

Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (Quincy Veterans' Home)  
1707 North 12th Street  
SE1/4, Section 26  
Township 1 South, Range 9 West  
Quincy  
Adams County  
Illinois

IL HABS No. A-2012-1

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

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## ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

### ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME IL HABS No. A-2012-1

- Location: The Soldiers and Sailors' Home is predominately located within the SE1/4, 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. Although the Home is currently located within the city of Quincy, it was originally situated on farm grounds located immediately north of the community, approximately ¾-mile from the Mississippi River bluff line, and along the south banks of Cedar Creek. 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.
- Present Owner: The buildings and grounds associated with the Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Quincy are owned by the State of Illinois, and administered by the Illinois Veterans Administration.<sup>1</sup>
- Present Occupant: Illinois Veterans Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs
- Present Use: The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Quincy, now known as the Quincy Veterans' Home (and previously the Illinois Veterans' Home), still functions in its original capacity as a facility for the care of elderly veterans and their spouses. Although the facility still maintains its original function, the buildings and grounds have evolved over the years with many of its original buildings having become obsolete. Many such buildings have been replaced over the years with more modern structures that better meet the needs of the veterans housed at the facility. Building No. 11—which is the focus of this study—currently is vacant and awaiting demolition.

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<sup>1</sup> The Home was initially operated by a Board of Trustees under the supervision of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities. In 1909, the authority for the Home and other charitable institutions in Illinois were transferred to the Board of Administration. In 1917, the Board of Administration was abolished and the Home came under the guidance of the Department of Public Welfare where it remained until 1961. In 1961, the Department of Mental Health assumed jurisdiction of the facility. In 1963, the Department of Children and Family Services "assumed responsibility for the non-psychiatric services and facilities of the Department of Mental Health" which included the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Quincy, as well as the Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington (which was closed at that time). In 1973, the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home was renamed the Illinois Veterans' Home, which was transferred to the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs in 1976 (See Illinois State Archives, Record Group 259, Illinois Veterans' Home).

Statement of Significance: The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Quincy (presently known as the Quincy Veterans' Home) was founded in 1886. It was the first facility of its kind established in Illinois by the State of Illinois for the care of its veterans. Beginning in 1866, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) began constructing what was to be a series of ten "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, and they pre-staged the modern system of veterans' medical centers.<sup>2</sup> In 1885-86, following this national model of "homes" established by the NHDVS, the State of Illinois constructed a similar "home" for veterans in Quincy. The State of Illinois took a different approach to the care of its veterans than the NHDVS by establishing what they called a "Cottage Plan" of housing. Instead of the large dormitory-style barracks favored at NHDVS "homes," the State of Illinois developed a series of smaller structures set in a campus-like atmosphere with dining facilities present in each cottage (and not in a larger cafeteria setting). Such an approach, it was believed, would foster a more home-like atmosphere for the aging veterans. Shortly thereafter, accommodations were added to house the veterans' spouses also.

The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home is one the largest and oldest of the four state-owned veterans homes in Illinois.<sup>3</sup> Additionally, it is one of the older and largest of the state-operated veterans' homes in the nation. Although not formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Quincy Veterans' Home has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health/medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). The period of significance for the historic district is 1886 (original construction) through 1962 (the 50-year cut-off of the National Register). Two-thirds of the buildings currently

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<sup>2</sup> In 1930, the NHDVS was dissolved, and its ten branches were integrated into the newly created Veterans Administration (VA).

<sup>3</sup> The other three veterans' homes in Illinois are located at Anna (Union County; opened in August 1994), LaSalle (LaSalle County, opened in December 1990), and Manteno (Kankakee County, opened in 1986). Additionally, the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs operates the Prince Home at Manteno (opened in 2007), and additionally the State of Illinois once operated the Soldiers Home (Chicago), the Logan Home (Maywood Home for Soldiers' Widows), the Soldiers' Widows Home (Wilmington), and the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home (Normal, 1865-1893) (see State of Illinois, "Brief History of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home Located in Normal, Illinois: 1865-1893" in *Brief History of the Charitable Institutions of the State of Illinois*, [Chicago: John Morris Company, 1893]).

present at the Quincy Veterans' Home date from the period of significance.

## Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

#### 1. Date(s) of Erection:

The first episode of construction at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home began in early June 1885 and was completed by January 1886 (being ready for occupancy by February 1887) (see Figure 5). During this initial phase of construction, sixteen cottages, the Administration Building (Building No. 40; also known as the Headquarters Building), a Power House (Building No. 29), and a Commissary (Building No. 27; originally known as the Kitchen and Freight House) were constructed. Buildings surviving from the original phase of construction are few in number, and include the Administration Building, the Power House, and the Commissary. The 1890s and early 1900s were a period of rapid, and relatively constant, growth for the facility. By the early 1930s, over 50 major buildings were present on the campus. Beginning in the latter 1950s and 1960s, many of the older buildings on the campus were demolished and replaced by newer structures.

#### 2. Architect:

The original architect for the Soldiers and Sailors Home at Quincy was Major Smith M. Randolph, of Chicago, Illinois. According to one source, "Mr. Randolph was born in 1837, near New Brunswick, N. J.; being one of the youngest of a large family he received only ordinary advantages of school and academic education, continuing his studies after entering the office of his brother, who was a thorough and accomplished engineer."<sup>4</sup> During the Civil War years, Smith Randolph served with distinction in the Chicago Board of Trade Battery, suggesting that he may have relocated to that city sometime prior to the Civil War:

After the war Mr. Randolph joined his brother in St. Louis, remaining there until 1871, after the great fire, when he returned to Chicago. During the six years Mr. Randolph practiced in St. Louis, the firm of Randolph Brothers received a fair share of patronage. In the division of duties the younger brother made the designs and controlled the drafting room, and in that capacity he

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<sup>4</sup> Goodspeed Publishing Company, *Industrial Chicago: The Building Interests (Volume 1)* (Chicago: Goodspeed Publishing Company, 1891), pp. 610-611 (<http://www.ebooksread.com/authors-eng/goodspeed-publishing-co/industrial-chicago-volume-v1-doo/page-86-industrial-chicago-volume-v1-doo.shtml>).

designed many of the public and private buildings erected in those years in that city and throughout that and other states. He took great interest in public affairs, and in 1870 [Missouri] Governor McClurg appointed him a police commissioner, to fill the term of one he had removed. He was elected president of the board of commissioners, and by Mayor Cole was appointed a member of the board of health. Entering upon these duties under the most trying circumstances, he developed so much wisdom, fairness and firmness, as to silence all opposition and at the end of his term retired amid expressions of regret from all parties.<sup>5</sup>

An 1890s history of industrial Chicago noted that:

Mr. Randolph's practice by preference is principally in the line of heavy commercial buildings, although his skill has been shown in many charming designs and his thoroughness manifested in the minute conveniences, thorough ventilation and other requirements of modern homes and public buildings, among other buildings of his designing may be mentioned, the Second Presbyterian church and the Temple building, of St. Louis; Normal school, Kirksville, Mo.; Soldiers and Sailors' Home, of Quincy, Ill.; Lake View high school, Freeport high school, Blake hall of theological seminary, at Morgan Park; residences of H. C. Durand, at Lake Forest; Edwin Fowler, at St. Louis; Governor Hamilton, at Kenwood; and in the city those of A. L. Sweet, H. H. Kohlsaat, E. M. Phelps, J. C. McMullen, J. H. Dole and W. W. Clark, while some of his designs for commercial buildings may be seen at Nos. 42 to 50 Wabash avenue, Nos. 233 to 241 Jackson street, Nos. 180 and 182 Quincy street, Nos. 222 to 226 Franklin street, Nos. 14 and 16 North Canal street, and Nos. 152 to 158 Lake street.<sup>6</sup>

Randolph was a member of the American Institute of Architects (1889-1894) and the Western Architects Association (1884 to 1889). Little is known about his latter career.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Hannah and Holmes write that: "The Randolph Brothers of St. Louis are listed in Edwards' *St. Louis Directory. 1870-71*, as M. and S. M. Randolph, architects, rooms 3 and 5, Temple Building, at the northwest corner of Walnut and 5th. In 1872 the listing is for Malin Randolph only, a listing again carried in 1873 in Gould's *St. Louis Directory*. After that date the listings are discontinued. The standard architectural references yield no further information on these architects. They exemplify a number of obscure midwestern [sic] workers in the building art whose story awaits the illuminating effect of further research and historical investigation" (Sheila M. Hannah and M. Patricia Holmes, "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form: Dent County Courthouse, Salem, Missouri" [1971]; <http://www.dnr.mo.gov/shpo/nps-nr/72000711.pdf>).

<sup>6</sup> Goodspeed Publishing Company, p. 611

<sup>7</sup> <http://eng.archinform.net/arch/211450.htm>.

The selection of *Major* Randolph as the architect for this substantial project may have been influenced by his experiences as veteran, as well as with his experience with health related issues during his previous commissions. Nonetheless, several issues developed that resulted in his resignation from this post shortly after the facility was completed (See discussion in text below).

Besides the project architect, this large construction project also entailed the hiring of a consulting engineer. Records indicate that the engineer hired during the early phase of the project was a Captain E. C. Nichols of Kansas City, Missouri. Currently, little is known about Nichols.

As will be discussed later in the text, an individual named Isaac Smead appears to have made a significant, albeit unaccredited, contribution to the design of the original structures' interior privies (see discussion in Part I, Section B.4—Modernization of Cottage Designs, which discusses the original design and use of dry-earth closets and/or interior water closets). Subsequent litigation by Smead and/or his attorneys may have been one of the reasons for Randolph's resignation as project architect.

3. Original and Subsequent Owners:

The original 139.37 acres of land on which the Soldiers and Sailors' Home was constructed was purchased from the E. A. Dudley Estate by the State of Illinois for \$7,000. The deed was recorded with the Adams County Clerk on February 6, 1886. The City of Quincy had arranged the sale in hopes of securing the veteran's home for Quincy.<sup>8</sup> This land was held by the E. A. Dudley Estate from 1879 through 1886, and by E. A. Dudley from 1851 through 1879.

4. Builders, Contractors, Suppliers:

One of the first construction contracts for the Home was awarded to William Harlen for the construction of the Headquarters Building in April-May of 1886. Harlen was a Chicago contractor, and subsequently used a lithographic image of the Headquarters Building on his company letterhead. Later on, a contract was awarded to the Quincy firm of Larkworthy and Menke for construction of the remaining buildings (8 cottages). W. B. Larkworthy was a local contractor-builder whereas F. W. Menke was a "contractor and stone quarryman." Later in 1886—once construction had progressed sufficiently to allow installation of the steam heating, plumbing, and gas fittings—another contract was awarded to Doherty and Everett of Kansas City for these services.

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<sup>8</sup> Adams County Deed Record, Volume 127, pp. 8-10.

The intent of the Trustees and consulting architect was to use suppliers of local building materials as much as possible. The original plan was to construct the “utility buildings of Quincy rubble stone work, the executive building of the same material, partially dressed in random range work and the cottages of Quincy selected brick work, all with trimmings of dressed Salem stone and terra cotta.”<sup>9</sup> The architect noted that:

...hollow tiles will be used for partitions and wall furrings. Ceilings will be of wood; timbers dressed up and exposed to view; the floors double thickness with asbestos between; the lower floor finished on the bottom to show as ceiling below; the wood work in executive building will be red oak, that in cottage will be of Georgia pine, all finished in the natural wood.... This design has been to use as little wood as possible, and while no part of the work can be called fire-proof except the vaults, the whole is as near incombustible as moderate expenditure will permit.<sup>10</sup>

5. Original Plans:

Although original construction drawings from the 1880s are limited in number, several drawings prepared by Randolph dating from the original construction episode have survived and are included (in a reduced format) in the attached Cover Document Supplemental Materials (and in an electronic format on the accompanying Compact Disks). Of particular interest are the plans and elevations of the Headquarters Building, and the first cottages constructed in the late 1880s. Architectural plans from the 1890s and first couple of decades of the twentieth century also have survived, albeit in an incomplete format. Many of these plans also have been presented in the attached Supplemental Materials (and on Compact Disk). All plans referencing Building No. 11 were reproduced with this document (see IL HABS No. A-2012-1-A Supplemental Materials) (See Part III.A for more information).

B. Historical Context:

1. Development of a National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers

Government programs relating to the compensation of veterans dates back to the earliest years of the Republic, beginning with a pension act passed in 1789 by the First Congress. Subsequent legislation sought to reward veterans for their past service in the form of land, which was something the government had much more

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<sup>9</sup> 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. 26.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 28.

of at this time than cash. The Act of 1791, for instance, allowed any veteran who had served in the Revolutionary War to claim 100 acres of land. Land grants also were given to veterans of the War of 1812. A notable example of this was the Military Tract in western Illinois, a 3.5 million-acre reserve lying between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers specifically set aside for veterans. Qualified applicants could receive 160 acres of land. Underlying all this legislation was the idea that while veterans deserved to be rewarded for their service, the government's post-war obligations to them could be adequately fulfilled in monetary terms (pensions and land).

The United States government assumed a very limited role in providing direct long-term care for veterans prior to the Civil War (1861-1865). The only federal facilities designed for such assistance were the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia and the Soldiers' Home in Washington D.C. The Naval Asylum was authorized by Congress in 1811 but did not actually open until 1833. It accepted officers who had formerly served as seamen or marines. The Soldiers' Home, which was established in 1851, admitted both officers and enlisted men from the Army who were elderly and/or disabled.<sup>11</sup> The modest size of the United States' peacetime military during this era limited the need for additional facilities like the Soldier's Home and Naval Asylum.

This situation changed as a result of the Civil War. This scope of this conflict far surpassed any of those the country previously had been involved in, both in terms of the number of service personnel involved and casualties. On the Union side alone, there was a reported 2,893,304 enlisted personnel, while the Confederacy had somewhere between 1,277,890 and 1,406,180 enlistees. Over 600,000 soldiers died during the war, and thousands of others were wounded in battle. In 1861, neither side was adequately prepared for the medical challenges they ultimately would face, but their capabilities improved over the course of the war. Soldiers wounded in battle were treated first at field hospitals and then transported to more permanent facilities located behind the lines. Some of the largest military hospitals were located in the respective capitals of Washington D. C. and Richmond. Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond, which was established early in 1862, was equipped with 6,000 beds and was the largest in the South. During the three years it was in operation, Chimborazo treated 76,000 patients. Washington had multiple hospitals and convalescent camps in its environs during the war, including Carver, Stanton, and Campbell Hospitals. Many other military hospitals were established around the North, typically being located at key transportation points.<sup>12</sup> One example was the hospital at Mound City, which was

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<sup>11</sup> Matthew D. Rector, "The Early Development, Design, and Construction of the Marion Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," Masters thesis (Ball State University, 2002), p. 7. The Soldiers' Home also was a popular summer retreat for Presidents during the latter half of the nineteenth century, most notably Abraham Lincoln.

<sup>12</sup> National Library of Medicine, *Medicine of the Civil War* (Bethesda, Maryland: National Library of Medicine, n.d.).

located just upstream from the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.<sup>13</sup>

The war gave the United States government extensive experience in the administration of large numbers of wounded soldiers, thousands of whom were permanently crippled and still required care after the cessation of hostilities. The existing Soldiers' Home and Naval Asylum clearly were inadequate to accommodate the needs of these men, and, as noted above, these facilities were designed for Regulars rather than Volunteers, who represented the vast majority of the men who had served. Moreover, the previous system of allowing land grants could hardly be considered a just reward for service now that the Homestead Act (1862) allowed anyone to gain title to 160 acres of land for a nominal fee after five years of occupation. In an earlier era, veterans unable or having no desire to settle on their grant could at least sell it to another party and derive some measure of profit from it (albeit usually quite modest). Land had little value for a disabled veteran incapable of farming it. In order to address this situation, Congress passed legislation authorizing the creation of a National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors, which President Lincoln subsequently signed into law on March 3, 1865. Management of the National Asylum initially was placed in the hands of 100 so-called "incorporators." The size of this body soon proved too cumbersome, however, and in 1866 it was reduced to a twelve-member Board of Managers. In 1873, the National Asylum was renamed the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS)—known colloquially as the "Old Soldiers Home"—a designation it retained until 1930. Benjamin F. Butler of Massachusetts played an important role in the early development of the organization, serving both as President and Treasurer of the Board of Managers for a time.<sup>14</sup> Butler had previously served as a Major General of Volunteers during the war and later was a member of Congress (1867-1875).

The Eastern Branch of the NHDVS was established at Togus, Maine in 1866. This was followed in succession by the Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio (1867), Northwestern Branch at Milwaukee, Wisconsin (1867), and the Southern Branch at Hampton, Virginia (1870). Additional branches were added over the years to accommodate the aging population of Union Civil War veterans. The 1880s saw the establishment of the Western Branch near Leavenworth, Kansas (1885), the

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<sup>13</sup> A National Cemetery was established in association with this hospital. Mound City also was the location of a naval shipyard during the Civil War. Refer to Schroeder-Lein (2009) for a discussion of wartime homes for the care of soldiers during the Civil War years. These homes were generally run by local ladies and aid societies, particularly in larger cities. In Illinois, there were soldiers' homes during the Civil War years in Chicago, Springfield, Centralia, and Cairo, and possibly in Alton and Odin (cf, pp. 198). The Illinois State Sanitary Bureau (which was later renamed the Illinois State Sanitary Commission) was organized in Springfield in August 1862 with John Williams in charge. This organization maintained agents in a variety of locations to assist Illinois soldiers (Glenna R Schroeder-Lein. "'Your work is truly a good one': Illinoisans and Soldiers' Homes during the Civil War," *Journal of Illinois History*, Volume 11, Number 3, 2009, p. 197).

<sup>14</sup> Veterans Administration, "National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS)," available at <http://va.gov/facmgt/historic/NHDVS.asp>.



Pacific Branch near Santa Monica, California (1885), and the Marion Branch at Marion, Indiana (1888). Danville, established in 1898, was the eighth branch founded.<sup>15</sup> The political clout of veterans no doubt contributed to the steady expansion of the NHDVS during this period. Veterans represented one of the most important constituencies in the country during the late nineteenth century, and their needs could not easily be ignored. The fact some of the most prominent politicians in the country had served in the war provided additional support for the NHDVS. Circa 1900, the NHDVS was caring for over 20,000 members at its different branches. Three additional facilities would be established by the Home in the early twentieth century: the Mountain Branch at Johnson City, Tennessee (1901), the Battle Mountain Sanatorium at Hot Springs, South Dakota (1902), and the Bath Branch at Bath, New York (1929).<sup>16</sup>

In terms of organization, the NHDVS branches resembled the United States Army. Members (as the residents were referred to) were governed by the Articles of War, wore military uniforms, and were assigned to barracks with company designations.<sup>17</sup> This followed a model previously established at the ante-bellum Naval Asylum and Soldiers' Home.<sup>18</sup> The facilities provided at the branches, however, generally exceeded those found at the typical military post and often included chapels, libraries, beer halls, band stands, amusement halls, and theaters. In addition, the branches sometimes had farms and shops associated with them, which provided training and employment opportunities for members.<sup>19</sup>

Membership to the National Home initially was limited to volunteer soldiers who had been disabled in service to the Union during in the Civil War, but in 1871 it was expanded to include veterans of the War of 1812 and Mexican War. In 1884, any disabled veteran (including sailors and marines) was allowed admission to the Home, provided his disability was not the result of service against the United States.<sup>20</sup> Veterans who had served against "hostile Indians" became eligible for admission in 1908, and the following year eligibility was extended to those who had served in Philippines, China, and Alaska.<sup>21</sup> Veterans of United States

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid; National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, *Illustrated History of the Danville Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Danville, Illinois*. Danville, Illinois: National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, p. 6.

<sup>16</sup> Veterans Administration.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Rector, p. 8.

<sup>19</sup> Veterans Administration.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Edwards et al., p. 8.2.

Colored Troops were as eligible for admission as their white counterparts, although some degree of segregation was followed (numbers permitting) in regards to barracks and dining table assignment.<sup>22</sup>

A number of states established their own soldiers' homes following the Civil War. The Bath Branch of the NHDVS, for instance, originally was founded as the New York State Soldier and Sailor Home in 1877. The drive for the creation of such a facility in Illinois began during the middle 1880s, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). On February 18, 1885, during the annual Illinois State Encampment of the GAR, the department commander stated the need for a soldiers and sailors' home in Illinois and recommended "that each of our posts, in its organized capacity, and each and every one of our 20,000 members use all honorable means toward the attainment of this object." On June 26 of that same year, 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 bill appropriated \$200,000 towards the construction costs. Thirty-five different towns were considered at possible sites for the Old Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and Quincy, in Adams County, ultimately was selected. The Home was dedicated in October 1886.<sup>23</sup> That same year, the GAR initiated a campaign to establish a similar facility in Indiana. The Indiana State Soldiers' Home, located outside Lafayette, opened its doors in 1896.<sup>24</sup> In 1888, Congress authorized the Board of Managers of the NHDVS to pay \$100 per annum for each veteran residing at an approved state veterans' home who might otherwise be eligible for admission to a NHDVS branch. (See discussion in following section for details)<sup>25</sup>

In 1921, the Veterans Bureau was created through an Executive Order issued by President Warren G. Harding. The NHDVS was placed under the supervision of the new bureau but continued as a distinct entity. Charles R. Forbes, who had formerly directed the War Risk Insurance Bureau, was appointed to head the Veterans Bureau. During his short tenure (1921-1923) Forbes made a number of important contributions to the future care of disabled veterans. To begin with, he called attention to the inadequate and sometimes dangerous state of the existing facilities, particularly in regard to fire safety. With new funds appropriated by Congress, Forbes initiated a new building program, which followed a set of

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> *History of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home (Illinois Veterans Home)* (N.p., n.d.), available at <http://history.alliancelibrarysystem.com/IllinoisAlive/files/iv/html/ivtxt001.cfm>.

<sup>24</sup> "Indiana State Soldiers' Home, 100 Years Ago," available at <http://rootsweb.com/~intippe/SoldiersHome.html>.

<sup>25</sup> Veterans Administration.

“standard” designs for specific building types.<sup>26</sup> This was not an outright diversion from previous practice. The military had followed standardized plans for the design of military posts, buildings, and furnishings for decades.<sup>27</sup> NHDVS facilities also shared many similarities to one another, and their design was tacitly military in character. Forbes’ other major contribution was his promotion of separate treatment wards for different categories of patients. Previously, all classes of patients had been housed together, irrespective of their individual conditions. They now began to be segregated according to whether they represented general medical and surgical, neuro-psychiatric, or tuberculosis cases.<sup>28</sup>

Despite his contributions to the future direction of the Veterans Bureau, Charles Forbes was forced to resign on February 15, 1923 after it was revealed that he had abused his position by entering into improper agreements with contractors and committing other improprieties.<sup>29</sup> He fled to Europe, and a subsequent Senate investigation found him responsible for looting \$200 million from the Veterans Bureau. Charged with bribery and corruption, Forbes was returned to the United States, found guilty at trial, and forced to pay \$10,000 in fines and serve two years in prison. The Veterans Bureau imbroglio was but one of a series of scandals to blacken the reputation of the Harding Administration. General Frank T. Hines succeeded Forbes as Director of the Veterans Bureau.<sup>30</sup>

On July 3, 1930, President Herbert Hoover signed an executive order consolidating the NHDVS, the Veterans Bureau, and Bureau of Pensions into a newly created Veterans Administration (VA). All staff members, offices, and facilities associated with the former organizations were to be transferred to the VA. General Frank T. Hines, past head of the Veterans Bureau, was appointed Administrator of the VA. The budget of the VA was approximately \$800 million, making it one of the most important federal agencies.<sup>31</sup> Hines headed the agency

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<sup>26</sup> Gjore J. Mollenhoff, Karen R. Tupek, and Sandra Webb, “National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for the Veterans Administration Medical Center, Hartford, Vermont”, form completed but not submitted to U. S. Department of the Interior, available at <http://members.net/~connriver/V11-21.htm>.

<sup>27</sup> Ibid; see also William L. Brown III, *The Army Called It Home* (Gettysburg, Pennsylvania: Thomas Publications, 1992).

<sup>28</sup> Mollenhoff, Tupek, and Webb, pp. 2,-4.

<sup>29</sup> Ibid, p. 4.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> President, Executive Order, “Consolidation and Coordination of Governmental Activities Affecting Veterans, Executive Order 5398”, (21 July 1930), available at [http://www/75anniversary.va.gov/history/exec\\_order\\_5398.htm](http://www/75anniversary.va.gov/history/exec_order_5398.htm). Also Herbert, Hoover, “Statement About the Establishment of the Veterans Administration (8 July 1930); available at [www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=222277](http://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/ws/index.php?pid=222277).

through the end of World War II. He was succeeded by General Omar Bradley.<sup>32</sup> The Veterans Administration was re-christened the Department of Veterans Affairs in 1988.

2. Development of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois

In a letter dated February 18, 1885 to the Grand Army of the Republic's (GAR) Illinois State Encampment, the Department Commander of the GAR stated that "I believe the time has fully come for a State Soldiers Home to be established and maintained by the State of Illinois." The Commander further stressed that

each of our Posts in its organized capacity, and each and every one of our 20,000 members, use all honorable means toward the attainment of this object. The hardships of army life are showing more or less severely their effects upon many of our comrades who cannot trace their disabilities directly to injuries received in the line of duty, and who therefore are not entitled to pensions under existing laws. The National Soldiers' Homes are full to overflowing, and no longer able to accommodate the numbers who apply for admission. While we do not wish to place ourselves in the attitude of asking alms, even for those who hazarded life and limb for the perpetuation of our republican form of government, we may at least call attention to their necessities, and as citizens of a common and united country—ours only by reason of their patriotic response to the call to arms at a time when all appeared on the verge of being lost through treachery and rebellion—ask that they be not compelled to endure the misery of want or bear the humiliation of becoming the recipients of a grudging charity in the county poor houses.<sup>33</sup>

The Department Commander's request for action was well received among the GAR, and his "suggestions initiated the work of securing a Soldiers and Sailors' Home for the State of Illinois, and its final success was largely due to the interest manifested by members of the Grand Army. Petitions in its favor from 10,457 comrades were sent to the legislature. The Nineteenth Encampment approved the recommendation of Department Commander Dickason, and appointed a committee to frame a bill for establishing a Home and to forward favorable action upon it in the General Assembly." A committee composed of past Department Commanders, initially headed by Col. Edgar D. Swain, was formed and met soon thereafter in Chicago to draft enabling legislation to create the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home. Not wasting any time, the committee proceeded to

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<sup>32</sup> Mollenhoff, Tupek, and Webb, p. 4.

<sup>33</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1886), p. 3

Springfield and set up a meeting between the Committee, GAR members and the state legislators at the Leland Hotel—the meeting being “a large and enthusiastic one.” At that meeting, the Committee presented the legislators with a draft bill for consideration.<sup>34</sup>

Unfortunately, many of the legislators at this meeting apparently did not think favorably of the bill. Not to be undone by uncooperative legislators, the Committee

assumed the right to add to itself several of these [GAR] comrades with the understanding that they should frame and introduce such a bill, as in their opinion, would be constitutional, and would receive the least opposition, and at the same time accomplish the object. The result was that, with little opposition, the appended bill became a law. The measure met with general approval, was passed June 26 and became a law July 1, 1885.<sup>35</sup>

The “Act to Establish and Maintain a Soldiers and Sailors’ Home in the State of Illinois, And Making Appropriation for the Purchase of Land and the Construction of the Necessary Buildings” passed slightly over four months from the time the GAR Commander had first raised the issue with his fellow “comrades” at the Nineteenth Illinois Encampment.

With passage of the enabling legislation, the work of creating the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home progressed quickly. Almost immediately, a Location Committee was appointed by then Governor Richard Oglesby. Committee members were from locations throughout the state, with the chairman of the Location Committee being W. W. Berry, of Quincy (Adams County). Over the next four months, the Location Committee received numerous applications for the home, and after evaluating forty-two locations, selected a site adjoining the City of Quincy, a decision that was formally presented to the Governor on December 2, 1885:

Among these sites was the one in the county of Adams adjoining the city of Quincy on the Mississippi just south of the fortieth parallel of latitude with its hunting grounds and facilities for fishing and boating unrivalled in the west. The tract of land offered by the citizens of Quincy is a natural park situated just outside the city limits containing one hundred and forty acres including sixty acres of live native timber. Here satisfied that the maimed and disabled defenders of the Union will be as comfortable as anywhere in the

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<sup>34</sup> Ibid, p. 4.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

State the Commission by a majority vote which was afterwards made unanimous decided to locate the Home<sup>36</sup>

The site for the new Home initially consisted of 140 acres of land in Ellington Township, immediately north of, and adjoining the city limits of Quincy, and representing the E. A. Dudley estate. It was purchased by the City of Quincy for the sum of \$7,000 and donated to the State of Illinois for creation of the Home. About 60 acres of this land was wooded and contained "a very large and fine growth of some thirty varieties of timber, there being 2,000 trees in all." The remaining 80 acres was fertile, tillable land. Also present on the land was a large brick farmhouse constructed for Dudley prior to his death. Additionally, the tracks of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, and the Wabash Railroad "run over the northern part of the land and furnish excellent arrangements for convenience and economy in receiving and handling coal and staple supplies." The site was described as

A plateau, or wide ridge, extends entirely across the tract, east and west, a half mile long, the ground sloping north and south to creeks which afford the best possible outlet for drainage. The highest point of the plateau is sixty feet above the bed of the creek on the north.

The varying surface, the wooded knolls and ravines, the rocky creek, the high upland, together with the wide slopes of rich tillable land, render this a most attractive as it is a useful site for a State institution.

The territory, however, is not sufficient in extent to meet the wants of the institution in the near future. Purchases should be made of land north and west so that from one hundred to one hundred and forty more acres be acquired. This would give some needed farming and grazing land and bring the boundary lines to thoroughfares affording more convenient access to the Home than those now existing.<sup>37</sup>

Not wasting any time, the Governor immediately appointed a Board of Trustees, which included Daniel Dustin (Sycamore), L. T. Dickson (Danville), and J. G. Rowland (Quincy)—with the first board meeting being held in Springfield on December 15, 1885. At that meeting, Dustin was selected as the Chairman of the newly created Board of Trustees.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Ibid, p. 14. See "Report of Commissioners on Location."

<sup>37</sup> Ibid, p. 9

<sup>38</sup> Ibid, p. 5.

The Board of Trustees also wasted no time in fulfilling their duties. Within the next couple of weeks, the Board members visited similar homes located in Milwaukee (Wisconsin) and Dayton (Ohio), as well as one under construction at Leavenworth (Kansas). The objective of their travel was “to obtain such information in regard to the proper construction of a home as personal observation of those in operation could alone furnish, aided by the counsel of experienced officers having extended practical acquaintance with the subject.”<sup>39</sup> They presented their findings to the Governor in a letter dated January 26, 1886.

One of the main concerns of the newly established Board of Trustees was the establishment of an accepted philosophy for housing such a large number of men. As they wrote, “The first question to be determined by the board was this: Whether to construct one large building, having under one roof all the requirements of the home, or to build on what is known as ‘the cottage plan,’ detached buildings, each for a specific purpose.” Clearly, their travels during late December and early January were undertaken to address this question, which was addressed by the Committee in the following report. The Trustees’ outlined their reasoning behind choosing the “cottage plan” as follows:

In considering the essential features of such an institution, we place *first* in importance, the safety; *second*, the comfort; *third*, the convenience of the soldier and sailor inmates, and, in meeting these requirements, the detached building plan will, in our opinion, best succeed. A large building, five or six stories in height, unless constructed so as to be absolutely fire-proof, which would involve the expenditure of a much larger fund than we have at command, would give rise to a constant dread of some calamity to the inmates by reason of fire. Experience has shown that by no precaution can the chance of a destructive fire in a very large building, with wooden floors and partitions, be avoided. Again, for sanitary reasons too obvious to mention, it is better not to crowd together in one building a very large number of inmates, and for the convenience and social enjoyment of the men, grouping in separate buildings is preferable. And by the detached building plan, the demands for admission can be met by the building of additional cottages from time to time, as they may be needed. Minor considerations also tend in the same direction, but they need not be referred to if the more important ones have already decided the question.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Ibid.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid, pp.5-6.

Having decided on the "Cottage Plan" for the development of the facility, the Board of Trustees recommended the construction of a suite of buildings, which they estimated could be constructed for the previously appropriated funds (which consisted of \$190,000). These buildings included:

1. The erection of a central dining hall and kitchen, fully equipped, having two main floors, each room furnishing table-accommodation for, say, eight hundred men. In the event that only one o[f] these rooms would ever be needed as an eating-room, the upper floor could readily be utilized for some other purpose.
2. The building and equipment of, say, six cottages, or homes, each furnishing lodging space for one hundred men. These would be grouped about the central building, and convenient to it.
3. The building of a boiler house, with such a plant as would have capacity for heating the various buildings.
4. The building of a laundry, equipped, and with power connected.
5. The building of an ice house.
6. The remodeling and repairing of the brick dwelling now on the premises.
7. Necessary expenditures for sewerage and piping, architect, topographical surveys and plats, and landscape plans, superintendent of construction, miscellaneous work and expenses.
8. Sundry equipment required to place the institution in running order.<sup>41</sup>

The committee recommended the use of brick, or stone, or a combination of the two for the construction of the buildings at the facility, "such material being of good quality at Quincy, and in the vicinity, and not expensive." It further stated that, "The construction now proposed would, in our judgment, establish a comfortable home for the solders and sailors of Illinois, so far as the essentials of such an institution are concerned, and provision for the probable number who would be entitled to admission could not well be made for less than the sum appropriated."<sup>42</sup>

It is interesting to note that the Board of Trustees, although they had chosen the "Cottage Plan," offered a slight variation on this theme that they referred to as the "Residence," or "Villa" plan.

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<sup>41</sup> Ibid, p. 6.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.



The trustees desire to add that they are also considering the advisability of quartering the inmates in smaller buildings, having more of the home-like features of a residence than the cottages above referred to, and where the men would be fed as well as lodged: provided the estimated cost of construction and maintenance on this plan be not too great. It may possibly be preferred to the other plan mentioned.

The board also suggests that if the residence, or villa, plan be adopted, the expense of the main dining-hall building, say \$40,000 or \$50,000, would be saved, and the amount could be distributed among the smaller structures mentioned.<sup>43</sup>

During their initial deliberations, outlined in their January 26, 1885 letter, was the announcement that the Board of Directors had appointed Maj. Smith M. Randolph of Chicago as the architect for the institution, and Capt. E. C. Nichols, of Kansas City, as the consulting engineer. Formal plans were presented to the Governor shortly thereafter, who “affixed his signature thereto in approval April 13<sup>th</sup>.” Advertisements for construction bids were immediately published for the requisite amount of time, and on May 18 bids for the project were opened, reviewed, and contractors chosen.<sup>44</sup>

The first on-site construction for the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Quincy began on June 1, 1886—eleven months after the enabling legislation was passed by the Illinois legislature. The Board of Trustees appointed L. W. Shepherd as the Superintendent of Construction,<sup>45</sup> and work proceeded at a remarkably fast pace, with completion of the facility anticipated for January 1, 1887 with the buildings ready for occupancy by February 1, 1887. The Trustees' first *Biennial Report* stated that:

The materials furnished for, and the workmanship done for all the construction, appear to be first class in every respect, and we feel willing to invite comparison with any similar structures in the country. The contractors have shown at all times a willingness to do even more than their obligations required, and an interest in the successful outcome of their work, for which we consider them entitled to our thanks.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>43</sup> Ibid, p.6-7.

<sup>44</sup> Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>45</sup> Apparently, Mr. Shepherd was assisted in his duties by a Mr. Charles Fisher of Springfield (Board of Trustees and Officers [1886], p.7).

<sup>46</sup> At least one person made contrary claims to the effect that the quality of construction at the Home was below standard, if not outright defective. This was Captain Michael Piggot, a Quincy attorney, who wrote to Governor

The first buildings erected at the new facility were the headquarters building, commissary, boiler house and laundry, and eight T-shaped cottages. The Headquarters Building was constructed on a low “mound” at the end of a long driveway leading from Locust Street. The original eight cottages were located to the rear of the Headquarters Building, in two lines forming a V-shape and flanking each side of the Headquarters Buildings. These original eight cottages were designated Cottage Nos. 1, 2, 3 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 (Building Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, and 14; see Figure 6), with the parade grounds located behind them.<sup>47</sup> Additional work included repairs to the house and outbuildings associated with the preexisting Dudley Estate, water mains and connections, excavation for a railroad switch, as well as a variety of other smaller projects. Contracts were awarded to William Harlen of Chicago for the construction of the headquarters building (\$37,000), to Larkworthy and Menke of Quincy for construction of the remaining buildings (totaling \$98,827). W. B. Larkworthy (contractor builder) and F. W. Menke (contractor and stone quarryman) contracted for the construction of the Boiler House and Laundry (\$8,581.00), Ventilating and Smoke Shaft (\$6,429.00), Warehouse, Kitchen and Bakery Building (\$11,364.00), Utility Tunnel (\$17,341.00), and eight cottages—two each of Designs A, B, C, and D. Cottages of Design A cost \$13,922, of Design B cost \$13,926, of Design C cost \$13,870, and for Design D cost \$13,394. All contracts stipulated that the work was to be completed by January 1, 1887.<sup>48</sup>

By August 1886, work was progressing sufficiently to advertise for bids on the steam heating, plumbing, and gas fittings for these initial buildings. On September 11, 1886, the contract for furnishing this service was awarded to firm of Doherty and Everett of Kansas City. It probably was not coincidental that the consulting engineer for the project was also from Kansas City. The cost for

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Oglesby asserting that collusion between Trustee Joseph Rowland and contractor W. B. Lackworthy had resulted in faulty construction. Rowland responded to these charges in a letter of his own to the Governor in which he suggested that Piggot’s accusations were matter of “sour grapes”: Piggot had asked for a position at the Home and had been refused by the Trustees, based on their opinion that “other parts of the state are entitled to some recognition in the distribution of favors” at the institution (Piggot to Oglesby, 19 July 1887 and Rowland to Oglesby, 19 March 1887 [Illinois State Archives, Record Group 103.228, Governors’ Subject Files, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home]).

<sup>47</sup> There is some confusion as to the numbering and/or naming of the buildings at the Home. Randolph’s initial plans called for the construction of sixteen cottages of nearly identical massing, albeit with slightly different decorative detailing (see Figure 6 and Supplemental Materials S37 through S40). By the late 1880s, Randolph (and/or others) had simply numbered these cottages sequentially, which did not refer to their order of construction. Similarly, at some later date, each individual building at the Home was assigned a unique “building number,” which did not correlate with the previous cottage numbers. In 1972, building numbers were abandoned in favor of formal names selected from the suite of former superintendents, and the “cottages” began to be referred to “barracks.”

<sup>48</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1886), p. 17.

Doherty and Everett to supply the boilers and all steam heating was \$18,300, and \$4,435 for plumbing and gas fitting for the first eight cottages.<sup>49</sup>

The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home was formally dedicated during a statewide encampment held by the Illinois G.A.R. on the grounds of the new facility October 19-21, 1886. This event attracted upwards of 5,000 veterans and was attended by entourage of prominent Illinois political figures, including Governor Richard Oglesby, Senator John A. Logan, and former governor John N. Palmer (all three of whom were generals in the Civil War).<sup>50</sup> The encampment was laid out in military style and located to the east and south of the Headquarters Building. The veterans thus had the opportunity to view the work in progress at the Home and familiarize themselves with the place where many of them would eventually reside (see Figure 4).

The *First Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home* (1886) gave a summary of the recent construction activity as it stood on October 1, 1886. As this source noted, the walls and second story of the Headquarters Building were "nearly up, and a considerable portion of the stone cut and ready for the upper stories." This source continued by noting that "the masonry and brick work of six (6) cottages complete and ready for the rafters; the other two (2) are up one story." In addition, the "Masonry work in [the] boiler house is done. The walls of the laundry are nearly finished" and the ventilating and smoke shaft masonry work was completed to a height of 100 feet. The Warehouse, Kitchen and Bakery masonry work was nearly done, with "the walls being about ready for rafters." As for the utility tunnel, approximately 115 feet of the wooden tunnel had been completed except for the top railing, and 1,500 feet of masonry work had been completed, except for the stone covering. The Superintendent noted that "The masonry and brick work are exceptionally good."<sup>51</sup>

The Headquarters Building (Building No. 35, later referred to as the Administration Building; see Supplemental Materials S33 through S37) was described by architect S. M. Randolph as follows:

The executive building will have a finished basement (partly above ground) and above the basement part of the building will be two stories and a part three stories in height, while a tower will rise at one corner, having a pavement at the top surrounded by a battlement, from which a fine view of the surrounding country may be had, the paved deck being seventy feet above the ground.

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<sup>49</sup> Ibid, p. 17.

<sup>50</sup> Charles Curry, *History of the Illinois Veterans Home* (Quincy, Illinois: White House Press, 1976), p. 4.

<sup>51</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1886), p. 17.

A shaft is provided for an elevator to go up inside the tower, and an ample fire-proof vault is being constructed at a convenient point inside the building in the basement and first story; steel beams and hollow tile arches are being placed in the main entrance hall and tower decks, on which tile pavements will be laid.

The executive building can be utilized as a home for a part of the men until it is required for other purposes. A dining room and pantry will be fitted up in the basement, and nearly all the rooms above can be used as sleeping rooms until wanted for offices, library, reading room, museum, etc.<sup>52</sup>

Additional buildings constructed at this time included the Power Plant (also known as the Boiler House), and the Commissary Building (which consisted of a multi-purpose kitchen, bakery, and warehouse complex). This *First Biennial Report* noted that "The boiler house is one story, laundry one story, warehouse three stories, and the kitchen, bakery building (built in side of the hill), is partly two and partly three stories high, the roof being nearly level with roof of warehouse; the upper story is for kitchen and bakery, with one story of cellar below a part of it and two stories of cellar below the remainder." As originally designed, the Soldiers and Sailors' Home had a central heating plant (a Boiler House) that was connected to each of the buildings by an underground steam tunnel system.<sup>53</sup> Randolph, in his "Architect's Report," provided the following description of the heating system:

The buildings will be connected with a surface tunnel which leads from the executive building down toward the boiler house, to a point between the first group of cottages, where it is divided into two lines each passing around near the ridge at either side of the valley to the kitchen building at one side and to the boiler house opposite. The tunnel is three feet two inches wide by six feet deep at smallest point, and is enlarged as it descends until its greatest size is six feet wide by seven feet deep. Its sides are of rubble masonry walls; the bottom will be of Portland cement paving, in which a gutter will be formed, and the top will be of smooth stone flagging, over which the food cars will pass from the kitchen to the different serving rooms. The top of the flagging will be just above the surface of the ground and will make a clean, smooth walk around the entire circuit. A tubular bridge spans the opening between the kitchen building and the boiler house, connecting the

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid, p. 27.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid, p. 26

two legs of the tunnel, and continuing the kitchen and across through top of boiler house to the ventilating shaft, which is back of the boiler house and further up the hill.

The cottage[s] will be connected with the main tunnel lines by earthenware sewer pipes two feet in diameter. All steam, gas and water pipes will be placed in the tunnels where they can be properly protected and can be at all times easy to inspect. The tunnels will also act as sewers the waste water passing down through the ditch to its outlet, and the foul air moving through the remainder to the exhaust shaft, which will have the aid of surplus heat from the smoke pipe in its centre, and when additional ventilations is required for additional buildings, fans can be placed in the chambers at either side of the shaft.<sup>54</sup>

As originally constructed, each of the cottages was serviced by running water supplied under contract with the City of Quincy:

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.<sup>55</sup>

Similarly, both gas and electricity was supplied to the Home by private utility companies located in Quincy. As will be discussed later in the text, human body waste was collected in uniquely vented interior privies, with the waste water exiting the buildings via the underground utility tunnels, eventually making its way to the Mississippi River.

Charles E. Lippincott of Chandlerville (Cass County), Illinois was appointed to serve as the first Superintendent at the Home. Lippincott had served with distinction in the Union Army during the Civil War, ultimately rising to the rank of brevet-brigadier general. After the war, he was elected to two successive terms as State Auditor (1869-1877). Lippincott assumed his duties at the Home on December 1, 1886.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> Ibid, pp. 27-28.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid, p. 9.

<sup>56</sup> Curry, p. 21; J. N. Gridley, "Historical Sketches, Virginia, Illinois: Dr. Charles Ellet Lippincott," [available at <http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~ilmaga/cass/1907bios/lippincott.html>].

In early March 1887, the first members—generally referred to as inmates—were admitted to the Home. The actual number of potential residents expected at the new facility was difficult to assess. In their *First Biennial Report*, the Trustees had tried to make sense of the number of veterans needing assistance in the state by surveying various counties and their needs. Additionally, many residents from other states were making inquiry as to the requirements for admission. The initial estimates put the number of potential residents for the first year at not less than 1,000, with 1,200 expected the second year. According to the Trustees, these were potentially minimal estimates and higher numbers could be expected. The unknown occupancy levels made it very difficult to make estimates for “Ordinary Expenses.” The annual budget estimates for 1887 and 1888 were set at \$171,600 per year.<sup>57</sup>

The 1887-1888 appropriations estimate in the *First Biennial Report* requested funds “For Construction and Permanent Improvement” totaling \$307,000. These funds were requested in hopes of constructing a new hospital building (\$30,000), fencing the boundary line and railroad, bridging the railroad, making roadways and walks and partial embellishment of the grounds (\$19,200), lodges at two entrances and gateways, stables, wagon and carriage house, farm buildings, shops and necessary outbuildings (\$14,500), residence of superintendent (\$5,000), furniture and equipment for superintendent (\$2,000), additional boilers (\$4,000), additional cottages, complete and furnished (\$200,000), additional land and contingent fund (\$28,000), and architect and supervisor of construction fees (\$5,000).<sup>58</sup>

The prospect of a future shortage of bed space at the Home troubled the Board of Trustees early on. As early as October 1886, the Trustees observed that,

It may be proper to state here that while the eight cottages now built are intended to accommodate but 264 men, yet, if the demand comes immediately, temporary provision can be made for probably 150 additional members. This should, however, be considered as a temporary arrangement only, and the proper amount of room should be secured by the building of other cottages as soon as practicable.<sup>59</sup>

Although the Trustees were not always successful in getting the necessary funds for improvements to the Home, they were successful in their first appropriation request for funds to construct a series of new cottages. Shortly after the opening

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<sup>57</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1886), pp. 11-13.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid, p. 10.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid

of the campus, six additional cottages (Cottages No. 4, 8, 13, 14, 17, and 18; representing Buildings Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10) were under construction, and their completion brought the number to fourteen total cottages. The design of these new cottages varied from the design of the original T-shaped cottages, and followed a cross-shaped "Cube" plan, with each having a capacity of 50 members. These new cottages were opened for occupancy by February 1, 1888, and shortly thereafter two additional cottages (Cottages 15 and 19; representing Building Nos. 18 and 19) of the same design, albeit with a capacity of 60 men each, were under construction. By August 1888, these cottages had been completed, resulting in the addition of a total of eight new cottages made to the institution in 1887-88. In August 1888, the Superintendent wrote that the buildings necessary to accommodate the growing population of the Home have been erected as needed, the opening being made with eight cottages with capacity for 264 men. The next addition was six cottages holding 300 men, opened and occupied February 1, 1888, and at this writing two more cottages are well under way, to be finished October 1, and to shelter 120 more men."<sup>60</sup> During 1887, the campus hospital (Building 35) also was under construction; it was essentially complete by January 1888.<sup>61</sup>

Superintendent Charles E. Lippincott died on September 11, 1887, less than a year after assuming the position. He was succeeded by Joseph G. Rowland, formerly of the Board of Trustees. Rowland initially served as Superintendent on a pro tem basis, but he received a formal appointment in October 1887 and would remain in office until April 1893.<sup>62</sup> His time as Superintendent was a period of great development at the Home.

In August 1888, Rowland submitted his "Superintendent's Report" to the Trustees, detailing improvements and progress made at the Home to date. He stated that

the main building, kitchen, warehouse, bakery, boiler-house and laundry, built under the first contract, have proved large enough to meet all requirements of growth. Additional boilers, however have been needed as new space to be heated was brought in use and the steam system had to be much enlarged and improved. Six boilers have been added to the original plant of four, giving us a battery of ten boilers 16 feet by 48 inches, and of 34 tubes each. These additions have made it necessary to put in a larger smoke stack,

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<sup>60</sup> Ibid, p. 9.

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> Curry, p. 21.

and the three-foot chimney has been replaced by one six feet in diameter.<sup>63</sup>

Superintendent Rowland further noted that two acres of land adjoining the home, with “a strong flowing spring, over which is built an ornamental and substantial spring house” had been purchased, and a “handsome passenger station [had been] built by the C. B. and Quincy Railroad Company [Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad] on the grounds.” Over the past two years, the cemetery was “platted, fenced and neatly improved” and “electric light along the roads, at the gates, and at the railroad station” was added which proved to be “almost indispensable.” The Superintendent summarized by noting that “The plan of our institution with its separated groups in cottages, and the system of food supply by means of food carts, one for each cottage, works well, and the equipment in the different departments is giving satisfaction.”<sup>64</sup>

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 provided his impressions of the new facilities in Quincy:

I got here on the third and am happy every thing here is far above my expectation. Every thing is good. The Boarding is good. The houses [are] good and big. My quarter is in Number four and it is 49 x 65 feet long and there is 6 of them, all alike, and the rest are different but all about the same size. There is 18 cottages built of brick and 2 stories high, 2 hospitals [that] are large, but I have not measured them yet, but I will. The kitchen is 50 x 84 [feet] all in one room built of rock, and the headquarters is of rock and a fine house and big....

Speaking about his comrades, Mr. Lowry noted that “there is a great Portion of the men here is gentlemen and there is a few that would not make good dogs. Some of them are drunkards and some are growlers, but the principle part are good fellows.” According to Lowry, his admission to the Home was a speedy process:

I was admitted before I was here half an hour. I came by Beards Town, then by the C. B. and Q. [railroad] to Bushnel, then to here.

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<sup>63</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Second Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1889), p. 9. Although published in 1889, this source provides reports submitted in 1888. Subsequent biennial reports occasionally were published the year after the Board of Trustees and officers actually submitted them. The IL HABS document usually references the year of submittal in the text but does provide actual publication date in citations.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 12.



There is a station at the Home. There is nice stone walks all around here. The home is in an old orchard that bears plenty of apples. There is 128 acres belongs to the Home. 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.

Lowry proved a detailed description of the interior of his cottage, down to the furnishings, and was very pleased with the accommodations. He stated that

we have in these cottages on the Lower Floor 3 sleeping rooms, one setting [sic] room, one dining room, one Kitchen to make coffee and tea, one room to wash in, 2 bath rooms, 2 other rooms, 2 porches on the north, 2 on [the] east and 2 on the west, each 10 x 25 [feet]. Then we have 4 sleeping rooms above. Each having bunks, the nicest cot I ever slept on, made of fine wire and a wool mattress, 2 white sheets and they are kept white. Two blankets, one nice pillow. Then we each have a nice little ward robe beside our bed capable of holding a suit of clothes and a drawer at the top to hold our writing material and other little things and good rattan bottom chair. Our room has all good fellows, I am the worst. Tell any body that asks you how I like the home that I can't tell half if half of our preachers was describing Heaven they would not make it as good as this place and the officers here treat us better than some folks think God will treat his Children...I expect to go to work next Monday in the Carpenter shop here....<sup>65</sup>

Although things were progressing well at the Home by 1888, the Trustees requested additional funds for a variety of purposes. One priority was to improve the “barns, stables, shops and out-buildings” on the grounds. These were older structures that had been constructed earlier for use on the E. A. Dudley farmstead. The Trustees noted:

The old frame barns on the farm when the State bought it, are all we have for the shelter of stock, and storage of hay and grain. There should be good brick buildings erected at an estimated cost of \$10,000. A carpenter shop, and machine shop should be built, that we may be better prepared than now to do our own work, and \$6,000 is asked for both, \$3,000 each. Outbuildings, such as

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<sup>65</sup> J. A Lowry, “Letter” [1888], *Crossroad Trails*, Effingham County Genealogical Society Newsletter, Vol. XI, No. 3 (1990): 40-41.

slaughter house, piggery, cow houses, dairy houses, etc., are needed, and for them \$5,000 is considered a small estimate.<sup>66</sup>

A second major concern at the time was for the construction of an adequate meeting house or assembly hall. During the early years of operation, residents at the Home had been using the Headquarters' Building as an assembly hall. Unfortunately, the assembly hall was of inadequate size and was located on the upper floor of the building, relatively inaccessible by a long flight of stairs to many of the residents. The Trustees reported that, "There is no chapel or meeting place of sufficient size to accommodate the members of the Home, and such a building seems to be a necessity."<sup>67</sup> Funds for construction of a new assembly hall, which were estimated at \$8,000 in 1888, were not forthcoming, but the Trustees again raised the issue in their 1890 *Biennial Report*: "An assembly building is essential, as there is now only the small hall, holding about 250 comfortably. A room large enough to gather together our members for church purposes or entertainments would cost with furniture and equipment ten thousand dollars."<sup>68</sup>

Another concern at this time was the acquisition of additional lands in order to develop a larger working farm for use by the Home and its residents. In the *Second Biennial Report* (1888), Superintendent Rowland gave a relatively detailed report on the farm produce grown over the past year, which included potatoes (both white and sweet), onions, cabbage, a variety of beans, tomatoes, hay, "a large amount of early vegetables (including cucumbers, turnips, beets and peppers), and flowers from a green house—estimated at a value of \$6,000."<sup>69</sup> Rowland observed that:

The fact that with only 42 acres to till, the Home has succeeded in raising a crop valued at over \$5,000 this year, and at a small cost, demonstrates that with more land the results would be very advantageous. More pasture land is also required, and a proper place for cow barns and lots, and a piggery, slaughter house, etc. It is believed that \$18,000 will purchase sufficient additional land to meet the wants of the Home.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1889), p. 6.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 7.

<sup>68</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1890), p. 6.

<sup>69</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1889), p. 11

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 7.

In the *Third Biennial Report* (1890), the Trustees again requested money (\$16,000) to purchase an additional 80-acres of land, as “The home has now but 142 acres, and practically but little land suitable for tillage.” The Trustees further noted that “to properly make use of the land, accommodation should be provided for farm animals. Milk is now bought, whereas milk could be produced to advantage on the home farm.”<sup>71</sup>

The period between September 1888 and June 1890 saw multiple improvements at the Home. Among these was the construction of new cottage (Cottage No. 12; Building No. 17) intended “expressly for old, feeble, blind, and helpless members who are not hospital subjects, but unable to do duty.” This building, aptly referred to as the “Old Men’s Cottage,” deviated dramatically from the design of the original cottages in being long, narrow, one story, and more barracks-like in appearance. It was to accommodate a total of sixty men under normal conditions<sup>72</sup> (see Supplemental Materials S21). During this same period, additions to the Hospital were completed, a guard house was erected at the Eighth Street entrance, a new barn, carpenter and machine shop, and cold storage house were built on the grounds, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad built a passenger station on the east side of the campus grounds. A new road to the cemetery also had been laid out. Superintendent Rowland noted to the Trustees, that “in considering the needs of the home in the near future, your observation will suggest that appropriations for the following purposes should be made: For new cottages; an assembly hall; increased hospital accommodation; additional land and farm buildings; and for improvement of grounds”<sup>73</sup>

After being open for only two years, the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home published in 1889 a souvenir booklet of photographs of the facility entitled *Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home, at Quincy: Indelible Photographs*. At that time, the publication noted that 1,371 residents had been admitted to the Home, with the present roll at 1,009. Besides the Headquarters/Administration Building (which housed the business offices, quarters for officers, assembly hall, library and reading room, billiard room and reception room), there were seventeen brick cottages with a capacity of 750 men (825 when “crowded”) and a hospital (described as a “spacious brick building of modern construction” with a capacity of 75 men, a boiler house with a battery of ten boilers, and support buildings consisting of a laundry, machine and carpentry shop—a total of thirty one buildings in all. The souvenir booklet noted that “A peculiar feature of this home is the food distribution. Meals are cooked in a general kitchen, and carried in carts over a stone way to the separate cottages, each of which has its own dining room.” This booklet noted that “there are thirty one buildings in all, besides hot

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<sup>71</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1890), p. 6.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid, pp. 9-10.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid, pp. 10-11.

houses, gate houses, tool houses, and minor buildings.”<sup>74</sup> A number of photographs included in this souvenir booklet have been attached in the Supplemental Materials (see S9 through S14).

Application for membership at the Home was bound to increase as the Civil War generation aged, and the potential capacity of the institution remained an ongoing concern for the Trustees and Superintendent in subsequent years—one frequently raised in their reports. In their *Third Biennial Report* (1890), the Trustees reported that 1,605 members had been admitted to the Home to date (i.e. since March 1887) and estimated that 1,200 men would be on site for the winter of 1891-1892. The population was expected to increase to 1,300 the following winter.<sup>75</sup> The Trustees assured the Governor that, “Although the home has been crowded, no worthy applicant was turned away, and it will be our aim to make such arrangement in the future that all will be cared for, who are entitled to admission.” However, they warned demand inevitably would outpace capacity:

But it must be remembered that our present capacity, even if every available place by utilized will soon be exhausted, and that unless several additional buildings are proved, applicants must be refused. The national home is reported full, as are all the state homes. Those who have made special study of the subject state that for at least seven years to come, the number of inmates of homes will increase, and the maximum will then remain for ten years more.<sup>76</sup>

While acknowledging that some overcrowding was allowable, the Trustees firmly stated “there is a limit beyond which considerations of health and comfort will not permit us to go.” They therefore requested funding for the construction of additional housing to accommodate the expected increase in numbers at the Home. In their view, these funds were indispensable for future operations. They specifically requested the allocation of \$43,000 for the construction of two additional cottages to house 240 additional men. They also asked for \$1,500 to allow for the installation of two new boilers in the boiler house, needed to supply heat to the proposed cottages. The Trustees also had concern for the state of the existing hospital building at the Home at this time. They proposed the construction of “a pavilion on the north side of the main building, similar to that on the south, with connecting corridors.” The expansion would provide for an

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<sup>74</sup> Albertype Company, *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, at Quincy: Indelible Photographs* (New York: Albertype Company, 1889). In 1894, this booklet was republished under the title *Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Near Quincy, Illinois: Indelible Photographs* (New York: Albertype Company, 1894). It was published once again the original title in 1897.

<sup>75</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1890), p. 5.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*

additional sixty beds and had an estimated cost of \$13,000.<sup>77</sup> The *Third Biennial Report* (1890) also contained a newly prepared bird's eye view of the Home, illustrating the state of the facility at that time (see Supplemental Materials S6).<sup>78</sup>

Despite the Trustee's pleas for additional housing at the Home, no new cottages were built there in the 1890s. Capacity demands during this period appear to have been met through the expansion of the hospital,<sup>79</sup> which received a new wing in 1890-1892 (as previously requested by the Trustees). In his 1892 report, Superintendent Rowland informed that Trustees that the wing "gives much needed room for patients and enables the surgeon to change their location from one ward to another, greatly to their benefit." A detached hospital "Annex" also was built between 1894 and 1896. The "Annex" was a rather large, multi-storied structure with a distinctive U-shaped (or horseshoe) footprint and provided beds for 100 patients. A separate heating plant for the hospital, with stack and coal house, also was constructed 1890-1892, which no doubt relieved some of the burden on the main heating plant.<sup>80</sup>

Further improvements at the Home (beyond those already mentioned) are noted in the *Fourth Biennial Report*, published in 1892. In his report, Superintendent Rowland particularly highlighted progress made in respect to the farm, which he felt was nearing self-sufficiency:

A valuable addition to the territory of the home has been made in the eighty acres adjoining on the north. This is partly in pasture and partly in cultivated land, whereon vegetables are raised for use of the home. It is believed that enough supplies of this kind will be produced to answer all our needs. The dairy barn was built and equipped last fall [of 1891], and our stock of milch cows is now sufficient to yield all the milk required. The average amount is about 125 gallons per day, and its cost is not over sixty per cent of price of milk bought prior to this year. The average number of

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<sup>77</sup> Ibid, p. 6.

<sup>78</sup> Although not the first of the Bird's Eye Views prepared of the Home, this was by far the most accurate of the early views line drawings of this kind. See discussion in Part III.B of the report on early views of the Home.

<sup>79</sup> The evolution of the early hospital complex is poorly understood at the present time. The original structure was a large gable-front building. Initially an attached wing was constructed on its left flank (to the south; Ward A), followed by a second connected wing on its right flank (to the north; Ward D). By the middle 1890s, both of the side wings had been constructed. Eventually two additional wings were connected to the north of Ward D.

<sup>80</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Fourth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1892), p. 8; Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Sixth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1896), p. 5.

hogs in the piggery is 150, and it proves to be a profitable feature. A good house for the dairy hands has been built, a well bored on the upland, wind-mill and tank erected, pipes laid to supply stock water, etc., and all is now in good order.”<sup>81</sup>

Superintendent Rowland continued his report by noting the on-going construction of roads and gutters at the Home (though admitting “much remains to be done in this direction”), the near completion of “a substantial stone culvert on the main highway,” and planning for a gatekeeper’s house and permanent gateway at the southern entrance at Eighth and Locust streets. Additionally, he noted that “a stone building, at a distance from any structure has been built for storage of oils, paints, turpentine, etc.”<sup>82</sup> Funds for the construction of a more commodious assembly hall at the Home continued to be withheld by the State, but this did not stop either the Trustees or the Superintendent from repeating their requests that moneys be allocated for this project.<sup>83</sup>

In 1893, the State of Illinois published a short history of the Home entitled *Brief History of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy*. This publication counted forty-three buildings present at this date, consisting of:

one main building, containing offices, library, etc.; one hospital, one boiler-house and coal-house for hospital; seventeen cottages, one main boiler-house; one machine and carpenter shop; one laundry; one soap-house; one warehouse; one kitchen, storehouse and bakery; one cold-storage house; one Superintendent’s residence (on the place when bought by State); one house for dairymen; one new brick stable; one old frame stable; one old frame barn; one blacksmith shop; one greenhouse; one icehouse; one frame carpenter shop and storehouse; one railroad station, built by the C., B. & Q. R. R.; one large cow barn; one piggery building; one springhouse house [sic], one paint shop; one gate house—a total of forty-three buildings.<sup>84</sup>

The 1893 *Brief History* provided a description of the cottages at the Home and the method of food service to them:

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<sup>81</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1892), p. 8.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid, p. 5, 8.

<sup>84</sup> 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. 3-4.

The cottages vary in size and hold from thirty-three to seventy men each, as the number intended to be accommodated. In the winter season, when the Home is crowded, the smaller cottages have thirty-five men each and the larger seventy to eight men.

These residence buildings have sleeping-rooms for six or eight men each, sitting-rooms, dining and serving-rooms, closets, bathrooms with hot and cold water at all seasons. They are complete residences except that there is no kitchen. All the food, except for [the]hospital, is prepared at a large general kitchen, and taken to each cottage in a closed cart, one for each cottage, and there served each meal time. The food keeps hot in the coldest weather, as it is in metal boxes and well protected. Each cottage has its complement of dishes and table ware kept in the pantry and cared for by cottage details. A good feature of the cottages is a veranda for each sleeping-room, contributing to the comfort of the men at all seasons.<sup>85</sup>

The *Brief History* describes the hospital as having “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” and having beds for 115 patients. The separate boiler house for heating the hospital also is noted.<sup>86</sup> In respect to the farm at the Home, the *Brief History* states:

The dairy and piggery buildings are located to the north and comprise a cow-barn and sheds to accommodate seventy-five cows and buildings for grain storage and for care of hogs. Water for all these comes from a well on high ground, pumped by windmill and distributed where needed.

The farm of the Home, supplies all staple vegetables required, in a good season, and there is pasture land beside. About fifty cows are milked and furnish all the milk needed at a cost of 7 ½ to 8 cents per gallon. A large spring-house arranged for cooling and keeping milk is near the dairy.

Usually about one hundred and fifty hogs are fed from the Home slop, which is taken to the kettle-house and cooked before using. There is a good profit on fattening hogs.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>85</sup> Ibid, pp. 4-5.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid, p. 5.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

By the time the *Brief History* was submitted for publication, a total of 2,474 men had been admitted to the Home. Of these, 825 had been discharged (representing a third of the total) and 331 had died. The number of men still on the rolls—1,318—was well above the Home's stated maximum capacity of 1,050.<sup>88</sup>

The souvenir booklet published in 1889 was re-published in 1894. Although the 1894 booklet contains about the same suite of pictures as the earlier publication, it does provide a number of new views, some of which show additions made to the facility since 1889 (see Supplemental Materials S15 through S22). It also supplies a little bit different information about the Home. Although the facility was still reported as containing only seventeen brick cottages, it states that the facility was “built to accommodate 1,000 men—and 1,200 when crowded to the utmost.” Discussing the Administration Building, the souvenir booklet notes that, “In the main building—built of stone—are the business offices of the Superintendent and his staff, and the quarters for the officers, and the assembly hall, the court, library, reception, reading and billiard rooms.” It describes the Hospital as “a spacious brick building consisting of a main building and two long wings, forming three sides of a square, three stories high, and has room for 125 patients or more.” The booklet continues by stating that “the boiler house has a battery of ten boilers, and there are four elsewhere,” while the Commissary “contains the laundry, machine and carpenter shop, general kitchen, warehouse, bakery, the butchers and cold storage rooms.” The barns and stables are described as “substantial buildings of wood and brick, well adapted to their uses.” The booklet states that there thirty-one principal buildings at the Home, “besides hot houses, tool houses and other minor buildings.” Water, gas, and electricity (for lighting) were still being obtained from outside sources in Quincy. Another feature of the Home highlighted by the souvenir booklet was the sewage system:

The Home is distinguished by its unique and perfect sewerage system by which the sewage of a town of 1,500 people is quickly and inoffensively disposed of by means of a series of eight shallow earth-basins of 75 by 180 feet, lying along the south bank of Cedar Creek in the Home grounds, from which the filtered sewage water is discharged, bright and sparkling as spring water into the creek, through deep underlying tile drains.<sup>89</sup>

In June 1894, the Superintendent George W. Fogg<sup>90</sup> requested appropriations for the reconstruction of the green house (recommending that it be heated directly from the main plant, instead of being heated by a separate boiler as is now the case), construction of a permanent, hard brick arched root cellar, in and under the

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<sup>88</sup> Ibid, pp. 4-6.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

<sup>90</sup> Major George W. Fogg served as Superintendent from April 1893 to November 1894 (Curry, p. 21).



bluff near the warehouse and kitchen, so as to be as little as possible affected by heat or cold.<sup>91</sup> The Superintendent also called for

For the radical change and renovation of water closets, seats and the plumbing in connection therewith, in all the cottages of the home. The same as it now exists being inconvenient and unfit for the use of old men, and highly pernicious to the health of members, condition that no deodorization or disinfectants can cure or remedy, since there can be no sanitary result from a scheme of plumbing where urine must necessarily reach wooden floors, as in these cottages.<sup>92</sup>

This request was supported by the Trustees, who noted in their own report of this year that, "The water closets in the cottages are laid in wood and absorb the moisture and exhale an unwholesome odor. They should be reconstructed in slate or otherwise reconstructed."<sup>93</sup> Additionally in 1894, the Trustees requested funds for the construction of one more cottage (at a cost of \$18,000). They recommended that

This new cottage should be built in [a] similar style as the former ones. The new cottage asked for might properly be built adjoining the hospital, to be used in case of necessity in connection with the hospital, and to be occupied by the extremely old and decrepit men, who necessarily require more attention of the home surgeon.<sup>94</sup>

The Trustees made several other requests related to food provisions at the Home. They observed that "we have no proper place for storing potatoes and vegetables in sufficient quantities for the winter time and much inconvenience and loss has been caused to the home for the want of it." They also stated that a "new greenhouse is needed, as from former cheap and defective construction it can hardly last through the present winter."<sup>95</sup> Economy and self-sufficiency at the Home clearly remained goals of the Trustees.

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<sup>91</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Fifth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1895), p. 9.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>94</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*

In the *Sixth Biennial Report* (1896), the Superintendent William Kirkwood<sup>96</sup> commented on a wide range of construction activity that had occurred over the past two years (1894-1896). Included among “the many conveniences and additions to the Home,” he listed: 1) a new post office, “with all [the] latest improvements and appliances”; 2) a bank; 3) a new hospital “that will accommodate ninety persons, finely equipped, and newly furnished” (the Hospital Annex, Building No. 23); 4) two new wards for the insane, “with exercising grounds fenced in for one ward;” 5) a large kitchen “newly built and furnished for [the] hospital;” 6) a new vegetable cellar; 7) a new commissary store and dining hall; 8) a new bedroom and guard house; and 9) a lake “stocked with bass and croppie.” In addition, the Superintendent noted that “the cottages and hospital have been newly painted, and the men have two good suits each, also three suits of underclothing.” The Superintendent continued by noting that new acquisitions had included twenty new large ice boxes for the hospital and cottages, four hundred new iron bedsteads, seven hundred new mattresses, four hundred new pillows, one thousand new blankets, one hundred new benches for park and grounds, one new sprinkling cart, three new wagons and harness and four spans of mules, one horse, carriage and harness—and the farm operations had been expanded with the addition of a duckery and a hennery. Further, “the cottages and hospital have been furnished with new eight day clocks, new heavy plated silver ware, new dishes, curtains, tables covered with zinc, and the general kitchen with a new large engine and exhaust fans, new steam kettles and coffee boilers.”<sup>97</sup>

In 1896, besides requesting monies again for the construction of an assembly hall, the Trustees requested funds for a variety of improvements including the construction of the Home’s own electrical generating plant, as well as a morgue,<sup>98</sup> library, cow sheds, and repairs and extension of the green house. They also related a concern that “the ceilings of many of the cottages and other buildings are in such condition as to require at an early day a considerable expenditure.” The Trustees were enthusiastic about the new lake at the Home for both aesthetic and practical reasons: “A lake has been constructed of such dimensions as not only gives pleasure and adds beauty to the surroundings, but will save considerable expense in supplying the home with ice.” As for the farm, the Trustees observed that it “has been financially successful, and has also been a source of pleasure, health and employment to the members, yielding a small compensation to members for labor performed.”<sup>99</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Captain William Kirkwood served as Superintendent from February 1895 to March 1897 (Curry, p. 21).

<sup>97</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1896), pp. 9-10.

<sup>98</sup> Undated plans for a morgue probably date from this period (See Supplemental Materials, S45 and S46). The morgue appears to have been constructed shortly afterward.

<sup>99</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1896), pp. 6-7.

In 1897, the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home published a third edition of their souvenir booklet. The fact the Home had issued three editions of this booklet within an eight-year period suggests the administration was carrying out an active publicity campaign promoting the institution. Yet, there must also have been a demand for such material, particularly by members of the Home and their relatives. Selected photographs from the 1897 souvenir booklet are attached with the Supplemental Materials (see S24 through S28).

In April 1897, Captain William Somerville was appointed as Superintendent at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home. Somerville remained Superintendent for nearly fourteen years (until January 1911) and thus enjoyed a much longer tenure than any of the five men who preceded him in office. This no doubt proved a stabilizing influence in the administration of the Home, which would witness great expansion during Somerville's time in office.

In the *Seventh Biennial Report* (1898), the Trustees were able to report to Governor Tanner, with due pride, that the outstanding debt at the Home (amounting to roughly \$40,000 as of April 1, 1897) had been paid off and the treasurer now had \$35,705.15 in cash on hand. They also noted that the "cost maintenance for the past year has been the lowest in the history in the history of the home." The Trustees asserted that the savings had been achieved by "strict economy in the purchase and issue of supplies, and not at the expense of either the quantity or quality of the goods purchased."<sup>100</sup> One unexpected cost incurred involved the smokestack at the boiler house:

It was discovered, during the past year that the large smoke stack at the boiler house was settling, and was already out of plumb. The danger was imminent, that unless repaired at once the structure would topple to the ground, causing a large pecuniary loss and possibly loss of life. We have had the smokestack raised, straightened, and a new foundation put in, at a cost of \$3,200.<sup>101</sup>

In their 1898 report, the Trustees again requested funds for the construction of a new Assembly Hall and electrical light plant, as well as for an addition to the hospital, an additional cottage with furnishings, a new greenhouse, a metal ceiling for the hospital, a new cow barn, and new fencing for the farm.<sup>102</sup> With regard to the Assembly Hall, the Trustees stated:

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<sup>100</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1898), p. 5.

<sup>101</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 6-8.

We repeat what has been said by our predecessors since 1888, in urging the necessity of providing a new assembly hall, on the ground floor, which will be large enough to accommodate the members of the Home. Our present assembly hall will seat less than 300. It is reached only after climbing three flights of stairs, which makes it difficult for the old, feeble and crippled men to attend church, entertainments, or take part in any generally meeting. We estimate the cost of a suitable building at \$15,000, but as we have a least \$5,000 on hands, money not belonging to the State, contributed by the Woman's Relief Corps and by members of the Home, and which is available for erection of an assembly hall, we ask for an appropriation of \$10,000."<sup>103</sup>

Despite multiple expansions of the hospital over the previous decade, the continued growth of the Home, coupled with its aging population, required that yet further accommodations be provided:

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."<sup>104</sup>

The cottages also were becoming severely overcrowded, a point elaborated upon by the Trustees:

That we need additional accommodations for members in the cottages we believe there is no doubt. During the past winter, when the number present exceeded 1,500 men, we had 271 men sleeping in the attics, with no other accommodation than space for a bed. To reach the attics, three flights of stairs must be climbed. The water closets being on the ground floor, makes a great inconvenience for the men occupying the attics. We believe that with the addition to the hospital and one additional cottage, we will be able to care for the men without crowding them into attics. We estimate that \$11,000 will build and equip a cottage, and we ask that amount be appropriated.<sup>105</sup>

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<sup>103</sup> Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid, p. 8.

Previous requests for funds for installing metal ceilings for the Hospital, Cottages, and Kitchen had been made by the Trustees, but the General Assembly had appropriated only \$1,000 for this purpose. The Trustees considered this sum to be “insufficient” and requested that an additional appropriation of \$2,000 be approved for the forthcoming fiscal year. Without these funds, the plaster on the ceilings would continue to fall off, requiring repeated repairs with new plastering.<sup>106</sup>

In his report of 1898, Superintendent Somerville discussed the problem of alcoholics at the Home. Although representing only a small number of the members, alcoholics were present and could be unruly and difficult to control at times. Somerville considered it cruel to discharge these men, when they had no other means of support, but also recognized that it was grossly unfair to the other members who had to deal with the disorderly conduct. As such, he suggested that a “strong hospital should be erected, where such men can be securely kept, and the more orderly relieved of their presence in the cottages.”<sup>107</sup> However, we have no evidence that this proposal was ever acted upon. Overall, the Superintendent was satisfied with the behavior of the members. Indeed, in his next report (1900), Somerville would assert that, “It is doubtful, in my mind, whether an equal number of men can be found in the State where so small a per cent of criminals can be found.”<sup>108</sup>

In the *Eighth Biennial Report* (1900), Superintendent Somerville reported to the Trustees that the appropriation made by the last General Assembly for improvements and repairs at the Home had proved insufficient to “keep the buildings in first-class condition.” He therefore had “been compelled to draw from the maintenance account for some repairs which were absolutely necessary, while others have been permitted to remain undone until the next year’s appropriation is available.” He further noted that the farm “has much more than paid expenses during the past year” and commented on the quality and freshness of the produce produced as well as the health of members of the Home, which “has been beyond expectation and the death rate fifty per cent less than for the preceding year.” The strawberry beds had been enlarged and other small fruits increased. About two hundred additional shade trees also had been planted.

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<sup>106</sup> Ibid, p. 8. The need for new ceilings in the cottages after just ten years of use suggests that the plastering either was substandard or done in haste.

<sup>107</sup> Ibid, p. 10.

<sup>108</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home at Quincy, *Eighth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1900), p. 9.

Somerville assured the Trustees, that he and his staff had “endeavored, to the best of our ability, to increase the attractiveness of the grounds.”<sup>109</sup>

In his 1900 report, Surgeon J. J. Golden cited the completion of several improvements to the hospital, specifically the installation of metal ceilings, the replacement of the wooden beds with iron ones, and the painting of the woodwork. He believed these changes would help prevent the spread of germs and “add materially to the health of the patients.” On a more sobering note, Surgeon Golden observed that the demands on the hospital and medical staff were increasing as the population at the Home aged and became more infirm. This trend was bound to continue. Golden stated that, “During this past winter our hospital was taxed to its upmost capacity, and the time is near when all these old men will require hospital treatment.”<sup>110</sup>

In that year (1900), the Trustees requested funds for a variety of capital improvements, including: 1) construction of a new greenhouse and the purchase of a separate boiler to heat it and the Superintendent’s residence (both being located some distance from the main heating plant); 2) installation of metal ceilings in the cottages; 3) an electric light plant; 4), addition to the hospital and furnishings; 5) fencing; 6) fire protection (replacing wood floors in storehouse and bakery with cement); 7) replacing the original wooden tunnel between power house and kitchen with one of steel; and 8) the reconstruction of the steam heating plants (for cottages and hospital) and the purchase of a new boiler.<sup>111</sup> The Trustees also requested that funds be appropriated for furnishing and equipping a long-awaited assembly hall:

Our predecessors, in every biennial report since 1888, have asked for an appropriation to erect an Assembly Hall on the ground floor, and of a capacity to accommodate the members of the Home. Two years ago we urged the necessity for the appropriation, but our request was not granted. Failing to get the appropriation so much needed, and seeing no immediate prospect of aid from the General Assembly, we have entered into a contract for the erection of a suitable building, which will be completed by October 1<sup>st</sup>, next, at the cost, in round numbers, of twelve thousand dollars, *not one dollar* of which will be taken from any funds appropriated for this institution. The funds for the erection of this building are derived from two sources. First, the voluntary contributions of members of the Home, who contributed the sum of \$1,777.95 for the erection of an ‘Emily W. Lippincott Memorial Cottage.’ Second, from the

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<sup>109</sup> Ibid, p. 10.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid, p. 11.

<sup>111</sup> Ibid, pp. 5-8.

profits derived from the Home Store. This building will be a substantial one, constructed of brick and stone, and large enough for the purpose for which it is designed. It occupies a central position upon the parade ground, is easy of access, and adds materially to the beauty and attractiveness of the Home. While we have erected this building without cost to the State, we are lacking in means to seat it, properly equip and furnish the stage, and decorate the interior in a suitable manner. We ask the General Assembly to appropriate the sum of \$3,000 for this purpose, and believe our request should and will be granted.<sup>112</sup>

The new assembly hall was to be named "Lippincott Hall" in honor of former Superintendent Charles Lippincott and his wife Emily. Mrs. Lippincott had been left destitute after her husband's death in 1887, and Governor Oglesby had created the honorary position of "Matron of the Home" specifically for her. Emily Lippincott remained at the Home, caring for veterans, until her own death on May 21, 1895, and was thus fondly remembered by the members.<sup>113</sup> Lippincott Hall was dedicated on December 9, 1900. It had a capacity of 510 residents on the main floor and 350 in the balcony. There also were two boxes on either side of the stage, which could seat forty more.<sup>114</sup>

Writing with regard to the proposed Hospital Addition and its furnishings, the Trustees in 1900 noted that

the amount appropriated two years ago for an addition to the hospital was \$12,000. In view of the fact that building material of every kind advanced so much in price we were unable to build the addition within the appropriation, and have not, therefore, expended 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

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<sup>112</sup> Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>113</sup> Gridley; Curry (1976:12) states that an Emily Lippincott Memorial Cottage was dedicated at the Home on September 10, 1896, having been built with \$8,000 donated by the John Wood Post of the G.A.R. Oddly, none of the *Biennial Reports* mention the construction of this cottage. The matter becomes more confusing by the Trustee's statement in their 1900 report that \$1,777.95 originally contributed by members of the Home for an "Emily W. Lippincott Memorial Cottage" ultimately was used for the construction of Lippincott Hall. It remains unclear whether the cottage was ever constructed and, if so, where it was located at the Home.

<sup>114</sup> 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. 307.

sum of \$12,000, which will enable us to erect a building suitable to our needs.<sup>115</sup>

Construction of the new Hospital Addition was not postponed for much longer, however, as its completion would be noted in the next Biennial Report.

In the *Ninth Biennial Report* (1902), Superintendent's Somerville noted an increase in the Home's death rate since the previous biennial report (which had indicated a sharp decrease in the death rate at the Home in 1898-1900). This rise in mortality was attributed to a number of factors, including the increasing age of the members at the Home, overcrowded conditions, and the extremely cold previous winter.<sup>116</sup> Given this situation, the Superintendent was especially appreciative of recent improvements in medical care capabilities at the Home, as relayed to his report to the Board of Trustees:

I feel very grateful to your honorable body for the action taken in the increase of the medical staff, which will allow the staff a better opportunity of caring for the sick members that have been, and will be, confined to their care in the hospital. Also, I have to thank you for the new addition to the hospital, which, I am inclined to think, is one of the best, if not the best, buildings in the home, it being well lighted, heated and ventilated, with all modern appliances for the care and comfort of all those quartered therein, as well as for the convenience of the nurses. It also enables me to remove the patients from the basement of the old building to more spacious and commodious quarters in the new addition. I trust, with all of these improved facilities in caring for the sick, that the death rate may be reduced, and I am pleased to report that the health of the home has been much better during the last quarter and the death rate has materially decreased."<sup>117</sup>

The Trustees also commented about the new hospital addition, describing it as "sightly, warm, clean, well aired and well arranged, supplied with a modern elevator, and is in all respects equal to anything of its kind in any part of the State."<sup>118</sup> Surgeon D. M. Landon, while no doubt appreciative of the thirty beds provided by the new addition, warned that this would "hardly be sufficient for the

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<sup>115</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1900), p. 8.

<sup>116</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Ninth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1902), p. 9.

<sup>117</sup> *Ibid*, p. 10.

<sup>118</sup> *Ibid*, p. 7.



increasingly sickness and disability for the next two years.” He recommended the construction of a one-story story cottage built close to the hospital that would be used exclusively for the aged and be under direct supervision of the medical staff. Landon also called for the installation of a laundry at the hospital, “the large quantity of soiled linen accumulating daily and requiring immediate attention being beyond the capacity of the present existing plant.”<sup>119</sup>

That same year (1902), the Trustees noted the increased cost of materials and growing age of the buildings at the Home and stated:

We have some 37 buildings on the home grounds, including cottages, residence, farm and out-house buildings, and gate-keepers lodge, which have been erected—many of them—since the establishment of the home and inevitable decay renders repair necessary as the buildings grow older.... There are on the home grounds, perhaps five and one-half miles of roads and walks. Tens of thousands of people visit the home and use these roads and grounds....<sup>120</sup>

The Trustees considered an appropriation of \$1,000 per annum for the routine repair and maintenance of the existing buildings and infrastructure to be “certainly reasonable.” Monies for capital improvements requested by the Trustees this year included funds for 1) the reconstruction of the steam heating plant, 2) for plumbing in cottages and new fixtures, 3) for independent electric plant, 4) for steel tunnel connection power house with cook house, and 6) for gate house at Twelfth Street entrance.<sup>121</sup> Several of these requests had made in previous reports. The need for new plumbing was particularly emphasized by the Trustees:

Of the 23 main buildings upon the grounds, seven have, out of former appropriations been put in a very complete condition of repair as to plumbing, leaving 16 which are still supplied with the antiquated conveniences, sanitary, hygienic, etc., which were in use at the time of their construction. We believe that the sum of \$500.00 for each of these cottages not yet improved, will put them in a very good and modern condition of repair.”<sup>122</sup>

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<sup>119</sup> Ibid, p. 11.

<sup>120</sup> Ibid, p. 6.

<sup>121</sup> Ibid, pp. 5-6.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid, p. 6. Surgeon D. M Landon, in his report of this year, had expressed a similar concern, stating that “the plumbing in most of the cottages is old and in such condition that it will have to be replaced before these buildings will be said to be in a good sanitary condition” (p. 11).

Regarding the existing Twelfth Street entrance, the Trustees argued that it was “an unsightly affair, utterly out of keeping with its surroundings, and should be replaced by a building of comfort and beauty, for which we ask \$1,000.” To strengthen their case, the Trustees called the General Assembly’s attention to the fact that the Quincy Horse Railway and Carrying Company—only recently allowed access to grounds of the Home—had erected an attractive waiting station near the Headquarters Building, at the cost of \$1,100. The Trustees respectfully submitted “that the State can not well afford to make anything less sightly or comfortable than this building.”<sup>123</sup>

As in previous years, the Board of Trustees in 1902 continued with their effort to persuade the General Assembly appropriate funds for the construction of a new and *independent* Electric Light Plant for the Home. The Trustees noted that

the present system of lighting the home and cottages is that which was in force when the home was established. The result is that the quarters of the members are very dimly lighted, and they are forced to retire at a very early hour or to sit in that semi-darkness which to the majority of men who have only their past to consider, conduces to melancholy and depression of spirit and loss of vital energy. As a moderate expenditure can bring to the members that comfort which comes from brilliant lighting, we believe that this Assembly will make the appropriation....

The estimated cost to construct such a facility (with the capacity of 30 arc lights and 1,000 incandescent lights) was \$35,000. Given that the Home was currently paying in excess of \$3,500 per year to the private electric company, the Trustees argued that the construction an independent electric plant would be both fiscally wise and a good investment. The steam power for the plant would be supplied by the existing boiler house.<sup>124</sup>

At the time of the *Tenth Biennial Report* (1904) was submitted, the Home had been in operation for just under twenty years. At that time, the Trustees requested funds for several new capital improvements for a variety of projects, which included 1) four new boilers for the power house (as the existing boilers were wearing out and showing signs of distress); 2) the continued reconstruction of the steam heating system in the cottages (a process that had been ongoing over the past two years and was partly completed already); 3) the construction of a new ice house; 4) the construction of an independent new boiler, with smokestack and coal bin, for the hospital (needed to supply heat to the expanded building); 5)

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<sup>123</sup> Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>124</sup> Ibid, pp. 7-8.

reconstructing and fireproofing the cook house building; 6) construction of a new lodge at the Twelfth Street entrance; 7) construction of a new slaughter house and mill for crushing food for livestock; 8) repairs to the foundations of the Administration Building; 9) construction of fire escapes for the hospital; 10) construction of a new green house; and 11) for wiring buildings and installing light fixtures in buildings and on the grounds.<sup>125</sup> As with previous years, several of these requests had been carried forward from previous years, and remained unfunded by the State of Illinois.

The Trustees pointed out that all the buildings at the Home were suffering from general wear and tear and required attention on a number of points:

The institution is now about 18 years old and has reached a period where much of the wood work in all the building must be replaced. All stairways are worn to a point where repairs should be made, while many of them are in positively dangerous condition. All floors in the porches that have not been repaired or replaced heretofore, must be so treated within the next two years, while the floors in all the buildings need repairing and some must be laid anew. Paint is a very large element of expense and must be constantly [applied to] preserve the life of the wood work, as well as the appearance of the institution.<sup>126</sup>

Superintendent Somerville reiterated the position of the Trustees, remarking that "all the stairways in the cottages, which have now been built and in use for 17 years, are in a badly worn condition and should be replaced with new ones; some of them are utterly unsafe at the present time."<sup>127</sup>

Regarding the requested funds for an ice house, the Trustees noted "the propriety of an ice house of such capacity as will meet the demands of the home will be seen when it is explained that we have a lake of magnificent water within a few hundred feet of the main buildings from which all ice necessary for the use of the home can be taken at a nominal cost." An ice house already was present at the Home but this structure had deteriorated to the point where Superintendent Somerville claimed it "will not last more than one year longer, it having been found necessary to keep it in place by propping the sides for several years

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<sup>125</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Tenth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1905), pp. 5-7 (see also "Report of the Superintendent," pp. 9-11).

<sup>126</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

<sup>127</sup> *Ibid*, p. 8.

past....” Somerville considered a new ice house an “absolute necessity” and recommended that it be constructed in the hollow just south of the new lake.<sup>128</sup>

Funds were also being requested for fireproofing the inside of the Cook House Building (also known as the Commissary, Building No. 41). Superintendent Somerville discussed the need for this work as follows:

This building is constructed of light wood joists and floors, just over the bakery, and the basement is used for storing what might possibly be considered as the most dangerous fire risk in or about the Home. There is a continual settlement of flour dust and a fire kept up in the bake oven day and night renders it especially hazardous. Should a fire take place in this building, it would endanger the entire clothing and commissary stores, since all are kept under the same roof, and would render it almost impossible to supply the Home with cooking etc., until a new building could be erected.

The proposed work in the Cook House/Commissary was to include the installation of steel beams, steel columns, and concrete floors in the building.<sup>129</sup>

A 1905 published history states that the Home consisted of fifty-two buildings at that time and had a maximum capacity of 1,747. The capacity stated was nearly double that of 1889, even though the number of cottages had remained unchanged during the interim. The seventeen cottages present in 1905 were said to have provided bed space for 1,225 (compared to 750 or 825 “when crowded” in 1889). The hospital had space for 427 individuals and its annex another ninety-five patients. Capacity amongst the cottages varied in 1905. Eight cottages could accommodate forty men each, six ninety men each, two 120 men each, and one 125 men. Six to ten men typically were housed in the dormitory rooms. Population at Home spiked during this period. During the winter of 1904-1905, enrolled membership reached 2,035, 1,700 of whom were present on average.<sup>130</sup>

The 1905 history further noted that each of the rooms in the main cottages held six to ten men each, with accompanying sitting, dining and serving rooms. The cottages were equipped with water closets and bathrooms, with both hot and cold water available at all time. They essentially represented complete residences less kitchens and “the facilities for cooking food.” Although food was distributed by

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<sup>128</sup> Ibid, pp. 6, 9.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid, p. 10. Plans dated 1913 for new terrazzo floors may represent a continued effort at “hardening” this structure for fire safety (see Supplemental Materials S53).

<sup>130</sup> Collins and Percy, pp. 305-09. Portions of the narrative descriptive of the Home provided by this source appears to have been copied directly from State of Illinois’s 1893 “Brief History of the Illinois Soldiers’ and Sailors’ Home.”

carts from the main kitchen, “the food retains its heat even in the coldest weather, as it is contained in metal boxes or food carts that are tightly sealed.” Another the attractive feature of the cottages cited by the history was that all of the sleeping rooms had direct access to a veranda, “contributing largely to the comfort of the men at all seasons.”<sup>131</sup>

Funding for the construction of three new cottages had been actively sought for several years. This effort finally came to fruition in 1905. On August 7, 1905, the *Quincy Daily Journal* reported that two new cottages were planned for the Home. The paper reported that,

Each [cottage] will be 104 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a height of 22 feet to the eaves. There will be two stories to each building, the lower having a height of 12 feet and the second a height of 10 feet. The lavatories and toilet rooms will be more modern and convenient than those now in use in the home. The capacity of each house will be 84 men.<sup>132</sup>

The same newspaper article makes further mention of the intent to erect a library and nurses dormitory at the Home, but indicated that this project would not undertaken until the two cottages were completed.<sup>133</sup> Once underway, the Board of Trustees at the Home pushed ahead with these plans and even expanded them in scope. On September 22, 1905, the *Illinois State Journal* (Springfield) reported that the Trustees had called upon Governor Deneen in Springfield “for the purpose of submitting plans for three cottages, to cost \$12,500 each, and a nurse dormitory and library, to cost \$4,000, which will be built at the Home.” The reason for adding a third cottage—beyond the two proposed only a month before—is not discussed, but it appears to have met with little opposition from the Governor, who approved the plans late in the afternoon the day of the Trustees’ visit (September 19).<sup>134</sup> Construction began almost immediately on the new cottages, which were completed by mid-1906 and ultimately designated as Cottages 11, 16, and 21. Cottages 16 and 21 were placed at the outer ends of the “ring” of pre-existing housing, while Cottage 11 was fitted in between four older cottages (see Figure 7). An article published in the *Quincy Daily Journal* on September 29, 1906 provides some description of the new buildings:

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<sup>131</sup> Ibid, pp. 307.

<sup>132</sup> “New Cottages Out at the Home,” *Quincy Daily Journal*, 7 August 1905, p. 5.

<sup>133</sup> Ibid.

<sup>134</sup> “Plans Are Approved By Governor for Additions to Soldiers’ Home at Quincy,” *Illinois State Register*, 22 September 1905, p. 6, col. 3.

The interior arrangements of the new cottages are far superior to any of the old ones or that of cottage 12. The latter cottage was considered to be the best equipped of any in the Home before the new ones were built. But now it looks gloomy and uninviting to those who admire the up-to-date buildings.<sup>135</sup>

Specifically discussing Cottage No. 16, the article further states that the building has fifty-three beds and “all the old boys take their meals at the first table.”<sup>136</sup> Superintendent Somerville, in his report of 1906, provided some rather pointed remarks on the new set of cottages at the Home—not in respect to the buildings themselves—but rather by the process by which the project had evolved and the priorities involved:

The three new cottages for which an appropriation was made by the last General Assembly have been completed and are now occupied. As you are aware, I did not think more than two necessary and very much regret that appropriation was made for more than that number. This was done, as you are aware, without the knowledge or advice of any once connected with the institution. I know of no one who was to blame for this piece of generosity, but hope it is not improper for me to say that had the General Assembly seen fit to grant us an electric light plant instead of the third building, it would have been following the suggestions before it and given us the much needed light, of which we stand in great need. The fact is that the members are left in almost total darkness by the Quincy Gas Company on whom we must depend for our light. We are not only at its mercy as to quality, but also in regard to price.<sup>137</sup>

The new library and nurse's dormitory building (Building No. 30) was completed by May 1906. It was located a sort distance southeast of the Hospital complex. The first floor served as the library, while the upper floor was divided into dormitory rooms. Regarding the expenses for this building, Superintendent Somerville reported in 1906:

The building and furnishing has cost us \$15,348.16 for \$4,000.00 of which the State made appropriation. The remainder, \$11,348.16 was made by drawing on the home store fund. It will be seen from

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<sup>135</sup> “The News Out at the Home,” *Quincy Daily Journal*, 29 September 1906, p. 5.

<sup>136</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>137</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Eleventh Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1906), p. 9.

the foregoing figures that the State has received the library building and Lippincott Memorial Hall at a cost of \$25,348.16, as a gift from the home store.<sup>138</sup>

Besides an appropriation request for ordinary expenses for improving grounds and repairs to buildings, the Board of Trustees in its biennial report of 1906 made additional requests for the installation of an electric light plant, 2) track scales for the weighing of coal and other commodities and extending switch, 3) fireproofing the cook house and bakery, 4) smokestack and breeching at hospital boiler house, 5) reconstruction of the laundry, purchase of laundry machinery, and a new mangle and two new washers, 6) construction of twelfth street entrance lodge house, 6), installation of an ice plant and refrigerating rooms, and 8) construction and extension of the main tunnel to the proposed site for the McLean County Cottage, a distance 300 feet.<sup>139</sup> It is unclear as to what the Trustees were referencing when they discussed the McLean County Cottage. It's possible that a cottage built specifically to house Mclean County veterans (and possibly paid for by that county?) was being considered at this time. No further reference to cottage by this name is found in subsequent reports, however.

One interesting development in the future direction and character of the Home which occurred around this time was the consideration of admitting wives of veterans as members. Such a measure had been approved by the General Assembly in 1903, but that body had neglected to provide the necessary appropriations by which the administration at the Home could put it into effect. The Trustees addressed this issue in their 1906 report:

The Forty-third General Assembly amended the Act creating this institution in such a way as to make it incumbent on the management to admit, under certain conditions, the wives of soldiers and sailors who were, or may become, members of the home. The General Assembly, however, neglected to make any appropriation for the building of suitable cottages for the care of the wives thus admitted, or for their maintenance. This left the management without any means of carrying out the provisions of this law. The Forty-fourth General Assembly failed to take notice of this mistake and it adjourned without making any appropriation for carrying into effect the intention of the Act, in consequence of which the wives of soldiers and sailors have never been admitted, and can not be until such time as the Legislature will make the necessary appropriations for carrying into effect the plain purposes of the law, and we urge upon you to recommend an approximation

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<sup>138</sup> Ibid, pp. 9-10.

<sup>139</sup> Ibid, p. 5.

of such sum as will be necessary for the building of such cottages as will be required for the proper care and maintenance of soldiers and their wives or the repeal of the Act of 1903, admitting them. The condition is such now that we are constantly importuned from different parts of the State to accept the wives of soldiers and are without power to do so, having no way to take care of them and no means for their support.<sup>140</sup>

The *Twelfth Biennial Report* (1908) indicates that provisions had finally been made for the construction of two new cottages for the care of the married veterans and their wives. Designated as Cottages No. 20 and 22 (Anderson and Somerville Barracks, respectively), these new buildings were completed by late 1908. They were much larger in size and more barracks-like in exterior appearance than the pre-existing housing at the Home (with the exception of the Old Men's Cottage). The Trustees reported the following in their 1908 report:

The two cottages, an addition to the hospital for the accommodation of veterans and their wives, provided for by the last General Assembly, were practically completed during the period cover by this report and now occupied to their full capacity by happy, contented and worthy class of people who had too long been deprived of the accommodations and tender care and maintenance finally given them. Each of these buildings has seventy-one rooms, with dining rooms, sitting rooms, verandas, corridors, etc.<sup>141</sup>

Superintendent Somerville stated that it was unclear at present whether the new cottages "will be sufficient for the number of applicants who will present themselves for admission...." His personal opinion was that "it will not be and that one additional cottage of equal capacity to those already built will be required...."<sup>142</sup> The Trustees concurred with Somerville's assessment and requested that \$60,000 be appropriated for the construction of an additional cottage of the same capacity in the future. Other capital improvements requested by the Trustees in 1908 were similar to previous years, and included new boilers, a new ice house, an electric plant, a new lodge house at the Twelfth Street entrance, as well as improvements to the existing power house.<sup>143</sup>

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<sup>140</sup> Ibid, p. 7.

<sup>141</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Twelfth Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1908), p. 5. The first female member enrolled at the Home was Mrs. Anna Shrewsberry of Quincy, who was admitted on August 18, 1908 (Curry 1976:13).

<sup>142</sup> Ibid, p. 9.

<sup>143</sup> Ibid, pp. 5-7.



The lack of funds for the construction of an electrical generating plant continued to irritate Superintendent Somerville. Over the past two years, funds had been obtained from the State to construct two large cottages, as well as to wire (electrify) the individual cottages, but the General Assembly continued to refrain from funding the construction of the generating plant. In his 1908 report, Somerville wrote:

I hope it will not be considered amiss to state that the cost of lighting the home for the present year will not fall much short of \$10,000. At this rate we can construct our own plant and pay for the same, together with running expenses, in a period of four years. In addition to this it may also be stated that the light supplied the institution is of a most inferior quality and that the members are compelled to sit at all times with very little light and sometimes without any. Heretofore the Quincy Gas & Electric Co. have been able by some means or another to prevent the institution from getting a light plant, and I believe it is the only institution in the State which is not allowed to furnish its own light and consequently to have all that is needed.<sup>144</sup>

Similarly, in discussing the Twelfth Street (or east) entrance to the Home, the Superintendent noted that “the old frame shanty located there is a disgrace to the State and nothing like it can be found in any other similar institution in Illinois, or elsewhere in the United States.” He was equally frustrated in the inability to secure funds for the construction of a new ice house, the estimated cost of which (\$6,000) was equal to the amount the Home had spent on purchasing ice from a private vender(s) one year.<sup>145</sup>

In 1909, J. A. Bunting, chief engineer at the Home, drew up plans for an impressive Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) Hall for the institution (see Supplemental Materials S47 through S49). The hall apparently was never constructed however. This perhaps is not too surprising, given the extended battle the Trustees had had to wage before Lippincott Hall was constructed.

The *Thirteenth Biennial Report* (1910) indicates that the Trustees had finally been successful for funding the construction of the new electric generating plant, which had been constructed sometime over the previous two years (1908-09). In his report for 1910, Superintendent Somerville made requests for capital improvements that included 1) a new hospital building for contagious cases and

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<sup>144</sup> Ibid, p. 11.

<sup>145</sup> Ibid.

isolated patients, 2) a new dormitory for hospital attendants and for the storage of hospital clothing, 3) a lodge house at the Twelfth Street entrance, 4) a new ice house, 5) a brick stable, 6) a dormitory for female nurses, and 7) a cottage for the chief engineer at the Home. In making these requests, the Superintendent noted that the chief engineer had been living off-site at a distance of 2½ miles from the campus, and the need for housing him on-site for emergencies was thought to be advantageous.<sup>146</sup>

At this time, the Superintendent also urged the appropriation of funds for the purchase of an additional twenty acres of land located on the west side of the Home, giving access to North Fifth Street. Previous negotiations had been unsuccessful in purchasing a smaller five-acre tract in this area, and the Superintendent recommended the abandonment of that proposal and the purchase of this larger tract of land. This larger parcel of land had a quality spring in close proximity to the farm and Superintendent's residence as well as a "very good house in close proximity to our barns, which could be used for the farm superintendent, and possibly at times for laborers, to good advantage."<sup>147</sup>

William Somerville's long tenure as Superintendent came to an end in January 1911. His successor, Captain J. O. Anderson, served for less than two years before being replaced by Colonel John E. Andrew in May 1913. Andrew's tenure as Superintendent was much longer; he remained in the post until August 1920.<sup>148</sup>

Unfortunately, no copies of the *Fourteenth Biennial Report* (1912) are known to have survived to the present. Hence, we have limited information on what occurred at the Home in 1911 and 1912. However, construction plans for several proposed projects at the institution were drawn up during this period. One of these was for pipe line (likely for steam heat) servicing the Superintendent's Residence and green house, dated July 31, 1912. Another was for a reservoir and pump house, located adjacent to the spring along Cedar Creek, dated July 25, 1912 (see Supplemental Materials S51 and S52). Two massive iron gates also were installed at the Eighth Street entrance late in 1912. These gates were mechanically operated from inside the gate house, where an attendant was stationed at all times. Superintendent Anderson had devised the system. A decorative sign emblazoned with the institution's name and surmounted by an eagle and crossed flags was positioned above the gates.<sup>149</sup> A photograph of the new gate was included in the next biennial report.<sup>150</sup>

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<sup>146</sup> Board of Administration of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Thirteenth Biennial Report of the Managing Officer of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1911), pp. 7-8.

<sup>147</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

<sup>148</sup> Curry, p. 22.

<sup>149</sup> Curry, p. 14-15. Curry provides a nice description of the new Eighth Street gate. A photograph of it is included in the *Fifteenth Biennial Report* (1915:6).

The *Fifteenth Biennial Report* (1914) contained a short report from Superintendent Andrew. The Superintendent observed that the Home “had been treated as a dying institution” but referred to the Adjutant’s report as evidence that it was, in fact, “on the increase.” The average number of members present in 1914 (1,182) actually was several hundred less than in 1910 (1,517), yet the total of number of individuals cared for at the Home in 1914 (2,446) was comparable to peak enrollment years of the previous decade. Despite the decline in enrollment, overcrowding appears to have remained a problem, as the Superintendent’s report alludes to there being “old men sleeping in the attics at the present time.” Andrew felt that the institution was “in urgent need of a one-story up-to-date hospital that would accommodate one hundred and fifty patients.” He estimated that such a hospital “could be built for \$50,000 or \$60,000” and would provide sufficient additional capacity for the Illinois Soldiers and Sailor’s Home to take in the women currently being cared for at the Soldiers’ Widow Home in Wilmington. Andrew suggested this measure as matter of economy, as the Quincy Home was operating at much lower cost per capita (\$149.16) than that at Wilmington (\$376.02); indeed, he touted the former as “being conducted cheaper per capita than any state or National home” and yet still was providing an environment in which its members were “satisfied, happy, and contented.” Superintendent Andrew did not address any improvements made at the Home over the previous two years in his 1914 report.<sup>151</sup> However, construction plans dated October 1914 do exist for a proposed stock house and tool room at the Home. This was to be a two-story brick building with a raised basement (see Supplemental Materials S54 through S59), but it’s unclear if the structure was ever built.

In the *Sixteenth Biennial Report* (1916), Superintendent Andrew again stressed the need for further housing, noting that,

Again I want to urge that suitable quarters be provided to care for our old comrades. We need additional room for three hundred people.... When I came here six cottages were empty and it was thought they would never be filled again, but instead of the population growing less, a gradual increase has been made.... If the great State of Illinois intends to take care of our old comrades, additional room must be provided for them at once.<sup>152</sup>

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<sup>150</sup> Board of Administration of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home at Quincy, *Fifteenth Biennial Report of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1915), p. 6.

<sup>151</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 5, 7.

<sup>152</sup> Board of Administration of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home at Quincy, *Sixteenth Biennial Report of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois 1917), p. 5.

During this period, per capita costs for operating the Home also were rising. With regard to the rising per capita costs, the Superintendent explained that “the increased cost is accounted for in substituting civil service help in lieu of members of [the] home.” Due to their age, members simply could not assist in the work at the Home to the extent they once had.<sup>153</sup> On a completely different note, the Superintendent bragged about their farm operation, noting that “Our dairy herd of 100 cows and heifers is considered the best dairy herd belonging to the State of Illinois, supplying us an average of 200 gallons of milk daily.”<sup>154</sup>

With the onslaught of the Great War (World War I), the thought of an ever decreasing population of Illinois veterans was put to rest. Nonetheless, it would be many years before these World War I veterans were to begin arriving at the Home. Unfortunately, information about the later 1910s and 1920s improvements at the Home are poorly understood at the present time, since the biennial reports prepared during this period contain little-to-no data regarding capital improvements. Construction plans to exist for the installation of new flooring and bathroom fixtures in the cottages, dated April 1919 (see Supplemental Materials S60 through S63). However, few major improvements appear to have been undertaken at the facility during this period, aside from the continued upgrade of the Farm Complex. Site maps of the Home from 1919 and 1927 are attached as Figures 7 and 8.

Construction projects at the Home seem to have increased during the Depression era. Of particular interest was the construction of a new hospital and infirmary. In 1932, the Hill Memorial Hospital (Building No. 28; later referred to as Andrews Barracks) was constructed. In 1935, Smith Hall (Building No. 36) was built. Smith Hall originally was used as a general mess hall, and by the 1970s was known as the Members' Service Center and Lounge. The construction of this structure represented a major shift in the organization of the facility and marked a departure from the original food-service practice (where food was delivered directly to the individual cottages). Also in 1935, the Engineer's Office (Building No. 38; known as the Master Mechanic's Office) was constructed. In 1936, the Infirmary (Building No. 29; later known as the Reig Administration Building) was built. The original Lippincott Hall suffered a devastating fire in 1938, and the following year it was replaced by a new assembly hall bearing the same name but built in the contemporary Art Deco style. In 1940, a new lumber shed (Building No. 53) was erected (see Figure 9 for a site map of the Home circa 1936-1939).

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<sup>153</sup> Ibid.

<sup>154</sup> Ibid.

Except for the construction of the Tradesman Building (Building No. 42), which was constructed in 1948, World War II and the years immediately following were a period of slow development at the Home, with little construction activity. A severe storm and/or tornado hit the Home in 1945, resulting in the destruction of the upper floor of the Headquarters/Administration Building. The latter subsequently was repaired without the upper story.<sup>155</sup>

In contrast to the previous decade, the 1950s marked a period a considerable change at the Home. One of the major capital improvements that occurred during this time was the construction of the Men's Infirmary (Building No. 26, later renamed the Fletcher Infirmary) in 1953-54. This large building was constructed on the Parade Ground and thus represented a major intrusion upon the original plan of the Home, as laid out by architect S. M. Randolph in the 1880s. Other buildings constructed during the 1950s included a storage building (Building No. 54), the Carpenters' Shop (Building No. 49), and the Condensate Pump House (Building No. 45)—all in 1955. The Carpenters' Shop was associated with the Superintendent's Residence and may represent the conversion of an earlier carriage house to a shop building. Along with all the new construction, the 1950s also saw the demolition of old, sprawling hospital complex, which appears to have taken place between 1950 and 1955.<sup>156</sup> By contrast, the horseshoe-shaped Hospital Annex, was rehabilitated and modernized at this time (see Supplemental Materials S70 through S73) and would remain standing into the 1970s. These various structural changes are illustrated on the site maps attached as Figures 10 and 11, which date from 1950 and 1955.

It was also during the 1950s that the farm operation at the Home was terminated. The first facet of the farming operation to go was the cattle breeding, which was discontinued in circa 1950. A short time later, the cattle grazing and/or feeding operation also was discontinued. By circa 1958, the feeding of hogs was also stopped. The last of the farm buildings were abandoned in 1961.<sup>157</sup>

In early 1961, the State of Illinois announced the appropriation of funds for the construction of six new buildings at the Home. These funds were to be used for the construction of two dormitory units for men, a combination hospital and infirmary, a residential unit with infirmary for women (sufficient to house 100 widows, plus 50 hospital beds), a laundry and a central dietary facility.<sup>158</sup> It was

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<sup>155</sup> Curry, pp. 9-10, 15-16. By circa 1952, the original hospital complex had been demolished.

<sup>156</sup> The old Hospital complex is illustrated on a 1950 Sanborn map but is absent from a site map prepared circa 1955 (or not long afterward).

<sup>157</sup> "Soldiers' Home Farm Buildings Disappear," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 6 September 1970.

<sup>158</sup> "Soldiers' Home Allocated \$5,318,238 for Six Buildings; Construction May Begin in Another Year," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 23 July 1961; "Contracts To Be Let In January; Estimated Cost \$5.4 Million," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 7 July 1962; "\$3,558,549 Released For Soldiers' Home Buildings; Big Project Soon to Be Under Way; More Funds

estimated that each of the men's new dormitories would have 193 beds, and the construction of these new dormitories would make it possible to demolish eleven of the original cottages that had been erected in 1886-87. The new dormitories were to use Cottage No. 26 (Men's Infirmary), which was constructed in 1953-54, as a model. The new widow's dormitory and infirmary was being constructed to relocate current residents of the Soldiers' Widow Home at Wilmington (a relocation proposed by Superintendent Andrew back in 1914). With the construction of the new dining hall, plans were to convert the older dining hall into a recreation room. Construction was not to begin until the fall of 1963. Final construction plans were prepared by the Chicago architectural firm of Holabird & Root. Schapers Hospital (Building No. 93) was constructed in 1963, as were the Widow's Domiciliary and Infirmary (Building No 94, now known as the Elmore Infirmary), the Nielson Open Mess (Building No. 92), and the Ehle Laundry (Building No. 89). In 1964, the Men's Domiciliary Building and/or Infirmary (Building No. 90; now known as the Markwood Infirmary) was built.<sup>159</sup> Figure 12 depicts the grounds of the Home as they appeared in the middle 1960s (circa 1965). By this date, major changes associated with the modernization of the facility had begun to affect the original design of the campus.

This period of modernization continued through the latter 1960s and 1970s. In the late 1960s, plans for the improvement of the residential cottages were being made. These improvements included the demolition of six cottages (Cottages 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19), and the remodeling of two cottages (Cottages 20 and 22). The demolition work began in February 1970. At that time, the cottages being demolished had all been vacant "for some time." The two cottages that were remodeled were assigned to married couples. Improvements to these two barracks-style buildings gave each couple a bedroom and sitting room—whereas previously, each couple only had a single multi-purpose room, 9' x 12' in size. Additionally, many of the remaining farm buildings were demolished in July 1970.<sup>160</sup> Major capital improvements in 1972 included the construction of the 200-bed Kent Infirmary (Building No. 91), and the All Faiths Chapel (Building NO. 97). Figure 13 illustrates the campus as it appeared in circa 1971. In 1972, the practice of referring to the buildings at the Home by number was discontinued, and each of the buildings was reassigned a name (using the names of former superintendents).<sup>161</sup>

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Likely Later," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 14 August 1963; "Soldiers' Home Work Under Way: Move Dirt for Five Buildings," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 13 October 1963.

<sup>159</sup> "Old Soldiers' Home Cottages Soon To Go," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 27 December 1969; Caroline Wellman, "Home Built to meet Civil War Veterans' Needs," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 27 February 1986. The latter newspaper article contained current photographs of Cottage No. 17, as well as historic photographs of Cottages 14, 15, and 18.

<sup>160</sup> "Soldiers' Home Cottages Go Down," 24 February 1970, Vertical Files, Quincy Public Library, Quincy; "Soldiers' Home Farm Buildings Disappear," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 6 September 1970; Wellman 1986.

<sup>161</sup> "Soldiers' Home Building Named For Superintendents," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 31 March 1972.

In 1973, the State of Illinois changed the name of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home to the Illinois Veterans' Home.<sup>162</sup> Capital improvements made in the 1980s included construction of the Koch Cemetery Building (Building No. 59, constructed in 1986), the American Legion Recreation Building (Building NO. 98; constructed in 1989), and the Amvets Deer Park Pavilion (Building No. 99; constructed in 1989). More recent improvements included the construction of a Multi-Purpose Therapy Building (Building No. 100; constructed in 1995) and the Fifer Skilled Care Facility (Building No. 101; constructed in 2002). Figure 14 illustrates the campus as it appeared in circa 1995 (or slightly later).

3. Housing the Veteran at the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors Home: A Discussion of Building Types and Philosophies

By the later 1880s, the Federal Government and the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers had a fairly well established set of building plans for housing the country's veterans. These plans were tacitly military in design and are well represented by the selective floor plans and elevation views of seven buildings at the Danville (Illinois) Branch, which were included in the 1898 Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.<sup>163</sup>

From its initial introduction to National Homes in the Midwest, the Board of Trustees for the proposed Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Quincy was not pleased with the national model of housing, and the Board proposed a new approach to housing that they referred to as "The Cottage System."

In brief, our aim has been to avoid the objectionable features the asylum, where the occupants are often crowded together large wards and rooms, to the manifest discomfort of many, to endeavor to establish, as nearly as could be, a home, in fact well as in name, for the disabled veteran.

The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, in our estimation, is not in any sense an almshouse, nor even a charitable institution, in the ordinary meaning of the phrase. No veteran who is disabled and dependent, and whose record brings him within the regulations

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<sup>162</sup> "Walker To Sign Bill Changing S&S Name," *Quincy Herald-Whig*, 13 August 1973.

<sup>163</sup> United States House of Representatives, *Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers for the Fiscal year Ended June 30, 1898*, 55th Congress, 2nd Session, H. Doc. 55 (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1898). Copies of these plans, as well historic photographs of the barracks at the Danville Branch, also can be found in: Christopher Stratton and Floyd Mansberger, "Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey for the Danville Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (IL HABS No. V-2003-2)", prepared by Fever River Research for Danville Area Community College and Danville VA Medical Center (2003), V-2003-2-S3 through V-2003-2-S9.

established for admission, need feel any sense of obligation in accepting the welcome of the State. He has earned the right to the State's hospitality. It is but a just recognition of his services in the hour of need that the State extends her strong arms to his support in the time of his helplessness.<sup>164</sup>

In their *First Biennial Report*, the Board of Trustees noted that in a preliminary report they had

intimated a desire to provide buildings more nearly resembling the family residence than the barracks in use at the National homes, if it were practicable to do so. Further consideration satisfied us that it was feasible, and the result was the adoption of a cottage, admirably adapted to the object in view, as we now believe. The subject is one important enough, we think, to be referred to at some length.<sup>165</sup>

For various reasons, the arrangement of the population in asylums, hospitals, and even in the homes for veterans provided by the United States, is open to serious objections, the chief one being the many inconveniences to the inmates resulting from placing them in sleeping-rooms where from twenty-five to forty beds are in one apartment. Any approach to privacy in such a dormitory is of course impossible. The quiet men are disturbed by the noisy ones. Some require plenty of fresh air, and others complain of too much draft. The temperature can not be regulated to suit all, and this want of congenial tastes and habits brings a discomfort which must be endured daily.

We decided then to place the men in much smaller groups, and the sleeping-rooms in the cottages are designed for six only. In this smaller apartment men of like tastes and desires will, in time, become companions, and the comfort and happiness of all will be promoted.<sup>166</sup>

But it was not only differences in the veterans' sleeping arrangements that made the Cottage System different from the national model. They also differed in respect to the dining arrangements, which was one of the items that project architect S. M. Randolph was tasked to address. Upon receiving his commission for the design of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailor's Home, Randolph met with the

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<sup>164</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1886), p. 8.

<sup>165</sup> *Ibid*, pp. 7-8.

<sup>166</sup> *Ibid*, p. 8.



Board of Trustees in Quincy to receive instructions and hear their opinions regarding an appropriate housing plan for the new facility. Randolph subsequently visited the National Homes at Dayton (Ohio) and Milwaukee (Wisconsin). He also paid visits to the Cincinnati City Hospital and the insane asylum at Long View (Hamilton County, Ohio), "as both of these institutions have wide reputations for excellence."<sup>167</sup> With regard to this exploratory trip, Randolph stated that

it was not supposed that much, if anything, could be copied from any of the institutions visited. One very important item of arrangement, however, had remained undecided until after the architect made his tour and verbal report of observation: You had not decided whether to build a common dining-hall or provide separate dining-rooms for each cottage.

The National Home at Dayton presents no doubt one of the best arranged and managed dining halls to be found anywhere. It is one of the features of interest to visitors. The guide describes the mess hall as follows: 'The largest structure on the grounds is built of brick, and is three stories high, and has what is designated a truss or self supporting roof, capable of sustaining any weight to which it is likely to be subjected. Large and commodious, the seating capacity at each meal is something enormous. The tables are set twice to accommodate the men. At the tap of the bell, seven large double doors swing open, and over twenty-two hundred men rush in, and go each to his own seat, remaining perfectly quiet until the signal is given by the officer in charge. It is a sight well worth seeing. It requires over a hundred waiters to look after the wants of their comrades. Everything is conducted in a neat and systematic manner, which gives satisfaction to all.'

The architect looked on while the first half of the men came in to dinner, and was told the second half would be seated thirty minutes later. This seemed a very short time; but the men were all out, the tables cleared and re-set some minutes before the time had expired. This appeared to be decidedly objectionable, and Gen. Patrick's son stated that diseases produced by indigestion were the most common of any in the Home.<sup>168</sup>

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<sup>167</sup> Ibid, p. 25.

<sup>168</sup> Ibid, p. 25-26.

Based on this experience, Randolph was not in favor of having one large, central dining hall at the Illinois and Soldier's Home; nor was the Board of Trustees. Therefore:

The plan finally decided upon finally was to provide dining-rooms in each of the cottages, with pantry or serving room attached, in which steam tables and simple cooking apparatus will be placed, while the principle articles of food will be cooked in the large kitchen and bakery building. It was also decided to use steam for heating purposes, and for cooking, so far as will be advantageous<sup>169</sup>

The ease of receiving meals, as well as the culture of the meal—sitting around a family dinner table, and not a large institutional mess hall table—was all taken into consideration to create a system for taking meals that would better emulate the family home. The Trustees elaborated on the thinking behind the dining system in their report, stating:

the dining-room for each cottage, instead of the large central eating place, we believe is a step in the right direction. Many of the members of the Home will be old, feeble, rheumatic and sensitive to severe weather. To oblige such to go out doors to their meals, walking some distance, often through the storms of winter, seems to be imposing an unnecessary hardship. And the smaller place where the men of one cottage assemble is certainly preferable on the score of health and comfort to the large central hall where hundreds are thrown together. In the smaller groups the men will be disposed to eat more leisurely, much to their benefit, and better attention can be given to serving food satisfactorily.<sup>170</sup>

To facilitate this change in dining practices required a re-thinking of meal preparation strategies, and the physical requirements of the Cottage "Kitchen." As noted by the Trustees:

Meals will be served from a general kitchen, some distance from the cottages, being taken in closed trucks to each serving room and there prepared for the table by an attendant, a plan which meets with much favor by those who have tried it thoroughly, and for the carrying out of which we will have unusual facilities.<sup>171</sup>

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<sup>169</sup> Ibid, p. 26.

<sup>170</sup> Ibid, p. 8.

<sup>171</sup> Ibid.

As envisioned by Randolph and the Trustees, the original cottages at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home consisted of a series of sixteen two-story cottages with a T-shaped footprint (see Figure 5). Although all sixteen cottages were of a similar footprint and massing, Randolph designed four slightly different decorative treatments for the cottages, which he designated styles A, B, C, and D (see Supplemental Materials S37 through S42). The original eight cottages were constructed of four different designs—two each of Designs A, B, C, and D. Cottages of Design A cost \$13,922, of Design B cost \$13,926, of Design C cost \$13,870, and for Design D cost \$13,394. All contracts stipulated that the work was to be completed by January 1, 1887.<sup>172</sup>

Randolph discussed the plan of the cottages in his 1886 "Architect's Report":

There are eight cottages built in four different designs, two being of each pattern, all floor plans being as near alike as the difference in designs would permit; each has central section with wings on three sides.

The first floor of each cottage has entrance vestibule leading to central sitting room, from which a stairway leads to sitting room in second story. Convenient to sitting room on first floor is the lavatory containing three water closets, one urinal, three wash bowls and two bath tubs.

The wings are of uniform size; two of those on the first floor being intended for sleeping rooms will accommodate six men each, with ample space for six single beds, chairs, lockers, etc.; each ward has also its independent balcony opening only out of the ward. One of the wing rooms on first floor will be used as dining room, and, in place of the balcony, a pantry or serving room has been built with outside door, into which the food car will pass on its way from the main kitchen to the steam table. It is intended to wash the dishes and do a part of the plain cooking in these pantries.

The second story has wards in each of the three wings similar to those below, with separate balconies for each ward and a central sitting room. In place of the lavatory there are two small rooms, one intended for use of the sergeant who will have charge of the cottage, and the other for use of the two men who will attend the dining room and pantry.<sup>173</sup>

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<sup>172</sup> Ibid, p. 17.

<sup>173</sup> Ibid, pp. 26-27.

As noted by Randolph, each floor consisted of three wings connected by a common area or "central section." On the ground floor, two of the three wings (each of which was referred to as a "ward") were dedicated to sleeping quarters. Each ward was laid out to hold six bunks (and a steam heating "coil"). Two windows were located on each of the exterior walls of the ward. Additionally, each of the wards had access to an exterior, open porches (or "verandas") located at the end of the ward. The third wing on the ground floor was dedicated as a dining room, laid out with two long tables capable of seating approximately thirty-four men. Instead of an open veranda, the dining room had an enclosed room on the end with sink, counter space, shelving, and exterior door. This room functioned as a receiving area for the food carts, for distribution of the food onto the dining room tables, and as a clean-up area for the dishes. Additionally, this room functioned as a storage area for the kitchen utensils and dishes. With regard to the success of the food service practices, one author wrote in 1905 that "The food retains its heat in the coldest weather as it is contained in metal boxes or food carts that are tightly sealed, and the meals in being transported from the respective cook houses to the dining rooms lose very little of their heat." This same source noted that, "A good feature of the cottages is a veranda for nearly all of the sleeping rooms, contributing largely to the comfort of the men."<sup>174</sup>

The area connecting all three wings on the ground floor (the "central section" discussed by Randolph) was octagonal in plan, with the main entrance to the structure located within one of the small diagonal walls located between two of the wings. The area within this space was a common area that consisted of 1) a sitting room (with fireplace), 2) an open stairwell to the second floor, and 3) a bathroom. The bathroom was fairly large, occupying nearly one-quarter of this space.

The upper floor of these original cottages consisted of three wards identical to those on the ground floor. On the second floor, the octagonal central core of the building contained 1) a small communal area, 2) the open staircase, 3) a small single-bed ward potentially for the Sargent of Arms of the cottage, and 4) a small room potentially for storage of linen and other items. A full basement was located beneath the entire structure (less the verandas). Lighting within the cottages was supplied by kerosene lamps.

The "bathrooms" constructed in the cottages during the later 1880s were equipped with three wash basins, three water closets with privacy partitions, and two enclosed bath tubs. The bathtubs and wash basins were plumbed with running hot and cold water. In contrast, the water closets were dry earth closets, which represented interior privies with human waste (excrement and urine) being deposited in a large brick-lined pit or vault located within the basement. This dry earth closet system, which was also employed in the adjacent Headquarters/Administration Building, incorporated a fairly unique draft system

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<sup>174</sup> Collins and Perry 1905, pp. 307

that funneled heated air through the vault, over the fecal deposits (to dry them out), and out a smokestack incorporated into the center of the building (see Supplemental Materials S89 through S91).

A common practice during the middle nineteenth century (for at least for 80-90% of the population) was the use of exterior pit privies. Interior flush toilets were just being developed, and only the wealthiest of families were installing them in their residences at the time.<sup>175</sup> Such exterior facilities required the occupant to either visit an outdoor facility slightly removed from the main building (a practice that was inconvenient as well as potentially impossible for the elderly veterans during inclement weather), or use a chamber pot indoors (which required constant emptying and cleaning). Small, self-contained dry-earth "closets," consisting of a commode like structure with an enclosed container beneath it, was another option, but it also required regular attention (removing of human waste) and cleaning. The use of interior privies in institutional buildings during the middle-to-later nineteenth century was not unheard of.

The use of the interior dry-earth closet, with large basement vault, combined with the draft system designed to remove moisture and unpleasant odors, was a fairly unique system for the time period. Whether this system of waste removal was designed by Randolph, or adapted from another source by the architect, is currently unknown. What is known, though, is that an individual named Isaac D. Smead patented a system of waste disposal nearly identical in design as that utilized by Randolph in March 1885, and that Smead (and/or his attorneys) ultimately brought legal action against Randolph and/or the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home for patent infringement (see Supplemental Materials S92 and S93).

In 1888, the magazine *Good Health* reported on a visit to several school buildings located in Toledo, Ohio that utilized a system of dry-earth privies developed by Isaac Smead. Smead referred to his sanitary dry earth closets as "the Smead Dry-Closet System." In the Toledo school study, the Committee investigating reported:

In all but one building the working of the system appeared to be very satisfactory, the outside temperature being such as to insure a good draught in any heated building provided with an efficient system of ventilation. In one building, the odors present in the basement were, when it was first entered, exceedingly foul, the odors coming chiefly from the urinal.

The Committee's conclusions were that:

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<sup>175</sup> One of the earlier interior bathrooms known of in Illinois was installed in the David Davis Mansion in Bloomington circa 1872. The David Davis Mansion is now operated as a State Historic Site.

1) The Dry-Closet System, as introduced in connection with the Smead system of ventilation, with a sufficiently strong and constant draught, presents features of economy and conveniences which render it worthy of investigation, 2) the apparent success of the system is wholly due to the efficiency of the system of ventilation in connection with which it is introduced, 3) the system presents several features which do not commend it to sanitarians, and which certainly suggest further study and observation before it can receive scientific endorsement.

Concerns of the Committee included the inability of the system to handle the boys' urinal, and

in the light of the most recent researches, the drying of fecal matters, which is supposed to occur in the dry vault, does not destroy the germs of disease which may be contained in them; and the scattering of these germs, through their discharge into the open air, may be conducive to the wide dispersion of the infectious elements of diphtheria, typhoid fever, and, possibly, other grave maladies. This danger would, of course, be greatly aggravated in times of epidemics of any of these diseases.

The Committee summed up by stating that "on the whole, we are obliged to express the opinion that the Dry-Closet System is not in the line of the best sanitary progress."<sup>176</sup>

What was Randolph's inspiration for the distinctive system of dry earth water closets used at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home? Smead gives a short history of his product, which he patented in 1884—the same year that the South Street School in Toledo, Ohio had constructed a large public school utilizing Smead's principles. Smead's patent drew on previous practices utilizing an interior dry closet system outlined by Henry Ruttan in the middle nineteenth century. This system of ventilating the privy vault with hot air was apparently perfected by Smead while working for a firm in Bloomington, Illinois. Subsequently, he published *Ventilation And Warming of Buildings, Upon Principles As Designed And Patented By Isaac D. Smead* in 1889. By that time, Smead was working out of Ohio (see Supplemental Materials S94 through S-100).

<sup>177</sup> Randolph and the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home were sued for patent

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<sup>176</sup> Good Health [A Monthly Journal of Hygiene, Devoted to Physical, Mental and Moral Culture], "The Smead Dry-Closet System," *Good Health*, Volume 23, No. 2 (February, 1888): 69-70.

<sup>177</sup> Isaac Smead, *Ventilation And Warming of Buildings, Upon Principles As Designed and Patented By Isaac D. Smead* (Toledo, Ohio, 1889).

infringements, but it remains unclear how the law suit was resolved.<sup>178</sup> Ultimately though, the water closets at the Home appear to have remained in operation and apparently unmodified through the later 1890s.

Once the first eight cottages had been constructed, Randolph's plans for the T-shaped cottages were dropped in favor of a slightly altered structure with a cube-shaped floor plan. It is unclear as to why the original T-shaped plan developed by Randolph was abandoned. Unfortunately, original architectural drawings of these buildings have not survived to the present, and little is known about the interior structure of these cottages (see Supplemental Materials S43). Although it is not known whether dry-earth closets were incorporated into these cottages, it is suspected that the same practices were being used at the time these structures were constructed.

Later architectural plans from 1952 do give us some insights into the interior layout of these "Cube" cottage plans, which there were two variations (see Supplemental Materials S74). One of the plans—the less complex and earlier of the two—consisted of three rooms (two large and one slightly smaller) arranged each side of a central hallway. A seventh room was located at the end of the hallway and projected outside the main cube creating a projecting bay. Cottages 17 and 18 are known to have followed this plan. The second version of the "Cube" cottage plan was slightly larger than the first, having with the central room on each side of the hall having been expanded (with it projecting outside of the cube, forming an additional bay each side of the cottage). Additionally, the smaller rooms at the end of the hall each side of the original projecting bay was enlarged giving the perception of a smaller bay. Unfortunately, except for the location of the "lavatory" (or bathroom), the original function of these rooms is currently unknown. The bathroom was located in the original small room located at the end of the hallway (and forming the original projecting bay).

The Old Men's Cottage (Cottage 12), which was constructed in 1888-89, was of a completely different design. A representative floor plan of this building can be found on construction drawings prepared for a toilet rehabilitation undertaken at the Home in 1952 (see Supplemental Materials S74). Unlike smaller cottages constructed before it, the Old Men's Cottage was laid out on a single level and was more in keeping with a military barracks style building. The main block had two large dormitory wards, which were separated by a hallway and several smaller rooms (one being the sergeant's quarters) in the center. Three wings extended off the rear side of main block: one in the center and one on each end. The end wings were divided into two rooms, one of which served as a bathroom. The center wing was larger than the end wings and contained a relatively large room that may have functioned as a dining room originally. The far end of the

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<sup>178</sup> Correspondence relating to the patent infringement suit was found in a box labeled "Plans and Specifications for Construction of Original IVH Buildings 1886-1887," on file in the Engineering Office at the Illinois Veterans Home. This material merits further research.

wing was divided into three chambers by 1952 (one being a bathroom), but it's possible this space may have been a single, larger room originally and functioned as a food serving room for the adjacent dining room.

The next series of cottages constructed were the three Classical Revival cottages constructed in 1905-06 (Cottages 11, 16, and 21)—one of which is the focus of this study. Unlike earlier Victorian cottages, these Classical Revival structures were arranged around three distinct “wards” per floor. The ground floor consisted of a dormitory ward on one end, a dining room “ward” on the opposite end, and a formal sitting room (with stairs to the second floor) in the center “ward.” The formal sitting room contained opposing fire places, a bathroom, the main entrance, and the food serving room. The upper story consisted of two dormitory “wards” (one on each end of the building) with a large sitting room, stairwell, bathroom, and linen closet, and non-commissioned officer's quarters in the central ward.

With the design of these new cottages, major changes occurred as to how the interior space of the cottage was used. One of the changes initiated at this time (1905-06) was in regard to the function of the porches (or verandas). Only a year earlier, Collins and Percy (1905) described the cottages as residences, lacking only “facilities for cooking food.” These authors commented on the excellent quality of the verandas, which supplied the veteran with a sleeping porch with excellent cross-ventilation. Built of tubular steel railings and posts, these sleeping porches were built with long term, low maintenance intentions. The design of these new cottages that same year (1905) did not incorporate the porches into their design. The sleeping porches present in the earlier designs were replaced with a single, large porch located at the entrance of the building. Accessed only on the ground floor, this porch now functioned as a seasonal extension of the formal sitting room. No longer were the sleeping porches associated with each of the dormitory wards. Instead, a single ground story porch was incorporated into the downstairs sitting room. The function of the porch had shifted from a semi-private area devoted to individual wards, to a public area associated with the formal sitting room. The original porch design of these cottages did not incorporate exterior stairways into the porch (Sleeping porches also would be omitted from Cottages 20 and 22, the two large Colonial-Revival-style cottages built in 1908-1909). The design of Cottages 5, 16, and 21 also provided for slightly increased dormitory wards, allowing for more veterans—and thus representing a departure from the more intimate six-man rooms found in the first-generation cottages at the Home. The increased size of the wards resulted in a slight loss of the “home character,” but appears to represent an adaptation to the realities of the time and the need for more space to house veterans.

Similarly, major changes were also incorporated into the new bathroom designs for Cottages 11, 16, and 21. Unlike the earlier cottages, a bathroom was located on each floor, not solely on the main floor. Flush toilets, which had been introduced to the Home a few years earlier, were installed in these new cottages.



Besides the flush toilets, individual porcelain flush urinals were also installed, as were wash basins and bathtubs. By this date (1905), two toilets, two urinals, four wash-basins, and one bath tub per floor were incorporated into the bathroom design. Dry earth closets were no longer being installed.

It is unclear as to when the water closets (the dry-earth closets) finally were removed from the original cottages. Problems with the interior privies in these cottages arose after less than a decade of their use. In June 1894, one of capital improvements the Superintendent requested appropriations for was

for the radical change and renovation of water closets, seats and the plumbing in connection therewith, in all the cottages of the home. The same as it now exists being inconvenient and unfit for the use of old men, and highly pernicious to the health of members, condition that no deodorization or disinfectants can cure or remedy, since there can be no sanitary result from a scheme of plumbing where urine must necessarily reach wooden floors, as in these cottages.<sup>179</sup>

Subsequently, the Trustees noted that “The water closets in the cottages are laid in wood and absorb the moisture and exhale an unwholesome odor. They should be reconstructed in slate or otherwise reconstructed.”<sup>180</sup> It is unclear as to the success of the Trustees request for funds to remedy the water closet situation at this time, though later reports suggest that aid was slow in coming.

In 1902, Surgeon D. M. Landon reported that “the plumbing in most of the cottages is old and in such condition that it will have to be replaced before these buildings will be said to be in a good sanitary condition.”<sup>181</sup> By this date (1902), only seven of the buildings with the more offensive water closets apparently had been re-built and/or converted into more modern bathrooms (with flush toilets). In their 1902 report, the Trustees wrote that, “Of the 23 main buildings upon the grounds, seven have...been put in a very complete condition of repair as to plumbing, leaving 16 which are still supplied with the antiquated conveniences, sanitary, hygienic, etc., which were in use at the time of their construction.” The Trustees again requested funds for repair of these facilities, noting that “We believe that the sum of \$500.00 for each of these cottages not yet improved, will put them in a very good and modern condition of repair.”<sup>182</sup> The early conversion of these water closets consisted of the addition of flush toilets, wash basins and a bathtub. No urinals apparently were present.

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<sup>179</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1894), p. 9.

<sup>180</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

<sup>181</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1902), p. 11.

<sup>182</sup> *Ibid*, p. 6.

Construction plans for renovating the bathroom floors of the various cottages were drawn up in early 1919 (see Supplemental Materials S60 through S65). This work entailed the dismantling of the existing bathroom fixtures by institution staff, in order for the new floors to be installed by an outside contractor. These plans provide excellent insight into the types of bathroom facilities in use at the Home in circa 1918. By this date, it appears as if all the original water closets had been removed from the cottages. The majority of the bathrooms in use in the cottages at that time consisted of a couple of flush toilets, two or three wash basins, and an enclosed tub or two. Flush urinals were in limited use in the bathrooms at this date, being present only in Cottages 11, 16, and 21. It seems that the original cottage bathrooms were renovated sometime during the very late 1890s and/or early 1900s, and prior to the acceptance of the flush urinal. In contrast, there seems to have been more variation in the bathrooms associated with the Hospital at this date (1918). It would appear that the original water closets (with dry earth vault) were still in use at this time in the East and West Wing of the Hospital. In contrast, the bathrooms in the other wards (including the original Hospital—Ward A?) incorporated modern flush toilets and urinals in many of the bathrooms. It is interesting to note that several of the bathrooms in the Hospital also incorporated new-style showers in their design, replacing one of the bathtubs once present in these two-bathtub bathrooms.

Sometime shortly after circa 1921, second floor bathrooms were installed in Cottages 1, 4, 8, 14, 15, and 18. Although these bathrooms incorporated flush toilets and flush urinals, they still maintained the use of the enclosed bathtub (see Supplemental Materials S66). Again in circa 1938, physical changes were made to the bathrooms of 10 cottages. At this time, new shower stalls were installed in Cottages 17, 18, 19, 21 and 22 (see Supplemental Materials S69).

In 1946, bathrooms in Cottages 11 and 21 were remodeled (see A-2012-1-A-S9). In circa 1952, bathrooms in the cottages were again modified. At this time, the rooms were completely rebuilt, with the removal of the bathtubs and the installation of the metal shower stalls (currently present in Cottage 16). By this date, basic modern accommodations had been established in all the cottages at the Home (see Supplemental Materials S74 through S81).

As noted above, the porch design of original cottages did not incorporate exterior stairways into their design. Potentially as a result of Charles R. Forbes' contribution to the design of the Federal homes (as discussed in Part I.B.1),<sup>183</sup> the State of Illinois eventually incorporated fire escapes into Cottages 11, 16, and 21, plans for which are dated 1921. It's unclear whether fire escapes were added to original cottages at this time as well, but by 1937 such exterior stairways were present on all the cottages throughout the Home.

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<sup>183</sup> Forbes' influence here is speculative. It's also possible that the State of Illinois was ahead of the curve in respect to fire safety, or perhaps was following a broader national trend at this time.

Later housing units constructed at the Home, the 1950s onward, were characterized by their large size, Modern design, and the utilization of private rooms accommodating one to two individuals, as opposed to open dormitories. Accommodations for married couples at the Home also changed over a time. Married couples at the Home originally were provided with single multi-purpose room, measuring 9' x 12', for their use. Around 1970, however, Cottages 20 and 22 (Anderson and Somerville Barracks) were remodeled specifically for married couples, in order to allow each couple a two-room unit (consisting of bedroom and private sitting room).

## PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

The architectural character of the buildings present at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home varies considerably, depending on the building in question and their date of construction. The character of the first-generation of buildings has been discussed in considerable detail in the historical context section of the IL HABS outline. General impressions will be provided here. The headquarters building presented the most imposing of those initially erected at the facility, and it remains so this day. It was built of stone and had a towered form emulating a castle, combining both Gothic and Romanesque elements. The original cottages were built of brick and followed three different designs. One cottage design had a T-Shape plan and was provided with various Queen Anne decorative elements, most noticeably ornamental shingles in the gables. The T-Shaped cottages had two different roof lines, provided further variations within this cottage type. The other two cottage types associated with the early Home were more cube-like in shape, but represented variations in a cross-plan design. Their decorative elements were more representative of early Georgian/Colonial-Revival. The commissary and power plant, while substantial in size and built of stone, lacked ornamentation, which reflected their utilitarian function. Later cottages erected at the Home tended to be larger in size. This increase in size was most noticeable in respect to the Old Men's Cottage, Anderson Barracks, and Somerville Barracks, but also was evident in the more modest sized Rowland and Fogg Barracks. Most of the major buildings constructed at the Home between circa 1900 and 1940 were Georgian/Colonial-Revival in character. One notable exception to this was the rebuilt Lippicott Hall (1939) which is Art Deco. The construction of the Men's (now Fletcher) Infirmary (Building No. 26) in 1953-54 marked the introduction of Modern architecture to the campus.

### B. Site:

#### 1. General Setting and Orientation:

The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home (now the Quincy Veterans Home) is located on the northern edge of the city of Quincy (Adams County) and occupies an irregular tract of land comprising 210 acres. The property is bounded by Locust Street on the south and stretches northward, with Fifth Street and Twelfth Street delineating its eastern and western extents. The facility's principal entrance is on Twelfth Street, though it can also be entered from Locust Street (near the intersection of Eight Street), from Fifth Street, and from U. S. Route 24 on the northern end of the property. The main building complex is located on a low upland ridge separating Whipple Creek on the south and the more substantial Cedar Creek on the north. The complex has evolved considerably over the years, but it remains centered around the hexagonal-shaped "ring" originally laid out in 1886. Newer buildings have been erected around this core "ring" and along the driveway leading from Twelfth Street. A railroad line (owned by the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe) wraps along the northern edge of the building complex, running east to west. This railroad line, which predates the establishment of the Home, formerly provided a means of transportation to and from the facility and also supplied coal to its powerhouse. The acreage to the north of Cedar Creek is devoted in part to Sunset Cemetery, where over 7,000 deceased veterans and their spouses are interred. Also present in this area at one time was the "Home Farm," the former site of which lies to the east of Sunset Cemetery. The farm provided agricultural products to the facility for many years but ceased operation in the 1960s. Once isolated from Quincy proper, the Illinois Soldier and Sailors Home is now largely surrounded by residential neighborhoods, with some commercial/industrial development present on its northern side. Even so, the grounds surrounding the campus are extensive and provide a generous buffer from the surrounding neighborhood.

2. Historic Landscape Design:

S. M. Randolph discussed aspects of the original landscape design at the Home in 1886 report:

The grounds of the Home are remarkably well adapted to its wants, undulating, and diversified with stream, forest, valley, hill and plain, give the idea of a much larger tract than it really is, and one has a continual and agreeable change of scenery while rambling over the beautiful place; one of the valleys, leading down from the highest point on the farm, was selected around which to locate the buildings down as far as where the railroad crosses. A side track was placed across this valley and the utility buildings, boiler house, laundry, warehouse, kitchen, bakery, ice house, etc.,

were located close by the side tracks in order to economize the handling of fuel and other supplies.

The highest point of ground was selected as the site for the executive headquarters building, the cottages to be placed in the rear and on each flank. Sixteen cottages were located on the plat, which was found to give each a good position for sunlight and circulation of air—spaced of at least fifty feet being open between buildings in every case—and the plateau being large enough to locate many more buildings in like desirable positions.<sup>184</sup>

The original buildings at the Home were arranged in a hexagon pattern, with the headquarters building (the largest and most prominent structure) standing on high ground at its apex. The cottages were arranged in two rows around four sides of the hexagon, to the rear (north) of the headquarters. Anchoring the northern end of the building ring were the commissary and power/heating plant. These key support buildings were situated on lower ground adjacent to the railroad, a positioning that was both functional (in respect to rail service) but also consciously designed to rendered them less conspicuous in respect to the overall site plan. The central area enveloped by the building ring served as a parade ground initially, though this space ultimately came to be built upon as the facility expanded in later years.

Although decidedly military character in some respects, the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home did not have a rigid, uniform site plan typical of U. S. Army posts of the period. The arrangement of cottages/barracks in an ellipse surrounding a central parade ground was one of the more prominent features of the original site plan. A similar model later was employed at the Danville NHDVS, though on a much larger and less intimate scale than that followed at Quincy. The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home was designed to be functional but also attractive in appearance and provide a setting approximating the comforts of home. Significant efforts were made to diminish the institutional character of the facility.

Historic photographs illustrate ornamental plantings—both shrubs and trees—around the headquarters building, residential cottages, and other building from an early date. The natural surroundings at the site also were integrated into the landscape design. The access drive from Locust Street (at Eight Street) was provided with an attractive gate house and wound its way through the glen formed by Whipple Creek before rising up to the crest of the ridge occupied by the Home, crossing a stone bridge along the

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<sup>184</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1886), p. 26.

way. West of the headquarters, this driveway branched off in several directions, wrapping around the entire ring of cottages and also carrying southeast and west to gates at Twelfth and Fifth Streets. There was turnout at this intersection, where early photographs show a terraced mound surmounted by a sculpture (possibly of a soldier). Early photographs also illustrate a rustic-looking timber bridge crossing a narrow stream at an unknown location in the "glen." This possibly was associated with a footpath running through the timber along Whipple Creek.

The different buildings at the Home were connected by a series of sidewalks, and early *Biennial Reports* indicate considerable effort having gone into maintaining and developing walks. Gravel and boards appear to have been paving material of choice for the sidewalks initially, but this was soon supplanted by poured concrete. The sidewalks often were curvilinear and interlaced.

The railroad depot at the Home was provided with a particularly martial aspect, having an earthwork equipped with several cannon built adjacent to it. A flagpole was raised within the earthwork. Historic photographs also show pyramidal mounds what appear to be cannonballs (or perhaps cobblestones?) at several locations at the Home. One of these mounds was located to the east of the headquarters. Another was situated in front of the hospital.

A cemetery also was part of the Home's original landscape design. A plot of land for this purpose was set aside on a hillside on the north bank of Cedar Creek, a respective distance from the main building complex. The cemetery has driveways running around its periphery and several intersecting lanes. The cemetery has been expanded to the north to accommodate later burials. The earlier grave markers follow the same design as those used for deceased Union Civil War Veterans buried at National Cemeteries, having the veteran's name and respective unit set within a shield.<sup>185</sup>

Another landscape feature of note at the Home is a small man-made pond located to the south of the headquarters building. The date at which this feature was created is not known precisely, but the 1904 *Biennial Report* references the "new lake," which suggests that it was a recent addition.<sup>186</sup> The pond is illustrated on an USGS topographic map surveyed in 1922.

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<sup>185</sup> First adopted by act of Congress in 1873 and applicable to National Cemeteries, the use of these gravestones later was extended to private cemeteries by a subsequent act passed in 1879.

<sup>186</sup> Board of Trustees and Officers (1904), p. 9.

A significant modification to the grounds occurred in the middle 1930s, when a long boulevard extending off Twelfth Street was constructed. Unlike the earlier winding drives, this boulevard was perfectly straight. It terminated in front of the headquarters building.

Large sections of the Home's grounds were devoted to agricultural from the early years of its history and continued to be utilized as such until the later decades of the twentieth century. This included the acreage lying east of the cemetery and north of Cedar Creek, but also large plots on the southern end of the property. The agricultural land was a mixture of row crop, pasturage, garden, and orchard.

3. Buildings:

Figure 15 depicts the Quincy Veterans Home as it currently exists and provides a building inventory. There are forty-five principal buildings and structures present, and these display diversity in respect to size, function, design, and date of construction. Thirty, or two-thirds, of the buildings/structures present date from the period of significance for the property (1886-1962). Most of the major contributing resources have been discussed in preceding sections of the IL HABS Cover Document. An inventory of the contributing resources is provided below:

**Contributing Buildings  
 National Register of Historic Places District**

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Old Headquarters Building	Fletcher Infirmary
Old Commissary Building	Dudley Mansion
Power Plant	House Man's Quarters
Water Tower	5 <sup>th</sup> Street Gatehouse
Rowland Barracks	Carpenter Shop
Fogg Barracks	Greenhouse
Anderson Barracks	Lumber Shed
Somerville Barracks	Storage
Library	Residence?
Guest Cottage	Storage Cave
Engineering Building	Truck Garage
Smith Hall	Medical Staff Building
Lippincott Hall	Truck Maintenance Garage
Reig Headquarters Building	Garage
Andrew Infirmary	8 <sup>th</sup> Street Gatehouse

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### PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

#### A. Original Architectural Drawings:

Although containing numerous gaps in the archival record, a wide selection of original large format architectural drawings relating to the development of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Quincy have survived to the present day. Of particular interest are the late 1880s plans prepared by S. M. Randolph detailing the proposed Headquarters Building and the original sixteen cottages. These, and subsequent drawings from later construction episodes, are presented in the attached Supplemental Materials. Additionally, electronic copies of these drawings are attached on the accompanying Compact Disks (CD). Many of the earlier drawings presented in this report were found in undocumented locations at the Home (in various locations in the Engineering Office, as well as in an abandoned storage room in the Commissary) during the course of the current project research

#### B. Early Views:

Several bird's eye views of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home were published during the early years of the facility. Prior to the actual construction of the facility, two contemporary bird's eye views were published by the local newspapers on October 20, 1886. Although both of these views were based on the architect's plans, and contain a relatively high level of detail, they were prepared prior to the actual construction of facility and represent the perceived Home at a future, as yet completed, date. As such, they both contain issues regarding authenticity. In contrast, a third bird's eye view of the grounds was prepared in circa 1889, and was incorporated into the facility's letterhead during that year. Unlike the earlier views, this circa 1889 view was much more accurate in its detail, albeit with some license taken with various buildings and their perspectives.<sup>187</sup> The latest and most accurate bird's eye view of the facility was prepared for, and/or published in the 1890 *Biennial Report*. This view was also published in the 1894 Souvenir Booklet of the facility. Numerous photographic views of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home during its first years of operation were published in a series of three souvenir booklets published in 1889, 1894, and 1897. Early letterheads used by the staff of the Home also contained views of the facility. The attached Supplemental Materials contains the various materials discussed above (see Supplemental Materials S1 through S30).

#### C. Interviews:

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<sup>187</sup> For example, the placement of the original Hospital with its first addition is incorrect. The building has been rotated in this view to give the viewer a perspective of the front of the building, and not the rear which would have been a more accurate presentation.



Although no formal interviews were conducted for this project, great insights into the facility were gained by Mansberger and Stratton during discussion of the facility with the Facility Engineer (Dave Clifford).

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/NHDVS.asp](http://va.gov/facmgt/historic/NHDVS.asp)

E. Likely Sources Not Yet Investigated:

Local resources such as the Quincy Public Library and the holdings of the local historical society have not been fully explored. Of particular interest is the Carl Landrum photographic collection (cf. Fleming 2011). Further research in the local (Quincy) and regional (Springfield) newspapers probably would result in new materials being located.

Additionally, the Records of the Engineer's Office at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home have not been completely inventoried. Of particular interest is a large box labeled "Plans and Specifications for Construction of Original IVH Buildings, 1886-1887." This box has had a cursory inspection, and it was from this location that the patent infringement issues were noted. Resources might also be found in the All Wars Museum, located on the grounds of the Quincy Veterans' Home. Of particular interest at the museum is a collection of postcards depicting the Home and its grounds through the years. Holdings of the library at the Home may also contain additional information, particularly in the respect to changes made during the latter half of the twentieth century—a period well covered by the Home's institutional newsletter *The Bugle*.

On the state level, the holdings of the Illinois State Archives were assessed, but not fully utilized. Of particular interest was the possibility of finding additional architectural drawings, but discussion with Archives staff suggests that no architectural drawings of the Home are located within their holdings. Nonetheless, the Archives does have other materials related to the Home that would be of interest to researchers, such as Major Rowland Correspondence (1887-1888), Soldiers and Sailors' Home (1884-1889), Correspondence to Governor Fieffer (1889-1891), Correspondence to Governor Altgeld (1893-1895), and Misc Correspondence. These materials are filed in Record Group 103.228 (Governor' Subject Files) under Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home. These records provide only a small sampling of the correspondence passing through the Governor's office and that of the Home's superintendent during this early period. Even so, they present some interesting glimpses into activities there. The correspondence to Governor Oglesby primarily is patronage related. Additional material on the home—including admission records, case files, and furlough registers—are filed within Record Group 259 (Illinois Veterans Home) at the Archives.

The holdings of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library (Springfield, Illinois) contain limited materials relevant to this study. A cursory search of the holdings of this library has located a couple of documents of interest, including *Report of Committee to Visit the Soldiers' Home at Quincy* (which was published by the Grand Army of the Republic in both 1911 and 1916), as well as archival materials donated by the Lippincott family. The Lippincott family records includes correspondence from the family dated 1849 through 1890—some of which relates to the family's interaction with the Soldiers and Sailors' Home.<sup>188</sup>

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has a rare surviving copy of the 1897 souvenir booklet published by the Home, which not able to be assessed as

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<sup>188</sup> One letter, for example, describes Emily Lippincott's duties attending to dying veterans at the Home in 1890.

part of the IL HABS documentation. This booklet may contain information not included in the other souvenir booklets.

Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) documentations have been prepared for a number of other Veterans Administration facilities, including the VA Medical Center in Marion, Williamson County, Illinois (HABS No. IL-1155) and that located outside Aspinwall, Pennsylvania (HABS No. PA-5438). Additionally, the Illinois Historic American Buildings survey documentation package for the Danville Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (IL HABS V-2003-2) contains detailed materials of interest to this topic.<sup>189</sup>

#### Part IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

##### A. Research Strategy:

The research strategy consisted of undertaking a detailed physical examination of the Rowland Barracks (Building 11) supplemented by a thorough archival search of relevant documentary materials. The intention of the field documentation was to record its original design, physical changes through time, use of materials, and any other construction details pertinent to the completion of the Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey outline. The archival research was carried out at various local and regional archival repositories in order to locate materials relating to the construction of and subsequent development of these buildings (especially original construction plans and early photographs) and the history of the facility with which they are associated. General background research also was conducted on the history of the Illinois Veterans' Home.

##### B. Actual Research Process:

Prior to the initiation of the field investigation, attempts were made to locate any architectural plans associated with the Rowland Barracks (Building 11). Prior to our initiating the fieldwork, Perkins Eastman Architects had located a series of seven full-sized architectural plans associated with the construction of the building. Subsequent research at the Home by Fever River Research located additional drawings specific to Rowland Barracks, as well as to the development of the facility through the years many of which are reproduced in this report (see Supplemental Materials). These drawings, which were located in multiple locations at the Home, were taken to Springfield and scanned. The digital images are also attached as part of this documentation package. Many of these drawings had not been seen for many years, and proved of great utility during the investigation and have contributed significantly to this report.

The field investigation of Building 11 was carried out in late January and February 2012. Primary goals of the investigation included the documentation of construction materials

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<sup>189</sup> Stratton and Mansberger, 2003.



and the recording of structural features not illustrated on the historic floor plans. Interior and exterior photographs of the buildings were taken at that same time. Additionally, site-specific documentary research was conducted at Quincy Public Library, as well as at various locations within the Illinois Veterans Home. Upon returning to Springfield, additional research was conducted at the Illinois State Library, and the Illinois State Archives. Of particular help were the *Biennial Reports* prepared by the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Home for presentation to the Illinois State Legislature. Published every two years, these published reports contain a wealth of information regarding daily life at the institution as well as to the progress of construction projects undertaken at the facility through the years. These records supplement the cursory published histories currently available on the Home. Copies of the reports are available at the Illinois State Library. Other sources of information of great assistance were the three souvenir booklets published in 1889, 1894, and 1897.

A number of web-based searches also were conducted, in order to obtain general background information for the historic context prepared for the report. Topics researched included: the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, Veterans Administration hospitals, and state-run "Old Soldiers' Homes" in Illinois and Indiana. In addition, the National Park Service's web site was visited in order to assess other NHDVS and VA properties previously documented through the HABS program.

C. Archives and Repositories Used:

A number of repositories were utilized as part of this project. In Springfield, these included the Illinois State Library, the Illinois State Archives, and the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library holdings. In Quincy, the Illinois Veterans Home Library (Lynn Fleming, Librarian), as well as records within the Engineer's Office (Dave Clifford, Chief engineer) were searched. Future research at the All Wars Museum (Bob Craig) should be pursued at a future date. Additionally the Quincy Public Library was visited, and of particular interest at that facility is the Historic Quincy Area Photographic Collection (cf. Illinois Digital Archives Carl Landrum Photo Collection). Online newspaper search engines were also used.

D. Research Staff:

1. Primary Preparer:

The written IL-HABS outline presented here was prepared by Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton of Fever River Research. All aspects of this project were coordinated by, and under the direct supervision of Floyd Mansberger, principal investigator, Fever River Research, P.O. Box 5234, Springfield, Illinois, 62705.

2. Photographer:

Floyd Mansberger, Fever River Research, was responsible for all of the photographs taken for this project. Capital Blueprint (Springfield, Illinois) printed

the digital images for use in this report. Capital Blueprint was also responsible for printing the large-scale Mylar sheets submitted as part of the documentation package.

3. Delineator:

The original drawings reproduced in this document were delineated by a variety of architectural firms—including that of the principal architect Smith M. Randolph (Chicago). Drawings prepared specifically for the IL-HABS document were limited in number (see Sheets 1 and 2). These drawings were created using AutoCad software by Christopher Stratton of Fever River Research.

4. Additional Staff:

All Fever River Research personnel involved in the preparation of this IL-HABS report have been mentioned in the preceding sections.

#### Part V. PROJECT INFORMATION

In early 2011, pursuant to the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (ISHRPA), Perkins Eastman Architects, PC (Chicago, Illinois) acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (ICDB), contacted the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) with plans to demolish the Rowland Barracks (Building 11) located at the Illinois Veterans' Home campus in Quincy.<sup>190</sup> The proposed demolition of this building was part of a larger project associated with the renovation of the Kent Infirmary (Illinois Veterans' Nursing Home). The building proposed for demolition had been constructed in 1905-06 and originally served as barracks for the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (later the Illinois Veterans' Home). The construction of Kent Infirmary in the early 1970s significantly encroached on the Rowland Barracks. Although considered acceptable at the time, the close proximity of the two buildings, along with the current state of disrepair of the Rowland Barracks, presents a fire-hazard for the Kent Infirmary. As such, as part of the Kent Infirmary renovation, the Rowland Barracks is slated for demolition.

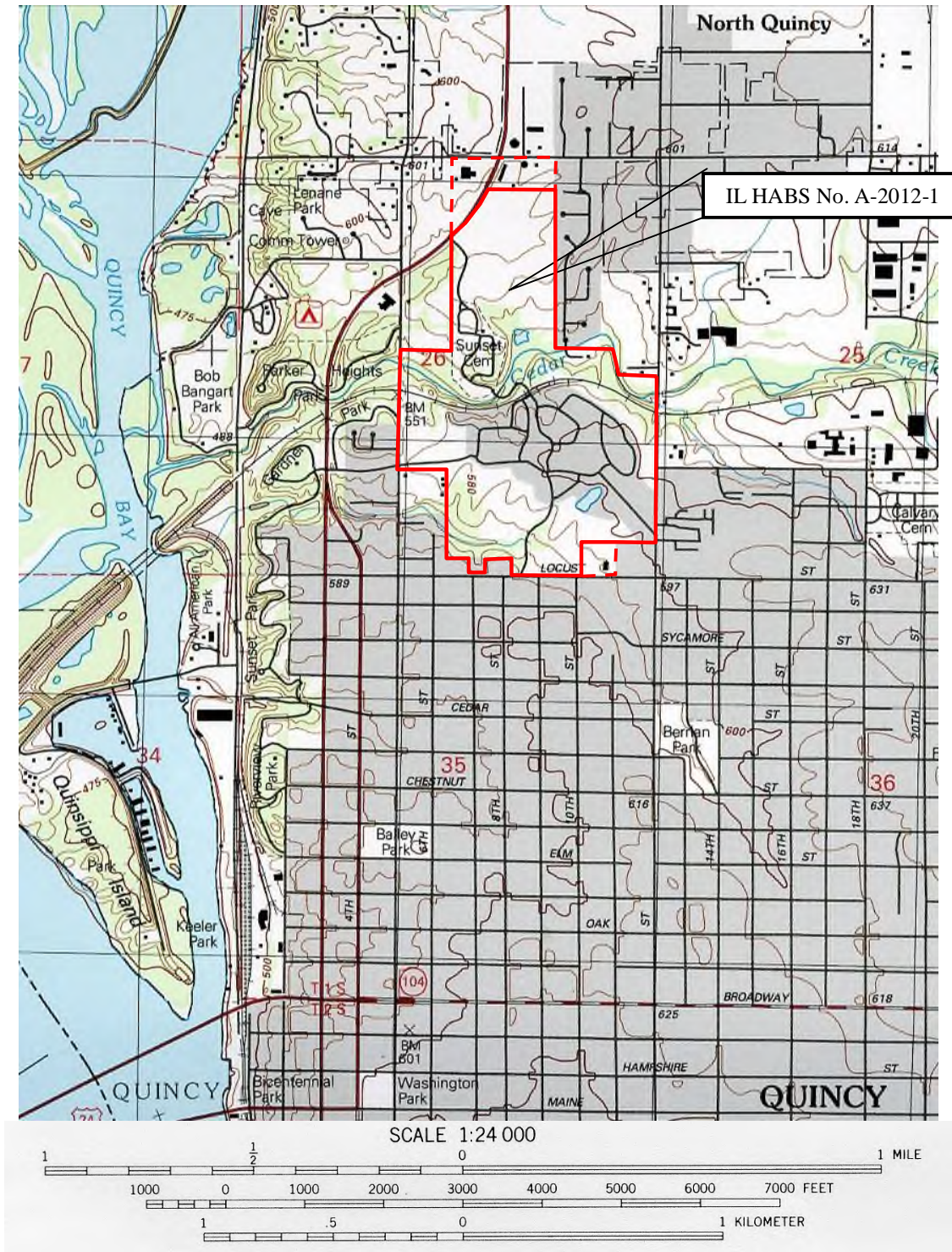
Although not formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the IHPA made a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the Illinois Veterans' Home campus, and determined that the Rowland Barracks represented a contributing structure to that National Register property. After reviewing the proposed demolition project, IHPA determined that the Rowland Barracks demolition would represent an adverse effect to the property, and in consultation with the IDVA and the ICDB, the IHPA entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) regarding the proposed demolition of the Rowland Barracks. This MOA was signed by all parties in early July 2011. The MOA stipulated that a Level III Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey (IL HABS) documentation

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<sup>190</sup> IHPA Log Number 009022212.

package be prepared for the Rowland Barracks building to mitigate the adverse effect of the proposed demolition.

This Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey project was undertaken to fulfill requirements stipulated in the memorandum by the IHPA's Preservation Services Division. The subject Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) was executed and its terms carried out in order to ensure compliance by the participating state agencies with the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420). In early June 2011, shortly prior to the signing of the MOA, Ms. Emily Carter (Perkins Eastman Architects, P.C.) contacted Floyd Mansberger (Fever River Research) about the preparation of the IL-HABS documentation package. A formal proposal was submitted to Perkins Eastman Architects on June 28, 2011. A contract between Perkins Eastman Architects and Fever River Research was not signed until early 2012, with a notice to proceed on the project being received on January 9, 2012. Fieldwork and initial archival work was begun in early February 2012, and on March 23, 2012, Fever River Research submitted a letter (with sufficient documentation that included photographs and scanned drawings) to Ms. Anne Haaker (IHPA) requesting a "Conditional Clearance" to allow for the demolition of the structure. A "Conditional Clearance" letter was sent by Ms. Anne Haaker to Ms. Gwen Diehl (Veterans' Homes Coordinator, CDB) on July 6, 2012. Work on the written documentation package was begun by Fever River Research in the fall of 2012, with a 95% document submittal to the IHPA in late January 2013.



**Figure 1. United States Geological Survey topographic map showing the location of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (IL HABS No. A-2012-1) (Quincy West, IL-MO. 1996). The solid line depicts the current landholdings, whereas the dashed lines indicate the landholdings sold by the State of Illinois since circa 1940.**



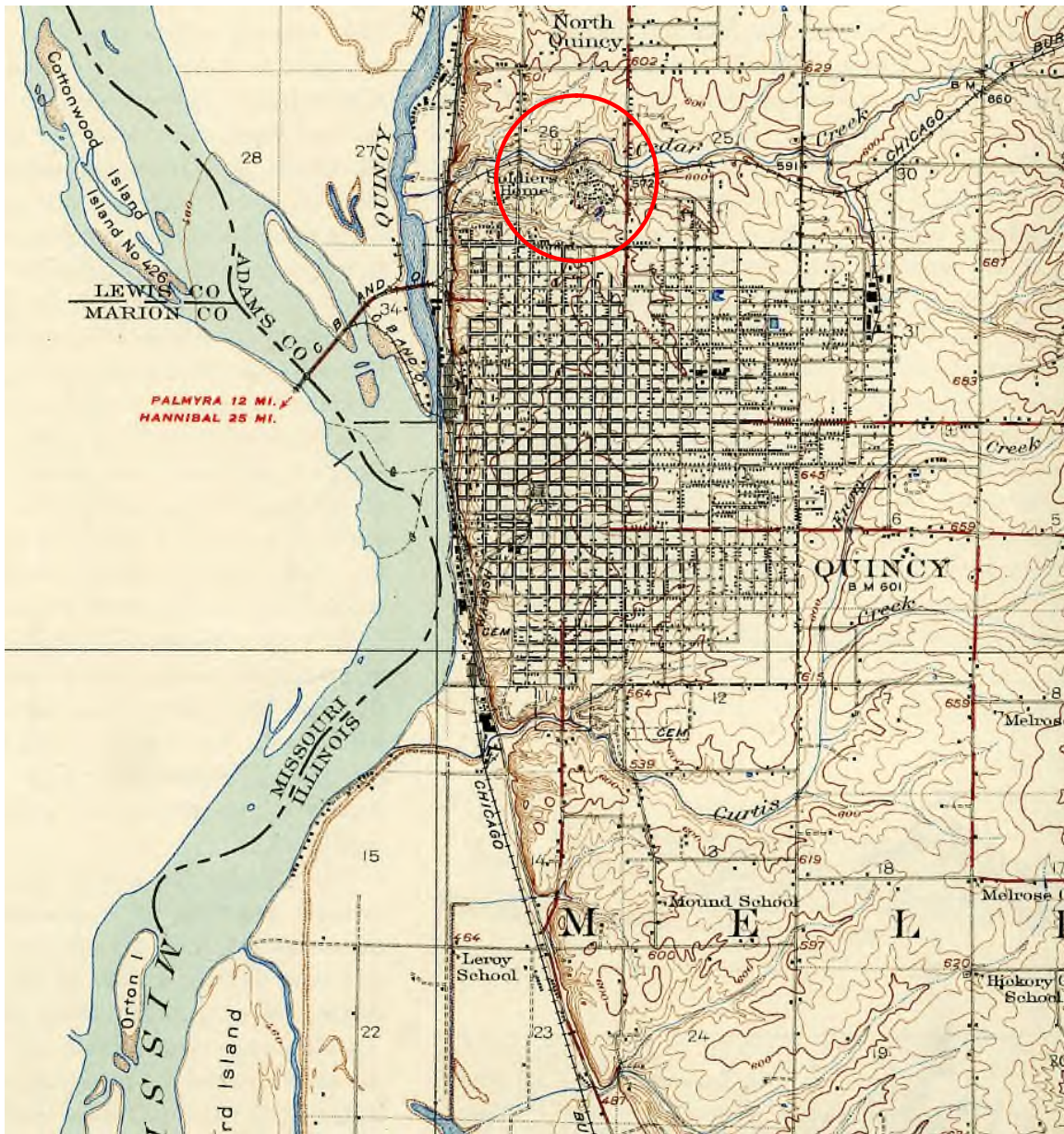


Figure 2. Location of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Quincy, Illinois as depicted as depicted on the 1925 15-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map (Quincy, ILL-MO., 1925; Surveyed in 1922).





Figure 3. Detail of Soldiers and Sailor's Home in Quincy, Illinois as depicted on the 1925 15-minute U.S.G.S. topographic map (Quincy, ILL-MO., 1925; Surveyed in 1922).





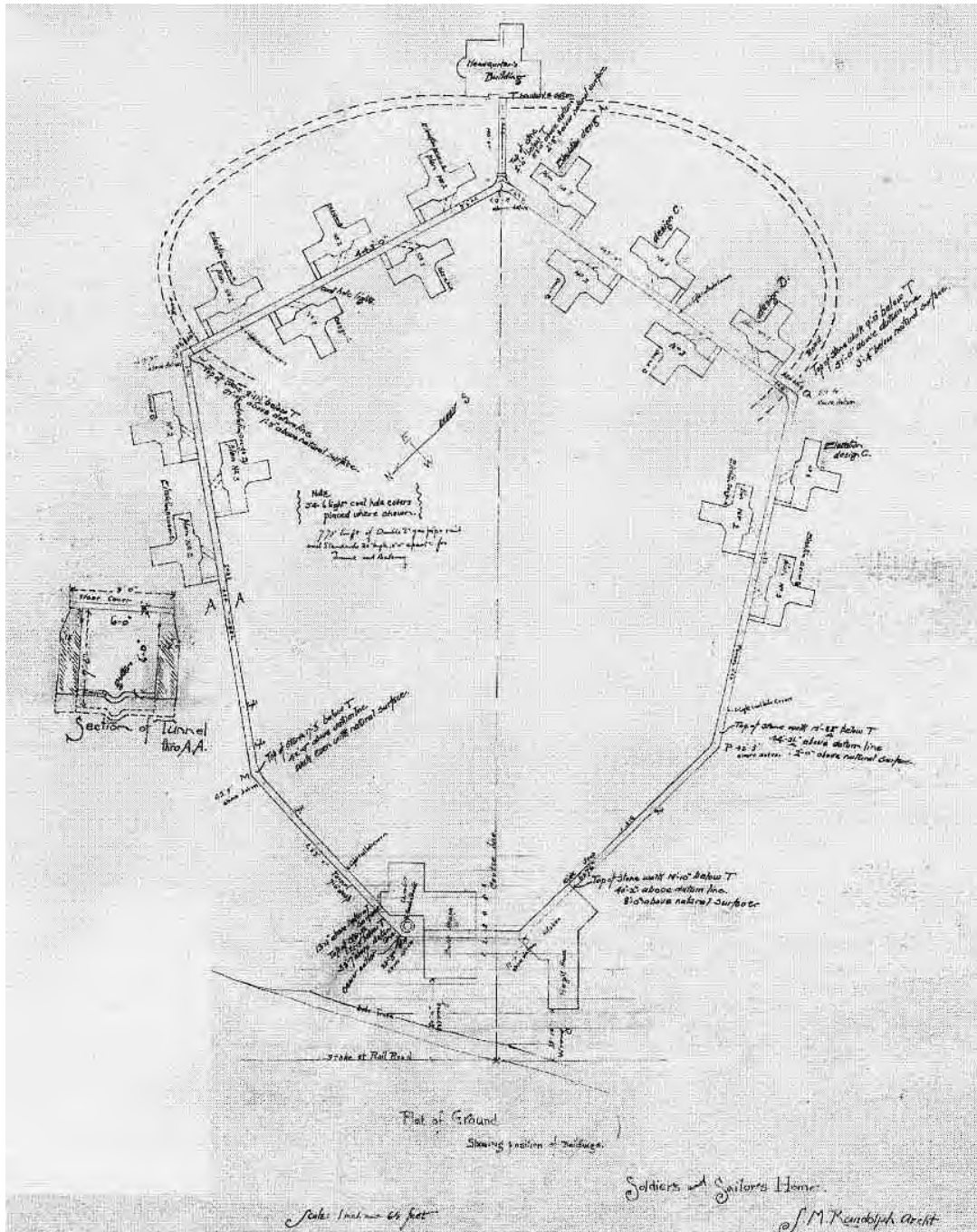
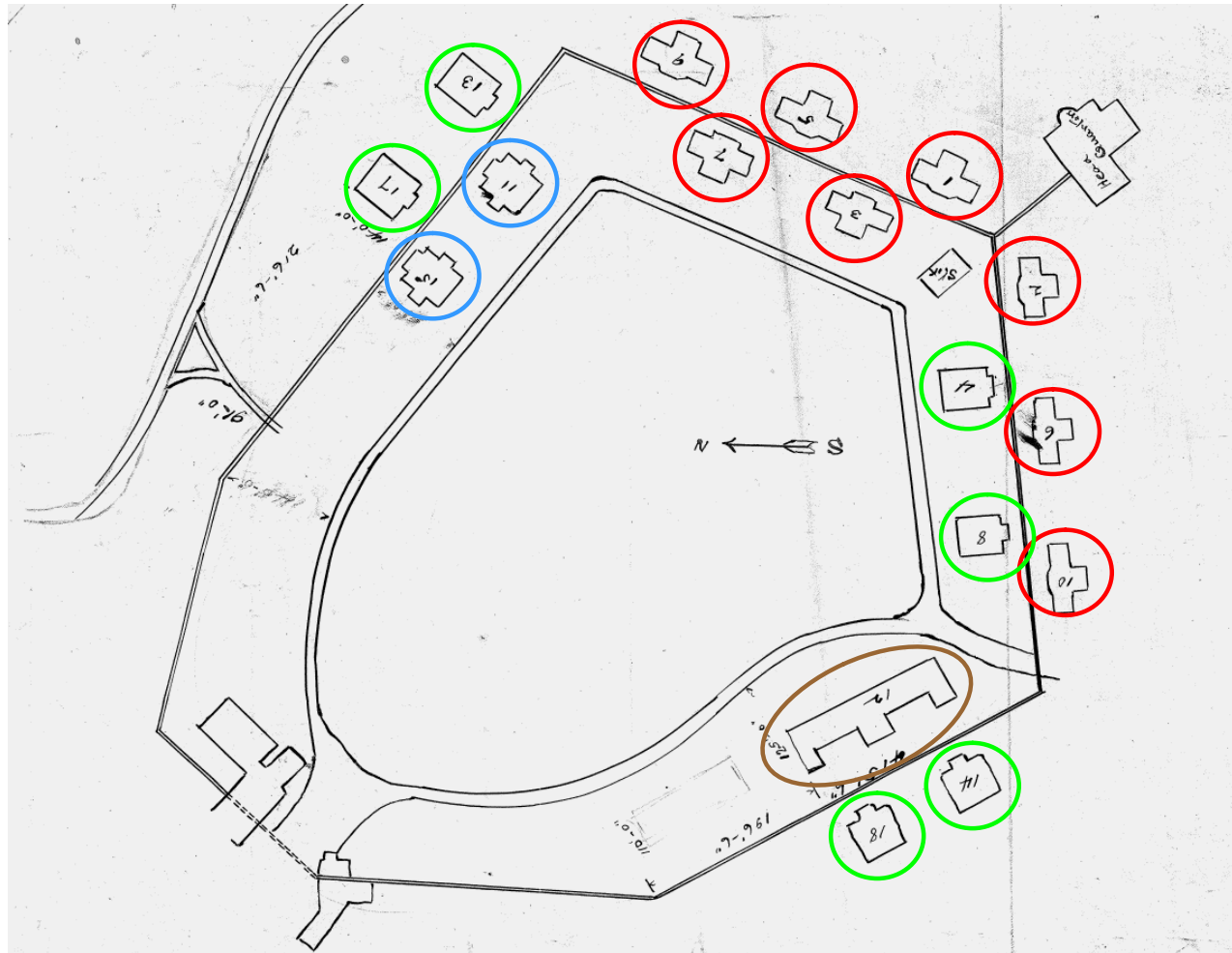


Figure 5. The earliest known plat of the Soldier's and Sailor's Home in Quincy is the "Plat of Ground Showing Position of Buildings," which illustrates the walkway and underground utility tunnel in relation to the buildings. This figure, which was prepared by the architect S. M. Randolph, probably dates from circa 1885. This plan illustrates sixteen cottages as envisioned by Randolph. Only the first eight cottages were actually constructed following this plan. Subsequent cottages deviated in their design from Randolph's original plan.





**Figure 6. Site plan of the Soldiers and Sailor's Home in Quincy, circa 1890. The red circles depict the original 8 cottages which were in place by mid-1887. The next six cottages, which were in place by February 1888, are represented by the green circles. By August 1888, two additional cottages (depicted in blue) had been added to the plan (which consisted of 16 cottages at that time). By late 1889, the Old Men's Dormitory (circled in brown) had been constructed. It is unclear as to why the early Hospital is not illustrated on this map.**



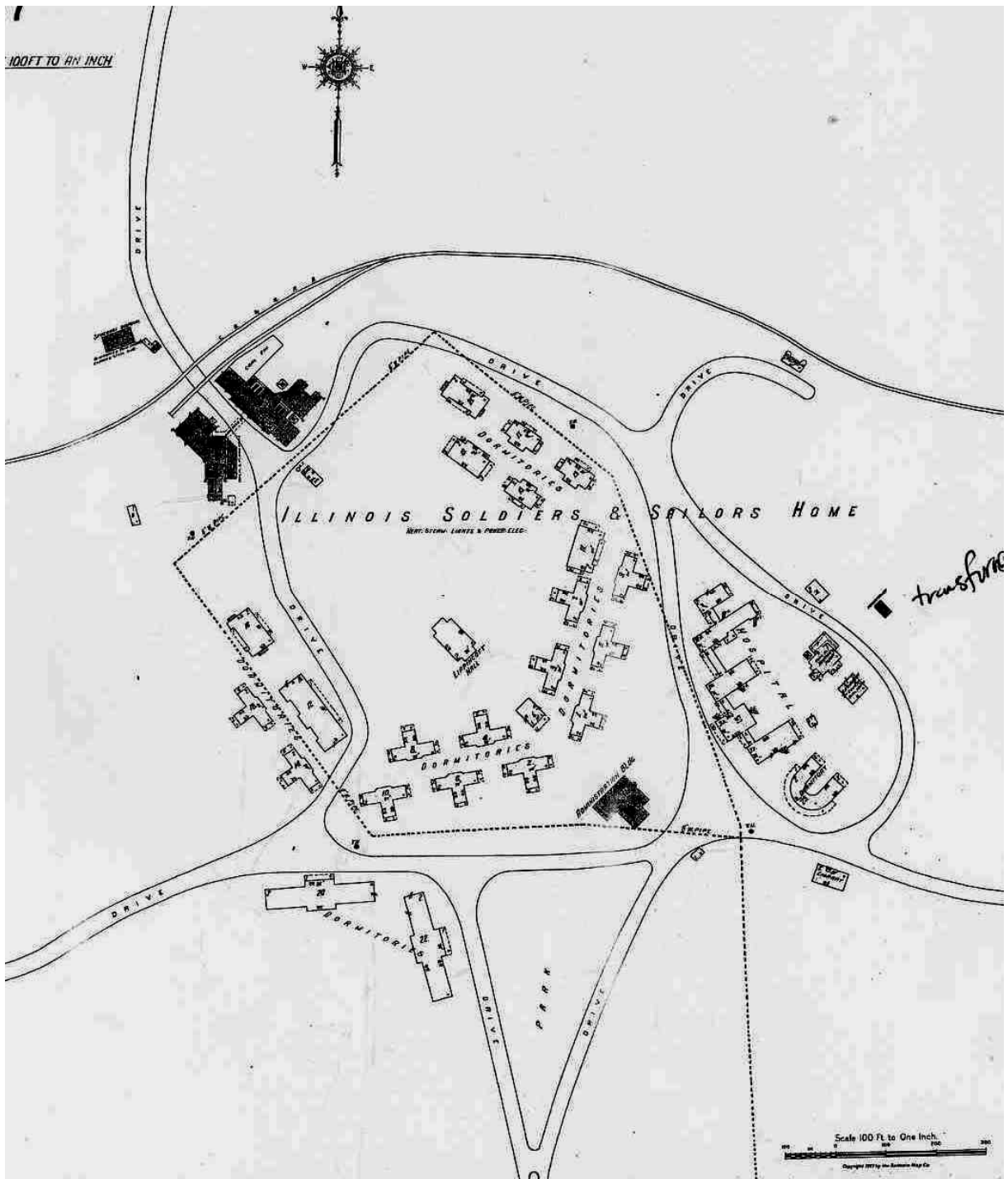


Figure 8. Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home site plan, as depicted on the 1927 Sanborn fire insurance map (Sanborn Map Company 1927).

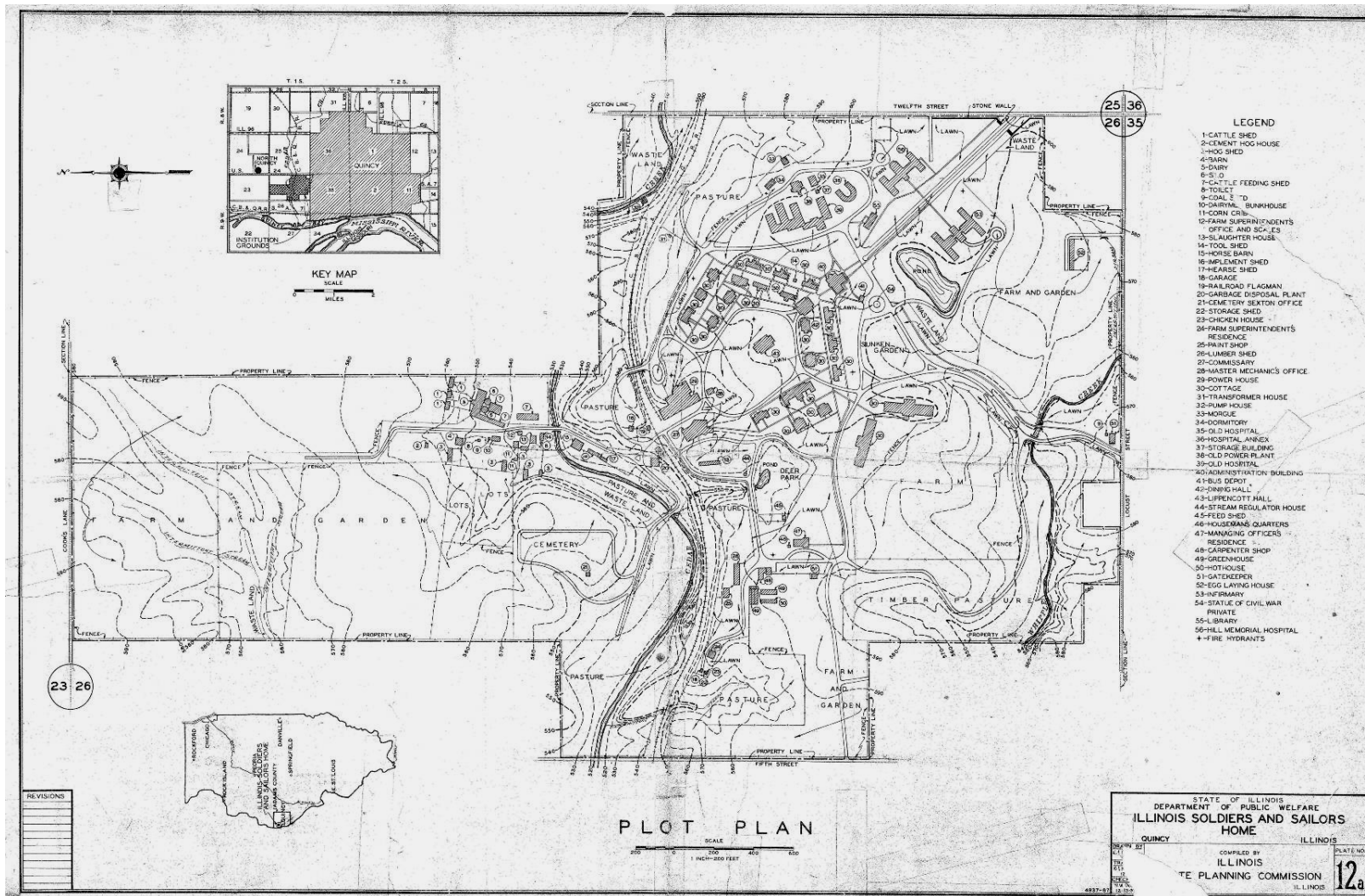


Figure 9. *Plot Plan of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home.* Although the date is partially obliterated by a tear in the paper, this plan dates from December of an unidentified 1930s year. By this date, the facility had been greatly expanded. Based on the buildings present, this map appears to date from circa 1936-1939 (State of Illinois, Department of Public Welfare, Sheet No. 12a, n.d.)



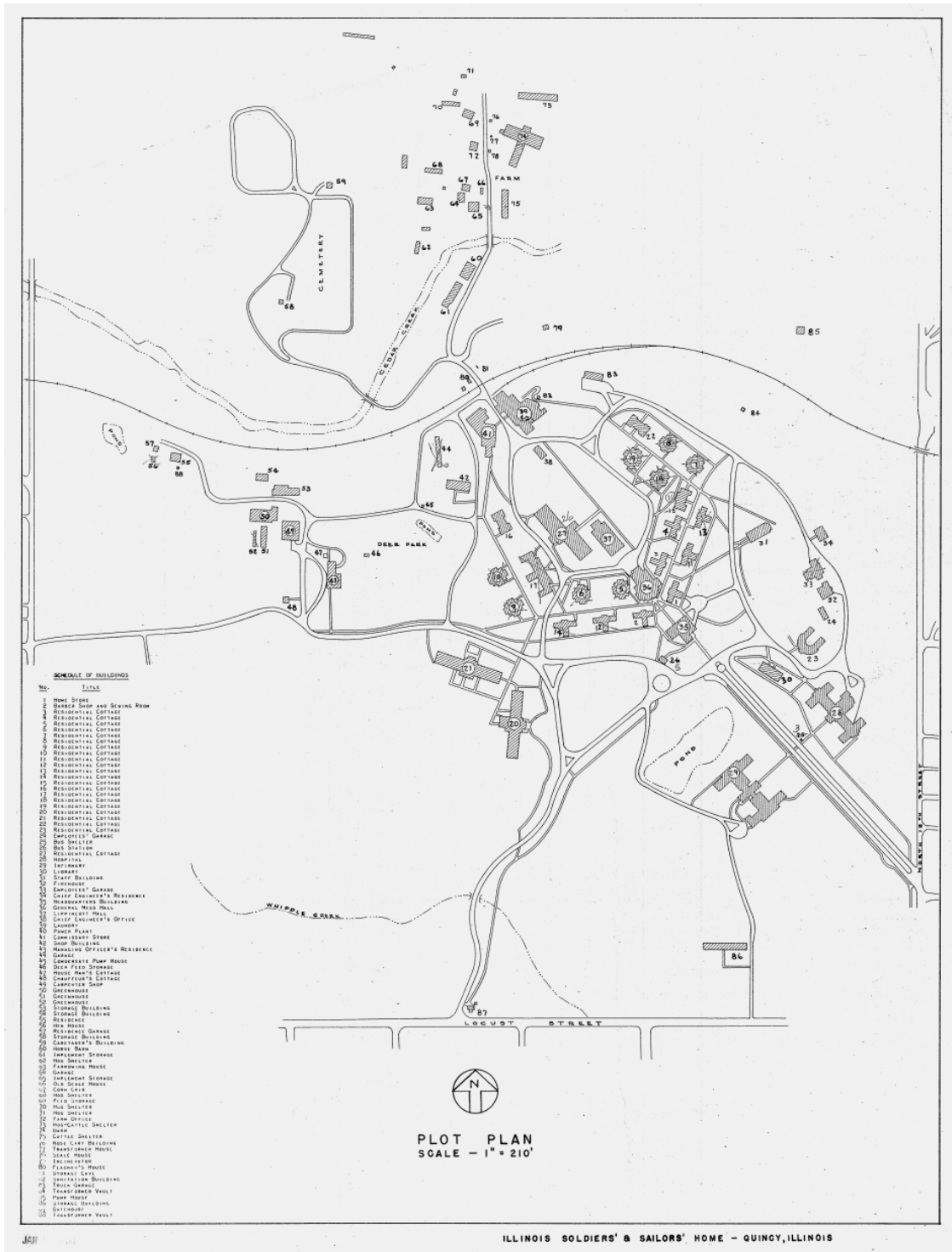


Figure 11. *Plot Plan of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (n.d.). Although undated, this site plan appears to date from sometime circa 1955 (or shortly thereafter).*





Figure 12. *Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (File No. 22, 1965, with corrections). The two highlighted structures were constructed in 1972.*

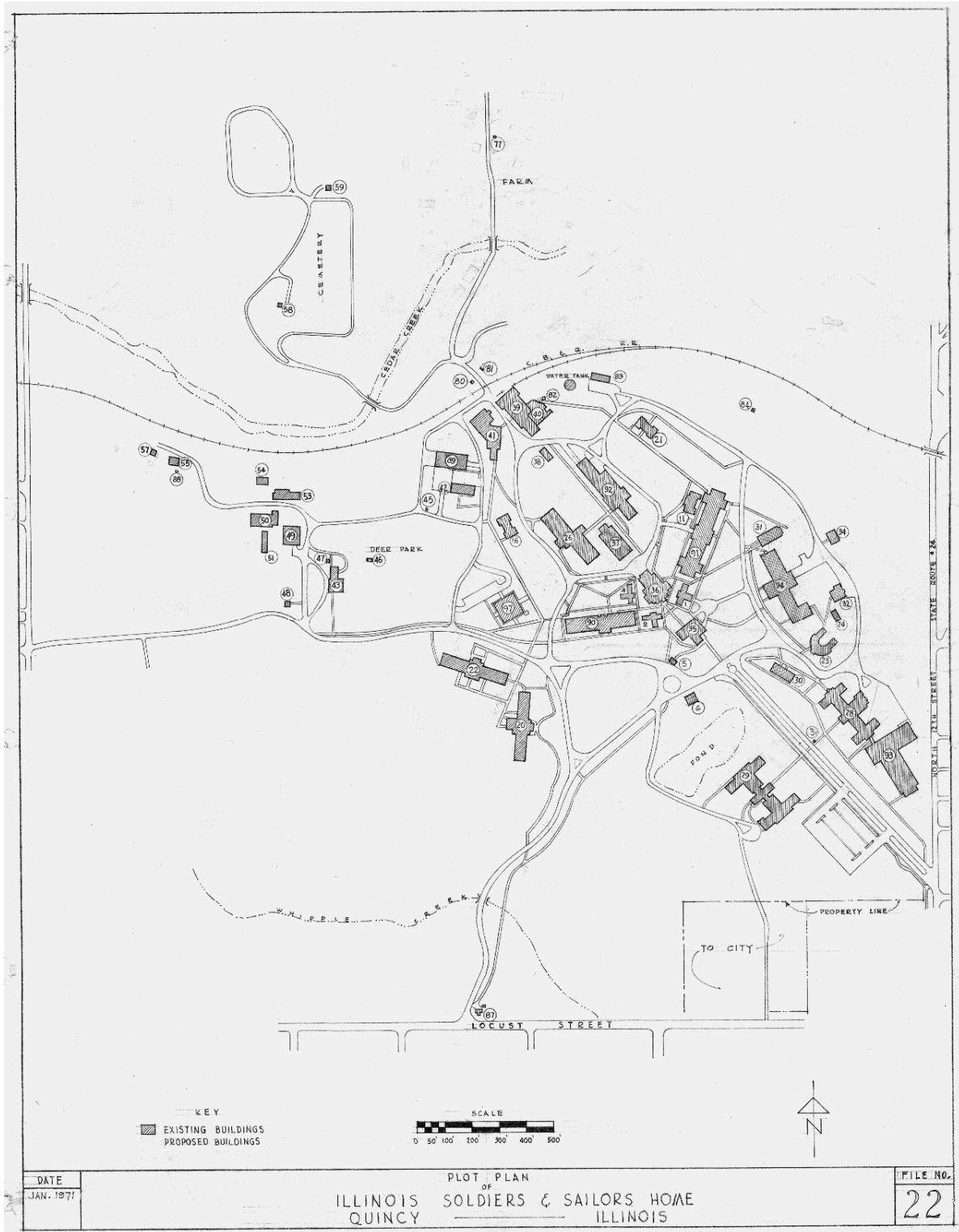


Figure 13. Plot Plan of Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (File No. 22, 1971).



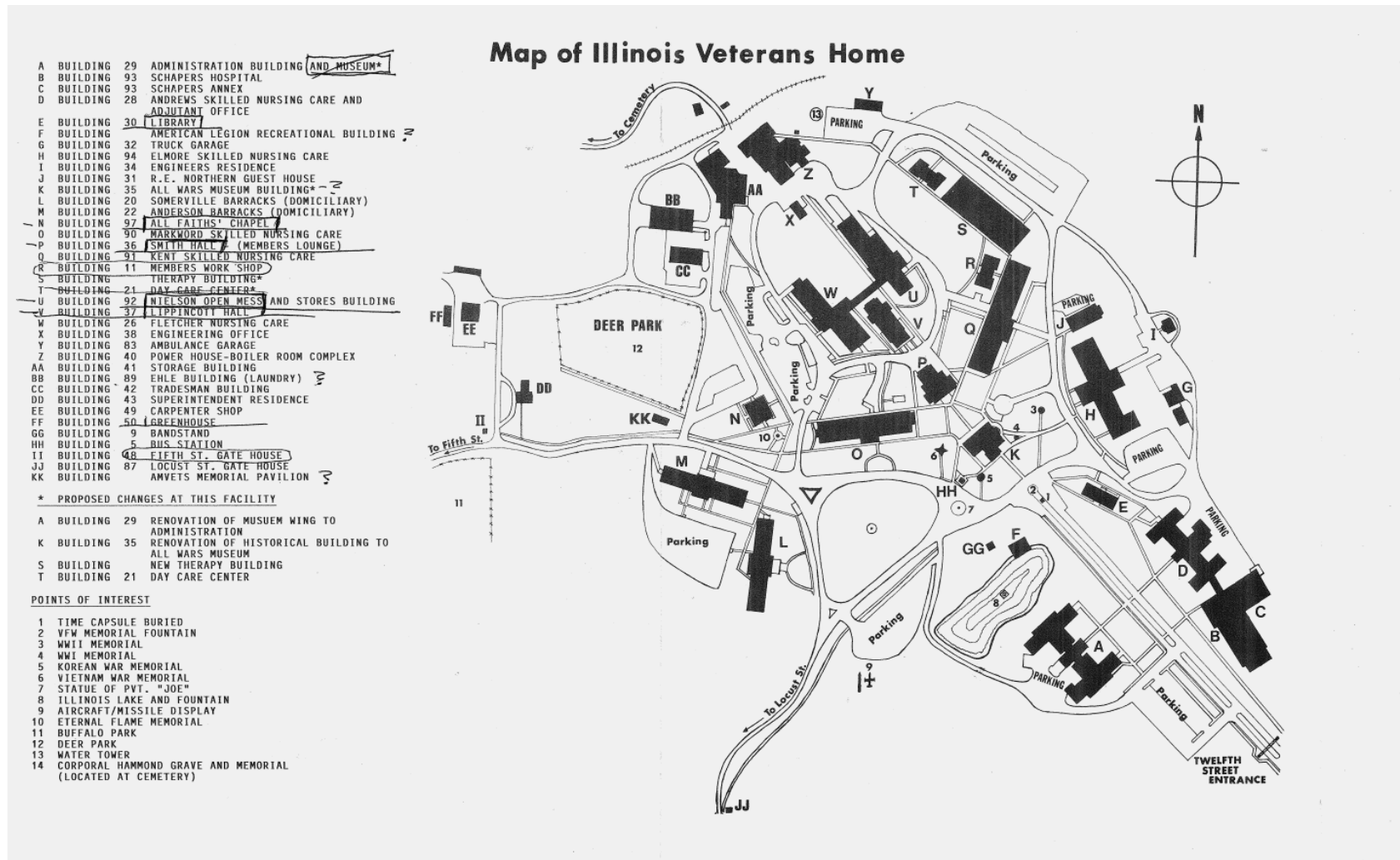


Figure 14. *Map of Illinois Veterans Home* (n.d., with revisions). Although undated, this map appears to date to circa 1995 or later (pre-2002).

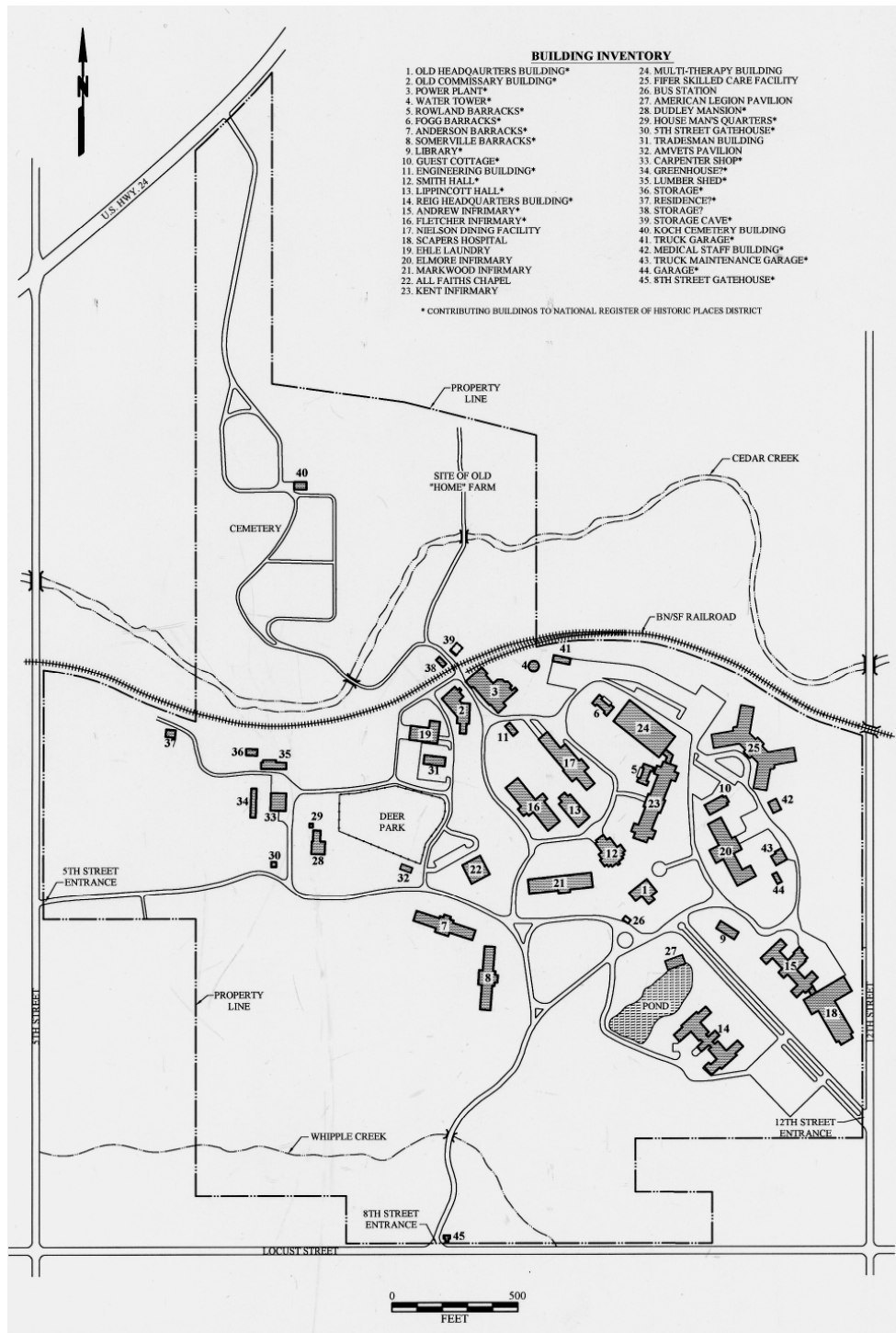


Figure 15. Current site plan for the Illinois Veterans' Home at Quincy, Illinois (Fever River Research 2012).

## INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (Illinois Veterans Home)                      IL HABS No. A-2012-1  
1707 North 12th Street  
Quincy  
Adams County  
Illinois

- A-2012-1-S1                      Three sequential letterheads used by the staff of the Home. Top: 1887. Middle: 1888. Bottom: undated 1890s.<sup>1</sup>
- A-2012-1-S2                      Detail of envelope from the Home, 1890s.<sup>2</sup>
- A-2012-1-S3                      Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, as published in *The Daily Quincy Herald* on October 20, 1886. This sketch was drawn by J. A. Groves, based on plans by architect Maj. S. M. Randolph.<sup>3</sup>
- A-2012-1-S4                      Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, as published in *The Daily Quincy Whig* on October 20, 1886.<sup>4</sup>
- A-2012-1-S5                      Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, as depicted on an 1889 letterhead used by the Home. This is a fairly accurate depiction of the Home, aside from the orientation of the hospital (in foreground), which is 90 degrees west of what it actually was. Note that the Hospital had only one of its wings present at this date.<sup>5</sup>
- A-2012-1-S6                      A circa-1890 Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois. Except for the location of the artists' signature, it is identical to the one published in the 1894 souvenir booklet. This image is relatively contemporary with the previous one (note the Hospital with only one of its two wings present).<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Illinois State Archives, Record Group 103.228, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> *The Daily Quincy Whig*, 20 October 1886, pp. 1 and 9 (online newspaper database).

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, p. 6.

<sup>5</sup> Illinois State Archives, Record Group 103.228.

<sup>6</sup> Board of Administration of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, *Third Biennial Report of the Board of Trustees and Officers of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy* (Springfield, Illinois, 1890); also reprinted in the 1894 *Quincy City Directory* and in the 1908 *Historical Encyclopedia of Illinois and History of McLean County Illinois* (Newton Bateman and Paul Selby [Chicago: Munsell Publishing Company, 1908]).

- A-2012-1-S7 Two views of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home. Top: "General View of the Home" in 1889. Bottom: "Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill.," in 1894.<sup>7</sup>
- A-2012-1-S8 Two views of the Headquarters Building in 1889.<sup>8</sup>
- A-2012-1-S9 Two views of the cottages, from the rear of the Headquarters Building, in 1889.<sup>9</sup>
- A-2012-1-S10 View of the recently constructed cottages at the Home in 1889, viewed from the roof of the Headquarters Building.<sup>10</sup>
- A-2012-1-S11 Composite view of the Cottages at the Home in 1889.<sup>11</sup>
- A-2012-1-S12 Composite views of the Cottages and grounds at the Home in 1889.<sup>12</sup>
- A-2012-1-S13 More 1889 views of the Home. Top: View of the Passenger Depot and Grounds at the Home. Bottom: Interior view of the Commissary.<sup>13</sup>
- A-2012-1-S14 More 1889 views of the Home. Top: View of the power plant and commissary building. Bottom: Group of veterans gathered around a tree by the railroad depot.<sup>14</sup>
- A-2012-1-S15 Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Headquarters Building. Bottom: Residence of Major George W. Fogg, Superintendent.<sup>15</sup>
- A-2012-1-S16 Views of the Home in 1894. Top: General View of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Bottom: View from top of Headquarters.<sup>16</sup>
- A-2012-1-S17 Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Guard Station Lodge at Town Entrance. Bottom: Bridge and Road.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Albertype Company, *Illinois Soldiers and Sailor's Home: Indelible Photographs* (New York, The Albertype Company, 1889); Albertype Company, *Illinois Soldiers and Sailor's Home: Near Quincy, Illinois* (New York, The Albertype Company, 1894)

<sup>8</sup> Albertype Company (1889).

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid.

<sup>15</sup> Albertype Company, *Illinois Soldiers and Sailor's Home: Near Quincy, Illinois* (New York, The Albertype Company, 1894).

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

- A-2012-1-S18 Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Bridge and Glen. Bottom: Looking up Cedar Creek, Bridge, Cemetery, Sewage Basins and Dairy Barn.<sup>18</sup>
- A-2012-1-S19 Views of the Home in 1894. Top: C. B. & Q. and Wabash Railroad Depot (Men are sitting around the Pension Tree). Bottom: A Social Game.<sup>19</sup>
- A-2012-1-S20 Two Cottage Views, 1894.<sup>20</sup>
- A-2012-1-S21 Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Old Mens' Cottage. Bottom: Quartermaster's, Kitchen, Engine Room and Laundry.<sup>21</sup>
- A-2012-1-S22 Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Ward in Hospital. Bottom: The Hospital. Note that both of the wings flanking each side of the original structure are in place by this date.<sup>22</sup>
- A-2012-1-S23 Top: Front View of Hospital. Bottom: Side view of Hospital with Military Funeral Procession.<sup>23</sup>
- A-2012-1-S24 Hospital and Annex (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet). By this date, the second wing had been constructed, and the new horseshoe-shaped Annex had been constructed.<sup>24</sup>
- A-2012-1-S25 View of Home and Grounds (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet). Top right image depicts food carts being transported to individual cottages.<sup>25</sup>
- A-2012-1-S26 View S.W. from Headquarters (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet).<sup>26</sup>
- A-2012-1-S27 View N.W. from Headquarters (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet).<sup>27</sup>
- A-2012-1-S28 Cottage Row and Main Drive (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet).<sup>28</sup>
- A-2012-1-S29 Top: Food Carts, 1888. Bottom: Original Lippencott Hall before fire.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> Carl Landrum Collection (Quincy Public Library), MIL 156, MIL 159.

<sup>24</sup> Suspected source: Albertype Company, *Illinois Soldiers and Sailor's Home: Indelible Photographs* (Quincy, IL, 1897).

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid.

<sup>27</sup> Carl Landrum Collection, MIL 157 (Possibly from Albertype Company [1897]).

<sup>28</sup> Suspected source: Albertype Company (1897)

<sup>29</sup> Carl Landrum Collection, MIL 158 (Original source of these images unknown).

- A-2012-1-S30 Four historic postcard views of the Administration Building, Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois.<sup>30</sup>
- A-2012-1-S31 *Headquarters Building, S.W. Elevation* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).<sup>31</sup>
- A-2012-1-S32 *Headquarters Building, Right Side Elevation* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S33 *Headquarters Building, Rear Elevation* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S34 *First Floor Plan, Soldier's And Sailor's Home, Headquarters Building* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S35 *Second Floor Plan, Soldier's And Sailor's Home, Headquarters Building* (S. M. Randolph, 1885). This sheet also contains the *Third Floor Plan*, and *Fourth Floor of Tower* plan as well.
- A-2012-1-S36 *Basement Plan, Headquarters Building* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S37 Elevation Views of Cottages (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S38 *First and Second Floor Plan for Cottage No. 2* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S39 *First and Second Floor Plans [Cottage] No. 3* (S. M. Randolph, 1885). The original plan called for the construction of eight cottages of this design. Four stylistic variations (Style A, B, C, and D) of this cottage was designed by Randolph.
- A-2012-1-S40 *Basement Plan for Cottage No. 3 (Top) and Cottage No. 2 (Bottom)* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S41 *Details: Columns for Cottages of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S42 Truss Details (S. M. Randolph, 1885).
- A-2012-1-S43 *Side Elevation, Cottage F* (Sheet No. 3 of 3, 1963). This figure is a tracing of the original drawing. Unfortunately, the original drawing is not to be found, and accompanying Sheets No. 1 and No. 2 also were not located.
- A-2012-1-S44 *Basement Plan and Proposed Change To Plumbing, Hospital Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy* (n.d). Unfortunately,

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<sup>30</sup> Postcard views obtained from multiple web-based resources.

<sup>31</sup> Supplemental materials A-2012-1-S31 through A-2012-1-S81 are construction drawings, the originals of which presently are on file at the Engineering Office at the Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois. Title, sheet number, and dates of the respective plans are provided in the captions.

this is a very light and poorly reproduced drawing. Although the date of this drawing is not indicated, it probably dates from circa 1900.

- A-2012-1-S45 Front, Rear, and Side Elevation Views, *Morgue For Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home* (n.d.). These plans are believed to date from circa 1895.
- A-2012-1-S46 Foundation and Ground Floor plan, *Morgue For Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home* (n.d.). These plans are believed to date from circa 1895.
- A-2012-1-S47 Front Elevation, *G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 5, May 30, 1909).
- A-2012-1-S48 Side Elevation (left; Sheet No. 6) and Roof Plan (right; Sheet No. 4), *G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (May 30, 1909).
- A-2012-1-S49 Foundation Plan (left; Sheet No. 1) and First Floor Plan (right; Sheet No. 2), *G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (May 30, 1909).
- A-2012-1-S50 Second Floor Plan (left; Sheet No. 3) and Interior Details (right; Sheet No. 7), *G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (May 30, 1909).
- A-2012-1-S51 *Plan of Proposed Pipe Line to Supt. Res. And Green House* (Sheet Number 93, July 31, 1912).
- A-2012-1-S52 *Detail of Reservoir and Pump House* (Sheet Number 88, July 25, 1912).
- A-2012-1-S53 *Proposed Terazzo [sic] Floor For Butcher Shop, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy* (Sheet Number 102, July 14, 1913).
- A-2012-1-S54 Foundation and Basement Plans, *Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 1, October 21, 1914).
- A-2012-1-S55 First and Second Floor Plans, *Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 2, October 21, 1914).
- A-2012-1-S56 Transverse Section, *Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 3, October 21, 1914).
- A-2012-1-S57 Front and Rear Elevations, *Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 4, October 21, 1914).

- A-2012-1-S58      Side Elevation, *Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 5, October 21, 1914).
- A-2012-1-S59      Section and Elevation of Main Wall, *Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 7, October 21, 1914).
- A-2012-1-S60      *New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 2, April 17, 1919). All toilets apparently were in operation at this time. The proposed work consisted of the removal of the existing fixtures (by institution staff), and the installation of new terrazzo floors (by outside contractor). Note that the “toilets” (indicated as “W.C.” for “water closet”) in the cottages all appear to have been outfitted with porcelain fixtures, sinks, and bathtubs. Shower facilities were not part of the bathrooms at this date. The older style dry earth “closets” were no longer in use by this date.
- A-2012-1-S61      *New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 3, April 17, 1919). As noted in previous figure, all toilets apparently were in operation at this time. The proposed work consisted of the removal of the existing fixtures (by institution staff), and the installation of new terrazzo floors (by outside contractor). Note the differences between the cottage and hospital toilet rooms. Whereas all of the toilets in the cottages appear to have had porcelain fixtures, many of those in the older sections of the Hospital still retain the boxed enclosure (without porcelain fixture), presumably representing a pit-style privies.
- A-2012-1-S62      *New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms Of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 4-M; April 17, 1919). Most of the cottages were having new asphalt floors installed. Although most of the floors appear to have had a wooden underlayment, at least some of the floors had a cement underlayment.
- A-2012-1-S63      *New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms Of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 4-T; April 17, 1919). Some of the new bathrooms were receiving terrazzo floors. Based on these drawings, terrazzo floors were also being installed in new slate-lined shower stalls being installed in the Hospital at this time.
- A-2012-1-S64      *New Second Floor Toilets in Cottages, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 1, December 2, 1919). This renovation consisted of the addition of new toilets (bathrooms) into the second floor of Cottages 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19.



- A-2012-1-S65 *New Second Floor Toilets In Cottages, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 2, December 2, 1919). The new floors were constructed of asphalt, with fixtures (radiators and toilets) sitting on metal plates to prevent settling into the asphalt.
- A-2012-1-S66 *New Second Floor Toilets, Cottages 1-4-8-14-15 & 18, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 1; December 6, 1921). It is unclear as to how this work differed from the previous plans dated December 1919. No shower stalls were being installed at this time.
- A-2012-1-S67 *Alterations To Cottage 1, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 1, July 17, 1937). This proposed work was associated with the conversion of the first floor of the Cottage into the "Home Store."
- A-2012-1-S68 *Alterations To Cottage 1, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 2, July 17, 1937).
- A-2012-1-S69 *Plans, Details And Material List: Alterations And Repairs To Ten Cottages, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. A-1; October 3, 1938). These new bathroom facilities (which were being installed in Cottages 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22) consisted of new fixtures, which included metal-walled shower stalls (in Cottages 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22). This apparently was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project (see note in "Revisions).
- A-2012-1-S70 *Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. A-1; October 23, 1952). This work entailed the near complete gutting of the interior and the installation of steel girder floor joists.
- A-2012-1-S71 *Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. A-2; October 23, 1952).
- A-2012-1-S72 *Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. M-2; October 23, 1952).
- A-2012-1-S73 *Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. M-2; October 23, 1952).
- A-2012-1-S74 *Plot Plan, Key Plans, & Structural Details: Toilet Rehabilitation (Various Buildings), Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet AS-1; May 1, 1952).

- A-2012-1-S75 *Plot Plan, Key Plans, & Structural Details: Toilet Rehabilitation (Various Buildings), Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet AS-2; May 1, 1952).*
- A-2012-1-S76 *Plot Plan, Key Plans, And Work Schedule: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).*
- A-2012-1-S77 *Cottages 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 – Basement & toilet Room Plans – Diagrams: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-2; May 1, 1952).*
- A-2012-1-S78 *Cottages 12 & 16 – Basement & Toilet Room Plans-Diagrams: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).*
- A-2012-1-S79 *Cottages 17, 18, 19 – Basement & Toilet Room Plans – Diagrams: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).*
- A-2012-1-S80 *Cottages 20 & 22 – Basement & Toilet Room Plans: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).*
- A-2012-1-S81 *Piping Diagrams – Schedules: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).*
- A-2012-1-S82 Cottage 1, circa 1956, when it was serving as the “Home Store.” Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.<sup>32</sup>
- A-2012-1-S83 Cottage No. 5, circa 1956. Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.<sup>33</sup>
- A-2012-1-S84 Cottage No. 16, constructed in 1905-1906, showing conditions circa 1956. Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.<sup>34</sup>
- A-2012-1-S85 Cottage No. 21 (Fogg Barracks), constructed in 1905-1906, showing conditions circa 1956. Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Department of Public Works and Buildings, *Future Program of Development of State Properties: A physical Survey of Facilities, Illinois Soldiers and Sailor's Home* (State of Illinois, n.p. [circa 1956?]). Copy on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

- A-2012-1-S86 View of the Hospital Annex, circa 1956. This unique horseshoe-shaped building was constructed between 1894 and 1896.<sup>36</sup>
- A-2012-1-S87 Floor plans of the Hospital Annex circa 1956, showing first floor (left) and second floor (right).<sup>37</sup>
- A-2012-1-S88 Photographs of Cottage No. 4 (top) and Cottage No 1. (bottom) in 1971, taken shortly before their demolition. Cottage No. 4 was last used for the Activities Office at the Home, while Cottage No. 1 had served as the “Home Store.”<sup>38</sup>
- A-2012-1-S89 Basement detail of Headquarters Building illustrating section through water closet and dry-earth vault (S. M. Randolph, 1885).<sup>39</sup>
- A-2012-1-S90 Detail of Headquarters Building plans illustrating sectional view of Water Closet ventilation system designed by S. M. Randolph (1885).<sup>40</sup>
- A-2012-1-S91 Detail of Headquarters Building plans illustrating plan view of Water Closet ventilation system designed by S. M. Randolph (1885).<sup>41</sup>
- A-2012-1-S92 Plan view detail of Isaac. D. Smead’s ventilation system, as depicted in his patent application (1885).<sup>42</sup>
- A-2012-1-S93 Sectional view detail of Smead’s ventilation system, as depicted in his patent application (1885).<sup>43</sup>
- A-2012-1-S94 The Dry Closet as depicted by Henry Ruttan, and reproduced in Smead (1889).<sup>44</sup>
- A-2012-1-S95 Basement dry earth closets designed by Smead and in use at the South Street School, in Toledo, Ohio, erected in 1884 (Smead 1889).<sup>45</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Ibid.

<sup>38</sup> *Soldiers’ Home Bugle*, May 1971, Vol. 18, No. 1.

<sup>39</sup> S. M. Randolph, *Basement Plan, Headquarters Building* (1885). Drawing on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy, Illinois.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.

<sup>42</sup> Isaac D. Smead, Letters Patent for a Dry Closet, U. S. Patent No. 314,884, 31 March 1885. Available on-line at: <http://pdfpiw.uspto.gov/piw?Docid=314884&idkey=NONE&homeurl=http%3A%252F%252Fpatft.uspto.gov%252Fnetahml%252FPTO%252Fpatimg.htm>.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

<sup>44</sup> Isaac D. Smead, *Ventilation And Warming of Buildings, Upon Principles As Designed and Patented By Isaac D. Smead* (Toledo, Ohio, 1889), p. 62.

<sup>45</sup> Smead, pp. 64-65.

- A-2012-1-S96 Detail of vented dry-earth closet in use at the South Street School in Toledo, Ohio (from Smead 1889).<sup>46</sup>
- A-2012-1-S97 Sectional view of dry earth closets in use at the South Street School, Toledo Ohio (as depicted in Smead 1889).<sup>47</sup>
- A-2012-1-S98 Isometric view of Smead's system of dry closets, as depicted at the South Street School, Toledo, Ohio (Smead 1889).<sup>48</sup>
- A-2012-1-S99 Section through dry closet vault and foul air room (Smead 1889). Such would have been very similar to the original water closets in use at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Quincy.<sup>49</sup>
- A-2012-1-S100 Perspective view of the Smead system of dry closets (Smead 1889).<sup>50</sup>

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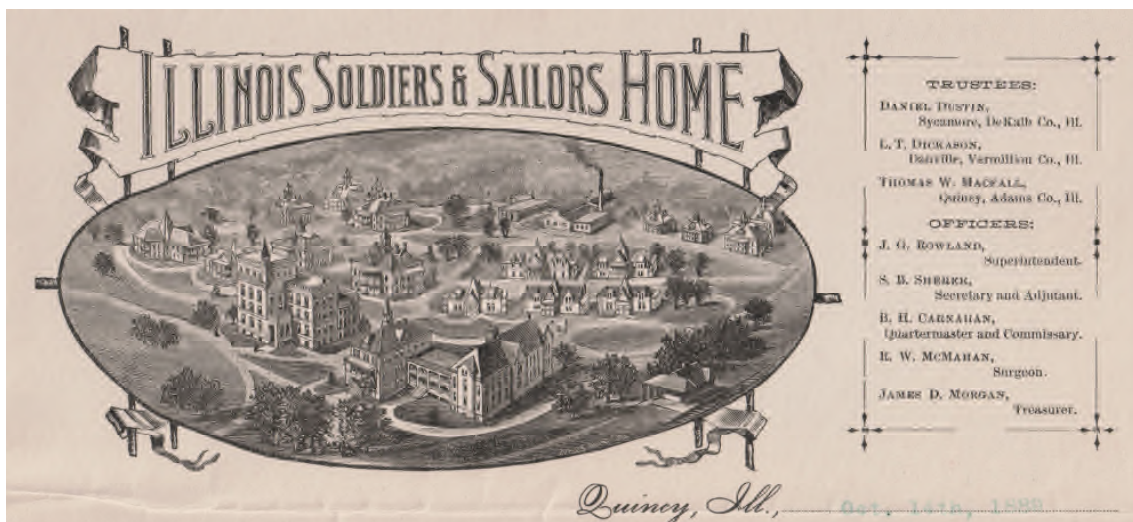
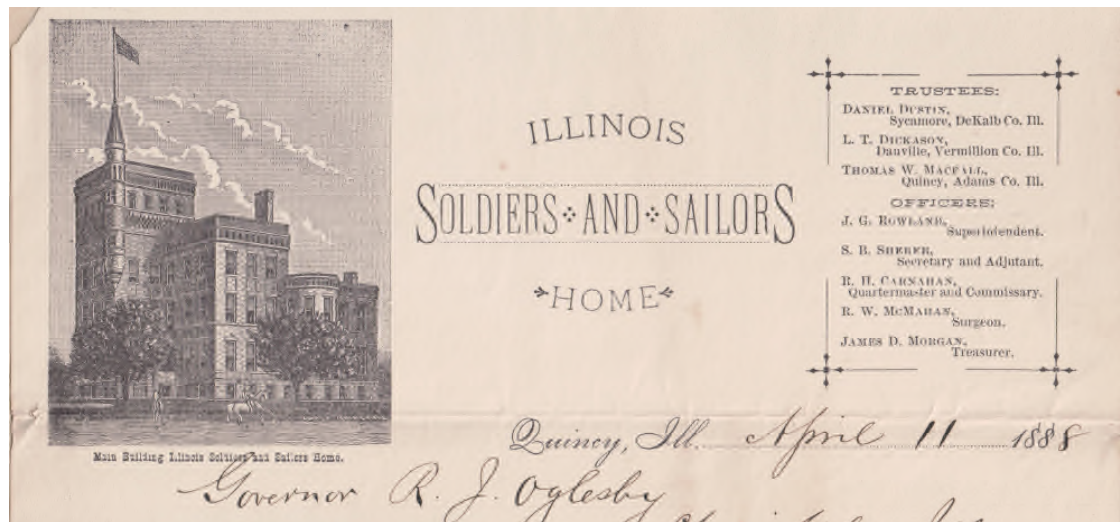
<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> Ibid, p. 69.

<sup>48</sup> Ibid, p. 70.

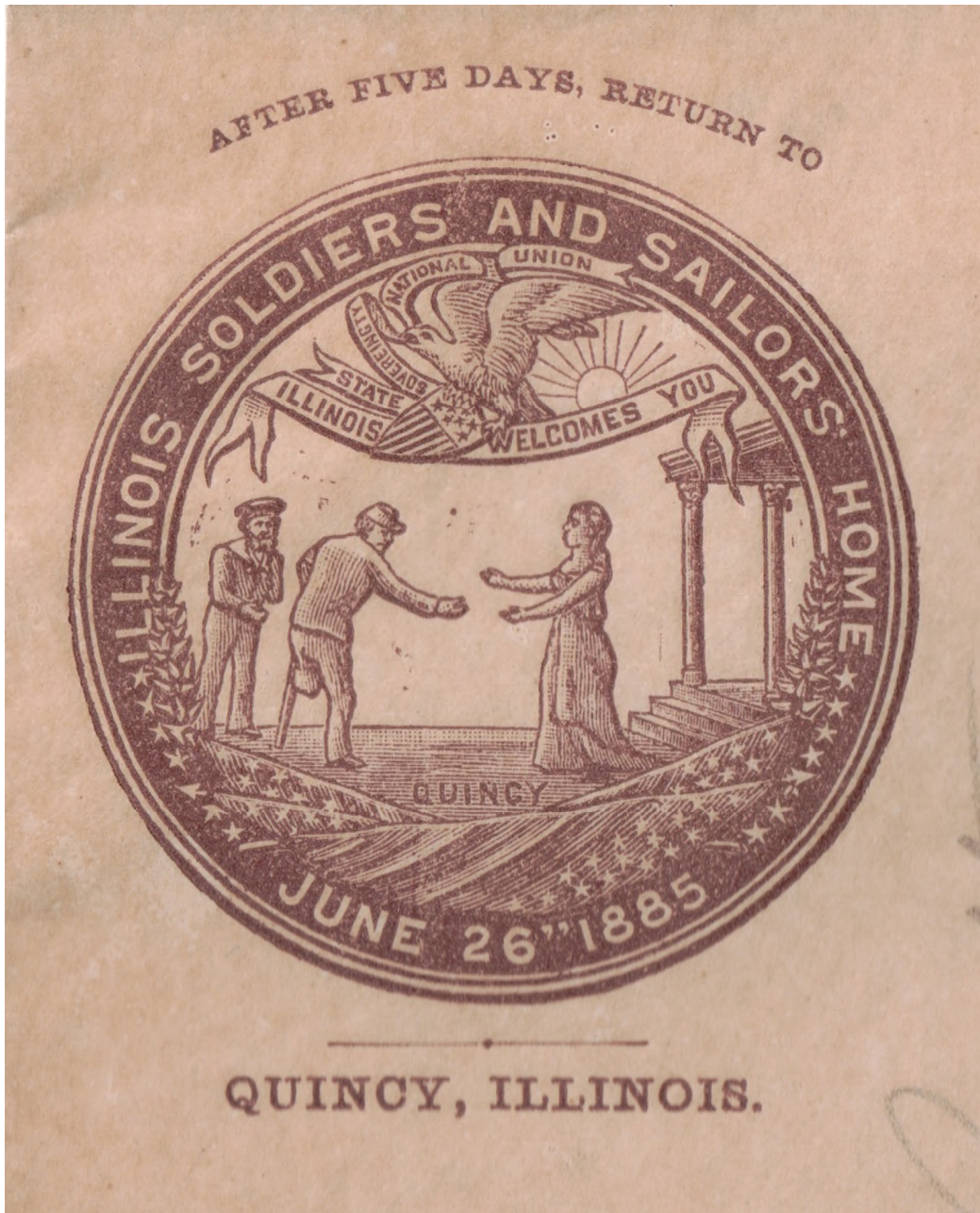
<sup>49</sup> Ibid, p. 88.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid, p. 89.

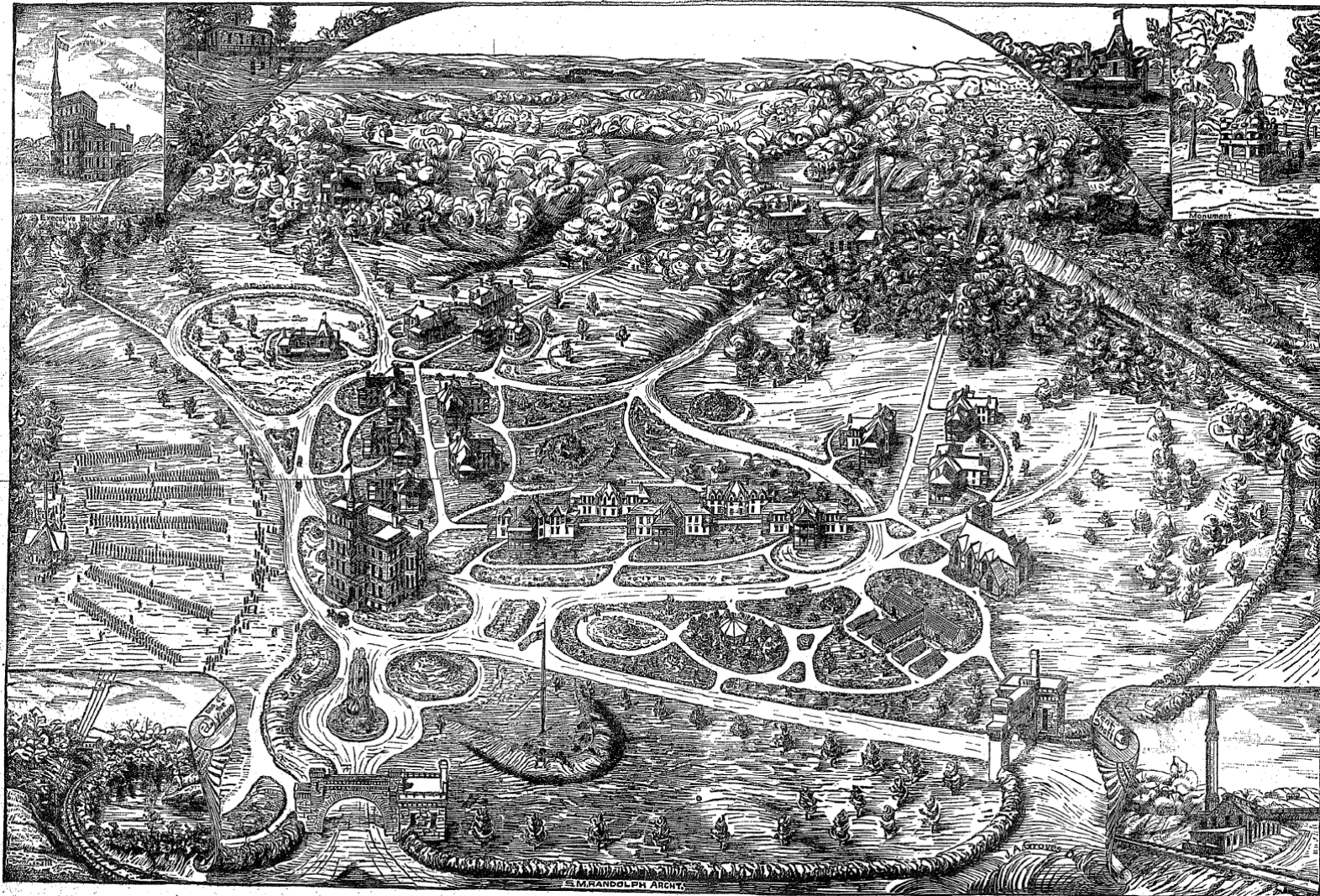


Three sequential letterheads used by the staff of the Home. Top: 1887. Middle: 1888. Bottom: undated 1890s.



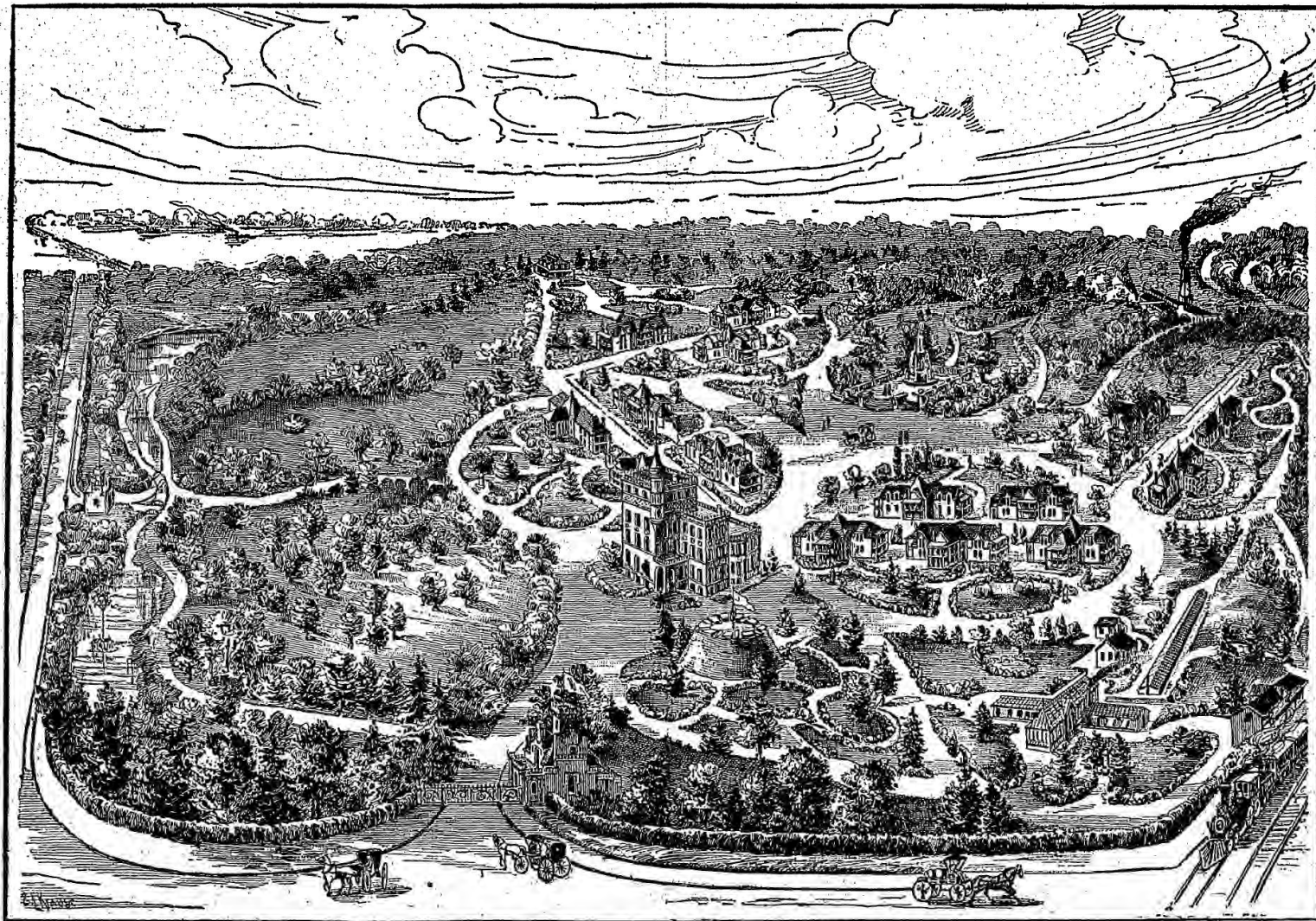


Detail of envelope from the Home, 1890s (Illinois State Archives).



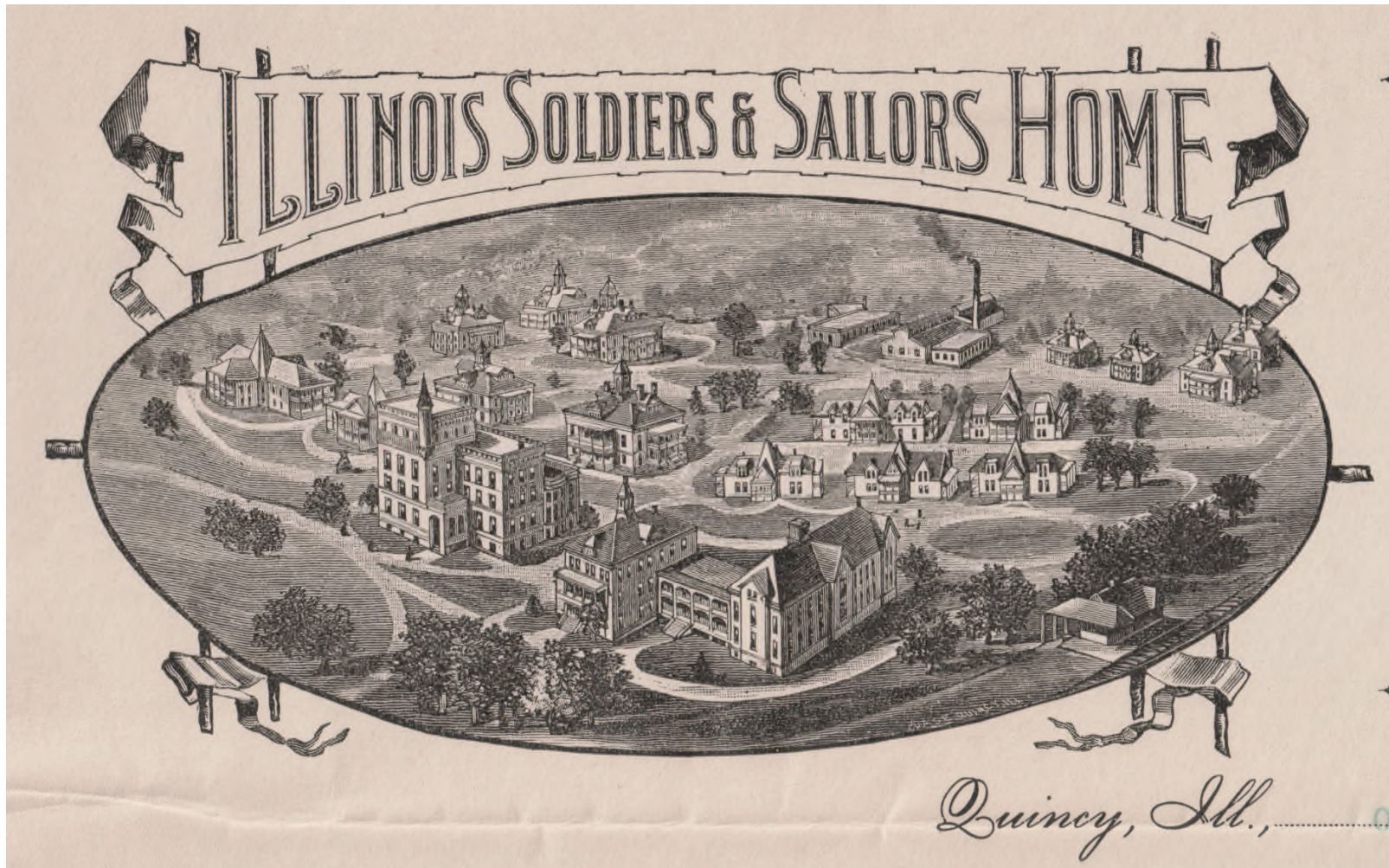
Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, as published in *The Daily Quincy Herald* on October 20, 1886. This sketch was drawn by J. A. Groves, based on plans by architect Maj. S. M. Randolph..



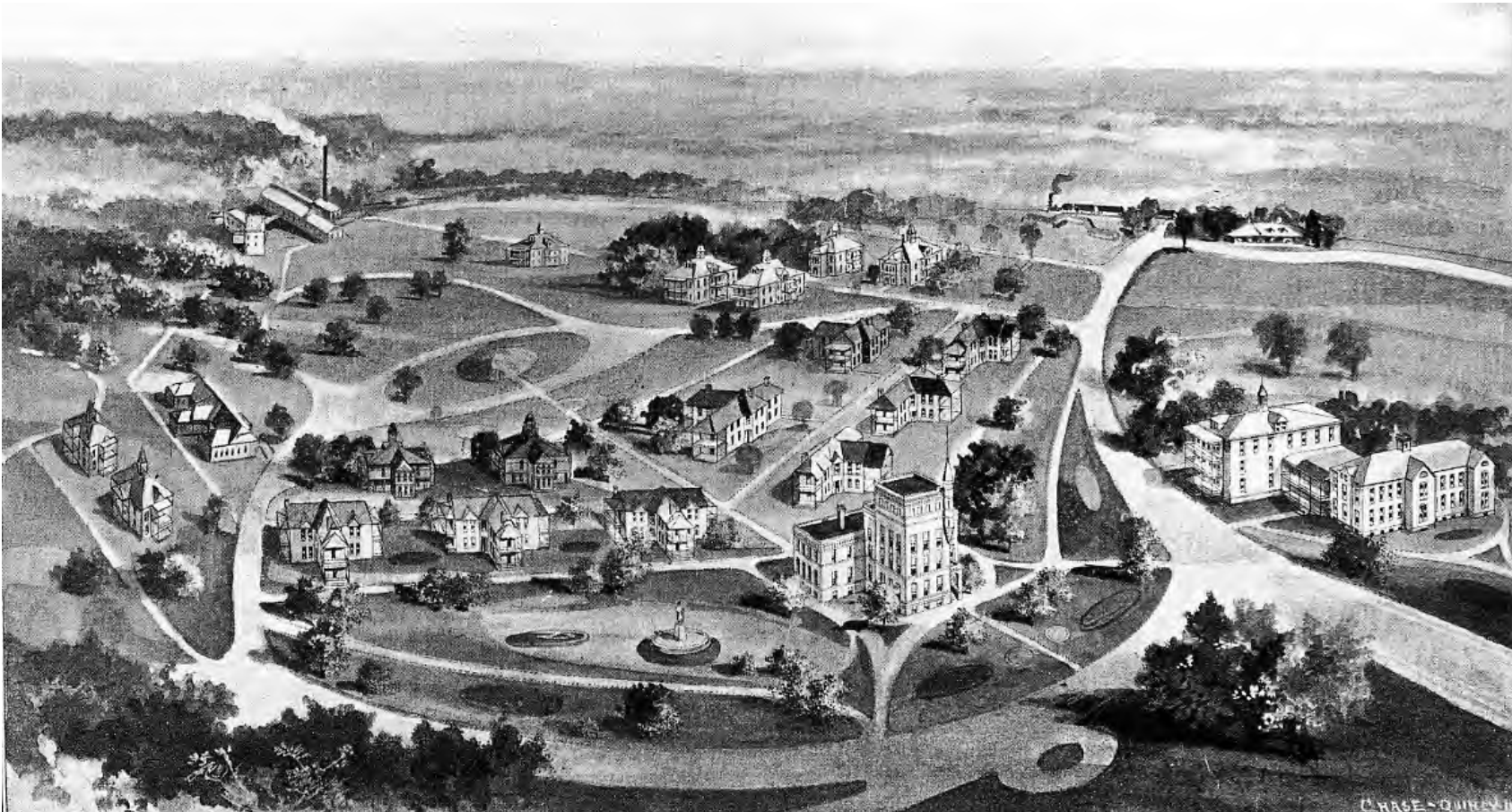


Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home, as published in *The Quincy Daily Whig* on October 20, 1886 (page 6).





**Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, as depicted on an 1889 letterhead used by the Home. This is a fairly accurate depiction of the Home, aside from the orientation of the hospital (in foreground), which is 90 degrees west of what it actually was. Note that the Hospital had only one of its wings present at this date.**

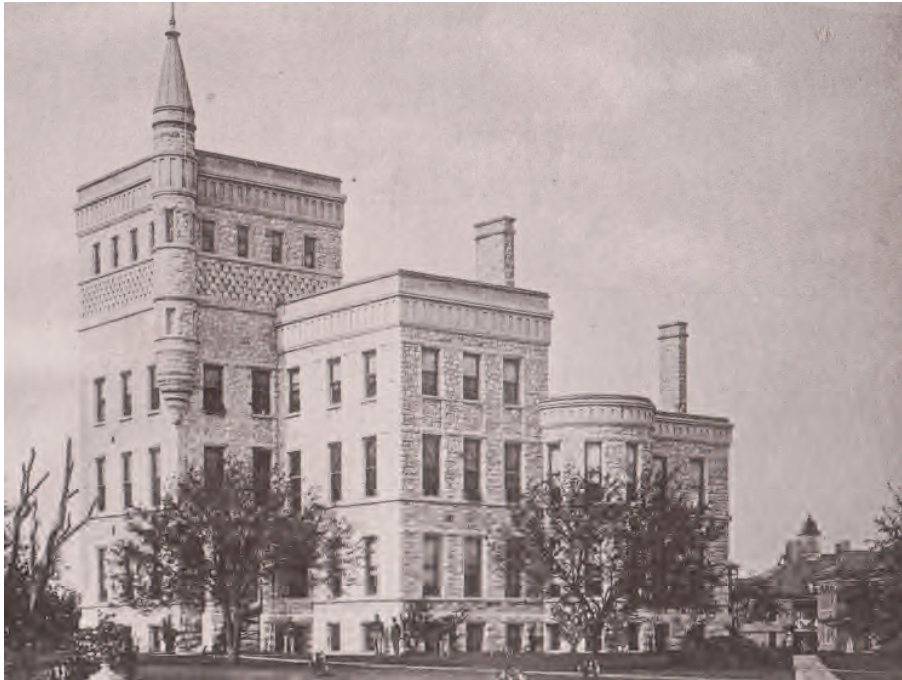


*Bird's Eye View of the Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois.* Except for the location of the artists' signature, it is identical to the one published in the 1894 souvenir booklet. This image is relatively contemporary with the previous one (note the Hospital with only one of its two wings present).





**Two views of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home. Top: "General View of the Home." Bottom: "Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Ill."**



**Two views of the Headquarters Building in 1889.**





**Two views of the cottages, from the rear of the Headquarters Building, in 1889.**



**View of the recently constructed cottages at the Home in 1889, viewed from the roof of the Headquarters Building.**





**Composite view of the Cottages at the Home in 1889.**





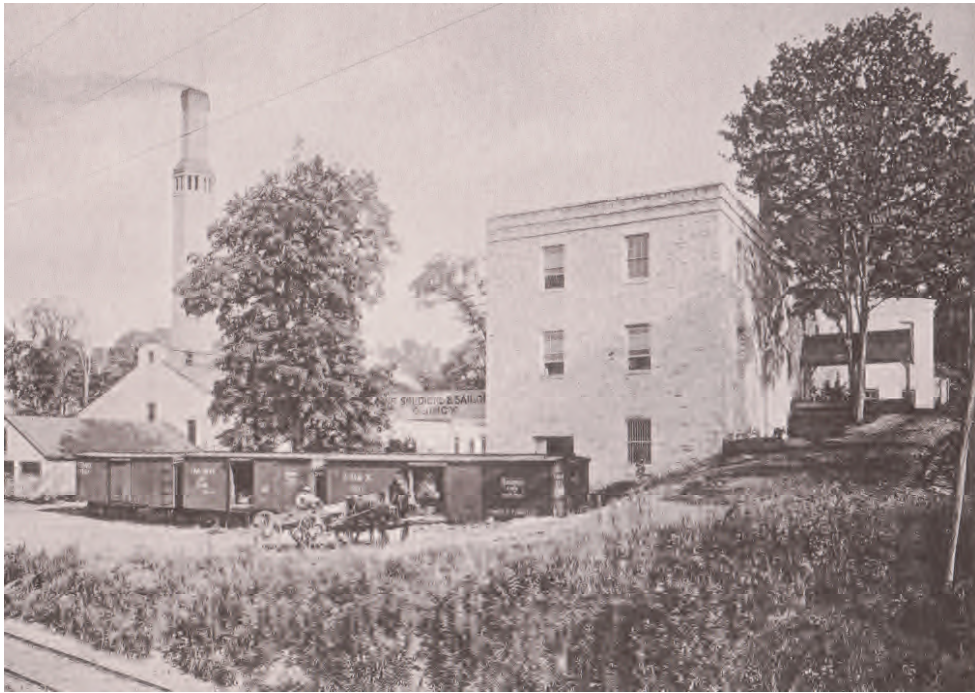
**Composite views of the Cottages and grounds at the Home in 1889.**



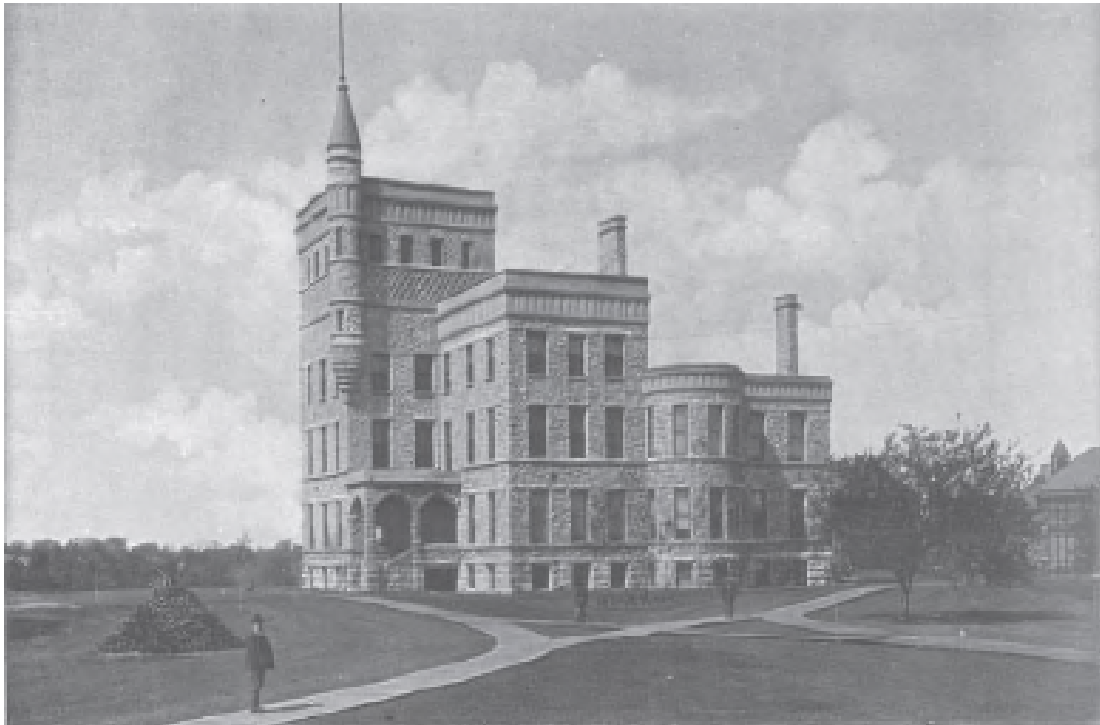


**More 1889 views of the Home. Top: View of the Passenger Depot and Grounds at the Home. Bottom: Interior view of the Commissary.**

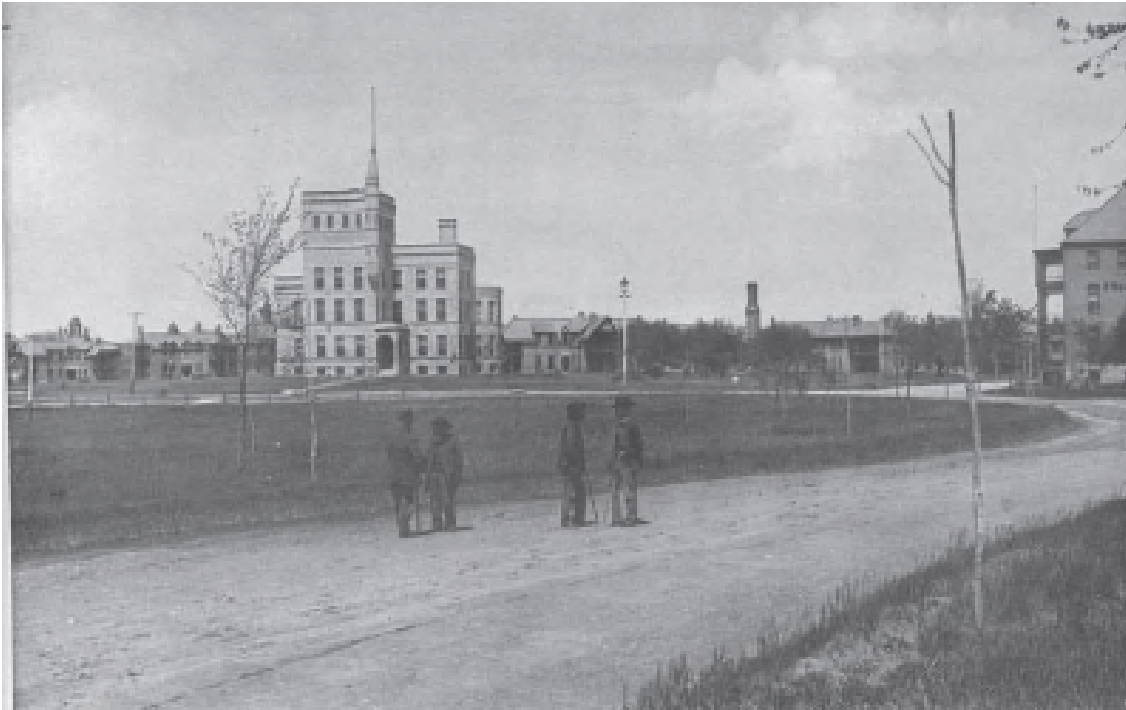




**More 1889 views of the Home. Top: View of the power plant and commissary building. Bottom: Group of veterans gathered around a tree by the railroad depot.**



**Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Headquarters Building. Bottom: Residence of Major Geo. W. Fogg, Superintendent.**



**Views of the Home in 1894. Top: General View of Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Bottom: View From Top Of Headquarters.**





**Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Guard Station Lodge at Town Entrance. Bottom: Bridge and Road.**



**Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Bridge and Glen. Bottom: Looking up Cedar Creek, Bridge, Cemetery, Sewage Basins and Dairy Barn.**



**Views of the Home in 1894. Top: C. B. & Q. and Wabash Railroad Depot (Men are sitting around the Pension Tree). Bottom: A Social Game.**



**Two Cottage Views, 1894.**





**Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Old Mens' Cottage. Bottom: Quartermaster's, Kitchen, Engine Room and Laundry.**



**Views of the Home in 1894. Top: Ward in Hospital. Bottom: The Hospital. Note that both of the wings flanking each side of the original structure are in place by this date.**

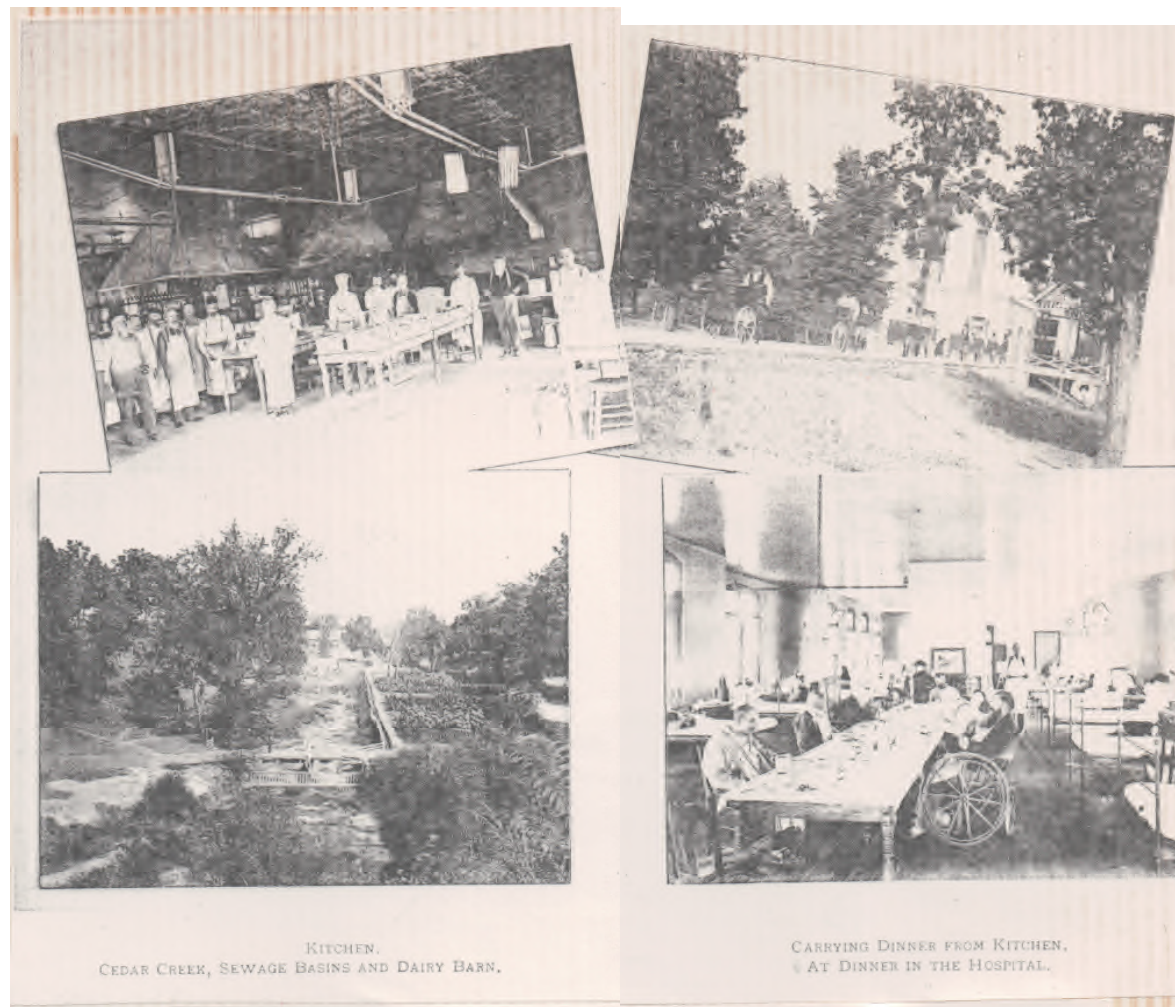


**Top: Front View of Hospital. Bottom: Side view of Hospital with Military Funeral Procession.**

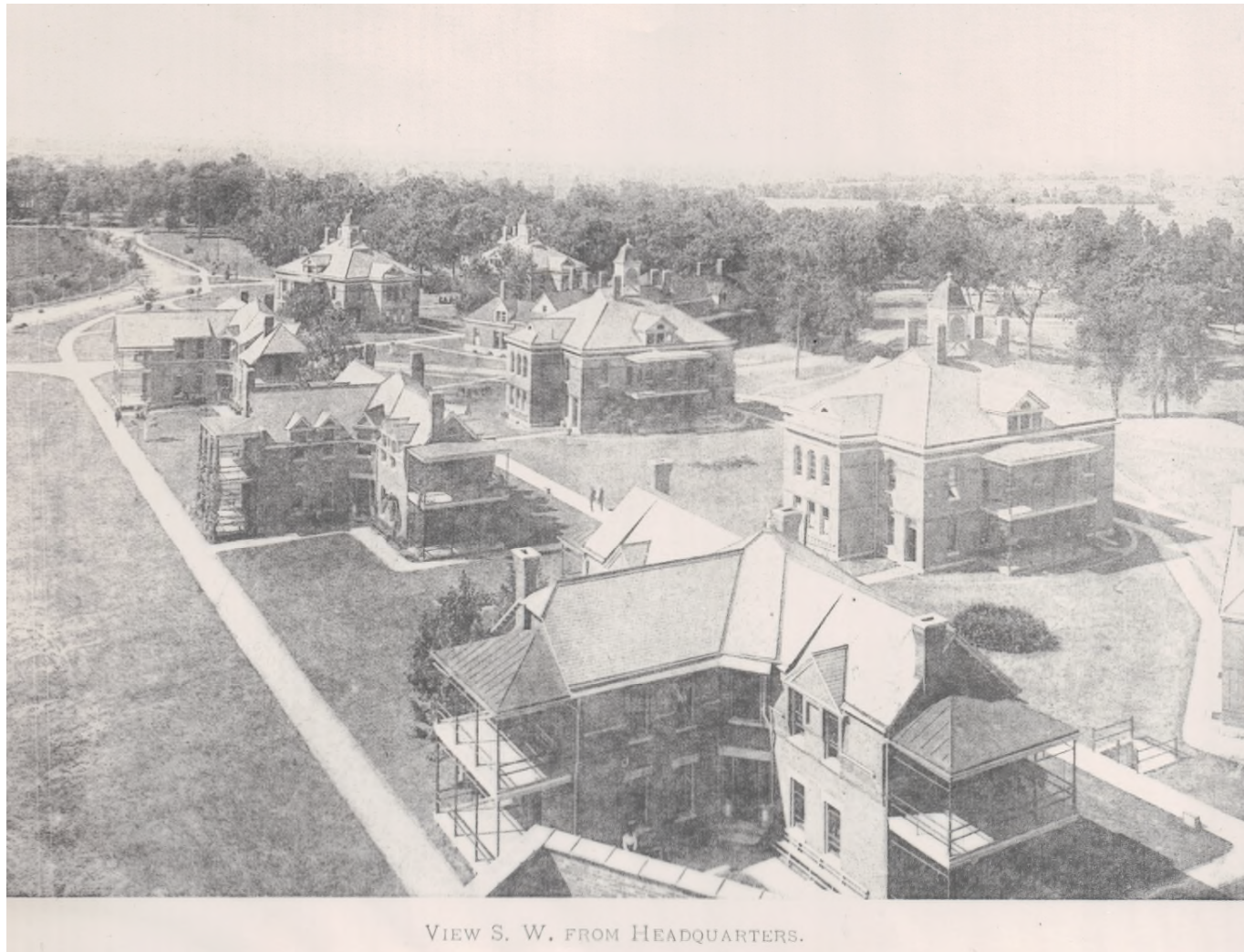


**Hospital and Annex (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet). By this date, the second wing had been constructed, and the new horseshoe-shaped Annex had been constructed.**





**View of Home and Grounds (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet). Top right image depicts food carts being transported to individual cottages.**



**View S.W. from Headquarters (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet).**





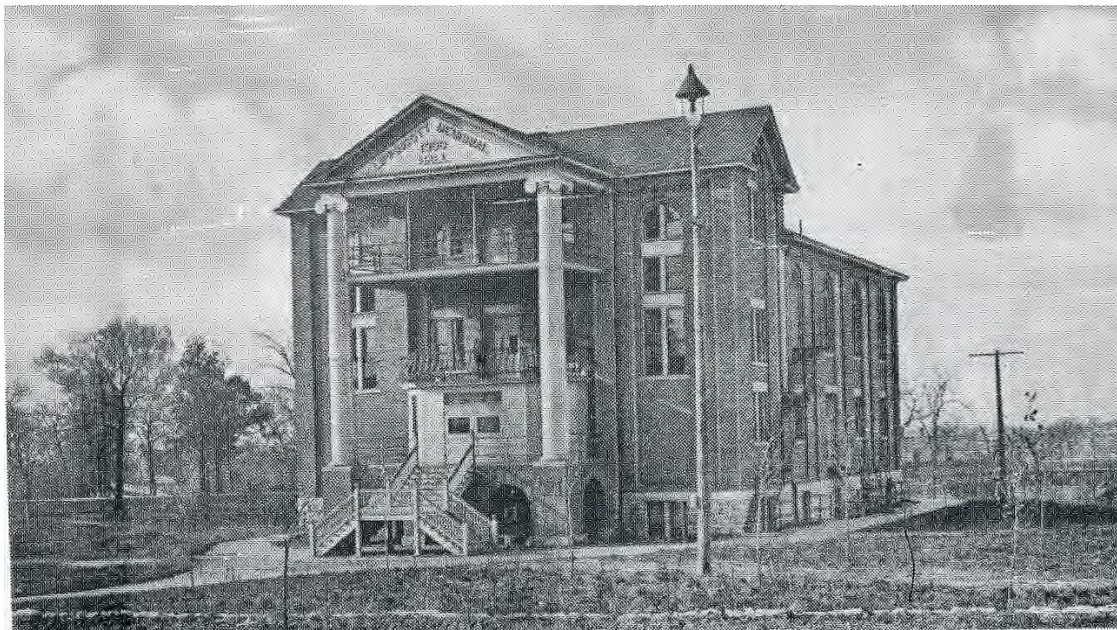
VIEW N. W. FROM HEADQUARTERS.

**View N.W. from Headquarters (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet).**



**Cottage Row and Main Drive (possibly from 1897 souvenir booklet).**





**Top: Food Carts, 1888. Bottom: Original Lippencott Hall before fire.**



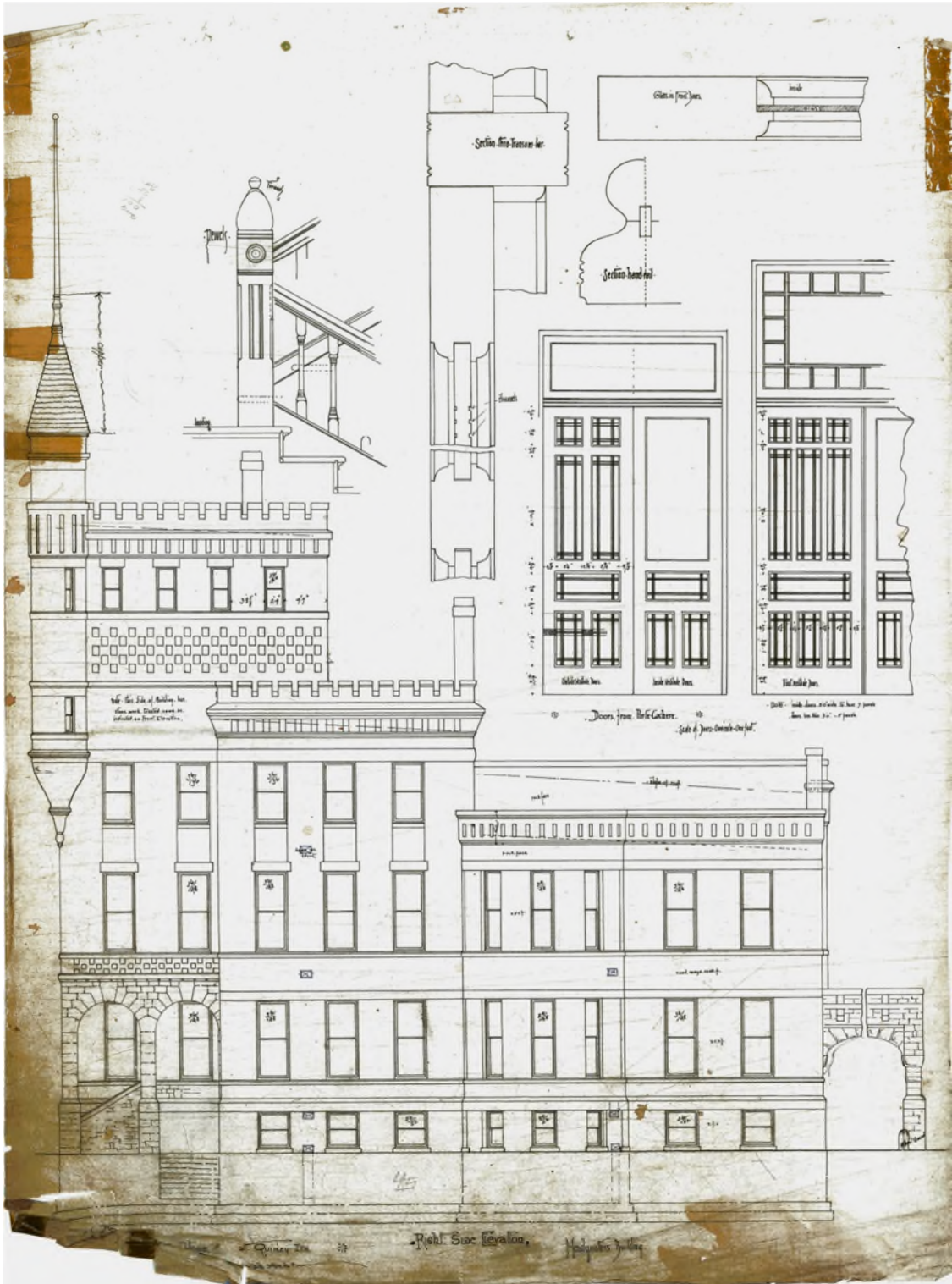


**Four historic postcard views of the Administration Building, Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois.**

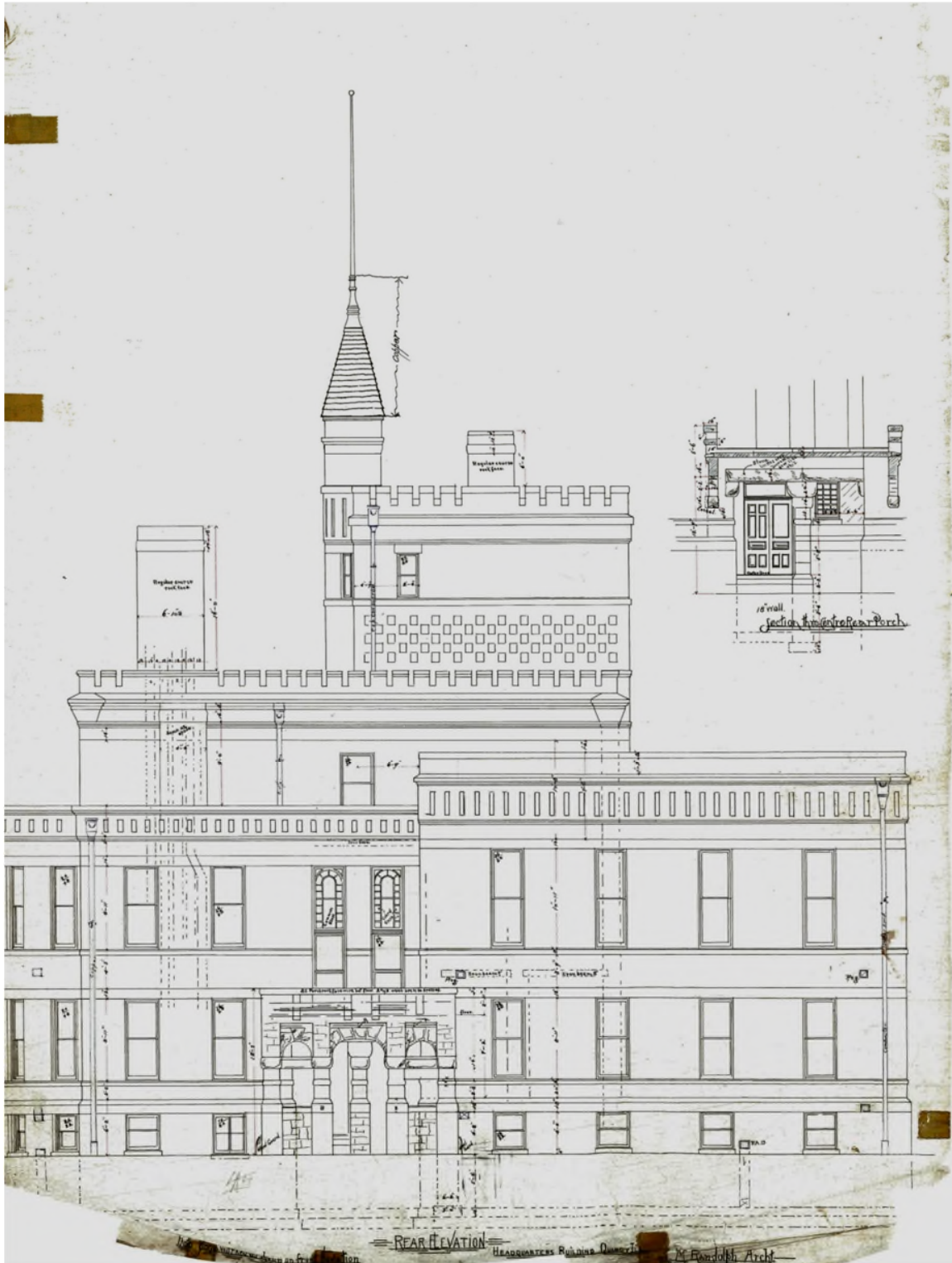


**Headquarters Building, S.W. Elevation (S. M. Randolph, 1885).**



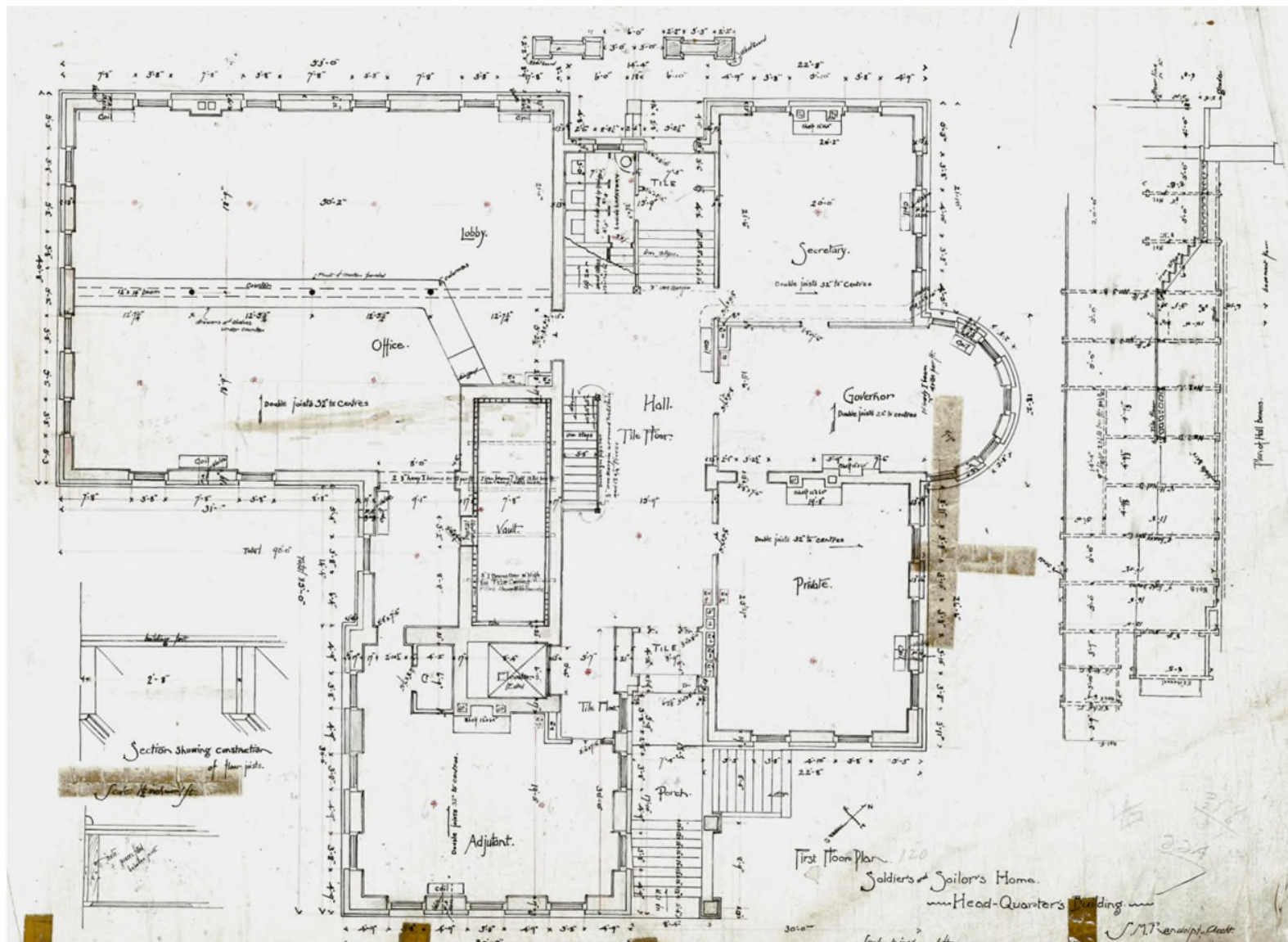


**Headquarters Building, Right Side Elevation (S. M. Randolph, 1885).**



*Headquarters Building, Rear Elevation (S. M. Randolph, 1885).*



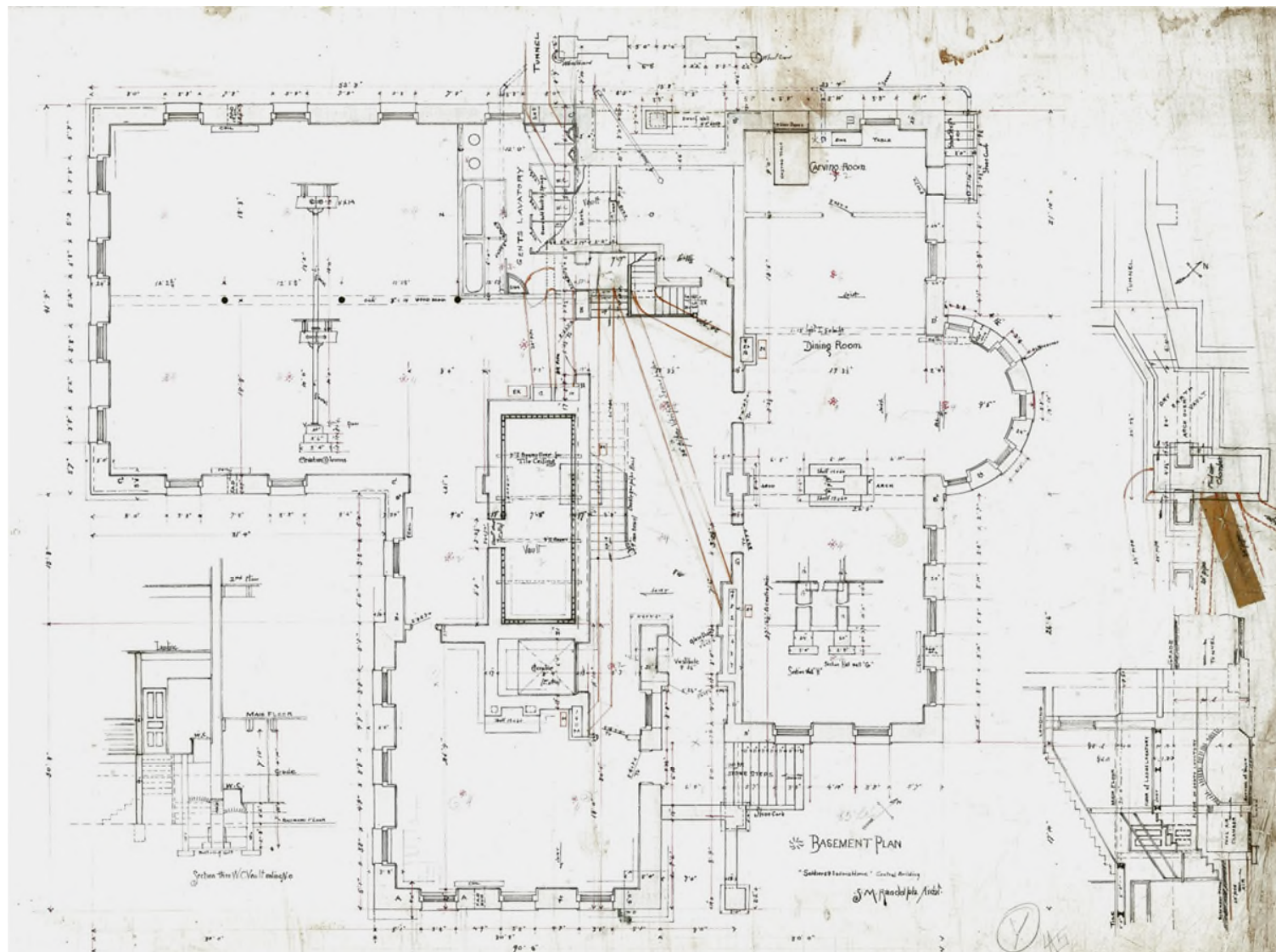


First Floor Plan, Soldier's And Sailor's Home, Headquarters Building (S. M. Randolph, 1885).



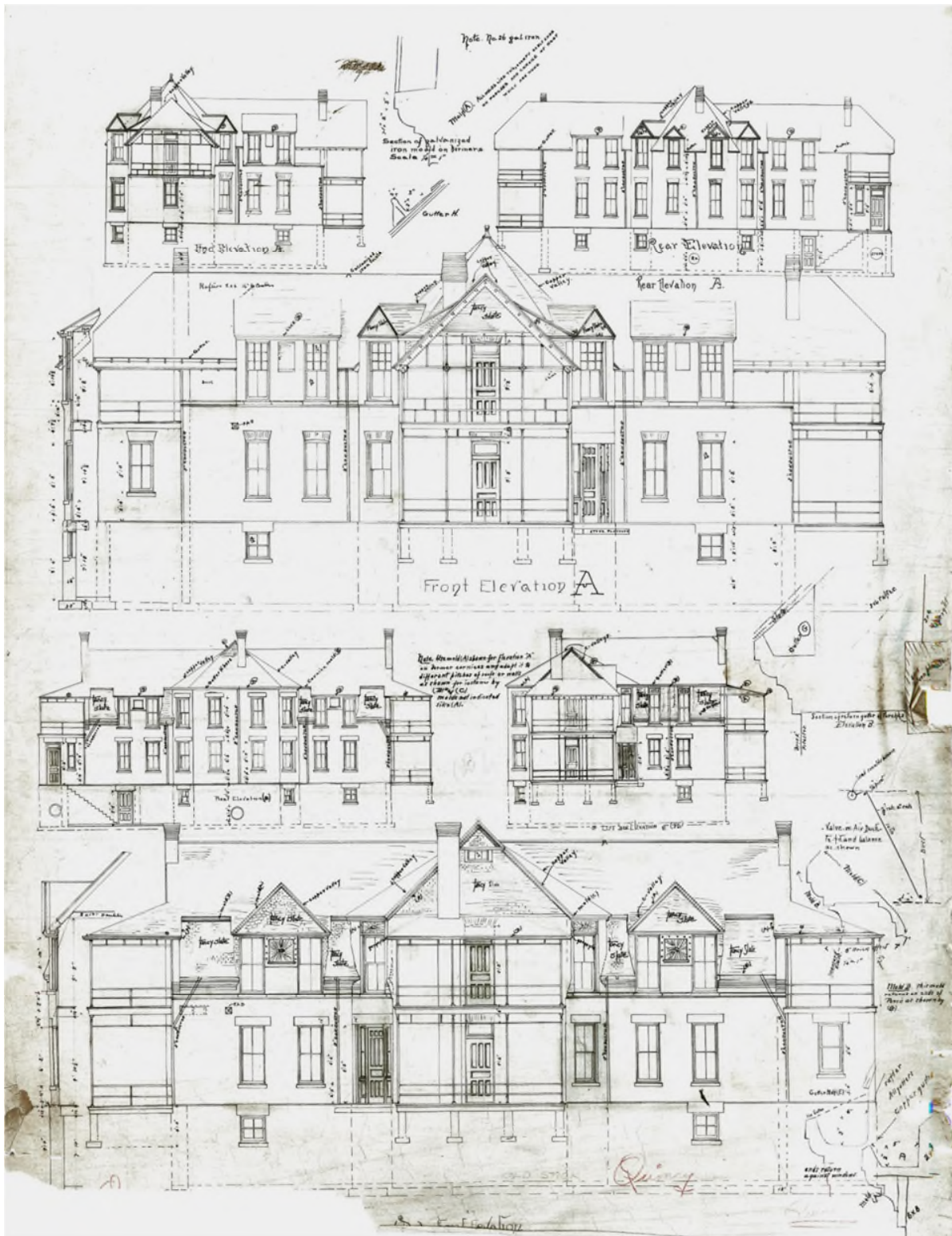


*Second Floor Plan, Soldier's And Sailor's Home, Headquarters Building (S. M. Randolph, 1885). This sheet also contains the Third Floor Plan, and Fourth Floor of Tower plan as well.*

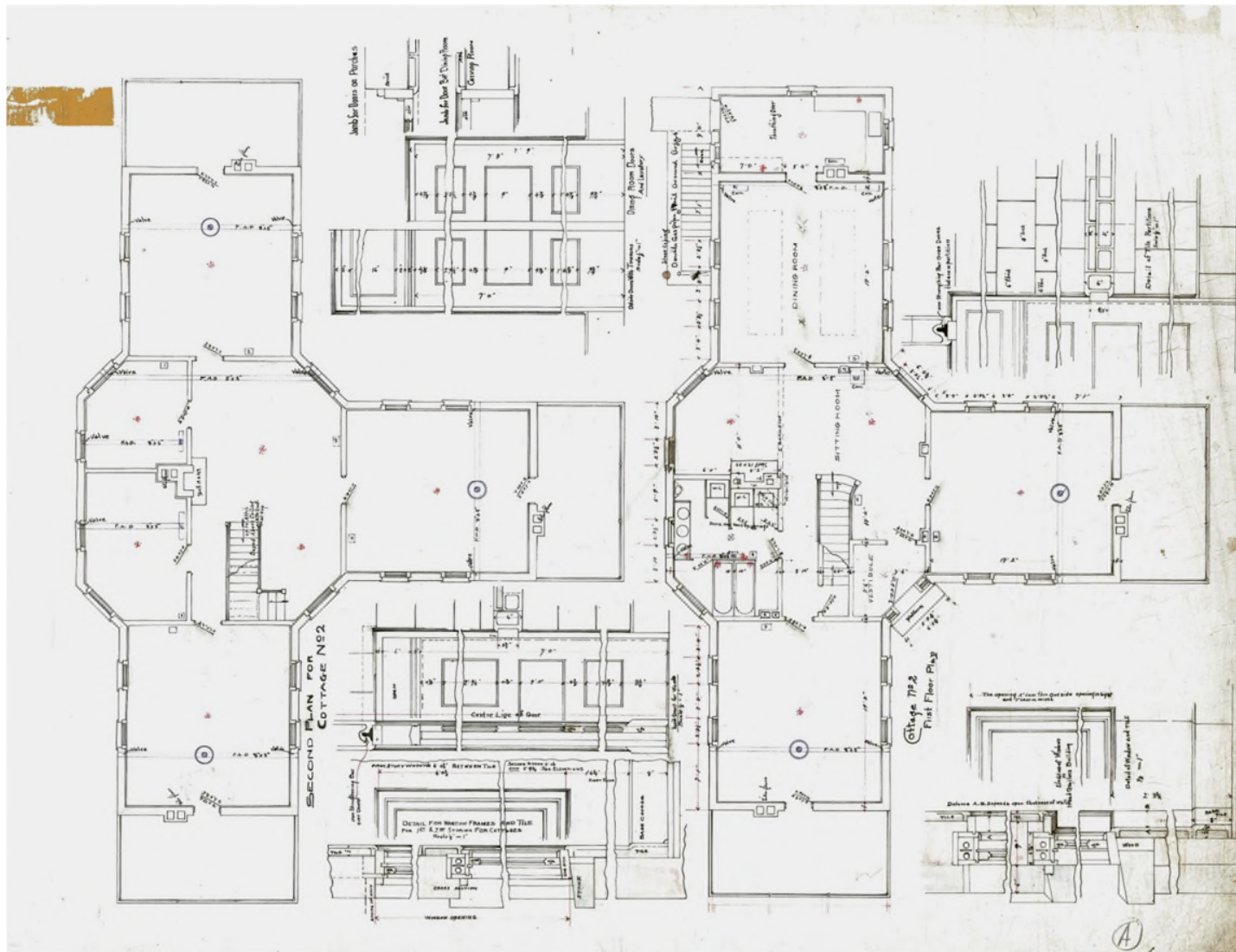


***Basement Plan, Headquarters Building (S. M. Randolph, 1885).***



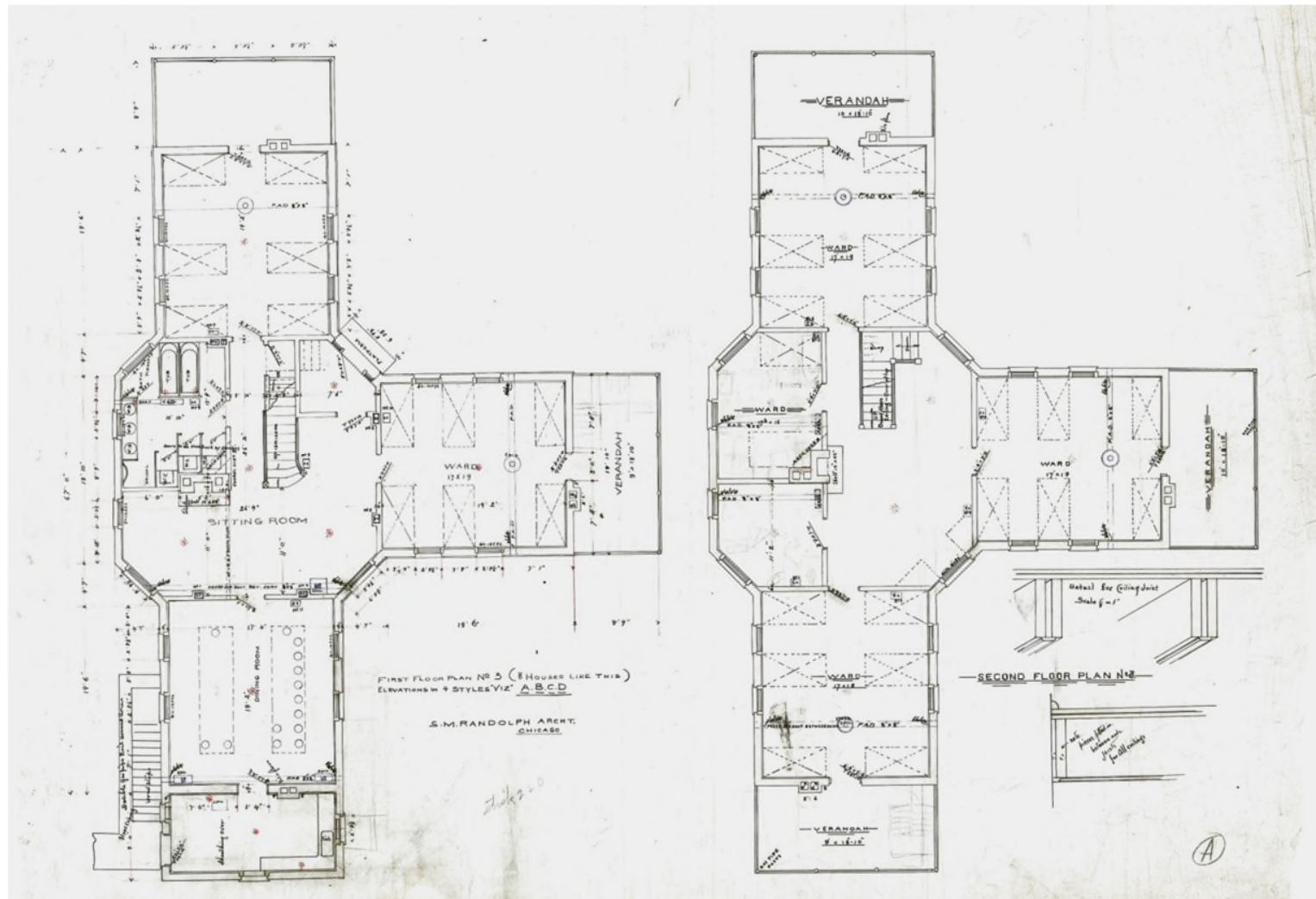


Elevation Views of Cottages (S. M. Randolph, 1885).

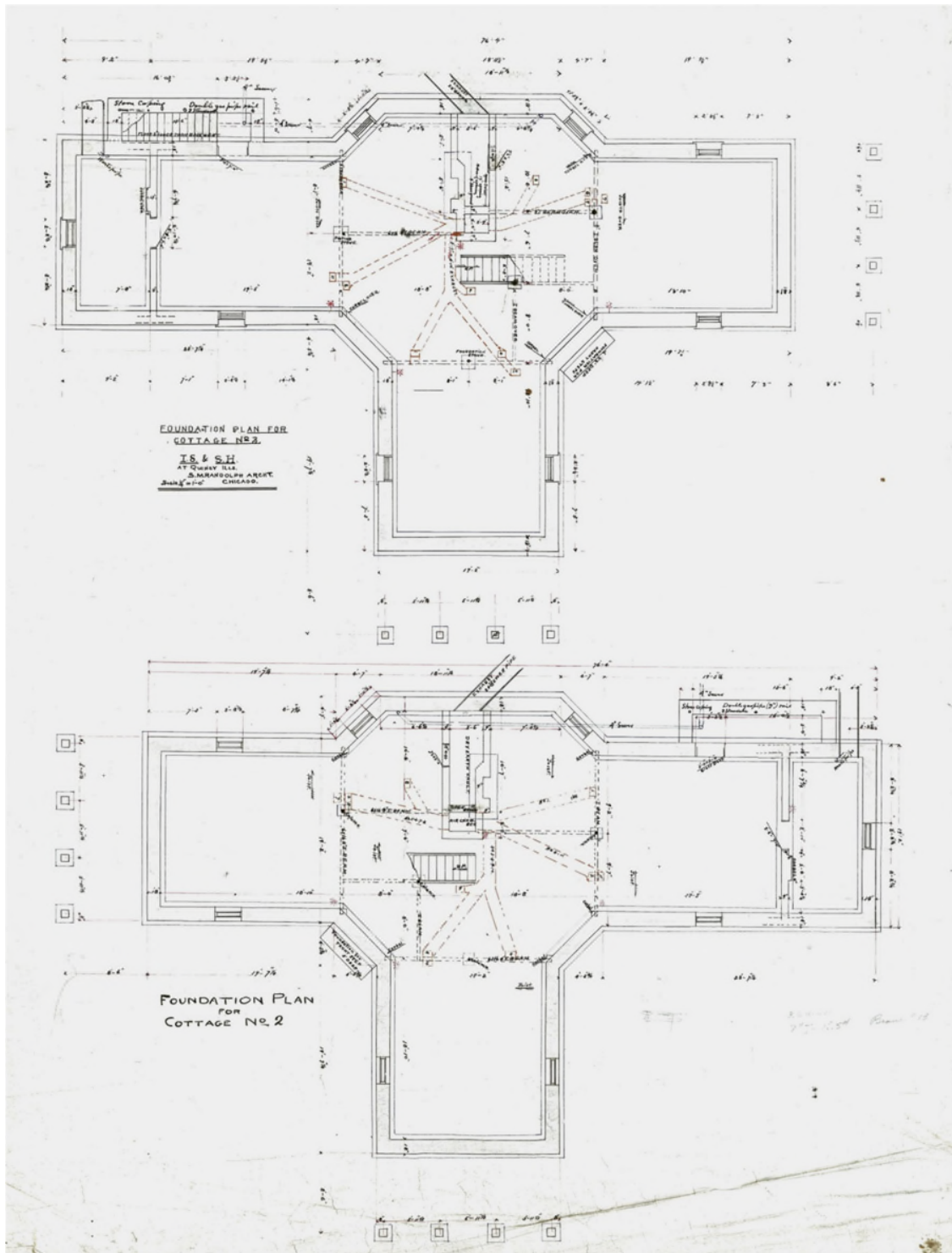


*First and Second Floor Plan for Cottage No. 2 (S. M. Randolph, 1885).*



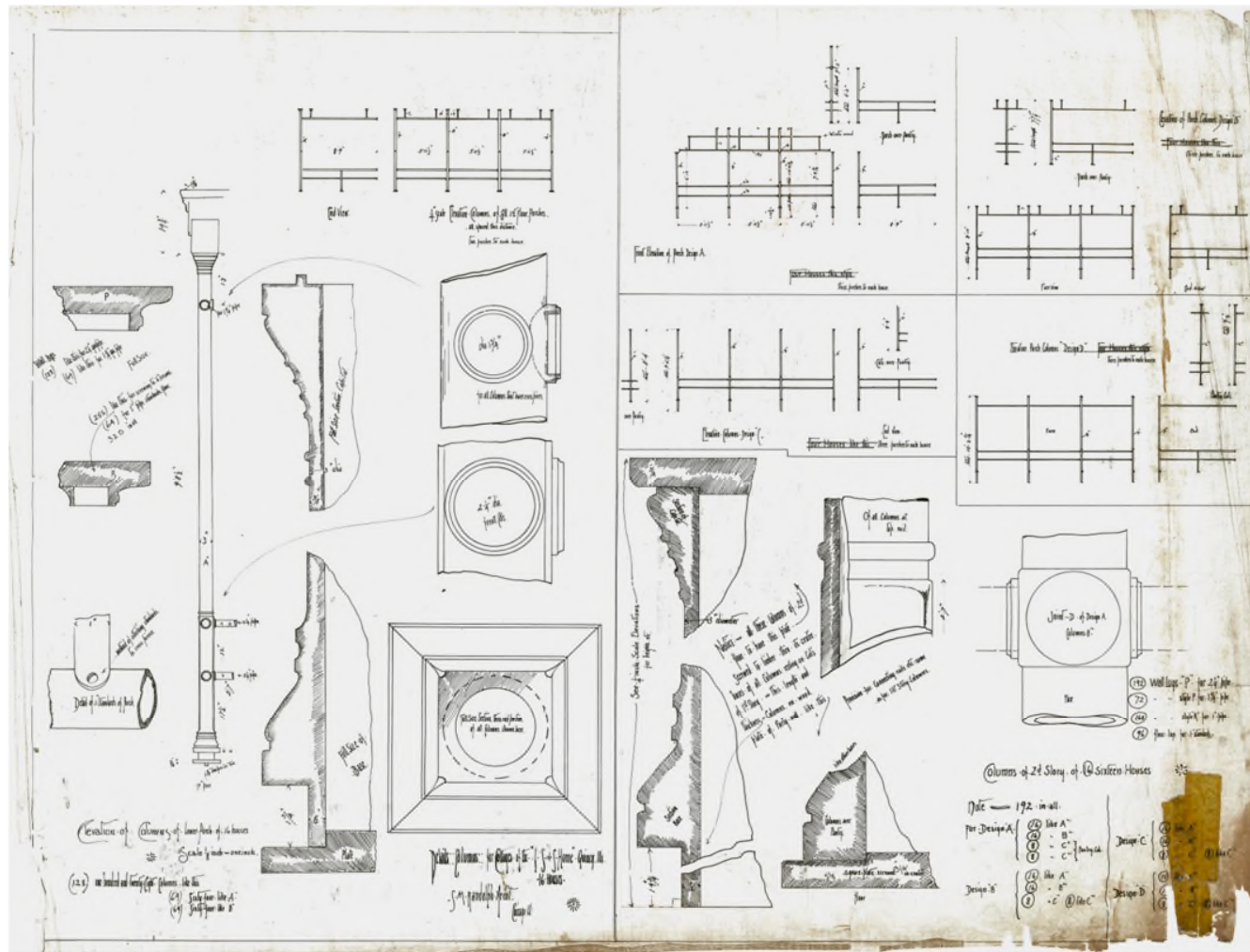


***First and Second Floor Plans [Cottage] No. 3 (S. M. Randolph, 1885). The original plan called for the construction of eight cottages of this design. Four stylistic variations (Style A, B, C, and D) of this cottage was designed by Randolph.***

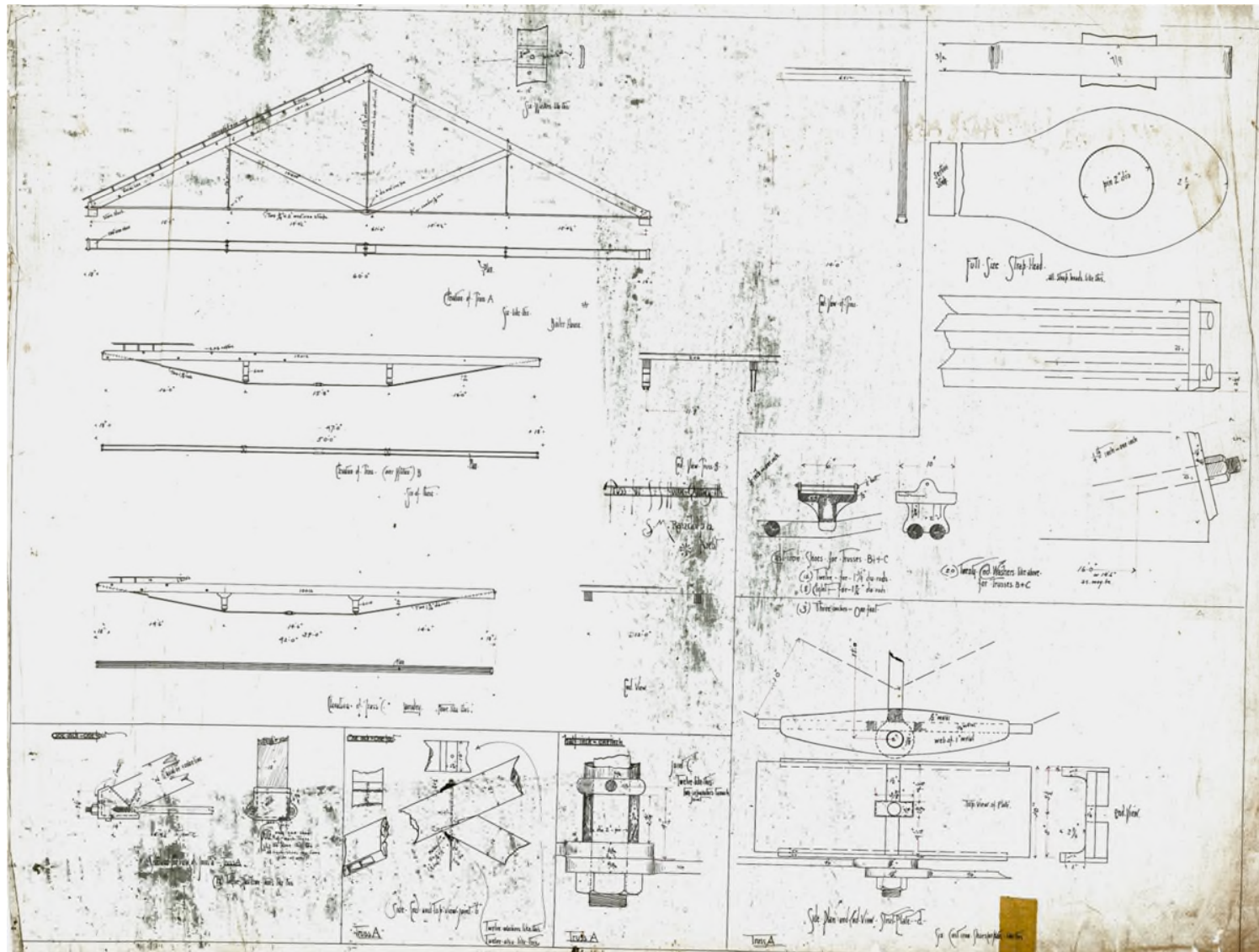


**Basement Plan for Cottage No. 3 (Top) and Cottage No. 2 (Bottom) (S. M. Randolph, 1885).**

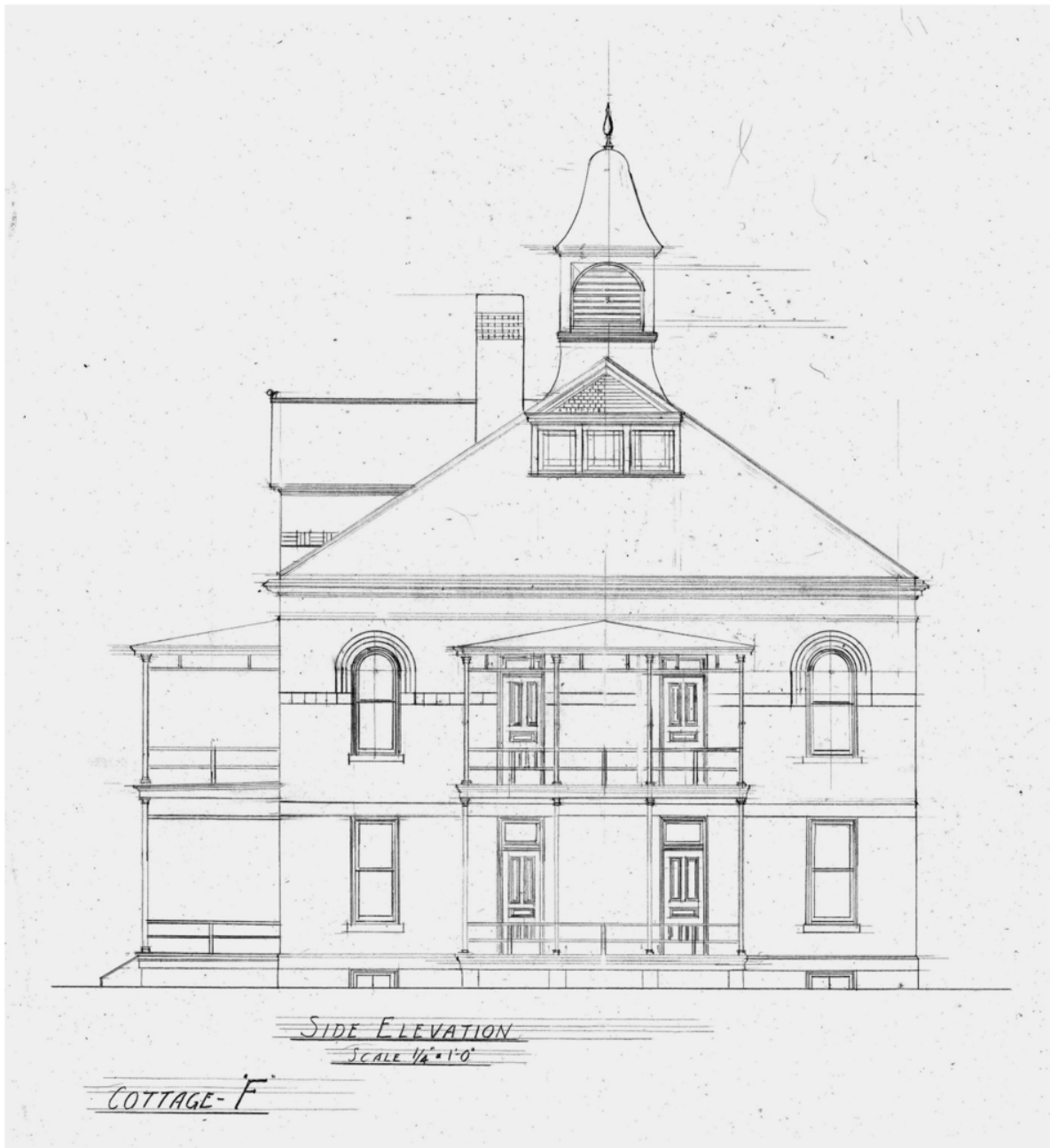




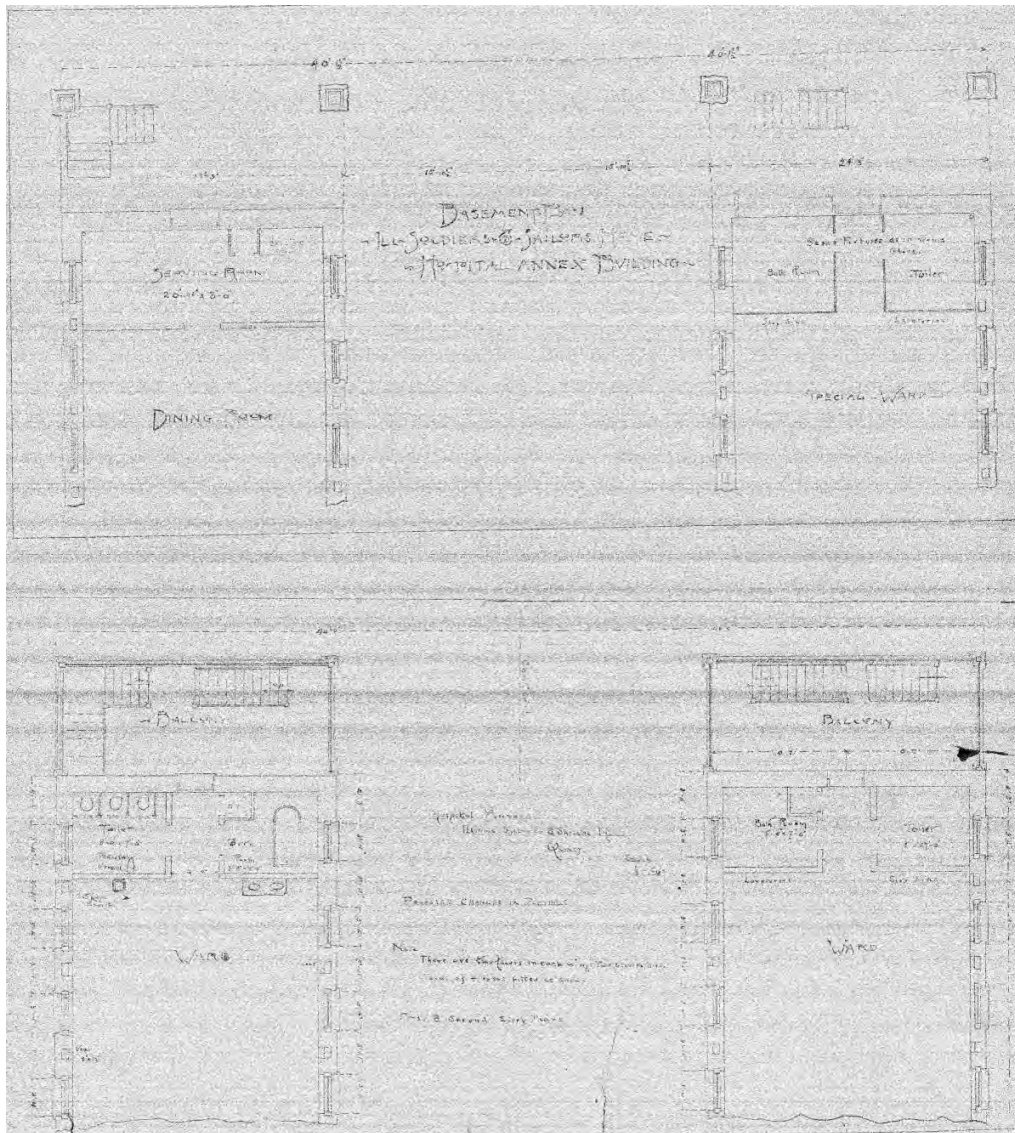
*Details: Columns for Cottages of the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (S. M. Randolph, 1885).*



Truss Details (S. M. Randolph, 1885).

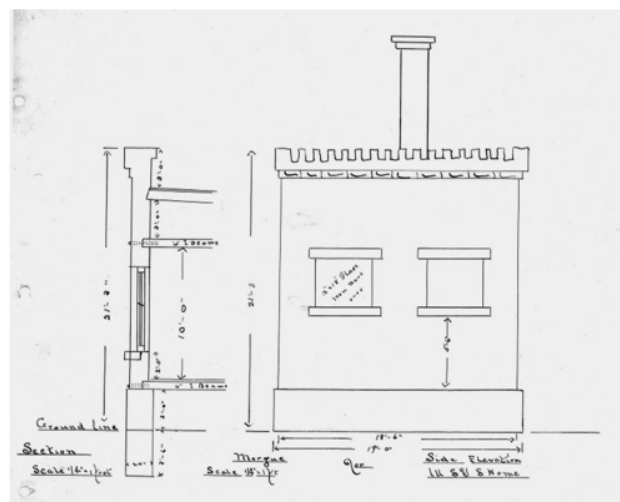
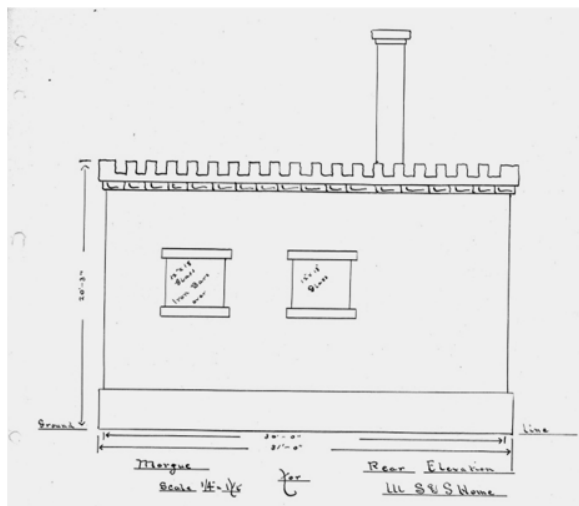
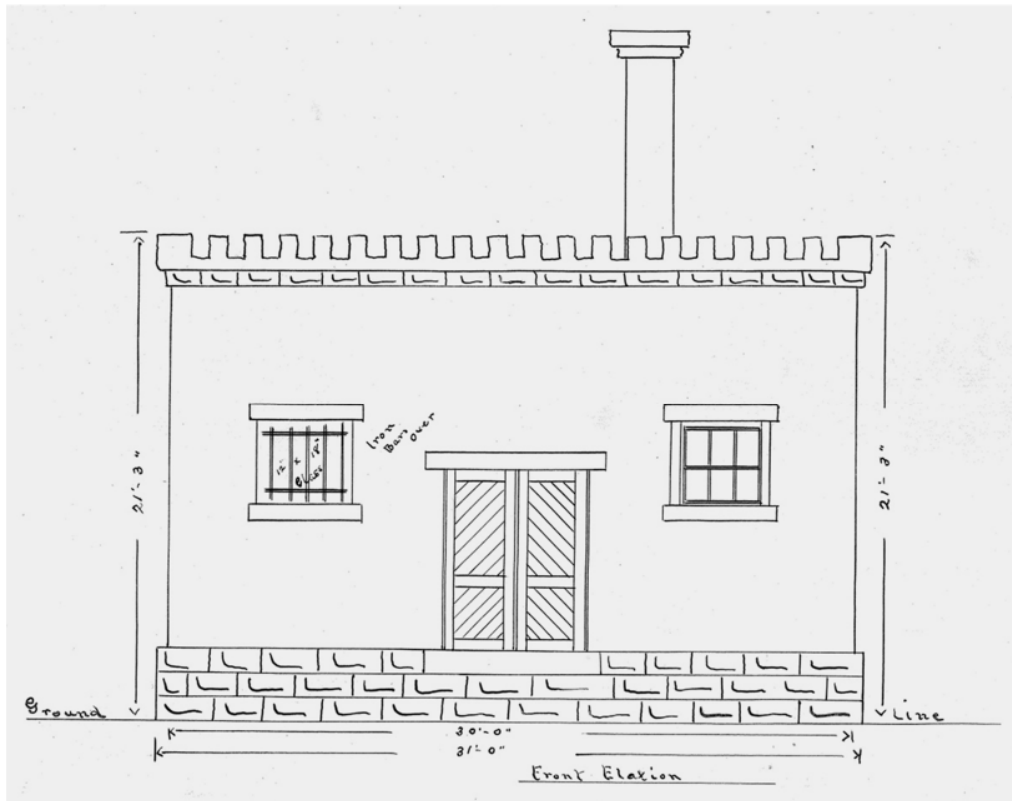


*Side Elevation, Cottage F* (Sheet No. 3 of 3, 1963). This figure is a tracing of the original drawing. Unfortunately, the original drawing is not to be found, and accompanying Sheets No. 1 and No. 2 also were not located.

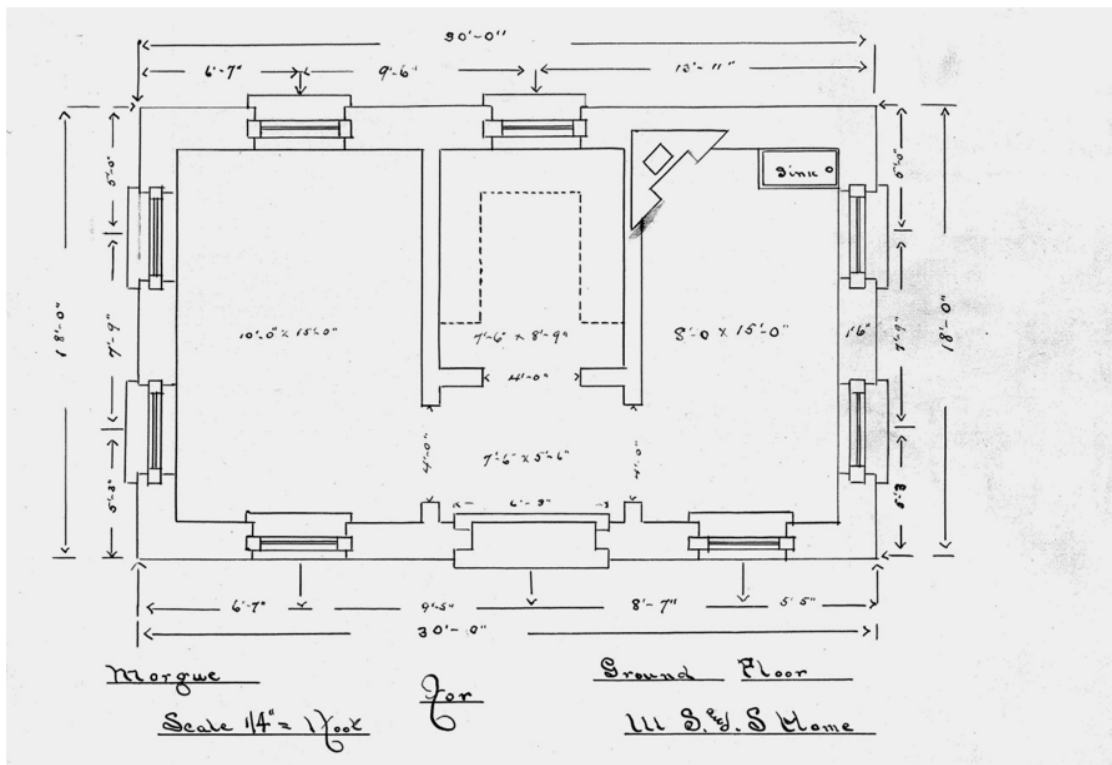
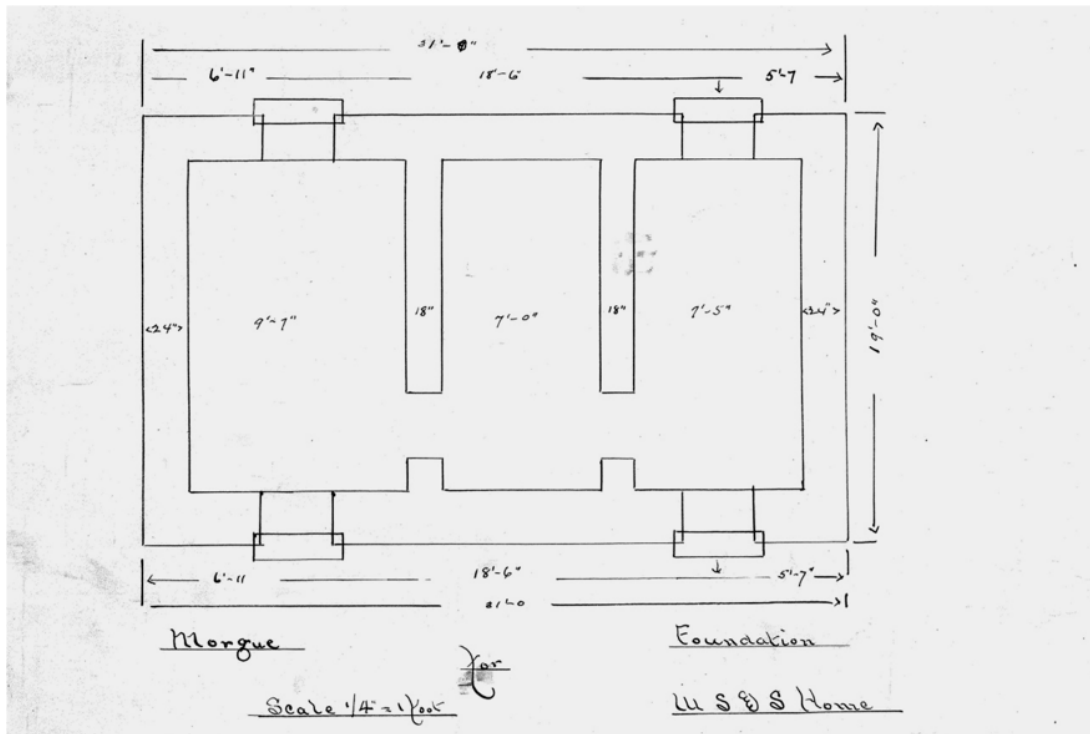


***Basement Plan and Proposed Change To Plumbing, Hospital Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy (n.d). Unfortunately, this is a very light and poorly reproduced drawing. Although the date of this drawing is not indicated, it probably dates from circa 1900.***





**Front, Rear, and Side Elevation Views, *Morgue For Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home* (n.d.). These plans are believed to date from circa 1895.**

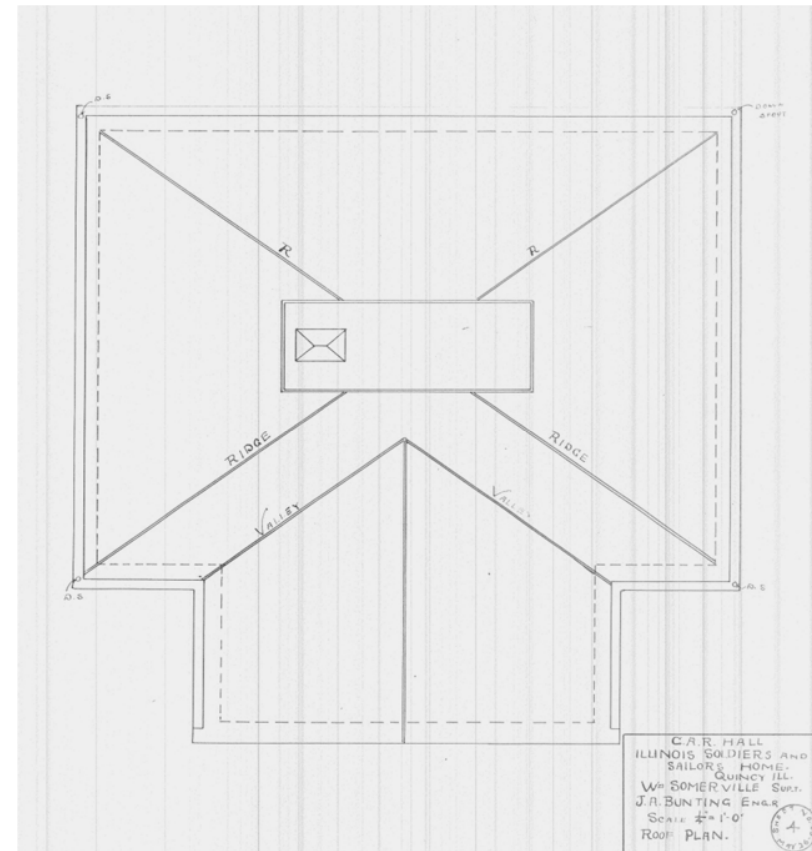


Foundation and Ground Floor plan, *Morgue For Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home* (n.d.). These plans are believed to date from circa 1895.

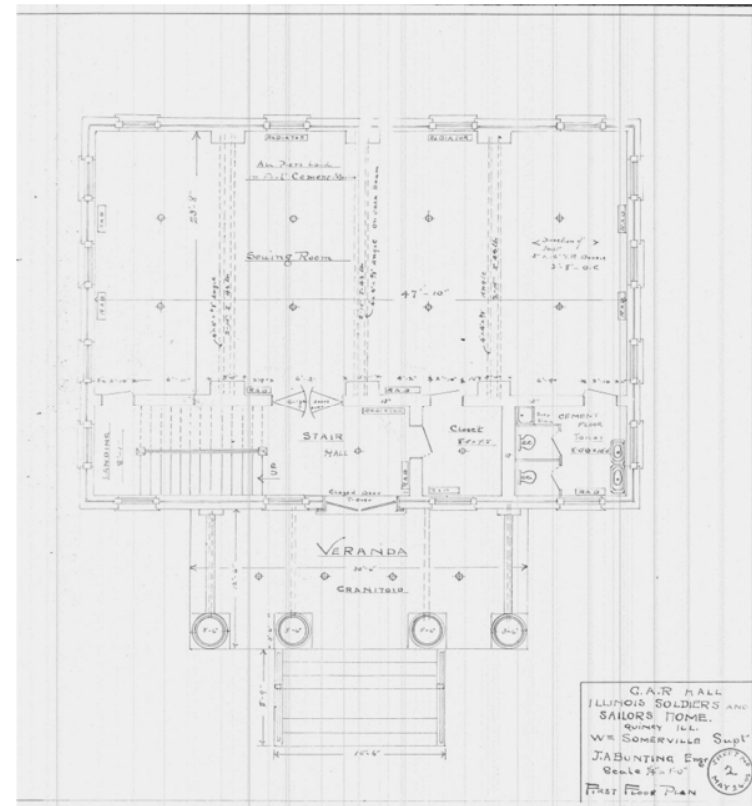
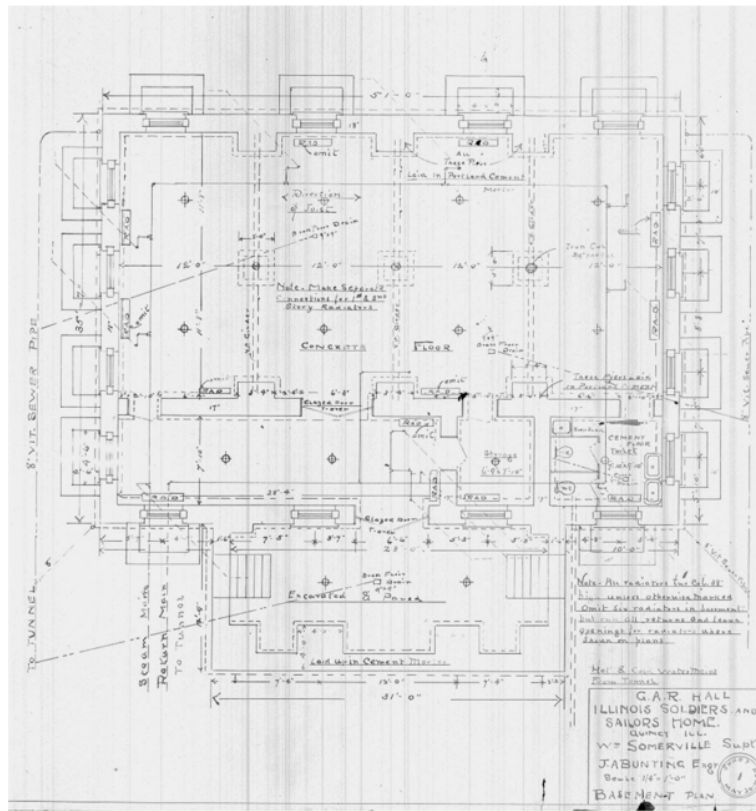




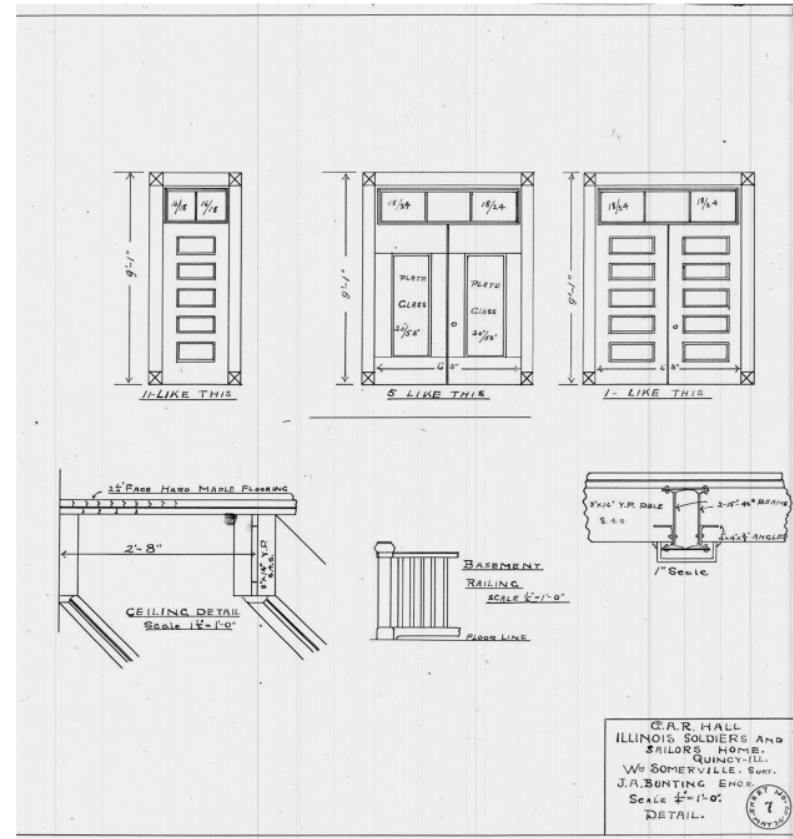
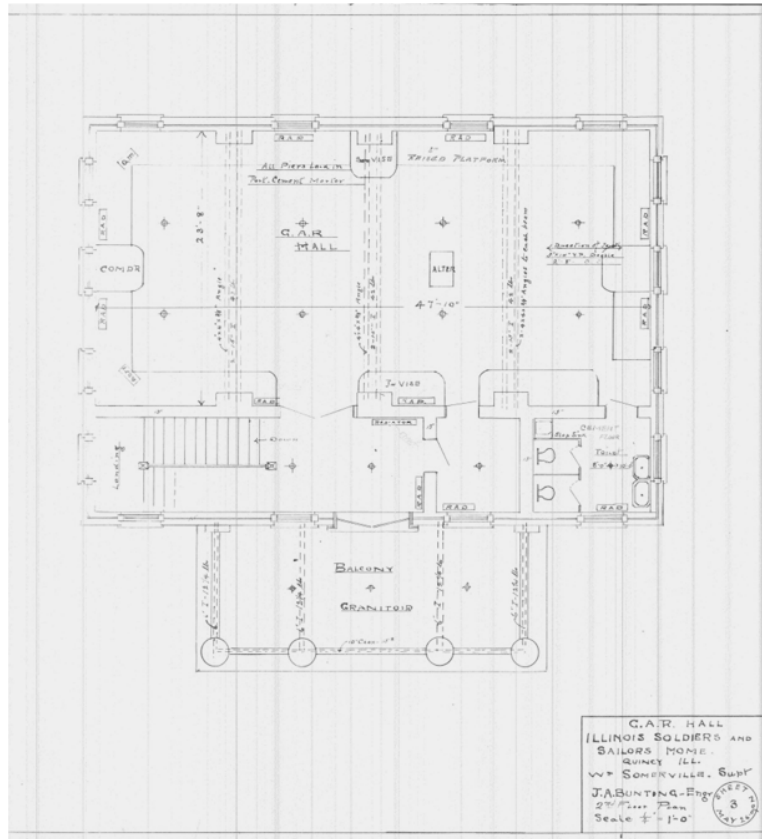
Front Elevation, G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 5, May 30, 1909).



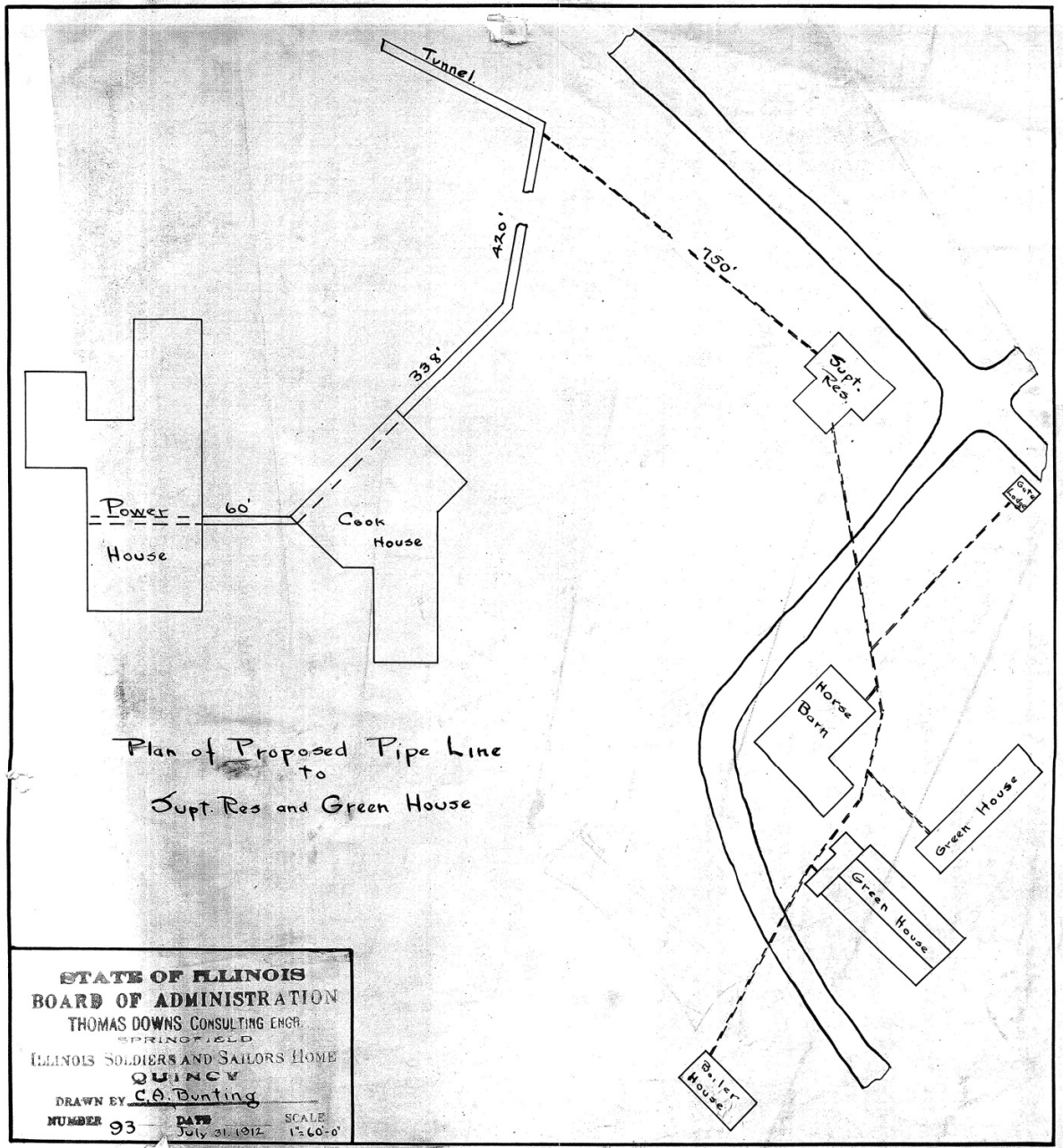
Side Elevation (left; Sheet No. 6) and Roof Plan (right; Sheet No. 4), *G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (May 30, 1909).



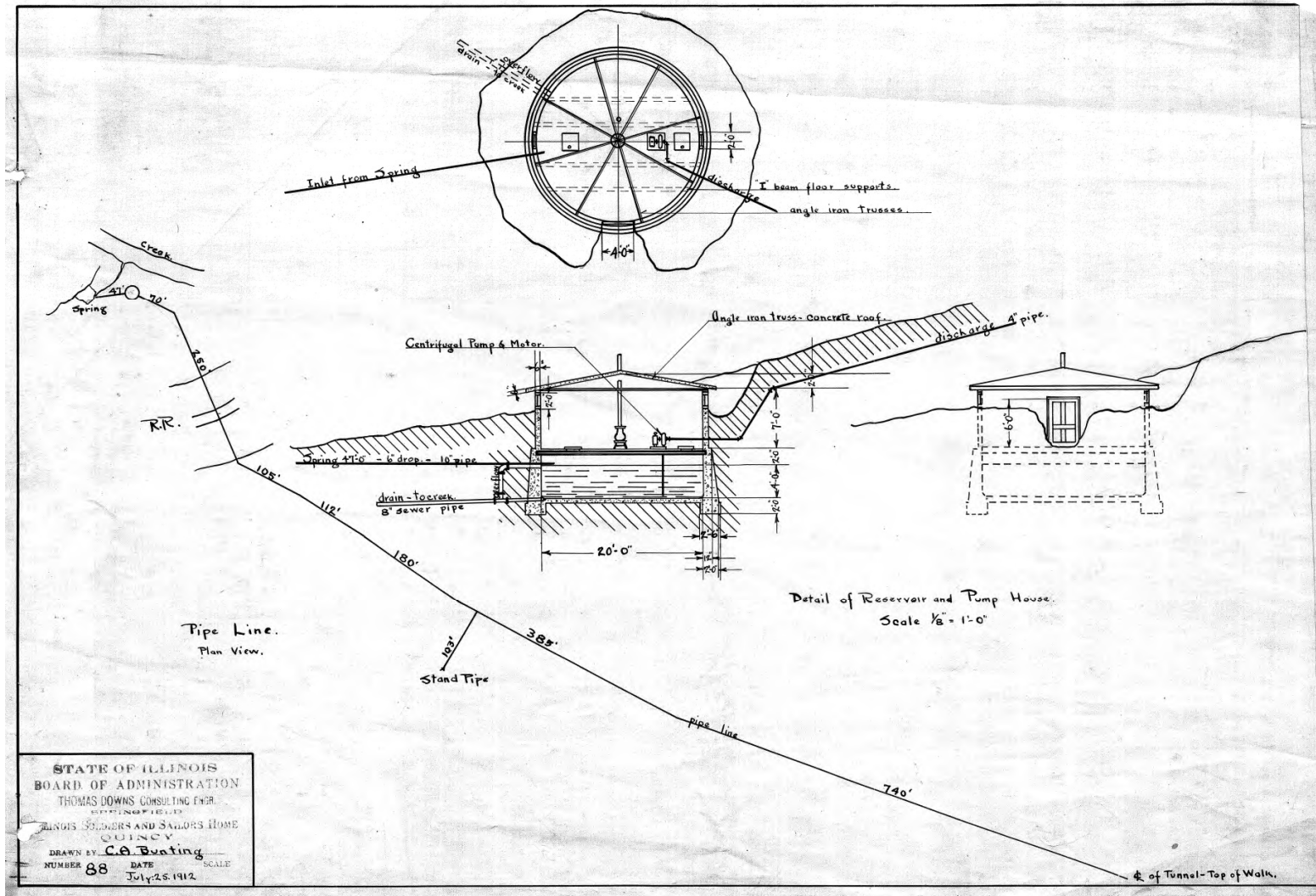
**Foundation Plan (left; Sheet No. 1) and First Floor Plan (right; Sheet No. 2), G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (May 30, 1909).**



Second Floor Plan (left; Sheet No. 3) and Interior Details (right; Sheet No. 7), G.A.R. Hall, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (May 30, 1909).



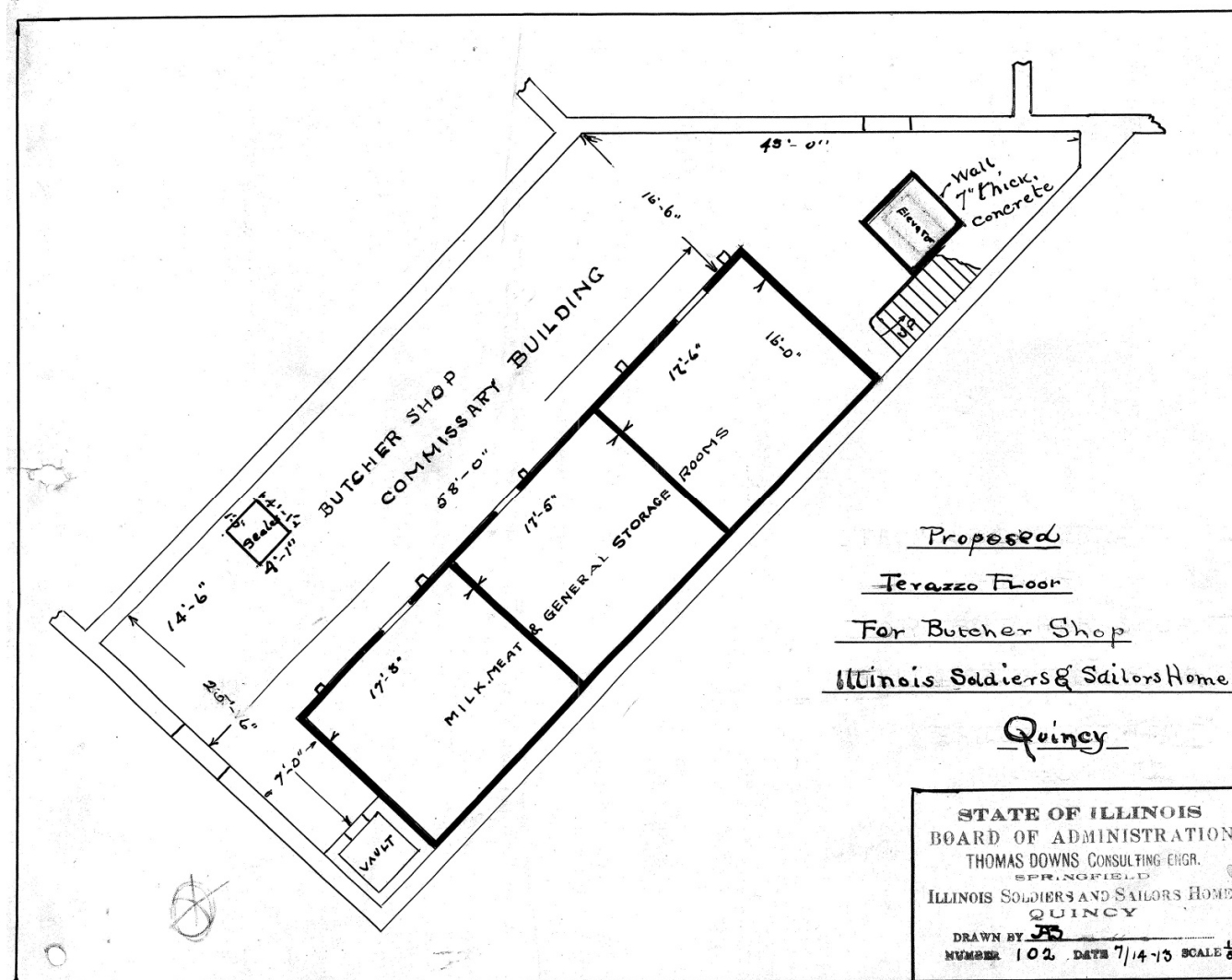
*Plan of Proposed Pipe Line to Supt. Res. And Green House (Sheet Number 93, July 31, 1912).*



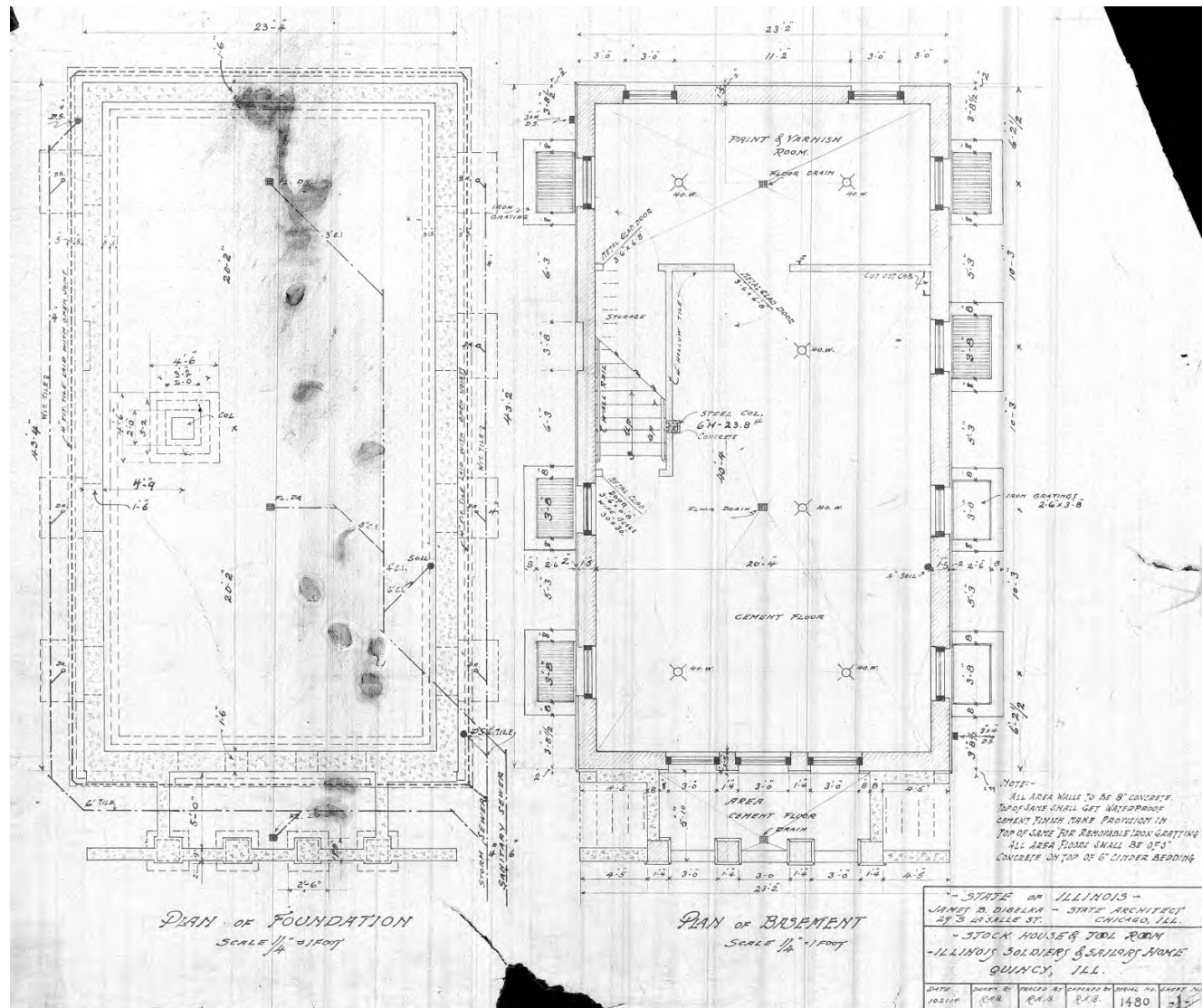
STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION  
 THOMAS DOWNS CONSULTING ENGR.  
 SPRINGFIELD  
 SINGLES SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME  
 QUINCY  
 DRAWN BY C.A. Bunting  
 NUMBER 88 DATE July 25, 1912 SCALE

Detail of Reservoir and Pump House (Sheet Number 88, July 25, 1912).

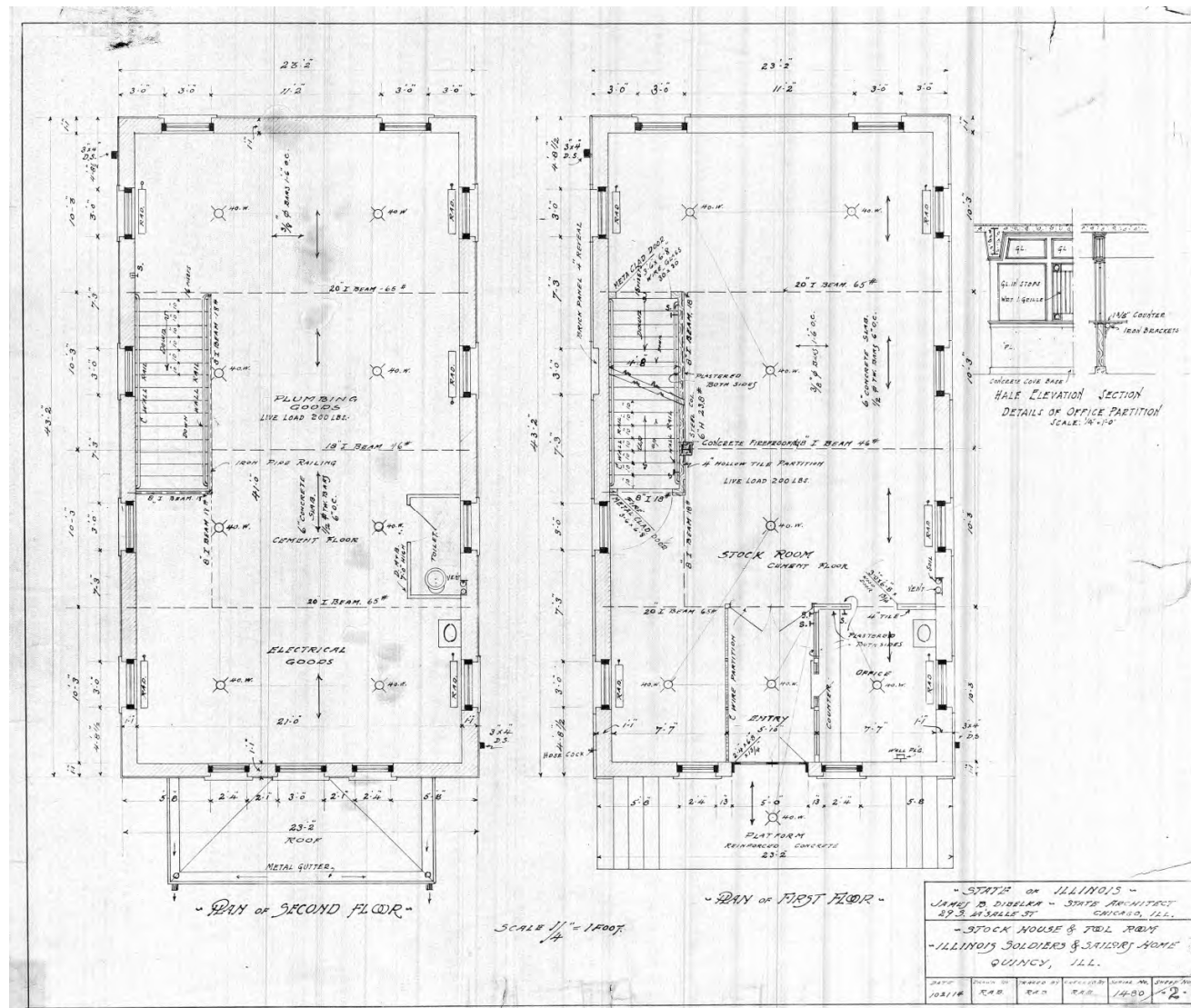




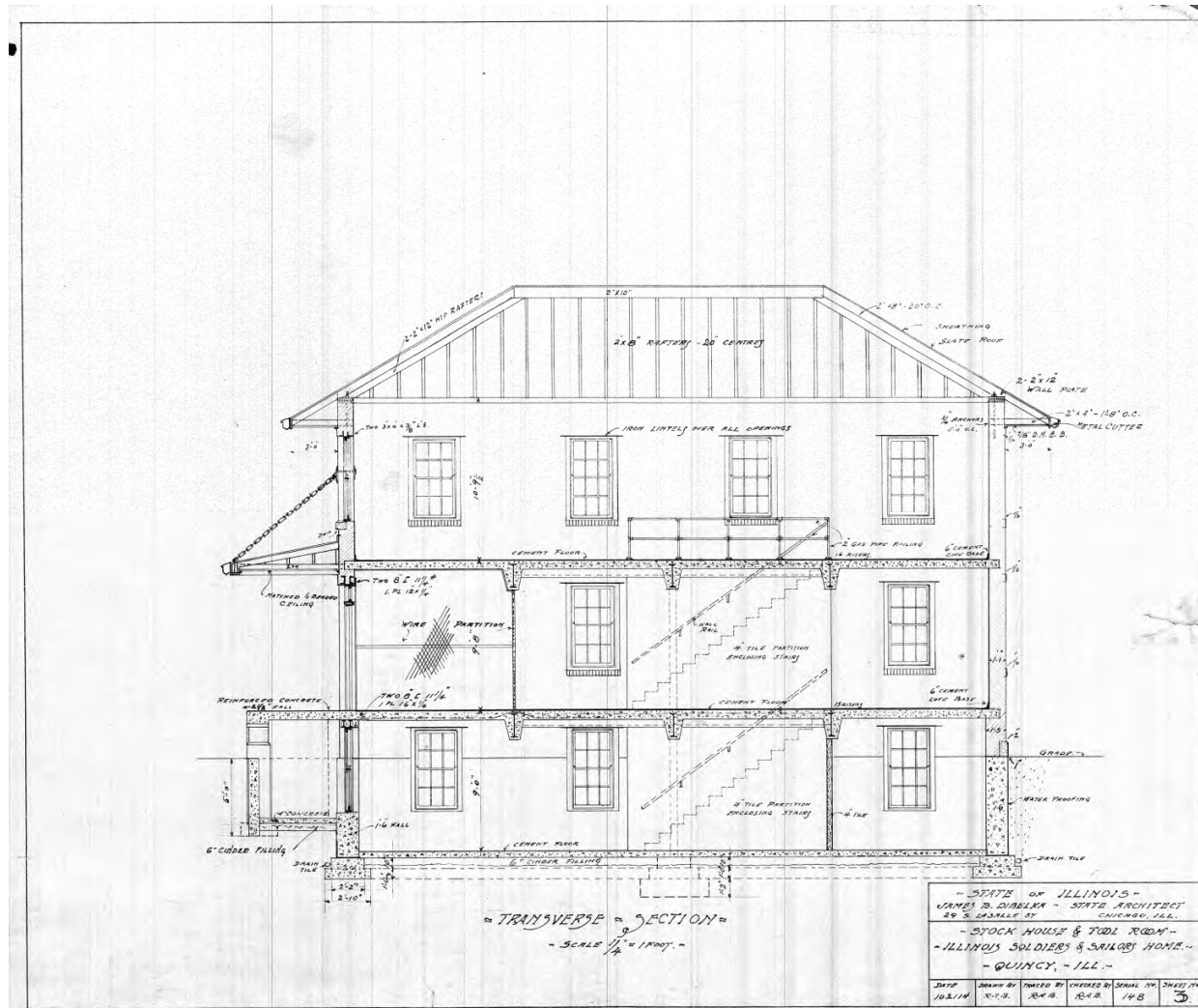
Proposed Terazzo [sic] Floor For Butcher Shop, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy (Sheet Number 102, July 14, 1913).



Foundation and Basement Plans, Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 1, October 21, 1914).



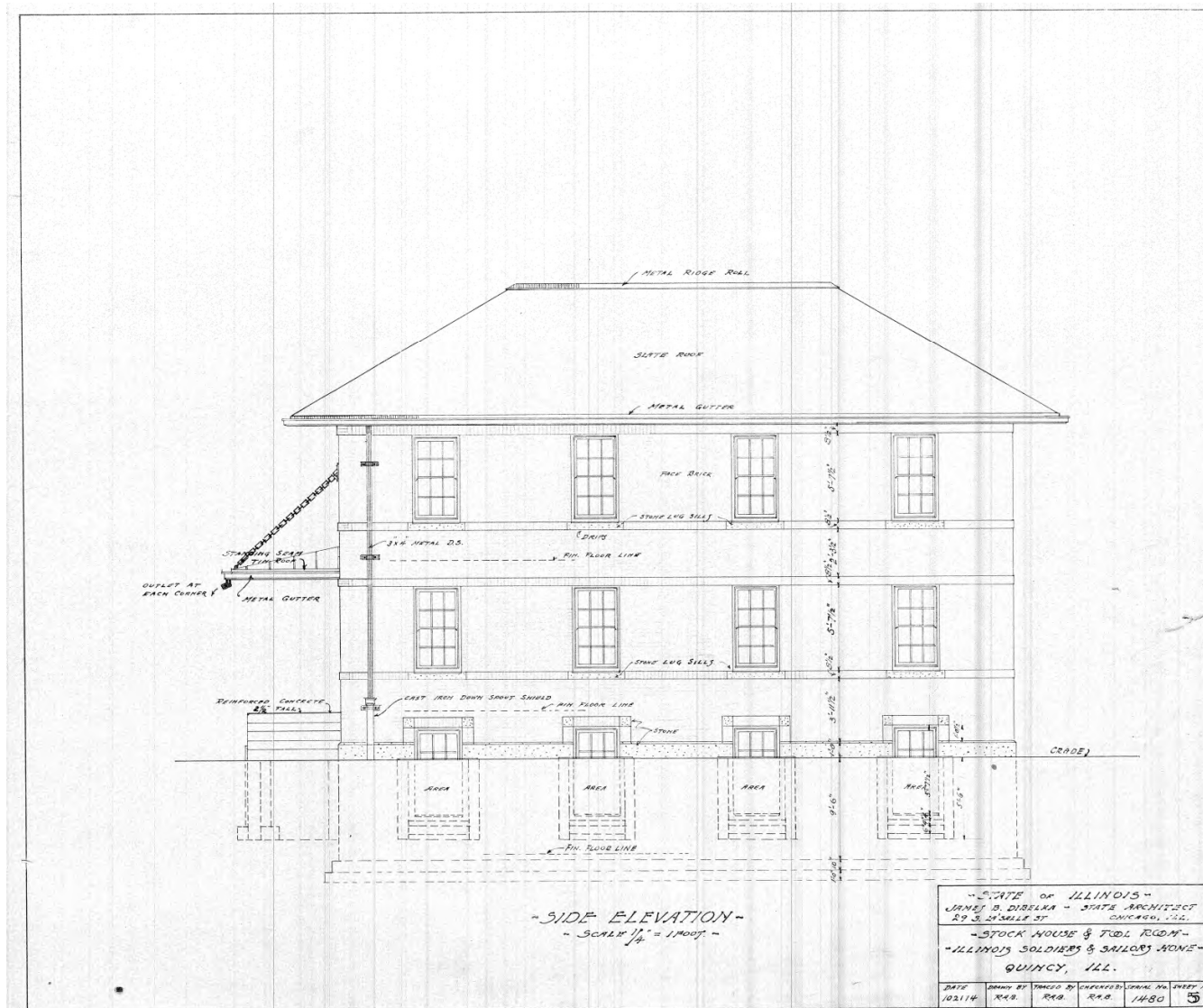
First and Second Floor Plans, Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 2, October 21, 1914).



Transverse Section, Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 3, October 21, 1914).

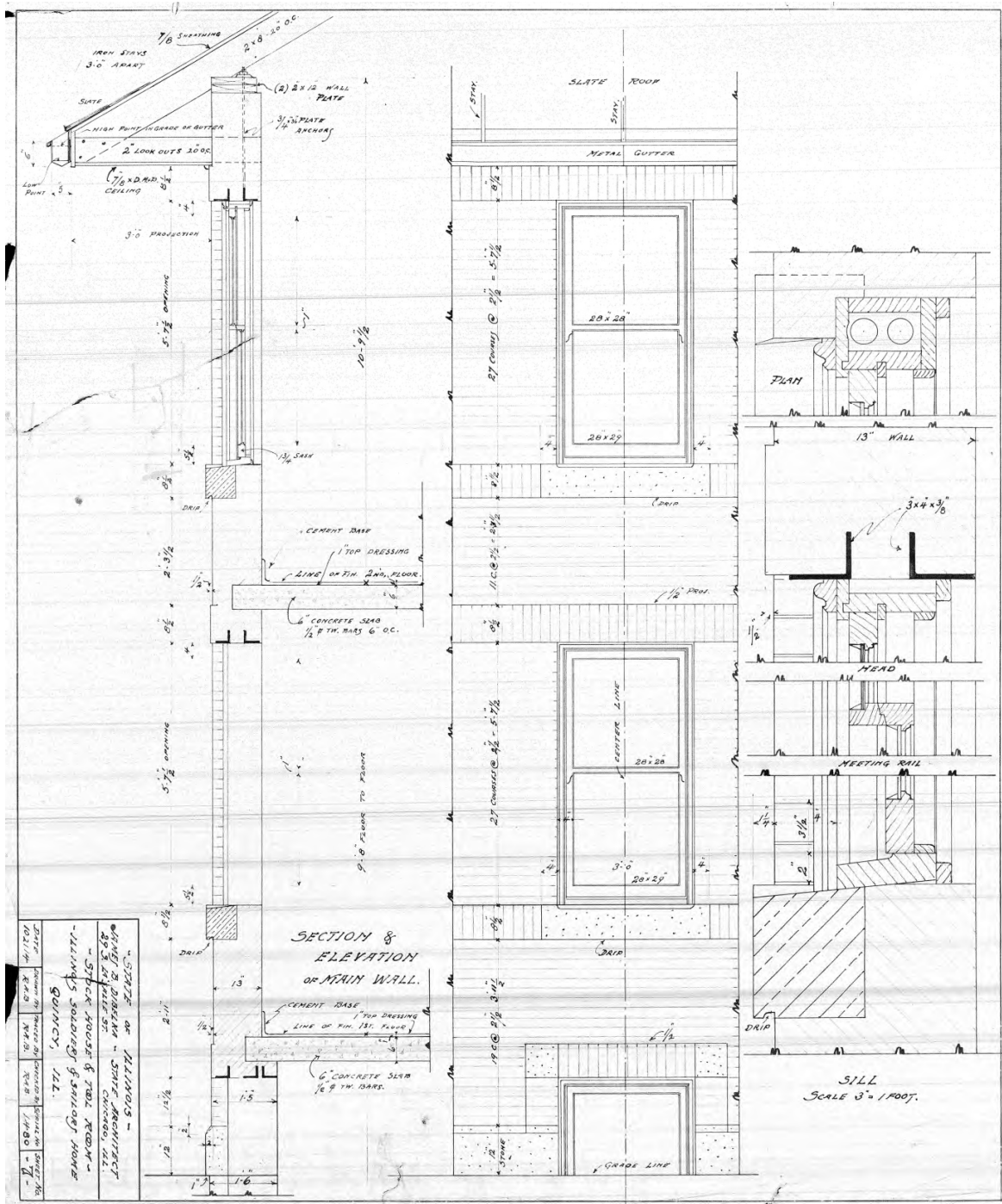


Front and Rear Elevations, *Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 4, October 21, 1914).

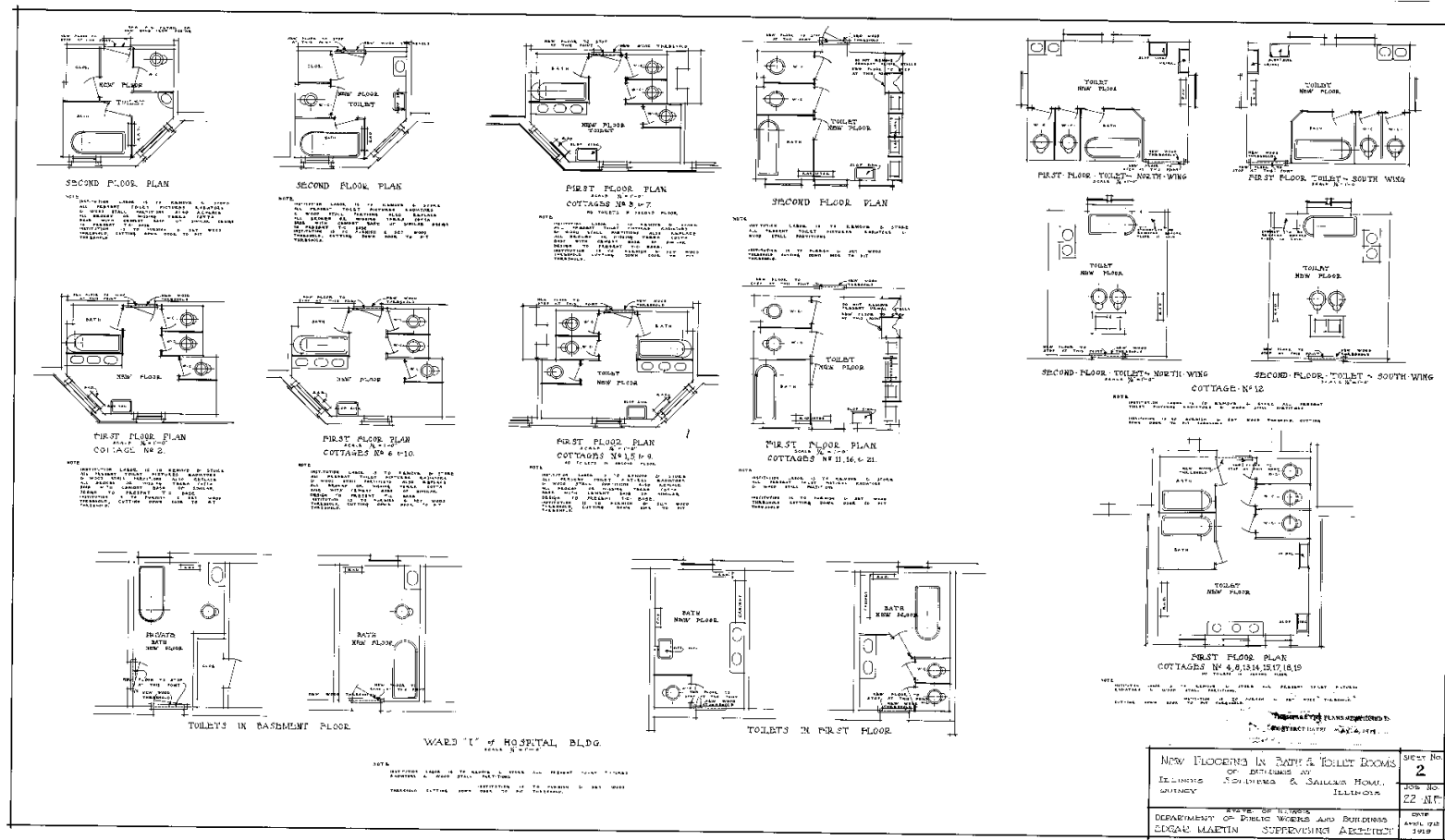


Side Elevation, Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 5, October 21, 1914).

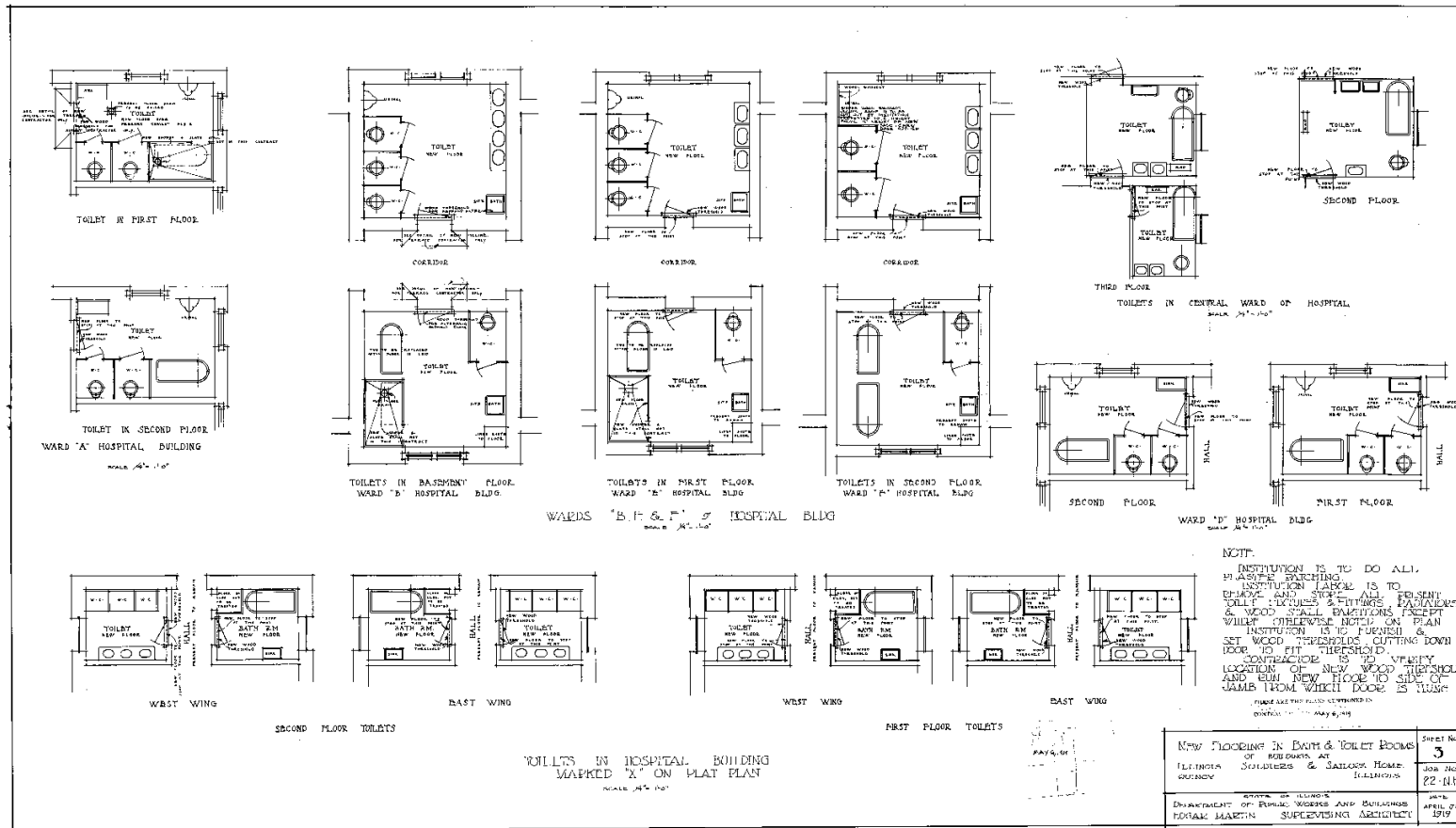




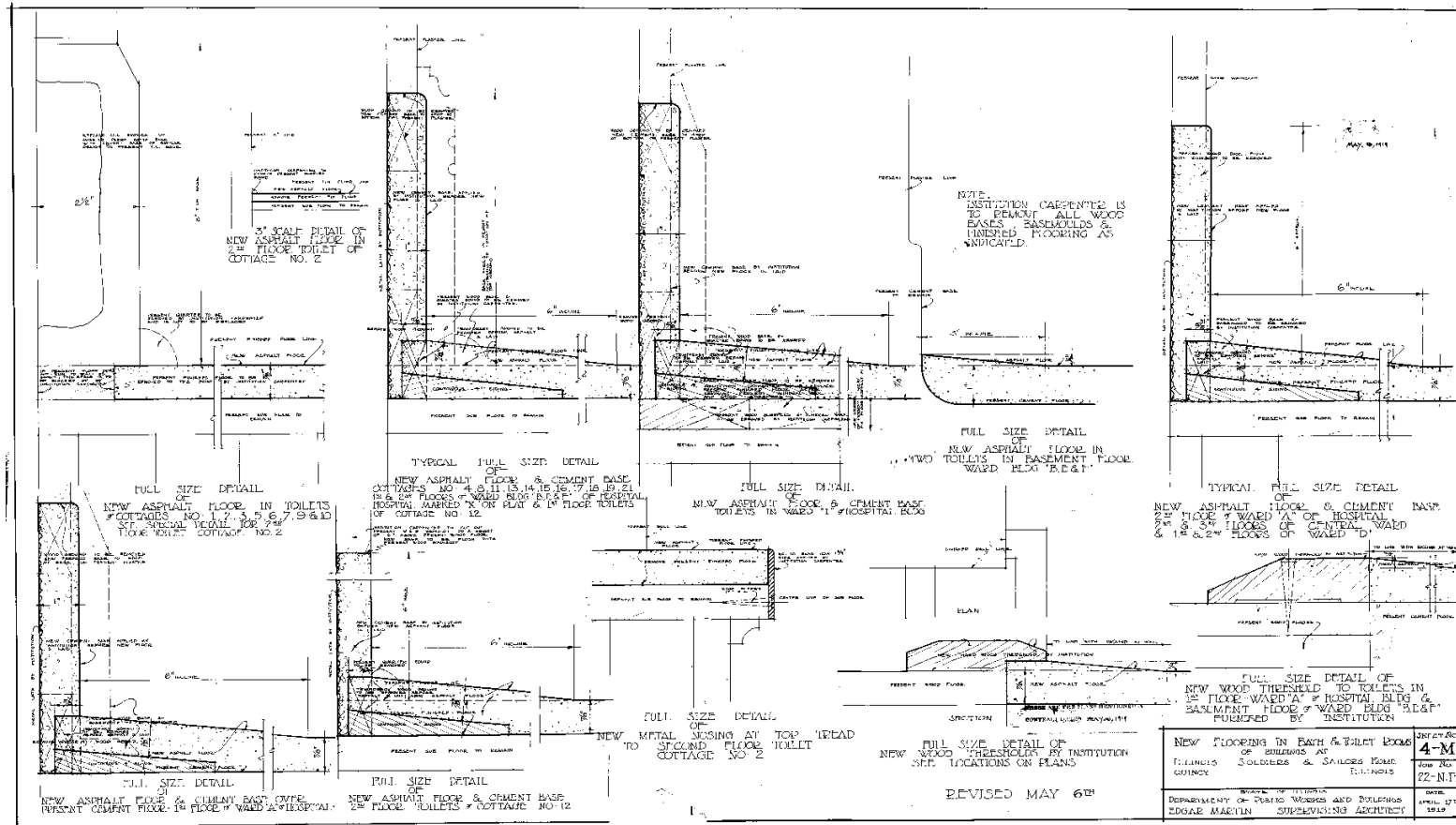
Section and Elevation of Main Wall, Stock House & Tool Room, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 7, October 21, 1914).



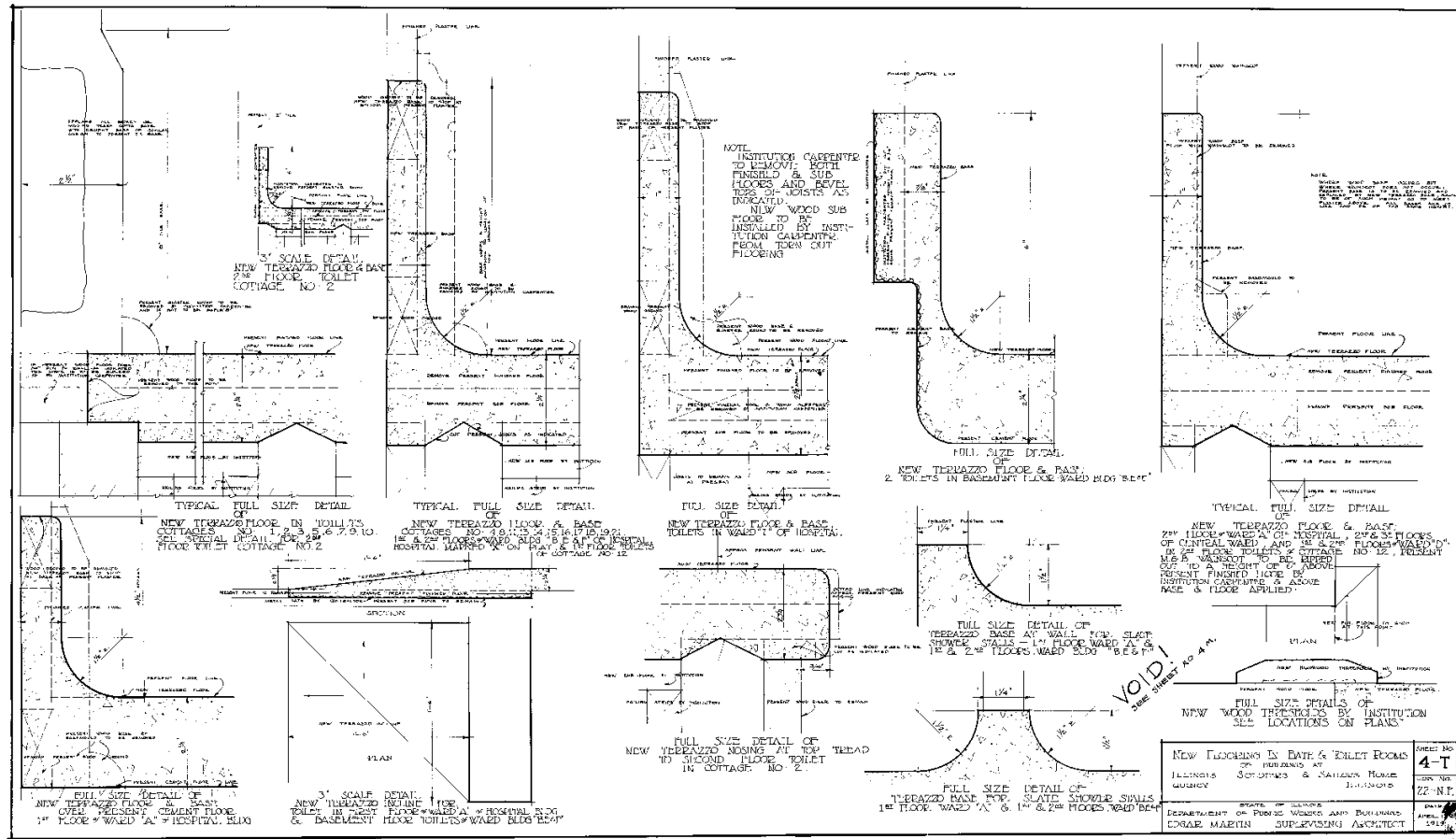
*New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 2, April 17, 1919). All toilets apparently were in operation at this time. The proposed work consisted of the removal of the existing fixtures (by institution staff), and the installation of new terrazzo floors (by outside contractor). Note that the “toilets” (indicated as “W.C.” for “water closet”) in the cottages all appear to have been outfitted with porcelain fixtures, sinks, and bathtubs. Shower facilities were not part of the bathrooms at this date. The older style dry earth “closets” were no longer in use by this date.*



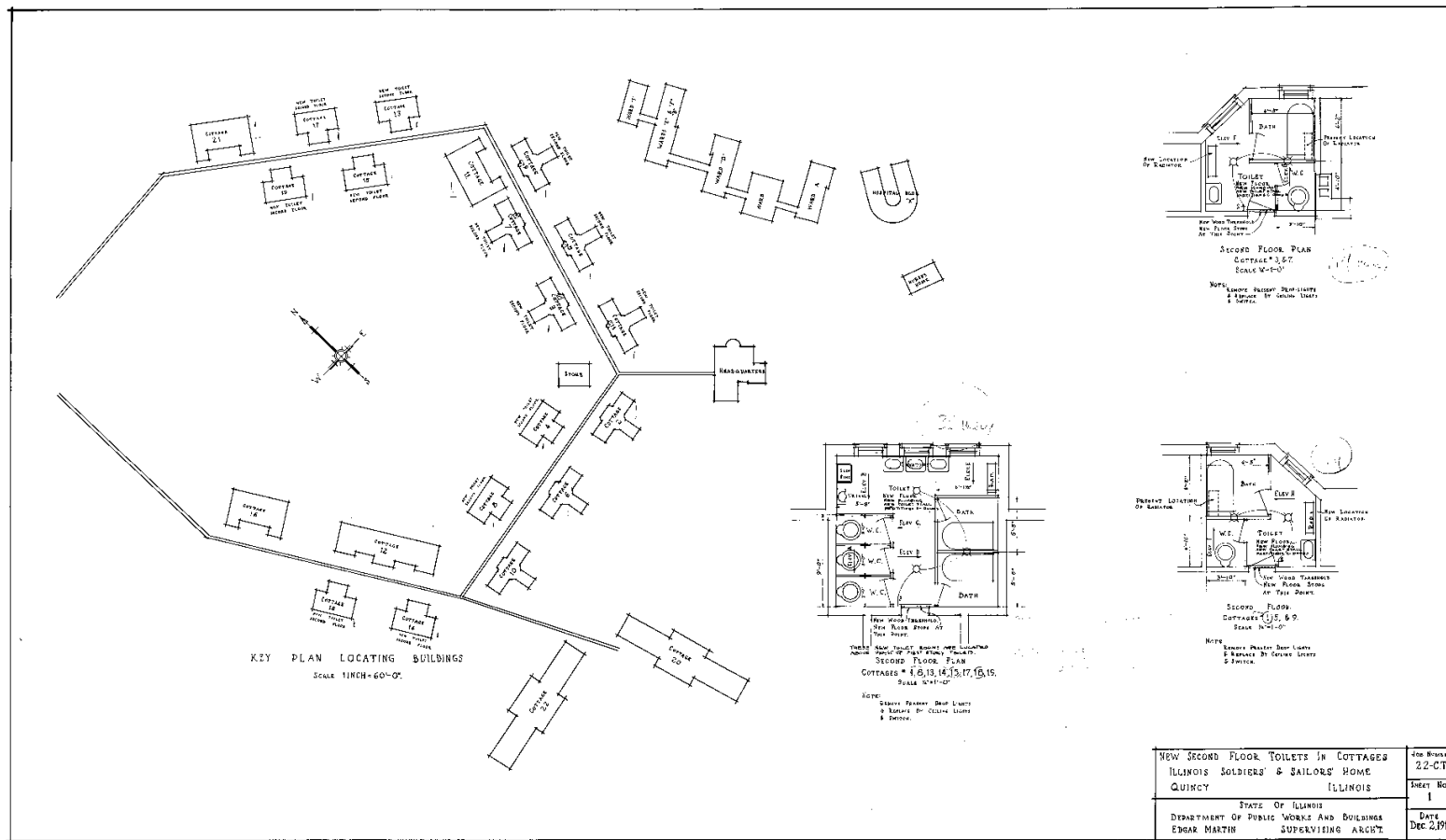
**New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 3, April 17, 1919).** As noted in previous figure, all toilets apparently were in operation at this time. The proposed work consisted of the removal of the existing fixtures (by institution staff), and the installation of new terrazzo floors (by outside contractor). Note the differences between the cottage and hospital toilet rooms. Whereas all of the toilets in the cottages appear to have had porcelain fixtures, many of those in the older sections of the Hospital still retain the boxed enclosure (without porcelain fixture), presumably representing a pit-style privies.



**New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms Of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 4-M; April 17, 1919). Most of the cottages were having new asphalt floors installed. Although most of the floors appear to have had a wooden underlayment, at least some of the floors had a cement underlayment.**

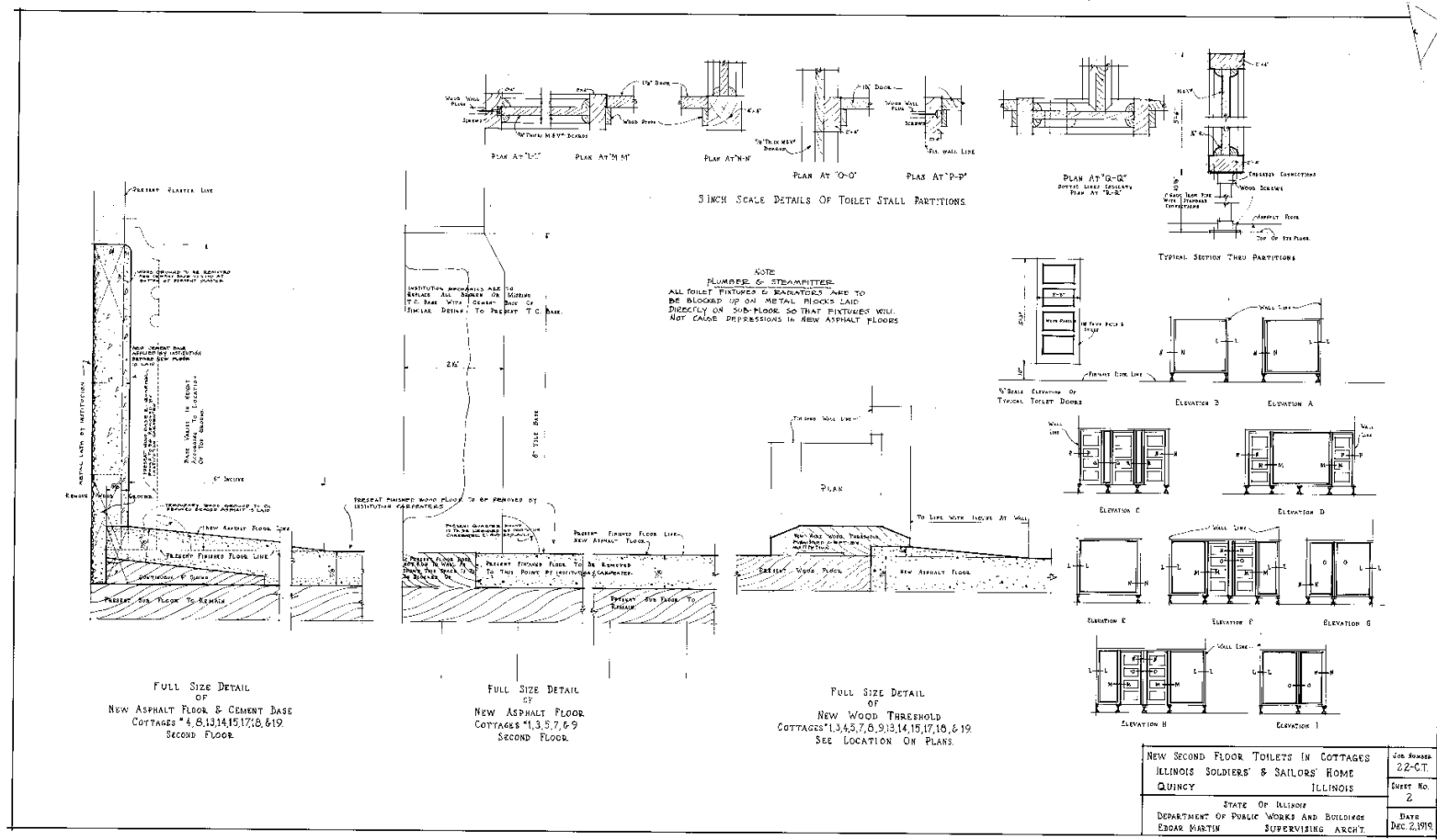


*New Flooring In Bath & Toilet Rooms Of Buildings At Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 4-T; April 17, 1919). Some of the new bathrooms were receiving terrazzo floors. Based on these drawings, terrazzo floors were also being installed in new slate-lined shower stalls being installed in the Hospital at this time.*

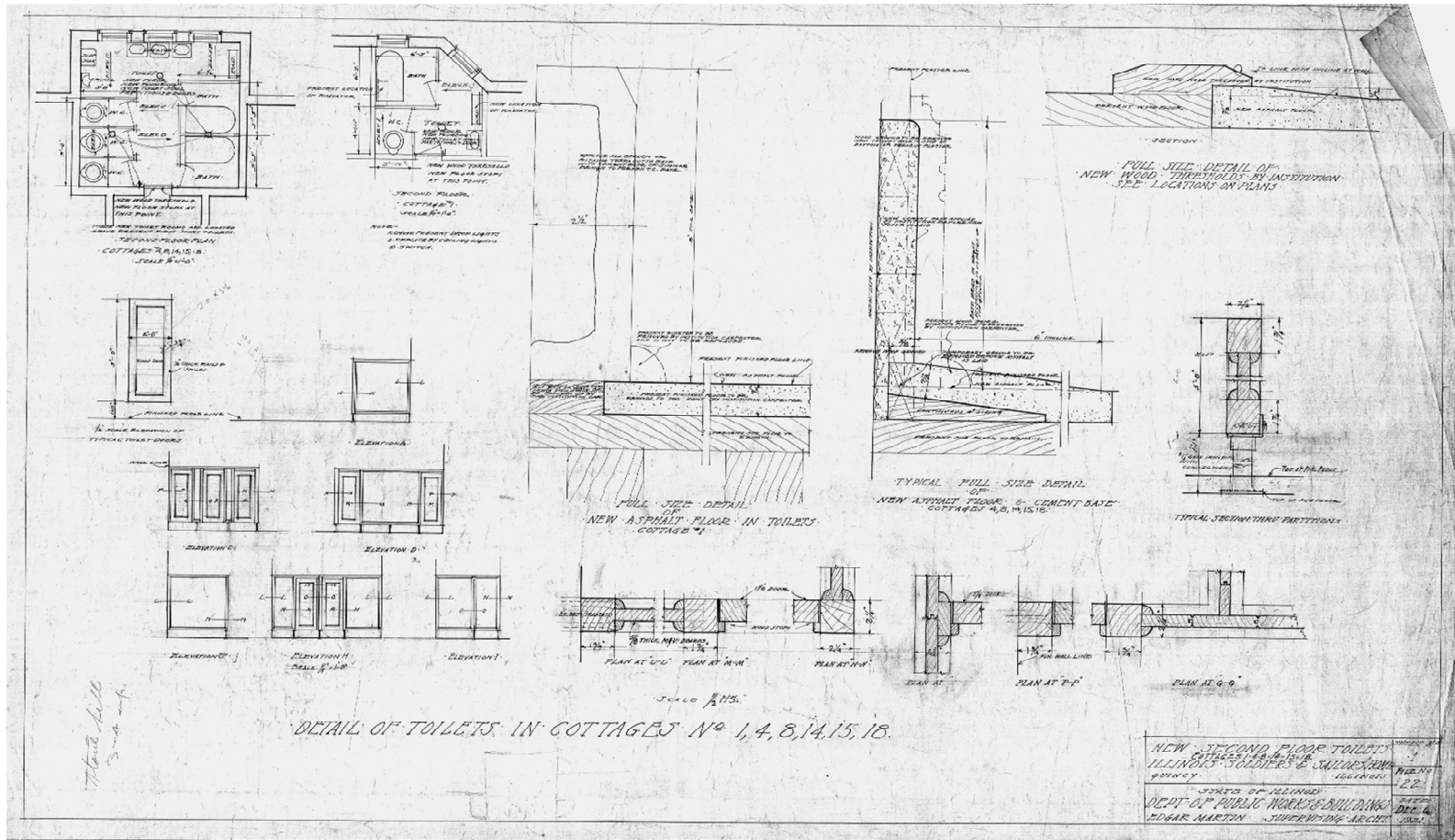


***New Second Floor Toilets in Cottages, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 1, December 2, 1919). This renovation consisted of the addition of new toilets (bathrooms) into the second floor of Cottages 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, and 19.***

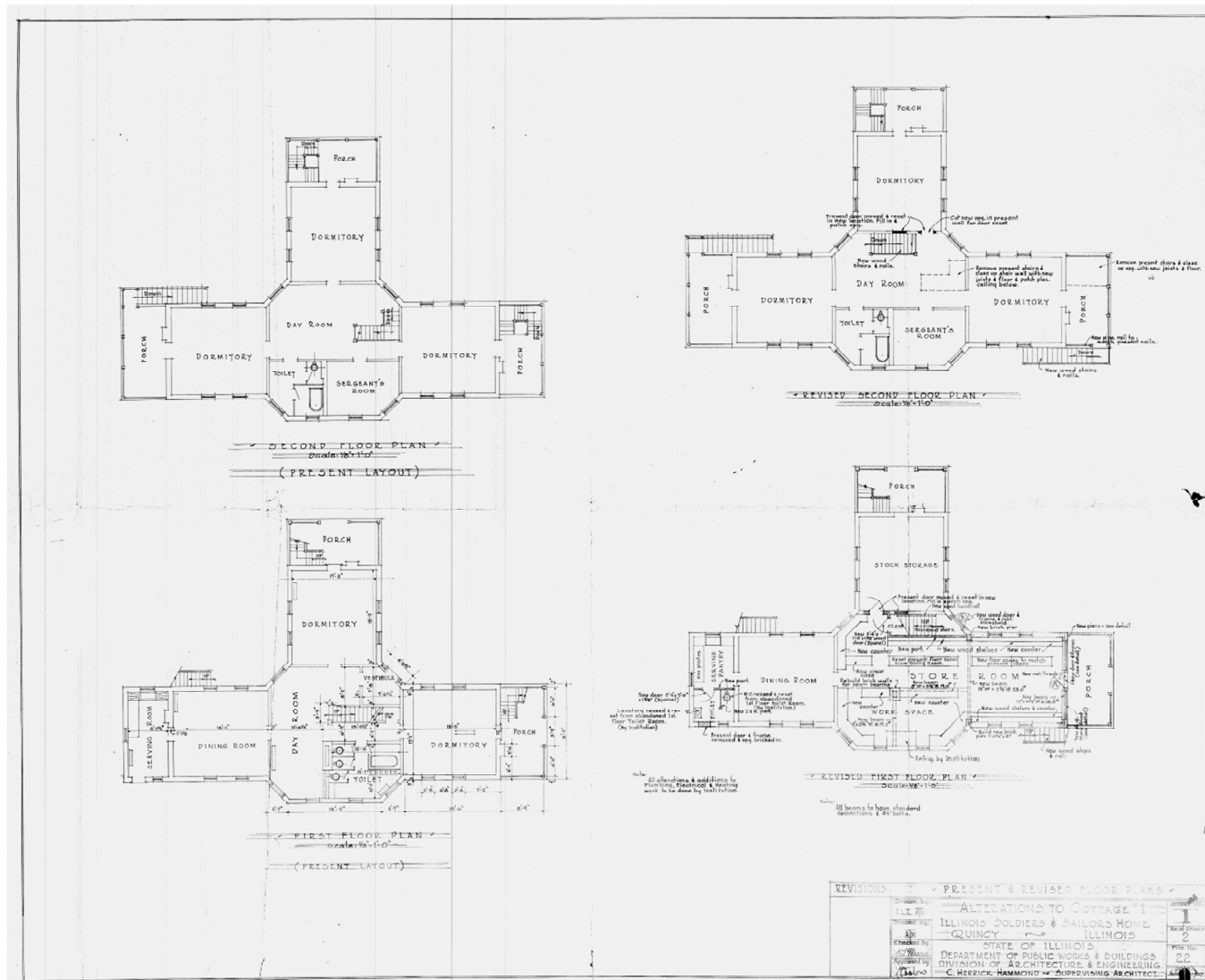




*New Second Floor Toilets In Cottages, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 2, December 2, 1919). The new floors were constructed of asphalt, with fixtures (radiators and toilets) sitting on metal plates to prevent settling into the asphalt.*

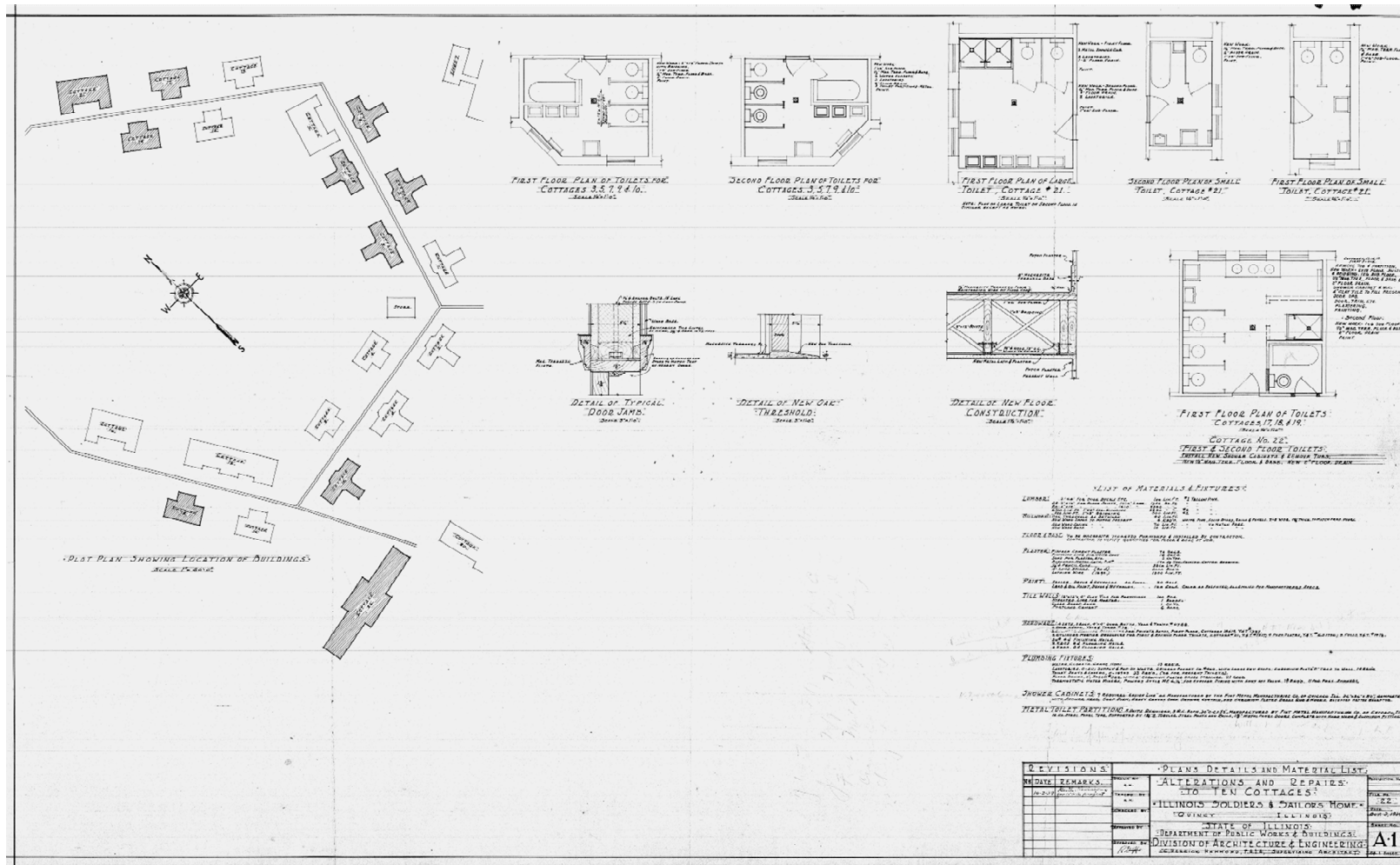


*New Second Floor Toilets, Cottages 1-4-8-14-15 & 18, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 1; December 6, 1921). It is unclear as to how this work differed from the previous plans dated December 1919. No shower stalls were being installed at this time.*

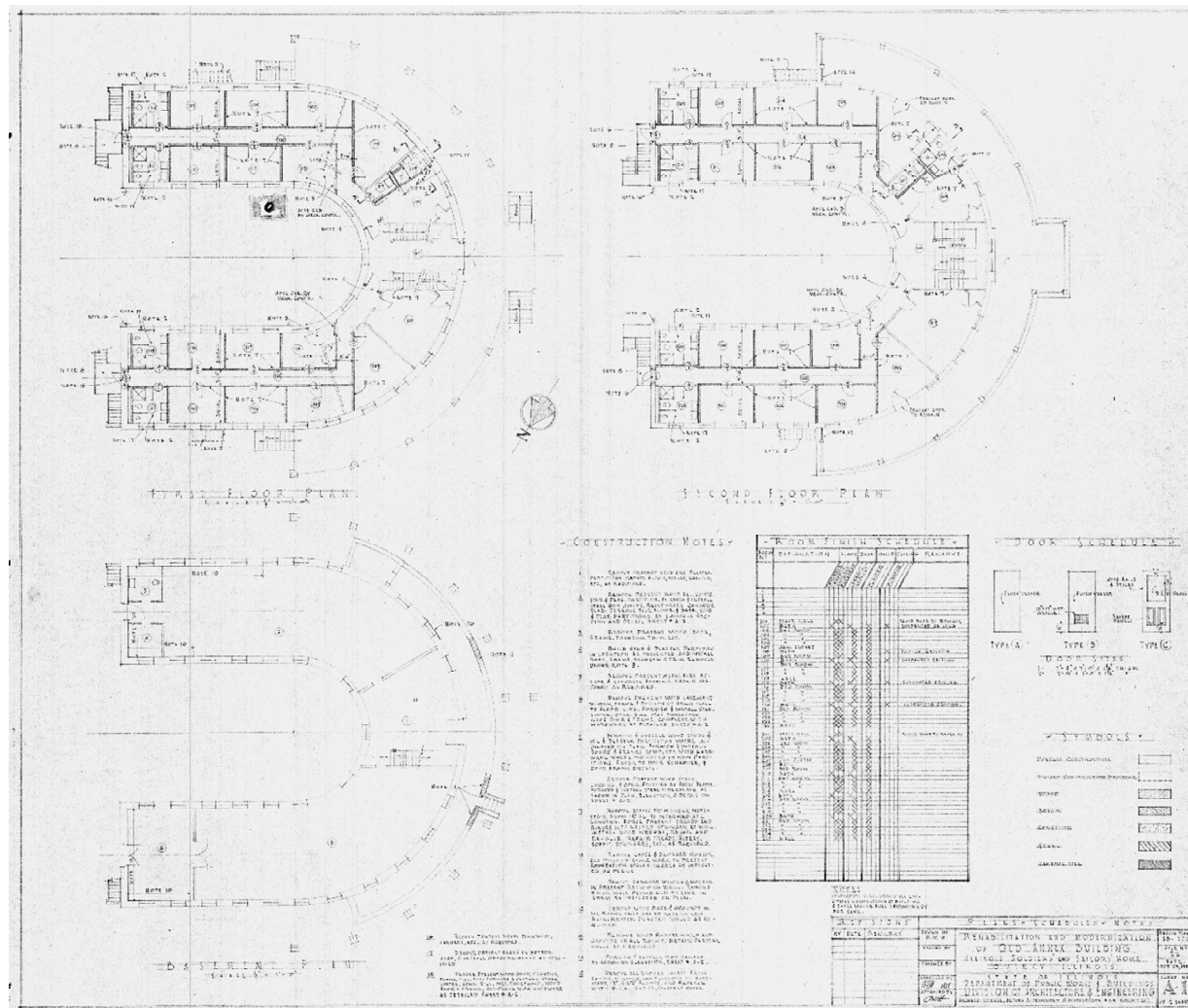


**Alterations To Cottage 1, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 1, July 17, 1937). This proposed work was associated with the conversion of the first floor of the Cottage into the “Home Store.”**



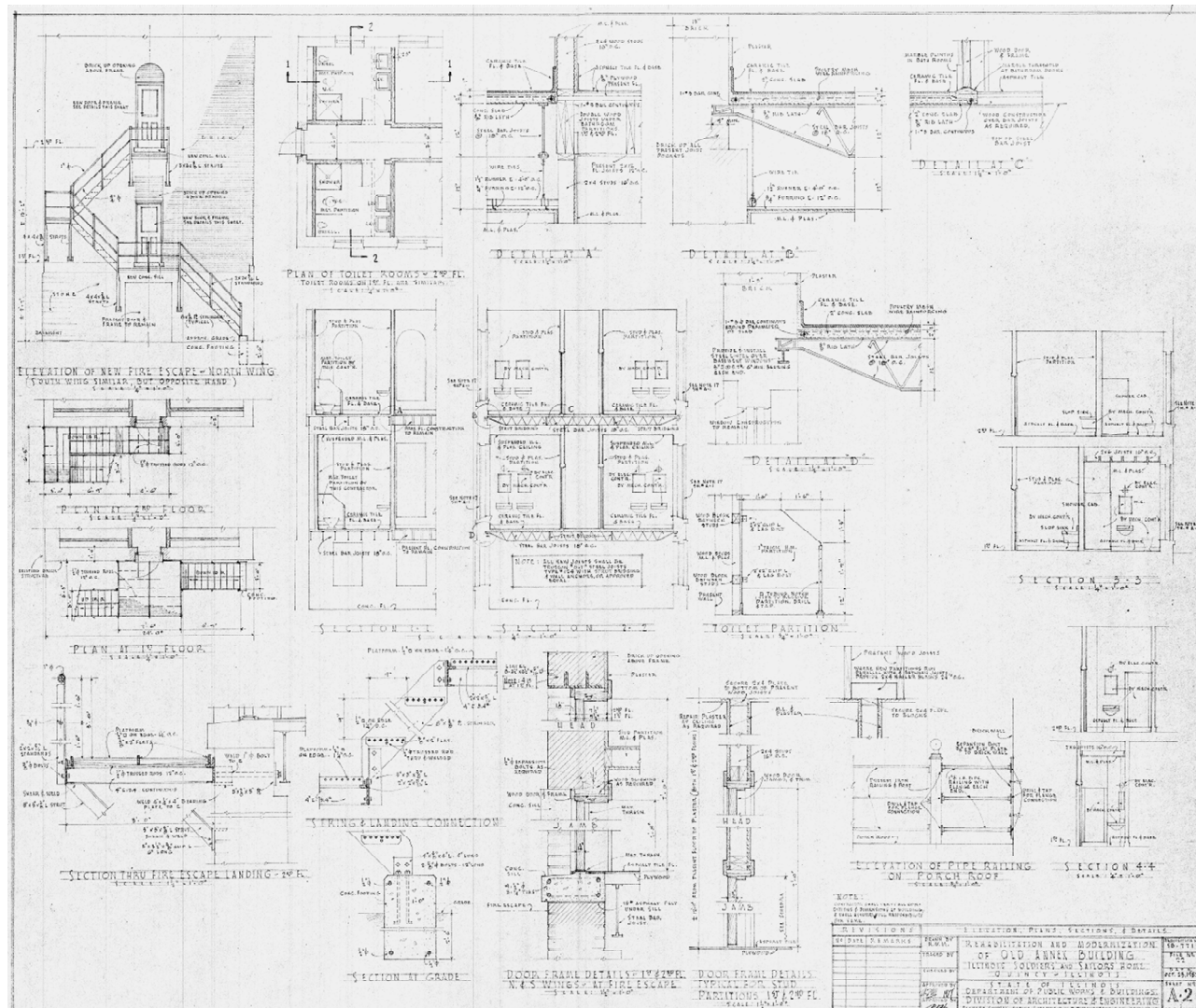


**Plans, Details And Material List: Alterations And Repairs To Ten Cottages, Illinois Soldiers & Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. A-1; October 3, 1938).** These new bathroom facilities (which were being installed in Cottages 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22) consisted of new fixtures, which included metal-walled shower stalls (in Cottages 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22). This apparently was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project (see note in "Revisions).

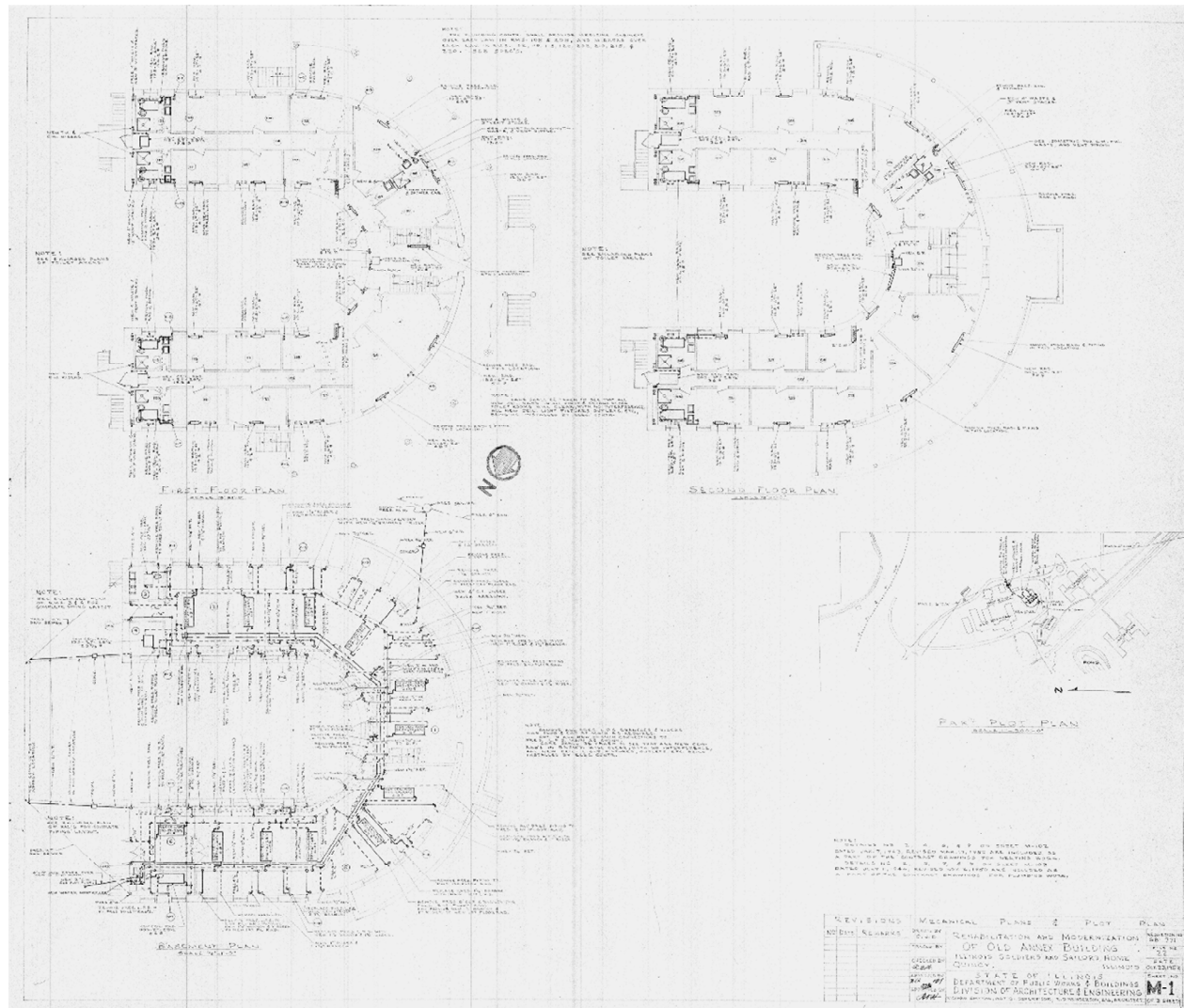


**Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. A-1; October 23, 1952).** This work entailed the near complete gutting of the interior and the installation of steel girder floor joists.

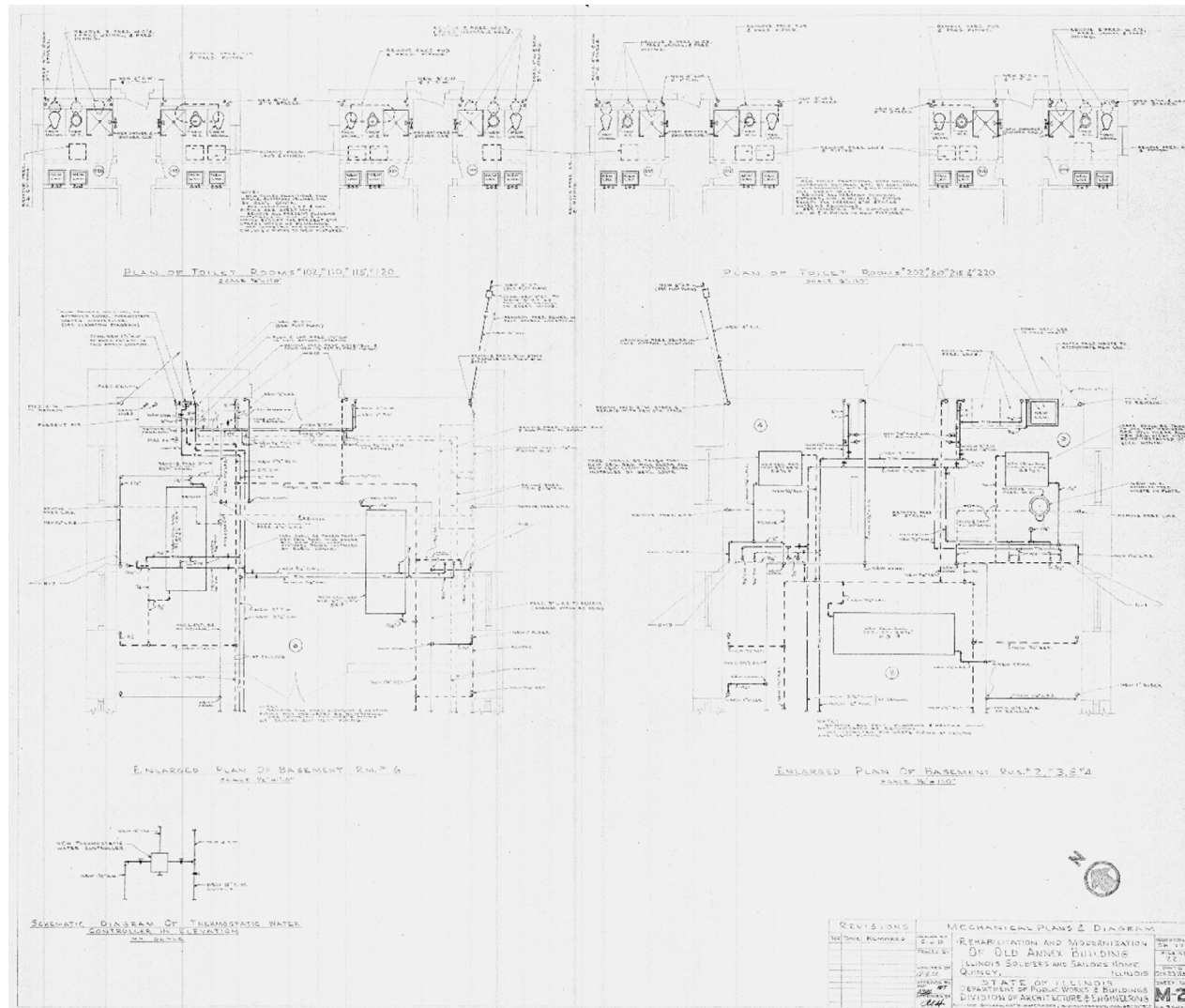




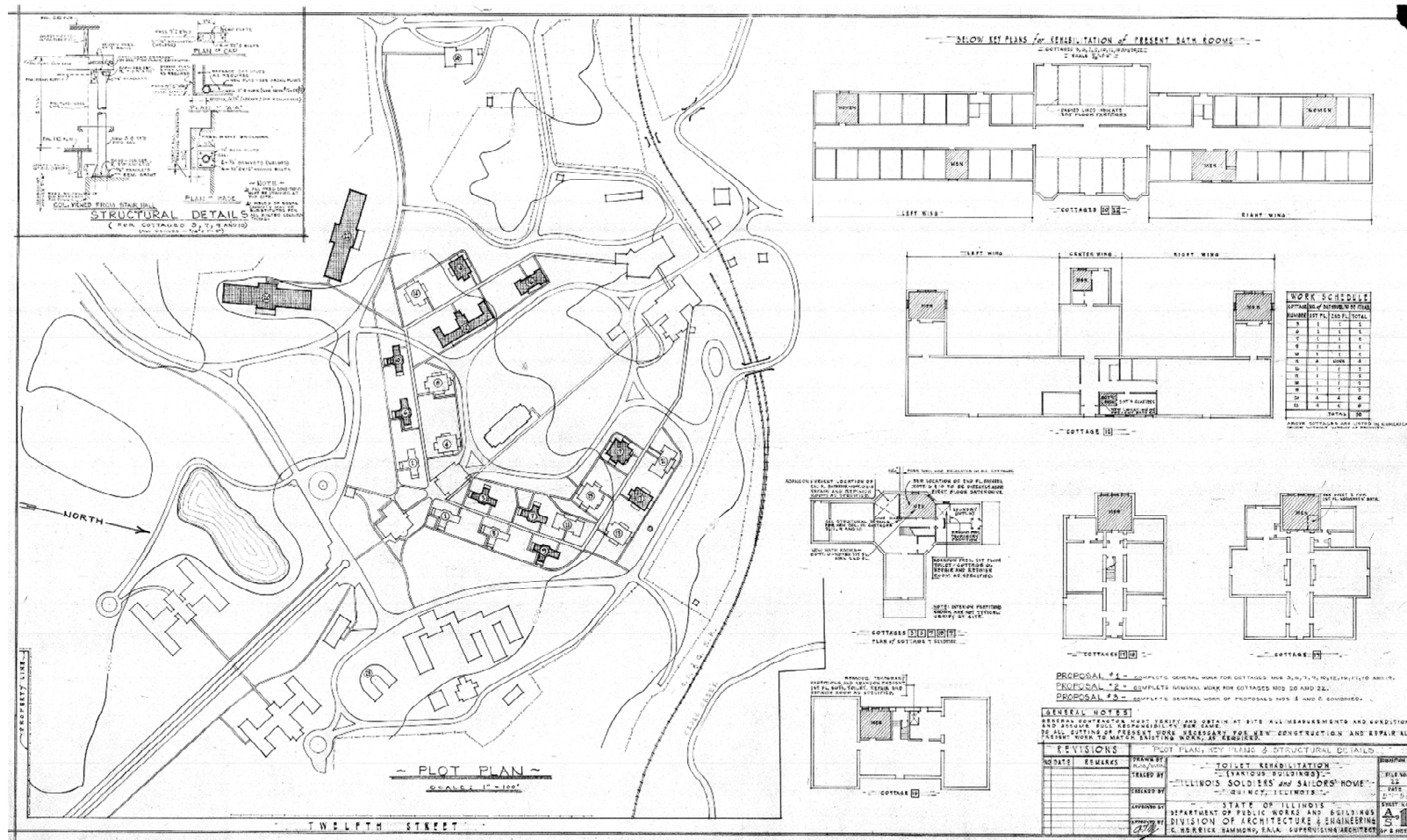
**Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. A-2; October 23, 1952).**



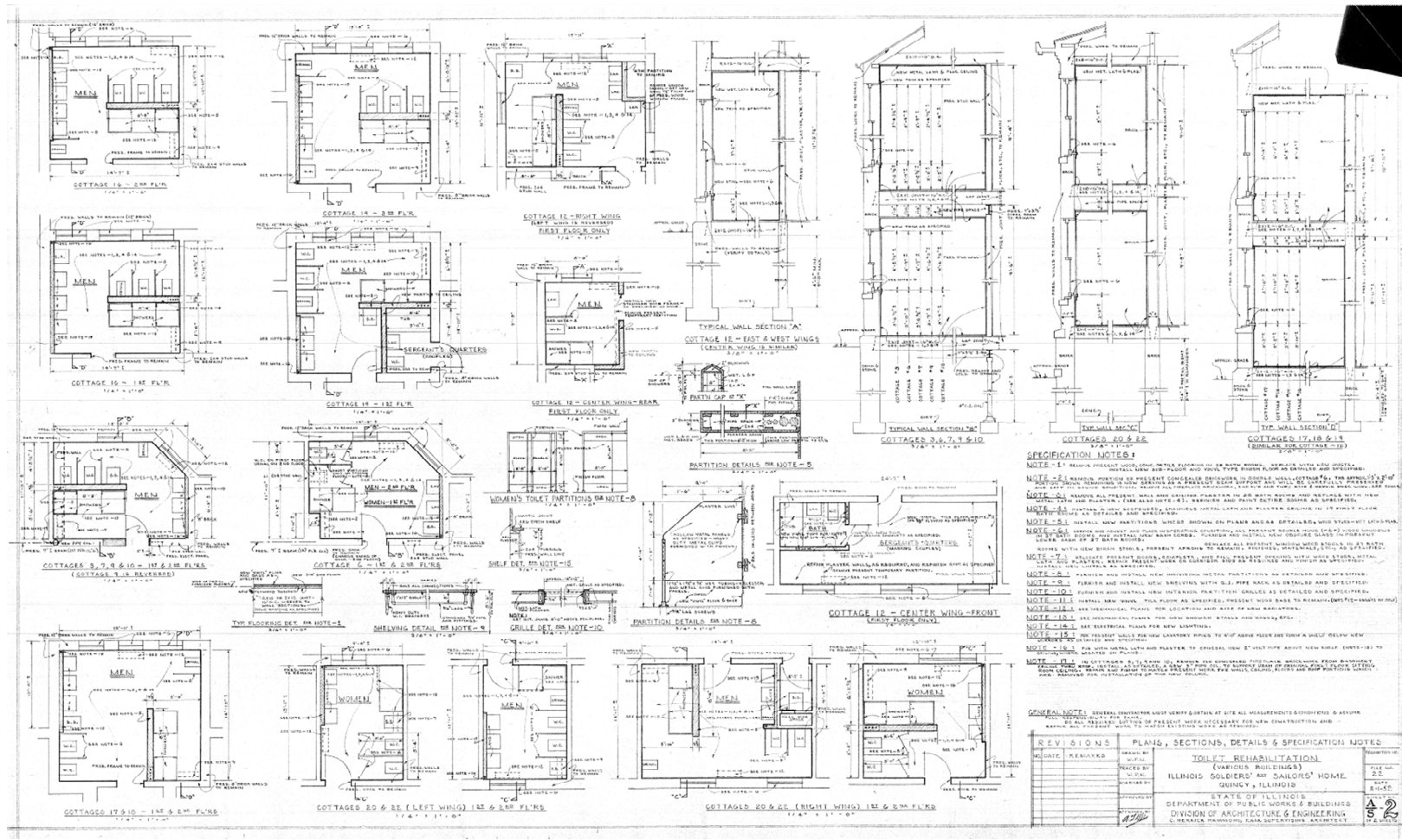
**Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-2; October 23, 1952).**



**Plans, Schedules, Notes: Rehabilitation And Modernization Of Old Annex Building, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-2; October 23, 1952).**

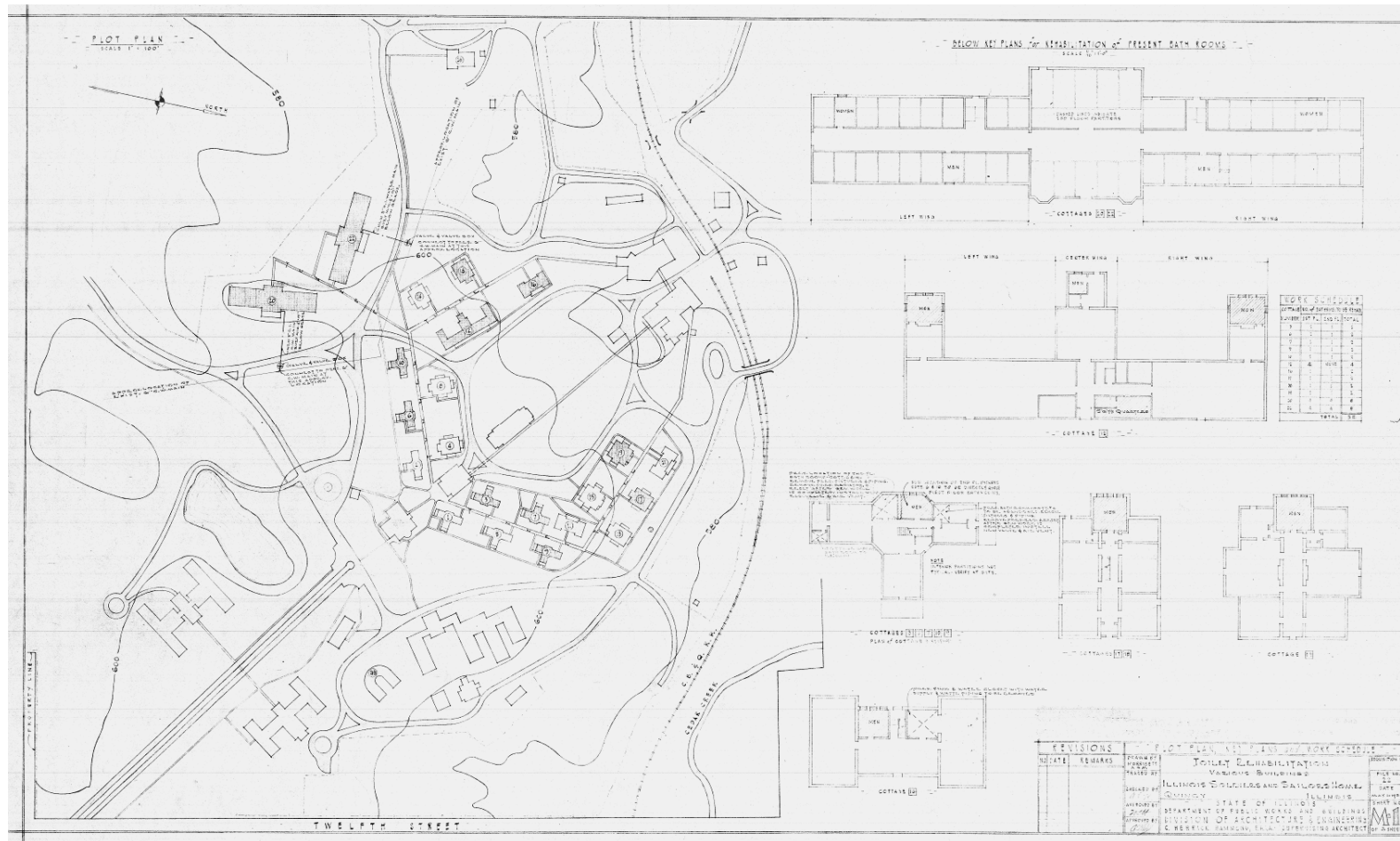


Plot Plan, Key Plans, & Structural Details: Toilet Rehabilitation (Various Buildings), Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet AS-1; May 1, 1952).

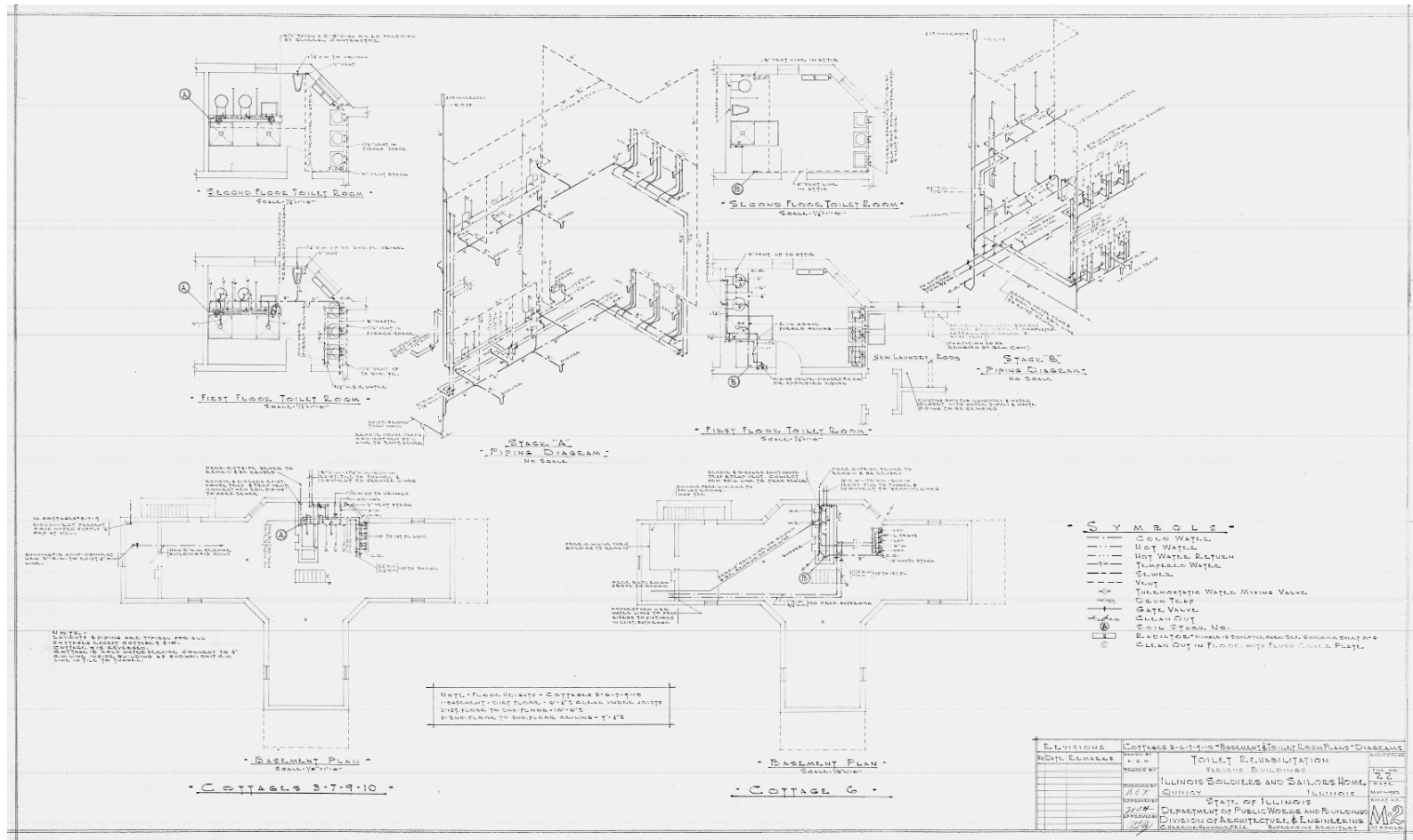


Plot Plan, Key Plans, & Structural Details: Toilet Rehabilitation (Various Buildings), Illinois Soldiers' And Sailors' Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet AS-2; May 1, 1952).

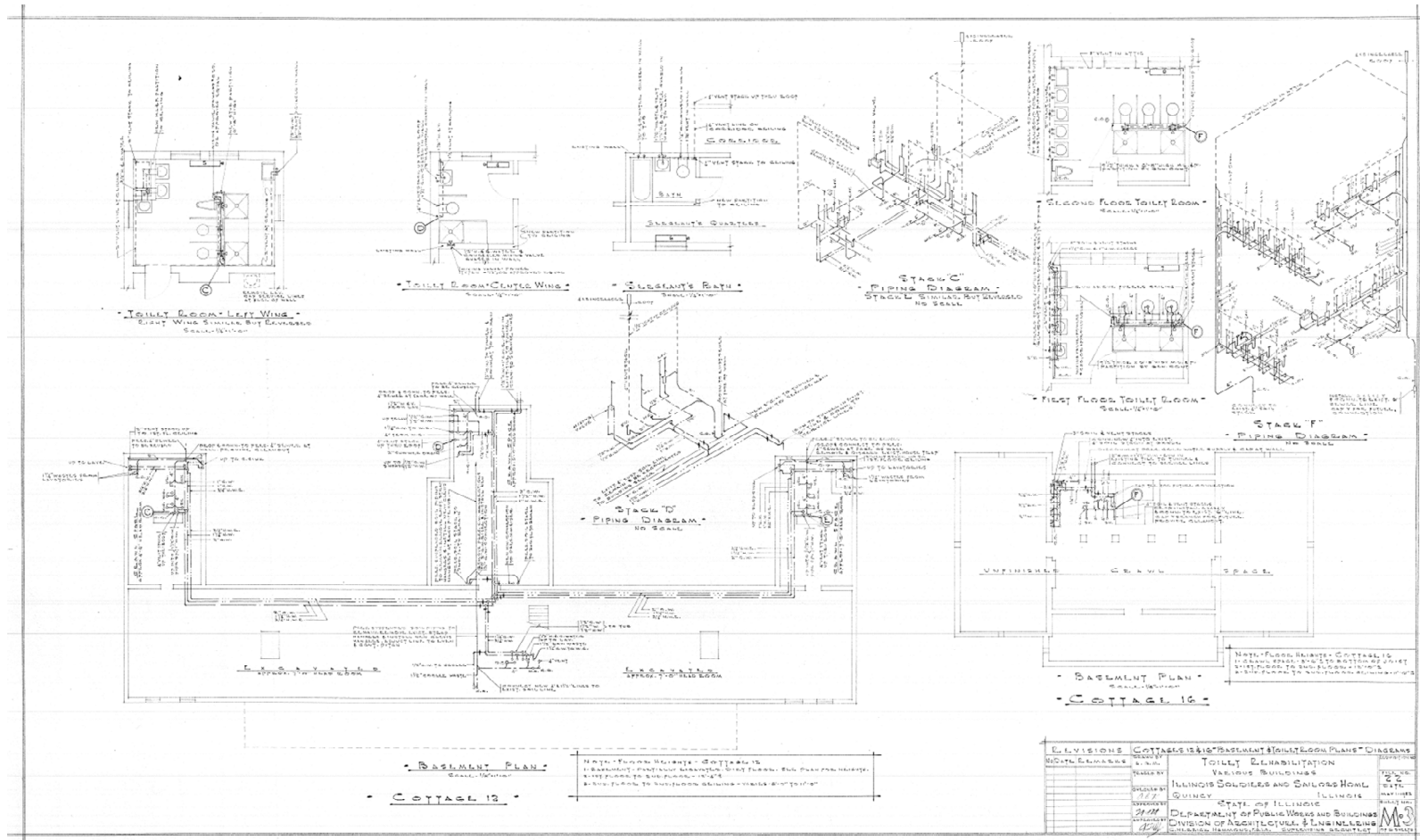




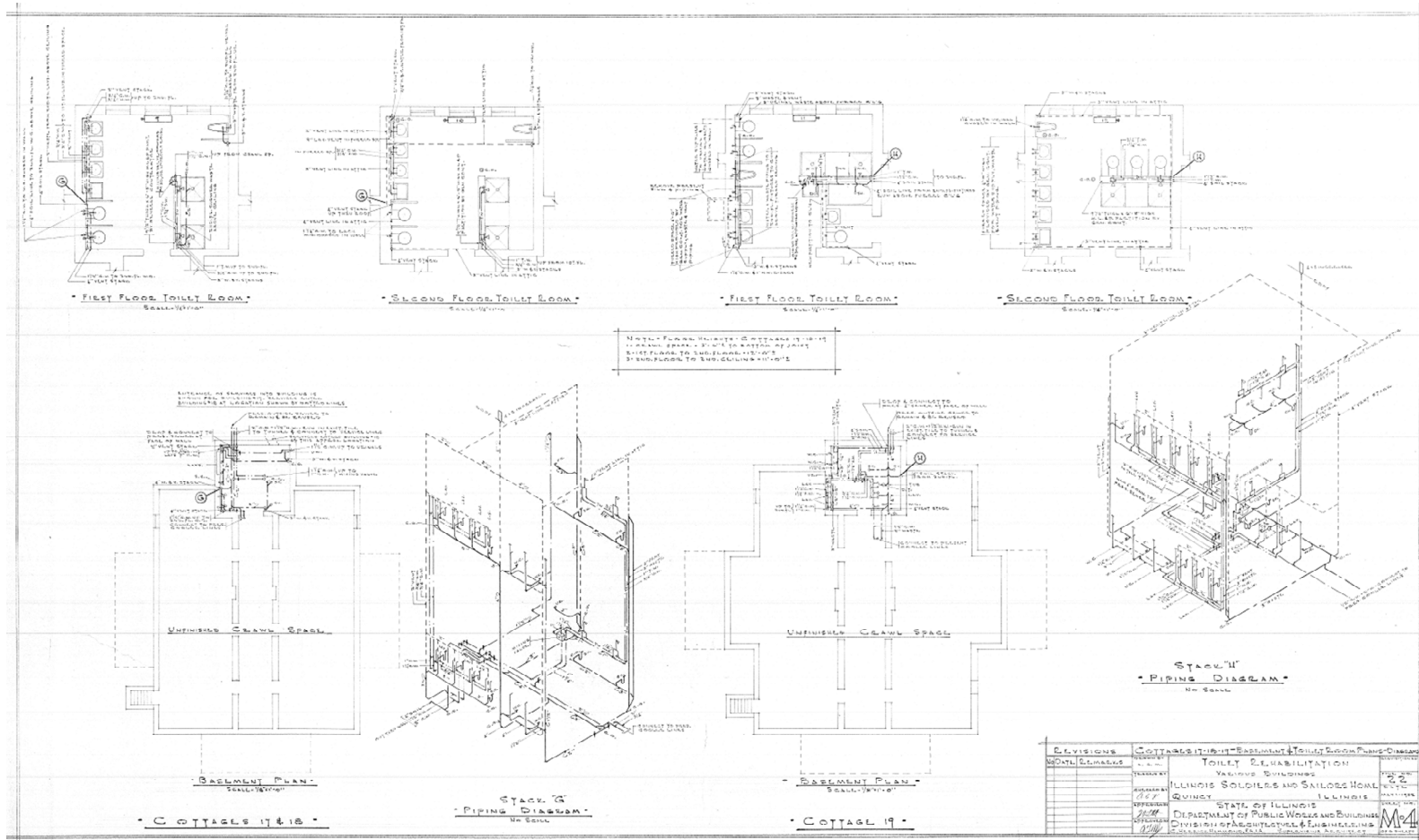




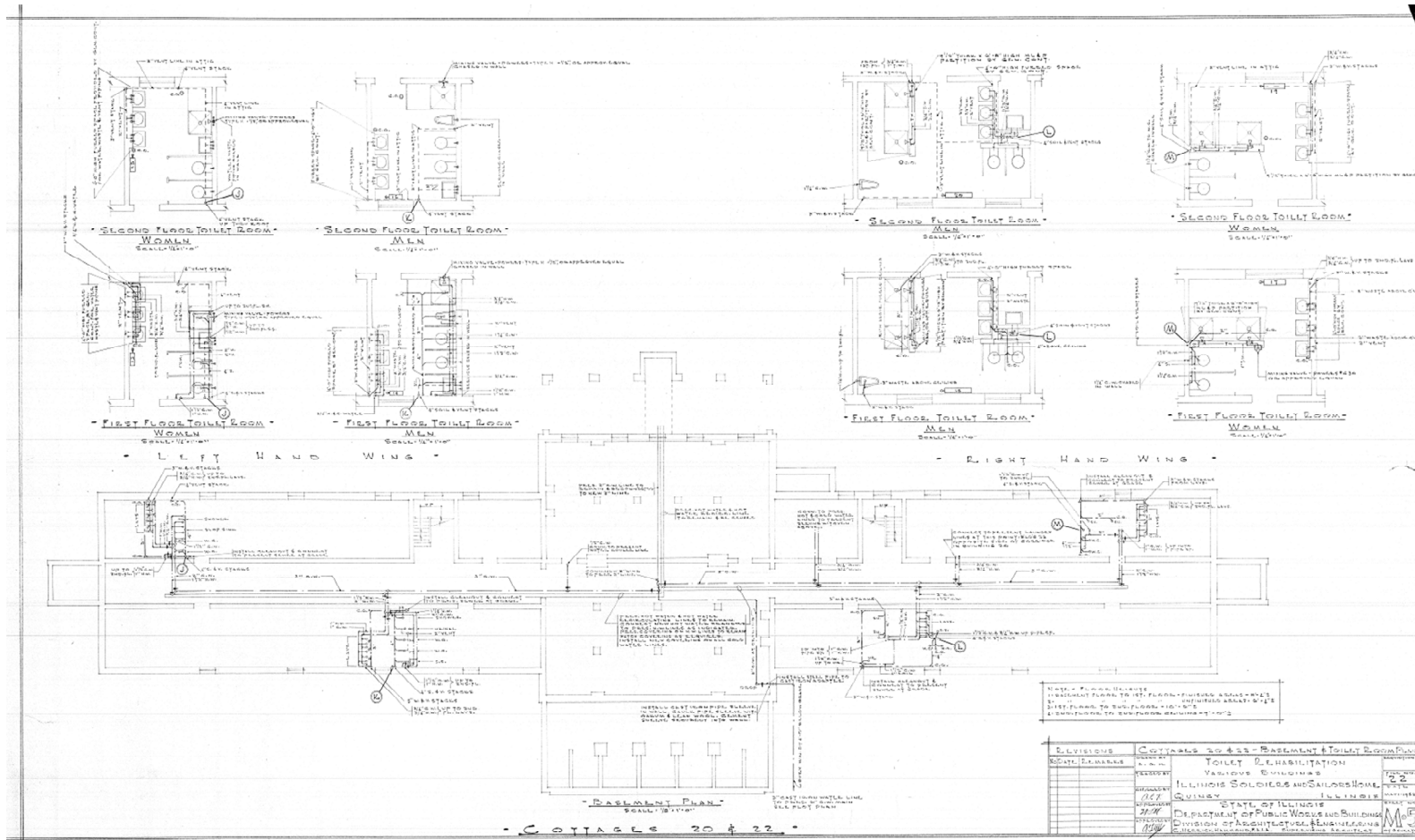
**Cottages 3, 6, 7, 9, 10 – Basement & toilet Room Plans – Diagrams: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors’ Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-2; May 1, 1952).**



**Cottages 12 & 16 – Basement & Toilet Room Plans-Diagrams: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors’ Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).**

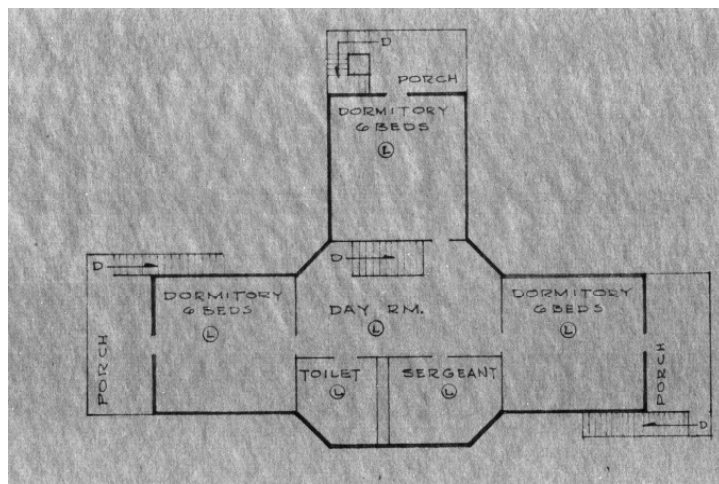
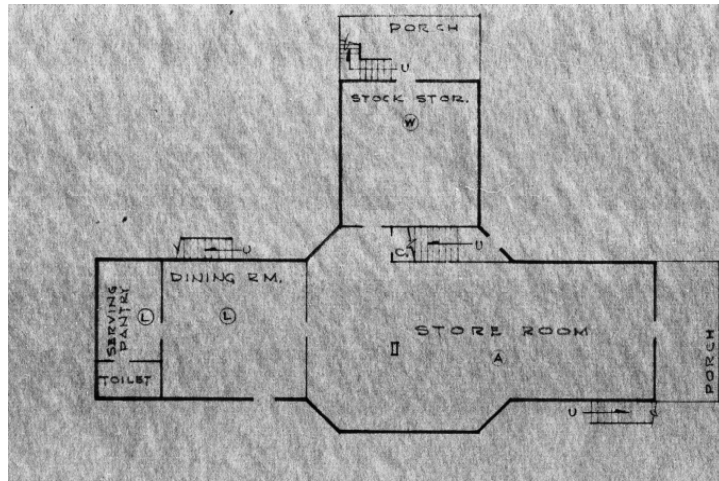


Cottages 17, 18, 19 – Basement & Toilet Room Plans – Diagrams: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors’ Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).



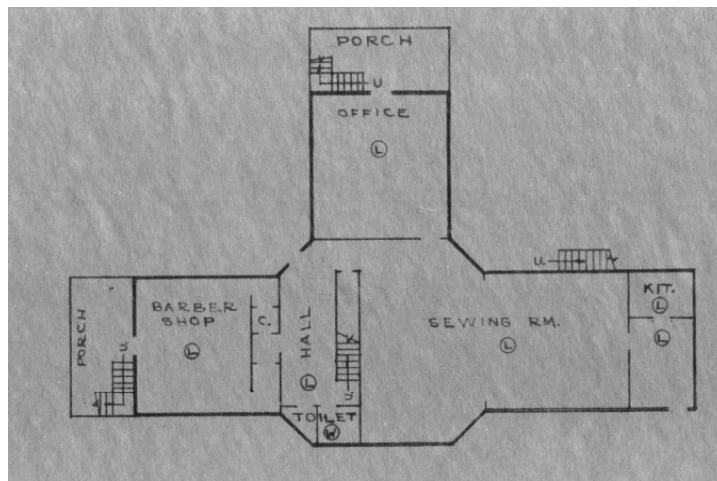
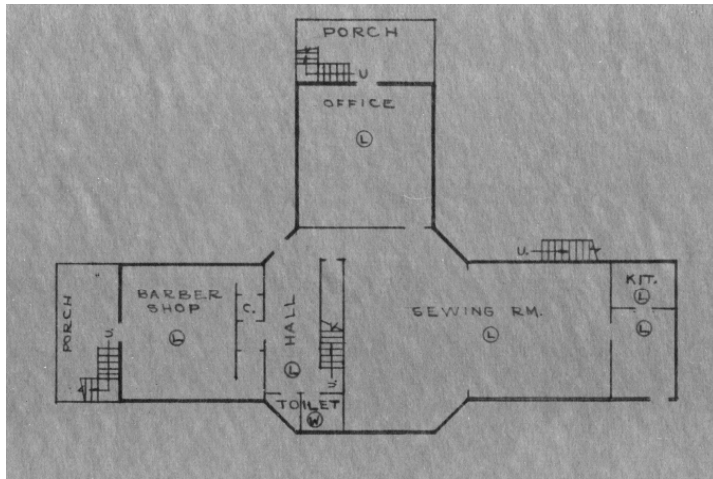
**Cottages 20 & 22 – Basement & Toilet Room Plans: Toilet Rehabilitation, Various Buildings, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors’ Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. M-1; May 1, 1952).**



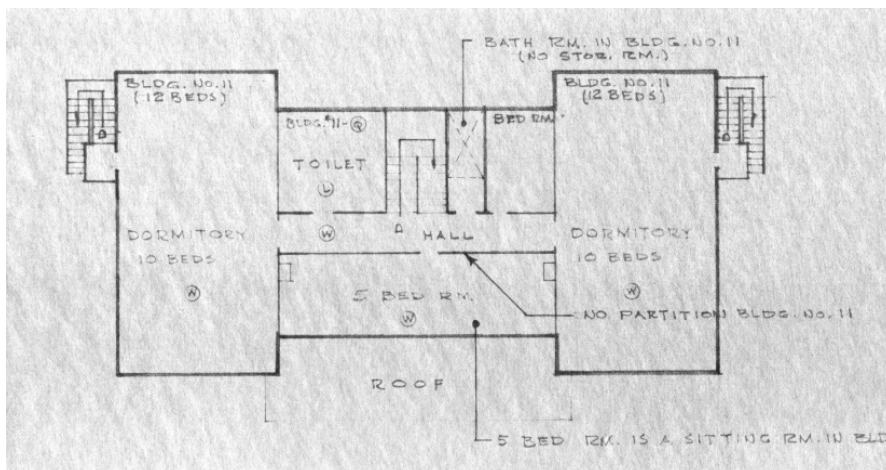
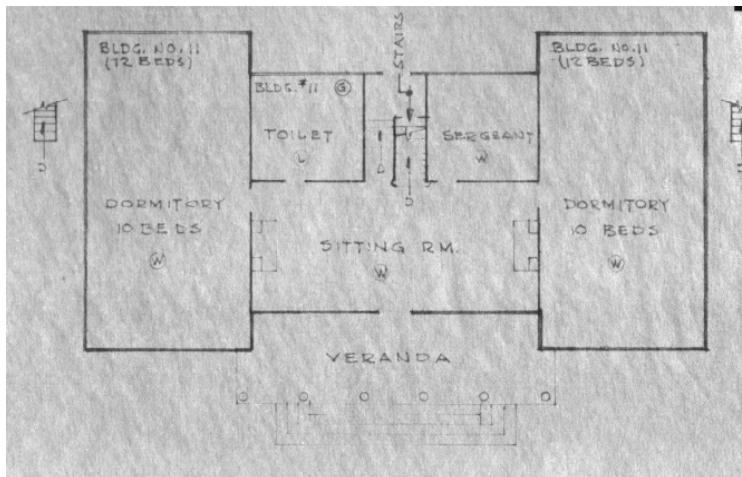


**Cottage No. 1, circa 1956, when it was serving as the “Home Store.” Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.**

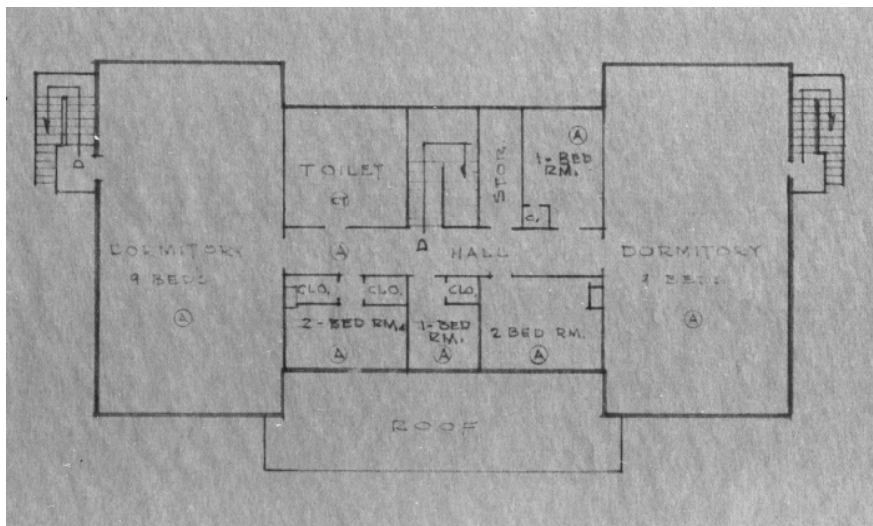
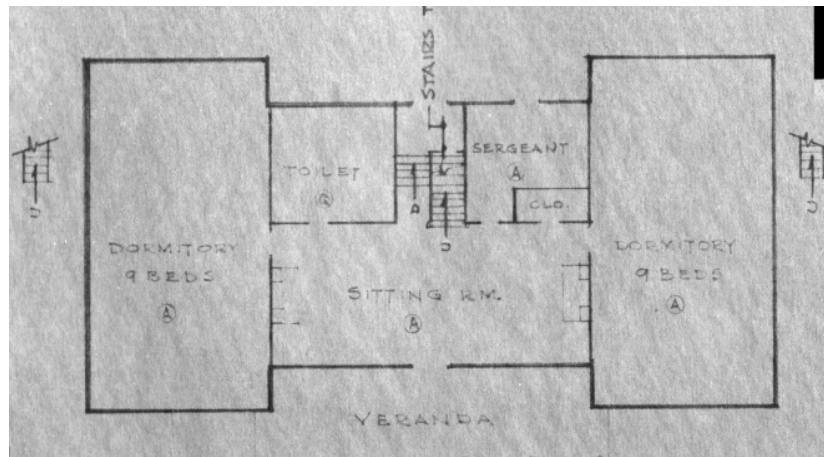
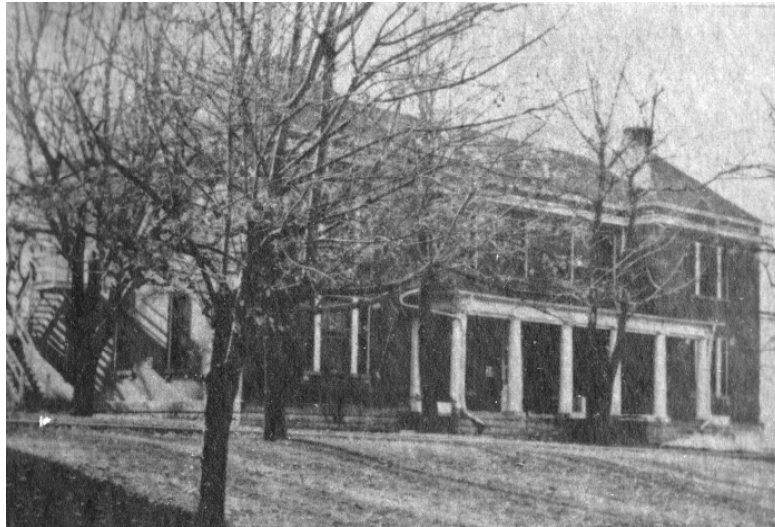




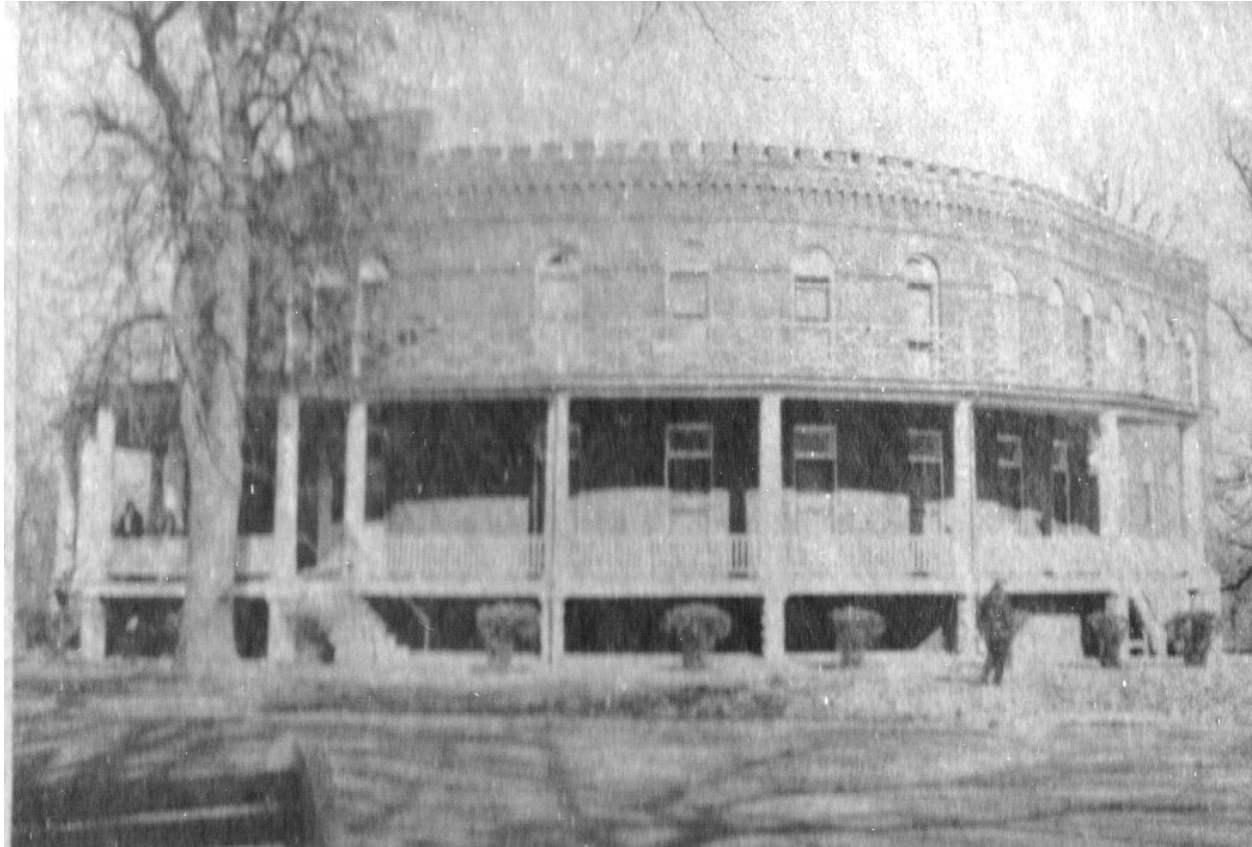
**Building No. 5, circa 1956. Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.**



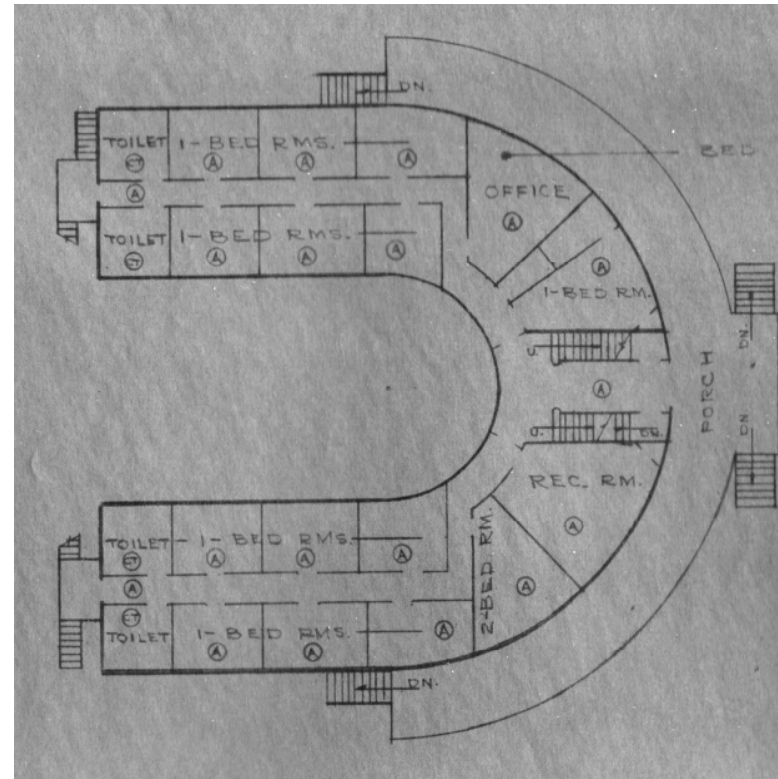
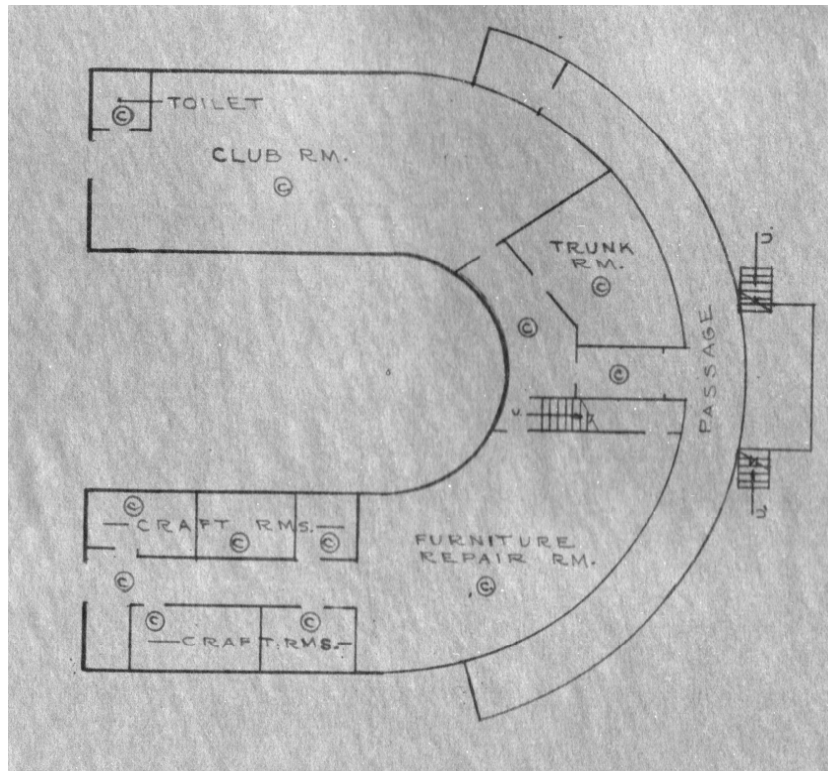
**Cottage No. 16, constructed in 1905-1906, showing conditions circa 1956. Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.**



Cottage No. 21 (Fogg Barracks), constructed in 1905-1906, showing conditions circa 1956. Top: Photograph. Middle: First floor plan. Bottom: Second floor plan.

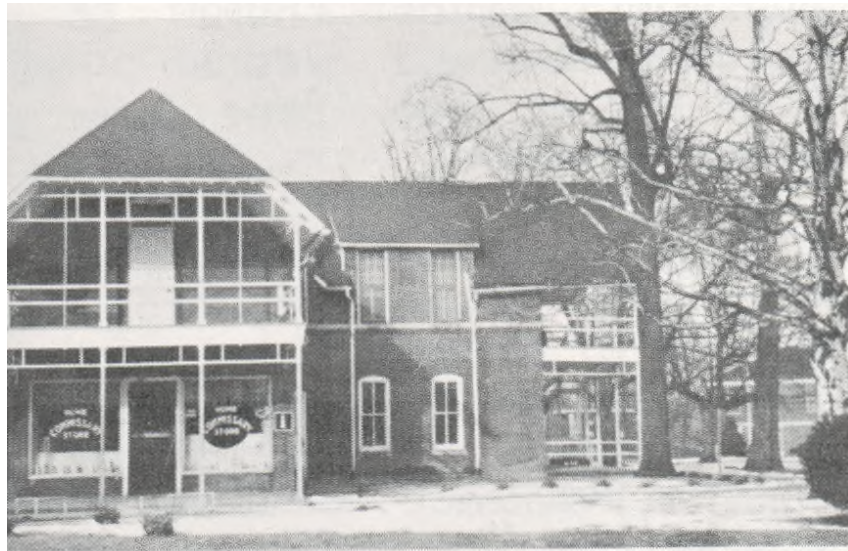


**View of the Hospital Annex, circa 1956. This unique horseshoe-shaped building was constructed between 1894 and 1896.**



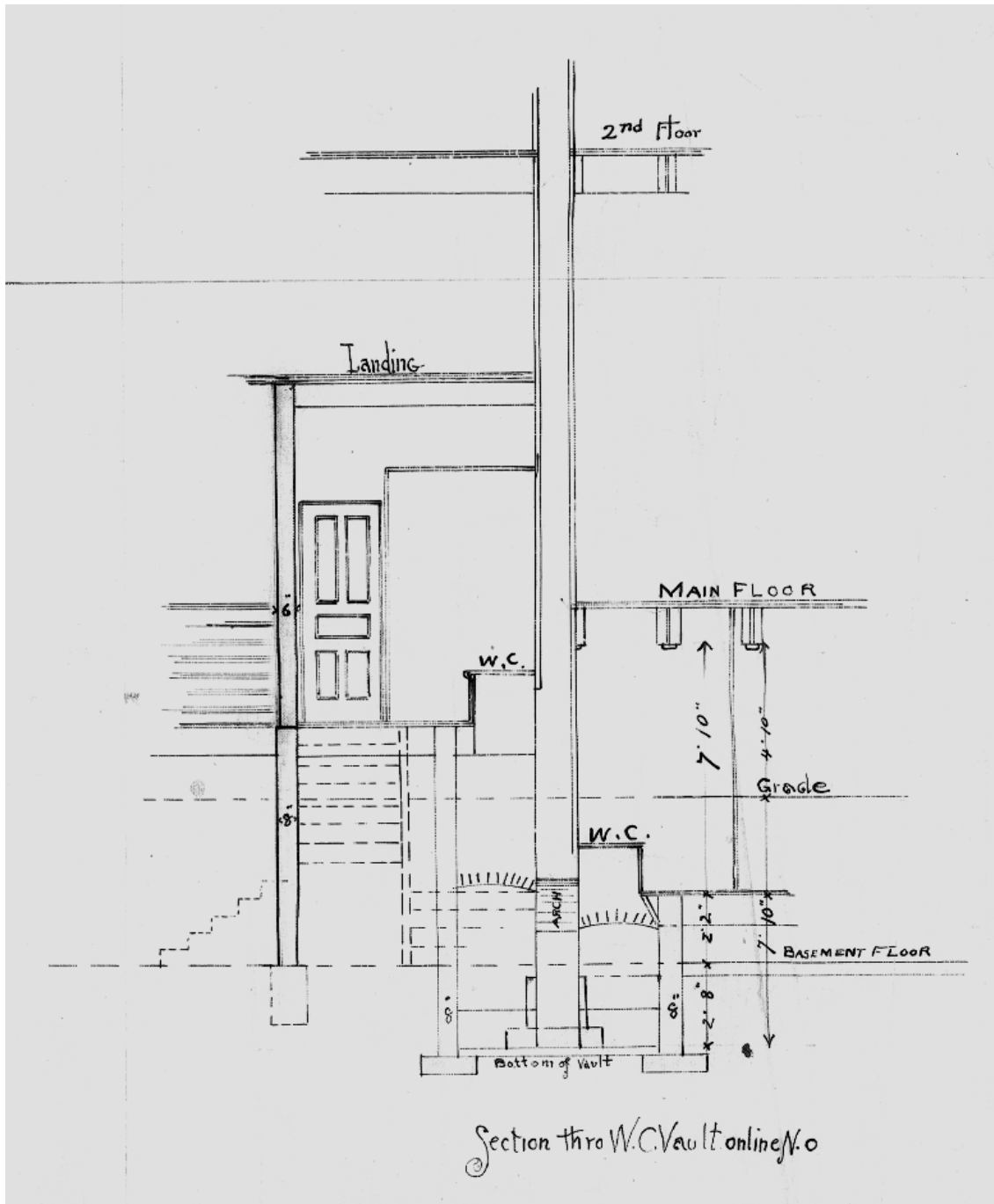
**Floor plans of the Hospital Annex circa 1956, showing first floor (left) and second floor (right).**



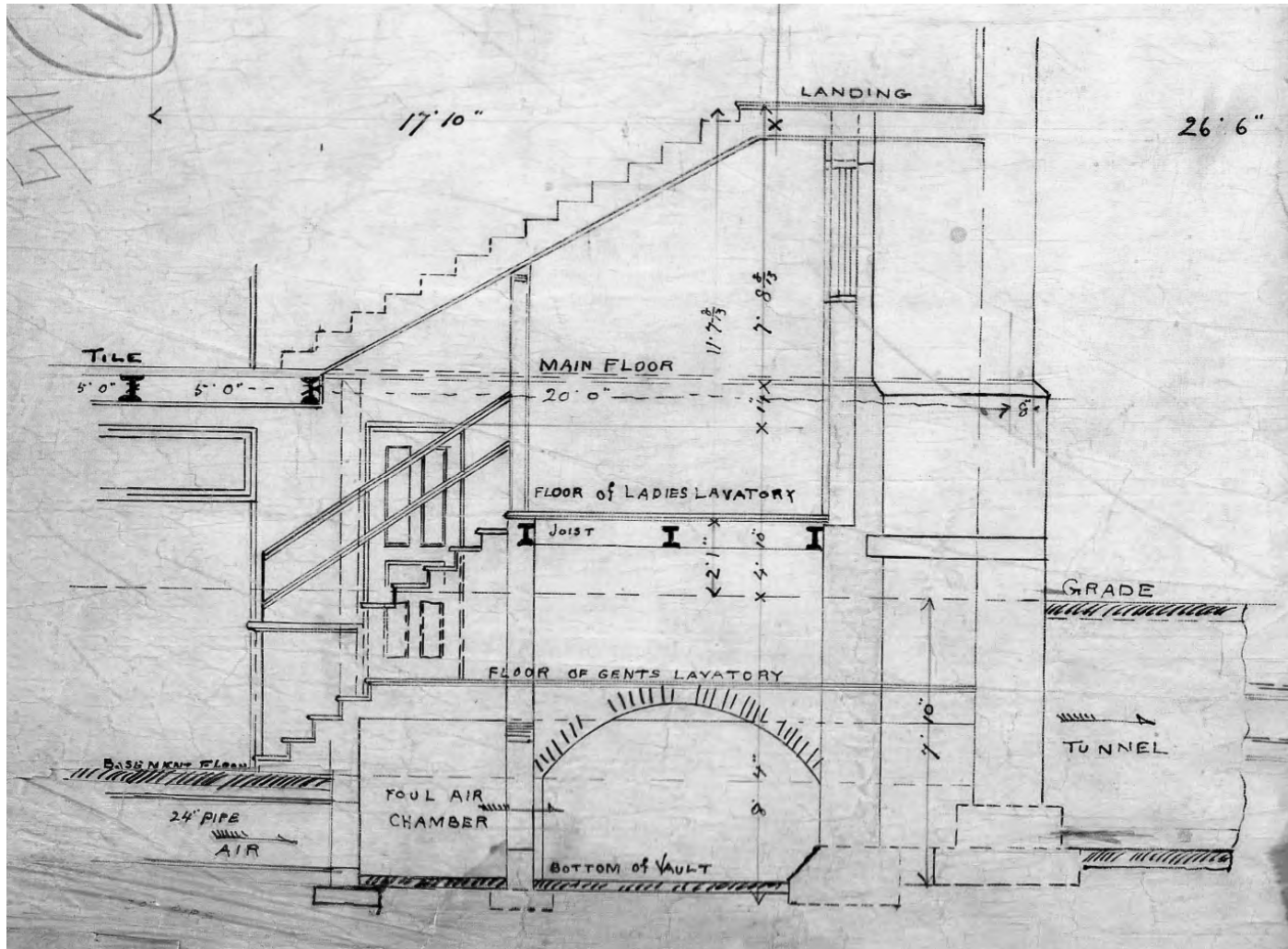


**Photographs of Cottage No. 4 (top) and Cottage No 1. (bottom) in 1971, taken shortly before their demolition. Cottage No. 4 was last used for the Activities Office at the Home, while Cottage No. 1 had served as the “Home Store.”**





Basement detail of Headquarters Building illustrating section through water closet and dry-earth vault (S. M. Randolph 1885).



**Detail of Headquarter's Building plans illustrating sectional view of Water Closet ventilation system designed by S. M. Randolph (1885).**



(No Model.)

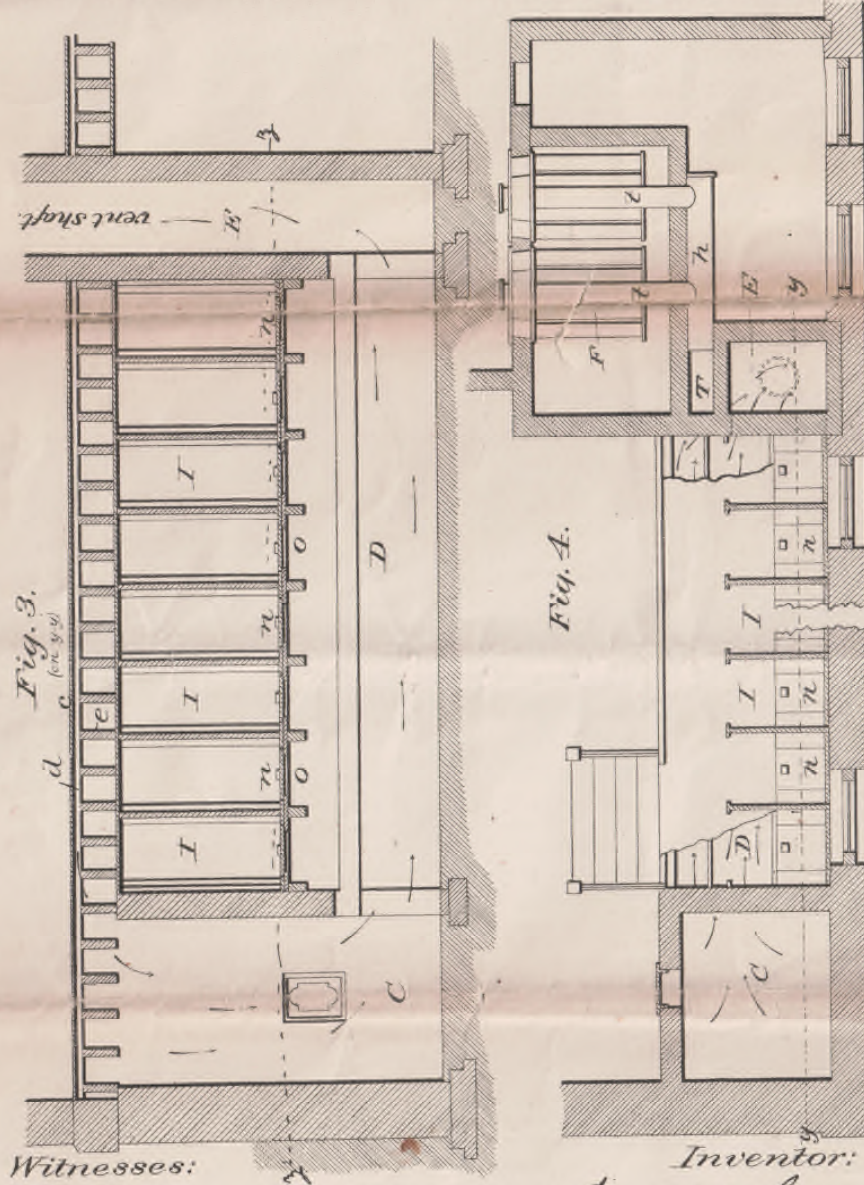
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

I. D. SMEAD.

DRY CLOSET, &c.

No. 314,884.

Patented Mar. 31, 1885.

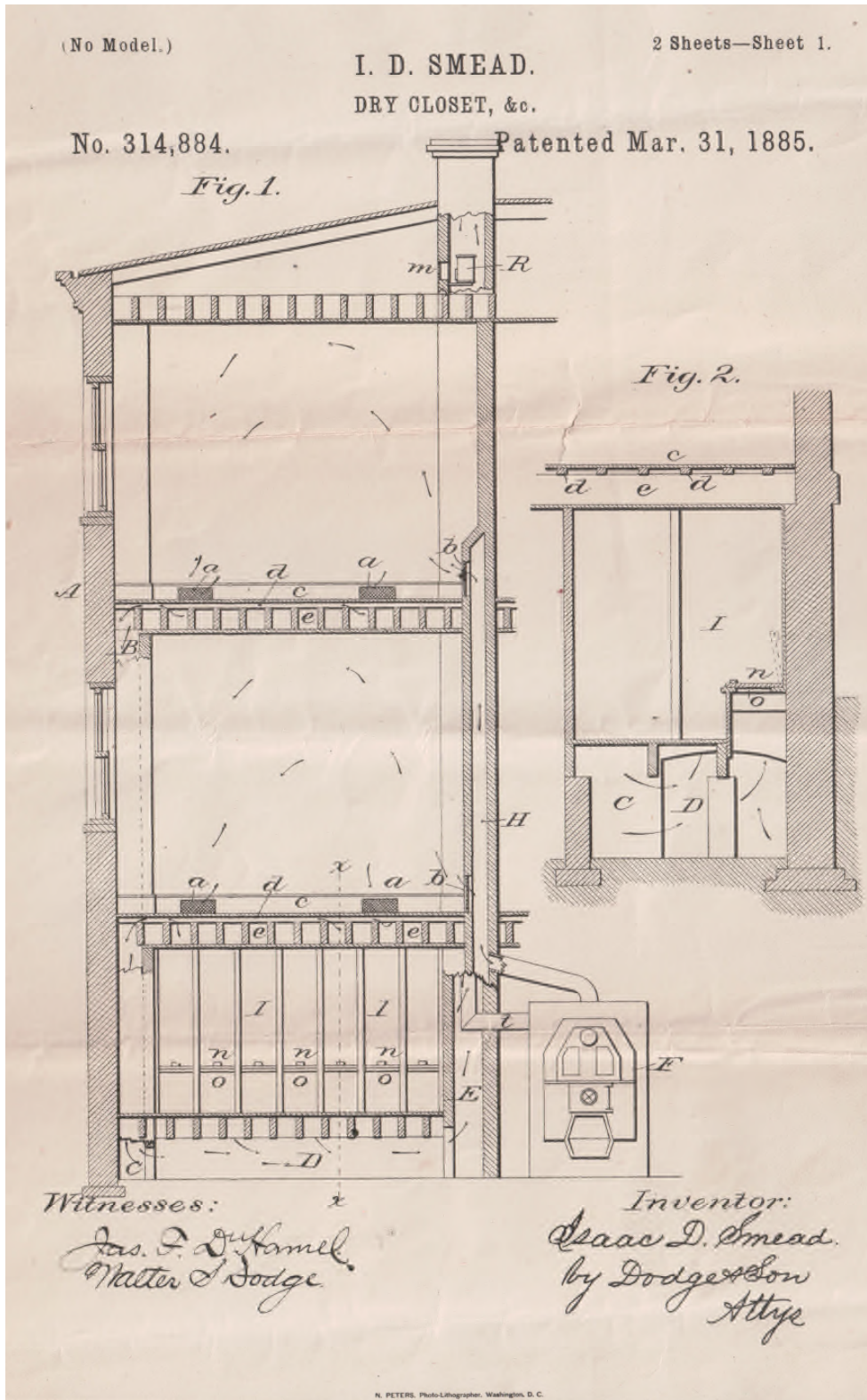


Witnesses:  
*Geo. F. Duhamel*  
*Walter Dodge*

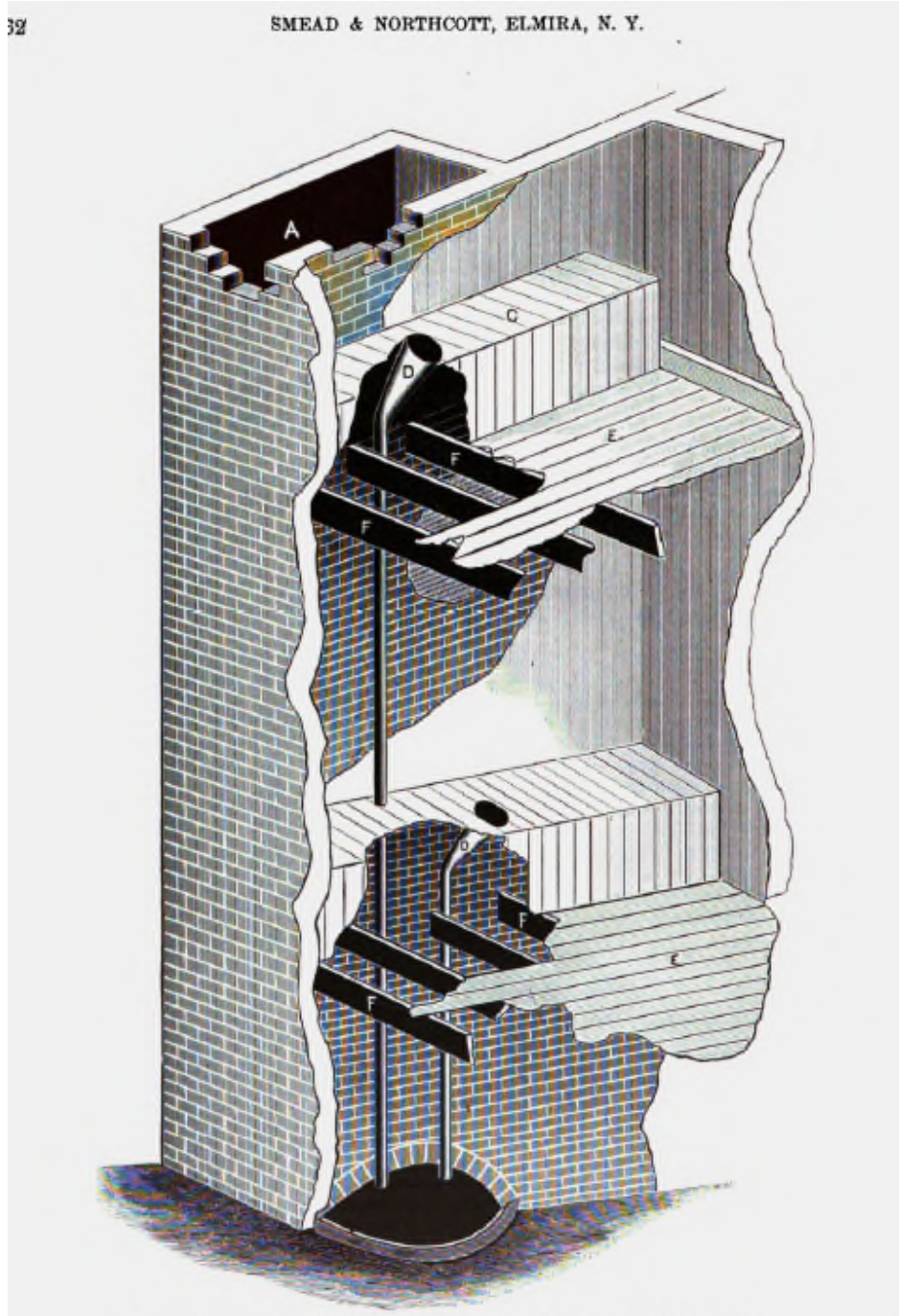
Inventor:  
*Isaac D. Smead,*  
*by Dodgerson*  
*Atty.*

Plan view detail of Isaac D. Smead's ventilation system, as depicted in his patent application (1885).



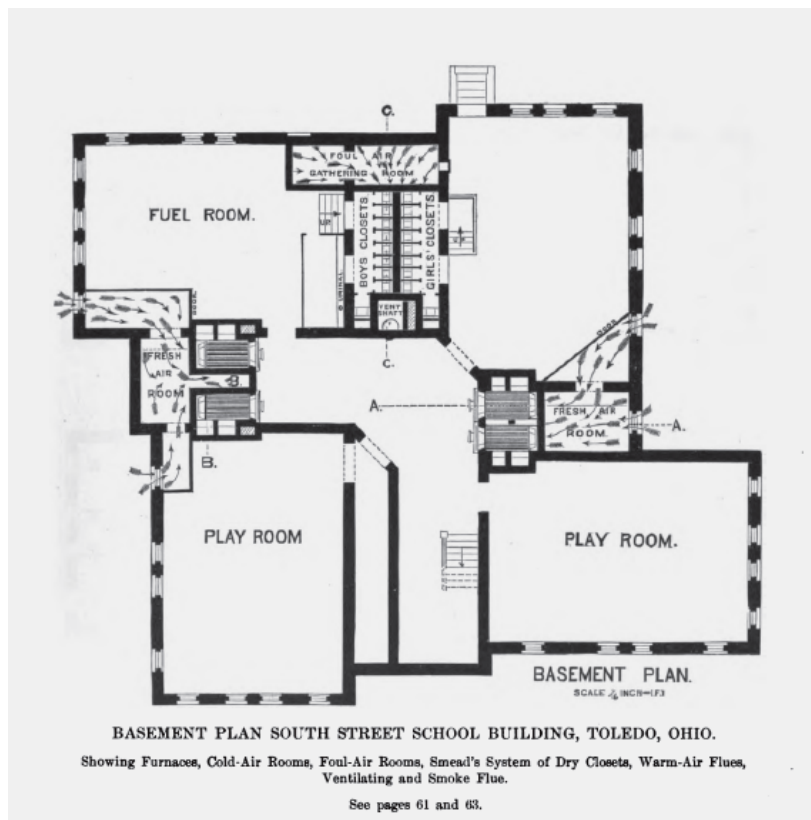
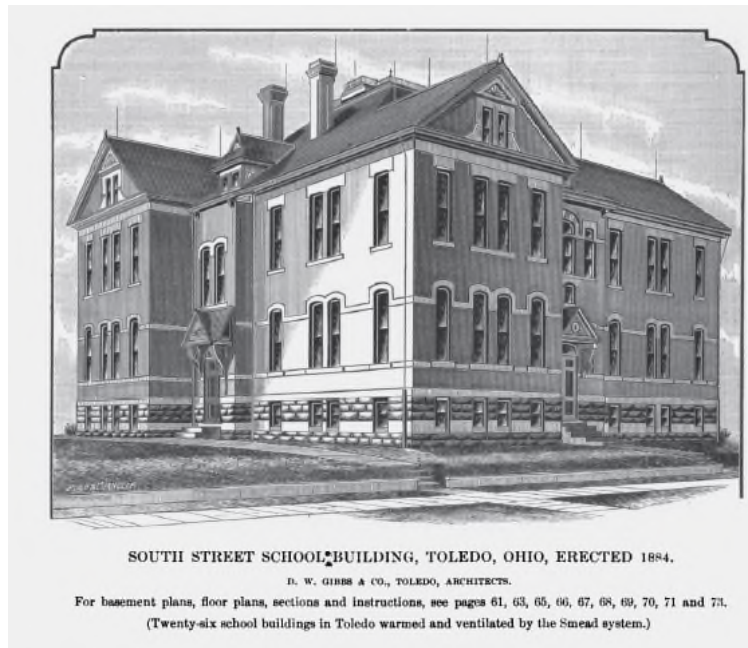


Sectional view detail of Smead's ventilation system, as depicted in his patent application (1885).

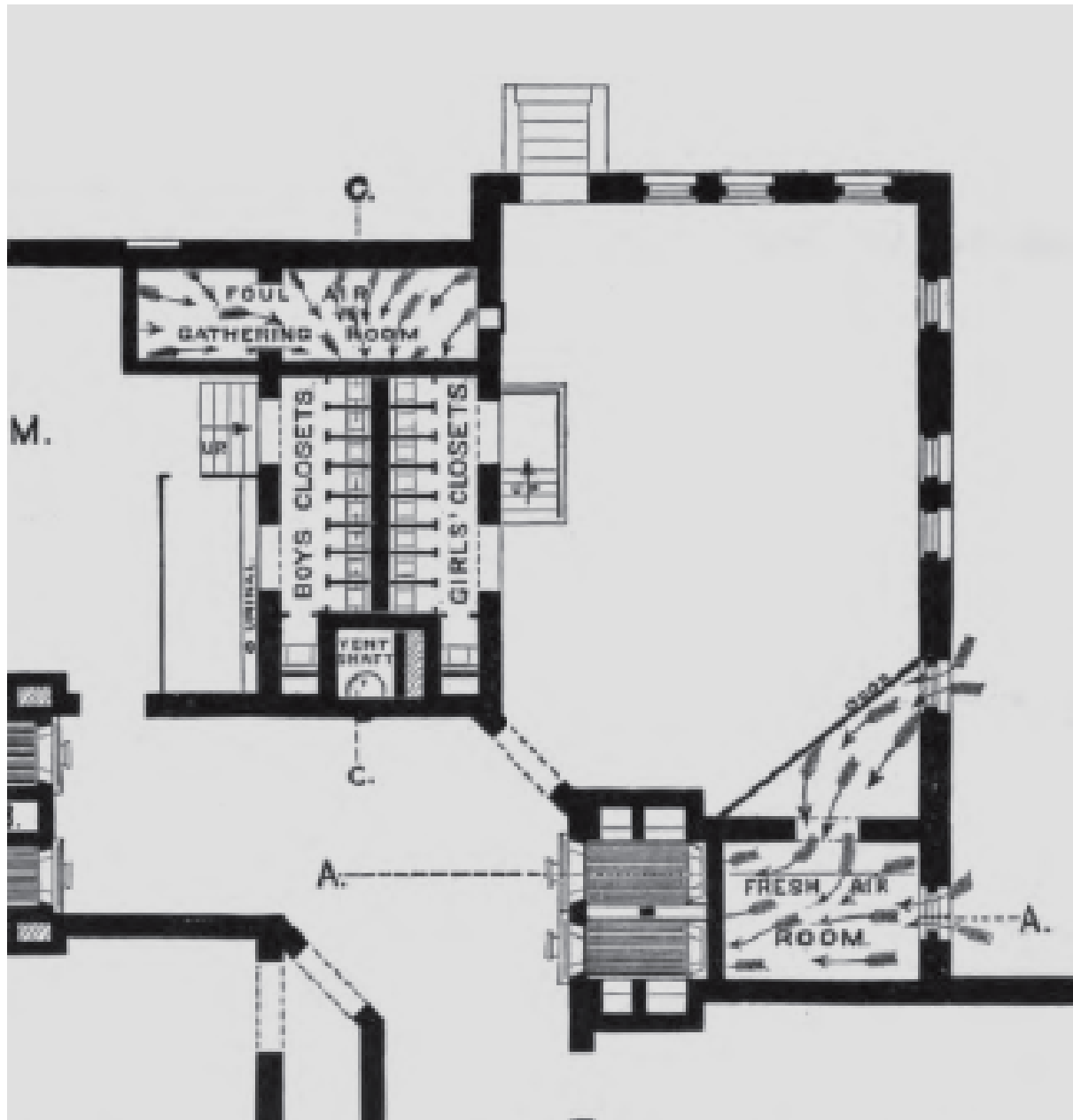


The Dry Closet as depicted by Henry Ruttan, and reproduced in Smead (1889).

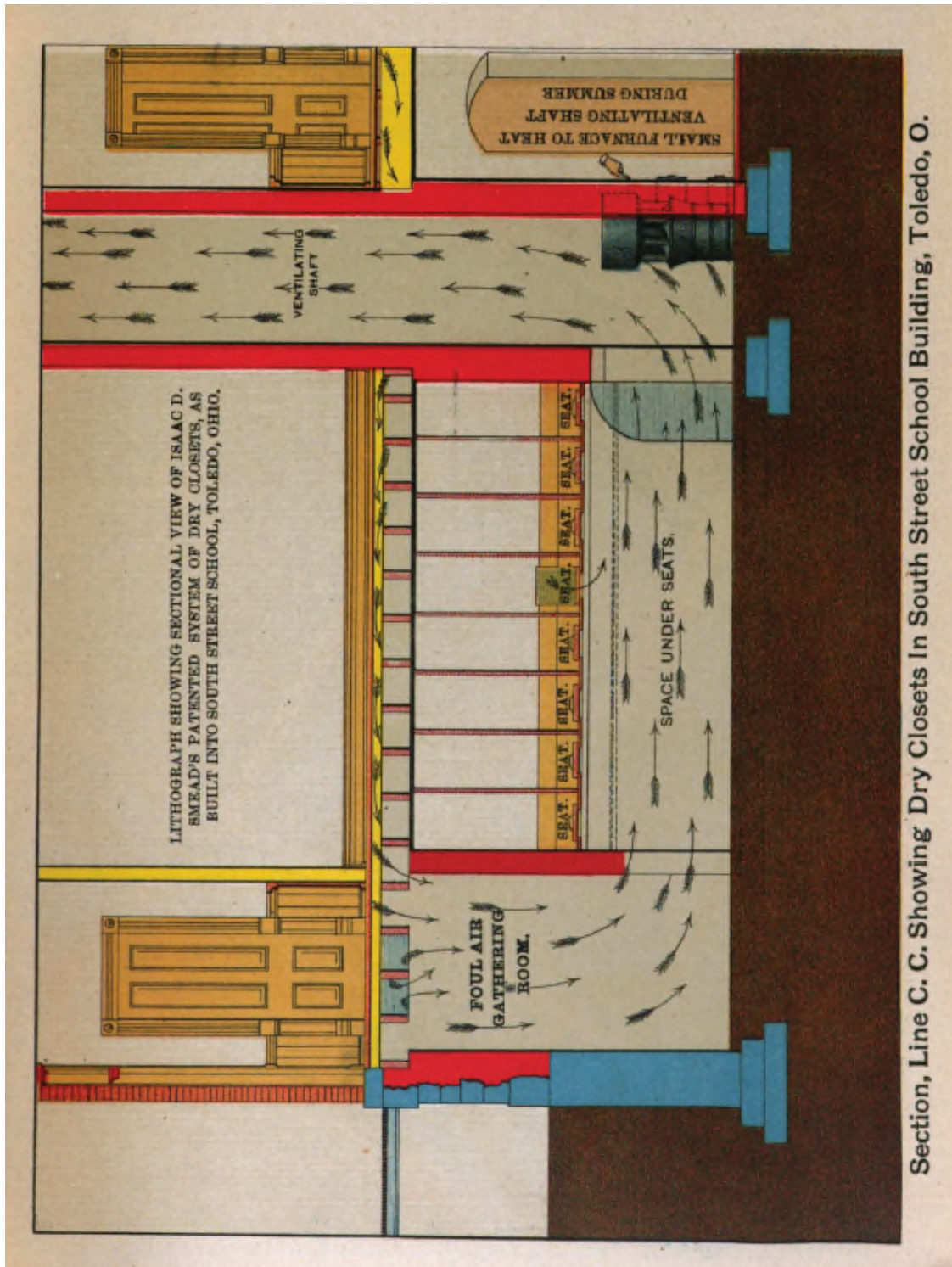




**Basement dry earth closets designed by Smead and in use at the South Street School in Toledo, Ohio, erected in 1884 (Smead 1889).**

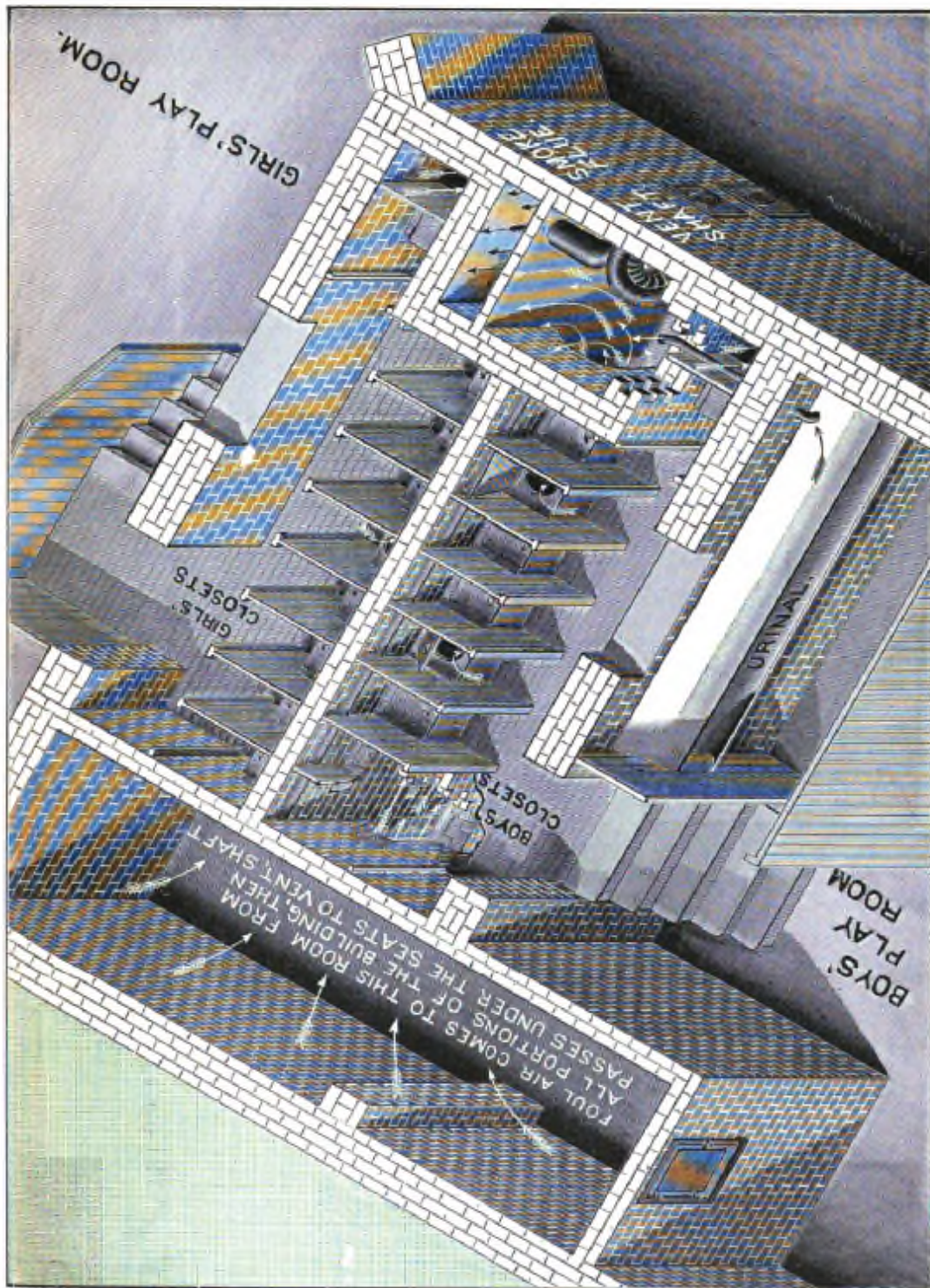


Detail of vented dry-earth closet in use at the South Street School in Toledo, Ohio (from Smead 1889).

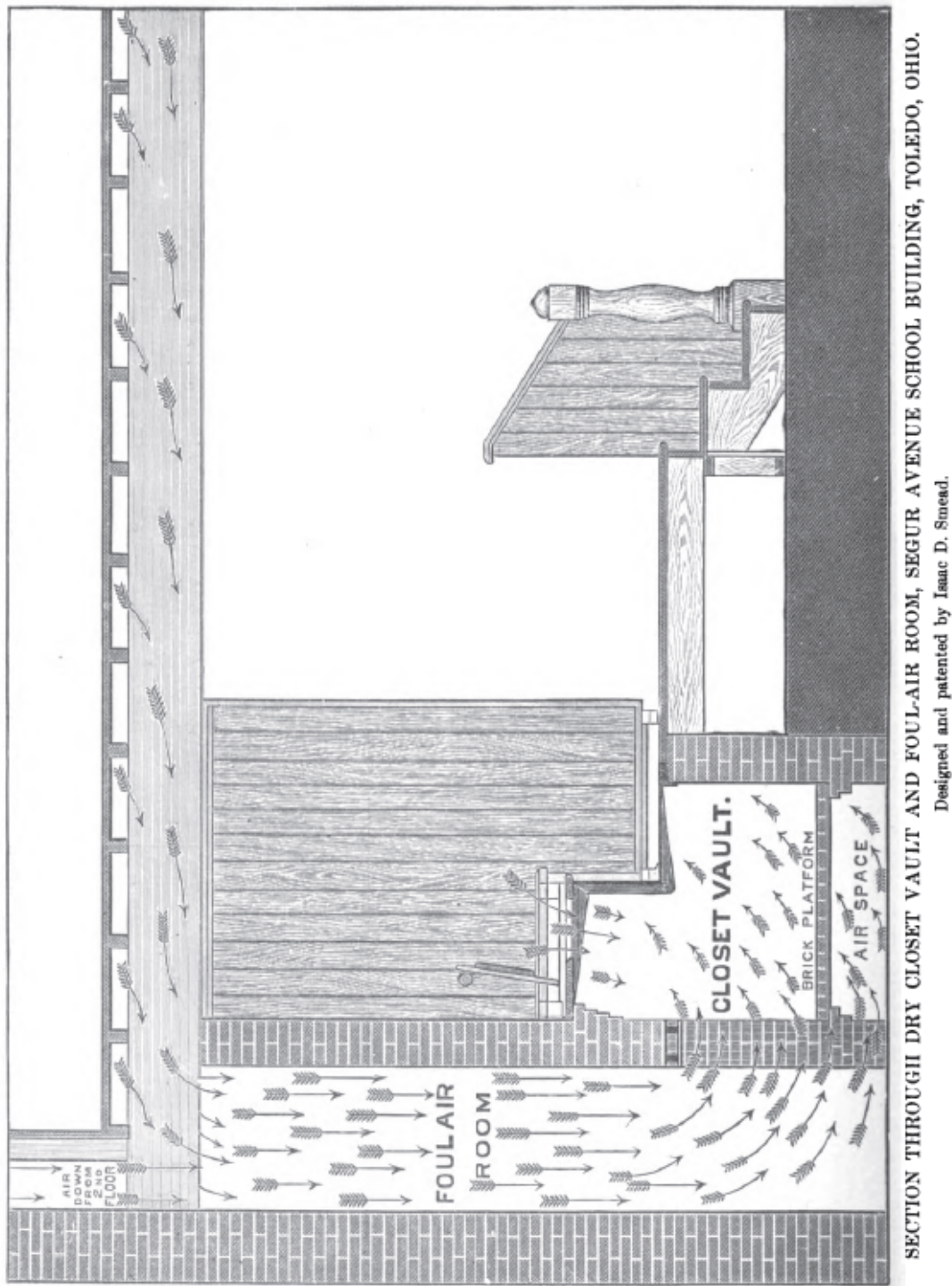


Sectional view of dry earth closets in use at the South Street School, Toledo Ohio (as depicted in Smead 1889).



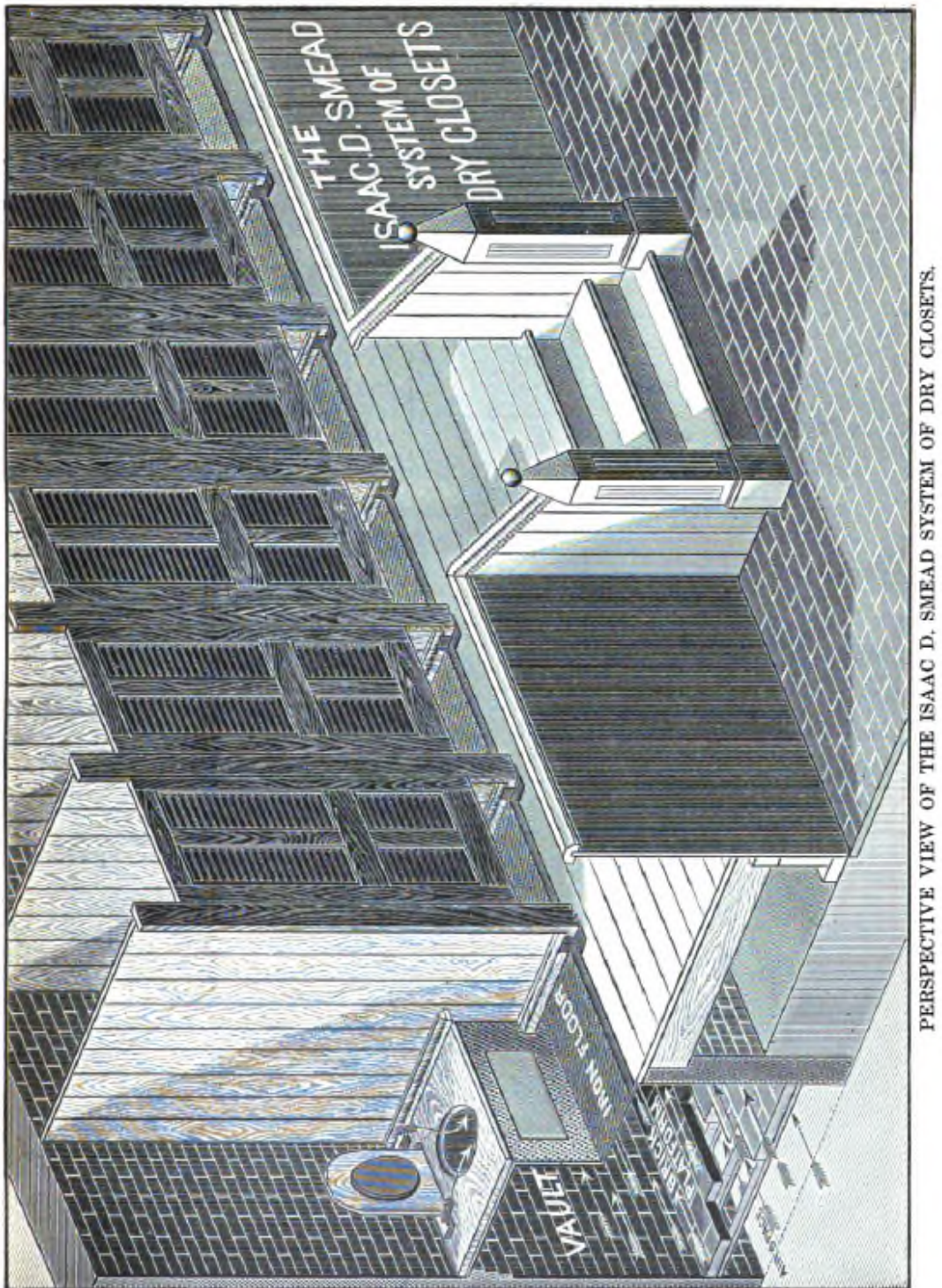


Isometric view of Smead's system of dry closets, as depicted at the South Street School, Toledo, Ohio (Smead 1889).



Section through dry closet vault and foul air room (Smead 1889). Such would have been very similar to the original water closets in use at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home in Quincy.





**Perspective view of the Smead system of dry closets (Smead 1889).**



Building 11/Rowland Barracks  
Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (Illinois Veterans Home)  
1707 North 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
SE1/4, Section 26  
Township 1 South, Range 9 West  
Quincy  
Adams County  
Illinois

IL HABS No. A-2012-1-A

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

by  
Floyd Mansberger  
and  
Christopher Stratton

Fever River Research  
Springfield, IL

Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey  
Illinois Historic Preservation Agency  
1 Old State Capitol Plaza  
Springfield, Illinois 62701

ILLINOIS HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

BUILDING 11/ROWLAND BARRACKS  
ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME (ILLINOIS VETERANS HOME)  
IL HABS No. A-2012-1-A

- Location: Building 11/Rowland Barracks is located on the grounds of the former Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home—now the Illinois Veterans Home—a sprawling facility located at 1707 North 12<sup>th</sup> Street, Quincy, Adams County, Illinois. The facility lies on the north end of Quincy, within the SW1/4 of Section 26 of Township 1 South, Range 9 West (Quincy Township).
- Present Owner: State of Illinois
- Present Occupant: None
- Present Use: Storage
- Statement of Significance: Building 11/Rowland Barracks is a contributing resource to the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home (Illinois Veterans Home), which has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A (social history) and C (architecture). Established in 1886, the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home was charitable institution designed to accommodate elderly, disabled, and/or impoverished Illinois residents who had served in the United States Army and Navy, particularly during the recent Civil War. It represented a state version of National Home for Volunteer Disabled Soldiers (NHDVS), which established multiple branches throughout the North in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Illinois Soldiers and Soldiers and Home owed its foundation in large measure to the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), which enjoyed tremendous political influence during this period. Built in 1905-6, Building 11/Rowland Barracks represents the second-generation of barracks erected the Illinois Soldiers and Soldiers and Home. It followed the original “cottage plan” envisioned for the Home but had improvements over earlier barracks, such as bathrooms on the both floors and metal ceilings. The floor plan also incorporated larger dormitory wards than those preceding it. Building 11/Rowland Barracks is one of the oldest extant cottages at the facility. Long assigned building number “11” at the Home, it received an additional designation—“Rowland Barracks”—in the 1972, being renamed in honor of J.

G. Rowland, who served as the second Superintendent at the Home (1887-1893).

## Part I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

### A. Physical History:

#### 1. Date(s) of Erection:

Construction on the building is believed to have begun in late 1905 and was completed by late summer/early fall of the year following (1906).

#### 2. Architect:

Cottage No. 11/Rowland Barracks designed by Chicago architect Robert Bruce Watson in his capacity as Supervising Architect for the State of Illinois. Born around 1869, Watson served as State Architect under the successive administrations of Governor John R. Tanner (1897-1901) and Richard Yates (1901-1905), and had previously served as City Architect for Chicago under Mayor George B. Swift (1895-1897).<sup>1</sup> In these public capacities, Watson designed multiple buildings in Chicago and around the state. He also appears to have enjoyed a successful private career as well.<sup>2</sup> A 1911 newspaper article notes him as being “well known in club circles and politically” and as “the owner of a large amount of valuable realty.” He also served as a director of the Chicago Athletic Association at this time.<sup>3</sup>

#### 3. Original and Subsequent Owners:

The approximate 140 acres of land on which the original facility was constructed was purchased by E. A. Dudley in 1851. Dudley maintained ownership of the land through 1879, at which time it was transferred to the E. A. Dudley Estate. The Dudley Estate sold the land to the State of Illinois in 1886. This land still is owned by the State of Illinois.

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<sup>1</sup> “Woman Shoots Architect,” *New York Times*, 8 September 1911.

<sup>2</sup> Among the projects Watson is known to have designed in Chicago are a fire department on Jackson Avenue (circa 1897), a public bath (circa 1895-1904), the Kensington Pumping Station (circa 1897), the Central Park Avenue Pumping Station (1900), and the Springfield Avenue Pumping Station (1900). He also was responsible for the design of the Female Infirmary at the Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane in Elgin (1900) (<http://digital-libraries.saic.edu/cdm/search/collection/mqc/searchterm/Watson,%20Robert%20Bruce!watson,%20robert%20bruce/field/all!creato/mode/exact!all/conn/and!and/cosuppress/>).

<sup>3</sup> “Woman Shoots Architect,” *New York Times*, 8 September 1911. This article discusses a September 7, 1911 incident in Chicago in which Robert Bruce Watson was shot by Mrs. H. B. Coney. Watson and Coney allegedly were former lovers, and Coney was distraught over Watson ending the relationship and refusing to see her. Watson was shot twice but survived.

4. Builders, Contractors, Suppliers:

The specific builders, contractors, and suppliers involved in the construction of the building have not been identified.

5. Original Plans:

Original plans exist for Building 11 and its two sister cottages (Buildings 16 and 21). The cottages were to be identical to one another, and hence the plans are generic in character—being used for all three buildings—as opposed to being specific to Building 11. Five sheets of drawings on vellum exist, illustrating the basement, first and second floors, as well as side, front, and end elevations. Several sections and various interior details are incorporated into these sheets. These are dated September 15, 1905 (see Figures 1 through 7). Plans illustrating later modifications to Building 11 are lacking, though some idea of the nature and date of these changes can be derived from plans that do exist for Building 21.

6. Alterations and Additions:

Building has witnessed relatively little change through time in respect to its floor plan. The basic room layout remains the same, though room function did change over time in some instances. The most noticeable alteration on the exterior of the building is the addition of two fire escapes on the north and south ends of the building to provide a second exit from the upper floor. The date of installation for the fire escapes is not known, though they appear to have been present by 1921—based on a set of floor plans of this date for Building 21, Building 11's sister cottage. At some point, the upper-story window openings the fire escapes were aligned to were converted into doorways. Plans for Building 21 suggest that the window-to-door conversion occurred in a separate episode, between 1921 and 1946.<sup>4</sup> One interior modification made to the building involved the enclosure of large opening between the original serving and dining rooms through which food formerly was served to residents.

B. Historical Context:

By 1905, enrollment at the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home has risen to a level where the facility's residential units were overcrowded. Enrollment during the winter of 1904-1905 peaked at 2,035, 1700 of whom were present on average. Yet, the maximum number of beds available Home at this time was 1,747. This capacity stated was nearly double that in 1889, even though the number of cottages had remained unchanged during the interim. No new residential units had been constructed since the 'Old Mens' Cottage

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<sup>4</sup> The timeframe for the fire escapes additions/alterations is based on two sets of floor plans for Building 21 (Fogg Barracks)—Building 11's sister cottage—which are dated 1921 and 1946. There is an absence of post-construction floor plans for Building 11, presumably due to the limited changes made to the building.

(Building 12) in 1888-1889, and while additional bed space had been added though the steady expansion of the hospital in the 1890s, more living quarters clearly were required for non-convalescent residents. The seventeen cottages present in 1905 were said to have provided bed space for 1,225; this count was considerably higher than 750-825 men the cottages were said to have held “when crowded” back in 1889. The hospital had space for 427 men and its annex another ninety-five in 1905.<sup>5</sup>

Faced with this situation, Superintendent William Somerville requested the funding to construct two new cottages at the Home. The State ultimately approved these funds, but the scope of the project was broadened beyond what Somerville envisioned. On August 7, 1905, the *Quincy Daily Journal* reported that two new cottages were planned for the Home. The paper reported that, “Each [cottage] will be 104 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a height of 22 feet to the eaves. There will be two stories to each building, the lower having a height of 12 feet and the second a height of 10 feet. The lavatories and toilet rooms will be more modern and convenient than those now in use in the home.” While accurate on some points, this article was in error in respect to the dimensions of the cottages as well as the number to be built. Superintendent Somerville had asked for two cottages and was rather chagrined to find that the State had appropriated money for a *third* while failing to fund other projects he considered of equal or greater importance (an opinion stated quite forcefully in his next *Biennial Report*). Nevertheless, three new cottages would be built, ultimately being designated as Buildings/Cottages 11, 16, and 21.

State Architect Robert Bruce Watson was responsible for design of the new cottages. Two of them—Buildings 11 and 21—were to be identical to one another. They were to be two-story, brick, cross-hipped, I-shaped buildings with mirrored end wings and a central connecting wing. Although larger than the first-generation of cottages at the Home, Buildings 11 and 21 generally followed the existing “cottage plan” in providing dormitories arranged around a common living area for dining and socializing. Each cottage was provided with three dormitories, which were located within the end wings. The dormitories generally were larger than those of the old cottages, but were still modest in size compared to the sprawling barracks present at such facilities as the Danville, NHVDS. Like the old cottages, Buildings 11 and 21 had their own serving and dining rooms. Large sitting rooms were present on both floors of the connecting wing. One major improvement over the old cottages was the presence of plumbed bathrooms on each floor (in contrast to the interior privies used in the old cottages). Less emphasis also was placed on porch space. Whereas the old cottages were provided with a multiple of multi-story porches directly accessible from the living quarters, Buildings 11 and 21 had a single porch—one very spacious in own right but only accessible from the first-floor sitting room. Watson’s design for Buildings 11 and 21 thus represented both a continuum and a departure from those used on the first generation of cottages at the home. For the exteriors, Watson adopted a decorative scheme influenced by Colonial

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<sup>5</sup> 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), pp. 306-307.



and Classical Revival architecture, two styles he was comfortable with and had used on earlier projects.

Building 16 was to be larger than the two other cottages, while emulating them stylistically. Original design plans called for it to have a two-story, main block with an I-shaped footprint, measuring 41'-4"x100'-8" (thus making it 20' longer than Buildings 11 and 21). In addition, it was to have a single-story rear wing measuring 21'-6"x46'-0", as well as a partial basement beneath it—two features notably absent from Buildings 11 and 21. Unfortunately, the only floor plans known to exist for Building 16 are for just the basement/foundation level. Plans for the first and second floors are missing. However, there is good reason to believe that the interior layout followed that employed in Buildings 11 and 21, with the possible exception of there being four dormitories (two per floor in each end wing), as opposed to three. The rear wing likely served as a dining room, thus making an extra dormitory possible in the main block. A shower room (equipped with six showers) and a dressing room were to be located in the basement. There remains some question as to whether Building 16 was built according to these original design plans, or whether in the end it was constructed along the same lines as Buildings 11 and 21. Historic photographs of Building 16 are lacking, but the fact that none of the site plans for the Home show Building 16 with a rear wing suggests that the latter may have been true.

In respect to location, Building 11 was fitted into the eastern side of the "cottage circle", being sandwiched in between first-generation Cottages 7, 9 and 13. Building 16 was placed on the western side of circle, to the north of the existing line of cottages. Similarly, Building 21 extended the existing line of buildings on the north side of the circle.

An article published in the *Quincy Daily Journal* on September 29, 1906 provides some description of the new cottages: "The interior arrangements of the new cottages are far superior to any of the old ones or that of cottage 12. The latter cottage was considered to be the best equipped of any in the Home before the new ones were built. But now it looks gloomy and uninviting to those who admire the up-to-date buildings." Specifically discussing Cottage 16, the article further states that it has fifty-three beds and "all the old boys take their meals at the first table."<sup>6</sup>

With time, the increasing age and varied medical conditions of the residents at the Home necessitated certain modifications in the cottages. Building 21, for instance, underwent a major remodeling circa 1921 in order accommodate residents suffering from cancer and contagious disease, and possibly insane residents as well. On the first floor of the building, the original dining room was converted into a dormitory, and the serving room on this level was partitioned and reduced in size in order to allow the installation of a bathroom on one side. This bathroom was directly accessible from the newly converted dormitory, thus providing convenience and privacy to its occupants. Similarly, a new doorway was cut in between the other dormitory on the first floor and the pre-existing

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<sup>6</sup> *Quincy Daily Journal*, 29 September 1906.

bathroom. The reduced serving room continued in its old capacity, but food service was redirected to the original sitting room, which became the new dining room. The loss of the sitting room was compensated for by the conversion of formerly open front porch into an enclosed “sun parlor.” Radiators were installed on the porch and two new doorways were cut in to allow direct access to it from adjoining dormitory rooms. More significant changes were made on the second floor of Building 21 at this time. Here, the room originally assigned to non-commissioned officers was turned into a separate serving room for second-floor residents, and a dumb waiter was installed between it and the first-floor serving room. The second-floor sitting room was partitioned up to provide a dining room, two attendant’s rooms, and a connecting corridor. The original linen closet on the second floor was converted into a bathroom for the attendants, whose presence likely was constant due to the patients’ needs. One of the upper-story dormitories designated as a “contagious ward” and had a new doorway cut into the common wall between it and the original bathroom. The other dormitory was to be used as a “cancer ward” and had a new bathroom and linen closet framed out within one of it. The floor plans for the 1921 remodeling do not indicate that first-floor dormitory rooms were to be used to house a particular class of resident (simply labeling them as “dormitory”). However, an initial sketch of the proposed remodeling, drawn on the original floor plans for Building 21, show that the first-floor dormitories were considered for use as “insane wards” (at least initially).

Building 11 never experienced a major remodeling of sort Building 21 went through, which suggests that the former continued to be occupied by residents capable of caring for themselves and daily needs. Several changes were made to Building 11 during the early-to-middle twentieth century, but these were fairly modest in scope. Once such alteration was the installation of fire escapes on the north and south ends of the building. This was done as a safety measure to provide an alternative exit for residents on the second floor. Another change was the enclosure of the opening between the original serving room and dining room; this was related to the discontinuance of food service within the building, which may have occurred in 1935, following the completion of Smith Hall (which thereafter served as a central dining facility).

Occupation of Building 11 may have been intermittent in the middle 1960s, considering that Company 11 submitted no reports to the *Bugle* from mid-1964 to April 1968. The April 1969 *Bugle* included a report on Company 11, prepared by Martin Ryan, which mentions that, “The boys in Cottage 11 are all fine after the hard winter we had along with the flu.”<sup>7</sup>

Reports on Company 11 continue into 1972 but disappear from the *Soldiers Home Bugle* after that. It’s possible that the building ceased being used for residential purposes after the completion of the adjacent Kent Infirmary in 1972. Building 11 later was used as a wood shop by Home residents. A local Boy Scouts troop also used one of the former dormitory rooms for various craft/hobby projects. The building has sat unused for some time.

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<sup>7</sup> Martin Ryan, “Company 11,” *Soldiers Home Bugle* Vol. 16, No. 12 (April 1969): 6.

## Part II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

### A. General Statement:

Building 11/Rowland Barracks is relatively large, two-story, brick, building with an I-shaped footprint and a cross-hipped roof. The building's distinctive footprint is composed of two end wings (on the north and west) and a center connecting wing. One of the most prominent features on the building is the front entrance porch with its eight Tuscan columns. The porch displays strong Colonial and Classical Revival influences, as do the eight dormers that punctuate the roofline.

### B. Description of Exterior:

#### 1. Overall Dimensions:

The building measures 80'-2" (north/south) by 40'-10-1/2" (east/west) overall. These dimensions are several inches larger than those called for by the architectural drawings (40'-8"x80'-2"). The discrepancy is small enough to assume that it resulted from contractor/builder error as opposed to a revision of the original architectural plans.

#### 2. Foundations:

The building rests on regularly coursed, rough-cut stone perimeter foundations, which are 1'-5" to 1'-6" thick. Native limestone, obtained from one (or more) of the numerous quarries once operating in and around Quincy, was used. Original design plans called for poured concrete foundations to be employed below grade, but this was not followed (perhaps as a cost concern or do to local stone interests).

#### 3. Walls:

Exterior walls are constructed of red brick laid in a common bond and three courses wide (1'-1" in thickness). Interestingly, no header row was employed on the exterior face. A cut-stone watertable is present on the west (front), north, and south elevations of the buildings. It is 8" tall and has a beveled top edge. Decorative stone banding runs along upper part of the wall, being aligned to the top of the second-story windows. This banding is continuous around the building, with the exception of the rear (east) elevation of central connecting wing. At the corners of the building, the banding is punctuated by larger square blocks with relief in emulation of quoins. Similarly, square stone blocks are present at the upper corners of the door and window openings (with the exception of those on the rear elevation of the connecting wing).

#### 4. Structural System, Framing:

Joists supporting the first floor are nominal-sized 2"x12"s (1-1/2"x11-7/8" actual) yellow pine placed 1'-4" on-center with 1-3/4"x3" bridging between them. The joists were planked with a band saw and edged with circular saw and then surface planed on two sides. The ends of the joists rest directly upon the stone foundations; there is no sill plate present. The joists in the center section are laid north/south and overlap in the middle, where their ends are carried by a 7-1/2"x9-1/2", unsurfaced, band-sawn, yellow pine beam. The beam itself is supported below by four stone piers, measuring 1'-6" square. The floor joists for the second story also are nominal-sized 2"x12's set 1'-4" on center. The ceiling joists on the second floor are nominal-sized 2"x6"s (1-1/2"x5-1/2" actual) with 1'-4" centers. Interior frame walls are constructed with nominal-sized 2"x4"s (1-1/2"x3-1/2" actual).

The building has a cross-hipped roof framed with nominal-sized 2"x6" (1-3/4"x5-3/4" and 1-1/2"x5-1/2" actual) common and jack rafters and doubled-up 1-7/8"x9-1/4" hip rafters. The lower ends of the rafters rest on plate composed of doubled-up 2"x10"s (1-3/4"x9-1/2" actual). The roofs over the end wings have 3/4"x8" ridge boards, while that over the connecting wing has a 2"x8" ridge board. Collar beams, measuring 1-3/4"x5-1/2"-6", are present every fourth rafter. The roof framing is further strengthened by 3/4"x7-3/4" diagonal bracing that extends between the rafters and ceiling joists every fourth rafter. The roof sheathing is 3/4"x7-1/2" planking tightly laid.

5. Porches, Stoops, Balconies, and Bulkheads:

The building has a relatively large, one-story, open porch spanning the front (west) elevation of the connecting wing, being sandwiched between the adjoining north and south wings. The porch measures 40'-0"x11'-9" and has a flat roof supported by six wood Tuscan-style columns and two pilasters. Simplified triglyphs (lacking grooves but with guttae) are present on the entablature, being centered above each column. The ceiling on the porch was never enclosed, leaving the joists exposed. The lower edge of the joists is beaded for decorative effect. Original construction plans called for a paneled balustrade to run along the porch roof. It is not known whether the balustrade was ever built, but, if so, it has since been removed. The porch has a concrete deck carried by I-beams.

Original construction plans illustrate a frame 5'x11' platform running along the rear (east) side of the connecting wing. This platform was positioned in front of the southern exterior door on this elevation and presumably was associated with the food service function initially integrated into Buildings 11, 16, and 21's design. The construction plans indicate that platform was to be approached by four steps. The grade on this elevation, however, is nearly equal to the door thresholds, which raises the question as to whether such a platform ever was installed on Building 11. One really wasn't necessary, and there is no obvious evidence of the platform having ever been installed. The platform perhaps was an optional

feature provided by the architect, to be installed only if the grade elevation required it.

Two fire escapes also are present on the building, one being located on the east end of the north elevation and the other on the east end of the west elevation. Both are of frame construction and consist of two flights of steps separated by landing at mid-level. Each also has an upper landing, fronting an exit door, whose weight is carried by two steel brackets. The fire escapes represent later additions. They are suspected to have been added circa 1921 (based on plans for Buildings 16 and 21; see Figure 8), though they potentially have been rebuilt since that time.

6. Chimneys:

The building originally had two brick chimneys which have since been removed below the roof line and hence are no longer visible on the exterior. The chimneys were intended to vent fireplaces in a first-floor sitting room. Construction plans called for the upper extent of the chimneys to have corbelled brickwork, thus emulating those present on the earlier generation of cottages at the Home. The chimney stacks are still visible within the attic, where they measure 1'-10"x2'-2-3/4".

7. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors:

The building has three exterior doorways on its first floor. One of these is located on the west elevation, being approached via the front porch, and serves formal entrance to the building. This entrance has a 4'-0"-wide rough opening with a flat steel lintel and is equipped with 3'-8"x7'-6" sash door (original to the building), with a transom window above.

Two exterior doorways are present on the east (or rear) elevation. In contrast to the front entrance (with its flat steel lintel), both of these openings are segmental arched and have triple-rowlock brick lintels. One door is centered within the elevation and serves as the rear entrance to the building. It has a 4'-0"-wide rough opening and a 3'-8"x7'-6" sash door. The second doorway is positioned farther south on the elevation and has a 3'-2"x7'-6" sash door. The latter entrance accesses a room originally used for food service, and it was through here that the food carts would enter the building.

There also are two exterior entrances on the upper floor of the building. These are located on the north and south elevations and represent original window openings converted to doorways after the fire escapes were installed. Both have transoms above them.

b. Windows and Shutters:

The window openings in the building are symmetrically arranged and stacked, but there is some variability in respect to size and character, depending on location. Most of the window openings on the first and second floors generally have flat steel lintels and cut stone sills with decorative stone blocks below. Those on the east (rear) elevation of the connecting wing, however, are segmental arched and have triple-rowlock brick lintels. The latter openings do have cut stone sills but lack the decorative blocks present on the other window openings.

Starting with the west (front) elevation, the connecting wing has four windows on the first floor and five windows above here; these are 4'-0" wide (rough opening) and have double-sash with four-over-one lights. The north and south wings each have one window per floor on the west elevation. These windows have 8'-0"-wide rough openings and are tripartite in character: a larger central window with double-hung sash and four-over-one lights is flanked by two narrower windows with one-over-one lights. This same type of window is present on the east elevation of the end wings. The north and south elevations of the end wings originally six windows present—three per floor—a number that later was reduced to five when the eastern windows on the upper floor were converted to doorways; the windows here have 4'-0" rough openings and are equipped with double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. The east elevation of the connecting wing has five windows on the first floor, which have 3'-6" wide rough openings and double-hung sash with one-over-one lights. Six windows are present on the second floor of this elevation. Five of the six have 3'-6"-wide rough openings and double-hung sash with four-over-one lights. The sixth window here is much taller than the others due to its placement in respect to an interior stairway and has double-hung sash with one-over-one lights with a fixed sash above.

No window openings are present in the basement, though a number of air vents—supplied with metal grating—are present. The north and south wings have an air vent centrally located on the each of their exterior elevations. Air vents also are present in the north and south ends of the front porch foundations.

8. Roof:

a. Shape, Covering:

The main block of the building has a moderate-sloped, cross-hipped roof covered with composition shingles. There are at least three layers (episodes) of shingles present, all green. Considering that the roof



sheathing is laid tightly together as opposed to gapped (as is typical of wood shingles), the roof may always have been covered with composition shingles.

b. Cornice, Eaves:

The building has close eaves with a metal drip molding at the edge of the roof. Set approximately 2' below the roof edge, however, is a boxed cornice with a built-in gutter. The cornice is 1'-6" deep and is continuous around the building with the exception of the rear (east) elevation of the central connecting wing, where a gutter at the roof edge is present. There are four downspouts present, located at the intersection points of the north and south wings to the connecting wing.

c. Dormers, Cupolas, Towers:

Eight front-gabled, roof dormers are present. The central section of the building has three dormers on the north and south slopes of the roof, while the end sections each has one centered on their respective east and west facing slopes. The dormers measure 3'-6" wide on the exterior and are sheathed with galvanized metal. This material also covers the roofs, which are low pitched and have flared eaves. An ornamental "keystone" is present at the peak of the roof. Each dormer has a single wood sash, which measures 2'x2' and is hinged to function as a hopper window. The sashes have eight lights.

C Description of Interior:

1. Floor Plans:

- a. First Floor: The first floor plan of the building has a relatively simple floor plan, consisting of a one large room in each of the two end wings and multiple rooms arranged linearly within the connecting wing. The front entrance to the building opens into large room (Room 100) measuring 37'-4-1/2"x14'-10".<sup>8</sup> This room extends the full length of the central connecting wing and has fireplaces centered on its northern and south ends. Both fireplaces were functional originally, but their fireboxes have since been enclosed with brick.<sup>9</sup> The west side of the room features four window openings, evenly divided by the centrally placed front entrance. Original floor plans note Room 100 as being as a

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<sup>8</sup> All interior room dimensions provided are north/south by east/west.

<sup>9</sup> The fireboxes in Building were enclosed circa 1946, and this may have been the case with those in Building 11 as well.

“Sitting Room” and the space presumably was used as a common living area by first-floor residents initially. The room was conveniently placed in relation to the dormitory rooms in the end wings, and provided immediate access to the front veranda.

Whereas Room 100 takes up the entire west half of the connecting wing, the east half of the wing is divided between three distinct rooms/spaces. The middle of these is a stair hall (Room 101), which runs east to west and measures 7'-7" wide. A stairway leading to the second floor runs along on the south side of the hall (rising from west to east), while the north side of the hall serves as a passageway connecting the sitting room to the rear entrance. A short flight of four steps descends to the rear entrance, which is located several feet lower than the rest of the first floor.

A bathroom (Room 102) is located to the north of the stair hall. It measures 14'-5"x12'-7-1/2", is accessed through a doorway on its west side, and has three window openings on the east. As originally designed, the bathroom had two urinals and four sinks arranged along its north side and had two toilets and a single “bath” (i.e. tub) along its south side. The bathroom was upgraded in the middle twentieth century, resulting in the addition of new sinks, stools, and metal showers stalls.<sup>10</sup>

A 14'-6"x12'-8-1/2" room (Room 103) is located in the southeast corner of the connecting wing. It presently can be accessed from the Room 100 through an interior doorway on the west. An exterior doorway, flanked by windows, is present on the east. Original floor plans indicate that Room 103 initially functioned as a “Serving Room”, where food was distributed to residents. Food dishes were prepared in the Commissary Building and then distributed to the various residential cottages/barracks by cart. The carts could be brought up to the exterior door of the serving room—and likely directly into it—via a platform running along the rear of the building. The south side of the room had a serving counter running its entire length, fronting an 8'-6" opening that looked out into the original dining room in the south wing (Room 104). A section of the counter could flip up to allow passage between the two rooms. The opposite (or north) side of the serving room also had a counter running its entire length, with a sink in the middle. Shelving was arrayed along the west wall. The existing

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<sup>10</sup> Several sets of construction plans concerning remodeling of the bathrooms in the cottages at the Home exist from 1919, 1938, 1946, and 1952. Although none of these plans specify modifications to Building 11, they do indicate changes to its sister cottages that are representative of the existing conditions in the bathrooms in Building 11 (see Supplemental Materials A-2012-1-A-S8 and S9; also see A-2012-1-S69, S74, and S75).

interior doorway on the west represents a later addition, possibly having been added after Room 103 stopped being used for food service (circa 1935). The original counters and shelving in the room ultimately were removed as well, and the wide opening facing into Room 104 was framed in. Room 103 may have functioned as an office in later years.

Room 104 in the south wing is a spacious, well-lit chamber measuring 18'-10"x38'-2". It has three standard-sized windows on its south side and larger, tripartite windows on its east and west ends. It can be entered from Room 100 through an interior doorway on the north. As noted previously, Room 104 originally functioned as the dining room in Building 11. It later was converted into a dormitory.

The first floor of the north wing is a mirror image of that on the south, consisting of a single room (Room 105) measuring 18'-10"x38'-2" and having three standard windows along its north wall and tripartite windows on its shorter end walls. Room 105 appears to have served as a dormitory throughout the entire period Building 11 was used as a residential cottage. The ceiling height on the first floor is 11'-0".

b. Second Floor:

The second floor plan closely follows that of the floor below, with a number of differences. Here too, the western half of the central wing consists of a large room measuring 37'-5"x15'-0" (Room 200) that originally functioned as a sitting room. It is more modest character in character than the sitting room below it, in that lacks fireplaces. Even so, it is spacious and well lit, having five windows along its west side. All rooms on the second floor can be accessed from it.

The eastern half of the central wing is divided amongst a stair hall (Room 201) and three other rooms to either side of it. A 14'-5"x12'-7-1/2" bathroom (Room 202) lies to the north of the stair hall. It originally followed the same layout as that of first-floor bathroom and, like the latter, eventually experienced various upgrades in respect to its fixtures, flooring, etc.

Two relatively small chambers lie to the south of the stair hall, in the southeast corner of the connecting wing. The northern of these is a narrow room measuring 5'-1"x12'-8-1/2" that originally served as a linen closet (Room 203). It is accessed through a doorway on its west end and has a single window on the east. Built-in shelving

runs the full length of the north and south walls within the closet. A scuttle to the attic is located in the ceiling.

Located to the south of the linen closet is an 8'-11"x12'-8-1/2" room with a doorway on the west and a window on the east (Room 204). Original floor plans label Room 204 as "NON. COM. OFFICERS", which suggests its initial use as a quarters and/or office for the non-commissioned officer(s) placed in charge of the barracks.

Like the first floor, the second floor of the south wing consists of a single large room (Room 205), which measures 18'-10-1/2"x38'-3" and historically served as a dormitory room. As built, Room 205 had three standard window openings on its south side and tripartite windows on the east and west, thus emulating the window openings on the first floor and providing symmetry to the wing overall. At some point—likely in the early 1920s—the eastern of the window openings on the south wall was converted into a doorway to provide access to a fire escape which was added at the same time (see Figure 8). The ceiling height in the second-floor rooms is 11'-0".

c. Third Floor:

The third, or attic, story in the building is not finished in any manner and was never used as living space. The only point of access to this level is through a scuttle in the ceiling of the linen closet on the second floor. The attic is illuminated by the eight dormer windows previously described.

d. Basement:

The building has a full basement beneath it, but this space might more accurately be described as a tall crawlspace. It is accessed by means an interior stairway located off the rear entrance. The floor in the basement is not paved, nor is the space otherwise finished. The foundations divide up the basement into three rooms (corresponding to the main building sections) and there are doorways—lacking jambs or doors—between them. A third opening originally provided access to the crawlspace beneath the front porch, but this opening has since been infilled within stone. The main steam line providing heat to the building enters through the east foundation wall of the connecting wing.

2. Stairways:

The interior stairway between the first and second floors is located within the stairhalls previously discussed as Rooms 101 and 201. It is an open stairway and consists of two flights of steps separated by a large landing. The lower flight of steps rises from west to east, while the upper flight rises east to west. The stairway has a balustrade with square, paneled newel posts and turned balusters/spindles.

A second interior stairway accessed the basement. This is located beneath the second-floor stairway and can be accessed via a doorway located directly opposite the rear entrance to the building. The basement stairway consists of a single flight of steps and is unadorned in any manner.

3. Flooring:

The first and second floors of the building are believed to have ¾"-thick, tongue-and-groove, wood flooring (possibly ¾"x3-¼" yellow pine). This is difficult to ascertain, however, since the original flooring has been covered with modern tile. The wood flooring was put down over ¾"x 7-½" subflooring. Vinyl tile is present in all of the rooms of the building, exception of the second-floor bathroom (Room 202), which has ceramic tile.

4. Wall and Ceiling Finish:

The interior walls in the building are covered with plaster applied to wood lath. This even includes the exterior walls, which were furred out with 2"x2"s, as opposed to having the plaster applied directly the brick. The dormitory and sitting rooms have pressed-metal ceilings. The ceilings in the smaller rooms and stairhalls are plaster on wood lath.

5. Openings:

a. Doorways and Doors:

The doorways accessing the dormitory rooms measure 3'-2"x7'-0", while those for the smaller rooms are narrower, measuring 2'-6"x7'-0" and 2'-8"x7'-0". Original design plans called for the interior doorways to be equipped with three-panel wood doors. There appears to have been some deviation from these plans, however, as the dormitory rooms have five-paneled doors. The bathrooms, linen closet, and Room 204 do have three-paneled doors. The interior doorway in Room 103, which is not original, has a four-paneled door.

b. Windows:

See Part II.B.7.b.

6. Decorative Features and Trim:

The interior of the building has flat yellow pine which originally was grained and varnished and later was painted. Door openings have ¾"x4" trim, while the baseboard is ¾"x8". The windows were never provided with jamb and head trim but do have ¾"x4" aprons present.

7. Furnishings:

We have no specific information regarding the interior furnishings in Building 11. However, some basic assumptions can be made about the furniture present in the larger rooms. In the dormitories, for instance, the beds would have been arranged around the periphery of the rooms. The number of beds likely fluctuated over time (depending on population at the Home), but ten beds were present per dormitory in Building 21 circa 1946; and similar number likely were present in Building 11 as well. In addition to their bed, each resident likely had a night stand or bureau, perhaps supplemented by individual lockers during the later decades of the building's occupation. Dining tables and chairs would have been present in Room 104 during the period it served as the Dining Room. The two sitting rooms (Rooms 100 and 200) presumably had chairs and coffee tables arranged around them.

8. Hardware:

All of the original framing in the building was attached with wire-drawn nails. Doors were hung with brass butt hinges with ball-tipped finials and were equipped with mortise locks. The door hardware can be described as "institutional", being more substantial in character than that typically used in a contemporary dwelling.

9. Mechanical Equipment:

a. Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation:

The cottage has always been supplied with steam heat supplied by the central power plant at the Home. All principal rooms are equipped with radiators. Original floor plans called for the dining and dormitory rooms in the building (Rooms 104, 105, 205, and 206) to have three radiators (one on each exterior wall), the sitting rooms (Rooms 100 and 200) to have two, and the smaller rooms and stair halls to have one each. The style of the existing radiators is more representative of the 1930s or 1940s era as opposed to 1905, which presents the possibility that they are second generation replacements. The two fireplaces in the first-floor



sitting room (Room 100), while once function were never intended to be a principal source of heat.

The building was never equipped with central air conditioning system. Air conditioning, if ever provided, likely consisted of window units.

b. Lighting:

Cottage was equipped with electric incandescent lighting from the date of its construction. Original floor plans called for three light fixtures running down the center of the two sitting rooms (Rooms 100 and 200) as well as in the dormitories in the end wings (Rooms 104, 104, 205 and 206). The smaller rooms and stair halls on the first and second floors originally were equipped with a single light fixture. The physical investigation of the building suggests that the original design plan was followed. The investigation found evidence for an earlier-generation of knob-and-tube wiring and also three holes cut in the center of the ceilings in each dormitory room. The character of the original light fixtures is not known.

Later in the twentieth century, florescent light fixtures were installed in the principal rooms in the building. Emergency exit lights also installed at key points. Wall-mounted light fixtures are present in stairhalls.

c. Plumbing:

Original floor plans show that the building was equipped with one bathroom on both the first and second floors (Rooms 102 and 202) from the date of its construction. Each bathroom originally contained two urinals, two toilets, four sinks, and a single bathtub.

Drinking foundations later installed in the two sitting rooms (Rooms 100 and 200)—one on each floor.

D. Site:

1. General Setting and Orientation:

Building 11 is located on the northern side of the Illinois Veterans Home building complex, within the original “cottage circle” associated with the facility. The long axis of the building is roughly north to south but does not strictly follow cardinal directions (trending northeast by southwest). The front elevation faces west by northwest. Building 11 is closely

hemmed by several modern buildings, including the Kent Infirmary (built 1972) on the east and the Multi-Purpose Therapy Building (built 1995) on the north.

2. Historic Landscape Design:

Nothing specific is known about the historic landscape design around the building. However, historic photographs of the Home do indicate that gravel pathways ran between buildings at the facility, and it is reasonable to speculate that such walkways extended off from the front and rear entrances to the building. The fact that Building 11 fronted an expansive yard would have provided ample opportunities for decorative plantings, but we have no information regarding plantings or landscaping specifically associated with Building 11.

3. Outbuildings:

Building 11 did not have any outbuildings specifically associated with it.

PART III (SOURCES OF INFORMATION), PART IV (METHODOLOGY OR RESEARCH), AND PART V (PROJECT INFORMATION) OF THE OUTLINE FOR THIS BUILDING ARE LOCATED IN THE COVER DOCUMENT FOR IL HABS No. A-2012-1.



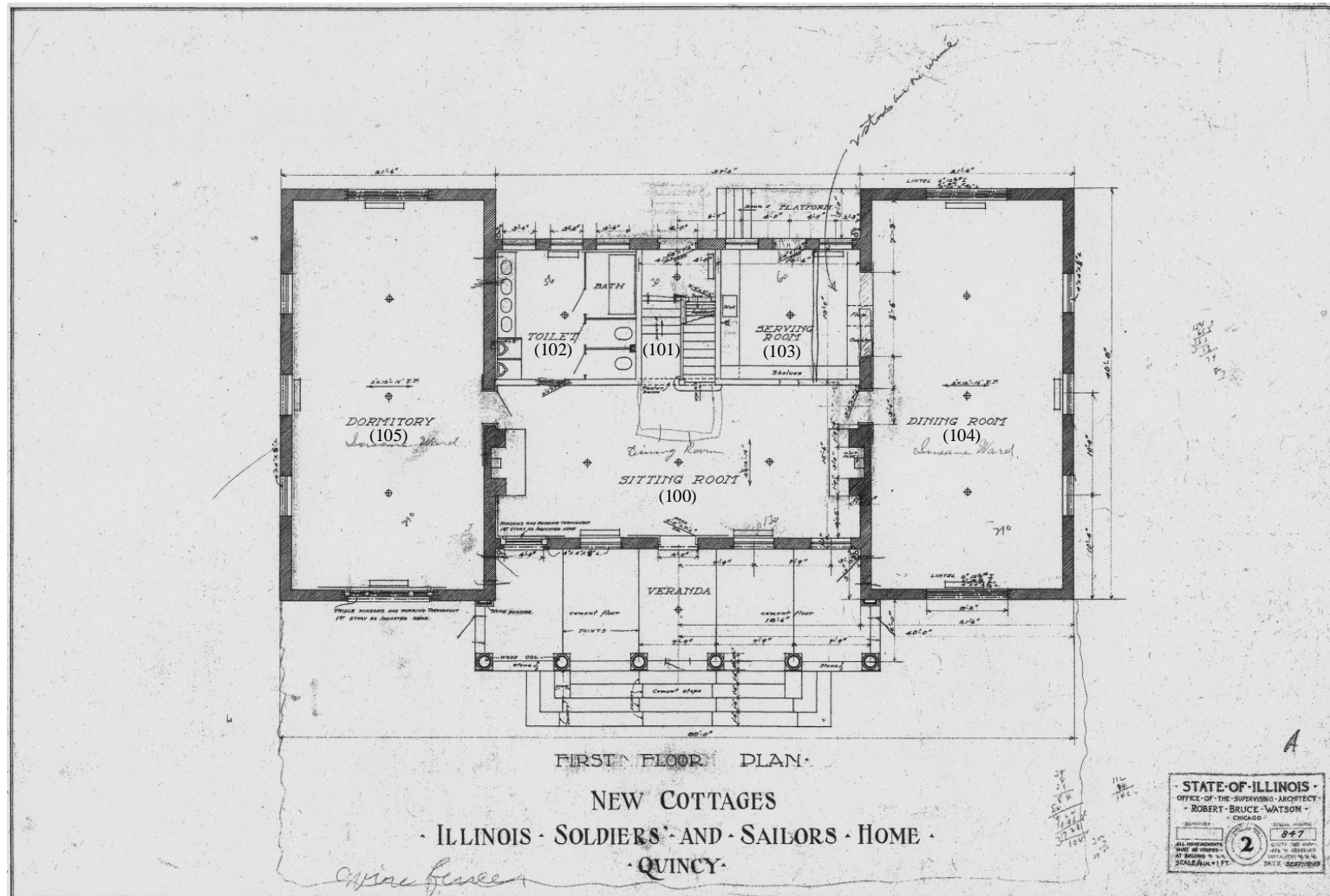


Figure 2. Original first floor plan for Building 11/Rowland Barracks (1905). The Serving Room shown later was converted into a office/storage room. The penciled notations on the plan are believed to refer to later changes and uses to one of Building 11’s “sister” cottages. Room numbers have been added to the plans for reference purposes.

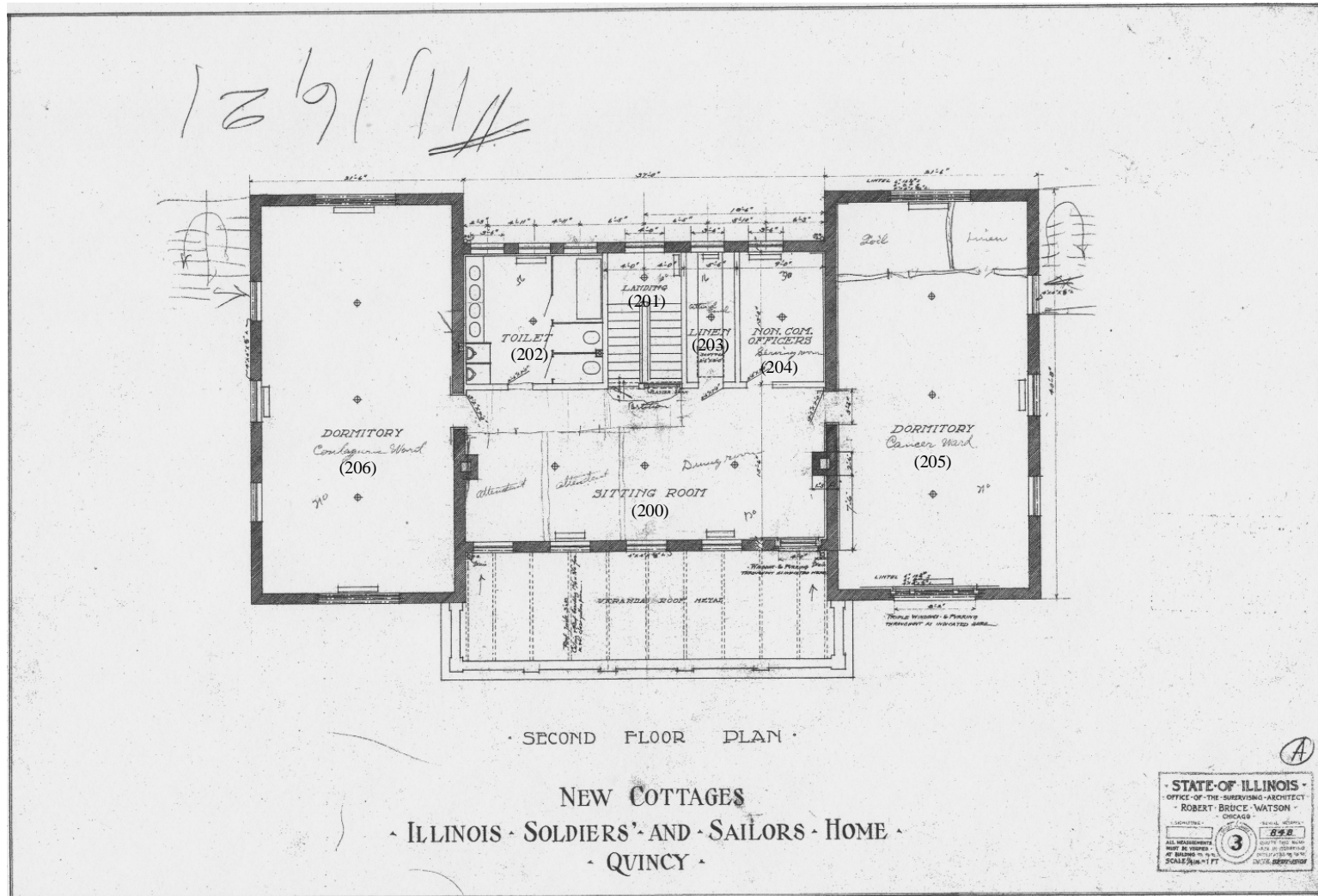


Figure 3. Original second floor plan for Building 11/Rowland Barracks (1905). Once again, the penciled notations on the plan refer to changes made to one Building 11's "sister" cottages (possibly Building 21/Fogg Barracks). The second floor plan of Building 11 largely remained unchanged, other than the addition of the two fire escapes and upgrades made to the bathroom.



Figure 4. Front and rear elevation views of Building 11/Rowland Barracks, as originally designed (1905). A sectional through the west wall of the south wing also is shown.



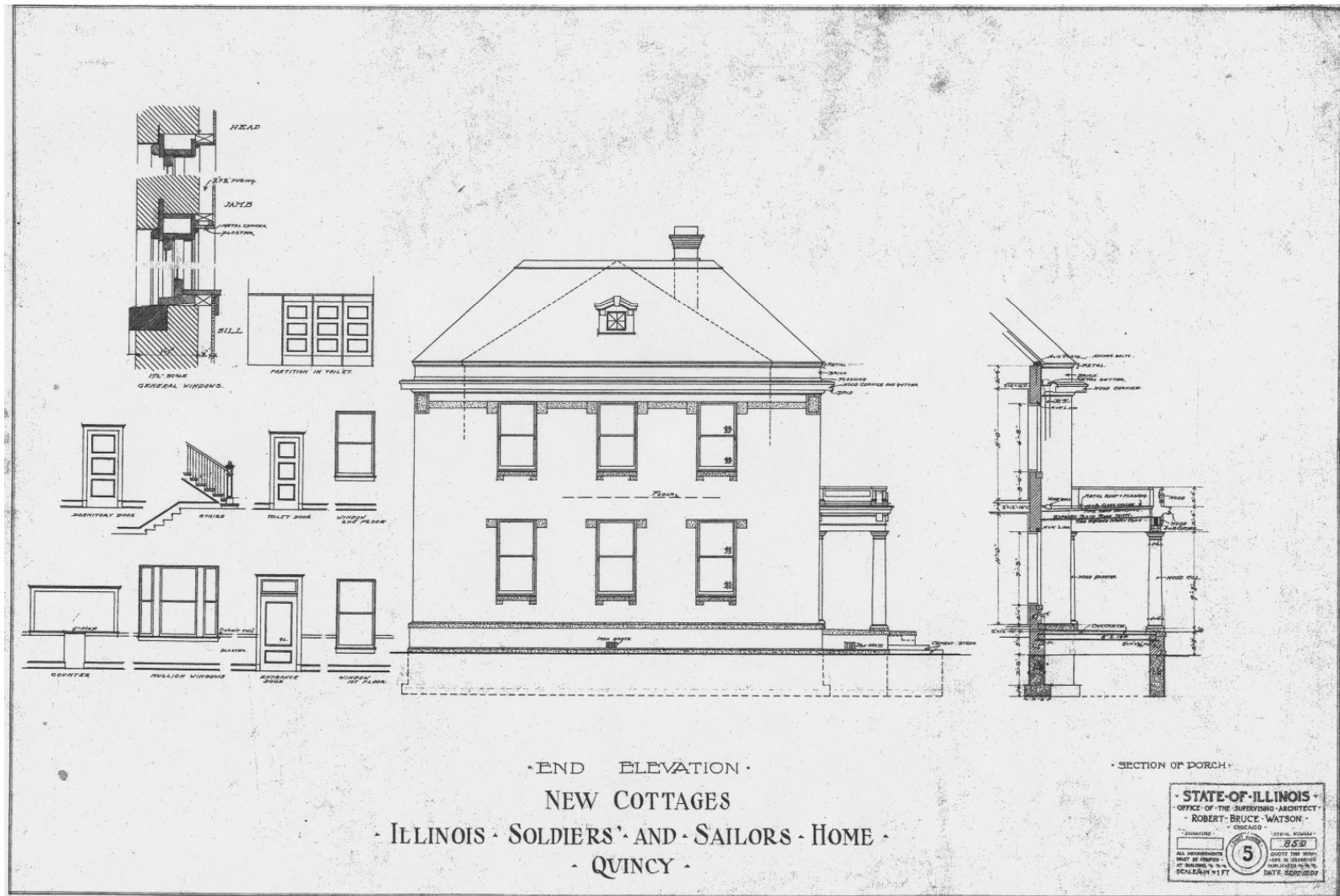


Figure 5. Elevation view of the north end of Building 11/ Rowland Barracks, as originally designed (1905). A sectional through the front porch and typical window opening also are shown, as are various interior details.

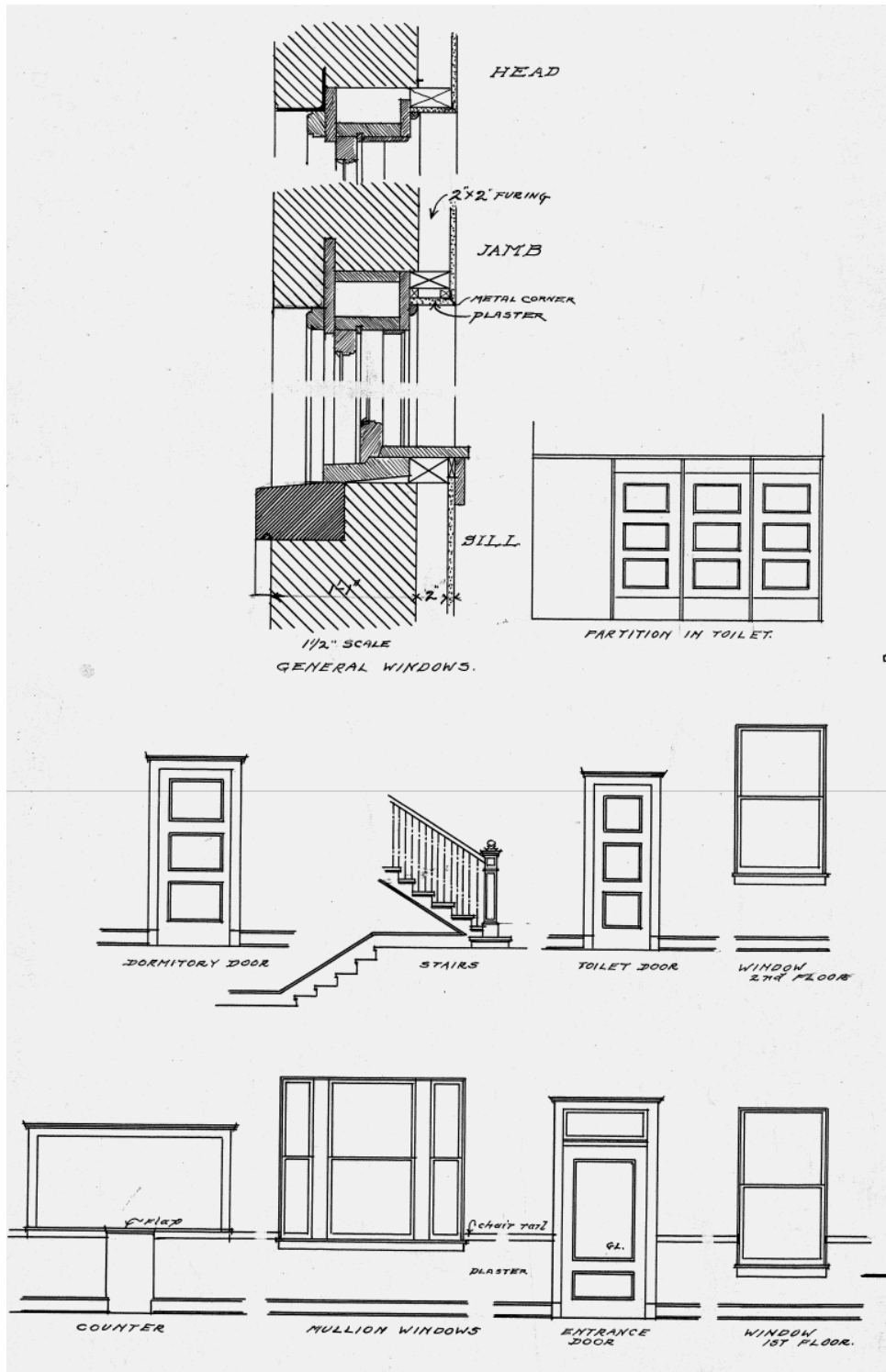


Figure 6. Detail of the previous figure illustrating various door, window, stairway, and other interior features in Building 11/Rowland Barracks (1905).

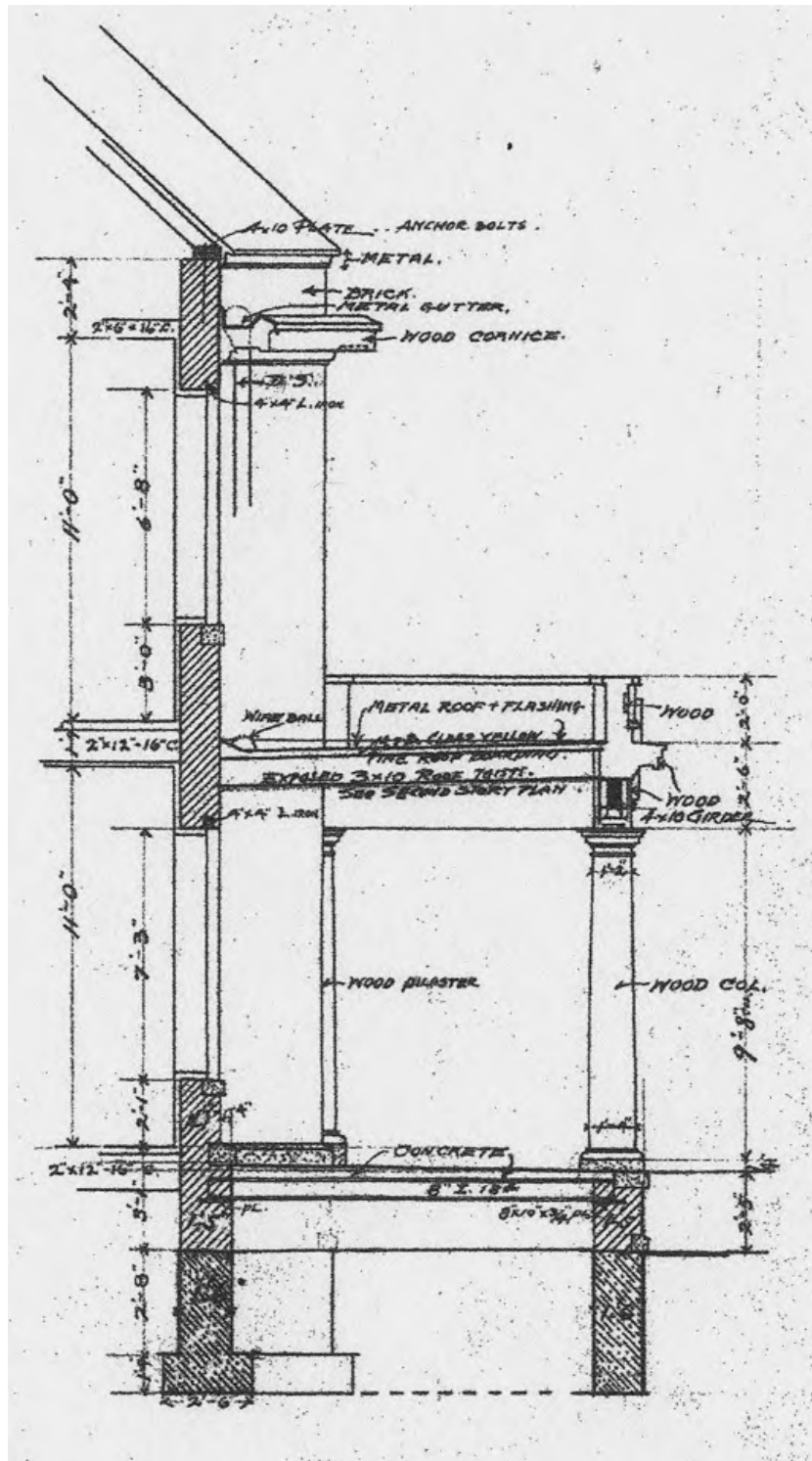


Figure 7. Sectional through the front porch of Building 11/Rowland Barracks, as originally designed (1905).

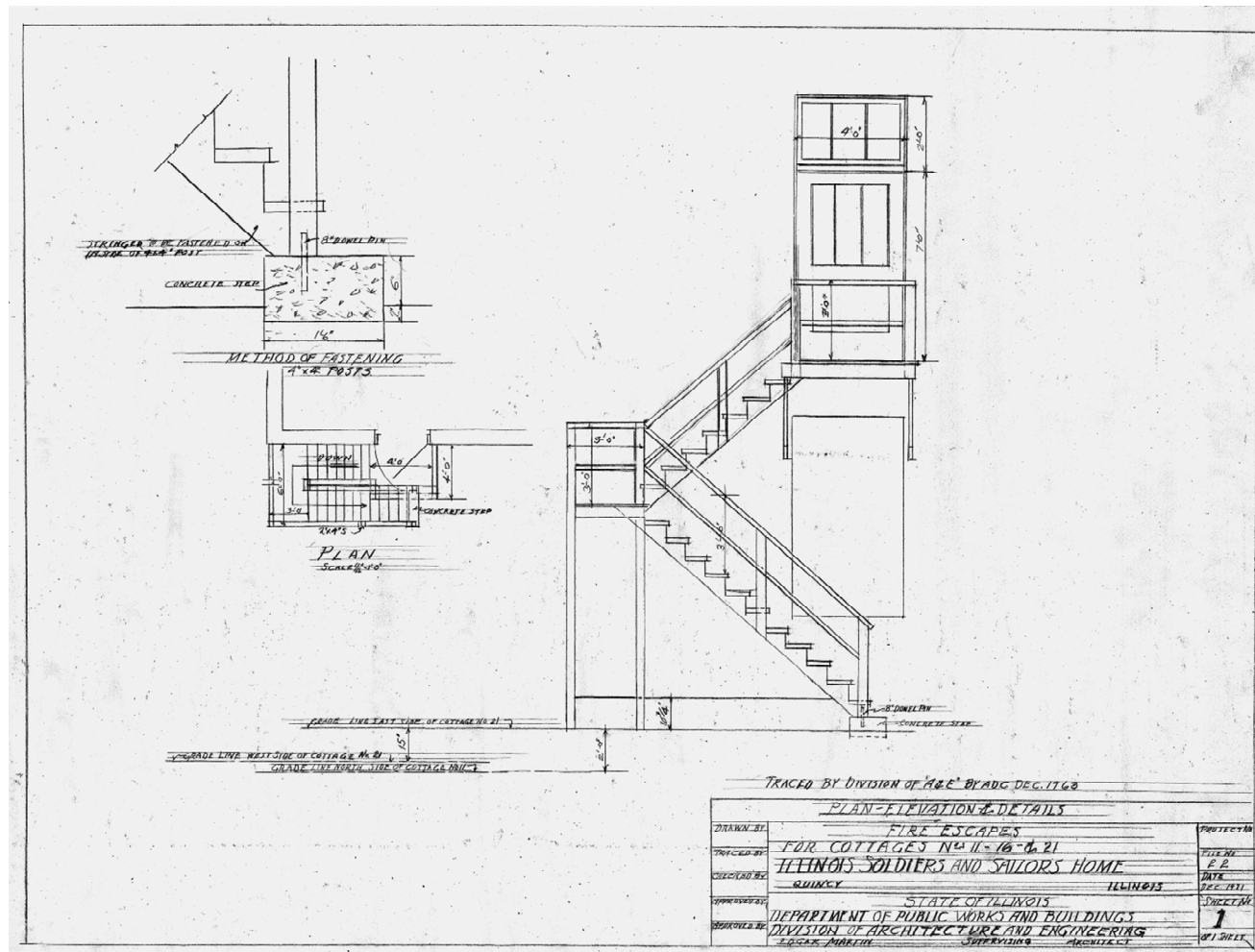


Figure 8. Plans for the fire escapes installed on Building 11 and its two sister cottages (Buildings 16 and 21) in 1921. A fire escape was placed on each end wing of the building. During this construction phase, original window openings were converted into doorways to provide access the fire escapes.

## INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS

Building 11 (Roland Barracks)  
Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (Illinois Veterans Home)  
1707 North 12<sup>th</sup> Street  
SE1/4, Section 26  
Township 1 South, Range 9 West  
Quincy  
Adams County  
Illinois

L HABS No. A-2012-1-A

Documentation: 35 photographs (17 exterior and 18 interior views). Floyd Mansberger photographer (February 2012).

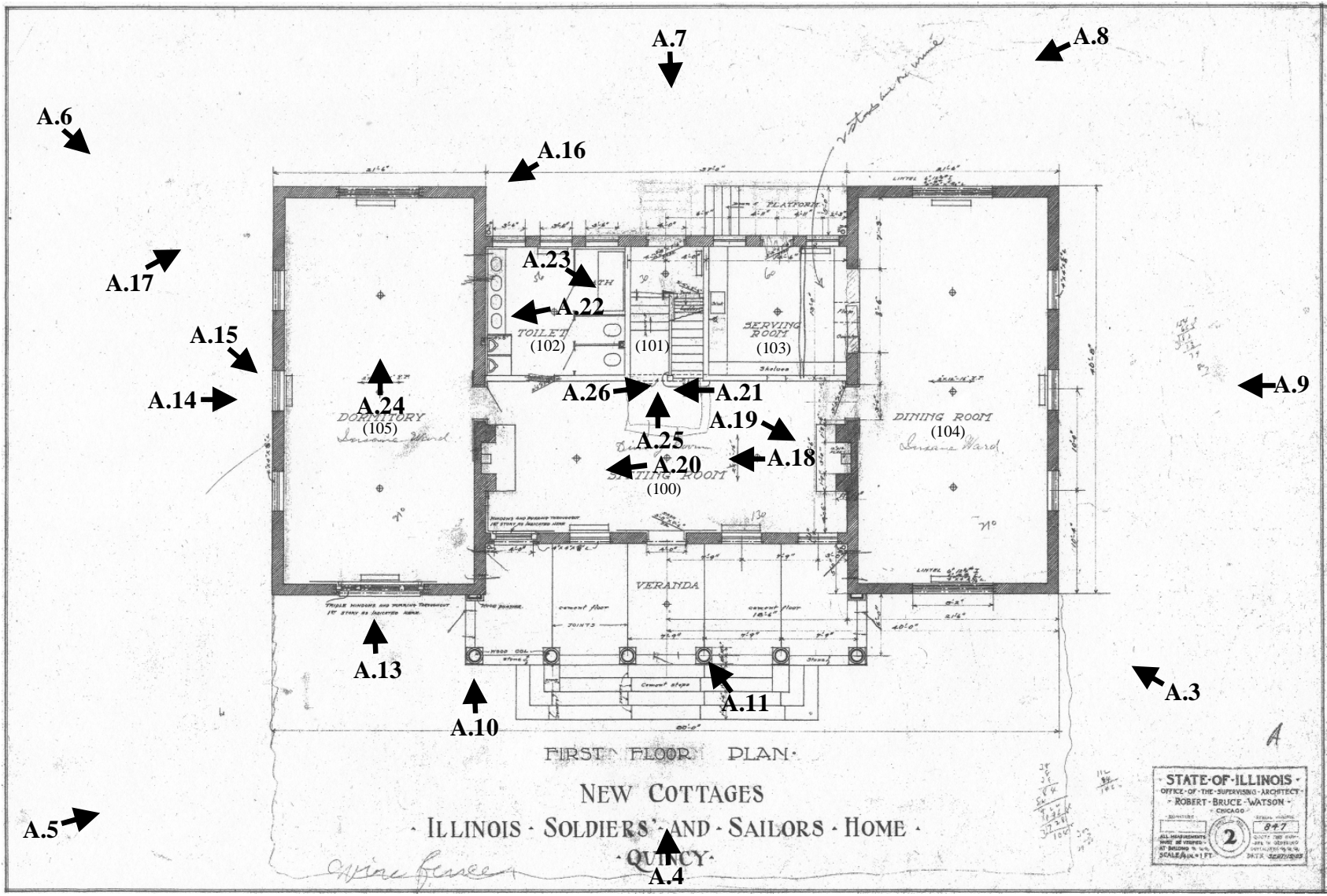
- A-2012-1-A.1            General view of the setting in which Building 11 is located, looking south across the lawn fronting the building. Building 11 appears on the left-hand side of this image (Frame 3134).
- A-2012-1-A.2            General view of the setting in which Building 11 is located, looking east across the lawn fronting the building. Building 11 appears on the background at center (Frame 3105).
- A-2012-1-A.3            Exterior view of Building 11, looking northeast and illustrating the west and south elevations (Frame 3091).
- A-2012-1-A.4            Exterior view of the west (or front) elevation of Building 11 (Frame 3093).
- A-2012-1-A.5            Exterior view of Building 11, looking south and illustrating the west and north elevations (Frame 3095).
- A-2012-1-A.6            Exterior view of Building 11, looking southwest and illustrating the east (or rear) and north elevations. Note the close proximity of the Kent Infirmary (built 1972) to Building 11 (Frame 3098).
- A-2012-1-A.7            Exterior view of the east (rear) elevation of Building 11, illustrating the hyphen connecting the two wings of the building. The wider doorway at center opens into a stair hall, while that at left accesses a room originally used for food service. The window and door openings on this section of the building are segmental arched, which stands in contrast to the flat lintels employed elsewhere (Frame 3100).
- A-2012-1-A.8            Exterior of Building 11, looking north and illustrating the east (rear) and south elevations (Frame 3101).

- A-2012-1-A.9 Exterior view of Building 11, looking northeast and illustrating the south elevation of the building. Note the presence of a fire escape here, which mirrors that present on the opposite end of the building (Frame 3103).
- A-2012-1-A.10 Detail of the front porch on the west elevation of Building 11, showing Tuscan-style wood column on the north end of the porch (Frame 2978).
- A-2012-1-A.11 Detail of the front porch on Building 11 illustrating Classical-inspired column and entablature. The framing of the porch roof can also be seen in this view. The porch ceiling was left open, with the rafters exposed, though the latter were provided with beaded edges for decorative effect (Frame 2976).
- A-2012-1-A.12 Detail of juncture between the north wing and hyphen of Building 11 (on the west elevation), illustrating the character of the eaves and gutter system. The building has built-in gutters. Those on the west elevation drain into downspouts that pass through the interior corners of the front porch. These same downspouts draw off water from the porch roof (Frame 2989).
- A-2012-1-A.13 Exterior view of a window opening on the west elevation of the north wing. This window opening, with its tripartite arrangement, is representative of those present on the east and west elevations of the two wings associated with Building 11 (Frame 3047).
- A-2012-1-A.14 Exterior view of a window opening on the north elevation of the north wing (Frame 2964).
- A-2012-1-A.15 Detail of the foundations beneath the north wing of Building 11, showing cut-stone watertable and underlying stone-faced, regularly coursed stone foundations (Frame 2962).
- A-2012-1-A.16 Exterior view of the southeast corner of the north wing of Building 11, showing its juncture with the hyphen and the point of termination of the cut-stone watertable on the rear elevation of the building (Frame 2961).
- A-2012-1-A.17 Exterior view of the north elevation of the north wing of Building 11, showing the frame fire escape present here. A second fire escape is present on the opposite end of the building. Both were added in the 1930s (Frame 2965).
- A-2012-1-A.18 Interior view of the “sitting room” (Room 100) on the first floor of the connecting wing in Building 11, looking north. Note stairway to upper floor at right (Frame 2981).

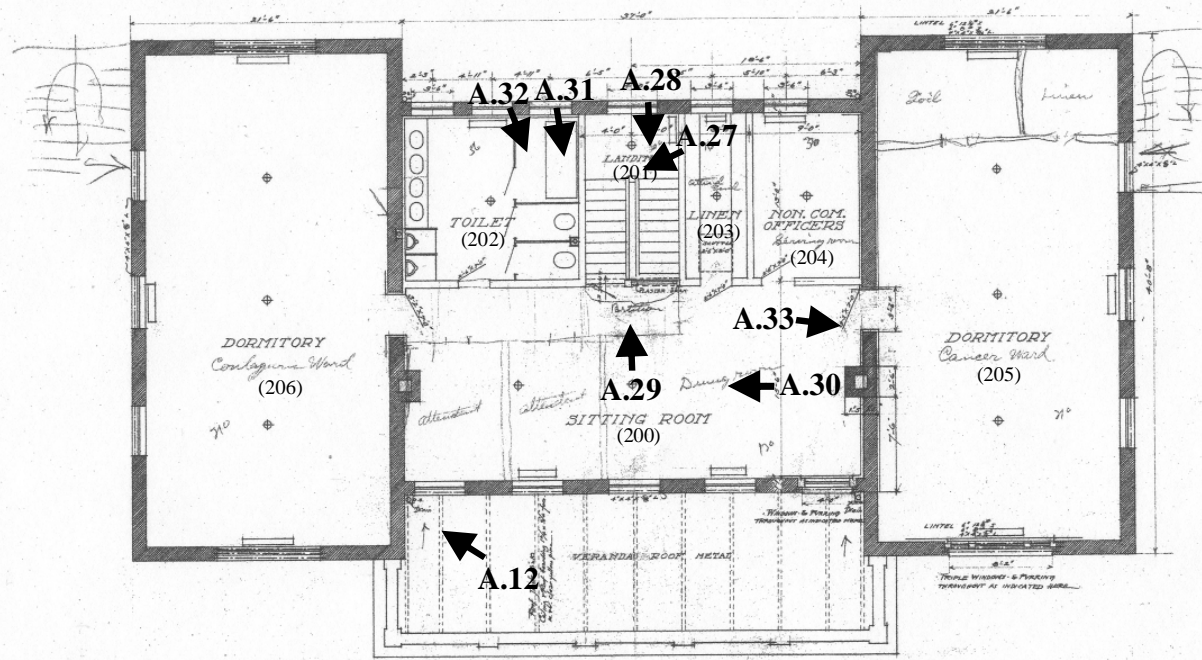


- A-2012-1-A.19 Interior view of the fireplace on the south end of the “sitting room” (Room 100) on the first floor of the connecting wing in Building 11. The firebox opening has been infilled with brick. The doorway at left leads into the south wing (Frame 3066).
- A-2012-1-A.20 View of the pressed-metal ceiling in the “sitting room” (Room 100) on the first floor of the connecting wing in Building 11, looking northwest. This ceiling is representative of those in the principal rooms of the building (Frame 2982).
- A-2012-1-A.21 Detail of the pressed-metal ceiling in first-floor “sitting room” (Room 100), illustrating border (Frame 2983).
- A-2012-1-A.22 View of the first-floor bathroom (Room 102) in Building 11, showing sinks arrayed along north side of the room (Frame 3060).
- A-2012-1-A.23 View of the first-floor bathroom (Room 102) in Building 11, showing stall partitions in southwest corner of the room. The existing metal stall partitions replaced an earlier generation of wood paneled ones (Frame 3058).
- A-2012-1-A.24 Interior view of the first-floor room in the north wing of Building 11 (Room 105), looking east. This room originally served as a dormitory (Frame 3055).
- A-2012-1-A.25 View of the stair hall (Room 101) and interior stairway accessing the upper floor of Building 11, looking east from the first-floor “sitting room.” The rear doorway to the building appears in background (Frame 3028).
- A-2012-1-A.26 Detail of the newel post and balustrade for the stairway accessing the second floor (Frame 3051).
- A-2012-1-A.27 View of the interior stairway accessing the second floor of Building 11, looking northwest from the landing between floors (Frame 3026).
- A-2012-1-A.28 View of the interior stairway accessing the second floor of Building 11, looking west from the landing between floors (Frame 3025).
- A-2012-1-A.29 View of the stairhall and head of stairway, looking east from the “sitting room” (Room 200) on the second floor of Building 11 (Frame 2990).
- A-2012-1-A.30 View of the “sitting room” (Room 200) on the second floor of Building 11, looking north (Frame 3004).
- A-2012-1-A.31 View of the second-floor bathroom (Room 202), illustrating toilets (Frame 3073).

- A-2012-1-A.32 View of older-style urinal in second-floor bathroom (Room 202) (Frame 3074).
- A-2012-1-A.33 Representative example of the door hardware in Building 11 (Frame 2999).
- A-2012-1-A.34 View of the attic in Building 11, looking south (Frame 3005).
- A-2012-1-A.35 View of the crawlspace beneath Building 11, looking south and illustrating the character of the interior foundations and piers (Frame 3148).



129/114



· SECOND FLOOR PLAN ·

NEW COTTAGES  
· ILLINOIS · SOLDIERS' · AND · SAILORS · HOME ·  
· QUINCY ·

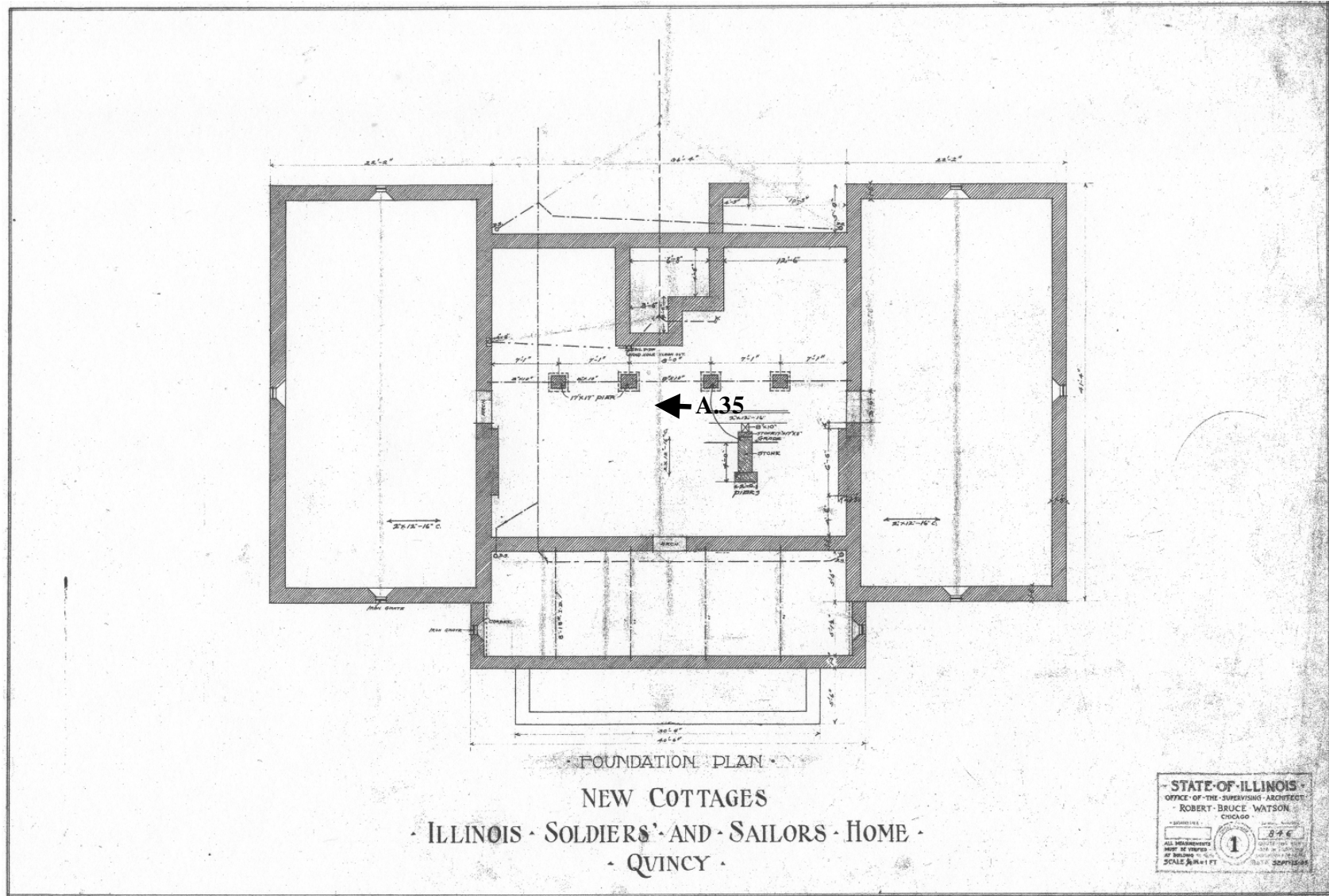
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STATE OF ILLINOIS  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT  
ROBERT BRUCE WATSON  
CHICAGO

3

5-8

ALL MEASUREMENTS  
SHOWN IN FIGURES  
AT BOTTOM OF SHEET  
SCALE 3/16" = 1'-0"





Frame 3134







Frame 3091



Frame 3093



Frame 3095



Frame 3098





Frame 3100





Frame 3101



Frame 3103



Frame 2978



Frame 2976



Frame 2989



Frame 3047





Frame 2964



Frame 2962



Frame 2961



Frame 2965



Frame 2981



Frame 3066





Frame 2982



Frame 2983



Frame 3060



Frame 3058



Frame 3055



Frame 3028





Frame 3051



Frame 3026



Frame 3025



Frame 2990



Frame 3004



Frame 3073





Frame 3074



Frame 2999



Frame 3005



Frame 3148

## INDEX TO SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

Building 11/Rowland Barracks  
Illinois Soldiers And Sailors' Home (Illinois Veterans Home)  
1707 North 12th Street  
Quincy  
Adams County  
Illinois

IL HABS No. A-2012-1

- A-2012-1-A-S1      Front and rear elevations of “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy.”<sup>1</sup> The design plans for this cottage do not specify which building(s) they refer to, and there is no evidence of any building exactly matching this one having ever been erected at the facility. However, the plans are suspected to date to circa 1905 and may be the initial design for Buildings 11, 16, and 21. The latter cottages ultimately were erected on a slightly smaller scale but largely followed the exterior design scheme presented here.
- A-2012-1-A-S2      Side elevation of “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy.”<sup>2</sup> Like the previous illustration, this is believed to date to circa 1905 and be the initial design for Buildings 11, 16, and 21. The single-story wing illustrated on this plan was omitted from the three cottages when they were constructed.
- A-2012-1-A-S3      Foundation and basement plan for proposed cottage “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy,” whose elevations are illustrated in A-2012-1-A-S1 and A-2012-1-A-S2.<sup>3</sup> This building was to have a partial basement—another feature omitted from Building 11, 16, and 21.
- A-2012-1-A-S4      Undated (circa 1920-21) conceptual plans, presumably for modifications to Cottage No. 21 (Fogg Barracks).<sup>4</sup> These modifications were directed at improvements to the bathrooms and serving rooms, as well as the creation of smaller bedrooms on the second floor, and a enclosed “sun parlor” on the ground floor. It is unclear as to whether this was envisioned for all

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<sup>1</sup> Robert Bruce Watson, Front and rear elevations of “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy” (circa 1905), on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

<sup>2</sup> Robert Bruce Watson, Side elevation of “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy” (circa 1905), on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

<sup>3</sup> Robert Bruce Watson, Foundation and basement plan of “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy” (circa 1905), on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

<sup>4</sup> State of Illinois, Office of Supervising Architect (circa 1920-1), on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

three cottages of this design, or only for Cottage No. 21. Subsequent plans for Cottage 21 suggest it may only have been envisioned for that building.

- A-2012-1-A-S5 *Alteration Cottage No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 1; December 6, 1921).<sup>5</sup> Work on the ground floor consisted of the enclosing of the front porch (with new doors cut through the brick walls), modification of the serving room, and the addition of a new ground floor bathroom. The scanned image was not an original drawing, but an incomplete, partially cropped copy as depicted here.
- A-2012-1-A-S6 *Alteration Cottage No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 2; December 6, 1921).<sup>6</sup> Work on the second floor consisted of the modification of the bathrooms and serving room, as well as the creation of several smaller bedrooms. The scanned image was not an original drawing, but an incomplete, partially cropped copy as depicted here.
- A-2012-1-A-S7 *Alteration Cottage No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. 3; December 6, 1921).<sup>7</sup> This sheet documents the frame enclosure used on the front porch. The scanned image was not an original drawing, but an incomplete, partially cropped copy as depicted here.
- A-2012-1-A-S8 *First Floor Plan: Alterations & Repairs To Cottages No. 5 And No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. AME 3; January 15, 1946).<sup>8</sup> Proposed work consisted of the modifications of the bathrooms and Sergeant's Room, and the removal of the fireplaces.
- A-2012-1-A-S9 *Second Floor Plan: Alterations & Repairs To Cottages No. 5 And No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois* (Sheet No. AME 3; January 15, 1946).<sup>9</sup> Proposed work consisted of the modification of the bathrooms, removal of one bathroom to create a large linen closet and

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<sup>5</sup> "Alteration Cottage No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois," Sheet No. 1 (December 6, 1921), on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, Sheet No. 2.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid, Sheet No. 3.

<sup>8</sup> "First Floor Plan: Alterations & Repairs To Cottages No. 5 And No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois," Sheet No. AME 3 (January 15, 1946), on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

<sup>9</sup> "Second Floor Plan: Alterations & Repairs To Cottages No. 5 And No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois," Sheet No. AME 3 (January 15, 1946), on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.



bedroom, and the partition of the large formal lounge into individual bedrooms.

A-2012-1-A-S10 Circa-1956 photograph and floor plan sketches of Building 16, a sister cottage to Buildings 11 and 21.<sup>10</sup> The floor plans illustrated are representative of Buildings 11 and 21 as well, though the sitting room on the second floor of Building 11 was never partitioned as it came to be in its two sister cottages. Building 16 was demolished in the early 1970s.

A-2012-1-A-S11 Circa-1956 photograph and floor plan sketches of Building 21 (Fogg Barracks), a sister cottage to Buildings 11 and 16.<sup>11</sup> Building 21 still remains standing.

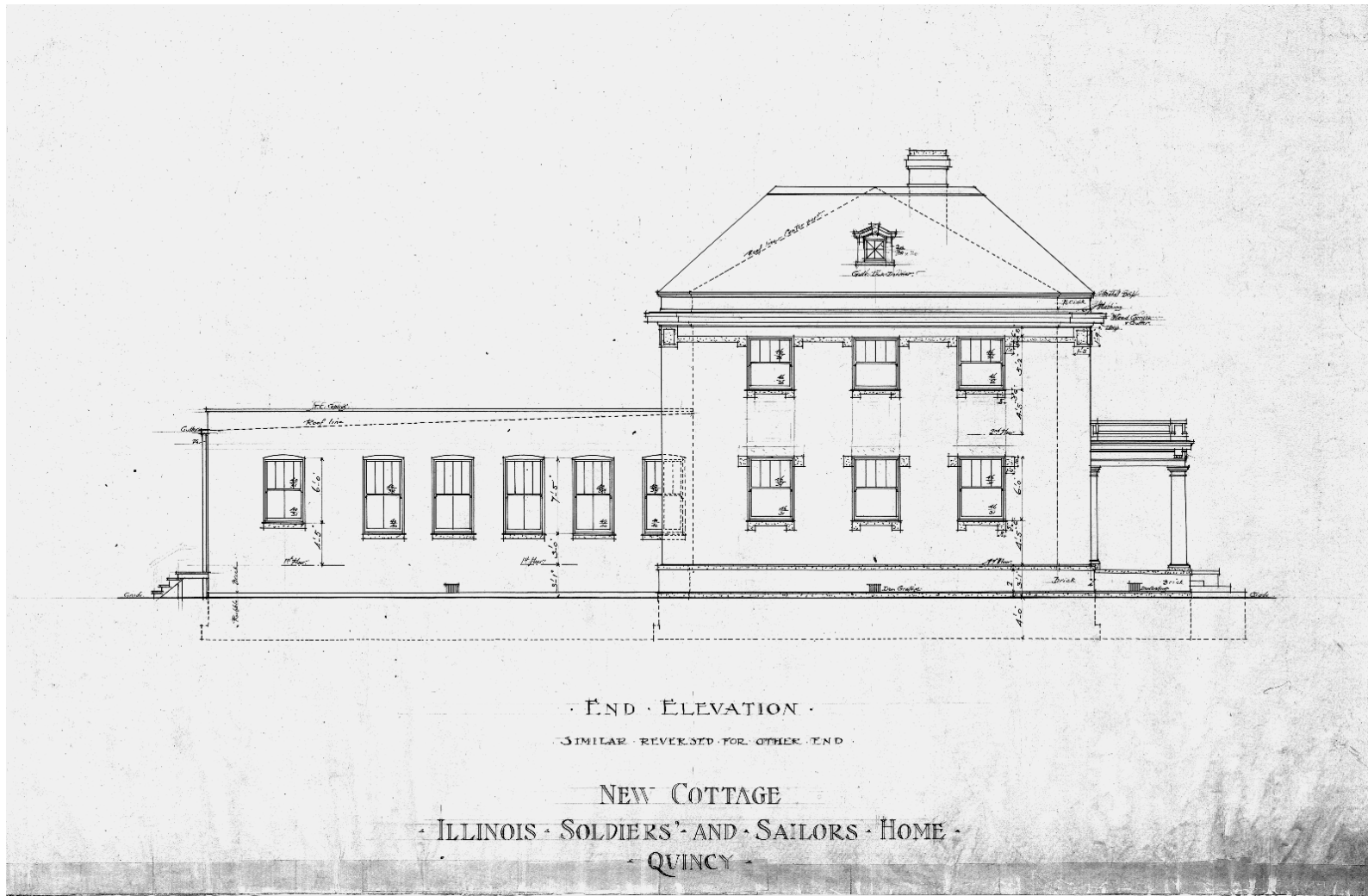
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<sup>10</sup> Department of Public Works and Buildings, *Future Program of Development of State Properties: A Physical Survey of Facilities, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home* (State of Illinois, n.p. [circa 1956?]). Copy on file at Engineering Office, Illinois Veterans Home, Quincy, Illinois.

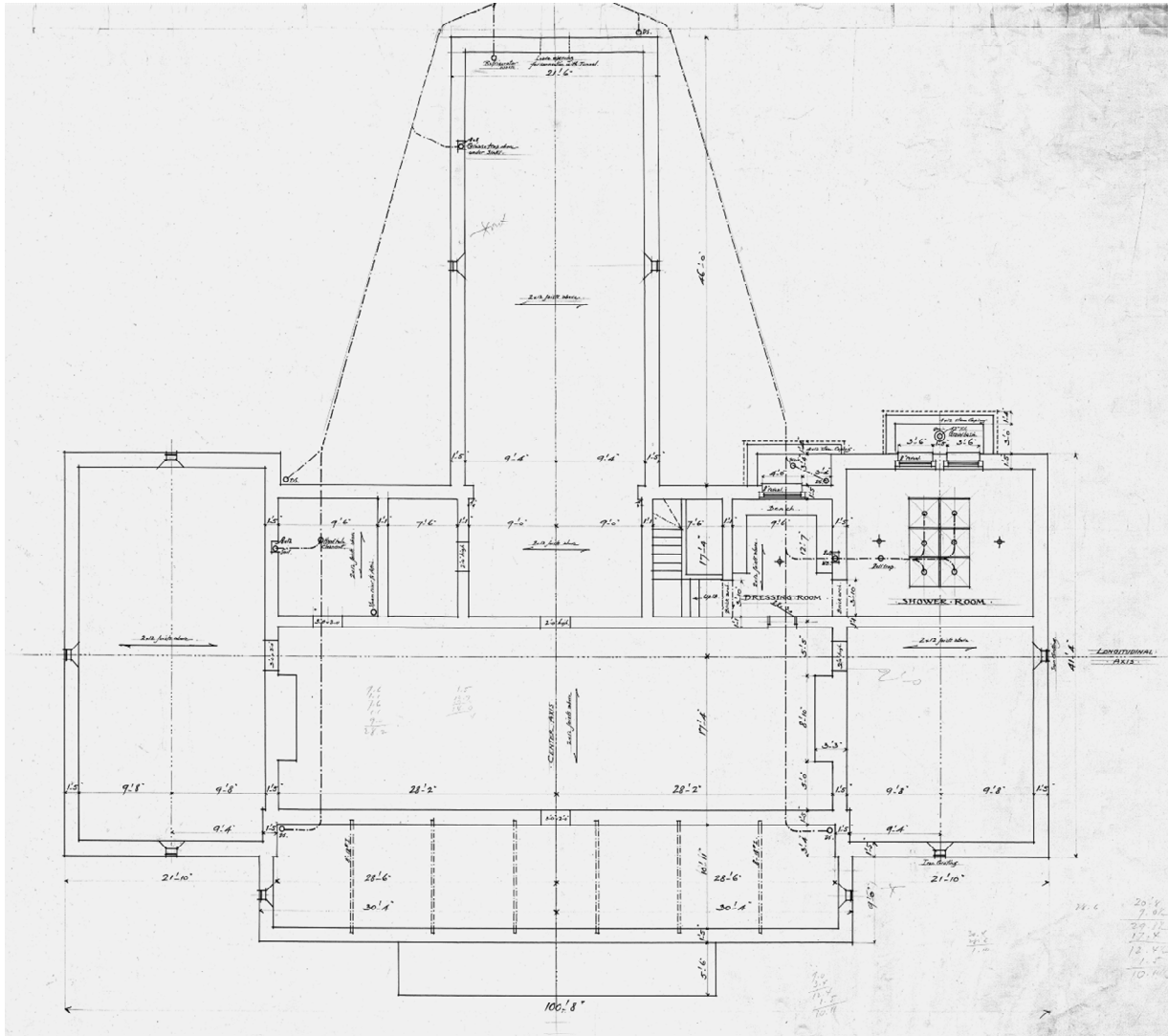
<sup>11</sup> Ibid.



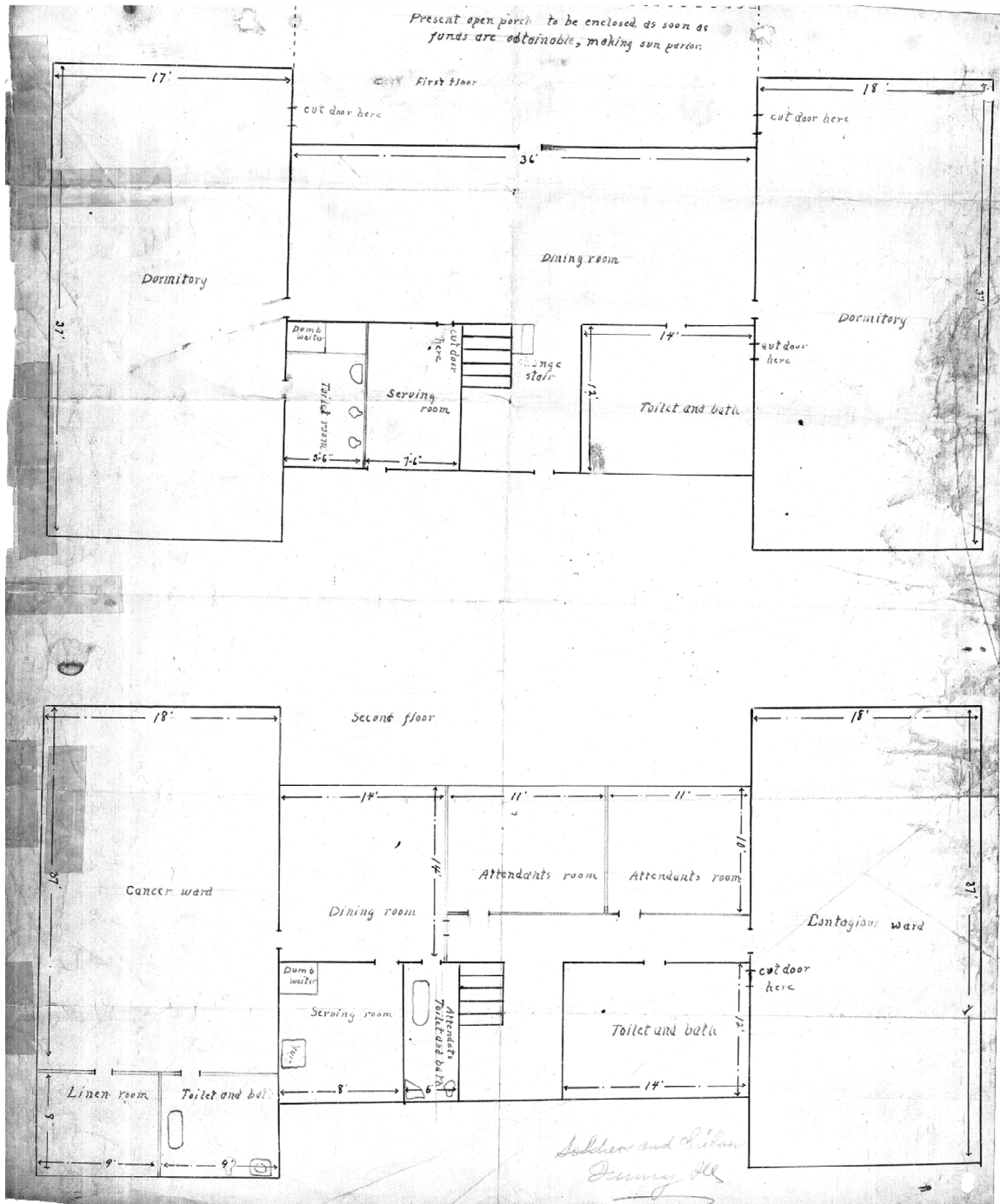
Front and rear elevations of “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy.” The design plans for this cottage do not specify which building(s) they refer to, and there is no evidence of any building exactly matching this one having ever been erected at the facility. However, the plans are suspected to date to circa 1905 and may be the initial design for Buildings 11, 16, and 21. The latter cottages ultimately were erected on a slightly smaller scale but largely followed the exterior design scheme presented here.



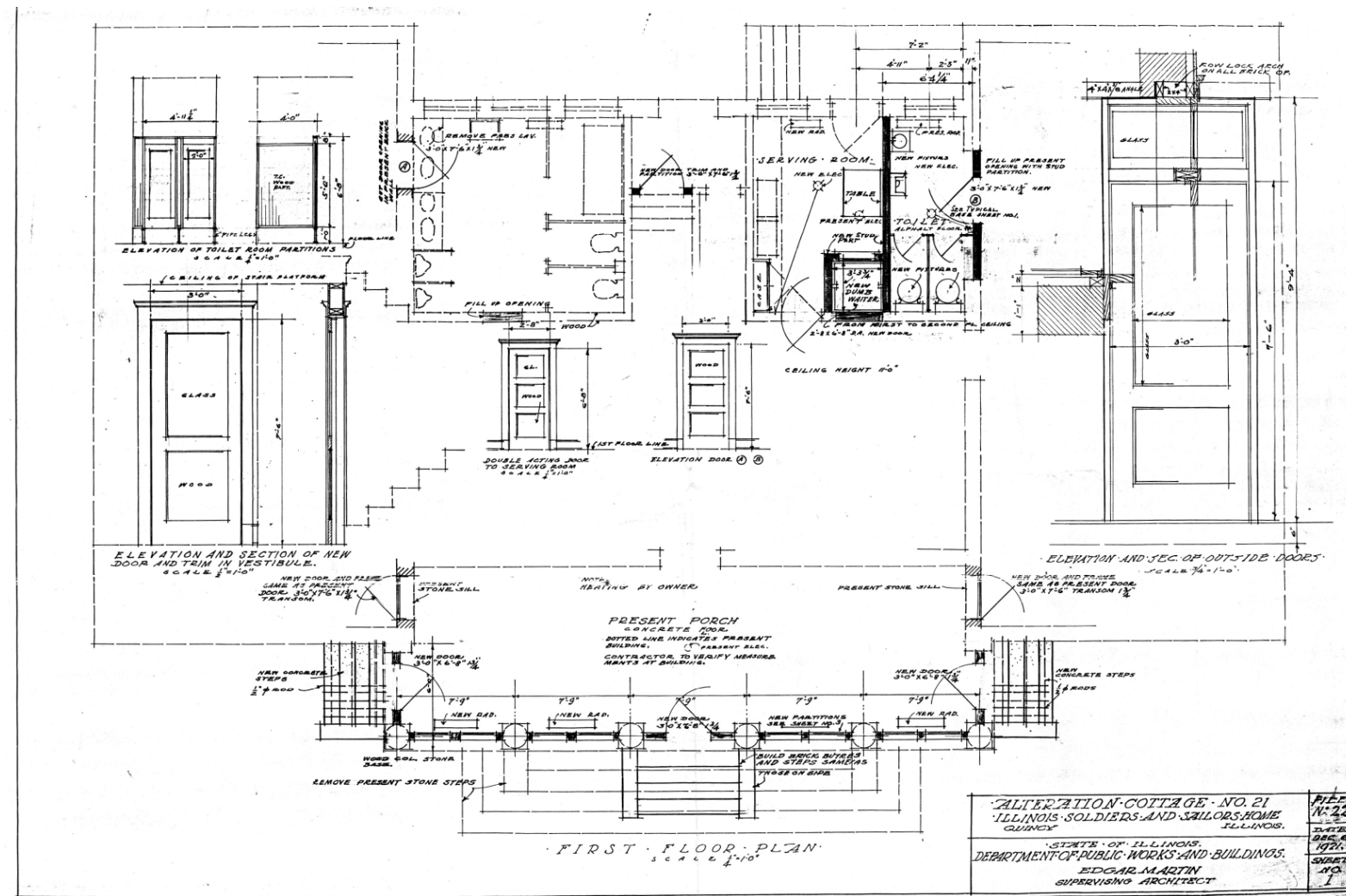
Side elevation of “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy.” Like the previous illustration, this is believed to date to circa 1905 and be the initial design for Buildings 11, 16, and 21. The single-story wing illustrated on this plan was omitted from the three cottages when they were constructed.



**Foundation and basement plan for proposed cottage “New Cottage, Illinois Soldiers and Sailors’ Home, Quincy,” whose elevations are illustrated in A-2012-1-A-S1 and A-2012-1-A-S2. This building was to have a partial basement—another feature omitted from Building 11, 16, and 21.**

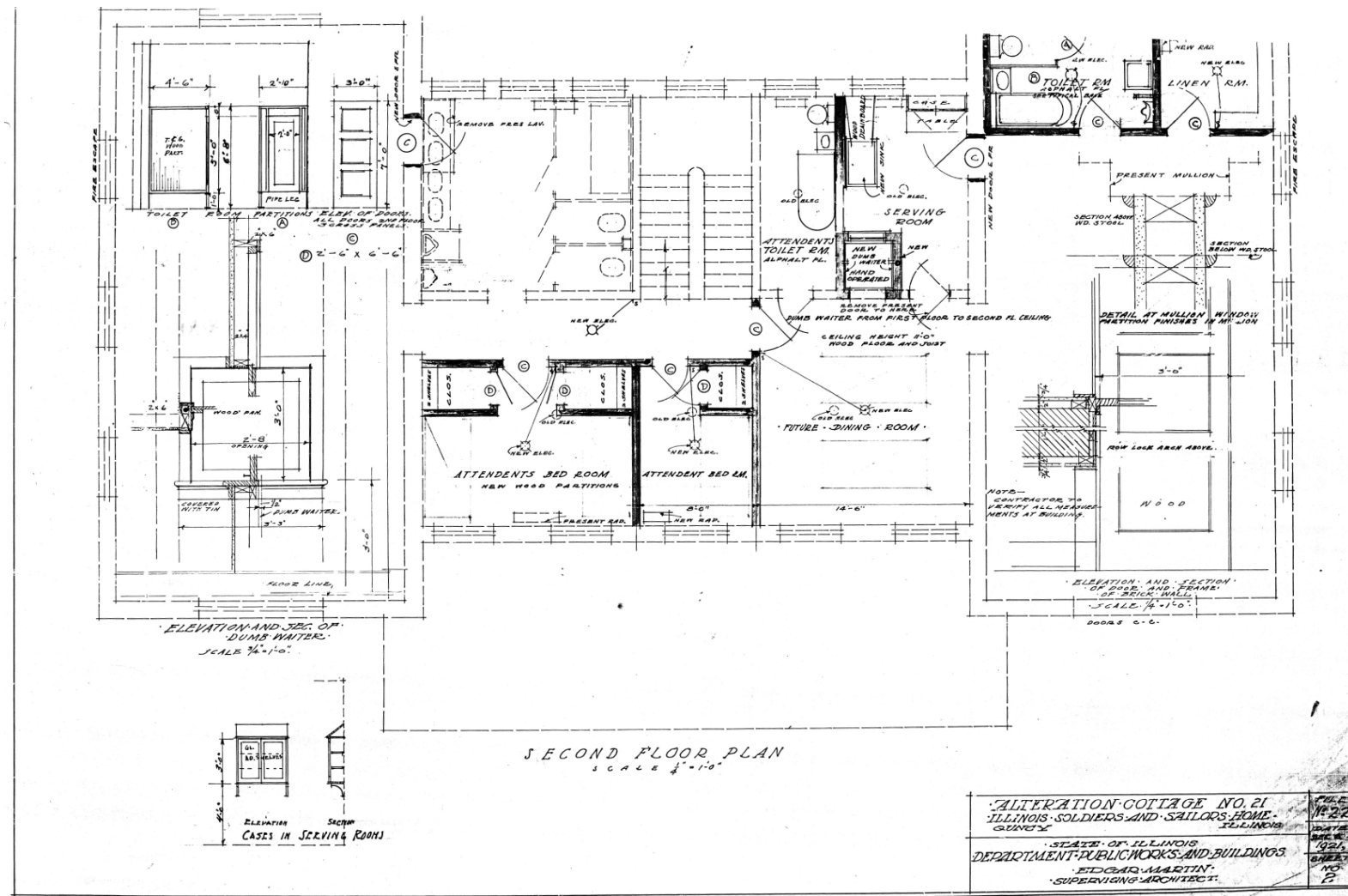


Undated (circa 1920-21) conceptual plans, presumably for modifications to Cottage No. 21 (Fogg Barracks). These modifications were directed at improvements to the bathrooms and serving rooms, as well as the creation of smaller bedrooms on the second floor, and an enclosed “sun parlor” on the ground floor. It is unclear as to whether this was envisioned for all three cottages of this design, or only for Cottage No. 21. Subsequent plans for Cottage 21 suggest it may only have been envisioned for that building.

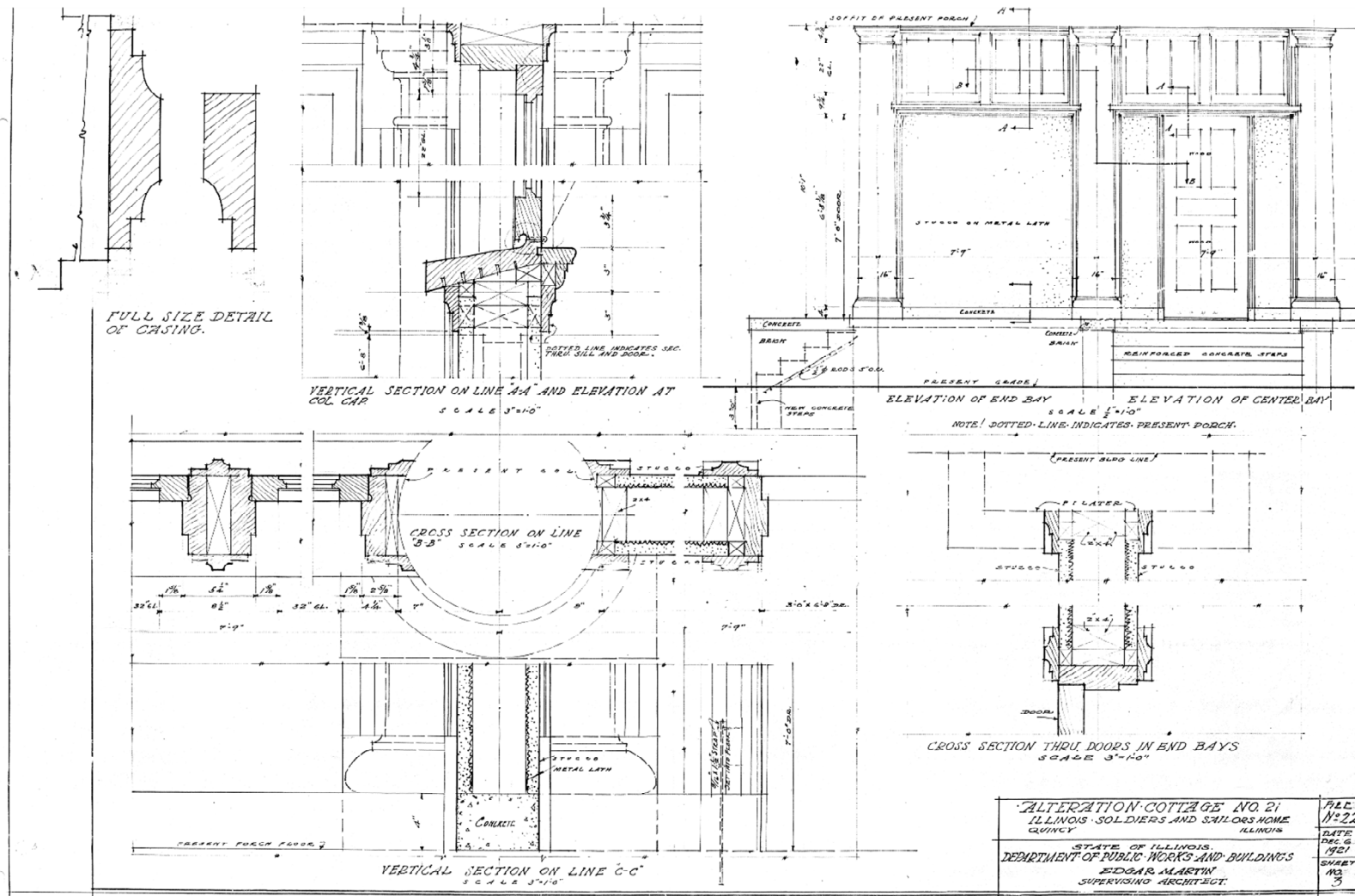


Alteration Cottage No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 1; December 6, 1921). Work on the ground floor consisted of the enclosing of the front porch (with new doors cut through the brick walls), modification of the serving room, and the addition of a new ground floor bathroom. The scanned image was not an original drawing, but an incomplete, partially cropped copy as depicted here.





*Alteration Cottage No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 2; December 6, 1921). Work on the second floor consisted of the modification of the bathrooms and serving room, as well as the creation of several smaller bedrooms. The scanned image was not an original drawing, but an incomplete, partially cropped copy as depicted here.*

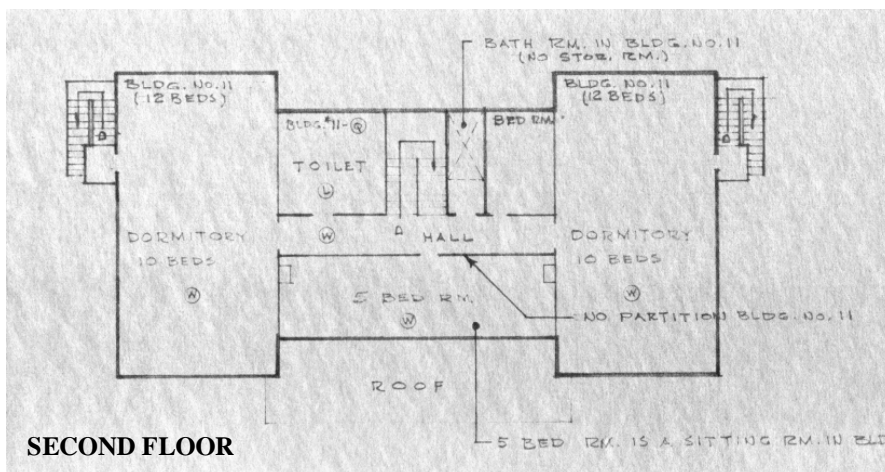
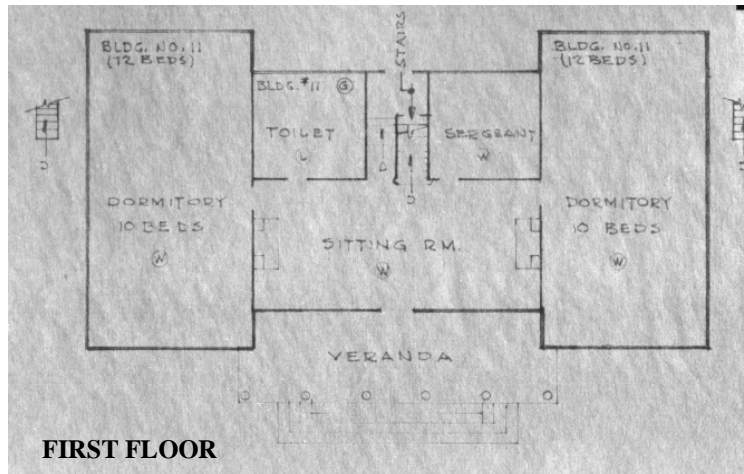


ALTERATION COTTAGE NO. 21		FILE
ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME		N <sup>o</sup> 22
QUINCY ILLINOIS		DATE
STATE OF ILLINOIS		DEC 6
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS		1921
EDGAR MARTIN		SHEET
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.		N <sup>o</sup> 3

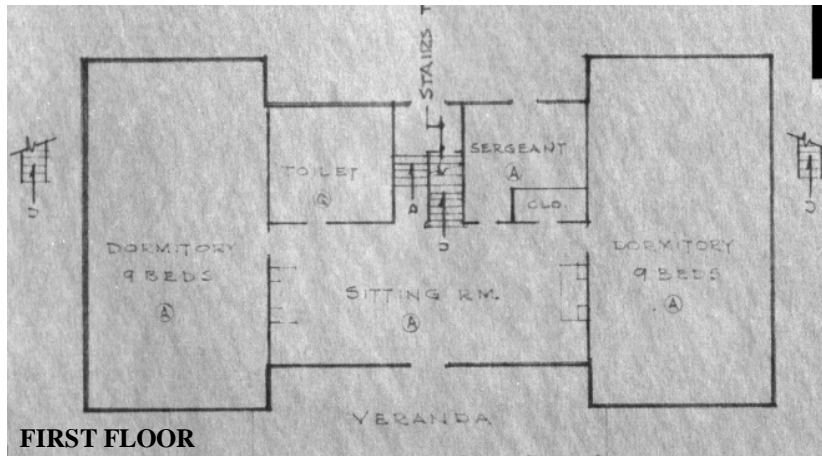
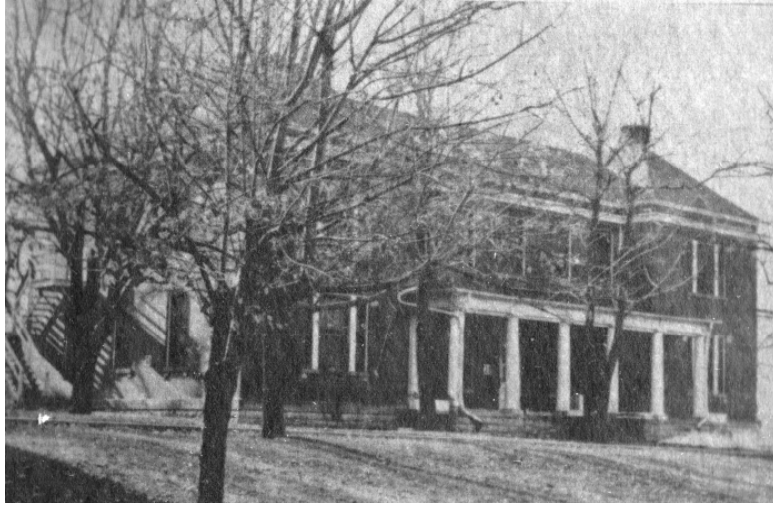
Alteration Cottage No. 21, Illinois Soldiers And Sailors Home, Quincy, Illinois (Sheet No. 3; December 6, 1921). This sheet documents the frame enclosure used on the front porch. The scanned image was not an original drawing, but an incomplete, partially cropped copy as depicted here.



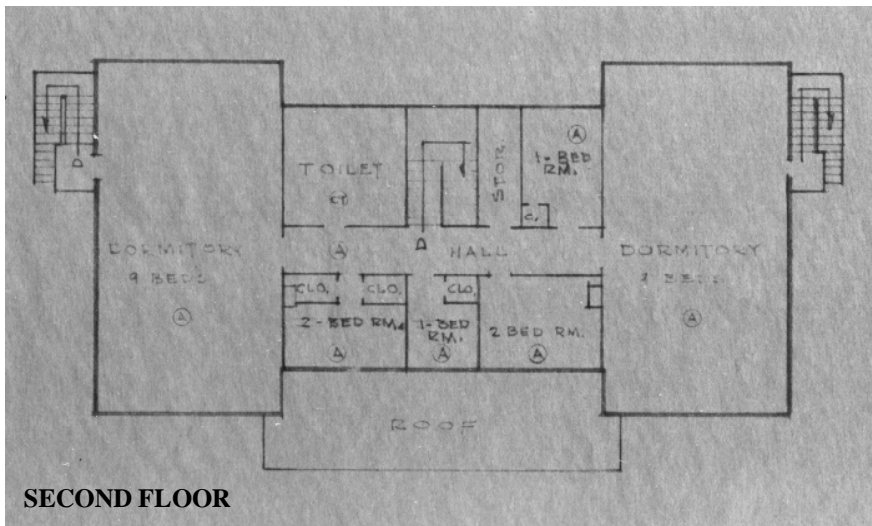




Circa-1956 photograph and floor plan sketches of Building 16, a sister cottage to Buildings 11 and 21. The floor plans illustrated generally are representative of Buildings 11 and 21 as well, though the sitting room on the second floor of Building 11 was never partitioned as it came to be its two sister cottages. Building 16 was demolished in the early 1970s.



**FIRST FLOOR**



**SECOND FLOOR**

**Circa-1956 photograph and floor plan sketches of Building 21 (Fogg Barracks), a sister cottage to Buildings 11 and 16. Building 21 still remains standing.**



**STATE OF ILLINOIS  
IL HABS BUILDING DOCUMENTATION**

**ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME (QUINCY VETERANS' HOME)  
QUINCY, ADAMS COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

**INDEX OF DRAWINGS**

- 1 TITLE SHEET AND LOCATION MAPS, PROJECT INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE
- 2 SITE MAP AND BUILDING INVENTORY
- A-1 FOUNDATION PLAN OF ROWLAND BARRACKS (BUILDING 11), 1905.
- A-2 FIRST FLOOR PLAN OF ROWLAND BARRACKS (BUILDING 11), 1905.
- A-3 SECOND FLOOR PLAN OF ROWLAND BARRACKS (BUILDING 11), 1905.
- A-4 FRONT AND REAR ELEVATIONS OF ROWLAND BARRACKS (BUILDING 11), 1905.
- A-5 END ELEVATION OF ROWLAND BARRACKS (BUILDING 11), 1905.



STATE LOCATION MAP



SITE LOCATION MAP

**PROJECT INFORMATION STATEMENT**

In 2010, pursuant to the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (ISHRPA), Perkins Eastman Architects, PC (Chicago, Illinois) acting on behalf of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs (IDVA) and the Illinois Capital Development Board (ICDB), contacted the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency (IHPA) with plans to demolish the Rowland Barracks (Building 11) located at the Illinois Veterans' Home campus in Quincy. The proposed demolition of this building was part of a larger project associated with the renovation of the Kent Infirmary (Illinois Veterans' Nursing Home). The building proposed for demolition had been constructed in 1905-06 and originally served as barracks for the Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home (later the Illinois Veterans' Home). The construction of Kent Infirmary in the early 1970s significantly encroached on the Rowland Barracks. Although considered acceptable at the time, the close proximity of the two buildings, along with the current state of disrepair of the Rowland Barracks, presents a fire-hazard for the Kent Infirmary. As such, as part of the Kent Infirmary renovation, the Rowland Barracks is slated for demolition.

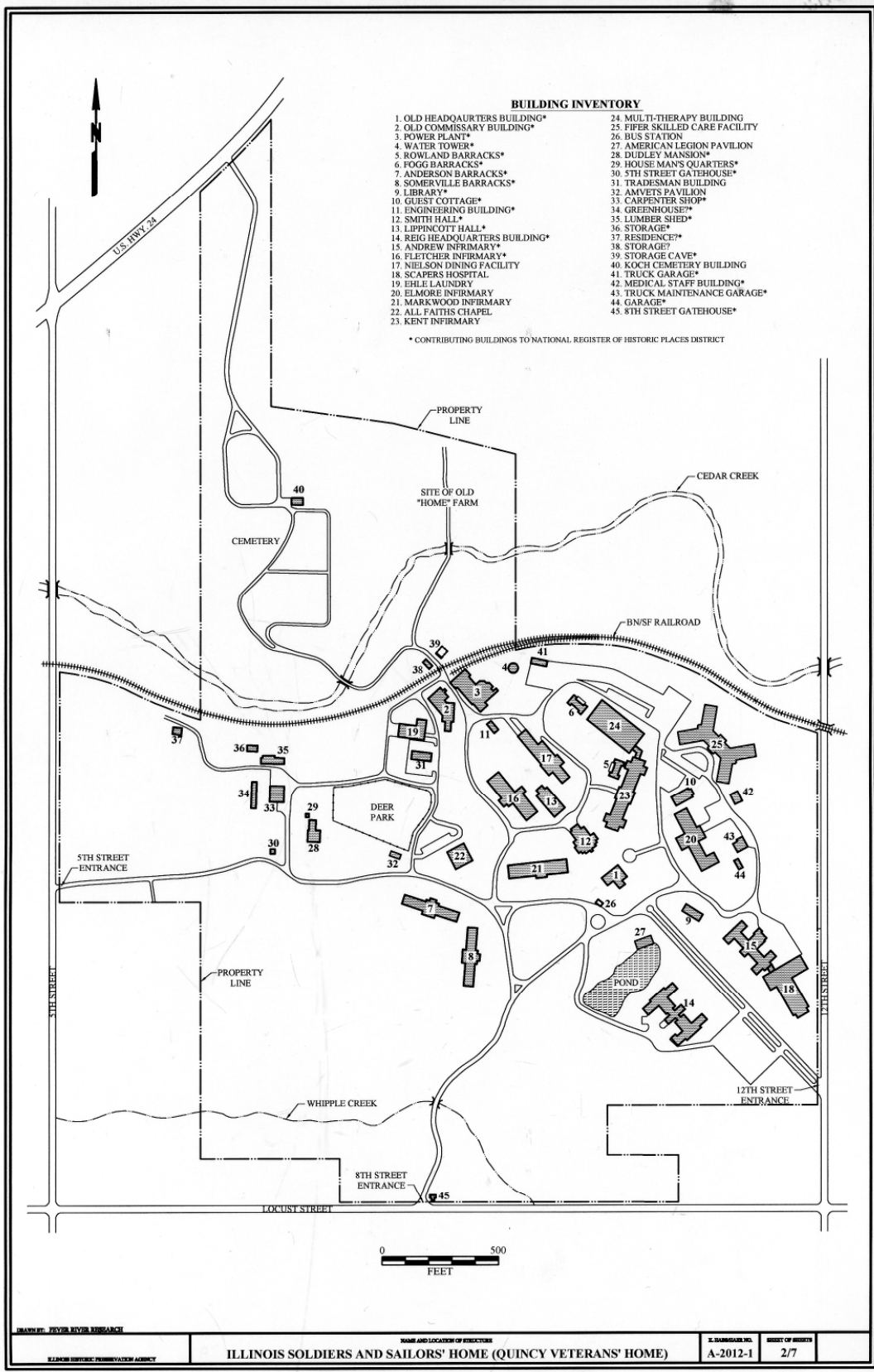
Although not formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the IHPA made a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for the Illinois Veterans' Home campus, and determined that the Rowland Barracks represented a contributing structure to that National Register property. After reviewing the proposed demolition project, IHPA determined that the Rowland Barracks demolition would represent an adverse effect to the property, and in consultation with the IDVA and the ICDB, the IHPA entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) regarding the proposed demolition of the Rowland Barracks. This MOA was signed by all parties in early July 2011. The MOA stipulated that a Level III Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey (IL HABS) documentation package be prepared for the Rowland Barracks building to mitigate the adverse effect of the proposed demolition. The subject MOA was executed and its terms carried out in order to ensure compliance with the participating state agencies with the Illinois State Agency Historic Resources Preservation Act (20 ILCS 3420).

The Illinois Historic American Buildings Survey project was carried out by Fever River Research under the direction of the IL HABS/HAER coordinator at the Preservation Services Division of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Fever River Research personnel involved in the project were Floyd Mansberger and Christopher Stratton.

**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Quincy (presently known as the Quincy Veterans' Home) was founded in 1886. It was the first facility of its kind established in Illinois by the State of Illinois for the care of its veterans. Beginning in 1866, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers (NHDVS) began constructing what was to be a series of ten "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. These facilities pre-staged the modern system of veterans' medical centers. In 1885-86, following this national model of "homes" established by the NHDVS, the State of Illinois constructed a similar "home" for veterans in Quincy. The State of Illinois took a different approach to the care of its veterans than the NHDVS by establishing what they called a "Cottage Plan" of housing. Instead of the large dormitory-style barracks favored by the NHDVS, the State of Illinois developed a series of smaller structures set in a campus-like atmosphere with dining facilities present in each cottage (and not in a larger cafeteria setting). Such an approach, it was believed, would foster a more home-like atmosphere for the aging veterans. Shortly thereafter, accommodations were added to house the veteran's spouses also.

The Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home is one 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 formally listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the Quincy Veterans' Home has been determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places as an historic district under Criterion A (social history, in regards to the area of health/medicine) and under Criterion C (architecture). The period of significance for the historic district is 1886 (original construction) through 1962 (the 50-year cut-off of the National Register). Two-thirds of the buildings currently present at the Quincy Veterans' Home date from the period of significance.



ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' HOME

ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY

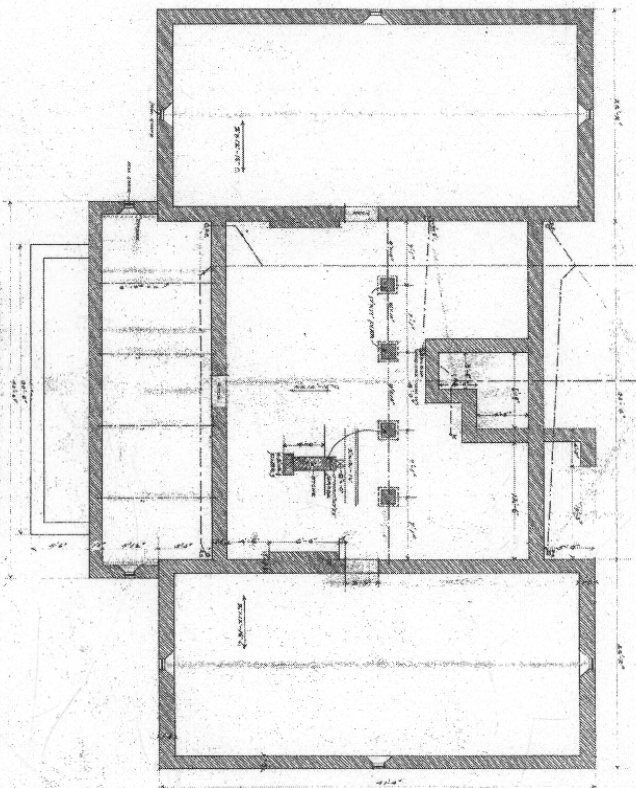
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE  
ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME (QUINCY VETERANS' HOME)

N. SHANAHAN, JR.  
A-2012-1

SHEET OF SHEETS  
2/7

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME  
 NEW COTTAGES  
 QUINCY

FOUNDATION PLAN



DRAWN BY: ROBERT BRUCE WATSON

NAME AND LOCATION OF PROJECT

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME (QUINCY VETERANS' HOME)

S. NUMBERING NO.

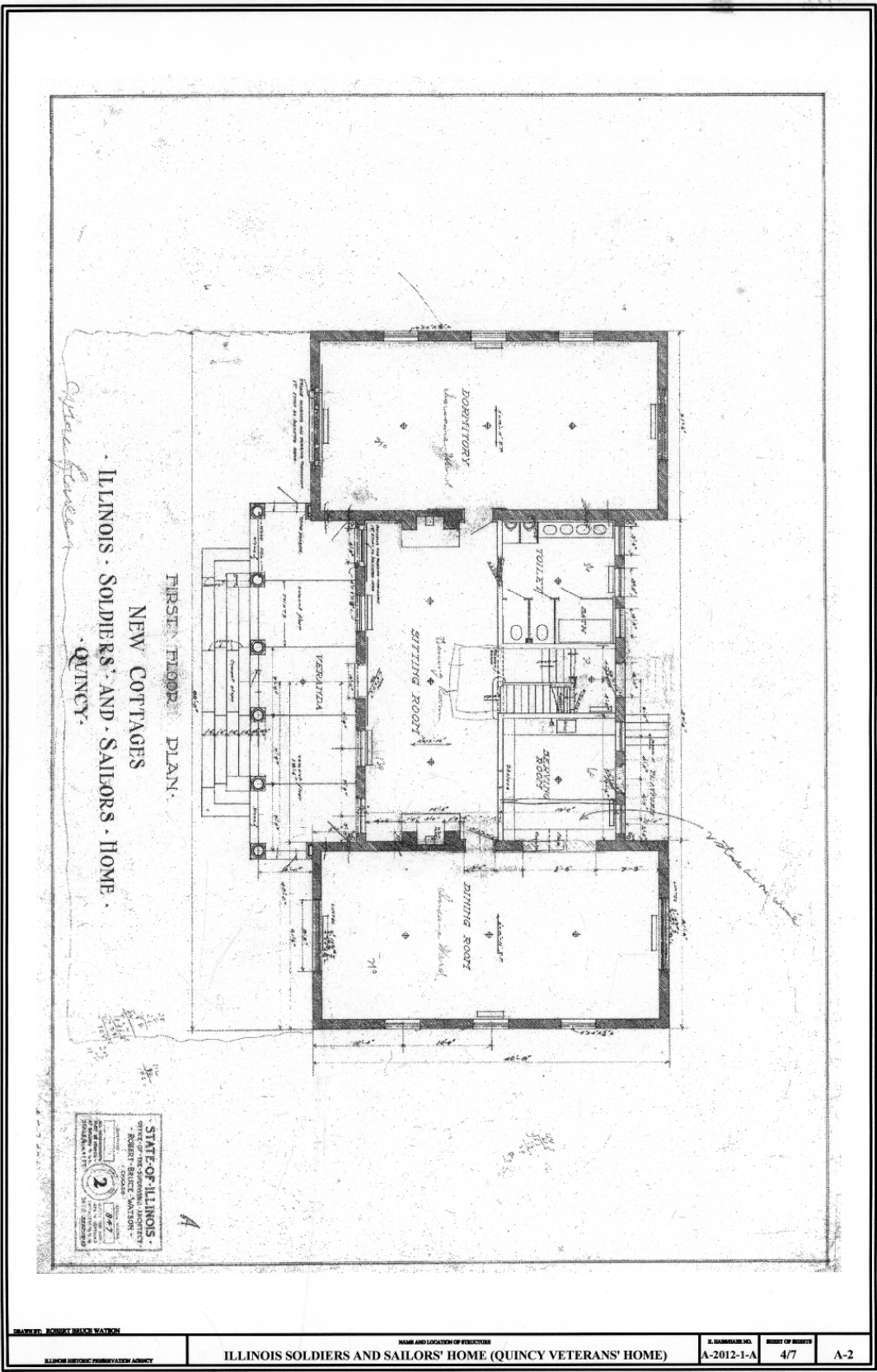
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SHEET OF SHEETS

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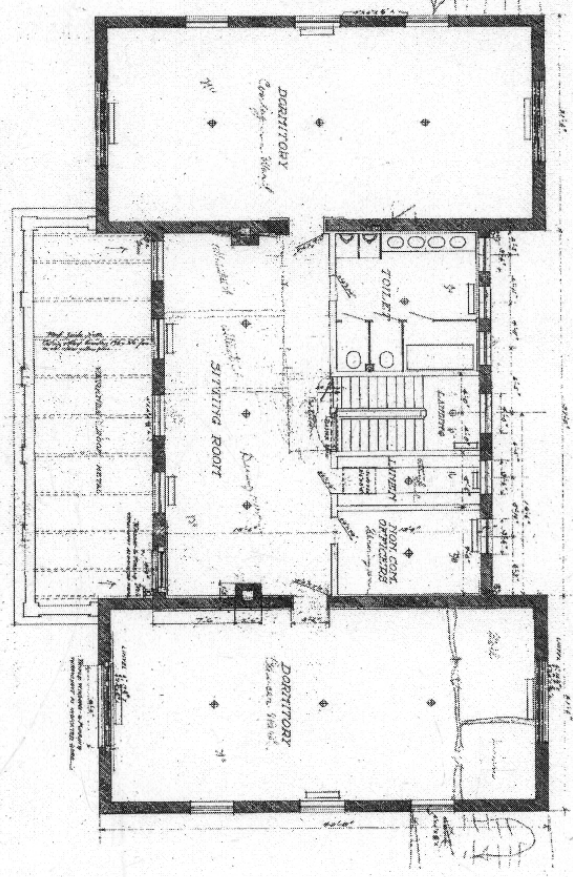




11/16/21

NEW COTTAGES  
ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME  
QUINCY

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

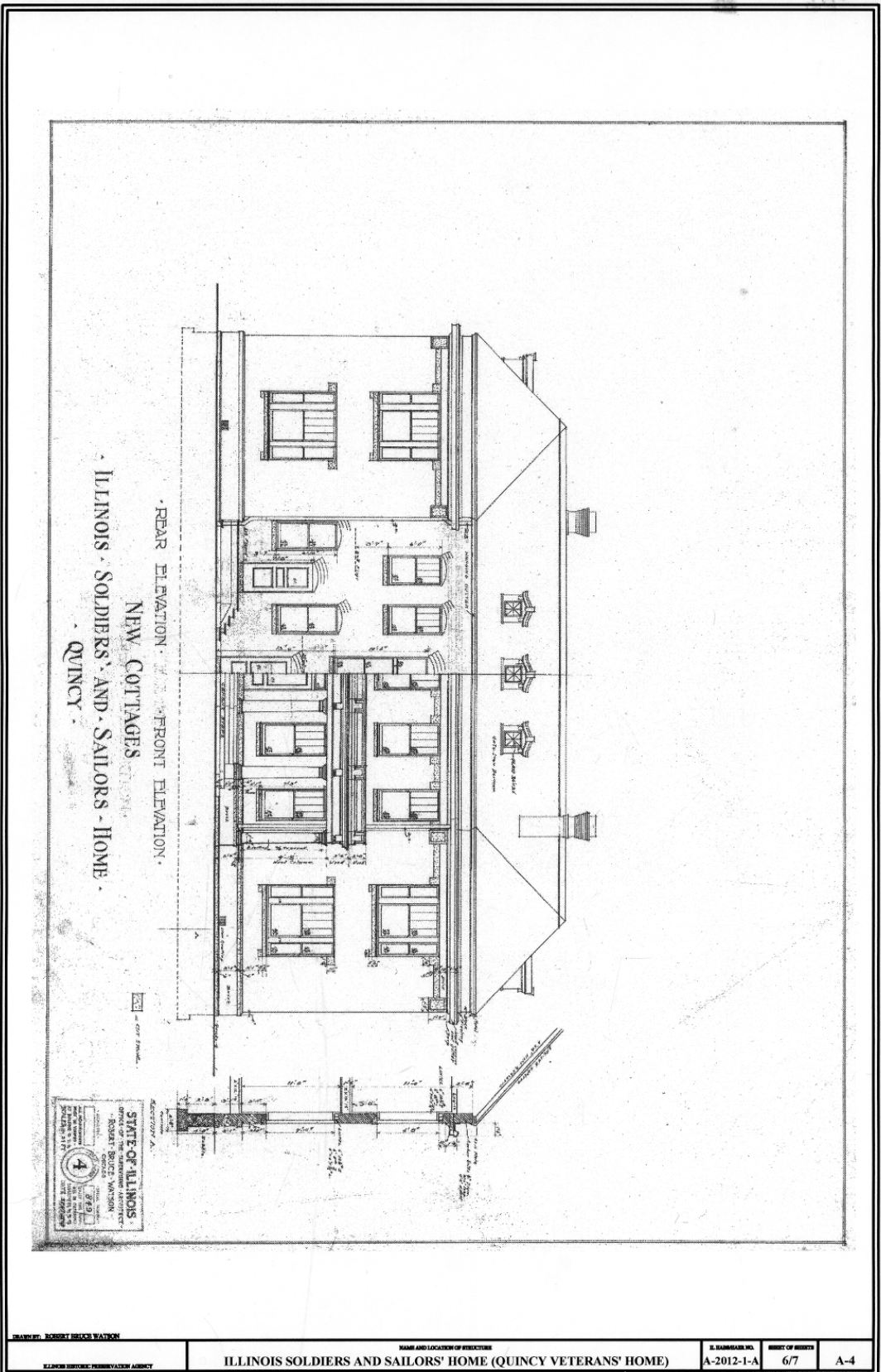


STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE  
 ROBERT BRANT WATSON  
 COMMISSIONER

3

APPROVED FOR RECORDING

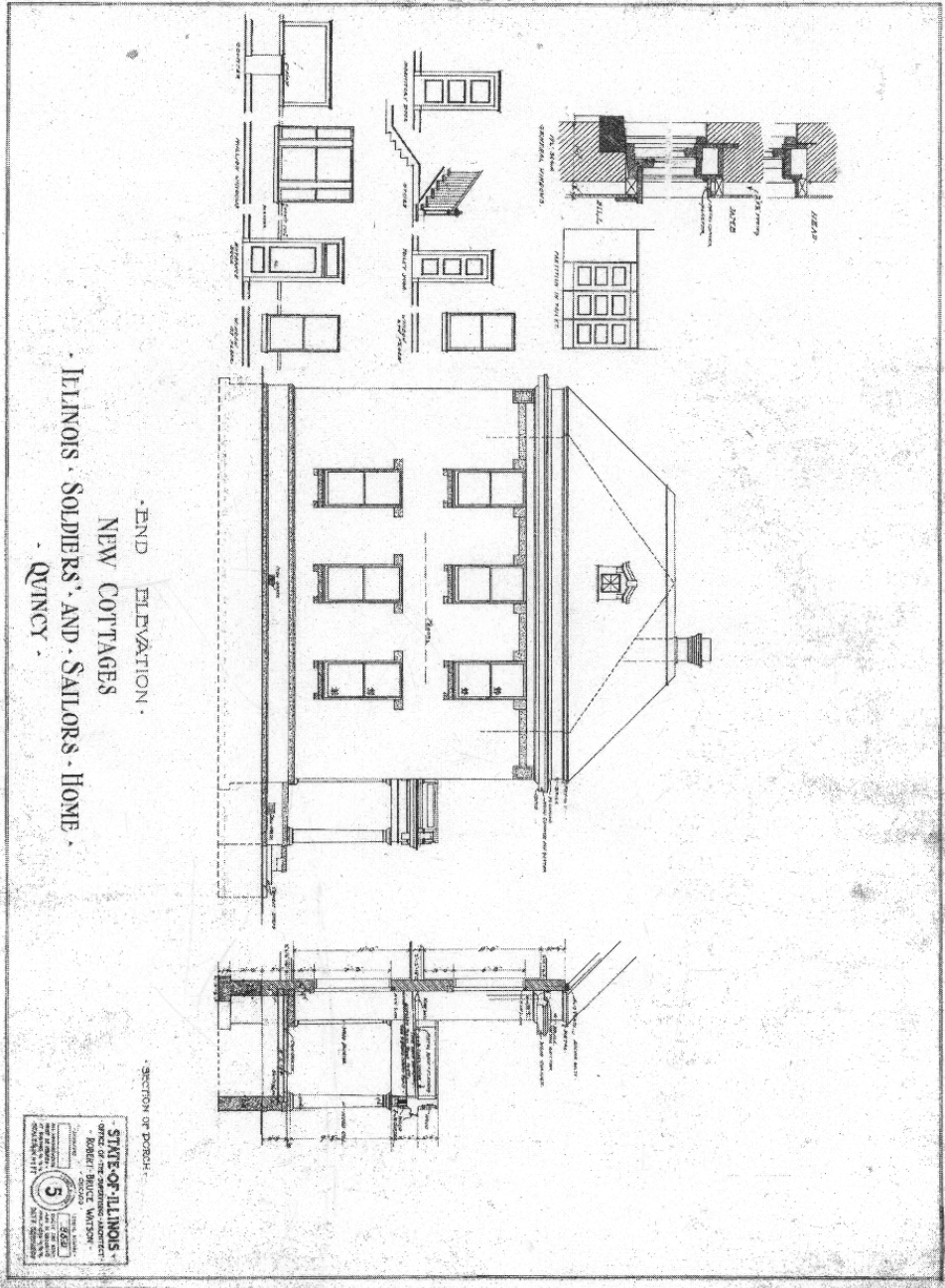
11/16/21



REAR ELEVATION  
 FRONT ELEVATION  
 NEW COTTAGES  
 ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME  
 QUINCY

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
 OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISOR OF INSURANCE  
 ROBERT BRUCE WATSON  
 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER  
 NO. 7769  
 EXPIRES 11/15/19





· END · ELEVATION ·  
 NEW COTTAGES  
 · ILLINOIS · SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME ·  
 · QUINCY ·

· SECTION OF PORCH ·  
 · STATE OF ILLINOIS ·  
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 5  
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