National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2004

Revised: 1/2025



Springfield Armory

Springfield Armory National Historic Site

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Springfield Armory

Resource Classification: Cultural Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 650056

Parent Landscape: 650056

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Springfield Armory National Historic Site

Alpha Code: SPAR

Park Organization Code: 1930

Park District: SPAR

Region: Northeast

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

The Springfield Armory National Historic Site is a 54.92-acre complex located in Springfield, Massachusetts, in Hampden County. Known historically as Armory Square, the site is situated on a hill immediately northeast of the Connecticut River and the center city area. The site commemorates the critical role Springfield Armory played in the nation's military and industrial history. First created as a military storage depot by the fledgling US Army in 1777, Springfield Armory was authorized by Congress and President George Washington in 1794 to manufacture small arms for the nation's defense. The armory was the federal center for the development and manufacture of U.S. military small arms from 1794 until its deactivation in 1968. The Springfield Armory National Historic Site (NHS) was authorized in 1974 and became established as a National Park Service (NPS) unit in 1978.

The NPS owns and manages the western 20.32-acre portion of the site, which includes the Main Arsenal (Building 13), the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Building 1). This area features scattered trees and lawns, as well as several wooded steep slopes and a ravine. The middle and eastern 34.61-acre portion of the site are owned and managed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and operated by the Springfield Technical Community College (STCC). This area includes the main entrance, a tree-filled lawn called the Green, and most of the property's historic buildings and structures that surround the Green, and a mix of historic and non-historic buildings to the north and east. The entire property is enclosed by a historic iron fence.

The organization of the Armory Square complex is structured around the central, rectangular-shaped Green. Its semi-appearance is defined by a slightly offset walk extending along the main east/west axis, and cross-axis walk extending north/south. These walks intersect at an offset central oval. Formal single rows of trees line these walks, and roughly line the perimeter of the Green. Informal plantings of trees dot the northern part of the Green but are less prevalent on the south side, which is used as the college's athletic fields. Other than the Green, much of the grounds occupied by STCC are used as surface parking to accommodate some of the approximately 5,400 students enrolled in day and night classes.

The Armory Square site represents one of five areas that comprised the Springfield Armory complex during its period of operation. The Federal Square area, located across Federal Street on the adjacent block to the east, were

collectively known as the Hill Shops. The Water Shops (or Upper Water Shops), was a manufacturing area located along the Mill River approximately one mile southeast of the Hill Shops area. The Railhead Area Testing Facility was located on Page Boulevard, approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the Hill Shops. The fifth area was the Magazine. The Federal Square, Water Shops, and Railhead Area facilities are privately owned and not managed as cultural resources, nor are they the focus of this Cultural Landscape Inventory.

SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY

The Springfield Armory was designated a national historic landmark in 1960. Prior to these dates, the property was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) in 1960 under Theme XII, “Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830. The Springfield Armory property is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places, possessing national level significance under National Register Criteria A, C, and D.

Under Criterion A, Springfield Armory is significant in the areas of Military and Politics/Government for its association with the development of the nation’s military establishment during the formative years of the republic. Springfield Armory was established as the first federal armory by the US Congress in 1794. It functioned as the US Army’s primary supplier of small arms, most notably shoulder arms that included the iconic Springfield Rifle, until its closure in 1968. The property is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Industry for its pioneering contributions to the development of precision manufacturing technology and its distinction as one of the longest continually operated industrial facilities in the country. The property is also significant under Criterion A in the area of Education for the historic museum and reference library that houses the Benton Small Arms Collection, one of the most important firearms collections in the United States. Under Criterion C, Springfield Armory is significant in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture as the first federal armory complex designed and constructed by the US Army and one of the earliest federal military installations in the country with some of the earliest examples of American industrial architecture. The period of significance under Criteria A and C begins in 1777, when the Continental Army located an arsenal on the site, and extends to April 30, 1968, when the US Army officially decommissioned Springfield Armory as a federal armory. Under Criterion D, Springfield Armory is significant under Criterion D in the area of Archeology, Historic – Non-Aboriginal for its archeological deposits and features associated with the armory’s structural organization and arms manufacturing methods and practices from its origin in 1777 through the late nineteenth century. The period of significance under Criterion D extends from c.1777 to 1895.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION SUMMARY AND CONDITION

The historic integrity of Springfield Armory is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1777-1968, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2021-2022. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. Most of the site’s historic buildings and structures are extant, and though many are now occupied by Springfield Technical Community College (STCC), the exterior appearances and spatial arrangements have not been significantly altered. Landscape elements such as the historic walkway system, circular driveways, and central Green retain the feeling of a nineteenth-century military campus. Broad, open lawns dotted with shade trees, and rows of trees along walkways remain. The military history is also reinforced by the perimeter iron fence and gates. In 2017, the National Park Service restored the historic contours of the hillside west of the Main Arsenal, removing recreational sports fields created in the late 1960s by the City of Springfield.

Since 1968, some landscape characteristics and features at Springfield Armory have changed, namely the demolition of several armory buildings for the construction of three academic buildings on the northern edge of the Green. The tree canopy on the Green has been reduced to accommodate a collegiate soccer field. The operation of the college has also necessitated altered vehicular circulation patterns, expanded surface parking, and new site furnishings, lighting, and signage. The National Park Service has also made modifications to accommodate visitor needs such as accessibility and parking, in addition to routine maintenance, storage, and overall management of the site. Security concerns also impact the landscape, such as the removal of trees located too close to the museum. Features such as foundation plantings, gardens, and greenhouses have also been lost.

Condition:
Springfield Armory is in good condition. The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property’s cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Springfield Armory National Historic Site is classified as a single landscape for the purposes of the CLI, reflecting the historic boundaries of Armory Square.

Landscape Type:

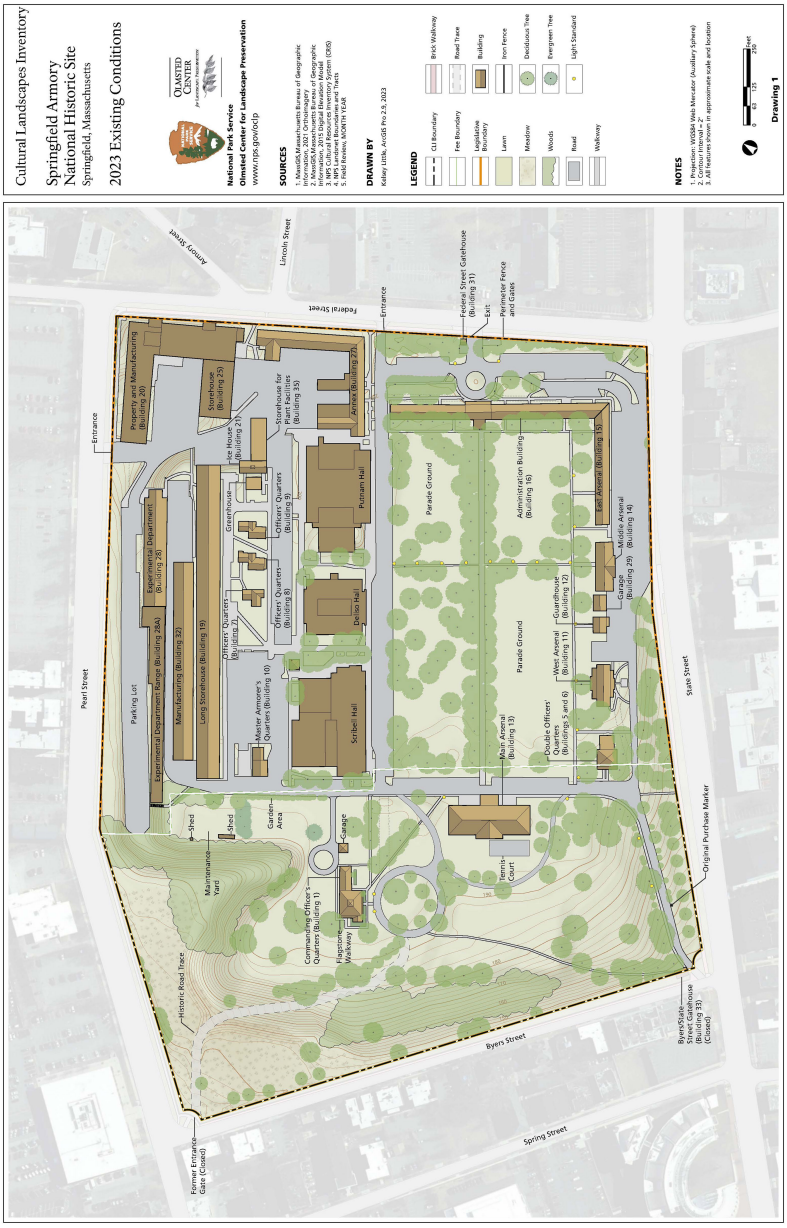
Historic Site

Historic Designed Landscape

Other Names:

Other Name:	Armory Square	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Hill Shops	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Springfield Armory	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Springfield Armory National Historic Site	**Other Name Type:**	Current

Site Plan



Site map, 2025 edits

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 07/20/2004

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

The original CLI for Springfield Armory was approved by the Superintendent on July 20, 2004. The CLI was completed by staff at the NPS Northeast Regional Office in Boston, MA. A condition reassessment was completed in 2010. This update was completed by Jeff Killion, Historical Landscape Architect at the Olmsted Center for Landscape Architecture in Boston, MA. Field work was completed in July 2021 and August 2024.

SUMMARY OF CLI REVISIONS, 2025

Updates that have made to the Springfield Armory CLI since the 2004 and 2010 versions include:
• The management category remains, “Must be Preserved and Maintained.”
• Revisions to the National Register chapter to reflect updated National Register documentation that was approved by the Keeper of the National Register in August 2024 (including additional areas of significance);
• Updates to the Chronology and Physical History sections to document changes in the landscape since 2004;
• Updates to the Analysis and Evaluation chapter with expansion of inventoried features based on the 2010 Cultural Landscape Report and feature name revisions based on the 2024 National Register;
• Changes in CLI evaluations of two buildings from Undetermined to Contributing, per the 2024 National Register: Building 27-Annex Building [Shop] and Building 20-Property and Manufacturing
• Change in CLI evaluation from Contributing to Noncontributing, per the 2024 National Register: Tennis Court. Constructed in 1932 and paved in asphalt in 1967, it does not retain integrity to the historic period because the original net, net posts, and painted lines are not extant.
• New assessment of the overall landscape condition;
• Updates to existing condition photographs; and
• Updates to the site plan.

Upon approval by the Park Superintendent, this update will supersede all previous versions of the Springfield Armory CLI.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path

1974 with NR documentation completed on December 12, 1975 after several contributing buildings had been demolished or altered. The documentation form notes that Springfield Armory National Historic Site is significant for the years 1794 and 1778-1968 in the areas of Military and Politics/Government, under Criterion A for being one of the first and longest used locations for developing, producing and storing weapons in the United States, and for being the site of Shays' Rebellion. However, the documentation does not list several existing structures that were present during the period of significance, nor does it adequately address the existing cultural landscape characteristics and features.

Until this time, the landscape characteristics and features of Springfield Armory had not been evaluated. This CLI looked primarily at the lands owned by the NPS, which comprise the western third of the National Register district, but also addresses the eastern part of the district owned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and used by the Springfield Technical Community College (STCC).

In addition to those buildings, structures and objects that are listed in the National Register, this CLI finds that the overall landscape, as a representative example of 19th through early 20th century military campus design, contributes to the significance of the site and retains integrity. We call your particular attention to the Landscape Description (middle of Part 1), Statement of Significance (end of Part 1), the Analysis and Evaluation Summary (beginning of Part 3) and the National Register Information (beginning of Part 4) in the enclosed CLI Park Report.

Based on the enclosed CLI Park Report, we seek your concurrence on the following, which should supplement eventual updates to the NR documentation. Our findings include:

- significance under criterion C in the areas of landscape architecture and architecture as an intact, representative example of 19th through early 20th century military campus landscape design
- integrity of the cultural landscape to the period of significance
- landscape characteristics and features that are contributing and non-contributing to the significance of the property (see attached list)

If you concur with our evaluation for the Springfield Armory landscape resources, we ask that you please sign on the space provided and return this letter to Laurie Matthews, Co-CLI Coordinator (Address: Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, 99 Warren Street, Brookline, MA 02445) within thirty days. Thank you for your attention to these reports. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Ms. Matthews at 617-566-1689 ext. 266.

Sincerely,

Marie Rust

Enclosure

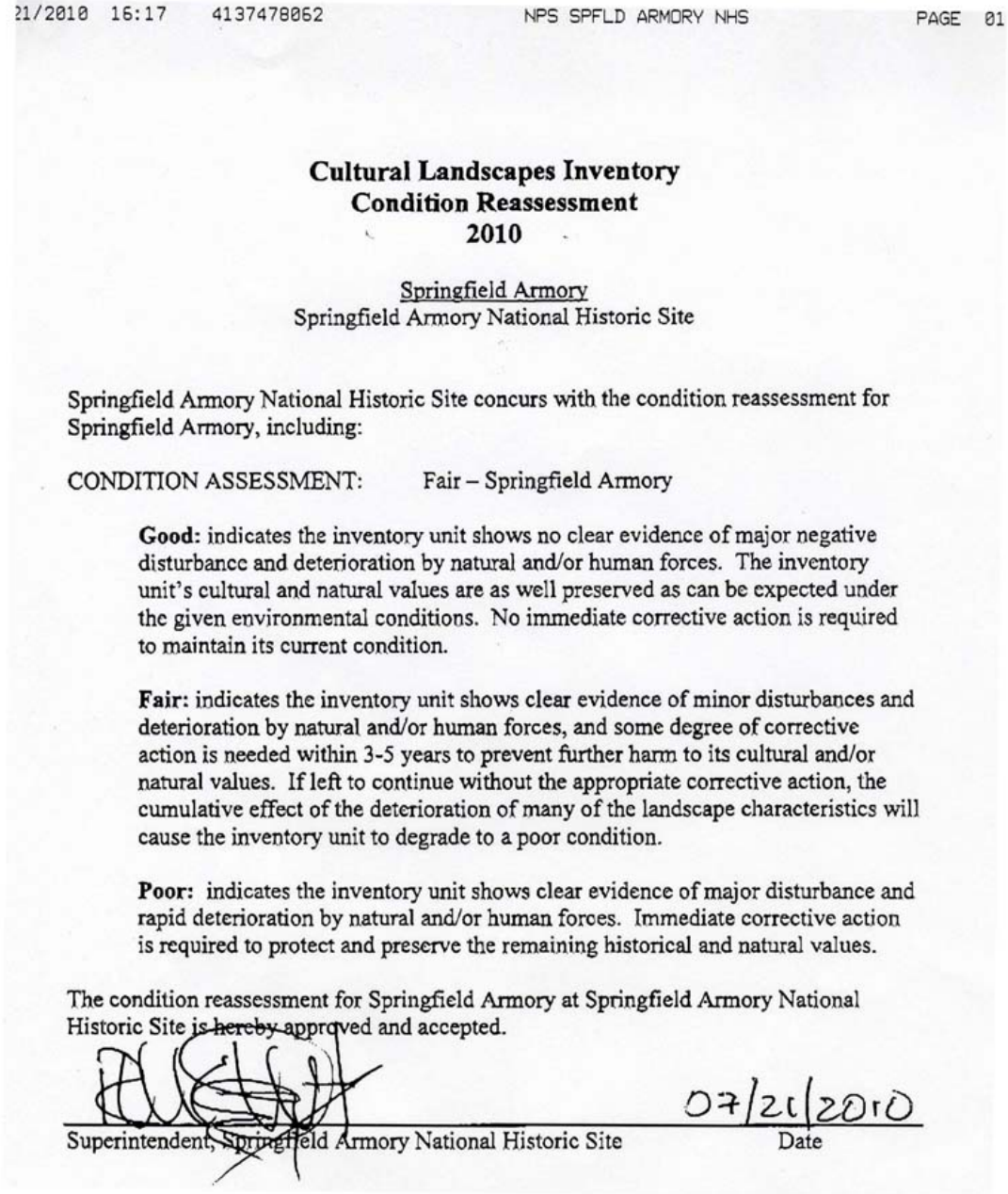
cc: Doug Cuillard, Superintendent, Springfield Armory National Historic Site

I concur with the above-stated evaluation, including contributing and non-contributing landscape resources of Springfield Armory, Springfield Armory National Historic Site.

9/22/04
Date

Brona Simon DSHPO
Signature
MHPC
Massachusetts Historical Commission

Sentry Box Site
Solomon Hoton's House Site
The Green



21/2010 16:17 4137478062 NPS SPFLD ARMORY NHS PAGE 01

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Condition Reassessment
2010

Springfield Armory
Springfield Armory National Historic Site

Springfield Armory National Historic Site concurs with the condition reassessment for Springfield Armory, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair – Springfield Armory

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The condition reassessment for Springfield Armory at Springfield Armory National Historic Site is hereby approved and accepted.

07/21/2010

Superintendent, Springfield Armory National Historic Site Date

Park condition reassessment form, July 21, 2010.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Northeast Region
200 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2878

IN REPLY REFER TO:

10059

RECEIVED
AUG 13 2004
MASS. HIST. COMM

H30 (NER-RS&S)

August 9, 2004

Ms. Cara Metz
Executive Director
Massachusetts Historical Commission
220 Morrissey Boulevard
Boston, MA 02125-3314

Dear Ms. Metz:

Enclosed you will find a copy of the Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, which looks at the entire property while focusing on the National Park Service (NPS) owned lands. The report has been prepared by a team of historical landscape architects working with the National Park Service Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation. The CLI program and the enclosed report continue the NPS efforts to update our cultural resource inventories.

Through the CLI program, the NPS is currently in the midst of a nationwide effort to inventory its cultural landscapes. The CLI is conducted in accordance with Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended). It is an inventory of baseline information for all historically significant cultural landscapes within the national park system, and it examines multiple landscape features that contribute to the significance of historic properties. The CLI process includes gathering information from existing secondary sources and conducting on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the property's overall significance. For landscapes found potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NR), the evaluation describes their character-defining features and assesses the landscape's overall historical integrity. It also raises questions about the landscape that need further study.

It is important to note that the CLI reports are not intended as comprehensive inventory reports for any one property, although for some properties they provide fuller documentation than for others. For example, the reports do not include a full architectural description of structures, but document structures as elements of the overall landscape, and similarly documents other characteristics such as vegetation, spatial organization, and views and vistas. The CLI is one component of the NPS inventory effort that also includes cultural resource inventories for historic structures, archeological sites, ethnographic resources, and museum objects. For example, the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory includes structural features of cultural landscapes, but the CLI takes a more encompassing approach to the properties, inventorying all above-ground features in each park in which the NPS has a legal or mandated interest.

Springfield Armory NHS was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960 under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935, and administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NR) in 1966 with the establishment of that program. It was authorizeded as unit of the National Park Service in

SHPO concurrence letter, September 22, 2004 (5 pages).

NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory
List of Contributing, Non-Contributing and Undetermined Landscape Characteristics and Associated Features
Springfield Armory, Springfield Armory National Historic Site

CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES

The following landscape characteristics and associated features contribute to the district's historic character.

Natural Systems and Features
- Plain atop bluff overlooking Connecticut River

Spatial Organization
- Historic Circulation Systems
- Manufacturing, Storage and Residential Complex of Buildings
- Natural and Regraded Slopes (pre-1968)
- Perimeter Sidewalk and Street Planting Strip
- The Green

Topography
- Natural and Regraded Slopes (pre-1968)

Vegetation
- Lawn
- Lowland Meadow (Hayfield)
- Ornamental Plantings (shrubs, hedges, perennials, pre-1968) primarily around Commanding Officer's Quarters
- Perimeter Street Trees
- Specimen Trees on Lawns, Treed Bluff and Green

Circulation
- Circular Driveways (LCS # 040452)
- Concrete Walkway System (pre-1968) including walks from Byers & State Street Gate, pedestrian entrance from State Street, walks around and through the Green (LCS #040450)
- Flagstone Walkway (LCS #040451)
- Outer Perimeter Sidewalks on Pearl, Federal, State and Byers Streets (LCS #040453)
- Roadway System, including Entrance Road Trace at Byers & Pearl Street Gate (LCS #040456)

Buildings and Structures
- Administration Building, North and South Shops (Building 16)
- Ballistics (Building 28)
- Commanding Officer's Garage (LCS #022288)
- Commanding Officer's Quarters (LCS #022705)
- East Arsenal (Building 15)
- Garage (Building 29)
- Gatehouse (LCS #022289)
- Gatehouse (Building 31)
- Guardhouse (Building 12)
- Long Storehouse (Building 19)
- Main Arsenal (LCS #022287)
- Maintenance (Building 21)
- Maintenance (Building 35)
- Master Armorer's Quarters (LCS #022657)
- Middle Arsenal (Building 14)
- Officers' Quarters (Buildings 5 and 6)

Officers' Quarters (Buildings 7, 8 and 9)
Research and Engineering (Building 32)
Shooting Range (Building 28a)
Storehouse (Building 25)
West Arsenal (Building 11)
Views and Vistas
Panorama of site and environs from Main Arsenal Tower
Small-Scale Features
Drain Inlet Grate
Lights (pre-1968), Byers & State Street Entrance Road and Circle, Commanding Officer's Quarters Front Entrance
Mounting Stone
Original Purchase Marker (LCS #040455)
Perimeter Fence and Gates (LCS #022296)
Tennis Court (LCS #022602)

NON-CONTRIBUTING LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES
Spatial Organization
Contemporary Buildings (Scibelli, Deliso and Putnam Halls)
Land Use
Vegetation
STCC Planted Vegetation (post-1968)
Circulation
NPS Parking
STCC Parking, Access Roads, Walks (post-1968)
Buildings and Structures
Deliso Hall
Putnam Hall
Scibelli Hall
Small-Scale Features
Electrical Shed
Interpretive Signs
Maintenance Shed
NPS Identification Sign
Picnic Tables, Benches, Bleachers, and Trashcans

UNDETERMINED LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS & ASSOCIATED FEATURES
Buildings and Structures
Property and Manufacturing (Building 20)
Shop (Building 27)
Archeological Sites
c. 1877 Monument Site
Fountains Sites
Greenhouses Sites
Icehouses Sites
Octagonal Gatehouse Site
Original Master Armorer's Quarters
Original Paymaster's Quarters
Pay Office Site
Pool at Base of Ravine Site
Road Traces
Rose Arbor Site
Schoolhouse Site

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
Level II

Springfield Armory National Historic Site:
Springfield Armory Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Springfield Armory National Historic Site concurs with the findings of the Level II inventory for Springfield Armory including the following specific components:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: Must Be Preserved and Maintained

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Fair

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

The Level II Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Springfield Armory in Springfield Armory National Historic Site is hereby approved and accepted.

7/20/2004

Superintendent, Springfield Armory National Historic Site — Date

J. Douglas Cuillard

Park concurrence form, July 20, 2004.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory
CLI Update Certification Form
2025

Springfield Armory National Historic Site
Springfield Armory NHS Landscape

Springfield Armory National Historic Site concurs with the CLI update for Springfield Armory NHS Landscape, including:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: Good

Good: indicates the inventory unit shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The inventory unit's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character defining elements, will cause the inventory unit to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the inventory unit shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values

The CLI update for Springfield Armory NHS Landscape at Springfield Armory National Historic Site is hereby approved and accepted.

KELLY FELLNER Digitally signed by KELLY FELLNER
Date: 2024.12.11 09:03:58 -05'00'

Superintendent, Springfield Armory National Historic Site Date

Park concurrence form, December 11, 2024.

Revision:

Revised By	Type of Revision	Revision Date	Revision Narrative
Lisa Nowak	Change in Condition	07/21/2010	Condition reassessment completed as scheduled.
Jeff Killion	CLI Update	01/01/2025	Three levels of effort have been developed for CLI Updates: A, B, and C. Level C is limited to a condition reassessment of the landscape; Level B includes C and is a targeted update of select data fields; Level A includes C and is a comprehensive update of all data fields. This 2025 update to the Springfield Armory NHS Landscape CLI has been conducted at a Level A effort. Note: The revision date is set to 1/1/2025 so that the date on the cover will indicate the year 2025, which is the fiscal year that this CLI was certified. The actual revision date is 12/11/2024.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Massachusetts	Hampden County

Size (Acres): 54.92

Land Tract Number(s)

101-01, 5.26
101-02, 1.97
101-03, 0.28
101-04, 34.33
101-05, 13.09

Boundary Description:

The CLI boundary of the Armory Square area of the original Springfield Armory complex is coterminous with the legislated park boundary, which aligns with the historic iron boundary fence. The 54.92-acre park is bordered by State Street, Federal Street, Pearl Street, and Byers Street. Within this area is 20.32 acres of federally-owned land and 34.61 acres of state-owned land. The streetscape abutting the fence, which includes tree-lined grass strips and historically significant brick walkways, are owned and managed by the City of Springfield, and therefore outside of the CLI boundary. The streetscape is included within the National Historic Landmark District boundary and the National Register of Historic Places boundary, which are slightly larger and extend to the abutting road centerlines.

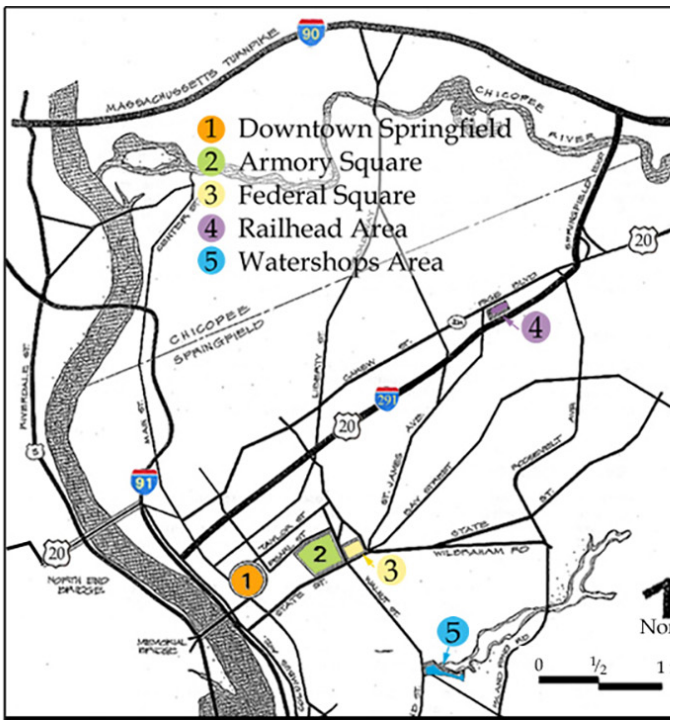
The National Park Service and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts are parties to a Memorandum of Understanding, outlining a collaborative approach toward mutual responsibility for managing and preserving the historical property. The primary emphasis of this CLI is on the NPS property, plus the Green (state-owned STCC property) and the perimeter fence (partly on STCC property) for which NPS retains a management interest (scenic easement); and secondarily on the STCC property and city-owned perimeter walk and tree-lined grass strips.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
GIS	Area	42.107901	-72.585566	
GIS	Area	42.109542	-72.583646	
GIS	Area	42.111331	-72.579568	
GIS	Area	42.108081	-72.577085	
GIS	Area	42.107287	-72.578664	
GIS	Area	42.105444	-72.581637	

Location Map:

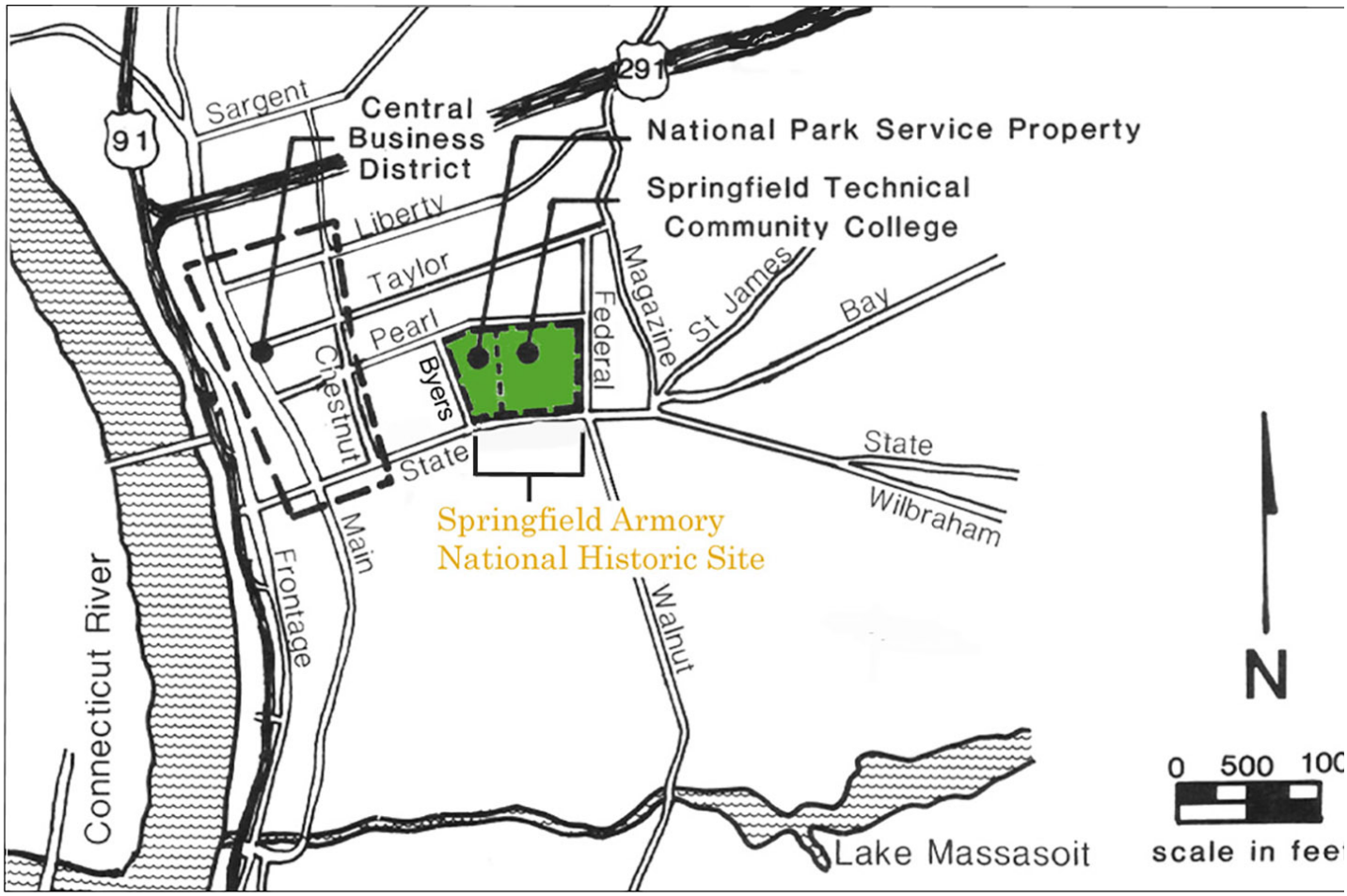




Maps showing the City of Springfield's location in the northeast United States and the location of Springfield Armory Nati Historic Site in the city (green dot, #2). (State University of New York-College of Environmental Science and Forestry-- hereafter SUNY-ESF--digitally enhanced from Draft Master Plan, 1971)



onal



Map of the park showing National Park Service property and Springfield Technical Community College property (STCC). (DeCesare 1990: 4, SUNY-ESF digitally enhanced)



Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Springfield Armory NHS is in the City of Springfield, Massachusetts, a city of approximately 156,000 people located near major east/west and north/south corridors in central Massachusetts. The park is located approximately three-fourths of a mile east of the Connecticut River, and is elevated on a bluff above the center city. State Street, formerly a section of US Route 20, passes east/west through Springfield, comprising the southern boundary to the park. Interstate 91 runs north/south along the Connecticut River less than a mile west of the Armory, and the Massachusetts Turnpike (Interstate 90) is located approximately five miles to the north.

Along with the nearby early industrial centers of Holyoke, Chicopee, Greenfield, and Westfield, Springfield made significant contributions to the American Industrial Revolution through its innovations in manufacturing. Much of this contributed directly to the techniques developed at the Springfield Armory. The development of Springfield was historically concentrated along the Connecticut River since its beginnings as a trading post in 1636. Important for waterpower of early mills, Mill River also served as an important power source for the development of manufacturing by the city and the Armory.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The City of Springfield, located in the Pioneer Valley region of western Massachusetts, is situated just to the east of the Berkshire Mountain range. The city lies on a sandy delta known as the Chicopee Sand Plain. Formerly a glacial lakebed, the delta was formed by the deposition of sediment from the Chicopee River emptying into the glacial lake. When the lake drained approximately 13,000 to 10,000 years ago, the Connecticut River cut into the empty lakebed, creating large flood plains along the banks. Sand dunes up to 55 feet high were created from windswept deposits, and eventually stabilized by vegetation. The park is located on one of these post-glacial sand dunes approximately three-fourths of a mile east of the Connecticut River. Soil southwest of the Main Arsenal (Building 13) is Windsor sandy loam. (Lackay 1984: 5-7)

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The park is located in the City of Springfield, Hampden County, Massachusetts. The land use around the Armory primarily includes concentrations of residential areas, office/commercial uses, and light industry. On the east side of Federal Street, adjacent to the site, Federal Square is an industrial zoned area affiliated with the Springfield Technical Community College, and operated as a technology park. Pearl and Byers Streets to
the north and west are mainly residential streets. Pearl Street includes primarily individual structures, apartment buildings, and a police headquarters; and Byers Street contains mainly row houses. (Draft Master Plan, 1971) State Street, formerly the elite residential section of the city, is a four-lane local route south of the site comprised of offices, municipal buildings, and retail businesses.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 07/20/2004

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

As approved on July 20, 2004, the Springfield Armory National Historic Site meets the “Must be Preserved and Maintained” management category because the property is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria. The property received NHL designation on December 19, 1960.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Memorandum of Understanding

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Beginning with the initial 1978 Cooperative Agreement, the NPS and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have continued to reinforce their partnership and preservation management goals through a Memorandum of Understanding that is periodically updated and approved approximately every five years.

Type of Agreement: Cooperative Agreement

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Per the park's 1978 enabling legislation, a cooperative agreement between the NPS and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ensures the environmental and historical integrity of the lands and historic structures under state control. STCC serves as the primary representative for the Commonwealth. The agreement was updated in 1993.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Less Than Fee Simple

Narrative: Tract 101-03, easement (city)

Type of Interest: None □ State Government Owned

Narrative: Tract 101-04, fee (state)

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: Tracts 101-01, 101-02, 101-05, fee simple (federal)

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands are lands outside the cultural landscape boundary, including lands inside or outside the park. Lands directly northeast of the site contribute to the significance of the property as a national armory. Federal Square is the eastern portion of the Armory Square/Federal Square area collectively known as the Hill Shops and is bounded by Federal Street to the west, State Street to the south, Oak and Magazine Streets to the east, and Lincoln Street to the north. Similar to the character of Armory Square, Federal Square consists mainly of a three-story brick complex of buildings surrounding three sides of an open space fronting on Federal Street. This open space, once an entrance Green to Federal Square, is now primarily surface parking. Behind these buildings, to the northeast, there is large single-story facility less compatible with the architectural character and spacious grounds of Armory Square. Federal Square is privately owned and is not managed as a cultural resource.

In addition, two other sites, the Water Shops (Upper Water Shops/Mill Shops), and the Railhead Facility (Page Boulevard Facility), both located several blocks away, contribute to the significance of the property as a national armory. The 1- and 2-story brick Water Shops is a manufacturing complex located on either side of and spanning the Mill River on Walnut Street approximately one mile southeast of Armory Square. The exterior retains much of its historic character. The Water Shops are privately owned and not managed as a cultural resource. The Railhead Facility, located on Page Boulevard approximately 1.5 miles northeast of Armory Square, is also privately owned but retains little of its historic character.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Entered Documented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Springfield Armory (Armory Square) was authorized by Congress on October 26, 1974 and established on March 21, 1978. Prior to these dates, the property was designated a National Historic Landmark (NHL) on December 19, 1960, under the authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. Under Theme XII, “Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1830,” the 55-acre property was described as the United States Government’s oldest manufacturing arsenal and the site of the decisive defeat of rebellious farmers in Shay's Rebellion, 1786-1787. In addition to describing several buildings, the designation identified the parade ground and the boundary fence.

In 1966, Springfield Armory was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places with the establishment of the National Historic Preservation Act. On December 12, 1975, National Register documentation for the 54-acre district was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register. Significance was identified under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Politics for the nineteenth century, with specific dates of 1778-1968 (construction of first structures to the end of military uses) and 1794 (date of armory’s establishment). Like the NHL designation, this documentation also described numerous buildings (#s 1, 5&6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 27) as well as the parade ground and the iron boundary fence. The documentation was completed after several contributing buildings had been demolished or altered (early 1970s), and new buildings were constructed or in the process of being constructed for a state vocational-technical school.

On September 22, 2004, the Massachusetts State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) concurred with the findings of a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The CLI identified significance for the 54-acre site under Criteria A and C in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, Architecture, and Landscape Architecture. The period of significance was reported as 1778-1968 (dates of military use of the site). In addition to a roster of contributing buildings and several landscape features, the CLI noted that several historic structures were not mentioned in the 1975 National Register documentation. The CLI also identified non-contributing and undetermined features.

On August 13, 2024, updated National Register documentation was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register (accepted by the Massachusetts SHPO on October 5, 2020). The update identified significance for the 54-acre site under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Military, Politics/Government, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, as well as Industry, Education, and Archeology (Historic, Non-Aboriginal). The period of significance was reported as 1777-1968 (dates of military use of the site).

Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Concurrence Eligibility Date: 08/13/2024

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: National

Contributing: Individual

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:
Springfield Armory is significant at the national level under Criterion A in the areas of Military and Politics/Government, Industry, and Education, and under Criterion C in the areas of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. The period of significance under Criteria A and C is 1777-1968, beginning when the Continental Army located an arsenal on the site, and ending when the US Army officially decommissioned Springfield Armory as a federal armory. The property is also significant at the national level under Criterion D in the area of Archeology, Historic – Non-Aboriginal. The period of significance under Criterion D is c.1777- 1895, beginning with establishment of the armory and ending when the paymaster's residence was relocated.

CRITERION A

Military and Politics/Government:
Springfield Armory is significant for its important roles in US national defense from the time it was selected as a strategically located arsenal, or weapons storage site, for the Continental Army in 1777 until its closure as a federal military installation in 1968. The armory had its origins during the Revolutionary War when General George Washington approved Springfield in 1777 as an ideal protected location for storing weapons and stores for the Continental Army. In 1787, the federal arsenal at Springfield figured prominently in the final engagement of Shays' Rebellion, which factored in Constitutional Convention debates over the extent of powers that should be assigned to the federal government under the US Constitution. In 1794, while the fledgling country was in the midst of debating the wisdom of maintaining a standing federal army and how best to defend itself from foreign and internal threats, Springfield Armory was established by the US Congress as the first component of the national armory system created by the federal government to centralize the storage, maintenance, and production of weapons for national defense. During the first decade of the nineteenth century, the armory's importance to national defense increased in the face of international political events that made procuring arms from European sources difficult and ultimately led to the outbreak of the War of 1812. During the ensuing 150 years, the armory was the country's leading small arms research, development, and manufacturing facility and was the primary supplier of small arms, particularly flintlock muskets from 1795 to 1842; percussion muskets from 1844 to 1865; breech-loading rifles from 1865 to 1893; bolt-action magazine rifles from 1894 to 1931; and semi-automatic and selective-fire fully automatic rifles from 1937 to 1963. Known for their quality and reliability, Springfield shoulder arms were standard-issue infantry weapons employed by the US Army in every military conflict through the Vietnam War and were essential to the American battlefield successes that contributed to making America a military and geopolitical superpower. The campus of the armory gained its current form during the half-century from 1810 to 1860, when the armory by itself was capable of supplying most of the shoulder arms needed by the US military. New facilities were added during mobilizations for the Civil War and World Wars I and II, when the armory served as the nation's leading small arms development and production center. After World War II, the armory's mission shifted primarily to research and development, and commercial contractors took over production of the weapons designed at Springfield. The Department of Defense sought greater efficiencies through commercial production of weaponry in the 1960s and declared Springfield Armory obsolete, formally deactivating it in April 1968. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 26-27).

Industry:
Springfield Armory is significant for its contributions to the development of precision manufacturing and mass production technology in the United States. The American Industrial Revolution grew directly out of the activities occurring at Springfield. As one of a few large metalworking facilities established in the early nineteenth century, the armory pioneered the industrial processes, equipment, and methods that led to the practical production of interchangeable parts. Applications of the armory's manufacturing system to a broader range of products stimulated industrial expansion and technological innovation in the Connecticut River Valley and ultimately led to the unprecedented growth of private industry in the United States. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 42)

The manufacturing system adopted by Springfield Armory to produce large quantities of uniform-quality arms became a model for industrial plants around the world by the mid-nineteenth century. The "American system" (also known as "armory practice"), as historians have called it, involved "the sequential series of operations carried out on successive special-purpose machines that produce interchangeable parts." Ordnance officers and civilian mechanics developed the system through a series of incremental steps in

the key areas of machine production (also known as mechanization) and gauging. Armorers at Harpers Ferry demonstrated successful interchangeability with a private armory to the War Department in 1834, and the government began producing standard-issue Army muskets with interchangeable parts in 1840. National and private armories manufactured the first mass-produced, fully interchangeable firearms—the Model 1841 percussion rifle and Model 1842 percussion musket—by the mid-1840s. Springfield Armory implemented the system of armory practice on a much larger scale than at Harpers Ferry, thus becoming the model for its application. When a British military commission visited Springfield Armory in 1854, the officers recommended that the British government establish a similar centralized government-owned facility instead of continuing to obtain small arms from multiple small private workshops. The subsequent British decision to open a small-arms factory in Enfield, England, based on Springfield Armory and outfit it with American machinery and managers reflected Springfield's successful development over 50 years into a preeminent industrial complex. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 42-43, citing Hounshell 1984: 15)

Education:
Springfield Armory is significant as an educational site for its world-renowned small arms museum that has operated as a technical reference library and public museum since the late nineteenth century. Conceived in 1866 as a repository and reference library for American small arms, the Armory Museum is one of the oldest firearms museums in the United States and has one of the largest small arms collections (approximately 6,500) in the world. The oldest is the West Point Museum, which opened in 1854 at the US Military Academy in New York and has about 1,700 small arms in its collection. The National Firearms Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC, established in 1876, has over 7,000 historic American firearms that are accessible only to researchers. The J.M. Davis Arms & Historical Museum, opened to the public in the 1960s in Claremore, Oklahoma, maintains the largest privately held firearms collection (over 12,000) in the world with the most on display in the United States. Other substantial small arms collections include those at the Milwaukee Public Museum in Wisconsin, established in 1901 (3,500), and the Rock Island Arsenal Museum, opened in 1905 (1,200). (NR 2023, Sec.8: 51)

The Springfield Armory Museum's collection contains examples of all the major engineering advances in the development of infantry weapons from matchlock muskets to automatic aircraft cannon. Until the armory's closure in 1968, it served as an invaluable physical resource for the Ordnance Department's weapons designers and procurement officers, who studied the items to improve manufacturing and design technologies. The collection attracted broader attention from historians and arms enthusiasts by the late nineteenth century, and items from it were displayed in various buildings within the armory complex and exhibited across the country. Regular museum staff lectures and special programs expanded the museum's educational reach beyond the Army as a precursor to its current function under the National Park Service. The museum's significance as an educational resource stems from the breadth and depth of its collection and from its use as a reference library during the period when Springfield Armory was the center of research and development for the US Army's small arms manufacturing. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 51-52)

CRITERION C

Architecture and Landscape Architecture:
Springfield Armory is significant as the first federal armory complex designed and constructed by the US Army and one of the earliest federal military installations in the country. The property's collection of industrial, administrative, and residential buildings from the nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries arranged according to function around a central green exemplifies the evolution of the Army's ordnance production processes over time and reflects the design priorities of an increasingly professional US military. The buildings exhibit an eclectic variety of architectural styles from 1808 to the early 1940s, including Federal, Greek Revival, Early Classical Revival, Renaissance Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, and Colonial Revival. The property's designed landscape largely dates to the mid-nineteenth century, and its layout and appearance shows the influence of prominent public spaces from that time period. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 54-55)

The complex within the Armory Square portion of the Springfield Armory Hill Shops initially developed as a traditional military campus around the central open space of the Armory Green, similar to the public areas at the centers of many New England towns and villages. The earliest arsenals and residences constructed for the armory were arranged symmetrically around the green, and the manufacturing facilities were concentrated in the northeast corner of the site. By 1830, the site's current overall spatial arrangement

was in place. Early design elements included the perimeter fence and gates; the addition of Building 13 – Main Arsenal as a focal point at the west end of the green and the tower on Building 16 – Administration Building at the opposite end for balance; the axial pedestrian circulation system through the Green, defined by an east–west tree allée and cast-iron light standards; and the circular driveways and flagstone walkway near the Commanding Officer's Quarters. These structures, completed by 1870, formalized the landscape according to the geometric principles typically associated with public buildings and sites. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, most US Army installations were constructed according to a unified design and standardized building plans that incorporated elements from Springfield Armory such as the central green space, symmetrical geometric arrangements, axial circulation networks, brick buildings, and restrained Classical-style architecture. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 55)

The complex within the Armory Square portion of the Springfield Armory Hill Shops initially developed as a traditional military campus around the central open space of the Armory Green, similar to the public areas at the centers of many New England towns and villages. The earliest arsenals and residences constructed for the armory were arranged symmetrically around the green, and the manufacturing facilities were concentrated in the northeast corner of the site. By 1830, the site's current overall spatial arrangement was in place. Design elements introduced during Superintendent Ripley's tenure at the armory from 1841 to 1854 include the perimeter fence and gates; the addition of the Main Arsenal (#13) as a focal point at the west end of the green and the tower on the Administration Building (#16) at the opposite end for balance; the axial pedestrian circulation system through the Green, defined by an east–west tree allée and cast-iron Light Standards; and the circular driveways and flagstone walkway near the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). These structures, completed by 1870, formalized the landscape according to the geometric principles typically associated with public buildings and sites. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, most US Army installations were constructed according to a unified design and standardized building plans that incorporated elements from Springfield Armory such as the central green space, symmetrical geometric arrangements, axial circulation networks, brick buildings, and restrained Classical-style architecture. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 55)

As the government's primary small arms manufacturing facility from its establishment in 1777 to the mid-twentieth century, Springfield Armory contains some of the country's earliest industrial architecture. Commanding or other officers produced the designs for individual buildings and often adapted contemporary architectural styles to a facility's programmatic needs. Industrial buildings from the early to mid-nineteenth century were usually constructed of brick or stone, two stories with large window openings, and had little differentiation on the exterior. Some had classically inspired ornamentation. The arsenals in the property built from 1808 to 1830 – West Arsenal (#11), Middle Arsenal (#14), East Arsenal (#15) – are all two- to three-story, rectangular brick buildings with side-gable roofs, symmetrical massing, and rows of large windows. Buildings 11 and 15 have restrained Federal-style detailing such as entrance fanlights, stepped parapets, and dentilled cornices. Building 14 is distinguished by Early Classical Revival-style elements that include engaged pilasters evenly spaced across the north and south elevations, a one-story entry porch supported by Tuscan columns and ornamented with triglyphs alternating with raised medallions sheltering the former main entrance on the north elevation, and a projecting center gable on the south elevation. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 55)

In the mid- to late nineteenth century, the Renaissance Revival style was popular in the United States and particularly popular for arsenals. The Main Arsenal (#13), constructed in 1847–1851 as the most prominent building in Armory Square, is a distinctive example of the style with the characteristic hip roof, entrance tower with crenellated parapet, symmetrical facade, round-arched entrances and windows, and elaborate structural details. As manufacturing technology increased in complexity, industrial buildings at ordnance facilities became larger and more tailored to specific production processes. Architectural styles also became more complex in the second half of the nineteenth century, and existing buildings were often updated with new stylistic details. For example, renovations in 1861–1865 to the center section of the Administration Building (#16), originally constructed in 1819 in the Federal style, added Italianate and Greek Revival-style ornamentation consisting of projecting drop moldings over windows, arched windows, and a three-story portico supported by Doric columns. The tower on Building 16 is similar to the one on Building 13 but has Italianate window surrounds. Manufacturing (#32) is ornamented with engaged pilasters spanned by corbels, frequently seen in commercial and light industrial buildings constructed in the Colonial Revival style. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 55-56)

The property's residential buildings constructed between 1833 and 1870 exhibit the typical architectural styles found in the neighborhoods that surrounded the armory. Officers' Quarters (#s 7, 8, 9) and Master Armorer's Quarters (#10) are all front-gable, Greek Revival-style buildings with three-bay side-hall plans and side wings or rear ells. The three officers' quarters have later Victorian Eclectic-style porches with characteristic carved and bracketed supports, chamfered posts, wide unornamented entablatures, and dentilled cornices. Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1), constructed in 1845–1847, was built in the Greek Revival style but has Italianate-style massing with a central cupola. The Double Officers' Quarters (#s 5-6) is a symmetrical Second Empire-style residence with a characteristic mansard roof, evenly spaced dormers, a porch with chamfered posts, a bracketed cornice, and decorative window hoods. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 56)

CRITERION D

Archeology, Historic, Non Aboriginal:
Springfield Armory is significant under Criterion D for its demonstrated and potential ability to provide significant archeological information about the evolving structural organization and weapons testing and production processes at the plant from 1777 to the late nineteenth century. Considered by Generals George Washington and Henry Knox as "perhaps one of the most proper spots on every account" for the location of an arsenal during the American Revolution, the armory landscape since that time was continuously and intensively manipulated to both innovate and keep pace with weapons production demands. Although these manipulations have effectively erased or "blurred" the physical signature of earlier iterations of its land-use history, archeological excavations have identified several sites that provide important information—and raise important research questions—about the effect of civilian versus military management styles on its physical organization, the diminishing role of traditional forging techniques during the late nineteenth century, and the importance of gunflints to the story of weapons production. Specific site names are presented in the Analysis and Evaluation chapter. (NR 2023, Sec.8: 56)

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1778 - CE 1968

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Peopling Places	Development of the Colonies	Physical Development	
Developing the American Economy	Manufacturing Organizations	Machinery And Instruments	
Expanding Science and Technology	Technology (Engineering and Invention)	Military (Fortifications, Weapons, And War Vehicles)	
Shaping the Political Landscape	World War II	The Home Front	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939	America Becomes A World Power, 1865-1914	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs After 1945	The Aftermath Of WW II	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The American Revolution	War in the North	
Shaping the Political Landscape	The Civil War	Battles In The North And South	
Shaping the Political Landscape	Political and Military Affairs 1783-1860	The Army And Navy	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Federal (1780-1820)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Greek Revival (1820-1840)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Renaissance Revival (1830-1920)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Second Empire (1850-1890)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Architecture	Period Revivals (1870-1940)	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	Urban Planning In The Nineteenth Century	
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	The Revival Of Classicism	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Archeology

Area of Significance Subcategory: Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Education

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Industry

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory:

Explanatory Narrative:

NRIS Information:

NRIS Name:	Springfield Armory (designated National Historic Landmark)
NRIS ID:	66000898
NRIS Name:	Springfield Armory (administrative listing in National Register)
NRIS ID:	66000898
Primary Certification Date:	10/16/1966
NRIS Name:	Springfield Armory (Armory Square) (NHL/NR documentation)
NRIS ID:	66000898
Primary Certification Date:	12/12/1975
NRIS Name:	Springfield Armory Additional Documentation (updated NR documentation)
NRIS ID:	66000898
Primary Certification Date:	08/13/2024

State Register Documentation:

Identification Number:	SPR.BL
Name:	Springfield Armory National Historic Site

National Historic Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark?	Yes
Theme:	Political and Military Affairs, 1783-1860
Contributing:	Individual
NHL ID:	66000898
NHL URL:	
Date:	12/19/1960

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site?	No
Category:	
WHS ID:	
WHS URL:	
Date:	

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1777	Established	Continental Congress rents a barn at Main and Emory Streets (not at the Armory Square site) in Springfield for arms storage, equipage, and repair.
CE 1778	Established	Continental Congress leases Armory Square site from the City of Springfield.
CE 1778	Built	A carriage shop, barracks, and magazine are built.
CE 1780	Established	Facility expanded to include a powder magazine, barrack, and workshop, at the Armory Square site, organized around a Green, which was the old training ground for the town's militia.
CE 1794	Established	First national armory established in Springfield, MA for the purpose manufacturing of weapons (Harpers Ferry is established in 1799).
CE 1801	Land Transfer	City of Springfield conveys, at the Armory Square site, "30 acres, two rods, and 14 rods" to the United States.
CE 1807 - 1808	Built	First extant structure, West Arsenal (Building #11), is completed.
CE 1809	Built	A Stock and Filing Shop (earliest portion of #27) and a Foraging Shop (later site of North Shop) are constructed.
CE 1815	Built	Circa 1815, Superintendent Lee's Quarters is constructed.
CE 1815	Expanded	Armory Square complex covers fifty acres.
CE 1815 - 1833	Planned	Superintendent Roswell Lee views the armory as a metaphor for America's growing military strength and begins developing the area to appear strong, organized, and imposing.
CE 1819	Built	Two-story brick office and chapel (center of extant #16) is completed on east side of the Green.
CE 1820	Platted	Plan shows six structures including schoolhouse, pay office, and Superintendent Lee's Quarters, "Liberty Pole," private residences, five "U.S. Manufactory of Firearms" buildings, three military stores buildings, fire engine house, and two private residences.
CE 1824 - 1825	Built	Fire destroys several wooden structures including Foraging Shop. North and South Shops are completed on east side of Green (north and south portions of extant #16). East Arsenal (#15) is completed on south side of Green.
CE 1830	Built	Middle Arsenal (#14) is completed on the south side of the Green.
CE 1830	Land Transfer	Circa 1830, additional land is purchased along the northwest ravine.
CE 1830 - 1831	Altered	Map of the Armory Hill area shows structure locations, formal tree planting patterns on the Green and along the streetscape, and circulation patterns

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1833	Built	The Paymaster's Quarters (#17) and Master Armorer's Quarters (#10), on the west side of the Green, and Officer's Quarters (#7), to the north of but not on the Green, are completed.
CE 1836	Built	Officers' Quarters (#s4, 8, 9) are constructed north of the Green.
CE 1841 - 1882	Planned	Maj. Edward Ingersoll directs the landscaping of the grounds.
CE 1841	Land Transfer	Superintendent Ripley requests funding to improve the grounds.
CE 1841 - 1854	Land Transfer	Additional land bordering on Byers Street and the lower western tract along Pearl Street is purchased.
CE 1843 - 1845	Removed	Superintendent Lee's Quarters is razed.
CE 1845	Built	The Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) is begun on the northwest corner of the Green.
CE 1845	Excavated	Two brick cisterns are excavated, one adjacent to the Main Arsenal (#13) and the other at the northeast corner of Armory Square (site of #20).
CE 1845 - 1850	Altered	Extensive grading takes place. Terracing is added to control erosion on the north and west sides of Armory Square. Sod is laid and culverts are constructed.
CE 1846	Land Transfer	Land is added to the south side of Armory Square when the city realigns and widens State Street.
CE 1846 - 1850	Built	Circa 1846-1850, the west side of the extant Long Storehouse (#19) is built on the north side of Armory Square.
CE 1847 - 1850	Built	Main Arsenal (#13) is completed on the west side of the Green.
CE 1847	Altered	Streets traversing the Green are closed to the public.
CE 1851	Altered	Sidewalks on north, west, and south sides of Green are paved w/flagstone; street lamps are installed around Green; brick and cement gutters are constructed on sidewalks to north and west of Green; pond in northeast corner of Armory Square is completed.
CE 1851	Altered	Two maps, a birds-eye view and a plan view, show structure locations and changes in circulation patterns.
CE 1852	Designed	Superintendent Ripley approves patterns for extant fence's palings and gates. Casting of fence is begun.
CE 1853	Built	State Street section of fence is built.
CE 1857	Altered	Terracing to the south and west of the Main Arsenal (#13) is replaced by a gradual slope. Cut soil is used to extend Byers Street. Trees, shrubs, and grass are planted on the slope to help prevent erosion.
CE 1864	Altered	During the Civil War (by 1864), Office Building, North Shop, and South Shop are joined. A third story, 5-story square tower, and 5-column portico are added to form Administration Building (#16).
CE 1861 - 1862	Built	Perimeter fence is completed. Main entrance is on State Street with sentry box on the west side of the entrance.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1863	Altered	The Long Storehouse (#19) is extended to the east.
CE 1864	Platted	Plan view map and photo clearly document existing conditions. Plan shows vegetation patterns (i.e., garden layouts, hedges, and tree locations) as well circulation and topographic features.
CE 1864	Built	By 1864, 2 small octagonal icehouses, 1 northwest of Main Arsenal (#13), other NE of Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1); Garage (#26); and Maintenance Building (#21) are constructed.
CE 1870	Altered	Circa 1870, a porch is added to Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1).
CE 1870	Built	Officers' Quarters (#s5-6, duplex) is built.
CE 1875	Moved	Upon the regrading of State Street, the main entry road/gate is relocated from State Street location to corner of Byers and State Streets.
CE 1875	Built	A new gate and octagonal gatehouse are completed at the corner of Byers and State Streets.
CE 1876	Memorialized	Monument is built along the entrance drive from Byers and State Streets.
CE 1877	Built	Circa 1877, a circular pool and fountain are constructed northwest of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) near Pearl Street.
CE 1877 - 1882	Altered	Circa 1877-1882, the Master Armorer's Quarters (#10) is moved to its present location. Changes occur in gardens around the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1).
CE 1880	Built	Guard House (#12) is constructed.
CE 1894	Built	Officer's Quarters (#2) is constructed.
CE 1895	Moved	Main portion, front section, of the Paymaster's Quarters (#17) is moved to north side of Green.
CE 1894	Built	Officer's Quarters (#3) is constructed.
CE 1899	Built	Circa 1899, a curving road is built to the south and west of the Main Arsenal (#13) and connects the western road on the Green to the circle in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1).
CE 1899	Built	Circa 1899, a new walk is constructed from the Byers and State Streets entry to the Main Arsenal (#13) and there is a circle drive in front of Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1).
CE 1902	Built	Two large greenhouses (together designated #24 and historically referred to as "Root and Propagating Houses") are built northeast of the ravine.
CE 1904	Built	Pool and fountain northwest of the Main Arsenal (#13) first appear in a plan of main grounds.
CE 1904 - 1932	Built	Between 1904 and 1932 the Ballistics Building (#28), Shooting Range (#28a), and Research and Engineering Building (#32) are constructed.
CE 1908	Built	A new Gatehouse (#33) is built at the corner of Byers and State Streets to replace octagonal structure built in 1875.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1909	Removed	Circa 1909, the circular pool and fountain northwest of the Main Arsenal (#13) are removed.
CE 1910	Built	A tennis court is constructed to the west of the Main Arsenal (#13).
CE 1910 - 1932	Built	Between 1910 and 1932 the Maintenance Building (#34) is constructed.
CE 1920	Memorialized	The elevation, 199.41 feet, and the location of the southwest corner stone of the original 1801 land purchase are memorialized on a tablet mounted to a stone.
CE 1932 - 1937	Built	Between 1932 and 1937 the Property and Manufacturing Building (#20), Storehouse (#25), and Gatehouse (#31) at Federal Street are constructed.
CE 1937	Built	The Commanding Officer's Garage (#18) is completed east of Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1).
CE 1938	Destroyed	Hurricane damage leaves large gaps in the mature tree canopy.
CE 1941	Built	A three car garage (#29) is constructed.
CE 1958	Removed	The two large greenhouses (#24) are removed.
CE 1960	Established	Armory Square is designated a National Historic Landmark.
CE 1964	Platted	Plan of existing conditions identifies trees by species.
CE 1966	Established	Armory Square is administratively listed as a historic district on the National Register of Historic Places.
CE 1967	Established	Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) is established on Armory Square property, a few months prior to deactivation of the Armory and transfer of the site to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
CE 1968	Military Operation	Department of Defense deactivates the Armory in April 1968.
CE 1968	Land Transfer	A 34.61-acre eastern portion of 54.92-acre complex is deeded to Housing and Urban Development, who in turn lease the property to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for 30 years.
CE 1968	Moved	The Museum and Benton Small Arms Collection are transferred to the non-profit Springfield Armory Museum, Inc.
CE 1968	Established	STCC is opened on the 34.61-acre Commonwealth parcel that includes the Green and land to the north, east, and south of the Green.
CE 1968	Land Transfer	Around 5 acres of a city-owned parcel including the Main Arsenal (#13) and the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) are leased to Springfield Armory Museum, Inc.
CE 1968 - 1969	Graded	In 1968-1969, the parcel owned by the city is used as a recreational facility for Springfield City Schools. Fill is added to create level playing fields west of the Main Arsenal (#13) and north and west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1).
CE 1972	Removed	Officer's Quarters (#3) is demolished.

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 1973	Built	STCC) completes construction of the Humanities Building (Deliso Hall) on the north side of the Green.
CE 1973 - 1974	Removed	Officer's Quarters (#4) and the former Paymaster's Quarters (#17) are demolished.
CE 1974	Built	STCC completes construction of the Physical Sciences Building (Putnam Hall) on the north side of the Green.
CE 1974	Established	Congress authorizes creation of Springfield Armory National Historic Site.
CE 1978	Established	The Springfield Armory NHS is established, four years after it was authorized by Congress.
CE 1978	Land Transfer	The City of Springfield transfers ownership of 20.32 acres of land to the west of the Green to the National Park Service (NPS).
CE 1978	Moved	Springfield Armory Museum, Inc. transfers Museum and Benton Small Arms Collection to the NPS.
CE 1980	Removed	Circa 1980, Officer's Quarters (#2) is demolished and general area becomes a parking lot.
CE 1981	Excavated	Pits are dug along the top eastern edge of the ravine north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) to the Main Arsenal (#13) for an archeological survey of a proposed electrical line corridor.
CE 1984	Restored	Byers Street Gate is restored.
CE 1984	Excavated	Archeological survey pits and postholes are dug around the Main Arsenal (Building 13) at the site of a proposed drainage system.
CE 1988	Built	STCC constructs the Bio-Sciences Building (Anthony M. Scibelli Hall) on the north side of the Green.
CE 2000	Built	Circa 2000, an electric shed is installed east of the Commanding Officer's Garage (#18).
CE 2002	Restored	Restoration of the Byers and State Streets gate begins.
CE 2002	Excavated	A trench is dug along the length of the south side of the Green.
CE 2003 - 2004	Stabilized	Rehabilitation and stabilization undertaken on the West Arsenal (#11). The arsenal is presumed oldest extant building in Springfield.
CE 2005	Rehabilitated	Collapsing storm sewer lines and drains from Buildings #s 1 and 13, under the roads, and running parallel to Byers and State Streets, are replaced. (PMIS 12031)
CE 2008	Rehabilitated	The NPS-owned portion of the perimeter fence is rehabilitated. (PMIS 10730)
CE 2013	Planted	Missing and damaged lilacs in the vicinity of the Commanding Officer's Garage (#18) are replaced. (PEPC 46851)
CE 2013	Stabilized	The tennis court on the west side of the Main Arsenal (#13) is repaired. (PEPC 46469)
CE 2013	Built	The park entrance sign is replaced. (PEPC 48370)
CE 2014	Destroyed	Invasive trees (Tree-of-Heaven, Norway maple), self-propagating trees (black cherry), and aged trees are removed from the western end of the site. (PEPC 52305)

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
CE 2014	Platted	Detailed maps are completed to address stormwater drainage issues that were created by the 1960s cut and fill on western side of the site. (PMIS 201430)
CE 2015	Rehabilitated	Asphalt pavement and catch basins on roads and parking areas are replaced. (PEPC 46805)
CE 2015	Built	Three informational kiosks at the site (one on NPS property, two on STCC property) are installed, and three existing interpretive waysides are replaced. (PEPC 61125, PMIS 201568))
CE 2016 - 2018	Rehabilitated	In 2016-2018 the existing park-wide historic underground brick drainage system is rehabilitated. (PEPC 46821, PMIS 172511)
CE 2017	Built	A new entrance sign is installed in response to circulation changes. (PEPC 74513)
CE 2017	Restored	Regrading undertaken by the City of Springfield in the late 1960s on the west slope is returned to its original contours.
CE 2018	Planted	Between 60-70 historic trees and other vegetation that have been removed due to decay and aging, or are invasive trees, are replanted. (PEPC 82963)
CE 2018	Built	A new sign is installed on in the triangular-shaped lawn area just northeast of the Main Arsenal (#13). (PEPC 87785)
CE 2022	Maintained	Parade Ground remediated for lead and arsenic by state DCAM project. (Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
CE 2022 - 2023	Planted	In 2022-2023, 32 trees removed and replanted in the Parade Ground. (Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
CE 2022 - 2023	Planted	Fifteen lilacs are planted northeast of the Commanding Officer’s Quarters. (Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
CE 2023	Built	Waysides updated throughout site, and include water shops and Quabbin Reservoir. (Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
CE 2023	Planted	Six new trees planted are planted per landscape design plan. (Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
CE 2023	Rehabilitated	Boundary fence on the south side of the NPS property line on State Street is rehabilitated by a MAT Team from HACE. (Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)

Physical History:

INTRODUCTION

The following section provides information on the physical development and evolution of the site, organized by time periods. The narratives are from the original 2004 CLI and have been revised where appropriate. Additional information has been integrated from the 2010 Cultural Landscape Report for Armory Square, Springfield Armory and the 2022 “National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Springfield Armory Additional Documentation.”

This narrative divides the history of the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, into four time periods based on the stages of landscape development. The first covers the history of the site before there was a federal presence. The second, 1778 to 1864, addresses the early years, and the visions of its two leaders, Superintendent Roswell Lee and Superintendent James Ripley, and the steps in bringing those visions to fruition. During the third period, 1865 to 1968, the facility continued to be a successful research, development, and manufacturing center of small arms, the structural and spatial qualities of the site remained relatively constant, and the landscape continued to evolve. Finally, the fourth period covers the years 1968 to the present. In these years the Armory was decommissioned, the manufacturing operations closed, and the National Park Service (NPS) and the Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) took over operation of the site.
For simplicity, Springfield Armory National Historic Site will be called Armory Square (also referred to in the text as the ‘site’), its local historic designation. Enclosed by a historic iron fence made by scrap including iron from Revolutionary War cannon, the organization of the Armory Square complex was structured around a central rectangular quadrangle, referred to hereafter as the Green [also called the square, the quadrangle, or the Parade in other references]. The Springfield Armory had five components within the City of Springfield: Armory Square and Federal Square (collectively known as the Hill Shops), the Water Shops, the Railhead Area Testing Facility, and the Magazine. Federal Square was located across Federal Street, on the adjacent block to the east of Armory Square. The Water Shops (formerly called the Upper Water Shops) was a manufacturing complex on the Mill River approximately one mile southeast of Armory Square. The Railhead Area Testing Facility, on Page Boulevard, was located approximately 1½ miles northeast of Armory Square. Federal Square, the Water Shops and the Railhead Area Testing Facilities are all currently in private ownership, and are not managed as cultural resources.

CHOOSING THE SITE, Prehistory – 1777

Archeological studies on the Armory Square have yielded little prehistoric or historic evidence for this time period. The site was originally a pine barren. (Lackay 1989: 6) Archeologists have not found any evidence of Paleo-Indian sites (15,000-8,000 BCE) on the upland terrain. Because the sandy bluff was well watered by springs, provided strategic views, and offered proximity to waterways and large game migration routes, it may have been a good site for Native American habitation. Archaic (8,000-1,000 BCE) settlements have been found nearby and were also likely to have occurred on the site. The sandy soil made the use of this area by Woodland Indians (c.1000 BCE – 1600 CE) unlikely due to their dependence on agriculture and use of clay pottery. State Street (formerly Stone Pit Road, Boston Road and Route 20), which runs along the southern most perimeter of Armory Square, was part of the overland transportation network during the Contact Period (1500 – 1630 CE). (Lackay 1989: 9-10)

The city of Springfield began as a Puritan settlement in the early seventeenth-century. In 1636, William Pynchon, one of the original incorporators of Massachusetts Bay, led a group of emigrants from Roxbury, near Boston, to the area east of the Berkshire Mountains and just east of a bend in the Connecticut River in what would become part of Hampden County near the Connecticut state line in western Massachusetts. They settled along the water on a one-half mile wide humpbacked sandy strip of land that was sandwiched between the river and a broad marsh, Hassocky Marsh (Figure 1). To the east of the marsh was a wooded sandy bluff, a natural terrace at the edge of a broad, desolate plateau. On the plateau was a pine barren that extended to the hillier terrain further east. (Frisch 1972: 10) Armory Square would later be built on the plateau at the top of this bluff above Hassocky Marsh. The Puritan village slowly evolved over the next century and a half. In 1794, the noted traveler, Timothy Dwight, described Springfield:
"The town is built on a single street, lying parallel to the river nearly two miles. The houses are chiefly on the western side. On the eastern a brook runs almost the whole length, a fact which is, I believe, singular. From the street a marsh extends forty [660 feet] or fifty rods [825 feet] to the brow of an elevated pine plain. The waters of this marsh are a collection of living springs." (quoted in Frisch 1972: 14).

Early in the year 1777, Brigadier-General Henry Knox, chief of artillery for the Continental Army, chose Springfield as one of the preferred locations for a "Capital Laboratory" (meaning federal manufacturing facility). It offered a strategic location that was isolated but accessible. He wrote in a letter, "Springfield is…situated on the Connecticut River, the great saving of transportation by water to and from any part of Newport, the Sound, New York or indeed to any part of the Continent." (quoted in Whisker 1997: 3) The Connecticut River could be navigated by small commercial vessels, but not by larger ships like a British man-of-war. (Whisker 1997: 17) Springfield was at the crossing of two stagecoach routes that provided excellent land communication with the seaboard centers but was far enough inland to be reasonably safe from attack by land. (Whittlesey 1920: 61) Timber for gunstocks and charcoal was readily available in the area and economically transported by means of the river. In addition to the favorable location and raw material availability, an experienced labor pool was already at hand. There were already arms storage and manufacturing facilities in the area. In 1774, a provincial/state manufactory and arms storage facility had been established in Springfield under Richard Falley, the first commandant and later state armorer. (Whisker 1997: 2) In another letter dated April 6, 1777, Knox wrote, "And when the buildings Magazines &c Shall be erected in a Compleat manner the plain just Above Springfield is perhaps one of the most proper Spots in America on every Account." (quoted in Whittlesey 1920: 17) Although this would soon become the Armory Hill site, it was not the first site in Springfield to be used by the newly declared national government for the manufacture of arms. In 1777, the Continental Congress rented a barn from Ebenezer Stebbins for the storage, manufacture, and
repair of weapons. (Whisker 1997: 4) The barn was located to the rear of a building known as the Hitchcock House, located on Main Street and Emery Street, nearer the Connecticut River than the present Armory Hill site. (Dvarecka 1968: 9)

There was great demand for arms and munitions by the Continental army for the Revolutionary War effort. Even before legislative approval, General Washington and General Knox had begun

productions in Springfield at whatever sites could be rented for that purpose. The facility was responsible for supplying arms and munitions for all engagements intended to repel or dislodge the British on the coastal fringe of New England, and all expeditions connected with Canada and the whole northern frontier. (Whittlesey 1920: 20)

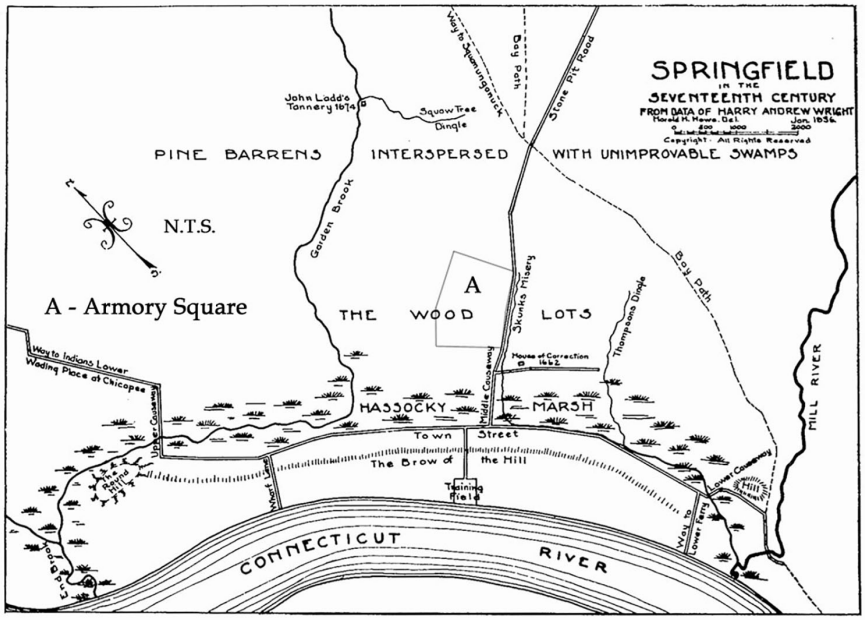


Figure 1. Springfield in seventeenth century. Town Street and Stone Pit Road would later become Main Street and State Street, respectively. Armory Square (A) was later built east of Hassocky Marsh. (Frisch, 1972, digitally altered by SUNY-ESF)

BUILDING THE GRAND NATIONAL ARMORY, 1777-1864

The beginning of the period of significance, 1777, marks the first federal arms storage, equipage, and repair facility at the Armory Square site, although manufacturing would not begin until 1794. Col. Thomas Dawes was instructed to acquire the property that General Knox had deemed “one of the most proper Spots in America” for a shop and powder magazine. Since previous Springfield Town Council actions had designated the site as a training field and common to be held in perpetuity, the property was leased initially. (Colton 2002: 5) A cartridge shop, barracks, and magazine were erected in 1778. (Whittlesey 1920: 25) According to a c.1778-1800 map the barracks were located on the northern portion of the current site and the cartridge shop was built to the south along the Boston State Road (extant State Street) (Figure 2). (Whittlesey 1920: 26) The barracks and cartridge shop do not exist today. The magazine on this map is probably the one built in 1782 or early 1783 to store the surplus stores of powder and arms from the Revolutionary War. The magazine was located on what is now Magazine Street on the Federal Square portion of the Armory Hill site but does not exist today. (Lackey 1984: 12)

In January 1787, because of the large number of arms and munitions in storage after the Revolutionary War, Armory Hill was the site of the critical battle of Shays’s Rebellion, a clash between New England farmers and merchants. In the first years of peacetime, before the Constitution was ratified, both the agrarian and commercial society appeared threatened by a strangling chain of debt. Many of the farmers were veterans who had returned from the fighting in the Revolution, having not been paid for their services, to find their lands heavily taxed to pay for the war. The farmers wanted the states to issue a circulating paper currency that would pay for their wartime services which they could in turn use to pay their taxes. The framers of the Constitution who favored a strong central government feared that issuance of such a currency by each state independently would cause fiscal chaos. Because the farmers could not pay the state taxes, the states had no funds to repay the merchants, who had lent large sums to the states for the war effort. The merchants had little or no readily available funds and faced bankruptcy instead of the hoped for economic expansion. The farmer-veterans, many facing debtors prison for non-payment of taxes,

rebelled and tried to gain possession of the arms and munitions stored at the cartridge shop and magazine on Armory Hill. A militia, mustered with funds from merchants, defeated the farmer-veterans.

"Shays's Rebellion had a generally unifying effect upon the supporters of a stronger national government, and it was a lesson frequently invoked on the floor of the Federal Convention during the summer of 1787. George Washington gave the insurrection as a reason for his own attendance at the Philadelphia convention." It encouraged "some to favor the 'Virginia plan' (which called for an unprecedented and powerful central government) over the alternative 'New Jersey plan' (which seemed too favorable to state sovereignty)." The Virginia plan for the US Constitution was chosen, in some part due to the events surrounding Shays's Rebellion. (http://www.calliope.org/shays/shays2.html 2004) Little documentation is available through secondary sources on the details of the action that occurred within Armory Square. It is the only instance of a military confrontation on the site.

In 1794, a congressional act empowered George Washington to establish two national armories. The one in Springfield, Massachusetts was established that year, and the other one in Harpers Ferry, Virginia was officially established in 1799. David Ames was the first superintendent of the Springfield Armory. Robert Orr, the first master armorer, had a work force of forty men. (Dvarecka 1969: 19) The location of many of the early Armory buildings defined a spatial pattern that was to remain throughout the Armory's history. The manufacturing operations were sited on the east and northeast sides of the Armory Hill site. Storage or arsenal facilities were on the south side, and living quarters on the west and northwest sides. A few structures were located directly on the Green. After an 1801 fire destroyed the buildings located on the Green, the quadrangle remained open. Subsequent building construction around the perimeter of the Green reinforced the Armory's military [or campus] spatial organization. (Raber 1989: 3)

In 1798 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed an act authorizing the United States to purchase land from the town of Springfield, not to exceed 640 acres. (Dvarecka 1968: 18) On June 25 of that year the Springfield Town Council approved the establishment of the federal arsenal, not to exceed 60 acres. (Whisker, 1997: 18) The laboratory or manufactory buildings at that time occupied about 10 acres on land that the federal government did not own. Early in 1800 the Military Storekeeper, in a communiqué to the Secretary of War stressed the importance of purchasing the land in order to permit placing the buildings farther apart, thus reducing the fire hazards. In August 1801, the federal government purchased the first parcel of land, "30 acres, 2 roods and 14 rods" (a rood is ¼ acre and a rod 16.5 feet), from the City of Springfield. The largest portion of this purchase, nearly 30 acres, is part of the current Armory Square site and included the 10 acres on which the federal buildings then stood. A smaller, 30-rod portion, where the magazine was located, was to the east on the site that would become Federal Square. (Whittlesey 1920: 67-68). These and other early deeds to real estate for the Springfield Armory are well-documented (Whittlesey 1920: 293-298)

The first period of extensive construction on the Armory Square site occurred between 1807 and 1812 (Figure 3). (Whittlesey 1920: 71) The West Arsenal (Building #11) was built on the southern side of the Green in 1807-1808, and in 1809 construction of two brick buildings defined the northeastern corner of the Green. One structure was a 2-story stocking and filing shop, the earliest portion of the extant Shop Building (#27). The other was a 1.5-story forging shop that burned and was rebuilt in 1824, and later became the base of the North Shop and the core of the northern wing of extant Administration Building (#16). (Whittlesey 1920: 72)

Roswell Lee, Superintendent of the Springfield Armory from 1815 to 1833, envisioned the armory as a metaphor for America's growing military strength, and thus developed the site to appear strong, organized and imposing. (Albright 1978: 5) In his own words, Lee viewed Springfield Armory to be "a grand national Armory," and acted accordingly. (Lee correspondence to the Secretary of War, from Whittlesey 1920: 120) The slipshod method of handling tools and raw materials annoyed him, and the custom of carrying alcoholic liquors into the shops, and the betting and rough playing which the workmen regularly indulged in, outraged him. He determined to put a stop to evils that he felt undermined the roots of discipline and efficient workmanship. (Whittlesey 1920: 111)

In response, Lee reorganized the operations. Through pay scale adjustment and line of production and fiscal approval, he established the position of a Superintendent, as opposed to the Paymaster or the Master Armorer, to be in charge of over-all operations. (Whittlesey 1920: 117) Lee set regular business hours and wage scales for the administration and workmen. (Whittlesey 1920: 122). He also instituted quality control through inspection to assure that production at the national sites, as well as at other sites under contract, met specifications. (Whittlesey 1920: 122). It was also during his tenure that the mode of production began the transition from master/apprentice based to machine/assembly line based. (Whittlesey 1920: 130) Other changes included ending a practice that permitted neighbors to graze their animals on public ground, and charging rent to workmen who occupied housing in the Armory Square complex. (Whittlesey 1920: 113-114)

During this period a through-road stretched along the west side of the Green, while internal roadways defined the north and east sides of the Green. The northern, southern, and western boundaries of Armory Square were less well defined and inclusive than in later years. Private parcels were located on the steep slopes to the west and north. The Armory had five or possibly six points of entry/egress; three to the south along the road to Boston (now State Street), two to the north in the vicinity of what would become Pearl Street, and possibly one to the west.

The site as it appeared in 1823 is described in an inspection report by an inspector from the Ordinance Office of the War Department:
"The original site of this manufactory was also a military post, which is a perfectly level elevated plat, situated about half a mile east of the village, from which there is a gradual ascent, flanked on the north by a deep ravine and on the south by a less considerable one, with an extensive plain spreading in the rear, the adjacent parts being uncovered, fronting on the brow of the declivity, and commanding an extensive and beautifully variegated landscape… the whole assuming a handsome and regular appearance…On the whole, it is believed that there is not a situation in the United States where arms can be made for a less sum, and where so many important advantages combine, as renders this station eligible for a grand National establishment." (quoted in Albright 1978: 6-7)

Between 1819 and 1824, three buildings were constructed on the eastern side of the Green: a two-story brick office and chapel (1819), and the North Shop and South Shop (1824) (later incorporated into the Administration Building, #16). In the same year, the East Arsenal (#15) was constructed on the south side of the Green. In 1830, the three-story Middle Arsenal (#14) was built on the south side of the Green between the East and West Arsenals (Figure 4). A c.1830 illustration of the southeastern corner of the Green showed all of these buildings except for the West Arsenal (#11) (Figure 5).

The genesis of the landscape during Lee's tenure (1815 to 1833) is documented in two plan views of the site: a c.1820-1824 map and an 1830 plan view. The key spatial organization of Armory Square is apparent in both plan views. The c.1820-24 map shows the Green and the buildings lining its perimeter (see Figure 3). None of the buildings at that time exist on NPS property today. A "Liberty Pole" was located slightly north of the center of the Green on the map. The orthogonal pattern of buildings was not as rigid and organized at this time. Setbacks from the square and surrounding roads were not always uniform and symmetrical. The pay office, Superintendent Lee's Quarters, buildings labeled "Cyrus Foot," "David Orcott," and "Eldad Stebbins," and a schoolhouse were to the west of the Green on what is now park property. The 1830 plan view of Armory Hill shows the location of numerous shade and street trees throughout the Armory in formal, linear patterns (see Figure 4). The Green's perimeter was lined with trees and three east-west lines of trees traversed the Green. The rows of trees ran parallel, but were not spaced equidistant from each other. A north-south row of trees intersected the east-west tree lines, slightly east of center. Paths traversing the Green exhibited a less formal pattern than the right-angled tree rows, and likely reflected convenient patterns of movement between the buildings surrounding the Green. Several of the residences located on the plan adjacent to the square had trees located in their immediate yards. State Street appears on the plan to be a wide boulevard, lined by shade trees. East of present-day Federal Street, a row of shade trees marked the centerline of the road.

The presence of active hillside springs made both the land to the west, at the edge of the bluff, and along the Boston Road (State Street), spongy. As springtime erosion of the sand produced unsightly

gullies, Lee attempted to alleviate the problem through grading and drainage, but could not successfully carry out the project because of the “sharp cut” the Boston Road made going from the hill to the river terrace. (Whittlesey 1920: 146)

During the time of Lee’s tenure there are records that twenty-five houses, on land purchased for future expansion, were rented to forty-one officials and workmen, and their families. The superintendent, Master Armorer, and three clerks occupied rent-free quarters (Whittlesey 1920: 152) In 1833, near the end of his superintendency, two mirror-image brick Greek Revival houses were built flanking Superintendent Lee’s Quarters on the west side of the Green, the Paymaster’s Quarters (#17), and the Master Armorer’s Quarters (#10). Between 1833 and 1836, four additional Greek Revival style Officer’s Quarters (#s 4, 7, 8, 9) were also constructed.

Lee’s superintendency ended with his ill health and death in 1833. From this time until the arrival of Superintendent James Ripley in 1841, there were few changes in the landscape except for painting some of the buildings. (Albright 1978: 17) Superintendent Ripley requisitioned funds and approval for the improvement of building and grounds within months of his appointment, though funds were not immediately forthcoming. (Albright 1978: 21) However, during his tenure as Commanding Officer from 1841-1854, he would succeed in continuing Lee’s vision, implementing improvements in which the buildings and grounds blended to compose a formal and spacious military facility.

At the beginning of Superintendent Ripley’s tenure a serious rift existed in the community centering on the “question of military versus civilian control of the Armory.” (Whittlesey 1920: 179) Ripley, trained at West Point, was a commissioned officer in the Ordinance Department of the US Army and a proponent of military control. (Whittlesey 1920: 179) The situation was exacerbated when Ripley closed the manufacturing operations of the Armory for repairs from August to December 1842, thereby discharging or suspending nearly the entire workforce. Some accused him of using the situation to refuse work to those who opposed him in his proposed reforms. (Whittlesey 1920: 184) In December and January, three fires broke out, two of which could be attributed to arson.

In a December 1842 correspondence, Ripley wrote of the need for “a high and permanent fence” because of “the temper and disposition manifested by the rabble…it being such as to excite, if possible, still stronger fears than have heretofore been entertained for the safety of the public property of the post.” (quoted from Springfield Armory Correspondence Files, from Whittlesey 1920: 186) In addition to a fence, Ripley’s plans for improving the grounds included purchasing additional land to the north and west of the Green, grading and planting trees, laying out roads around the perimeter, and constructing new buildings on a comprehensive scale. (Whittlesey 1920: 189)

Steam power was installed in the Water Shops in the mid-1830s as a supplement to waterpower. However, with the advent of the steam-powered engine, manufacturing operations became less concentrated at the Water Shops and more focused at Armory Hill. Ripley wrote in 1845:
“The utility of steam power at this establishment is essentially felt in its being so constantly available at all times during working hours entirely unaffected by the frosts of the winter or the drought of summer by both which our operations by Water are often seriously interrupted…The exhaust steam is conducted in pipes through the departments of the shop and is a safe and effectual method of warming the room whereby stoves and fuel are saved.” (quoted in Whittlesey 1920: 196)

In 1845, two brick cisterns were excavated to improve fire protection capabilities. A 30,000-gallon capacity structure was located a few yards north of the northeast corner of the future location of the Main Arsenal (#13). A 700,000-gallon capacity structure was built in the northeast corner of Armory Square, north of the extended machine shop at the site of the future Property and Manufacturing Building (#20).

In 1843, Ripley had Superintendent Lee’s quarters on the west side of the Green torn down. Construction then began on a brick, Classical Revival style Commanding Officer’s Quarters (#1) in 1845 and was completed in 1846. (Rettig 1974, Description 1) By 1847 ground had been broken for the Main Arsenal (#13) and the Long Storehouse (#19). An illustration from 1850 shows the imposing scale of the 3-story Main Arsenal, which physically dominated the western end of the Green (Figure 6). A prominent visual landmark, the Main Arsenal was completed in 1850 and appeared on

the city of Springfield official seal, adopted in 1852. (Rettig 1974, Description 1) The view from the tower became a popular attraction for tourists and other visitors. (Abbott 1852: 159) The Long Storehouse (#19), with its cavalry caserne style design near the northern edge of Armory Square, was also completed by 1850 and then extended in 1863 to its present size.

Also in 1847, the access streets traversing the Green were closed to the public. (Whittlesey 1920: 197) After the purchase of additional parcels of land for the site, extensive grading and grounds improvements were initiated. The 1850 Secretary of War's annual report on the Springfield Armory listed a number of these improvements. The topography north and south of the Long Storehouse (#19) and west of the Main Arsenal (#13) was manipulated by moving about 126,000 cubic yards of cut and fill. A 2,000-foot long culvert system was installed on the east side of the Main Arsenal to direct water away from it and the surrounding
grounds. About 9,600 square yards of sod was laid on the slopes north of the Main Arsenal and the Long Storehouse. The interior road running along the east side of Armory Square parallel to and east of the North Shop, the Office Building, and the South Shop (later Administration Building, #16), was graded and graveled. A walk was completed across the south side of the Green. (Albright 1978: 31) In addition, Superintendent Ripley reported, "The sidewalks on the North, South, & West of the Square [the Green] have been paved with flagging stone, consuming 17,205 superficial feet…Street lights [gas] have been erected around the principal square." (quoted in Albright 1978: 32)

Jacob Abbott, writing in Harper's New Monthly Magazine in July 1852, described Armory Square (Figure 7):
"On reaching the summit of the ascent, the visitor finds himself upon an extended plain, with streets of beautiful rural residences on every hand, and in the center a vast public square occupied and surrounded by the buildings of the Armory. These buildings are spacious and elegant in their construction, and are arranged in a very picturesque and symmetrical manner within the square, and along the streets that surround it. The grounds are shaded with trees; the dwellings are adorned with gardens and shrubbery. Broad and neatly kept walks, some graveled, others paved, extend across the Green or along the line of the buildings, opening charming vistas in every direction. All is quiet and still. Here and there a solitary pedestrian is seen moving at a distance upon the sidewalk, or disappearing among the trees at the end of an avenue; and perhaps the carriage of some party of strangers stands waiting at the gate. The visitor who comes upon this scene on a calm summer morning, is enchanted by the rural beauty that surrounds him, and by the air of silence and repose which reigns over it all. He hears the distant barking of a dog, the voices of children at play, or the subdued thundering of the railway-train crossing the river over its wooden viaduct, far down the valley – and other similar rural sounds coming from the distance through the calm morning air – but all around him and near him is still. Can it be possible, he asks, that such a scene of tranquility and loveliness can be the outward form and embodiment of a vast machinery incessantly employed in the production of engines of carnage and death." (Abbott 1852: 146)

The appearance, scale, weight, and function of a picket and high board fence installed around the site between 1841 and 1844 ultimately did not satisfy Superintendent Ripley. In 1847, after the government had acquired the final parcels of land for the Armory Square site, Ripley began planning an ornamental iron fence for the perimeter. A fine-grained, red sandstone was selected from a quarry in Longmeadow, Mass., for the foundation, low base wall, and piers. (Whittlesey 1920: 198) The iron fence panels were nine-foot halberd-headed posts that featured alternating forms of iron palings, round with spearheads and slightly lobed with pike heads. The iron gates were more intricately patterned. Oval center sections surrounded by lacy ironwork were to be superimposed on the vertical palings. (Rettig 1974, Description 3) The design and casting of the fence had to be postponed until 1852 because of the prohibitive costs. To circumvent this prohibition Ripley used scrap iron already in the government's possession. By mid-1853 the State Street length of the fence and an outer brick sidewalk was completed. (Whittlesey 1920: 198) Insufficient funding persisted and only the State Street section the fence was completed during Ripley's tenure. (Whittlesey 1920: 198)

In 1854 the political currents shifted. Legislation signed by President Franklin Pierce changed the leadership of the Springfield Armory from commissioned officer back to civilian superintendent. In October of that year, Superintendent Ripley accepted another assignment and Superintendent James S. Whitney was appointed. During his final months at Springfield Armory, Ripley had the entire site

freshly painted and landscaped. (Albright 1978: 46)

Whitney oversaw completion of the Federal Street section of the fence in 1856. Whitney had transferred Ames Manufacturing of Chicopee held the iron-casting contract and the sandstone was obtained from A.S. Dwelly in Longmeadow. The stone and castings for the Byers and Pearl Street sections of the fence were delivered and stored on site waiting for these two streets to be constructed. The Byers Street perimeter of Armory Square was fenced in 1860 and the Pearl Street section was completed by 1862. (Albright 1978: 211)

In addition to advancing construction of the perimeter fence, Whitney continued grading and planting the grounds, much in the spirit of his predecessor. Due to the hillside springs and the seasonal freeze/thaw cycles, the terracing below the Main Arsenal (#13) was unstable. To improve this area, the terraces were regraded in 1856-57, the result a more even and gradual slope. The regrading enabled brick culverts installed in 1849 and 1855 to carry excess water off site and onto State Street. (1857 Report of Operations, Springfield Armory Correspondence Files, quoted in Whittlesey 1920: 213) Whitney's 1859 "Report of the Principal Operations at the Springfield Armory" reported, "nearly 800 Shade Trees have been put out." (Whitney 1859: np) Whitney remained superintendent until March 1860.

At the beginning of the Civil War, in 1861, Congress reassigned the leadership of the armory to military control. An 1860 perspective illustration showed the scale of the facility, the park-like landscaping, and the rural character of the environs to north (Figure 8). In 1864, the North and South Shops were joined with the office and chapel building, and a third story was added. A 5-story square tower (echoing the tower on the Main Arsenal) was erected on the west façade (facing the Green) and a five columned Doric portico was built on the east façade. This large building, known as the Administration Building (#16), enclosed the east end of the Green, as shown in an 1864 topographical plan by the civil engineering and surveying firm of Shedd and Edison of Boston 4 (Figure 9). This is considered the turning point in the documentation of the evolution of the landscape at Springfield Armory that established the practice of carefully recording changes by means of maps, plans, photographs, and illustrations. (Albright 1978: 52-53)

The 1864 plan shows roads entering Armory Square at four locations; the main entrance gate and gatehouse was on State Street, two gates on Federal Street stood in front of the Administration Building (#16) and near the manufacturing operations, and one gate was at the corner of Byers and Pearl Streets. This latter gate was the exit/entrance of a road that terminated as a large circle to just south of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). The lower portion of the property traversed by this road served as a hay field. (Albright 1978: 52-53) A smaller circular drive serviced the back entrance to the Commanding Officer's Quarters from the Green. Two formal, axial walkways traversing the Green divided the Green into four quadrants of unequal sizes. The walk from the Administration Building (#16) to the Main Arsenal (#13) formed the long axis, while the walk from the Middle Arsenal (#14) heading north formed the shorter axis.

The 1864 plan indicates evenly spaced, straight lines of trees along the site's boundaries, on the tree belt between sidewalks and streets and just inside the perimeter fence. The ravine and steep slopes north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) were wooded while slopes around the perimeter to the south and west were more gradual. On these more gentle slopes and on the Green the trees were planted in an informal pattern. The trees were primarily silver maple (Acer saccharinum), American elm (Ulmus americana), and spruce (Picea sp.). (1913 Forest Service report referenced in Albright: 55) By this time little evidence remained of the formal rigid tree lines of the 1830's on the Green. However, lines of regularly spaced trees stood along some of the interior roads.

Rectilinear garden or field plots located north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) and Officers' Quarters (#s 2, 3, 4) were laid out in rows, suggesting that their function was utilitarian rather than decorative. The island within the circular road to the north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters and a plot to the northeast of this circle appeared to be more decorative. Hedges surrounded the yards of the Master Armorer's Quarters (#10) and the Paymaster's Quarters (#17) on either side of the Main Arsenal. There were two octagonal icehouses, one near the two more decorative garden spaces near the Commanding Officer's Quarters, and the other to the southeast of the Master Armorer's

Quarters between the Commanding Officer's Quarters and the Main Arsenal (#13). (Albright 1978: 53-54)

According to John Albright, author of a 1978 Historic Structures Report, "These two documents (1860 illustration and 1864 topographical plan)…combine to show Springfield Armory at its most glorious moment: the Ripley improvements freshly constructed, landscaping likewise just completed, and the busy site the sole remaining national armory belonging to the United States." (Albright 1978: 57). (The Harper's Ferry Armory had been closed due to high water in early 1861 and was destroyed by the agents of the Confederacy a few weeks later. (Whittlesey 1920: 222)

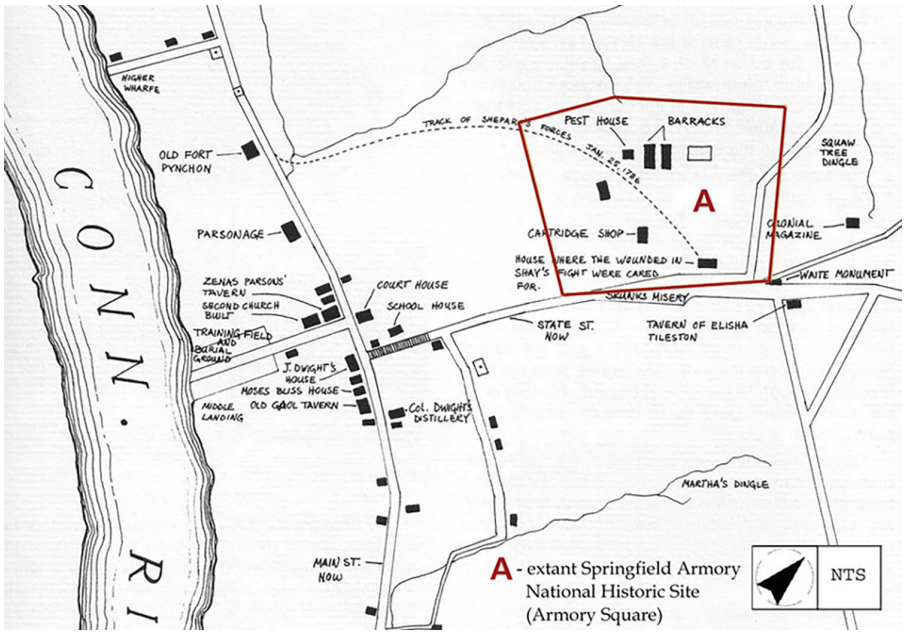


Figure 2. Springfield, c.1778–1800. Approximate location of barracks and cartridge shop in relation to extant Armory Square. Colonial magazine on what is now Federal Square; none exist today. (Springfield Armory NHS archives, annotated by SUNY-ESF)

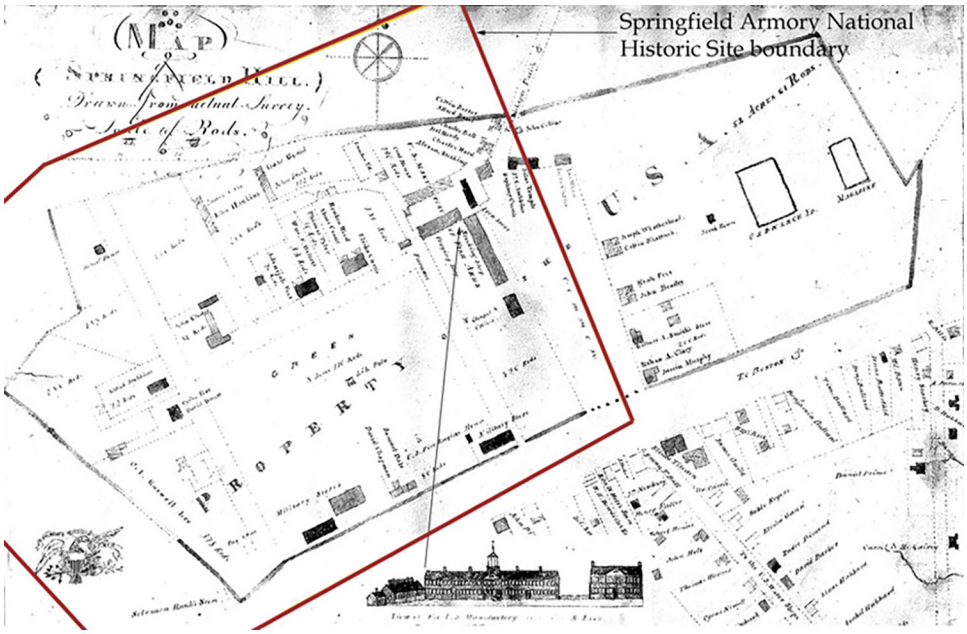


Figure 3. Springfield Armory Hill Shops plan, not to scale, c.1820-1824. Perspective at center bottom is view of northeast building facades on the Green. (X1322-SA.1, Springfield Armory NHS archives, digital annotation by SUNY-ESF)

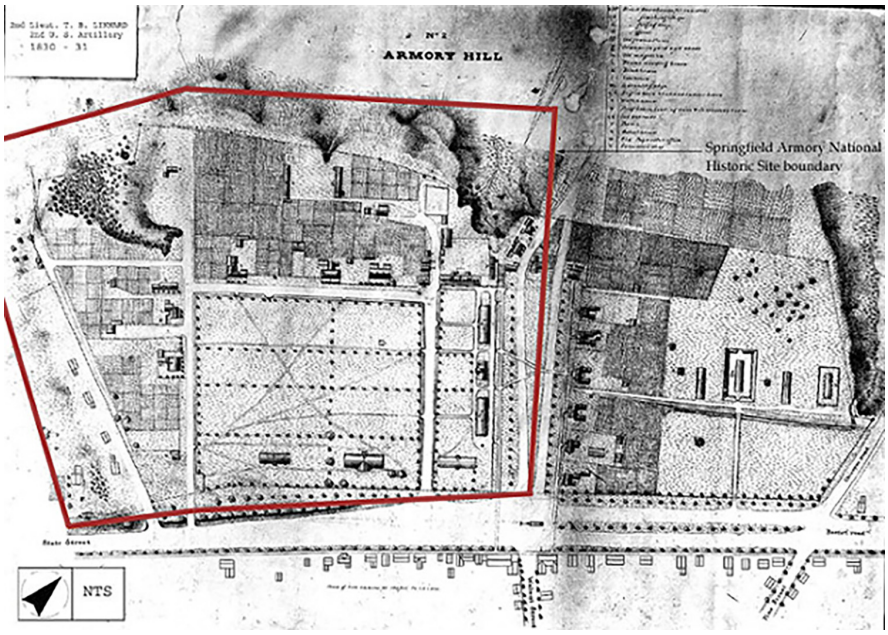


Figure 4. A plan view of Armory Hill, 1830-1831, not to scale, near the end of Superintendent Roswell Lee's tenure. (Springfield Armory NHS archives, digital annotation by SUNY-ESF)

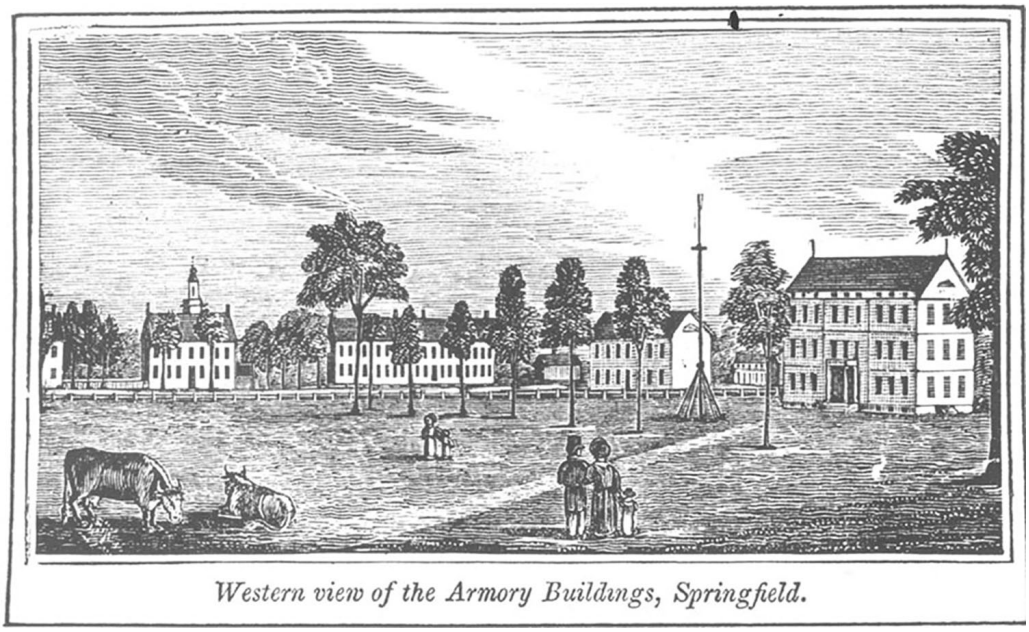


Figure 5. The southeast corner of the Green, c.1830: from left to right, the west facades of the North Shops, Office, and South Shops, and the north and west facades of East Arsenal (Building #15) and Middle Arsenal (Building #14). (Springfield Armory NHS archives)

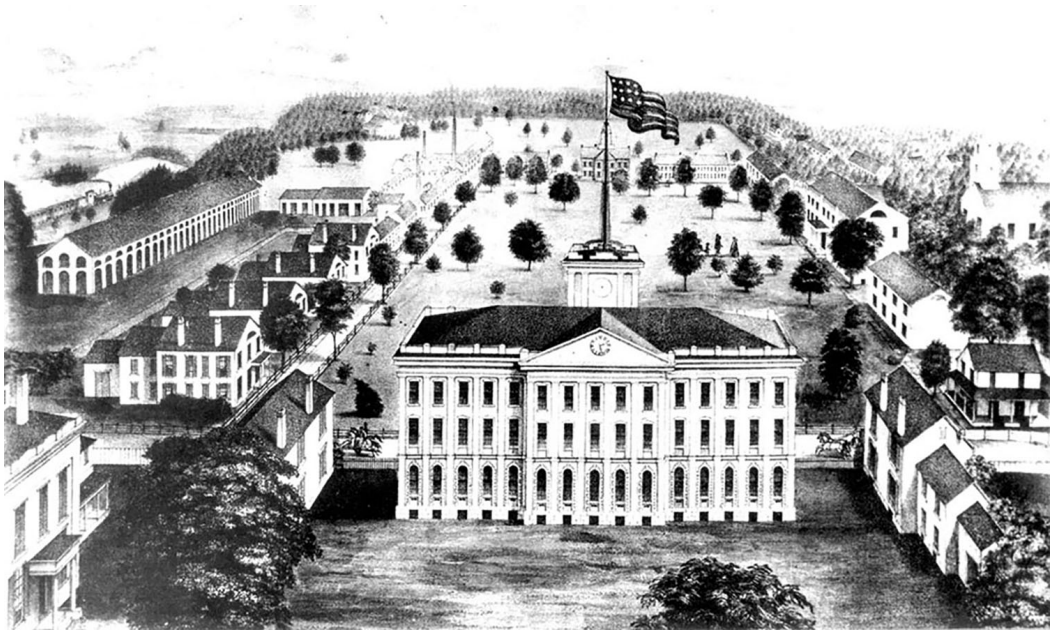


Figure 6. This 1850 illustration of Main Arsenal (#13) shows the Commanding Officer's and the Master Armorer's Quarters (#s 1, 10) to left, Paymaster's Quarters (#17) to right and the Green behind it. (Springfield Armory NHS archives)

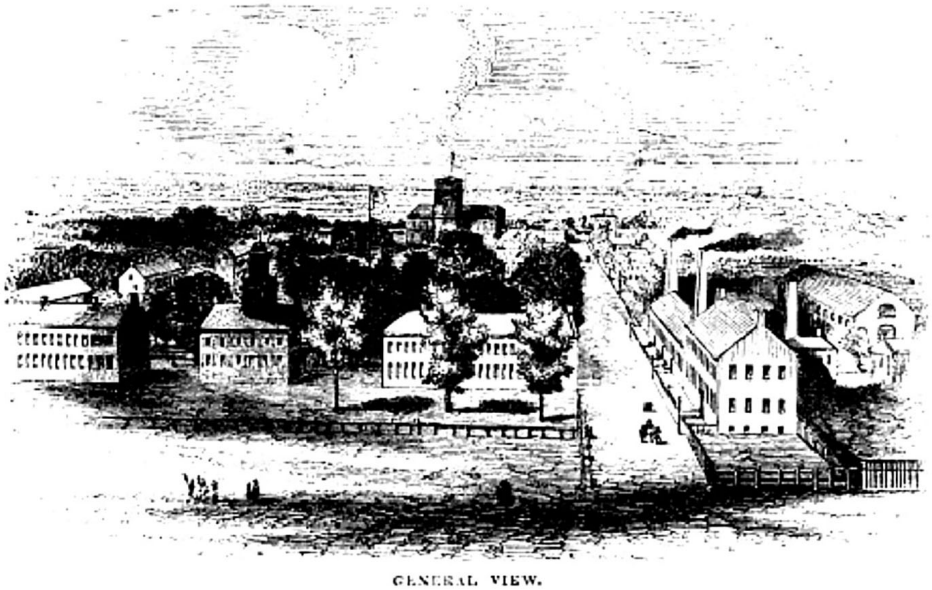


Figure 7. General view of Armory Square looking west with the Main Arsenal (#13) at image center back, 1852. (Abbott 1852: 145)

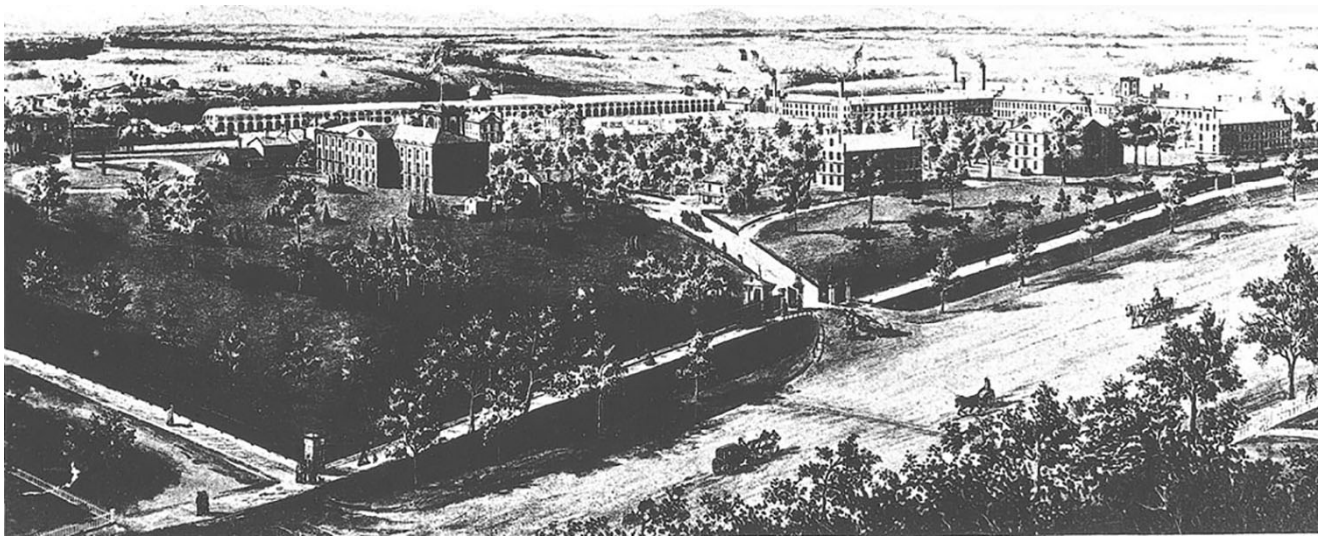


Figure 8. An 1860 perspective illustration of Armory Square looking south/southwest with State Street crossing diagonally at the bottom. (Springfield Armory NHS archives)

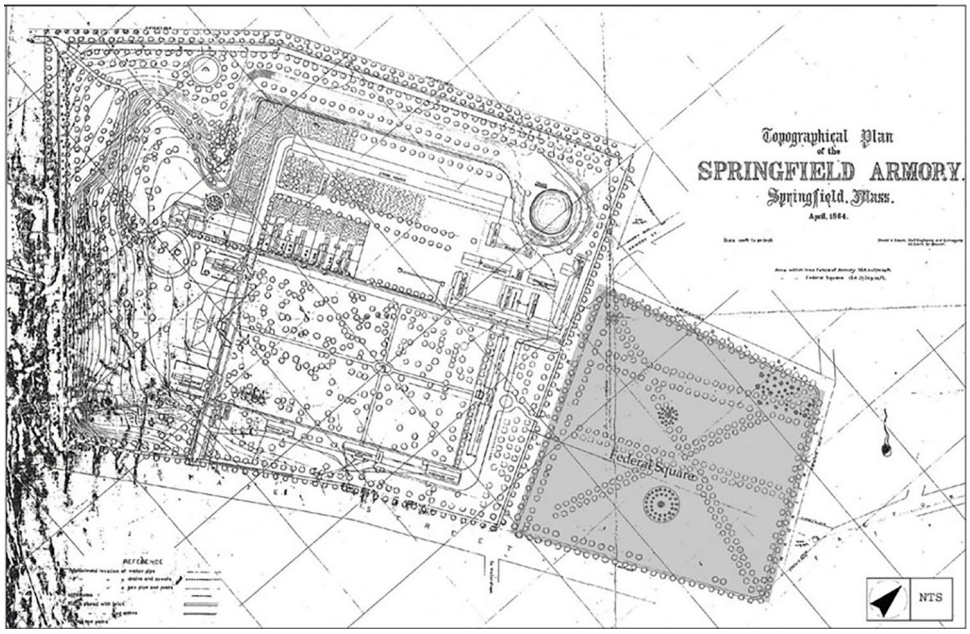


Figure 9. Topographical Plan of Armory Hill by Shedd and Edison, 1864. (Springfield Armory NHS archives). Federal Square (digitally annotated by SUNY-ESF)

MAINTAINING THE ARMORY, 1865-1968

As the City of Springfield grew and prospered into the next century, the landscape around Armory Hill became more developed. The Springfield Armory continued to be a successful research, development, and manufacturing center for small arms until gradually phased out in the early 1960s and then permanently closed in 1968. Though the structural and spatial qualities of Armory Square

remained relatively consistent from 1865 until 1968, the campus-like landscape continued to evolve. The sloping hillside along the western side of Armory Square, having been graded and terraced several times in an ongoing effort to overcome erosion problems originating from natural springs on the site, was heavily planted to serve as a majestic showcase for the Armory when entering from center city. The early twentieth century is considered the height of the grounds development, but by the mid-twentieth century the ornamental characteristics of the grounds were scaled-down.

The spatial arrangement of Armory Hill had a significant impact on the pattern of development of the city of Springfield. As the city grew in the early to mid-1800's along the banks of the Connecticut River, downtown expansion also occurred in a linear eastward direction from the river to Armory Hill. Because of Armory Hill's aesthetically pleasing campus configuration, mansions owned by Springfield's elite were drawn to State Street along the south side of Armory Square, prompting the surrounding neighborhood to expand to serve middle class families (Figure 10). (Albright 1978: 57-60) A small commercial district sprang up near the corner of Federal and State Street (Figure 11).

New construction at Armory Square followed the general patterns already established. The following structures, built or moved between the late 1800s and the mid-1900s. A Second Empire style duplex Officers' Quarters (#s 5-6) was built on the southwest corner of the Green in 1870. Sometime between 1877 and 1882 the Master Armorer's Quarters (#10) was moved from its site just north of the Main Arsenal (#13) to a new site across the road and to the north where it currently stands. Two brick Greek Revival style Officers' Quarters (#s 2, 3) were built on the northern edge of the Green at the northwest corner in 1894 and 1898, which required the removal of four existing houses (see Figure 9). The Paymaster's Quarters (#17) was moved from its site just south of the Main Arsenal to the north side of the Green, just east of one of the 1833-1836 Officer's Quarters (#4). This area became known as Officers' Row (Figure 12). In 1919 the East Armory (#15) and the Administration Building (#16) were joined, which completely enclosed the southeast corner of the Green. This and other structures around the Green remained in their configurations for the next fifty years. Minor construction occurred in 1933 when the Commanding Officer's Garage (#18) was built to the east of the home.

In 1875 State Street was regraded, making the grade at the State Street entrance too steep as a vehicular entrance. Steps were built on the slope at this entrance and a small pedestrian gate replaced the former large gate. A new curved entrance road and octagonal gatehouse was built at the Byers and State Street corner (Figure 13). In 1876, a memorial was built along the north side of the entrance drive from the Byers and State (Figure 14). The memorial is briefly mentioned in several reports as either commemorating the centennial or Civil War and is described as an ivy covered stone monument with cannon and cannon balls. (Albright 1978: 64; GMP 1986: 19) Cannons were a feature elsewhere on the west slope and on the Green during this time.

When the Springfield Armory began implementing Superintendent Roswell Lee's grand vision in the 1830's, linear rows of trees had been planted, often on axis with the surrounding architecture, which geometrically
framed circulation routes and buildings. By the late nineteenth century, the landscape had become more naturalistic, reflecting the changing styles in landscape design occurring throughout the United States during this period (Figure 15). In the late 1890s a curved drive was built around the south and west sides of the Main Arsenal (#1) to connect the road along the western side of the Green to the circular drive in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). Around the same time a flagstone walk was built along the north side of the entrance road, from the Byers and State Streets gatehouse to the Green (see Figure 14).

Like other areas of Armory Square, the landscape near the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) also reflected changing design styles and uses. From the late 1800s to the mid-1900s, ornamental shrub and perennial gardens, including a rose arbor in the circular drive behind the Commanding Officer's Quarters, surrounded the residence (Figure 16). Sometime in the late 1800s, a pool and fountain were added between the Commanding Officer's Quarters and Main Arsenal (#13) (Figure 17). Two large greenhouses, referred to as "root and propagating houses" on archive photos, were built in 1902 east of the ravine and to the northeast of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (Figure 18). Outdoor recreational facilities were also built at Armory Square, including a tennis court on the west

side of the Main Arsenal (#13) in 1910 (see Figure 18). The pavement for the court is still on the site but is no longer used for tennis. For several decades in the mid-1900s there was a swimming pool behind Officer's Quarters (#s 3, 4) on the north side of the Green. It is now the site of a STCC building.

The Armory Square landscape suffered widespread damage when remnants of a major hurricane in 1938 caused widespread damage to the mature trees. In the decades that followed, much of the ornamental character of the grounds was simplified. The fountain and pool between the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) and Main Arsenal (#13), and the rose garden behind the residence, were removed in 1958. A 1959 plan and 1966 aerial photograph documented existing conditions and identified the trees at Armory Square (Figures 19, 20).

In April 1963, Armory Square was designated a National Historic Landmark and in October 1966 was listed as a historic district in the National Register of Historic Places. Two years later Springfield Armory was deactivated as a military installation and ownership of the 55-acre Armory Square site was transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the City of Springfield.

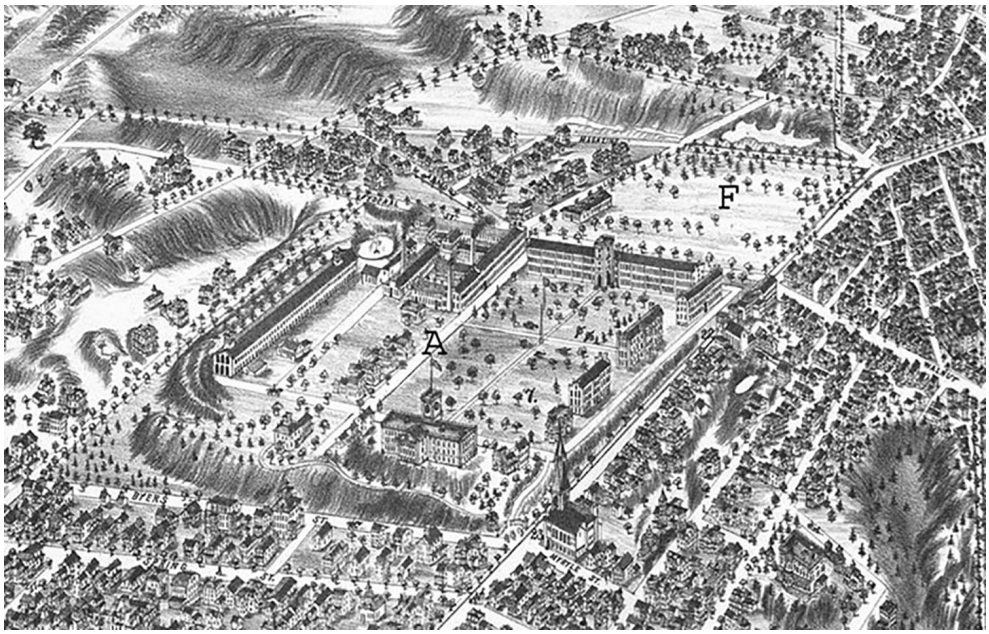


Figure 10. This enlargement of 1875 birds-eye View of the City of Springfield shows Armory Hill and marks Armory Square (A) and Federal Square (F). (http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/geogmap/gmpage.html)



Figure 11. Streetscape looking east along State Street, 1891. Note the iron fence that surrounded Armory Square, the brick sidewalk and the commercial area near the Federal Street intersection. (Warner 1891: 40)



Figure 12. View looking east at Officers' Row on the north side of the Green, 1910. (Detroit Publishing Co. reproduced digitally by the Library of Congress, Reproduction No. LC-D4-18064 DCL [http://rs6.loc.gov/ammem/amhome.html])

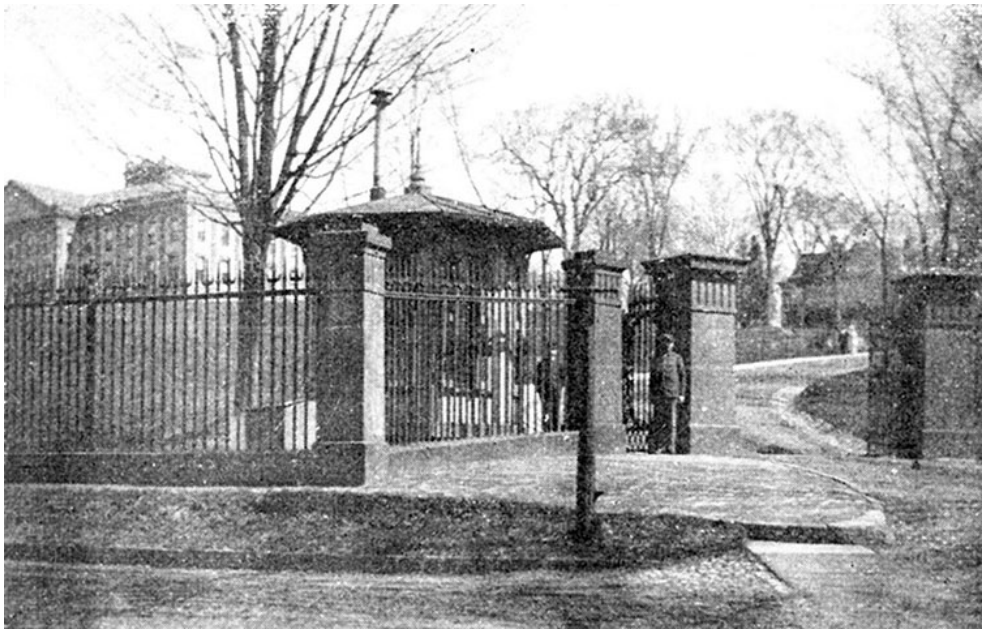


Figure 13. Byers and State Streets gate, 1891. From left to right, the Main Arsenal (#13), octagonal gatehouse, new entrance road and gate/fence, and Officers' Quarters (#s 5-6, duplex). (Warner 1891: 39)

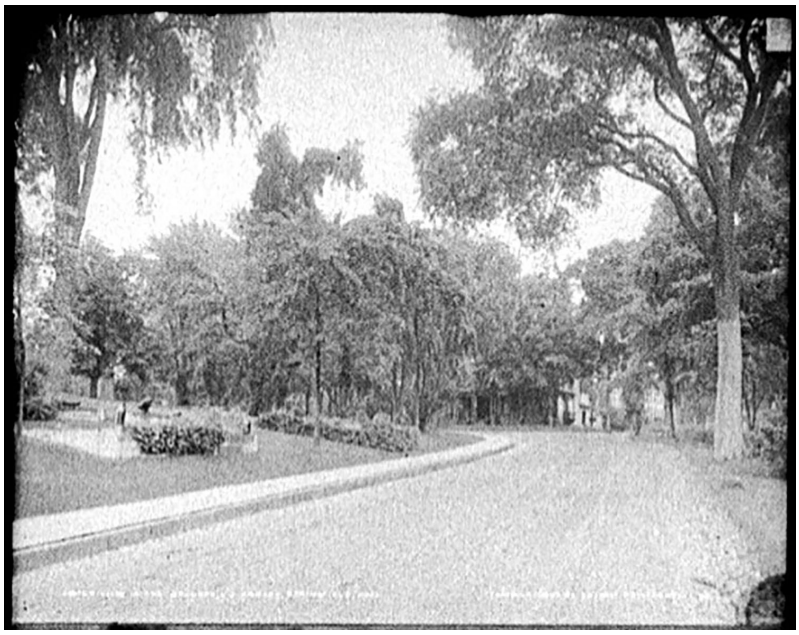


Figure 14. View looking east in 1905 at the entrance road and sidewalk from Byers and State Streets and the memorial just north of the road (image left). Note the character of vegetation. (Detroit Publishing Co., reproduced digitally by Library of Congress, Reproduction No. LC-D4-18064 DCL)



Figure 15. View of trees on the Green, c.1880, from Administration Building tower. From left to right are the Paymaster's Quarters (#17), Main Arsenal (#13), Master Armorer's Quarters (#10), and Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). Note the flagpole at the center of the Green. (X1302-SA.1, Springfield Armory NHS archives)



Figure 16. View of the garden at the back entrance to the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1), c.1950. (9897 -SA.c.1, Springfield Armory NHS archives)



Figure 17. View of vegetation, walkway, circular drive, fountain, and pool between the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) and the Main Arsenal (#13), c.1950. (181NHS93, Springfield Armory NHS archives)

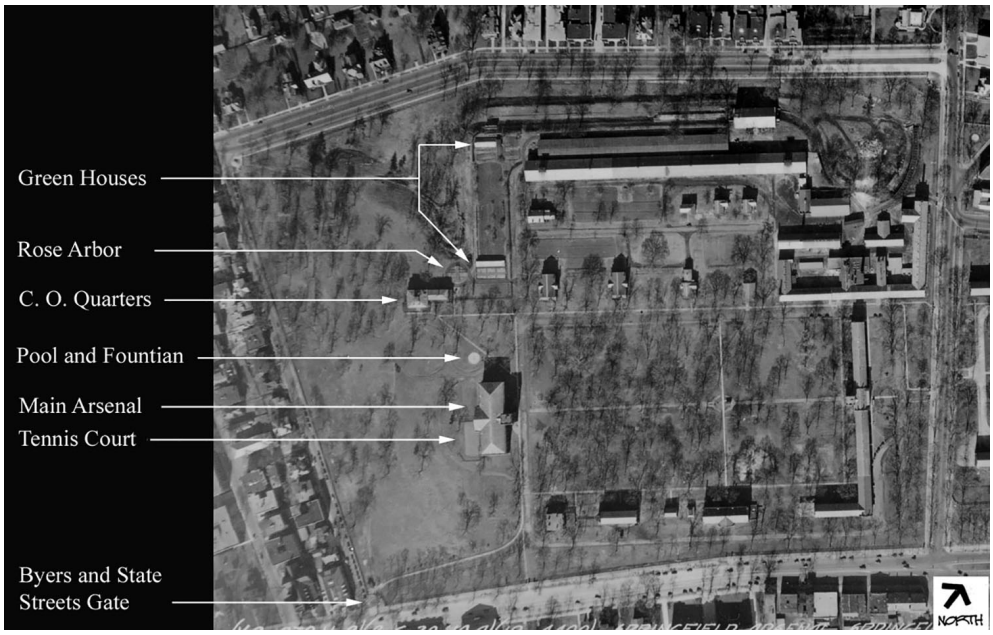


Figure 18. Annotated 1932 aerial photograph of Armory Square. (219NHS82.b.1, Springfield Armory NHS archives, annotated by SUNY-ESF)

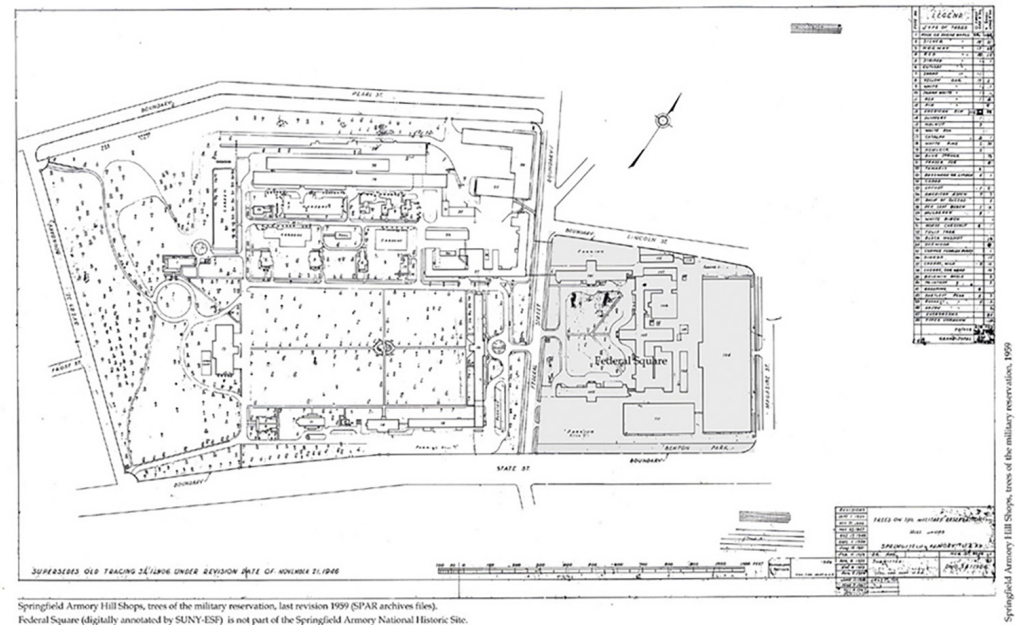


Figure 19. A 1959 plan illustrates existing conditions and tree species.



Figure 20. Aerial view taken from the east of Armory Square, 1966. (159NHS593.1, Springfield Armory NHS archives)

CHANGING USES AT ARMORY SQUARE, 1968 - 2025

The closure of the Springfield Armory in April 1968 ended nearly two centuries of active military presence on the site. The research, development, and manufacturing operations had ended. The Armory was readapted to serve several educational and recreational functions by local, state, and federal agencies that over the succeeding years altered the historic character of the landscape.

In 1967 Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) was opened on the state-owned 34.61-acre area that roughly comprised the eastern two-thirds of Armory Square, from the main entrance on Federal Street to approximately the west edge of the Green and the east side of the ravine. This area included a majority of the site's buildings, many of which were converted to school uses. The city-owned 20.32-acre area included the Main Arsenal (#13) and the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1), which were leased to the not-for-profit Springfield Armory Museum, Inc. The grounds to the west and north of the two buildings were used as a recreational facility for the Springfield City Schools. Fill was added west of the Main Arsenal and west and north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters to create sufficient level land for two football fields. Consequently, about two thirds of the walk that connected the Byers and State Streets gate to the circle in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters was covered with fill (Figure 21). The upper section of the road that connected the same circle to the Byers and Pearl Streets gate was also covered with fill. A third football field was laid out on the former site of the gardens and greenhouses north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters.

In 1974 the US Congress designated the Armory Square portion of the Springfield Armory a national historic site. In 1978 the City of Springfield transferred ownership of 20.32 acres, all its land within the fence and including the historic perimeter fence, Main Arsenal (#13), Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1), and the terraced slope to the west of the Green, to the National Park Service. The City retained ownership of the tree belt and sidewalks surrounding the perimeter of the site. The Museum and Benton Small Arms Collection was also transferred from the Springfield Armory Museum, Inc. to the park. Under an agreement of understanding with the college, the NPS was given scenic control over the exterior facades of the significant STCC property structures.

The spatial character of the north side of the Green, known as Officers' Row, underwent dramatic changes between 1973 and 1988. The former Officers' Quarters (#s 2, 3, 4) and former Paymaster's

Quarters (#17) were demolished, as well as a Garage (#26), a significant portion of the Shop (#27), and the pool. In their place STCC built Deliso Hall (1973), Putnum Hall (1974), and Anthony M. Scibelli Hall (1988). The presence of these large modern structures dominated the north side the Green and altered the spatial importance and historic character of the Green, the Main Arsenal (#13), and the other historic structures on the Green (Figure 22).

At the time STCC was established, scattered trees filled the Green except for the southwestern quadrant, which in subsequent years the school used for athletic fields. A plan from the 1980s documented the location and identification of trees, and concluded that few of the 147 American elms (Ulmus americana) documented on the 1959 plan (Figure 23, see also Figure 19), remained, and that sugar maple (Acer saccharum) had become the predominant hardwood tree on the site.

Other than the Green, much of the eastern two-thirds of Armory Square operated by STCC were converted into surface parking to accommodate the needs of students. Today, this area is managed by the STCC Facilities Department, Buildings and Grounds Division. Though STCC has recognized its campus as contributing to the Springfield Armory National Historic Site, this part of the Armory Square landscape was, and still is, managed for its contemporary use as a college campus.

The NPS property is maintained to preserve its original character of lawns with a scattered mature canopy of large shade trees; a practice that continues today. The slopes and ravine north and west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) are overgrown with trees, shrubs, and vines, although some have been cleared by park staff. The meadow (also referred to as the Hayfield) to the northwest on the NPS property is managed by mowing. The meadow has persistent wet areas due to the natural hydrology of this part of the grounds. The area near the Commanding Officer's Garage (#19) is used as a service area. The former site of the two large greenhouses (#24) and gardens north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters is maintained as open lawn.

Repair and rehabilitation of the historic perimeter iron fence has been frequent. The fence along Byers and Pearl Streets was rehabilitated in 1984, but the gate remains permanently closed. (Carroll 1984: np) In 2003, the Byers and State Streets gate was restored but it too is closed, except during special events. Pedestrians can access the NPS site via the Byers and State Streets gate. Vehicles enter the NPS site through the main gate of the STCC site on Federal Street and park east of the Main Arsenal (#13) next to the Green. Parking for the STCC campus is on the north, east, and south sides of the site.

On the city owned property, the brick walk and sandstone curbing on Byers Street are in need of stabilization before the features deteriorate further from severe erosion and water run-off damage. The walk and planting belt on State Street and Pearl Streets are minimally maintained and show signs of deterioration. The brick walk and planting belt on Federal Street is well maintained, but is also showing signs of wear and tear. Graffiti has also been a problem affecting the perimeter gates.

Numerous archeological surveys have been undertaken at Armory Square. In 1981 a study examined the proposed location of an underground electrical line from the Main Arsenal (#13) to Pearl Street along the top edge of the ravine. The line was installed in 2000 and included an electric shed on the site of the gardens near the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). In 1984 a study was conducted prior to installing a new drainage system for the area surrounding the Main Arsenal. In 2002 a study was undertaken in association with utility trenching done along the entire south edge of the Green (Figure 24).

The NPS actively engages the public by interpreting the Springfield Armory's role in the research, development, and manufacturing of United States military arms. The Main Arsenal (#13) houses the world's largest collection of American military firearms in the first floor public museum, the park's archives, and the park's administrative offices. Year-round public programs, exhibits, and special events such as firearms and cannon firing demonstrations, drill team exhibitions, an annual reenactment entitled, "Three Centuries of Soldiers, the Weapons, and their Music," and an annual big band concert are hosted on the grounds of the
NPS property. The STCC campus is actively used for educational purposes.

Landscape Improvements since 2004:
In 2006, NPS and college staff participated in a planning workshop to understand how the campus currently functions and to generate ideas for future improvements. Issues that emerged from the all-day charette included the need to preserve and restore historic buildings and respect the campus's status as a National Historic Site. In addition, planning proposals included defining the "heart" of the college campus with a new green space, improving existing green spaces to create a more appealing impression for first-time visitors, and improving security. A "Condition Assessment Report" was initiated in 2008 for approximately 368 trees on the site, including identifying problems and proposing recommendations for improving their health and stability. The NPS and the college have worked on development of a comprehensive wayfinding master plan for the site that will improve park and facility identity, visitor information, and regulatory signs. New designs have incorporated both institutional logos and create a visually cohesive range of sign types.

In 2010, a Cultural Landscape Report for Armory Square, Springfield Armory National Historic Site, was completed. The CLR included a landscape history with a focus on Armory Square, inventory and assessment of existing conditions, reviews the National Register status for the property and concise and detailed list of the characteristics and features that contribute or do not contribute to the historic character of the site, and a treatment plan developed within the context of park and college management goals for the long-term management of the cultural landscape.

One of the treatments tasks proposed in the CLR was initiated on the west side of the site in 2017 when cut and fill introduced in the late 1960s to create community ballfields were removed and the original topography was restored to its historic contours. The changes alleviated drainage issues created by the cut and fill, and revealed a historic road and walkway that had been covered.

Other landscape-related projects undertaken since the original CLI was completed in 2004 include:
• Replacement of collapsing storm sewer lines and drains from Buildings #s 1 and 13, under the roads and running parallel to Byers and State Streets. (2005, PMIS 12031)
• Rehabilitation of the NPS-owned portion of the perimeter fence. (2008, PMIS 10730)
• Replacement of missing and damaged lilacs in the vicinity of the Commanding Officer's Garage (#18). (2013, PEPC 46851)
• Repairs on the historic tennis court on the west side of the Main Arsenal (#13). (2013, PEPC 46469)
• Replacement of park entrance sign. (2013, PEPC 48370)
• Removal of invasive trees (Tree-of-Heaven, Norway maple), self-propagating trees (black cherry), and aged trees from the western end of the site. (2014, PEPC 52305)
• Preparation of detailed maps to address stormwater drainage issues that were created by the 1960s cut and fill on western side of the site. (2014, PMIS 201430)
• Replacement of asphalt pavement and catch basins on roads and parking areas. (2015, PEPC 46805)
• Installation of three informational kiosks at the site (one on NPS property, two on STCC property) and replacement of three existing interpretive waysides. (2015, PEPC 61125, PMIS 201568))
• Repair, replacement and upgrades to existing park-wide historic underground brick drainage system to rehabilitate known deficiencies and address modern code and urban requirements regarding the current historic combined storm and sewer drainage system. (2016-2018, PEPC 46821, PMIS 172511))
• Installation of a new entrance sign in response to circulation changes. (2017, PEPC 74513)
• Replanting of 60-70 historic trees and other vegetation that have been removed due to decay and aging as well as invasive trees. (2018, PEPC 82963)
• Installation of new sign on NPS property, in the triangular-shaped lawn area just northeast of the Main Arsenal (#13). (2018, PEPC 87785)
• The Parade Ground is remediated for lead and arsenic by state DCAM project. (2022, Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
• In 2022-2023, 32 trees are removed and replanted in the Parade Ground. (2022-2023, Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
• Fifteen lilacs are planted northeast of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. (2022, Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
• Waysides are updated throughout the site. (2023, Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)

• Six new trees planted are planted per landscape design plan. (2023, Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)
• The boundary fence on the south side of the NPS property line on State Street is rehabilitated by a MAT Team from HACE. (2023, Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)



Figure 21. View of fill-covered walk from the Byers and State Streets gate to the circular drive in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). (Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation--hereafter OCLP--2004)

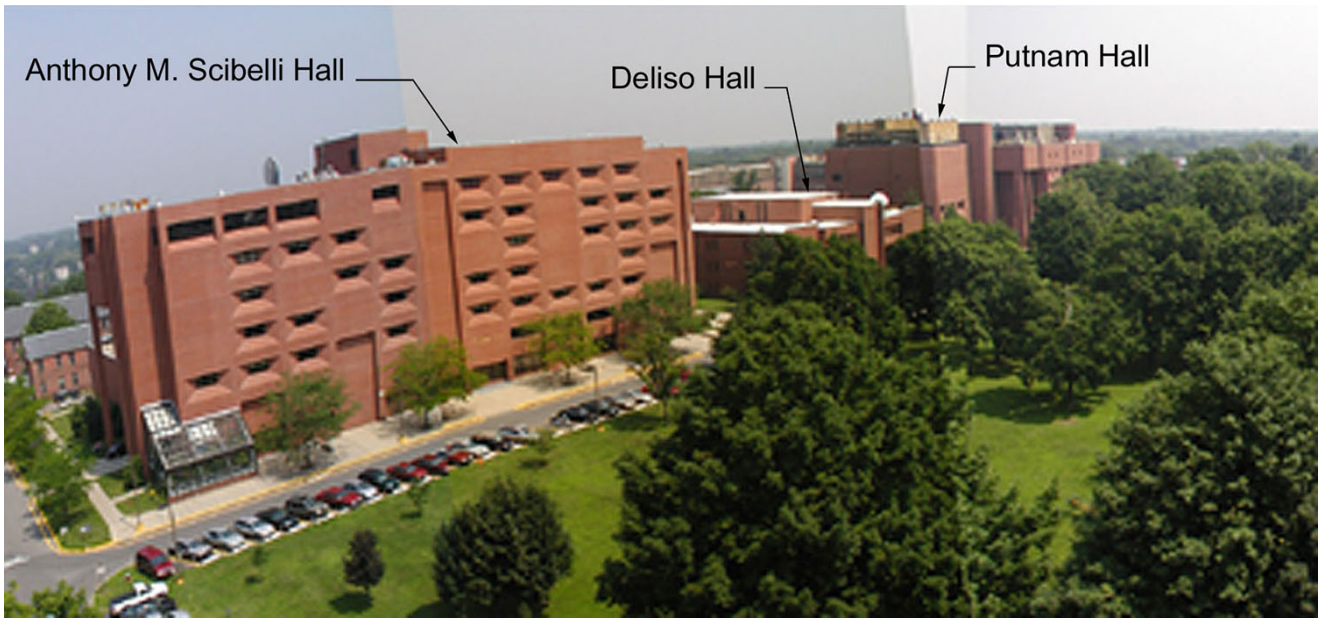


Figure 22. View of Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) buildings on the north side of the Green, from the Main Arsenal (#13) tower, in 2002. (OCLP 2002)

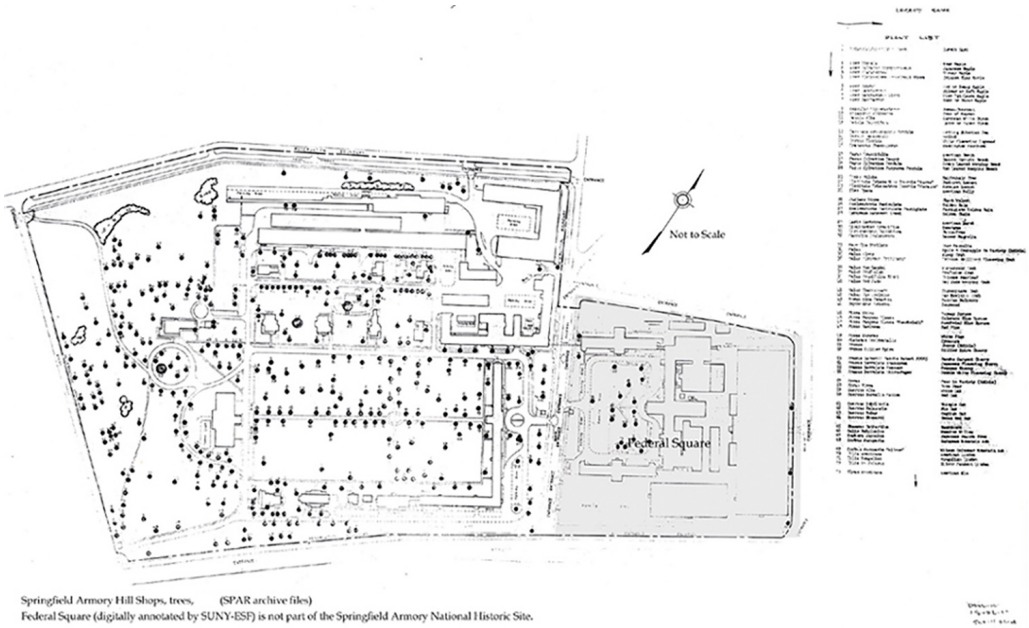


Figure 23. An undated plan (c.1980s) identifies and locates the trees existing on the property.



Figure 24. Utility trench work along the south side of the Green in 2002. (SUNY-ESF 2002)

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Defense	Arms Storage	Arms Storage	Yes	No	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Yes	Yes	Yes
Education	College (University)	College (University)	No	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Multiple Dwelling	Family Duplex	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Leisure-Passive (Park)	Yes	No	No
Defense	Military Facility (Post)	Military Facility (Post)	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Monument (Marker, Plaque)	Yes	Yes	No
Defense	Fortification	Parade Ground	Yes	No	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Recreation/Culture	Museum (Exhibition Hall)	Wayside Exhibit	No	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Public Access Narrative:

Park grounds remain open sunrise to sunset. Springfield Armory NHS visitor center and museum hours of operation are Wednesday through Sunday, 9:30AM to 4:00PM (closed Monday and Tuesday)

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Ethnographic Narrative:

A July 2003 draft of “Springfield Armory National Historic Site: Ethnographic Resources Report” by David Jenkins was based on interviews, a limited review of relevant literature and NPS reports, and a tour of the site in spring 2003.
“Initial discussions with various park personnel indicated there were no known traditionally associated peoples, and hence no ethnographic resources at Springfield Armory. This report, however, suggests that the park may have a variety of ethnographic resources, the complete documentation of which requires additional research.”

The Jenkins report provided the following summary of potential ethnographic resources:
--Traditionally Associated Peoples: Armory employees/descendants, African Americans
--Ethnographic Resources: Oral history tapes, documents, photographs, Armory site
--Significance: Familial, historical, specialized knowledge

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The historic integrity of Springfield Armory is evaluated by comparing landscape characteristics and features present during the period of significance, 1777-1968, with the existing conditions as assessed in 2021-2022. Many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance remain today. Most of the site's historic buildings and structures are extant, and though many are now occupied by Springfield Technical Community College (STCC), the exterior appearances and spatial arrangements have not been significantly altered. Landscape elements such as the historic walkway system, circular driveways, and central Green retain the feeling of a nineteenth-century military campus. Broad, open lawns dotted with shade trees, and rows of trees along walkways remain. The military history is also reinforced by the perimeter iron fence and gates. In 2017, the National Park Service restored the historic contours of the hillside west of the Main Arsenal, removing recreational sports fields created in the late 1960s by the City of Springfield.

Since 1968, some landscape characteristics and features at Springfield Armory have changed, namely the demolition of several armory buildings for the construction of three academic buildings on the northern edge of the Green. The tree canopy on the Green has been reduced to accommodate a collegiate soccer field. The operation of the college has also necessitated altered vehicular circulation patterns, expanded surface parking, and new site furnishings, lighting, and signage. The National Park Service has also made modifications to accommodate visitor needs such as accessibility and parking, in addition to routine maintenance, storage, and overall management of the site. Security concerns also impact the landscape, such as the removal of trees located too close to the museum. Features such as foundation plantings, gardens, and greenhouses have also been lost.

INTEGRITY

The National Register of Historic Places defines integrity as the ability of a property to convey its significance through physical resources. The National Register program identifies seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Retention of these qualities is necessary for a property to convey its significance; however, not all seven aspects must be present to retain integrity. The following evaluation is based on an 1777-1968 period of significance for Springfield Armory. Overall, Springfield Armory retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location:
Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. Although several Armory buildings and shade trees have been removed, most of the landscape features have not been moved since the end of the period of significance. The site therefore retains integrity of location.

Design:
Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Extant design elements include the overall spatial organization, vehicular and pedestrian circulation, the remaining former Armory buildings, open spaces of mowed lawns with shade trees, and small-scale features that include the perimeter iron fence, cast-iron lamp posts, and stone mounting blocks. The primary change to the original design of Armory Square is the construction of three large multi-story buildings at the northern edge of the Green, which required the removal of several historic buildings. The tree canopy at the south side of the Green was also removed to accommodate playfields. Additional surface parking areas have been added since the historic period, mostly in the area between the Long Storehouse and the new academic buildings north of the Green, along the north and west sides of the Green, and in the southeastern part of the site. Overall, the site retains integrity of design.

Setting:
Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. The setting of Armory Square is defined by its natural features, including its topography consisting of a relatively flat plain on a hilltop with slopes and a ravine at the western and northwestern areas of the site. The central Green and tree canopy, along with other open areas of mowed lawns dotted with specimen trees, are also character defining features of Armory Square's historic setting. The Green itself was the central organizing element around which the site evolved through the

nineteenth century. The perimeter ornamental fence enclosing the entire site is also a signature landscape feature dating to the mid-nineteenth century. Aside from the post-historic period buildings and removal of some trees on the Green, Armory Square's setting is intact and conveys its historic character. Outside the project boundaries, the larger setting of Armory Square historically consisted of residential neighborhoods of mostly single family houses, and related institutions such as churches and schools. A Masonic temple was also located on State Street along with commercial enterprises. Today, commercial activity continues along State Street, but the residential areas have given way to a number of parking lots and multi-family housing. The City of Springfield constructed a planted median along the center of State Street which reestablishes a smaller scale to the street and enhances the overall experience of the area.

Materials:
Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. Historic landscape materials at Armory Square include the cast-iron lamp posts, the iron and sandstone ornamental fence, an iron drain inlet, flagstone walkways at the Commanding Officer's Quarters, stone steps at Quarters 5/6, and stone mounting blocks. Brick was used for the majority of Armory buildings in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, including two of the gatehouses, one of which was constructed by Works Progress Administration workers in 1937. Numerous historic trees remain from the end of the historic period and provide a shady canopy. Species include elm, oak, sugar maple, and black walnut. The collective presence of these features conveys the historic military campus design of Armory Square.

Workmanship:
Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. The construction of the perimeter fence and cast-iron lamp posts conveys the workmanship associated with the development of a military campus design style. The fence was constructed of nine-foot high iron pickets of alternating spearheads and pike's beads, and sandstone piers using locally quarried stone. The cast-iron lamp posts were designed to look like cannon tubes, further contributing to the martial character of the site. The spiral iron drain inlet is also a unique feature at the site.

Feeling:
Feeling is the property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Armory Square's feeling is characterized by its natural setting and vegetation, including the open mowed lawns and specimen trees, and the tree canopy on the Green. The perimeter ornamental fence defining the edge of the site also contributes to the historic feeling. The setting in the western third of the site has changed little, due in part to the restoration of contours that were altered in the late 1960s. Some of the large shade trees around the Commanding Officer's Quarters date to the historic period. The construction of several modern buildings overlooking the Green and the use of part of the Green as an athletic field have diminished the historic feeling in this area. However, overall the feeling of a historic military campus remains intact.

Association:
Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Armory Square retains its association with the original federal facility and military campus design that evolved during the historic period, through its spatial organization, circulation, and former Armory buildings and ornamental fence

Landscape Characteristics and Features
This section presents an analysis of landscape characteristics and their associated features and corresponding List of Classified Structures names and numbers, if applicable. It also includes an evaluation of whether the feature contributes to the property's National Register eligibility for the historic period (1777-1968), contributes to the property's historic character, or if it is noncontributing, undetermined, or managed as a cultural resource. If a feature is non-contributing, it is evaluated as "compatible" (visually congruent with the historic character of the landscape) or "incompatible" (visually incongruent with the historic character of the landscape).

The following narratives are adapted from the original 2004 CLI, the 2010 Cultural Landscape Report for Armory Square, Springfield Armory, and the 2022 "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Springfield Armory Additional Documentation." Graphics associated with this section are located at the end of this report.

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

Archeological sites are the locations of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Only archeological sites identified in approved National Register documentation are identified in this report. For additional information on these sites, refer to the National Register documentation. (NR 2022, Sec.8: 57-60)

A 1984 survey identified the Master Armorer's Quarters Site and the Paymaster's Quarters Site, consisting of the buried foundations of both buildings in their 1833 locations. Additional work that year established the Building 13 Site, which illustrates the degree to which the armory landscape was manipulated from an early date and how that manipulation has impacted the physical record of preceding occupational periods. A brick foundation identified by the Public Archaeology Laboratory south of Building 19 is the only archeological evidence associated with the Original Building 27 Site. Archeological investigations conducted from 2003 to 2009 at the c.1808 West Arsenal (#11) site established the Building 11 Site, which yielded a high density of European flint artifacts related to the use of flintlock firearms.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Building 13 Site	207641	Contributing		SPAR 00001			No
Master Armorer's Quarters Site	93151	Contributing		SPAR 00004			No
Original Building 27 Site	207640	Contributing		SPAR 00006			No
Building 11 Site	207639	Contributing		SPAR 00011			No
Paymaster's Quarters Site	93152	Contributing		SPAR 00023			No

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

Buildings are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape, while structures are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activity.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Prior to the formation of the Arsenal and Armory complex, the earliest buildings on the Armory Square site were homesteads consisting of houses, barns, and other associated buildings surrounding a common public area. After the establishment of the federal Armory, a magazine, barracks, and cartridge shop were constructed on the site. Armory Square also evolved into the administrative and storage center for the arms manufacturing complex, along with residences and some manufacturing processes. Beginning in the early nineteenth century, the site was envisioned as a military campus that reflected its "grand national establishment." (CLR 2010: 175)

Since the end of the period of significance in 1968, twenty-three of thirty-one historic buildings remain. Five Armory buildings have been removed, including Paymaster's Quarters; Officers' Quarters #s 2, 3, and 4; and a garage building. One-third of the former Hill Shop (#27) was

removed, and two floors were added to the former Property and Manufacturing Building (#20). Three new multi-story academic buildings were constructed on the northern edge of the Green, including Deliso Hall in 1973, Putnam Hall in 1974, and Scibelli Hall in 1988. (CLR 2010: 175)

Four historic buildings are located in the western, NPS-owned part of the site, including the Main Arsenal (#13), Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) and garage (#18), and Byers/State Street Gatehouse (#33) (Figures 43, 44). Superintendent James Ripley constructed the Commanding Officer's Quarters and Main Arsenal in 1847 and 1850, respectively. The three-story Main Arsenal was situated between the Master Armorer's and Paymaster's houses, providing terminus for the west side of the Green. In the center of the front façade, a tower with a clock became a visual landmark on the site. The Commanding Officer's Quarters was designed in the Greek Revival style, featuring a Doric style entrance portico and porch which were replaced in 1870 with cast iron porches. The two-car garage at the Commanding Officer's Quarters was constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1937. The gatehouse was first constructed in 1875 as an octagonal structure located on the north side of the drive at the corner of the entrance at Byers and State Street. The building was then replaced in 1908 with a new rectangular brick-clad structure. (CLR 2010: 175-176)

The oldest building on the state-owned part of the site is the West Arsenal (#11), constructed in 1808 on the southern edge of the Green as a storehouse (Figure 45). Over the years, the building was used as a barrel house, storehouse, barracks, recreation building, and police training center. Along the east edge of the Green, the Administration Building (#16) was created by joining the North and South Shops, built in 1824, with a middle office building on the east side of the Green in the early 1860s (Figure 46). A five-story tower facing the Green and a five-columned Doric portico on the east side were also added to the consolidated building. The East Arsenal (#15) was constructed under Superintendent Lee in the 1820s at the southeast corner of the Green. In the 1920s, the East Arsenal was joined to the Administration Building. Lee constructed the Middle Arsenal (#14) in 1830, which was the site's most architecturally elaborate building at that time, consisting of three stories with a balustrade along the eves (since removed) and a Georgian-style portico. The building was the first three-story structure on the site, located on the southern edge of the Green between West and East Arsenals. Three Officers' Quarters Building (#s 7, 8, 9) were also constructed in the 1830s, located to the north of the Green (Figure 47). (CLR 2010: 176)

Lee also initiated the construction of the Master Armorer's Quarters (#10) along with the Paymaster's Quarters (#17, since removed) but did not live long enough to see their completion. Building 10 was a Greek Revival style building located north of the original Superintendent's Quarters (the current site of the Main Arsenal). The two-story residence included a three-bay pedimented front with Ionic entrance porticos, and slate-covered gabled roofs. In the late 1800s, the Master Armorer's Quarters was moved north of what is now Scibelli Hall (see Figure 29). (CLR 2010: 176-177)

Under Superintendent Ripley, the Armory constructed the two-story Long Storehouse (#19), north of the Green, for the storing of gunstocks and lumber in 1850 (see Figures 29 and 47). Designed in the cavalry caserne style, the building was later extended in 1863 to its present size of 764 linear feet. The building featured a gabled slate roof and segmental arched openings with louvers on the first floor. In 1864, an icehouse (#21) was built west of Officer's Quarters (#9) and was later used for maintenance storage. (CLR 2010: 177)

Under Major J.G. Benton, a duplex containing Officers' Quarters (#s 5/6) was constructed at the southwest corner of the Green in 1870 (Figure 48). Designed in the Second Empire style, the three-story building had a slate roof and a balustraded porch with copper roof spanning the entrance façade facing west. Benton also constructed the Guard House (#12) in 1880 between the East and West Arsenals. By the early 1930s, the building was used as officers' quarters. The Annex Building (#27), located west of Putnam Hall, is also known as the Hill Shops and is believed to have portions constructed in 1809 with later additions in 1844-1846 and 1861-1865. The north end was razed in the 1970s. (CLR 2010: 177)

New buildings continued to be constructed in the early and mid-twentieth century (Figure 49). An

Experimental Department Building (#28) was constructed north of the Long Storehouse in 1919 for ballistics. The brick building was built into the slope with one floor facing south and two floors exposed on the north side. Situated west of this building was the Experimental Department Range (#28A) built around 1919 to house a 200-yard shooting range. Most of the concrete structure was underground with an outdoor target area. In 1937 a gatehouse (#31) was built at the Federal Street entrance. (CLR 2010: 177; NR 2022, Sec 7: 19)

Northeast of the Green, a Property and Manufacturing (#20) facility was constructed on the site of the former cistern and coal trestle in 1941-1942. Two storehouses (#s 25, 35) were constructed in 1940-1941 for plant facilities and vehicles. Located north of the Long Storehouse, a Manufacturing Building (#32) was constructed around 1940 for research and engineering uses (see Figure 49). Lastly, a three-car garage (#29) was built on the south side of the Green for residents in Quarters 5-6 and the Guard House (#12). (CLR 2010: 177; NR 2022, Sec 7: 19)

Since the end of the historic period in 1968, Springfield Technical Community College has constructed three new multi-story, brick clad academic buildings on the site (see Figure 28). Deliso Hall was constructed in 1973 on the site of the former Officer's Quarters (#4) and swimming pool at the north edge of the Green and houses the English, foreign languages, and music departments. Putnam Hall was built in 1974 and occupies the site of the former Officers' Quarters at the northeast corner of the Green. The building is the largest of the new construction and houses an array of science and technology departments. Scibelli Hall was constructed in 1988 and contains a variety of departments, including biotechnology, business administration, among others as well as a theater, gymnasium and student services. These three buildings and their architectural massing and scale visually overwhelm the historic landscape. (CLR 2010: 177-178)

Evaluation:
There are currently twenty-five buildings and structures that contribute to the significance of the historic period. The three academic buildings constructed in 1973, 1974, and 1988, and a greenhouse, do not contribute. (CLR 2010: 178)

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Building 16 – Administration Building (incl. North and South Shops)	93161	Contributing	1171444				No
Building 27 – Annex Building [Shop]	95092	Contributing	1171446				No
Building 33 – Byers/State Street Gatehouse	95076	Contributing	22289		Location	58557	Yes
Building 18 – Commanding Officer's Garage	93163	Contributing	22288		Location	81094	Yes
Building 1 – Commanding Officer's Quarters	95072	Contributing	22705		Location	58556	Yes
Building 5 and 6 – Double Officers' Quarters	95085	Contributing	1171436				No
Building 15 – East Arsenal	95074	Contributing	1171443				No
Building 28 – Experimental Department Building [Ballistics]	93162	Contributing	1171425				No

Building 28a – Experimental Department Range [Shooting Range]	95091	Contributing	1171426				No
Building 31 – Federal Street Gatehouse	95077	Contributing	1171428				No
Building 29 – Garage for Buildings 5, 6 and 12	95075	Contributing	1161427				No
Building 12 – Guard House	95078	Contributing	1171441				No
Building 21 – Ice House [Maintenance]	95081	Contributing	1171423				No
Building 19 – Long Storehouse	95079	Contributing	1171422				No
Building 13 – Main Arsenal	95080	Contributing	22287		Location	58555	Yes
Building 32 – Manufacturing [Research and Engineering]	95089	Contributing	1171429				No
Building 10 – Master Armorer's Quarters	95083	Contributing	22657				No
Building 14 – Middle Arsenal	95084	Contributing	1171442				No
Building 20 – Property and Manufacturing	95087	Contributing	1171445				No
Building 7 – Officers' Quarters	207599	Contributing	1171437				No
Building 8 – Officers' Quarters	207600	Contributing	1171438				No
Building 9 – Officers' Quarters	207601	Contributing	1171439				No
Building 35 – Storehouse for Plant Facilities [Maintenance]	95082	Contributing	1171430				No
Building 25 – Storehouse for Plant Vehicles	95093	Contributing	1171424				No
Building 11 – West Arsenal	95094	Contributing	1171440				No
Deliso Hall	95073	Noncontributing					No
Greenhouse	207598	Noncontributing					No
Putnam Hall	95088	Noncontributing					No
Scribell Hall	95090	Noncontributing					No
Dry laid Stone Retaining Wall, Building 20	207597	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 43. The east and south façades of the Main Arsenal (#13). seen here from the recreational field area on the Green. Note the surface parking on the west edge of the Green. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9079)



Figure 44. The south façade of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) and the circular driveway. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9113)



Figure 45. The south façade of the West Arsenal (#11), the oldest extant building at the historic site. The Double Officers Quarters (#s 5/6) is in the background. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9085)



Figure 46. View looking north at the west side of the Administration Building (#16) and its tower. The college's Putnam Hall is in the background at image left. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9075)



Figure 47. The Greek Revival style Officer's Quarters (#9) is one of three such buildings that remain on the STCC property. The Long Storehouse (#19) is in the background. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9132)



Figure 48. The Second Empire style duplex Officers' Quarters (#s 5/6) was built in 1870 and occupies the southwest corner of the Green. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9083)



Figure 49. View looking east at the north sides of the concrete Experimental Department Range (#28a) and the brick Manufacturing Building (#32). In the distance is the brick Experimental Department Building (#28). (OCLP 2024, DSC 9134)

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

Circulation refers to the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

Historic Condition (to 1968):
Since the earliest formation of Armory Square, access to the site was off of Boston Road (now State Street), towards the southwest corner. This access road eventually cut north across the site to what is now Pearl Street, passing the pay office, the original Superintendent's Quarters, and several homesteads. In the 1820s another entrance and north-bound road was built on State Street, located further east than the first. These two roads began to frame what would become the west and east sides of the central Green. An east-west road formed a perpendicular to the other two, forming the northern edge of the Green. Over time a series of informal paths crossed throughout the site. By 1851, flagstone walkways had been built on the north, south, and west sides of the Green. Brick and cement gutters were also installed along the edges of the sidewalks bordering the north and west sides of the Green. (CLR 2010: 173-174)

After the completion of the perimeter fence in the 1860s, the campus was served by four vehicular access points with two located on Federal Street, one at State Street, and one at the corner of Byers and Pearl Street. The road through the Byers and Pearl Street gate curved to the south and ascended the bluff, ending at a circular drive in front of the 1845-1847 Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). Another interior road was added between the perimeter fence and the buildings on the east and south sides of the Green. (CLR 2010: 174)

Pedestrian circulation patterns in the 1860s were linear and paved with flagstones. A main walkway ran along the northern edge of the east-west roadway from the northernmost Federal Street entrance to the Commanding Officer's Quarters with shorter perpendicular walks leading to workshops and officers' quarters. Another walkway started at the State Street gate heading north

with access walks to the Paymaster's Quarters, Main Arsenal, and Master Armorer's Quarters. The Green was divided by two perpendicular walks that intersected somewhat off center, creating four unequal quadrants. Brick sidewalks ran along the outside perimeter of the fence. (CLR 2010: 174)

In 1875, steep slopes created by the city of Springfield's regrading of State Street limited the State Street entrance to pedestrian only access. A new entrance was constructed at the corner of State and Byers Streets, with a walkway leading to the circle in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. After the construction of the Paymaster's Quarters, a new interior road was constructed running diagonally from the Byers and State Street entrance, past the Paymaster's Quarters, curving to the west around the Main Arsenal (#13) and ending at the northwest corner of the Green. (CLR 2010: 174)

Within this framework of roads and walks, additional roads and walks and were constructed at Armory Square to support new facilities added through 1960.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The site's overall circulation system has undergone several alterations. The walkway leading from the Byers/State Street gate to the circular drive was partially covered with fill for construction of new athletic fields in the late 1960s, but has since been restored (Figure 35). The flagstone walkway in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters is extant, and still connects to the circular drive (Figure 36). Today, the gated entrances at the corners of Byers/Pearl Street and Byers/State Street are closed (Figures 37, 38). The original pedestrian entrance on State Street is open, but the steps are covered with large stones to prevent use (Figure 39). The construction of the three new academic buildings required the removal of four residences and their associated flagstone walkways. While other walkway additions and changes have been made accommodate college uses, the main walkways through the Green are intact (see Figure 32). The historic perimeter brick walks are owned by the city and vary from good to poor condition (Figure 40, see also Figure 38).

The main entrance to the site is at the southernmost Federal Street gate. From here access to the National Park Service property is via a one-way clockwise loop that tracks along the west and north sides of the Green and exits at the northernmost Federal Street gate. A secondary vehicular entrance is located off of Pearl Street at the northeast corner of the site. The old road that ascended the bluff from the Byers/Pearl Street gate still exists as a trace (Figure 41). The circular driveway behind the Commanding Officer's Quarters is paved and now used by park staff (Figure 42). (CLR 2010: 174-175)

Development of surface parking areas have been the most significant change at Armory Square. Most of the parking is located at the southeastern portion of the site and north of the Green adjacent to the Long Storehouse and the new academic buildings. A row of spaces is also located along the northern edge of the Green. Providing sufficient parking has been an ongoing problem for the college and has required the need for acquiring additional offsite parking locations. Currently, parking on campus is limited to faculty and employees. Parking for students is available off of Pearl Street across from the campus, and other areas further away, which necessitate a shuttle bus service. Parking at the NPS site is located along the western edge of the Green, in front of the Main Arsenal.

Evaluation:
Circulation contributes to the historic significance of Armory Square. Existing orthogonal circulation patterns around the Green date back to the 1820s. The pathways within and bordering the Green, along with the curvilinear walks and roads associated with the Main Arsenal and Commanding Officer's Quarters, date back to the mid to late nineteenth century. Although outside the boundaries of this CLI, the brick sidewalks along State, Byers, and Federal Street edges of the site also contribute to the historic character, but the concrete walks on Pearl Street do not.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Circular Driveways	95095	Contributing	40452		Location	58575	No
Flagstone Walkway	95097	Contributing	40451		Asset	1098167	No
Roadway System	95100	Contributing	40456		Location	58563	Yes
Walkway System [Concrete, pre-1968]	95096	Contributing	40450		Asset	1098167	No
Concrete City Sidewalks (Pearl Street)	207513	Undetermined					No
Concrete Pedestrian Ramp at State Street	207517	Noncontributing					No
NPS Parking Lots	95098	Noncontributing			Location	58564	Yes
STCC Parking, Access Roads, Walks (post-1968)	95101	Noncontributing					No
Brick Perimeter Sidewalks (Byers, State, Federal Streets) [Outer Perimeter Sidewalks]	95099	Undetermined	40453				No
Steps at State Street Entrance	207527	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 35. Once hidden under fill, the walkway from the Byers/State Street gate to the circular drive has been restored. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9095)



Figure 36. A view of the walkway and circle in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) looking across the treed lawn west of the Main Arsenal (#13). (OCLP 2024, DSC 9105)



Figure 37. View looking west at the Byers/Pearl Street gate. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9136)



Figure 38. View looking north at the Byers/State Street gate and gatehouse. Note the poor condition of the walks at image left. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9090)



Figure 39. The steps that lead to the State Street pedestrian entrance are now closed and covered in rocks. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9138)



Figure 40. Missing bricks along the State Street portion of the historic perimeter walk. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9142)



Figure 41. Park staff make use of the road trace that runs from the circle to the lowland meadow area and the Byers/Pearl Street gate. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9099)



Figure 42. The driveway and circle behind the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) and Garage (#18).(OCLP 2024, DSC 9109)

Landscape Characteristic: Land Use

Land uses are the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize the landscape as a result of human interaction.

Historic Condition (to 1968):
Prior to the establishment of the Arsenal and Armory north of what is now State Street, the site was used as a militia training field and town common. Initial construction of the federal manufacturing plant consisted of a cartridge shop along Boston Road (State Street) and barracks at the northern portion of the site. By 1801, several workshops, storage facilities, and offices had been constructed within the Armory Square site. Most of the manufacturing was located at the northeast and east areas, and living quarters were built on the west and north sides of the Green. Associated with the living quarters were agricultural plots for food consumption. After 1830, a perimeter fence had been erected to enclose the Armory, and the Green was no longer used as a public common. The meadow area near the Byers and Pearl Streets gate was at one time a hayfield.

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, ornamental gardens, fountains, and greenhouses were installed at the western part of the site, mostly around the Commanding Officer's Quarters, but were removed by the 1950s. During World War II, the Armory offered land north of the officers' quarters and south of the Long Storehouse for cultivation as victory gardens for Armory employees. In addition, recreational activities took place on the campus, including tennis and swimming. The Green was also the site of national holiday celebrations, such as Armed Forces Day, when the Armory hosted ceremonies along with military arms demonstrations for the public. Concerts were also held on the Green in the early and mid-twentieth century, including one by jazz clarinetist Benny Goodman in September 1943. (CLR 2010: 171-172)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
After the Armory was deactivated in 1968, the site no longer functioned as a manufacturing and storage facility. Ownership of Armory Square was transferred to the city and state On state-owned land occupying the eastern two-thirds of the site, STCC opened in 1967 and continues to operate thirty-four acres as an academic institution. In order to accommodate commuting students and faculty, parking has expanded in the southeastern corner of the site and south of the Long Storehouse. The college converted existing Armory buildings into classrooms and other related facilities and added three new academic buildings along the northern edge of the Green. Recreation on the Green now includes college soccer and football practice. (CLR 2010: 172)

In 1974 ownership of the city-owned land on western one-third of the site was transferred to the NPS, with the exception of the perimeter brick sidewalk and street planting strip, and the Springfield Armory Museum Inc. owned Benton Small Arms Collection,. The park now operates the museum in the Main Arsenal and maintains the Commanding Officer's Quarters and associated garage. The former garden area adjacent to the Commanding Officer's Quarters is used as a maintenance yard. The remainder of the site was used by the City of Springfield school system for sports, but drainage issues continued to impede use of the land for recreational purposes and the fields were removed. (CLR 2010: 172)

Evaluation:
In general, the adaptive reuse of the Main Arsenal and Commanding Officer's Quarters does not detract from the historic character of the landscape. While most of the uses associated with the college are compatible, existing educational land use does not contribute to the historic significance of Armory Square.

Landscape Characteristic: Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the landscape, and can include geology, geomorphology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.

Historic and Existing Conditions:
Natural features of the Armory Square site contributed to its selection as a national armory. The site lies at the top of a post-glacial sand dune approximately three-fourths of a mile east of the Connecticut River (Figure 25). When the site was selected during the Revolutionary War the sandy bluff provided a strategic location with close proximity to a waterway, but was far enough inland to be reasonably safe from attack. Though it is now in an urban area, Armory Square is still characterized by a series of bluffs, ravines, and plains that flank the river valley. This landform and associated hydrology that features natural springs along the western slope, have been modified by construction over the last several centuries to overcome erosion problems. (Lackay 1984: 5)

Evaluation:
Natural systems and features contribute to the significance of Armory Square as characteristics of the Springfield Armory landscape. The primary features include the flat plain above the sandy bluff and the nearby Connecticut River that were key to the original site selection of the facility. Another primary feature is the natural springs on the site. Much of the terracing and grading that occurred throughout the historic period were attempts to ameliorate the erosion due to the soil type, the topography, and the natural springs.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Plain atop Bluff overlooking Connecticut River	95102	Contributing					No
Natural Springs	207472	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

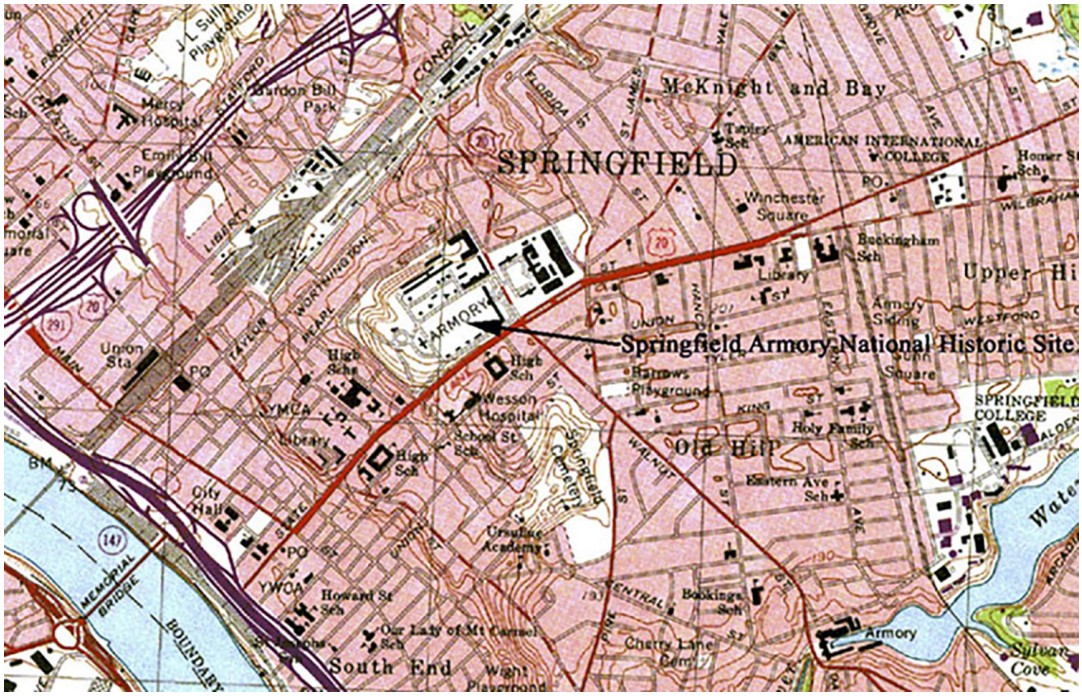


Figure 25. Topographic map of a section of the City of Springfield illustrating the plateau occupied by Armory Square and environs. (Detail, USGS Quadrangle)

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

Small-scale features are elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Historic Condition (to 1968):
Construction on an ornamental iron fence began in the 1840s under Superintendent Ripley to enclose and protect the Armory Square complex. Using scrap iron and locally quarried red sandstone, the fence was designed with nine-foot high pickets of alternating spear heads and pikes beads. When finished, the fence created a uniform and continuous enclosure with three entrances, the main gate located at State Street, and two secondary gates, at Federal Street and the corner of Pearl and Byers streets. (CLR 2010: 175-176)

Another small scale feature on the Armory Square landscape were cannons placed throughout the site, including along the east-west pathway on the Green and around the Commanding Officer's Quarters. They were believed to have been used in the Civil War and placed at the Armory, possibly as a commemoration or general gun display. Stacks of cannon balls also lined the walks around the Green. The cannons and cannon balls remained prominent features in the landscape until World War II when they were melted down as scrap metal. At an unknown date, a commemorative marker acknowledging the original land purchase was placed at the southwest corner of the site. (CLR 2010: 178,199)

Throughout the Armory site, cast-iron lampposts were installed along pathways. Constructed of an iron post based on the shape of a cannon tube, the light fixtures atop the posts were originally a lantern style. The lantern fixtures were replaced with globes, most likely when electricity was

installed. Other small scale features included a mounting stone built into the stone steps west of the Double Officers' Quarters 5/6. Nearby, an iron spiral-shaped drain inlet was built at the southwest corner of the Green. A fountain with an adjacent bench was located southeast of the Commanding Officer's Quarters near the circular drive, but both were removed during the 1950s and replaced with grass. A cross-shaped wooden arbor in the center of the circular driveway northeast of the Commanding Officer's Quarters supported a number of climbing roses. Recreational features included a tennis court adjacent to the southwest corner of the Main Arsenal in 1910 and a swimming pool behind Officer's Quarters (#s 3, 4) on the north side of the Green in the mid-1900s. (CLR 2010: 178)

In 1875, a memorial was placed north of the drive from State and Byers streets, consisting of an ivy-covered stone monument with cannon and cannon balls. The monument is briefly mentioned in several reports as either commemorating the American Revolution or the Civil War. Another feature that appears in historic photographs was a wooden arbor or trellis located adjacent to the lower greenhouse closest to the Commanding Officer's Quarters. It is unknown whether it was used for supporting vines or a shade structure with seating. It was most likely removed along the greenhouses. (CLR 2010: 178-179)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Much of the historic iron perimeter fence has been restored, although there remains some missing pickets and finials (see Figures 37-40). The tennis court remains but has lost its integrity because the net, net posts, and line markings are missing. The swimming pool is now the site of a STCC building.

Historic lampposts are still located south of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, around the outer edge of the circular drive, along the road that curves in front of and to the west of the Main Arsenal, the entrance road from Byers and State Streets, and on the north-south pathway on the Green (Figure 52). Some of the historic light fixtures have been replaced with a different style not in keeping with the historic character of the fixture. Other light fixtures have been introduced into the landscape, including brown metal halide light posts on the west and east sides of the Green and the interior roadway. (CLR 2010: 179)

Other small scale features that date to the historic period include two metal backstops with concrete bases at the north edge of the Experimental Department Building [Ballistics] (#28) that were part of a test-firing range. Handmade stone splash blocks are also located along the foundations of Buildings 20 and 27, although their date of installation is unknown. The iron spiral-shaped drain inlet at the southwest corner of the Green is extant but missing a piece (Figure 53). A historic mounting stone imbedded in the stone steps on the west side of the Double Officers' Quarters 5/6, is extant (Figure 54). Metal building number signs attached to most buildings also date to the period when the site still operated as an arms manufacturer. The original purchase monument is extant and features a stone with a metal plaque (Figure 55). (CLR 2010: 179,199)

Associated with the contemporary uses of the Armory site, a wide range of new small scale features have been introduced, such as picnic tables, bike racks, trash receptacles, and benches. As part of the National Park Service interpretive program, wayside exhibits have been installed at various locations on the site. A state police memorial, consisting of a granite monument, paving, and flagpole, was recently removed from the south side of the West Arsenal (#11). The memorial had been erected in conjunction with the building's renovation for use as a police training facility. (CLR 2010: 179,201, Review comments, M. Chapman, 12 December 2023)

Evaluation:
The perimeter iron fence, cannon style lamp posts, steel backstops, stone splash blocks, metal building number signs contribute to the historic character of Armory Square. Contemporary site features are not associated with the historic period of significance.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Drain Inlet Grate, southwest corner of Green	95103	Contributing	1171432		Asset	1258624	Yes
Light Standards [pre-1968]	95106	Contributing	40454		Asset	1464991	Yes
Mounting Stone (at/Stone Steps at Quarters 5/6)	95108	Contributing	1171431		Asset	1261569	Yes
Original Purchase Marker	97778	Contributing	40455		Asset	1464996	Yes
Perimeter Fence and Gates	97832	Contributing	22296		Asset	1261564	No
Bicycle Racks	207633	Noncontributing					No
Bollards, Putnam Hall	207630	Noncontributing					No
Electrical Shed	95104	Noncontributing					No
Electric Sign, southeast corner	207627	Noncontributing					No
Interpretive Signs	95105	Noncontributing					No
Maintenance Shed	95107	Noncontributing					No
Metal Guardrails	207625	Noncontributing					No
NPS Identification Sign	95109	Noncontributing					No
Picnic Tables, Benches, Bleachers, Trashcans	97833	Noncontributing					No
STCC Sign, near Building 11	207622	Noncontributing					No
Tennis Court	97834	Noncontributing	22602		Asset	1261587	Yes
Mounting Stones (2) on Green	207620	Undetermined					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 52. A historic light on the circle in front of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). The top of the wooded bluff is in the background. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9097)



Figure 53. This unique drain inlet is located on the southwest corner of the Green. It is propped up to show the missing piece. (OCLP 2021, IMG 2791)



Figure 54. A mounting stone that is built into the steps between the road and the walk in front of the Double Officers' Quarters (#s 5/6). (OCLP 2024, DSC 9081)



Figure 55. A stone with a plaque marks the southwest corner of the 1801 land purchase. (OCLP 2021, IMG 2276)

Landscape Characteristic: Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

Historic Condition:
Armory Square evolved into a military campus with the central Green, a former Revolutionary War training ground and town common, providing the organizational framework for the layout of buildings and circulation. The manufacturing operations were primarily located at the east and northeast areas of the site. With the exception of the Main Arsenal west of the Green, storage facilities were sited on the south side of the Green and living quarters on the west, northwest, and north sides. The Green itself evolved into a rectangular-shaped quadrangle layout bordered and divided by paths. The towers of the Main Arsenal and Administration Buildings served as focal points at each end of the long east-west path through the Green. The overall spatial organization of Armory Square remained relatively unchanged between the Civil War and the end of the historic period in 1968.

By the mid-nineteenth century, the city of Springfield had grown around the borders of Armory Square with residences and churches constructed along State, Byers, Federal, and Pearl streets. The perimeter landscape, consisting of an ornamental fence, sidewalk, and tree plantings, was in place along all four edges of the site, defining the physical relationship with the surrounding neighborhood. (CLR 2010: 170-171)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
The site's overall historic spatial organization is intact (Figures 27, 28). Since 1968, areas of open space have been converted into surface parking, including the south/southeast and north/northwest perimeter of the Springfield Technical Community College (STCC) property as well as most of the open space north and south of the Green. The Green itself has been retained and is edged and divided by walks, and characterized by lawns dotted with trees. The long east-west dividing path is lined with rows of trees. Most trees on the southwestern portion of the Green have been removed to facilitate athletic fields. Several Armory buildings north of the Green were removed for the construction of three, imposing multi-storied academic buildings, which are out of scale with other buildings around the Green. The site of the former greenhouses is maintained as an open lawn (Figure 29). The wooded bluff to the west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1) and Main Arsenal (#13), and the wooded ravine to the north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, present a naturalistic character. The lowland meadow at the northwest corner of the site, historically known as the Hayfield, is maintained as an open area that is periodically mowed (Figure 30). (CLR 2010: 171)

Evaluation:
Spatial organization contributes to the historic significance of Armory Square, although the expansion of parking facilities and new college building construction in the 1970s and 1980s has diminished the historic character of a military campus

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Organization of Buildings around the Green	207475	Contributing					No
The Green	97840	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

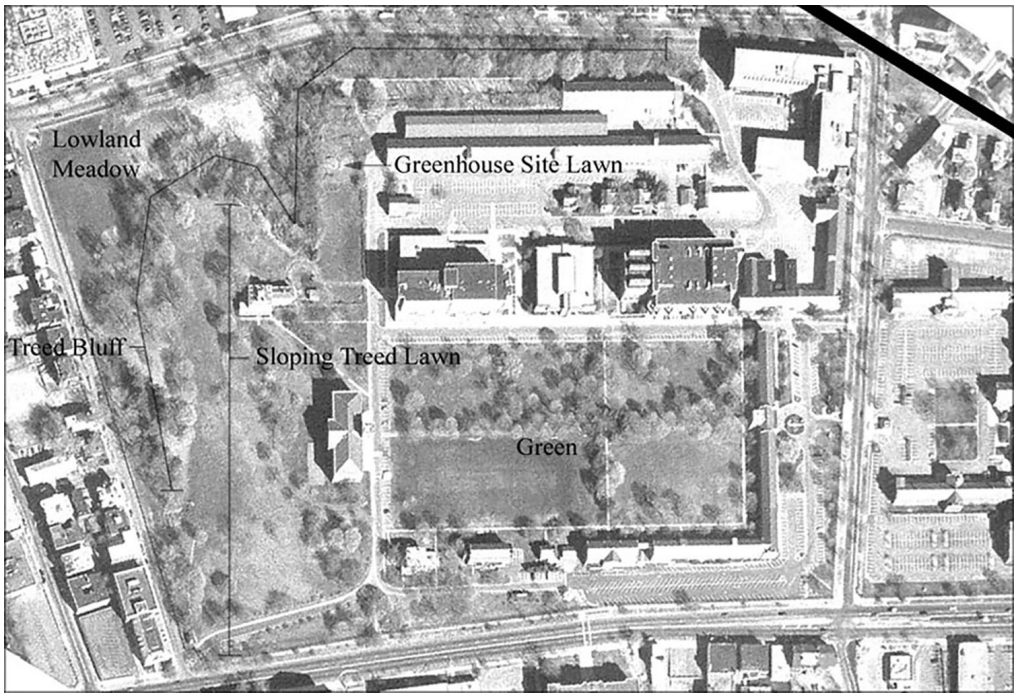


Figure 27. Aerial view from 1997 of Armory Square, delineating the spatial organization. (Springfield Armory NHS archives, annotated by SUNY-ESF)



Figure 28. View looking northeast from the tower in the Main Arsenal (#13) to the Green and surrounding buildings. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9120)



Figure 29. View looking north at the former greenhouses site (removed in 1958), now maintained as lawn. In the background are two pear trees, the Long Storehouse (#19), and Master Armorer's Quarters (#10). (OCLP 2024, DSC 9107)



Figure 30. View looking west at the lowland meadow on the northwest corner of the site, from the top of the wooded bluff and through a break in the trees. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9101)

Landscape Characteristic: Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features (such as slope and articulation) and orientation (such as elevation and solar aspect).

Historic Condition (to 1968):
Situated on a mostly flat plain on top of a sandy bluff overlooking the Connecticut River, Armory Square offered a secure location for a military arsenal and armory. Within the site was a steep ravine north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters and several natural springs that caused erosion around the bluff. Under Superintendent Ripley's command in the mid-nineteenth century, grading was initiated around the Main Arsenal and Commanding Officer's Quarters on the edge of the bluff to protect against erosion caused by the existing springs. In the late 1840s, the area north and south of the future Long Storehouse building was also manipulated by moving 106,000 cubic yards of cut and fill. The result provided a level, terraced hilltop on the north side with an engineered, stabilized slope. In the late 1850s, the terraces west of the Main Arsenal were regraded to create a more even and gradual slope, allowing culverts to carry excess water off into State Street. Another topographic change came in 1875 when the grade of State Street was lowered, which created steep slopes just outside the perimeter fence. (CLR 2010: 170)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Just after the period of significance, the City of Springfield regraded portions of the hillside west of the Main Arsenal and north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters to create athletic fields. Due in part to chronic drainage issues, this grading was reversed back to the original contours in 2017 (Figure 26).

Evaluation:
The topography of Armory Square contributes to the historic significance of the landscape. The integrity of this characteristic has been improved with the removal of graded slopes associated with former athletic fields on the west side of the site.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 26. The sloping treed lawn west of the Main Arsenal (Building #13) was restored to its original contours in 2017. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9087)

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

Vegetation includes deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, groundcovers, and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Historic Condition (to 1968):
Vegetation at Armory Square underwent a major transformation, from an open common area surrounded by pine barrens and marshland, to a landscape defined by mowed lawns and a shady tree canopy. Trees were first planted in the 1830s, in rows on the Green and in front of Armory buildings facing State and Federal streets. Agricultural crops were also cultivated around the living quarters. By the mid-nineteenth century, a significant number of trees had been planted in both linear and less formal configurations throughout the site. Trees lined sidewalks and interior roads and dotted the Green and the hillside west of the Main Arsenal. Foundation plantings were installed at the Commanding Officer's Quarters as well as the various Officers' Quarters. By the late 1800s, formal gardens and ornamental trees and shrubs were also planted around the Commanding Officer's Quarters, including a rose arbor, perennial beds, and sheared hedges. Two greenhouses were located north of the Commanding Officer's Quarters, flanking another garden that included fruit trees. Bordering these landscape features was a hedge of lilacs that ran from the eastern side of the Commanding Officer's Quarters parallel to the driveway, then across the driveway along the interior road toward the north and turning west, essentially enclosing the greenhouses and gardens. Open areas were maintained as mowed lawns, and the meadow at the northwest corner of the campus was used as a hayfield. In the mid-twentieth century, a circle of evergreen trees was planted in the center of the Green, and later a beech tree was curiously planted within the pathway. (CLR 2010: 172-173)

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
Since the end of the period of significance, the greenhouses, rose garden, and perennial beds at the Commanding Officer's Quarters were removed, but two pear trees dating to the historic period are extant (see Figure 29). The lilac hedge at the Commanding Officer's Quarters is a surviving landscape feature from the period of significance and has been restored (Figure 31). Foundation plantings that included lilac, mountain laurel, and yew along this building's foundation, as well as the Main Arsenal. Foundation plantings are more common around some of the college owned buildings, especially the east side of the Administration Building.

A number of shade trees were removed from the hillside west of the Main Arsenal and north and west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters for the construction of athletic fields in the late 1960s. The park has also removed several diseased and invasive trees from the western hillside. (CLR 2010: 173)

The tree canopy throughout the site is a character defining feature, especially a large beech tree and those that line the long axial walk on the Green (Figure 32). Several other large specimen trees on the site may be around 100 years old (Figures 33, 34). A condition assessment was recently completed for the trees within Armory Square, including evaluations and future recommendations for pruning and stabilization. (CLR 2010: 173)

Over the years STCC has cleared trees from the southern portion of the Green for athletic fields. Around the ravine and the northern edge of the site, a number of volunteer trees have become established. As part of its curriculum, the college has been establishing an arboretum on the campus to introduce horticulture students to a variety of tree species. These labeled trees are located on the Green and along the pathways east and north of the Green. (CLR 2010: 173)

Evaluation:
The shade trees, located on the Green, around the Main Arsenal and Commanding Officer's Quarters, and along the perimeter of the campus contribute to the historic significance of Armory Square. In addition, the lilac hedge, along with the shrubs along the Byers and State Street driveway, contribute to the historic character of Armory Square.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Foundation Plantings around Historic Buildings	207495	Contributing					No
Lawn	97842	Contributing			Asset	1261592	Yes
Lilac Hedge	207498	Contributing			Asset	1261591	Yes
Lowland Meadow (Hayfield)	97843	Contributing					No
Specimen Trees on Lawns, Treed Bluff and Green	97846	Contributing			Asset	1261590	No
Ornamental Plantings (shrubs, hedges, perennials) pre-1968, primarily around Commanding Officer's Quarters	97844	Contributing			Asset	1261591	Yes
Shrubs along Entrance Drive at Byers and State streets	207502	Contributing					No
Wooded Slope (western)	207505	Contributing					No
Foundation Plantings around Non-Historic Buildings	207508	Noncontributing					No
STCC Planted Vegetation (post-1968)	97847	Noncontributing					No
Perimeter Street Trees	97845	Undetermined			Asset	1261590	No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 31. View looking west at a portion of the lilac hedge to the south of the driveway. In the background is the east side of the Commanding Officer's Quarters (#1). (OCLP 2024, DSC 9111)



Figure 32. Mature trees line the long walk on the Green. In the center an ancient beech tree marks the intersection of the Green's two axial walks. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9073)



Figure 33. This mature elm stands south of the Main Arsenal. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9115)



Figure 34. A massive red oak stands west of the Commanding Officer's Quarters. (OCLP 2024, DSC 9103)

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

A view is the expansive and/or panoramic prospect of a broad range of vision that may be naturally occurring or deliberately contrived. A vista is a controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision, which is deliberately contrived.

Historic Condition (to 1968):
One of the reasons the site in Springfield was initially chosen as the location for an arsenal and armory was its defensible position on a hilltop, which made it possible to view approaching enemies. When the Main Arsenal was constructed in 1847, its new tower afforded sweeping vistas of the surrounding countryside, including the Berkshire Mountains. Jacob Abbott wrote in Harper's New Monthly Magazine that the tower deck,
"furnishes space for a large party of visitors to stand and survey the surrounding country. Nothing can be imagined more charming than the view presented…The Armory grounds upon one side, and the streets of the town upon the other…while in the distance the broad and luxuriant valley of the Connecticut is spread out to view…" (Abbott 1852: 159)

Even as new facilities were built and planted trees matured, views from the tower remained intact. Interior views also developed over time, especially from the Green toward the towers of the Main Arsenal and Administration Building.

Post-Historic and Existing Conditions:
There are currently views looking from the area west of the Main Arsenal and Commanding Officer's Quarters, but they are partially obscured by trees on the western slope. Panoramic views are extant from the tower of the Main Arsenal, but the heights of the three academic buildings on the north side of the Green limit views to the northeast (Figures 50, 51). The Main Arsenal tower, and to a lesser extent the Administration Building tower, are visual landmarks that can be seen from many places on the campus as well as areas beyond Armory Square. The Main Arsenal tower is currently closed to the public.

Evaluation:
The views from the western bluff and the Main Arsenal tower contribute to the historic significance of Armory Square. Views of the Main Arsenal tower and Administration Building tower are important visual landmarks.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Panorama of the Site and Environs from Main Arsenal Tower	97848	Contributing					No
View from Western Slope	207606	Contributing					No
Views of the Main Arsenal and Administration Building Towers	207609	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Figure 50. Panoramic view looking east from the tower of the Main Arsenal (#13). (OCLP 2024)



Figure 51. Panoramic view looking west from the tower of the Main Arsenal (#13). (OCLP 2024)

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 12/11/2030

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 12/11/2024

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Springfield Armory is in good condition. The property shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The property's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/17/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Provisional. The condition reassessment for this CLI has been delayed due to Covid-19 travel restrictions and staffing shortages. In the meantime, the most recent condition assessment will remain in place until it is reassessed as part of a comprehensive update of the entire CLI. Planning and scheduling this update will occur in FY 2022.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/21/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The cultural landscape of Springfield Armory National Historic Site remains in "fair" condition from the last assessment in 2004. Impacts to landscape include erosion along the slopes at the western side of the site, graffiti on the perimeter fence, poor condition of the perimeter fence, and woody vegetation and invasive plants growing on the west and north slopes. Because of these ongoing condition issues, the site remains in "fair" condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/20/2004

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Deferred maintenance is affecting the condition of some buildings and structures, several city-owned sidewalks, and some vegetation. All are in need of stabilization and repairs to prevent further deterioration.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Damaging erosion occurs mainly on slopes along the slopes at the western edge of the site, and along the steep slopes along State Street, mainly outside the perimeter fence.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Improper Drainage

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Natural springs located on the western portion of the site have caused continual problems throughout the site's history, but were exacerbated when regrading was completed in 1969 to create athletic fields. This issue was partially corrected in 2017 when the original contours were restored. In addition, improper drainage causes large ice patches along Pearl Street which are a safety hazard to pedestrians.

Date Identified: 12/11/2024

Type of Impact: Other

Other Impact: Contaminated Soil

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: A particularly difficult and unique issue exists along part of the area bordering Pearl Street that was once the site of the firing range. Due to the high content of lead in the soil of this area, vegetation clearing has been halted. Further research should be done into ways that vegetation clearing can be continued while ensuring the safety of those working in this area of the STCC campus.

Date Identified: 12/11/2024

Type of Impact: Vandalism/Theft/Arson

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Vandalism, mainly graffiti, has been a constant problem along the perimeter fence. In particular spray-painting on the soft sandstone material of the posts has caused damage that is difficult to remove without damaging the post itself.

Date Identified: 07/29/2005

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Woody vegetation and invasive plants exist mainly along the slopes facing Byers Street and Pearl Street. While some has been cleared, this has not been done consistently. The vegetation blocks views of downtown Springfield and the Connecticut River Valley

Date Identified: 12/11/2024

Treatment

Stabilization Measures

Treatment Documents

Treatment Type: Rehabilitation

Treatment Completed: No

Document Type: Cultural Landscape Report Parts 1 and 2

Title:

IRMA Link:

Narrative:

A Cultural Landscape Report for Armory Square, Springfield Armory National Historic Site, was completed in 2010. The CLR recommended rehabilitation as primary treatment approach, defined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as, "…the act or process of making possible a compatible use of a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values." As stated in the CLR:
"Rehabilitation will allow the park to meet its objectives of both preserving and enhancing the property for public visitation. Rehabilitation is also the most appropriate treatment for the Armory Square grounds considering that two-thirds of the site is actively used as an educational facility." (CLR 2010: 243)

The park's 1986 General Management Plan for Springfield Armory National Historic Site specifically established that the site should reflect its appearance in 1968, the date when Springfield Armory ceased operating. The CLR proposed c.1950 as the preferred treatment date:
"In order to represent the character of the site at the height of the Armory's development and historic significance, it would be beneficial to reflect the period when the Armory was in full operation, which coincides with circa 1950. By this time, being at the mid-point of the twentieth century, Armory Square had fully established its boundaries that exist today, enclosed by the ornamental iron fence. Formal gardens and limited agriculture continued to flourish in the northwestern portion of the site. Trees continued to be planted and maintained throughout the site and along the perimeter, creating an expansive shade canopy. Open, mowed lawns were well maintained as well. At this time, arms manufacturing thrived, peaking during World War II with the production of the M1Garand, followed by the production of the M14 in the 1950s." (CLR 2010: 244)

The CLR presented numerous treatment projects, organized according to four landscape character areas outlined in the report's analysis and evaluation chapter: Perimeter Landscape, Central Green, Western Slope, and Institutional Landscape. (CLR 2010: 245)

Approved Treatment Costs

Approved Treatment Cost: $219,680.00

Estimated Cost Date: 01/01/1994

Cost Narrative:

The estimate listed above is the sum of all estimates listed in the LCS for the following structures: Main Arsenal, Gatehouse, Fence, Tennis Court, Concrete Walkway System, Flagstone Walkway, Brick Perimeter Sidewalks, and Light Standards. No estimates were listed for the following structures on the LCS: Garage, Master Armorer's Quarters, Commanding Officer's Quarters, Circular Driveway, Original Purchase Marker, and Roadway System.

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Landscape Documents:

File Name	Date	Attachment Type
CL-FMSS_crosswalk-SPAR-final.xlsx		Other Report

Source