2. Project Team:

Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz - Photographer

PART V. PROJECT INFORMATION

In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

Kent Infirmary (W0647)
Elmore Infirmary (W0646)
Fletcher Infirmary (W0618)
Markword Infirmary (W0647)
Northern Guesthouse (W0603)
Schapers Hospital (W0644)
Truck Maintenance Garage (W0653)
Vehicle Garage (W0637)
Water Tower

The IVHQI is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this

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Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level III standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

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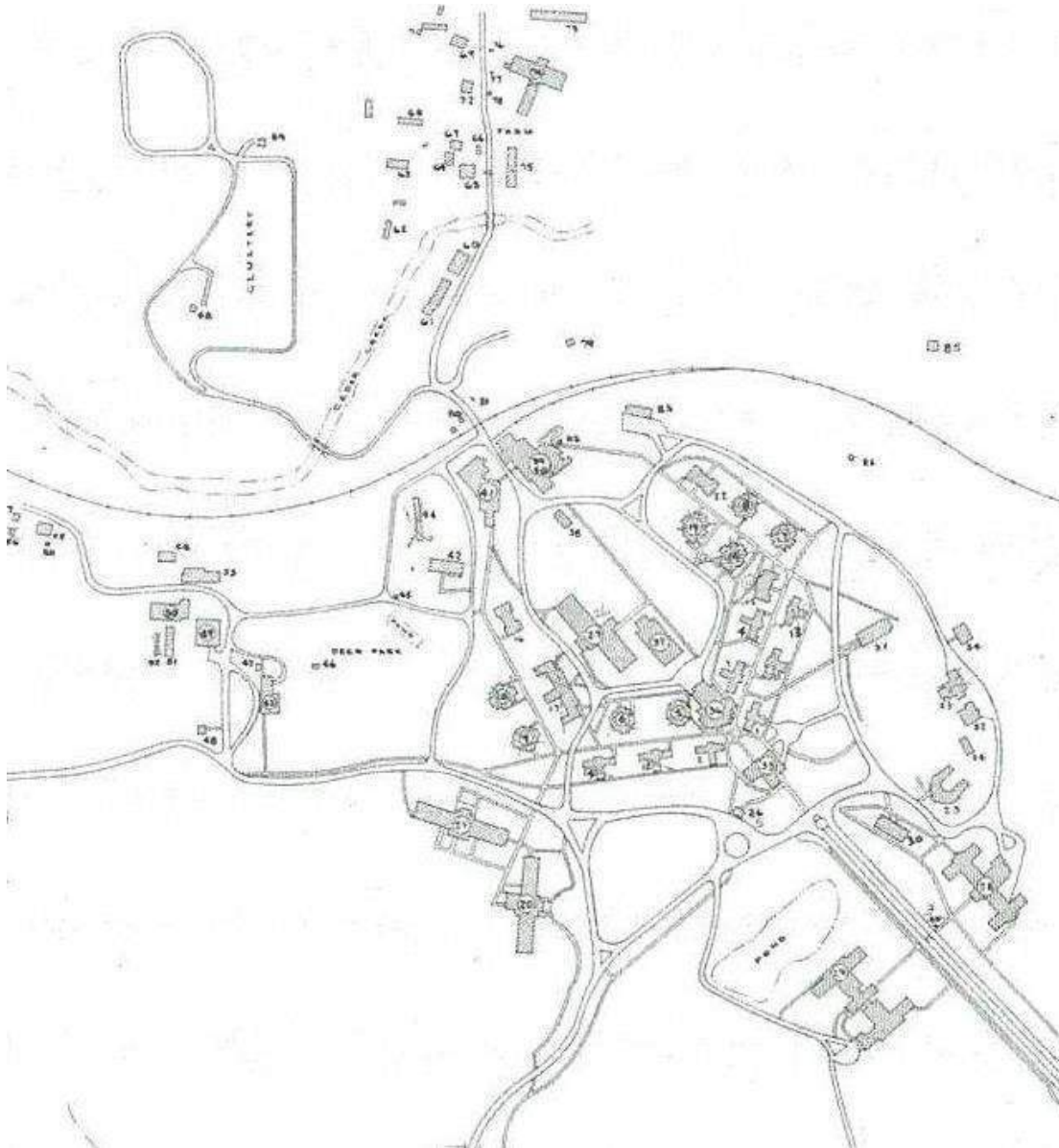


Figure 1: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Kent Infirmary was then occupied by several cottages. Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Soldiers' Home grounds—where buildings are located

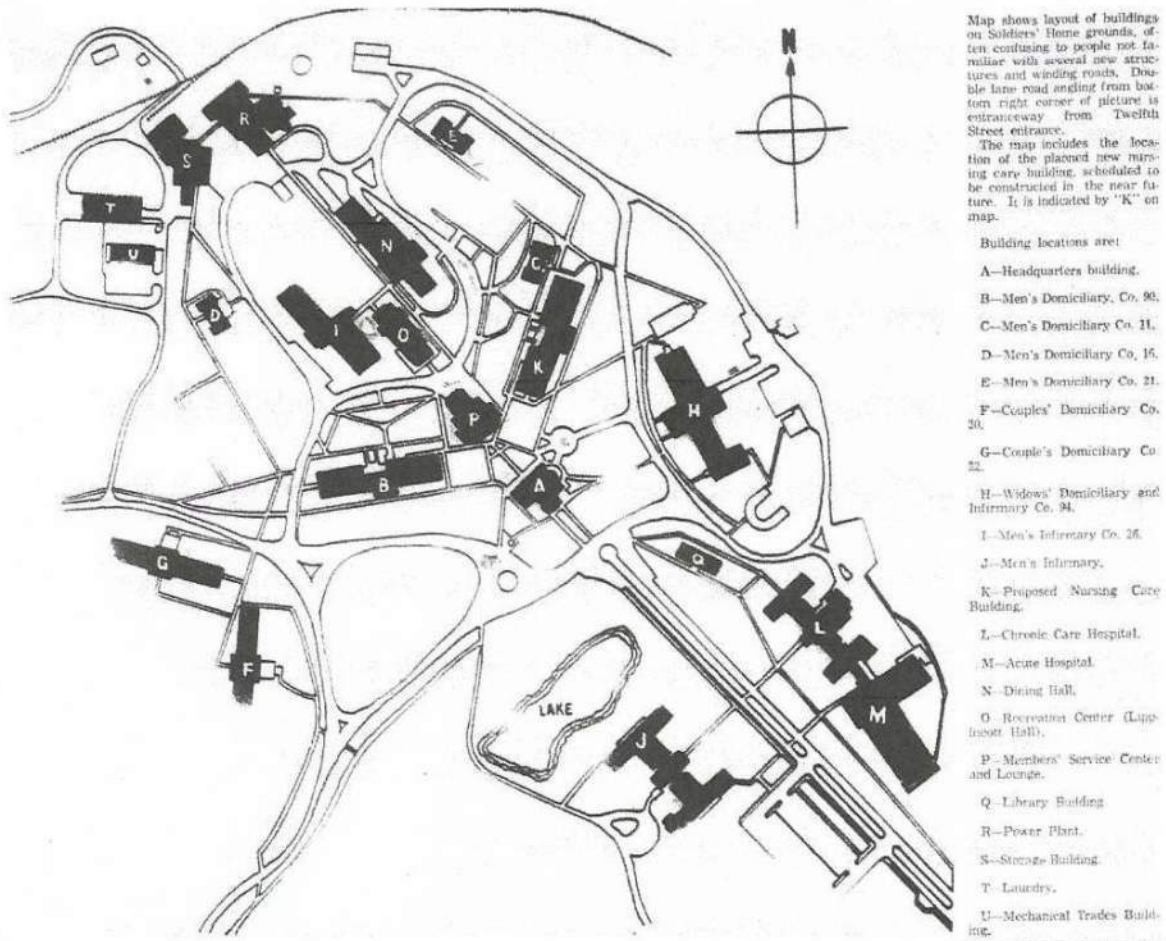


Figure 2: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Kent Infirmary—originally called “Proposed Nursing Care Building”—as letter K. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Kent Infirmary
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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IL-1256-C-10	INTERIOR VIEW OF SOUTH RECREATION ROOM
No. IL-1256-C-11	DETAIL VIEW OF SOUTH RECREATION ROOM FIREPLACE
IL-1256-C-12	INTERIOR VIEW OF NURSING STATION
IL-1256-C-13	INTERIOR VIEW OF ELEVATOR LOBBY

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
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HABS IL-1256-C-1



HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
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HABS IL-1256-C-13



ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Markword Infirmary)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-D

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90 (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Markword Infirmary)

HABS No. IL-1256-D

Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The Markword Infirmary building is located at latitude: 39.954383, longitude: -91.400695. This coordinate represents the primary east building entry and was retrieved on October 7, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: The Markword Infirmary is a skilled and intermediate care nursing home facility at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). Markword Infirmary is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

The two-story Markword Infirmary was built in 1963-64 as a 192-bed men's domiciliary (dormitory) to accommodate the need for modern housing at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, where most existing residences were over a half-century old and considered obsolete. Its Modernist design—a gabled central pavilion housing the large day rooms flanked by flat-roofed brick-faced residential wings featuring smooth wall planes paired windows—was in stark contrast to the traditional appearance

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MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
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of the earlier “cottages.” Its plan featuring a total of 16 “squad rooms,” eight on each floor, was based on the seven-year-old Domiciliary No. 26 (now Fletcher Infirmary). In both buildings, the squad rooms were subdivided into two-bed compartments by head-height storage walls, which provided some privacy to veterans. This building—originally known as Men’s Domiciliary No. 90—was designed by the Chicago-based architecture firm of Holabird & Root, which had designed the Adams County Courthouse in downtown Quincy in the early 1950s. It remained a residential or “barracks” building until 1989, when it underwent a \$2.5 million conversion to a nursing care center.

Historian(s): Primary Preparers:
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:
Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information: In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans’ Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans’ Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

IL-1256-A: Women’s Dormitory – Infirmary Building
(*Elmore Infirmary W0646*)
IL-1256-B: Men’s Domiciliary No. 26 (*Fletcher Infirmary W0618*)
IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center (*Kent Infirmary W0647*)
IL-1256-D: Men’s Domiciliary No. 90
(*Markword Infirmary W0647*)
IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women

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(*Northern Guesthouse W0603*)
IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)
IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)
IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)
IL-1256-I: Water Tower

The IVHQP is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

Original drawings of Markword Infirmary from 1963, and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Fletcher Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades,

including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

The Chicago History Museum's online catalog and architectural binders were searched for information related to the architectural firm Perkins and Will, which designed the Fletcher Infirmary. This repository has a book titled, *Perkins and Will, the First Fifty Years* (1985), which proved useful, as well as a large-format negative of a ca. 1952 elevation drawing of the Fletcher Building (titled "Residential Unit for Members"). The Avery Index, Proquest, and Newspapers.com search engines were also searched for contextual information on this firm and information related to Modernist dormitories constructed during this era.

Materials on the Home on file at the Quincy Historical Society mainly focus on its early history; this repository has little information pertaining to buildings constructed in the post-World War II era, aside from some news clippings and articles from *The Soldiers Bugle*.

An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: 1964
2. Architect: Holabird and Root, Chicago, was the design architect; Lorentz A. Johanson was the supervising architect for the State of Illinois.
3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: J.L. Simmons Company of Decatur, Illinois
5. Original plans and construction: Original available drawings are dated April 30, 1963. The building has a central pavilion with a gabled roof, and two-story wings to the east and west; both wings have flat roofs. An elongated hipped roof exists behind the gabled roof with its axis perpendicular to the ridge of the gabled roof. The building is clad in masonry, with shingled roofing at the central pavilion and hipped roof areas.
6. Alterations and additions: At the north side of the central pavilion, an elevated porch on steel "stilts", accessible from the second floor, and a covered loading dock were constructed between 1986 and 1991, based on historic aerial photographs.

The original layout of the floor plan was altered sometime after 1987 to divide the original 12 bed squad rooms with shared restroom into individual private rooms with ensuite restrooms.¹

B. Historical Context:

History of Markword Infirmary

Markword Infirmary was originally built as a men's domiciliary (dormitory) to accommodate pent-up demand for modern housing at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in the post-World War II era. Most of the institution's existing cottages at that time were at least a half-century old and considered obsolete. The new 192-bed Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (present-day Fletcher

1. An Asbestos Survey of Markword Barracks prepared by Poepping, Stone, Bach & Associates, Inc., dated November 16, 1987, indicates that at that time, "It [Markword] contains 7 large "squad" rooms which sleep 12 men each...."

Infirmery), completed in 1954, initially helped alleviate a waiting list that had existed for admission. Within two years, however, the Home's facilities were filled with a total of 1,430 residents: 1,176 men and 254 women. The men included seventy-six Spanish-American War veterans, 1,027 World War I veterans and seventy World War WWII veterans. At that time, there were twenty residential buildings at the institution, which mainly consisted of 48-bed cottages for men that were built in the late 1880s and early 1900s, along with two early twentieth-century cottages for married couples.²

An important step toward the modernization of facilities at the Home was taken in July 1961, when Governor Otto Kerner signed a bill that allocated a sum of \$5,318,238 for the construction of six buildings. This appropriation was part of a \$138 million state bond issue approved by Illinois voters in November 1960 for improvements at state welfare institutions. The buildings slated for construction included two dormitory units for men (\$2,078,351); a combination hospital-infirmery (\$1,196,000); a combination residential building and infirmery for women (\$870,863); a laundry building (\$707,286); and a new dietary building (\$465,738).³

The appropriation for the Home was announced in *The Quincy Herald Whig*, which noted, "Now that the governor has signed the bill, the bonds must be sold, and then associate architects must be selected." The same article stated that plans for the men's dormitories were to be based on the seven-year-old Men's Domiciliary No. 26, designed by Perkins and Will, and provided some additional information about the two proposed buildings:

Each of the two men's dormitories will cover about 34,520 square feet and there will be 192 beds in each building. Construction of these dormitories will make it possible to replace 11 existing inadequate and obsolete residential units which were erected in 1886-87 when the home was opened. There are presently 22 dormitories on the grounds. Each building will contain 16 12-bed square rooms, two day rooms, adequate toilet and bath facilities and living quarters for the sergeant in charge.⁴

Interestingly, plans for the two men's dormitories came at a time when the institution's population had decreased to 1,000, including 800 men and 200 women, with room for about 350 more. Home Superintendent James Schapers noted that, "The new construction will not increase the

2. "Soldiers' Home will have open house Sunday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 13, 1956.

3. "Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

4. Ibid.

home's capacity much, but it will reduce the expense of keeping up the old dormitories."⁵

Holabird and Root was selected as the architecture firm in charge of the entire \$5.4 million construction program at the Soldiers' Home. A set of drawings showing each of the proposed buildings from various elevations was produced by July 1962. An article published that month stated that, "Two 192-bed units with sectional domiciliary rooms are to replace three men's residential units west of the headquarters and three dormitories east of the headquarters. They will be constructed on sites now occupied by buildings constructed in 1887."⁶

Contracts for the Home's ambitious building program were not let until July 1963, when J.L. Simmons Company of Decatur, Illinois, was selected as general contractor. By that time, the program was reduced from six to five buildings, as one of the men's dormitories was eliminated. Costs were revised downward accordingly. The delay may have resulted from the shift in administration of the Home to the newly created Department of Children and Family Services. The Home was formerly under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare.⁷

Governor Otto Kerner released \$3,558,549 in mid-August 1963 for the reduced building program of five buildings: a fifty-bed hospital, a 192-bed men's dormitory, a 120-bed women's dormitory and infirmary, a new dining hall, and a laundry building. The funds released fell short of the estimated total cost of the project, based on the bids of the lowest bidding contractors, which was \$4,374,433. However, Kerner indicated that more funds would be forthcoming later.⁸

Work on all five buildings was underway in March 1964; foundations were in and the first floor poured for the Men's Domiciliary at that time, while the other buildings were in various stages of construction.⁹ A July 26, 1964 article on the progress of the Home's building program noted that, "Two residence cottages have been demolished, six are to go down by the end of the year, and three will be demolished when construction program is completed."¹⁰

5. Ibid.

6. "Soldiers' Home Building Program to Start Next Year," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 27, 1962.

7. "Bids Taken On Soldiers' Home Work," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 5, 1963.

8. "Big Project Soon to Be Under Way," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, August 14, 1963.

9. "Ready for Big Season Of Building," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 1, 1964; "Soldiers' home work is halted," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, June 4, 1964.

10. "Soldiers' home building progress," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 26, 1964.

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Men's Domiciliary No. 90 was completed in 1964 at a cost of \$884,000.¹¹ The other four buildings that comprised the Home's 1960s building program were also completed in that year: a one-story, fifty-bed Acute Hospital, a dormitory-infirmery for women, a new Laundry Building, and a new Dietary Building, which included a central dining hall and modern kitchen.

The Modernist style of the new men's domiciliary—which featured a gable-roofed central block flanked by flat-roofed wings—was in stark contrast to the traditional appearance of the institution's historic residences for single, male veterans, referred to as “cottages,” which had hip roofs; tall, double-hung windows arranged alone, rather than in groups; verandas/sleeping porches that were later enclosed (1887-88 cottages); and large front porches (1905-06 cottages). Such residences evoked a “home-like” feeling as opposed to the new building, which had an institutional appearance. The new domiciliary's central block-and-wings design was sympathetic to Cottages 20 and 22, which opened in 1908 to accommodate married veterans and their wives. The choice of red brick as a cladding material was clearly intended to harmonize with the Home's existing residences.

The two-story, 192-bed men's residential hall was considerably larger than most of the institution's half-century-old cottages, which typically housed up to forty-eight men apiece. Each floor of the new building had eight “squad rooms”—four in each wing—a design that was modeled on the 1954 Men's Domiciliary No. 26. Each squad room—like the “sleeping rooms” in the earlier cottages—accommodated twelve men. However, whereas the cottage sleeping rooms had open plans filled with twelve bunks, the squad rooms were each subdivided into six compartments through the provision of head-height partitions that incorporated storage for personal belongings. Each compartment accommodated two single beds, providing veterans with a modicum of privacy that they lacked in the earlier cottages. Each squad room had a shared bathroom for its twelve occupants.

The central block of Men's Domiciliary No. 90 had an assembly room and a reading floor for veterans on the first floor, which were adjacent to each other and located across the central corridor from the building sergeant's three-room apartment and office. The second floor of the central block was comprised of a single day room, located on the south side of the central corridor, distinguished by its high gable ceiling. This space was naturally illuminated by large,

11. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) 23.

circular skylights and a group of floor-to-ceiling windows that spanned its north wall.

The building's design omitted a dining room, as ambulatory residents were expected to eat in the Home's new central dining room, which was located nearby. This was in contrast to the Home's historic cottages, each of which was designed with a dining room that was intended to promote a "family like" culture among veterans who originally shared meals that were brought from the commissary in heated carts. However, cottage dining room service was discontinued in 1934 in favor of the central dining room arrangement, under the recommendation of the state Department of Public Welfare, which then administered the institution.¹²

Residents of the Home with monthly income that exceeded \$50 were charged a monthly maintenance on a graduated scale starting January 1962. This the first time that residents were charged any type of fee. Those with no income were not required to pay anything, and charges to other residents were not to exceed \$150 a month. Previously, those with incomes of more than \$125 a month were ineligible for admittance. Veterans with incomes less than \$50 a month paid no fee. Individuals admitted to the Home were required to have at least ninety days of honorable wartime service, must have lived in Illinois at least five years prior to admittance or have had his service credited to Illinois, and by reason of disability be incapable of earning a living.¹³

Home Superintendent James Schapers noted the growing need for nursing care facilities at the institution just two years after Men's Domiciliary No. 90 opened:

Five years ago, only about 10 percent of the residents need nursing care. Today, more than three out of five of our new patients are so infirm that they require medical treatment and care immediately upon admission. At the same time, residents of the home who, until now, have needed only room board and program services, continue to grow older and are more likely to need nursing care.¹⁴

In January 1968, plans were drawn by Holabird and Root for a new 200-bed skilled nursing care building at the Home, the cost of which was to be shared equally by the Veterans Administration and the State of Illinois.¹⁵ The

12. "State Architect Will Plan Soldiers' Home Dining Room," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 17, 1934.

13. "Soldiers' Home Fee Plan Will Start on Jan. 1," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 15, 1961.

14. Soldiers' home care increased: waiting list eliminated," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 26, 1967.

15. "S&S Home hospital approved for medicare," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, January 21, 1968.

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building was eventually begun in 1970 and completed in two years later, when it was renamed Kent Infirmary.

In 1972, the practice of referring to the buildings at the Home by number was discontinued, and each of the major buildings (domiciliary or infirmary-hospital) were named after a former superintendent.¹⁶ Men's Domiciliary No. 90 was renamed Markword Domiciliary after William E. Markword, who served as superintendent of the Home from March 1949 to October 1951.¹⁷

Completion of the two large, domiciliary buildings for men (Fletcher and Markword), together with a decline in domiciliary applications and a growing need for nursing care, eliminated the need for continued usage of the Home's nineteenth-century cottages, most of which were razed by 1970.¹⁸

By 1974 only two men's residential buildings at the Home were still in use as dormitories: Markword and the early-twentieth century Fogg Cottage, which was only about half full.¹⁹ The 1954 Men's Domiciliary Building No. 26 was converted to an infirmary in the 1960s and two extant men's cottages—Rowland and Kirkland—were then vacant. The 1932 Hill Hospital had also been converted to a nursing care center by that time and was renamed Andrew Infirmary. Elmore Infirmary was still in use by women.

Veteran Charles Curry lived in Markword "Barrack" as he called it, and he noted in 1974 that the building then housed about 110 other veterans. "It is a new modern, fireproof building that has around 200 beds, two large day rooms and a television room."²⁰

An asbestos survey of the Markword Domiciliary was completed in 1987. The report included floor plans, showing the building's sixteen squad rooms—eight on each floor—as extant. However, the report indicates that only one floor was in use in that year, and the population of the 192-bed dormitory had declined to less than 100 men. The report included brief descriptive information:

16. "Buildings to Bear Names of Former Commandants," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, March 1972, 8.

17. Charles H. Curry. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home* (Quincy: White House Press, 1973) 22.

18. "Soldiers' Home contracts let," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 8, 1970; "Soldiers' Home cottages go down," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 24, 1970.

19. Charles H. Curry, "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974, p. 6.

20. Ibid.

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The present building was constructed in 1964+-. There has been no additions or major modifications since that time. Usage of the building is as originally designed, with the exception of the library being located in the former first floor day room. This building was designed as a domiciliary building. It contains seven large "squad" rooms which sleep twelve men each, one squad room sleeps fourteen. Actual population is now sixty-seventy men.²¹

Markword Domiciliary was renamed Markword Infirmary following its \$2.5 million conversion to a nursing care center in 1989.²² The building underwent substantial alterations at that time and its large squad rooms were subdivided.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The building is characterized by its Mid-century Modern design. The building is linear in form with a protruding gabled central spine flanked by two wings. The spine has a centered band of storefront window that carries to the peak of the gable with a band of limestone denoting the change in floor. The gabled roof structure begins at the first floor and carries above the second creating a dramatic second floor space. To either side of the storefront windows the façade alternates with brick piers followed by vertical limestone bands. Both flanking wings are two-stories in height and have flat roofs with a standing seam metal parapet around the perimeter. The walls are masonry brick in a Flemish Garden Wall bond pattern with alternating bands of aluminum storefront windows with limestone sill, spandrel and header on the north, south, east, and west sides. A limestone string course creates a continuous band at the top of the wall across the entire building.
2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. Materials, such as mortar joints, are weathered, but there is no evidence of widespread bond failure. The limestone trim exhibits some staining but is otherwise in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior

21. Poepping, Stone, Bach & Associates, "Asbestos Survey, Markword Barracks, Illinois Veterans' Home," (November 16, 1987) 2.

22. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) 23.

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1. Overall dimensions:

Overall length of the building east to west is 258'-4"; north to south the building is 61'-6". The central spine protrudes an additional 15'-6" beyond the 61'-6" to the south.

2. Foundations: The foundation is cast-in-place concrete, approximately 12" thick. It has a finished water table that projects approximately 8" to 9" above grade.

3. Walls: The exterior walls on the north and south sides of the building are 14" thick consisting of an outer wythe of face brick over the cast-in-place concrete frame with a plaster finish. On the east and west ends of the building, the walls are 13" thick and consist of an outer wythe of face brick and concrete block with a plaster finish. Face brick is smooth faced and red in color.

The façade is articulated by vertical bands of aluminum windows with limestone panel spandrels.

4. Structural system: The building is a concrete frame structure at the first and second floors, and a steel framed attic.

5. Porches/Stoops: There is a covered entry at the main (south) door. An additional covered walk leading to a covered dock area has been added since its construction. An elevated porch accessible from the second floor was also added consisting of a steel structure, wood wall enclosures, and a steel stair assembly.

6. Chimneys: None.

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors: There are four main points of entry into the building at the ground level. The main entry is a pair of 3' x 7' aluminum storefront doors set back and defined by a covered porch on the south façade. The east and west sides contain one entry each consisting of a single aluminum storefront door with sidelights to one side. The doors are three panel with infill glass. The sidelights are a two-over-two lite configuration of unequal dimension.

b. Windows: The east wing contains a total of eight bays of storefront aluminum windows on the south and north sides, while the west wing is punctuated with nine bays of storefront windows on the north and south

sides. The windows are two-over-three with the bottom panes containing opaque glass infill panels. The west side has one vertical band of aluminum storefront windows consisting of a single pane at the first floor and a one-over-two at the second floor with the bottom pane being an infill panel of opaque glass. A limestone panel divides the windows. The east side is a mirror image of the west, except the band of storefront windows includes a one-over-two with the bottom pane being an infill panel at both the first and second floor.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: At the cross-section of both wings and the central spine a hipped roof runs east to west, intersected slightly off-center by a two-story gabled roof that begins at the first floor and extends above the second floor. Both the hipped and gabled roof are asphalt shingled. Wings to the east and west have a flat roof with a slight pitch to direct water to interior roof drains at the center of the building. The roof is a membrane roof system.
- b. Cornice, eaves, gutters: Existing drawings indicate gutters at the gabled roof, however, there is no indication of gutters presently on the building.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: There are two dormers at the east and west end of the hipped roof at the central spine.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The plan of the building is linear in form with a central spine comprised of public gathering and staff service spaces. Both wings consist of private single bed dwelling units with private bathrooms.
2. Stairways: There are three interior egress stairs – one located at the south end of the central spine and one at each end of the east and west wings. All interior egress stairs are metal stair with slip-resistant rubber treads. An additional metal exterior stair was added a later date from the second-story outdoor patio.
3. Flooring: The interior flooring is primarily vinyl composition tile with rubber base in all public spaces and individual dwelling units. Restrooms have ceramic tile with tile base.

4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are plaster in all public areas and dwelling units. At restrooms, walls are plaster and ceramic tile at wet locations. Ceilings are glue applied acoustical tile.
 5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are solid core wood doors with hollow metal frames.
 - b. Windows: Refer to Paragraph B.7.b. above
 6. Decorative features and trim: None
 7. Hardware: Door hardware consists of lever sets with cylinder locks, kick plate, and closer.
 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Steam supply through unit heaters; Cooled by direct expansion split type units
 - b. Lighting: The building is illuminated primarily by surface mount 1' x 4' fluorescents.
 - c. Plumbing: Domestic water is supplied from the facility's distribution center
- D. Site:
1. Historic Landscape Design: Landscaping in this area appears to be ad hoc. There is no known landscape design.
 2. Outbuildings: None
 3. General setting and orientation: Located on relatively flat ground, the building is rotated several degrees counterclockwise from true east-west.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings:

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
HABS No. IL-1256-D
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State of Illinois, Department of Public Works and Building, Division of Architecture and Engineering. "Dormitory Unit for Residential Members, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home: Basement and First Floor Plan," April 30, 1963.

_____. "Dormitory Unit for Residential Members, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home: Second Floor Plan," April 30, 1963.

_____. "Dormitory Unit for Residential Members, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home: Elevations," April 30, 1963.

_____. "Dormitory Unit for Residential Members, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home: Roof Plan," April 30, 1963.

B. Early Views:

One photograph of Markword Infirmary, probably taken upon its completion in 1965, was found in the Home's Library. No other early views were found of this building.

C. Maps:

Site plans of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy from varying years were found in the institution's Engineers Office, were reviewed, although Markword Infirmary is only shown on those produced after 1960. A 1970 site plan showing footprints of the Home's post-World War II buildings, as well as the proposed "Nursing Care Center" (Kent Infirmary; built 1972), was published in the July 18, 1970 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*.

D. Bibliography:

Primary and Unpublished Sources

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"Big Project Soon to Be Under Way," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, August 14, 1963.

"Buildings to Bear Names of Former Commandants," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, March 1972: 8.

Curry, Charles H. "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974.

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MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
HABS No. IL-1256-D
(Page 16)

Fever River Research, "Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy) IL HABS No. A-2012-1," 2012.

Hopkins, William A., "A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home," Springfield, Illinois: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 12, 1979.

Poepping, Stone, Bach & Associates, "Asbestos Survey, Markword Barracks, Illinois Veterans' Home," November 16, 1987.

"Ready for Big Season Of Building," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 1, 1964.

"S&S Home hospital approved for medicare," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, January 21, 1968.

"Soldiers' Home will have open house Sunday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 13, 1956.

"Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961).

"Soldiers' Home Building Program to Start Next Year," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 27, 1962).

"Soldiers' home work is halted," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, June 4, 1964.

"Soldiers' home building progress," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 26, 1964.

"Soldiers' Home Fee Plan Will Start on Jan. 1," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 15, 1961.

"Soldiers' home care increased: waiting list eliminated," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 26, 1967.

"Soldiers' Home contracts let," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 8, 1970.

"Soldiers' Home cottages go down," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 24, 1970.

"State Architect Will Plan Soldiers' Home Dining Room," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 17, 1934.

Secondary and Published Sources

Curry, Charles H. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home*. Quincy: White House Press, 1973.

Higgins, Floyd. *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy*. Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

The supervision of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies starting in the 1920s, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. However, further searches of such reports and other publications of these agencies could be undertaken at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield, which has more extensive holdings than those available online.

F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Photo of Markword Infirmary (Men's Domiciliary No. 90), ca. 1965.
Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Figure 2: Postcard image of Markword Infirmary as it appeared in 1966.

Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from sometime ca. 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Markword Infirmary was then occupied by two cottages. Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Figure 4: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Markword Infirmary as letter B. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
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Figure 1: Photo of Markword Infirmary (Men's Domiciliary No. 90), ca. 1965. Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
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Figure 2: Postcard image of Markword Infirmary as it appeared in 1966. The back of the postcard reads: “men’s Domiciliary Unit – Building No. 90, Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home, Quincy, Illinois. Copyright Ray E. White 1966.”

Source: <https://www.cardcow.com/528573/illinois-soldiers-sailors-home-quincy/>

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
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(Page 20)

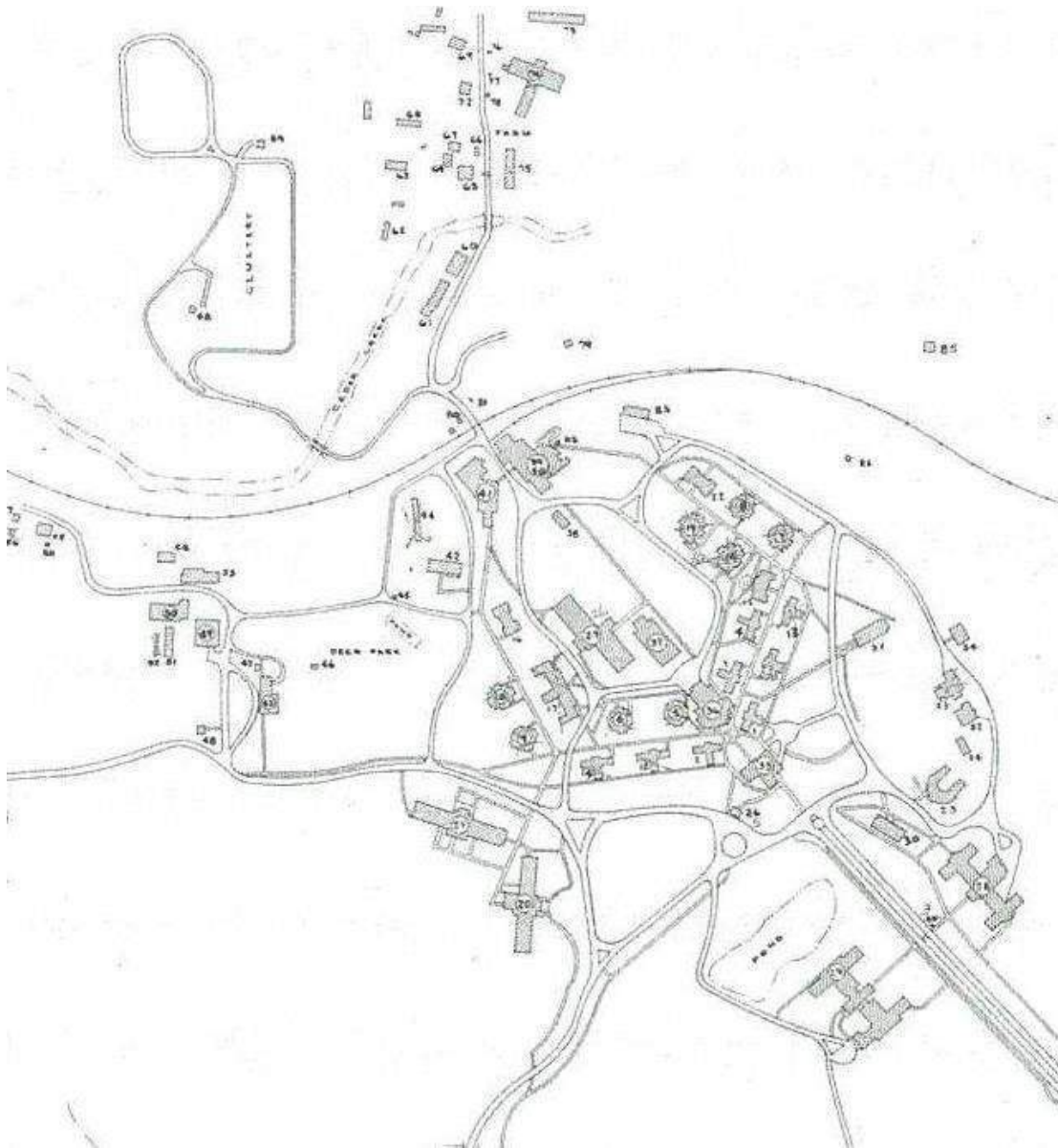


Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from sometime ca. 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Markword Infirmary was then occupied by two cottages. Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Soldiers' Home grounds—where buildings are located

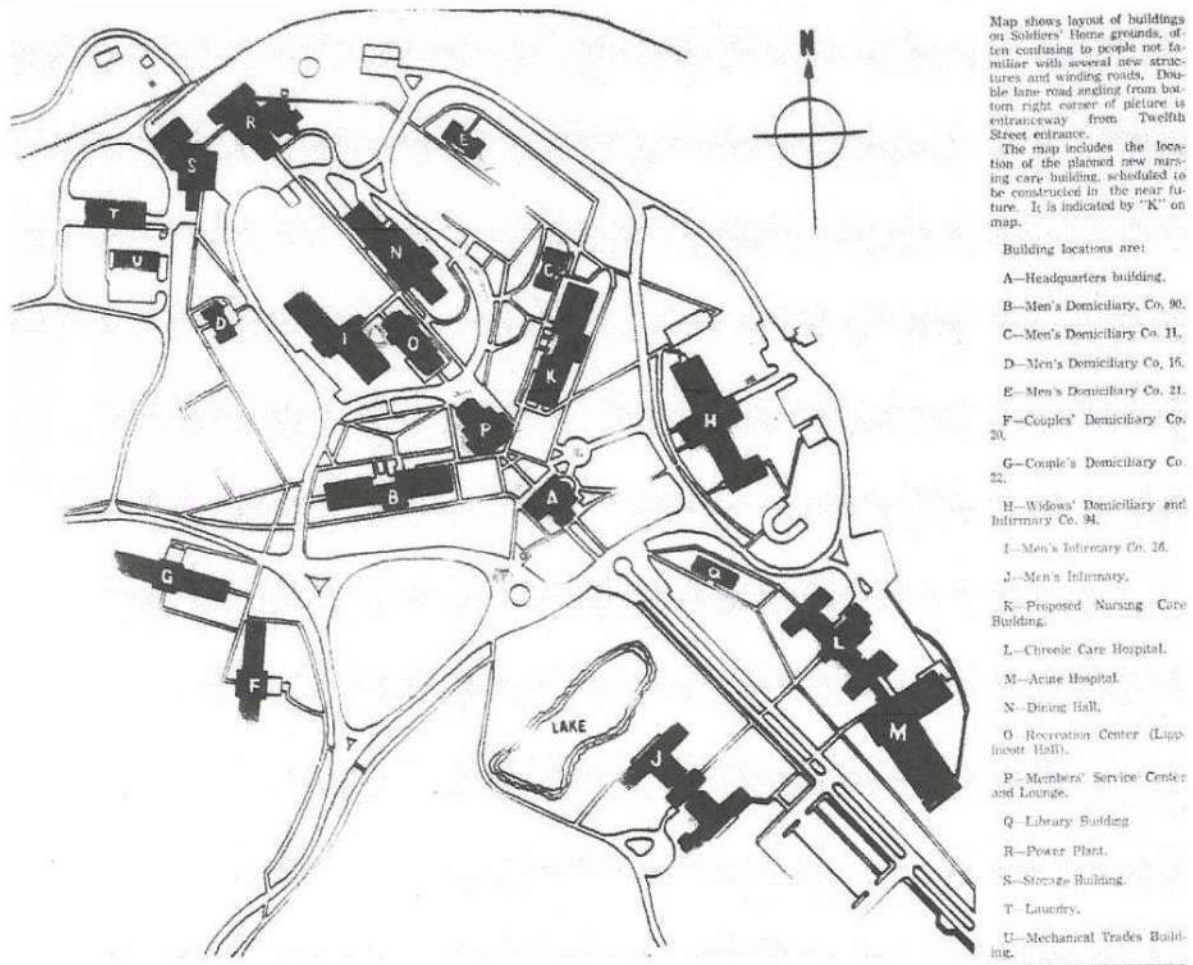
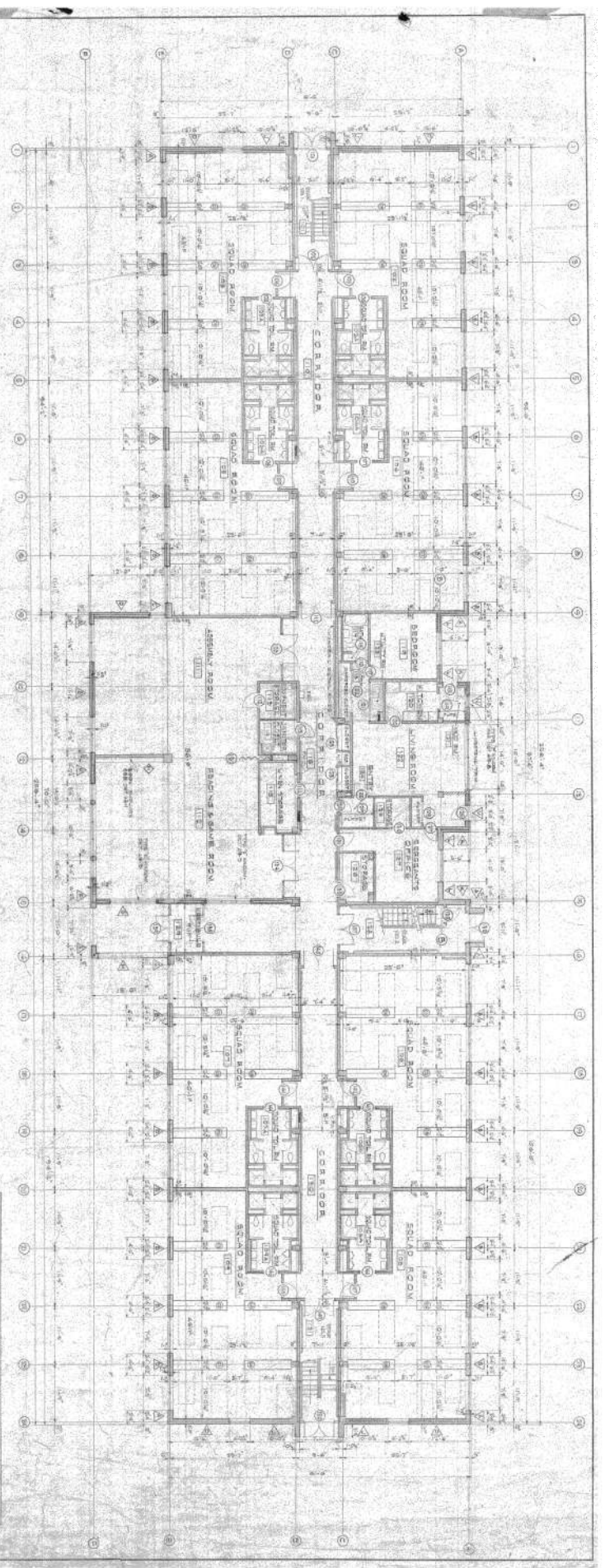
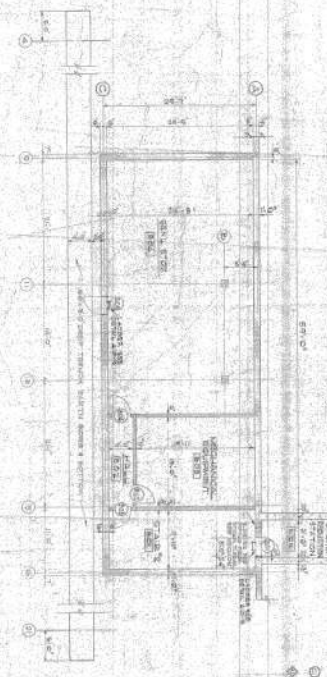


Figure 4: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Markword Infirmary as letter B. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

[illegible]

Architectural drawing of the first floor plan of a building. The drawing shows a rectangular structure with various rooms and corridors. Key features include a large central hall labeled 'HALL', a room labeled 'OFFICE', and a room labeled 'BATH'. Dimensions are provided for various sections, such as 24'-0" and 12'-0". The drawing is oriented with a north arrow pointing towards the top right. The text 'FIRST FLOOR' is written vertically on the left side of the drawing.

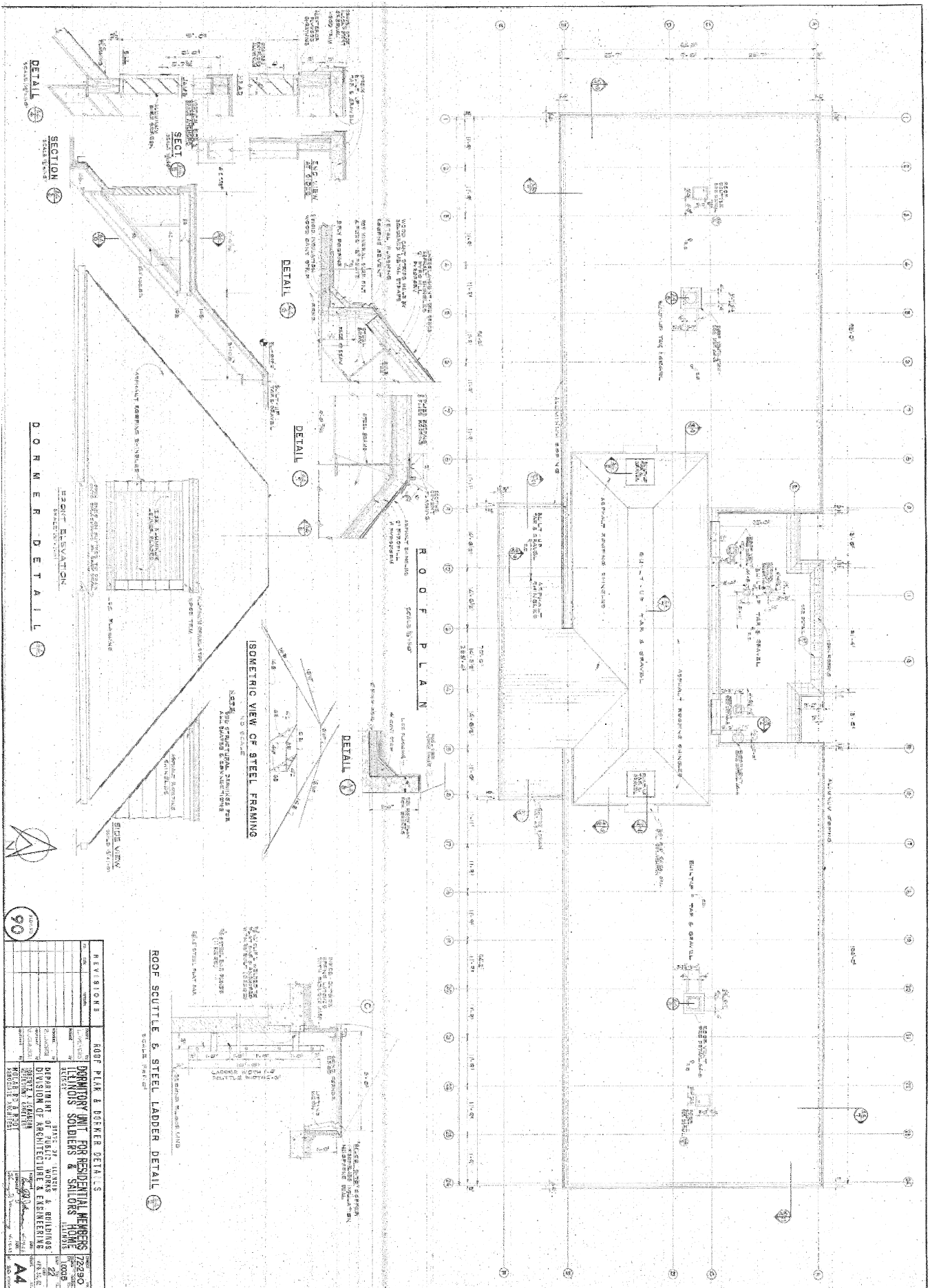
Architectural drawing of the basement plan for the 1930s addition. The plan shows a rectangular room with a fireplace on the left wall, a door on the right wall, and a window on the top wall. The room is labeled "BATHROOM" and "CLOSET". The drawing includes dimensions and a title block with the text "1930S ADDITION" and "BASMENT PLAN".

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THIS DRAWING IS A SCAN OF A 1963 CONSTRUCTION DRAWING AT ITS ORIGINAL SCALE. IT HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY. THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE QUINCY VETERAN'S HOME ENGINEER'S OFFICE IN QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



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DRAWN BY: HPS

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME - MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90

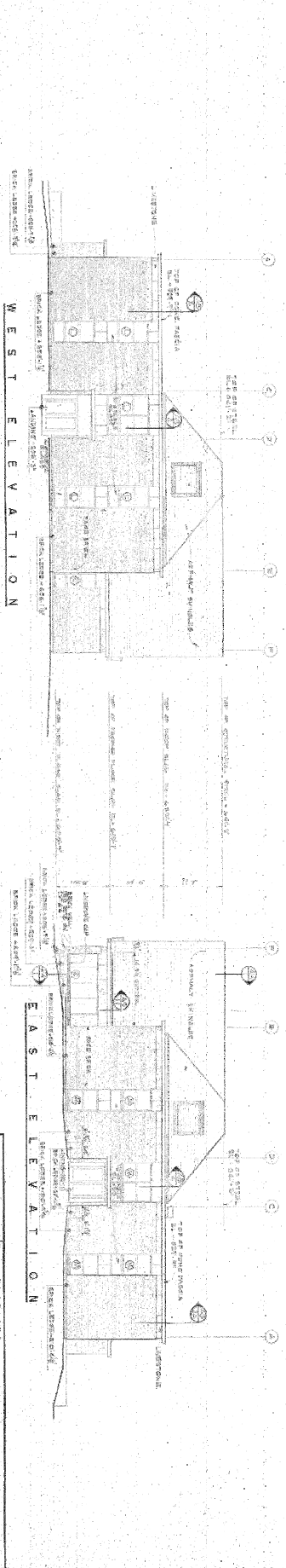
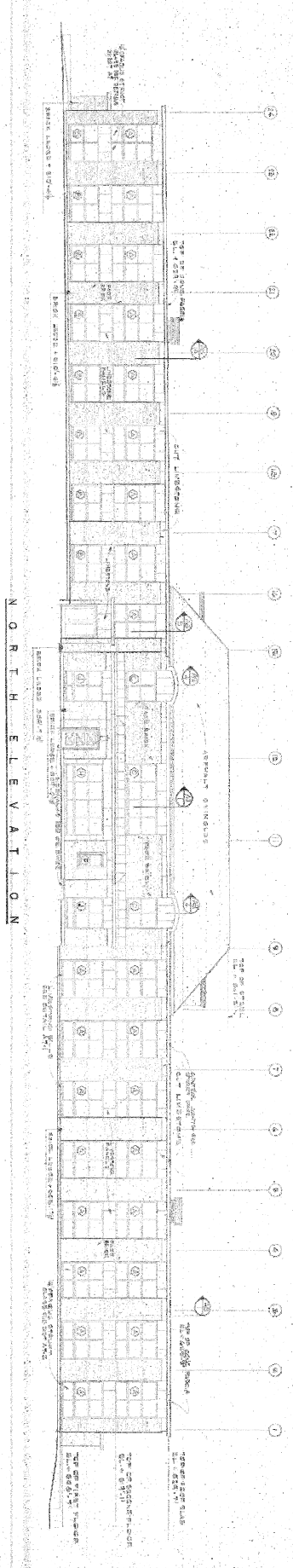
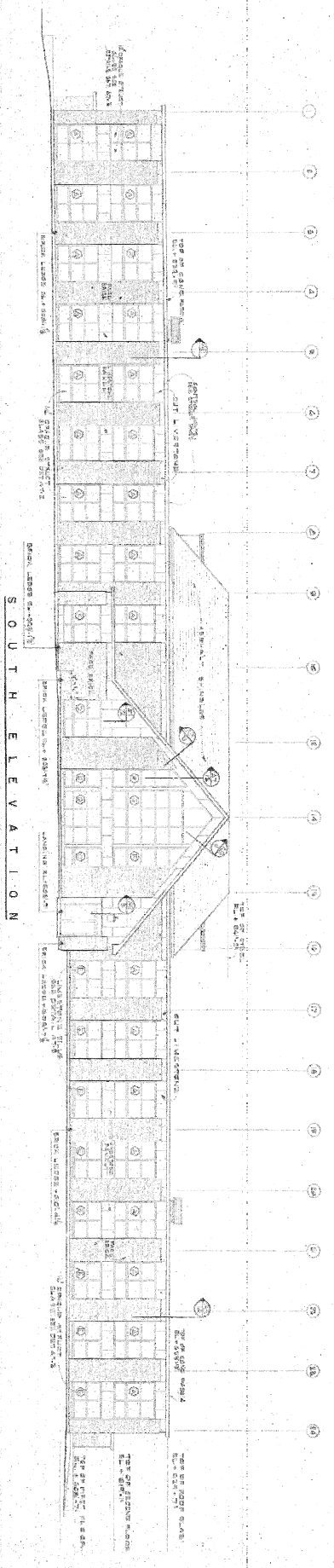
1707 NORTH 12TH STREET QUINCY ADAMS COUNTY ILLINOIS

SHEET 3
OF 4 SHEETS

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
L-1256-D

REVISIONS
DATE
BY
REASON

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS
1	1963	ROOF PLANK & CORNER DETAILS
2	1963	REVISIONS TO ROOF SCUTTLE & STEEL LADDER DETAIL
3	1963	REVISIONS TO ISOMETRIC VIEW OF STEEL FRAMING
4	1963	REVISIONS TO CORNER DETAIL
5	1963	REVISIONS TO SECTION 1
6	1963	REVISIONS TO ROOF PLAN
7	1963	REVISIONS TO FLOOR PLAN
8	1963	REVISIONS TO EXTERIOR ELEVATION
9	1963	REVISIONS TO INTERIOR ELEVATION
10	1963	REVISIONS TO MECHANICAL DETAILS
11	1963	REVISIONS TO ELECTRICAL DETAILS
12	1963	REVISIONS TO PLUMBING DETAILS
13	1963	REVISIONS TO PAINT DETAILS
14	1963	REVISIONS TO FINISH DETAILS
15	1963	REVISIONS TO LANDSCAPE DETAILS
16	1963	REVISIONS TO SITE PLAN
17	1963	REVISIONS TO GENERAL NOTES
18	1963	REVISIONS TO TITLE BLOCK
19	1963	REVISIONS TO DRAWING BOARD
20	1963	REVISIONS TO ARCHITECT'S SEAL
21	1963	REVISIONS TO ENGINEER'S SEAL
22	1963	REVISIONS TO LEGAL NOTARIZATION
23	1963	REVISIONS TO FINAL ASSEMBLY
24	1963	REVISIONS TO PRINTING
25	1963	REVISIONS TO DISTRIBUTION
26	1963	REVISIONS TO ARCHIVE
27	1963	REVISIONS TO REPRODUCTION
28	1963	REVISIONS TO PRESERVATION
29	1963	REVISIONS TO RESTORATION
30	1963	REVISIONS TO REPAIR
31	1963	REVISIONS TO MAINTENANCE
32	1963	REVISIONS TO MONITORING
33	1963	REVISIONS TO EVALUATION
34	1963	REVISIONS TO REPORTING
35	1963	REVISIONS TO CONCLUSION
36	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDICES
37	1963	REVISIONS TO INDEX
38	1963	REVISIONS TO COVER SHEET
39	1963	REVISIONS TO TITLE PAGE
40	1963	REVISIONS TO INTRODUCTION
41	1963	REVISIONS TO SUMMARY
42	1963	REVISIONS TO CONCLUSIONS
43	1963	REVISIONS TO RECOMMENDATIONS
44	1963	REVISIONS TO REFERENCES
45	1963	REVISIONS TO BIBLIOGRAPHY
46	1963	REVISIONS TO GLOSSARY
47	1963	REVISIONS TO ACRONYMS
48	1963	REVISIONS TO FOOTNOTES
49	1963	REVISIONS TO ENDNOTES
50	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX A
51	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX B
52	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX C
53	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX D
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286	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IC
287	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX ID
288	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IE
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290	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IG
291	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IH
292	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX II
293	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IJ
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295	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IL
296	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IM
297	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IN
298	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IO
299	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IP
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304	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IU
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308	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IY
309	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX IZ
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314	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JE
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316	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JG
317	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JH
318	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JI
319	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JJ
320	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JK
321	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JL
322	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JM
323	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JN
324	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JO
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326	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JQ
327	1963	REVISIONS TO APPENDIX JR



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NO.	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
1	1963	HPZ	AS NOTED
2	1963	HPZ	AS NOTED
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THE DRAWING IS A SCAN OF A 1963 CONSTRUCTION DRAWING AT ITS ORIGINAL SCALE. IT HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY. THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE QUINCY VETERAN'S HOME ENGINEER'S OFFICE IN QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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MEN'S DOMICILIARY NO. 90
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Markword Infirmary)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-D

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
HOSPITAL PAVILION FOR WOMEN
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Richard Northern Guest House)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-E

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, HOSPITAL PAVILION FOR WOMEN (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Richard Northern Guest House)

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Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The building is located at latitude: 39.955459, longitude: -91.398665. This point represents the primary west entry and was retrieved on October 8, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: The Northern Guest House accommodates guest rooms for visitors to the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). The Northern Guest House is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

The two-story Northern Guest House was originally built in 1907-08 as a hospital pavilion to accommodate the sick wives of veterans. Its construction was spurred by a law passed by the Illinois legislature in 1906 allowing women to live with their husbands at the Soldiers' Home for the first time. The hospital pavilion for women and two brick cottages for married couples—named Anderson and Somerville—were constructed simultaneously to serve this new resident population. The pavilion was connected to the Home's original Hospital, a sprawling brick edifice built

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in stages between 1887 and 1908 that featured a main building and four pavilions, all linked by two-story corridors. Today, the Northern Guest House is the only portion of the original Hospital that is extant: the remainder of the building was razed in the 1950s and its site is now occupied by Elmore Infirmary. The Hospital pavilion for veterans' wives was likely designed by William Carbys Zimmerman, who was based in Chicago and served as State of Illinois Architect from 1905 to 1915.

Historian(s): Primary Preparers:
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:
Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information: In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

- IL-1256-A: Women's Dormitory – Infirmary Building
(*Elmore Infirmary W0646*)
- IL-1256-B: Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (*Fletcher Infirmary W0618*)
- IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center (*Kent Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-D: Men's Domiciliary No. 90
(*Markword Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women
(*Northern Guesthouse W0603*)
- IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)
- IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)

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IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)
IL-1256-I: Water Tower

The IVHQI is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

On-site research by HPZS at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy focused on identifying architectural drawings of buildings that are the focus on this HABS documentation project. The second floor of the Engineers Building has a room filled with architectural plans and blueprints. Staff made the best possible attempt to peruse the dozens of drawings in this space, which are largely uncatalogued. A storage room in the now-vacant Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural drawings and plans, many of which exist in a deteriorated condition. Most of the drawings reviewed dated to the post-1960 period and pertained to building alterations, rather than original construction.

Among the most helpful resources used for this report were the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports—published every two years between 1886 and 1916—

were reviewed at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. An equally useful resource was the online search engine for local Quincy, Illinois, newspapers published from 1835 through 1926, which can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website. This search engine was extensively searched for articles related to the construction and uses of various buildings that comprised the Home's original Hospital complex, including the hospital's pavilion for women, which later became the Northern Guest House. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps on microfiche were

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also reviewed at the library, as were books related to Quincy and the Veterans Home.

The Quincy Historical Society has original bound Sanborn Maps and well as a couple of folders with various materials related to the Veterans Home, which were reviewed. These included recent newspapers clippings; articles from *The Bugle*, the newspaper of the Veterans' Home; and Souvenir Booklets on the Home published in 1894 and 1897.

A number of web-based searches were also conducted, in order to identify additional sources of photos/information pertaining to the Home's original Hospital complex and/or the Northern Guest House. An Illinois HABS Report prepared for the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site, and was also reviewed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: 1908
2. Architect: The architect of the Northern Guest House was likely William Carbys Zimmerman, who was the State of Illinois architect at the time it was constructed. Zimmerman is mentioned in a 1907 newspaper article as the designer of Anderson and Somerville Cottages at the Quincy Soldiers' Home, which were built at the same time as the site's hospital pavilion for women (present-day Northern Guest House).

William Carbys Zimmerman (1856-1932) was born in Thiensville, Wisconsin and completed a three-year course in Architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1880. Following a few years of practical training, he moved to Chicago in 1886 and became a junior partner in the firm of John J. Flanders. There, Zimmerman gained a reputation for his residential designs in popular revival styles, many of which were located in Chicago's North Shore suburbs. Zimmerman opened his own practice in 1898, taking offices in Steinway Hall at 64 E. Van Buren Street in Chicago's Loop. Other progressive architects working in the building at that time included Frank

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Lloyd Wright, Dwight Perkins, brothers Irving and Allen Pond, and Robert Spencer.

As the Illinois State Architect from 1905 to 1915, Zimmerman had the opportunity to design major works on behalf of the state government, including buildings for state hospitals in Kankakee and Peoria. Notable examples of his work include the Supreme Court Building in Springfield, the Physics Building at the University of Illinois (1906), and the Seventh Regiment Armory in Chicago. Thanks to connections made through his state position, Zimmerman became architect to Chicago's West Park Commission in 1907. Most of the fieldhouses he designed for West Side parks were in the Prairie style, including those for Pulaski, Dvorak, Eckhart, Holstein, and Humboldt Parks. Zimmerman retired from active business in 1920, after which he spent most of his time in La Jolla, California, where he owned a home.¹

3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: Buerkin and Kaempfen of Quincy, Illinois, was awarded the overall contract to construct the building. Menke Stone and Lime Company was subcontracted to lay the stone foundation.
5. Original plans and construction: None
6. Alterations and additions: This building was originally attached to the Hospital building by a two-story corridor near the west end of the building. This was demolished with the Hospital.

The interior was originally organized as a series of open dormitories on either side of a central corridor. This has since been remodeled into a series of individual rooms.

Evidence from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps suggests that the current five-sided addition may have been an open porch structure in 1927, but by 1957 had been enclosed to its current configuration. This area is utilized as a common area on both floors.

1. Terry Tatum, Pulaski Park Fieldhouse: Preliminary Landmark Recommendation approved by the Commission on Chicago Landmarks, February 6, 2003. Henry F. Withey and Elsie Rathburn Withey, Biographical Dictionary of American Architects (Deceased) (Los Angeles: Hennessey & Ingalls, Inc., 1970) p. 678. "W.C. Zimmerman, Former Illinois Architect, Dies," *Chicago Tribune*, April 11, 1932.

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Two egress doors have been added on the south side of the building, and an egress door that discharges onto a steel stair assembly was added to the second floor at the north side of the addition.

B. Historical Context:

History of the Original Hospital Complex at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

The history of the first Hospital erected on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home dates to 1886, when its Superintendent requested an appropriation of \$30,000 from the state legislature to build the edifice.² The Hospital was erected in 1887, immediately after the first wave of construction at the Home, which took place between June 1886 and January 1887. The earliest buildings included the stone Headquarters Building, Commissary, eight Cottages, a Power House, Laundry, Warehouse, Kitchen and Bakery.³ These buildings were designed by Smith M. Randolph of Chicago, who probably also served as architect for the original portion of the Hospital.

The Hospital was completed in January 1888 for a sum less than the appropriation, according to the Superintendent in the Second Biennial Report (1889): "The appropriation for the hospital was \$25,000, and the contract price was \$24,883. The fund for equipment, \$3,500, was found adequate to furnish the hospital and get it ready for use."⁴

The Hospital originally consisted of a main building and a south pavilion that were linked by a "hyphen," consisting of two-story corridors. The entrance to the hospital was located on the west (front) façade of its taller main building, which was three-and-a-half stories in height, and featured full-height, open-air porches on all three levels. The south pavilion was set back from the main building and was two-and-a-half stories in height. Both the main building and south pavilion were harmonious in appearance and materials, featuring stone foundations, raised basements, brick upper walls, and steeply pitched roofs with gable dormers.

Increasing numbers of residents at the Home necessitated expansion of the hospital shortly after its completion. In the Third Biennial Report (1890), the

2. First Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy (Springfield, Illinois, 1886) p. 10.

3. Ibid, p. 17.

4. Report of the Trustees, 1889, p. 9.

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Trustees wrote: "The growth of the home calls for additional hospital accommodation. A pavilion on the north of the main building, similar to that on the south, with connecting corridors, should be built. This will provide for sixty additional beds, estimated cost \$13,000." The Trustees also requested an appropriation of \$7,300 to construct a boiler house to serve the hospital.⁵

The Hospital's Surgeon, R.W. McMahan, noted in the same report that the number of patients admitted had increased from forty-one to 344 over the previous two years and also emphasized the need for hospital expansion:

We feel a just pride, I think, in the hospital as it is; but experience has taught us the need of additional room, with somewhat different arrangement of it, to meet certain conditions and contingencies at present inadequately provided for. For example: We need single rooms and smaller wards for the isolation of infectious diseases, and for the exclusive use of cancer patients, who are generally very offensive to others, however kindly and sympathetically they may feel toward them on account of their affliction. We need a ward, also, for the care of epileptics, exclusively. Although this class may not be disagreeable as fellow patients, when at their best, yet when a fit seizes them there is no one who will not be more or less shocked by the sight, and certainly the weak and sick should not be subjected to it for the want of separate apartments.

To meet these various wants, it is respectfully suggested that an addition be made to the hospital, in accordance with the original design, of a corridor running north from the center building with a pavilion similar in dimension to the one now in use. Such an addition would probably meet the requirements of the home, in the matter of hospital accommodations, for many years to come, besides supplying our present needs.⁶

The Hospital was evidently designed from the start to accommodate a main building balanced by identical pavilions on either side, as evidenced by a bird's eye view of the Home in the Third Biennial Report (1890), which shows the Hospital's north pavilion before it was built.

Contracts for both the Hospital's north pavilion and a new Boiler House to serve the Hospital exclusively were awarded to Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy on July 6, 1891.⁷ The new wing was completed in December 1891, when one writer commented on the urgent need for the building: "The

5. Report of the Trustees, 1890, pp. 6-7.

6. Report of the Trustees, 1890, pp. 16-17.

7. "Soldiers' Home Contracts," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, July 7, 1891.

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hospital proper is much crowded, and the additional room will therefore be very welcome at this time.”⁸

The Home's Superintendent reported on the completion of the new Hospital pavilion and boiler house in the Fourth Biennial Report (1892): “The most important addition to our buildings is the new wing of the hospital. This gives much needed room for patients and enables the surgeon to change their location from one ward to another, greatly to their benefit. The erection of detached boiler house at hospital, with stack and coal house, is a decided improvement.”⁹

Hospital Surgeon R.W. McMahan also highlighted completion of the new pavilion in the 1892 Biennial Report: “The event of the past year in this department was the completion of the new wing to the hospital, which is a duplicate of the old one, save in the matter of single rooms into which one of the new wards is divided. Next in importance to the ample room provided by this large addition to the building is the means it affords, when sickness is at the minimum, for concentrating the patients in one wing while the other is being thoroughly cleansed and renovated without the least disturbance of the sick. The value of this cannot well be overestimated, and of itself is well worth the cost of the new building.”¹⁰

The Hospital was described by one writer as it appeared in 1893: “The Hospital has a frontage of one hundred and fifty-six feet, the central portion being three stories high and connected by two-story corridors with a pavilion on each side.”¹¹

Officials at the Quincy Soldiers' Home received an appropriation of \$18,000 in August 1895 to construct a Hospital Annex and a Hospital Cook House, both of which were designed by Quincy architect John Batschy. The contract for both buildings was awarded in the same month to the Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen, which had a low bid of \$16,000, and work began immediately.¹² One writer anticipated that the Annex would comprise “one of the most prepossessing buildings on the grounds,” and described its design:

8. “The Addition About Completed,” *The Quincy Daily Journal*, December 4, 1891.

9. Report of the Trustees, 1892, p. 8.

10. Report of the Trustees, 1892, p. 11.

11. State of Illinois, “History of the Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy,” in: *Brief History of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Illinois* (Chicago: John Morris Company, Printers, 1893) 5.

12. “The Contract is Awarded,” *The Quincy Daily Mail*, August 26, 1895.

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The annex will be three stories in height. The design is similar to the old German castles. It is to be built in a horseshoe shape with a nice, large open court. From end to end the building will be 204 feet long and 24 feet wide. A very attractive porch surrounds the exterior of the second and third stories. The porches will be 125 feet in length. The first floor, or basement, will be constructed of Quincy stone and the other two stories of pressed brick.¹³

The U-shaped Hospital Annex was completed by 1897, as evidenced by a photo in a Souvenir Booklet published by the Home in that year.¹⁴ The edifice, located next to the Hospital, could accommodate 100 patients. Its raised stone basement contained a large dining room and four wards, while the upper two floors each included a total of six wards, with bathrooms on either end.

The new Hospital Cook House was located behind the Hospital and south of the Hospital Boiler House. It was intended to serve both the Hospital and Annex and was connected to both of those buildings—and the Hospital Boiler House—by a tunnel. Its design was described by one writer in August 1895:

The cook house will be two stories, with one story under ground. The kitchen will be 28x36 feet. The pantry will be 12x14 feet, and the storeroom 18x14 feet. The lower story will be stone and the upper brick. There will be two large cellar rooms. The kitchen will have all of the modern appliances.¹⁵

The aging population of Civil War veterans continued to strain the facilities of the Home's Hospital, even with the completion of the new Annex Building. The Superintendent called for the construction of another north pavilion in the Seventh Biennial Report (1898): "The growth of the Home calls for additional hospital accommodations. The passing years are adding to the infirmities of the old veterans, whose needs can better be administered to in the hospital than in the cottages. There is a large number whose condition, while not requiring medicine, do require better diet and better care, than can be given them in the cottages. Our present hospital building, with its annex, is taxed to its utmost capacity. This addition then is one of the imperative needs of the institution, and we strongly urge an appropriation of \$14,000 for that purpose."¹⁶

13. Ibid.

14. See: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897).

15. Ibid.

16. Report of the Trustees, 1898, p. 7.

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In the Eighth Biennial Report (1900), the Trustees addressed the need for the construction of an additional hospital pavilion: "The amount appropriated two years ago for an addition to the hospital was \$12,000. In view of the fact that building materials of every kind advanced so much in price we were unable to build the addition within the appropriation, and have not, therefore, extended any part of the amount appropriated for this purpose. Owing to the growing infirmities of the old veterans, there is an increased demand for hospital accommodations each year, and during the past two years our hospital has been taxed to the utmost. We feel that \$12,000 is not sufficient to erect and equip such an addition to our present hospital, and therefore ask for an additional sum of \$12,000, which will enable us to erect a building suitable to our needs."¹⁷

The Trustees of the Soldiers' Home received the requested appropriation of \$24,000 in June 1901, at which time they moved forward immediately with the preparation of plans for another Hospital pavilion.¹⁸ The contract was awarded on July 25, 1901 to F.W. Menke Stone and Lime Company of Quincy, which had a low bid of \$22,124.¹⁹

The new pavilion, as completed in January 1902, was similar in appearance to the earlier Hospital pavilions, although it had a longer rectangular footprint. A reporter from the *Quincy Daily Journal* commented on the new Hospital wing: "It must be admitted that the exterior architecture gives forth no striking characteristics, but this is no fault of the architect, as the new addition had to conform to the rest of the hospital building which it joins."²⁰ The new pavilion had features not found in the rest of the Hospital, including an elevator and a skylit operating room on the top floor. A glass-walled solarium for convalescent patients was located at the rear end of the building.²¹

The Hospital complex at the Soldiers' Home was described by a writer in 1905:

The hospital has a frontage of 262 feet. The central portion is three stories high and is connected by two-story corridors with pavilions on each side. The number of beds for patients is 427.

17. Report of the Trustees, 1900, p. 8.

18. "Addition to Home Hospital," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, June 27, 1901.

19. "Contract Let," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, July 25, 1901.

20. "A Model Hospital," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, January 2, 1902.

21. *Ibid.*

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The annex to the hospital is two stories high, with a large basement and has ninety-five beds for convalescent patients. These buildings are supplied with steam heat, which is conveyed from the boiler house, which is located some distance in the rear of these buildings, and is entirely separate and independent from the main boiler house. The cook house is also in the rear of these buildings and adjacent to the boiler house. The hospital also has a large diet kitchen, where special food is prepared for patients.²²

In early 1907, the State of Illinois appropriated \$144,0000 to the Soldiers' Home for the construction of two cottages to accommodate veterans and their wives, as well as an additional \$17,500 for the construction of a new hospital pavilion for the care of those women.²³ These facilities were built in response to a new law passed by the Illinois legislature giving women the opportunity to live at the Soldiers' Home with their husbands.

A July 1907 article published in *The Quincy Daily Whig* reported that Captain William Somerville, Superintendent of the Home, had met in Chicago with William Carbys Zimmerman to discuss the design of the proposed cottages for married couples.²⁴ It is likely that Zimmerman also prepared the design of the Hospital's new pavilion for women in his role of State of Illinois Architect.

The Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy was awarded the contract to construct the Hospital's fourth and final pavilion on October 23, 1907, based on their low bid of \$16,400.²⁵ This was the same firm that previously built the Hospital Annex and Cook House in 1895. Several weeks earlier, the Trustees had awarded a contract for the two cottages for married couples to V. Jobst & Sons of Peoria for that company's low bid \$103,600.²⁶ Work began immediately on the three buildings, which were constructed simultaneously. The stone foundation for the new Hospital pavilion was laid in November 1907 by the Menke Stone & Lime Company.²⁷

The Hospital pavilion for women was completed in spring 1908. The two-story building featured a stone foundation, brick walls, a low, hip roof, and a rectangular footprint measuring 40' x 80'. Lower in height than the other Hospital pavilions, it was linked to the 1902 pavilion by two-story corridors. The June 1908 issue of the *Quincy Daily Journal* included a description:

22. William H. Collins and Cicero F. Perry. *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1905) 307.

23. "Homes for Wives of Old Soldiers," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, July 14, 1907.

24. Ibid.

25. "Quincy Firm Gets Home Job," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 23, 1907.

26. "Let Contract for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 3, 1907.

27. *The Quincy Daily Journal*, November 19, 1907.

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With the exception of a few hours' work for the painters at the Veterans' Women's Hospital it is now practically completed. There are seventy new iron cot bedsteads with new mattresses and pillows now in the building, ready to be set up in their places. A very handsome oak stairway leads to the second floor. The steps are of regulation height, 7 ½" rise and 12" tread, which make the stairway very easy and comfortable for the veteran ladies to pass up and down. There are two bathrooms and two closets on each floor, finished up in the most modern style, which makes them superior to that of any other hospital in the state. The doctors' room is located in the southwest corner on the first floor, and is fitted up in a manner that all the disciples of Esculapus and Galem could wish for.²⁸

The accompanying two cottages built for married couples—called Anderson and Somerville after two previous Superintendents—were opened in August 1908. Each of the two-story residences featured a large reception room and a dining room, in addition to the rooms occupied by the veterans and their wives.²⁹ They had brick walls and were the first buildings at the Home to feature concrete foundations.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report (1910), the Superintendent requested an appropriation of \$7,000 for construction of a two-story building to serve as a dormitory for hospital attendants and for the storage of hospital clothing and explained why the building was needed: "I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that we have now no suitable place for these employees to sleep, no rooms where they can be made comfortable or that would appear homelike, and in addition to this the fact may be noted that we have no place for the storage of clothing belonging to the patients in the hospital but have kept this clothing in the basement of the main hospital building immediately under the paralytic ward where there is great danger from fire, and the fact that the whole building has not been destroyed long since is more attributable to good luck than to good management. We cannot urge the advantage of the construction of this building too forcibly."³⁰

The requested appropriation was received, and the new dormitory/storage building was designed in 1912 by State Architect William Carbys Zimmerman.³¹ Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy constructed the two-story building, which was completed by February 1913 and located on the east side

28. "New Hospital At the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, June 9, 1908.

29. "A Happy Time at the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, August 18, 1908.

30. Report of the Trustees, 1910, p. 7.

31. "New Building for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, February 1, 1912.

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of the drive behind the Hospital. It had a footprint of 43' x 29' and featured ten bedrooms for twenty hospital attendants with space for storage.³²

Despite the continual expansion of the Hospital between 1888 and 1908, the facility was unable to address the needs of the Home's growing population of elderly veterans, who by the 1920s comprised the vast majority of its residents. Colonel John W. Reig, Superintendent of the Home, discussed the Hospital in 1921:

For one thing, the time has come when the Home's principal department is the hospital. Weight of years has borne down the veterans of the Civil War, for whom the Home was built, until at present 90.4 percent of the new admissions and re-admissions of women go direct to the hospital and 54.4 percent of the new admissions and re-admissions of men also go direct to the hospital. Thus over 68 percent of all people now being admitted to the Home are hospital patients from the moment they arrive at the Home.

As a result, the hospital is overcrowded and the overcrowded condition is growing worse daily. The hospital was built for the needs of the Home when it was populated by men twenty years younger than the average age of the present membership, and when women were not admitted to membership. Now, with the passing of time and with the admission of women, the hospital must be greatly enlarged and it should be done at once.³³

Footprints of the buildings that comprised the Home's original Hospital complex are illustrated in Volume One of the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy. The Hospital with main building and four pavilions all linked by "hypens" is shown, as is the U-shaped former Hospital Annex (1895), which is identified as a "Dormitory." The Hospital Boiler House (1888) was extant in 1927 but had been abandoned as early as 1912, when officials decided to heat the Hospital and Annex through steam from the Home's Main Power Plant as a cost-saving measure.³⁴ The Cook House (1895) was also extant in 1927, but had been converted to "Creamery," according to the Sanborn Map.

The original Hospital became obsolete and was converted to a Dormitory at some point after construction of the Hill Memorial Hospital (1932) and a large

32. "Report on the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald* (August 15, 1912); "Notes From Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, December 6, 1912; "Making Survey for Switch Track," *The Quincy Daily Whig* (February 19, 1913).

33. "Home Here For Women: Colonel Reig Urges This and Also Urges Extensive Addition to Home Hospital," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, January 27, 1921.

34. "Report on the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, August 15, 1912.

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Infirmery building (1936). The two facilities were built facing each other across the entrance road from Twelfth Street.

A review of the 1957 update of the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy shows that the original Hospital had been razed by that time, with the exception of the northernmost pavilion built for women, which was adapted as "Staff Quarters." The U-shaped Annex remained in use as a Dormitory at that time, while the Hospital Boiler House was then used as a storage facility. The original Cook House by then had been converted from a Creamery to a Fire House.

Elmore Infirmery was built in 1963 on the site of the Veteran Home's original Hospital, adjacent to its sole extant pavilion, which continued to be used as sleeping quarters for staff. Elmore Infirmery was vacant between 1977 and 1986, when it was reopened as the Richard Northern Guest House for use as sleeping quarters for guests visiting residents. The kitchen, lounge and bathrooms were remodeled at that time.³⁵

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The building is a two-story tall brick masonry structure with a low-pitched hipped roof, and a crawl space below. It is rectangular in plan with a small, five-sided, two-story wood frame addition on the east end.
2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. Materials, such as mortar joints, are weathered.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: Approximately 86'-0" x 41'-0" with a 12'-0" x 32'-0" addition.

35. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) p. 17.

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2. Foundations: The foundation is a rough-hewn stone. Due to the contours of the surrounding land, the exposure of the foundation varies from no exposure at the west end to four and one-half courses visible at the east end.
3. Walls: The majority of the main building is smooth faced, dark red face brick. Window and door lintels at the first floor are rough-hewn stone. A dressed, limestone string course surrounds the building immediately above the first-floor window lintels. Second-floor window sills are dressed limestone as well. There are no visible lintels at the second-floor window heads. The windows extend up to the wood cornice.

The addition is clad with a stucco like material that has been painted.

4. Structural system, framing: Exterior walls are masonry bearing walls, supporting a wood framed floor assembly. The interior corridor walls are presumably wood framed bearing walls.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticos, bulkheads: Evidence from the Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps suggests that the addition may have been an open porch structure in 1927, but by 1957 had been enclosed to its current configuration.

There is a concrete stoop at the west entrance, partially enclosed by a steel tube guardrail and balustrade, with a circular motif ornamental accent below the railing. Access to the stoop is provided by an accessible concrete ramp, and a separate concrete stair with three risers.

A second concrete stoop exists near the southeast corner. This serves two egress doors, one from the kitchen and one from an interior egress corridor. Access to the stoop is provided by an accessible concrete ramp, and a separate concrete stair with four risers. The handrail and guardrail is a steel tube assembly of utilitarian design.

A steel stair and landing provide egress from the second floor at the north side of the addition. It is made up of standard steel shapes and is utilitarian in design.

6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are four doors that provide egress, three from the first floor and one from the second floor. The primary (west) entry

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door is wood, with a single glass light in the upper half. The lower half contains two panels that are created by applied moldings.

This door is flanked with a sidelight on each side. Each sidelight has three vertical glass lights in the upper half, and a panel in the lower half created by applied moldings.

The two remaining first floor doors are located side-by-side, near the southeast corner of the building. The east door, serving the egress corridor, is a flush panel hollow metal door and frame assembly. The west door from the kitchen is wood, with a single glass light in the upper half with two raised panels below.

The door from the second floor of the addition is wood, with a single glass light in the upper half with two raised panels below.

At the east end of the south faced, a sloped-wall bulkhead a slanted double door that provides access to the crawl space.

- b. Windows and shutters: Windows at the first floor of the original building are one-over-one-light double-hung sash.

Windows at the second floor of the original building are one-over-one-light double-hung sash, with a fixed transom light above.

A unique round window with a fixed sash is located at the first floor on the north side of the building.

Windows in the addition are eight-over-eight-light double-hung sash. The majority have unusually wide sash proportions.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The original building has a hipped roof. The roof material is asphalt shingles.

The addition has a nominal flat roof with a slight pitch to direct water to the perimeter gutters. The roof is a membrane or rolled roof system.

- b. Cornice, eaves: Both portions of the building have a simple box wood cornice that supports a copper gutter. The addition has an additional piece

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of profiled molding below. Four aluminum down spouts discharge at grade.

c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The original building is a two-story rectangle. Each floor has a central corridor running the full length of the building. On either side are sleeping rooms and communal bathrooms. Each floor also has a kitchen.

The bedroom in the northwest corner of the first floor has a private bath. A single interior stair to the second floor is located in the southwest corner of the building.

A five sided addition at the east end of each floor contains is used as common area.

Evidence suggests that the building has undergone several iterations of change and updating.

2. Stairways: In addition to the exterior stair, there are two sets of interior stairs, one presumably original and one that was added at a later date. The original has a natural wood balustrade and newel posts. Balusters are turned, and the handrail is profiled. The newel post is square shape with routed panels and a simple square tiered cap.

Although the treads and risers have been carpeted, the exposed ends of the treads suggest that they are natural wood as well. A code compliant steel tube hand rail assembly has been installed on both sides of the stair to supplement the original railing.

The later second stair has been inserted where a floor was removed from a bedroom space at the second-floor level. This stair has a low-wall solid drywall balustrade with a steel tube handrail assembly attached.

3. Flooring: Finished floor material in the bedrooms, corridors, and common areas are wall-to-wall carpet. Bathrooms flooring is a resilient sheet material. Kitchen flooring is resilient tile.

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4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are plaster and are trimmed with a one-member wood base with a tiered profile top. The majority of the corner edges are a radiused bullnose. Related wood base is radiused also. At the bathrooms, the base a resilient material.

Ceilings in the bedrooms, bathrooms, and second floor corridor are plaster. The first-floor corridor, common areas, and kitchens have a glue applied acoustical tile finish.

5. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors:

There are a variety of inconsistent door styles in this building, reflecting its changing use over time. The majority of the bedroom doors, and several of the utility room doors, are stile and rail wood with five horizontal raised panel stacked in the center for the full height of the door.

Several of the doors are stile and rail wood with two large recessed panels. A number of the utility spaces have flush panel hollow metal doors and frames.

There is also one set of by-passing sliding wood doors at a first-floor bedroom. These doors are flush panel with a natural finish.

Wood doors are trimmed with simple flat wood casing.

- b. Windows: Window frames are typically recessed into the walls and the openings are finished with a radiused bullnose plaster return. Sills, aprons, and interior wood trim have a simple knifed profile along the exposed edge.

6. Decorative features and trim: Decorative features are limited to radiused wood base and chair rail located at the bullnose corners of the walls, and the single round window located on the north side.
7. Hardware: Door and window hardware is utilitarian. Windows have a single, centered sash lift and a cam lock at the meeting rail.
8. Mechanical equipment:

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- a. Heating, air-conditioning, ventilation: Heat is provided by radiators that are fed from the steam tunnels. Air-conditioning is provided by individual window air-conditioning units. Ventilation is all natural through the windows. There are no visible mechanical ventilation or exhaust systems.
- b. Lighting: Light fixtures are four-foot long fluorescent fixtures surface mounted on the ceiling.
- c. Plumbing: Bathrooms have all been updated. Shower are accessible roll-in type receptors. Water closets are floor-mounted with flush valves. Lavatories are wall-hung. Fixtures are white with chrome fittings.

The first-floor kitchen sink is white enameled cast iron, integral with the adjacent countertops. At the second-floor kitchen the sink is self-rimming stainless steel in a plastic laminate countertop.

D. Site:

1. Historic Landscape Design: Landscaping in this area appears to be ad hoc. There is no known landscape design.
2. Outbuildings: None
3. General setting and orientation: Located on slightly sloped ground, the building is rotated on an angle from true north-south.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

No original architectural drawings were found for this building.

B. Early Views:

A bird's eye view of the Illinois Solders and Sailors' Home was published in the *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois, 1890). The same image was reproduced in: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1894). This souvenir booklet also contains one exterior photo of the Home's hospital, as it appeared in 1894, as well as an interior photo of an unidentified ward in the

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building. One exterior photo of the original Hospital and Hospital Annex is contained in: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897). The Quincy Historical Society has a different exterior photo of the Hospital and Hospital Annex showing their appearance in the late 1890s, prior to construction of the former building's 1902 pavilion. Only one historic image was found of the Northern Guest House: a ca. 1912 postcard that is located in the collection of Eastern Illinois University and available online:
<https://www.library.eiu.edu/catalog/postcard.asp?Barcode=32211131432225>.

C. Maps:

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Quincy, Illinois (Volume One, 1927, revised 1957), proved helpful in documenting the construction, changing uses, and demolition of some of the buildings within the Home's original Hospital complex. Various site plans found in the Engineers Office at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy were also reviewed.

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Issues of *The Bugle*, the newsletter of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy that was published starting in 1952, could have anecdotal and other information pertaining to specific buildings. Issues of this newsletter are on file at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy Library and in the Illinois State Archives in Springfield.

F. Supplemental Material:

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Figure 1: The original Hospital at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy with main building and flanking pavilions.

Figure 2: An unidentified ward in the original Hospital, 1894.

Figure 3: Bird's eye view of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, 1890.

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Figure 6: ca. 1909 postcard by S.H. Knox & Co. showing the original Hospital with the Women's Ward (far left) that now exists as the Northern Guest House.

Figure 7: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, 1927, showing the Home's original Hospital complex.

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Figure 9: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois, 1972.

Figure 10: Sketch Plan of First Floor.

Figure 11: Sketch Plan of Second Floor

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Figure 1: The original Hospital at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy with main building and flanking pavilions. Source: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1894).

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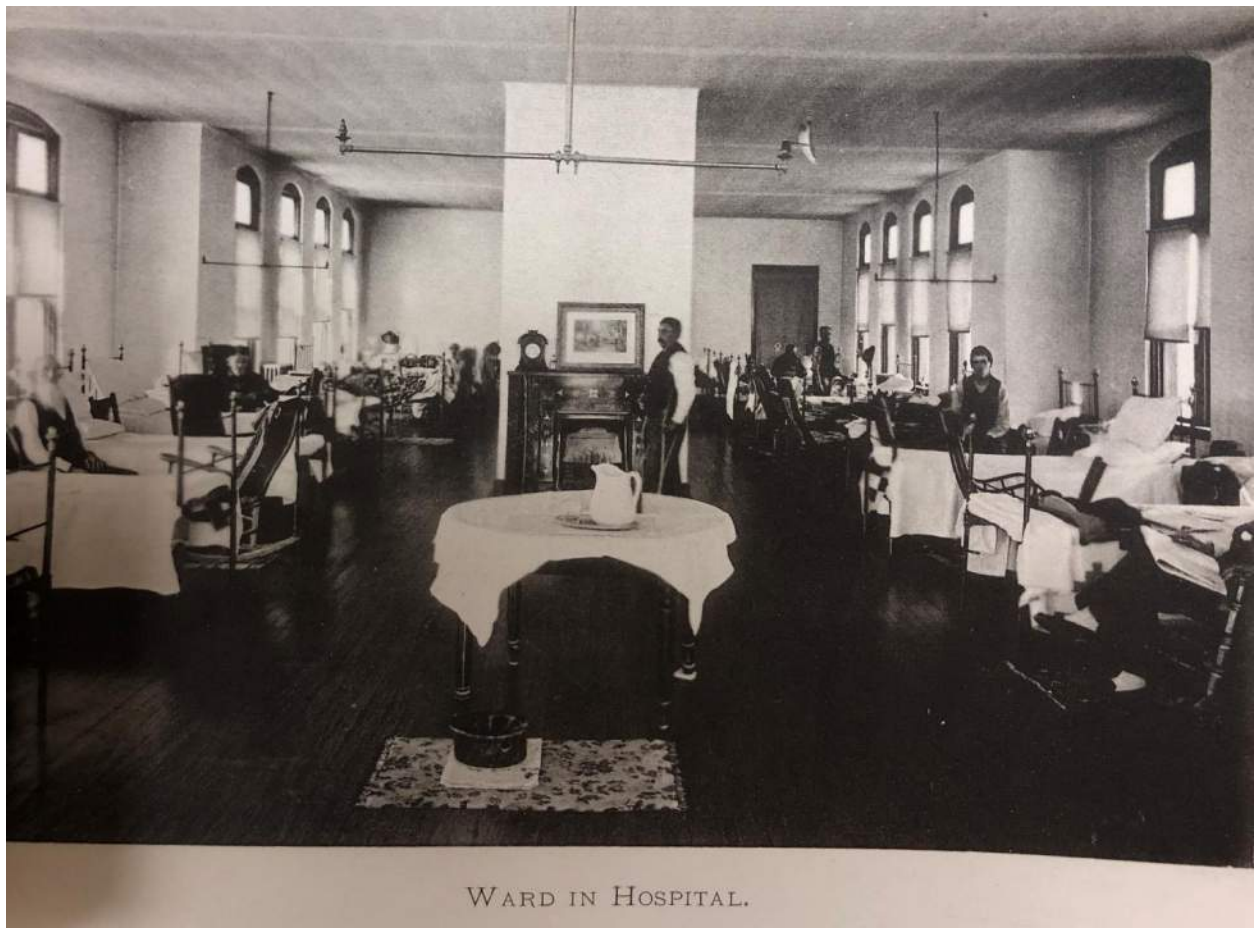


Figure 2: An unidentified ward in the original Hospital, 1894. Source: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1894).

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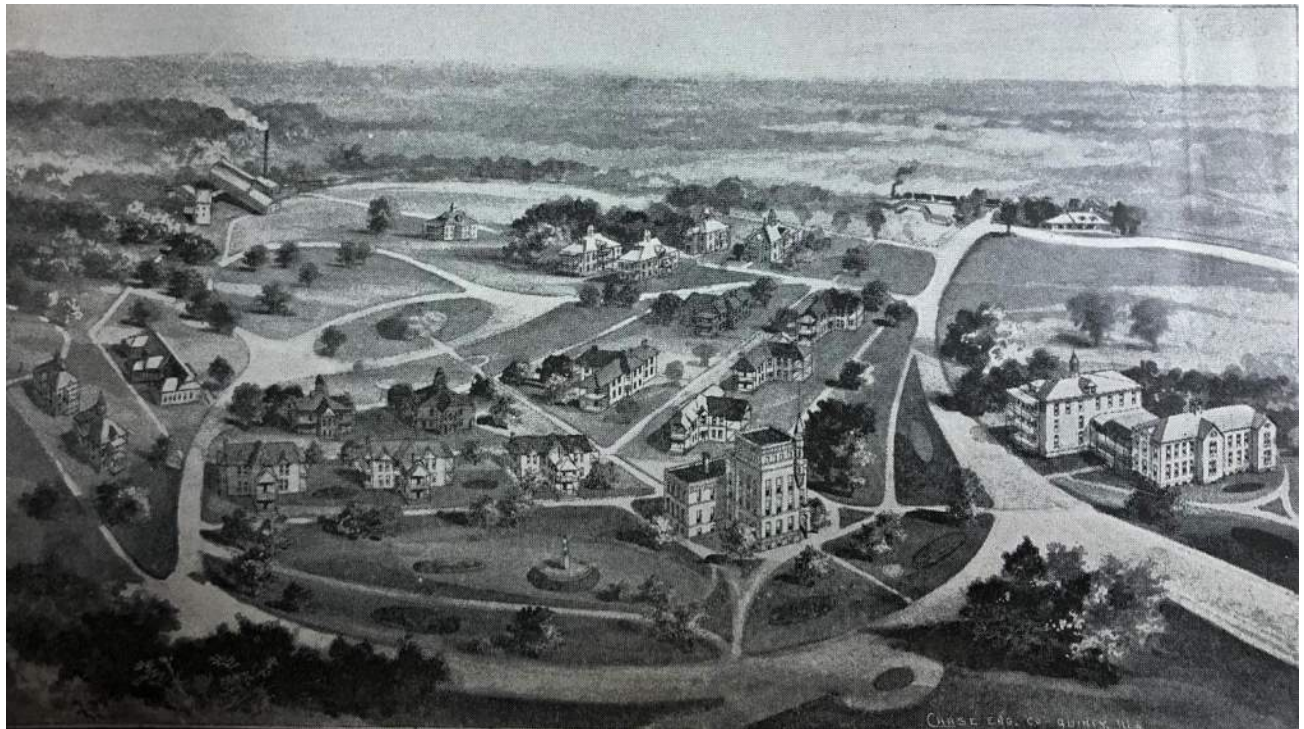


Figure 3: Bird's eye view of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, 1890. Source: *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois, 1890). This image was also published in: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1894).

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Figure 4: View of the original Hospital and the Hospital Boiler House, 1890s. Source: Quincy Historical Society.

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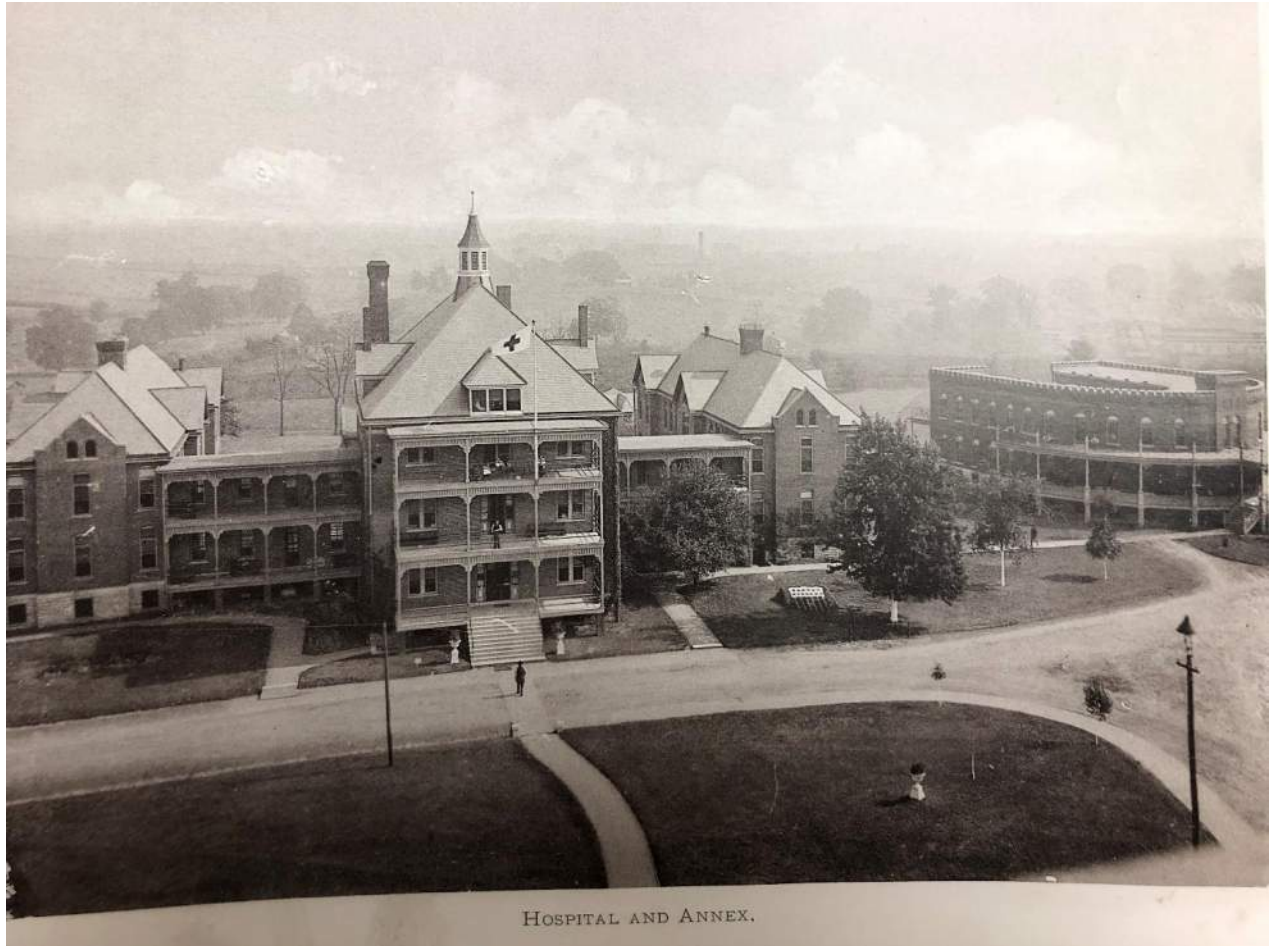


Figure 5: Original Hospital and the U-shaped Hospital Annex (right). Source: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897).

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Figure 6: ca. 1909 postcard by S.H. Knox & Co. showing the original Hospital with the Women's Ward (far left) that now exists as the Northern Guest House. Available in the collection of Eastern Illinois University's Booth Library and online: <https://www.library.eiu.edu/catalog/postcard.asp?Barcode=32211131432225>.

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Figure 7: Footprints of the original Hospital and associated buildings, as depicted on the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map (Sanborn Map Company, 1927).

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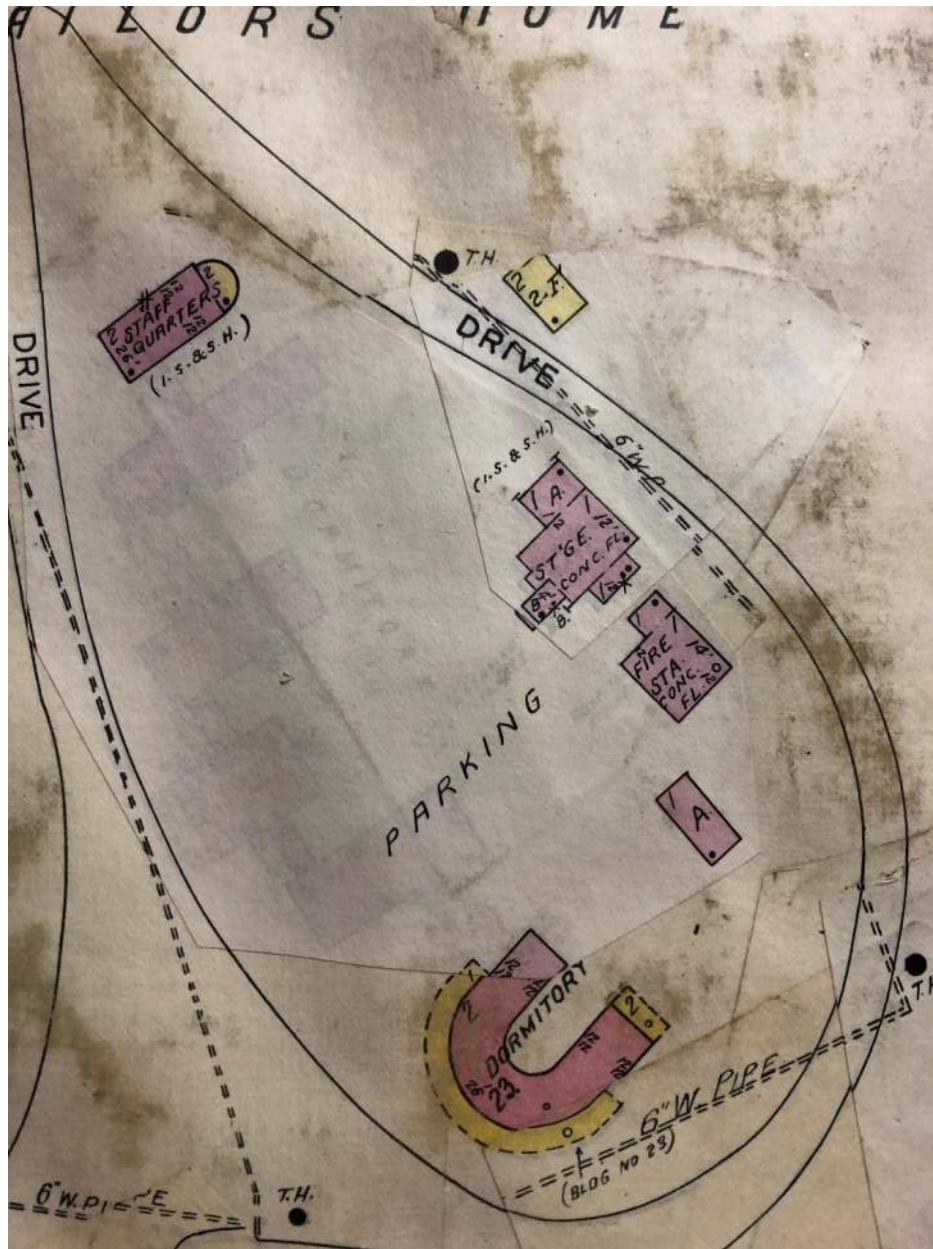


Figure 8: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, updated to 1957, showing that the original Hospital had been demolished by that time, with the exception of its northernmost pavilion, which is identified as “Staff Quarters” and constitutes the present-day Northern Guest House. (Sanborn Map Company 1927, revised 1957).

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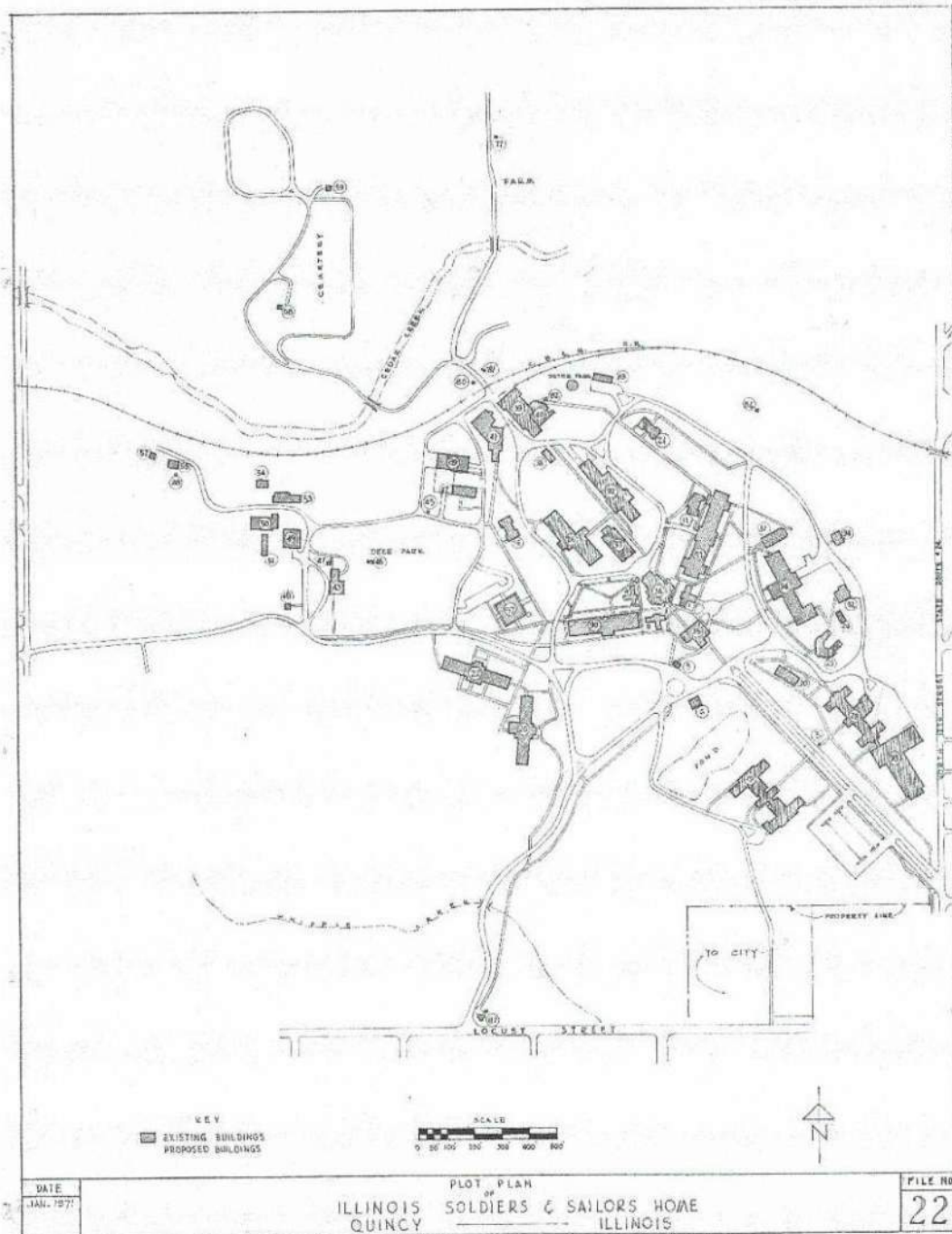


Figure 9: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois, 1972. This plan shows the footprint of the Elmore Infirmary on the site of the original hospital, along with the detached Northern Guest House, which was still used as staff quarters at that time.

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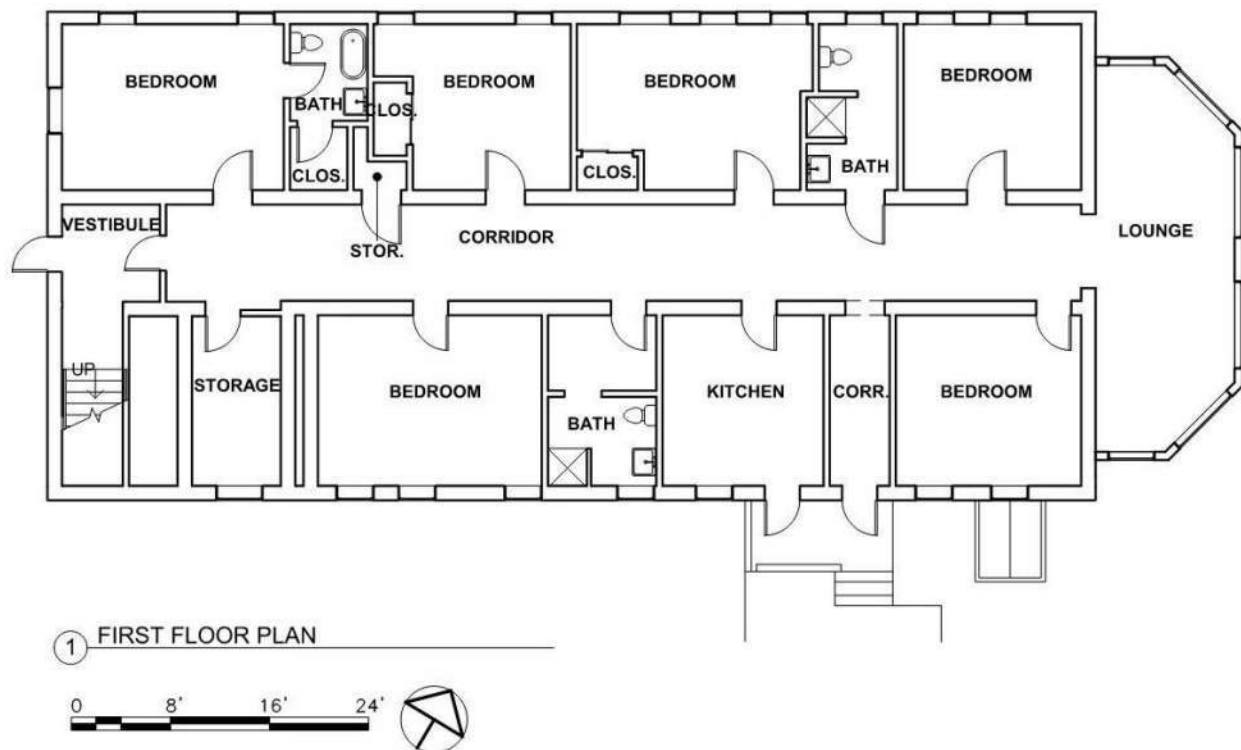


Figure 10: Sketch Plan of First Floor of Northern Guest House.

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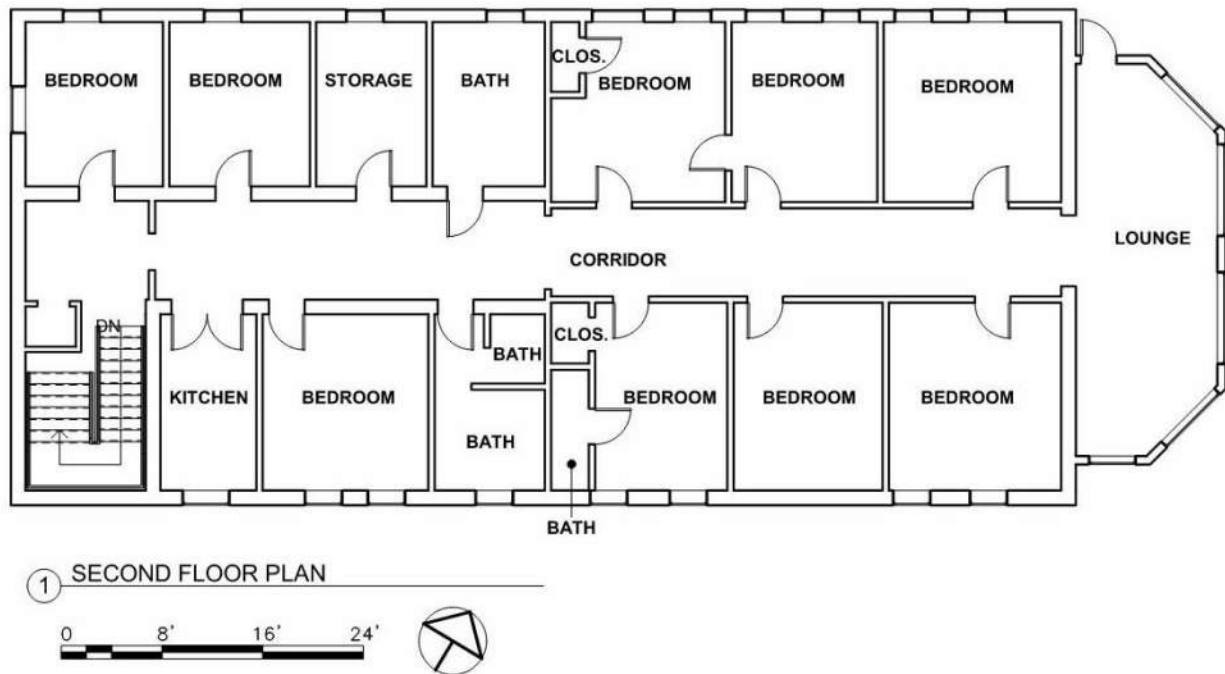


Figure 11: Sketch Plan of Second Floor of Northern Guest House.

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HABS No. IL-1256-E

HOSPITAL PAVILION FOR WOMEN

(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Richard Northern Guest House)

Northern Guesthouse

1707 North 12th Street

Quincy

Adams County

Illinois

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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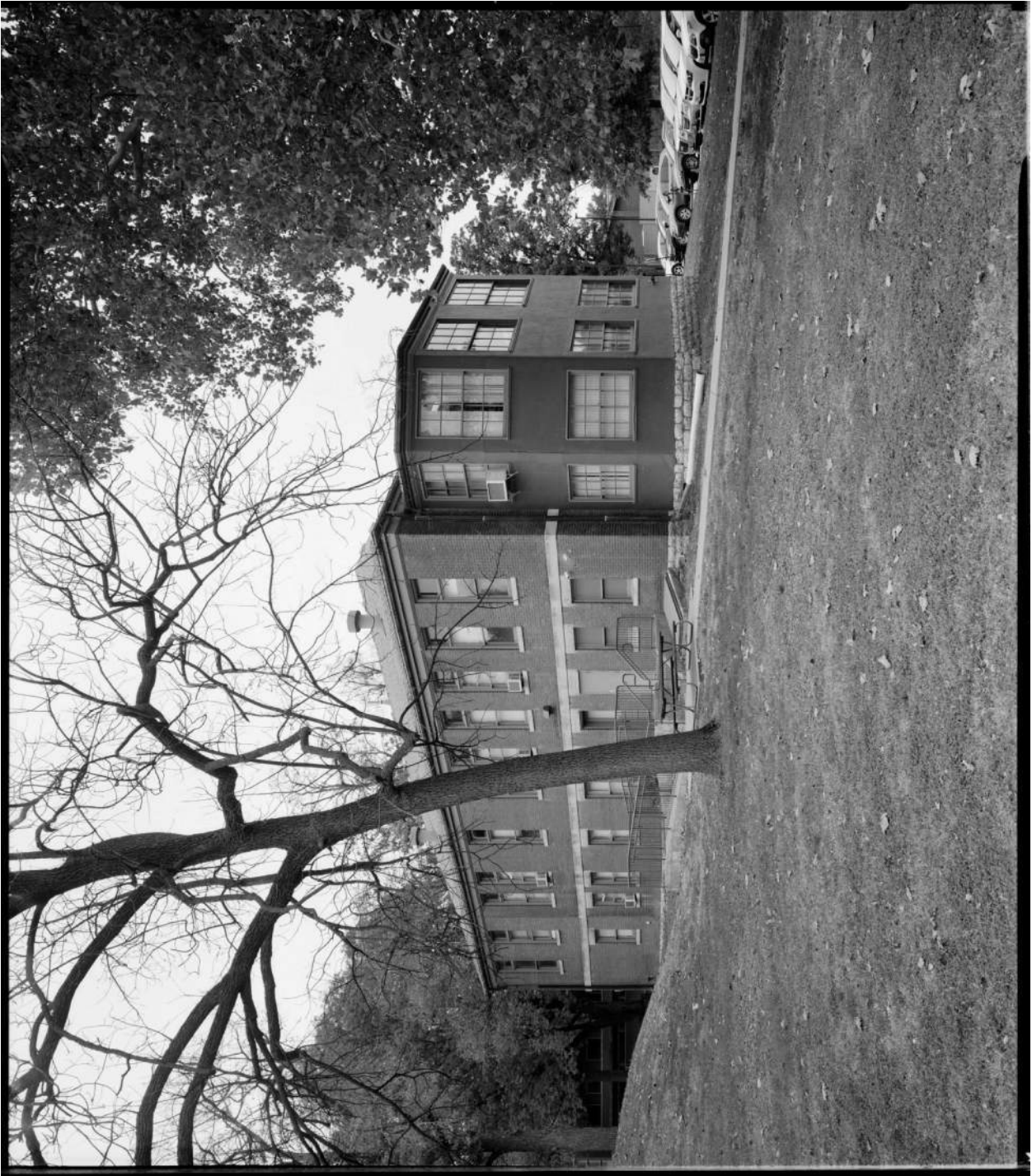
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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
ACUTE HOSPITAL
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Schapers Hospital)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
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HABS IL-1256-F

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, ACUTE HOSPITAL (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Schapers Hospital)

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Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The building is located at latitude: 39.953081, longitude: -91.397550. This point represents the primary west entry and was retrieved on October 8, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: The Schapers Infirmary is a nursing home facility for dementia patients at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). Schapers Hospital is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

Schapers Hospital was one of five major buildings constructed at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy during the 1960s, a decade in which the Home's facilities underwent expansion and modernization. The one-story, 50-bed facility was intended as an acute hospital to serve the growing medical needs of veterans at the Home and was internally connected to the 1932 one-story Hill Hospital. The building featured various examination, laboratory, and X-Ray rooms as well as one- two- and four-bed patient rooms. It was not intended for surgical, diagnostic, or specialized

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treatment; veterans in need of such care were transferred to the VA Hospital at Iowa City, Iowa. This low-rise hospital was designed by the Chicago-based architecture firm of Holabird & Root, which had designed the Adams County Courthouse in downtown Quincy in the early 1950s. Featuring red brick walls, paired windows, a gabled block and flat-roofed wing, the building is similar in appearance to the other four buildings designed by the Holabird firm during the 1960s building program.

Historian(s):

Primary Preparers:

Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:

Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information:

In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

IL-1256-A: Women's Dormitory – Infirmary Building
(*Elmore Infirmary W0646*)

IL-1256-B: Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (*Fletcher Infirmary W0618*)

IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center (*Kent Infirmary W0647*)

IL-1256-D: Men's Domiciliary No. 90
(*Markword Infirmary W0647*)

IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women
(*Northern Guesthouse W0603*)

IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)

IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)

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IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)
IL-1256-I: Water Tower

The IVHQP is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

Original drawings of Schapers Hospital from 1963, and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Fletcher Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of

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Veterans' Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

The Chicago History Museum's online catalog and architectural binders were searched for information related to the architectural firm Perkins and Will, which the designed the Fletcher Infirmary. This repository has a book titled, *Perkins and Will, the First Fifty Years* (1985), which proved useful, as well as a large-format negative of a ca. 1952 elevation drawing of the Fletcher Building (titled "Residential Unit for Members"). The Avery Index, Proquest, and Newspapers.com search engines were also searched for contextual information on this firm and information related to Modernist dormitories constructed during this era.

Materials on the Home on file at the Quincy Historical Society mainly focus on its early history; this repository has little information pertaining to buildings constructed in the post-World War II era, aside from some news clippings and articles from *The Soldiers Bugle*.

An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: 1964
2. Architect: Holabird and Root, Chicago, was the design architect; Lorentz A. Johanson was the supervising architect for the State of Illinois
3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: J.L. Simmons Company of Decatur, Illinois
5. Original plans and construction: Available original drawings are dated April 30, 1963, however they are stamped as "As Built" and dated 2-2-67. The building is 'L' shaped with an entry pavilion pavilion with a gabled roof on the northwest, and a one-story wing to the southeast. A one story link at the north end, designed and constructed at the same time, connects Schapers to the adjacent Andrew Infirmary.

The roof is predominantly flat with a small gable section at the entry, and a small faux mansard roof at the end of the southeast wing. The building is clad in masonry, with shingled roofing at the gabled and mansard roofs.

6. Alterations and additions: Since the original construction of the building in 1964, the northwest leg of the building was converted from kitchen and dining space to additional dwelling units with corresponding nursing and public living quarters (date unknown). The bathrooms and workstations were remodeled in 1989.¹

B. Historical Context:

History of Schapers Hospital

The one-story, 50-bed Schapers Hospital was built in 1963-64 to provide modern medical facilities at the Home, which in September 1956 had a population of 1,430 residents, including 1,176 men and 254 women. The men included 76 Spanish American War veterans, 1,027 World War I veterans and

1. James A. Johnston & Associates, Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for the Schapers Hospital #93 (July 1, 1993).

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70 World War WWII veterans.² Medical care was provided to about 70 patients in Hill Hospital (1932) and 100 male residents were receiving chronic and convalescent care in the 1936 Infirmary.³

Plans for an Acute Hospital originated in the need for more infirmary space at the Home, which had become an urgent matter by 1959, according to Melvin H. Koch, commander of Quincy Post No. 37, American Legion. At a meeting of the post held in February of that year, Koch said that enlargement of the 1936 Infirmary Building had been in the discussion stage for many years, but no action had ever been taken and the need had reached the critical stage. The overcrowded facility cared for 120 veterans at that time, whereas if all rules concerning such facilities were being enforced, it would accommodate no more than 70 or 80 individuals, he said.⁴

Both Quincy Post No. 37 and the Adams County Council of the American Legion adopted resolutions in March 1959 calling for the construction of a new 200-bed infirmary at the Home to take care of present needs, as well as the renovation and modernization of the existing Hill Hospital and Infirmary built in the 1930s. The resolutions were sent to the attention of the State Department of Public Welfare, which then administered the institution. Representatives from both organizations asserted that the immediate need for more infirmary space was urgent, as evidenced by the fact that about 40 percent of veterans requesting admittance to the Home at that time were being turned down because they would immediately become infirmary patients.⁵

An important step toward the modernization of facilities at the Home was taken in July 1961, when Governor Otto Kerner signed a bill that allocated a sum of \$5,318,238 for the construction of six buildings. This appropriation was part of a \$138 million state bond issue approved by Illinois voters in November 1960 for improvements at state welfare institutions. The buildings slated for construction included: two dormitory units for men (\$2,078,35); a combination hospital-infirmary (\$1,196,000); a combination residential building and infirmary for women (\$870,863); a laundry (\$707,286); and a new central dining hall (\$465,738). Home Superintendent James Schapers stated in July 1961 that tentative plans for the new buildings had already been

2. "Soldiers' Home will have open house Sunday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 13, 1956.

3. Ibid.

4. "Legion wants more hospital beds at Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 6, 1959.

5. "Urges 200-bed Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 27, 1959; "Soldiers' Home Needs Infirmary Legion Declares," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 6, 1959.

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drawn up for the new structures by the state architectural engineering department.⁶

The appropriation for the Home was announced in *The Quincy Herald Whig*, which noted that, "Now that the governor has signed the bill, the bonds must be sold, and then associate architects must be selected." The same article provided more information about the proposed Hospital-Infirmiry Building:

The combination acute hospital and infirmary will be approximately 50,000 square feet and contain about 100 beds. Hill Memorial hospital, which can accommodate about 70 patients, will continue to operate. In the new building will be isolation wards, private rooms, storage area, dining room, kitchen, hydrotherapy section, morgue, x-ray, laboratories, solarium, and staff offices.⁷

Holabird and Root was selected as architecture firm in charge of the entire \$5.4 million construction program at the Soldiers' Home. A set of drawings showing each of the proposed new buildings from various elevations was produced by July 1962. An article published that month stated that, "The acute hospital, a 50-bed structure, will be built facing the double drive entrance from north Twelfth. It will be connected to the southeast end of the present Hill Memorial Hospital. Design of the new building will follow the present structure. It will be utilized for acute cases while the old hospital will be reserved for intermediate care for chronic cases requiring only a degree of medical service and treatment. Both men and women will be admitted for treatment and convalescence."⁸

Contracts for the Home's ambitious building program were not let until July 1963, when J.L. Simmons Company of Decatur, Illinois, was selected as general contractor. By that time, the program was reduced from six to five buildings, as one of the men's dormitories was eliminated. The delay may have resulted from the shift in administration of the Home to the newly created Department of Children and Family Services.⁹

Governor Otto Kerner released \$3,558,549 in mid-August 1963 for the reduced program of five buildings: a 50-bed hospital, a 192-bed men's dormitory, a 120-bed women's dormitory and infirmary, a new dining hall, and a laundry building. The funds released fell short of the estimated total cost of the project, based on the bids of the lowest bidding contractors, which was

6. "Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

7. "Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

8. "Soldiers' Home Building Program to Start Next Year," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 27, 1962.

9. "Bids Taken On Soldiers' Home Work," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 5, 1963.

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\$4,374,433. However, Kerner indicated that more funds would be forthcoming later.¹⁰

Work on all five buildings was underway in March 1964, all of which were in varying stages of construction.¹¹ At that time, the institution had 70 beds at Hill Hospital as well as facilities for the intermediate care of 168 infirmity-type patients. Veterans requiring diagnostic work or surgery were sent to the Veterans Hospital in Iowa City, Iowa. The Home then had 881 occupants, including 16 Spanish-American War veterans, 516 World War I veterans, 130 World War II veterans, two Korean War veterans, and 217 wives and widows.¹²

A July 26, 1964 article on the progress of the construction program at the Home included a photo of the Acute Hospital with walls partially constructed. It stated that the style of the one-story, 50-bed building "matches that of the original hospital, but with more glassed-in area. The addition extends from east end of hospital almost to Twelfth street."¹³

The new Acute Hospital was completed by the end of 1964 at a cost of \$1,200,000.¹⁴ The other four buildings that comprised the Home's 1960s building program were also completed in that year: Men's Domiciliary No. 90, a Dormitory-Infirmery for Women, a new Laundry Building, and a new Dietary Building, which included a central dining hall and modern kitchen.

The one-story, 50-bed Acute Hospital was internally connected to, and accessed from, the existing Hill Hospital. However, the new building had a more austere, Modernist appearance and lacked the Colonial Revival elements of the earlier building, which featured a cupola, six-over-six windows, and dormers. The red brick walls of the new hospital harmonized with existing residences at the Home, despite its more institutional appearance.

The main block of the Acute Hospital included a patient waiting room, day room, exam rooms, and medical offices on one end, and a communal dining room and kitchen on the other end. Its wing had two double-loaded corridors with one- two- and four-bed patient rooms along the exterior walls and a series

10. "Big Project Soon to Be Under Way," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, August 14, 1963.

11. "Ready for Big Season Of Building," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 1, 1964.

12. "Tells Lions Of Soldiers' Home Work," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 18, 1964.

13. "Soldiers' home building progress," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 26, 1964.

14. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) 23.

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of rooms in the middle, which included an X-Ray room, clinical laboratory, a nurses station, pharmacy, first aid room, and supply and storage rooms.

Superintendent James Schapers announced in January 1968 that the Acute Hospital was approved for participation in the Medicare program. He was informed by Social Security Administration officials in Chicago that 40 beds were approved for hospital care and 10 beds for extended care under provisions of Title XVIII of the Social Security Act. Rates were not yet set, but he estimated that the state treasury could gain several hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. He also noted that:

Money received under Medicare must be deposited in the state treasury and may benefit the home only in the General Assembly takes it into account in making hospital appropriations for the home's operations. This is a real milestone. Not only does this show we are giving high quality medical service at the home, but it is an indication of how the state is using every available financial resource to make the home as self supporting as possible.¹⁵

In 1967 without Medicare, the Home collected about \$1.2 million for deposit in the state treasury, according to Schapers. Residents of the home who were financially able, paid about \$545,000 toward the cost of their care, and the Veterans Administration reimbursed the state some \$635,000.¹⁶

Hill Hospital was known as the "Chronic Care Hospital" by 1970 and presumably served as an infirmary/nursing care center following completion of the new Acute Hospital.¹⁷ Veterans who require surgery, advanced diagnostic workups, or specialized treatment were transferred to the Veterans Administration Hospital at Iowa City, Iowa, which served the Quincy region.¹⁸

In 1972, the practice of referring to the buildings at the Home by number was discontinued, and each of the major buildings (domiciliary or infirmary-hospital) were named after a former superintendent.¹⁹ The Acute Hospital was named after James A. Schapers, who served as Superintendent of the Home from October 1951 to February 1953 and again from March 1961 to January

15. "S&S Home hospital approved for medicare," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, January 21, 1968.

16. Ibid.

17. "Soldiers Home Grounds—where buildings are located," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

18. *A Guide to the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home*, Quincy, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, c. 1968

19. "Buildings to Bear Names of Former Commandants," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, March 1972, 8.

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1969.²⁰ Hill Hospital was renamed Andrew Infirmary after Captain John E. Andrew, who served as Superintendent from May 1913 to August 1920.

Charles Currey, a veteran who lived in the Home and served as its informal historian, provided this description of the institution's health care facilities in 1973:

For a veterans' home, we have a superb hospital, and we members get the best care. I have been in our hospital several times and know by experience. Our Schaper Hospital has a fifty-bed capacity and is approved by Medicare, which speaks for itself. One two-bedroom is the cardiac room, which is equipped with two monitors for heart patients. There is a read-out station within the nurses' central station. Any time a patient hooked up to the monitor goes into a dangerous heart situation, an alarm sounds at the nurses' station. A direct read-out of an electric cardiogram is right there in the station.

The hospital is staffed with registered nurses, licensed practical nurses, and nurses' assistants twenty-four hours a day. Our physicians all live on the grounds and are only a few minutes away from any emergency. There is always a physician on call around the clock.

The Home is divided into three levels of care: 1) hospital, 2) infirmary, and 3) domiciliary. We have four infirmaries: Kent, Fletcher, Elmore, and Andrew. Each staff physician is responsible for an infirmary. They keep progress notes on each patient and try to make daily visits as well as routine checkups.

Andrew Infirmary was the "Hill Hospital" before Schaper Hospital was built. It is connected to Schaper Hospital by an enclosed corridor, houses the admission ward and holdover ward, and is used for convalescent care also. Here all admissions are examined and their needs diagnosed. They are then assigned to their barrack or infirmary.

Recently installed in Andrew Infirmary is the Inhalation Therapy Department. We have three pulmonary technologists here, treating lung disorders.

We have our own ambulance service under the direction of the Security Section. We are affiliated with the Iowa City Veteran's Administration Hospital in Iowa City. If care is needed that is not available here, such as surgery, the patients are transported to this V.A. hospital where the best of care will be given. This is for veterans only.²¹

20. Charles H. Curry. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home* (Quincy: White House Press, 1973) 22.

21. Charles H. Curry, *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home* (Quincy: White House Press, 1973) 23.

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The 1936 Reig Infirmary, across the road from Andrew Infirmary, was vacated in 1972 when its residents were moved to the second floor of the new Kent Infirmary. Curry noted in 1974 that the building "now stands empty, its future questionable."²² Part of the building was subsequently converted to the Home's "All Wars Museum." Charles Curry noted in 1974 that Andrew Infirmary (former Hill Hospital) then housed "Volunteer Services, Security, Drug Room, Dentist's Office, and the Infirmary."²³

A History of State Veterans Homes, published in 1979, included some information on Schapers Hospital:

The role of Schapers Hospital is to provide the residents of the Home with acute medical care that is integrated with the continuum of care available at the institution. An on-site, functioning, acute care hospital is a somewhat unique concept in an institution that exists to provide primarily long-term care for the elderly. Of the 33 State veterans homes currently operating in the United States, only eight, including Quincy, have acute hospital care units. The reasons for the availability of an acute care unit relates directly to the size of the population being provided longer term care, as well as the prevalence of aging-related abnormalities within this population. The Illinois Veterans Home, with its average census of 665, is one of the largest nursing homes in the State of Illinois and in the United States.²⁴

A 19-bed, skilled nursing unit was created specifically for patients with Alzheimer's disease in 1988; the new unit was housed in a wing of the hospital that was formerly a dietary kitchen.

In 1988, a former dietary kitchen in the Hospital was converted into a special 19-bed, skilled nursing care unit for patients with Alzheimer's disease.²⁵ As asbestos survey of Schapers Hospital was completed in 1993. The report included floor plans of the building, showing that they had remained largely unchanged since completion. Other alterations were mainly limited to bathroom upgrades and the redesign of some work stations, according to the report, which stated: "The hospital has not been extensively remodeled and renovated since 1989."²⁶

22. Ibid.

23. Charles H. Curry, "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974, p. 7.

24. William A. Hopkins. *A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home*. Springfield, Illinois: Department of Veterans Affairs (December 12, 1979) 49.

25. "New unit aids Alzheimer's victims," *The Quincy Herald-Whig*, March 21, 1988.

26. Johnston, James A. & Associates, "Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for Schapers Hospital #93, Illinois Veteran's Home, July 1, 1993.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The building is L-shaped in form with a connection at the north face of the building that links to the Andrew Infirmary. It is a single-story building with a double height space at the cross of the two legs defined by a gabled roof. Both legs are single story in height and have flat roofs with a standing seam metal parapet around the perimeter. The walls are masonry brick in a Flemish garden wall bond pattern with alternating bands of aluminum windows with limestone sill and header on the various elevations. A limestone string course creates a continuous band at the top of the wall across the entire building.

A fence encloses the re-entrant corner of the building forming an exterior courtyard for residence use. At the east end of the northwest wing, an attached metal structure contains mechanical equipment.

2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. Materials, such as mortar joints, are weathered, but there is no evidence of widespread bond failure. The limestone trim exhibits some staining but is otherwise in good condition.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Over-all dimensions:
The north-south running leg is 60' -0" x 100' -0". The east-west running leg is 77' -10" x 220' -0". The north-south leg extends an additional 10' -0 ³/₄" beyond the east-west leg.
2. Foundations: The foundation is cast-in-place concrete, approximately 12" thick. It has a finished water table that projects approximately 8" to 9" above grade.
3. Walls: The exterior walls of the building are 13" to 15" thick, depending on the specific location, consisting of an outer wythe of face brick and an inner layer of concrete block with a plaster finish. Face brick is smooth faced and a red-orange blend.

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The façade is articulated by individual aluminum windows with a limestone head and sill.

4. Structural system: The building is a concrete frame structure with concrete floors.
5. Porches/Stoops: A covered porch was added to the North façade following it's construction. The porch is enclosed with wire fence and covered by a standing seam metal roof.
6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are six points of entry into the building at the ground level. The main entry is a pair of aluminum storefront doors with sidelights on either side, and three-part transom above set back and defined by a covered porch on the west side. The main entry provides access at the connection from Schapers to the Andrew Infirmary. An additional entry is located on the east side of the covered porch, and provides direct access to the main desk and medical offices at the intersection of the two legs. There are an additional two entries at the east end of the southeast leg of the building set back underneath the hipped roof. They are both single opaque metal doors.

The northwest leg of the building has two egress doors. The north door is a single aluminum storefront door with single sidelight and transom leading to an enclosed patio and an accessible ramp. The south door is a single opaque metal door that leads to the fenced in exterior courtyard.

- b. Windows: A single window configuration consists of a large fixed lite over a horizontal hopper style operable sash. Below the operable sash is an opaque infill panel. Each window opening for a bedroom contains a single, double, or triple set of this configuration.

The front (southwest) façade has monumental a one and one-half story arched window centered on the gabled roof. The upper portions of this assembly contain opaque infill panels. The additional window height is for exterior ornament only and is not reflective of a taller interior space behind.

Windows have limestone sills and headers.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: With the exception of a gable roof over a portion of the northwest wing, and a mansard roof at the east end of the southeast wing, the majority of the roof is flat, covered with a membrane system. The gable and mansard roofs are shingled.
- b. Cornice, eaves, gutters: Cornices and eaves are concrete, cast as part of the structural frame. The flat roof areas have a short parapet with an ornamental standing seam metal fascia. The roof is drained through an internal system so there are no exposed gutters or downspouts.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The plan of the building is L-shaped in form. At the cross of the two legs is the main entry into the building. The main leg which runs north to south is split into thirds with corridors running in-between each band. The central band contains all service and public living areas including nurses' stations, storage, laboratories, and dayrooms. Along the perimeter are the bedroom units ranging in size from four-bed at both ends to two-bed units and then one-bed units at the center. Two-bed units have a shared restroom with the 1 bed units. All 4 bed units have no ensuite restrooms. The second leg protruding to the east contains the kitchen and dining room.
2. Stairways: There is one stairway within the building located at the cross section of the two legs. The stairway provides access to the basement which contains mechanical and storage space.
3. Flooring: The interior flooring is primarily terrazzo with terrazzo base in all public spaces. Restrooms have ceramic tile with tile base with glazed tile base. All dwelling units have vinyl flooring with rubber base.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are plaster in all dwelling units and public areas, except in the corridors. Corridors are structural glazed tile. At restrooms, walls are plaster or glazed tile. Ceilings are primarily acoustical tile, except at restroom locations where the ceilings are cementitious plaster.
5. Openings:

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- a. Doorways and doors: Interior doors are wood doors with hollow metal frames.
- b. Windows: Refer to Paragraph B.7.b. above
- 6. Decorative features and trim: None
- 7. Hardware: Door hardware consists of original doorknobs with added ADA levers, kickplate and closers. Operable portions of the storefront window have a single sash pull at the top of the middle awning pane.
- 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating: Heating and cooling is provided by a forced air duct system. Heat is supplied by the campus' main steam distribution system and cooling is provided by outdoor units.
 - b. Lighting: The building is illuminated primarily by surface mount 1x4 fluorescents.
 - c. Plumbing: Domestic water is supplied from the facility's distribution center
- D. Site:
 - 1. General setting and orientation: Located on relatively flat ground with a slight slope down to the north, the building is rotated on an angle from true north and south. The south or front facing façade empties to a series of sidewalk paths prior to hitting the main drive. Parking lot are prominent to the southeast and east sides of the building.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings:
State of Illinois, Department of Public Works and Building, Division of Architecture and Engineering. "Medical Surgical Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Basement Floor Plan," April 30, 1963.

_____. "Medical Surgical Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: First Floor Plan," April 30, 1963.

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_____. "Medical Surgical Building, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home: Elevations," April 30, 1963.

B. Early Views:

No historic (pre-1980) photos were found of this building.

C. Maps:

Site plans of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy from varying years were found in the institution's Engineers Office, were reviewed, although Schapers Hospital is only shown on those produced after 1960. A 1970 site plan showing footprints of the Home's post-World War II buildings, as well as the proposed "Nursing Care Center" (Kent Infirmary; built 1972), was published in the July 18, 1970 issue of *The Quincy Herald Whig*.

D. Bibliography:

Primary and Unpublished Sources

"Bids Taken On Soldiers' Home Work," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 5, 1963.

"Big Project Soon to Be Under Way," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, August 14, 1963.

"Buildings to Bear Names of Former Commandants," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, March 1972: 8.

Curry, Charles H. "The Birth of the Illinois Veterans Home as it Stands September 1974," unpublished paper, 1974.

Fever River Research, "Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy) IL HABS No. A-2012-1," 2012.

A Guide to the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois Department of Children and Family Services, c. 1968.

Hopkins, William A. *A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home*. Springfield, Illinois: Department of Veterans Affairs, December 12, 1979.

Johnston, James A. & Associates, "Asbestos Inspection Report and Management Plan for the Schapers Hospital #93, Illinois Veteran's Home, July 1, 1993.

"Legion wants more hospital beds at Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 6, 1959.

"Legion wants more hospital beds at Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 6, 1959.

"Ready for Big Season Of Building," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 1, 1964.

"S&S Home hospital approved for medicare," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, January 21, 1968.

"Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

"Soldiers' Home Building Program to Start Next Year," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 27, 1962.

"Soldiers' Home will have open house Sunday," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, September 13, 1956.

"Soldiers' Home Needs Infirmary Legion Declares," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, March 6, 1959.

"Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for 6 Buildings," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 23, 1961.

"Soldiers' home building progress," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 26, 1964.

"Soldiers Home Grounds—where buildings are located," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

"Tells Lions Of Soldiers' Home Work," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 18, 1964.

"Urges 200-bed Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 27, 1959.

Secondary and Published Sources

Curry, Charles H. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home*. Quincy: White House Press, 1973.

Higgins, Floyd. *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy*. Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996.

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

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The supervision of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailor's Home subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies starting in the 1920s, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically related to finances. However, further searches of such reports and other publications of these agencies could be undertaken at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield, which has more extensive holdings than those available online.

F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Undated postcard view of Henry Root Hill Memorial Hospital, built 1932.

Figure 2: Postcard view of Schapers Hospital as it appeared in 1966.

Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Schapers Hospital was vacant.

Figure 4: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Schapers Hospital as letter M. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.



Figure 1: Undated postcard view of Henry Root Hill Memorial Hospital, built 1932. Schapers Hospital was internally connected to this building via an enclosed corridor upon its completion in 1964.

Source: <https://www.cardcow.com/560283/henry-ross-hill-memorial-hospital-soldiers-sailors-home-quincy-illinois/>

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Figure 2: Postcard view of Schapers Hospital as it appeared in 1966. The back of the postcard reads: "New Infirmary – Building No. 93, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home. Copyright Ray E. White 1966."

Source: <https://www.cardcow.com/99647/illinois-soldiers-sailors-home-quincy/>

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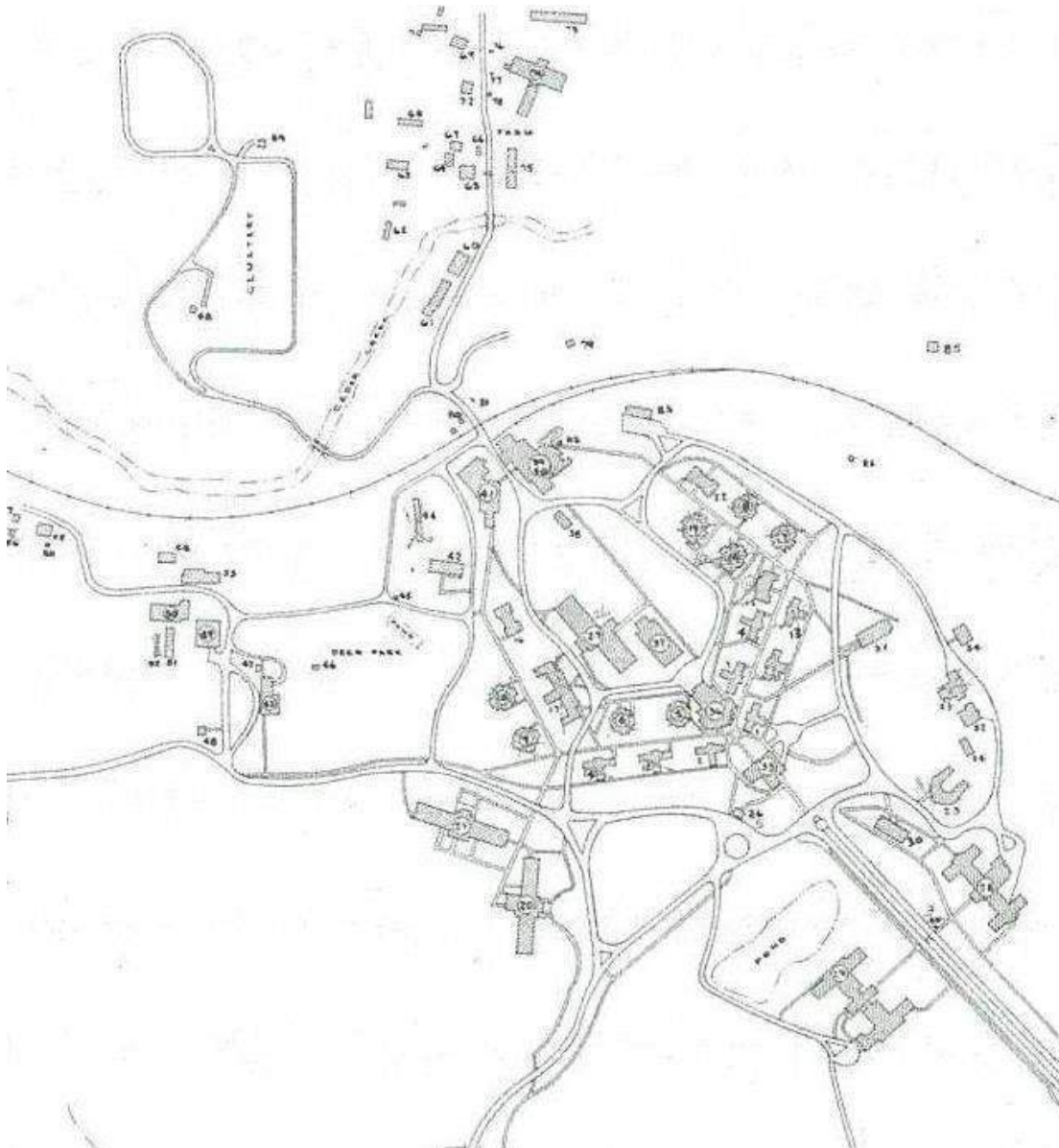


Figure 3: Site Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from 1955 (or shortly thereafter) and shows that the site of Schapers Hospital was vacant. Source: Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Soldiers' Home grounds—where buildings are located

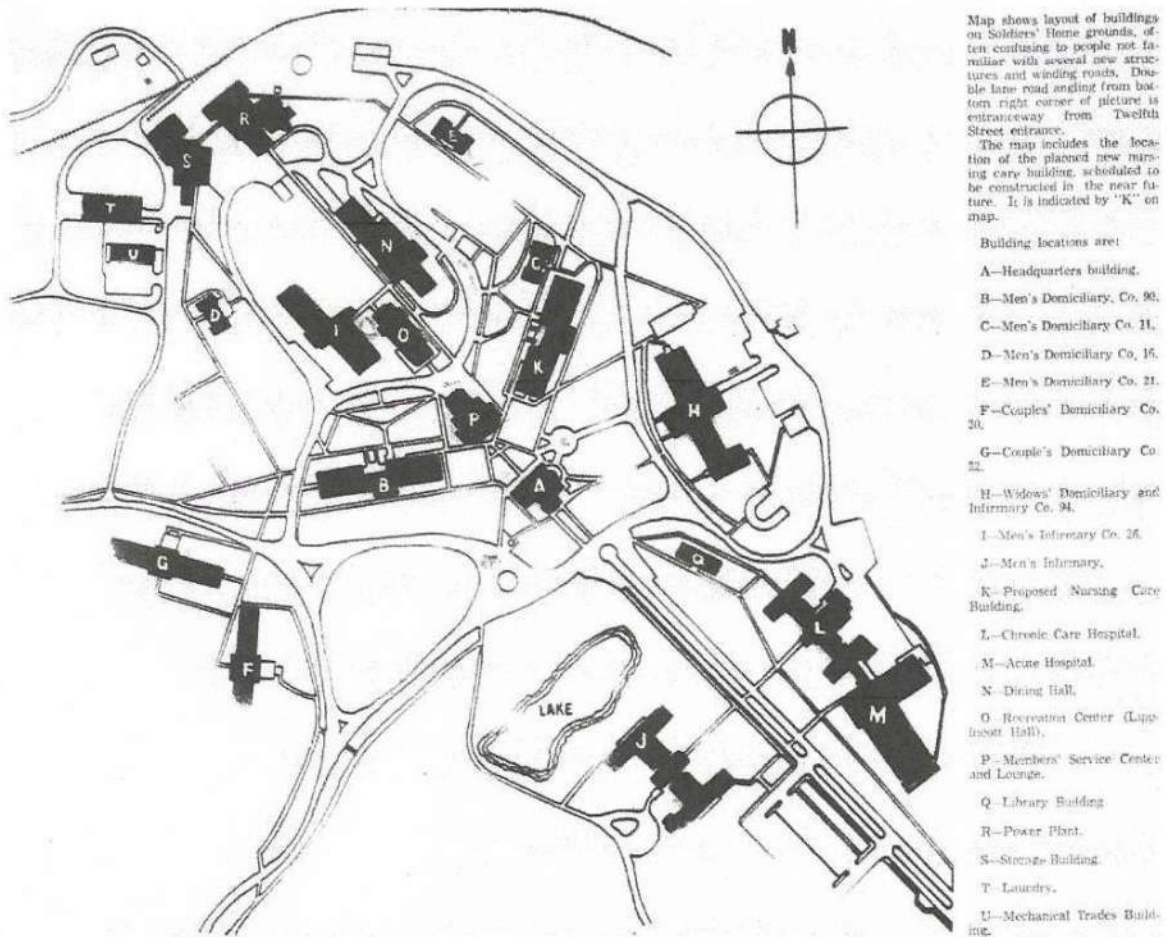


Figure 4: Site Plan of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy in 1970 that identifies the footprint of Schapers Hospital as letter M. Source: *The Quincy Herald Whig*, July 18, 1970.

NOTE: MATERIALS AND SECTION OF PART 11, C.C. (STANDARD CONSTRUCTION) AS APPLIED TO THE WORKMANSHIP, FINISH, QUALITY OF MATERIALS, AND THE METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION, SHALL BE AS SPECIFIED IN THE SCHEDULES AND IN THE SPECIFICATIONS, AND SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE MECHANICAL CONTRACT.

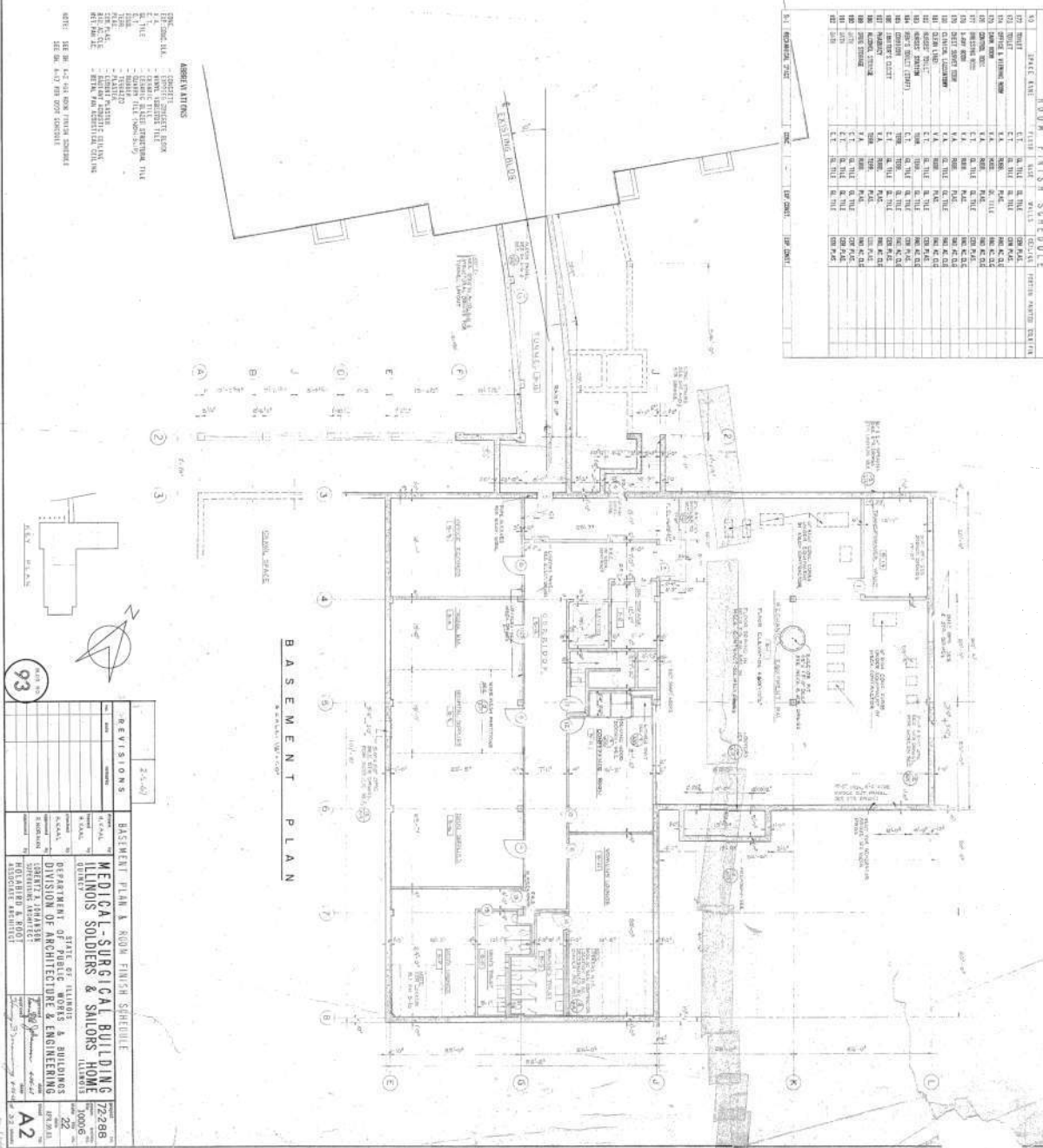
ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

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BASEMENT PLAN

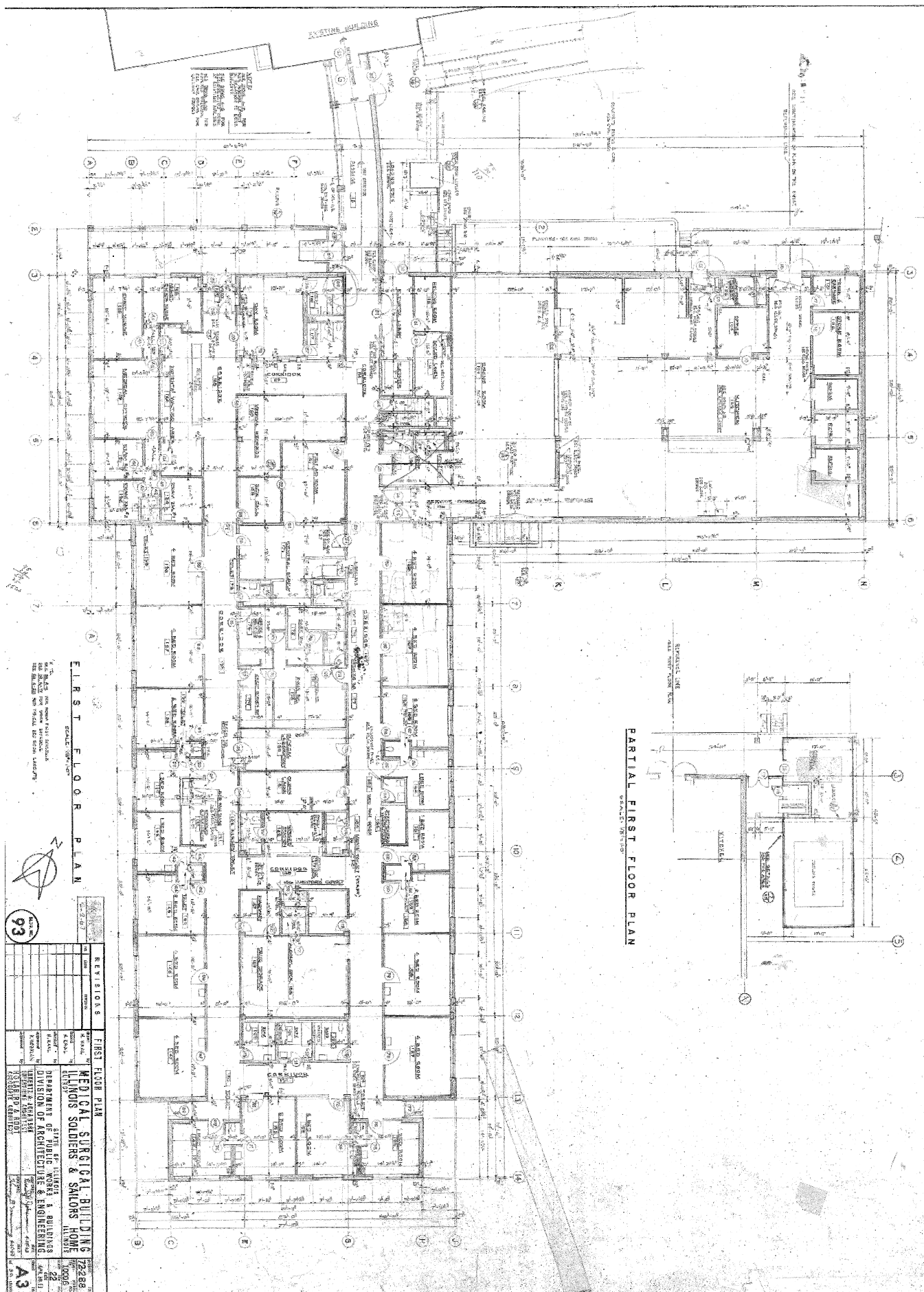


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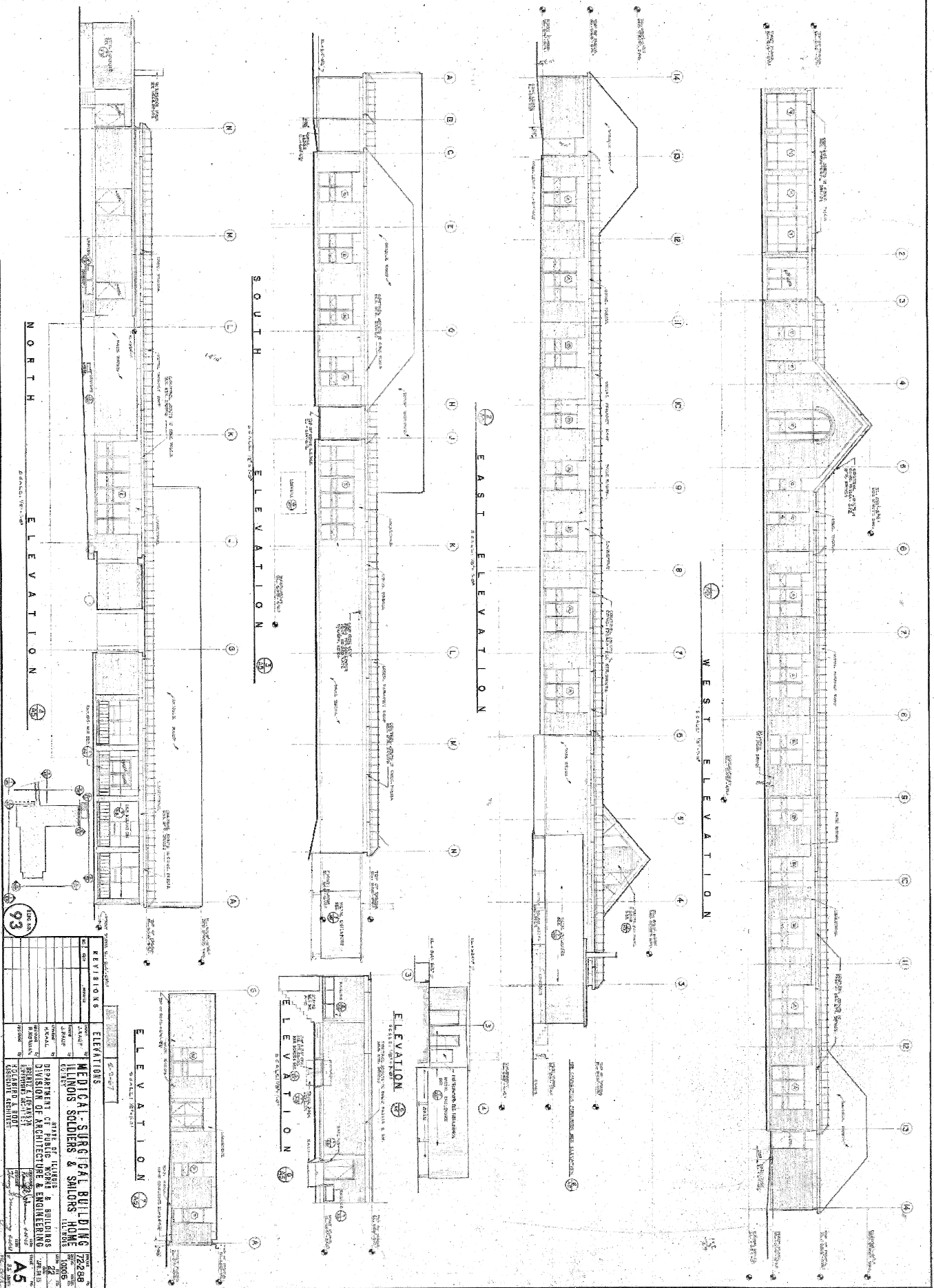
DESIGNED BY	ARCHITECT	DATE
DRAWN BY	ENGINEER	DATE
CHECKED BY	ARCHITECT	DATE
APPROVED BY	ARCHITECT	DATE

PROJECT	ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
LOCATION	72288
DATE	3-2-47
SCALE	1/4" = 1'-0"
PROJECT NO.	22
PROJECT NAME	ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
PROJECT ADDRESS	72288
PROJECT CITY	QUINCY
PROJECT STATE	ILLINOIS
PROJECT ZIP	62410
PROJECT PHONE	618-241-1234
PROJECT FAX	618-241-1234
PROJECT E-MAIL	info@quincyil.org
PROJECT WEBSITE	www.quincyil.org

THIS DRAWING IS A SCAN OF A 1963 CONSTRUCTION DRAWING AT ITS ORIGINAL SCALE. IT HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED FOR ACCURACY. THE ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE QUINCY VETERAN'S HOME ENGINEER'S OFFICE IN QUINCY, ILLINOIS.



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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
ACUTE HOSPITAL
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Schapers Hospital)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-F

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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IL-1256-F-2	CLOSER VIEW OF FRONT FAÇADE FROM THE SOUTHWEST
IL-1256-F-3	GENERAL VIEW OF NORTH WING FROM THE NORTHWEST
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HABS IL-1256-F-8



ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
COOK HOUSE

HABS No. IL-1256-G

(Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Creamery)

(Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Fire House)

(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Truck Maintenance Garage)

1707 North 12th Street

Quincy

Adams County

Illinois

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, COOK HOUSE

(Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Creamery)

(Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Fire House)

(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Truck Maintenance Garage)

HABS No. IL-1256-G

Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The building is located at latitude: 39.955372, longitude: -91.397854. This point was retrieved on October 8, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: The Cook House is now the Truck Maintenance Garage is used for the storage and repair of trucks at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). The Truck Maintenance Garage is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

The one-and-a-half-story Truck Maintenance Garage was built in 1895 as a "Cook House" with kitchen, which exclusively served the original Hospital and Hospital Annex at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. It was located behind the Hospital, and in-between the Hospital Boiler House and Hospital Annex, all of which were connected by a tunnel. The Cook House was designed by John Batschy (1855-1922), a prominent

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
COOK HOUSE
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Swiss-born architect who arrived in Quincy in 1886. Contemporary biographical sketches identify Batschy as the designer of many early buildings at the Soldiers' Home. He also designed the Hospital Annex—a castellated U-shaped building—at the same time as the Cook House. The Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen was awarded a contract of \$16,000 to construct both buildings. The Cook House was converted to a “Creamery” by 1927, and to a Fire House by the 1950s. Today it stands as one of only two extant buildings—including the Northern Guest House—from the Home’s original Hospital complex.

Historian(s):

Primary Preparers:

Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:

Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information:

In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

IL-1256-A: Women's Dormitory – Infirmary Building

(Elmore Infirmary W0646)

IL-1256-B: Men's Domiciliary No. 26 *(Fletcher Infirmary W0618)*

IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center *(Kent Infirmary W0647)*

IL-1256-D: Men's Domiciliary No. 90

(Markword Infirmary W0647)

IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women

(Northern Guesthouse W0603)

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
COOK HOUSE
HABS No. IL-1256-G
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IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)
IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)
IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)
IL-1256-I: Water Tower

The IVHQP is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

On-site research by HPZS at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy focused on identifying architectural drawings of buildings that are the focus on this HABS documentation project. The second floor of the Engineers Building has a room filled with architectural plans and blueprints. Staff made the best possible attempt to peruse the dozens of drawings in this space, which are largely uncatalogued. A storage room in the now-vacant Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural drawings and plans, many of which exist in a deteriorated condition. Most of the drawings reviewed dated to the post-1960 period and pertained to building alterations, rather than original construction.

Among the most helpful resources used for this report were the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports—published every two years between 1886 and 1916—were reviewed at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. An equally useful resource was the online search engine for local Quincy, Illinois, newspapers published from 1835 through 1926, which can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website. This search engine was extensively searched for articles related to the construction and uses of various buildings that comprised the Home's original Hospital complex, including the Hospital Cook House, which

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
COOK HOUSE
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now serves as the Truck Maintenance Garage. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps on microfiche were also reviewed at the library, as were books related to Quincy and the Veterans Home.

The Quincy Historical Society has original bound Sanborn Maps and well as a couple of folders with various materials related to the Veterans Home, which were reviewed. These included recent newspapers clippings; articles from *The Bugle*, the newspaper of the Veterans' Home; and Souvenir Booklets on the Home published in 1894 and 1897.

A number of web-based searches were also conducted, in order to identify additional sources of photos/information pertaining to the Home's original Hospital complex and/or the Hospital Cook House (now Truck Maintenance Garage). An Illinois HABS Report prepared for the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site, which was also reviewed.

Archives and Repositories Used:

Several repositories were utilized as part of this project, including the Illinois State Archives in Springfield, Illinois. In Quincy, the Illinois Veterans Home Library, as well as records within the Engineer's Office (Dave Clifford, Chief Engineer) were searched. A storage room in the Home's Commissary Building, which contains architectural drawings, was also searched. Historic materials were also reviewed at the Quincy Public Library and the Quincy Historical Society. The Library's website features a search engine for local Quincy newspapers dating from the 1830s to 1926, which proved very useful.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: 1895
2. Architect: John Batschy of Quincy, Illinois¹

John Batschy (1855-1922) was born in Filisur, Switzerland, and received his early education in Filisur's public schools. In 1870, he began a two-year apprenticeship in carpentry, after which he studied architecture at the art school in Zurich, graduating after two years. He then entered the school of design at Winterthur, Switzerland, also graduating after a two-year course. Batschy gained practical experience working in architectural offices in St. Moritz, and in Samaden, Switzerland.²

Batschy arrived in the United States in late 1884 and initially lived in St. Louis, Missouri, prior to permanently settling in Quincy, Illinois. He married Louise Schoeneman of Quincy in 1891 and the couple lived in a large house at 316 S. Twelfth Street, which is extant. Batschy established an independent practice in Quincy, maintaining an office in the Wells Building at the southwest corner of 15th and Maine Street, which he designed. An 1892 biographical sketch of Batschy lauded his early career in Quincy:

"He is an architect of excellent characteristics and the costly residences that have been erected after his designs during the past three years are a source of great pleasure to the owners and of pride to Quincy, a city already rich in the possession of beautiful and commodious dwellings. Mr. Batschy is architect of the Musselman Building, which is occupied by Gem City Business College, a handsome brick structure five stories high and very elegant in architectural design and superb in finish. Our subject is also the designer of most of the buildings of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy and many of the fine and costly dwellings recently erected in this prosperous city."³

A 1905 biographical sketch of Batschy, also identified him as architect of the early buildings at the Soldiers' Home: "He was architect of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home from 1887, his appointment coming from the trustees being approved by the governor. He acted in that capacity until 1898 and erected all

1. "The Contract is Awarded," *The Quincy Daily Mail*, August 26, 1895.

2. William H. Collins and Cicero F. Perry. *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1905) p. 886.

3. *Portrait and Biographical Record of Adams County, Illinois* (Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1892), p. 893

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
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of the fine buildings that constitute one of the most beautiful soldiers' homes in the county.”⁴

Batschy was a versatile architect, designing high style houses, commercial, and institutional buildings. Other prominent works in Quincy included the County Club, the Schott office building, the J.J. Flynn & Co. Bottling Works, and the old Irving and Washington schools. He was also the co-designer of the Masonic Temple in Quincy.⁵

3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: Buerkin and Kaempfen of Quincy, Illinois
5. Original plans and construction: Unknown.
6. Alterations and additions: Between 1927 and 1957, a one story addition was constructed at the northeast corner of the building. This may have coincided with the conversion of the Creamery to a Fire House. It is possible that, at the same time, the attic space was added or converted to provide sleeping quarters for the firemen.

B. Historical Context:

History of the Original Hospital Complex at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

The history of the first Hospital erected on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home dates to 1886, when its Superintendent requested an appropriation of \$30,000 from the state legislature to build the edifice.⁶ The Hospital was erected in 1887, immediately after the first wave of construction at the Home, which took place between June 1886 and January 1887. The earliest buildings included the stone Headquarters Building, Commissary, eight Cottages, a Power House, Laundry, Warehouse, Kitchen and Bakery, all designed by Smith M. Randolph of Chicago.⁷

The Hospital was completed in January 1888 for a sum less than the appropriation, according to the Superintendent in the Second Biennial Report

4. Collins, p. 889.

5. "Death Comes Suddenly to John Batschy," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, August 29, 1922.

6. *First Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois, 1886) p. 10.

7. *Ibid*, p. 17.

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(1889): "The appropriation for the hospital was \$25,000, and the contract price was \$24,883. The fund for equipment, \$3,500, was found adequate to furnish the hospital and get it ready for use."⁸

The Hospital originally consisted of a main building and a south pavilion that were linked by a "hyphen," consisting of two-story corridors. Entrance to the hospital was located on the west (front) façade of its taller main building, which was three-and-a-half stories in height, and featured full-height, open-air porches on all three levels. The south pavilion was set back from the main building and was two-and-a-half stories in height. Both the main building and south pavilion were harmonious in appearance and materials, featuring stone foundations, raised basements, brick upper walls, and steeply pitched roofs with gable dormers.

Increasing numbers of residents at the Home necessitated expansion of the hospital shortly after its completion. In the Third Biennial Report (1890), the Trustees wrote: "The growth of the home calls for additional hospital accommodation. A pavilion on the north of the main building, similar to that on the south, with connecting corridors, should be built. This will provide for sixty additional beds, estimated cost \$13,000." The Trustees also requested an appropriation of \$7,300 to construct a boiler house to serve the hospital.⁹

The Hospital's Surgeon, R.W. McMahan, noted in the same report that the number of patients admitted had increased from 41 to 344 over the previous two years and also emphasized the need for hospital expansion:

We feel a just pride, I think, in the hospital as it is; but experience has taught us the need of additional room, with somewhat different arrangement of it, to meet certain conditions and contingencies at present inadequately provided for. For example: We need single rooms and smaller wards for the isolation of infectious diseases, and for the exclusive use of cancer patients, who are generally very offensive to others, however kindly and sympathetically they may feel toward them on account of their affliction. We need a ward, also, for the care of epileptics, exclusively. Although this class may not be disagreeable as fellow patients, when at their best, yet when a fit seizes them there is no one who will not be more or less shocked by the sight, and certainly the weak and sick should not be subjected to it for the want of separate apartments.

To meet these various wants, it is respectfully suggested that an addition be made to the hospital, in accordance with the original design, of a corridor running north

8. Report of the Trustees, 1889, p. 9.

9. Report of the Trustees, 1890, pp. 6-7.

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from the center building with a pavilion similar in dimension to the one now in use. Such an addition would probably meet the requirements of the home, in the matter of hospital accommodations, for many years to come, besides supplying our present needs.¹⁰

The Hospital was evidently designed from the start to accommodate a main building balanced by identical pavilions on either side, as evidenced by a bird's eye view of the Home in the Third Biennial Report (1890), which shows the Hospital's north pavilion before it was built.

Contracts for both the Hospital's north pavilion and a new Boiler House to serve the Hospital exclusively were awarded to Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy on July 6, 1891.¹¹ The new wing was completed in December 1891, when one writer commented on the urgent need for the building: "The hospital proper is much crowded, and the additional room will therefore be very welcome at this time."¹²

The Home's Superintendent reported on the completion of the new Hospital pavilion and boiler house in the Fourth Biennial Report (1892): "The most important addition to our buildings is the new wing of the hospital. This gives much needed room for patients and enables the surgeon to change their location from one ward to another, greatly to their benefit. The erection of detached boiler house at hospital, with stack and coal house, is a decided improvement."¹³

Hospital Surgeon R.W. McMahan also highlighted completion of the new pavilion in the 1892 Biennial Report: "The event of the past year in this department was the completion of the new wing to the hospital, which is a duplicate of the old one, save in the matter of single rooms into which one of the new wards is divided. Next in importance to the ample room provided by this large addition to the building is the means it affords, when sickness is at the minimum, for concentrating the patients in one wing while the other is being thoroughly cleansed and renovated without the least disturbance of the sick. The value of this cannot well be overestimated, and of itself is well worth the cost of the new building."¹⁴

10. Report of the Trustees, 1890, pp. 16-17.

11. "Soldiers' Home Contracts," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, July 7, 1891.

12. "The Addition About Completed," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, December 4, 1891.

13. Report of the Trustees, 1892, p. 8.

14. Report of the Trustees, 1892, p. 11.

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The Hospital was described by one writer as it appeared in 1893: "The Hospital has a frontage of one hundred and fifty-six feet, the central portion being three stories high and connected by two-story corridors with a pavilion on each side."¹⁵

Officials at the Quincy Soldiers' Home received an appropriation of \$18,000 in August 1895 to construct a Hospital Annex and a Hospital Cook House, both of which were designed by Quincy architect John Batschy. The contract for both buildings was awarded in the same month to the Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen, which had a low bid of \$16,000, and work began immediately.¹⁶ One writer anticipated that the Annex would comprise "one of the most prepossessing buildings on the grounds," and described its design:

The annex will be three stories in height. The design is similar to the old German castles. It is to be built in a horseshoe shape with a nice, large open court. From end to end the building will be 204 feet long and 24 feet wide. A very attractive porch surrounds the exterior of the second and third stories. The porches will be 125 feet in length. The first floor, or basement, will be constructed of Quincy stone and the other two stories of pressed brick.¹⁷

The U-shaped Hospital Annex was completed by 1897, as evidenced by a photo in a Souvenir Booklet published by the Home in that year.¹⁸ The edifice, located next to the Hospital, could accommodate 100 patients. Its raised stone basement contained a large dining room and four wards, while the upper two floors each included a total of six wards, with bathrooms on either end.

The new Hospital Cook House was located behind the Hospital and south of the Hospital Boiler House. It was intended to serve both the Hospital and Annex and was connected to both of those buildings—and the Hospital Boiler House—by a tunnel. Its design was described by one writer in August 1895:

The cook house will be two stories, with one story underground. The kitchen will be 28x36 feet. The pantry will be 12' x 14', and the storeroom 18' x 14'. The lower story will be stone and the upper brick. There will be two large cellar rooms. The kitchen will have all of the modern appliances.¹⁹

15. State of Illinois, "History of the Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy," in: *Brief History of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Illinois* (Chicago: John Morris Company, Printers, 1893) 5.

16. "The Contract is Awarded," *The Quincy Daily Mail*, August 26, 1895.

17. Ibid.

18. See: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897).

19. Ibid.

The aging population of Civil War veterans continued to strain the facilities of the Home's Hospital, even with the completion of the new Annex Building. The Superintendent called for the construction of another north pavilion in the Seventh Biennial Report (1898): "The growth of the Home calls for additional hospital accommodations. The passing years are adding to the infirmities of the old veterans, whose needs can better be administered to in the hospital than in the cottages. There is a large number whose condition, while not requiring medicine, do require better diet and better care, than can be given them in the cottages. Our present hospital building, with its annex, is taxed to its utmost capacity. This addition then is one of the imperative needs of the institution, and we strongly urge an appropriation of \$14,000 for that purpose."²⁰

In the Eighth Biennial Report (1900), the Trustees addressed the need for the construction of an additional hospital pavilion: "The amount appropriated two years ago for an addition to the hospital was \$12,000. In view of the fact that building materials of every kind advanced so much in price we were unable to build the addition within the appropriation, and have not, therefore, extended any part of the amount appropriated for this purpose. Owing to the growing infirmities of the old veterans, there is an increased demand for hospital accommodations each year, and during the past two years our hospital has been taxed to the utmost. We feel that \$12,000 is not sufficient to erect and equip such an addition to our present hospital, and therefore ask for an additional sum of \$12,000, which will enable us to erect a building suitable to our needs."²¹

The Trustees of the Soldiers' Home received the requested appropriation of \$24,000 in June 1901, at which time they moved forward immediately with the preparation of plans for another Hospital pavilion.²² The contract was awarded on July 25, 1901 to F.W. Menke Stone and Lime Company of Quincy, which had a low bid of \$22,124.²³

The new pavilion, as completed in January 1902, was similar in appearance to the earlier Hospital pavilions, although it had a longer rectangular footprint. A reporter from the *Quincy Daily Journal* commented on the new Hospital wing: "It must be admitted that the exterior architecture gives forth no

20. Report of the Trustees, 1898, p. 7.

21. Report of the Trustees, 1900, p. 8.

22. "Addition to Home Hospital," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, June 27, 1901.

23. "Contract Let," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, July 25, 1901.

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striking characteristics, but this is no fault of the architect, as the new addition had to conform to the rest of the hospital building which it joins."²⁴ The new pavilion had features not found in the rest of the Hospital, including an elevator and a skylit operating room on the top floor. A glass-walled solarium for convalescent patients was located at the rear end of the building.²⁵

The Hospital complex at the Soldiers' Home was described by a writer in 1905:

The hospital has a frontage of 262 feet. The central portion is three stories high and is connected by two-story corridors with pavilions on each side. The number of beds for patients is 427.

The annex to the hospital is two stories high, with a large basement and has 95 beds for convalescent patients. These buildings are supplied with steam heat, which is conveyed from the boiler house, which is located some distance in the rear of these buildings, and is entirely separate and independent from the main boiler house. The cook house is also in the rear of these buildings and adjacent to the boiler house. The hospital also has a large diet kitchen, where special food is prepared for patients.²⁶

In early 1907, the State of Illinois appropriated \$144,0000 to the Soldiers' Home for the construction of two cottages to accommodate veterans and their wives, as well as an additional \$17,500 for the construction of a new hospital pavilion for the care of those women.²⁷ These facilities were built in response to a new law passed by the Illinois legislature giving women the opportunity to live at the Soldiers' Home with their husbands.

A July 1907 article published in *The Quincy Daily Whig* reported that Captain William Somerville, Superintendent of the Home, had met in Chicago with William Carbys Zimmerman to discuss the design of the proposed cottages for married couples.²⁸ It is likely that Zimmerman also prepared the design of the Hospital's new pavilion for women in his role of State of Illinois Architect.

The Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy was awarded the contract to construct the Hospital's fourth and final pavilion on October 23, 1907,

24. "A Model Hospital," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, January 2, 1902.

25. Ibid.

26. William H. Collins and Cicero F. Perry. *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1905) 307.

27. "Homes for Wives of Old Soldiers," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, July 14, 1907.

28. Ibid.

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based on their low bid of \$16,400.²⁹ This was the same firm that previously built the Hospital Annex and Cook House in 1895. Several weeks earlier, the Trustees had awarded a contract for the two cottages for married couples to V. Jobst & Sons of Peoria for that company's low bid \$103,600.³⁰ Work began immediately on the three buildings, which were constructed simultaneously. The stone foundation for the new Hospital pavilion was laid in November 1907 by the Menke Stone & Lime Company.³¹

The Hospital pavilion for women was completed in spring 1908. The two-story building featured a stone foundation, brick walls, a low, hip roof, and a rectangular footprint measuring 40' x 80'. Lower in height than the other Hospital pavilions, it was linked to the 1902 pavilion by two-story corridors. The June 1908 issue of the *Quincy Daily Journal* included a description:

With the exception of a few hours' work for the painters at the Veterans' Women's Hospital it is now practically completed. There are 70 new iron cot bedsteads with new mattresses and pillows now in the building, ready to be set up in their places. A very handsome oak stairway leads to the second floor. The steps are of regulation height, 7 ½ inch rise and 12 inch tread, which make the stairway very easy and comfortable for the veteran ladies to pass up and down. There are two bathrooms and two closets on each floor, finished up in the most modern style, which makes them superior to that of any other hospital in the state. The doctors' room is located in the southwest corner on the first floor, and is fitted up in a manner that all the disciples of Esculapus and Galem could wish for.³²

The accompanying two cottages built for married couples—called Anderson and Somerville after two previous Superintendents—were opened in August 1908. Each of the two-story residences featured a large reception room and a dining room, in addition to the rooms occupied by the veterans and their wives.³³ They had brick walls and were the first buildings at the Home to feature concrete foundations.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report (1910), the Superintendent requested an appropriation of \$7,000 for construction of a two-story building to serve as a dormitory for hospital attendants and for the storage of hospital clothing and explained why the building was needed: "I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that we have now no suitable place for these employees to sleep, no

29. "Quincy Firm Gets Home Job," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 23, 1907.

30. "Let Contract for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 3, 1907.

31. *The Quincy Daily Journal*, November 19, 1907.

32. "New Hospital At the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, June 9, 1908.

33. "A Happy Time at the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, August 18, 1908.

rooms where they can be made comfortable or that would appear homelike, and in addition to this the fact may be noted that we have no place for the storage of clothing belonging to the patients in the hospital but have kept this clothing in the basement of the main hospital building immediately under the paralytic ward where there is great danger from fire, and the fact that the whole building has not been destroyed long since is more attributable to good luck than to good management. We cannot urge the advantage of the construction of this building too forcibly.”³⁴

The requested appropriation was received, and the new dormitory/storage building was designed in 1912 by State Architect William Carbys Zimmerman.³⁵ Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy constructed the two-story building, which was completed by February 1913 and located on the east side of the drive behind the Hospital. It had a footprint of 43' x 29' and featured ten bedrooms for twenty hospital attendants with space for storage.³⁶

Despite the continual expansion of the Hospital between 1888 and 1908, the facility was unable to address the needs of the Home's growing population of elderly veterans, who by the 1920s comprised the vast majority of its residents. Colonel John W. Reig, Superintendent of the Home, discussed the Hospital in 1921:

For one thing, the time has come when the Home's principal department is the hospital. Weight of years has borne down the veterans of the Civil War, for whom the Home was built, until at present 90.4 percent of the new admissions and re-admissions of women go direct to the hospital and 54.4 percent of the new admissions and re-admissions of men also go direct to the hospital. Thus over 68 percent of all people now being admitted to the Home are hospital patients from the moment they arrive at the Home.

As a result the hospital is overcrowded and the overcrowded condition is growing worse daily. The hospital was built for the needs of the Home when it was populated by men twenty years younger than the average age of the present membership, and when women were not admitted to membership. Now, with the passing of time and with the admission of women, the hospital must be greatly enlarged and it should be done at once.³⁷

34. Report of the Trustees, 1910, p. 7.

35. "New Building for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, February 1, 1912.

36. "Report on the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, August 15, 1912; "Notes From Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, December 6, 1912; "Making Survey for Switch Track," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, February 19, 1913.

37. "Home Here For Women: Colonel Reig Urges This and Also Urges Extensive Addition to Home Hospital," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, January 27, 1921.

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Footprints of the buildings that comprised the Home's original Hospital complex are illustrated in Volume One of the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy. The Hospital with main building and four pavilions all linked by "hypens" is shown, as is the U-shaped former Hospital Annex (1895), which is identified as a "Dormitory." The Hospital Boiler House (1888) was extant in 1927 but had been abandoned as early as 1912, when officials decided to heat the Hospital and Annex through steam from the Home's Main Power Plant as a cost-saving measure.³⁸ The Cook House (1895) was also extant in 1927, but had been converted to "Creamery," according to the Sanborn Map.

The original Hospital became obsolete and was converted to a Dormitory at some point after construction of the Hill Memorial Hospital (1932) and a large Infirmary building (1936). The two facilities were built facing each other across the entrance road from Twelfth Street.

A review of the 1957 update of the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy shows that the original Hospital had been razed by that time, except for the northernmost pavilion built for women, which was adapted as "Staff Quarters." The U-shaped Annex remained in use as a Dormitory at that time, while the Hospital Boiler House was then used as a storage facility. The original Cook House by then had been converted from a Creamery to a Fire House. A comparison of the Sanborn Map from 1927 and its 1957 revision shows that the Cook House/Creamery Building received a one-room addition on its north side during that period.

Elmore Infirmary was built in 1963 on the site of the Veteran Home's original Hospital, adjacent to its sole extant pavilion, which continued to be used as sleeping quarters for staff. Elmore Infirmary was vacant between 1977 and 1986, when it was reopened as the Richard Northern Guest House for use as sleeping quarters for guests visiting residents. The kitchen, lounge and bathrooms were remodeled at that time.³⁹

Today, the Northern Guest House and the original Cook House (now Truck Maintenance Garage) are the only extant buildings from the Home's original Hospital complex.

38. "Report on the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, August 15, 1912.

39. Floyd Higgins, *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy* (Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996) p. 17.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural Character: The building is a one story tall brick building with a habitable attic and a partial basement. The original first-floor height is tall enough to house fire trucks and has a hipped roof with a hipped dormer at each roof face. It has two truck bays with overhead doors.

The addition is a lower height, one-story tall structure with a flat roof.

2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. Materials, such as mortar joints, are weathered, and there are localized areas of efflorescence and erosion on the masonry.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: Approximately 39'- 8" x 43'- 7" with a 10'- 11" x 18'- 10" addition.
2. Foundations: The original building has a limestone foundation laid in an irregular pattern. It has a cap of rough-faced ashlar of the same material.

At the addition, the foundation is concrete, 10" thick. It has a finished water table that projects between 0" and 12" above grade.

There are three window-wells and one stairwell at the basement level. The window-well walls are brick and capped with concrete. The stairwell is cast-in-place concrete.

3. Walls: The walls are 12" thick masonry with face brick on the exterior. Face brick is smooth faced and dark red in color.

Windowsills are pre-cast concrete. At the addition the sills are part of a concrete string course. Lintels in general are steel, and at the original building they support flat arched masonry.

4. Structural system, framing: The first floor is concrete slab on grade at the east half of the building. The west half is a cast-in-place concrete floor with round cast-in-place concrete columns in the basement.

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At the first floor and attic/roof levels the structure consists of dimensional wood framing with perimeter masonry bearing walls.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: None.
6. Chimneys: One brick masonry chimney, currently inactive, extends from the basement level to the underside of the roof, in line with the center of the south dormer. It no longer projects above the roof level.
7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: There are two large door openings, located on the east side, that provide access to the truck bays at the first-floor level. These openings contain metal overhead sectional doors on metal tracks. Each door has two glazed lights in the third panel from the bottom, and the north door has a hinged "man" door in the center.

At the north end of the west (front) façade at the first floor there is a hollow metal door and frame with a glass light.

The basement door is wood, with a wood frame and trim, and two-over-two fixed sash.

- b. Windows and shutters: Windows are wood sash and frame. In the original building the first-floor windows are four-over-four-light double-hung sash. The basement windows are two light fixed sash. Attic windows are one-over-one light double-hung sash.

Windows in the addition are six-over-six light double-hung sash.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The original building has a hipped roof. The roof material is asphalt shingles.

The addition has a nominal flat roof with a slight pitch to direct water to the perimeter gutters. The roof is a membrane system.

- b. Cornice, eaves: Both portions of the building have a simple box wood cornice that supports an aluminum gutter. Three aluminum down spouts discharge at grade.

- c. Dormers: Each of the four facets of the hipped roof contains a dormer with a hipped roof. The ridge of the dormers is at the same as the main roof. The dormers extend to the exterior wall of the building below.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: The original building is roughly square with a reentrant cut-out at the northeast corner. The one-story addition is rectangular, filling the cut-out and extending beyond the north side of the original building.
2. Stairways: An exposed, L-shaped, open-riser wood stair located in the northwest corner provides access to attic from the first floor. Treads and stringers are nominal 2" x 12" material. The stair has a simple rectangular handrail supported by newel posts at the first and attic floor levels, and at the intermediate landing. There are no intermediate balusters. The entire assembly is painted to match the adjacent walls.

There is an extant concrete stair that once provided access from the first floor to the basement, however this has been closed off by a concrete slab infill at the first-floor level.

3. Flooring: The basement floor is dirt. The first floor of the original building is exposed concrete. Flooring in the addition is resilient tile. At the attic level the floor is a resilient sheet material.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The walls of the basement are the exposed limestone foundation. The basement ceiling is exposed concrete. These materials are unpainted.

At the first-floor level the walls of the original building are plaster. A partial-height modular wall panel system in the southwest west corner creates an enclosure for a bathroom. The ceiling is plaster covered with unmatched ornamental patterned stamped metal ceiling tiles. Walls and ceilings are painted a monochromatic white.

The attic is located within the structure of the hipped roof and dormers, following the angles of the roof slope. Walls and ceilings are finished with board-and-bead siding, and are painted a monochromatic white.

The addition has plaster walls and ceiling. Where the structure abuts the original building, the face brick face of the original building remains exposed.

All surfaces are painted a monochromatic white. A black resilient base is installed at the bottom of all wall surfaces.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and doors:

The single door at the main level is located in the modular wall panel system to the bathroom. It is a style and rail four panel door, painted white to match the walls.

The opening between the original building and the addition is trimmed with simple flat wood casing, and has no door.

Attic doors are vertically oriented dimensional lumber with a dimensional lumber 'Z' brace.

Interior door trim throughout is simple flat wood casing, painted white

b. Windows: Interior window trim throughout is simple flat wood casing. It is painted white except at the attic bathroom where the wood has a stained finish.

6. Decorative features and trim: The building is utilitarian and has little ornament. One exception is the ornamental patterned stamped metal ceiling tiles. The various unmatched patterns suggest that these tiles have been salvaged from several other buildings.

7. Hardware: Door and window hardware is limited, and utilitarian in nature. Much of the hardware is painted white. Unpainted hardware has a brass finish.

8. Mechanical equipment:

a. Heating, air-conditioning, ventilation: An existing abandoned chimney extending to the basement suggests that the building had its own heating unit. In the main original building, this has been replaced by radiators fed from the steam tunnels that provide heat to the majority of buildings. The addition has a ceiling mounted, fan driven, heat-exchanger.

There are no air-conditioning or mechanical ventilation systems.

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- b. Lighting: Main level and basement light fixtures are ceiling mounted florescent strips. The majority have no lenses. Attic light fixtures are pendant sockets with bare bulbs.
- c. Plumbing: The main level has a bathroom with three fixtures, a shower, water closet, and lavatory. The shower is a cast-in-place concrete receptor built into one corner, and is open on the other two sides. The water closet is floor-mounted and the lavatory is wall-hung. Both fixtures are white.

The attic contains a washroom with two fixtures, a water closet and a lavatory. The water closet is floor-mounted and the lavatory is wall-hung. Both fixtures are white.

- D. Unique Features: A unique feature of the building is a round hole, approximately 3' in diameter, in the floor of the attic, and contained within the west dormer. It is open to the main level and presumably accommodated a slide pole for firefighters when the building was converted to a Fire House.
- E. Site:
 - 1. Historic Landscape Design: Landscaping in this area appears to be ad hoc. There is no known landscape design.
 - 2. Outbuildings: None
 - 3. General setting and orientation: Located on relatively flat ground, the building is rotated on an angle from true north and south. The garage bays discharge directly onto a widened asphalt paved drive lane.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Original Architectural Drawings:

No original architectural drawings were found for this building.

- B. Early Views:

A bird's eye view of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home was published in the *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois, 1890). The same image was reproduced in: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albotype Company, 1894). This

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souvenir booklet also contains one exterior photo of the Home's hospital, as it appeared in 1894, as well as an interior photo of an unidentified ward in the building. One exterior photo of the original Hospital and Hospital Annex is contained in: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897). The Quincy Historical Society has a different exterior photo of the Hospital and Hospital Annex showing their appearance in the late 1890s, prior to construction of the former building's 1902 pavilion. Only one historic image was found showing the Hospital in its final form with a main building and four pavilions: a ca. 1912 postcard that is located in the collection of Eastern Illinois University and available online: <https://www.library.eiu.edu/catalog/postcard.asp?Barcode=32211131432225>.

No historic photos were found of the Hospital Cook House (Truck Maintenance Garage).

C. Maps:

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Quincy, Illinois (Volume One, 1927, revised 1957), proved helpful in documenting the construction, changing uses, and demolition of some of the buildings within the Home's original Hospital complex. Various site plans found in the Engineers Office at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy were also reviewed.

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E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Issues of *The Bugle*, the newsletter of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy that was published starting in 1952, may have anecdotal and other information pertaining to specific buildings. Issues of this newsletter are on file at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy Library and in the Illinois State Archives in Springfield.

The Quincy Public Library website had an online search engine of local Quincy newspapers dating from the 1830s to 1926 that could be searched remotely. This resource was valuable in providing information on this building. More extensive searching on his platform could provide additional information on the history of this and other buildings at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Original Hospital and the U-shaped Hospital Annex, which was designed by Quincy architect John Batschy.

Figure 2: Architect John Batschy, designer of the Truck Maintenance Building (aka Hospital Cook House) in 1895.

Figure 3: ca. 1909 postcard by S.H. Knox & Co. showing the original Hospital with a main building and four pavilions.

Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, 1927, showing the footprint of the original Cook House, which had been adapted as a "Creamery" complex.

Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, updated to 1957, showing that the "Creamery" had been adapted as a Fire House by that time.

Figure 6: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois, 1972, which shows the footprint of the Truck Maintenance Garage.

Figure 7: Sketch Plan of Basement.

Figure 8: Sketch Plan of First Floor.

Figure 9: Sketch Plan of Second Floor.

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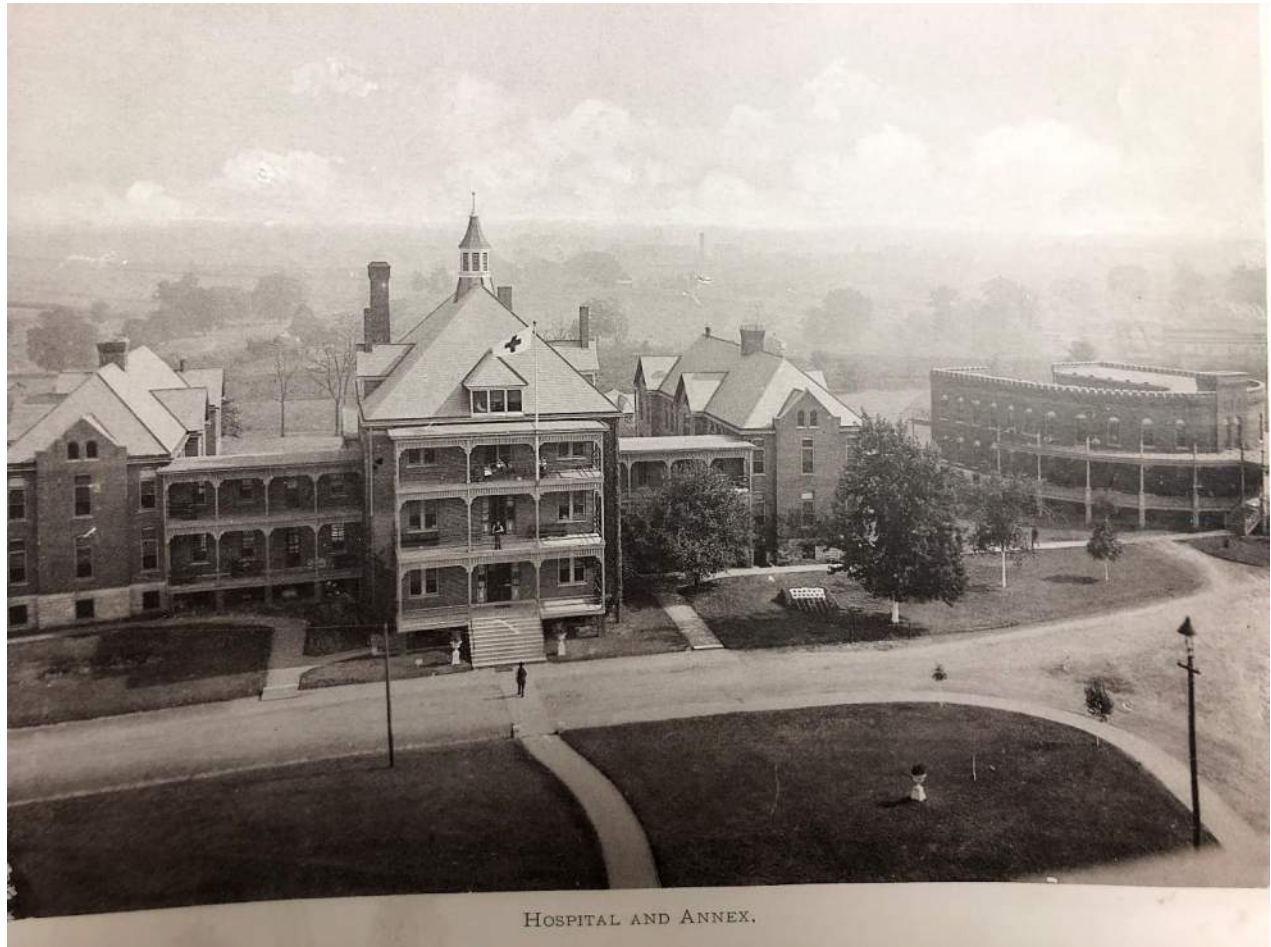


Figure 1: Original Hospital and the U-shaped Hospital Annex (right), which was designed by Quincy architect John Batschy. Source: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897).

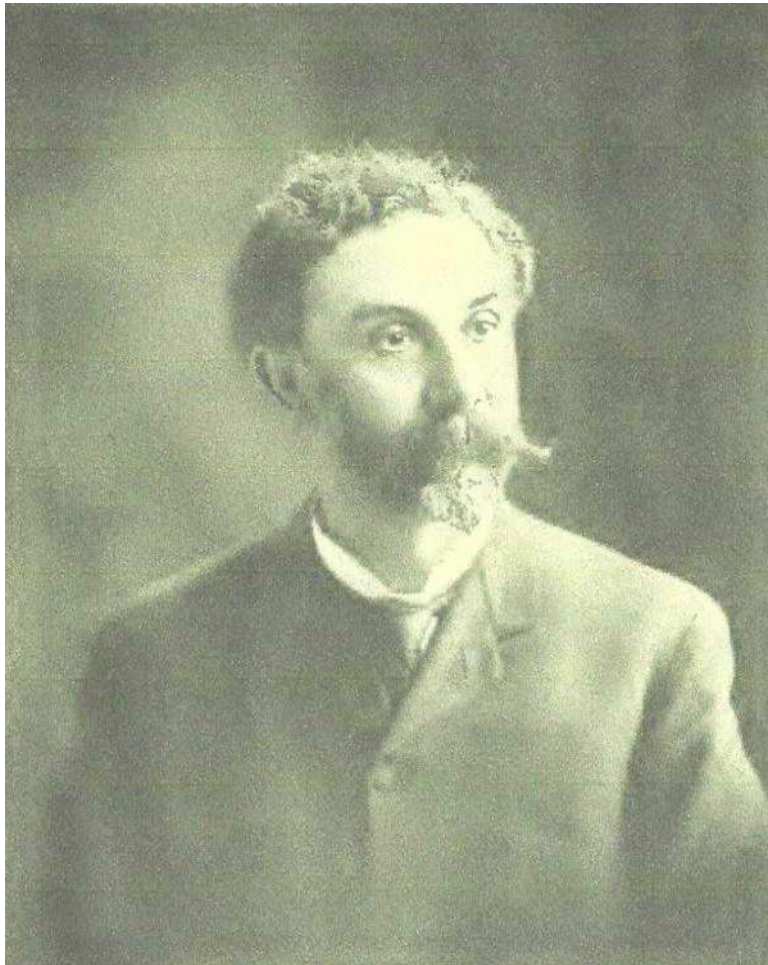


Figure 2: Architect John Batschy, the designer of the Truck Maintenance Building (aka Hospital Cook House) in 1895. Source: William H. Collins and Cicero F. Perry. *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1905).

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Figure 3: Ca. 1909 postcard by S.H. Knox & Co. showing the original Hospital with a main building and four pavilions. Available in the collection of Eastern Illinois University's Booth Library and online: <https://www.library.eiu.edu/catalog/postcard.asp?Barcode=32211131432225>.

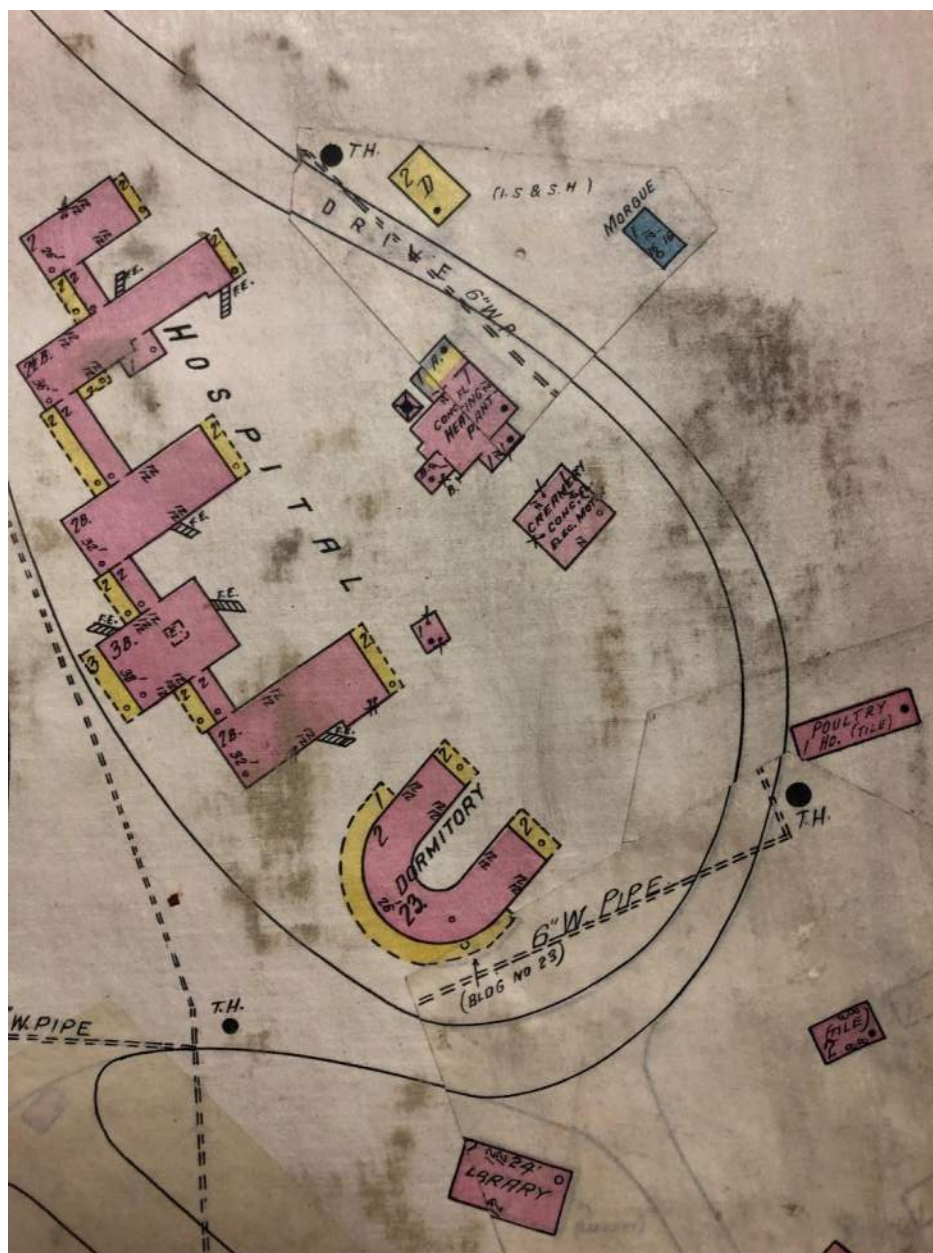


Figure 4: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, 1927, showing the footprint of the original Cook House, which had been adapted as a “Creamery.” complex.

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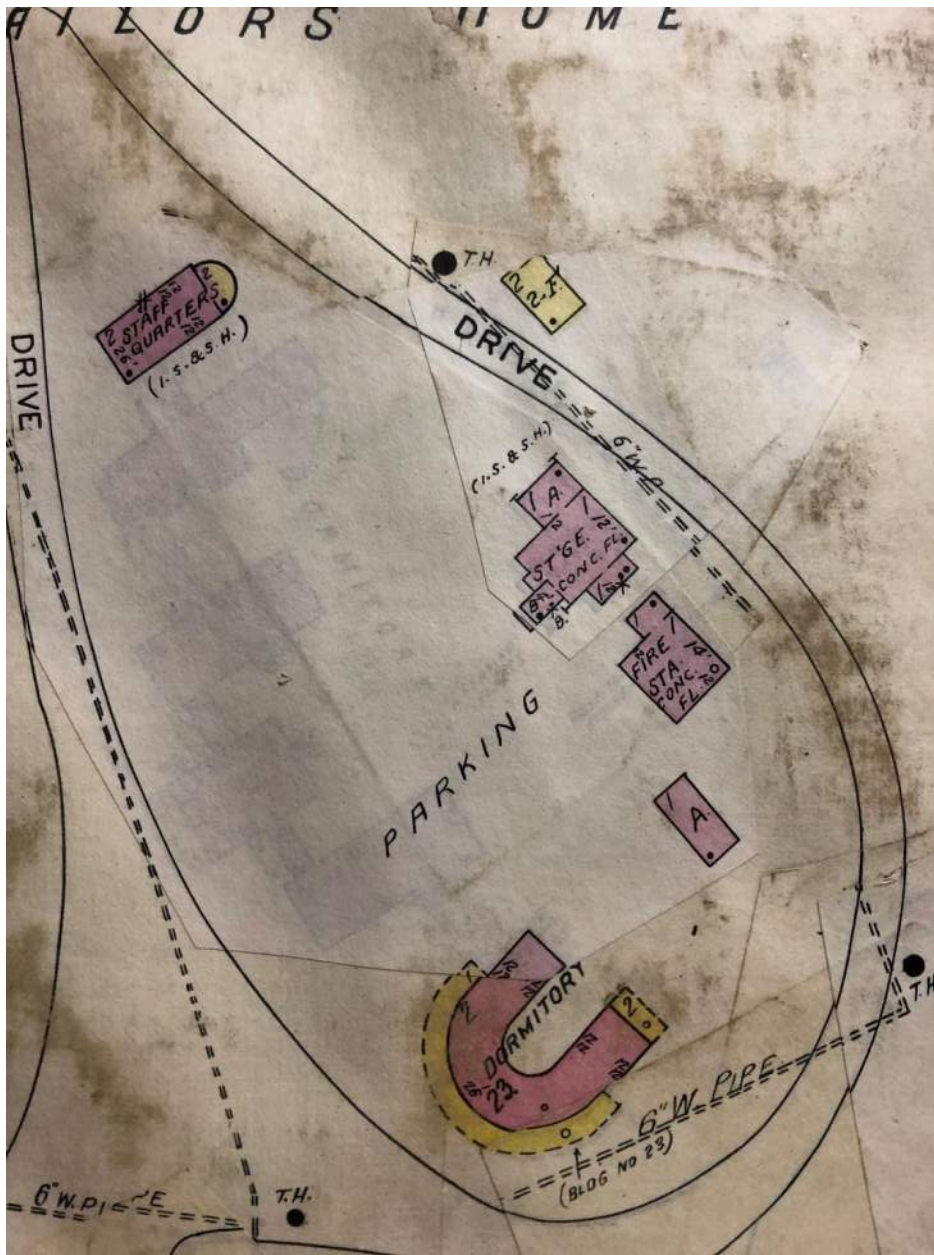


Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, updated to 1957, showing that the “Creamery” had been adapted as a Fire House by that time.

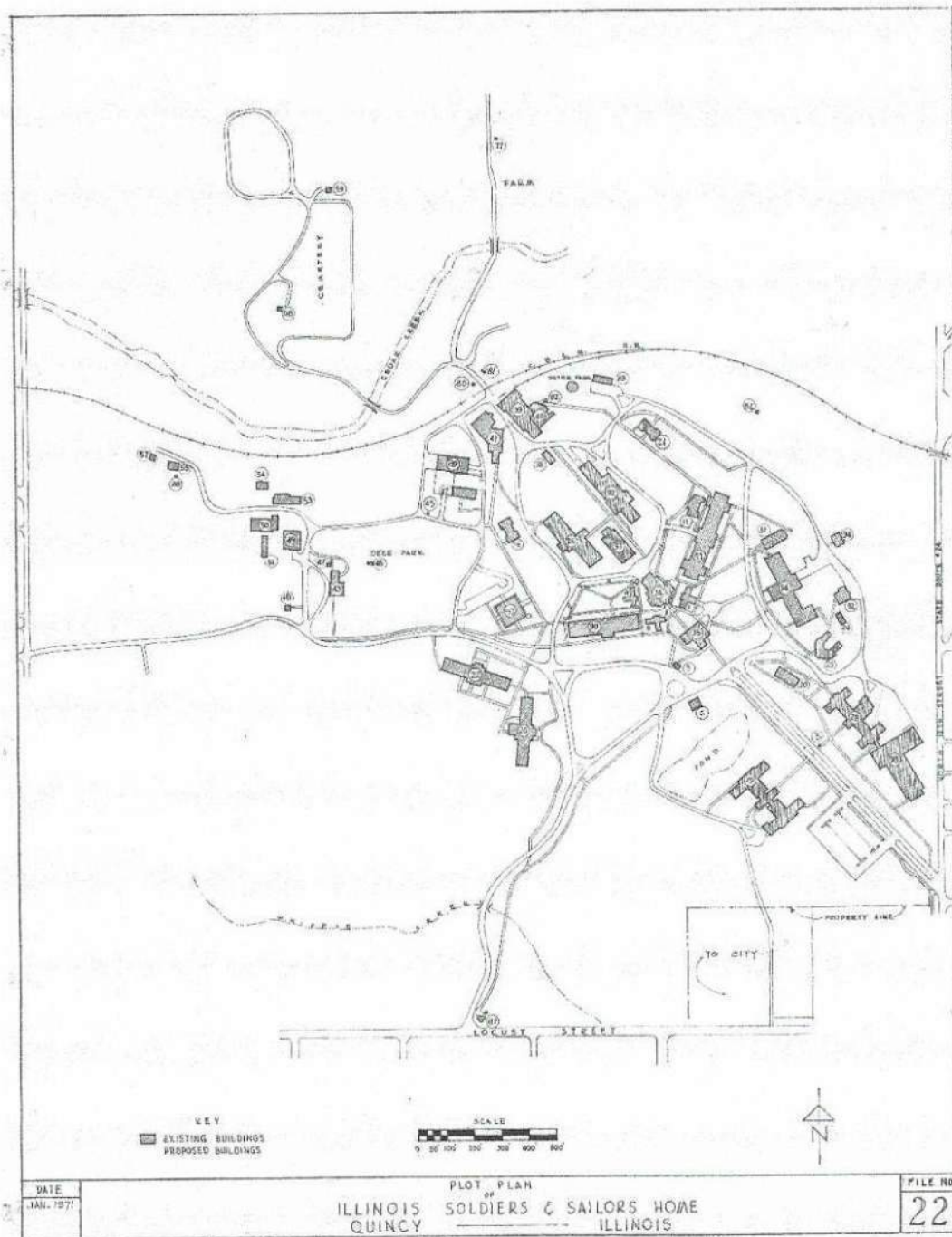


Figure 6: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois, 1972, which shows the footprint of the Truck Maintenance Garage.

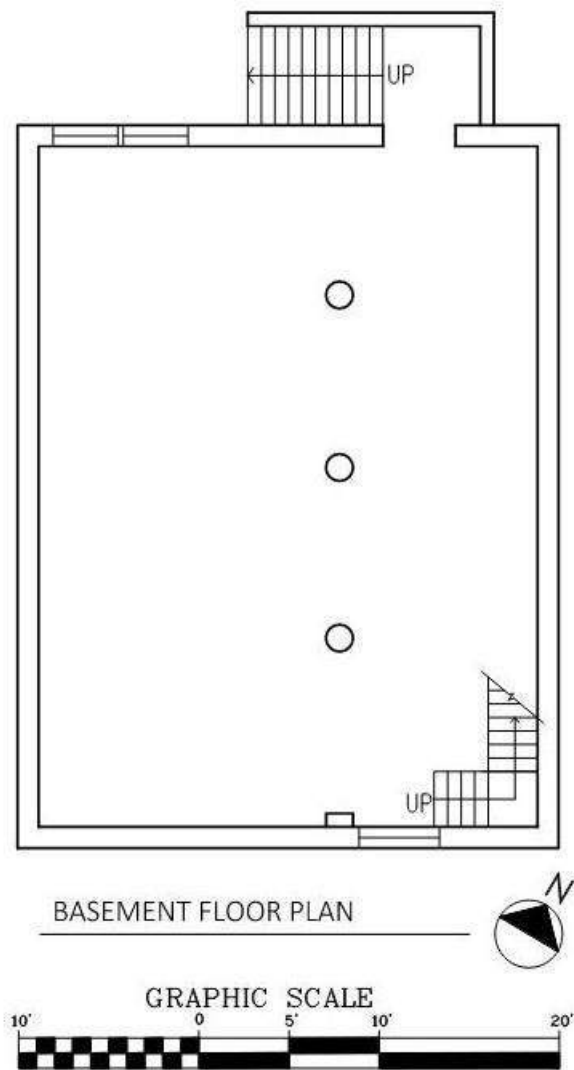


Figure 7: Sketch Plan of Basement of Maintenance Garage.

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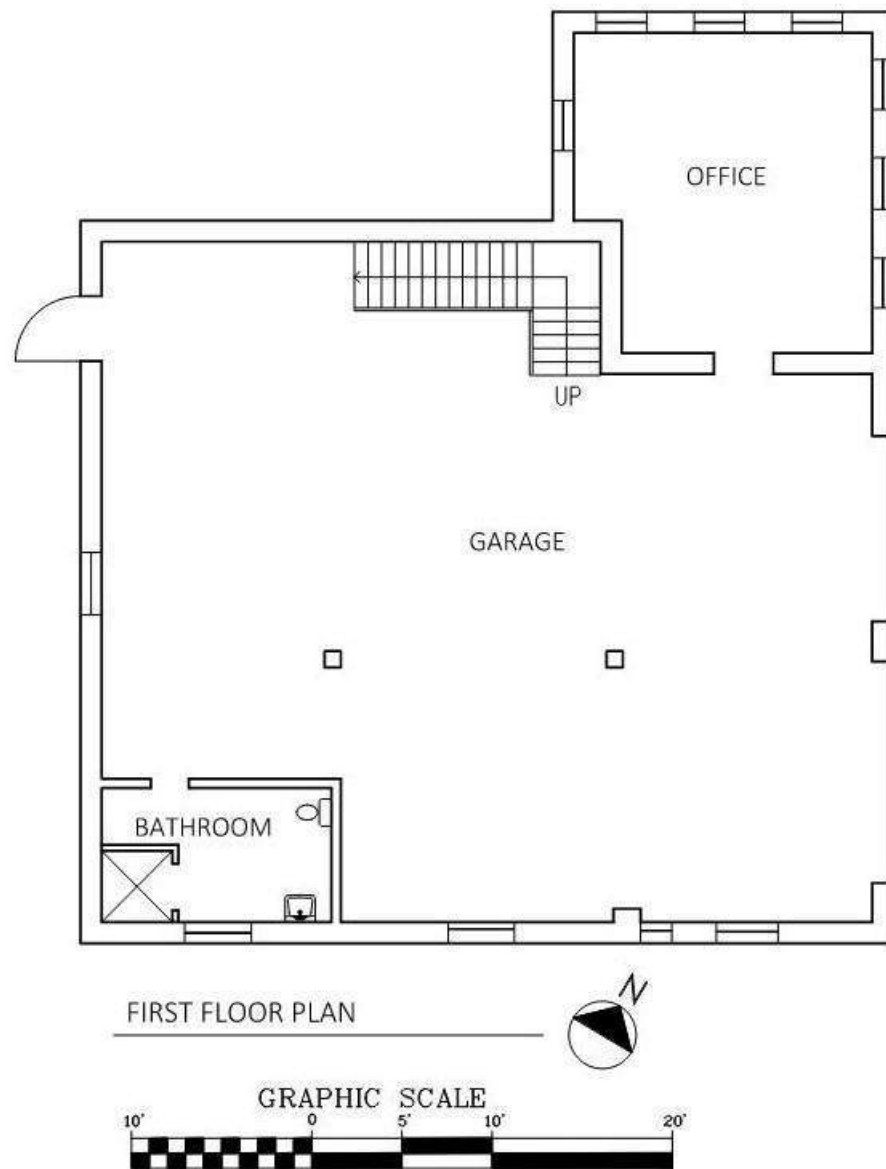


Figure 8: Sketch Plan of First Floor of Maintenance Garage.

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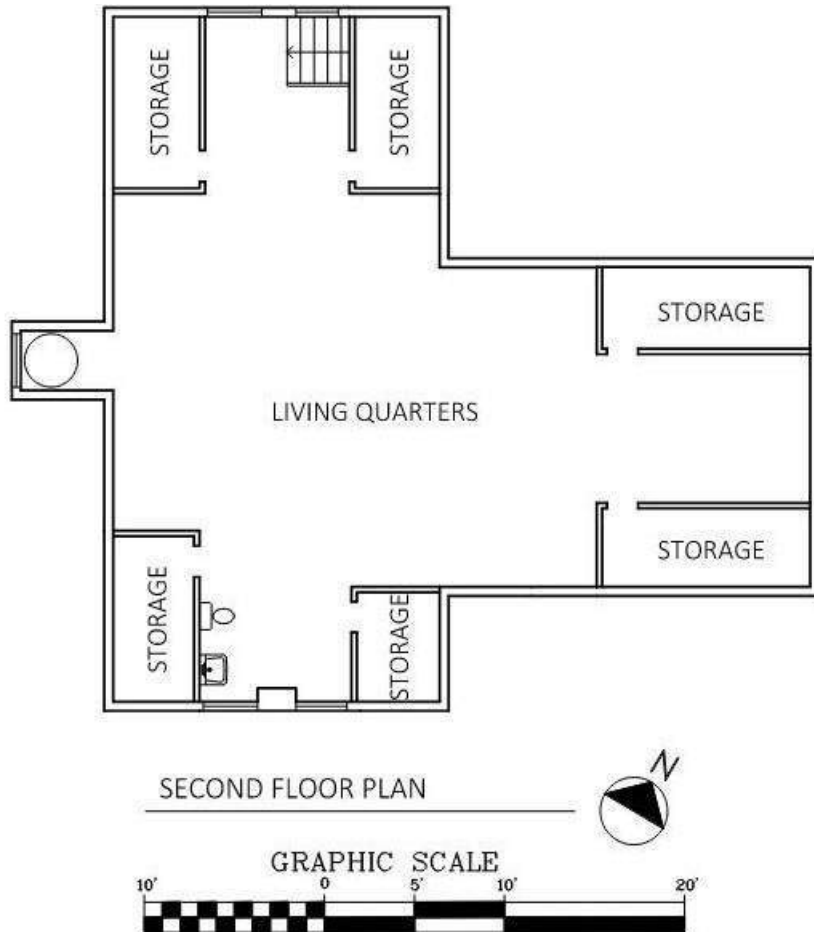


Figure 9: Sketch Plan of Second Floor of Maintenance Garage.

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
STORAGE
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Vehicle Garage)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-H

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, STORAGE (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Vehicle Garage)

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Location: The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy is located within the SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The street address of the facility is 1707 North 12th Street, Quincy, Illinois. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane. Both the Locust and Twelfth Street locations have formal entrances to the facility.

The building is located at latitude: 39.954813, longitude: -91.397848. This point was retrieved on October 9, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

USGS Quadrangle: Adams

Present Owner: State of Illinois

Present Use: The Vehicle Garage is used for the storage of cars and miscellaneous materials at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). The Vehicle Garage is a contributing resource to the historic district, constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972).

The one-story brick Vehicle Garage is situated in the area of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy that once featured the institution's original Hospital complex. This was comprised of the main Hospital, a Hospital Annex, a Hospital Boiler House, and Hospital Cook House. The present Vehicle Garage consists of two sections: the older, west half of the building was constructed at some point between 1928 and the late 1930s. A Plot Plan of the Home from the late 1930s includes a footprint of a small building on the approximate site of the Vehicle Garage that is identified as "storage." A 1957 update of a 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance

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Map shows what appears to be only the west half of the Vehicle Garage, as does a subsequent 1972 Plot Plan, indicating that the building's east half—which features four overhead metal doors—was constructed after that time.

Historian(s): Primary Preparers:
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino

Project Team:
Henry Zimoch
Caryssa Buchholz
Jean Guarino
Andrea Sforza
Leslie Schwartz – Photography

Project Information: In December 2018, Studio AH, LLC (dba: HPZS) was engaged by Perkins Eastman Architects, PC in Chicago, Illinois to be the Historical Consultant related to proposed demolition and construction activities at The Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (IVHQI). Perkins Eastman (PE) was acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB).

In order to develop a new master plan for the campus and to replace currently unused and/or out of date buildings, it was determined that a total of eight buildings and one structure were required to be demolished. These buildings and one structure are:

- IL-1256-A: Women's Dormitory – Infirmary Building
(*Elmore Infirmary W0646*)
- IL-1256-B: Men's Domiciliary No. 26 (*Fletcher Infirmary W0618*)
- IL-1256-C: Nursing Care Center (*Kent Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-D: Men's Domiciliary No. 90
(*Markword Infirmary W0647*)
- IL-1256-E: Hospital Pavilion for Women
(*Northern Guesthouse W0603*)
- IL-1256-F: Acute Hospital (*Schapers Hospital W0644*)
- IL-1256-G: Cook House (*Truck Maintenance Garage W0653*)
- IL-1256-H: Storage (*Vehicle Garage W0637*)
- IL-1256-I: Water Tower

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The IVHQP is not listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined that the campus is eligible for nomination, and that the eight buildings and one structure are contributing resources to the property.

Pursuant to a Memorandum Of Agreement (MOA) among the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs, and the Illinois State Historic Preservation Officer, executed in May 2021, this Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) project was undertaken to document these nine resources, in accordance with HABS Level II standards. It should be noted that the Water Tower has been documented per the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) standards.

Research Process:

Original drawings of Fletcher Infirmary from 1952, and site plans of the Home for varying years, were found in the site's Engineers Building, the second floor of which has a room filled with largely uncatalogued architectural plans and blueprints. A storage room located in the Home's historic Commissary Building also contains a range of uncatalogued architectural plans, which were also reviewed.

On-site research included a visit to the Home's Library, where its Director, Peggy Ballard, provided bound copies of *The Soldiers' Home Bugle* for review. Most on-site historic documentation of the Home was discarded at an unknown date. However, the Library does have some miscellaneous materials dating to its early history and a few snapshots of its post-World War II buildings, including one of the Fletcher Infirmary, which is attached to this report.

The early history of the Home was well-documented through the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature. These reports were published every two years between 1886 and 1916 and are on file at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. The supervision of the Home was subsequently placed under the jurisdiction of various state agencies over the ensuing decades, including the Illinois Department of Public Welfare, the Illinois Department of Mental Health, the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services (starting in 1963), and the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (starting in the early 1970s). Annual reports for some of these agencies are available online through the HATHI search engine; however, they only include minimal information on the Home, typically

related to finances. Both the HATHI and the Proquest search engines were good resources for contextual materials—including articles, Congressional Hearings, and legislative information—related to post-World War II nursing care at Veterans Homes.

The Quincy Historical Newspaper Archive, which was recently (2020) updated to the year 1970 and can be accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website, was an extremely useful resource. The Quincy Public Library also had a few useful publications and an unpublished paper pertaining specifically to the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy. One of these—*A History of State Veterans Homes With Special Emphasis on the Illinois Veterans Home* (William A. Hopkins, 1979)—also provided good contextual information on other state veterans homes.

The Chicago History Museum's online catalog and architectural binders were searched for information related to the architectural firm Perkins and Will, which the designed the Fletcher Infirmary. This repository has a book titled, *Perkins and Will, the First Fifty Years* (1985), which proved useful, as well as a large-format negative of a ca. 1952 elevation drawing of the Fletcher Building (titled "Residential Unit for Members"). The Avery Index, Proquest, and Newspapers.com search engines were also searched for contextual information on this firm and information related to Modernist dormitories constructed during this era.

Materials on the Home on file at the Quincy Historical Society mainly focus on its early history; this repository has little information pertaining to buildings constructed in the post-World War II era, aside from some news clippings and articles from *The Soldiers Bugle*.

An Illinois HABS Report on the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home prepared by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains a good overview history of the site and was also reviewed.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Dates of construction: Circa 1928-30 (west half); post 1972 (east half)
2. Architect: Unknown
3. Original and subsequent owners: State of Illinois
4. Contractor/Builders: Unknown
5. Original plans and construction: Unknown
6. Alterations and additions: The building was constructed in two phases, the west half between 1928 and the late 1930s, and the east half sometime after 1972.

B. Historical Context:

History of the Original Hospital Complex at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

The history of the first Hospital erected on the grounds of the Soldiers' Home dates to 1886, when its Superintendent requested an appropriation of \$30,000 from the state legislature to build the edifice.¹ The Hospital was erected in 1887, immediately after the first wave of construction at the Home, which took place between June 1886 and January 1887. The earliest buildings included the stone Headquarters Building, Commissary, eight Cottages, a Power House, Laundry, Warehouse, Kitchen and Bakery and were designed by Smith M. Randolph of Chicago.²

The Hospital was completed in January 1888 for a sum less than the appropriation, according to the Superintendent in the Second Biennial Report (1889): "The appropriation for the hospital was \$25,000, and the contract price was \$24,883. The fund for equipment, \$3,500, was found adequate to furnish the hospital and get it ready for use."³

1. *First Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois, 1886) p. 10.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 17.

3. Report of the Trustees, 1889, p. 9.

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The Hospital originally consisted of a main building and a south pavilion that were linked by a “hyphen,” consisting of two-story corridors. Entrance to the hospital was located on the west (front) façade of its taller main building, which was three-and-a-half stories in height, and featured full-height, open-air porches on all three levels. The south pavilion was set back from the main building and was two-and-a-half stories in height. Both the main building and south pavilion were harmonious in appearance and materials, featuring stone foundations, raised basements, brick upper walls, and steeply pitched roofs with gable dormers.

Increasing numbers of residents at the Home necessitated expansion of the hospital shortly after its completion. In the Third Biennial Report (1890), the Trustees wrote: “The growth of the home calls for additional hospital accommodation. A pavilion on the north of the main building, similar to that on the south, with connecting corridors, should be built. This will provide for sixty additional beds, estimated cost \$13,000.” The Trustees also requested an appropriation of \$7,300 to construct a boiler house to serve the hospital.⁴

The Hospital’s Surgeon, R.W. McMahan, noted in the same report that the number of patients admitted had increased from 41 to 344 over the previous two years and also emphasized the need for hospital expansion:

We feel a just pride, I think, in the hospital as it is; but experience has taught us the need of additional room, with somewhat different arrangement of it, to meet certain conditions and contingencies at present inadequately provided for. For example: We need single rooms and smaller wards for the isolation of infectious diseases, and for the exclusive use of cancer patients, who are generally very offensive to others, however kindly and sympathetically they may feel toward them on account of their affliction. We need a ward, also, for the care of epileptics, exclusively. Although this class may not be disagreeable as fellow patients, when at their best, yet when a fit seizes them there is no one who will not be more or less shocked by the sight, and certainly the weak and sick should not be subjected to it for the want of separate apartments.

To meet these various wants, it is respectfully suggested that an addition be made to the hospital, in accordance with the original design, of a corridor running north from the center building with a pavilion similar in dimension to the one now in use. Such an addition would probably meet the requirements of the home, in the matter of hospital accommodations, for many years to come, besides supplying our present needs.⁵

4. Report of the Trustees, 1890, pp. 6-7.

5. Report of the Trustees, 1890, pp. 16-17.

The Hospital was evidently designed from the start to accommodate a main building balanced by identical pavilions on either side, as evidenced by a bird's eye view of the Home in the Third Biennial Report (1890), which shows the Hospital's north pavilion before it was built.

Contracts for both the Hospital's north pavilion and a new Boiler House to serve the Hospital exclusively were awarded to Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy on July 6, 1891.⁶ The new wing was completed in December 1891, when one writer commented on the urgent need for the building: "The hospital proper is much crowded, and the additional room will therefore be very welcome at this time."⁷

The Home's Superintendent reported on the completion of the new Hospital pavilion and boiler house in the Fourth Biennial Report (1892): "The most important addition to our buildings is the new wing of the hospital. This gives much needed room for patients and enables the surgeon to change their location from one ward to another, greatly to their benefit. The erection of detached boiler house at hospital, with stack and coal house, is a decided improvement."⁸

Hospital Surgeon R.W. McMahan also highlighted completion of the new pavilion in the 1892 Biennial Report: "The event of the past year in this department was the completion of the new wing to the hospital, which is a duplicate of the old one, save in the matter of single rooms into which one of the new wards is divided. Next in importance to the ample room provided by this large addition to the building is the means it affords, when sickness is at the minimum, for concentrating the patients in one wing while the other is being thoroughly cleansed and renovated without the least disturbance of the sick. The value of this cannot well be overestimated, and of itself is well worth the cost of the new building."⁹

The Hospital was described by one writer as it appeared in 1893: "The Hospital has a frontage of one hundred and fifty-six feet, the central portion being three stories high and connected by two-story corridors with a pavilion on each side."¹⁰

6. "Soldiers' Home Contracts," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, July 7, 1891.

7. "The Addition About Completed," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, December 4, 1891.

8. Report of the Trustees, 1892, p. 8.

9. Report of the Trustees, 1892, p. 11.

10. State of Illinois, "History of the Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy," in: *Brief History of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Illinois* (Chicago: John Morris Company, Printers, 1893) 5.

Officials at the Quincy Soldiers' Home received an appropriation of \$18,000 in August 1895 to construct a Hospital Annex and a Hospital Cook House, both of which were designed by Quincy architect John Batschy. The contract for both buildings was awarded in the same month to the Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen, which had a low bid of \$16,000, and work began immediately.¹¹ One writer anticipated that the Annex would comprise "one of the most prepossessing buildings on the grounds," and described its design:

The annex will be three stories in height. The design is similar to the old German castles. It is to be built in a horseshoe shape with a nice, large open court. From end to end the building will be 204 feet long and 24 feet wide. A very attractive porch surrounds the exterior of the second and third stories. The porches will be 125 feet in length. The first floor, or basement, will be constructed of Quincy stone and the other two stories of pressed brick.¹²

The U-shaped Hospital Annex was completed by 1897, as evidenced by a photo in a Souvenir Booklet published by the Home in that year.¹³ The edifice, located next to the Hospital, could accommodate 100 patients. Its raised stone basement contained a large dining room and four wards, while the upper two floors each included a total of six wards, with bathrooms on either end.

The new Hospital Cook House was located behind the Hospital and south of the Hospital Boiler House. It was intended to serve both the Hospital and Annex and was connected to both of those buildings—and the Hospital Boiler House—by a tunnel. Its design was described by one writer in August 1895:

The cook house will be two stories, with one story under ground. The kitchen will be 28x36 feet. The pantry will be 12x14 feet, and the storeroom 18x14 feet. The lower story will be stone and the upper brick. There will be two large cellar rooms. The kitchen will have all of the modern appliances.¹⁴

The aging population of Civil War veterans continued to strain the facilities of the Home's Hospital, even with the completion of the new Annex Building. The Superintendent called for the construction of another north pavilion in the Seventh Biennial Report (1898): "The growth of the Home calls for additional

11. "The Contract is Awarded," *The Quincy Daily Mail*, August 26, 1895.

12. Ibid.

13. See: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897).

14. Ibid.

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hospital accommodations. The passing years are adding to the infirmities of the old veterans, whose needs can better be administered to in the hospital than in the cottages. There is a large number whose condition, while not requiring medicine, do require better diet and better care, than can be given them in the cottages. Our present hospital building, with its annex, is taxed to its utmost capacity. This addition then is one of the imperative needs of the institution, and we strongly urge an appropriation of \$14,000 for that purpose.”¹⁵

In the Eighth Biennial Report (1900), the Trustees addressed the need for the construction of an additional hospital pavilion: “The amount appropriated two years ago for an addition to the hospital was \$12,000. In view of the fact that building materials of every kind advanced so much in price we were unable to build the addition within the appropriation, and have not, therefore, extended any part of the amount appropriated for this purpose. Owing to the growing infirmities of the old veterans, there is an increased demand for hospital accommodations each year, and during the past two years our hospital has been taxed to the utmost. We feel that \$12,000 is not sufficient to erect and equip such an addition to our present hospital, and therefore ask for an additional sum of \$12,000, which will enable us to erect a building suitable to our needs.”¹⁶

The Trustees of the Soldiers' Home received the requested appropriation of \$24,000 in June 1901, at which time they moved forward immediately with the preparation of plans for another Hospital pavilion.¹⁷ The contract was awarded on July 25, 1901 to F.W. Menke Stone and Lime Company of Quincy, which had a low bid of \$22,124.¹⁸

The new pavilion, as completed in January 1902, was similar in appearance to the earlier Hospital pavilions, although it had a longer rectangular footprint. A reporter from the *Quincy Daily Journal* commented on the new Hospital wing: “It must be admitted that the exterior architecture gives forth no striking characteristics, but this is no fault of the architect, as the new addition had to conform to the rest of the hospital building which it joins.”¹⁹ The new pavilion had features not found in the rest of the Hospital, including an

15. Report of the Trustees, 1898, p. 7.

16. Report of the Trustees, 1900, p. 8.

17. “Addition to Home Hospital,” *The Quincy Daily Whig*, June 27, 1901.

18. “Contract Let,” *The Quincy Daily Journal*, July 25, 1901.

19. “A Model Hospital,” *The Quincy Daily Journal*, January 2, 1902.

elevator and a skylit operating room on the top floor. A glass-walled solarium for convalescent patients was located at the rear end of the building.²⁰

The Hospital complex at the Soldiers' Home was described by a writer in 1905:

The hospital has a frontage of 262 feet. The central portion is three stories high and is connected by two-story corridors with pavilions on each side. The number of beds for patients is 427.

The annex to the hospital is two stories high, with a large basement and has 95 beds for convalescent patients. These buildings are supplied with steam heat, which is conveyed from the boiler house, which is located some distance in the rear of these buildings, and is entirely separate and independent from the main boiler house. The cook house is also in the rear of these buildings and adjacent to the boiler house. The hospital also has a large diet kitchen, where special food is prepared for patients.²¹

In early 1907, the State of Illinois appropriated \$144,0000 to the Soldiers' Home for the construction of two cottages to accommodate veterans and their wives, as well as an additional \$17,500 for the construction of a new hospital pavilion for the care of those women.²² These facilities were built in response to a new law passed by the Illinois legislature giving women the opportunity to live at the Soldiers' Home with their husbands.

A July 1907 article published in *The Quincy Daily Whig* reported that Captain William Somerville, Superintendent of the Home, had met in Chicago with William Carbys Zimmerman to discuss the design of the proposed cottages for married couples.²³ It is likely that Zimmerman also prepared the design of the Hospital's new pavilion for women in his role of State of Illinois Architect.

The Quincy firm of Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy was awarded the contract to construct the Hospital's fourth and final pavilion on October 23, 1907, based on their low bid of \$16,400.²⁴ This was the same firm that previously built the Hospital Annex and Cook House in 1895. Several weeks earlier, the Trustees had awarded a contract for the two cottages for married couples to V.

20. Ibid.

21. William H. Collins and Cicero F. Perry. *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois* (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1905) 307.

22. "Homes for Wives of Old Soldiers," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, July 14, 1907.

23. Ibid.

24. "Quincy Firm Gets Home Job," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 23, 1907.

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Jobst & Sons of Peoria for that company's low bid \$103,600.²⁵ Work began immediately on the three buildings, which were constructed simultaneously. The stone foundation for the new Hospital pavilion was laid in November 1907 by the Menke Stone & Lime Company.²⁶

The Hospital pavilion for women was completed in spring 1908. The two-story building featured a stone foundation, brick walls, a low, hip roof, and a rectangular footprint measuring 40' x 80'. Lower in height than the other Hospital pavilions, it was linked to the 1902 pavilion by two-story corridors. The June 1908 issue of the *Quincy Daily Journal* included a description:

With the exception of a few hours' work for the painters at the Veterans' Women's Hospital it is now practically completed. There are 70 new iron cot bedsteads with new mattresses and pillows now in the building, ready to be set up in their places. A very handsome oak stairway leads to the second floor. The steps are of regulation height, 7 ½ inch rise and 12 inch tread, which make the stairway very easy and comfortable for the veteran ladies to pass up and down. There are two bathrooms and two closets on each floor, finished up in the most modern style, which makes them superior to that of any other hospital in the state. The doctors' room is located in the southwest corner on the first floor, and is fitted up in a manner that all the disciples of Esculapus and Galem could wish for.²⁷

The accompanying two cottages built for married couples—called Anderson and Somerville after two previous Superintendents—were opened in August 1908. Each of the two-story residences featured a large reception room and a dining room, in addition to the rooms occupied by the veterans and their wives.²⁸ They had brick walls and were the first buildings at the Home to feature concrete foundations.

In the Thirteenth Annual Report (1910), the Superintendent requested an appropriation of \$7,000 for construction of a two-story building to serve as a dormitory for hospital attendants and for the storage of hospital clothing and explained why the building was needed: "I respectfully invite your attention to the fact that we have now no suitable place for these employees to sleep, no rooms where they can be made comfortable or that would appear homelike, and in addition to this the fact may be noted that we have no place for the storage of clothing belonging to the patients in the hospital but have kept this

25. "Let Contract for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, October 3, 1907.

26. *The Quincy Daily Journal*, November 19, 1907.

27. "New Hospital At the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, June 9, 1908.

28. "A Happy Time at the Home," *The Quincy Daily Journal*, August 18, 1908.

clothing in the basement of the main hospital building immediately under the paralytic ward where there is great danger from fire, and the fact that the whole building has not been destroyed long since is more attributable to good luck than to good management. We cannot urge the advantage of the construction of this building too forcibly.”²⁹

The requested appropriation was received, and the new dormitory/storage building was designed in 1912 by State Architect William Carbys Zimmerman.³⁰ Buerkin & Kaempfen of Quincy constructed the two-story building, which was completed by February 1913 and located on the east side of the drive behind the Hospital. It had a footprint of 43' x 29' feet and featured ten bedrooms for twenty hospital attendants with space for storage.³¹

Despite the continual expansion of the Hospital between 1888 and 1908, the facility was unable to address the needs of the Home's growing population of elderly veterans, who by the 1920s comprised the vast majority of its residents. Colonel John W. Reig, Superintendent of the Home, discussed the Hospital in 1921:

For one thing, the time has come when the Home's principal department is the hospital. Weight of years has borne down the veterans of the Civil War, for whom the Home was built, until at present 90.4 percent of the new admissions and re-admissions of women go direct to the hospital and 54.4 percent of the new admissions and re-admissions of men also go direct to the hospital. Thus over 68 percent of all people now being admitted to the Home are hospital patients from the moment they arrive at the Home.

As a result the hospital is overcrowded and the overcrowded condition is growing worse daily. The hospital was built for the needs of the Home when it was populated by men twenty years younger than the average age of the present membership, and when women were not admitted to membership. Now, with the passing of time and with the admission of women, the hospital must be greatly enlarged and it should be done at once.³²

Footprints of the buildings that comprised the Home's original Hospital complex are illustrated in Volume One of the 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance

29. Report of the Trustees, 1910, p. 7.

30. "New Building for the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, February 1, 1912.

31. "Report on the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald* (August 15, 1912); "Notes From Soldiers' Home," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, December 6, 1912; "Making Survey for Switch Track," *The Quincy Daily Whig*, February 19, 1913.

32. "Home Here For Women: Colonel Reig Urges This and Also Urges Extensive Addition to Home Hospital," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, January 27, 1921.

Map for Quincy. The Hospital with main building and four pavilions all linked by "hypens" is shown, as is the U-shaped former Hospital Annex (1895), which is identified as a "Dormitory." The Hospital Boiler House (1888) was extant in 1927 but had been abandoned at a heating facility as early as 1912, when officials decided to heat the Hospital and Annex through steam from the Home's Main Power Plant as a cost-saving measure.³³ The Cook House (1895) was also extant in 1927, but had been converted to "Creamery," according to the Sanborn Map. The Vehicle Garage footprint is not illustrated on this map, showing that it had not yet been built.

A Plot Plan of the Home from the late 1930s includes a footprint of a small building on the approximate site of the Vehicle Garage that is identified as "storage." A 1957 update of a 1927 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy shows what appears to be only the west half of the Vehicle Garage, as does a subsequent 1972 Plot Plan, indicating that the building's east half—which features four overhead metal doors—was constructed after that time.

The 1957 update of the early Sanborn Map also shows that the Home's original Hospital had been razed by that time, with the exception of the northernmost pavilion built for women, which was adapted as "Staff Quarters." The U-shaped Annex remained in use as a Dormitory in 1957, while the Hospital Boiler House had been adapted as a storage facility. The "Creamery" shown in the 1927 Sanborn (original Cook House) was used as a Fire House in 1957. By 1972, the former Hospital Boiler House had been razed. The former Hospital Annex was razed at an unknown date after 1972.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: The building is one story with a flat roof. The walls are masonry, punctuated with one window located on the north and south sides, respectively. The east and west sides each contain four garage doors separated by brick piers. The building has an unornamented utilitarian character.
2. Condition of fabric: In general, the building is in useable and serviceable condition. Materials, such as mortar joints, are weathered, and there are localized areas of efflorescence on the masonry.

33. "Report on the Home," *The Quincy Daily Herald*, August 15, 1912.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: Approximately 42'-10" x 42'-0".
2. Foundations: The foundation is concrete, 10" thick. It has a finished water table that projects between 12" and 24" above grade.
3. Walls: The walls are 8" thick masonry. At the original (west) half of the building the exterior walls are constructed with two wythes of 4" face brick. Face brick is smooth faced and dark red in color. The individual parking bays are divided by 8' concrete block bearing partitions.

At the addition (east half of the building) the exterior walls consist of an outer wythe of 4" face brick and an inner wythe of 4" concrete block. The back (west) wall of the addition is the original back (east) wall of the original building.

Pre-cast concrete lintels span the window and door openings. Window sills are a face brick rowlock course. The masonry parapet is capped by pre-cast concrete copings.

4. Structural system, framing: The floor is a concrete slab on grade. The roof framing consists of milled wood members, with wood plank decking. At the original (west) half of the building the roof framing is nominal 2' x 6" and spans in a north-south direction, supported on the end walls and the intermediate concrete block partitions.

Roof framing members at the addition are nominal 2" x 6" and span in an east-west direction. A beam, consisting of three 2" x 8" ganged together runs north and south at the center of the space reducing the span of the wood framing members by fifty percent. The beam is supported at each bay by a nominal 8" x 8" wood post.

5. Porches, stoops, balconies, porticoes, bulkheads: None.
6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: There are a total of 8 garage doors measuring 8'-0" wide x 7'-0" high. The doors are metal overhead sectional doors on metal

tracks. Wood jambs extend the depth of the openings on the west side and recessed wood trim is installed on the east side.

- b. Windows and shutters: The original (west) building contains a total of six windows. Four are located in the east wall, which is now the interior wall separating the two halves of the building. One window is located in each of the north and south walls respectively. The east addition has no windows.

The windows are square in proportion and have a wood frame, sash, muntins, and trim. They each contain a single two-over-two-light fixed sash.

8. Roof

- a. Shape, covering: The building has a nominal flat roof with a slight pitch to direct water to scuppers and downspouts at the center of the north and south walls. The roof is a membrane system.
- b. Cornice, eaves, gutters: Copper scuppers and downspouts are located at the center of the north and south sides, respectively.
- c. Dormers, cupolas, towers: None.

C. Description of Interior:

- 1. Floor plans: The plan of the building is roughly a square with a center wall dividing the building into two halves, east and west. The west half is divided into four garage bays by 8" walls. The east half is one large space that is visually defined as four bays by the roof support posts.
- 2. Stairways: None.
- 3. Flooring: The flooring is the exposed surface of the concrete slab on grade.
- 4. Wall and ceiling finish: Walls are exposed face brick and concrete block. There are no finished ceilings. The underside of the roof structure is exposed.
- 5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: None.

- b. Windows: Refer to Paragraph B.7.b. above.
- 6. Decorative features and trim: None.
- 7. Hardware: Hardware is limited to the door tracks and operating hardware for the sectional overhead doors.
- 8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, air-conditioning, ventilation: None.
 - b. Lighting: The east half of the building is illuminated by ceiling mounted porcelain sockets with bare light bulbs. Each bay in the west half has a pendant socket with a bare bulb.
 - c. Plumbing: None.
- D. Site:
 - 1. Historic landscape design: Landscaping in this area appears to be ad hoc. There is no known landscape design.
 - 2. Outbuildings: None.
 - 3. General setting and orientation: Located on relatively flat ground, the building is rotated on an angle from true north and south. The original (west) half has a concrete apron in front of the garage bays that terminates in grass. The east addition has no apron. The garage bays discharge directly onto an asphalt paved forecourt attached to a drive lane.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Original Architectural Drawings:

No original architectural drawings were found for this building.

B. Early Views:

A bird's eye view of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home was published in the *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois, 1890). The same

image was reproduced in: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1894). This souvenir booklet also contains one exterior photo of the Home's hospital, as it appeared in 1894, as well as an interior photo of an unidentified ward in the building. One exterior photo of the original Hospital and Hospital Annex is contained in: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897). The Quincy Historical Society has a different exterior photo of the Hospital and Hospital Annex showing their appearance in the late 1890s, prior to construction of the former building's 1902 pavilion. Only one historic image was found showing the Hospital in its final form with a main building and four pavilions: a ca. 1912 postcard that is located in the collection of Eastern Illinois University and available online.³⁴

No historic photos were found of the Vehicle Garage.

C. Maps:

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps for Quincy, Illinois (Volume One, 1927, revised 1957), proved helpful in documenting the construction, changing uses, and demolition of some of the buildings within the Home's original Hospital complex. Various site plans found in the Engineers Office at the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy were also reviewed.

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³⁴ <https://www.library.eiu.edu/catalog/postcard.asp?Barcode=32211131432225>

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F. Supplemental Material:

Figure 1: Original Hospital and the U-shaped Hospital Annex (right). Source: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albertype Company, 1897).

Figure 2: ca. 1909 postcard by S.H. Knox & Co. showing the original Hospital, comprised of a main building and four pavilions.

Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, 1927, showing the Home's original Hospital complex. The Vehicle Garage has not yet been built.

Figure 4: Site plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy dating to the late 1930s. The west half of the Vehicle Garage may be the small building labeled no. 37, which is identified on the map key as "storage building."

Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, updated to 1957, showing the footprint of the west half of the one-story Vehicle Garage.

Figure 6: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois, 1972, which shows the footprint of the west half of the Vehicle Garage.

Figure 7: Sketch Plan.

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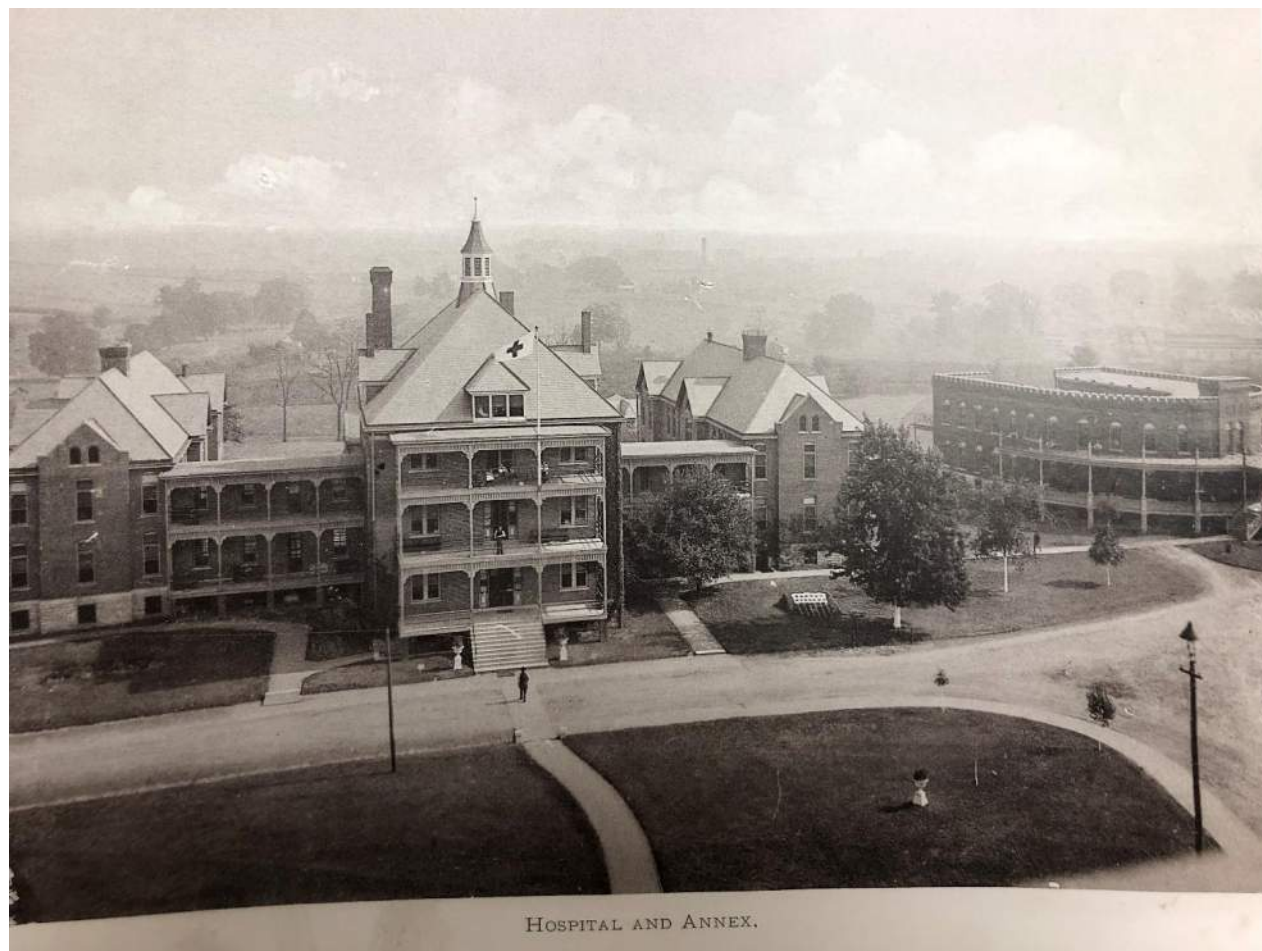


Figure 1: Original Hospital and the U-shaped Hospital Annex (right). Source: *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: The Albotype Company, 1897).

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Figure 2: ca. 1909 postcard by S.H. Knox & Co. showing the original Hospital, comprised of a main building and four pavilions. Available in the collection of Eastern Illinois University's Booth Library and online at <https://www.library.eiu.edu/catalog/postcard.asp?Barcode=3221113143222>.

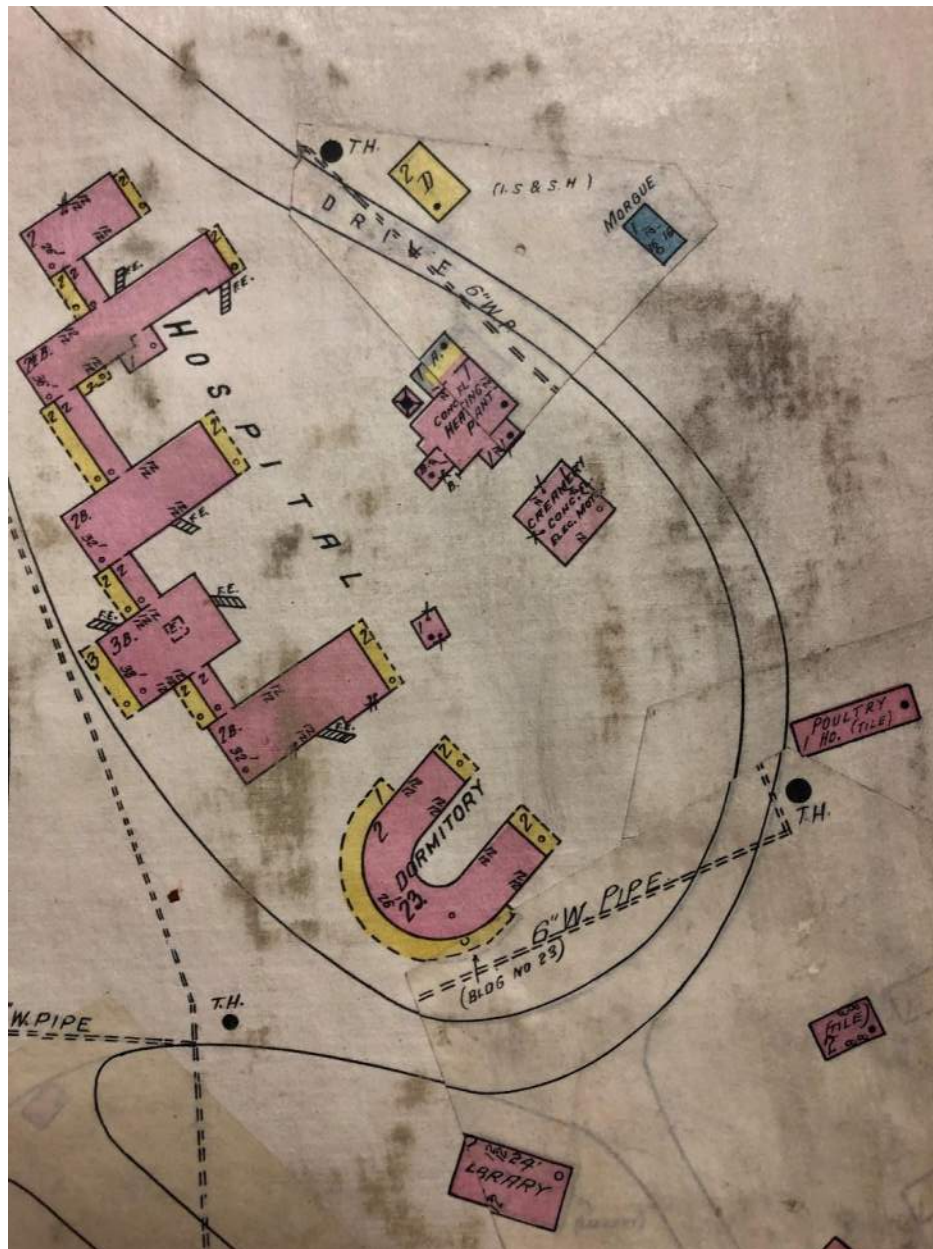


Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, 1927, showing the Home's original Hospital complex. The Vehicle Garage has not yet been built.



Figure 4: Site plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy that dates to the late 1930s. The west half of the Vehicle Garage may be the small building labeled no. 37, which is identified on the map key as "storage building." Numbers 35 and 39 are identified as "Old Hospital,"; no. 38 is identified as "Old Power Plant,"; no. 36 is identified as "Hospital Annex." *State of Illinois, Department of Public Welfare, Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 12a; n.d.) Although the date is partially obliterated by a tear in the paper this plan dates from December of an unidentified 1930s year.

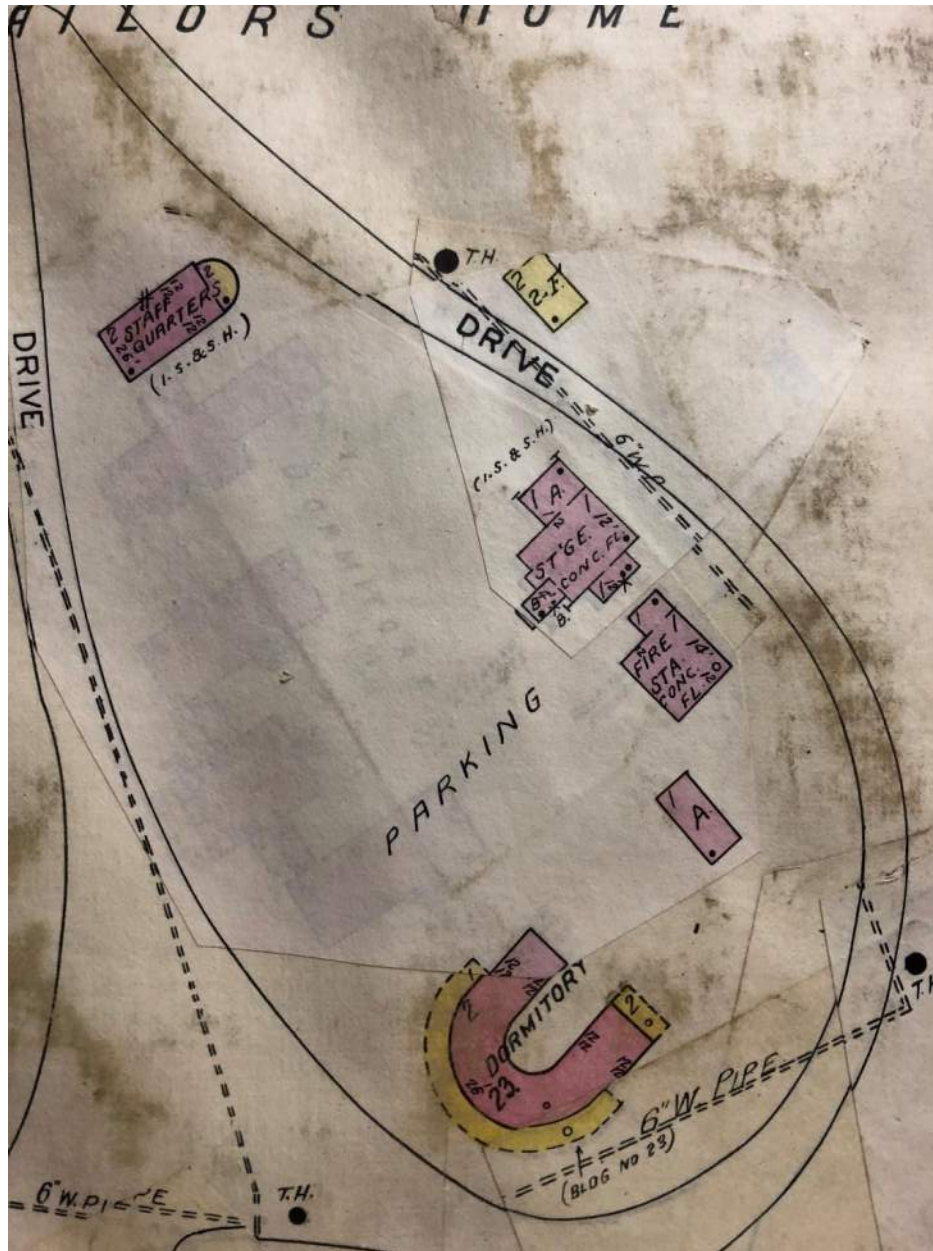


Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, updated to 1957, showing the footprint of the west half of the one-story Vehicle Garage, labeled “A,” as an accessory building.

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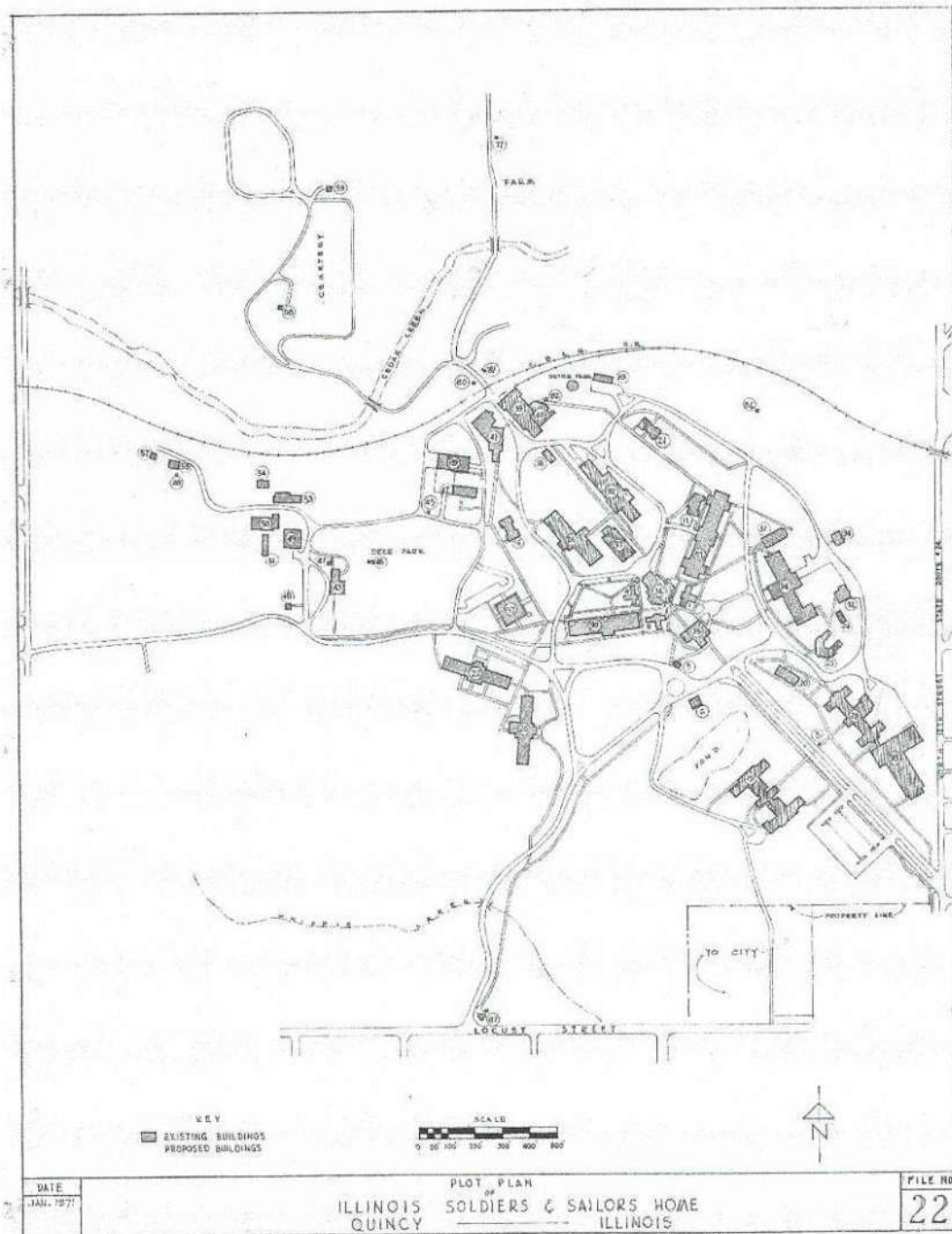


Figure 6: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois, 1972, which shows the footprint of the west half of the Vehicle Garage.

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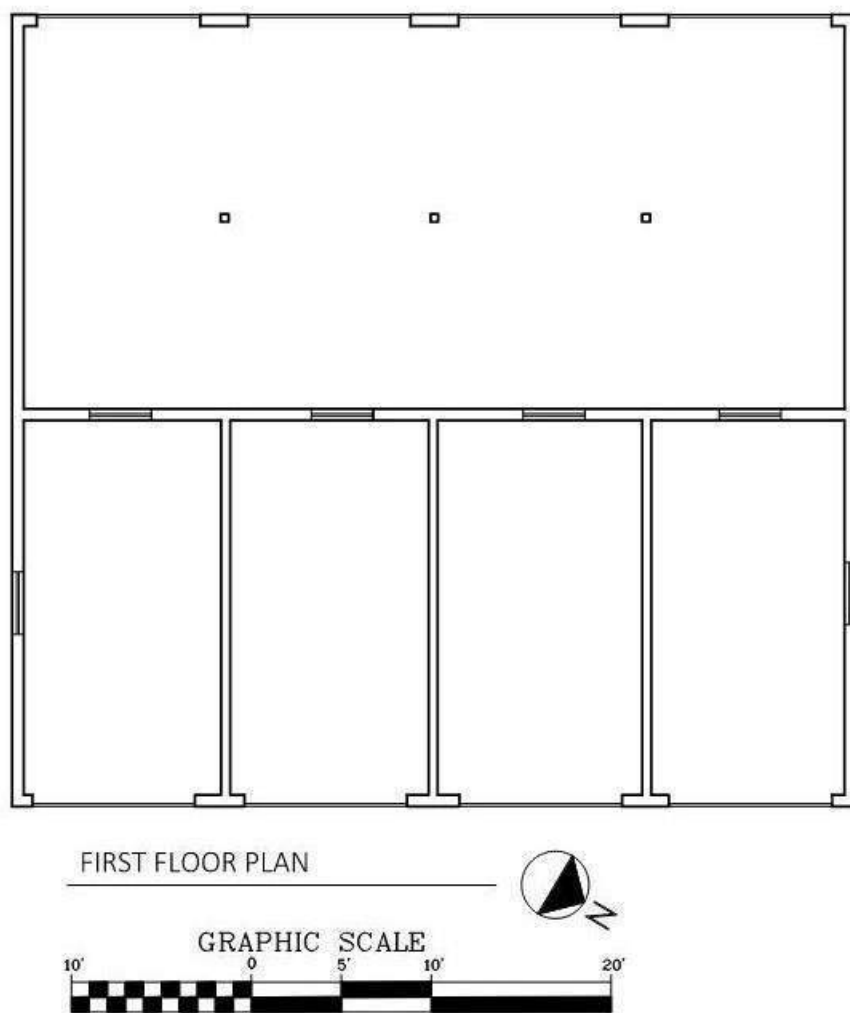


Figure 7: Sketch Plan of the Vehicle Garage.

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STORAGE
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Vehicle Garage)
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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2019

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IL-1256-H-2	CLOSER VIEW OF FRONT FAÇADE AND STREET FROM THE NORTHEAST
IL-1256-H-3	GENERAL VIEW OF REAR (SOUTHWEST) SIDE AND SOUTHEAST SIDE
IL-1256-H-4	DETAIL VIEW OF INTERIOR LOOKING WEST

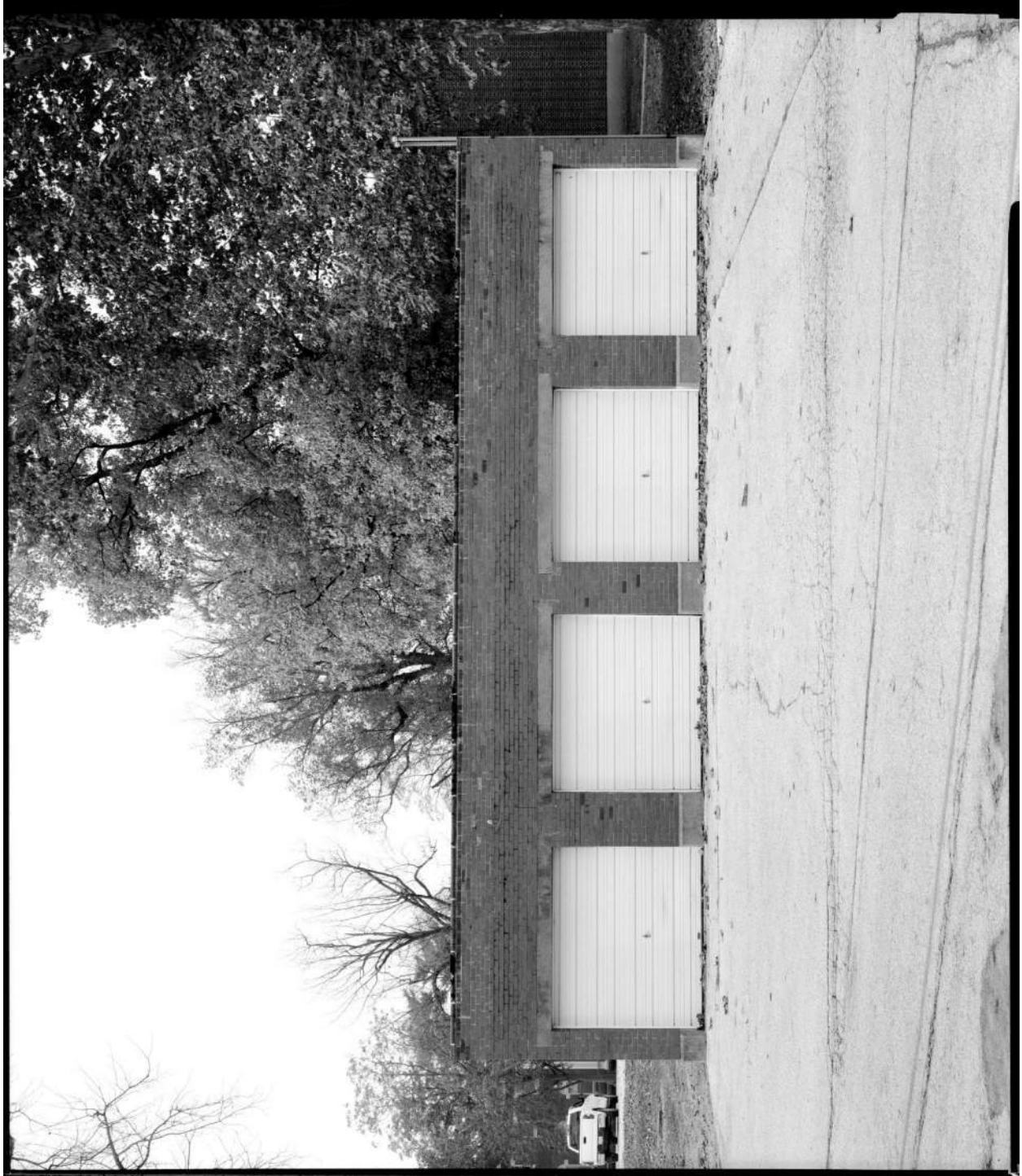
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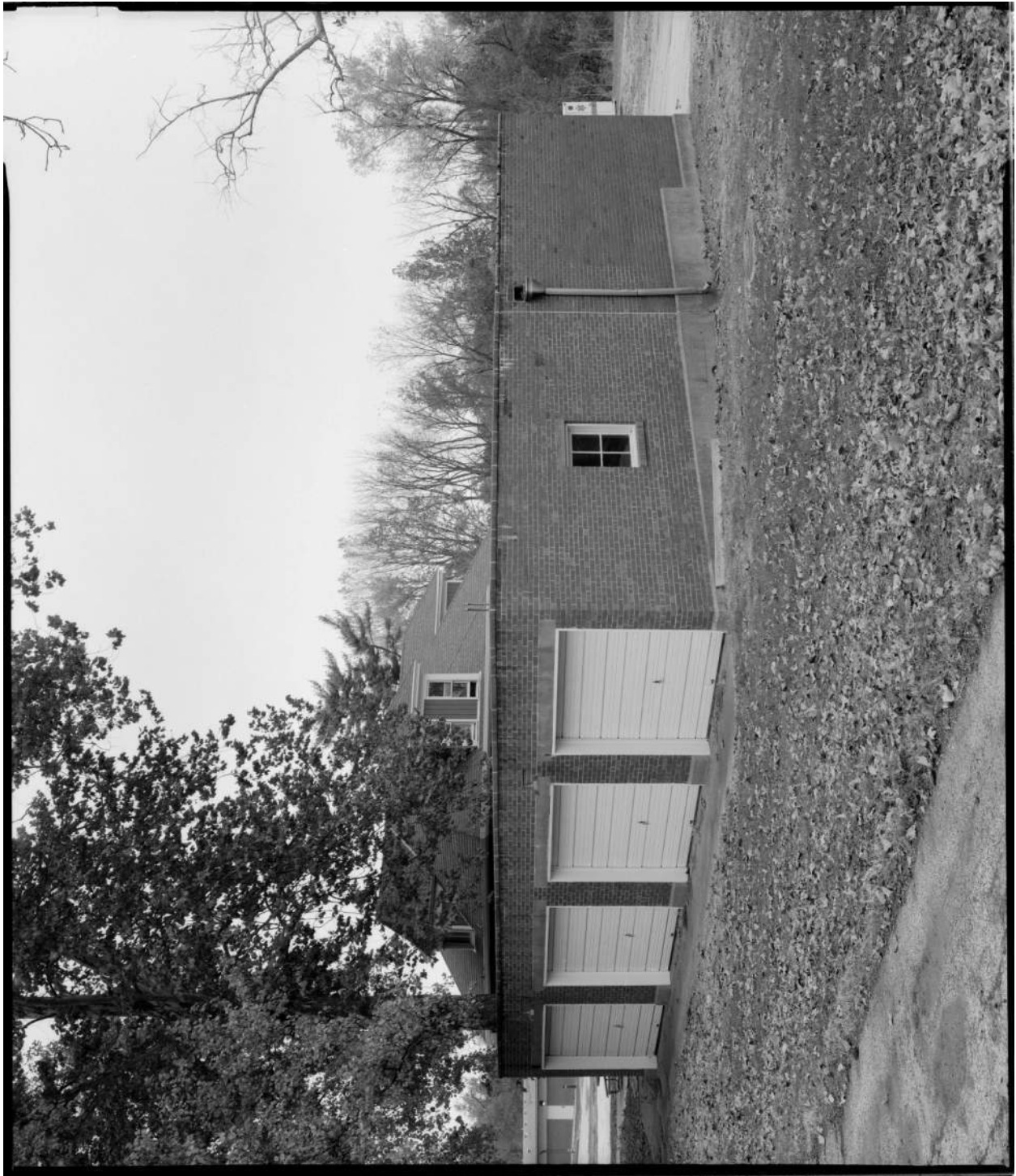
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ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME
WATER TOWER
(Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Water Tower)
1707 North 12th Street
Quincy
Adams County
Illinois

HABS No. IL-1256-I

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF ORIGINAL DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

National Park Service
Interior Regions 3, 4, and 5
U.S. Department of the Interior
601 Riverfront Drive
Omaha, NE 68102

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, WATER TOWER (Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Water Tower)

HABS No. IL-1256-I

Location: The Water Tower is located within the site of the Quincy Veterans Home at SE ¼, Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Ellington Township), Adams County, Illinois. The Water Tower is at the northern border of the site and south of the BNSF Railway line that forms the northern boundary of the Home. The 210-acre facility is bordered on the west by Fifth Street, on the south by Locust Street, on the east by Twelfth Street, and on the north by Coon's Lane.

The water tower is located at latitude: 39.956861, longitude: -91.401075. This point was retrieved on October 9, 2024 using Google Earth (WGS84). There is no restriction on its release to the public.

**Present Owner/
Occupant:** State of Illinois

Present Use: The Water Tower is no longer in service and is slated for demolition.

Significance: The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has determined the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy campus eligible for nomination as a historic district. Per the criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior, the Home is significant under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health and medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). The Water Tower is located within the historic district and was constructed during the period of significance (1886-1972). However, the Water Tower is not individually significant.

Historian(s): Andrea Sforza
Henry Zimoch

**Project
Information:** The historical and descriptive portions of the report as well as the measured drawing were completed by Andrea Sforza and Henry Zimoch

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of HPZS in April 2022. Leslie Schwartz was the photographer for the HAER photographs of the Water Tower.

It was the intention of HPZS to undertake archival research at various repositories to locate primary and secondary source materials relating to the history of the Water Tower. HPZS staff also focused on identifying online search engines that could provide useful contemporary information, such as historic newspaper articles.

On-site research by HPZS at the Quincy Veterans Home included identifying architectural drawings of buildings, structures, and miscellaneous infrastructure that are central to this HAER documentation project. The second floor of the Engineers' Building has a room filled with architectural plans and blueprints. Although the drawings are largely uncatalogued, staff at the Veterans Home located drawings for the Water Tower. The drawings uncovered of the Water Tower are largely from its initial construction.

The Veterans' Home Library houses the full collection of every *Bugle* edition since the paper's inception in the 1950s. *The Bugle* (formerly the *Soldiers' Home Bugle*), is the newspaper of the Veterans' Home that is still being produced today and contained early photographs and descriptions of the Water Tower during its construction in 1957.

Biennial Reports prepared by the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' for the Illinois State Legislature were helpful resources to understand the context of water supply to the Home prior to the installation of the Water Tower. These reports, published every two years between 1886 and 1916 were reviewed at the Illinois State Archives in Springfield. An equally useful resource was the online search engine for local Quincy, Illinois, newspapers published from 1835 through 1926, which were accessed remotely via the Quincy Public Library website.

An Illinois HABS Report prepared for the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home by Fever River Research of Springfield, Illinois, in 2012 (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) contains an overview and detailed history of the site, which was also reviewed and proved to be a useful tool in locating several sources.

Part I. Historical Information

A. Physical History

1. **Date(s) of construction:** 1957
2. **Architect/Engineer:** Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company
3. **Builder/Contractor/Supplier:** Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company
4. **Original plans and construction:** The 145'-0" tall steel Water Tower was constructed in 1957 as the "New Water Tower" and was manufactured and installed by the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company, an industry leader for the design and construction of water towers in the twentieth century. The tower is comprised of a 300,000-gallon steel tank supported atop six steel legs and a central pier. The water tank is semi-ellipsoidal and measures 44' in diameter. The water tower was purposefully located at one of the highest points on the grounds of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailor's Home near the northern boundary line, northeast of the Power House and just south of the railroad tracks.

The earliest found photograph of the tower is from its construction in 1957. The photograph, from the January 1957 edition of the *Soldiers' Home Bugle* shows the base legs in place, prior to the installation of the tank. A small photograph in the May 1957 edition displays the Water Tower in its newly completed state.

5. **Alterations and additions:** The water tower was repainted in the mid-1970s. Assessments in the mid-1990's recommended that the tower be repainted, but the scope of work was never carried out due to budget concerns.

B. Historical Context:

History of water supply in Quincy, IL

This City of Quincy, Illinois, was established in 1840 and expanded rapidly as a shipping hub along the Mississippi River. Water supply was initially managed by individual residents. However, not long after the city's establishment, citizens called for a reform of the haphazard supply, particularly due to the growing awareness for sanitation and fire protection. Residents pushed for the water to be managed by the city of Quincy.

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In 1868 the Illinois state legislature authorized a law allowing the city to issue bonds to build and operate a water works and create a board of water commissioners, thereby making water supply a city concern. Following a short setback in which the law was pronounced unconstitutional by the courts, a subscription paper was started to secure subscribers to stock in a water works company and on May 8, 1872 the Quincy Water Works Company was formed. The Quincy Water Works Company was led by James D. Morgan as president and capitalized at \$200,000.¹

After a period of inactivity in which meetings failed to be held, the company went out of existence. A drought during the fall and winter of 1871-72 highlighted the imminent need for water supply and led Morgan, the former president of the Quincy Water Works Co., to appear at a meeting of the city council and read a resolution which had been adopted by a citizens group, urging the immediate construction of a water works. The council appointed a committee that authorized the erection of a temporary water works with a budget of \$5,000. In March 1873, a boiler and steam pump were constructed in a building at the foot of Maine Street with a hand constructed pumping well for \$2,000. Cisterns at Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets were filled by a 6" main.

By August of 1873, the city contracted with Colonel Prince and granted the use of the city streets to construct and operate water works for the City of Quincy under a 30-year agreement. The City reserved the right to purchase the water works at cost, without interest, at any time within that period. Within 6 years, 10 miles of mains were laid and the Water Works Company purchased a six acre site at Moore's Mound (on Chestnut between 22nd and 24th Streets) for a sixteen million gallon reservoir. The city also owned two tanks by this time with a combined capacity of 190,000 gallons. The reservoir was eventually constructed in 1881-82.²

History of water supply to the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

On June 26, 1885, the Illinois General Assembly approved a bill allowing the establishment of a state home servicing the needs of disabled and retired veterans of the Mexican War and Civil War. The facility became the largest and oldest of the four state-owned veterans homes in Illinois. The site, purchased from the E. A. Dudley Estate by the State of Illinois, was located just north of Quincy, Illinois.³ A "Cottage Plan" was quickly developed and executed. By February 1887 the first buildings were ready for occupancy. The Home saw remarkable growth throughout the end of the nineteenth

¹ Wilcox, David F., ed. Quincy and Adams County: History and Representative Men. Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1919. pp 485.

² "From Quincy's Past; How Water System Grew and Grew," *The Quincy Herald Whig* (February 18, 1968) C3-C4.

³ Adams County Deed Record, Volume 127, pp. 8-10.

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century and the first half of the twentieth century to accommodate the ever-expanding number of veterans and their needs.

The first buildings erected at the Home were the headquarters building, commissary, boiler house and laundry, and eight T-shaped cottages. Pre-existing infrastructure associated with the Dudley Estate was also repaired as part of the original construction campaign which included work to the water mains and connections.⁴

As originally constructed, each of the cottages was serviced by running water supplied under contract with the City of Quincy. According to records from the Board of Trustees, "The water for the Home comes from the city works being led through mains which will deliver 288,000 gallons per day for the use of the institution if so much be needed. It is pure and unusually soft for river water is drawn from a channel of the Mississippi pumped into a reservoir of 20,000,000 gallons capacity and delivered from such an elevation that it will flow by gravity to the top of any of the buildings. A favorably arrangement as to its cost has been made with the company furnishing it."⁵

Furthermore, the Board of Trustees stated, "The water supply comes from the Quincy water works, at a cost of fifteen cents per thousand gallons. Owing to the capacity and elevation of the reservoir, a head is obtained sufficiently strong to throw a large stream over any of the buildings now under construction, thus according protection against fire second to no other intuition in the state."⁶

In early April 1888, J. A. Lowry, a newly admitted resident at the Home, wrote to friends and relatives back home in Effingham County and described his impressions of the facilities in Quincy as well as some insight into the infrastructure stating, "All here is lighted with gas and watered from the City waterworks and it comes in two parts—one through the boiler room here and one part is hot and other cold."⁷

It should be noted that the Home expanded rapidly in its early years. The first admission of residents to the Home occurred on March 3, 1887.⁸ By August 1888 the population reached 921 and by 1890 that number nearly doubled to 1,605 as registered in the

⁴ Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton, "Illinois Historic American Building Survey for the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (IL HABS No. A-2012-1)," Prepared by Fever River Research, 2012, pp 18.

⁵ Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, First Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy (Springfield, Illinois 1886), p. 9.

⁶ Ibid, pp. 17.

⁷ J. A Lowry, "Letter" [1888], Crossroad Trails, Effingham County Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. XI, No. 3 (1990): 40-41.

⁸ Superintendents report to the Board of Trustees, Second Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy (Springfield, Illinois 1888), p. 8.

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Trustee's report.⁹ With the increasing numbers came the appeal for additional buildings including 2 new cottages, additional boilers, additions to the hospital building, and an assembly building in addition to more farm animals and appropriations for repairs. The Biennial trustees reports in the late 1890s and early 1900s include long lists of repairs to the aging buildings and infrastructure as well as a host of new structures to accommodate the growing population of the Home. New infrastructure was necessitated as the Home's facilities expanded and additional acreage was added to the site.

By 1893 there were a total of forty-three buildings on the site as well as a farm to provide staple vegetables and dairy for the residents. The water for the dairy, cow-barn, sheds and piggery buildings came from a well located on high ground, pumped by windmill and distributed where needed.¹⁰ However, water to the main, occupied buildings on the site, was still being provided by outside sources in Quincy.¹¹

Leadership at the Home eventually recognized that it would be advantageous for the Home to source its own water rather than relying on the City of Quincy for supply. According to the 1910 Superintendents Report, "... twenty acres of land have been offered us, for the sum of \$8,100, and I have secured and recorded an option thereon. I respectfully urge an appropriation for the purchase of this tract. There is a spring on this land, lying close to our horse barns and the superintendent's residence, which is more than sufficient to supply the water for use in this part of the home, and the saving thus made would be sufficient to pay the interest on the purchase price of the property."¹²

In 1912 drawings were produced for a reservoir and pump house to be located adjacent to the spring along the south side of Cedar Creek.¹³ The plans were executed so that the pump house is called out in this location on the *Plot Plan of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home* dated to the 1930s. Presumably this pump house proved adequate at providing the Home's water supply until the water tower was constructed in 1957.

Water Tower Installation at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

In 1955 Illinois Governor William G. Stratton signed the bill for the state's 1955-57 capital improvements program. The bill included monetary allocations for approved

⁹ Report to the Trustees, Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy (Springfield, Illinois 1890), p. 5.

¹⁰ State of Illinois, "Brief History of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home Located at Quincy, Ill.," in Brief History of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Illinois (Chicago: John Morris Company, 1893), pp. 5.

¹¹ Fever River – Page 32.

¹² Superintendents report to the Board of Trustees, Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy (Springfield, Illinois 1910), p. 9.

¹³ Fever River – Page 51.

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construction projects, among which was \$117,500 for the construction of a water tower and water mains at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Quincy.¹⁴

By mid-1957 construction was underway and the *Quincy Bugle* reported that the installation of the 300,000 gallon, \$112,603 water tower would greatly increase the water pressure for the Home's facilities.¹⁵ By the close of 1957 the project was complete.¹⁶ The tower was designed, manufactured, and installed by the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel Company.

Pittsburgh-Des Moines, Inc. were one of the pre-eminent designers and manufacturers of steel water towers in the country for much of the twenty first century and advanced water technology significantly throughout their years of operation. They began as a small engineering partnership by William Jackson and Berkley Moss in 1892 when the two engineers developed the design of an elevated wood water tank in Boone, Iowa. By 1896 the pair developed steel tower design and patented the design as the "J&M Joist System." The company evolved and expanded into a corporation that supplied steel for landmark structures such as the Gateway Arch in St. Louis, Missouri or the vertical columns in the original World Trade Center towers in New York.¹⁷

Following installation of the new water tower, the home installed new water main lines throughout their campus. Drawings by the State of Illinois Department of Public Works and Resources dated April 1958 show new routes and connections for the extension of cold water mains at the Home.

Water Tower over time

In June 1977 the Capital Development Board, contracted by the Department of Veterans Affairs, published the Facility Evaluation and Multi-Year Rehabilitation Plan for the Illinois Veterans' Home in Quincy, Illinois. The report, a comprehensive evaluation of building and site conditions at the Home, made recommendations for a three-phase, multi-year approach for repairs and renovations. In the report, under Phase III Site Improvements, it was recommended that the water tank be painted, not a critical item and therefore reserved for the third and final phase, with an escalated cost estimated at \$8,481.00.¹⁸ According to the Engineer's Design Summary report in 2016, the water tower was painted in 1973 with a system that included a red lead paint primer.

¹⁴ "Alton Hospital Project OK'd," *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, July 6, 1955.

¹⁵ "New Water Tower," *Soldiers' Home Bugle* (January 1957.01 Vol. V_No. 6), p. 15.

¹⁶ "IMS&A Tour the Home," *Soldiers' Home Bugle* (May 1957.05 Vol. V_No. 10), p. 11.

¹⁷ Jim Foster, *Towering Over America: The 100 Year History of Pitt-Des Moines, Inc.* (Self-published: 1992).

¹⁸ Capital Development Board for the Department of Veterans' Affairs, *Facility Evaluation and Multi-year Facility Rehabilitation Plan for the Illinois Veterans' Home, Quincy, Illinois.* p. 131.

Presumably this date might have been misprinted and was intended to read at a time after 1977.¹⁹

In 1993 the Illinois Capital Development Board (CDB) approved and allocated funds to rehabilitate the Water Tower and subsequent testing on the lead content was undertaken in 1994. After the quantity of lead was determined, an adhesion by tape test on the lead paint was performed. Determination that tank was not a candidate for overcoating and should be considered for total lead removal. In 1995 a scope of work was outlined to scrape and repaint the water tower's interior and exterior and the project was bid. A single high bid to descale and repaint was determined to be too high, exceeding the cost to demolish the water tower and build new. As the tower was still functioning, the Director of Facilities requested cancellation of the project in August 1996.

Outbreaks of Legionnaires' disease, a bacterial disease largely caused by a contaminated water source, began to arise in 2015 at the Illinois Veterans Home. In response, the Home completed an extensive renovation of its plumbing systems which included the construction of a new water treatment plant. Prior to the new permanent water plant, a temporary water plant was created where additional chemical treatments were made to the water received from the City of Quincy.²⁰

The water tower was decommissioned in May 2016 at which point its piping was cut, capped, and tower drained during an emergency water upgrade CDB project. The tower was last utilized as a secondary chlorination injection point into the potable water system. This tower normally served as tanked water capacity for fire suppression systems and emergency water supply on campus.

Part II. Structural/Design Information

A. General Statement:

- 1. Character:** The water tower is comprised of a semi-ellipsoid tank supported by six steel tube legs equidistant around the tower with a central pier at the underside of the tank. The tower was assembled using a series of bolts and welded connections.
- 2. Condition of fabric:** The steel components that make up the tower are exhibiting signs of severe rust staining, particularly on the top half of the tank which is most exposed to

¹⁹ Poepping, Stone, Bach & Associates, Inc., Emergency Upgrades to IVH Water Tower, Engineer's Design Summary (January 5, 2016), p. 1.

²⁰ Legionnaires' Disease <https://www2.illinois.gov/veterans/Pages/Legionnaires.aspx>

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the elements. Surface paint has weathered such that the red lead primer paint is exposed in several locations. The water tower is not currently in use.

B. Description:

1. **Materials:** The support tower and the tank are painted steel, assembled using a series of bolts and welded connections, all highly detailed in the original drawings for the water tower. The structure sits atop monolithically poured reinforced piers in the ground.
2. **Dimensions:** The tank (design no. 24210) and tower (design no. 24314) were designed by the Pittsburgh-Des Moines Co. The entire structure from ground to top of the tank is approximately 145'-0" tall.

The semi-ellipsoid tank is 44'-0" diameter at its widest and was built to hold 300,000 gallons of water. The capacity line of the tank is 140'-9" from the ground. The wall of the water tank is comprised of steel plates of varying thicknesses welded together. The overall height of the tank is approximately 40'-0" tall.

The tank is supported by six legs, each leg is a steel tube 24" in diameter. The legs are spaced equidistant around the tank and connected to each other with a series of struts and spider rods. The central pier at the underside of the tank is 5'-0" in diameter.

The tower is equipped with a balcony with a railing around the perimeter of the tank at its widest point. The distance from the ground to the balcony landing is 123'-0 ½".

3. **Layout:** The tank is essentially circular in plan, with legs spaced equidistantly at the perimeter around a central support. There is a steel ladder affixed to the northern most leg that allows access to the tank from the ground level. The ladder has intermediate landing balconies at each of the major connection in the legs and a cage at the top balcony landing.
4. **Auxiliary structures:** A small painted wood storage shed on a concrete pad is located on the ground at the base of the tower, towards the north end of the footprint of the water tower. The shed is not associated with the function of the water tower.

C. Mechanicals/Operation: Although this tower is no longer in use, it once functioned as a typical water tower. Clean, treated water was pumped up into the tower, where it was stored in the large tank structure. When the campus needed water, water from the tower utilized gravity to provide high water pressure to the end user.

The primary function of water towers is to pressurize water for distribution. Elevating the water high above the pipes that distribute it throughout the surrounding building or community ensures

that hydrostatic pressure, driven by gravity, forces the water down and through the system. Because they work with gravity, water towers have to be taller than the buildings they're providing water to in order to reach the highest floors where water is supplied.

D. Site Information: The water tower is located just south of the railroad tracks along the north property boundary of the Home. The tracks loosely follow along the curve of Cedar Creek which are located just to the north of the tracks. The site immediately below the water tower is flat and covered with grass. There is shed structure immediately under the tank at grade. A power station is located just west of the tower and the truck garage and a parking lot is located to the east of the tower.

Part III. Sources of Information

A. Primary Sources:

Adams County. Deed Record. Recorder's Office. Quincy, Illinois.

"Alton Hospital Project OK'd," *The Edwardsville Intelligencer*, July 6, 1955.

Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy. *First Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy*. Springfield, Illinois, 1886.

_____. *Second Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy*. Springfield, Illinois, 1888.

_____. *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy*. Springfield, Illinois, 1890.

_____. *Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy*. Springfield, Illinois, 1910.

"From Quincy's Past; How Water System Grew and Grew," *The Quincy Herald Whig*, February 18, 1968.

"IMS&A Tour the Home," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, May 1957, Vol. V_No. 10.

Lowry, J. A. Letter [1888]. Crossroad Trails, Effingham County

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Genealogical Society Newsletter. Volume XI, No. 3, 1990. pp. 40-41.

Mansberger, Floyd and Christopher Stratton, "Illinois Historic American Building Survey for the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (IL HABS No. A-2012-1)." Prepared by Fever River Research, 2012.

"New Water Tower," *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, January 1957, Vol. V_No. 6.

Poepping, Stone, Bach & Associates, Inc. (PBSA), *Emergency Upgrades to IVH Water Tower: Engineer's Design Summary*, January 5, 2016.

B. Secondary Sources:

Collins, William H. and Cicero F. Perry. *Past and Present of the City of Quincy and Adams County, Illinois*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1905.

Curry, Charles H. *History of the Illinois Veterans' Home*. Quincy: White House Press, n.d. [1976?

Foster, Jim & Rich Lundgren. *Towering Over America: The 100 Year History of Pitt-Des Moines, Inc.* Self-published, 1992.

Higgins, Floyd. *A Promise Kept: The Story of the Illinois Veterans Home at Quincy*. Quincy, IL: Illinois Veterans Home, 1996.

Portrait and Biographical Record of Adams County, Illinois. Chicago: Chapman Brothers, 1892.

State of Illinois. "History of the Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy," in: *Brief History of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Illinois*. Chicago: John Morris Company, Printers, 1893.

Wilcox, David F., ed. *Quincy and Adams County: History and Representative Men*. Chicago and New York: Lewis Publishing Company, 1919.

C. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

PSBA (Poepping, Stone & Bach) performed the engineering report as cited in this report. Sparrow Plumbing performed repairs to the water tower. It is possible that either of these companies could have records on file relating to the water tower that were not explored.

Part V. Supplemental Information

A. Maps:

Plot Plan of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home shows the original pump house adjacent to Cedar Creek.

Various site plans found in the Engineers Office at the Quincy Veterans Home were also reviewed.

Sanborn Map Company. *Sanborn Insurance Map for Quincy, Illinois, Volume One*. New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1927 (revised 1950 and 1957).

B. Images:

Figure 1: Water tower construction photos.

Figure 2: Recently constructed water tower in 1957.

Figure 3: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, circa 1930.

Figure 4: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, circa 1955.

Figure 5: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home 1971.

Figure 6: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home 2012.

Figure 7: Sketch Plan of the Water Tower.

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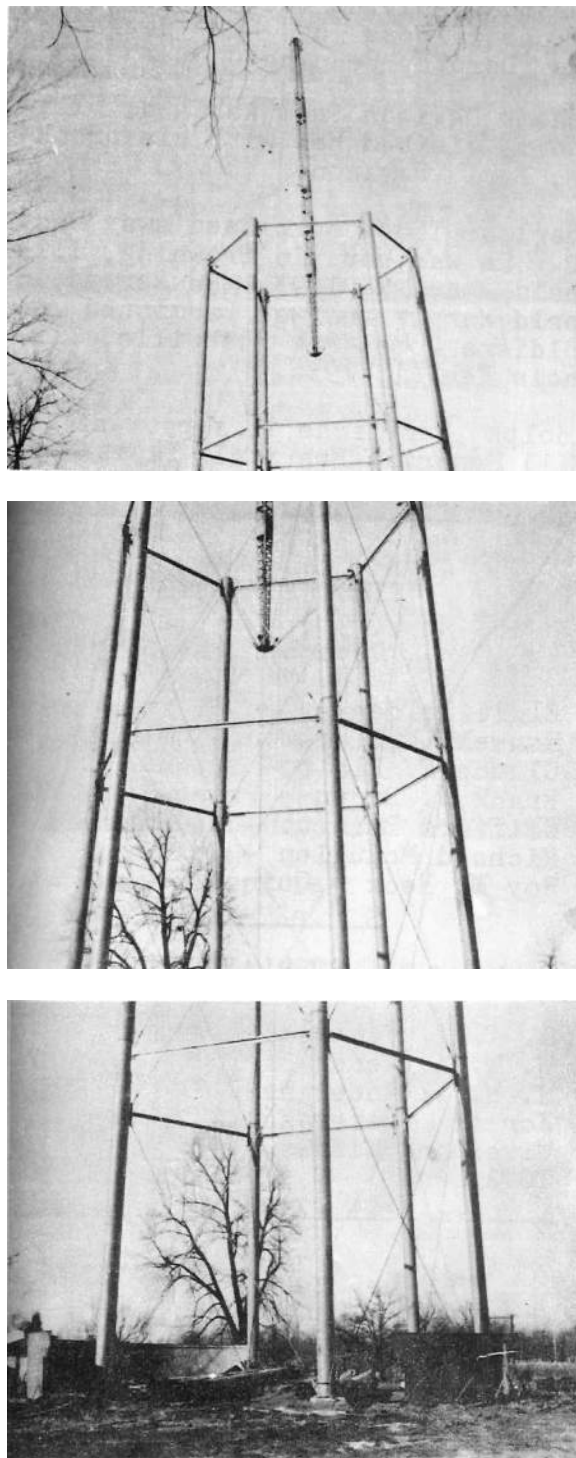


Figure 1: Water tower construction photos. Source: *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, January 1957.

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Figure 2: Recently constructed water tower in 1957. Source: *Soldiers' Home Bugle*, May 1957.

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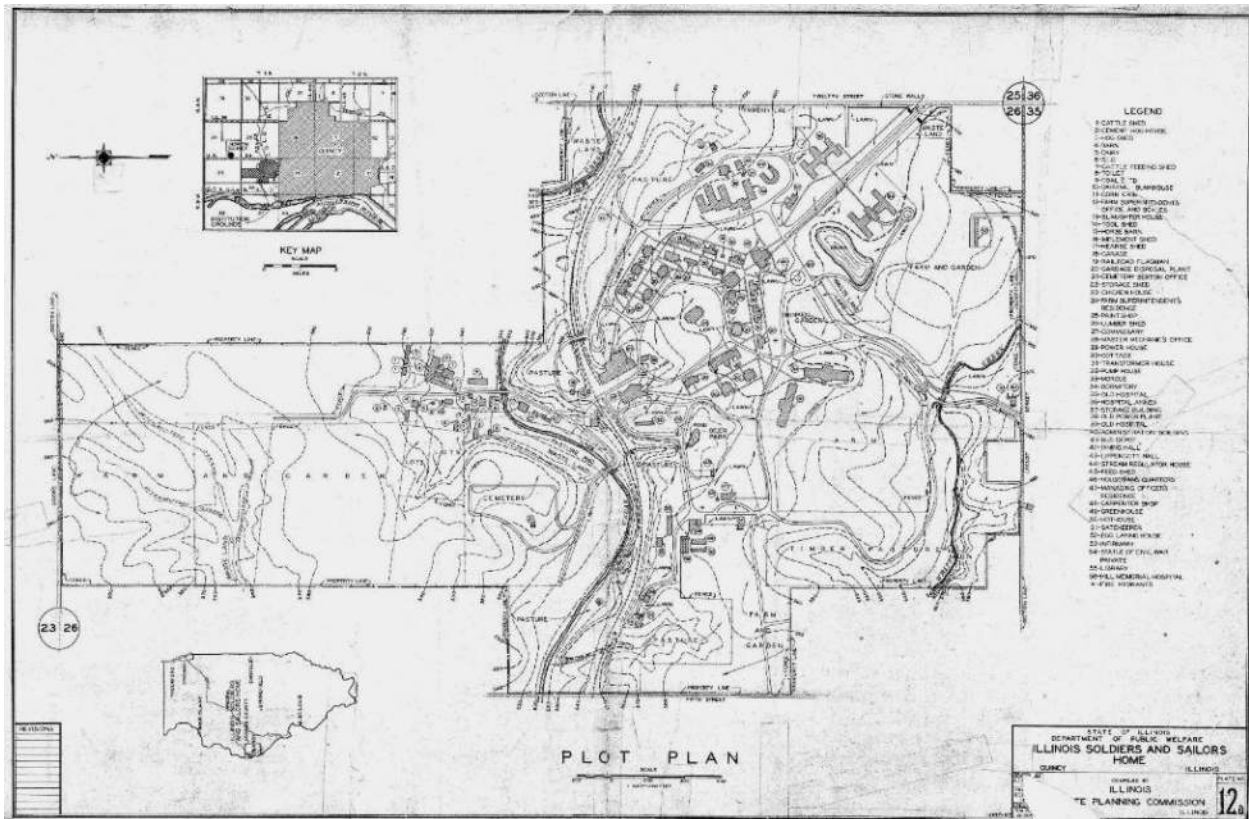


Figure 3: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, circa 1930. The pump house, identified as “32” by the legend, is located adjacent to the creek in the northwestern most part of the map. Source: State of Illinois, Department of Public Welfare, Sheet No. 12a, n.d.

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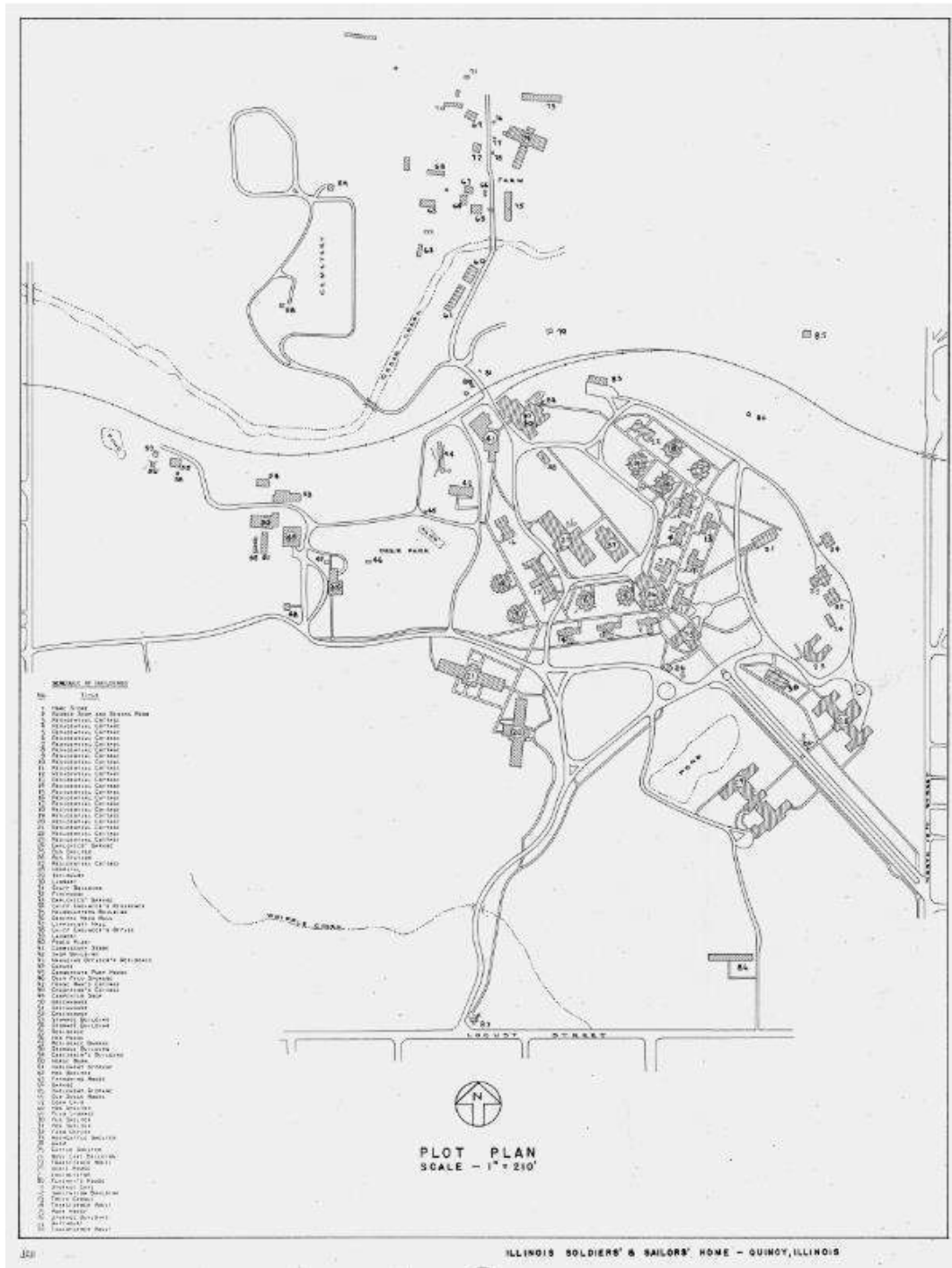


Figure 4: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, circa 1955. The pump house is identified as “85” by the legend. Source: Fever River Research 2012, p. 94.

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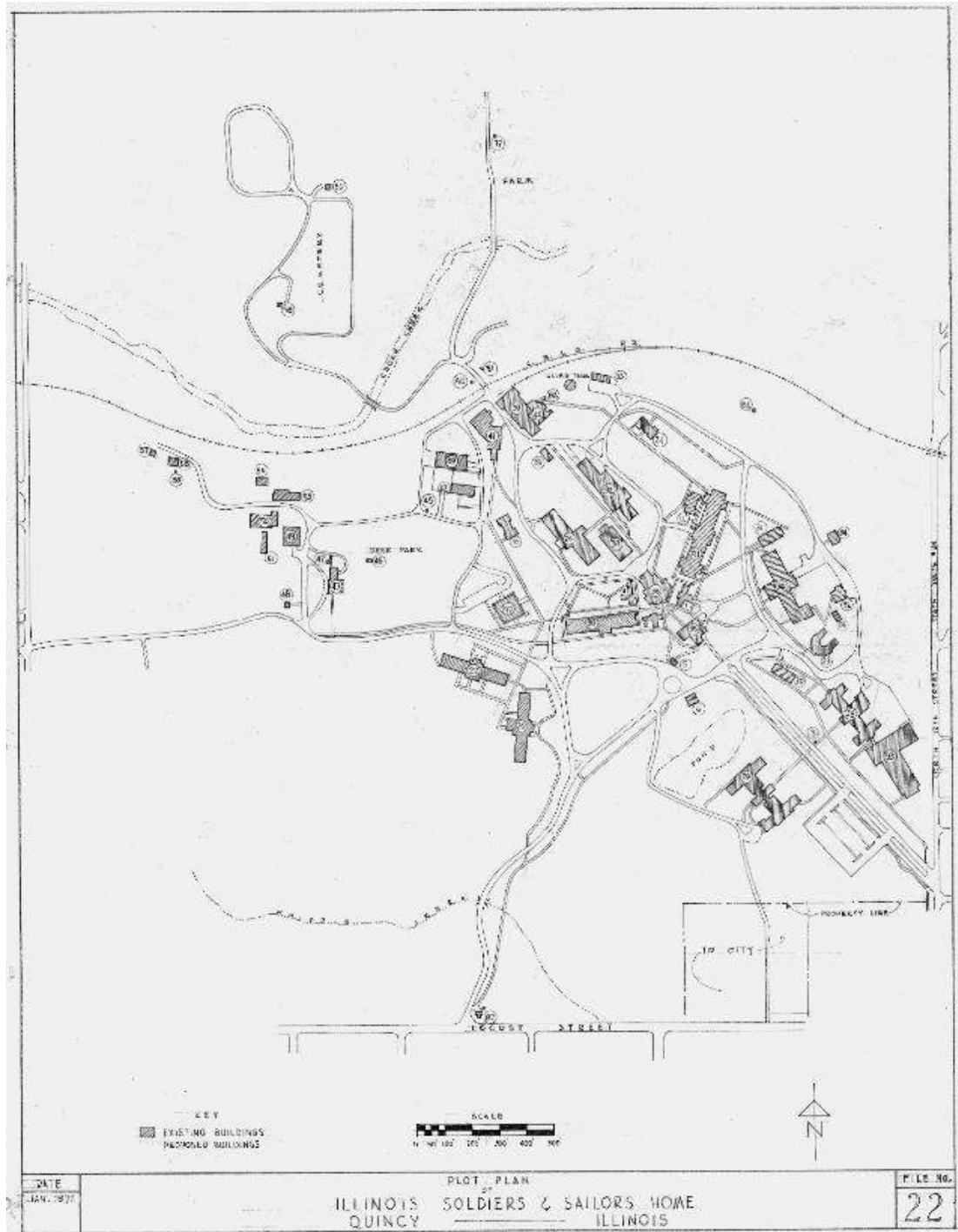


Figure 5: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, 1971. The pump house is no longer on the map. The water tower is identified, located at the northern boundary of the Home, just south of the railroad tracks. Source: File No. 22, 1971.

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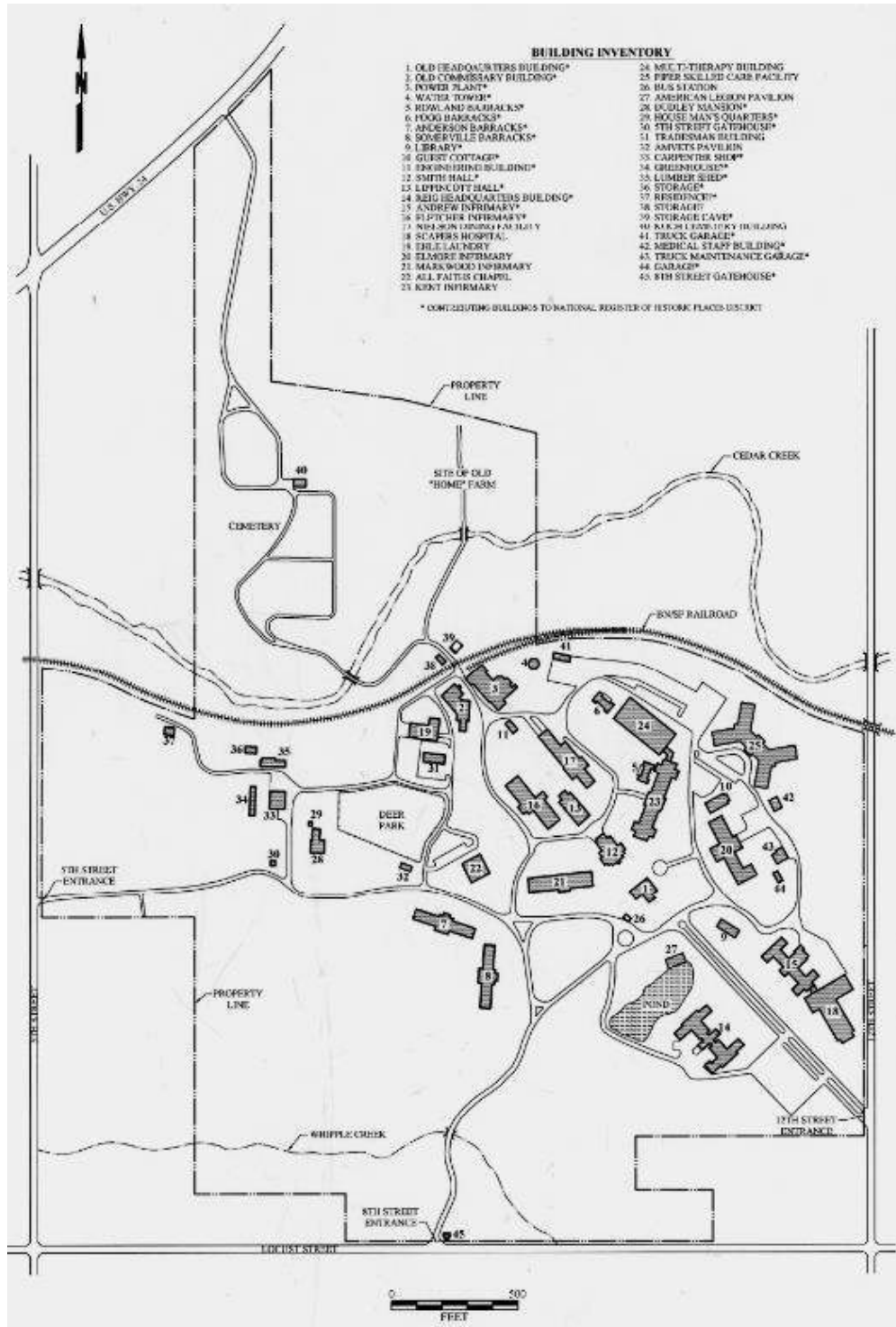


Figure 6: Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, 2012. Source: Fever River Research 2012, p. 98.

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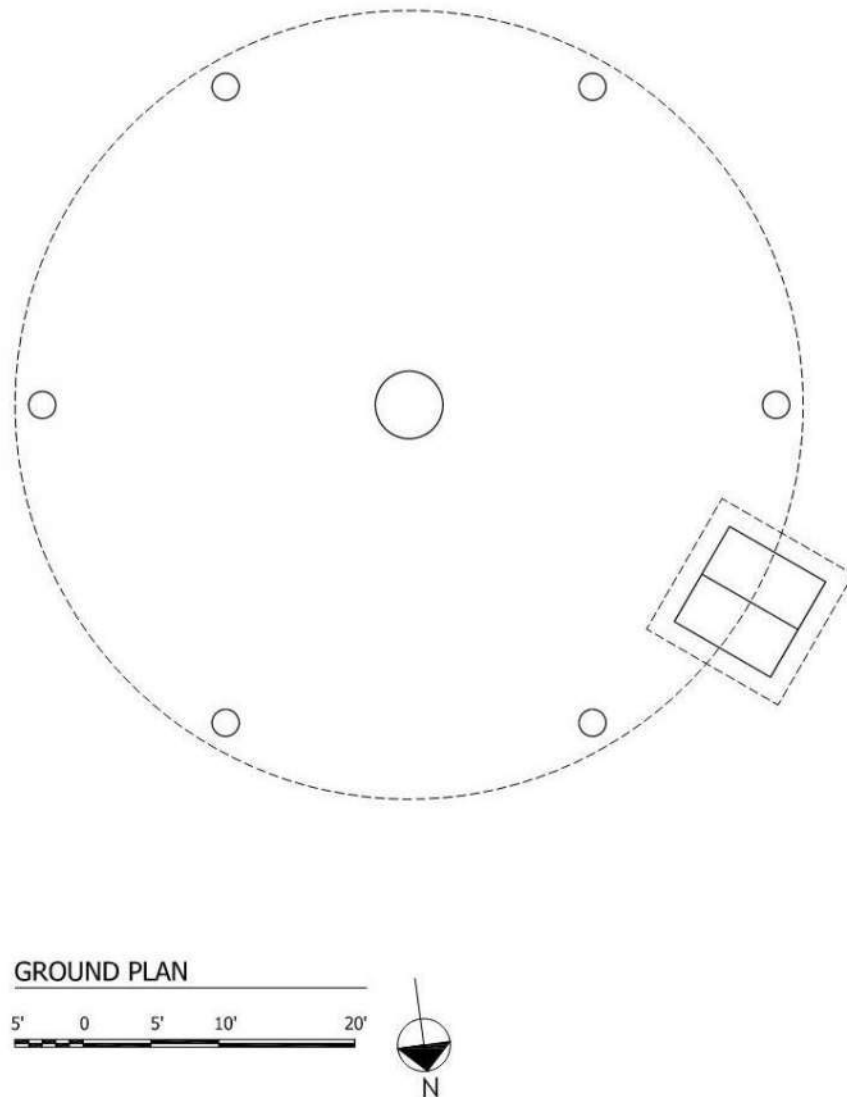


Figure 7: Sketch Plan of the Water Tower showing location of the shed below the tower. Drawn by HPZS.

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Leslie Schwartz, Photographer, November 2021

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