FINAL REPORT

INTENSIVE CULTURAL RESOURCE ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY OF THIRTY-NINE (39) FACILITIES LOCATED ON SCOTT AIR FORCE BASE, ILLINOIS

CONTRACT # W9128F-18-D-0052
TASK ORDER # W9128F21F0170

PREPARED FOR
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS
OMAHA DISTRICT

PREPARED BY

SEARCH

ANGELIQUE THERIOT, MA
PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

SEPTEMBER 2023

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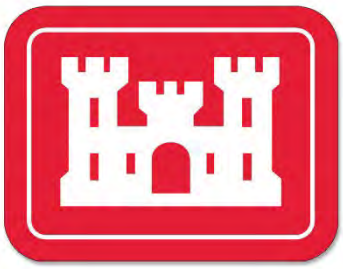

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JUNE 2023

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ABSTRACT

In June 2022, SEARCH conducted an architectural survey at Scott Air Force Base (AFB), Illinois, as per Contract #W9128F-18-D-0052, Task Order # W9128F21F0170, between the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Omaha District, and SEARCH, executed on 8 September 2020. All work performed under this contract is in compliance with *Stipulation 3.3.1 of the Performance Work Statement (PWS) for Cultural Resources Services at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, and Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri*, dated April 2021. The architectural assessment inventoried and documented 39 of the facilities and structures as provided by the Air Force at Scott AFB. The assessment and supporting documentation include National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations for the surveyed Scott AFB facilities and structures in order to meet requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

This investigation was conducted to comply with 54 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 306101 (*Assumption of responsibility for preservation of historic property*) and 306102 (*Preservation program*) of the NHPA, as amended through December 19, 2014, and codified in Title 54 of the U.S.C. that were previously addressed under Section 110(a) of the NHPA, as amended through 2006 (16 U.S.C. § 470h-2[a]); guidelines established under 36 CFR Part 800.4 (*Identification of historic properties*); Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.16; and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061, *Cultural Resources Management.*

SEARCH conducted a Section 110 survey of 39 facilities at Scott AFB. Of the 39 facilities surveyed,

- Four facilities (6002, 6003, 6021 and 6022) were determined to not be of historic age through additional background research. Facility 6002 consists of one billboard; Facility 6003 is a Berlin Wall memorial; Facility 6021 is the USAF Sign and the Belleville Gate Marquee; and Facility 6022 is the USAF Sign and Shiloh Gate Marquee.

- Facility 1600 was previously determined individually eligible for NRHP inclusion on March 2, 2022. SEARCH concurs with this determination.

- The remaining 34 historic-age facilities are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of historical significance and/or architectural distinction, or lack of integrity. Three facilities (Facilities 6003, 6004 and 6005) within the Scott Field Historic District boundary were also recommended not eligible as contributing resources within the historic district.

SEARCH Key Personnel responsible for overseeing the work under this contract exceed the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (48 FR 44716-42). Travis Fulk, MA, served as Project Manager/Senior Architectural Historian; Angelique Theriot, MA, served as

Principal Investigator/Architectural Historian; and Anna Downing, MA, served as Architectural History Specialist. Allen Kent, PhD, served as the Historian.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors would like to express their appreciation to the individuals and organizations who contributed to the successful completion of this report. SEARCH is grateful to Mark McCoy, Cultural Resources Manager, Scott AFB, for his assistance in the project. He was instrumental in securing access to facilities and providing reports, correspondences, Real Property access, and other necessary documents for this project.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AACS	Airways and Air Communications Service
AAF	Army Air Forces
AAW	Aeromedical Airlift Command
ABW	Air Base Wing
ACC	Air Combat Command
ACIC	Aeronautical Chart Service and Information Center
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ACTS	Air Corps Technical School
ADC	Air Defense Command
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCS	Air Force Communications Service
AMC	Air Mobility Command
ANG	Air National Guard
ARW	Air Refueling Wing
ATC	Air Training Command
AWS	Air Weather Service
DNE	Determined Not Eligible for Listing
DoD	Department of Defense
GATR	Ground-to-Air Transmitter
GHQAF	General Headquarters Air Force
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HTA	Heavier Than Air
ILS	Instrument Landing System
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
LTA	Lighter Than Air
MAC	Military Airlift Command
MARS	Military Affiliate Radio System
MATS	Military Air Transport Service
NAF	Naval Air Facility
NEV	Not Evaluated for Listing
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NORAD	North American Air Defense Command
NPS	National Park Service
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NSC	National Security Council
PC	Program Comment
PWS	Performance Work Statement
RNE	Recommended Not Eligible for Listing
SAC	Strategic Air Command
SAGE	Semi-Automatic Ground Environment

SDDC	Surface Deployment and Distribution Command
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
START	Strategic Arms Reduction Talks
TLF	Temporary Lodging Facility
UHF	Ultra-High Frequency
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAF	United States Air Force
U.S.C.	United States Code
US	United States
USDA	US Department of Agriculture
USGS	US Geological Survey
USTRANSCOM	US Command
WAACS	Women's Army Auxiliary Corp
WPA	Works Progress Administration
WWII	World War II

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1. INTRODUCTION

In June 2022, SEARCH conducted an architectural survey at Scott Air Force Base (AFB), Illinois, as per Contract #W9128F-18-D-0052, Task Order # W9128F21F0170 between the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Omaha District, and SEARCH, executed on 8 September 2020. All work performed under this contract is in compliance with *Stipulation 3.3.1 of the Performance Work Statement (PWS) for Cultural Resources Services at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, and Whiteman Air Force Base, Missour*i, dated April 2021. The architectural assessment inventoried and documented 39 of the facilities and structures as provided by the Air Force at Scott AFB. The assessment and supporting documentation include National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determinations for the surveyed Scott AFB facilities and structures in order to meet requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), as amended.

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The report presents an introduction, descriptions of the project area, methodology of the investigations, discussion of previous investigations, historic context, results, conclusions, and references cited. An Abstract provides an overview of the project and the findings. This is followed by the Introduction, which provides a project description, project personnel, report organization, and relevant laws and regulations. The Research Design and Methods chapter addresses the methodology and approaches for the fieldwork and research conducted. Additionally, the thresholds for significance and integrity that are utilized in the evaluation section are provided. The Summary of Investigations section provides an overview of previous Scott AFB built-environment studies. A Historic Context section follows based on background research, historic map review, and archival research completed for project. The Results chapter presents individual descriptions and NRHP evaluation recommendations for facilities surveyed. The Conclusions chapter offers a review of the project and a summary of the findings. The References Cited section provides a list of documents utilized throughout the report.

RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

This investigation was conducted to comply with 54 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 306101 (*Assumption of responsibility for preservation of historic property*) and 306102 (*Preservation program*) of the NHPA, as amended through December 19, 2014, and codified in Title 54 of the U.S.C., that were previously addressed under Section 110(a) of the NHPA, as amended through 2006 (16 U.S.C. § 470h-2[a]); guidelines established under 36 CFR Part 800.4 (*Identification of*

historic properties); Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 4715.16; and Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7061, *Cultural Resources Management.*

2. PROJECT LOCATION

Scott AFB is located in St. Clair County, Illinois, approximately seventeen miles east-southeast of downtown St. Louis, Missouri (**Figure 1**). The survey area occupies 2,368 acres located east of Belleville, Illinois, and south of I-64. Established in 1917 as Scott Air Field, the location was later re-named Scott Air Force Base on January 13, 1948, and continues to serve as an Air Force installation. The base is organized roughly in five general area: airfield section, housing areas, commercial area, administrative/office area, and recreation areas.

- The airfield is located along the eastern extent of the Base and is characterized by long and wide paved runway and taxi lanes surrounded by open, low grassy expanses or, in the eastern border of the zone, additional paved service and parking areas for associated buildings. The airfield is located between recreation areas along the base's eastern boundary, and recreation areas near the northern boundary at Warrior Park.

- Housing is found in two areas within the base. Officers' housing is located east of Scott Drive. Mid- to late-twentieth century enlisted housing is located near the northwestern boundary of the base, evident on aerials views because of its curvilinear streets, cul de sacs, and small evenly spaced lots. Older development in this housing area near Nightingale and Galaxy streets contain mature landscaping planted with trees. Non-historic age housing around SAFB Park lacks this mature landscaping on aerial photographs. Housing area design mimics suburban residential layouts built in the mid- and late-twentieth century nationwide.

- The commercial area is centrally located within Scott AFB along W Winters Street and Ward Drive. This area is mostly paved with a large parking lots and minimal landscaping.

- The administrative/office zone is centrally located within the based along Ward Drive. The area is primarily paved with minimal landscaping and trees interspersed throughout.

- The recreation area is located near the northeastern boundary of the base. It includes the Cardinal Creek Golf Course and Scott Lake Park north of the airfield, and Warrior Park south of the airfield. Cardinal Creek Golf Course and Warrior Park are landscaped with grassy fields and trees interspersed throughout. Scott Lake Park is more forested than the other area and provides picnic shelters, a Boy Scout Camp, and RV area.

- Two facilities surveyed for this project, Facilities 71 and 77, are located within St. Louis Air Force Station Site 1, St. Louis, Missouri.

- One facility, Facility 550, is located within the Scott Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS) Commination Annex on Plum Hill School Road.

Figure 1. Scott AFB and general vicinity map.

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3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

This project entailed a survey of 39 facilities to determine if any qualify for NRHP eligibility under Criteria A-D. The survey footprint, as provided by the government, is the current boundary of Scott AFB, the St. Louis Air Force Station Site 1, and the Scott MARS Communication Annex (see **Figure 1**). The strategy and approach for developing the technical report involves performing background research on the development and use of the facilities, site visit(s), documentation, site analysis, evaluation of significance, historic integrity, and NRHP eligibility. Specific measures for accomplishing these tasks are outlined below.

PRE-FIELDWORK

- Conducted pre-performance conference call with Scott AFB to ensure a mutual understanding relative to the requirements of this contract.
- Contacted Mark E. McCoy, the Cultural Resource Manager at Scott AFB, to schedule fieldwork. At that time, SEARCH submitted information required to gain access to base property, facilities, archives, and information at Scott AFB.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

- Reviewed previous Scott AFB built environment surveys and incorporated the information, as appropriate.
- Conducted a brief review of local historical information, including area maps, local general history publications, and information specific to historic-age facilities in the vicinity of the installation, to ensure a solid understanding of the base's development.
- Reviewed building information on file at the Scott AFB Real Property Office.
- Conducted research of documents on file in the SEARCH library.

FIELDWORK

- SEARCH used the Performance Work Statement (PWS) table included in Appendix B of the PWS titled "Scott Air Force Base Architectural Inventory Facility List" as the list of facilities to survey.
- SEARCH documented facility exteriors and select streetscape views with digital photographs.
- SEARCH recorded each resource's facility number, construction date, roof features, number of stories, construction method, exterior walls, foundation, significant architectural features, and alterations.

- SEARCH utilized background research to inform the fieldwork's analysis of significant characteristics and physical integrity.

INVENTORY

- Architectural historians compiled a facility inventory based on the fieldwork and background research. The Inventory of Properties contains data columns that include the following: the facility number; facility name; asset name; facility type; previous NRHP determination; Placed in Service date; historic use(s); SEARCH NRHP eligibility recommendation, and any relevant notes.
- The inventory includes a physical description and photographs in the body of the report.

NRHP EVALUATION

- Using the standards described in *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, other appropriate guidance from the US Department of the Interior, and the data gathered from the inventory process, SEARCH applied NRHP significance and integrity criteria to evaluate the documented resources.
- This evaluation determined if the resources located on the installation are eligible for listing in the NRHP as individual or contributing resources of a district.

HISTORICAL METHODS

Survey began with background research to identify historic events, individuals, and resources of potential significance. According to the NRHP, the significance of a historic property can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context. Therefore, this project includes research on the Cold War historical development of Scott AFB and the role of each of the facilities included in the survey.

Both primary and secondary sources were researched. Historic newspapers, magazines, building plans, photographs, maps, aerial photographs, and other primary source materials were acquired during the next stage of research, which was conducted by SEARCH staff in the field. Secondary source materials, such as formal histories of the Air Force and gray literature concerning specialized research topics, also were acquired in the initial stages of research. These materials are available at the SEARCH library (Newberry, Florida), at Scott AFB, and online.

As part of the development of the historic context, SEARCH conducted research on Scott AFB's role during the Cold War period, from 1946 to 1991, and the impact on the built environment. Several previously prepared contexts were used to examine the role of Scott AFB in the Cold War,

military Cold War facilities, military architecture, and the architects who designed facilities on bases during the Cold War, including the following:

- *National Register of Historic Places Themes and Historic Context for the Air Force, Army, and Navy in the Cold War* (Prior et al. 2017);
- *Historic Context for Evaluating Mid-Century Modern Military Buildings* (Hampton et al. 2012);
- *The Architecture of the Department of Defense: A Military Style Guide* (Michael et al. 2011);
- *Design Guidelines for Department of Defense Historic Buildings and Districts* (McDonald and Michael 2008);
- *Architecture and Engineering Firms of the Cold War Era* (Moore et al. 2010);
- *Coming in from the Cold: Military Heritage in the Cold War* (Hancock 1994); and
- *Interim Guidance: Treatment of Cold War Historic Properties for U.S. Air Force Installations* (Green 1993).

During fieldwork, SEARCH acquired historic newspapers, facility plans, photographs, maps, aerial photographs, and other primary source materials from the Real Property Office at Scott AFB.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS METHODS

SEARCH accessed a variety of data sources while researching the facilities for the Geographic Information System (GIS) maps. Aerial photography, US Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps, and various GIS data layers were acquired from the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Data Gateway, and Scott AFB. SEARCH geofenced historical imagery using ESRI ArcGIS, and survey data were then overlaid to show the changes of Scott AFB since its construction.

ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY METHODS

Prior to entering the field, the Principal Investigator reviewed information provided by Scott AFB and gathered by the SEARCH Historian to familiarize herself with the resources and their historic context. A two-member team, consisting of the Principal Investigator and the Architectural History Specialist, conducted the fieldwork during June 2022.

The fieldwork consisted of five primary tasks:

1. Survey of 39 facilities;
2. Photographs of facility exteriors;
3. Recordation of each resource's defining characteristics and alterations;
4. Minimal landscape and streetscape views; and
5. Determined by access and Scott AFB staff availability, background research was done to inform the fieldwork's analysis of significant characteristics and physical integrity at the Scott AFB Real Property Office.

The field survey inventoried facilities included in the Scott AFB work plan at locations provided by Scott AFB. SEARCH plotted each facility on an ArcGIS webmap using ESRI imagery and recorded its characteristics during fieldwork using Survey123. Each facility was photographed with a digital camera. All pertinent information regarding architectural style, distinguishing characteristics, and condition was recorded. Information collected in the field included the facility number or name, property type, exterior materials, locations and types of windows, number of stories, apparent alterations and/or additions, and site features.

Upon fieldwork completion, all forms, photographs, and maps were returned to the SEARCH offices for analysis. Date of construction, architectural style, condition, and integrity of each facility, and how each facility relates to the surrounding area or landscape were carefully considered. Each resource was categorized by its significance for listing in the NRHP and recommended eligible or not eligible. The Principal Investigator supervised the completion of an IL SHPO resources cover letter listing the historic-age buildings and structures identified during survey. SEARCH completed this cover letter after consultation with IL SHPO (**Appendix A**).

EVALUATION CRITERIA

Using the standards described in *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, other appropriate guidance from the US Department of the Interior, and the data gathered from the inventory process, SEARCH applied NRHP significance and integrity criteria to evaluate the historic resources. This evaluation determined if the historic resources located on the installation are eligible for inclusion in the NRHP as individual resources. In accordance with *AFCEC/CZ Business Rule 27, Historic Facility Inventory,* for any structure/building inventoried that is not yet 50 years old, SEARCH evaluated for NRHP eligibility as if the facility were already 50 years old, using all applicable evaluation criteria.

For the NRHP, there are five categories of historic properties: buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts (US Department of the Interior 1995:4-5). To be eligible for listing in the NRHP, a building, structure, object, site, or district must represent a significant part of the history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture of an area (US Department of the Interior 1995:7). The significance of a building, structure, object, site, or district can only be determined when evaluated within its historic context. The following four criteria for evaluation describe how properties are significant within their historic context for their association with important events or persons, for their importance in design or construction, or for their information potential. According to 36 CFR 60, a building, structure, object, site, or district may be eligible for listing in the NRHP if it meets at least one of the four following criteria:

A. is associated with events or activities that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
C. 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 may lack individual distinction; or
D. has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

The buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts documented during the survey were evaluated according to the NRHP criteria.

Certain types of buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts are not typically evaluated for listing in the NRHP: religious properties, moved properties, birthplaces and graves, cemeteries, reconstructed properties, commemorative properties, and properties less than 50 years old unless they fall within one of the following criteria considerations (US Department of the Interior 1995:25):

A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
B. a building or structure removed from its original location, but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
C. a birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
D. a cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

NRHP-eligible districts must possess "a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" (US Department of the Interior 1995:5).

A property can meet one of the criteria for listing in the NRHP and represent a historic context, but it must also have integrity. *National Register Bulletin 15* defines integrity as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" (US Department of the Interior 1995:44).

The NRHP criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity:

- Location: The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design: The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting: The physical environment of a historic property.
- Materials: The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- Workmanship: The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Feeling: A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period.
- Association: The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

If a property retains all or most of these aspects or qualities, it retains integrity. There also is recognition that, over time, a property will change. Although it may not be necessary for a property to retain all its physical features:

> [t]he property must retain ... the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define why a property is significant, and when it was significant (US Department of the Interior 1995:46).

4. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Though the end of World War II marked the conclusion of one of human history's largest global conflicts, it also signaled the beginning of a new chapter in United States' strategic and military history. The ascension of the United States to international superpower had been solidified, both through its battlefield prowess and a democratic rhetoric that served as an inspiration to oppressed people around the world. However, the outcomes of the war also brought significant power to another nation, the Soviet Union, whose vision for the planet's postwar path clashed with the United States. While the United States promoted democracy and capitalism, the Soviet Union believed its Communist approach would reign supreme, and each took it upon themselves to serve as a standard for other nations. These competing visions played out in both rhetorical and militaristic ways, with the latter including proxy wars, weapons buildups, and technological advancements, creating a tense Cold War period that threatened unprecedented destruction. During this era, the US Armed Forces continued to develop its defense programs, including constructing additional facilities to maintain a readiness to protect the homeland, accommodate advancing technologies, and defend US interests overseas.

Scott Air Force Base

Since 1917, Scott Field supported American military missions across the globe. At its inception, the primary goal of Scott Field, the base's original name, included the training of pilots for the aerial warfare which occurred in Europe during the First World War. The planes in which instructors and students took to the skies were less than ten years old and flying remained dangerous even with the best training. Instructors at Scott Field adapted training methods from overseas and perfected a system that churned out flying recruits at an amazing pace. When the war ended, the location and flat land of Scott Field brought a new mission, lighter-than-air crafts. While the airships and balloons were older technology, Scott Field airmen used them to pioneer new technology and break records. The interwar years at Scott Field focused on training and experimentation.

With hostilities escalating in Europe leading up to the Second World War, the mission at Scott Field changed. During this period, the arrival of the radio school ushered in a new era as a major training installation. Scott Field trained using cutting edge technology in every type of radio operation and repair. The men who successfully completed the courses would be the eyes and ears of the US military throughout the war. As the conflict expanded across the globe, men trained at Scott Field operated in every type of plane flying above Europe and the Pacific. Scott Field's radio school proved so successful, it became the model for other training installations not only in the US, but also abroad.

At the end of the Second World War, both the US and the Soviet Union emerged from the conflict as superpowers on the world stage. The resulting prolonged period of tension between the two resulted from their different political systems and visions of the world after the global conflict. The Cold War saw both countries escalate tensions and buildup their respective militaries.

Initially the mission remained unchanged. As technology advanced, the instruction adapted to provide the military with men trained in a variety of communication methods. Scott AFB's location near St. Louis became key to the defense of the area in case of Soviet attack and men watched the skies for enemy threats. However, in 1957, the mission changed to providing support for US military activities. Aeromedical evacuation became the primary mission at Scott AFB, which would last into the present day. During this time, Scott AFB became the headquarters of the Military Air Transport Service (MATS), the Airways and Air Communications Service (AACS) and the Air Weather Service (AWS). From Scott AFB, numerous commands coordinated movement of men and supplies.

Aviation Station, 1917-1921

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria sparked a global conflict. A complex system of treaties and alliances drew the various nations of Europe into a war. The imperial powers of Europe included their colonial empires, which spread the conflict across the globe. The war quickly came to a standstill by 1915 with both sides unable to advance. Soldiers sat in damp trenches separated by a "no man's land" which to cross meant certain death (Tignor et al 2014). Aviation quickly became a useful tool for pursuit, observation, and bombardment and later breaking the stalemate in Europe. The US Military pioneered the use of aircraft as early as 1909 with limited success, but the European powers quickly advanced the technology to suit their needs during the conflict. While the US remained neutral, European powers created specialized aircraft and tactics to support their missions (Nalty 1997:13,37). As World War I raged in Europe, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker endorsed a larger role for aviation in American military combat, as the Allies pled for the United States to enter the Great War. Finally, in April 1917, the US declared war on Germany and entered the war on the side of the Allies including England and France (Tignor et al 2014). Since 1914, European engineers had designed high speed pursuit planes and timing mechanisms, which allowed machine guns to fire through the plane's propeller. US aviation forces spent its early months in the war trying to catch up to their European counterparts, recruit men and build facilities to train pilots (Nalty 1997:37).

Meanwhile in the US, business and civic leaders invited the Signal Corps to view locations for potential aviation stations; in St. Louis, the Chamber of Commerce and the Missouri Aeronautical Society secured a Midwest location from the government for this purpose. The Signal Corps, a branch of the US Army, handled communications and at this time had incorporated aircraft. In Belleville, the Greater Belleville Board of Trade spent a considerable amount of time and resources to attract the government's attention to Illinois. The Greater Belleville Board of Trade's Secretary Edward A. Daley toured several Illinois-based sites with Captain Clinton G. Edgar from the Signal Corps Advisory Board in May 1917. This group identified an ideal potential tract located just off Carlyle Road, in a small flat valley. Official documents described the proposed 640-acre site as relatively flat and located near the Southern Railway. Officials described the location as perfectly situated for aircraft to take off and land, while the railroad facilitated movement of supplies and materials to the site. After several weeks of negotiation, Secretary Daley wired the Belleville Board of Trade President C.P. Tomlinson from Washington with the news that Belleville had won its aviation field and he had completed the lease (Kennedy 1987:1).

Signed on June 14, 1917, Secretary Daley negotiated a lease for 623.992 acres, and the seven landowners received a payment from the federal government to lease their land. The lease renewed annually and included a purchase option at a price of $122,895. The lease included compensation for harvest and secured options on the surrounding land in case of expansion. Locals lauded the news as potentially bringing prestige to the St. Louis District by participating in the development of aeronautics, as well as having commercial benefit after the war (Kennedy 1987). This new field would be one of the first aviation stations constructed for the United States World War I effort. Local farmers harvested the crops on the now-leased fields, or the US government compensated the local farmers.

Designed by Captain Edgar and engineer Albert Kahn in May 1917, the initial design of Scott Field proved typical of World War I aviation fields. The War Department began constructing the facility almost immediately in late June 1917 with Lieutenant William H. Carruthers in charge (NRHP 1993). Congress appropriated $10 million for the field's construction, and the government gave the Unit Construction Company 60 days to erect roughly 60 buildings, lay a mile-long railroad spur to connect the field with the main line of the Southern Railroad, and to level off an airfield with a 1,600-foot landing circle (NRHP 1993; 375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017a). The government paid the bills and managed the tasks of getting materials to the site while the construction company focused on the actual building. Hundreds of men from the surrounding towns and cities flocked to the worksite in search of work, with nearly 2,000 men actively employed in the construction of the new field at the outset, employment peaked at almost 3,000 at the height of the construction. Both trains and cars hauled materials to the work site. Some area businesses saw their entire inventories bought by the War Department; additionally, much of the local labor force left these businesses for more lucrative jobs at the new aviation station (Kennedy 1987).

Crews began building the field when the government announced on July 20, 1917, that it would name the new facility Scott Field. Corporal Frank S. Scott from Braddock, Pennsylvania, enlisted in the Field Artillery in 1908 and then again to the Signal Corps in 1911. When illness rendered him unfit for duty after his second enlistment, he joined to the Signal Corps' Aviation School at College Park Flying Field in Maryland. Fascinated by flying, and with a mechanical aptitude, Scott became a mechanic for the Wright Type-B biplanes. In September 1912, Scott asked to ride along in a flight piloted by Second Lieutenant Lewis G. Rockwell, who had just received his civilian's pilot license and attempting to obtain a military aviator rating. Rockwell promised to take Scott on his second flight on September 28, 1912. After Rockwell completed an initial solo-run, he allowed Scott to climb aboard. The pair soared to 150 feet and flew for another 10 minutes. When attempting to land, the plane's engine failed, leading to a crash and the death of both men in a heap of broken wood and ripped canvas. The Signal Corps attempted to pay a lasting tribute to Corporal Scott and to the many men who lost their lives during the early years of military aviation by naming the new facility Scott Field (Kennedy 1987: iii; Mueller 1989:509).

Company M of the Illinois National Guard became the first military presence on the new field in July to secure the aviation station during construction. The company guarded the field during its construction as well as to manage the workmen. Since many of the frame structures were

wooden, Company M policed smoking on the job site to prevent fires. Company M terminated any workers caught smoking in a restricted area. Men who wanted to quit before the end of the week and receive their pay early bribed the guards to report them as smoking violators. A change of rules corrected this problem by holding any offenders in custody until Saturday evening, when they stood in the pay line with everyone else. Work continued at a rapid pace, though the men camped at the field found time to relax. Using scraps, the workers built food and drink stalls with respectable names, such as the Coney Island Lunchroom and High Class Café (Kennedy 1987:3). The combination of liquor and gambling resulted in brawls occasionally, which the guards had to deal with.

In addition to building the new airfield, one of the biggest challenges included feeding the hordes of workers required to erect the buildings. During construction, roughly 1,600 men ate three meals a day at the camp. In addition to 10 tons of meat a week, the construction crews consumed 800 loaves of bread, 400 pies, and 100 pounds of coffee daily. A single meal required nearly 300 eggs. Securing a water supply to the field became another issue during construction. Original plans for the installation included deep wells, for the field to have its own source of water; however, all the wells drilled produced only salt water. On August 15, 1917, the Signal Corps arranged for the Belleville Water Supply Company to establish a water line from the main line in Belleville to the camp. This new project required 22 railroad cars to carry pipe weighing nearly 10,000 tons to the camp. According to local reports, government representatives searched the countryside and commandeered every carload of pipe and in less than 20 days' time, the field had water (Kennedy 1987: 3).

As construction finished, Brigadier General George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer, arrived to inspect the field in August 1917. General Squier announced that the progress of the construction pleased him. The final task of construction included the installation of 70 miles of pipes for the sewage system. On September 1, 1917, officials declared Scott Field finished after only two months of construction. Final touches, such as the wire fence and barbed wire around the new field, lasted until November. The civilian workforce completed the $1.5 million aviation station in record time. The local community remained critical not only to the selection but also the construction of the new Scott Field by pushing for the station and providing the necessary labor and supplies (Kennedy 1987:3,4).

Scott Field's training missions soon got underway when the 11th and 21st Aero Squadron arrived from Kelly Field, Texas with roughly 300 men. The fresh white buildings of Scott Field reportedly caused the men to cheer. The first two commandeers of Scott Field arrived with these recruits. Captain Jack W. Heard served as the commander of Scott Field during August 1917 and Major George E. A. Reinburg succeeded Heard, serving as commander until October 2, 1917 (Kennedy 1987:155). The first shipments of airplanes became delayed. The field borrowed two airplanes from Rantoul Field, Illinois and one of these planes most likely made the first flight over Scott Field on September 2. At least seven Standard biplanes already operated at the field when the Curtiss JN-4D, or Jenny, airplanes arrived in early September. The Jenny soon replaced the Standard as the primary training airplane and found favor with European aviators as well. The Jenny featured dual control, so it could be controlled from either seat which made it more suited

to pilot training. The new hangers housed six airplanes each, and officials at Scott Field expected to have a full assignment of 72 planes (Kennedy 1987:4).

Flight instruction began on September 11, 1917, when civilian instructor T. C. Jones and Texan James Houston Maupin conducted the first official training flight. Less than 17 days later, pilot trainee Cadet Merritt O. White made the first solo flight. The dangers of flight became abundantly clear from the outset; a Jenny piloted by Jones crashed into the ground and flipped the plane on September 17, marking the first crash of the new field. Luckily, Jones escaped with his life. A day later, Sergeant A. L. Alexander, a mechanic, died instantly from a strike on the head by a propeller. The cadets and student officers received basic flying and airplane maintenance while at Scott Field, and by the end of September, flying instruction had progressed to a point where visitors reported seeing as many as 15 planes in the air at any time. Instructors required students to take off and land in a large circle near the center of the flying field. By the end of September, the field had nearly reached capacity with the arrival of two more aero Squadrons from Kelly Field and 20 aviation students from Champaign, Illinois. By the end of the first flying season in December 1917, 24 cadets had completed the reserve military aviator course and received their commissions as second lieutenants (Kennedy 1987:5).

The need for aerial firepower and reconnaissance on the Western Front meant that the initial training program at Scott Field developed quickly, and most cadets needed to pick up basic flying as best they could before leave to fight in Europe. Once there, the men could receive advanced training from the European aviators, who had more experience and access to more advanced aircraft (Nalty 1997: 53). In addition, the deadly cost of war meant that American soldiers needed to replace their fallen European counterparts, both on the ground and in the air. Pilots in the war effort needed to be able to perform both combat and support roles, which entailed shooting, bombing, and performing aerial reconnaissance, which would inform future tactics and strategy. Initially, the US lost time because stations like Scott Field had to finish construction and locate instructors to teach the student pilots. Pilots trained as quickly as possible and shipped to Europe. With only four months of training, the 11th Aero Squadron and 21st Aero Squadron left for the Western Front.

During Winter 1917-1918, many units passed through Scott Field. In December 1917, the 154th and 155th Aero Squadrons arrived from Kelly Field to pick up skilled mechanics, training at Scott Field. That same month, the 221st and 222nd Aero Squadrons organized there. The commander of the 221st, First Lieutenant John E. Enright, recruited primarily from the St. Louis area to provide a permanent host organization for Scott Field. When other squadrons needed to fill their ranks before leaving Scott, these squadrons added men from the 221st. As such, the 221st always recruited; a sense of patriotism helped fill its ranks with local recruits. In February 1918, five new squadrons organized at Scott Field with recruits from Illinois. On February 7, 1918, 450 men arrived from Camp Grant, Illinois. Officials quickly realized Scott Field did not have enough room to billet them all and the base used Hangar No. 10 as alternative housing (Kennedy 1987:6).

During the winter when the weather turned colder, flying halted. Once the weather improved and the flying season could begin again, the non-flying schools closed as Scott prepared to teach

more cadets how to fly. The first cohort of 25 cadets from Camp Dick, Texas ushered in the flying season on April 25, 1918 (Kennedy 1987:7). Instructors used megaphones to teach pilots from a flight tower in the center of the flying circle. Pilots waiting for their turn watched from benches below the flight tower. On the sidelines, an ambulance stood ready as a reminder of the dangers of flying. Just outside the flight circle, ground crews and mechanics refueled the planes and made minor repairs.

Initially, flight instruction consisted of three stages at Scott. The first stage was primary or dual, in which the student flew with an instructor. From there the new pilots began the second stage and took their first solo flight. Advanced solo rounded out their training as the third stage. After an introductory flight, the student entered the primary stage with their instructor. Once students master the basics of flight, they moved to the solo stage, where they learned simple maneuvers. The advanced solo stage took place at a leased 160-acre field in Mascoutah four miles southeast of Scott. There the airmen practiced spirals, eights, tail spins, loops, and Immelmann turns often to the amusement of local spectators. The aerial combat occurring overseas required pilots to master these acrobatic feats to survive. Scott Field officials discontinued the advanced solo stage at Mascoutah field, as good landings proved almost impossible. After mastering the aerial maneuvers, pilots received additional training on cross-country flights, which despite their name, remained only in Illinois. By June 1918, so many students awaited the cross-country phase that all other flight instruction had to be halted to have enough planes. By August, cross-country training required all students to make nine trips to Odin, Salem, Tamaroa, Pickneyville, Greenville, Litchfield, Carlinville, Vandalia, and Pana. The pilots reportedly practiced their aerial maneuvers over farms on these trips, and some even landed their military planes under the guise of stopping for gas or directions in hopes of meeting local girls or receiving food from patriotic citizens. Part of the cross-country training included formation flying and aerial photography (Kennedy 1987:8).

Instructors at Scott took the training and safety of their students seriously, which lead to the adoption of an innovative training method called the Gossport System. The British used this system, which gave an instructor more oversight of airmen in training. In October 1918, the instructors switched to this new technique even before the aviation officials in Washington directed them to. This new system allowed for a more direct supervision by adjusting the ratio of students to instructors. In the Gossport System, a single instructor took several students through the early stages of primary flying instruction. This enabled the instructors to identify student's strengths and weaknesses. Under the previous system, each student had between five and eight instructors, and problems only became obvious when an accident brought them to light (Kennedy 1987:8).

Another change to the program included the use of flight commanders, in which officers oversaw a small group of flying instructors. Four groups formed, designated A, B, C, and headquarters flight. The first three remained primarily for cadet training; the last consisted of planes equipped for photographic and wireless missions, ground officers' instruction, and miscellaneous flying activities. Each flight commander oversaw between seven and nine instructors, and each instructor became responsible for six students. The new flight commanders managed not only the hangars, motorcycles, and planes for their groups, but also oversaw the mechanics assigned

to their equipment. In addition, the flight commanders routinely flew with their instructors and students to ensure the maintenance of a high standard of flying and to monitor progress (Kennedy 1987:11).

One of the reasons for the change in primary flying instruction included the intrinsic dangers of aviation. Receiving a rating of military aviator proved to be a difficult process and only those who enjoyed flying risked injury or even death to achieve a rating. Eight Scott airmen died during the 1918 season, with numerous others sustaining injuries resulting from crashes in training. Each accident shaped the course of the medical evacuations system at Scott, which became a primary mission in the 1940s. Determined to improve the recovery of downed Scott pilots, Captains Charles Bayless, Earl Hoag, and A. J. Etheridge and Second Lieutenant Seth Thomas designed two air ambulances by modifying the rear cockpit of two Jenny aircraft to carry patients. These airplane ambulances, or hospital ships, transported their first patient on August 24, 1918, when one of the aviators broke his leg. Within a month, a full test of the system recorded a total time of only twelve minutes to complete. The airmen jokingly call the air ambulances the "Red Coffin" due to its red cross marking, but its presence became reassuring for those who took to the skies (Kennedy 1987:14).

While flight instruction remained a main mission of Scott Field, cadets at Scott also learned aerial gunnery, radio instructions, and how to make minor repairs to planes in cases of forced landings. The Aerial Gunnery School formed in 1918, and nearly 230 students completed the course before receiving their commissions. By the end of the flying season in 1918, 414 cadets reported to Scott. Of that total, 244 finished the reserve military aviator course and received commissions. By the end of World War I, over 500 student pilots received primary training at Scott, with hundreds of others becoming skill mechanics (Kennedy 1987:11). With US troops, the allied powers turned the tide of the war. The allies and the central powers signed an armistice on November 20, 1918, which officially ended the fighting and peace talks began (Tignor et al 2014). After the armistice, the future of Scott became unclear. With the war essentially over, the question remained if the federal government would continue to train pilots or retain Scott field. The squadrons at Scott demobilized; some of the remaining airmen formed a flying school detachment, while many personnel received transfers or discharges. Though some flying continued, Scott Field watched its pilots leave, with no clear indication of the next mission for the installation.

On March 19, 1919, The War Department began the process of purchasing Scott Field from the Belleville Board of Trade. The purchase price of $119,285.84 was the lowest of any airfield and a main factor in the decision to retain Scott permanently (Kennedy 1987:16). The future mission of the field remained unclear. As Congress debated the Army Appropriation Bill, Scott waited. In the meantime, Scott Field continued to host new air squadrons and flying continued. Local support included the Secretary of the Belleville Board of Trade, Edward A. Daley, who personally pressed for an important mission for Scott. Early suggestions for Scott's mission included $2.5 million funding to build an airship hangar and equipment but failed to pass. Daley traveled to Washington DC twice to secure funding for airship facilities at Scott (NRHP 1993).

Lighter-than-Air Era, 1921-1937

On June 28, 1921, Secretary of War John W. Weeks approved a lighter-than air (LTA) station for Scott Field. In addition to lobbying by local leaders, the terrain, weather, and most importantly, proximity to St. Louis made Scott an ideal location for an LTA station. In April 1922, Maj. Gen. Mason Patrick, Chief of the Air Service, announced that Scott Field would become the new home of the Air Service Balloon and Airship School. During the American Civil War, balloons provided reconnaissance and weather reporting. However, the balloons proved burdensome to armies on the move and required special equipment. They also drew enemy fire as they ascended and descended. These balloons found support from the Army in the early 1900s, but planes quickly eclipsed them. Only the revival of tethered balloons for observation during the first World War brought renewed interest from the Signal Corps (Nalty 1997:15). After the war, airships and balloons offered new avenues to utilize aerial photography, meteorology and conduct altitude experiments. Despite their disadvantage in tactical situations, LTA remained valuable for spotting mines and submarine attacks (Thomason and Associates 1992:9,10).

In July 1922, Scott Field became an Air Intermediate Depot. As a result, all the lighter-than-air supplies transferred to Scott Field. One of the first tasks in turning Scott Field into an LTA station included more construction. Many of the World War I buildings remained in use, but the base needed special structures such as airship hangars and support facilities. The W.M. Sutherland Building and Contracting Company of St. Louis built the enormous hanger to house the new airships and workmen from the local area assisted with construction. However, the design proved so technical firms from outside Illinois received contracts to help erect the giant structure. Once again, the construction had a tight schedule with the initial plans for the hangar calling for its completion in 300 days, officials extended the deadline several times through supplementary agreements as construction progressed. Construction on the hangar finished on January 31, 1923, measuring 810 ft long, 206.5-ft wide, and 178-ft high, making it the second largest hanger in the world. In total, the new hanger cost $1,198,950 (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017a). Construction continued with steel and concrete buildings built in the spring of 1924 for the Air Intermediate Depot. A helium storage and repurification plant added in 1926 and 1929, made Scott Field home to one of the few such facilities in the United States. One of the major construction projects during this time included a 176-foot-high mooring mast, which at the time proved to be not only tallest, but also the most modern in design (NRHP 1993).

The new mission did not wait for construction to finish before LTA activities began. The first company of balloons, redesignated as airships, arrived at Scott Field in October 1921 and others soon followed. Men and airships from Brooks Field Texas, Rose Field, California, and Langley Field Virginia transferred to Scott Field in 1922. By July of 1922, nearly 1,000 personnel worked at Scott Field as part of their designation as an LTA station. The new mission in place Scott Field would serve as the Air Service Balloon and Airship school, as well as the Air Intermediate Depot, which quickly became the largest Air service distribution post (Kennedy 1987:23).

During the LTA era, captive balloons, free balloons, and airships flew over Scott Field. Captive balloons attached to the ground by cables, while the observers could look down from a

suspended wicker basket. These types of crafts proved valuable as observation platforms in the early 1920s. Alternatively, free balloons had no tether to the ground, but instead allowed to travel and controlled by the amount of gas inside the balloon and the wind. Airships or dirigibles had three classes, rigid, semi-rigid and non-rigid, depending on their internal structure. In 1919 the War Department made the Navy responsible for rigid ships while tasking the Army's Air Service with development of semi-rigid airships. These airships consisted of motorized balloons with attached baskets or gondolas. Initial training at Scott Field focused exclusively on free and captive balloons while construction progressed on necessary facilities for airships (Kennedy 1987). In July 1922, a contingent from Scott Field visited the Jefferson Barracks (present-day St. Louis Air Force Station) which had previously been an arsenal during the Civil War (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency 2021a). The Scott Field airmen demonstrated observation and maneuvers in free balloons for the men stationed at the barracks.

By October 2, 1922, a formal course had begun at Scott Field. In addition to the free and captive balloons, the Air Service Balloon and Airship Depot had two small non-rigid airships. However, the training program began after the completion of the facilities in February 1923. The new course lasted 10 months. During which time, the student officers and flying cadets took a basic military course, a ground school, and flying instruction. These courses rotated in scheduling to accommodate changes in the weather when conditions permitted flying or not. The basic military course consisted of a total of 79 hours which covered topics such as administration, field service regulations, military courtesy and customs, hygiene, and military law. However, the ground school course included 865 hours during which time, men learned about the different types of ships, artillery, communications, meteorology, aerial navigation, and a host of other topics focused on the operation and tactical use of aeronautics. Flight instruction focused on progressing students through captive and free balloons to the non-rigid and semi-rigid airships. Training followed this course until 1928 when the Air Service Balloon and Airship School became inactive. The school at Scott Field trained active and reservist and graduated between 150 and 200 balloon and airship pilots before the end of LTA activities in 1937 (Kennedy 1987:32).

Several airships and crafts made their home at Scott Field during the LTA era. In April 1923, one of the earliest to arrive, the TC-1, was the Air Service's newest and largest non-rigid dirigible. Intended for cross-country training, within the month it established a land-speed record on a trip to Chanute Field. An accident destroyed the ship less than two months later when during mooring, the TC-1 drifted into another nearby mast and the resulting static electricity ignited the hydrogen causing the airship to explode (Wilderman 2018a: A3; Kennedy 1987:37-38). Other ships quickly arrived at Scott Field. One of the most talked about airships, the RS-1, arrived in January 1925 in parts which required assembly. Scott Field airmen used the RS-1 for cross country training until 1928, when a storm damaged it. Afterward new pilots practiced mooring using the RS-1 until 1929 (Wilderman 2018a: A3; Kennedy 1987:42).

However, while airships remained the primary focus of training at Scott Field, the use of free balloons also brought praise to Scott Field airmen as they competed in national and international balloon races. During 1922, the men of Scott Field built an 80,000 cubic foot balloon to participate in the 13th National Balloon Elimination Race (Kennedy 1987:45). The men of Scott Field

participated in balloon races starting in 1922 until 1936 (Wilderman 2018b: S2). By 1930 almost all the Air Corps' entrants in the elimination races had trained there. In addition, free balloons provided new avenues in experimentation. In 1927, Scott Field supported Captain Hawthorne Gray with three attempts to break the world free balloon altitude record of 40,809 feet. On his final attempt he reached an altitude of 42,470 feet, but died in the attempt, which nullified the record (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017a).

Underscoring the versatility of its LTA programs and pilots, Scott Field airship pilots tested the limits of the LTA crafts. Second Lieutenant John Fowler piloted an airship, which completed a non-stop mail service across the US. The airmen lowered a 40-pound sack of mail fastened to his airship by rope to a designated location, loaded it onto a second plane and transferred again. The entire operation lasted 15 minutes. A flight crew in the mid-1930s set out to complete Captain Hawthorne's world record attempt. The National Geographic Society agreed to sponsor this task. The Dow Chemical Company built a special lightweight gondola, and the Goodyear Zeppelin Corporation manufactured a three million cubic foot balloon; the largest balloon ever made. Their first attempts proved unsuccessful, but a third attempt launched from Scott Field in November 1935 soared to 75,395 feet, surpassing all previous altitude records. Cameras on board the "Explorer II" captured almost 10,000 aerial photographs, the first from such distances above the earth (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017b).

However, opinions about the LTA crafts changed. At Scott Field, several crashes with airships had left the crafts unusable or too expensive to repair. The explosion of the TC-1 craft which cost $80,000 occurred less than two months after it arrived at Scott Field. Smaller scale crashes and mishaps also negatively impacted opinions about the future of the LTA crafts. The successor to the TC-1, the TC-3, released its precious helium rather than crash land in April 1925. Highly publicized disasters surrounding airships such as the Shenandoah and finally the Hindenburg, pushed public opinion in favor of heavier-than-air traditional planes. While the Air Corps initially rebuffed attempts to end the LTA program in 1928 and 1929, slowly most of the airship squadrons became inactivated. In June 1930, Scott Field became both an LTA and a heavier-than-air (HTA) station with the arrival of the 15th Observation Squadron and the 5th Photo Section, both from Selfridge Field, Michigan. Finally on May 14, 1937, the federal government announced that LTA activities would end and by June 1937, all LTA operations ceased at Scott Field (Kennedy 1987: 57).

Major Training Installation, 1938-1957

Just as it seemed that Scott Field would remain one of many Air Corps' fields, Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring announced major improvements for Scott Field. In 1938, Woodring recommended to President Franklin D. Roosevelt that General Headquarters Air Force (GHQAF) relocate to Scott Field from Langley Field, Virginia (Wilderman 2018b: S2). Since March 1935 GHQAF had managed the air combat arm for the U.S. Army from Virginia, but Scott Field's central location would enable the command of GHQAF to reach any of the units within one day. This potential move would be beneficial due to rising tensions in Europe. President Roosevelt, members of Congress, and military leaders witnessed the intervention of Adolf Hitler and Benito

Mussolini in the Spanish Civil War amid deteriorating international relations in Europe. However, the growth of Adolf Hitler's *Luftwaffe* particularly worried many European democracies (Nalty 1997:154). As this threat grew, the United States and Europe began protective measures against Germany's totalitarian regime, which meant an expansion of the Air Corps and the relocation of GHQAF to better command these units. The Chief of the Air Corps, Major General Henry Arnold, won presidential and Congressional approval in 1938 for more airplanes, as well as a complete expansion of the Air Corps, including installations and personnel (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017b).

As expected, the first task to accommodate this new mission involved the complete rebuilding of Scott Field. Between October and November of 1938, Scott Field expanded from 628.572 acres to 1,574.222 acres. An additional land purchase the following year increased the field to 1,882.382 acres (NRHP 1993). Beginning the $7.5 million dollar expansion, the construction crews demolished all the wooden World War I and unusable LTA era structures including the massive airship hangar (375th Air Mobility Wing History Office 2017). The only remaining buildings from this period include the old 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 Works Progress Administration (WPA) work force of nearly 2,500 men and numerous contractors handled construction. One of the first projects in the expansion included 16 sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters at the south end of the field and several other residential quarters soon followed.

In September 1939, Europe went to war after Hitler invaded Poland. The US remained neutral but continued to prepare in case the conflict reached the US. Initially, Hitler used his *Luftwaffe* as a compliment to his ground forces as he had previously done during the Spanish Civil War. Both sides remained reluctant to begin aerial bombings of cities, but eventually this became the only way to carry the war to Germany. The German *Blitzkrieg* proved how successful a quick aerial attack could be and would be a hallmark of the German aerial forces (Nalty 1997:166, 190). Meanwhile in the US, the production of aircraft expanded, and the government installed radars along the coast, though they proved less advanced than those of Europe. Once again Europe took the lead in developing aerial technology (Nalty 1997:175). During defensive planning, it became obvious that aviation would play a key role in the war for defense. However, it would take months to organize, equip, train, and employ an air force to confront the axis power on equal footing (Nalty 1997:200). When the US entered the war in December 1941 after the bombing of Pearl Harbor by Japan, Scott Field had already begun preparing.

The relocation of GHQAF never happened due to the outbreak of World War II. The Air Force Combat Command (the new name of GHQAF) would be located at Bolling Field, Washington DC. Instead, on July 1, 1939, the Basic School of Air Corps Technical School (ACTS) transferred to Scott Field from Chanute Field, Illinois (Wilderman 2018b: S3). The Basic School provided initial training for aircraft machinists, welders, armorers, and radio operator mechanics. In conjunction with this new mission, Scott Field became an exempted station, answering directly to the commander of ACTS. This new assignment quickly relocated back to Chanute Field in September 1940. To

replace Basic School, Chanute's Radio School moved to Scott Field, ushering in the communications training era.

In 1940, WPA workers finished more than 21 permanent structures around Scott Field (Kennedy 1987:68). Other structures built included two warehouses, a garage, gymnasium, maintenance building, Quartermaster office, commissary, and the General Headquarters Air Force building (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017b). In addition, officials authorized several new cantonments to house men arriving to Scott Field. The firsts two known as Area One and Two finished construction in 1940. Officials intended Area Two along the southern border of Scott Field to house the Radio School specifically. A cantonment on the east end of Scott Field became Area Three in 1941 (NRHP 1993). During this upheaval, on June 20, 1941, the US government created the Army Air Forces (AAF), and Scott Field came under its authority. Eventually post headquarters directed operations for Scott Field's various groups and the 3505th Army Air Forces Base Unit assumed all administrative duties after May 1, 1944.

Training radio operators-mechanics became the primary mission of Scott Field during World War II. After graduation, these highly skilled technicians operated radios in bomber, fighter, and transport aircraft that traveled around the world. Scott Field graduates maintained and operated the vital command and control communications throughout the air force. Radio School began classes on October 14, 1940, amongst the various construction projects. A code class for 600 students operated in the corner of an unheated hangar, while other radio-operator courses used the rooms in the opposite side of the hangar. In March 1941, these classes moved into designated school buildings, which had just finished construction. The 22-week course consisted of three sections: the radio operating division, radio fundamentals division, and aircraft radio division. Students eventually operated aircraft radio stations at a code speed of 16 words per minute. During the radio operating division, the student learned international Morse code, and radio telephone procedures. Once the student reached a speed of eight words per minute, they began training tactical radio-telegraph procedures, reaching the speed requirement, and practicing at a table. The end of this section included practical application during a two-hour airplane ride.

In radio fundamentals, students completed seven two-week phases in mathematics, direct current, alternating current, transmitters I, transmitters II, receivers, and circuit analysis. Subjects covered in these phases covered a multitude of topics ranging from voltage amplification and tuning to noise suppression and networks. After passing the radio fundamentals courses, the student spent the remaining eight weeks in the aircraft division laboratory to familiarize themselves with the equipment onboard their assigned aircraft including the high-power liaison SCR -187- A, the low -power liaison SCR-139, the SCR – 183 command set, the SCR – 273 radio compass set, and the SCR – 274 receiver (Kennedy 1987:77). In the final two weeks, students learned about how to care for the aircraft radio equipment, technical orders, and Air Corps forms.

Larger student quotas meant that the facilities, though expanded, remained too small to hold multiple classes at the same time. A dual shift schedule accommodated the needs of the ever-growing number of enrolled students. Later the schedule incorporated a third shift. On the eve of Pearl Harbor, Scott Field had roughly 8,100 students with 3,650 already graduated. As the

United States enter World War II, Scott Field's unofficial slogan declared that Scott Field trained, "The Best Damned Radio Operators in the World" (Kennedy 1987:77). By 1942 Scott Field's radio school became the parent school for all the Air Corps' radio school programs; preparing its own students and setting the standard for programs across the United States (NRHP 1993). The program proved so successful that the training director, Lieutenant Colonel Albert T. Wilson, went to North Africa to establish British radio schools based on the Scott Field model.

Throughout the war, the radio operator-mechanics course changed and revised for a variety of factors. In June 1942, the course split into two separate 14-week courses to meet quotas. Students trained to be either an operator or a mechanic, but the course reverted because the students needed to fulfill both roles onboard cramped aircraft. A radio mechanic who could not operate radio or an operator who could not fix his own equipment were less valuable. Despite the slight disruption the change caused, 24,794 airmen graduated in 1942 and an additional 11,277 graduated in 1943 (Kennedy 1987:78). As the number of students slowly declined, Scott Field took the opportunity to provide more hands-on practice starting in 1943. This consisted of practicing and solving problems with real and simulated equipment. Students practiced inside plywood mockups of the radio compartments of B-17F, B-24D, B-25D and B-26D aircrafts, which could be moved and rocked. The students also practice building simple radio sets, wired real components on breadboards, and experienced live static in code classes. In August 1943 more aircraft arrived at Scott Field and the radio students practiced sending and receiving code in actual flight conditions and racking up 25,000 flying hours in just seven months. Due to maintenance issues from November 1944 to February 1945 the radio school trained its operators in eight C-47s. While more C-47s arrived later in 1945, the need for more radio operators dwindled as the war wound down. Scott Field's 77,370 Radio School graduates served as the "eyes and ears of the Army Air Forces" during World War II (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017c; Thomason and Associates 1992:14). The Scott Field airmen flew in aircraft and operated command and control communications in every theater of the war (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017c).

In November 1940, the unexpected task of handling 60 aviation cadets who had been eliminated from flying training brought a new challenge to Scott Field. To accommodate the new students, the Radio School began a squadron communications officer course in December. This 16-week course mirrored the regular enlisted course, but cadets spent less time learning Morse code. After the completion of this course, the cadets graduated and received their commissions as second lieutenants. The first class graduated in April 1941 with 57 cadets and by the end of the year the course began recruiting from civilians. In December 1942, the Army Air Force Technical Training Command opened the course to enlisted men and directing that top radio school graduates needed to attend for one month. This course continued until January 1943 when the last non-flying aviation cadets left for further training at Yale University.

With the success of the Radio School at Scott Field, the Army Airways Communications System division instituted an advanced mechanics course in January 1942. Instituted because the AACS became responsible for its own equipment, the new program targeted graduates of the radio operator-mechanics course who had shown an aptitude for the mechanical portions of the

course. A few civilian radio engineers from the Signal Corps also attended the classes, which focused specifically on the transmitters, testing equipment and power supply. In March 1944, special radio courses from Truax Field, Wisconsin moved to Scott Field bring over 4,600 new students (Kennedy 1987:78). Eventually the program divided into independent divisions for operators and another for mechanics. This program continued after the war.

Despite the predominance of the Radio School and its various additions, the Air Corps Institute opened at Scott Field in July 1940 and offered correspondence courses in over 35 different subjects. Enrollment remained voluntary, but the courses prepared personnel for advanced studies, which ensured that the corps drew on quality recruits. Courses offered a multitude of subjects including technical courses on airplane mechanics and maintenance and completed within eight months. By September 1941, the Air Corps' Institute had an enrollment of over 15,000 airmen (Kennedy 1987:79).

During the second World War, military forces served in segregated units and Black American represented roughly six percent of the Army Air Forces (Nalty 1997:252). The 46th Aviation Squadron and the 934th Quartermaster Platoon, became the first two segregated Black units to arrive at Scott Field. These units underwent basic training and trained in the Radio School and in motor vehicle instruction. When the 46th Aviation Squadron entered the Radio School in January 1943, this marked the beginning of a program to train Black airmen as support personnel for Alabama's Tuskegee Institute. Across the river in St. Louis, a training program opened at Jefferson Barracks at the same time for men intended to support the Tuskegee airmen (Kennedy 1987:82). The 46th Aviation Squadron also served as alert crews and security details while at Scott Field (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017c).

During the War, the 58th Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAACs) Post Headquarters Company arrived from Florida in March 1943 and quickly moved into various positions at Scott Field. These women worked in the hospital, Radio School, offices, motor pool hangar and control tower. Roughly half of all enlisted women performed clerical duties during the war (Nalty 1997:253). Originally these positions meant that more men became available for other duties. These female volunteers continued to serve during the post-war years although their role remained undefined. Eventually they fulfilled only positions as office personnel.

Despite Hitler's early success, the allied forces of England, the Soviet Union, and the US turned the tide of the war. With these forces closing in on Berlin by April 1945, Hitler committed suicide and the German Forces surrendered mere days later (Tignor et al 2014). After the signing of the armistice on August 14, 1945, and the formal surrender of Japan on September 2, Scott Field began demobilizing and shifting from wartime activities to preparing for peace. It would be several more months before military leaders defined the organizational structure and training needs for the new era. Though the end of World War II marked the conclusion of one of human history's largest global conflicts, it also signaled the beginning of a new chapter in United States' strategic and military history. The ascension of the US to international superpower had been solidified, both through its battlefield prowess and a democratic rhetoric that served as an inspiration to oppressed people around the world. The outcomes of the war also brought

significant power to another nation, the Soviet Union, whose vision for the planet's postwar path clashed with the US. While the United States promoted democracy and capitalism, the Soviet Union believed its Communist approach would reign supreme, and each took it upon themselves to serve as a standard for other nations. These competing visions played out in both rhetorical and militaristic ways, with the latter including proxy wars, weapons buildups, and technological advancements, creating a tense Cold War period that threatened unprecedented destruction. During this era, the United States Armed Forces continued to develop its defenses and explore new and better technologies that would provide for military superiority over the Soviet Union (Prior et al 2017).

The first change for Scott Field came on March 30, 1946, when Headquarters Army Air Forces Technical Training Command relocated to Scott Field from St. Louis. However, one of the biggest changes included the establishment of the United States Air Force as a separate military service on September 18, 1947. Prior to this, the aviation section of the Army had been functioning independently since the second World War. Many years of debate proceeded this decision which focused on the control of land and sea aviation between the Army and Navy (Nalty 1997: 392). The establishment of the Air Force as a separate branch of the US military under the National Security Act of 1947 brought focus on the country's air defense forces. The new agency emerged eager to prove its varied capabilities. The necessity of offensive and tactical air power became clear in World War II, the Air Force hoped to make itself integral to the defense of the homeland. Scott Field became Scott AFB on January 13, 1948.

Initially, Scott AFB's Radio School remained relatively unchanged as wartime activities ended and even added new fixed wire communications departments in 1946, which produced skilled wire technicians, cable splicers, and installer-repairmen among other specialists. The Air Force prioritized communications in the face of growing fears of communism in Europe and the inception of the Cold War. Scott AFB adapted quickly to advances in communications and courses continually revised their programs. By 1948, the Radio School, then called the Communications School had six departments and offered 13 courses, which provided students with a broad, but comprehensive foundation in lieu of the highly specialized training they had provided during World War II. In 1949, the radio-operator general course, control tower operator courses, and the entire fixed wire communications department transferred out of Scott AFB to make room for an expansion to the technical training programs. The introduction of entrance exams in 1949 ensured the highest quality students for the radio repairman courses. That same year, Scott AFB became the headquarters for the entire Air Training Command (ATC) (Wilderman 2018b: S3).

Several developments in the late 1940s and early 1950s heightened the concerns over defending against a Soviet attack and further solidified the centrality of the Air Force to the Cold War military strategies of the United States. Developments in Europe, particularly a Communist takeover in Czechoslovakia, pushed President Harry S. Truman and the National Security Council (NSC) to take an even harder stance on opposing the spread of communism. This stance proved necessary after the official testing of a nuclear weapon by the Soviets in 1949. That same year, Communist forces succeeded in taking control of China, strengthening the Soviet Union with a new ally (Prior et al 2017:4). Between the years 1946 until 1951, Scott AFB participated in the Air

National Guard (ANG) early defense efforts by providing hangers for the 110th ANG squadron organized to protect the St. Louis area from Soviet attacks. After gaining federal recognition, the 110th ANG became one of only 31 federally recognized Fighter-Interceptor Squadron groups during the early years of the Cold War (375th Civil Engineering Squadron/ Environmental Section 2017).

Then, the Cold War went hot in Korea in 1950. The Korean War became the model of Cold War engagements in which the Soviet Union and the United States used allied or proxy states to fight limited wars to expand their sphere of influence. Communist North Korea attacked the US-allied South Korea in hopes of uniting the nation under Communist rule. The North Korean invasion met the combined military might of the United States, South Korea, and other Western allies. Once again Scott AFB stood ready to train the best communications technicians in the world as the new Air Force remained ready to prove itself (Prior et al 2017:48).

During the Korean Conflict, the Communications School once again revised its courses to provide more practical training for its radio mechanic graduates, which focused on handling actual equipment and building simple radio sets on their very first day. Communication officers and cryptographic operator training remained at Scott AFB. In 1952, three new courses transferred to Scott AFB and expanded the communication training to include the personnel field. The personnel specialist, career guidance specialist course and personnel officers course began in June and reconfigured Scott AFB's training mission as the need for basic communication officers slowly decreased with advances in technology. With the conversion to ultra-high frequency (UHF) radio communications by the Air Force in 1952, extensive special communication training began at Scott AFB. This new special communications training included various courses on new radio technology. During the Korean Conflict, the courses emphasized hands on training. As the Korean War wound down, a review courses in 1955 led to still more changes. Communications had become too complex to expect cadets to learn every aspect and to this end, training courses became more tailored so that men trained specifically for one job and introduced to theory as needed. This focused job training mirrored actual conditions as closely as possible and applied to the technical courses as well as the instructional approaches (Kennedy 1987:89-90). Technology improved and developed rapidly to have better capabilities and material than the Soviets specifically as the Cold War continued to escalate. Training at Scott became part of a larger initiative to train troops to work within this new paradigm to stay ahead (Prior et al 2017:5). Starting in 1953, the Cold War began to escalate.

On the home front, despite major changes to mission and role, housing shortages continued to plague Scott AFB. First emerging during the second World War, construction could not keep pace with the needs of the base and housing remained an issue. The relocation of ATC had only exacerbated the problem. New plans for increased government housing arrived in 1949 with the signing on a bill sponsored by Senator Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, which called for 1,000 new housing units at Scott AFB. The purchase of additional acreage west of Highway 158 saw further expansion to both housing units and readiness facilities. These facilities allowed Scott AFB to house the necessary personnel to meet any threat whether locally or abroad.

One of the new readiness facilities housed the 85th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron (previously the 113th ANG) and the already operational F-86 Sabrejets. From 1951 to 1952 Scott AFB hosted the 113th Fighter Interceptor Squadron F-51H Mustang aircraft, until 1952 when the 85th Fighter Interceptor Squadron F-86D Sabre Dog aircraft replaced it to defend the St. Louis area in case of Soviet bomber attack (Wilderman 2018b: S3). Scott AFB lengthened its runways, adding taxiways and aprons to accommodate the transition from propeller-driven aircraft to jets for the Fighter Interceptor Squadron mission (375th Civil Engineering Squadron/ Environmental Section 2017). Substantial runway extensions meant that the jets could be airborne in less than a minute after receiving an alert to protect the St. Louis area (Kennedy 1987:98).

The men responsible for guiding these aircraft and watching for potential threats worked at the Belleville Air Force Station seven miles south-southwest of Scott AFB at Turkey Hill. The 798th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron watched the skies to detect, tract, and identify aircraft in the St. Louis area. The station began full operations by May 1952, with men watching the radars 24 hours a day (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017d). As technology advanced, Scott AFB continued to update their facilities. Beginning in 1955, improvements began at Turkey Hill in preparation for coordinating with the new Semi- Automatic Ground Environment (SAGE) combat and direction centers at Truax AFB in Wisconsin. SAGE became the first air defense system in the US and comprised of a network of radars and computers that could tract aircraft and guide weapons to targets (Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 2017).

In 1952, the St. Louis Arsenal transferred to the Air Force. The home of the Jefferson barracks during the early years of Scott Field, the location housed various tenants throughout the years, but in 1952, the Aeronautical Chart Service and Information Center (ACIC)moved to the location from Downtown St. Louis to occupy the space. The ACIC proved crucial during subsequent conflicts by developing Point Positioning Database targeting system to assist US aviators be more accurate. Its charts and graphics proved essential in the development of the Apollo 11 mission to the moon in 1970, by determining lunar orbit and identifying landing sites (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency 2021b).

Many changes occurred following the end of the Korean conflict. In August 1957, the personnel and cryptography courses left Scott AFB. Control of the base changed from ATC to MATS. Initially, leaders promised that the training courses would remain at Scott AFB, but the administrative space needed to support MATS led to the relocation of the remaining technical courses to Keesler AFB. Between April 1958 and March 1959, the technical school at Scott AFB ended the training mission, which had produced over 150,000 technically skilled airmen (Kennedy 1987:94). Unknowingly, the new primary mission for Scott had already begun. By the end of 1950, Scott AFB already participated in aeromedical evacuation. Over 200 patients a week arrived via Douglas C-54 Skymasters. Within days of any major battle in Korea, Scott received the injured. Noncommissioned officers from Scott AFB's Communication school identified available beds in other facilities and arranged for lodging of flight crews. Housed in a wooden World War II building, the medical facility could only handle seven special medical cases. Once at Scott AFB, medical staff triaged patients to determine whether they needed to remain or moved to other facilities. As the conflict progressed, personnel made improvements to make aeromedical arrivals

more efficient by introducing non-skid ramps, plastic litter covers and even converted a bus (known as the ambus) to hold 18 litters. By the end of the Korean War, Scott AFB had received over 10,000 wounded and following the war, they welcomed ex-prisoners of war starting on May 1, 1953 (Kennedy 1987:96).

Providing Support, 1957-Present

Headquarters MATS began relocating to Scott AFB in September 1957, due to overcrowding in Washington DC and the planned move of ATC to Randolph AFB, Texas, to be closer to training activities. General Thomas D. White, Air Force Vice Chief of Staff, directed MATS to set up its headquarters at Scott AFB because of its central location, which would make managing the east and west coast units more effective. When MATS operations began at Scott AFB on January 15, 1958, under the command of General Joseph Smith, it had 113,884 personnel and operated 1,039 aircraft, and nine AFBs. MATS not only handled air transportation, but also communications, rescue, weather, ferrying, aeromedical evacuation, photographic and charting services. To complete the move, the AACS and the AWS also moved to Scott AFB in 1958.

Responding to the Cold War and its various related conflicts brought many changes to Scott AFB. Technological advances brought in computers, jet aircraft, missiles, and satellites, all of which changed daily operation. The technological advancements in aircraft, missiles, and communication led to changes in major tenant organizations as they responded to new national defense commitments (Wilderman 2018b: S3). In 1957, the US and Canada created the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) as a joint defense program to protect North America from manned bomber strikes, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and space threats. NORAD brought on changes for the 798th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron. Army personnel manned the radar station, and an Army Air Defense Command (ADC) Post began at Scott AFB (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017d). One of the first changes included the inactivation of the 85th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron in 1959. Nike Ajax and Hercules missiles replaced the F-86 Sabrejets as the local air defense guardian marking another technological improvement brought about for better defense during the Cold War. The supersonic, surface-to-air Nike missile proved capable of destroying any manned aircraft or missile in existence. The Nike Hercules, an improved version of the Ajax which had an operating radius of only 25 miles, had a range of more than 75 miles and an altitude capability more than 150,000 feet (Kennedy 1987:109).

The Belleville Air Force Station continued to adapt throughout the 1960s, becoming a SAGE surveillance station in 1962 and the 798th Aircraft Control & Warning Squadron became the 798th Radar Squadron (SAGE) (Kennedy 1987:110; 375th Civil Engineering Squadron/ Environmental Section 2017). This upgrade used large scale computers to process aircraft tracking and identification. The station sent information over telephone lines. The airmen working in Turkey Hill, now needed training as electronic and communication specialist. As part of this, in 1961, Belleville Air Force Station built an annex and a Ground-to-Air Transmitter Receiver (GATR) roughly a half mile to the northeast. Designated Plum Hill, this new site amplified the air defense capabilities at Turkey Hill (375th Civil Engineering Squadron/ Environmental Section 2017).

During the 1960s, MATS transformed into a highly mobile airlift force, which could move supplies and troops to assist combat elements in deterring, containing, or ending conflicts anywhere in the world. In 1961, Scott AFB would have the distinction of hosting two major air commands when Air Force Communications Service (AFCS) joined MATS. To maintain a global force, communication became key and the AFCS served as the single manager of Air Force communications. Their motto, "Providing the Reins of Command" showed the integral part communications played in the Air Force (Kennedy 1987:112). With this new command, Scott AFB's communication era continued. Beginning in November 1963, the US entered a new phase of the Cold War, which focused on easing tensions while still maintaining and improving its military (Prior et al 2017). Command and control systems changed and a reliance on multiple integrated command centers, instead of centralized system "improved the chances of maintaining communications in the event of an enemy attack" (Prior et al 2017:10).

Starting in 1964, the US took a more direct role in the conflict in Vietnam. On June 1, 1964, the mission of the host unit at Scott AFB changed from supporting only units on the base to overall aeromedical airlift and responsibility of the MATS domestic aeromedical transport system. This proved to be the beginning of a large expansion stretching to the North Atlantic, Caribbean offshore bases, and Alaska by 1965. On January 12, 1966, MATS became the Military Airlift Command (MAC) placing it equally with other Air Force combat elements. At Scott AFB, the 375th Aeromedical Airlift Wing (AAW) activated and absorbed the missions and responsibilities of the 1405th Air Base Wing (ABW). The Headquarters Aerospace Rescue and Recovery service, a MAC subordinate unit moved to Scott AFB in 1968, and saved 2,780 lives during the Vietnam War, yet another proxy war (Kennedy 1987:117). From 1967 to 1970, MAC transported a total of 75,000 battlefield casualties from Southeast Asia to the United States. Throughout that same period, the 375th AAW domestic aeromedical evacuation system moved an average of 60,600 patients a year. Starting in 1968, the 1400th ABW assumed host operations for Scott AFB so that the 375th could focus on its aeromedical evacuation (Wilderman 2018c:75Z). On August 10, 1968, General Howell Estes, Jr., MAC commander, flew the first C-9A to Scott AFB. The C-9A became the symbol of aeromedical airlift (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017e).

However, as technology advanced as such a rapid pace, the Belleville Air Force Station closed in 1968 as it became obsolete (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017d). Plum Hill became a Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) and transferred to MAC (Whittle 1989; 375th Civil Engineering Squadron/ Environmental Section 2017). Since its inception in 1948, the MARS program relied on amateur radio operators to create a reliable contingency communication system. At Scott AFB, the MARS program monitored their channels 24 hours a day (Morrison 1989:80, 83). The program became most known for connecting overseas servicemen with family through messages and phone patches during various conflicts (Morrison 1989:82).

In 1973, MAC took responsibility for the planning of Operation Homecoming and transported 591 American prisoners of war back to their home. The Patient Airlift Center at Scott AFB coordinated 61 aeromedical missions to bring 357 former Vietnam War prisoners of war back to the US (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017f). During this time, Scott AFB evolved into a truly modern Air Force installation (Wilderman 2018b: S3). In October 1973, the 375th AAW established a

centralized aeromedical evacuation center on Scott AFB and assumed functions of three smaller centers. By the time the war in Vietnam concluded in 1975, plans to improve aeromedical evacuation included the consolidation of command and control, equipment, and resources under the 375th and solidifying their responsibility for the worldwide aeromedical evacuation system. In 1978, the 375th gained yet another mission: Operational Support Airlift (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017f). In St. Louis at the Air Force Station, Congress aimed to consolidate military and intelligence organization, which resulted in the Defense Mapping Agency absorbing the ACIC, where it provided maps and charts, precise positioning data, and digital data for strategic and tactical military operations and weapon systems (National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency 2021c).

During this time, the 1400th ABW did not remain idle, opting to complete large construction projects at Scott AFB. Between 1968 and 1973, the 1400th oversaw the completion of the Galaxy Housing, Shiloh Housing, a new MAC headquarters, the BX, the bowling center, the bank, the movie theater, the youth center, and the commissary. When the 375th resumed host operations, they continued the base construction finishing the James Gym, the aeromedical staging facility, the computer facility, and the dental clinic. In 1976, the construction of the Shiloh and Belleville gates restricted access to the base. The construction of the Illinois Highway 158 Bypass provided an alternative route for civilian traffic outside the base (Wilderman 2018c:75Z).

Though both the United States and the Soviet Union attempted to ease tensions in the preceding decades, particularly regarding nuclear weaponry, technology, and build up, the 1980s saw a renewal of their global rivalry and the threat of nuclear war. During his two-term presidency (1981-1988), Ronald Reagan reemphasized the importance of standing strong in the Cold War and refocused attention and funds on the US military. The Reagan Doctrine, as his Cold War policies came to be known, emphasized not only containing Communism, but aiding in an active resistance against already communist nations. This especially meant involvement in the affairs of the Middle East, as well as the Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, and parts of Europe. Reagan's plan greatly emphasized the strength of the US military, as well as its nuclear capabilities. The US and USSR had reached strategic parity in their nuclear capabilities, the Reagan administration looked to prove American superiority. Reagan's focus on the military fit into his overall aggressive strategy in the Cold War, and his policies reflected a willingness to face communism head on to bring its demise. For the Reagan administration, the Soviets had gained too much ground and their successes needed to be "rolled back" to assert American military and diplomatic dominance (Prior 2017:12-14; SEARCH 2015).

During the 1980s, Scott AFB renovated many older structures and built new ones because of this new policy. Updates included a new precision Measurement Equipment Lab in March 1981, and the Scott AFB MARS station received a new operating console, a new environmental control room and new equipment to help with tuning range limitations and maintenance (Whittle 1989). To provide MAC with dedicated communications to ensure rapid response, Air Force Communications Command activated the Airlift Communications Division on June 1, 1981, and in 1983, operations began in the new $6.1 million Consolidated Computer Facility. On March 1, 1983, MAC activated the 23rd Air Force. The new numbered Air Force's responsibilities included

worldwide missions of special operations, combat rescue, weather reconnaissance and aerial sampling, security support for intercontinental ballistic missile sites, training of Air Force helicopter and crewmen, pararescue training, and medical evacuation (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017g; Shaw and Warnock 1997:100).

In October 1983, the 23rd Air Force helped rescue Americans from the island nation of Grenada furnishing MC-130s, AC-130s, aircrews, maintenance, and support personnel for the mission. On Jan 1, 1984, the 375th AAW joined the 23rd Air Force, which added the operational support airlift and worldwide aeromedical evacuation missions. The Medical Center became part of the 23rd Air Force on July 1, 1985. Reagan's tough stance, along with the policies of new Soviet General Secretary and then President, Mikhail Gorbachev (1985-1991), effectively brought an end to the Cold War by 1991. The two held many more meetings than past leaders of the two nations, seeking peaceful settlements and the active disarmament of some nuclear weaponry through Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START). In the late 1980s, Soviet troops left various nations, including Afghanistan, and some gained their independence. In 1989, the Berlin Wall dividing East and West Germany fell. In 1991, President George H.W. Bush and Gorbachev signed the START I treaty, which outlined both limitations on additional nuclear development, as well as a reduction by one-third of existing missiles and weaponry. That same year, the Soviet Union dissolved, and the Cold War officially ended (Prior 2017:12-14; SEARCH 2015; United States Department of State 2009).

The end of the Cold War brought its own changes including multiple organizational movements and realignments that impacted Scott AFB's purpose and mission. Starting in the early 1990s, the 375th AAW and the United States Air Force Medical Center Scott realigned under the 22nd Air Force while the 375th AAW was re-designated as the 375th Military Airlift Wing. The control of worldwide aeromedical airlift left Scott AFB during a reorganization which saw the end of Strategic Air Command, MAC, and Tactical Air Command on June 1, 1992. The establishment of two new major commands at Scott AFB, Air Combat Command (ACC) and Air Mobility Command (AMC), brought more prestige (Nalty 1997:549). After its activation, AMC took up residence in the old MAC headquarters building at Scott AFB and took over responsibilities as a part of US Transportation command, a Department of Defense Unified Command housed at Scott AFB since 1987. With this move, Scott AFB added operational airlift alongside its aeromedical evacuation mission. The end of the Cold War brought the closure and realignment of many military bases. The Base Realignment and Closure Committee recommended the 126th Air Refueling Wing (ARW) relocate to Scott AFB.

By the late 1990s, Scott AFB's partnerships included the 126th ARW. The construction began in April of 1998, and by July of 1999, the 126th ARW officially raised the American flag, marking its official start at Scott AFB. Another partnership began with the construction of the Mid-America Airport, which increased base capabilities. As the center of many major operations, Scott AFB coordinated multiple events through its various commands. In 1993, Scott AFB supported relief efforts from the Great Flood and Operation Allied Force (Wilderman 2018c:76Z). Scott AFB planned the logistics of Desert Shield, later called Operation Desert Storm, through the U.S. Transportation Command and deployed Scott AFB members in support of the operation. Across

the river in St. Louis, the National Imagery and Mapping Agency took control of the air force station in 1996 (the present-day National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (National Geo-spatial Intelligence Agency 2021c).

Additionally, a multitude of base construction occurred to increase the quality of life for those living on base. In 1992, the base encompassed 950 buildings and 55 miles of road (Thomason and Associates 1992:14). In early 1994, they began work on the 300-acre, $95-million, 818-unit, Patriot's Landing housing area to replace the now demolished Wherry Housing area southwest of the Belleville Gate. The grand opening took place in 1998 (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017h).

In 2000, Scott AFB extended over 3,000 acres and supported a population of over 35,000 people (Cragg 2000:113). Through the U.S. Transportation Command and the Air Mobility Command, Scott AFB continued to play a vital part in emerging conflicts and Air Force missions including the Global War on Terrorism. In response to the terrorist attack on Sept. 11, 2001, Scott AFB deployed 12 flight crews assigned to six C-9 Nightingale aircraft carrying 25 physicians, intensive care nurses and CPR technicians to help with the relief efforts after the terrorist attacks. During the 2001 and 2003, Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, Scott AFB received injured patients before C-130s flew them to their respective units. The 18th Air Force activated on Scott AFB in 2003 and combines airlift and air refueling missions, as well as the command and control of air mobility assets around the globe. Scott AFB only continued to grow and in 2005, the U.S. Military Surface Deployment and Distribution Command (SDDC) relocated to Scott AFB to be closely aligned with U.S. Transportation Command. The SDDC deploys more than 90 percent of Department of Defense equipment and supplies. In 2009, the 906th Air Refueling Squadron moved from Grand Forks AFB in North Dakota, to the 375th Operations Group at Scott AFB. As a part of this realignment, the 375th Airlift Wing became the 375th Air Mobility Wing (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017i).

In the 2010s, Scott AFB opened a new 21,500 sq. ft. facility for the 375th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron, which continues to provide aeromedical evacuation in support of major command and Air Force missions. The 375th Air Mobility Wing has also expanded its capabilities in an Air Force operating with less money, personnel, and resources. As a result, the base utilized C-130 and KC-135 aeromedical static trainers. These static trainers provide a localized simulation platform that could also be credited toward training, which is traditionally accomplished in-flight. Scott AFB's history of dedication to advanced training lives on in these modern initiatives (375th Air Mobility Wing Public Affairs 2017j). Today three major commands reside at Scott AFB: AMC, United States Command (USTRANSCOM), and SDDC. USTRANSCOM provides capability for the world-wide movement of troops, equipment, and supplies using airlift, sealift, and overland lift. There are more than 30 tenant units on base as well (375th Civil Engineering Squadron/ Environmental Section 2017).

5. PREVIOUS HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEYS AND REPORTS

There have been 11 architectural resource surveys of Scott AFB: Hoffman (1986), Thomas and Associates (1992a and 1992b), National Parks Service (1994), Williams (1995a and 1995b), Schooley Caldwell Associates (1996), Scott AFB (2011), No Author (2013), and Bear Engineering and Environmental Consulting Inc (2015a, 2015b and 2015c). The 39 facilities SEARCH documented in the present survey have not been previously recorded or evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

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6. RESULTS

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE SURVEY OVERVIEW

Chapter 6 presents the findings of the historic architecture survey. SEARCH completed a built environment survey of Scott AFB. The survey consisted of the documentation of 39 facilities (**Table 1; Figure 2** through **Figure 12):**

- Of the 39 facilities surveyed,
    - Four facilities (6002, 6003, 6021 and 6022) were determined to not be of historic age through additional background research. Facility 6002 consists of one billboard; Facility 6003 is a Berlin Wall memorial; Facility 6021 is the USAF Sign and the Belleville Gate Marquee; and Facility 6022 is the USAF Sign and Shiloh Gate Marquee.
    - Facility 1600 was previously determined individually eligible for NRHP inclusion on March 2, 2022. SEARCH concurs with this determination of eligibility
    - The remaining 34 historic-age facilities are recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP due to lack of historical significance and/or architectural distinction, or lack of integrity. Three facilities (Facilities 6003, 6004 and 6005) within the Scott Field Historic District boundary were also recommended not eligible as contributing resources within the historic district.

The Air Force has provided interim guidance on evaluating Cold War resources that will assist in determining a direct, not just a temporal, Cold War association for the facilities surveyed (Green 1993). In the document, the Air Force provided nine military factors that guided Cold War plans and operations (Green 1993:6):

- Forward power projection;
- Capability to engage at all scales (limited/theater/global);
- Rapid deployment;
- Large standing force;
- 24-hour vigilance;
- Worldwide intelligence gathering;
- Short warning/response time;
- High level of security; and
- Emphasis on high technology (quality over quantity).

For the Air Force, there are five major categories of facilities related to the Cold War (Green 1993:7):

- Operational and Support Installations:
    - Air Force Bases, including Command Centers

    - Missile Stations
    - Launch Complexes
- Combat Weapons Systems and Combat Support Systems:
    - Missiles
    - Aircraft (Fixed Wing and Rotary)
    - Ground Vehicles and Equipment
- Training Facilities:
    - Warfighting, Combat Support, and Intelligence Schools
    - Launch Complexes
    - Combat Training Ranges
    - Impact Areas and Targets
    - Prisoner-of-War Training Camps
- Material Development Facilities:
    - Research Laboratories
    - Manufacturing Sites
    - Test Sites
    - Proving Grounds
- Intelligence Facilities:
    - Radar Sites
    - Listening Posts

These five major categories (operational and support installations; combat weapons systems and combat support systems; training facilities; material development facilities; and intelligence facilities) are physical manifestations of the nine military factors (forward power projection, capability to engage at all scales, rapid deployment, large standing force, 24-hour vigilance, worldwide intelligence gathering, short warning/response time, high level of security, and emphasis on high technology) that guided Cold War plans and operations. A single facility will not usually possess all the nine military factors. For example, a radar site or listening post is part of the worldwide intelligence gathering and may be part of the 24-hour vigilance factors, but the radar site probably would not have a large standing force and would not be part of the Air Force's forward power projection in a direct role. However, a military base might be a forward power projection, capable of engaging at all scales, have rapid deployment capabilities, a large standing force, and 24-hour vigilance, but not have worldwide intelligence gathering capabilities.

Serving as an Air Force base, the mission of Scott AFB has guided the development of the built environment. The primary military mission of Scott AFB has changed since its establishment during World War I in 1917 as Scott Field, from a training facility to an operational and support installation. Within the Air Force interim guidance for Cold War resources, Scott AFB is a Cold War-era Air Force base, meeting one of the five major categories of facilities related to the Cold War (Green 1993:7). Additionally, it is associated with several of the military factors listed in the guidance, including rapid deployment and 24-hour vigilance (Green 1993:6).

Table 1. Scott AFB Architectural History Survey Results.

Facility No.	Asset Name	Facility Type	Previous NRHP Determination	Placed in Service Date	Historic Use	SEARCH NRHP Recommendation	Notes
71	Utility Line Ducts (St. Louis Air Station Site 1)	Structure	NEV[1]	ca. 1965	N/A	RNE	
77	Retaining Wall (St. Louis Air Station Site 1)	Structure	NEV	ca. 1965	N/A	RNE	
386	Teen Center/Honor Guard	Building	NEV	3/27/1974	Recreation	RNE	
550	Fence, Boundary (Scott MARS Communication Annex)	Structure	NEV		N/A	RNE	
1471	Temporary Lodging Facility (TLF) (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1473	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1475	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1477	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1479	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1481	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1483	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1485	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1487	TLF (NAF)	Building	NEV	1/26/1973	Residential	RNE	
1531	Ambulance Shelter	Structure	NEV	3/1/1973	Vehicle Storage	RNE	
1600	Air Mobility Command Headquarters	Building	NEV	2/5/1972	Offices	Eligible	Previously determined Eligible by SHPO on 3/2/2022
1670	Base Theater/Conference Center	Building	NEV	6/26/1973	Recreation	RNE	
1934	Bowling Center	Building	NEV	3/1/1973	Recreation	RNE	
1948	Expeditionary Operations School/Satellite Pharmacy	Building	NEV	3/1/1972	Support Building	RNE	
1950	Scott Credit Union	Building	NEV	ca. 1950	Support Building	RNE	
1987	James Gym	Building	NEV	8/4/1976	Recreation	RNE	
1989	Arts & Crafts Center	Building	NEV	3/14/1974	Shop Building	RNE	
3292	Waste Treatment Building	Building	NEV	10/10/1972	Support Building	RNE	
3295	Waste Treatment Building	Structure	NEV	1/1/1968	Support Building	RNE	
4001	Warehouse, Sup & Equip BSE	Building	NEV	1/1/1976	Storage/Shop Building	RNE	
4130	Warehouse, Sup Equip Dep	Building	NEV	1/1/1966	Storage/Shop Building	RNE	

Table 1. Scott AFB Architectural History Survey Results.

Facility No.	Asset Name	Facility Type	Previous NRHP Determination	Placed in Service Date	Historic Use	SEARCH NRHP Recommendation	Notes
6002	Billboard	Structure	NEV	ca. 2006	N/A	N/A	Not historic age; post-Cold War
6003	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	NEV	ca. 1991-2001	N/A	N/A	Not historic age; post-Cold War
6004	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	NEV	1/1/1971	N/A	RNE	
6005	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	NEV	1/1/1975	N/A	RNE	
6006	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	NEV	1/1/1976	N/A	RNE	
6009	Road Bridge	Structure	NEV	1/1/1940	Transportation	RNE	
6021	Billboard	Structure	NEV	ca. 2000	N/A	N/A	Not historic age; post-Cold War
6022	Billboard	Structure	NEV	ca. 2000	N/A	N/A	Not historic age; post-Cold War
6160	Miscellaneous Office/Recreation Facility	Building	NEV	5/1/1962	Offices/Recreation	RNE	
6410	Water Storage Reservoir	Structure	NEV	1/1/1961	N/A	RNE	
6600	Playground GP	Structure	NEV	11/16/1960	Recreation	RNE	
6742	ILS Localizer	Structure	NEV	1/1/1972	N/A	RNE	
7010	Taxiway	Structure	NEV	9/7/1940	N/A	RNE	
9072	Water Storage Dam	Structure	NEV	1/1/1960	N/A	RNE	

[1]RPA Historic Status Codes: NEV = Not Evaluated; RNE = Recommended Not Eligible.

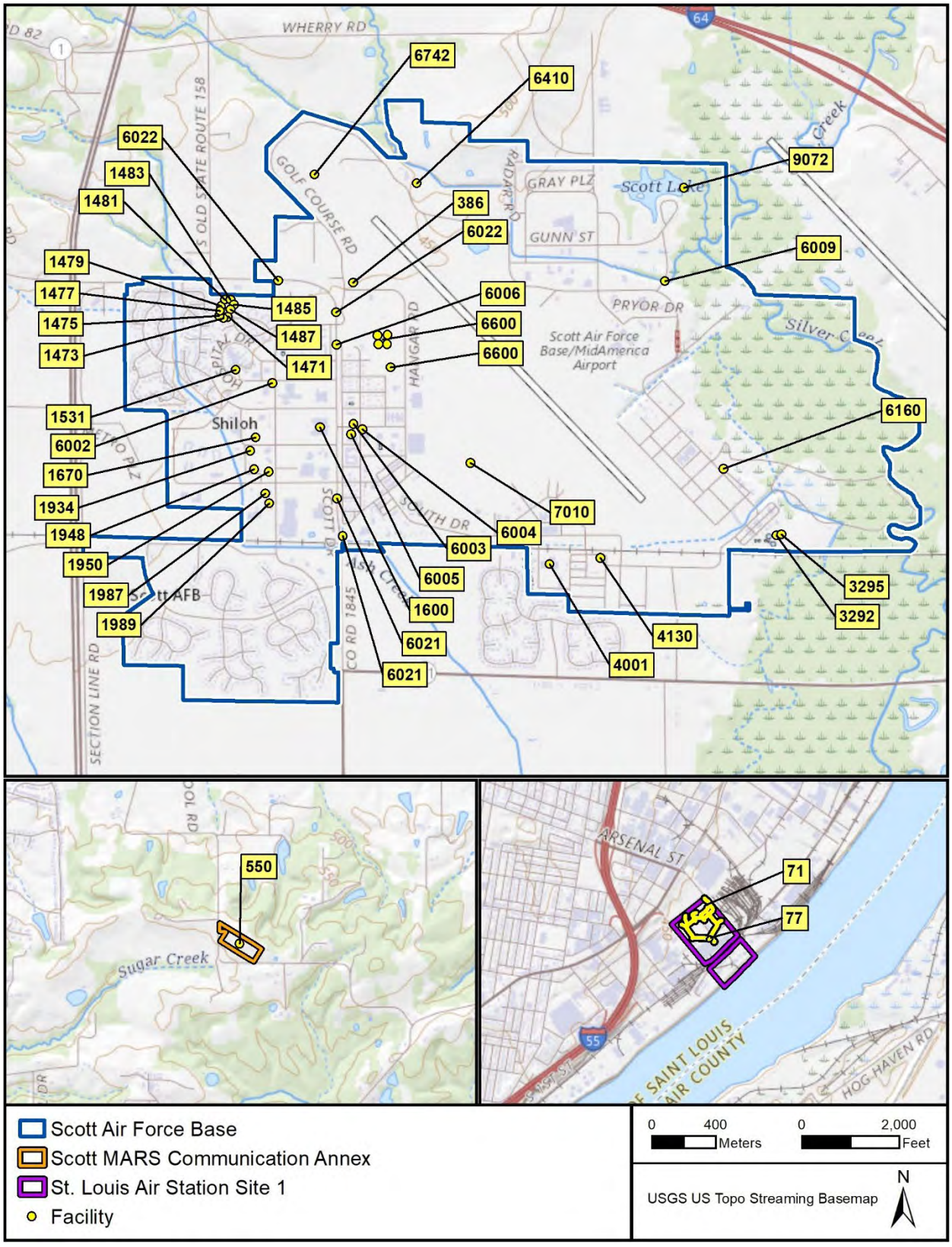

Figure 2. Scott AFB architectural history survey results overview.

Figure 3. Detail Map 1 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

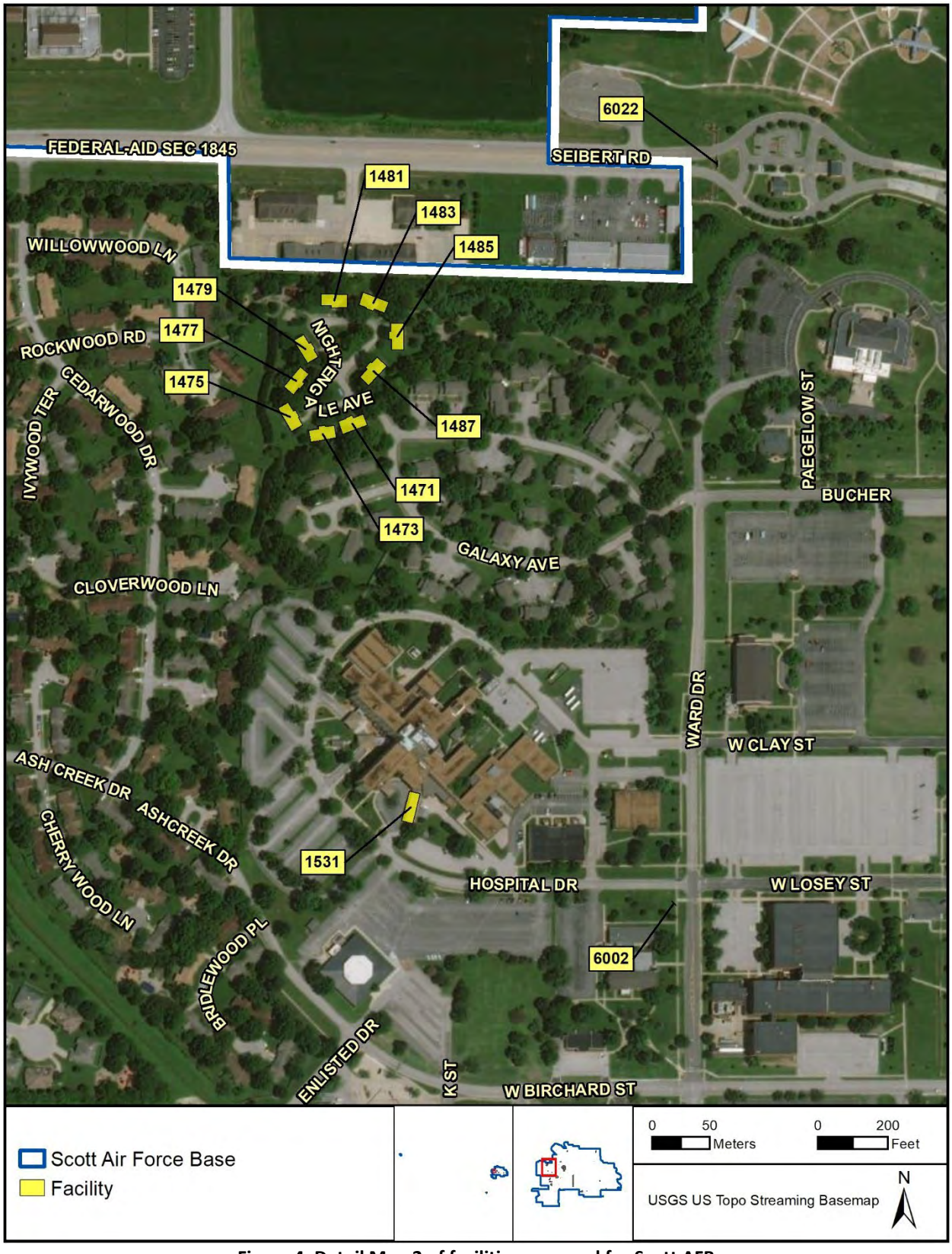

Figure 4. Detail Map 2 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB

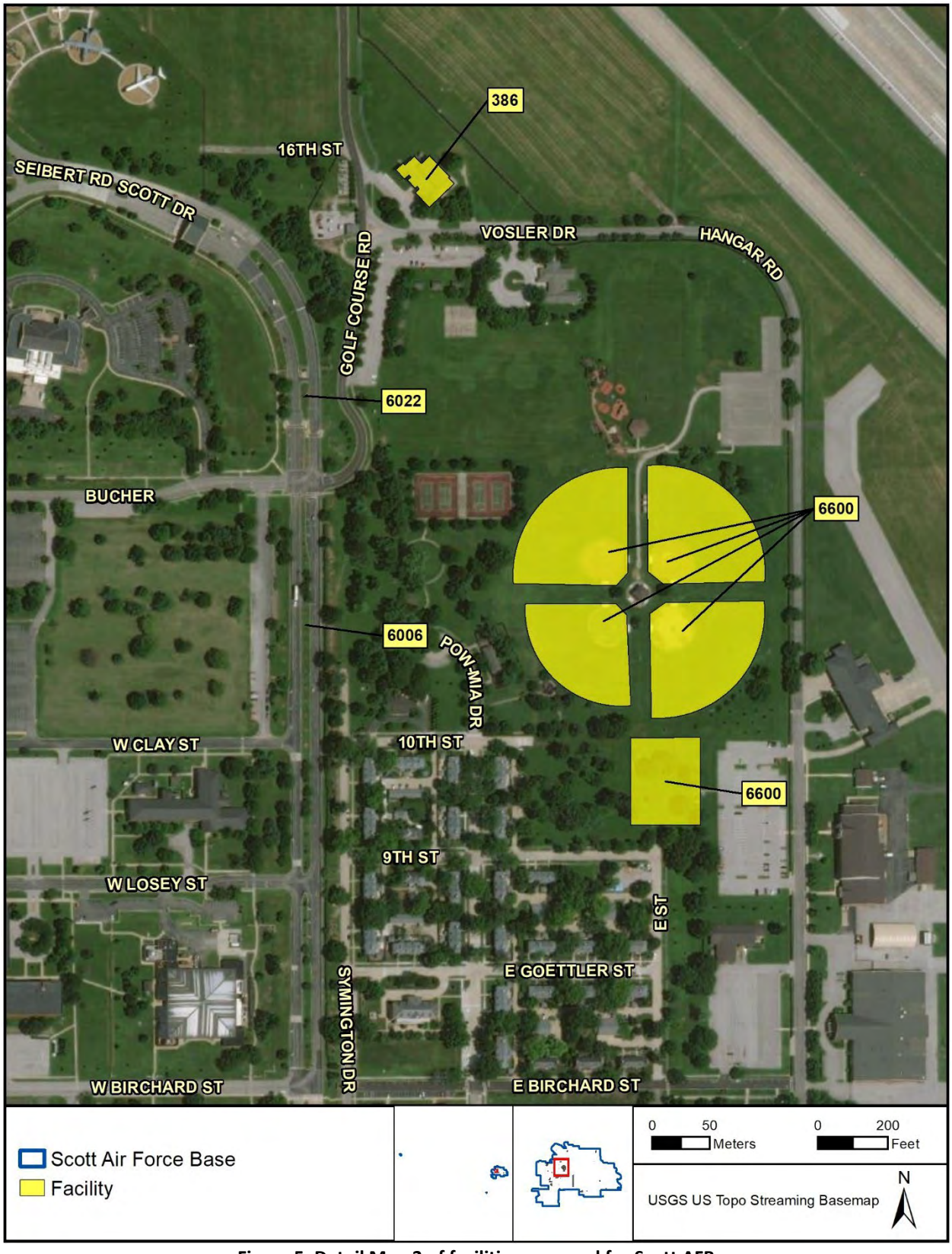

Figure 5. Detail Map 3 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB

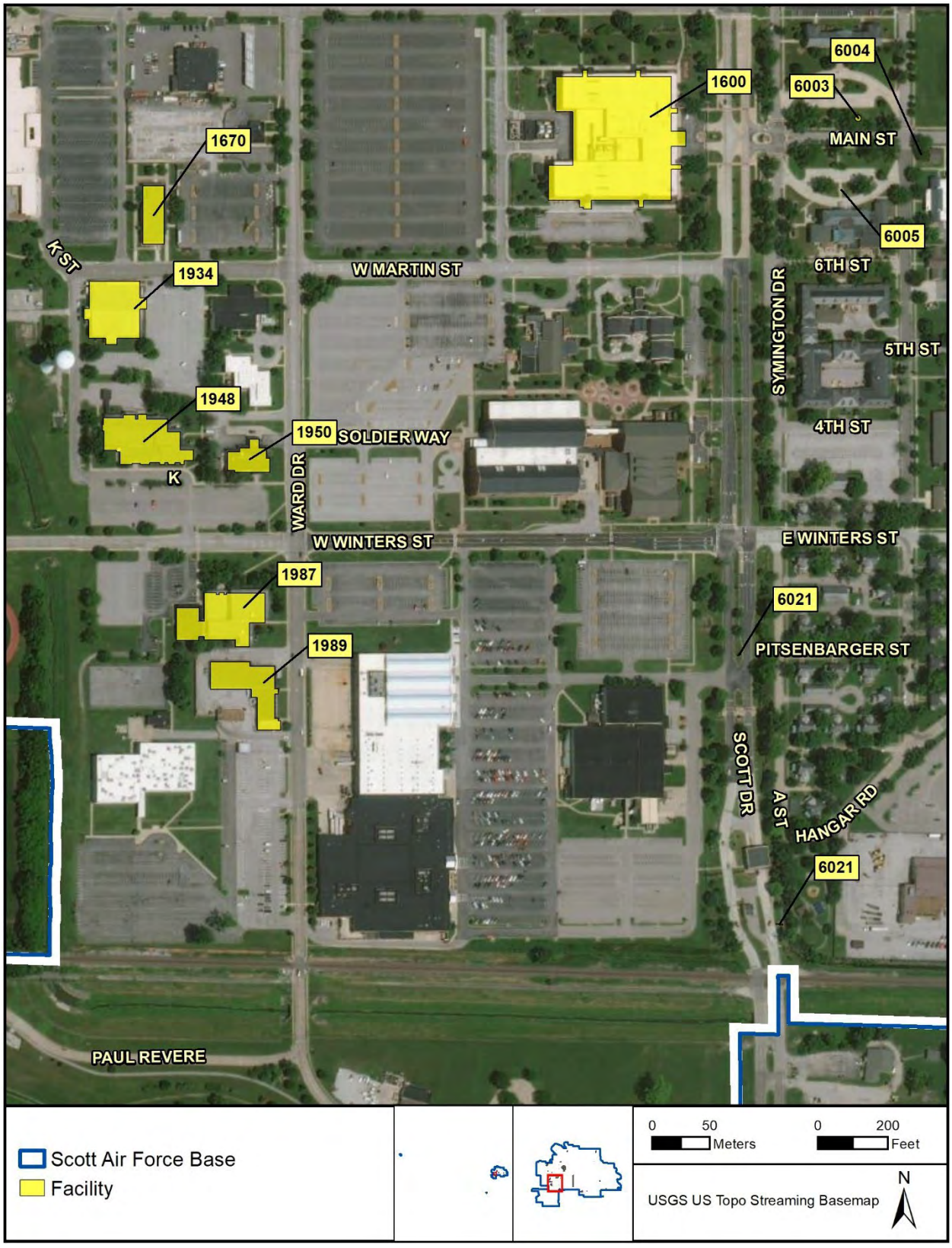

Figure 6. Detail Map 4 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB

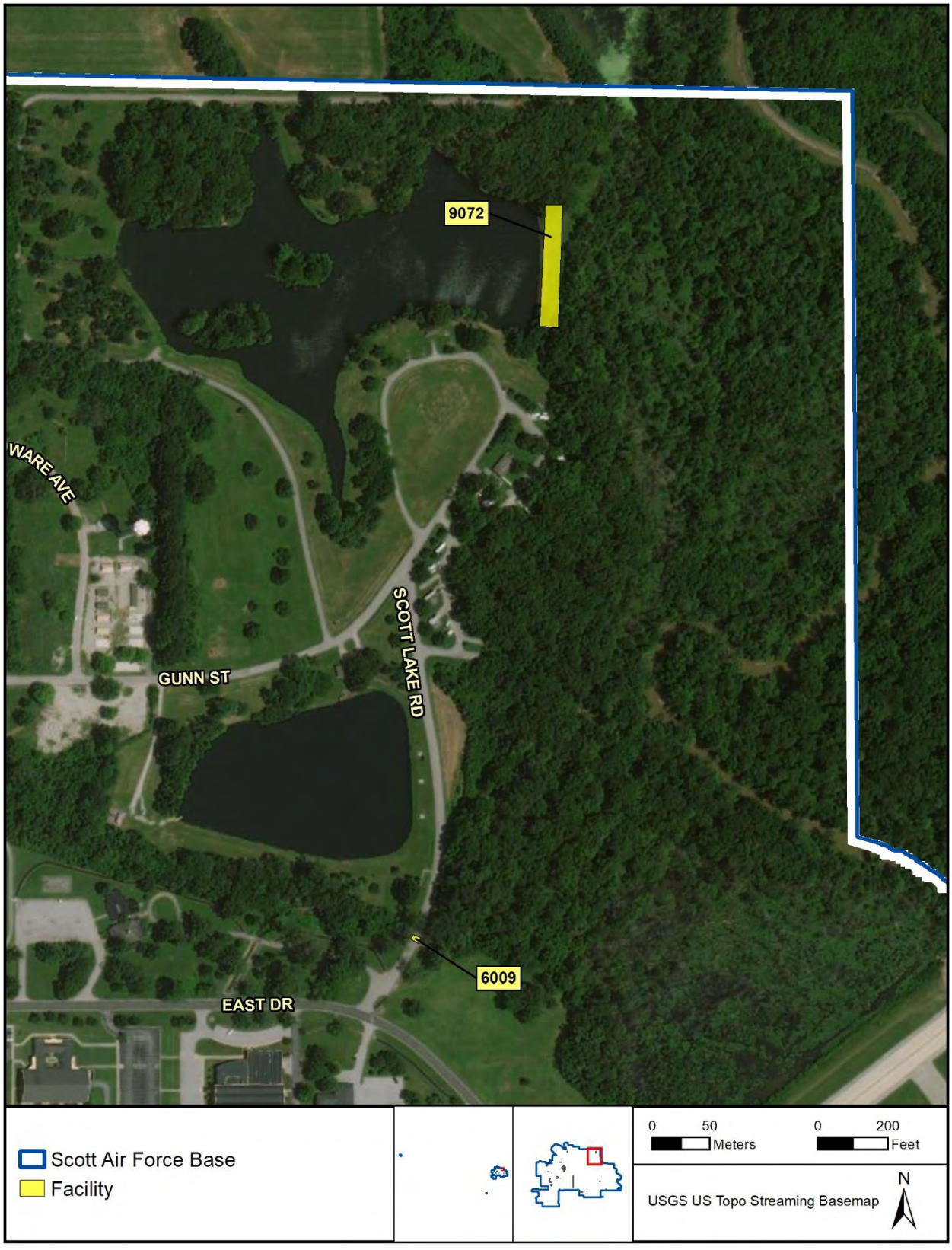

Figure 7. Detail Map 5 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

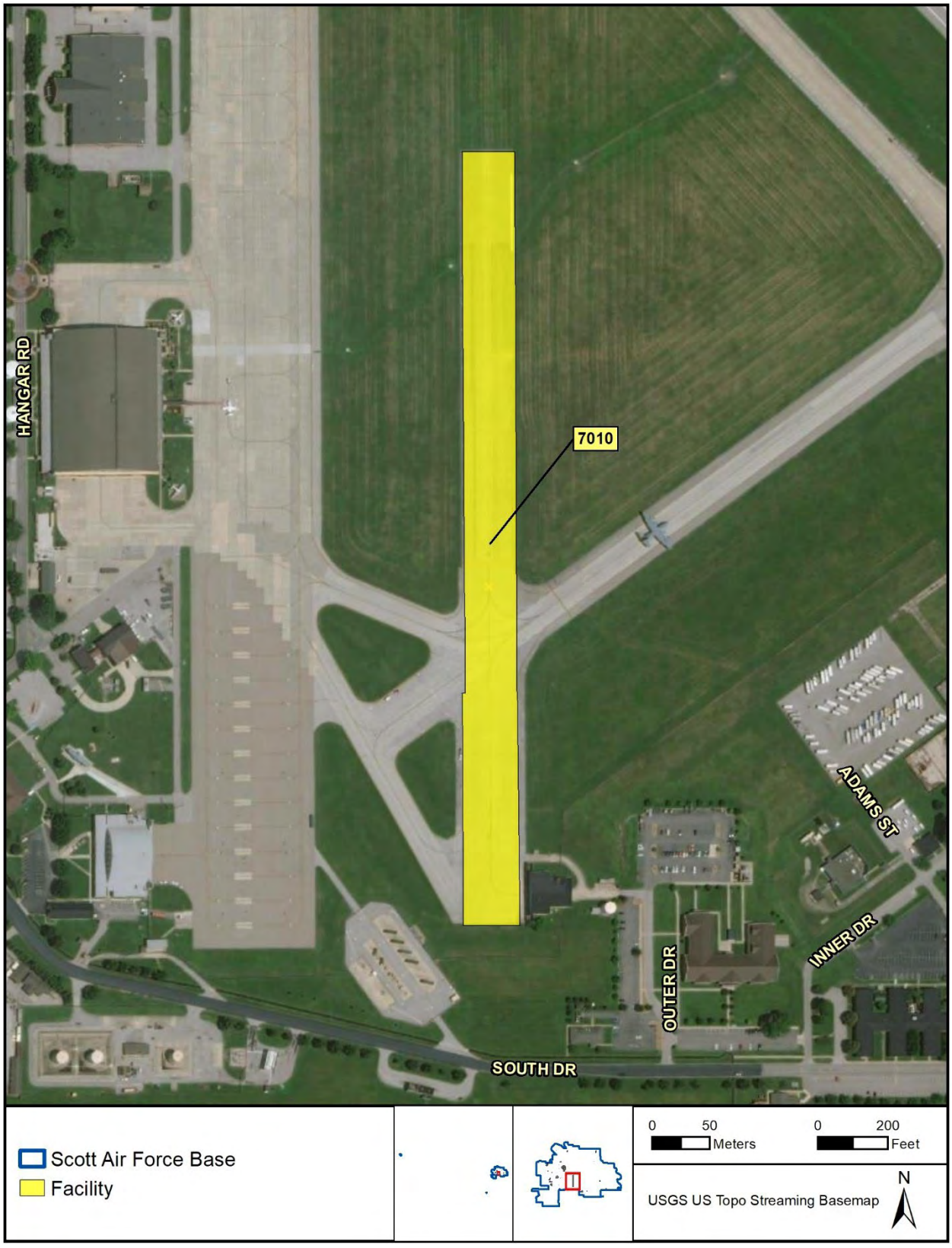

Figure 8. Detail Map 6 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

Figure 9. Detail Map 7 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

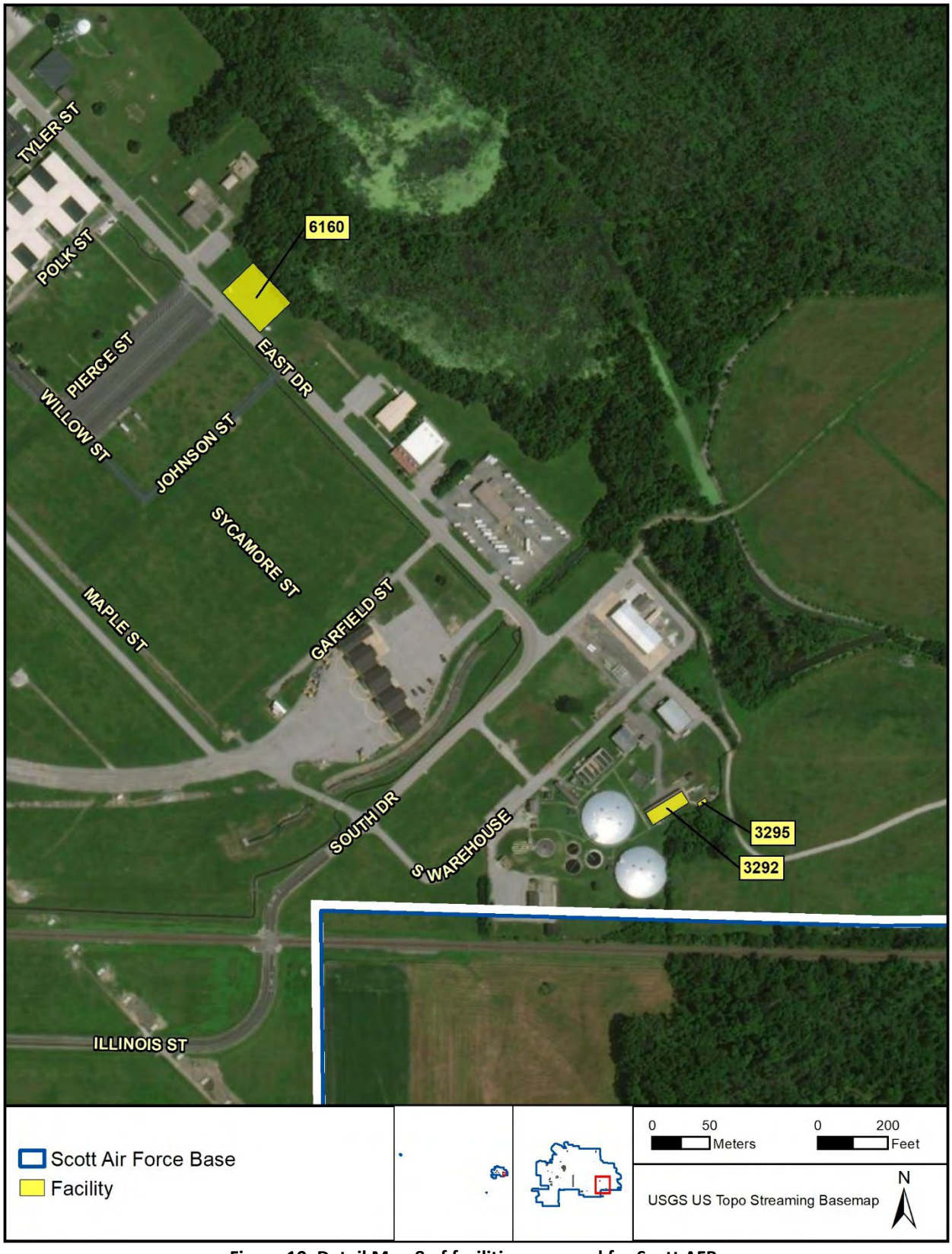

Figure 10. Detail Map 8 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

Figure 11. Detail Map 9 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

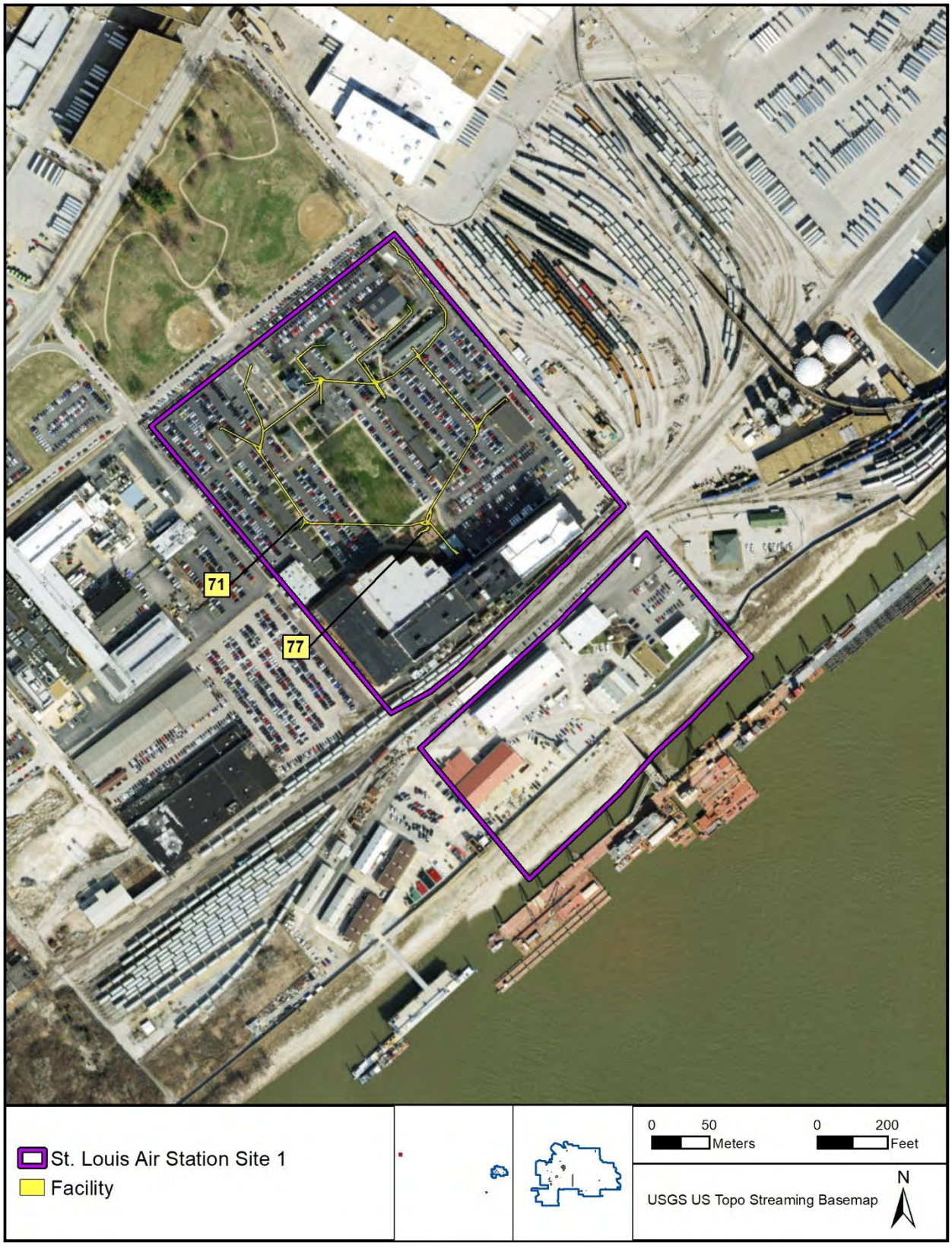

Figure 12. Detail Map 10 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

The military also produced a historic context that provides guidance as to the important NRHP themes for home front military bases constructed during the Vietnam War Era (1962-1975). According to *Vietnam and the Home Front: How DoD Installations Adapted, 1962–1975* (Hartman et al. 2014:142-168), the Air Force has six thematic areas of significance for the Vietnam War:

(1) Air training
    a. Basic flight training
    b. Flight training for tactical and airlift forces
(2) Special warfare
(3) Schools
    a. Survival School
    b. Technical training programs
    c. Professional military education
(4) Housing
    a. Barracks complexes
    b. Bachelor officers' quarters
    c. Mobilization barracks
    d. Family housing
    e. Other personnel support facilities
(5) Medical facilities
    a. Medical evacuation
    b. Hospitals
    c. Mortuaries
    d. Medical research centers
(6) Logistics facilities
    a. Logistics in South Vietnam
    b. Airlift capability
    c. Technical schools
    d. Airfields
    e. Terminals
    f. Depots

Of the six Vietnam War themes, none are applicable to Scott AFB. Unlike World War I and World War II, the military did not implement a unified construction program during the Vietnam War (1962-1975). The effort "was gradual and the focus was on meeting immediate need" (Hartman et al. 2014: 170). Consequently, there were no Vietnam War era-specific design standards and no easily recognizable Vietnam War-era military building type, such as the World War II-era 700 and 800 Series "temporary" buildings for the Army or the Quonset hut for the Navy found on nearly every US base (Hartman et al. 2014:170). Buildings originally constructed for World War II efforts or during the 1950s were commonly repurposed for Vietnam War efforts. Therefore, most buildings will not be eligible under Criterion C for their architectural design associated with the Vietnam War. If individually eligible, most facilities will be determined significant under Criterion A. It is not enough for a facility to have been built, enlarged, or adapted for use during the Vietnam War. The key to significance is a facility being built or adapted to directly support the

United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War. If so, the facility must fall under one of the thematic areas of Air training, Special warfare, Schools, Housing, Medical facilities, or Logistics.

NRHP Criteria

Criterion A

SEARCH evaluated the 39 facilities surveyed at Scott AFB under Criterion A for their Cold War and/or SAC significance. The facilities served a support function unrelated to the primary mission(s) of Scott AFB and, therefore, did not play a significant role in the history of the base.

Criterion B

SEARCH evaluated the facilities under Criterion B for association with significant individuals. As mentioned above, most of the surveyed facilities served a support function unrelated to the primary mission(s) of the base. As such, these utilitarian buildings and structures are not directly associated with the productive periods or careers of significant military personnel stationed or otherwise involved with Scott AFB.

Criterion C

SEARCH evaluated the facilities under Criterion C to determine if there were any examples or collections of significant architecture at the base. Archival research and field survey determined the base is primarily a collection of standard-design facilities and locally designed utilitarian-style facilities, generally lacking in architectural distinction.

Criterion D

SEARCH evaluated the facilities under Criterion D to determine if any yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

FACILITIES SURVEYED

Facility 71—Utility Line Ducts

Facility 71, built in 1965, is located within the St. Louis Air Force Station Site 1, St. Louis, Missouri. The site is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River at the intersection of South 2nd and Arsenal Streets. The facility represents 4,361 linear feet of utility duct placed in service in 1965. Records indicate modern ducts replaced a chilled water/hot water loop in 2013. The only above-ground elements of this facility observable during survey were four cast iron manhole covers (**Figure 13**). The covered features a waffle pattern, but any inscriptions formerly present on the covers are no longer legible.

In both its historic and current function as Utility Line Ducts, Facility 71 serves a support function to Scott AFB at the St. Louis Air Force Station Site 1 and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 71 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 71 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 71 is not an important or distinctive example of utility infrastructure or any other engineering technique, and the ducts were replaced in 2013. The facility does not possess and specific style, nor is the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 71 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Figure 13. Facility 71, facing north.

Facility 77—Retaining Wall

Facility 77 is a retaining wall within St. Louis Air Force Station Site 1, St. Louis, Missouri, constructed in 1965 (**Figure 14**). This site is located on the west bank of the Mississippi River at the intersection of South 2nd and Arsenal streets. The facility is located within the site approximately 471 feet west of Arsenal Street. The facility includes a curvilinear raised concrete block masonry planter box approximately 44 feet in length, 9 feet in width, and 2.5 feet in height. Though records indicate the retaining wall was initially built in 1965, records indicate the current planter was installed with surrounding landscaping and a patio area in 2015 following the UG tank removal.

Figure 14. Facility 77. facing northwest.

Facility 77 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. Background research indicates the facility serves a support function to Scott

AFB at the St. Louis Air Force Station Site 1 and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 77 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 77 is not an important or distinctive example of landscape architecture or any other engineering technique and was significantly altered in 2015. The facility does not possess and specific style, nor is the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 77 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 386—Teen Center/Honor Guard

Facility 386 is the Teen Center/Honor Guard building constructed in 1974 within Scott AFB (**Figure 15**). The building is located at 200 Golf Course Road approximately .40km (.25 mi) east of the Shiloh Gate. The building has an irregular plan, with a ca. 1981 two-story rear wing flanked by one-story main wings. The building is brick masonry veneer, and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The building is covered by a flat composite roof behind a low parapet. Fixed pane windows of various configurations are located within metal frames on first-story elevations. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation. The buildings lighting was changed to LED in 2019. Background research indicates the building has undergone several alterations to its plan, though those alterations were not specified in Real Property records.

Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting, and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore, are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas) or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175). The best-known NRHP-eligible military recreation facilities include Naval Station Norfolk's ca. 1918 McClure Field at Naval Station Norfolk, the second oldest brick baseball stadium where major league baseball players competed during World War II; Butler Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico's ca. 1920 Butler Stadium built by Marines for the Quantico Marines football team; and the ca. 1926 Sewells Point Golf Club at Naval Station Norfolk, designed by Donald Ross.


Figure 25. Facility 386, Main facade facing northeast (left); Rear facade facing south (right).

Facility 386 serves a serves a support function to Scott AFB at the St. Louis Air Force Station Site 1 and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 386 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 386 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 386 is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture or any other construction technique. The facility does not possess and specific style, nor is the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 386 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 550—Fence, Boundary

Facility 550, built ca. 1965, is a chain link fence encircling the former Scott Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS) Communication Annex on Plum Hill School Road (**Figure 16**). The fence is located approximately 3.88 mi southwest of Scott Air Force Base. Any buildings or structures located within the site were removed by 2019. The site is now an unpaved lot accessed by short, paved driveway. The fence measures 2.43m (8 ft) in height and approximately 681.23m (2,235 ft) in total length. The site has a rectangular plan.

Figure 16. Facility 550, facing northeast.

Facility 550 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 550 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 550 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 550 is not an important or distinctive example of landscape architecture and the other buildings within the site were removed by 2019. The facility does not possess and specific style, nor is the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 550 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1471—Temporary Lodging Facility (TLF) Naval Air Facility (NAF)

Facility 1471 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1471 Nightingale Avenue (**Figure 17**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 17. Facility 1471, facing southwest.

Facility 1471 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1471 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1471 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility

1471 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1471 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1473—TLF (NAF)

Facility 1473 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1473 Nightingale Avenue (**Figure 18**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 18. Facility 1473, facing west.

Facility 1473 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1473 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1473 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1473 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1473 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1475—TLF (NAF)

Figure 19. Facility 1475, facing west.

Facility 1475 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1475 Nightingale Avenue (**Figure 19)**. The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Facility 1475 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1475 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1475 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1475 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1475 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1477—TLF (NAF)

Facility 1477 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1477 Nightingale Avenue (**Figure 20**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-

air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 20. Facility 1477, facing north.

Facility 1477 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1477 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1477 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1477 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1477 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1479—TLF (NAF)

Facility 1479 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1479 Galaxy Avenue (**Figure 21**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade

Figure 21. Facility 1479, facing north.

within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Facility 1479 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1479 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1479 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1479 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1479 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1481—TLF (NAF)

Facility 1481 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1481 Galaxy Avenue (**Figure 22**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 22. Facility 1481, facing northeast.

Facility 1481 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1481 lacks association with events that have made a

significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1481 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1481 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1481 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1483—TLF (NAF)

Facility 1483 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1483 Galaxy Avenue (**Figure**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 23. Facility 1483, facing southeast.

Facility 1483 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1483 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1483 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1483 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance.

Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1483 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1485—TLF (NAF)

Facility 1485 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1485 Galaxy Avenue (**Figure 24**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by 8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 24. Facility 1485, facing south.

Facility 1485 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1485 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1485 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1485 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1485 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1487—TLF (NAF)

Facility 1487 is a single-family Ranch style residence built in 1973 at 1487 Galaxy Avenue (**Figure 25**). The 2,641 sq ft building is 9.29m (30.5ft) by 9.1m (30ft) with a 9.20m (30.17ft) by

8.99ft (29.5ft) former carport now enclosed as a garage. The building rests on a concrete foundation with a concrete and tile interior floor. The building's side gable asbestos shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles in 2013. The building has an individual furnace with forced-air heating. The building is clad with brick masonry veneer on the main façade and vinyl cladding its side and rear facades. The main entrance is centrally located on the main façade within a small, incised porch. The porch is supported by simple unornamented posts. The incised porch and walkway are covered by a vinyl-clad gabled portico. The building's original windows have been replaced by vinyl single-hung sash windows at an unknown date. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 25. Facility 1487, facing southeast.

Facility 1487 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1479 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1487 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1487 is a mid-century Ranch style residence and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1487 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1531—Ambulance Shelter

Facility 1531 is a ca. 1973 vernacular Ambulance Shelter (**Figure**). It is located within Scott AFB north of the intersection of Hospital Circle and Ash Creek Drive. Facility 1531 is a 1,944-square-foot one-story utilitarian shelter of varying height up to 8'. The shelter is steel frame construction covered by a steel roof. The exterior is clad with smooth concrete and the shelter rests on concrete piers and bases. The floor is covered with asphalt. The shelter was built ca. 1973 as an open-air facility and was

Figure 26. Facility 1531, facing northeast.

enclosed on three sides at an unknown date. Two wide bays remain open for vehicular storage. The facility has four retractable electrical receptacles for vehicle heaters.

Facility 1531 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1531 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1531 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1531 is a vernacular ambulance shelter and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1531 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1600—Air Mobility Command Headquarters

Facility 1600 is the Air Mobility Command Headquarters built in 1972 **(Figure 27**). The building is located at 400 W Martin Drive within Scott AFB. The three-story facility is 304,525 square feet in size on a 106.99m (351ft) by 106.99m (351ft) plan. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has a tile and concrete floor in its interior. The building is concrete construction clad with brick masonry veneer and is covered by a flat steel and concrete roof. Fenestration includes paired fixed pane windows within aluminum frames. The frames are deep set within elevations above beveled sills. Exterior stairwells are located at intervals on north, south, and east facades. The building is currently under renovation and possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 27. Facility 1600, facing southwest.

Per correspondence with IL SHPO, Facility 1600 was "determined individually eligible [on] March 2, 2022 (see SHPO Log #09120921)" (Mayer 2023:1). SEARCH concurs with the previous eligibility determination and recommends the building remains eligible for individual NRHP inclusion.

Facility 1670—Base Theater/Conference Center

Facility 1670 is the Base Theater and Conference Center on W Martin Street west of Ward Drive built in 1973 (**Figure 28**). The two-story building is 10,288.06 square feet in size on an 18.80m (61.67ft) by 50.85m (166.83ft) rectangular plan. The building has a vaulted rear wing to accommodate the theater stage. The building rests on a raised concrete slab foundation. The building is brick masonry construction with decorative breezeblocks on the building's full-width and full-height porch. The porch opens onto a large interior vestibule. The porch is supported by six full-height texture concrete box columns. Fenestration is limited to glass surrounds and large transoms at the main north-facing entrance and to side and rear emergency exits. The flat roof is covered with asphalt, which was replaced in 2015. The theater closed on December 30, 2021.

Figure 28. Facility 1670, facing southwest.

Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting, and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore, are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas) or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175). The best-known NRHP-eligible military recreation facilities include Naval Station Norfolk's ca. 1918 McClure Field at Naval Station Norfolk, the second oldest brick baseball stadium where major league baseball players competed during World War II; Butler Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico's ca. 1920 Butler Stadium built by Marines for the Quantico Marines football team; and the ca. 1926 Sewells Point Golf Club at Naval Station Norfolk, designed by Donald Ross.

Facility 1670 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1670 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1670 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or

national history. Background research conducted at the Scot AFB Real Property Records office did not indicate the facility's architect or builder. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1670 is a vernacular theater and auditorium building and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1670 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1934—Bowling Center

Facility 1934 is the Bowling Center on W Martin Street west of Ward Drive built in 1972 (**Figure 29**). The two-story building is 13,978 square feet in size on a 29.26 m (96 ft) by 31.70 m (104 ft) irregular plan. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation and has concrete interior floors. The building is standing seem metal construction and is covered with a flat metal roof with low parapet. The building's main entrances are located within east-facing vestibules. In 2012, the building's interior floorplan was redesigned. Fenestration includes fixed pane windows with various configurations, and exterior ornamentation is limited to attached signage. The building's design is utilitarian, and its exterior cladding appears original.

Figure 29. Facility 1934, facing southwest.

Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting, and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore, are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas) or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175). The best-known NRHP-eligible military recreation facilities include Naval Station Norfolk's ca. 1918 McClure Field at Naval Station Norfolk, the second oldest brick baseball stadium where major league baseball players competed during World War II; Butler Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico's ca. 1920 Butler Stadium built by Marines for the Quantico Marines football team; and the ca. 1926 Sewells Point Golf Club at Naval Station Norfolk, designed by Donald Ross.

Facility 1934 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1934 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1934 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1934 is a vernacular bowling center and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1934 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1948—Expeditionary Operations School/Satellite Pharmacy

Facility 1948 is the ca. 1972 Expeditionary Operation School (EOS), and Satellite Pharmacy building is located on W Winters Boulevard (**Figure 30**). The building was constructed as the Scott AFB Noncommissioned Officers Club in 1972 and converted to the EOS and satellite pharmacy by 2003. The building has an irregular plan and rests on a reinforced concrete slab foundation. The building's interior is finished with a .13 m (5 in) concrete floor covered with tile. The building is constructed with insulated brick masonry walls, steel joints, and a .04 m (1.5 in) metal decking on the flat roof. A main entrance is located offset on the building's south-facing entrance. The building's entrance vestibule is flanked by brick masonry pilasters. Fenestration on all facades is limited to fixed-pane windows. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 30. Facility 1948, facing northeast.

The facility was originally constructed for a recreation purpose as a Noncommissioned Officers Club. Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting, and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore, are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or

softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas) or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175). The best-known NRHP-eligible military recreation facilities include Naval Station Norfolk's ca. 1918 McClure Field at Naval Station Norfolk, the second oldest brick baseball stadium where major league baseball players competed during World War II; Butler Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico's ca. 1920 Butler Stadium built by Marines for the Quantico Marines football team; and the ca. 1926 Sewells Point Golf Club at Naval Station Norfolk, designed by Donald Ross.

Facility 1948 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1948 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1948 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1948 is a vernacular former recreation building repurposed as an office building. Background research did not identify the building's architect or builder. The facility is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1948 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1950—Scott Credit Union

Facility 1950 is the ca. 1975 Scott Credit Union building on W Winters Boulevard (**Figure 31**). The concrete construction building has a rectangular plan and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The building has modern stucco cladding with pilasters located at building corners, and its flat roof is covered with modern standing seam metal sheeting. A port cochere is located on the building's north façade on a paved driveway. Fixed pane lancet windows are located on the building's east, west, and north-facing façade. The building's main entrance is located on the east end of the south-facing façade and is covered by a small gabled portico. Exterior ornamentation is limited to signage fixed above the building's main entrance.

Figure 31. Facility 1950, facing northwest.

Facility 1950 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1950 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1950 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1950 is a vernacular credit union office building and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1950 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1987—James Gym

Facility 1987 is the ca. 1976 James Gym at 301 W Winters Street (**Figure 32**). The brick masonry building has an irregular floor plan and rests on a concrete slab foundation. A stucco-clad course visually separates the 12 ft first and second stories on the building's exterior. Its flat roof is covered with composite material behind a low parapet. The building's original footprint is a two-story rectangular main wing. In 1987 a basketball court was added in main gymnasium, and in 1990 a racquetball court was added on the east side. Fenestration is limited to entrances enclosed with paired metal doors on the west, north and south facades. The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 32. Facility 1987, facing west.

Facility 1987 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1987 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1987 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1987 is a utilitarian gymnasium building which has been expanded with additions in the 1980s and 1990s. The building is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under

Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1987 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 1989—Arts and Crafts Center

Facility 1989 is the ca. 1974 Arts and Crafts Center at 701 Ward Drive (**Figure 33**). The building has an irregular plan and rests on a concrete slab foundation. The building's interior is finished with concrete floors. The building's main wing is one-story in height with a two-story wing on its south end. The one-story wing is covered by a flat roof below a low parapet, and the two-story wing is covered by a shed gable roof with clerestory windows. Wide banks of fixed pane windows are located on the south and east facades. Background research indicates the building originally includes a recreation center, workshop, sales store, pottery workshop, art studio, film lab, and wood working shop. A one-story metal construction auto shop addition is located at the buildings rear on the west façade.

Figure 33. Facility 1989, facing north.

Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting, and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore, are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas) or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175). The best-known NRHP-eligible military recreation facilities include Naval Station Norfolk's ca. 1918 McClure Field at Naval Station Norfolk, the second oldest brick baseball stadium where major league baseball players competed during World War II; Butler Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico's ca. 1920 Butler Stadium built by Marines for the Quantico Marines football team; and the ca. 1926 Sewells Point Golf Club at Naval Station Norfolk, designed by Donald Ross.

Facility 1989 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 1989 lacks association with events that have made a

significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 1989 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 1989 is a utilitarian recreation center and multidisciplinary arts center and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 1989 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 3292—Waste Treatment Building

Facility 3292 is the ca. 1972 tertiary treatment building on Illinois Street (**Figure 34**). The building is reinforced concrete construction with factory insulated walls and roof panels. Its interior is finished with a concrete floor. The building has a rectangular plan, rests on a concrete slab foundation and is covered by a low pitched side gable roof. Its main northwest-facing façade has five garage bays of varying sizes. Each bay is enclosed with an industrial roll-down garage door. The building is utilitarian and possesses no exterior ornamentation.

Figure 34. Facility 3292, facing east.

Facility 3292 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 3292 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 3292 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 3292 is a utilitarian water treatment building within the base's water treatment plant and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 3292 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 3295—Waste Treatment Building

Facility 3295 is the ca. 1968 waste treatment structure within the base's waste treatment plant on Illinois Street (**Figure 35**). The building is located adjacent to Facility 3295. Background research indicates the building is constructed with a concrete floor and foundation, concrete block masonry construction walls, and a concrete roof. The roof's concrete knee wall is currently filled with large gravel. The structure is below grade and only its roof and fuse box were observable during survey. The building is accessed by a flush metal door on the west end. The building is utilitarian and possesses no exterior ornamentation.

Figure 35. Facility 3295, facing southeast.

Facility 3295 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 3295 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 3295 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 3295 is a utilitarian water treatment building within the base's water treatment plant and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 3295 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 4001—Warehouse, Sup and Equip BSE

Facility 4001 is a ca. 1976 warehouse at 102 S Adams Street (**Figure 36**). No information on this building is available in Real Property records. The building has an irregular plan, with a two-story main wing located on the north side. A large warehouse addition is located to the south and connected by a hyphen. The main wing and warehouse addition are clad with

Figure 36. Facility 4001, facing southeast.

factory insulated panels. The main wing is covered by a flat composite roof, and the warehouse addition is covered by a low pitched side gable roof. The building rests on a concrete slab foundation. Fenestration includes paired and grouped fixed pane windows on the first and second stories. The building possesses no exterior ornamentation.

Facility 4001 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 4001 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 4001 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 4001 is a utilitarian office building and attached warehouse addition and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 4001 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 4130—Warehouse, Sup Equip Dep

Facility 4130 is a ca. 1966 warehouse originally built as a temporary building (**Figure 37**). The rectangular building rests on a concrete slab foundation and is finished on the interior with concrete floors. The walls are factory insulated panels, and the front gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. A garage bay on the west-facing façade has been updated with a roll-down garage door replacing a former sliding door. The sliding door rail remains in place above the bay. The building is located within a large, fenced facility with numerous smaller sheds and shipping containers. The building possesses no exterior ornamentation.

Figure 37. Facility 4130, facing south.

Facility 4130 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 4130 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 4130 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or

national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 4130 is a utilitarian warehouse and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 4130 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6002—Billboard

Facility 6002 is a ca. 2006 billboard which replaced an older ca. 1973 billboard on the site (**Figure 38**). The billboard is brick masonry and concrete construction and with etched stone signage engraved "CHAPEL". The billboard also features a customizable letterboard enclosed with a glass pane. The masonry billboard is covered with a smooth concrete cap. The billboard is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of W Losey Street and Ward Drive approximately 100 ft northeast of the base chapel building. The sign is approximately 6 ft in length, three feet in height, and one foot in width. SEARCH determined the facility is not of historic age but evaluated the facility for its potential NRHP eligibility.

Figure 38. Facility 6002, facing west.

Facility 6002 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6002 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6002 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6002 is a utilitarian billboard and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6002 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6003—Monuments/Memorial

Figure 39. Facility 6003, facing north.

Facility 6003 consists of two monuments determined to be not of historic age: a ca. 1991 Berlin Airlift Memorial replica and Berlin wall fragment, and a series of ca. 2001 busts on pedestals (**Figure 39**). The facility is located within the Scott Field Historic District boundary. Background research determined Facility 6005 was formerly located at this site but moved to its current location in 1991 to allow for the Berlin Airlift Memorial. The memorial consists of a concrete sculpture, concrete pedestal with bronze plaque, and a Berlin Wall fragment on a plinth. A paved walkway allows for pedestrian traffic through the memorial. The walkway is flanked by a dozen bronze busts on concrete pedestals with attached bronze informational markers. SEARCH determined the facility is not of historic age but evaluated the facility for its potential NRHP eligibility.

Facility 6003 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6003 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6003 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 600 is a series of memorials along a pedestrian walkway and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6003 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria, neither individually nor as a contributing resource within the Scott Field Historic District.

Facility 6004—Monuments/Memorial

Facility 6004 is a small granite slab with bronze plaque reading:

> "Dedicated to the Freedom of Those Americans Missing and Held Captive in Southeast Asia. Planted on the State of Illinois Day of Concern for POWs and MIAs, 28 April 1971. POW/MIA Committee, Scott AFB. ILL."

Facility 6004 is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Heritage and Symington Drives within the Scott Field Historic District boundary. The square granite slab is approximately 10 inches in height, 10 inches in length, and two inches in width. Records indicate the facility's place in service date as January 1, 1975, though the plaque's inscription dates it to 1971 (**Figure 40**). The marker is placed in a small, landscaped area with mature trees.

Figure 40. Facility 6004, facing toward the plaque flush on the ground.

Facility 6004 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6004 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6004 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 600 is a granite marker with a bronze plaque and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6004 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria, neither individually nor as a contributing resource within the Scott Field Historic District.

Facility 6005—Monuments/Memorial

Facility 6005 is the ca. 1976 Frank S. Scott memorial marker (**Figure 41**) located within the Scott Field Historic District boundary. The marker consists of an upright granite slab with bronze plaque affixed to its north-facing side. Though the monument itself dates to 1976, background research indicates the monument was moved to this space in 1991 to accommodate Facility 6003, a ca. 1991 Berlin Airlift Memorial. Records also indicate a bronze airplane sculpture was formerly attached to the top of the monument but was removed at an unknown date. No figure was present during

Figure 41. Facility 6005, facing south.

the current survey. The plaque currently sits on a paved walkway on the south side of Heritage Drive approximately 64 m (209.97 ft) southwest of its original location. The plaques inscription reads:

"FRANK S. SCOTT
Corporal, US ARMY
1883-1912
One of the many who helped transform the fragile flying machine into the United States Air Force. Born in Braddock, PA., on December 2, 1883, Corporal Scott was a crew chief mechanic with the US Army Aviation School. At College Park, MD. On September 28, 1912, he became the first enlisted man to be killed in a military airplane crash. In 1917, a small army airfield near Belleville Illinois, was named in his honor. This installation is the only US Air Force Base to wear the name of an enlisted man.
Dedicated July 20, 1976."

Facility 6005 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6005 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6005 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. Though the facility is dedicated to Frank S. Scott, Scott was not associated with its design or construction. The facility only memorialized Frank S. Scott and was designed 64 years after his death. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6005 is a monument along a pedestrian walkway and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. Background research indicates it has been relocated since its construction to its current location, and a bronze airplane sculpture has since been removed. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6005 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria, neither individually nor as a contributing resource within the Scott Field Historic District.

Facility 6006—Monuments/Memorial

Facility 6006 is a ca. 1976 Blue Star Memorial Highway marker (**Figure 42**). The marker is 2.29m (7.5 ft) in height and is located on the Scott Drive median approximately 118m south of W Bucher Street. The Marker was made by Dewah Studios of Marietta, Ohio, for the National Council of State Garden Clubs. The marker's post is built with sheet aluminum-skin reinforced concrete. The cast aluminum plaque has raised relief lettering an da prismatic star. The lettering is identical on both the north and south facing sides, and reads:

"Blue Star Memorial Highway
A tribute to the Armed Forces that have defended the United States of America
Sponsored by the Garden Club of Ill. Inc. and District V Blue Star Fund in cooperation with Cahokia, Edwardsville, Holliday Shores, Lebanon, Mascoutah, St. Clair County, Shiloh Valley, and Winstanley Garden Clubs contributing and Scott Air Force Base, Scott Field, Illinois, July 4, 1976."

Figure 42. Facility 6006, Blue Star Memorial Highway, facing north.

The national Blue Star Memorial Highway program was initiated in 1944 in New Jersey by National Garden Clubs, Inc. Its first project planted 8,000 dogwood trees along a 2.41km (5.5mi) segment of US 22. The dogwood trees were intended to be a tribute to American servicepeople. The markers adopted a standardized design featuring an inscription and prismatic star (Weingroff 2017).

Facility 6006 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6006 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. The markers are present along numerous highways nationwide. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6006 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6006 is a commemorative highway marker and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6006 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6009—Road Bridge

Facility 6009 is a ca. 1940 reinforced concrete bridge measuring 9.14m (30 ft) in length and 6.71m (22 ft) in width (**Figure 43**). The bridge carries Gunn Road over a manmade canal south of Scott Lake Park. The bridge's deck is cast concrete and asphalt. Background research indicates the bridge was upgraded in 1957 and two cast concrete lead walls were built post-1970 at an unspecified date. The canal's banks are also clad with poured concrete. The bridge is in a wooded area within the base's northern recreation area. The bridge possesses no ornamentation.

Figure 43. Facility 6009, facing southeast.

Facility 6009 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6009 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6009 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6009 is a vernacular concrete culvert-type bridge above a manmade canal and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6009 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6021—Billboard

Facility 6021 consists of two billboards determined to be not of historic age: a ca. 2008 Scott AFB entrance sign at the Belleville Gate and a ca. 2008 LED billboard approximately 251m (1348.43 ft) southeast of Belleville Gate (**Figure 44**). The Scott AFB entrance sign is brick masonry construction with concrete "water course" style detail. The LED billboard is also brick masonry

Figure 44. Facility 6021, Belleville Gate signage, facing northeast (left); LED billboard on Scott Drive, facing south (left).

construction and serves a utilitarian purpose. SEARCH determined the facility is not of historic age but evaluated the facility for its potential NRHP eligibility.

Facility 6021 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6021 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6021 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6021 is a set of billboards near the Scott AFB south gate and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6021 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6022—Billboard

Facility 6022 consists of two billboards determined to be not of historic age: a ca. 2006 Scott AFB Shiloh Gate sign and a ca. 2008 LED billboard on Scott Drive approximately 411m (847.30ft) north of the south gate (**Figure 45**). The Shiloh Gate entrance sign is brick masonry construction with concrete "water course" style detail. The LED billboard is also brick masonry construction and serves a utilitarian purpose. SEARCH determined the facility is not of historic age but evaluated the facility for its potential NRHP eligibility.

Facility 6022 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6022 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not

Figure 45. Facility 6022, Shiloh Gate signage, facing southwest (left); LED billboard, facing west (right).

significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6022 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6022 is a set of billboards near the Shiloh Gate and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6022 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6160—Misc O/Recreation Facility

Facility 6160 is a ca. 1962 skeet shooting range on East Drive. Background research indicates the skeet range was enlarged in 1963 (**Figure 46**). The facility is sited in a 14.7 acre grass field with four concrete below-ground bunkers housing the skeet launchers and one wood construction aboveground shed. In 2015, the base fire department burned down four wood observation towers on the site. The entire facility was slated for removal in 2015, but the concrete bunkers remain on the site at the time of 2022 survey. The bunkers possess no exterior ornamentation.

Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting, and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore, are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas) or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175). The best-known NRHP-eligible military recreation facilities include Naval Station Norfolk's ca. 1918 McClure Field at Naval Station Norfolk, the second oldest brick baseball

Figure 46. Facility 6160 concrete bunker, facing south (left); concrete bunker, facing southeast (right).

stadium where major league baseball players competed during World War II; Butler Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico's ca. 1920 Butler Stadium built by Marines for the Quantico Marines football team; and the ca. 1926 Sewells Point Golf Club at Naval Station Norfolk, designed by Donald Ross.

Facility 6160 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6160 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6160 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6160 is a group of four vernacular bunkers and one shed and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6160 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6410—Water Storage Reservoir

Facility 6410 is a ca. 1961 manmade pond at Hole 10 within the Cardinal Creek Golf Course **(Figure 47**). The pond is located approximately 40.80m southeast of the club houses. The pond has an irregular shape and measures approximately 21, 648.2 sq ft in size. The pond is bounded on its north and south sides by unpaved paths. The pond is enclosed by a concrete retaining wall and features minimal landscaping and a fountain.

Figure 47. Facility 6410, facing southeast.

The facility is located within the Cardinal Creek Golf Course. Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting, and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore, are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas) or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith

et al. 2011:175). The best-known NRHP-eligible military recreation facilities include Naval Station Norfolk's ca. 1918 McClure Field at Naval Station Norfolk, the second oldest brick baseball stadium where major league baseball players competed during World War II; Butler Marine Corps Base (MCB) Quantico's ca. 1920 Butler Stadium built by Marines for the Quantico Marines football team; and the ca. 1926 Sewells Point Golf Club at Naval Station Norfolk, designed by Donald Ross.

Facility 6410 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6410 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6410 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6410 is a manmade pond and is not an important or distinctive example of base landscape architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6410 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6600—Playground GP

Facility 6600 consists of four ca. 1960 baseball diamonds and a ca. 1960 former archery range at Warrior Park on Golf Park Road (**Figures 48-49**). Warrior Park also includes a ca. 1980 observation building and concession stand (Facility 196), a ca. 2005 tennis court and ca. 2019 playground equipment with a shelter which replaced the original ca. 1960 equipment facility (Facility 197) (see **Figure 48**). The diamonds have earth mounds and are enclosed with chain link fence. Chain link fencing backstops are located behind home plate at all four diamonds. Simple dugouts flank each diamond and consist of utilitarian wood shed roofs supported by metal posts. The former archery range was converted to a dog park ca. 2015, and any infrastructure or equipment associated with the archery range has been removed. The dog park is enclosed by ca. 2015 chain link fencing and features ca. 2015 concrete benches and small utilitarian ca. 2015 metal shelters shading metal picnic tables. Warrior Park is accessed by a paved parking lot on Gold Course Road and paved pedestrian walkways. The facility possesses no exterior ornamentation. The baseball diamonds are not located adjacent to any NRHP-eligible buildings or structures. SEARCH determined most elements of the facility are not of historic age but evaluated the facility for its potential NRHP eligibility.

Figure 48. Facility 6600, ca. 1960 baseball diamond and backstop, facing west (left); Ca. 2015 dog park within former archery range, facing southwest (right).

Figure 49. Facility 197 centrally located within Facility 6600, ca. 1980 observation building, facing south (left); Replacement playground equipment determined not of historic age, facing southwest (right).

Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state that:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore are not eligible as such.

Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas), or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175).

Facility 6600 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the

Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6600 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6600 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6600 is a series of baseball diamonds and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. Only the four baseball diamonds within the park are of historic age. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6600 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 6742—ILS Localizer

Facility 6742 is the ca. 1972 Instrument Landing System (ILS) localizer located at the north end of the runway south of Golf Course Road (**Figure 50**). The red and white checkered building rests on a concrete slab foundation. The building is constructed with factory insulated panels and is covered by a flat roof. The building is small and utilitarian, and its fenestration is limited to an entrance on the building northeast facing façade enclosed with a solid metal door. The ILS localizer's purpose is to aid with aircraft navigation down the runway. Real Property records indicate in 2000 the facility underwent an alteration to "Mauser and add generator plant". The building possesses minimal exterior ornamentation.

Figure 50. Facility 6742, facing south.

Facility 6742 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 6742 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 6742 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 6742 is an ILS localizer and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 6742 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 7010—Taxiway F

Facility 7010 is ca. 1940 taxiway F located approximately 378.50 m (1241.80 ft) east of Hangar Road. The taxiway was 1515.47m (4972 ft) in length, 151.55m (497.23 ft) in width in 1950. Background research indicated the original taxiway is asphalt-covered cement. The facility underwent improvements in 1957 and was redesignated from Taxiway F to Taxiway L in the 1990s. In 2016, a segment of pavement was removed, and the taxiway currently totals 37,351 sq yd (336,159 sq ft). The facility is planned for demolition but was still extant during 2022 survey. Photographic access was restricted during survey, and no photos are available for this report.

As a taxiway, Facility 7010 did not play a significant role in any Vietnam War or Cold War-related events (Criterion A). Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 7010 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history (Criterion B). Facility 7010 is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture or any other construction technique. The facility does not possess a specific style, nor is the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 7010 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

Facility 9072—Water Storage Dam

Facility 9072 is a ca. 1960 earthen dam within Scott Lake Park (**Figure 51**). The dam is approximately 115 m (377.30 f) in length. The dam has a low elevation of approximately 10 feet above the Scott Lake reservoir. The area on the downstream side of the dam is densely forested. The small reservoir created by the dam is used for recreation and surrounded by a Boy Scott camp and small picnic facilities. The dam's north and south abutment are gently sloped compacted earth construction.

Figure 51. Facility 9072, dam and Scott Lake, facing south.

Smith et al. (2011:172), authors of *A History of Recreation in the Military*, state that:

> recreational resources on installations are rarely directly mission supporting and serve a lesser association with the historic events or patterns of events and therefore are not eligible as such.

Facility 9072 is an earthen water storage dam on Scott Lake in Scott Lake Park. The facility serves a secondary recreation purpose through the creation of the small reservoir. A Boy Scout camp and small picnic area are located adjacent to the dam on Scott Lake. Most eligible recreational resources will be eligible under Criterion C. Recreation facilities in the military will generally either be contributing to a larger historic district (for example, baseball or softball fields located adjacent to contributing barracks or housing areas), or they will be individually eligible when designed by a notable architect, landscape architect, or designer (Smith et al. 2011:175).

Facility 9072 serves a support function to Scott AFB and did not play a role in the primary Vietnam War or Cold War-related missions of the base. Background research indicated no evidence that the facility was built or adapted to directly support the United States' effort in conducting the Vietnam War (Hartman et al. 2014). Facility 9072 lacks association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion A. Background research yielded no evidence that Facility 9072 is directly associated with military personnel or other individuals significant to local, state, or national history. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion B. Facility 9072 is an earthen dam and is not an important or distinctive example of base architecture. The facility is not the work of a master. SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion C. Finally, SEARCH recommends the facility is not significant under Criterion D because it lacks the potential to yield further information of historical importance. Therefore, SEARCH recommends Facility 9072 is not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any criteria.

POTENTIAL HISTORIC CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

At the request of SHPO, SEARCH architectural historians also considered the presence of potential cultural landscapes within the project area and visual impact area. NRHP-eligible Cultural landscapes are defined by the NRHP as either historic sites or historic districts, and NPS guidance delineates landscapes into cultural landscapes, ethnographic landscapes, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes (NPS 2021).

To be eligible for NRHP inclusion, a cultural landscape must not only meet one or more of the eligibility criteria, but also have integrity:

> The integrity of a cultural landscape is determined by the degree to which the landscape characteristics that define its historical significance are still present. Because some landscape characteristics (such as vegetation and use) are dynamic, integrity also depends on the extent to which the general character of the historic period is evident, and the degree to which incompatible elements are reversible (NPS 2021: n.p.).

There is only one cultural landscape currently NRHP-listed in Illinois: the Lincoln Home National Historic Site in Springfield, Illinois. Potential cultural landscapes may exist within Scott AFB, but it is beyond the scope of this project to make recommendations beyond the 39 resources surveyed as part of this project.

7. CONCLUSIONS

In June 2022, SEARCH conducted an architectural survey at Scott AFB, Illinois, as per Contract #W9128F-18-D-0052, Task Order # W9128F20F0303 between the USACE, Omaha District, and SEARCH, executed on 8 September 2020. All work performed under this contract is in compliance with *Stipulation 3.3.1 of the Performance Work Statement (PWS) for Cultural Resources Services at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, and Whiteman Air Force Base, Missour*i, dated April 2021. The architectural assessment inventoried and documented 39 facilities as provided by the Air Force at Scott AFB. The assessment and supporting documentation include NRHP eligibility determinations for the surveyed Scott AFB facilities and structures in order to meet requirements of the NHPA, as amended. SEARCH evaluated these facilities for NRHP eligibility under the Scott AFB's Cold War context.

This investigation was conducted to comply with 54 U.S.C. § 306101 (*Assumption of responsibility for preservation of historic property*) and 306102 (*Preservation program*) of the NHPA, as amended through December 19, 2014, and codified in Title 54 of the U.S.C., that were previously addressed under Section 110(a) of the NHPA, as amended through 2006 (16 U.S.C. § 470h-2[a]); guidelines established under 36 CFR Part 800.4 (*Identification of historic properties*); DoD Instruction 4715.16; and AFI 32-7061, *Cultural Resources Management*.

SEARCH conducted a Section 110 survey of 39 facilities at Scott AFB. One facility, Facility 1600, was previously determined individually eligible for NRHP inclusion on March 2, 2022. SEARCH concurs with this previous determination. The remaining 38 facilities are recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion. Four buildings (6002, 6003, 6021 and 6022) were determined to not be of historic age through additional background research.

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APPENDIX A:

IL SHPO RESOURCES COVER LETTER

June 16, 2023

CJ Wallace, Regulatory Review and Compliance Manager
Illinois State Historic Preservation Office
Old State Capitol Building, 2nd Floor
One Old State Capitol Plaza
Springfield, Illinois 62701

RE: Intensive Cultural Resource Architectural Inventory of 39 Facilities at Scott AFB, Illinois.
(SEARCH# F21100)

Dear Ms. Wallace,

SEARCH conducted a Section 110 architectural history survey of the Scott Air Force Base for the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Omaha District by SEARCH in compliance with Stipulation 3.2.2 of the Performance Work Statement for Cultural Resources Services at Minot Air Force Base, North Dakota, Scott Air Force Base, Illinois, and Whiteman Air Force Base, Missouri dated April 2021. The purpose of this project is to inventory and evaluate 39 facilities located at Scott Air Force Base (AFB) for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This project involves the documentation of 39 buildings for Scott AFB (**Figures 1-11; Table 1**). Established as an Army aviation station in 1917, Scott AFB presently serves as an Air Force installation. The base encompasses approximately 3,638 acres, of which approximately 2,898 acres are an active Air Force base under the command of the Air Mobility Command. The base consists of approximately 980 facilities and 54 miles of road serving nearly 41,000 people.

Of the 39 facilities surveyed, 36 are located on Scott AFB within St. Clair County, Illinois, approximately 20 miles east of downtown St. Louis, Missouri. Two of the 39 facilities (Facilities 71 and 77) are located on St. Louis Air Force Station. One of the 39 facilities (Facility 550) is located on the Scott AFB Military Auxiliary Radio System (MARS) Communication Annex. Four of the 39 buildings were also determined to not be of historic age through additional background research.

SHPO previously determined Facility 1600 is individually eligible for NRHP inclusion on March 2, 2022. SEARCH concurs with that previous determination. SEARCH recommends the remaining 38 facilities surveyed not eligible for NRHP inclusion under any criteria. Three of these facilities (Facilities 6003, 6004 and 6005) are located within the Scott Field Historic District, and are recommended not eligible for NRHP inclusion, neither individually nor as contributing resources within the historic district.

We appreciate your review of this project and its recommendations. Please feel free to contact me (angelique.theriot@searchinc.com) with any questions or for further information.

Sincerely,

Angelique Theriot, MA
Principal Investigator, New Orleans, Louisiana
angelique.theriot@searchinc.com
Phone 504-513-2861

Table 1. Surveyed Resources for Scott AFB.

Facility No.	Asset Name	Facility Type	Construction Date	SEARCH NRHP Recommendation
71	Utility Line Ducts (St. Louis Air Station Site 1)	Structure	ca. 1965	Not Eligible
77	Retaining Wall(St. Louis Air Station Site 1)	Structure	ca. 1965	Not Eligible
386	Teen Center/Honor Guard	Building	ca. 1974	Not Eligible
550	Fence, Boundary (Scott MARS Communication Annex)	Structure	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1471	Temporary Lodging Facility (TLF) (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1473	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1475	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1477	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1479	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1481	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1483	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1485	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1487	TLF (NAF)	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1531	Ambulance Shelter	Structure	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1600	Air Mobility Command Headquarters	Building	ca. 1972	Eligible (3/2/2022)
1670	Base Theater/Conference Center	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1934	Bowling Center	Building	ca. 1973	Not Eligible
1948	Expeditionary Operations School/Satellite Pharmacy	Building	ca. 1972	Not Eligible
1950	Scott Credit Union	Building	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1987	James Gym	Building	ca. 1976	Not Eligible
1989	Arts & Crafts Center	Building	ca. 1974	Not Eligible
3292	Waste Treatment Building	Building	ca. 1972	Not Eligible
3295	Waste Treatment Building	Structure	ca. 1968	Not Eligible
4001	Warehouse, Sup & Equip BSE	Building	ca. 1976	Not Eligible
4130	Warehouse, Sup Equip Dep	Building	ca. 1966	Not Eligible
6002	Billboard	Structure	ca. 2006	Not Eligible
6003	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	ca. 1991-2001	Not Eligible
6004	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	ca. 1971	Not Eligible
6005	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	ca. 1975	Not Eligible
6006	Monuments/Memorial	Structure	ca. 1976	Not Eligible
6009	Road Bridge	Structure	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
6021	Billboard	Structure	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
6022	Billboard	Structure	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
6160	Miscellaneous Office/Recreation Facility	Building	ca. 1962	Not Eligible
6410	Water Storage Reservoir	Structure	ca. 1961	Not Eligible
6600	Playground GP	Structure	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
6742	ILS Localizer	Structure	ca. 1972	Not Eligible
7010	Taxiway	Structure	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

Table 1. Surveyed Resources for Scott AFB.

9072	Water Storage Dam	Structure	ca. 1960	Not Eligible

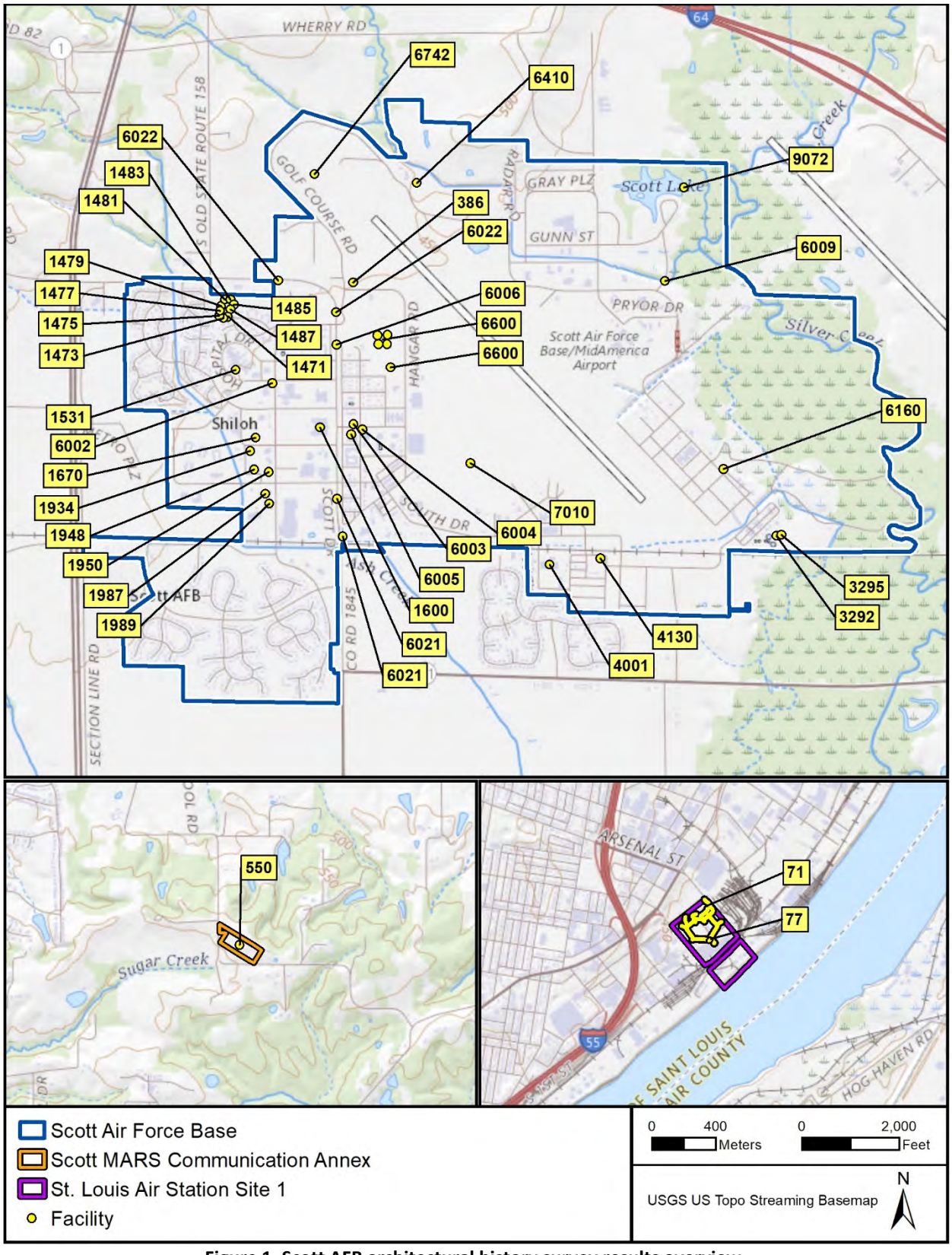

Figure 1. Scott AFB architectural history survey results overview.

Figure 2. Detail Map 1 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

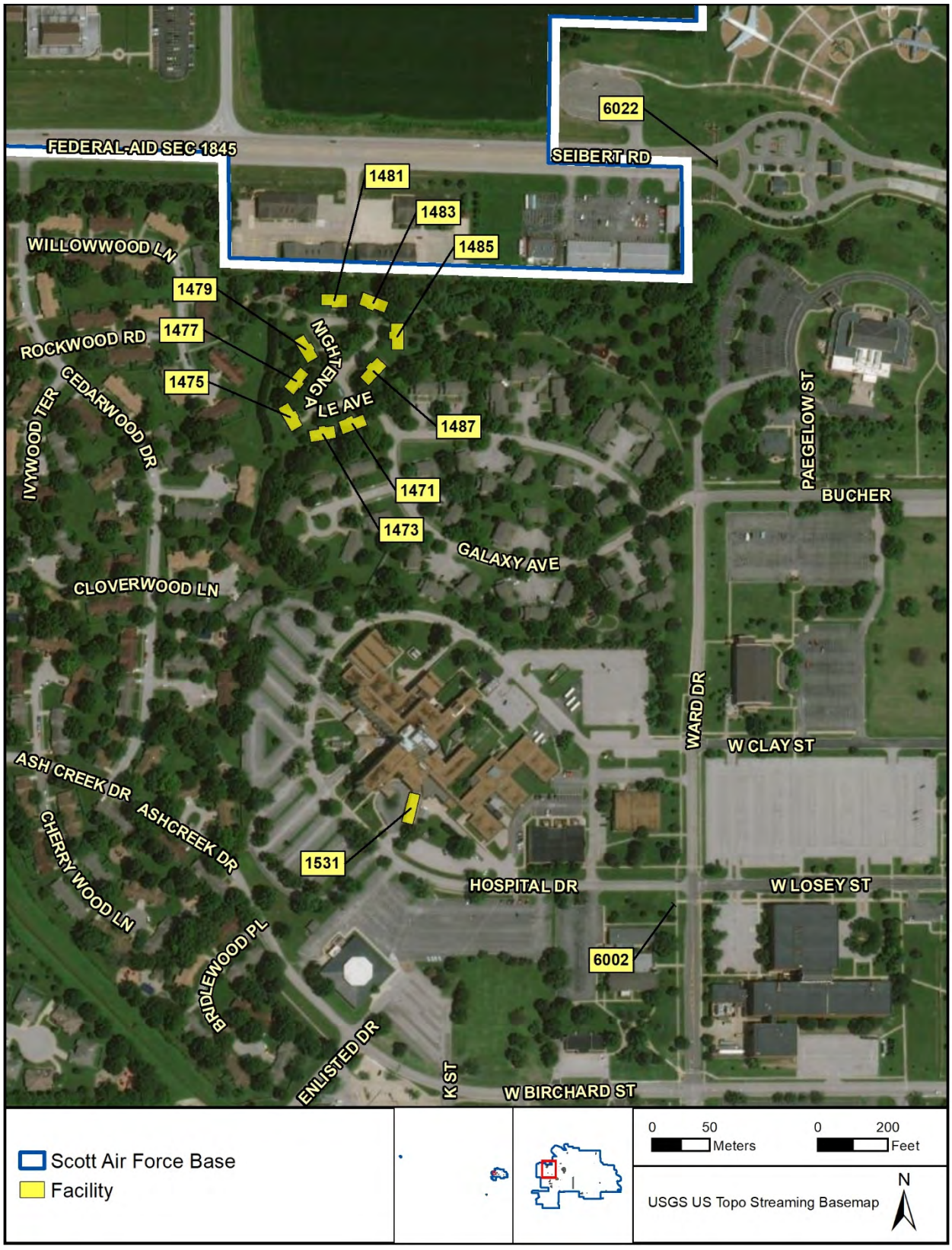

Figure 3. Detail Map 2 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB

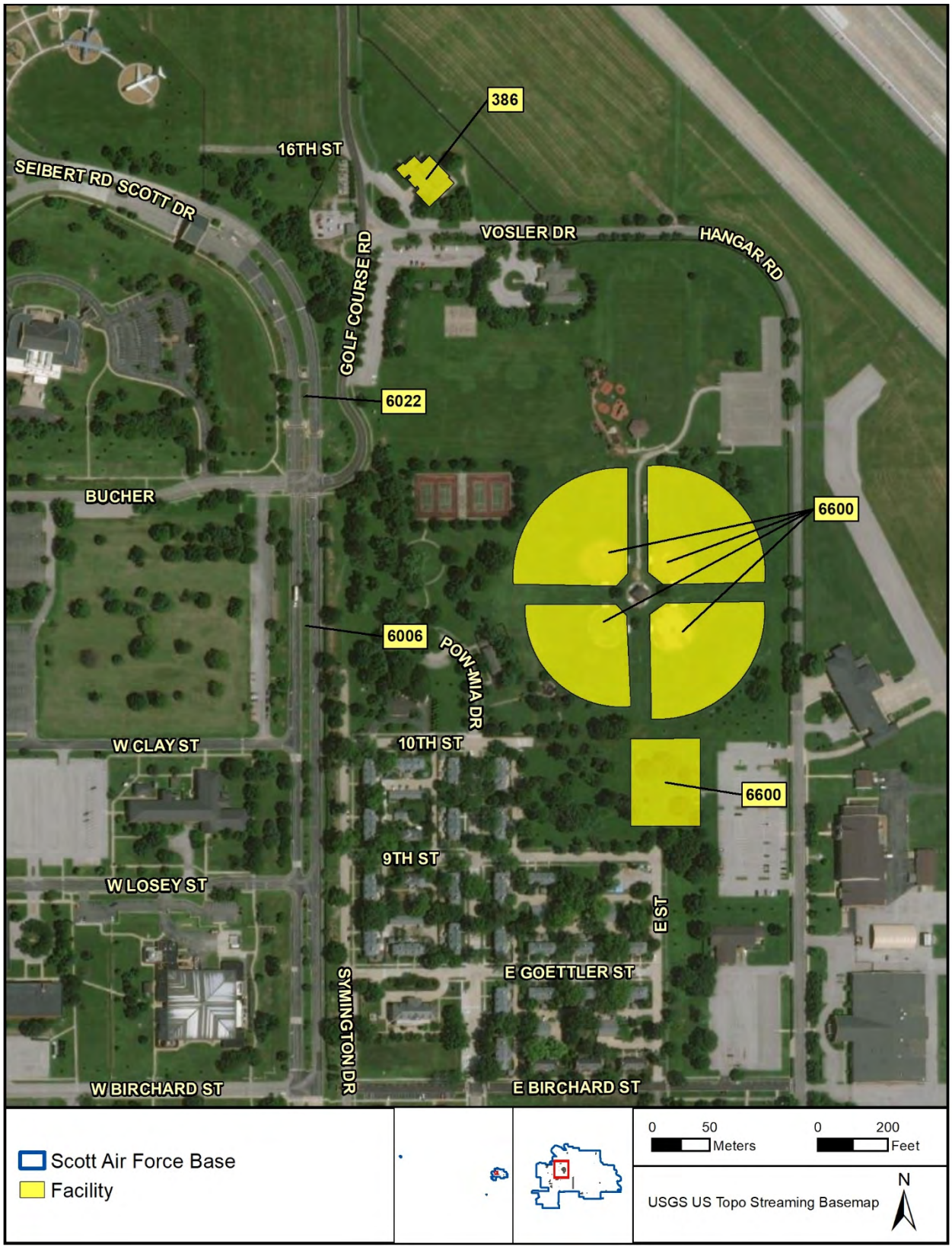

Figure 4. Detail Map 3 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB

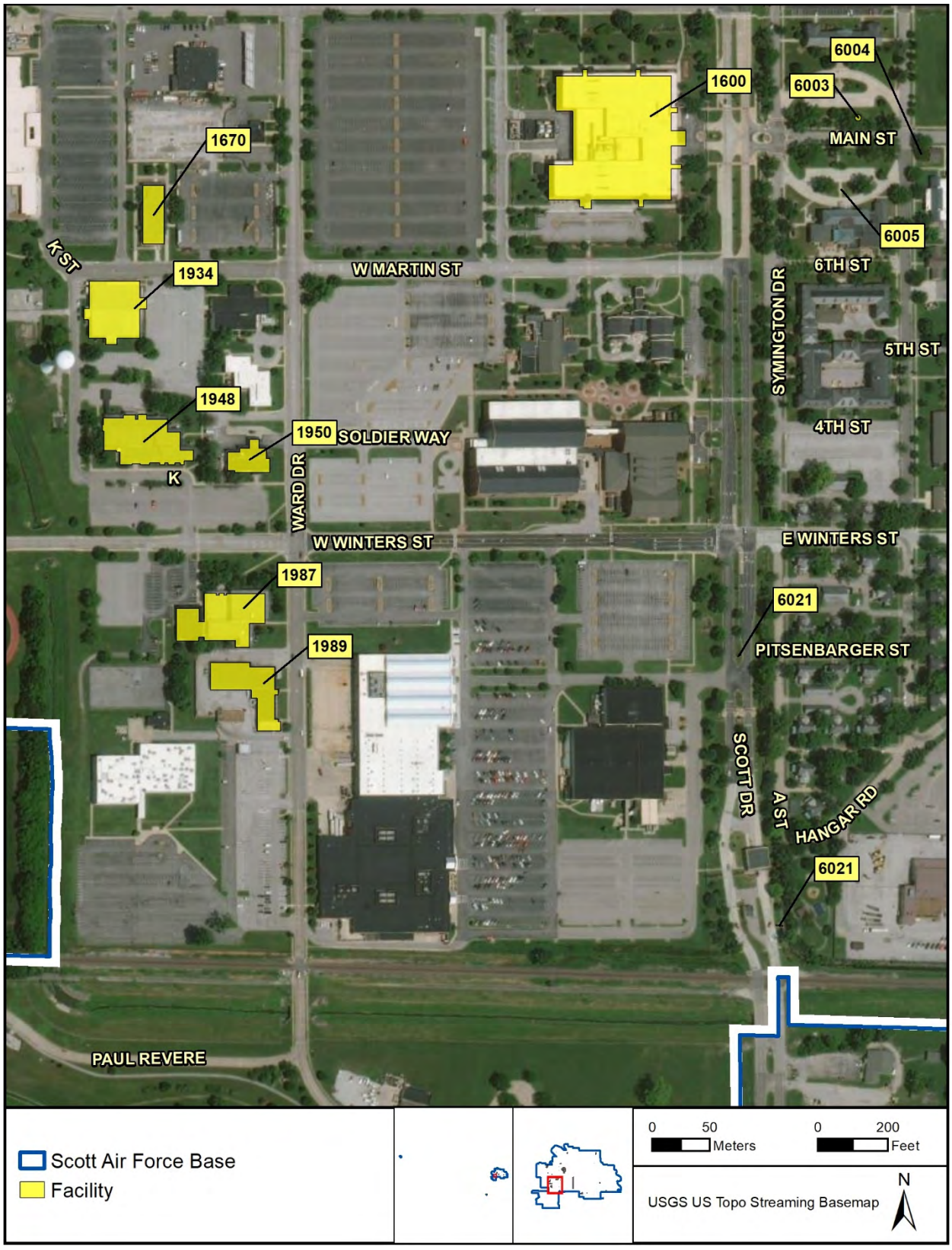

Figure 5. Detail Map 4 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB

Figure 6. Detail Map 5 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

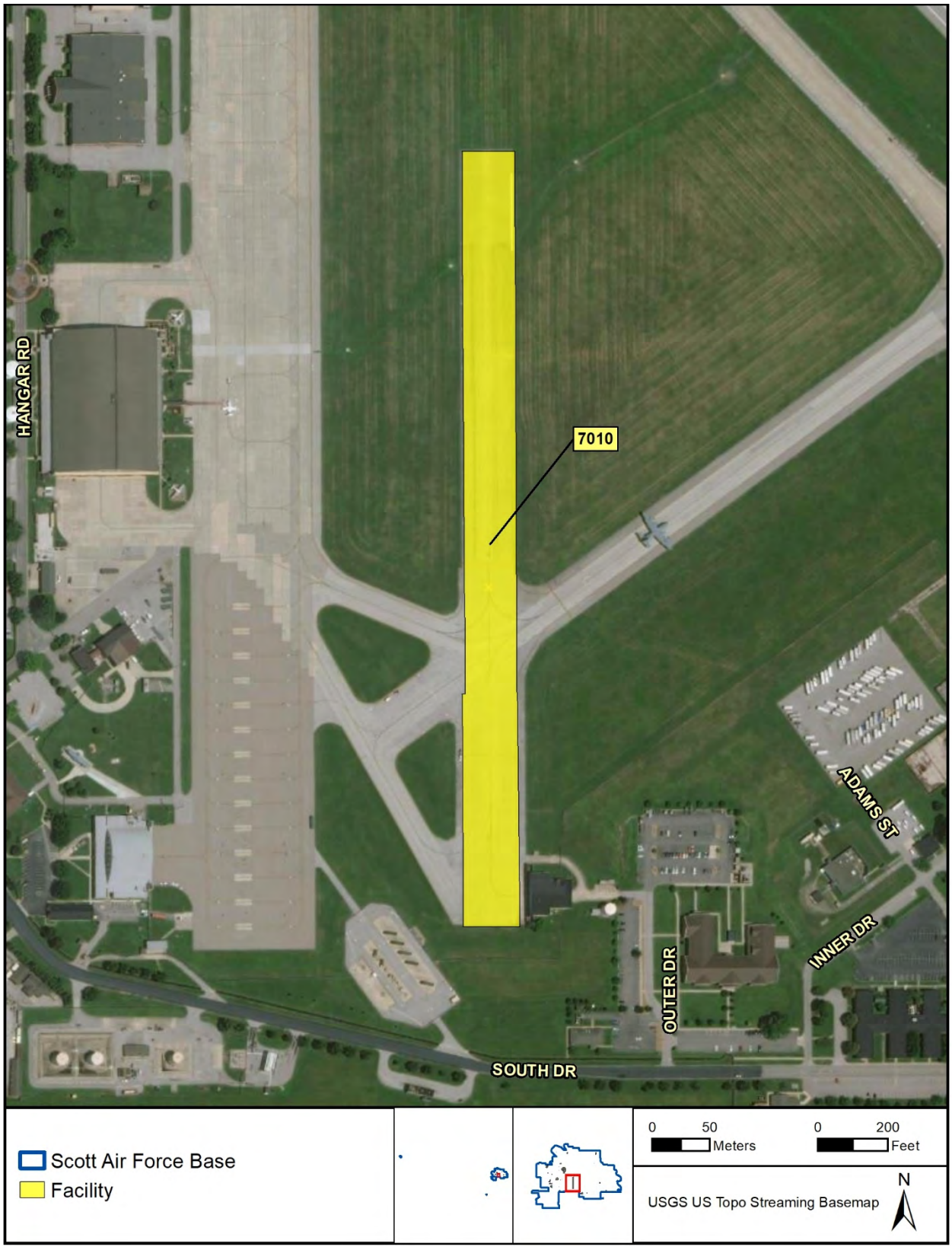

Figure 7. Detail Map 6 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

Figure 8. Detail Map 7 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

Figure 9. Detail Map 8 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

Figure 10. Detail Map 9 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.

Figure 11. Detail Map 10 of facilities surveyed for Scott AFB.