

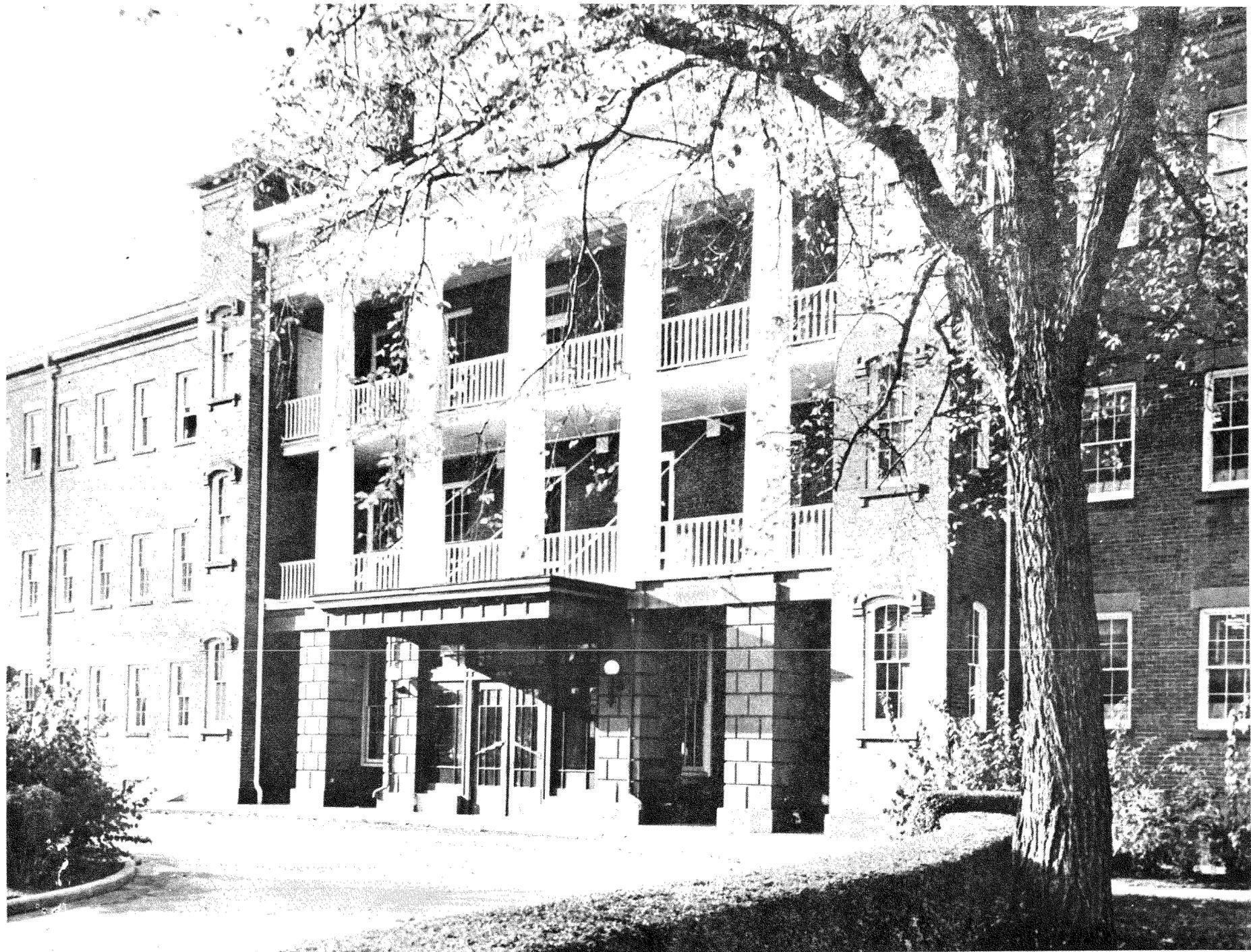
Springfield Armory

Evaluation
Under Provision Of
Historic Preservation Act 1966



By
Office Of Archeology & Historic Preservation
August 17, 1967

1. MAIN ENTRANCE, ADMINISTRATION BUILDING. Facing the Main Gate on Federal Street, the porticoed frontispiece was added to the original 1819 building about 1862. The scale is sufficient to provide a focal point in the vast length of the present facade. The entrance doors, suspended metal canopy, and sidelamps are modern. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from an undated U. S. Army photograph.



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Introduction

As a result of studies conducted by the National Park Service under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts, was found to possess national historical significance and was declared eligible for designation as a National Historic Landmark. On June 22, 1961, Secretary of the Army Elvis J. Stahr, Jr., signed the National Historic Landmark agreement "to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of my ability, the historical integrity of this important part of the national cultural heritage." At ceremonies on March 22, 1963, at Springfield Armory, the Landmark plaque and certificate were presented.

In 1964 the Secretary of Defense scheduled Springfield Armory for phase-out as a military installation by April 1968. Correspondence between the National Park Service's Northeast Regional Office in Philadelphia and officials at the Armory dealt with the implications of this decision for the Landmark designation, particularly the disposition of the Landmark plaque. The Northeast Regional Office indicated in December 1964 that it regarded the Landmark recognition as applying principally to the Main Armory [Arsenal], the West Arsenal, the Middle Arsenal, and the museum artifacts associated with the history of the Armory. This was repeated in further correspondence in the spring of 1967.

Until 1966 the National Park Service had two principal concerns in the impending phase-out of Springfield Armory. First was the disposition of the National Landmark plaque and certificate. Second was the likelihood that part or all of the Armory would become a subject for study and recommendation by the Service under the provisions of law governing disposition of surplus Federal property for historic-monument purposes. The enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act (P. L. 89-665) in October 1966, however, added a third and far more significant concern. As a National Historic Landmark, Springfield Armory automatically became a listing on the National Register of cultural properties meriting preservation and thus subject to the safeguards specified by Section 106 of that law.

Not until June 1967, when a representative of the Service's Washington Office participated in an interagency meeting at Springfield Armory, did we learn that preservation of the historic buildings, particularly those in the core historic area of Armory Square marked for transfer to the Springfield Technical Institute, was not assured. Against this background, on July 3, 1967, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Stanley Cain advised the Administrator of General Services that the historic buildings of the Armory--those dating from the 19th century--should be regarded as subject to the provisions of Section 106 of P. L. 89-665 and expressed the

hope that the disposal of these buildings would be accompanied by conditions binding the recipient to preserve their historical and architectural integrity.

Against this background, too, in order to arrive at a more complete and professional assessment of the preservation need at Springfield Armory, Assistant Secretary Cain asked for a study by the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. A special team spent the week of August 6, 1967, at Springfield Armory. The field team consisted of Mr. Frank B. Sarles, Historian, and Mr. Denys Peter Myers, Architectural Historian. The site was also inspected by Dr. Ernest Allen Connally, Chief of the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, and Mr. Russell V. Keune, Acting Keeper of the National Register. Mr. Roy E. Appleman, Chief, Branch of Park History Studies, served as the study coordinator.

Acknowledgments

The study team wishes to acknowledge with deep gratitude the unstinting cooperation extended to it during its investigation by the following individuals at Springfield Armory:

Col. Arthur H. Sweeney, Jr., Commanding Officer

Mr. Edward B. Gravel, Executive Officer

Mr. Thomas J. Wallace, Museum Curator

Mr. Peter Montessi, of Installation Facilities

Special thanks are due Mrs. Sweeney, who graciously took time from a busy schedule to lead a complete guided tour of the Commanding Officer's Quarters.

Existing Installation

The Springfield Armory comprises three separate areas, known as the Hill Shops, the Water Shops, and the Railhead Area. The Hill Shops area is on high ground bounded by State, Byers, Pearl, Federal, Lincoln, and Magazine Streets, a few blocks northeast of the central business district of Springfield. The Water Shops area is a mile southwest of the Hill Shops, at the point where Walnut Street crosses Mill River. The Railhead Area is on Page Boulevard, one and three-quarters miles northeast of the Hill Shops.

The Hill Shops area is composed of two units, Armory Square and Federal Square, which are separated by Federal Street. The Administration Building for the Armory and a number of buildings dating from 1807 to World War II are located in Armory Square, as well as quarters for the Commanding Officer and the remaining officer complement. Federal Square has been phased out as a part of the Armory and is now being operated by General Electric on lease from the Federal Government.

The Water Shops area is built around the pond formed by the damming of Mill River. Its buildings date from 1857 to World War II. At present this area is comparatively busy, all activities formerly

2. ARMORY SQUARE. The Main Arsenal (Building 13) stands at west end of the Parade in left background. Counter-clockwise from it along the Parade are Assistant Officers' Quarters (Building No. 5 & 6), the West Arsenal (Building No. 11), Middle Arsenal (Building No. 14), then the L-shaped entity formed of Building No. 15 and Building No. 16). The Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building No. 1), is visible to the right of the Main Arsenal. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass.



3. FEDERAL SQUARE. The U-shaped group of buildings to the left, clockwise from top, are the Milling Shop (Building 101), the Machine Shop (Building 103), and the Carpenter Shop (Building No. 102). In lower left is Federal Street, which divides Federal Square from Armory Square. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass.



4. WATER SHOPS. The central group of buildings around the left end of Water Shops Pond includes the Main Building (No. 201) and the Main Storehouse (202). Allen Street divides this group from the Forge Shops (Building No. 214) in center foreground. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass.



5. RAILHEAD AREA. In left foreground is the Underground Testing Facility (Building No. 300), with vents for underground firing ranges extending into center of photograph. Building No. 302 extends across background. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass.



carried out at Federal Square having been transferred to Water Shops when the former area was leased to General Electric.

The Railhead Area is a comparatively recent addition to the Armory, only one existing building antedating the 1950's.

This area is the site of small arms testing facilities which are still in limited use, though in common with the rest of the Armory, a phase-out is underway.

Proposed Disposition of the Springfield Armory Properties

At present, Department of Defense plans call for a complete phase-out of the operations at Springfield Armory by April 1968, at which time the real properties composing the operation will be disposed of. Tentative plans have been made for disposition of the Hill Shops area, and a marked degree of interest has been manifested in portions of the Railhead Area. Only Water Shops (with the exception of Building No. 214, the Forge Shops) has not yet attracted any potential owners.

Present plans call for Armory Square, comprising some 54 acres, to be divided among the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the City of Springfield, and a non-profit museum foundation. This latter group is to administer a museum exhibiting the famous Springfield Armory weapon collection, now housed in a part of Building No. 27. Plans are to convert the Main Arsenal into a museum. Though actual acreage allotments are as yet unsettled, it appears that the Commonwealth will receive about 34 acres, the City about 10 acres, and the museum foundation about 10. The City portion will probably be a triangular area bounded on two sides by Pearl and Byers Streets; it is low ground and will be used for recreational purposes. The museum foundation probably will receive an irregularly shaped

area bounded by Byers and State Streets, the City tract, and the west line of the Parade; included will be the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building No. 1) and the Main Arsenal (Building No. 13). All remaining land and buildings within the Armory Square area will go to the Commonwealth, which will use it as a campus for the Springfield Technical Institute. The Institute is scheduled to begin operation in September 1967, utilizing buildings within the northeastern quadrant of Armory Square already vacated by the military.

Plans for Federal Square contemplate its sale to the City of Springfield, which will resell at cost to General Electric.

Historical Significance of the Springfield Armory

When in 1794 the Springfield Armory was officially established as a United States Arsenal, it already had achieved an important place in American industrial and military history. During the American Revolution it was the site of important ordnance manufacturing and storage facilities, serving as a supply depot for the entire Northeastern theatre of war, and it had remained in continuous use until the time of its formal establishment.

Together with the Harpers Ferry Armory, Springfield Armory supplied all the military small arms manufactured by the United States Government for nearly 70 years. With the destruction of the Harpers Ferry installation at the outbreak of the Civil War, Springfield became the sole such supplier, a distinction it held until 1904, when the Rock Island Arsenal began the small-scale manufacture of rifles.¹ Throughout the military history of the United States the Springfield weapons have played a major role and have achieved a justified reputation for quality, accuracy, and dependability.

Springfield Armory played an important role in the development of the principle of interchangeability of parts, a necessary forerunner of the modern assembly line techniques of American industry. In 1822,

1. Derwent S. Whittlesey, "The Springfield Armory: A Dissertation", (University of Chicago) 1920, pp. 60-61.

an Armory workman named Thomas Blanchard designed a machine for turning gun stocks; though conceived for that specific purpose, his machine proved a forerunner of subsequently perfected machinery for making other interchangeable gun parts.² Blanchard's gun-stock machine is in the museum collection at the Armory.

Historical Summary

When, in 1774, Parliament imposed an embargo on the shipment of firearms to the American colonies, the Massachusetts Committee of Safety took measures to supply the need. An armorer for the Colony was named, and all qualified gunsmiths were encouraged to address themselves diligently to their trade. In the Springfield area, three local mechanics by March 1776 were engaged in fabricating guns: one making barrels; a second, locks and rigging; and the third turning the stocks.

Col. Henry Knox, commanding a Continental artillery regiment within the defenses of New York City, on September 27, 1776, suggested to the Continental Congress the establishment of "one or more capital laboratories" for manufacture of guns and ordnance stores. In December of that year Washington had Knox promoted to brigadier general, named him Chief of Artillery and assigned him the job of

2. Christopher L. Dvarecka, "History of the Springfield Armory," reprinted in the Congressional Record, 3/15/66, p. 5580.

setting up of such laboratories at York, Pennsylvania, and Hartford, Connecticut. After careful inspection of potential sites, Knox selected Springfield over Hartford as the "best place in all the four New England States for a laboratory, cannon foundry, etc." Though located on the Connecticut River for a power source, Springfield was far enough upstream for safety against attack by heavy war vessels.

Buildings at first were rented in the town of Springfield, in 1777, where initial production was of paper cartridges. During the year all the extra powder belonging to the Continental Army at Boston was sent to Springfield for storage and ammunition production. Arms also were sent there for storage at an early date. Springfield early in the Revolution thus became a military supply depot of major importance, a distributing point for ordnance needs throughout the Northeastern theatre of war.³

The requirements of the burgeoning establishment soon necessitated an expansion of the physical facilities. The site selected was the militia training field on a hilltop just outside the town, and there in 1778 were erected a magazine, barracks, and accommodations for operation of the laboratory. These were the first constructions on

3. Dvarecka in C. R., 3/14/66, p. 5474.

the site of the present Armory Square. The magazine apparently was located on the low ground north of the hillcrest, while the other buildings were near the Boston Road (now State Street), just south of the present East, Middle, and West Arsenals.⁴

The successful campaign of 1781 having assured a cessation of hostilities, attention was given to adequately safeguarding the large supplies of powder remaining in Government hands. In 1782, the Congress ordered the establishment of "good and sufficient magazines" at Springfield, Massachusetts; West Point, New York; Yellow Springs, Pennsylvania; and New London, Virginia. That for Springfield was built east of the other Government buildings at the easternmost point of the training field, within the area of the present Federal Square. It remained in use for 60 years.⁵

During the Revolution, operations were also carried on on Mill River, where a powder mill was established. It was a forerunner of the present Water Shops, though located some distance down that stream from the existing area.⁶

When, in 1786-87, Shays' Rebellion erupted in western Massachusetts the Springfield arsenal became the scene of its tragic denouement.

4. Whittlesey, p. 27.

5. Dvarecka in C. R., 3/14/66, p. 5475; Whittlesey, p. 46.

6. Dvarecka in C. R., 3/14/66, p. 5475.

Daniel Shays' force of small farmers, trying to raid the arsenal on January 25, 1787, was defeated and dispersed by a defending militia force under Major General William Shepard, and the rebel morale was so shattered that the outbreak soon collapsed. A marker along the State Street side of Federal Square commemorates the abortive affair.⁷

Though the war had ended, the Springfield arsenal continued in operation, albeit at a reduced rate, during the succeeding years. The Government actually had not purchased land for the Revolutionary War operation, despite a popular impression in the community to that effect. When, in 1789, George Washington visited the area, he found the Revolutionary War barracks to be in poor condition, though the laboratory and magazine were both in good repair.⁸

Formal establishment of the Springfield Armory was made possible by an act of the Congress in 1794. On April 2, the President approved "An Act to Provide for the Erecting and Repairing of Arsenals and Magazines, and for other purposes," which authorized the establishment of two arsenals and magazines, one to be located in the South. For these, Washington selected Harpers Ferry and Springfield.⁹

7. Whittlesey, pp. 49-50.

8. Ibid., p. 47

9. Ibid., pp. 53-54, 60

In 1798, belatedly recognizing that the United States had no title to the land on which its armory was located, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed an act granting to the Federal Government the power to purchase up to 640 acres in the Town of Springfield. (Land for the Lower Water Shops had been purchased in 1795, the United States paying \$400 for the 1-1/2-acre tract.) Despite the Commonwealth action, however, it was not until August 24, 1801, that the Government received title to 30.5 acres, the heart of the present Armory Square, at a cost of \$509.¹⁰

With the deterioration of relations between the United States and Great Britain that heralded the approach of the War of 1812, construction at the Springfield Armory was accelerated. The first heavy outlay of funds for this purpose occurred in the years 1808-1811, the total for the first year alone being \$40,000. Several costly fires among the existing wooden structures in preceding years had caused brick to be selected as the future building material.¹¹

Early in 1807, the Armory Storekeeper advertised in the local press for proposals to construct a "BRICK STORE, on the public ground at the United States Armory . . . one hundred feet in length, thirty-

10. Ibid., pp. 64, Appendix III.

11. Ibid., pp. 67-68, 71-72

6. ARMORY HILL ABOUT 1810. The building toward the left labelled "Military Stores" is the West Arsenal, built in 1808. The other buildings are no longer extant. The sketch at the upper left shows the Parade elevations of the buildings on the site of Buildings No. 16 and 27. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a photostat of an undated early plan in the Installation Office. August 1967.

four feet in width, and two stories high." Completed by December of that year, at a cost of \$8,000, this structure, the West Arsenal [Building 11], is the oldest building still existing. It was first used for storing and packing arms. Several other buildings also were constructed, none of which survives. All of the new buildings constructed in this period were fronting the parade with their rear facades lying close to the contemporary property line.¹²

On June 1, 1815, Lt. Col. Roswell Lee entered on duty as Superintendent of the Springfield Armory. It was the beginning of an 18-year tenure during which the productive importance of the establishment increased greatly, and the parade area of Armory Square assumed much of its present-day appearance before Lee died in office on August 25, 1833.

One of Lee's first accomplishments was the construction of a brick administration building, comprising the central portion of Building 16, which has continued to serve that function until the present time. This structure, though conceived in the summer of 1815, was not completed for four years. Thirty-four by forty-four feet and two stories high, it was built to house offices for the Superintendent, Paymaster, and Master Armorer as well as a chapel for religious purposes.¹³

12. Ibid., pp. 71-72

13. Ibid., p. 108

On March 2, 1824, the principal manufacturing shop on Armory Square, located just north of the administration building, was burned to the ground. Within the year it was replaced by a two-story brick building, balanced by erection of a similar structure an equal distance south of the administration building. They were known as the North and South Shops, respectively, and were later joined with the administration building into the present Building No. 16.¹⁴

A second storehouse, known as the East Arsenal, was built during the same year. Located just south of the South Shop, its long east-west axis was aligned with that of the earlier West Arsenal. These outlined two sides of the present Parade while the Superintendent's residence, built some years before approximately 1,000 feet west of the administration building, and several frame quarters aligned with and 600 feet north of the arsenals, completed the quadrangle.¹⁵

In 1830 a third storehouse was built between the two earlier ones and, logically enough, was known as the Middle Arsenal. It cost \$16,000. This, the first three-story building on Armory Square, aroused keen interest in the Ordnance Office. Architectural features of note included a balustrade (since removed) along the eaves,

14. Ibid., pp. 142, 144.

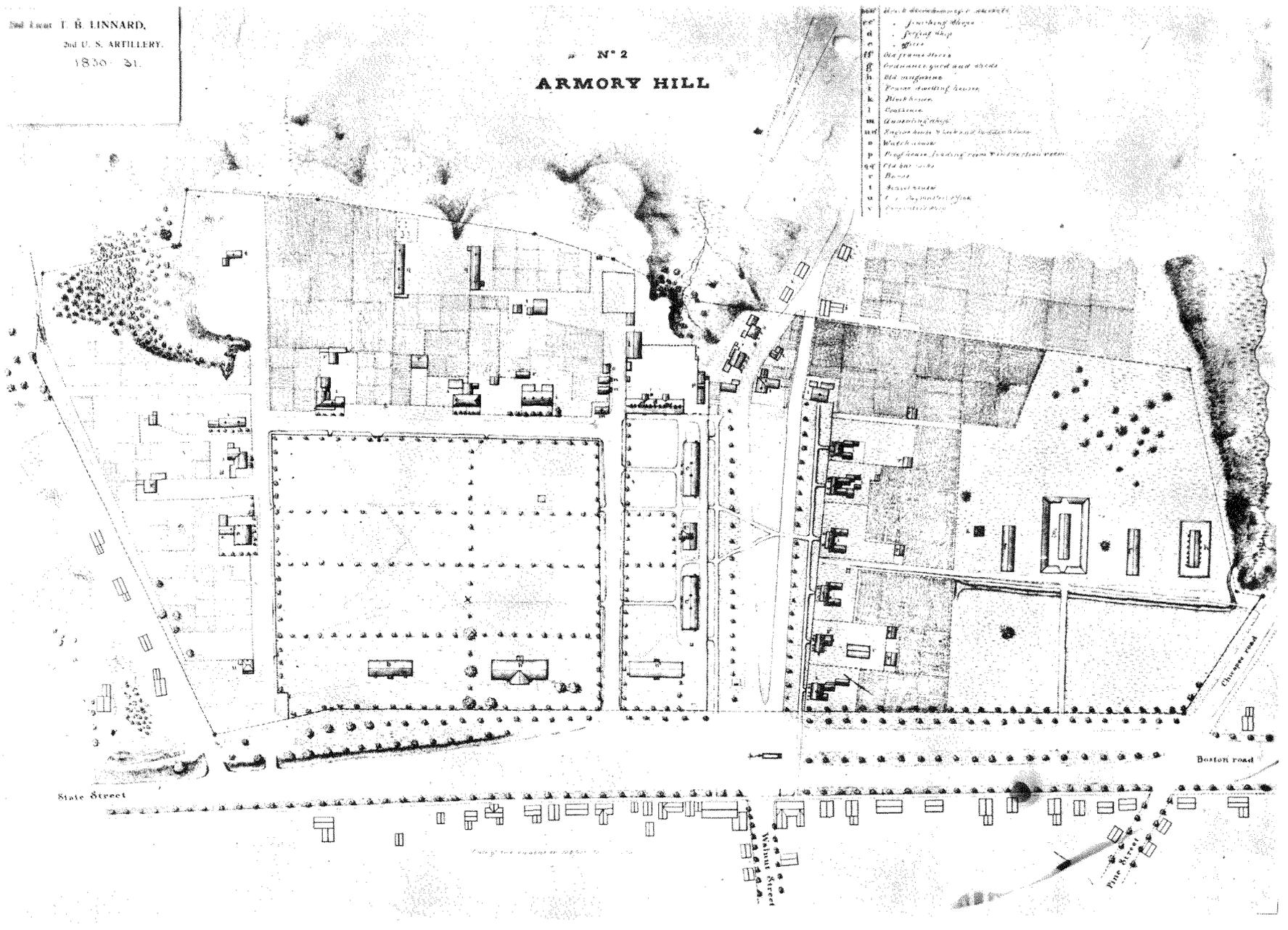
15. Ibid., pp. 145-46.

7. HILL SHOPS IN 1830-1831. Drawing by 2nd Lieut. T. B. Linnard, 2nd U. S. Arillery. Armory Square is shown to the left, Federal Square to the right. Buildings around the Parade, clockwise from center of drawing, are North Shop, Administration Building, and South Shop, all now included in Building No. 16; East Arsenal, now part of Building No. 15; Middle Arsenal (Building No. 14); and West Arsenal (Building No. 11). Commanding Officer's Quarters occupies the site of the present Main Arsenal, while earlier officers' quarters are lined up along north side of the Parade. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass.

2nd Lieut. T. B. LINNARD,
 2nd U. S. ARTILLERY,
 1830-31.

N° 2
ARMORY HILL

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State Street

Boston Road

Walnut Street

Pine Street

Plan of the armory as before

elliptical fan lights in the attic, and a Doric portico on the Parade facade. New gun racks designed by William Wade of the Ordnance Office were first installed in the Middle Arsenal; it was these racks, rising tier on tier, that 13 years later inspired the poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to describe, in "The Arsenal at Springfield," how

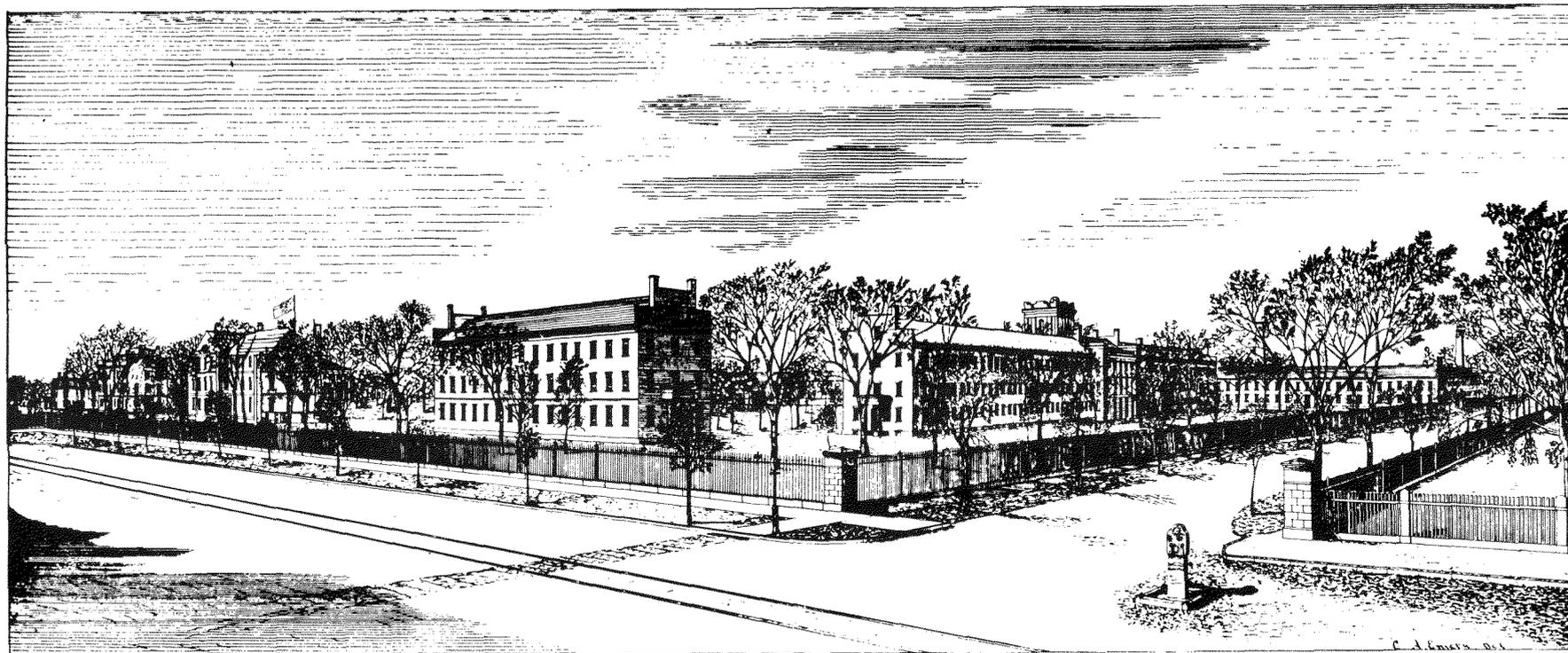
. . . from floor to ceiling,
Like a huge organ, rise the burnished arms. . . . 16

With Lee's death in 1833 the Springfield Armory entered a period of eight years of comparative stagnation, which ended in 1841 with the appointment of Major James W. Ripley as Commanding Officer. During this period several brick quarters were built, six of which have survived.

Though Ripley's 13-year tenure at Springfield is most vividly remembered for the violent controversies it aroused, the period witnessed significant progress in the physical development of the Armory. The old Superintendent's residence having been razed in 1843, Ripley during 1845-46 constructed the palatial house [Building No. 1] that has continued to serve as the commanding officer's residence to the present time. When completed, the structure had cost

16. Ibid., pp. 145-46; Dvarecka in C.R. 3/16/66, p. 5775-76. It should be noted that an official Springfield Armory information sheet incorrectly attributes the Longfellow incident to the Main Arsenal which was not completed until 1850.

8. ARMORY SQUARE ABOUT 1878. Buildings visible, from left, are Assistant Officers' Quarters (Building No. 5 & 6); West Arsenal (Building No. 11); Middle Arsenal with flag flying (Building No. 14); East Arsenal (Building No. 15); Administration Building (No. 16); and Annex Building (No. 27). Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass.



ARSENALS AND FINISHING SHOPS, NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

the unprecedented sum of \$24,900. On the site of the old Superintendent's residence, crowning the west end of the Parade, Ripley built the imposing bulk of the Main Arsenal [Building No. 13]. Begun in the 1847 fiscal year, the Main Arsenal was completed three years later at a cost of \$86,066.¹⁷

Another important project Ripley undertook was the permanent fencing of the Armory Square tract, though it was not completed until several years after he had left. The tract had been fenced with wood as early as 1803-04, but expensive maintenance costs dictated fencing of a more permanent nature. On August 16, 1847, he leased a sandstone quarry and began drawing stone from it for foundation and posts. Approval of patterns for the pickets and posts was delayed until May 1852, after which the work was pushed ahead with all possible speed. Cyrus Alger & Co., founders of South Boston, contracted to supply the ironwork at three cents per pound, being paid in old cannon and other condemned castings at the rate of three and one-half cents a pound. By the end of the 1853 fiscal year, the State Street side had been fenced. Economic considerations then brought the work to a halt, and it was not resumed until June 1855, under the aegis of Ripley's successor, James S. Whitney. Whitney awarded the ironwork

17. Ibid., pp. 189, 195-96; "Historical Record, Land - Buildings, Springfield Armory, Mass. - As of June 30, 1932."

contract to the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, and that firm had completed fencing the Federal Street side of Armory Square by mid-1856. Byers Street was done during the 1860 fiscal year, but the project was completed only during the first year of the Civil War with the fencing of the Pearl Street side.¹⁸

The other areas comprising Springfield Armory are of lesser historical significance, have no remaining buildings of national historical importance, and can be dealt with in a few words.

Federal Square, the remaining area of the Hill Shops, was in the beginning the eastern portion of the militia training field. As noted previously, it was the site of the 1782 magazine, which was in use until its demolition in 1842. The first Government purchase of land was made in 1812, but the earliest building that has survived is the Machine Shop (Building No. 103), dating from 1887. The other main buildings antedating World War II are the Milling Shop (Building No. 101) and the Carpenter Shop (No. 102), both erected in 1892; the Metallurgical Laboratory (No. 107), built in 1918; and the Transformer House (No. 109), dating from 1919.¹⁹

Water Shops, formerly known as the Upper Water Shops, is a successor to the Lower Water Shops, built on Mill River in the present

18. Whittlesey, pp. 71, 198, 211.

19. Ibid., Appendix III; "Historical Record, Land - Buildings."

downtown Springfield during the Revolutionary War. The Lower Water Shops, together with the later Middle Water Shops, have been long abandoned and the Upper Water Shops have held the generic name exclusively for many years. The United States first purchased land on the site of Upper Water Shops in 1809 and built a dam across Mill River for a power source. The existing dam is a recent replacement, while the earliest major structures are the Main Building (No. 201), built in 1857, the Main Storehouse (No. 202), dating from 1861, and the Tank House (No. 213), built in 1880. The two earlier buildings have been extensively enlarged and altered.²⁰

Railhead Area, located on Page Boulevard some distance from both the Hill Shops and the Water Shops, is a 20th Century component of the Springfield Armory complex. One building (No. 301) dates from 1917, but most have been built since 1952. A unique feature of the Railhead area is the Range Testing Facility (Building No. 300), which contains several underground firing ranges, some of 1,000-inch and some of 100-yard range.

In addition to the historic buildings comprising the Armory Square complex, Springfield Armory has a magnificently outstanding historical collection that is an inseparable part of its story. This comprises the Benton Arms Collection of some 10,000 items, representing not only the products of Springfield Armory but a fairly accurate history

20. Whittlesey, Appendix III; "Historical Record, Land - Buildings."

of the entire American small arms industry, with many foreign military weapons included as well. The collection originated with Col. J. G. Benton, commanding officer of the armory from 1868 to 1881. As a result of his interest, the initial museum collection seems to have been started about 1871. Its greatest impetus in the early years came in 1876, when Benton applied for and received a collection of some 700 arms that had been on exhibit at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. Though a destructive fire in 1931 caused extensive damage and destroyed some irreplaceable items, the collection today is one of the more significant to be found anywhere in the world.²¹

21. Dvarecka in C. R., 3/16/66, p. 5777, and 3/17/66, p. 5918.

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Springfield Armory Museum.

Properties of National Historical Significance

Historical and architectural research discloses that 12 properties, all located within Armory Square, are of national historical significance and thus their preservation is of highest importance. They are the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building No. 1), Assistant Officers' Quarters (Building No. 5 & 6), the West Arsenal (Building No. 11), the Guard House (Building No. 12), the Main Arsenal (Building No. 13), the Middle Arsenal (Building No. 14), the East Arsenal (Building No. 15), the Administration Building and the North and South Shops, all now included in Building No. 16, the Parade, and the Iron Fence that surrounds the Armory Square area. A historical and architectural description of each of these properties follows.

The Armory Square complex, occupying a commanding site overlooking the original area of Springfield, is notable for the spacious surroundings allotted its buildings. The consistent scale and restrained, dignified character of the structures, and the uniform use of sturdy brick construction (in which there is no evidence of deterioration or settling), white trim and slate roofing, all contribute to a harmonious totality in which the sum is greater than any single part. Five of the eight buildings discussed below are utilitarian structures of significance as examples of earlier

American building techniques as well as for their good proportions and excellent construction.

Building No. 1

As related earlier, the Commanding Officer's Quarters were built under Major Ripley's direction in 1845-46 to replace the earlier structure on the site of the present Building No. 13. When in 1846 the controversies in which the aggressive Ripley had become embroiled resulted in the institution of a military court of inquiry to investigate his conduct, one of the 13 charges related to his construction of such elaborate quarters.²²

An excellent example of the Greek Revival style, Ripley's "palace" is a two-storied brick house 50' x 44', with a 52' x 27' service ell parallel with the three-bayed entrance facade. The hipped roof of the main block is surmounted by a brick cupola supported on the interior partitions, which are also constructed of brick. The generous scale allows for two west drawing rooms, 18' x 21'; a vestibule, 10 1/2'-wide hall and square study in the center; and a 16 1/2' x 18' reception room, stair hall, and dining room 16 1/2' x 18 1/2', in the east portion of the main block. The first floor ceiling height is approximately 14'. The interior trim is extremely simple, the only enrichment of the plaster cornices consisting of a band of guttae in the hall. The plan of the second floor is essentially similar to the first floor layout. The first-floor mantelpieces are later replacements dating from about 1900. The

22. Springfield Gazette, April 22, 1846. Copy in Springfield Armory Museum.

9. SOUTH ELEVATION OF BUILDING NO. 1. Undated original drawing is executed in black ink with color washes. The wooden Doric porches and portico, and the roof parapet, have been removed. Cast-iron porches and roof railing were installed about 1870. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from the original drawing in the files of the Installation Facilities Office. August 1967.



10. EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS OF BUILDING NO. 1. Undated. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from the original drawing in the files of the Installation Facilities Office, Springfield Armory. August 1967.



11. BUILDING NO. 1 FROM THE SOUTH. The spacious "palace" built by Major Ripley in 1845-46 is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture, magnificent in scale and construction. The unusual brick cupola is supported on interior walls of the same material. The delicate cast-iron porches and roof railings were added about 1870. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



second-floor mantelpieces are original simple marble examples. The original six-over-six-light cupola windows have been altered to one-over-one-light sash. The paneled wooden roof parapets were removed about 1870, when an iron snow rail was substituted. A bay window was added to the dining room. The rectangular transom of the main entrance was altered to an elliptical fanlight, and the sidelights and transom fitted with leaded glass about 1900. Around 1870 the most conspicuous exterior alteration occurred, when the original distyle Doric entrance portico, Doric west porch, and all porch were removed and the present delicate cast-iron porches were built.

Building No. 5 & 6

In 1870 this building, a double officers' quarters, was built at the southwest corner of the Parade. Its cost was \$22,000.

The duplex officers' quarters terminating the southwest row of buildings facing the Parade is the only departure from the somewhat austere architecture of the whole complex, a grace note, so to speak, which lightens the severity of Armory Square. Designed in the French Second Empire manner without the florid excesses of that style, it is a duplex brick three-storied house with a slate mansard roof. The main block measures 46' x 46' with a service ell 26' x 30'. A spacious, balustraded front porch with copper roof spans the three-bayed entrance facade facing southwest. Side-hall plans are mirrored on either side of the party wall, with three rooms

12. BUILDING NO. 5 & 6 FROM THE PARADE. This double quarters of 1870 with its mansard roof, bay windows, and spacious front porch introduces a lighter domestic style amid its rather austere surroundings. It faces a splendid vista to the southwest overlooking the City of Springfield. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



in each half of the main block first floor, and kitchens and service areas in the one-story ell. Ceilings are 10'-5" high. Bay windows alleviate the formality of the rectangular main block.

Building No. 11

The West Arsenal, oldest surviving building at the Armory, was built in 1807-08 at a cost of \$16,720. It has been used variously as an arsenal, a barracks and, since World War II, as the Officers' Club. Originally two stories in height, the West Arsenal had a third story added during the Civil War.

The nine-bay facades measure 100'; the three-bay ends are 34' across. Two-foot-thick brick walls support a slate-covered gabled roof. A modern addition, 11' x 15', mars the southwest end. The roofed one-story porches along the facades are later additions not inharmonious with the original construction. The original round-arched center doorway with stone architrave is visible on the south facade. The windows have stone lintels and sills and are furnished with eight-over-eight-light double-hung wooden sash. The cornices, like those of all the principal buildings, are brick. The gables have semi-elliptical windows. The interiors have open plans, later lightly partitioned. Single rows of wooden posts set at 8' on center supply intermediate support for the first and second floor beams. West Arsenal is the only structurally unaltered building

13. WEST ARSENAL FROM THE PARADE. The alteration in the color of the brick where the third floor was added is discernible at the right. The small wing (right) and porch are later additions. West Arsenal, built in 1807-08, is the oldest remaining building at Springfield Armory. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



(except for the addition of the third floor) of the Federal style at Armory Square.

Building No. 12

The small Guard House was built in 1880 at a cost of \$2,500. It now serves as Officers' Quarters.

A one-story brick building with three-bay front measuring 35' across and 24' deep, it is aligned between West Arsenal and Middle Arsenal. The slate-covered double-pitched roof has stepped gable ends of ornamental brick work. There is a small entrance porch facing the Parade. Although built late, this building is consonant with the general architectural character of the total complex and materially contributes to the feeling of enclosure along the south line of the Parade.

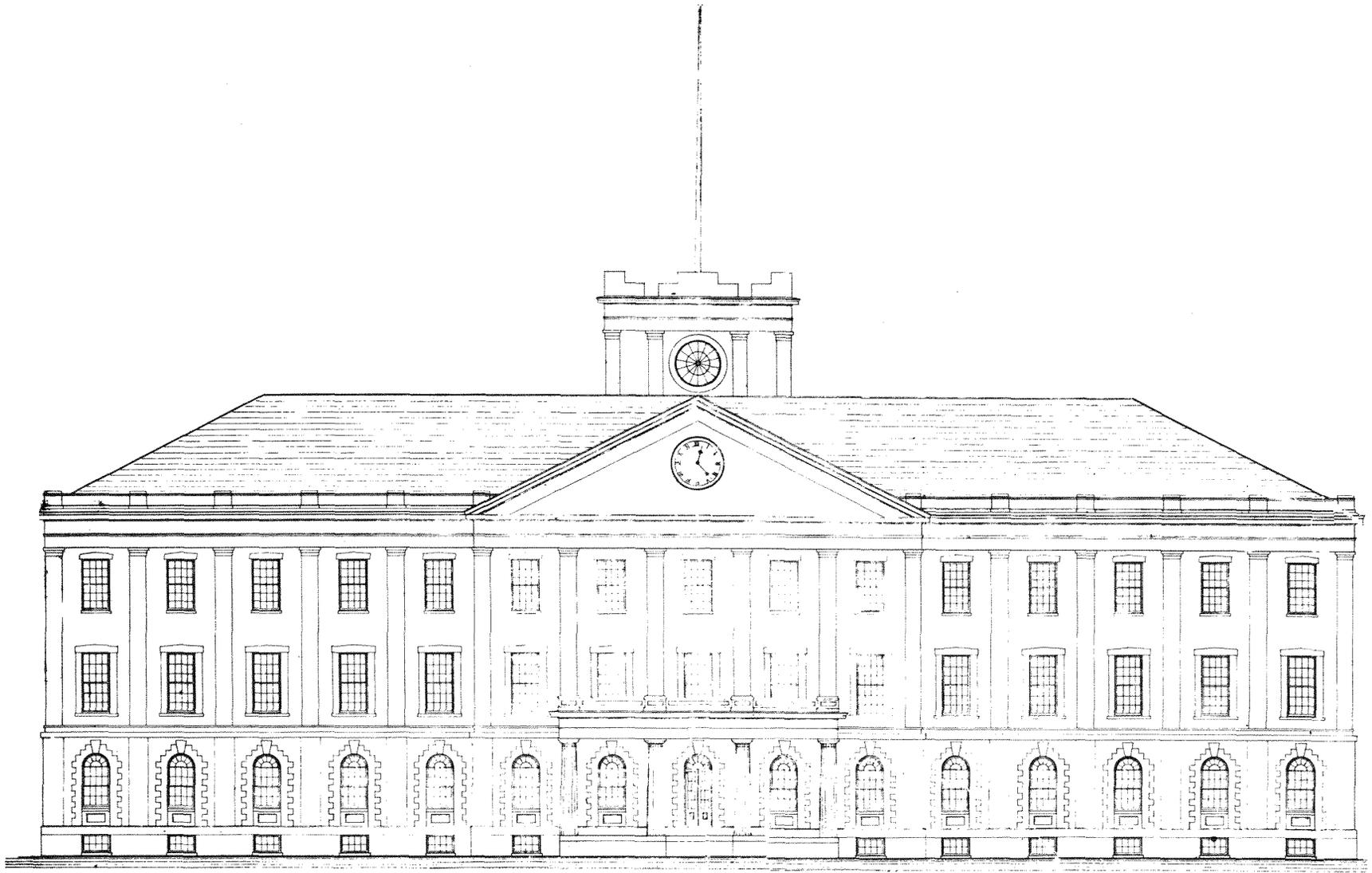
Building No. 13

The Main Arsenal, probably the best known of the Armory buildings, was begun in mid-1847 and completed three years later at a cost of \$86,066. It is a featured motif on the official seal of the City of Springfield, adopted two years after the Main Arsenal was completed. During the Civil War, the building was the scene of an abortive sabotage attempt by Confederate agents, who placed a bomb in the tower.

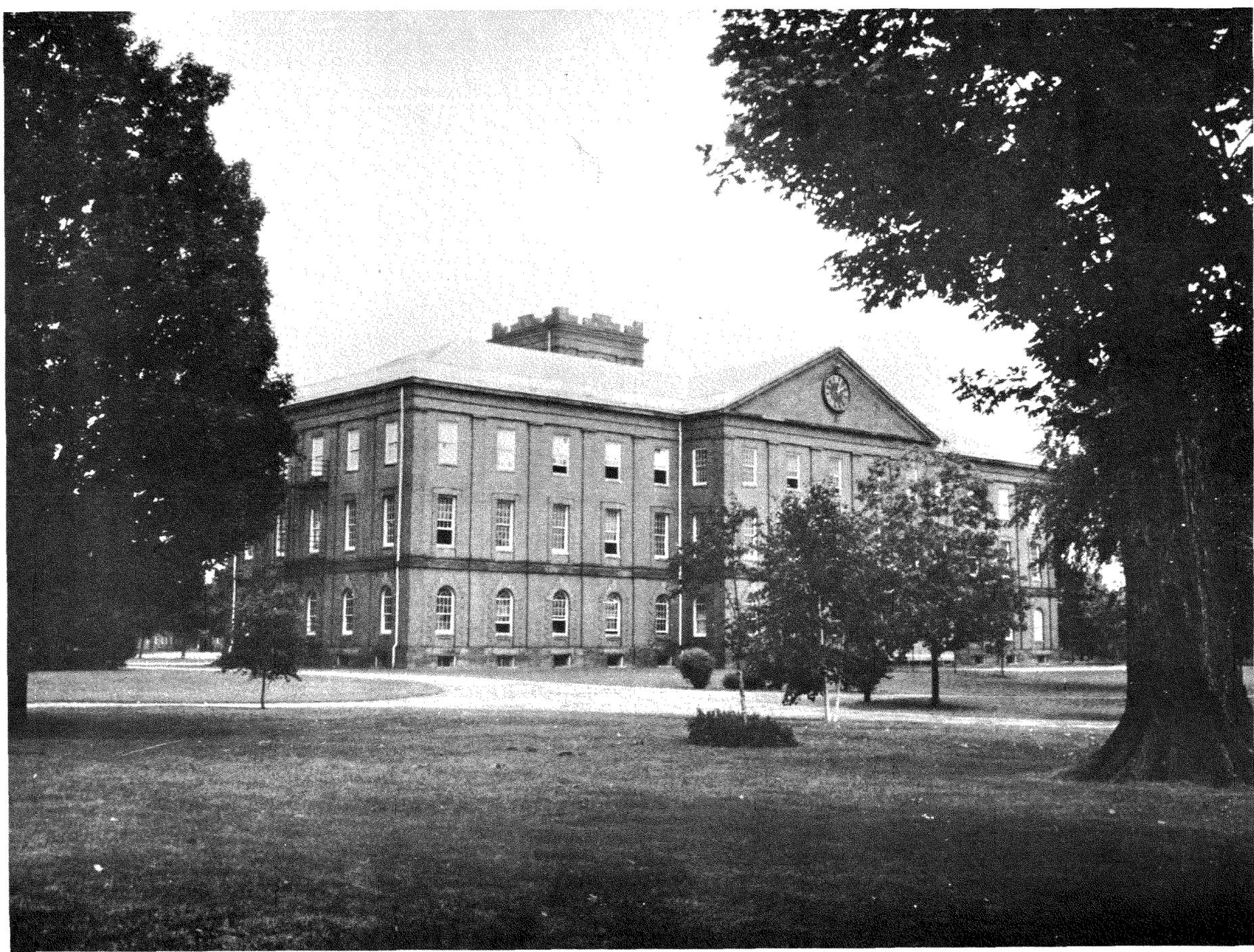
The imposing scale of Main Arsenal grandly dominates the west end of the Parade. The architectural character is more formal and

unified than that of any other building considered, not even excepting the Commanding Officer's quarters. The 2 1/2'-thick brick walls are strongly articulated by first floor piers and, above a string course, two-story-high pilasters. The Main Arsenal's 15-bay facades measure 199' across with a massive tower 24' x 30' facing the Parade and a pedimented pavilion 12' x 69' on the west side. The ends of the building are 69' deep. The tower rises two full stories above the cornice line of the slate-covered hipped roof and bears three clock faces, the fourth being in the west pediment. A mast-sized flagpole rises from the center of the tower roof behind a battlemented parapet. The round-arched first floor windows have stone panels beneath them and are surrounded by stone rusticated architraves. The rectangular second floor windows, hung with twelve-over-twelve-light sash, have simpler stone architraves with pediment-shaped lintels. The third floor windows are similar, with rectangular stone architraves and flat lintels. A wooden paneled parapet surmounts the roof. The only significant exterior alteration, except for the addition of two cement loading docks and a fire escape, has been the removal of the wooden one-story tetrastyle Greek Doric portico from the west pavilion. The structural system of the open plan interior is supported by cast-iron Doric columns 13' on center throughout the basement and remarkably light cross-plan cast-iron posts 13' on center on the first and

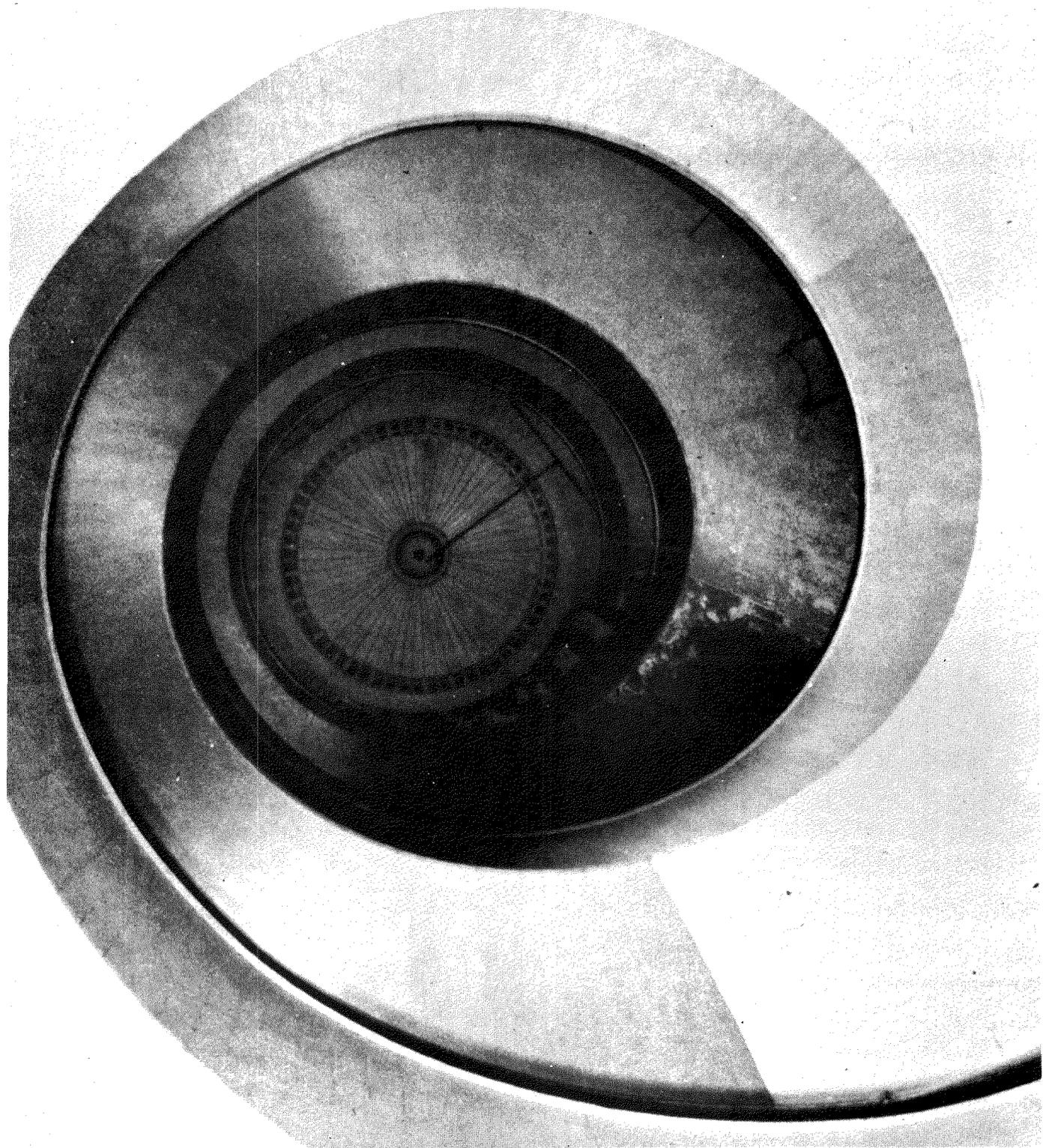
14. WEST ELEVATION OF MAIN ARSENAL (BUILDING NO. 13). Undated. With the exception of the missing one-story Doric central portico, this elevation remains unaltered. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from the original drawing in the files of the Installation Facilities Office. August 1967.



15. MAIN ARSENAL FROM THE WEST. The dignified mass of the Main Arsenal, completed in 1850, overlooks the city to the west and the Parade to the east. The pilasters articulating the bays give this well-proportioned building the most formal architectural character in Armory Square.
Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



16. VIEW UP SPIRAL STAIRCASE, MAIN ARSENAL. A masterpiece of wooden construction, the 131-step staircase, which has no visible support, is the most noteworthy interior element of the Main Arsenal. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



second floors. The third floor is completely unobstructed. The most remarkable feature of the interior is the magnificent visually unsupported open wooden stairway which spirals in a sweeping curve 131 risers to the uppermost chamber of the tower.

Building No. 14

The Middle Arsenal, first of the three-story buildings to be erected, was constructed in 1830. Its cost was \$24,855, and it has remained a showplace among the Armory buildings. As related earlier, the stands of arms in this building in 1843 inspired Longfellow's poem "The Arsenal at Springfield."

Middle Arsenal measures 121' along the nine-bay facades and 41' at the three-bay ends. A gabled pavilion 9'-5" deep x 41' is centered on the south side. The 2'-thick brick walls support a gabled slate-covered roof. The windows are hung with twelve-over-twelve-light sash, and there are lunettes in each gable. A handsome distyle Doric portico shelters the central entrance of the north facade. The south facade is marred by two cement loading docks with suspended metal canopies, and an iron fire escape contributes nothing to the pleasing effect of the well-proportioned exterior. One of the most noteworthy visible features of the Middle Arsenal is a large weather vane on a tall spar at the middle of the main roof ridge. The vane is topped by an eagle which deserves to be termed a very fine example of American folk art. The open plan interior is supported by two

17. MIDDLE ARSENAL FROM THE PARADE. Building No. 14, built in 1830, is the first three-story structure erected on Armory Square. The good proportions, Doric portico, and weather vane with its folk-art eagle are noteworthy elements of the exterior. The interior structural system shows early functional use of cast iron. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



rows of granite posts set 8 1/2' on center in the basement and by remarkably light cast-iron posts similarly positioned on the upper floors. These posts have flanged bases and tops, are of cross-shaped section, and are marked "B. Belcher 1830." They are noteworthy as early examples of structural functionalism, particularly in that they occupy far less floor space than many later cast-iron supporting elements. The attic has 8" x 10" mortised and tenoned oak timbers secured by trenails and floor boards up to 15" wide.

Building No. 15

Constructed in 1824 at the southeast corner of the Parade, the East Arsenal nearly a century later was physically joined to Building No. 16 by the construction of a brick connecting link. Since 1918, the Administration Building and the East Arsenal have constituted an L-shaped entity. Total cost, 1824-1941, was \$119,412, including a large west addition built in 1941.

Although the original East Arsenal (comprising the 15 eastermost bays) was a two-story building, Building 15 is now three stories in height. The western 18 bays of the three-bay-deep structure were added in 1941. The building now measures 34' x 262', with 2'-thick walls in the old section and 1'-thick in the new. The gabled roof is slate-covered. The windows have six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash. The interior plan is open, with wooden floors in the

18. BUILDING NO. 15 FROM THE PARADE. Originally the East Arsenal, the first two floors of the section to the left of the downspout date from 1824. The section at the right, added more than a century later, precisely matches the earlier exterior. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



original portion and concrete floors in the new section. The brick cornice has "dog-tooth" corbelling. This building exhibits clearly the remarkably successful effort to retain consistency of exterior architectural feeling throughout the Armory Square complex. Only the architecturally practiced eye can detect any difference in the exteriors of the two sections, although they were erected 117 years apart.

Building No. 16

This structure comprehends three separate historic buildings: the Administration Building (1819) and the North and South Shops (both built in 1824). During the Civil War the three buildings were joined and a third story added to each flank, a square cover was erected on the west front of the central portion, and the present Greek Doric portico was installed on the east front.

Building Number 16, which encloses the Parade on the northeast and faces Federal Street and the main gate, is, with one exception, the longest structure in the entire Armory Square complex. It now measures 529' x 34' with a tower 24' x 24' on the Parade facade. The last section was added at the south end in 1918. As in the case of Building Number 15, the design is carefully unified throughout. The center section, which probably was originally seven bays long, was raised one story and masked by the addition of the tower (which is

19. ELEVATION OF OFFICE." Drawn June 20, 1865, at a scale of 1/4" to the foot. This is the present center section of the west elevation of Building No. 16. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from original drawing in the files of the Installation Facilities Office. August 1967.



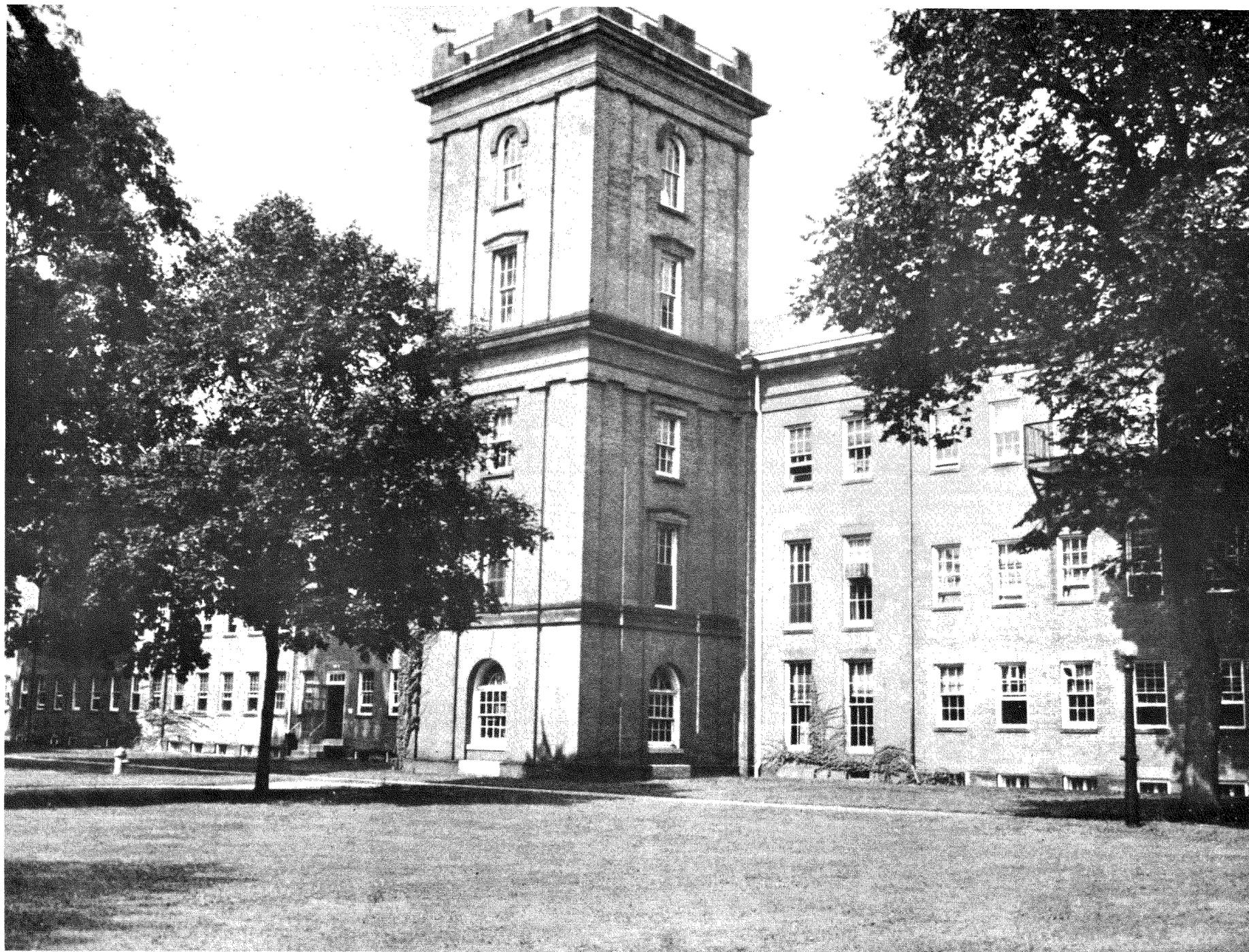
A

Section through A

Location of office Suite 912 on first

June 6, 1965

20. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING TOWER. Added during the Civil War to the original building of 1819, this tower is on axis with the tower of the Main Arsenal at the opposite end of the Parade. The two towers closely resemble each other in scale and design. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.

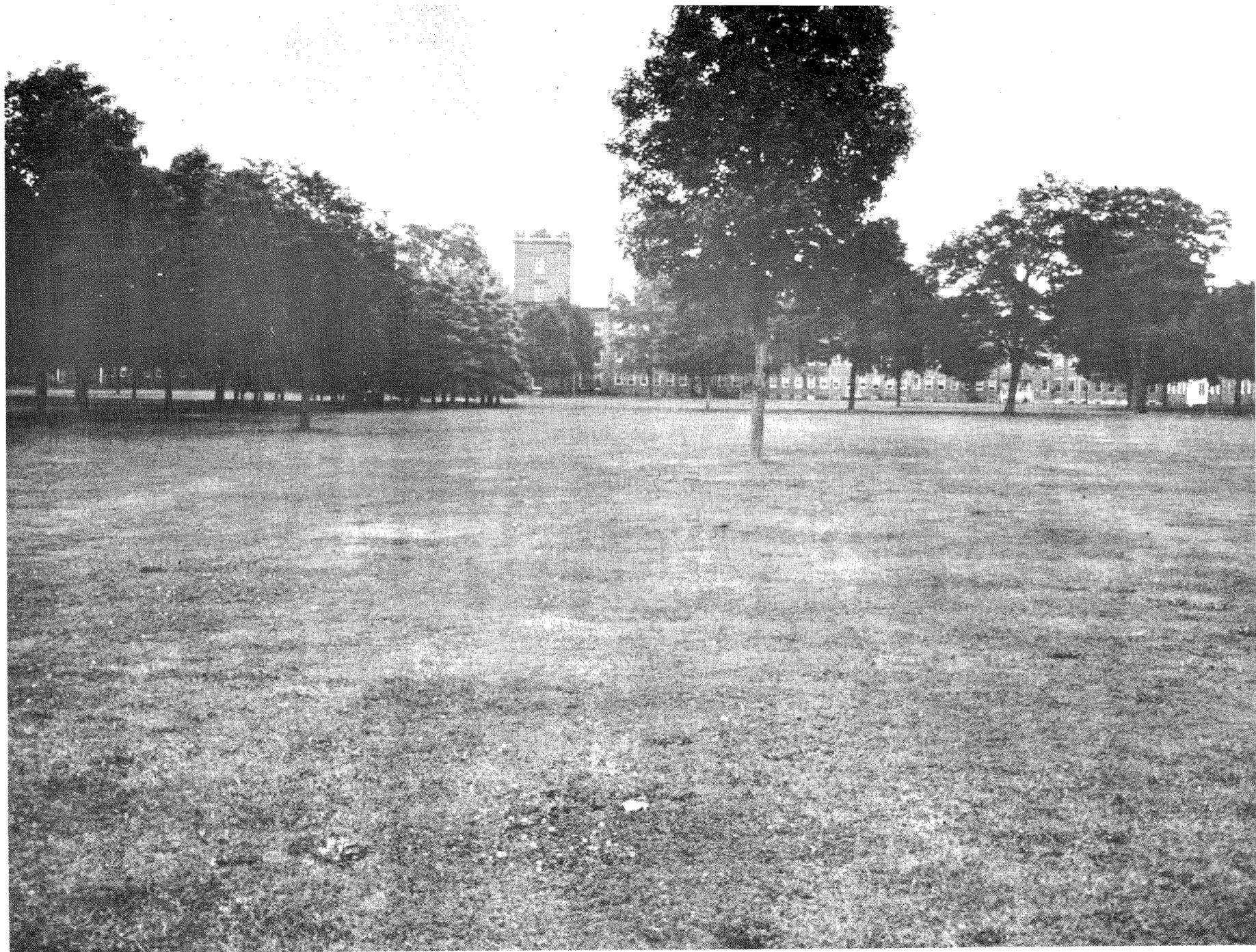


similar to the Main Arsenal tower already described) and a five-columned Doric portico facing Federal Street between 1862 and 1865. The entrance porch is flanked by one-bay turrets. The five columns rise through the second and third floors, are supported by rusticated stone piers and in turn support a wooden entablature. Galleries with railings supported by cast-iron rope-molded bannisters run across the second and third floors between the turrets and columns. The whole makes an impressive frontispiece at the main entrance. The rest of the exterior is like that of Building Number 15. The twelve first and second floor bays at the north end are those of the North Shop of 1824. The twelve bays of the first and second stories located eighteen bays south of the central entrance originally lighted the South Shop. The north end has four bays; the south end has five bays. The basements of the oldest three sections have cast-iron Doric columnar supports. The interior has an open plan, lightly partitioned in certain areas, and has been altered to suit changing needs over the years.

The Parade

The tree-dotted Parade, defined by construction of Armory Square buildings in the first quarter of the 19th century, comprises approximately 8.75 acres. Besides its historical importance as the

21. VIEW OF THE PARADE, LOOKING NORTHEAST. Occupying a part of the site of the militia training field, the Parade, measuring approximately 450 by 850 feet, is the focal point around which the historically significant structures of Armory Square were built and is the landscape key of the entire complex. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



heart of Armory Square, the Parade perfectly combines with the mellow brick buildings around its perimeter in a historical and architectural entity.

Iron Fence

The Iron Fence surrounding the 54 acres of Armory Square was erected, as noted earlier, during the years 1847-1861. Sandstone for the foundations and posts was quarried locally, while the ironwork was cast partly by Cyrus Alger & Co., of South Boston, and partly by the Ames Manufacturing Company, of Chicopee.

Above a low sandstone base, halberd-headed posts approximately 9' high support base and top rails into which palings are inserted. Two forms of paling, round with spear heads and slightly lobed with pike heads, alternate. The gates are more intricately patterned, with oval center sections surrounded by lacy ironwork enclosing the palings. The alternating spear and pike motif is carried across the gate crestings. Square sandstone posts with glyphs below molded cornices capped by low square blocks support the gates.

22. A GATE OF CAST IRON FENCE, FACING FEDERAL STREET. A tall iron fence begun in 1847 and completed in 1861 entirely surrounds the Armory Square complex and helps materially to unify the vast area. The ornamental but restrained design of the fence harmonizes well with the architecture it surrounds. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



Other Buildings Worthy of Preservation

Two brick houses built in 1833 have virtually unaltered exteriors. Building No. 10, now officer's quarters, was earlier used as a hospital. A Greek Revival building of two stories with three-bay pedimented front and slate-covered gabled roof, it measures 40'-5" x 32'-5" with a two-story ell, 29'-5" x 17'-3". The windows have six-over-six-light sash. The front gable has a semi-elliptical window. The second story of the rear porch is not original. The notably attractive features, in addition to the good proportions and workmanship, are the Ionic entrance portico and the carved ball trim under the eaves. The interior has simple trim, plaster cornices, and a side hall plan.

Building No. 17 is similar, measuring 32'-5" x 39'-5" with a one-story ell, 18'-5" x 14'. The notable exterior features are a Doric entrance portico and a handsome pattern of mutules and guttae in the eaves of the main block. The interior has been somewhat altered. Building No. 10 faces southwest approximately 250' northwest of the west end of the Parade. Building No. 17 faces the Parade and is located nearer the northeast end in line with Building No. 27. Careful consideration might well be given to preserving one or both of these houses as excellent examples of their period and style.

23. BUILDING NO. 10 FROM THE WEST. Almost unchanged on the exterior since it was built in 1833, this Greek Revival residence, like Quarters No. 17, was once used as a hospital. The delicately carved eaves cornices and Ionic portico are attractive details. The upper half of the rear porch is not original. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



24. BUILDING NO. 17. Built in 1833 and once used as a hospital, this building has fewer exterior alterations than any of the other early remaining quarters. The Doric cornice and portico are notable architectural features. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



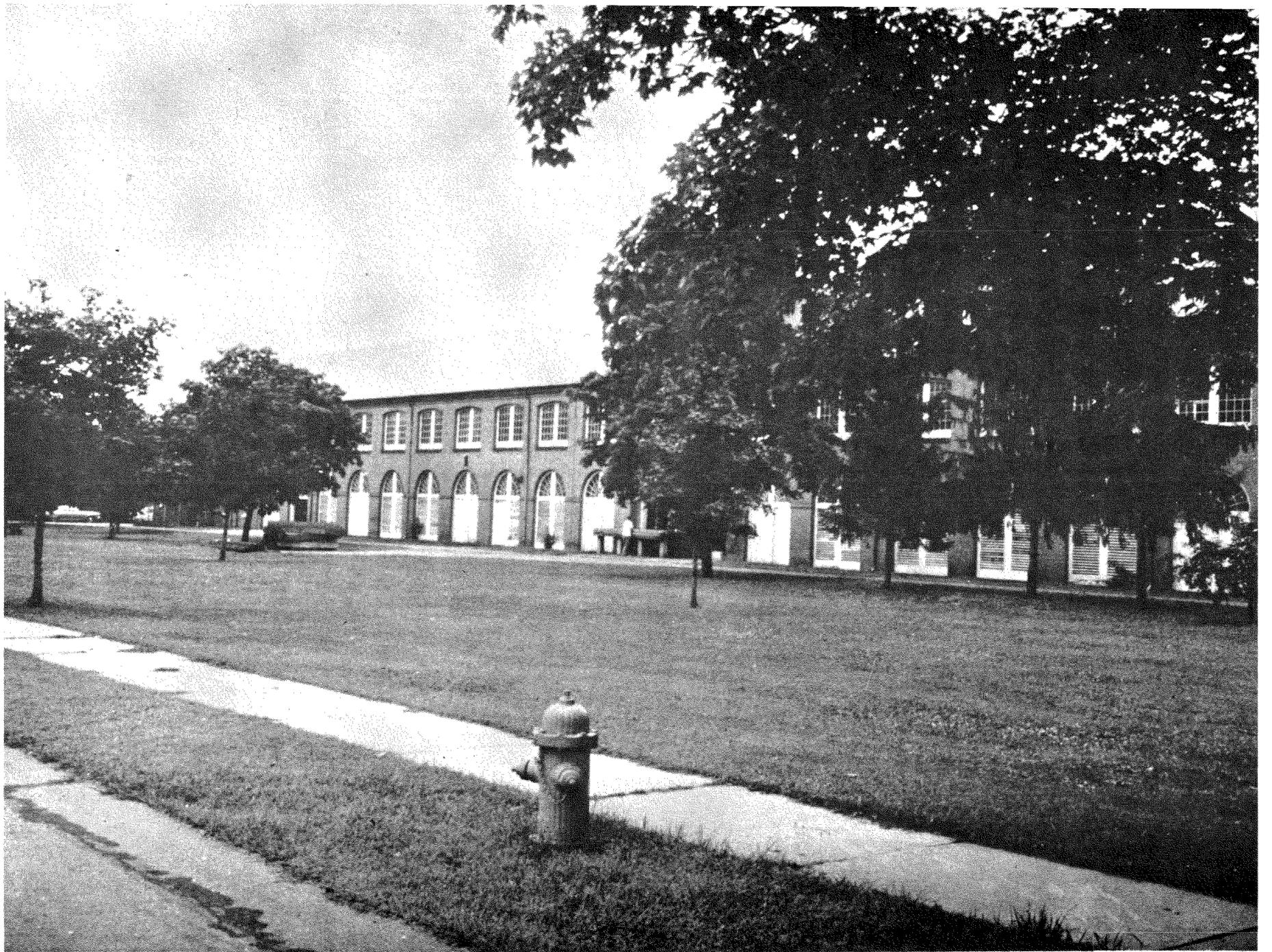
The oldest portion of Building No. 27 dates from 1863. Part of the southwest section of the structure occupies the site of a shop built in 1828 which corresponded with the East Arsenal across the Parade. Building No. 27 reflects the original appearance of much of Armory Square, in that it is the only large building never raised to three stories in height. The front section parallel with the Parade and running past the end of Building No. 16 almost to the Federal Street fence preserves the line of enclosure on the north side of the Parade and is an important element in the total environment of the site. This factor should be considered as favoring its preservation.

Other Buildings of Architectural Interest

Building No. 7, built in 1833, and Buildings Nos. 4, 8, and 9, built in 1836, are basically similar in style to Buildings Nos. 10 and 17, but later 19th-century porches and other additions have altered their original appearance. The interiors retain original features.

Building No. 19, originally stables and barracks built in 1863, extends parallel to the long axis of the Parade approximately 400' to the northwest. A two-story brick structure with slate-covered gabled roof, it is impressive for its fine brick construction and its great length. It is 764' x 55' with 58 bays in the long walls. The wide first-floor segmental-arched openings are louvered. The second floor has casement windows. The stalls were on the first floor, barracks

25. BUILDING NO. 19 FROM THE EAST. Building No. 19, built in 1863 as stables and barracks, is an impressive and well-constructed building 764 feet in length - the longest structure in Armory Square. It is one of the finer military structures of its type and period remaining in the United States. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



26. BUILDING NO. 27 FROM THE MAIN GATE. This building, the earliest portion of which dates from 1863, delimits the north side of the Parade and establishes an important axis. It is the only large structure in the Parade group neither built nor raised to three stories. The granite-based portico has cast-iron columns. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory, Mass. Reproduced from a Polaroid photograph in the Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service. August 1967.



on the second, and a crypt below made cleanliness readily attainable in the stables. The huge oak beams of the upper floor rest on plates supported by interior piers. Building No. 19 may well be the finest remaining example of an American cavalry caserne. Should it prove impractical to preserve these structures, they should at least be thoroughly recorded for posterity.

Statement of Findings

1. Of the three major areas of the Springfield Armory complex, the greatest historical and architectural significance is found in the Hill Shops area. Within that area, the major important properties are within the section bounded by State, Federal, Pearl, and Byers Streets, known as Armory Square.

2. Armory Square is situated on a magnificent site overlooking the downtown portion of the City of Springfield. The natural site is rich in topographical interest, existing landscape cover, open space, and sweeping vistas to the southwest, west, and northwest. The plateau level of the Parade area is well insulated from the immediately surrounding cityscape.

3. State Street, the major traffic artery bordering the site, provides a maximum exposure of the site to the passing public. The approach to the site from the downtown portion of the City via State Street is one of impressive scale and strong visual interest.

4. The buildings bordering the Parade present a unified architectural and planning composition by virtue of their uniform building materials and harmonizing scale. This is particularly important since they represent a time span of about 135 years.

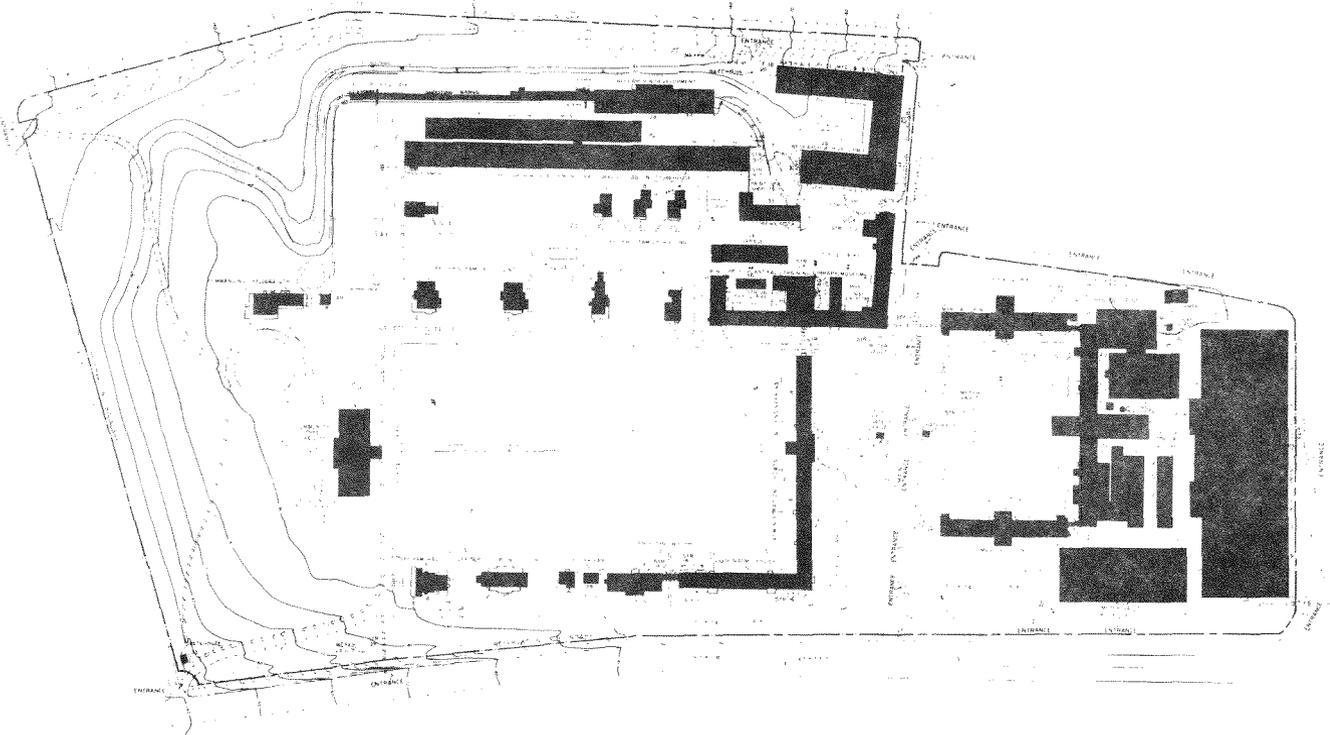
5. The buildings and grounds have received continued high standards of maintenance. No evidence of structural deterioration or neglect was readily discernible.

27. TOPOGRAPHICAL SITE PLAN OF THE HILL SHOPS AREA. The larger area at left is the Armory Square complex. Source: U. S. Army - Springfield Armory. Reproduced and reduced from a map dated 1961, drawn to a scale of 100 feet to an inch, with contour intervals of two feet indicated.

THIS MAP IS A GENERAL SITE MAP OF THE SPRINGFIELD HILL SHOP AREA. IT IS NOT A TOPOGRAPHIC MAP AND DOES NOT SHOW ELEVATION, DRAINAGE, OR OTHER TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES. THE MAP IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND SURVEY DATA. THE MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION OR OTHER PURPOSES. THE MAP IS THE PROPERTY OF THE ARMY AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM. THE MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSES OTHER THAN THOSE FOR WHICH IT WAS DESIGNED.

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SPRINGFIELD ARMORY
HILL SHOP AREA
 GENERAL SITE MAP

SCALE: 1" = 100'

DATE: 1964

DRAWN BY: [Name]

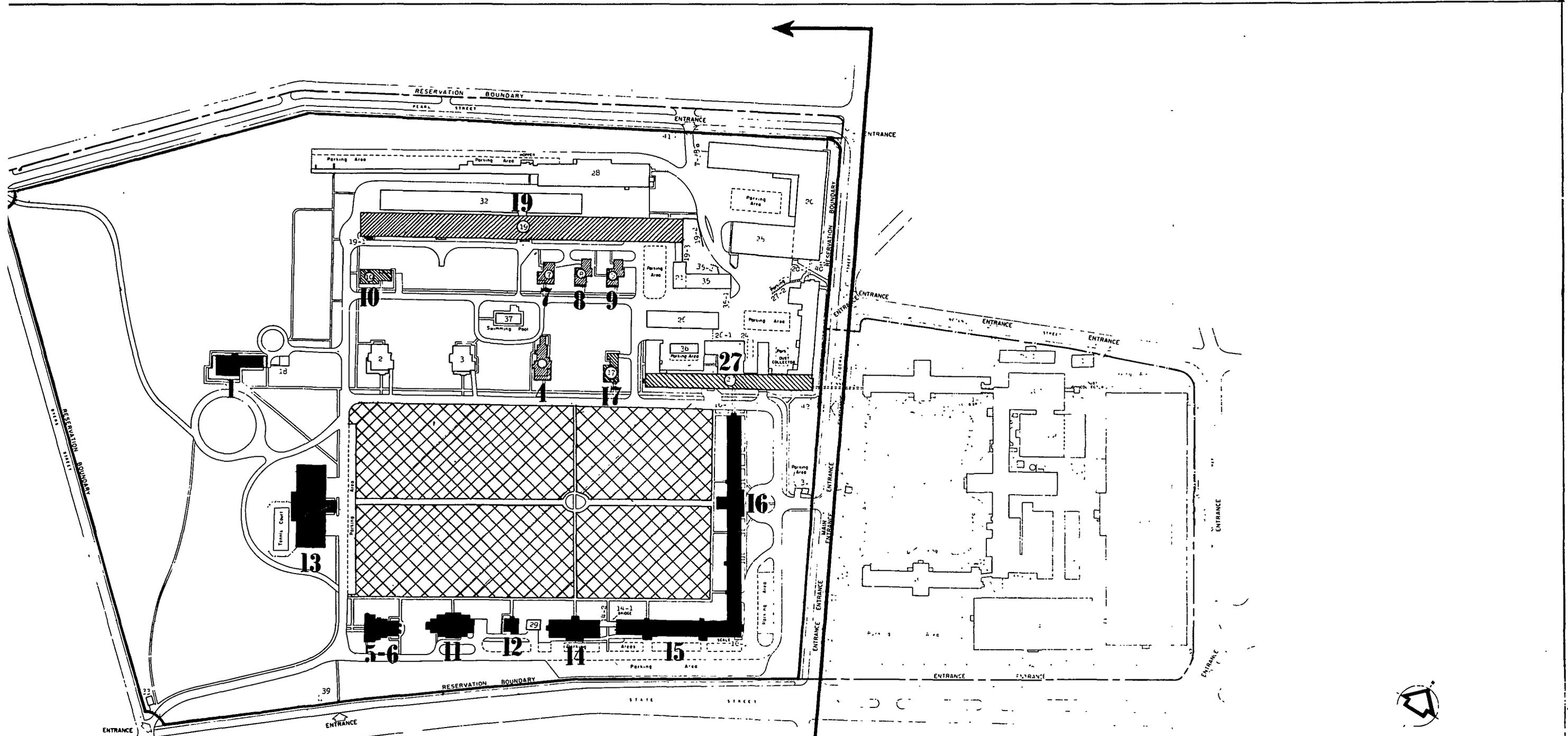
CHECKED BY: [Name]

APPROVED BY: [Name]

Recommendations

1. The 12 properties enumerated in an earlier section as being of national historical significance should be preserved.
2. Preservation of buildings included in the above list contemplates retention of their present exterior architectural character. Such items as the later additions of exterior fire stairs should be properly relocated within the structure; the professional consulting services of the Division of Historic Structures of this Office would be available to those responsible for the development of these properties. The interiors of these buildings may be altered in any manner consistent with approved building practices so as to permit their adaptation to the needs of a modern educational facility.
3. Though not of national historical significance, the southernmost portion of Building No. 27 and either Building No. 10 or No. 17 should be retained if possible. Should this prove impracticable, then one of the two latter buildings should be moved to a location in which it can be preserved--perhaps onto the museum tract.
4. Any new construction along the north side of the Parade should be kept in scale and design harmony with buildings on the other three sides.
5. All buildings to the north of the Parade, except for the ones noted in Recommendation 3, may be removed as necessary to accommodate

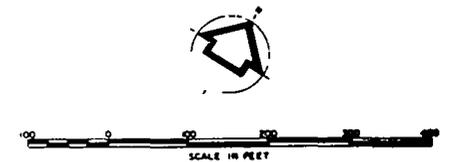
28. Key Plan to the Recommendations in this Report.



ARMORY SQUARE

LEGEND

-  OF NATIONAL HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE
-  " " " " "
-  WORTHY OF PRESERVATION
-  OF ARCHITECTURAL INTEREST



SPRINGFIELD ARMORY HILL SHOP AREA	
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS	
W. H. H. & B. MAPING CORP. 100 STATE ST. BOSTON, MASS.	U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, NEW ENGLAND CORPS OF ENGINEERS SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS
MASTER PLAN BASIC INFORMATION MAPS	
GENERAL SITE MAP	
APPROVED BY THE INSTALLATION PLANNING BOARD FOR APPROVAL	
DATE: 2/23/64	
DRAWN BY: [blank]	
SCALE: 1" = 100'	

the new educational facilities. Those having some degree of historical or architectural interest should be recorded by the Historic American Buildings Survey prior to their demolition; timely notification should be given of any proposed demolition.

6. The vistas to the southwest, west, and northwest from the plateau on which the Parade is situated should not be impaired by the introduction of high-rise buildings on the western portion of the site. Such construction could well be undertaken in the area to the north of the Parade if necessary.

7. The present parking areas to the east of Building No. 16 and south of Building No. 14 and No. 15 may be retained and enhanced by appropriate landscape development. No surface parking facilities, other than those already existing, should be permitted within the open space of the Parade.

8. Those responsible for overseeing the development of the educational facility should without delay retain the services of an architectural firm that could prepare a long-range master plan taking into consideration the strong historical and environmental considerations inherent in this site.

9. The museum collection at Springfield Armory is truly of national significance and should be retained at the Armory. Should present

plans for museum development of the Main Arsenal by a non-profit foundation fail to materialize, whether from a failure to raise sufficient funds or for any other reason, consideration should be given to the establishment of a National Historic Site comprising the Main Arsenal (Building No. 13), containing the museum collection, and the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building No. 1), restored as a historic house.