

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Scott Field Historic District

other names/site number Scott Air Force Base Historic District

2. Location

street & number See Accompanying Base Map not for publication _____

city or town O'Fallon vicinity X

state Illinois code IL county St. Clair code 163 zip code 62225

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide _____ locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William C. Wheeler _____ 9-13-93
Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

SHPO, Illinois Historic Preservation Agency
State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

_____ entered in the National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined eligible for the _____
National Register _____
_____ See continuation sheet.

_____ determined not eligible for the _____
National Register _____

_____ removed from the National Register _____

_____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Scott Field Historic District
Name of Property

St. Clair County, Illinois
County and State

B. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply) Category of Property (Check only one box)

private
 public-local
 public-State
 public-Federal

building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count).

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 100 </u>	<u> 10 </u> buildings
	<u> </u> sites
<u> 7 </u>	<u> 2 </u> structures
	<u> </u> objects
<u> 107 </u>	<u> 12 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

 N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

<u> DEFENSE </u>	<u> Air Facility </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

<u> DEFENSE </u>	<u> Air Facility </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS
 Colonial Revival/Classical Revival
 MODERN MOVEMENT/Art Deco

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u> Concrete </u>
roof	<u> Slate </u>
walls	<u> Brick </u>
	<u> Wood </u>
other	<u> Wood </u>
	<u> Metal </u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Scott Field Historic District
Name of Property

St. Clair County, Illinois
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark 'x' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions).

- Military
- Architecture
- _____
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

1917 - 1945

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Criteria Considerations

(Mark 'X' in all the boxes that apply.)

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: National Park Service

Scott Field Historic District
Name of Property _____

St. Clair County, Illinois
County and State _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of Property 84.7 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	16	250265	4269845	3	16	250905	4269285
2	16	250463	4269835	4	16	250265	4268825

Lebanon, Ill. Quad.

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Philip Thomason/Principal

organization Thomason and Associates date 7/8/92

street & number P.O. Box 121225 telephone (615) 383-0227

city or town Nashville state TN zip code 37212

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 4 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

The earliest multi-family dwellings which remain at Scott AFB are the nine two-story, brick duplexes built in 1931. These dwellings were built in accordance with Plan No. NCO-9 and retain much of their original character. This standardized plan allowed for some variations in the roofline and door treatments. Four of the dwellings have extended vestibules containing rectangular transoms over the doors and hipped roofs. Another four have gable roofs and extended vestibules containing entrances with fanlight transoms over the doors (Photos 5 and 15). The other dwelling has a hipped roof and lacks an extended vestibule on the main facade.

In 1939, an additional sixteen NCO-9 duplexes were built in the Georgian Housing area. Again, the variations in the basic floor plans consisted of differing roof forms and entrance detailing. Twelve of these dwellings were built with gable roofs and triangular pediments over the doors (Photos 4 and 18). The other four dwellings were built with hipped roofs and have full entablatures over the entrances (Photo 16).

The Colonial Housing area was a center of multi-family dwelling construction in 1939 and 1940. Sixteen identical plan two-story, brick duplexes were built in these two years (Photos 3 and 19). These dwellings all display first stories of brick and second stories of frame construction. Roofs are hipped with slate shingle surfaces and at the roofline are hipped dormer windows. Entrances have paneled wood doors with triangular pediments and fanlight transoms.

In addition to the duplexes, seven triplexes were also built in the Colonial Housing area in 1940. These dwellings are two-stories and of brick construction. The triplexes were built with hipped roofs of slate shingles and have hipped dormers at the roofline. On the main facade are three entrances with paneled doors over which are entablatures. These dwellings have not been extensively altered and retain their original design.

2. Single-Family Dwellings

Five single-family dwellings constructed between 1939 and 1940 were inventoried, all of which were built in the Colonial Housing area. Identical plan Facilities 200 and 201 were built as officers' housing and follow the same architectural design as the adjacent duplexes. Both dwellings have first stories of brick and second stories of frame construction. Roofs are hipped with slate shingles and at the roofline are hipped dormer windows. Entrances have pedimented surrounds and fanlight transoms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 6 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

These utilitarian buildings were generally constructed with minimal architectural detailing. Some of the larger buildings were constructed with Colonial Revival detailing such as Facility 43 with its segmental arch openings and brick quoins. Warehouse buildings 54, 56, 57, 60, and 61 were built with Flemish influenced stepped gables (Photo 13). For the most part, however, these buildings were constructed with little or no decorative detailing and are generally rectangular in plan with gable or hipped roofs.

Typical buildings in this category include buildings which house mechanical units such as Facility 434 and Facility 461. Other buildings were built to house hazardous materials and explosives such as Facilities 442 and 539. Structures include water tanks and towers (Facilities 8010, 8020, and 8030) and concrete wash racks (Facilities 6200 and 6250). These buildings and structures can be found throughout the Main Base area.

5. Administrative/Operation Buildings

Administrative/Operation buildings are those which were originally built or are presently used for administrative offices and for the operation of the base. Inventoried buildings in the district were built between 1923 and 1944. These buildings include: the Main Gate (Facility 2 - Photo 7); Post Headquarters Building (Facility 3 - Photo 8); Facility 4; Facility 5; Facility 7 (Photo 10); Facility 8; Facility 40 (Photo 11); Facility 52; and Facility 150 (Photo 12). These buildings are of brick construction and some of the largest built in the Main Base area.

The dominant styles of these buildings is the Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival styles. Several buildings were constructed with extended two-story porticos such as Facility 3 and Facility 150. These buildings have full height two-story Doric columns and detailing such as brick quoining, fanlight door transoms, and jack arching over the windows. Other buildings such as Facility 40N lack the extended portico arrangement but have the entrance bay defined by a triangular pediment at the roof and wall pilasters of concrete and brick. The majority of the buildings have not been extensively altered on their primary facades and retain their original character.

6. Recreational Buildings and Structures

The base was designed to include recreational buildings and structures for officers and enlisted men. Several of these buildings and structures constructed between 1939 and 1944 remain such as the Gymnasium (Facility 6 - Photo 9), and the swimming pool (Facility 6325). The Gymnasium displays the

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 7 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

Neo-Classical style in its full height portico on the main facade. Other recreational buildings and structures include the bathhouse and swimming pool located adjacent to the Gymnasium (Facilities 42 and 6300). These buildings and structures continue to be used for recreational purposes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 8 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

Individual Property Descriptions

Buildings and structures located at Scott Air Force Base are designated by facility number rather than by street address. Individual properties are listed in numerical order and are listed as contributing (C) or non-contributing (NC) to the character of the district.

FACILITY 2

Facility 2 was constructed in 1940 on Scott Drive at the main entrance of the base to serve as a guard post and checking station. As the base grew in recent decades a new guard post and checking station was built to the northeast of Scott Drive and Building 2 was closed. It presently serves as a display area with exhibits on the history of the base. Facility 2 is a one-story brick and concrete building constructed in an elliptical plan. The building has a flat roof of rolled roofing material, a concrete foundation, and an exterior of four-course common bond brick. On the north and south facades are original steel and glass nine-light doors.

Windows are single-light casement design of steel and glass and are set in elliptical bays. Below the windows is a concrete belt course. The brick beneath this belt course has a recessed band with a slight water table at the base. At the roofline are wide concrete bands which are stepped to the roofline. (C)

FACILITY 3

Facility 3 was completed in 1940 and is a two-story brick administration building constructed in the Neo-Classical style. The building has a gable roof of slate shingles, a concrete foundation, and exterior of four-course common bond brick. The building rests on a full basement.

The main (S) facade has a full-height portico with five concrete Doric columns. The portico rests on a raised platform with concrete steps. The portico has a full entablature and in the gable field is an oculus window. Within this window is a wood panel with an inset star representative of the building's function. The main entrance on the south facade consists of original double two-panel wood doors with a two-light transom. The door has a concrete surround and entablature.

Dividing the basement level and first floor is a concrete belt course. The basement level displays two recessed bands of brick resulting in a quoining effect. Windows in the basement are original six-over-six wood sash. On the first floor, windows are original nine-over-nine wood sash and the second floor are six-over-six wood sash windows. All windows have concrete sills.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 9

Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

The east and west facades have five bays. Each facade's central first floor central bay has a rectangular nine-over-nine sash window set within an elliptical brick arch with a concrete keystone. Basement entrances have sunken concrete staircases and original nine-light and two panel wood and glass doors. In the gable field of these facades is an elliptical vent window with a concrete sill.

The projecting wings on the rear (N) facade have hipped roofs and similar windows on the nineteen bays. The basement has two entrances with nine-light and two panel glass and wood doors. The central five bays project slightly from the main body of the building and have a gable roof with an oculus window. The window has nine lights with a surround of stretcher bond brick and concrete keystones and shoulders. At the roofline of the rear facade are four circular metal vents and a brick chimney.

The interior of the building is divided into office space on all floors with central connecting hallways. The building retains original doors, concrete floors, and plaster walls. Most spaces have been remodeled with added ceilings and fixtures. (C)

FACILITY 4

Facility 4 was built in 1940 to serve as the base's first permanent hospital. Facility 4 is composed of two buildings which were originally separate but were joined together in 1966. The original section of Facility 4 is a two-story brick, thirteen-bay rectangular plan building with a two-story brick ell. It has a hipped roof of slate shingles, a poured concrete foundation and an exterior of four-course common bond brick. The building rests on a raised basement. Three central bays project slightly from main body of the building and have a gable roof. A concrete staircase with a wrought iron railing leads to the entrance on the main facade. The main entrance has ca. 1980 single light double doors of aluminum and glass, and a single light transom. The entrance has a concrete surround with Doric pilasters and a segmental pediment. Dividing the three central bays on the main (N) facade are brick pilasters with concrete Doric capitals. In the second story bay above the main entrance is an eight-over-eight wood sash window with a concrete sill. All other windows are six-over-six wood sash with concrete sills and brick jack arches. In the gable field is an elliptical vent window. Dividing the basement and first story is a concrete belt course.

On the main facade is a secondary entrance leading to the basement level. This entrance is reached by concrete stairs and has a ca. 1970 steel and glass door. A small one-story entry porch with a flat roof and original Tuscan columns is at this entrance.

The east wing was originally a separate building (Building 117). It has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, a poured concrete foundation, an exterior of five-course common bond brick, and brick quoining. The north facade has a one-story shed roof wing, a brick chimney and a louvered vent window in the gable field. The east facade has a ca. 1980 solid steel door and a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 10 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

rectangular window opening with a concrete sill. The window has been altered and is enclosed with a metal panel.

The rear (S) facade of the building has original windows and a concrete belt course above the basement level. A secondary entrance on this facade leads to the basement level and has a ca. 1980 steel and glass door. This facade has two one-story additions of brick added in 1965. These additions have flat roofs, six-over-six sash windows, and metal and glass doors. (C)

FACILITY 5

Facility 5 was completed in 1939 and was intended to be used as an enlisted men's lounge. After World War II, the building became the Non-Commissioned Officers Club. Designed in the Colonial Revival style, it is a rectangular plan building with attached wings. The original porch on the main (east) facade originally had glass panels but these were later replaced with brick. A historic photograph taken in 1939 shows the porch enclosed with glass.

Facility 5 has eleven bays, a gable roof of slate shingles and exterior brick chimneys in the main section. There are recessed one-story brick wings on both the north and south facades. The main (W) facade has a one-story porch with paired wood Doric motif square columns. Sections between the columns were enclosed with brick and tri-part single light windows ca. 1960. The porch cornice has modillion blocks. A ca. 1960 steel and glass door serves as the primary entrance. Windows on the wings are the original eight-over-eight wood sash with concrete sills and jack arches.

The north and south facades of the wings have Palladian windows with central twelve-over-eight sash window flanked by two-over-two sash windows. The tri-part window is set within a two-course header brick arch and has a concrete sill. The Palladian window is flanked by four-over-four sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills. Windows on the rear facade are six-over-six with concrete sills. The secondary entrance on the east facade of the rear wing has a ca. 1980 glass door. Windows on west wing have been filled with brick on the west facade. On the rear facade is a large one-story brick addition completed in 1960. (C)

FACILITY 6

Facility 6 was constructed as a gymnasium in 1939. The building was constructed in a rectangular plan with a large rear wing. It is a one-story building with a concrete foundation, exterior of five-course common bond brick, and a gable roof of slate shingles. The building has ten bays on the primary (north) facade with two separate doors serving as main entrances. The main facade has a full height portico which extends the width of the entrance bays. This portico has a gable roof, entablature and four wood Doric columns. Flanking the entrances are engaged Doric pilasters.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 11 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

The two primary entrances have original concrete door surrounds, however, the doors are ca. 1970 wood panel design with transoms. The transoms have been covered with wood panels. The windows are original twenty-five light casement steel and wire glass windows with concrete sills. Fifteen-light windows of steel and wire glass flank the portico on the main facade.

A concrete belt course is located below the roofline. The gable ends on the east and west facades have stepped parapets with concrete coping. Windows on the gable ends have been enclosed with brick.

In the southwest ell of the building is a one-story brick addition completed in 1965 that lacks fenestration. The rear wing has an entrance with ca. 1980 aluminum and glass door and no other fenestration. (C)

FACILITY 7

Facility 7 was completed in 1923 to serve as an electric sub-station. It has three bays on the east and west facades. It has a poured concrete foundation, a gable roof of asphalt shingles, and an exterior of five-course common bond brick. On the main (N) facade is a one-story porch with a shed roof and square columns in a Doric motif. The door is a ca. 1960 three-light glass and panel wood door flanked by five-light sidelights. Windows are original with concrete lintels and steel and glass lights arranged in a twenty-light casement design. A corbelled brick cornice is at the roofline and the gable ends have a stepped parapet with concrete coping. The gable fields have narrow rectangular vent windows with concrete lintels and sills. The rear facade has four bays. The easternmost bay on this facade was originally an entrance bay and retains its rectangular steel and glass transom, while the opening itself has been enclosed with concrete blocks. (C)

FACILITY 8

Facility 8 is a one-story brick building constructed in 1939 to serve as the Post Exchange. The building has a concrete foundation and gable roof of asphalt shingles. The building was constructed in a rectangular plan with the east and west bays projecting from the main body of the building on the primary facade. In the projecting wings on the main facade are elliptical windows with brick relief arching and concrete shoulders which have been enclosed with wood panels. Brick quoins are at the corners of the building. The central section of the main facade has a one-story porch with brick square columns and Doric concrete capitals. There are three entrances on this facade with ca. 1970 glass and aluminum doors and transoms. Single-light display windows flank the entrances on this facade are original. Window openings have been enclosed on the north and south facades of the projecting wings. A brick water table extends on all facades of the building.

The east facade has altered door and window openings, some of which have been enclosed with stucco, some with brick. Two have one-over-one fixed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 12

Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

metal windows. The entrance has a ca. 1980 aluminum and glass door. The door and two of the window openings are set within segmental arches with concrete shoulders and keystones and transom areas have been enclosed with stucco and wood panels. Brick quoins are found at the corners of this facade. In the gable field is an oculus with stone keystones and shoulders, enclosed with a wood and stucco panel. A metal garage door added ca. 1980 is present on this facade.

On the rear or south facade is a one-story frame shed roof addition added in 1953 which extends the width of the building. The addition has wood doors and six-over-six sash wood windows.

The west facade has windows which have been altered with aluminum and glass tri-part designs in two openings and wood and concrete panels in the other. The original segmental arched openings remain on this facade. (C)

FACILITY 9

Facility 9 is a one-story frame building constructed in 1984. (NC)

FACILITY 12

Facility 12 is a one-story metal bus shelter erected in 1959. (NC)

FACILITY 21

Facility 21 was constructed in 1942 to serve as the center for base Red Cross operations. The Red Cross moved staff to Scott in 1940 and late in 1941 the Red Cross Camp and Hospital Service was organized. Following construction of the building, the Red Cross provided medical and support services to base airmen during World War II. The building continues to be owned and operated by the Red Cross.

Facility 21 is a 1 1/2 story brick, nine-bay, rectangular plan building constructed in 1942. On the main (W) facade is a full height two-story portico with four square Doric columns. In the gable field of the portico is added vinyl siding and an oculus window with louvered vents. The main entrance has double doors of single light glass and wood design added ca. 1985. The door surround has an entablature and transom which has been enclosed with a wood panel. Windows are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash with brick sills. In the half story of the main facade are six light wood casement windows. The building has a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles and exterior of stretcher bond brick. Connecting the portico with the face of the building are wood Doric pilasters. The rear facade has an entrance with a ca. 1985 door. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 13 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 22

This building was constructed in 1942 to serve as a garage behind the Red Cross Building (Facility No. 21). No information concerning its cost or exact date of construction is located in Real Estate records. The building continues to be utilized as a garage. Facility 22 is a one-story brick, three-bay rectangular plan building constructed in 1942. The building has a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The garage bays have overhead two original twenty-four panel wood track doors. The north bay has a ca. 1960 sixteen-panel track overhead wood door. A secondary entrance on the north facade has an original five-panel wood door. Windows are original nine-light wood casement design. (C)

FACILITY 31

Facility 31 is a one-story concrete building constructed in 1978 as a snack bar adjacent to the enlisted men's swimming pool (Facility 6300). (NC)

FACILITY 33

Facility 33 was constructed to serve as a water pump station in 1942, at a cost of \$24,000. Facility 33 is a one-story, rectangular plan building of corrugated steel construction built as a water pump station. The building has a concrete foundation, gable roof of corrugated steel, and an exterior of corrugated steel panels. On the main (E) facade is a ca. 1980 metal door with a wire glass window. Windows are two-over-one metal hopper design added ca. 1980. (C)

FACILITY 36

Facility 36 is a one-story metal and frame water supply building constructed in 1960. (NC)

FACILITY 39

Facility 39 is a one-story metal and frame pumping station built in 1981. (NC)

FACILITY 40

Facility 40 was originally composed of three separate buildings. They were constructed as barracks and were connected through additions. The original buildings were numbered 40N, 40E, and 40W.

Facility 40N is a 2 story building, originally constructed in an H-plan in 1940, with 28 bays on the primary facade. The construction material is brick and the building has a hipped roof of slate shingles, and a raised

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 14 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

poured concrete foundation. Windows are six-over-six wood sash with concrete sills and jack arches. The slightly projecting central section has a gable roof and contains three bays and the primary entrance. Bays in this section are separated by concrete pilasters. The main entrance has single light glass and wood panel doors with a single light rectangular transom above. There is a concrete door surround with Doric pilasters and a segmental pediment. Above the entrance is a tri-part design window - six-over-six wood sash windows flanking a two-over-two wood sash window. In the gable field is a blind oculus.

There are six hipped dormers at the roofline with louvered vents and single light windows which have been altered in order to accommodate the vents. The basement has ca. 1990 single light fixed aluminum and glass windows.

The west facade has ten bays and three hipped dormers at the roofline. The rear (S) facade has a one-story wing which was added in 1968. The original porch areas have been enclosed. Originally, the two-story porches were divided by brick piers. These areas were enclosed with brick in 1968 and the bays now have one-over-one aluminum sash windows. Six dormer windows are at the roof line. Windows in the raised basement are multi-light steel and glass design. The entrance has a steel and single light glass door added in 1968 with a single light transom above it.

The west wing of 40N is connected to the north wing of 40W by a 2 story wing constructed in 1968.

Facility 40W is a two-story brick building with twenty-one bays constructed in 1939 and was built according to the same design as Facility 40E. It has six-over-six wood sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills. A three-light transom is above each window. The main facade has a one-story entry portico of concrete with paired Doric columns and is connected with the face of building through Doric pilasters. A concrete balustrade is above the cornice. The main entrance is set within an elliptical arched opening with two courses of stretcher bond brick defining the arch. The entrance is original and is composed of two nine-light and three-panel wood doors. The recessed door surround has inset rectangular wood panels. Above the doors is an elliptical single light transom. Tri-part windows are found at the second floor above the entrance and have a concrete jack arch and keystone. This window is composed of a six-over-six sash window flanked by two-over-two sash windows. In the gable field is an oculus window. There are four hipped dormers on the main facade which have six-light wood casement windows and a single-light rectangular transom which have been enclosed with plywood.

The north and south facades have nine bays. A wood cornice surrounds the building and has a plain fascia board. There are three hipped dormers on each wing with wood louvered vents. A two-story addition built in 1968 connects the south wing of 40W and the south wing of 40E.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 15 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

Facility 40E was completed in 1931 is similar in design to Facility 40W. It has six-over-six wood sash windows with jack arches and concrete sills. A three-light transom is above each window. The main facade has an entrance with a concrete entablature and Doric pilasters. The entrance has ca. 1968 aluminum and glass doors. Above the doors is a rectangular single light transom. Tri-part windows are found at the second floor above the entrance and have a concrete jack arch and keystone. This window is composed of a six-over-six sash window flanked by two-over-two sash windows with transoms above. In the gable field is an oculus window. There are four hipped dormers on the main facade which have six-over-six sash windows.

The north and south facades have nine bays. A wood cornice surrounds the building and has a plain fascia board. There are three hipped dormers on each wing with wood louvered vents. A two-story addition built in 1968 connects the south wing of 40W and the south wing of 40E. (C)

FACILITY 41

This building was completed on October 13, 1942 as the base post office at a cost of \$18,196. The building was altered in 1959 into an office building and it continues to serve this function. Facility 41 is a one-story frame gable roof building. The building has a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles and asbestos siding. The main entrance has a three-light and single panel glass and wood door. The windows are 2/2 horizontal wood sash. There are three bays on the main facade, and a shed porch on the east facade with square posts. (C)

FACILITY 42

Facility 42 was constructed during the base expansion program to serve as a bath house for the adjacent swimming pools (Facility No. 6300 and 6301). The building was completed in 1944 along with the adjacent swimming and wading pool at a cost of \$34,853.54. The building continues to be used as a bath house. Facility 42 is a one-story, rectangular plan frame building built as a bath house for the adjacent swimming pools. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete foundation, and weatherboard siding. Entrances are located on the north and south facades and have four doors of three light and three panel glass and wood design. Over the doors are two light transoms. The building lacks windows but below the roofline are louvered vents. (C)

FACILITY 43

Facility 43 is a two-story brick building with one-story wings completed in 1939. Constructed as the base fire station, the building has a concrete foundation and hipped roof of slate shingles. The two-story central section has two bays. Each bay has an arched opening with concrete shoulders, keystone, and a single course of stretcher bond brick. The original garage

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 16 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

doors have been replaced with ca. 1969 metal panels. The east bay entrance has metal double doors and metal vents. Windows on the second floor have jack arches, concrete sills, and ca. 1980 metal and glass nine-over-nine lights. The gable field has an oculus window with a surround of header bricks and concrete shoulders and keystones. This opening has been enclosed with a metal fan. At the corners of the building are brick quoins. The one-story west wing has an arched garage door opening which has been enclosed with wood and metal panels. The east wing has a similar garage door opening which has also been enclosed with metal panels and a wood door. The wings have flat roofs with concrete coping. A one story rear wing has a hipped roof, nine-over-nine sash windows with concrete sills and jack arches. The door surround has Doric wood pilasters, a rectangular wood six-panel door, ca. 1980. (C)

FACILITY 44

One-story brick building constructed in 1985 as a service building. (NC)

FACILITY 45

Facility 45 was constructed in 1940 as the main power station and is a three-story brick, rectangular plan industrial building. The building has a concrete foundation, flat roof of rolled roofing material, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. The first story has horizontal brick bands and a concrete belt course which divides the first and second floors. On the upper facade are brick piers capped with concrete which separates each bay.

The windows on the building are fixed steel and glass with a central hopper window. The main facade (NW) has windows of varying sizes. The first story has one ten-light window, one twenty-light window, and three tripartite windows, each section having twenty-five lights. The second story has one sixteen-light window, one fifty-four-light window, and three tripartite sixty-seven-light windows. The third floor has seven twenty-light windows. At the roofline is a third story section with a flat roof and twenty-light steel and glass windows.

The northeast facade has a concrete block one-story gable roof wing added in 1959 with a solid metal door. The second story has multi-light industrial steel and wire glass windows. The southeast facade has an original double steel and glass twelve-light door surrounded by multi-light sidelights and an eight-light steel and glass transom. The second story has industrial windows of steel and wire glass. A one-story wing with a shed roof has metal louvered vents and a double set of metal doors and was added ca. 1970. A secondary entrance on this facade has a metal and glass door and eight-light rectangular transom. At the roofline are four large vents or cooling towers, of metal.

The southwest facade has a number of large holding tanks and ducts entering the building. An altered window opening is filled with wood panels and a door is metal and glass. A window on second floor has been altered with wood panels and tri-partite metal and glass casement windows. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 17

Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 46

Facility 46 was constructed during the base expansion program to serve as a hazardous storage facility. The building was completed 23 July 1943 at a cost of \$179.02. The building continues to be used as a storage facility. Facility 46 is a one-story, rectangular plan metal building constructed as a hazardous storage facility. The building has a gable roof of corrugated metal, corrugated metal siding, and a concrete foundation. The entrance has ca. 1980 double steel doors. Windows are two-over-two rectangular wood sash with added metal shutters. (C)

FACILITY 47

Facility 47 is a one-story frame and metal building constructed in 1943 to house machinery for the adjacent steam plant. The building has a gable roof and no fenestration. (C)

FACILITY 48

Facility 48 is a one-story brick ell-plan building constructed in 1940 as an vehicle service facility. The building has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, concrete foundation, and exterior of common bond brick. On the main (SE) facade is a one-story gable roof open drive-thru supported by square brick columns. In the gable fields is weatherboard siding and louvered rectangular vents. The main entrance has an original steel six-light door with a multi-light rectangular transom. Multi-light steel and glass windows flank the entrance and have concrete sills. Windows are casement in design with six-light transoms. In the NE wing is a secondary entrance with an original metal and two-light door with a two-light transom. A two-light window is also located in this wing. At the NE facade of this wing is a garage door opening with a ca. 1980 aluminum overhead track door. Windows on the NW and SW are three light steel and glass casement design. In the ceiling of the drive-thru are original light fixtures and tongue and groove framing. (C)

FACILITY 49

Facility 49 is a one-story frame and concrete fuel pumping station built in 1975. (NC)

FACILITY 50

One-story brick building constructed as the base bowling alley in 1943. The building was substantially remodeled into a service facility in 1961 and no longer retains integrity. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 18 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 51

Facility 51 is a one-story brick power station built in 1975 adjacent to Facility 40. (NC)

FACILITY 52

Facility 52 was completed in 1939 to serve as a Wing Headquarters command post, and contains a series of offices on both floors. Building 52 is a two-story rectangular plan building with a raised poured concrete foundation, an asphalt shingle gable roof, and copper ridgeline, gutters, and downspouts. The exterior is five-course common bond brick. A simple wood cornice is at the roofline. The northwest facade has ten bays. Windows are six-over-six wood sash with concrete sills and jack arches. The main entrance has a ca. 1970 nine-light steel and glass door, and has an original three-light transom. A metal awning is over the door and was added ca. 1970. A one-story addition with a gable roof added in 1968 is located at the northeast facade.

The southwest facade has original six-panel wood double doors with a five-light transom. No access stairs to this door remain. The other entrance on this facade has ca. 1960 wood double doors and the transom has been covered. Both entrances have jack arches. The gable field of this facade has a louvered wood vent with a brick sill and a jack arch above. The southeast facade has an entrance with original double wood and nine-light doors, a single-light rectangular transom, and jack arching. A concrete handicapped ramp has been added to this facade. (C)

FACILITY 53

Facility 53 was completed on April 20, 1942 to serve as a vehicle maintenance shop. The cost of the building was \$38,161. The building continues to be used for vehicle storage and shop. Facility 53 is a one-story frame, three-bay, rectangular plan building constructed in 1942. The building has a concrete foundation, gable roof of asphalt shingles, and exterior of asbestos shingles. The SW facade has two entrance bays with double track solid wood doors. In the gable field are three sets of connecting six-light steel windows. Windows on the first floor are fifteen-light steel casement design grouped in sets of three. On the SE and NW facades there are six-light steel and glass transoms above each window. There are two entrances on the SE facade - one entrance has a ca. 1970 steel door while the other has an original four-light and three-panel glass and wood door. The NE facade has ca. 1970 sliding track doors. The NW facade has original sliding track doors of wood and steel design. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 19 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 54

Facility 54 was completed in 1939, was constructed to serve as an auto maintenance shop, and is presently used as a base storage facility. Facility 54 is a one-story rectangular plan brick building with a gable roof of asphalt shingles and a raised poured concrete foundation. The main (SW) facade has three openings which have been filled in with wood panels. Two have ca. 1980 two-light metal and glass one-over-one sash windows. The central bay has a ca. 1980 metal and glass door and single light sidelights. All three openings have original concrete lintels. The gable field has a metal louvered vent. At the corners are brick quoining with concrete capitals. A gabled parapet wall is at the gable ends.

The southeast facade has thirteen bays. Five of the bays have original tri-partite steel and glass casement and hopper windows with thirty lights in each. Others openings have been filled in with wood panels with ca. 1980 metal one-over-one sash windows. Three openings have metal and glass sliding overhead track doors added in 1968. The entrance on this facade is ca. 1980 solid metal door with a small wire glass window.

The northeast facade has three bays, two with original tri-partite steel and glass windows like those on the southeast facade. The other bay has a metal and eighteen-light door, flanked on one side by a multi-light sidelight and the other side by a filled in window. This opening appears to have been added in recent years. All openings have concrete lintels.

The northwest facade has original tri-partite windows. The loading bay has been filled in with wood panels and a ca. 1980 metal and glass door. Another door has been cut in and is solid metal design. (C)

FACILITY 56

Facility 56 was completed in 1939 to serve as the original base commissary and store. Facility 56 is a one-story rectangular building of brick construction with a raised poured concrete foundation and a gable roof. The gable ends have stepped parapet walls and have four bays. The southwest facade has a ca. 1980 metal garage door. Windows are 45-light steel and glass hopper and/or casement design. In the gable field is a metal louvered vent with a concrete sill.

A one-story shed roof addition was added in 1957 to the southeast facade. One section is of concrete construction while another section is of frame construction with horizontal siding and a wood and glass door. The northeast facade has an enclosed loading bay with double steel and wire glass doors. A one-story addition is located on this facade and was added in the 1960s. On the southwest facade are frame and brick additions added in the late 1950s. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 20 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 57

Facility 57 was completed in 1939 for use as a warehouse and storage facility. Facility 57 is a one-story brick building, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation. It has copper gutters and downspouts and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. The northwest and southeast facades have twenty bays. There are two sliding overhead track metal doors on the northwest facade added ca. 1980. Three metal and glass doors and one original wood and glass door are on the southeast facade. Running the length of the southeast facade is a raised concrete platform with stairs at each end and in the center of the loading platform. These facade's have twelve-light hopper style windows with concrete sills.

The southwest facade has a central entrance consisting of a slightly recessed wood panel with a wood and glass door and a six-over-six sash window. Two twelve-light hopper windows flank the entrance. A round vent is located in the gable field and this facade has a stepped parapet. The northeast facade has a concrete platform leading to an altered entrance. The entrance has a ca. 1980 metal sliding overhead track door with a jack arch. A round louvered vent is in gable field and this facade has a stepped parapet. (C)

FACILITY 59

Facility 59 was completed in 1938 to serve as a storage facility for flammable materials. Facility 59 is a one-story brick three bay building, rectangular in plan with a concrete foundation constructed in 1938. It has original steel and wire glass windows and ca. 1970 metal doors. The building has copper gutters, downspouts, and ridgeline, and asbestos shingles at the roof. At the roofline are two metal vents. (C)

FACILITY 60

Facility 60 was completed in 1940 to serve as a base warehouse. The building has a low-pitched gambrel roof of asphalt shingles, a concrete foundation, and exterior of common bond brick. At the NE and SW facades are gable parapet walls. Windows are paired original fifteen-light steel and glass casement design. The SW facade has three bays with the central bay containing a garage door opening and a ca. 1970 aluminum overhead track door. Over this entrance and the windows are concrete lintels. The gable field has a vent with concrete sill.

An original loading platform of concrete is located on the NW facade. This facade has five bays with one bay utilized as a loading bay with a ca. 1970 metal sliding overhead track door. Windows are fixed multi-light steel and glass design with central casement panels. The loading bay is covered by a shed roof of ca. 1970 corrugated plastic supported by square wood posts. At the NE facade is a ca. 1970 steel and glass door with a surround of multi-light windows. The central bay contains a garage entrance with a ca. 1970 aluminum and glass overhead track door. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 21 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 61

Facility 61 was completed in 1939 and was built as a supply depot. The building is presently used as a supply operations facility. Facility 61 is a one-story brick building, rectangular in plan, with a concrete foundation. It has copper gutters and downspouts and a gable roof. The northwest and southeast facades have twenty bays with shed roof brick wings added in the 1960s on each facade. The northeast and southwest facades are of five bays with central entrances and flanking window openings. These facades have prominent gables with stepped parapets. All door and window openings on the building have been altered and have metal windows and doors added during the 1980s. Window and door openings have jack arches and concrete sills. In the gable fields are round louvered vents. (C)

FACILITY 65

Facility 65 was constructed in 1940 and is a one-story, rectangular plan, four bay automobile garages. The building has a gable roof of slate shingles, concrete foundation, and exterior of five-course common bond brick. The original garage bay doors have been removed and replaced with ca. 1985 metal and glass overhead track doors. The garage bays are separated by brick piers. On the rear facades are original six-over-six rectangular wood sash windows. The interior of the buildings have concrete floors, brick walls, and four parking bays. (C)

FACILITY 150

Facility 150 was built as a Bachelor Officers' Quarters and Mess. The construction of this building included a ten-car garage (Facility 135), and swimming pool (Facility 6325). Facility 150 is a two-story brick structure with a concrete foundation, eleven bays, and has a rectangular plan. The hipped roof is of slate shingles and the exterior is five-course common bond brick. The main (N) facade has a full-height gable roof portico with square Doric motif wood columns. The portico connects to face of building with Doric wood pilasters. The gable field has a multi-light oculus window.

The primary entrance has an original wood door: two panels beneath 16-lights. The door is flanked by sidelights of four lights and wood panels. A multi-light fanlight transom is above the door and there is a concrete scroll keystone. The entrance is in a one-story projecting entry bay with a cornice with modillion blocks and dentils, and a wrought iron railing above.

Windows are twelve-over-twelve sash, and appear to be original. They have concrete sills and brick jack arches are above the windows. One first floor window on the west bay has been bricked in; one first floor window on east bay is four-over-four sash. On the second floor, two smaller four-over-four sash windows are found, and one window on the east bay has four-over-four sash.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 22

Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

There are four dormer windows with gable roofs. Two dormers have wood vents, others have six-over-six sash windows with the upper sash arched with tracery. The windows are flanked by Doric pilasters and gable returns. The building has copper gutters and downspouts.

At the poured concrete foundation are four-light fixed windows. The corners of the building have quoins. A wood fascia board and plain cornice are at the roofline. The east and west facades are three bays, with similar windows and quoining as the main facade. The east and west facades have a staircase which leads down to the basement level.

The south facade has eight bays. The central bay has a gable roof with an interior wall brick chimney. Similar windows are found on this facade as on others. An almost full-width one-story frame and stucco wing with seven bays, each divided by a Doric pilaster, is found on this facade. Windows are rectangular and set within arched openings. The entrance is recessed, with ca. 1970 double doors. A wrought iron balustrade tops the wing. Four openings lead out to the roof of the wing with twelve-light doors. There are four dormers, two with louvered vents, others with sash six-over-six.

The interior of the building has not been extensively altered and retains its original form and design. The parlor has wood floors and a fluted mantle at the fireplace. An original wood staircase connects the two floors and the dining room has a coffered ceiling and built-in glass shelves. (C)

FACILITY 155

Facility 155 was built in 1940 to serve as a bathhouse and garage. The facility is a one-story brick, U-shaped building containing changing rooms and garage bays. The building has a gable roof of slate shingles, a concrete foundation, and exterior of common bond brick. The main (E) facade has two projecting corner bays which contain large rectangular windows with structural glass blocks. Two entrances are located on this facade and have six-panel wood doors and surrounds with Doric pilasters. In the central bay is a frame concession booth. This central section is of frame construction with weatherboard exterior.

The south and north facades have seven bays. The south facade has an entrance in the eastern bay with an original six-panel door. The other bays have original six-over-six rectangular wood sash windows with brick sills. The north facade also contains similar window and door arrangements. On this facade is a one-story brick wing containing mechanical equipment.

The west facade is composed of a U-shaped parking area and each wing has five garage bays. These bays have ca. 1985 glass and metal overhead track doors. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 23 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITIES 153, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, and 189.

These sixteen duplexes were completed between September of 1939 and January of 1940. The buildings were constructed in identical plans and each building cost a total of \$28,642.04. These sixteen duplexes were constructed in identical plans in the Colonial Housing area. The buildings are two-story duplexes of brick construction built in rectangular plans. The buildings have concrete foundations, hipped roofs of slate shingles, and interior brick chimneys. The first stories are of brick construction while the upper facades are of frame with added aluminum siding. The end bays are slightly recessed from the main facades. Windows are eight-over-eight rectangular metal sash which were added ca. 1980. The window openings have original concrete sills. In the central bay of the second stories are tri-partite windows with a central single fixed light and flanking eight light windows. Two hipped dormers with six-over-six ca. 1980 metal sash windows are at the rooflines.

The two primary entrances on the main facades have concrete steps leading to a concrete deck which is surrounded by a wrought iron railing. Fluted pilasters with Doric capitals support pedimented door surrounds. An elliptical fanlight with tracery is above each door. The entrances have original six-panel wood doors with added single light glass and aluminum storm doors.

The rear facades have entrances in projecting one-story frame bays. These bays have shed roofs with aluminum siding. Doors are original multi-light glass and wood design. Between these bays is a storage shed of metal with a shed roof. At the rooflines are two hipped dormers. (C)

FACILITY 161

Facility 161 is a one-story brick, rectangular plan building constructed as a parking garage. It was constructed in 1940 and has a gable roof of slate shingles, concrete foundation, and exterior of five-course common bond brick. On the south facade are ten garage bays with each bay containing a ca. 1985 sliding overhead wood and glass track door. Brick piers separate each bay and have Colonial Revival style metal and glass light fixtures. On the north facade are ten bays of original six-over-six rectangular wood sash windows. The west bay lacks fenestration. On the west bay is a one-story brick, gable roof wing added in 1959 to house mechanical equipment. This wing has a ca. 1980 solid metal door. The interior has a concrete floor, exposed brick walls, and open floor arrangement. (C)

FACILITIES 200 and 201.

Facilities 200 and 201 are single-family residences with four bedrooms and were completed in 1939. Facilities 200 and 201 are two-story brick, Colonial Revival rectangular plan residences. Both buildings were constructed in identical plans except that the floor plans have been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 24 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

reversed and Facility 201 lacks a sunroom wing. Both houses have concrete foundations, hipped roofs of slate shingles, and interior brick chimneys. The first story of the buildings is of brick construction while the second story is of frame construction. The upper story sections have been covered with aluminum siding. The main entrances have original six-panel wood doors, pedimented surround with Doric pilasters and elliptical transoms with tracery. Windows are ca. 1980 eight-over-eight metal sash. On the second stories is a tri-partite window with a central single light and flanking eight windows.

On the east facade of Facility 200 is a one-story frame sunroom with paired eight-over-eight sash windows. At the rooflines of both buildings is a hipped dormer with a six-over-six sash window. At the rear facades are projecting one-story bays of frame construction which contain entrances with multi-light doors. At the rooflines of the rear facades are hipped dormers with a six-over-six sash windows. (C)

FACILITY 202

Facility 202 is a one-story brick, rectangular plan automobile garage built in 1942. This garage is located in the Colonial Housing complex and was completed in 1942. The building has a hipped roof of slate shingles, a concrete foundation, and exterior of common bond brick construction. On the main (W) facade are two garage bays and each bay has an original sixteen panel wood and glass overhead track door. These garage bays are separated by a brick pier. On the south facade is an original glass and wood paneled door. Windows are six-over-six rectangular wood sash. (C)

FACILITY 205

Facility 205 is a one-story brick, rectangular plan building constructed as a parking garage. It was constructed in 1940 and has a gable roof of slate shingles, a concrete foundation, and exterior of five-course common bond brick. On the south facade are ten garage bays with each bay containing a ca. 1985 sliding overhead wood and glass track door. Brick piers separate each bay and have Colonial Revival style metal and glass light fixtures. On the north facade are ten bays of original six-over-six rectangular wood sash windows. The west bay lacks fenestration. On the east bay is a one-story brick, gable roof wing added in 1959 to house mechanical equipment. This wing has a ca. 1980 solid metal door. The interior has a concrete floor, exposed brick walls, and open floor arrangement. (C)

FACILITIES 227, 229, and 231.

These three buildings were completed in 1940 and are two-story brick, rectangular plan single-family dwellings built in the Colonial Revival style. The three buildings were constructed in identical plans except for roof configuration and entrance designs. Facilities 227 and 231 have hipped roofs and triangular pedimented entrances while Facility 229 has a gable

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 25 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

roof and a segmental pedimented entrance. All three buildings have roofs of slate shingles, concrete foundations, exterior wall brick chimneys, and exteriors of irregular common bond brick. On the main (S) facades are two entrances of which the east entrance is decorative rather than functional. Entrances have original eight panel wood doors. The frame door surround has a pediment and Doric pilasters. Facilities 227 and 231 have fanlight transoms with tracery above the doors and in the transom arch is a frame keystone. Each door has a ca. 1980 single light aluminum and glass storm door. The west entrances have concrete steps with a wrought iron railing while the east entrances have concrete platforms and a wrought iron railing.

Windows on the first stories are ca. 1980 eight-over-twelve metal sash while those on the upper stories are eight-over-eight sash. Windows have original concrete sills, brick jack arches, and concrete keystones. At the corners of the buildings and dividing the six bays are brick quoins. The buildings have plain cornices and at the rooflines are two hipped dormers with four-light casement windows.

The rear (N) facades has two entrances with original multi-light wood and glass doors. The doors have single light transoms and aluminum and glass storm doors. Window configuration on these facades matches that of the main facades. At the rooflines are four hipped dormers. (C)

FACILITIES 204, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, and 220.

These seven triplex units were completed between March and April of 1940. These seven buildings are two-story brick, rectangular plan, Colonial Revival design triplexes. The buildings have hipped roofs of slate shingles, concrete foundations, interior brick chimneys, and exteriors of irregular common bond brick. On the main facades are three entrances. Each entrance has a six-panel wood door with two glass lights. Each entrance also has a frame surround with Doric pilasters and a dentilled cornice. A concrete staircase with a wrought iron railing leads to each entrance.

The first story windows on the main facade are tri-partite design with a central single-light window flanked by eight light casement windows. Other windows are eight-over-eight rectangular sash of metal construction. These windows were added ca. 1980 to replace the original wood sash. At the roof eaves are brick dentils and dividing the basement levels and the first stories are brick water tables. At the rooflines are three hipped dormers with six-light casement windows.

The rear facades have three entrances with original multi-light glass and wood doors. Above the doors are rectangular three-light transoms. At the rooflines are three hipped dormers with added metal vents. The window configuration on the rear facades is similar to that on the main facades. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 26

Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITIES 302, 308, 312, and 318.

Facilities 302, 308, 312, and 318 are one-story brick, rectangular plan parking garages built in 1940 in identical plans. The buildings have gable roofs of slate shingles, concrete foundations, and exteriors of common bond brick. On the north and south facades are five garage bays with ca. 1985 glass and wood overhead track doors. Dividing each bay are brick piers. The east and west facades lack fenestration. The interiors have concrete floors, exposed brick walls, and open floor plans. The east facades of Facilities 308 and 312 have one-story brick wings added in 1959 to house mechanical equipment. (C)

FACILITY 433

Facility 433, designated Hangar No. 1, was completed in 1939. It was erected to serve as the base's aircraft and maintenance hangar and center for aircraft operations. Building 433 is a one-story, rectangular plan building completed in 1939. The building is composed of three sections: the central hangar section; a one-story brick wing on the west facade; and a two-story brick wing on the east facade. The central hangar section has steel truss framing, a concrete foundation, a barrel vaulted roof of steel panels, and exterior wall surface of corrugated steel panels. On the north and south facades of the hangar are original sliding track multi-light steel and glass doors. Over the doors is a full width steel and wood awning.

The one-story brick wing on the west facade has a flat roof of rolled roofing, a concrete foundation, and exterior of stretcher bond brick. At the corners of the wing are brick quoins. Original windows have been removed and replaced with wood panels and ca. 1980 one-over-one sash windows. Doors are steel and glass design added ca. 1980.

On the east facade is a one- and two-story brick wing with a concrete foundation, flat roof of rolled roofing material, and concrete foundation. This facade has a central entrance with ca. 1980 steel and glass doors and an attached metal and glass canopy. This wing has brick quoins and dividing each bay in the two-story section are brick piers. Window openings have been enclosed with wood panels and ca. 1980 one-over-one sash windows with added muntins. (C)

FACILITY 434

Facility 434 was constructed as a storage facility for hazardous materials and was completed in 1941. Facility 434 is a 132 sq. ft. one-story, square brick building located directly to the northeast of Facility 433. The building has a hipped roof of asphalt shingles, concrete foundation, and exterior of five course common bond brick. A solid metal door is located on the west facade and on the north facade is a steel and glass fixed nine-light window. There is no other fenestration. At the roofline is a small circular metal vent. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 27 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 435

Facility 435 was built in 1941 as a storage facility for hazardous materials adjacent to Facility 433. Facility 435 is a one-story brick, 36 sq. ft. utility building. It has a pyramidal roof of asphalt shingles, poured concrete foundation, and exterior of irregular common bond brick. On the east facade is a solid steel door. There is no other fenestration. (C)

FACILITY 436

Facility 436 was built to the north of Building 433 (Hangar No. 1) as a hazardous storage facility. The building was completed 30 May 1944 at a cost of \$1,183.59. The building is presently used for equipment storage. Facility 436 is a one-story concrete, rectangular plan building constructed in 1944. The building has a concrete foundation, concrete block walls, and a gable roof of asphalt shingles. On the main (E) facade are the entrance with wood double doors. In the gables are wood siding and louvered vent openings. There is no other fenestration. (C)

FACILITY 442

Facility 442 was built to the north of Facility 433 (Hangar No. 1) as an ammunition storage facility. It was completed in 1942 and is a one-story concrete, rectangular plan building constructed in 1942. The building has a concrete foundation, poured concrete walls, and a shed roof of rolled roofing material. On the main (E) facade are two entrances with steel doors. The north bay door appears original while the south bay door appears added ca. 1980. Above the doors are concrete lintels and small rectangular vents with metal grilles. At the west facade are small rectangular vents with metal grilles. There is no other fenestration. (C)

FACILITY 443

Facility 443 was built as a warehouse for hazardous materials in 1942. Facility 443 is a one-story, rectangular plan building and has a gable roof of asphalt shingles, concrete foundation, and walls of hollow core tile. Entrances on the main (N) facade have ca. 1980 solid metal doors. Over the central entrance bay is a ca. 1980 metal awning. Windows are original one-over-one rectangular wood sash with concrete sills. At the roofline are two pyramidal roof frame louvered vents. (C)

FACILITY 612

Facility 612 is a one-story brick, rectangular plan building constructed as a parking garage. This building was constructed in 1940 and has a gable roof of slate shingles, concrete foundation, and exterior of five-course common bond brick. On both the north and south facades are seven garage bays which contain ca. 1985 metal and glass overhead track doors. Dividing

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section number 7 Page 28 **Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois**

each bay are brick piers. Several original Colonial Revival design light fixtures are affixed to the brick piers adjacent to the garage bays. There is no fenestration on the east and west facades. The interiors have concrete floors, exposed brick walls, and open floor arrangements. (C)

FACILITY 633

Facility 633 is a one-story brick, rectangular plan building constructed as a parking garage. This building was constructed in August of 1940 at a cost of \$8,259. The building has a gable roof of slate shingles, concrete foundation, and exterior of five-course common bond brick. On both the north and south facades are seven garage bays which contain ca. 1985 metal and glass overhead track doors. Dividing each bay are brick piers. Several original Colonial Revival design light fixtures are affixed to the brick piers adjacent to the garage bays. There is no fenestration on the east and west facades. The interiors have concrete floors, exposed brick walls, and open floor arrangements. (C)

FACILITY 643

Facility 643 was completed 22 July 1931 at a cost of \$18,022. Facility 643 is one of nine brick duplexes built as part of the Georgian Housing complex in 1931. Facility 643 is a two-story brick, rectangular plan, Georgian Revival design building constructed as a duplex. The house has a concrete foundation, a hipped roof of slate shingles, two interior wall brick chimneys, and an exterior of five-course common bond brick. The main (N) facade has two primary entrances each with six panel wood doors. Each entrance has a frame surround with Doric pilasters, a four light transom with arched lights, and above the door is a plain cornice. Each entrance has a ca. 1980 aluminum and glass storm door. The entrances are reached by a concrete staircase with a wrought iron railing.

The first story has tri-partite windows of ca. 1980 ten-light casement design. On the second story are eight-over-eight sash, double-hung windows, added ca. 1980 with concrete sills. The east and west facades have one-story sunroom wings which have ten-light casement windows added ca. 1980 and horizontal wood siding. The sunrooms have flat roofs of asphalt shingles with frame balustrades. The rear (S) facade has a one-story shed roof enclosed porch with multi-light glass and wood doors, eight-over-twelve ca. 1980 windows, and weatherboard siding. Access to the basement is provided by a wood door and located adjacent to the back porch. The house has a copper ridgeline, gutters, and downspouts. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 29 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITIES 644, 655, 661, and 663.

Facilities 644, 655, 661, and 663 were completed 19 November 1931, each at a cost of \$14,763. They are four identical plan brick duplexes of nine built as part of the Georgian Housing complex in 1931. Facilities 644, 655, 661, and 663 are two-story brick, rectangular plan, Georgian Revival design buildings constructed as duplexes. The dwellings have concrete foundations, hipped roofs of asphalt shingles, two interior wall brick chimneys, and an exterior of five-course common bond brick. The main facades have two primary entrances located within a one-story brick vestibule. Each entrance has a six-panel wood door, surround with Doric pilasters, and a rectangular transom with tracery. Above the door is a plain cornice. Each entrance has a ca. 1980 aluminum and glass storm door. The entrances are reached by a concrete staircase with a wrought iron railing. The side facades of the vestibules have ca. 1980 six-over-six sash windows.

The first stories have tri-partite windows of ca. 1980 ten-light casement design. On the second stories are eight-over-eight sash, double-hung windows, added ca. 1980 with concrete sills. Secondary facades have one-story sunroom wings which have ten-light casement windows added ca. 1980 and wood siding. The sunrooms have flat roofs of asphalt shingles.

The rear facades have one-story shed roof enclosed porches with multi-light glass and wood doors, eight-over-twelve ca. 1980 windows, and weatherboard siding. Access to the basements is provided by a wood door and located adjacent to the back porch. The dwellings have copper ridgelines, gutters, and downspouts. (C)

FACILITY 647

Facility 647 is a one-story metal and brick bus shelter built in 1959.
(NC)

FACILITIES 650, and 651

Facilities 650 and 651 are one-story brick, rectangular plan buildings constructed as parking garages. Facilities 650 and 651 were completed in May of 1936 and cost \$2,800. Both buildings were constructed in identical plans with the exception of a small, one-story brick mechanical wings which was added to Building 650. The buildings have gable roofs of slate shingles, concrete foundations, and exteriors of five-course common bond brick. On both the north and south facades are seven garage bays which contain ca. 1985 metal and glass overhead track doors. Dividing each bay are brick piers. Several original Colonial Revival design light fixtures are affixed to the brick piers adjacent to the garage bays. There is no fenestration on the east and west facades. The interiors have concrete floors, exposed brick walls, and open floor arrangements. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 30 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 656

Facility 656 was constructed in May of 1936 at a cost of \$1,600. Facility 656 is a one-story, rectangular plan, four bay automobile garage. The building has a gable roof of slate shingles, concrete foundation, and exterior of five-course common bond brick. The original garage bay doors have been removed and replaced with ca. 1985 metal and glass overhead track doors. The garage bays are separated by brick piers. On the rear facades are six-over-six rectangular wood sash windows. The interior of the buildings have concrete floors, brick walls, and four parking bays. (C)

FACILITIES 652, 653, 657, and 671.

Facilities 652, 653, 657, and 671 were completed 19 November 1931 at a cost of \$14,763. These four identical plan brick duplexes are part of nine which were built as part of the Georgian Housing complex in 1931. Facilities 652, 653, 657, and 671 are two-story brick, rectangular plan, Georgian Revival design buildings constructed as duplexes. The dwellings have concrete foundations, gable roofs of asphalt shingles, two interior wall brick chimneys, and an exterior of five-course common bond brick. The main facades have two primary entrances located within a one-story brick vestibule. Each entrance has a six-panel wood door, surround with Doric pilasters, and an elliptical transom with tracery. Each entrance has a ca. 1980 aluminum and glass storm door. The entrances are reached by a concrete staircase with a wrought iron railing.

The first stories have tri-partite windows of ca. 1980 ten-light casement design. On the second stories are eight-over-eight sash, double-hung windows, added ca. 1980 with concrete sills. Secondary facades have one-story sunroom wings which have ten-light casement windows added ca. 1980 and wood siding. The sunrooms have flat roofs of asphalt shingles.

The rear facades have one-story shed roof enclosed porches with multi-light glass and wood doors, eight-over-twelve ca. 1980 windows, and weatherboard siding. Access to the basements is provided by a wood door and located adjacent to the back porch. The dwellings have copper ridgeline, gutters, and downspouts. In the gable fields are frame, louvered attic windows. (C)

FACILITIES 621, 622, 625, 626, 641, 642, 645, 646, 670, 674, 675, and 678.

These twelve buildings were completed in July of 1939, each at a cost of \$18,676. They comprise twelve of the sixteen duplexes built as part of the Georgian Housing addition in 1939. These twelve buildings are two-story brick, rectangular plan, Georgian Revival design dwellings constructed as duplexes. The dwellings have concrete foundations, gable roofs of asphalt shingles, two interior wall brick chimneys, and exteriors of five-course common bond brick. The main facades have two primary entrances with six-panel wood doors. The door surrounds have Doric pilasters and above the doors is a pediment with modillion blocks. Each entrance has a ca. 1980

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 31 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

single light aluminum and glass storm door. The entrances are reached by a concrete staircase with a wrought iron railing.

The first stories have tri-partite windows of ca. 1980 ten-light casement design. On the second stories are eight-over-eight sash, double-hung windows, added ca. 1980 with concrete sills. Secondary facades have one-story sunroom wings which have ten-light casement windows added ca. 1980 and rectangular wood panels. The sunrooms have hipped roofs.

The rear facades have one-story shed roof porches with square wood columns. Doors are original multi-light glass and wood design. The dwellings have copper ridgelines, gutters, and downspouts. In the gable fields are frame, louvered attic windows. (C)

FACILITIES 623, 624, 672, and 676.

These four duplexes were completed in July of 1939, each at a cost of \$18,676. They are four of sixteen duplexes built as part of the Georgian Housing addition in 1939. Facilities 623, 624, 672, and 676 are two-story brick, rectangular plan, Georgian Revival design buildings constructed as duplexes. The dwellings have concrete foundations, hipped roofs of asphalt shingles, two interior wall brick chimneys, and exteriors of five-course common bond brick. The main facades have two primary entrances with six-panel wood doors. The door surrounds have Doric pilasters and above the doors is a full entablature with triglyphs and metopes in the frieze. Each entrance has a ca. 1980 single light aluminum and glass storm door. The entrances are reached by a concrete staircase with a wrought iron railing.

The first stories have tri-partite windows of ca. 1980 ten-light casement design with concrete sills. On the second stories are eight-over-eight sash, double-hung windows, added ca. 1980 with concrete sills. The secondary facades have one-story sunroom wings which have ten-light casement windows added ca. 1980 and rectangular wood panels. The sunrooms have hipped roofs of asphalt shingles.

The rear facades have one-story shed roof porches with square wood columns. Doors are original multi-light glass and wood design. Access to the basement is provided by a wood door located beneath the back porch. The houses have copper ridgelines, gutters, and downspouts. (C)

FACILITY 6300

Facility 6300 is a rectangular reinforced concrete swimming pool built in 1944. The pool measures 100' in length, has a maximum width of 79', and a depth of 9'6". This swimming pool was completed in 1944 to serve as the airmen's pool and was built adjacent to the base gymnasium (Facility 6). The swimming pool, wading pool (Facility 6301), and adjacent bath house (Facility 42) cost \$ 34,853.54 to construct. It has not been extensively altered and continues to be used as a swimming pool for the base. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 32 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 6301

Facility 6301 is a circular reinforced concrete swimming pool built in 1944. The pool has a depth of approximately 2'. The building is located directly behind the original base gymnasium (Facility 6), and adjacent to the airmen's swimming pool (Facility 6300). This wading pool was completed in 1944 adjacent to the base gymnasium (Facility No. 6). The wading pool, swimming pool (Facility 6300), and adjacent bath house (Facility 42) cost \$34,853.54 to construct. It has not been extensively altered and continues to be used as a wading pool for the base. (C)

FACILITY 6320

Facility 6320 is a circular poured concrete wading pool with concrete steps and a central raised concrete water distribution system. It was completed in 1940 and is located to the south of Building 150 (Essex House) and to the east of the main swimming pool (Facility 6325). (C)

FACILITY 6325

Facility 6325 is a rectangular poured concrete swimming pool with a concrete deck completed in 1940. This structure is located to the south of Facility 150 (Essex House) and to the west is a poolhouse (Facility 155). (C)

FACILITY 6706

Facility 6706 is a metal antenna erected in 1982. (NC)

FACILITY 8010

Facility 8010 is a steel 200,000 gallon water tank, completed in 1939 at a cost of \$32,797. The structure is composed of a round water tank with a conical roof supported by five steel posts. Extending from the bottom of the tank is a large water pipe which connects with piping located beneath the structure. The water tank measures 38' in diameter and is 145' in height. (C)

FACILITY 8020

Facility 8020 is a steel 300,000 gallon water tank, completed in 1941 at a cost of \$33,092. The structure is composed of a round water tank with a conical roof supported by five steel posts. Extending from the bottom of the tank is a large water pipe which connects with piping located beneath the structure. The water tank measures 41' in diameter and 147.5' in height. (C)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 7 Page 33 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

FACILITY 8030

Facility 8030 was designed to be the primary base water reservoir and has a capacity of 3 million gallons. The structure was completed in 1941 at a cost of \$54,975. The structure is composed of interlocking steel panels and has a steel roof. On the outside of the building are several pumps and water pipes. The building measures 123'0" in diameter and is 36'6" high.
(C)

FACILITY 8455

Facility 8455 is a 420,000 gallon water tank erected in 1955. (NC)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 1 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Scott Field Historic District nomination contains properties related to the growth and development of Scott Field (now Scott Air Force Base) in St. Clair County, Illinois. The historic district encompasses the original base area which was constructed in 1917 and enlarged in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Within this district are 107 contributing and 12 non-contributing buildings and structures. The majority of buildings within the district are officer's housing units, administrative buildings, and operations buildings. No other buildings or structures on the base appear to meet National Register criteria.

The Scott Field Historic District has been nominated under Criteria A and C for its military significance and architecture. Its period of significance extends from its creation in 1917 to the end of its World War II training mission in 1945. Scott Field was one of four military installations in the country which was used for training and development of the Army airship program. From 1921 to 1937, Scott Field was one of the primary training centers for Army airship pilots. During these years many important experiments in high altitude ballooning took place at the base. After 1937, Scott Field became a communications training center for the Army Air Corps and a massive expansion program at the base occurred. This expansion program lasted from 1937 to 1944. Scott Field's significance as a communications training facility extends to the end of World War II in 1945.

Scott AFB retains much of its character from its period of expansion in the late 1930s and early 1940s. The original area of Scott AFB is known as the Main Base and this character is expressed through its integrity of design, its built environment, and its streetscapes and landscaping. The appearance of the Main Base area is in contrast with areas constructed and developed on the base in recent decades. The uniformity of brick construction, Colonial Revival architecture, wide streets, and extensive shade trees create a distinct appearance of time and place.

The Scott Field Historic District also meets Criteria Consideration G. The majority of the properties included in the district were built prior to 1942. However, seven contributing properties were built in 1943 and 1944 and are less than fifty years of age. These buildings were constructed during the district's period of significance as a communications training center and were built in keeping with the design and architecture of similar buildings at the base.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 2 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

Scott AFB has national as well as state and local significance. Scott Field was one of only four training and development bases established by the Army for its airship programme (Swanborough and Bowers: 712). In addition to Scott Field, other training and development bases were located at Brooks Field in San Antonio, Ross (later Crissy) Field in California, and an operational base at Langley Field in Virginia. Of these, Scott Field was the most significant center for training of pilots and airship experimentation (Maurer, 1987: 61). Langley Field was used as a center for coastal defense operations for the balloon programme. Ross Field was used primarily for observer training while the school at Brooks Field only operated from 1919 to 1922 at which time its personnel was transferred to Scott Field (Freeman, 1992: III-23). Scott Field was the Army Air Corps most significant base in its airship and balloon operations.

Scott AFB is also nationally significant for its role in communications training for the Army Air Corps during World War II. The facilities at the base were utilized to train thousands of radio technicians and Scott Field became known as the "Communications University of the Army Air Forces."

The Scott Field Historic District contains a significant collection of historic architecture associated with both the Lighter-Than-Air era and its role during World War II. The majority of properties within the district retain their integrity and intrusions are minimal. The character of the district has been maintained and it reflects an important period in the history of Scott Air Force Base.

Scott Field began when Shiloh Valley Township leased 640 acres to the War Department for use as an aviation site in June 1917. Its consistent topography was ideally suited for an aviation field. The War Department named the site after Corporal Frank S. Scott on 20 July 1917. Scott was the first enlisted man to die in an aircraft accident.

The layout of Scott Field was typical of aviation fields built during World War I. Captain Clinton Edgar and an industrial engineer, Albert Kahn, followed a standard single-unit plan when designing the field. Construction began in June 1917, with Lieutenant William H. Carruthers in charge.

The Unit Construction Company of St. Louis was required by the Signal Corps to build approximately sixty buildings, lay a mile-long railway spur to connect the field with a main line of the Southern Railroad, and level off an airfield within sixty days.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 4 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

system, a sewage station, extension of the base water supply, an electric sub-station, two fireproof buildings for the production of hydrogen gas, a 500,000-cubic foot hydrogen gas tank, a railroad track to service the airship hangar, and a bituminous macadam road were completed. Contractor Joseph P. Sauer of Collinsville built a steel and concrete building to house the Air Intermediate Depot in 1923 (Kennedy, 1987: 20).

Scott Field was the site of one of the few helium storage and repurification plants in the country. Two storage tanks were constructed in 1925-26 and 1928-29. In 1927, W.C. Johnson, a local contractor, completed a 176-foot-high mooring mast. The mooring mast was designed to anchor dirigibles during inflating and repair procedures.

Lighter-Than-Air ships were used at Scott Field to research the capabilities of aerial photography, meteorology, and conduct altitude experiments (Kennedy, 1987: 56). In spite of the possibilities presented by LTA dirigibles, popular opinion was turning from these ships to heavier-than-air crafts. Several highly-publicized disasters which cost numerous lives and thousands of dollars in lost helium helped turn public opinion. The War Department was concerned that the airplane had taken over the roles initially assigned to LTA craft.

Proponents of LTA crafts were able to retain most LTA activities, but emphasis was shifted from airships to balloons. In 1928, the Air Corps Balloon and Airship School was inactivated. In 1929, the 12th Airship Company was inactivated and replaced the next day by the 1st Balloon Company.

Airplanes began to dominate activities at Scott Field. In 1937, the lighter-than-air activities officially came to an end with an announcement that Major General Oscar Westover, Chief of the Army Air Corps, had recommended the end of LTA activities because of a lack of money needed for repairs to existing airships.

Scott Field's central location was seen as an advantage once again in 1936, when areas were considered for the relocation site of the General Headquarters Air Force. The General Headquarters Air Force managed the air combat arm of the U.S. Army and Scott Field's location was seen as advantageous and in the interest of national defense. Scott Field was to be rebuilt to prepare for this change. Also at this time, Congress authorized funds to be used in the expansion of the Air Corps as a response to rising world tensions (Kennedy, 1987: 67).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 8 Page 5 Scott Field Historic District
 St. Clair County, Illinois

Scott Field expanded in 1938 from 628 acres to 1,574 acres. A year later, it was increased to 1,882 acres, almost three times its original size. Most of the frame World War I and Lighter-Than-Air structures were torn down. Only a few buildings were saved including: the electric LTA substation; the 9th Airship Squadron headquarters/barracks building; nine sets of brick noncommissioned officers' quarters at the south end of the field; and the brick theater. A WPA work force of 2,500 men constructed new buildings on the base funded by a \$7.5 million appropriation.

Captain Howard B. Nurse was the constructing quartermaster initially in charge of the building program in 1938. Nurse had a long career in the Quartermaster Corps and he has been linked with the construction of March Field and Randolph Field. Nurse was the author of an article in the September-October, 1928 issue of the "Quartermaster Review" entitled "The Planning of Army Posts." Nurse is known to have been in charge of the construction at Hickam Field in Hawaii from 1935 to 1938, when he left to assume duties at Scott Field (Hickam Field National Register Nomination). By July of 1939, Nurse appears to have left Scott Field and replaced by Captain E.C. Hayden. Insufficient information is known about Captain Nurse to evaluate his significance to Army post planning and the development of military installations. Further research may uncover additional information concerning his career and his involvement with Scott Field.

One of the first projects undertaken was the development of sixteen sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters at the south end of the field. In 1939, WPA workers began work on sixteen sets of double field officers' quarters at the north end of the field. Facilities 200 and 201, single field officers' quarters, were finished in 1939, and seven sets of company officers' quarters were completed the same year (Facilities 204, 215-220). Also constructed in 1939 were three sets of double company officers' quarters (Facilities 227, 229, and 231) (Real Estate Records).

In addition to new housing, many new industrial and administrative buildings were completed. In May 1939, two warehouses (Facilities 57 and 61), a garage (Facility 54), and a 200,000-gallon elevated water tank were constructed. By the end of July 1939, new buildings included a gymnasium (Facility 6), maintenance building (Facility 56), Quartermaster office (Facility 52), post exchange, (Facility 8), and a fire and guard house, (Facility 43). (Real Estate Records).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 9 Page 2 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

- Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. "How to Conduct a Local Survey of Architectural and/or Historic Resources." Illinois Historic Preservation Agency, Springfield, 1987.
- Kennedy, Betty R. An Illustrated History of Scott Air Force Base, 1917-1987. Scott Air Force Base, Illinois: Military Airlift Command, 1987.
- _____, and Roger D. Launius. A Brief History of the Essex House. Scott Air Force Base, Illinois: Military Airlift Command, 1988.
- Maurer, Maurer. Aviation in the U.S. Army, 1919-1939. Washington D.C.: Office of Air Force History, United States Air Force, 1987.
- Scott Air Force Base, Real Estate Records, 1917-1943. Bound volume with individual building information. On file at Base Historian's Office, Scott Air Force Base.
- Scott Air Force Base, Vertical Building File. Individual file folders on selected buildings at the Base Historian's Office, Scott Air Force Base.
- Swanborough, Gordon and Peter M. Bowers. United States Military Aircraft Since 1909. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, n.d.
- Ventry, Lord, and Kolesnik, Eugene M. Airship Saga. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., 1982.
- Warner, Patricia K. The 375th Military Airlift Wing: A Short History, 1949-1989. Scott Air Force Base, Illinois: Military Airlift Command, 1990.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number 10 Page 1 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the Scott Field Historic District is illustrated as the heavy black line on the accompanying Scott Air Force Base map which is drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

Verbal Boundary Justification:

The boundary for the Scott Field Historic District is drawn to include the largest concentration of pre-1945 buildings and structures located at the base. The boundary includes the 1917 Main Base area and the 1937-1940 expansion area to the east. This boundary encompasses the majority of the existing pre-1945 buildings and structures at the base. The boundary excludes post-1945 buildings and structures located to the west, south, north, and east of the Main Base area. No buildings or structures of architectural or historical significance are located outside the boundary of the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number Photographs Page 1 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

The following information applies to all submitted photographs except for Photo # 1.

Name of Property: Scott Field Historic District
Location of Property: St. Clair County, Illinois
Photos by: Philip Thomason, Thomason and Assoc.
Date of Photographs: August 1991; March 1992
Location of Negatives: National Park Service, Denver, Colorado

Photo # 1: Historic photograph of the Main Base area in June of 1940. Photo courtesy of the Military Airlift Command History Office. Photo shows Facility 150 and the Colonial Housing area.

Photo # 2: Facilities 227, 229, and 231 in the Colonial Housing area, view towards northwest.

Photo # 3: Facilities 185, 183, 181, and 179 in the Colonial Housing area, view towards northeast.

Photo # 4: Facilities 678, 676, 674, and 672 in the Georgian Housing area, view towards southeast.

Photo # 5: Facilities 624 and 622 in the Georgian Housing area, view towards southwest.

Photo # 6: Facilities 48 and 46 in the Main Base industrial area, view towards northeast.

Photo # 7: Facility 2, view towards northwest.

Photo # 8: Facility 3, view towards northeast.

Photo # 9: Facility 6, view towards southeast.

Photo # 10: Facility 7, view towards southeast.

Photo # 11: Facility 40, view towards south.

Photo # 12: Facility 150, view towards southeast.

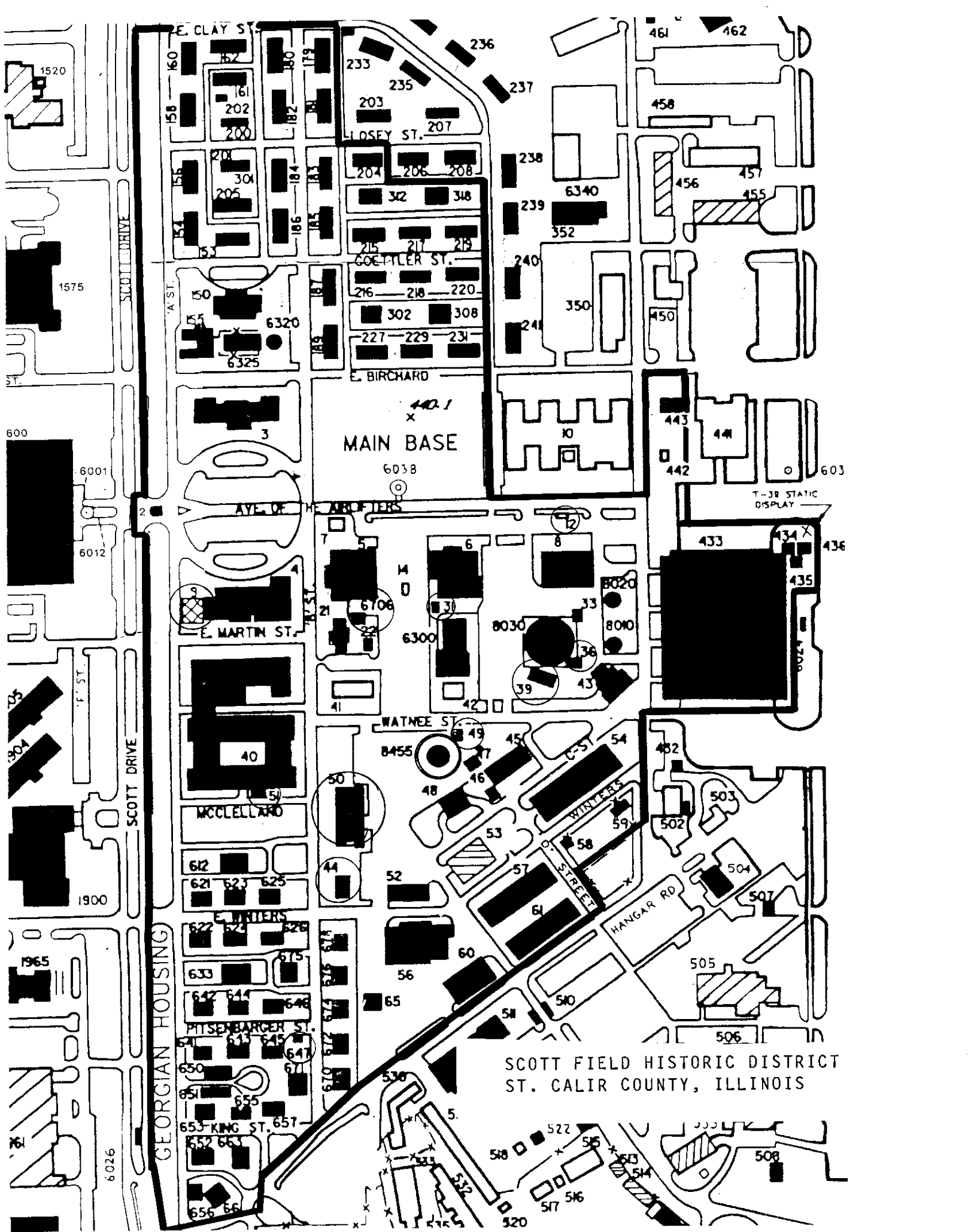
Photo # 13: Facilities 57 and 61, view towards northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number __Photographs__ Page 2 Scott Field Historic District
St. Clair County, Illinois

- Photo # 14: Facility 433, view towards northeast.
Photo # 15: Facility 653, view towards northeast.
Photo # 16: Facility 623, view towards northeast.
Photo # 17: Facility 65, view towards northwest.
Photo # 18: Facility 625, view towards northeast.
Photo # 19: Facility 179, view towards northeast.



SCOTT FIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ILLINOIS



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

NOV - 4 1994

Preservation Services

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to inform you that the following properties have been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. For further information call 202/343-9542.

OCT 28 1994

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 10/17/94 THROUGH 10/22/94

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number NHL Status, Action, Date, Multiple Name

- ARIZONA, PIMA COUNTY, Hughes, Sam, Neighborhood Historic District, Roughly bounded by E. Speedway Blvd., N. Campbell Ave., E. 7th St. and N. Bentley Ave., Tucson, 94001164, NOMINATION, 9/29/94
- ARIZONA, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, Tubac Townsite Historic District, Roughly bounded by Tubac and Plaza Rds. and Presidio Dr., Tubac, 94001195, NOMINATION, 10/17/94 (Tubac Settlement MPS)
- ARKANSAS, MILLER COUNTY, Crenshaw Site, Address Restricted, Hervey vicinity, 93001521, NOMINATION, 1/26/94
- CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Glendale Young Men's Christian Association, 140 N. Louise St., Glendale, 94001224, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- CALIFORNIA, SONOMA COUNTY, Glen Oaks Ranch, 13255 Sonoma Hwy., Glen Ellen, 94001223, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- CALIFORNIA, YOLO COUNTY, Hotel Woodland, 426 Main St., Woodland, 94001225, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- COLORADO, DOUGLAS COUNTY, Cherokee Ranch, N of Co. Rd. 85 and S of Daniels Park Rd., Sedalia vicinity, 94001228, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA STATE EQUIVALENT, Alibi Club, 1806 Eye St., NW., Washington, 94001221, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- FLORIDA, DADE COUNTY, Miami Senior High School, 2450 SW. First St., Miami, 90000881, NOMINATION, 6/18/90
- GEORGIA, WALKER COUNTY, McLemore Cove Historic District, 3 mi. S of Chickamauga, in an area roughly bounded by Lookout and Pigeon Mtns., and GA 136, Kensington vicinity, 94001140, NOMINATION, 9/23/94
- ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, Lincoln Park, 2045 Lincoln Park W., Chicago, 94001029, NOMINATION, 8/26/94 (Chicago Park District MPS)
- ILLINOIS, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, Scott Field Historic District, Roughly bounded by Scott Dr. and Hanger Rd., O'Fallon vicinity, 94000060, NOMINATION, 3/10/94
- KANSAS, DOUGLAS COUNTY, Vermilya--Boener House, NW of jct. of US 24, US 59 and US 40, Lawrence vicinity, 91001961, NOMINATION, 1/24/92
- MARYLAND, BALTIMORE COUNTY, Granite Historic District, Roughly, area surrounding Old Court Rd. and St. Paul Ave., Granite, 94001091, NOMINATION, 9/22/94
- MASSACHUSETTS, FRANKLIN COUNTY, Powers Institute Historic District, Church St. between South and Library Sts., Bernardston, 93000127, NOMINATION, 3/18/94
- MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPDEN COUNTY, Ludlow Village Historic District, Roughly bounded by Winsor, Sewall and State Sts. and the Chicopee R. and crossing the Chicopee R. above Red Bridge Rd., Ludlow, 93000009, NOMINATION, 2/22/93
- MASSACHUSETTS, HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, Lincoln--Sunset Historic District, Roughly, Lincoln Ave. from Northampton Rd. to Fearing St., Amherst, 93000008, NOMINATION, 2/22/93
- MICHIGAN, SAGINAW COUNTY, Parshallburg Bridge, Ditch Rd. over the Shiawassee R., Chesaning Township, Oakley vicinity, 94001168, NOMINATION, 10/12/94
- MINNESOTA, LAKE OF THE WOODS COUNTY, Norris Camp, Off Norris--Roosevelt Forest Rd., Red Lake Wildlife Management Area, Roosevelt vicinity, 94001080, NOMINATION, 9/19/94 (Federal Relief Construction in Minnesota MPS)
- MISSOURI, CLAY COUNTY, Wheeling Corrugating Company Building, 820 E. 14th Ave., North Kansas City, 94001220, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- MISSOURI, JACKSON COUNTY, Santa Fe Road--Independence Trail Segments, Santa Fe Rd. at 31st St., Independence, 94001150, OWNER OBJECTION, 9/22/94 (Santa Fe Trail MPS)
- MISSOURI, LINN COUNTY, Plum Grove School, County Rd. 350, 3/8 mi. N of jct. with County Rd. 346, Laclede vicinity, 94001203, NOMINATION, 10/22/94
- MISSOURI, PIKE COUNTY, Goodman--Stark House, 601 N. Third St., Louisiana, 94001205, NOMINATION, 10/22/94
- NEBRASKA, CHEYENNE COUNTY, Christ Episcopal Church, Jct. of 10th Ave. and Linden St., Sidney, 94001232, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- NEBRASKA, CHEYENNE COUNTY, Sidney Historic Business District, Roughly bounded by Hickory and King Sts. and 9th and 11th Aves., Sidney, 94001233, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- NEBRASKA, KIMBALL COUNTY, Maginnis Irrigation Aqueduct, S of NE 30, 5 mi. W of Kimball, Kimball vicinity, 94001231, NOMINATION, 10/21/94
- NEW JERSEY, CAPE MAY COUNTY, Falkinburg, Joseph, House, 922 Delsea Dr., Dennis Township, South Dennis, 94001153, NOMINATION, 10/03/94
- NEW JERSEY, HUNTERDON COUNTY, Highfields, End of Lindbergh Rd., East Amwell Township, Amwell vicinity, 94001096, NOMINATION, 9/23/94
- NEW YORK, OSWEGO COUNTY, Hamilton Farmstead, 5644 Hamilton St., Mexico, 91001657, NOMINATION, 11/18/91 (Mexico MPS)