

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

The three buildings covered in this HABS Report are all contributing buildings in the Barber-Colman Company Historic District in Rockford, Illinois. As described on pages 5 and 6 in the National Register nomination form for the Barber-Colman District prepared by Granacki Historic Consultants,

The Barber-Colman Company was established at the southwest corner of Loomis and Rock Streets in 1900, and gradually acquired eight blocks over its 50-year expansion and building program. Masonry loft, factory, and garage structures were concentrated between Rock Street and the railroad tracks, moving south from Loomis Street to south of Montague Street. There was a recreational field and a series of frame auto sheds at the south end of the site. The entire site was flat and had its own internal street pattern, generally following the north/south alignments of River Street and the alley between Rock and River streets that were vacated in the 1920s.

Originally 20 permanent masonry industrial structures and two gatehouses were located on the Barber Colman site. The structures were called "Sections" and were numbered by the Barber Colman Company in order of their dates of construction. Today there are fifteen structures ranging from one to three stories tall that are still standing, including seven that are considered architecturally significant. They represent a wide variety of industrial types built between 1907 and 1948 (with additions through 1952). They include two, three-story lofts of standard mill construction (Sections 4 and 9); two multi-story lofts of reinforced concrete construction (Sections 5 and 13); and one loft of steel skeleton frame construction (Section 10). There are three factory types with roof truss structural systems (Sections 17, 18, and 19); one combined loft/factory (Section 12); three industrial garages (Sections 11, 16, and 20); and a powerhouse (Section 7). The remaining two structures are one-story gatehouses, one of brick construction and the other concrete block.

The Barber-Colman structures display cohesiveness in the way they are sited on the rectilinear street grid, and the use of similar materials are evocative of a particular time period in industrial construction. The structures are rectilinear in form, in common brick or red brick with stone detailing and/or exposed concrete structural framing. Roofs are flat, bowed, or sawtooth. Multi-light windows, mostly metal-framed, are a strong unifying feature, and there are monitors and clerestories on many of the factories and garages. There are some large vacant parcels where historic structures were demolished, but those that remain sit near, or in a few cases, adjacent to each other, and several are linked with overhead pedestrian bridges. The blocks between Rock Street and Main Street were once used as surface parking lots for the company, but are now vast vacant parcels that set off this industrial complex from the rest of the residential and commercial neighborhood, and show off the distinctive front facades of two lofts and a factory.

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The significance of the Barber-Colman Company and the buildings at this location is explained in the National Register nomination on pages 25-68. The following summary comes from pages 25 and 26.

The Barber-Colman Company is locally significant for history as one of Rockford's largest machine tools design and manufacturing companies. Its hundreds of industrial machines and machine parts had an important impact on the development of many common products. Most of the machines changed the way just one part of the manufacturing process was conducted, or provided just on part of a much larger product. But the number of products affected was vast. Barber-Colman estimated that its textile machines were used by 90 percent of the weaving mills in this country (*Rockford Republic*, August 9, 1965). These machines made a major contribution to reducing costs and increasing efficiency in the production of quality fabrics. The company's hobbing machines and cutting tools were used by other industries to make precise gears for typewriters, cars, trucks, tractors and airplanes. Industrial instruments were used to control equipment in the chemical, metalworking and plastic industries, while their small motors were used in copy machines, tape players, vending machines and many small electrical appliances. The temperature control division was responsible for the development and manufacture of a variety of thermostats and humidity controllers for commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings. The company maintained factories throughout the United States and distribution centers for their products all over the world but maintained its headquarters at this site and in Rockford until 1982. Besides the impact felt worldwide through its branches and array of products, the company was a leading employer in Rockford for decades and a good corporate citizen through its employee programs and civic contributions.

The Barber-Colman industrial complex is also locally significant for architecture and engineering, for containing an outstanding concentration of the most representative industrial building types that illustrate the evolution of 20th century industrial architecture. There are very good examples of three principal types of loft construction including standard mill, beam and girder reinforced concrete, and flat slab reinforced concrete construction. As the one-story factory began replacing loft structures for manufacturing processes that required larger clear spans, those built at Barber-Colman display several different and dramatic roof truss systems. And the powerhouse, as is typical of other industrial and municipal utility complexes, is rendered with a fine attention to architectural stylistic detail. The 1948 loft building that housed the company's offices has a distinctive primary façade that is expressive of the time it was designed. Most structures on the site retain a great deal of original integrity; where alterations exist, they appear to be largely reversible. The use of red brick and multi-light windows in the majority of the structures adds a visual cohesiveness. Although no master architect has been identified, the grouping of structures can be considered architecturally significant for embodying the distinctive characteristics of the most typical industrial structures of the early 20th century. All fifteen industrial structures still standing within the area bounded by Loomis Street on the north, Rock Street on the west, Knowlton Street on the south, and the railroad tracks on the east contribute to the character of the historic district.

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Detailed information on the three buildings covered by this HABS Report – Sections 10, 17 and 19 – is provided on the pages that follow. Sources of information and research methodology for all three structures are included at the conclusion of the architectural description of Section 19.

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Location: 1302 Rock Street [Section 10]

Present Owner: City of Rockford

Present Use: Vacant office/industrial building

Significance: As outlined above, the Barber-Colman Company complex is significant because of the company's major role in Rockford's storied industrial past, and because the collection of buildings represents the evolution of industrial architecture and development throughout the first half of the 20th century. Taken out of the context of the overall complex, each of these three individual buildings would lose much of its historic significance.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of construction: 1948
2. Architect: Ward Ranodyne Shedd is listed as architect on some permits for buildings at Barber-Colman, and as structural engineer on others. Granacki Historic Consultants, authors of the National Register nomination for the Barber-Colman Company Historic District, include the following information on Mr. Shedd on page 38 of the nomination form:

Ward Shedd served as chief engineer in the Department of Service and Maintenance from 1918 to 1952. This department was responsible for repair and maintenance of the physical plant and included electricians, millwrights, carpenters, pipe fitters, janitors and laborers. As reported in the June 1924 issue of the *BCA News* regarding the engineers in the Department of Service and Maintenance, there were experts "on hand to perform almost any task except the construction of a large building." At a time when industrial structures were seldom designed by architects, plant engineers who understood the unique needs of the particular industry were often responsible for designing these utilitarian structures. Shedd's name appears on several of the building permits found for buildings at the Barber-Colman site, and it may be assumed that he also designed others during his position as factory engineer.

Shedd was born in Girard Township, Michigan, July 8, 1879. He graduated from Michigan State University with a Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1902 and later taught steel-making (early materials) in the College of Engineering. He married Alta Mae Gatchell Shedd in 1913 in Fredonia, Michigan, and they had three sons, John, Robert W., and Wilfred, born between 1913 and 1928, who were also graduates of MSU in Mechanical Engineering. He lived in Rockford from about 1913, until his death in June 1964.

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To date, no architect or engineer has been positively associated with the design of most of the buildings on the Barber-Colman site. Ward Shedd is listed as the engineer of record on the permits for Section 5, the brick and concrete block 6th floor addition, May 9, 1952, and Section 18, the steel and brick machine shop, June 7, 1940. As a member of the Rockford Masonic Lodge #102, he was also responsible for the reconstruction of the First Congregational Church into their new quarters in 1918. Although specific attribution has not been found, it is reasonable to assume that many of the structures completed during Shedd's service as Factory Engineer may have actually been engineered by him.

3. Original and subsequent owners:

- Original owner: Barber-Colman Company
- Deed from Barber-Colman Co. to Reed-Chatwood, Inc., 8/31/1984
- Deed from Reed-Chatwood, Inc. to Chatwood, LLC, 6/30/1996
- Deed from Chatwood, LLC to Albany Bank & Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee of Trust #11-5538
- Deed from Albany Bank & Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee of Trust #11-5538 to the City of Rockford, 1/23/2002

4. Builder, contractor, supplier: Contractor for the original construction was the Security Building Company of Rockford IL

5. Original plans and construction: Not available.

6. Alterations and additions: Prior to a series of fires beginning in November 2009, exterior alterations were minimal – a few fixed wood windows were replaced with sliding glass on the west (front) façade. Building permits show construction of a 24' x 104' block and steel addition in 1955. This is one of the projects where Ward Shedd is listed as the architect on the building permit. Construction was by the Security Building Company.

After the initial fire on November 19, 2009, most of the third floor windows at the north end of the building (where it connects to Section 5) were taken out. In addition, four ground level windows that had been boarded up on the west façade between the two sets of entryways have been replaced with plexiglass.

B. Historical Context

The history of the Barber-Colman Company and the evolution of this complex are fully explained in both the Historic and Architectural Resources Survey Report completed in 2005 and in the National Register nomination for the Barber-Colman Company Historic District which was listed on the Register in 2006. Both documents were prepared by Granacki Historic Consultants.

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This particular building was the last one constructed on the site that still remains. The only one built after World War II, it stands in the place of the original Section 10 built in 1916 and demolished by the Barber-Colman Company in 1948. The original Section 10 was a two-story brick warehouse with a much smaller footprint of 54' x 146'.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

As described in the 2005 Survey referenced above, Section 10 is a 3-story rectangular, brick, steel skeleton frame building with a flat roof and tile coping that is 7 bays wide and 7 bays across. The main façade faces west toward Rock Street and is visible from South Main Street (IL Route 2).

The main front entry is in the center bay and is one of the most significant features in the building. It contains Art Deco elements, specifically stacked bond brickwork piers that step inward to highlight the entrance. (See photograph WO-2004-01C.19.) There is a second entry in the second bay from the north. This has three recessed metal entry doors and three narrow rectangular transoms above. Full height glass block walls curve inward at the corners to accentuate this second entrance, shown in photograph WO-2004-01C.18.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Over-all dimensions: 151' x 152'
2. Foundations: Poured concrete.
3. Walls: Exterior walls are brick, laid in common bond with every seventh course laid in rowlock courses. Concrete horizontal stringcourses are above and below windows as lintels and sills. There are brick piers between the windows, laid in stacked bond to delineate the bays.
4. Structural system: Steel skeleton frame building.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: Both the primary and secondary entries are at-grade with their outside entryways being of the same concrete as the sidewalk running along the front of the building.
6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings

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- a. Doorways and doors: There are two sets of public entrances to the building from its primary west façade. The employees' entrance lies in the center and is one of the most significant features of the building. Granacki's 2005 survey describes this entry as Art Deco in feeling and accented with stacked bond brickwork piers that step inward. It has paired wood doors with wood frames and transoms. Because of the silver paint used on the doors, they appear to be metal.

The main public entrance is in the second bay from the north on the west side of the building. It consists of three recessed wood entry doors with narrow transoms above. As with the employee entrance, the silver paint used on the doors gives them the appearance of being metal. Full height glass block walls curve inward at the corner, accenting this second entryway.

There is a wood overhead door on the east (rear) façade of the building at its south end near where it connects with Section 19. The lower half of the door contains 18 panels while the upper half contains an equal number of wood-framed panes. This is a typical overhead door on the site. Nearer the north end of this façade, there are two wood service doors and a larger utility entrance into the building.

On both the east and west sides of the connector between Section 10 and Section 5 to the north, there is a wood overhead door and a wood service door. The overhead doors have one row of four wood panels, one row of six wood panels, and three rows of six wood-framed windows each. The lower half of the service doors are paneled wood while the upper portion contains a single-pane window. Above this is a transom window that reaches the same height as the top of the overhead door. (See photograph WO-2004-01C.2.)

- b. Windows and shutters: Windows on all visible elevations follow the same basic pattern. Each group of windows consists of four wide single-pane fixed windows below and 42 blocks of glass block above. A few of the fixed windows have been replaced with sliders on the west façade. As was mentioned above, one set of fixed windows has been replaced with plexiglass, and several windows on the third floor are missing as a result of fire damage. Concrete horizontal stringcourses are above and below windows as lintels and sills.
8. Roof: The roof of Section 10 is a flat, built-up roof with one projection on the rear (east) façade to accommodate the stair tower and freight elevator penthouse. There is a system of clay tile edging along all edges of the roof. Two holes were punched through the roof by the Rockford Fire Department in putting out the fire there in November 2009.

C. Description of the Interior

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1. Floor plans: No actual floor plans showing current layout exist, and new detailed ones cannot be drawn because of the condition of the interior spaces in Section 10. However, sketch plans showing how the space was used when the property was owned by Reed Chatwood do exist. These combined with recollections of former Barber-Colman employees provide a general idea of how the space was used on all three floors.

The center of each floor is occupied with men's and women's restrooms (one each), space for supplies to be kept, and the Motostairs escalator. The building's only stairwell is located at the rear (east) side of the building, roughly 35 feet from the north end of Section 10.

When occupied by Barber-Colman, all of Section 10 was used for offices except for parts of the first floor which were used for supportive services. Uses floor by floor during the last 25 years the building was occupied by Barber-Colman were as follows:

- ♦ The first floor included the main reception area inside the south doors on Rock Street; offices for personnel, purchasing, plant engineering and security; the phone switchboard; a copying and reproduction area; and an area for cleaning staff that included some office space as well as room to store cleaning supplies. The plant engineering and reproduction area were at the back (east side) of the building. With the exception of the reception area, the entire floor was blocked off for offices and cubicles.
- ♦ The second floor included engineering offices and a large computer room and area for computer programmers. The computer room housed a large mainframe computer system. It was located on the east wall and took up a fairly large percentage of the area. It was walled off separately from the rest of the floor and separately air conditioned as was common practice at the time.
- ♦ The third floor housed executive offices at the center on the Rock Street (west) side of the building. It also included the company's board room, planning office, and accounting. Executive offices were true separate offices; most of the other space was delineated with wallboard cubicles with some being left open. Executive offices and the board room may have had carpeting; the rest of the floor was probably tile.

Reed Chatwood used part of the building for its own offices and leased parts out to tenants. Based on sketch plans they provided the City of Rockford, the first floor was virtually all tenant space around the perimeter with commons uses, such as the restrooms and storage areas, in the center. Reed Chatwood's offices occupied the second floor. Roughly 18% of the third floor was tenant space with most of the remaining 82% left vacant. [Copies of these fairly rough sketch plans are included as Supplemental Material.]

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Section 10 does have a basement which is largely an open space except for areas walled off for mechanical systems and the stairwell. It also provides access to tunnels at both the north and south ends.

2. Stairways: There is a single staircase on the east side of the building, approximately 35' from the northeast corner of the building. Staircases have terrazzo tile landings, wood rails and metal newel posts. There is also a freight elevator next to the stairwell, and there are two escalators at the center of the building. The latter are described in the National Register nomination as being Motostair escalators "made of stainless steel with a sleek streamlined design." Unfortunately, all of the decorative elements of these escalators have been removed by scavengers.
3. Flooring: Floors are concrete; some sections have been covered with vinyl tile while some may probably had carpeting at one time.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: There are acoustic tile drop ceilings throughout the building. Wall finishes vary. Original outer walls appear to be mostly concrete block. Offices are partitioned off throughout the building with walls made of drywall. In some cases, these extend all the way to the ceiling; in others, they are only 6' high. Inside the north entrance on the first floor, there is "wood" paneling.
5. Openings: Interior openings are largely birch flat panel doors with a single, square window. Some have air circulation vents near the bottom, and a few have kickplates. Windows have birch sills and frames and are not operable.
6. Decorative features and trim: Other than the stainless steel on the escalators, the only attempt at any sort of decorative trim appears to be the paneling added inside the north entrance. Unfortunately the decorative parts of the Motostair escalator have been stripped by scavengers. A photo of this as it was is on page 52 of the National Register nomination for Barber-Colman. Its current appearance is shown in photograph WO-2004-01C.35.
7. Hardware: Has been stripped out.
8. Mechanical equipment: Section 10 is the only building on the site with central air conditioning. This operated through rooftop heating and cooling units located near the center of the building. There are also built-in room units on the first floor, north side. Lighting in the building is provided by standard 1960s' fluorescent fixtures.

D. Site

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1. General setting and orientation: Section 10 is part of the more public face of the Barber-Colman campus. Its front façade faces west and sits at the end of Montague Street, a major east-west collector street in southwest Rockford. Since all of the parcels lying between Rock and South Main Streets are vacant, the building is visible from South Main Street, which is Illinois Route 2 in this area. Section 10 joins Section 19 to the south and connects to Section 5 to the north via a three-story connector that is roughly 20 feet wide.

Construction of Section 10 brought a significant change to the site as Montague Street had gone through previously. An 1871 map of Rockford shows Montague extending as far east as what is now Buchanan Street with houses in the area. A 1908 Barber-Colman site plan still shows dwellings in the Montague Street portion of the site with lumber sheds just to the north of the street. The 1934 Barber-Colman site plan shows the original Section 10 coming up to the northern edge of Montague with a craneway in the right-of-way. While there are still dwellings shown on the west side of Rock Street on this plan, only one remains on the west side of Rock in the area now covered by the south end of the existing Section 10.

The east façade faces an internal drive with Sections 9 and 18 on the opposite side of the drive, thereby offering a limited view of this façade. Only the top floor of the south façade is visible above the roof of Section 19. Visibility of the north façade is also severely limited due to the small gap of roughly 20 feet between this building and Section 5 to the north.

2. Historic landscape design: There is no landscaping on the building site, historic or otherwise.
3. Outbuildings: There are no outbuildings specifically for Section 10.

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Location: 1318 Rock Street [Section 17 – Bakelite Plant]

Present Owner: City of Rockford

Present Use: Vacant office/industrial building

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of construction: 1936 (original construction); 1966 (addition)
2. Architect: Ward Ranodyne Shedd is listed as the architect for the original building; building permits do not indicate who designed the addition.
3. Original and subsequent owners:
 - ♦ Original owner: Barber-Colman Company
 - ♦ Deed from Barber-Colman Co. to Reed-Chatwood, Inc., 8/31/1984
 - ♦ Deed from Reed-Chatwood, Inc. to Chatwood, LLC, 6/30/1996
 - ♦ Deed from Chatwood, LLC to Albany Bank & Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee of Trust #11-5538
 - ♦ Deed from Albany Bank & Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee of Trust #11-5538 to the City of Rockford, 1/23/2002
4. Builder, contractor, supplier: Security Building Company was the contractor for both the original construction and the addition.
5. Original plans and construction: Not available.
6. Alterations and additions: A one-story, brick and metal rectangular addition (40' x 150') was built at the south end of the building in 1966. The only significant alteration to the exterior comes from the use of a spray-on textured coating to cover the top $\frac{2}{3}$ of the windows on the building. While the actual material used for this is unknown, it is known that it is not asbestos. (See photograph WO-2004-01D.5.)

One substantial remodel was done on the interior in 1941 with the addition of a steel and concrete mezzanine level to house showers, laundry facilities and other similar uses.

B. Historical Context

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Section 17 is the only building on the site that was built in the 1930s. Two buildings – Section 11 and 13 – were built in the 1920s and three – Sections 10, 18 and 19 – were constructed in the '40s. Section 17 carries the name of "Bakelite Plant" and was used for manufacture of a variety of products out of Bakelite. These may have included everything from housing for electric erasers to parts for textile machinery.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

As described in the 2005 Survey referenced above and in City of Rockford building records, the Bakelite Plant is a one-story, brick rectangular factory building. The original footprint of the building was 89'8" x 151'8" with the 1966 addition adding another 40' x 151'5" to the south end of the building. The original structure has a steel skeleton frame that is four bays across by seven bays deep and has a sawtooth truss system supporting four sawtooth roofs. The addition is a one-story brick and metal rectangle on the south end of the building. It is a steel skeleton structure with a Howe roof truss system, one bay across and four bays deep. The Bakelite Plant is located in the eastern third of the site and is not readily visible from South Main Street.

B. Description of Exterior

1. Overall dimensions: 130' x 152'.
2. Foundation: Poured concrete.
3. Walls: The original part of the building has brick walls laid in common bond with every seventh course laid as headers. The addition has a brick apron wall along the east and west facades and a concrete block apron wall along the south façade. Above the apron wall are ribbon windows, and above them, walls of corrugated aluminum siding.
4. Structural system: Both the original building and the addition have a steel skeleton structure.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: The building is at grade as are all of its entry points.
6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings

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- a. Doorways and doors: All doorways are on the east and west elevations of the building. On the west elevation, there are two paired doorways in which the lower half of each door is wood and the upper half is glass divided into four lights. Both of these doorways have a pair of six-light fixed windows above them, with the ones above the northernmost doorway covered by wood. Within the addition area of this façade there is a wood paneled overhead door with a row of windows that have been boarded.

The east elevation contains three wood paneled overhead doors and, next to the southernmost overhead door in the addition, one paneled wood service door. All of these doors included windows at one time, but all of these have been boarded. The two doors in the original part of the building probably had windows above them; these have been replaced by plain wooden boards.

- b. Windows and shutters: Windows on all elevations of the original part of the building are almost full height metal fixed windows with 30 lights (5 x 6) and an operable pivot section, and a 15-light transom above. The top $\frac{1}{3}$ of each window has been covered on the outside with an applied textured coating that was sprayed on. The exact nature of the spray-on material is unknown, but it is *not* asbestos. There are ribbon windows in the addition above the apron wall consisting of 6-light metal sash.

8. Roof: The original portion of the building has a sawtooth roof with four sections of sawtooth. The roofing is covered with tar, but the structural materials and coping are made of wood. The addition has a flat, built-up roof.

- C. Description of the Interior: Floors are of concrete with some areas covered with creosote-soaked wood blocks, most of which have buckled. There are very few permanent walls within the building, the most prominent one being what had been the south exterior wall until the addition was built. This was left virtually intact although some of the windows, especially towards the west end of the building, have been covered. (See photograph WO-2004-01D.14.) Some wallboard partitions dividing parts of the space for offices still remain. There is a metal staircase leading up to the mezzanine level; however, conditions in early 2010 were not safe enough to go up the stairs to inspect the upper level. Lights in the building are electric, some with historic pendants, but most are fluorescent fixtures. A sprinkler system and fans for ventilation are on the ceiling. No original machines or equipment remain.

D. Site

1. General setting and orientation: Section 17 sits in the middle of the Barber-Colman complex. Historically, it was surrounded by other buildings on the site. There were several auto sheds to the south of the building, all of which have been demolished over the years, some by Barber-Colman and some by Reed Chatwood. These were single-story structures, generally 143' long

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and either 16' or 32' deep. Of the industrial buildings that surrounded Section 17 – Sections 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 – only Section 18 remains. As a result, this building sits in the middle of a major industrial site but also on the edge of a substantial vacant area.

The most visible portion of Section 17 is its southern façade. This presents an essentially blank wall with a ribbon of windows to the south.

2. Historic landscape design: There is no landscaping on the building site, historic or otherwise.
3. Outbuildings: There are no outbuildings specifically for Section 17.

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Location: 1316 Rock Street [Section 19 – Steel & Cast Iron Storage Building]

Present Owner: City of Rockford

Present Use: Vacant office/industrial building

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date(s) of construction: 1941 (original construction); 1944 (addition)
2. Architect: Ward Ranodyne Shedd is listed as the engineer for the original building; building permits do not indicate who designed the addition.
3. Original and subsequent owners:
 - ♦ Original owner: Barber-Colman Company
 - ♦ Deed from Barber-Colman Co. to Reed-Chatwood, Inc., 8/31/1984
 - ♦ Deed from Reed-Chatwood, Inc. to Chatwood, LLC, 6/30/1996
 - ♦ Deed from Chatwood, LLC to Albany Bank & Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee of Trust #11-5538
 - ♦ Deed from Albany Bank & Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee of Trust #11-5538 to the City of Rockford, 1/23/2002
4. Builder, contractor, supplier: Contractor for both the original construction and the later addition was the Security Building Company of Rockford IL.
5. Original plans and construction: Not available.
6. Alterations and additions: One addition was made to the building in 1944, a 22' x 40' second story with a steel and concrete floor for the cafeteria. This lies at the north end of the building where it joins Section 10.

Alterations to the exterior consist of one large window opening on the west façade being filled in with concrete block, and removal of all the ground level windows on the east façade leaving empty openings.

B. Historical Context

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C

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See the first two pages of this report for a summary of the historic context of the Barber-Colman site as a whole. The history of the company and the evolution of this complex are spelled out in both the Historic and Architectural Resources Survey Report completed in 2005 and the National Register nomination for the Barber-Colman Company Historic District which resulted in its being listed on the National Register in 2006. Both documents were prepared by Granacki Historic Consultants.

This particular building was constructed on the site of the club house that the company had provided for its employees. Based on building permit records, this had been a two-story brick structure. A 1934 drawing shows the club house as being roughly 45' x 25'. Photographic records housed at the Midway Village Museum in Rockford IL show that the club house included such amenities as pool tables and card tables.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement

As described in the 2005 Survey referred to above, Section 19 is a one-story brick building of steel skeleton frame construction with varying roof heights. The building faces east and is six bays wide and six bays deep with a simply fenestrated west (rear) wall along Rock Street. A slight stepped parapet with clay tile coping accentuates the building bays, including two rooftop monitors crossing from east to west. The south wall is a multi-light, metal window curtain wall with concrete block below. Glazing from all of these windows has been removed so the window openings are just that – openings. (See photograph WO-2004-01E.8.) Sitting just outside the south end of the building is a pair of iron crane rails that run the full width of the building. (Photograph WO-2004-01E.9) There is an additional craneway extending from the north end of Section 19 across the alley to Section 18, the machine shop.

1. Overall dimensions: 241' x 170'.
2. Foundation: Poured concrete.
3. Walls: Exterior walls are brick laid in common bond with every sixth course as header courses.
4. Structural system: Steel skeleton frame building.
5. Porches, stoops, balconies, bulkheads: None.
6. Chimneys: None.
7. Openings

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
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- a. Doorways and doors: There is one metal service door on the west façade near the north end of the building. On the south elevation, there is a wood overhead door at the west end, a much larger steel overhead door in the center, and a paneled wood service door with a steel surround next to the latter. The service door had a window in it at one time but this has been replaced with a board. The east façade has two overhead doors and two service doors. Going from south to north, there is an aluminum overhead door, a wood paneled service door, a steel overhead door (where the craneway connecting to Section 18 is located) and a wood paneled service door with four lights and a larger wood frame.
- b. Windows and shutters: There is one small 1:1 double hung window on the small north elevation visible at the northwest corner of the building. On the west façade, exterior windows are at the upper level of the monitor bays and include paired 12-light fixed sash and 20-light sash with operable pivots. Based on visible changes in the brick, one very large window has been completely bricked in near the north end of the west façade while what are now 12-light fixed sash were initially 20-light sash with the lower 2 rows of lights having been bricked in. Two window openings near ground level and below the northern monitor bays have been boarded. Sills are of concrete.

At the time the buildings at Barber-Colman were surveyed by Granacki Historic Consultants in 2005, there was a multi-light, metal window curtain wall running virtually the full length of the south façade. These windows have all been removed, leaving all of the openings open. (Photograph WO-2004-01E.7)

Windows along the lower level of the single-story portion of the east façade have been removed as well. Upper level windows remain intact as do windows in the two-story portion of the building. The latter includes a 32-light metal frame fixed window situated between the two service doors at the north end of this side of the building, and two paired 25-light windows, one above the 32-light window and one above an area of similar size which probably included a similar window at one time but which has been closed in with concrete blocks.

At the ends of the two monitor bays, there are three sets of windows – 10-light paired rectangular windows set horizontally in the center, flanked by single 16-light vertical fixed metal windows. The monitor roofs themselves have clerestory windows that are continuous 18-light fixed metal windows with 8-light operable upper awning sash.

8. Roof: The roof is supported by an inverted Warren truss roof system that is visible on the interior. The roof form is flat with two monitors, and the surface is built-up.

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C

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- C. Description of the Interior: As might be expected from references to it as the steel and cast iron storage building, Section 19's interior is largely open. It has concrete floors and a system of craneways throughout, reflecting its use by Barber-Colman for storage of materials such as rolled steel prior to their use in the company's manufacturing operations somewhere else on the site. Some spaces are walled in with concrete block, probably to protect major mechanical systems, while a few small areas have wallboard partitions, probably for offices. There is a second floor at the north end of the building, now inaccessible, which housed a cafeteria. This included a private dining room for executives and their guests separate from the main employee cafeteria.
- D. Site
1. General setting and orientation: Section 19 is the southernmost building on the Barber-Colman site on Rock Street. However, because of its function as a working part of an industrial facility, access to the building is from the south and east – the interior of the site – not the west which is the most visible to the public. View of the south end of the building is obscured by the large steel craneway and a structure sitting just outside the building which may have been used for coal storage.
 2. Historic landscape design: There is no landscaping on the building site, historic or otherwise.
 3. Outbuildings: There is the aforementioned coal storage structure which is an open-ended structure, roughly 18' x 10', built primarily of concrete block. There is also a small (30' x 17') brick structure at the southwest corner of the site, just inside the chain link fence surrounding the property, that appears to have been used primarily for storage.

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01D
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01E
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PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Bibliography

Granacki Historic Consultants, *Barber-Colman Industrial Complex and South Main Street Survey Area*, 3 volumes, 2005.

Granacki Historic Consultants, Barber-Colman Company Historic District, Nomination form for the National Register of Historic Places, 2006.

Jack Crandall, former Corporate Planning Administrator, Barber-Colman Company, Interview, March 31, 2010, Rockford, Illinois.

URS Greiner Woodward Clyde, *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment – Reed Chatwood Industrial Development, 1200-1244 S. Rock Street, Rockford, Illinois*. August 2000.

B. Official Records

Building permit records, Rockford, Illinois.

C. Maps, Drawings and Photographs

Barber-Colman Company, Plan and Elevation Drawings, 1908. Surveyed by P. B. Webber, drawn by E. F. Schult. Survey seal is of the Plan Dep't of the Associated Mutual Insurance Co., Boston, Massachusetts.

Barber-Colman Company, Plan and Elevation Drawings, 1934. Surveyed by I. C. Perry. Survey seal is of the Inspection Dept., Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Boston, Mass.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Rockford, Illinois, 1913, incorporating revisions through 1928. Housed in the Local History Room, Rockford Public Library, Rockford, Illinois.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of Rockford, Illinois, 1951, incorporating revisions through 1961. Housed in the Rockford Department of Community and Economic Development, Rockford City Hall, Rockford, Illinois.

Warner, Higgins & Beers. 1871 Map of the City of Rockford, Ill.

Photographic collection of the Barber-Colman Company, Midway Village Museum, Rockford, Illinois.

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C

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PART IV. METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH

- A. Research methodology consisted of investigating existing records, primarily the historic resources survey done in 2005 and the nomination form for listing on the National Register of Historic Places done in 2006. Other resources were taken from the environmental assessment done in 2000, and materials found in the Barber-Colman facility after the City of Rockford became owner in 2002.

This information was compiled by the staff of the Rockford Historic Preservation Commission, then combined with staff's on-site observation of the structures in 2009 and 2010 and with building permit records from City of Rockford files. Photography was done in December 2009.

B. Research staff

1. Text was prepared by Ginny Gregory, Planner II and Secretary of the Rockford Historic Preservation, 425 East State Street, Rockford IL 61104. Phone: 815-987-5618.
2. Photographs were taken and prepared by Wayne Dust, Planning Coordinator, City of Rockford, 425 East State Street, Rockford IL 61104. Phone: 815-987-5636.

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C
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INDEX OF SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

- A Listing of building permit records for the Barber-Colman complex (4 pages)
- B Rough floor plan sketches given to the City of Rockford by the previous owner, Reed Chatwood (6 pages)
- C 1908 building elevations and site plan for the Barber-Colman Company (1 page)
- D 1934 building elevations and site plan for the Barber-Colman Company (2 pages)
- E Summary of interview with Jack Crandall , retired Corporate Planning Administrator for the Barber-Colman Company (1 page)

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01D
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01E

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Listing of building permit record for the Barber-Colman complex

**Building Permit Records for Barber-Colman Company at Rock Street
City of Rockford**

Information included in the following table was taken from the files of the Construction Development Services Division of the Department of Community and Economic Development of the City of Rockford, Illinois.

Permit #	Section #	Date Issued	Type of Permit	Work to Be Done	Architect	Engineer	Contractor	Permit Value
4835		10/10/1919	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			J S Johnston	
2731		2/15/1926	Construction	Addition (no further info given)				
3107B		12/27/1926	Construction	Stairway fire escape			Central Iron Works	
3633B		4/3/1928	Construction	Addition (no further info given)			Security Building Company	
54	5	7/11/1929	Construction	Addition to Sec. 5	Ward Shedd			
4632B		11/21/1930	Construction	1-story addition			"Same"	
11793A		4/30/1936	Construction	1 brick & steel public garage				\$8,500
11930A	17	10/14/1936	Construction	1 brick & steel factory 89'8" x 151'8"	W R Shedd		Security Building Company	\$16,000
6286B		11/17/1936	Construction	Private garage addition				\$500
11970A		12/2/1936	Construction	1 brick & frame garage 38'6" x 142'2"				\$5,000
6665B		7/26/1937	Construction	4-story 28'2" x 50' masonry addition for factory & office	Ward Shedd		Security Building Company	\$4,000
6664B		7/26/1937	Construction	Remodel 1st floor for office purposes	Ward Shedd		Security Building Company	\$1,000
12233A		10/18/1937	Construction	1 masonry storage garage, 38' x 159'			Security Building Company	\$2,000
12249A	Guardhouse	10/30/1937	Construction	10' x 12' brick watchmen's office	W R Shedd		Security Building Company	\$300
20217	Guardhouse	11/15/1937	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			M J Johnson	
7516B		8/7/1939	Construction	160' smokestack, 15' base, 9'2" top, brick			M W Kellogg (New York City)	\$5,000
12717A/ 12718A		8/23/1939	Construction	2 1-story private garages for use of employees; 38'6" x 159'9" each		Ward Shedd	Security Building Company	\$5,000
13086A		6/7/1940	Construction	1 steel & brick machine shop 170' x 176'		Ward Shedd		\$40,000
8346B		11/8/1940	Construction	18' x 92' 1-story brick addition w/concrete platform to be used for receiving room		Ward Shedd	Security Building Company	\$2,500
8599B		5/6/1941	Construction	Wreck 2-story brick club house			Everett Lbr. Co.	\$300
13713A	19	5/24/1941	Construction	1 brick & steel warehouse, 241' x 170'		Ward Shedd	Security Building Company	\$50,000
14108A		11/24/1941	Construction	1 brick storage building, 16' x 24'			Security Building Company	\$500

Permit #	Section #	Date Issued	Type of Permit	Work to Be Done	Architect	Engineer	Contractor	Permit Value
8961B	17	11/24/1941	Construction	General remodel, NW corner & laundry building (new wood floors, parapet walls, cem block ptn) - Bakelite bldg (steel & concrete mezzanine)			Security Building Company	\$2,000
9903B		11/9/1943	Construction	Extension to balcony to provide for toilet & locker rooms - cement floor, 2' high partition and wire mesh above			Security Building Company	\$750
9904B	12, 13	11/9/1943	Construction	Partitions for toilet & locker rooms between Secs. 12 & 13, cement block partitions & cement floor; 1 ext brick wall & construct roof over same				\$1,500
10030B		4/6/1944	Construction	12" brick wall, tar and gravel roof - 2" plant on timbers			Security Building Company	\$1,500
10185B	19	6/14/1944	Construction	Construct 22' x 40' 2nd story steel & concrete floor in present craneway bldg for cafeteria			Security Building Company	\$1,500
14636A		7/17/1944	Construction	Cement block employees garage, 150'7" x 38'6"			Security Building Company	\$3,000
14839A		7/7/1945	Construction	1-story cement block employees garage, 38'6" x 159'4"			Security Building Company	\$3,500
14840A		7/7/1945	Construction	1-story brick & steel garage & repair shop, 61'4" x 161'4"		Ward Shedd	Security Building Company	\$12,000
10826B	16	8/31/1945	Construction	14' x 91' 1-story addition for toilet, locker rooms & storage			Security Building Company	\$3,000
11139B	5	3/25/1946	Construction	74'11" x 129' 6th story brick cement block and steel addition; engineering office & shop			Security Building Company	\$25,000
11493B		10/14/1946	Construction	15' x 22' 1-story brick passageway between machine shop and office			Security Building Company	\$800
11499B	5	10/24/1946	Construction	38' x 8' brick steel 6th story addition			Security Building Company	\$5,000
12238B	1	1/27/1948	Construction	51' x 52' 1-story brick & steel addition for receiving room	"private plans"		Security Building Company	\$5,000
16175A		4/9/1948	Construction	1 brick & cement block oil storage building			Security Building Company	\$1,000
12378B		4/17/1948	Construction	Wreck 48' x 150' 1½-story brick building			Everett Lbr. Co.	\$1,000

Permit #	Section #	Date Issued	Type of Permit	Work to Be Done	Architect	Engineer	Contractor	Permit Value
12495B	12	5/22/1948	Construction	15'10" x 63' 1-story cement block addition to Sec 12, Dept 106 paint room	"private"		Security Building Company	\$1,500
16378A	10	6/9/1948	Construction	3 + partial basement 151' x 152' concrete & steel office building	Ward Shedd		Security Building Company	\$225,000
33101		8/26/1949	Electrical	Wire new office building			Blackhawk Electric	
5227	5, 10, 13	9/16/1949	Sign	Cast aluminum roof signs on Sections 5 and 13; aluminum letters above entrance to Section 10			C A Pierce Inc.	
34745		12/21/1950	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Carlson, Newsome & Chellberg	
34958		2/8/1951	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Carlson, Newsome & Chellberg	
14332B	18	3/29/1951	Construction	21' x 70' 1-story brick & steel addition for machine shop	"private plans"		Security Building Company	\$7,000
37030		3/18/1952	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Tom Johnson	
15026B	14	5/9/1952	Construction	1-story brick & steel addition to east end of Sec 14 for factory purposes		Ward Shedd	Security Building Company	\$20,000
15025B	5	5/9/1952	Construction	28' x 58' 6th story addition, brick & block, for laboratory		Ward Shedd	Security Building Company	\$5,000
37747	"New"	7/22/1952	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection				
37931	1	8/8/1952	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection, 4th floor			Carlson, Newsome & Chellberg	
39366	"old"	5/13/1953	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Carlson, Newsome & Chellberg	
42245	new add	12/2/1954	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Carlson, Newsome & Chellberg	
17197B	10	2/2/1955	Construction	24' x 104' addition, block & steel	Ward Shedd		Security Building Company	\$10,000
36545		11/14/1957	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection				
48702	old	6/9/1958	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Dougherty & Shaw	
8/6/1959	new	8/6/1959	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Dougherty & Shaw	
67393		9/1/1959	Electrical	Wire garage			Ryan Electric	
53292	old	12/9/1960	Plumbing	Plumbing inspection			Dougherty & Shaw	
22764B	14	1/10/1961	Construction	Add 36' x 36' to east side; 12" block walls, flexione roof deck			Cardinal Engineering Company	\$6,000
29071B		9/30/1965	Construction	Brick up windows			Security Building Company	\$2,000
29136B		10/15/1965	Construction	Rebuild & extend loading dock			Security Building Company	\$10,000
90378	5	8/19/1966	Electrical	Wiring 5th floor test lab			Blackhawk Electric	
30929B	17	10/31/1966	Construction	Add approx 40' x 151'5" to south side for factory space			Security Building Company	\$35,000
91756		12/2/1966	Electrical	61 outlets in new steel storage building			Blackhawk Electric	
91709		12/27/1966	Electrical	5 kv feeder in pit			B & F Hi Line	

Permit #	Section #	Date Issued	Type of Permit	Work to Be Done	Architect	Engineer	Contractor	Permit Value
47362-B		8/18/1976	Construction	Demolish two 36-stall garages			Gregory Anderson Company	\$900
52294-B		6/20/1979	Construction	Demolish a 4-story commercial building			Northern Illinois Demolition	\$44,000
P81-906		10/26/1981	Sprinklers	Add 121 automatic sprinklers, existing mains			Automatic Fire Systems	
P81-907		10/30/1981	Sprinklers	96 automatic sprinklers, existing mains			Automatic Fire Systems	
P81-994		11/20/1981	Sprinklers	185 automatic sprinklers, existing mains			Automatic Fire Systems	
E84-532		4/11/1984	Electrical	Remodel existing elevator			Lamp's Elevator Sales & Service	
E84-919		6/5/1984	Electrical	230 amp rectifier in plating division			Aaron's Electrical Service	
E84-971		6/11/1984	Electrical	Electrical improvements for waste water treatment for plating department			Ballard Electric Inc.	
PS88-84		4/25/1988	Construction	Demolish 1-story storage garage, 40' x 120'			Spain Construction Company	\$3,650
PS90-275		10/26/1990	Construction	Wreck fire-damaged garages used for executive cars			Rockview Stone Company	\$15,000
B90-2070		11/9/1990	Construction	Replace wall damaged by fire with insulated metal wall panels			Security Building Company	\$70,000
PS92-58		5/22/1992	Construction	Demolish fire damaged garages			Rockview Stone Company	\$14,600
19804235		6/30/1998	Construction	Interior office remodel - remove office partitions and install 41' of steel stud walls, 3 doors w/ side lites, 5/8" drywall, grid ceiling			Mark Girardin	\$6,000
22007090		6/14/2002	Construction	Demolish metal frame building			Rockview Stone Company	\$30,000
22008767		7/18/2002	Construction	Demolish a garage			Rockview Stone Company	\$1,000
MULCOM								
20081105	20	11/17/2008	Construction	Demolish Section 20			Northern Illinois Service	\$29,456
MULCOM								
20081103	16	11/17/2008	Construction	Demolish Section 16			Northern Illinois Service	\$9,871

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01D
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01E

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Rough floor plan sketches

TOTAL AREA --- 23
INCL'D FLOOR SPACE --- 22

⑦

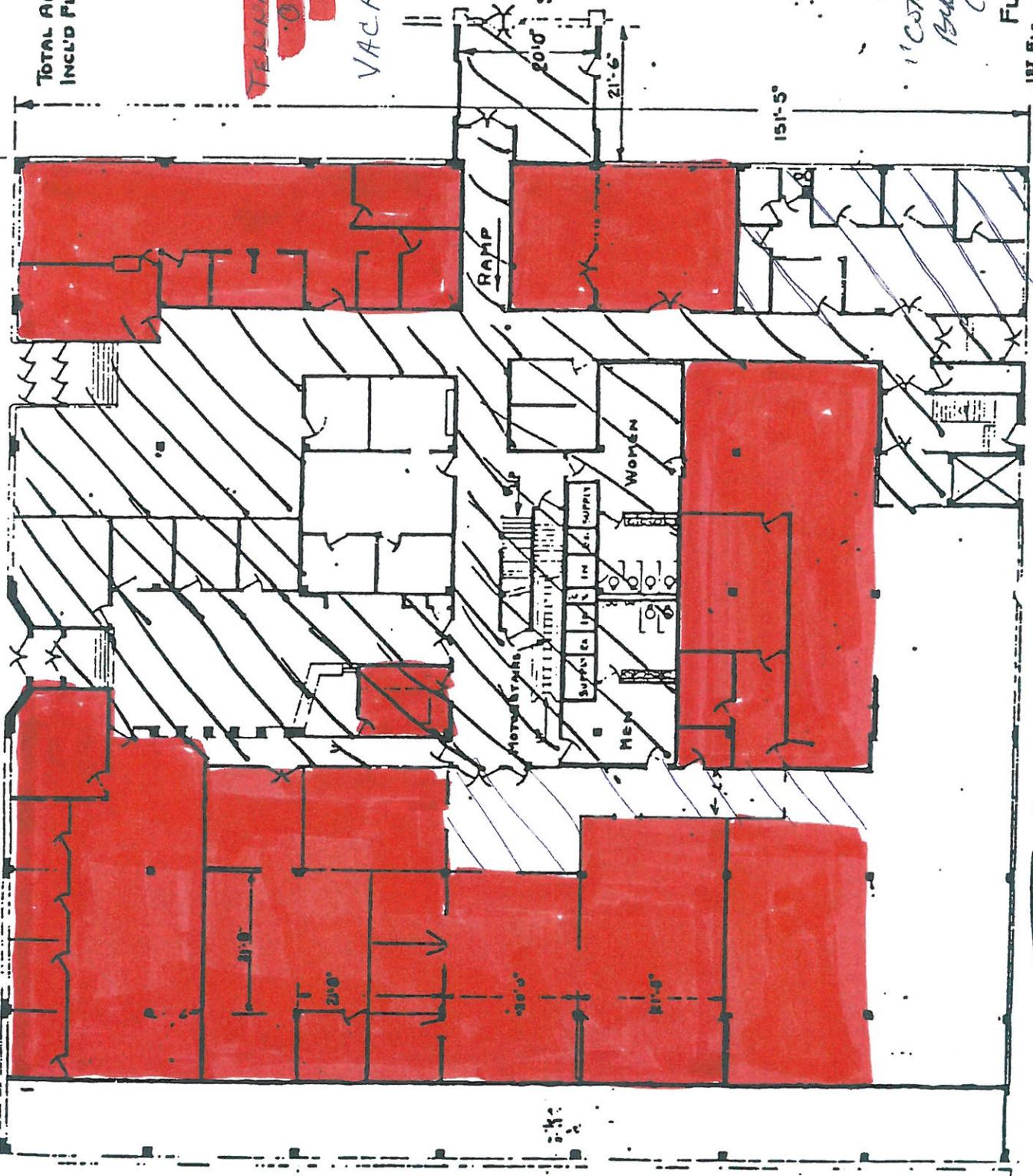
TELEPHONE
OCCUPIED
8491

VACANT
2,364

1st COMMERCIAL BLDG.
"BULLDOG"
(#10)

FLOOR PLAN SECTION 10
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0" AUG. 29,
CORRECTED TO 10-11-64

N
↑

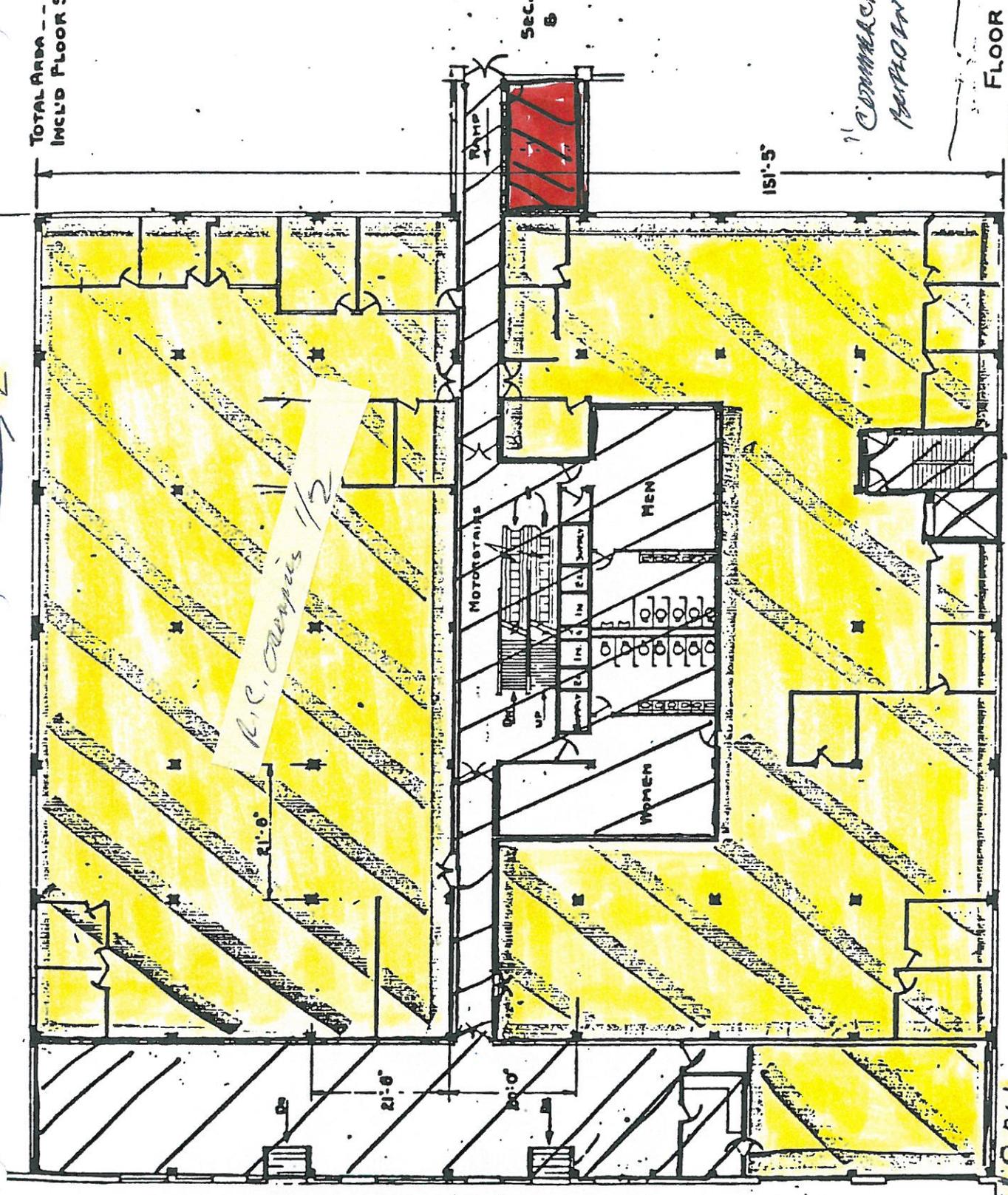


Common AREA

TOTAL AREA --- 23
INCL'D FLOOR SPACE --- 22

→ Z

R.C. Corridor 1/2



1' COMMERCIAL
RESIDENT 11'

FLOOR PLAN
SECTION
2ND FLOOR
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"
NOV. 16, 11
CORRECTED TO 11-1-6

18,761 R-C 3549 Common 300 TENNANT

SEC. 19



153'-1"

TOTAL AREA --- 23
Incl'd Floor Space --- 22



TEENANT OCCUPIED
4,259 SQ FT

VACANT SPACE
18,841

Sec. 19
Reop

Sec. 5

CHATWOOD
LLC

151'-5"

UPPER (ENTIRE FLOOR)

MOTORSTAIRS

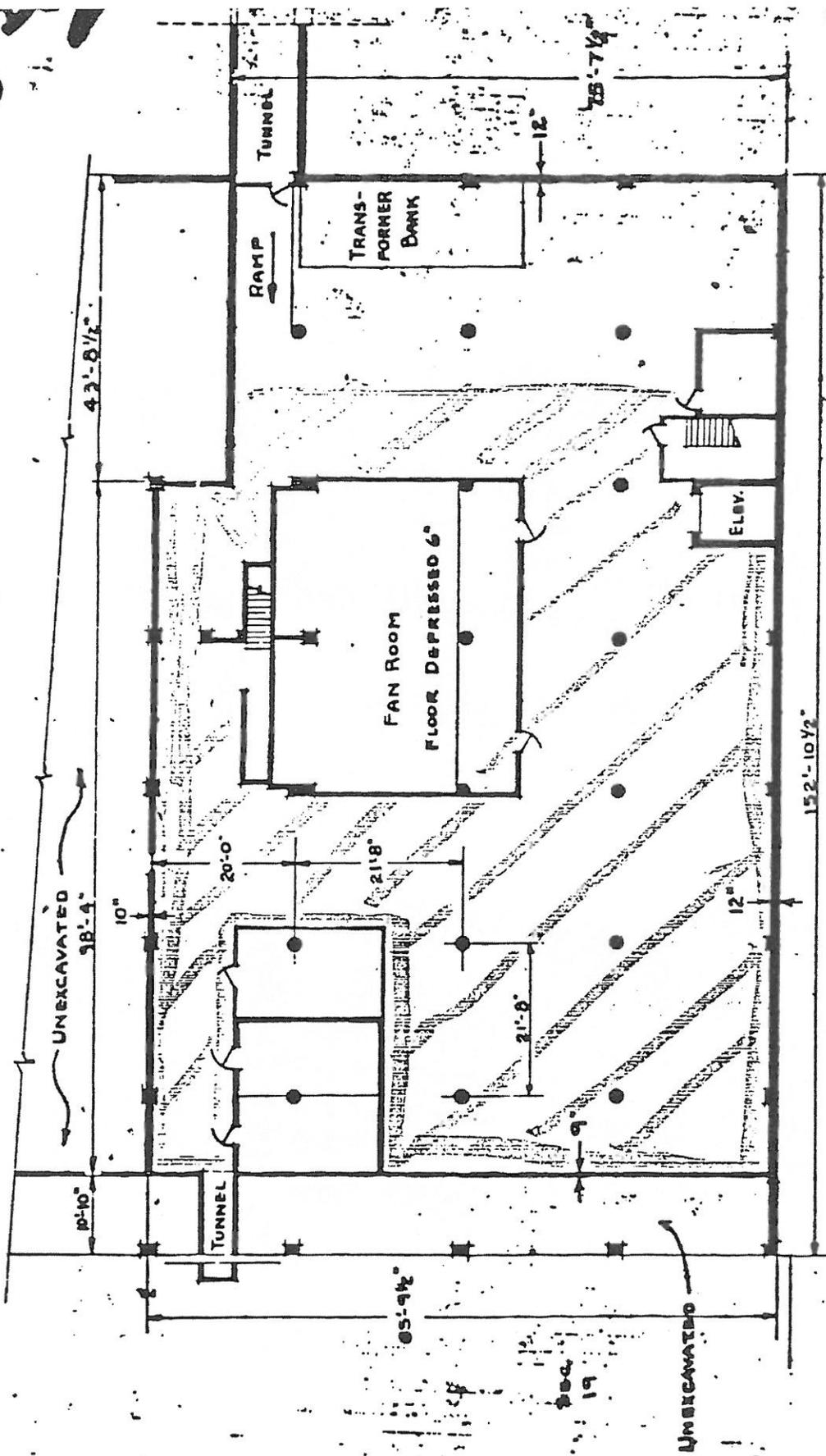
MEN

WOMEN

1 COMMERCIAL
BUILDINGS
FLOOR PLAN
3RD FLOOR
SEC 19

PLAN OF AREA





→ N

⑦

TOTAL AREA 11780
 INCLUDED FLOOR SPACE 11100

6,062 R.C

FLOOR PLAN
 BASEMENT
 SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"
 SECTION 10
 NOV. 29, 1942

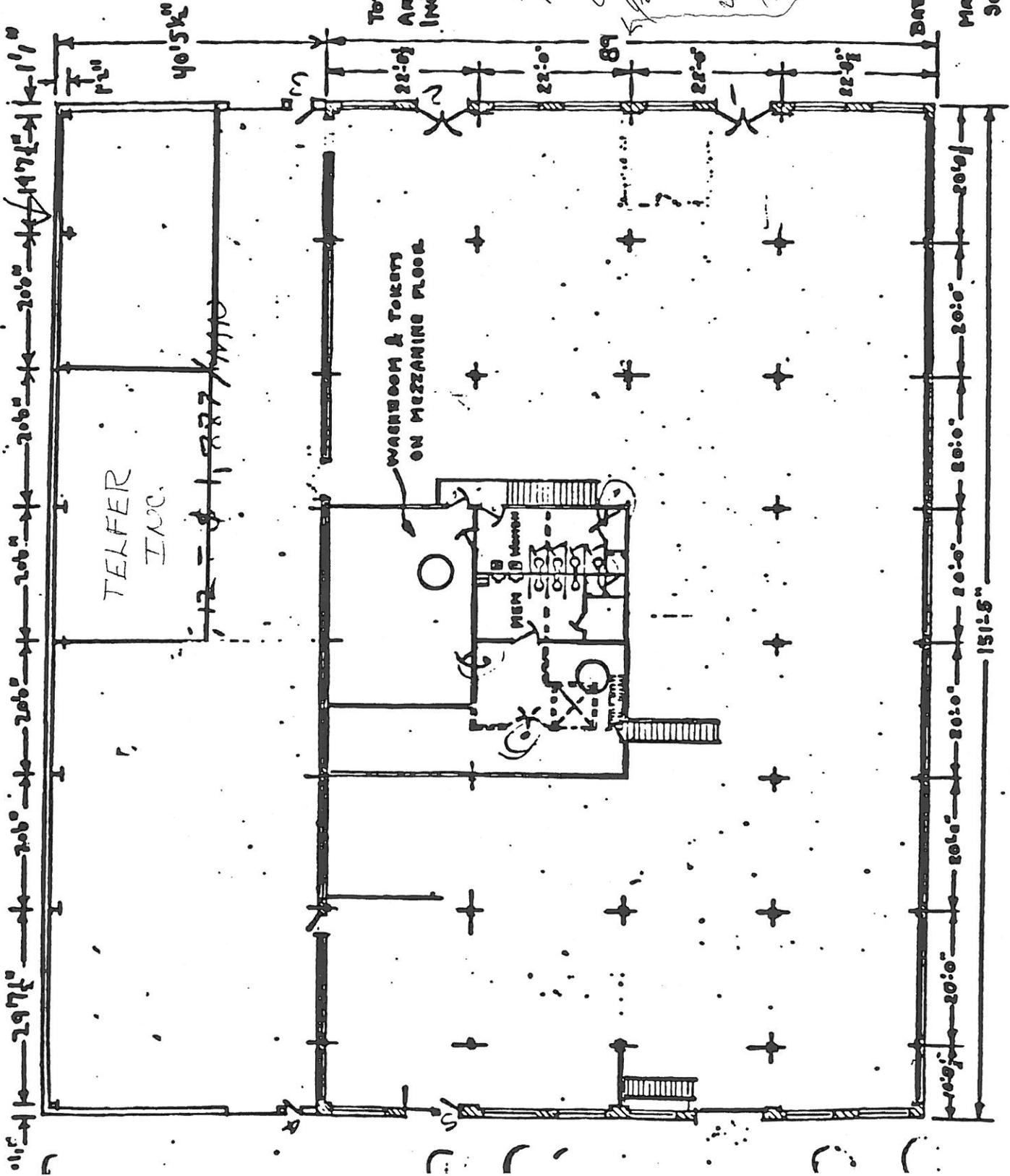
CONTRACTOR
 SULLIVAN
 (1940)

EFFECTIVE : WNC O

7/1/96

80' x 50' = 2000 SF

A-00123



TOTAL AREA --- 19,670 sq
 AREA MEZZ. FLOOR --- 1800 -
 INCLUDED FL. SPACE --- 20,710 -

MAIN FLOOR OF
 A 3 Story Building
 One Federal way
 In the floor -
 A partition (divides)
 WASH built across
 the space here

BARNER-COLMAN COMPANY
 FLOOR PLAN
 MAIN FLOOR SECTION M
 Scale 3/16" = 1'-0"
 MAR. 15-1941
 11-1-11.

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01D
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01E

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

1908 building elevations and site plan

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01D
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01E

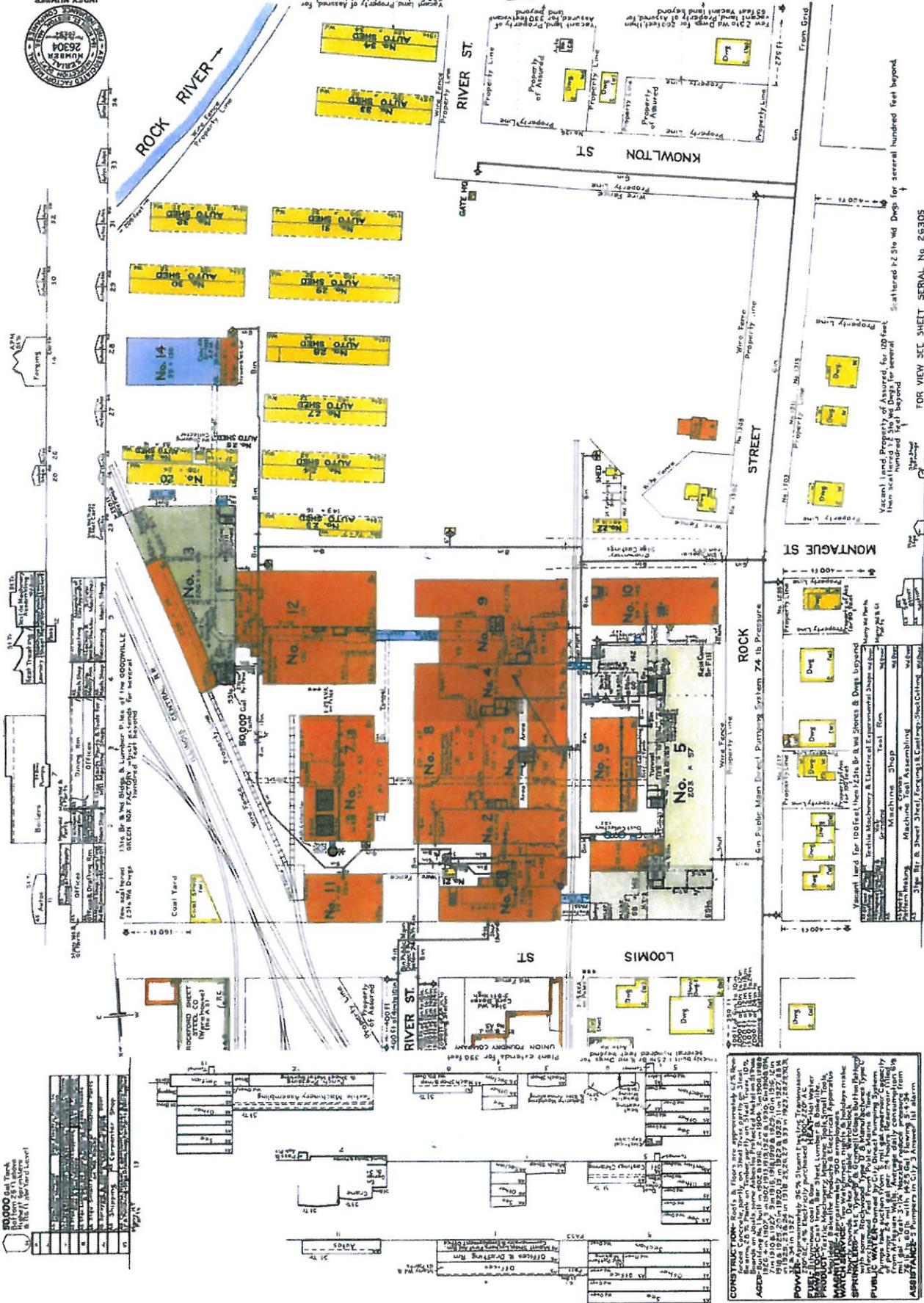
SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

1934 building elevations and site plan

INDEX NUMBER
66276



BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
Rockford, Ill.



INDEX NUMBER
66276

FOR VIEW SET SHEET SERIAL No 26305

Scale 1/4" = 100'

Surveyed Nov. 12, 1934

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
(MACHINE SHOP, HEAVY)
Rockford, Ill.

CONSTRUCTION: First floor built approximately 1915; second floor built approximately 1925. Building is a brick structure with a flat roof. The building is situated on a corner lot bounded by River St. to the west, Knowlton St. to the east, and Loomis St. to the south. The building is divided into several sections, each with its own entrance and set of stairs. The building is well-maintained and appears to be in good condition. The drawing shows the layout of the building, including the location of the main entrance, the stairs, and the various rooms. The drawing is a detailed architectural plan, showing the walls, doors, windows, and structural details of the building. The drawing is oriented with River St. to the left and Knowlton St. to the right. The drawing includes a north arrow and a scale of 1/4" = 100'. The drawing is a technical drawing, showing the building's layout and structure in a precise and detailed manner. The drawing is a valuable tool for understanding the building's layout and structure, and for planning future construction or renovation projects. The drawing is a clear and concise representation of the building's layout and structure, and is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the building's history or architecture.

C-000

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY
BARBER COLMAN BUILDINGS 10, 17 & 19**

IL HABS No. WO-2004-01C
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01D
IL HABS No. WO-2004-01E

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

Summary of interview with Jack Crandall

Interview with Jack Crandall

March 31, 2010

Mr. Crandall was Corporate Planning Administrator for Barber-Colman when he retired from the company in the mid-1980s and worked in the facility on Rock Street for many years. The descriptions below are based on his recollections of how things were when he worked there.

The interview was conducted by Wayne Dust, Planning Coordinator for the City of Rockford, and Ginny Gregory, Secretary of the Rockford Historic Preservation Commission, in Rockford City Hall.

Section 10

The entire building was used for offices except parts of the first floor which were used for supportive services. Floor-by-floor descriptions:

1. The first floor included the main reception area inside the south doors on Rock Street; offices for personnel, purchasing, plant engineering, and security; the phone switchboard; a copying and reproduction area; and an area for cleaning staff that included some office space as well as room to store cleaning supplies. The plant engineer and reproduction area were at the back (east side) of the building. With the exception of the reception area, the entire floor was blocked off for offices and cubicles.
2. The second floor included engineering offices and a large computer room and area for computer programmers. The computer room was located on the east wall and took up a fairly large percentage of the area. It was walled off separately from the rest of the floor and separately air conditioned as was the practice at the time.
3. The third floor housed executive offices at the center on the Rock Street side. It also included the board room, planning office and accounting. Executive offices were true separate offices; most of the other office space was delineated with wallboard cubicles with some being left open. Executive offices and the board room may have had carpeting; the rest of the floor was probably tile.

All of Section 10 had central air conditioning; it was probably the only building in the complex that did.

Section 17

Mr. Crandall did not know precisely what was manufactured here from Bakelite, only that a variety of products were. These may have included everything from the housing for electric erasers to parts for textile machinery.

Section 19

The cafeteria housed in the small second floor level at the north end of this building included a private dining room for executives and their guests.

The main floor of the building was used to store materials prior to their use in Barber-Colman's manufacturing operations, materials such as rolled steel.